**Basics of Veda Swaras   
and Vedic Recital -11**

**Pada Paatam** **and Swaram FlowContents**

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

1. **This is a revised Draft release version.**
2. **Section 4 has been added with quick reference to the Pada Paatam based on marking of Swarams. General Rules of Swaram acquisition with easier definitions have been provided - Section 4**
3. **Special Rules for Swaram marking before Udattam has been provided with better examples. - Section 4**
4. **Wherever rules have been cleared by some Experts who reviewed the document, the rules have been rewritten. Section 6 Padams have been taken without swaram marking as per Pada Paatam in few instances, and that is corrected so rule interpretation is more accurate.**
5. **Minor typing errors, incorrect references to udAttam and anudAttam due to different representation in Vaakyam and Pada Paatam and swaram marking errors have been corrected. The Sandhi of Prime Swaritam with Prime anudAttam, which has not been well explained earlier, has been better explained.**
6. **More examples added under Padam joining without iti (now new Section 8) and the examples of Nitya Swaritam (now Section 6.6.1)**
7. **The Concept of Kampa Swaram (two swaritam) formation has been added in Section 6.15**
8. **This version does not cover of “nichA” swaram rules which are under study**

# Veda Basics – Pada Paatam

## Introduction:

Our Rishis and compilers of Vedas had devised methods to ensure that the Veda is not changed and there is a control with no unintended or intended changes. They have designed ways to ensure it is well memorized and assimilated.

The Krishna Yajur Veda has five types of Vedic learning:

1. Samhita/Vaakya 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 that the Vedas are protected through distinct ways to repeat the contents of the Mantras. Any unintended change any of the method will conflict with the other 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 **Pada Paatam** in this note.   
Ghana Paatam, Krama Paatam and Jata Paatam notes have been already been uploaded in our site and available in the Articles Page.

**Readers are requested to read the Introduction Notes and Explanations in TS 1.1 Pada Paatam which gives basics on Counts, Korvai and other related details. This document covers only the Krishna Yajur Veda   
based learning.**

## Pada Paatam basics:

Basics of Pada Paatam are explained in brief:

1. Pada Paatam is the detailed explanation to the constituent words in Vaakyam/Samhita. In Krishna Yajur Veda branch, there is **no** formal   
   Pada Paatam for **Braahmanam and Aranyam**.   
   (referred to as ‘SAkA’ by vedic pandits)
2. The **Padam Paatam provided by our great compilers**, **cannot be changed**. But it is used for the understanding of constituent words in Samhita and for use in other types of Paatam like Kramam, Jatam and Ghanam. When the Pada Paatam is taken as the base and we derive the Kramam, Jatam and Ghanam; the resultant derivation of Vaakyam from any of these types of Paatam will be consistent with Vaakyam.
3. The definition of what is a Padam is dealt in Sanskrit Grammar.   
   There are detailed definitions/explanations available in the work of   
   PAnini’s AshtAdhyAyi (PA) – **Book 1 Chaper 3.**
4. For our understanding, we will take Padam as a word which is expressed to provide the right breakup of the Vaakyam/Samhita.
5. Pada Paatam, in Vedas, has words which in itself have been formed with two or three constituent Padams/words. E.g Gana-pathiH, PrajA-patiH, vyuptakEsAya (vi-upta-kEsAya)
6. One of the six Veda anga (limb or part) is called **Nirukta**. This covers the etymology of Sanskrit language, detailing origin, definition, explanation and development of words. A person who has learnt Nirukta will be able to spilt very difficult words into its component Padams easily.
7. A person with good basic knowledge of Sanskrit grammar with how the root word (dhAtu) undergoes changes with gender, numberals,verb and related grammar parameters would find it easier to grasp, the technical details of splitting Vaakyam to Padam or vice verse.
8. Understanding of Sanskrit Grammar, Sandhi Rules and conventions used in Vedic recitals is a very basic step for understanding Pada Paatam well.
9. In addition, the basic principles of Swaras, as explained in the books of Sages/Scholars of yester years would be very useful.
10. Panini’s AshtAdhyAyi **Books 5 Ch 2 ,6 Ch 1,2 3, and 8 Ch 1,2**   
    have a number of rules relating to the **what shall be basic swara of words/Padams** detailing Gender, cases, Verb endings, compounds, affixes, suffixes and other grammatical classifications.   
    Readers interested in these rules may refer to the above Chapters.
11. Once the Padam is split, **it is rendered continuously in the order of the Padam while rendering 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).

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.

