**Basics of Veda Swaras   
and Vedic Recital-06**

**Krama Paatam Contents**

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**Version Notes – Version 0.2 dated March 8, 2019**

1. **The references to Swara changes have been added Version 0.1.   
   The Pada Paatam of Rudram example in Section 3.1 had swaram marking errors, which have been corrected.  
   The concept of Pragrihya has been now better understood and the notes for ‘utO iti’ in Rudram example (in 3.1) have been corrected.  
   The Examples given in Tamil have been changed to Latha (Google’s Tamil Font) in Version 0.2**

# Veda Basics – Krama Paatam

## Introduction:

Our Rishis and compilers of Veda had devised methods to ensure that the Veda is not changed and there is a control. They have designed ways to ensure it is well memorized and assimilated.

The Krishna Yajur Veda has five types of Vedic learning:

1. Samhita Paatam – learning Vedas as they are recited
2. Pada Paatam – learning Vedas with the Padam of each and every word
3. Krama Paatam – a method to learn Veda in a specific order
4. Jata Paatam – a different method of ordering words back and forth
5. Ghana Paatam – a different method of ordering words and reciting.

The Pada Paatam is twice as powerful and effective in relation to Samhita Paatam; Krama paatam is rated four times and Jata Paatam thousand times as per a sloka referred to by scholars. Ghana Paatam is said to have infinite power and effectiveness in relation in Samhita/Vaakya Paatam.

There are other types of Veda Paata (not often practiced by followers of Krishna Yajur Veda)

1. Maala Paataa
2. Shika Paata
3. Dhanta Paata
4. Dwaja Paata
5. Ratha Paata
6. Rekha Paata

The main purpose of these types of studies is to that the Vedas are protected through distinct ways to repeat the contents of the mantra. Any unintended change any of the method will conflict with the type of learning. The learning becomes thorough. The Sruti is well protected to be handed over generations through the word of mouth.

We shall concentrate on Krama Paatam in this note and Ghana Paatam in a different note as they are more relevant to followers of Krishan Yajur Veda. Krama Paatam becomes easier when one understands/studies the Pada paatam. We have used the ‘term’ word and Padam interchangeabily in some places so that beginners understand it easily. Padam is a lowest breakup of Vaakyam as per Pada Paatam Principles (see separate Article on Pada Paatam), whereas a word can have more than one Padam. A Padam which stands alone cannot be taken as a word in terms of Classical Grammar. It may be prefix, suffix, particle, verbal ending etc.

## Krama Paatam basics:

The rules or principles of Krama Paata recital are as follows:

1. Assume there are seven words in a mantra as a Ruk.   
   We will number these words as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
2. First recite 1,2 then 2,3 ,then 3,4 then 4.5, then 5.6, finally 6,7.
3. If the statement 4 is a word with two padams **4a** and **4b**, **before taking up 5,6**; it is chanted as **4 iti 4a pause 4b.** The student now grasps the details of the Padams that make this word **4**.
4. To indicate that the Ruk has ended a final recital of **7 iti 7.**
5. Then the next Ruk is taken up as in Step 2.
6. All rules relating to normal Veda recital, Swaram rules, Vowel Sandhi Rules, Visarga Sandhi Rules, Consonant Sandhi Rules and   
   other grammar rules are applied.
7. The Swaram markings and acquisition follow the normal Veda recital rules and is clearly marked in the Pada Paatam.

## Elongation of rendering

The rendering needs to be extended/elongated for the   
**last part of the word/padam,** when it is   
1) a Dheerga Swaritam or anudAtta Swaram **and**   
the letter is

2a) a Dheerga letter (e.g. aa, ee, O,) **or**

2b) a Anuswaram (letters ending as tam, sam, sham etc. with a dot in Sanskrit).

This is indicated through a **“>”** (arrow pointing to the right in our books for convenience of readers). Kindly note there are slight differences in the Font size/format of Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil texts. The Method of elongation varies between few schools in actual practice. Please refer to your Guru for further clarifications on rendering if the school of different.

Krama Paatam is normally rendered as two teams. When one team finishes the rendering, the other team starts their recital.