## Swaram Acquisition

1. In Pada Paatam, the last aksharam cannot be an anudAttam (lower swaram) **unless** the last full padam or word is fully marked in anudAttam.
2. A Dheerga letter marked in Swaritam in Pada Padam acquires Dheerga Swaritam subject to rules in Vaakyam or vice-versa.
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 Swaritam.
5. Also a contra rule is that if there is a Swaritam is assigned to a letter in a word/padam, the previous letter shall be udAttam and the letter previous to it shall be anudAttam. This rule applies across two Padams or words. However if letters with designated udAttam intervenes, the swaram   
   shifts to next or earlier possible letter.
6. The Swaram may be acquired by a letter to support a Swaritam 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.
8. Let us see some patterns in GaNAnAm Thava… for swaram.

aÉýýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ iuÉÉ, aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉ, MüýÌuÉÇ MüþuÉÏýlÉÉ-qÉÑþmÉýqÉ´Éþ

**Note:**

1. **Letter prior to it marked in yellow shall be generally have or acquired anudAttam (lower note) ‘pa’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘Sra’**
2. **The next letter is UdAttam (medium note)**
3. **Letter marked in Green have or acquired Swaritam or Dheerga Swaritam.(third letters in a pattern). ‘Sra’ in aSrava has Swaritam in its Padam. Rest all are Swaritam that support a previous anudAttam.**

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.   
If two successive letters acquire anudAttam, the first one will be retained as per general rule. Swaras have priority based on their classification and   
further study and analysis is being done.

However the interpretation of the reputed Scholar, who has compiled Panini’s AshtadhyAyi (PA) and notes from other Scholars give us basic principles of application of rules in Sanskirt grammar, though these are **not explicitly stated** in PA:

1. A subsequent rule/operation which follows a preceding rule will have superiority/priority in application
2. A Nitya Rule/operation (persistent application defined in texts) will be stronger than a subsequent rule/application which is not persistent (anitya)
3. An internal operation/rule (referred as antaranga) is stronger than a generic external rule or operation (bahiranga)
4. An apavAda rule/operation (rules of exception) is stronger than the general (utsarga) rule/application.
5. A maxim is also provided by the Scholars that “in case of conflict, the rule that is applied **is the one** **that which will remain and must last in spite** of presence of other rules and **debars such Other rules**”
6. Readers must also keep in mind that a Vedic custom or practice or rule that has been followed for centuries by a specific School of Veda (SAkhA) will have its own priority in application and recital. A key example will be application of **gm, gg** in Krishna Yajur Veda Schools. There would also   
   be variations between the Schools based on the Sage/Sages who have compiled or propounded or given lessons (sIkshA) on these mantras.

# GaNanaamthvaa Example

Let us see the explanation of Pada Paatam 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 ||

**Pada Paatam:**

aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿqÉç | iuÉÉý | aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ aÉýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýqÉç | WûýuÉÉýqÉýWåûý | MüýÌuÉqÉç | MüýuÉÏýlÉÉqÉç | EýmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉxiÉqÉýÍqÉirÉÑþmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉÈ-iÉýqÉýqÉç |

erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ erÉå¸-UÉeÉÿqÉç | oÉë¼þhÉÉqÉç | oÉëý¼ýhÉýÈ | mÉýiÉåý | LÌiÉþ | lÉýÈ | zÉ×ýhuÉ³Éç | FýÌiÉÍpÉýËUirÉÔýÌiÉ - ÍpÉýÈ | xÉÏýSý | xÉÉSþlÉqÉç |

**Samhita/Vakyam:**

க**…3**ணானா**‡**ந் த்வா க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè** ஹவாமஹே க**…**விங் க**†**வீ**…**னா-மு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தமம் | ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**ம் ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம் ப்**3**ரஹ்மணஸ்பத**…** ஆ ந**†:** ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்னூ**…**திபி**†4:** ஸீத**…3** ஸாத**†3**னம் |

**Pada Paatam:**

க**…3**ணானா**‡**ம் | த்வா**…** | க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதி**†** க**…3**ண -- ப**…**தி**…**ம் | ஹ**…**வா**…**ம**…**ஹே**…** | க**…**விம் | க**…**வீ**…**னாம் | உ**…**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தம**…**மித்யு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வ**:** -- த**…**ம**…**ம் | ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**மிதி**†** ஜ்யேஷ்ட**2** --ராஜ**‡**ம் | ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம் | ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம**…**ண**…:** | ப**…**தே**…** | ஏதி**†** | ந**…:** | ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்ன் |   
ஊ**…**திபி**…4**ரித்யூ**…**தி -- பி**…4:** | ஸீ**…**த**…3** | ஸாத**†3**னம் |

**Samhita/Vakyam:**

M–Yxdx˜I Zûx M–Ye—Zyóè tpxi¥t K–pyI K—pz–dx-

i¡—e–iöq—psëiI | ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–I ögÖ—YxI ögÖYsðZ–

B d—J q£–YûË¢–Zyhy—J szb– sxb—dI |

**Pada Paatam:**

M–Yxdx˜I | Zûx– | M–Ye—Zy–iyZy— M–Y - e–Zy–I | t–px–i–¥t– | K–pyI | K–pz–dxI | D–e–iöq—psëi–iyZõ¡—e–iöq—pJ - Z–i–I |   
¥Rõ–rç–kxR–iyZy— ¥Rõrç -kxR˜I | ögÖ—YxI | ög–Ö–Y–J |   
e–¥Z– | GZy— | d–J | q£–YûË§ | D¦–Zyhy–kyZõ¢–Zy - hy–J |   
sz–b– | sxb—dI |**Explanation of the Pada Paatam:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ  க**…3**ணானா**‡**ந்  M–Yxdx˜I | aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ  க**…3**ணானா**‡**ம் (ந்)  M–Yxdx˜I  The word gaNAnaam is a separate and taken as a Padam. Swaram anudAttam is on ‘ga’ and the next letter is udAttam and ‘naam’ acquires ‘Swaritam’ and then reflected as Dheerga Swaritam.  No change from Vaakyam to Padam. |
| iuÉÉ, த்வா Zûx | iuÉÉý , த்வா**… ,** Zûx–  ‘tvA’ does not have any swaram or it is udAttam. In Pada Paatam it is represented as anudAttam. **(Rule\*)**  But this rule is not universal (but a general and conventional rule) there are few exceptions of single letter words that do not acquire anudAttam. As per Vedic grammar those words remain as udAttam only. |
| aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉóè **,** க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè ,**  M–Ye—Zyóè  Note: (gm) has come in; the next letter is ‘ha; it is obvious. This is ‘m’. So take the word as Ganapatim  Note: The word Ganapatim consists of two Padams which must be reinforced in the mind of the student. So the rule is that all words are split as Word iti Padam1 – Padam 2 **(Rule \*)**  Itiþ –ti of iti, shall by default, Swaritam **(Rule \*)** | aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ aÉýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýqÉç  க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதி**†** க**…3**ண -- ப**…**தி**…**ம்  M–Ye—Zy–iyZy— M–Y - e–Zy–I  Given below is the source step\*  aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉqÉç CÌiÉþ aÉýhÉ - mÉþÌiÉqÉ  க**…3**ணப**†**திம் இதி**†** க**…3**ண - ப**†**திம்  M–Ye—ZyI CZy— M–Y -e—ZyI |

**\*Explanation of Conversion to Padam:**

**Step 1. – Take First part perform Sandhi and adjust swarams**

aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉqÉç CÌiÉþ aÉýhÉ – mÉþÌiÉqÉ = aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉÍqÉÌiÉþ

க**…3**ணப**†**திம் இதி**†** க**…3**ண - ப**†**திம் = க**…3**ணப**†**திமிதிþ

M–Ye—ZyI CZy— M–Y - e—ZyI = M–Ye—ZyiyZyþ

Now ‘ti’ has a Swaritam with no support anudAttam. The letter before ‘ti’ is ‘mi’ which is udAttam and the letter before it ‘ti’ should acquire ‘anudAttam’.

So after introducing an anudAttam for ‘ti’ it becomes

aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ , க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதிþ , M–Ye—Zy–iyZy—

End of Part 1 conversion to Padam.

Now take the Part 2 and apply rules applicable

aÉýhÉ – mÉþÌiÉqÉç , க**…3**ண - ப**†**திம் , M–Y-e—ZyI

Now Gana with a first anudAttam and Na as second letter udAttam, is clear and readable.

Let us see how Pada Paata rules convert Patim.

Rule\*. A Swaritam of the first letter of the Padam (in Vaakyam) becomes anudAttam and in that case all udAtta letters following it till end of the Padam is converted to anudAttam.