## Swaram Acquisition

1. In Krama Paatam, the last aksharam in any of the rendering cannot be a anudAttam (lower swaram) unless the last padam or word is fully marked in anudAttam.
2. A Dheerga letter marked in Swaritam in Pada Padam acquires Dheerga Swaritam subject to rules.
3. Rules of gm,gg needs to be applied when combining words ending in Anuswaram.
4. Generic Swaram rule is that if there is an AnudAttam assigned to a letter in a word, the next letter shall be udAttam and the next one Svaritam.
5. Also a contra rule is that if there is a Swaritam is assigned to a letter in a word, the previous letter shall be udAttam and the letter previous to it shall be anudAttam. This rule applies across two Padams or words.
6. The Swaram may be acquired by a letter to support a Svaritam which is coming up or an udAttam that has come up.
7. There are words that do not acquire swaram as per Pada Paatam (like Sam, dyau, yAH) and Vedic grammar rules from Sages, especially Sage pAnini.

Let us see some patterns in GaNAnAm Thava…

aÉýýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ iuÉÉ, aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉ, MüýÌuÉÇ Müþ,uÉÏýlÉÉ-qÉÑ,þmÉýqÉ´Éþ

**Note:**

1. **Letter marked in Green have Swaritam or Dheerga Swaritam.(third letters in a pattern)**
2. **The previous letter is UdAttam (medium note)**
3. **Letter prior to it marked in yellow shall be generally acquire anudAttam (lower note)**

This is only one of the major rules. Readers should not construed that it is universally applicable everywhere. The swaram shifts to a previous or next letter if an intented letter, cannot acquire swaram. Similarly, if two successive letters acquire swaritam, one will be dropped, subject to some rules.   
A Discussion note on Swaram acquisition principles have been provided after initial study, in our Article on Pada Paatam in February 2019.

# GaNanaamthvaa Example

Let us see the explanation of Krama Paata with well known mantra “GaNanAm thavA Ganapathim”

**Samhita/Vakyam:**

(AÉåÇ) | aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ iuÉÉ aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉóè WûuÉÉqÉWåû MüýÌuÉÇ MüþuÉÏýlÉÉ-qÉÑþmÉýqÉ´Éþ-uÉxiÉqÉÇ |

erÉåý¸ýýUÉeÉÇý oÉë¼þhÉÉÇ oÉë¼hÉxmÉiÉý AÉlÉþzzÉ×ýhuÉ³ÉÔýýÌiÉÍpÉþÈ xÉÏSý xÉÉSþlÉÇ ||

This is actually broken up into words as follows in terms of constituent words and a serial number to initially understand the flow of Krama paatam:

**The following spilt of words is not exactly Pada paatam.   
Example with Sayanacharyaa’s Pada Paatam is given later in this article.**

(AÉåÇ) aÉýýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ iuÉÉ aÉýýhÉmÉþÌiÉÇ WûuÉÉqÉWåû MüýÌuÉÇ MüþuÉÏýlÉÉÇ EþmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉxiÉqÉÇ **|**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7**

erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÇ oÉë¼þhÉÉÇ oÉë¼hÉÈ mÉiÉý AÉ lÉþÈ zÉ×ýhuÉ³Éç FýÌiÉÍpÉþ: xÉÏSý xÉÉSþlÉÇ **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

(ஓம்) | க**…3**ணானா**‡**ம் த்வா க**…3**ணப**†**திம் ஹவாமஹே க**…**விம்

**1 2 3 4 5**

க**†**வீ**…**னாம் உ**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**-வஸ்தமம் |

**6 7**  
ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**ம் ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம் ப்**3**ரஹ்மணÈ பத**…** ஆ நÈ

**1 2 3 4 5 6**

ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன் ஊ**……**திபி**†4**È ஸீத**…3** ஸாத**†3**னம்

**7 8 9 10**

HxI | M–Yxdx˜I Zûx M–Ye—ZyI tpxi¥t K–pyI

**1 2 3 4 5**

K—pz–dxI- D—e–iöq—psëiI |

**6 7**

¥Rõ–rç––kxRI– ögÖ—YxI ögÖYJ eZ– B d—:

**1 2 3 4 5 6**

q£–YûË§ D¦––Zyhy—J szb– sxb—dI ||

**7 8 9 10**

**Explanation of the flow of this Kramam:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Krama Paata** | **Notes and Explanations** |
| (AÉåÇ) aÉýýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ iuÉÉ  (ஓம்) க**…3**ணானா**‡**ந் த்வா  (HxI) M––Yxdx˜I Zûx | OM added as a start (Optional). Words 1,2 |
| iuÉÉýý aÉýýhÉmÉþÌiÉÇ  த்வா**…** க**…3**ணப**†**திம்  Zûx–– M––Ye—ZyI | Words 2,3  Normally words or Padam without any swaram in the Vakyam gets lower swaram (anudAttam) in Pada Padam |
| aÉýýhÉmÉþÌiÉóè WûuÉÉqÉWåû  க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè** ஹவாமஹே  M––Ye—Zyóè tpxi¥t | Words 3/4  ‘M’ becomes óè due to following word with ‘ha’ |
| aÉýýhÉmÉþÌiÉýýÍqÉÌiÉþ aÉýýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýÇ >  க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதி**†** க**…3**ண - ப**…**தி**…**ம் **>**  M––Ye—Zy––iyZy— M––Y- e–Zy–I > | Word 3 is going to be dropped. But it has two padams **Gana + pathim** ; so we are reminded that the word is **3 iti 3A – 3B**. Now wherever the padam is split indicated by --- a pause needs to be given for recital. Since the last part patim ends with a Anuswaram and a lower note, the **‘m’** is extended during recital |
| WûýuÉÉýqÉýWåûý MüýÌuÉÇ  ஹ**…**வா**…**ம**…**ஹே**…** க**…**விம்  t–px–i–¥t– K–pyI | Now we continue with 4/5  Note ‘havAmahE’ gets anudAtta swaram since it is unmarked (no swaram) in vaakyam. |
| MüýÌuÉÇ MüþuÉÏýlÉÉÇ  க**…**விங் க**†**வீ**…**னாம்  K–pyI K—pz–dxI | Then 5/6  The ‘ka’ in kavInam acquires swaritam since the ka of kavim has designated anudAttam |
| MüýuÉÏýlÉÉqÉÑþmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉxiÉqÉÇ  க**…**வீ**…**னாமு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தமம்  K–pz–dxi¡—e–iöq—psëiI | Then 6/7  ‘m’ of kavInaam with following ‘u’ becomes mu. ‘pa is anudAttam to so upcoming ‘Sra’ is Swaritam after udAttam ‘ma’ |
| EýmÉýqÉ´Éþ/uÉxiÉqÉý/ÍqÉirÉÑþmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉÈ -  iÉýqÉýÇ >  உ**…**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தம**…**மித்யு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வ**:** - த**…**ம**…**ம் **>**  D–e–iöq—psëi– iyZõ¡—e–iöq—pJ-Z–i–I > | Now the Ruk has ended.  So we say 7 iti 7.  Seven has two padams which is split and recited  Srva: visargam is followed by letter ‘ta’ so the visargam is replaced with ‘s’.  ‘iti’ followed by ‘u’ becomes ‘tyu’ as per Vowel Sandhi rule.  ‘tamam’ extended with lower note for anuswaram ‘mam’ |
| erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÇ oÉë¼þhÉÉÇ  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**ம் ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம்  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–I ögÖ—YxI | Now start with the new Ruk.  Words 1,2  Jam in raajam acquires anudAttam to support the following ‘hma’ in brahmanaam which is a designated swaritam. |
| erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ erÉå¸ - UÉeÉÿÇ >  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**மிதி**†** ஜ்யேஷ்ட**2** - ராஜ**‡**ம் **>**  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–iyZy— ¥Rõrç - kxR˜I > | Word 1 Jyeshtarajam consists of two padam **jeshta** and **raajam**..  Rajam has anuswaram with Swaritam and extended to Dheerga Swaritam. |
| oÉë¼þhÉÉÇ oÉë¼hÉÈ  ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம் ப்**3**ரஹ்மண**:**  ögÖ—YxI ögÖYJ | Continue with 2/3 |
| oÉëý¼ýhÉýxmÉýiÉåý >  ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம**…**ண**…**ஸ்ப**…**தே**…** **>**  ög–Ö–Y–sð–¥Z– > | Words 3/4  This is BrahmaNa + pate.. The visargam becomes ‘s’ as a rule .  ‘te’ with lower swaram extended since it is dheeram. |
| mÉýiÉý AÉ  ப**…**த**…** ஆ  e–Z– B | Words 4/5  The **pate** is converted to pata since the sound ‘ae’ is followed by Vowel ‘aa’. It becomes ‘a’ of ta sound as per Vowel Sandhi rule. |
| AÉ lÉþÈ  ஆ ந**†:**  B d—J | Words 5/6  ‘A’ is udAttam so next letter naH gets Swaritam |
| lÉýzzÉ×ýhuÉ³Éç  ந**…:** ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்ன்  d–qü£–YûË§ | Words6/7  ‘sh’ comes for visargam |
| zÉ×ýhuÉ³ÉÔýÌiÉÍpÉþÈ  ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்னூ**…**திபி**†4:**  q£–YûË¢–Zyhy—J | Words 7/8  ‘n’ and ‘U’ combines to give ‘NU’ |
| FýÌiÉÍpÉþxxÉÏS  ஊ**…**திபி**†4:** ஸீத**3**  D¦–Zyhy—sþzb | Words 8/9  ‘s’ comes due to visargam |
| FýÌiÉÍpÉýËUirÉÔýÌiÉ - ÍpÉýÈ  ஊ**…**திபி**…4**ரித்யூ**…**தி - பி**…4:**  D¦–Zyhy–kyZõ¢–Zy - hy–J | Split as per padam Uti+bhi:  UtibhiH iti UtibhiH  In the first part the visargam of bhi becomes ‘r’ to make it bhir as per Visarga Sandhi. Then combining with ‘e’ sound of ;iti’ becomes ‘ri’  U follows ‘ti’ and becomes iyuu as per vowel sandhi. |
| xÉÏýSý xÉÉSþlÉÇ  ஸீ**…**த**…3** ஸாத**†3**னம்  sz–b– sxb—dI | Words 9/10 |
| xÉÉSþlÉýÍqÉÌiÉý xÉÉSþlÉÇ  ஸாத**†3**ன**…**மிதி**…** ஸாத**†3**னம்  sxb—d–iyZy– sxb—dI | End of Ruk. 10 iti 10  ‘SAdanam’ is a single word **with no padam split so it is rendered without any pause**. No separator will be indicated like --.  ‘na’ get anudAttam to support ‘ti’ which has acquired anudAttam to support ‘da’ in sAdanam |