So becomes

mÉþÌiÉqÉç 🡪 mÉýÌiÉýqÉç , second part becomes aÉýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýqÉç

ப**†**திம் 🡪 ப**…**தி**…**ம்second part becomes க**…3**ண -- ப**…**தி**…**ம்

e—ZyI 🡪 e–Zy–I second part becomes M–Y - e–Zy–I

**How to convert it back to the word as per Vaakyam:**

Simply perform reverse engineering of the rules.

aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ aÉýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýqÉç

க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதி**†** க**…3**ண -- ப**…**தி**…**ம்

M–Ye—Zy–iyZy— M–Y - e–Zy–I

**Take Part 1**

Remove the ‘iti’ as a Padam, reverse Sandhi and restore Swaram.

aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ - CÌiÉþ = aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉýqÉç

க**…3**ணப**†**தி**…**மிதி**†** - இதி**† =** க**…3**ணப**†**திýம்

M–Ye—Zy–iyZy— - CZy— = M–Ye—ZyýI

Rule\* – The last akshara/letter cannot be an anudAttam, unless all of the letters in that Padam are anudAttam.

Rule\* - After a Swaritam, within a Padam, no letters acquire swaram in Padam. The part after that svaritam is called ‘Ekasruti’ in Vedic/grammar terms.

So remove, the anudAttam for ti and one gets aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉqÉç , க**…3**ணப**†**திம்,   
M–Ye—ZyI. (result from Part 1)  
If then is there a cross check ??!   
Oh, yes ! It is there !! our Rishis have designed it so well …. Let us see it

**Take Part 2**

aÉýhÉ - mÉýÌiÉýqÉç , க**…3**ண -- ப**…**தி**…**ம், M–Y - e–Zy–I.

First part ‘gana’ looks fine, similar to vaakyam. Patim has all anudAttam, so reverse first rule, if all letters are marked anudAttam, restore it back to udAttam.

aÉýhÉ - mÉÌiÉqÉç , க**…3**ண -- பதிம், M–Y - eZyI.

Now join them you get aÉýhÉmÉÌiÉqÉç , க**…3**ணபதிம், M–YeZyI.

Do a Swaram check. ‘ga’ is anudAttam, Na is udAttam, then following ‘pa’ should acquire Swaritam. So ‘pa’ should get Swaritam as per basic rule. Simply give that Swaritam to that ‘pa’ it becomes aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉqÉç , க**…3**ணப**†**திம்,

M–Ye—ZyI. (result form Part 2).

This has matched with result of re-engineering in Part 1.   
(marked in similar grey above)

**Note: When Visargam is dropped in the first part before iti, to derive a word correctly we should look at Visarga denoted in second part. It may not be as simple as Ganapatim example above. Similarly sound ‘ae’ becoming ‘a’ before iti or ‘au’ becoming ‘A’ need to be derived from left side of the Padam split equation !!!**  
Now next word/Padam from Vaakyam,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WûuÉÉqÉWåû , ஹவாமஹே tpxi¥t | WûýuÉÉýqÉýWåûý , ஹ**…**வா**…**ம**…**ஹே**…** t–px–i–¥t–  In Vaakyam there is no Swaram. In Padam, entire word converted to anudAtta swaram. |
| MüýÌuÉÇ, க**…**விங், K–pyI | MüýÌuÉÇ, க**…**விம் (ங்), K–pyI  No special Pada Paata rule involved. |
| MüþuÉÏýlÉÉqÉç  க**†**வீ**…**னாம்  K—pz–dxI  The first letter of a Padam cannot be in Swaritam and it will acquire anudAttam as per rule | MüýuÉÏýlÉÉqÉç  க**…**வீ**…**னாம்  K–pz–dxI  Ka acquires anudAttam. Rest of the padam remains as it is. |
| EþmÉýqÉ´Éþ-uÉxiÉqÉÇ  உ**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தமம்  D—e–iöq—psëiI |  ‘u’ has Swaritam and will acquire an anudAttam in PP. This word has two padam – upamasravaha +tamam. This is expanded like word iti padam1+padam 2 similar to ganapatim  vaha + tamam =vastamam.  tamam has no swaram in vaakyam hence marked all in anudAttam. | EýmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉxiÉqÉýÍqÉirÉÑþmÉýqÉ´ÉþuÉÈ-iÉýqÉýqÉç  உ**…**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வஸ்தம**…**மித்யு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**வ**:** -- த**…**ம**…**ம் |  D–e–iöq—psëi–iyZõ¡—e–iöq—pJ - Z–i–I |  ‘mi’ is the joining of m of tamam+ ‘e’ of iti. ‘ti’ of iti combines with u and ityu is formed, this combination is a Swaritam since one of the letter is Swaritam.  ‘ma’ acquires anudAttam to support tyu |
| erÉåý¸ýýUÉeÉÇý  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**ம்  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–I ögÖYsðZ  consists of two Padam jyestha+rajam  so jyestharajam iti jyestha – rajam.  The part jyeshtha as per grammar does not acquire swarm and is recited in anudAttam. This type of swaram marking is called pracaya rule. We will separately cover vedic statement with same and other examples. | erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ erÉå¸-UÉeÉÿqÉç  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**மிதி**†** ஜ்யேஷ்ட**2** --ராஜ**‡**ம்  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–iyZy— ¥Rõrç -kxR˜I  ‘ja’ of jam acquires anudAttam to support ti of ‘iti.  Jyestha is not marked with any swaram in the split part since marked in the first part**. It does not have distinct swaram but acquires anudAttam as per pracaya rule.**  Jam after rA acquires Swaritam and then dheerga Swaritam as it is at end of the Padam. |
| oÉë¼þhÉÉÇ  ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம்  ögÖ—YxI | oÉë¼þhÉÉqÉç  ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணாம்  ögÖ—YxI  No change to Vaakyam. |
| oÉë¼hÉ: (x)  ப்**3**ரஹ்மண**:** (ஸ்)  ögÖY: (s§)  ‘s’ at the end of brahmaNa reprsents visargam to give brahmaNaspate. So visargam marked ‘s’ dropped | oÉëý¼ýhÉýÈ  ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம**…**ண**…:**  ög–Ö–Y–J  No swaram in Vaakyam. Hence entire word marked in anudAttam in Padam. |
| mÉiÉý , பத**…,** eZ–  this pata is actually ‘patE’ , ‘ae’ sound has become ‘a’ due to following ‘A’ in AnaSSrunvann. | mÉýiÉåý, ப**…**தே**…,** e–¥Z–  this word has last letter alone as anudAttam. Then the full padam is converted to anudAtta swaram. |
| AÉýý ,ஆ , B\*  Prepositions and prefixes of single words like ‘A’,pra,prati,ni,.anu, api are represented in Pada Paatam as separate Padam with a **iti suffix** for indication. A+ iti becomes Eti | LÌiÉþ ,ஏதி**†** ,GZy—  ‘ti’ of iti has Swaritam. So, the ti in Eti acquires it during sandhi.  **Section 5** provides for Padams of standard prepositions and prefixes which repeatedly occur in Pada Paatam. |
| lÉþ, ந**†:,** d—J  The NaH has acquired swaram since it comes after ‘A’ which is UdAttam and after ‘ta’ in brahmanaspata acquires anudAttam | lÉýÈ ந**…:** d–J  This will be converted to anudAttam in Pada Paatam (Rule) |
| zÉ×ýhuÉ³É , ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்ன்,  q£–YûË§  ‘nnU’ has come in Vaakyam due to joining of ‘nn’ and ‘U’, that ‘U”has been separated which belongs to UtiBhiH | zÉ×ýhuÉ³Éç ஶ்***ரு*…**ண்வன்ன்  q£–YûË§ No change in Pada Paatam. |
| FýÌiÉÍpÉþÈ, ஊ**……**திபி**†4:**  D¦–Zyhy—J  This has Uti+BhiH. So padam becomes  utiBhiH iti Uti - Bhi | FýÌiÉÍpÉýËUirÉÔýÌiÉ - ÍpÉýÈ  ஊ**…**திபி**…4**ரித்யூ**…**தி -- பி**…4:**  D¦–Zyhy–kyZõ¢–Zy - hy–J  Visaragam represents ‘r’ since vowel sound is ‘e’. ‘r’ with ‘i’ of iti becomes ‘ri’.  The ‘ti’ of iti combines with ‘U’, giving  ityU. |
| xÉÏSý ஸீத**…3** szb–  Vaakyam has swaram on second letter with no swaram for first letter sI. | xÉÏýSý , ஸீ**…**த**…3** , sz–b–  Pada Paatam assigns anudAttam to ‘si’ |
| xÉÉSþlÉÇ ,ஸாத**†3**னம், sxb—dI | xÉÉSþlÉqÉç , ஸாத**†3**னம், sxb—dI  No change from Vaakyam. |

# Basic Rules for a Padam

## Guiding Principles

1. PA Book 6 Chapter 1 Rule 158 says that “A word, with an exception of one syllable, is unaccented (no swaram). The simple generic interpretation to be taken is that only one letter in a Padam will be accented/marked with swaram. Let us call this for our simple understanding as a Jeeva Swaram. Scholars and Vedic experts in their discussions want a reader to focus on the udAttam, so that it is easy to identify the previous letter of the padam/word, if any, as anudAttam and the letter following udAttam as Swaritam.