# Rudra Kramam example

## Example from Pada Paatam

The Pada Paatam as represented in earlier days as follows:

We are providing the first mantra from Anuvaham 1 of Rudram. This is taken from the book containing the work of Shri Sayanachaaryaa.

lÉqÉþÈ | iÉåý | ÂýSìý | qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ | EýiÉÉå CÌiÉþ | iÉåý | CwÉþuÉå | lÉqÉþÈ |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

lÉqÉþÈ | iÉýå | AýxiÉÑý | kÉluÉþlÉå | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉýÍqÉÌiÉ oÉÉýWÒû - prÉÉýqÉç |

1 2 3 4 5

EýiÉ | iÉåý | lÉqÉþÈ ||

6 7 8

நம**†:** | தே**…** | ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…** | ம**…**ன்யவே**‡** | உ**…**தோ இதி**†** | தே**…** |

1 2 3 4 5 6

இஷ**†**வே | நம**†:** |

7 8

நம**†:** | தே**…** | அ**…**ஸ்து**…** | த**4**ன்வ**†**னே

1 2 3 4  
பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**…**மிதி**†** பா**…3**ஹு -- ப்**4**யா**…**ம் | உ**…**த | தே**…** | நம**†:**

5 6 7 8

di—J | ¥Z– | k¡–öb– | i–dõ¥pÿ | D–¥Zx CZy— | ¥Z– |   
1 2 3 4 5 6

Cr—¥p | di—J |

7 8  
di—J | ¥Z– | A–së¡– | cdû—¥d | gx–t¡hõx–iyZy gx–t¡ - hõx–i§ |

1 2 3 4 5

D–Z | ¥Z– | di—J ||

6 7 8

Now the Pada Padam gives all the padams only. While reciting we need to take care of all Recital rules, Word formation, grammar etc. Let us see how this converts into Kramam. We have indicated the dheerga swaritam in Padam (words). In classical books, it will be indicated as swaritam and during rendering the specific rules are applied and rendered as Dheerga Swaritam.