Note: Words with two Padams have two such key letters with Jeeva Swaram. Swarams can be derived to support other letters.   
Please note that we will take a slightly different definition for easy understanding that is based on the swaram marked and   
call the Swaram marked as Prime Swaram.

1. When you have a Padam with three or more letters, the first one has an anudAttam as Prime Swaram; the third letter may acquire Swaritam or Dheerga Swaritam. This acquisition is not covered in above rule since it is basic to Swaram rule. This acquisition or derived swaram does not in itself be treated the Prime or Jeeva swaram as quoted in the above rule.   
   Examples aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿÇ qÉÏýRÒûwÉåÿ, kÉ×ýwhÉuÉåÿ,

The Scholars would rather focus on the Na,Dhu, ShNa as udAttam (as Jeeva Swarams) leading to the previous letter being anudAttam and the following as Swaritam.

1. One observervation is that, there are single-letter Padams, like mA, Sam, dyau which are marked as udAttam only. The Pada Paatam only represents these with udAttam, without conversion to anudAttam swaram. This udAttam needs to be treated as the Prime Swaram and Jeeva Swaram. They do not acquire Swaram in general unless the Pada Padam/Sandhi rules require as an exception. Occurrence of such words with Swaram is distinctly marked in Pada Paatam.   
   Please see the example below.
2. When we take ShoDasa-raudrikaraNa Mantra TS 1.3.3.1,   
   the Pada Paatam is given as mAý | mA | mAý before hiý(gm)ýsIýH;   
   in Vaakyam we render this as mAý , mA mAþ, with the third mAþ acquiring Swaritam as it follows a string of anudAttam mAý, udAttam mA.
3. Same Padam may, therefore, be represented in Pada Paatam with different Swaram marking based on the **derivation from Vaakyam**. We have covered some illustrative examples later in table of examples in **Section 7.**
4. The basic rules of Swaram based on grammatical construction of a word/Padam, its root, verb, tense, affix, suffix and related classification is detailed by Sage Panini in his work, as a main guide.
5. When there is a conflict of Swaram markings, rules are given about priority to be given to a rule or type of Swara derivation. The normal guidance given is that the second appearing rule or swaram shall have priority over the first. We have seen one example of a case in Chamaka Ghanam, that if two successive words get Swaritam, the first word padam gives up the Swaritam and the Swaritam is acquired by the following letter or padam.
6. In a Padam, if there is a Swaritam in the middle of a Padam, then following letters will assume udAttam till the end of the Padam. They are called Ekasruti. However, a letter considered as **Ekasruti** may assume an anudAttam to support a following Swaritam (if it is prime) to the following padam in Vaakyam. Readers shall bear it mind to treat **Ekasruti**  as a hidden anudAttam or Support unmarked udAttam.
7. When a Padam consists of more than one or more component, it is represented as Padam iti Padam (Part1) – Part 2. The basic grammar   
   rules of Visarga, Vowel, Consonant Sandhis and other grammar rules   
   play an important role.
8. In Pada Paatam, when two Padams are joined together, there could be one or more than one Prime Swaram based on which the swaram marking is determined. **(Section 8)**
9. Words defined as Pragrihya (or Pragraha) would not combine on the   
   last part of the Padam. Pragrihyas are words which represent dual noun or verb forms that do not combine due to Vowel Sandhi.   
   **Section 10** covers some explanation of this concept.
10. Preposition, prefixes like A, pra, prati, anu, ni, vi, ut will be represented as the words plus iti. If two such words follow each other, the first one will be represented as it is. See examples in **Section 5**.

We are providing some basic rules on how a Padam itself is constructed from Vaakyam with examples. These may not include advanced rules applied for specific situations or words. The order is as per the convenicne and understanding of the reader. We are including words from Ganaanam thavaa, Rudram and common Pada Paatam words which readers might be more conversant with.

## Rule 1- Words with No Swaram converts to AnudAttam

If a word or Padam ***does not have any swaram completely*** and marked in udAttam in Vaakyam, it shall acquire ***all anudAttam in Pada Paatam***.   
In this case treat the **first letter udAttam** as the **Prime and Jeeva** swaram.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| WûuÉÉqÉWåû , ஹவாமஹே tpxi¥t | WûýuÉÉýqÉýWåûý , ஹ**…**வா**…**ம**…**ஹே**…** t–px–i–¥t– |
| ÂSì , ருத்**3**ர, k¡öb | ÂýSìý , ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…**, k¡–öb– |
| qÉ×QûrÉ, ம்***ரு***ட**3**ய, i£Wj | * qÉ×ýQûýrÉý, ம்***ரு*…**ட**…3**ய**…,** i£–W–j– |

Note: In Vaakyam, any of the letters in these words/padams may acquire swarm.

An example **TS 3.3.1.2;** to observe ‘dadhAtu’ from a well known mantra.

qÉÌrÉþ ( ) qÉåýkÉÉÇ qÉÌrÉþ mÉëýeÉÉÇ qÉrrÉýÎalÉxiÉåeÉÉåþ SkÉÉiÉÑý qÉÌrÉþ qÉåýkÉÉÇ qÉÌrÉþ mÉëýeÉÉÇ qÉrÉÏlSìþ CÎlSìýrÉÇ SþkÉÉiÉÑý qÉÌrÉþ qÉåýkÉÉÇ qÉÌrÉþ mÉëýeÉÉÇ qÉÌrÉý xÉÔrÉÉåïý pÉëÉeÉÉåþ SkÉÉiÉÑ |

**Pada Paatam for the mantra:**

qÉÌrÉþ ( ) | qÉåýkÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | mÉëýeÉÉÍqÉÌiÉþ mÉë - eÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | AýÎalÉÈ | iÉåeÉþÈ | SýkÉÉýiÉÑý | qÉÌrÉþ | qÉåýkÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | mÉëýeÉÉÍqÉÌiÉþ mÉë - eÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | ClSìþÈ | CýÎlSìýrÉqÉç | SýkÉÉýiÉÑý | qÉÌrÉþ | qÉåýkÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | mÉëýeÉÉÍqÉÌiÉþ mÉë - eÉÉqÉç | qÉÌrÉþ | xÉÔrÉïþÈ | pÉëÉeÉþÈ | SýkÉÉýiÉÑý |

மயி**†** ( ) மே**…**தா**4**ம் மயி**†** ப்ர**…**ஜாம் மய்ய**…**க்**3**னிஸ்தேஜோ**†** த**3**தா**4**து**…** மயி**†** மே**…**தா**4**ம் மயி**†** ப்ர**…**ஜாம் மயீந்த்**3**ர**†** இந்த்**3**ரி**…**யந் த**†3**தா**4**து**…** மயி**†** மே**…**தா**4**ம் மயி**†** ப்ர**…**ஜாம் மயி**…** ஸூர்யோ**…** ப்**4**ராஜோ**†** த**3**தா**4**து |

**Pada Paatam for the mantra:**

மயி**†** ( ) | மே**…**தா**4**ம் | மயி**†** | ப்ர**…**ஜாமிதி**†** ப்ர -- ஜாம் | மயி**†** |   
அ**…**க்**3**னி**:** | தேஜ**†:** | த**…3**தா**…4**து**…** | மயி**†** | மே**…**தா**4**ம் |   
மயி**†** | ப்ர**…**ஜாமிதி**†** ப்ர -- ஜாம் | மயி**†** | இந்த்**3**ர**†:** | இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**யம் | த**…3**தா**…4**து**…** | மயி**†** | மே**…**தா**4**ம் | மயி**†** | ப்ர**…**ஜாமிதி**†** ப்ர -- ஜாம் | மயி**†** | ஸூர்ய**†:** | ப்**4**ராஜ**†:** | த**…3**தா**…4**து**…** |

ijy— ( ) ¥i–cxI ijy— öe–RxI iÐ–²y¥së¥Rx— bcxZ¡– ijy—

¥i–cxI ijy— öe–RxI ijzöÉ— CöÉy–jI b—cxZ¡– ijy— ¥i–cxI

ijy— öe–RxI ijy– s¢¥kõx– öhx¥Rx— bcxZ¡ |

**Pada Paatam for the mantra:**

ijy— ( ) | ¥i–cxI | ijy— | öe–RxiyZy— öe - RxI | ijy— |

A–²yJ | ¥ZR—J | b–cx–Z¡– | ijy— | ¥i–cxI | ijy— |   
öe–RxiyZy— öe-RxI | ijy— | CöÉ—J | C–öÉy–jI | b–cx–Z¡– | ijy— | ¥i–cxI | ijy— | öe–RxiyZy— öe - RxI | ijy— | s¢kõ—J | öhxR—J |

b–cx–Z¡– |

Note: First observe that the ‘dadhtu’ in Pata Paatam is marked with all anudAttam in all three places; which indicates that it is unmarked or it has no marked Prime swarm in Vaakyam. However, in Vaakyam, the ‘tu’ marked in yellow assumes anudAttam to support ‘yi’ in mayi twice and ‘da’ assumes Swaritam to support the anudAttam dri in indriyam.