**Explanation of the flow:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Notes and Explanations with Padam** | **Krama Paata Vaakyam** |
| Padam 1,2 lÉqÉþÈ + iÉå |  Padam 1,2 நம**†:** | தே**…**  Padam 1,2 di—J | ¥Z namaha+te becomes namaste; | (AÉåÇ) lÉqÉþxiÉå  (æñ)¢ நம**†**ஸ்தே  (HxI) di—¥së  Visargam becomes ‘s’ before ‘ta’ |
| Padam 2/3, iÉåý | ÂýSìý  Padam 2/3 தே**…** | ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…**  Padam 2/3 ¥Z– | k¡–öb– |  ‘te’ and ‘rudra’ do not have any swaram in vaakyam and acquires | iÉåý ÂýSìý  தே**…** ரு**…**த்**3**ர…  ¥Z– k¡–öb–  anudAttam(lower swaram). |
| Padam 3/4; ÂýSìý | qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ  Padam 3/4 ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…** | ம**…**ன்யவே**‡**  Padam 3/4 k¡–öb– | i–dõ¥p˜ |  in ManyavE , ‘vE’ is a dheerga letter with swaram at the end, the acquired Swaritam becomes Dheerga Swaritam | ÂýSìý qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ >  ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…** ம**…**ன்யவே**‡** **>**  k¡–öb– i–dõ¥p˜ > |
| Padams 4/5. qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ | EýiÉÉå ~~CÌiÉ~~þ |  Padams 4/5 ம**…**ன்யவே**‡** | உ**…**தோ ~~இதி~~**†**  Padams 4/5 i–dõ¥p˜ | D–¥Zx CZy—  ManyavE becomes Manya**va** due to following Vowel ‘U’ as per vowel sandhi.  Padam **iti** is not considered as it is an indicator in Pada Paatam to mean that ‘utO’ is a **Pragruhya**. **Pragruhyas** are Padams which are not subject to Sandhi. | qÉýlrÉuÉþ EýiÉÉå  ம**…**ன்யவ**†** உ**…**தோ  i–dõp— D–¥Zx |
| Padam 5/6. EýiÉÉå ~~CÌiÉþ~~ | iÉåý |  Padam 5/6 உ**…**தோ ~~இதி~~**~~†~~** | தே  Padam 5/6 D–¥Zx CZy— | ¥Z  te acquires dheerga swaritam due to being a dheerga letter at the end. | EýiÉÉå iÉåÿ >  உ**…**தோ தே**‡** **>**  D–¥Zx ¥Z˜ > |
| Padam 5 EýiÉÉå CÌiÉ EýiÉÉå  Padam 5 உ**…**தோ இதி உ**…**தோ  Padam 5 D–¥Zx CZy— D–¥Zx  is dropped so **utO iti utO** is taken; ‘e’ in iti + u in utO combine to give ityu.  When a padam is indicated with iti, the padam is a pragruhya (pragraha); the last part of such Padams as not subject to Vowel Sandhi and the first part may be be subject to Sandhi. These Padams normally represent dual noun or verb form ending in ‘ee’, ‘uu’ ‘O’. | EýiÉÉå CirÉÑýiÉÉå  உ**…**தோ இத்யு**…**தோ  D–¥Zx CZõ¡–¥Zx |
| Padam 6,7 iÉåý | CwÉþuÉå  Padam 6,7 தே**…** | இஷ**†**வே  Padam 6,7 ¥Z– | Cr—¥p |  ‘ta’ is actually ‘te’ that has taken ta sound due to following vowel ‘e’ | iÉý CwÉþuÉå  த**…** இஷ**†**வே  Z– Cr—¥p |
| Padam 7/8 CwÉþuÉå | lÉqÉþÈ  Padam 7/8 இஷ**†**வே | நம**†:**  Padam 7/8 Cr—¥p | di—J |  ‘ve’ in Ishave acquires anudAttam to support the swaritam ‘ma’ in namaha | CwÉþuÉåý lÉqÉþÈ  இஷ**†**வே**…** நம**†:**  Cr—¥p– di—J |
| Padam 8 lÉqÉþÈ||  Padam 8 நம**†:** ||  Padam 8 di—J ||  End of Ruk in Samhita.  So Padam 8 iti 8.  First namaha loses visargam before ‘e’,vowel. ma acquires anudAttam to support intended svaritam of ‘ti’, but ti itself acquires anudAttam to support ‘ma’ in second namaha. | lÉqÉý CÌiÉý lÉqÉþÈ ||  நம**…** இதி**…** நம**†:** ||  di– CZy– di—J || |
| Start of second ruk.  Padam 1,2 lÉqÉþÈ | iÉýå  Padam 1,2 நம**†:** | தே  Padam 1,2 di—J | ¥Z | lÉqÉþxiÉå  நம**†**ஸ்தே  di—¥së |
| Padam 2/3 iÉýå | AýxiÉÑý  Padam 2/3 தே**…** | அ**…**ஸ்து  Padam 2/3 ¥Z– | A–së¡–  Both ‘te’ and ‘astu’ do not have swaram in Vaakyam. They are rendered with anudAttam fully as marked in Padam.  Please note that ‘a’ of astu does not elide (become avagraha) in Rudram as per a generic rule provided in prAtiSakyam. | iÉåý AýxiÉÑý  தே**…** அ**…**ஸ்து …  ¥Z– A–së¡– |
| Padam 3/4 - AýxiÉÑý | kÉluÉþlÉå  Padam 3/4 - அ**…**ஸ்து**…** | த**4**ன்வ**†**னே  Padam 3/4 - A–së¡– | cdû—¥d | AýxiÉÑý kÉluÉþlÉå  அ**…**ஸ்து**…** த**4**ன்வ**†**னே  A–së¡– cdû—¥d |
| Padam 4/5. kÉluÉþlÉå | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉÿÇ  Padam 4/5 த**4**ன்வ**†**னே | பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**‡**ம்  Padam 4/5 cdû—¥d | gx–t¡hõx˜I  Pada Paatam is given as  oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ oÉÉýWÒû - prÉÉýqÉç  Here the ‘iti’ has been added to split the Padam. iti has svaritam on ti by Pada Paata rules.  In Pada paata style, the bAhubhyAm with iti becomes bAýhubhyaýmitiþ , the split is given as bAýhu – bhyAým.  ‘bhyAm’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’ in ‘iti’ if you combine second part  bAhu+bhyAm, bA has anudAttam,  hu is udAttam so, when bhyAm is combined it acquires svaritam; becomes a dheerga swaritam since it is dheerga letter.(refer to Swaram acquisition rules given above) | kÉluÉþlÉå oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉÿÇ >  த**4**ன்வ**†**னே பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**‡**ம் **>**  cdû—¥d gx–t¡hõx˜I > |
| Padam 5/6 oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉÿÇ | EýiÉ |  Padam 5/6 பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**‡**ம் | உ**…**த |  Padam 5/6 gx–t¡hõx˜I | D–Z |  Note : bahubhayAm when ends separately as a Padam will have dheerga swaritam, but with combining of ‘m’ and ‘u’ of uta, it has shifted to the middle of the statement; appears before ‘mu’ and it is no longer a stand-alone long anuswaram. So it becomes a normal swaritam. | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉÑýiÉ  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**மு**…**த  gx–t¡hõx—i¡–Z |
| Padam 5 is dropped.  Padam 5 iti 5 oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉÿÇ  Padam 5 iti 5 பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**‡**ம்  Padam 5 iti 5 gx–t¡hõx˜I | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ oÉÉýWÒû - prÉÉýÇ >  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**…**மிதி**†** பா**…3**ஹு - ப்**4**யா**…**ம் **>**  gx–t¡hõx–iyZy— gx–t¡ -  hõx–I **>** |
| Padam 6,7 EýiÉ | iÉåý  Padam 6,7 உ**…**த | தே  Padam 6,7 D–Z | ¥Z– | EýiÉ iÉåÿ >  உ**…**த தே**‡** **>**  D–Z ¥Z˜ > |
| Padam 7/8 iÉåý | lÉqÉþÈ  Padam 7/8 தே**…** | நம**†:** |  Padam 7/8 ¥Z– | di—J | iÉåý lÉqÉþÈ  தே**…** நம**†:**  ¥Z– di—J |
| Ruk ends. lÉqÉþÈ  Ruk ends நம**†:** |  Ruk ends di—J |  So Padam 8 iti Padam 8 | lÉqÉý CÌiÉý lÉqÉþÈ ||  நம**…** இதி**…** நம**†:** ||  di– CZy– di—J || |

Readers can understand the flow with our Compilation on TS 4.5 Pada Paatam with Vaakyam which has full Rudra Namakam with Padam and Vaakyam.

**Kindly provide your comments, suggestions, feedbacks and report errors/corrections to our e-mail id- ‘vedavms@gmail.com’**