Now after ‘brAjO which has a Swaritam on ‘jO’, the last dadhAtu does not acquire any swaram. This is technically called Ekasruti or monotonous rendering without **swaram** (or **accent** as referred in English texts).

## Rule 2 First letter Swaritam converts to anudAttam

The first letter of a Padam acquires Swaritam normally to support the anudAttam of the previous word. Now treat the next following letter’s swaram as Prime Swaram.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| MüþuÉÏýlÉÉqÉç ,க**†**வீ**…**னாம்,K—pz–dxI | MüýuÉÏýlÉÉqÉç ,க**…**வீ**…**னாம்,K–pz–dxI |
| zÉþUýurÉÉþ, ஶ**†**ர**…**வ்யாþ, q—k–põx— | zÉýUýurÉÉÿ, ஶ**…**ர**…**வ்யா**‡,** q–k–põx˜ |

## Rule 3 Full Padam converts anudAttam if first letter alone is marked with Swaritam

When the first letter is converted to anudAttam in Padam, the rest all UdAttam is converted to anudAttam like normal rule. Treat this first letter in Swaritam as Prime Swaram.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| AÉ mrÉÉþrÉkuÉqÉç  ஆ ப்யா**†**யத்**4**வம்  B eõx—jcûi | LÌiÉþ | mrÉÉýrÉýkuÉýqÉç  ஏதி**† |**  ப்யா**…**ய**…**த்**4**வ**…**ம்  GZy— | eõx–j–cû–I |
| AþSØzÉýlÉç  அ**†**த்**3*ரு***ஶ**…**ன்ன்  A—b£q–© | AýSØýzÉý³Éç  அ**…**த்**3*ரு*…**ஶ**…**ன்ன்  A–b£–q–Ë§ |
| qÉ×þQûrÉÉÌiÉ  ம்***ரு*†**ட**3**யாதி  i£—WjxZy | qÉ×ýQûýrÉÉýÌiÉý  ம்***ரு*…**ட**…3**யா**…**தி**…**  i£–W–jx–Zy– |
| uÉ×þhÉ£Ñü  வ்***ரு*†**ணக்து  p£—Y°¡ | uÉ×ýhÉý£Ñüý  வ்***ரு*…**ண**…**க்து**…**  p£–Y–°¡– |

## Rule 4 All unmarked udAttam converts to anudAttam till the anudAttam in Vaakyam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| xÉÏSý, ஸீத**…3,** szb**…**  Here ‘da’ derives anudAttam swaram to support following ‘da’ in following sadanam. | xÉÏýSý , ஸீ**…**த**…3** , sz–b–  The application of Rule ‘sI’ becomes anudAttam but would be treated as Jeeva Swaram as per scholars. |
| AÍkÉuÉý£üÉ, அதி**4**வ**…**க்தா,  Acyp–°x | AýÍkÉýuÉý£üÉ, அ**…**தி**…4**வ**…**க்தா,  A–cy–p–°x |
| xÉWûxÉëÉý¤ÉÉrÉþ,  ஸஹஸ்ரா**…**க்ஷாய**†,**  stösx–±xj— | xÉýWûýxÉëÉý¤ÉÉrÉþ,  ஸ**…**ஹ**…**ஸ்ரா**…**க்ஷாய**†,**  s–t–ösx–±xj— |

Prime Swaram is the last marked udAttam in Pada Paatam. Classical method is to focus on ‘kthA’ ‘kShA’ as Jeeva Swaram.

## Words with two Padam is split through ‘iti’

When a Word occurs with two constituent Padam it is represented as

Word iti Padam1 – Padam2. This is subject to vowel, visarga sandhi and normal grammar rules and also subject to Pada Paata Conventions. Itiþ, the ti by default has Swaritam subject to application of Swaram and Sandhi rules.

Some important Vowel Sandhi rules to bear in mind are:

1. Visaragam get dropped before ‘e’ of iti being vowel
2. Words with sound ‘ae’ gets converted to ‘a’
3. Words with sound ‘ai’ gets converted to sound ‘aa’
4. ‘e’ in iti gets combination with other letters to produce the Sandhi letters.
5. Both ‘i’ and ‘ti’ may combine with the previous word and following word to provide a new combination
6. ‘iti’ will not combine with the last part of Pragrihya Padams **(Section 10)**
7. ‘iti’ as a rule has Swaritam on ‘ti’ however, its Swaram gets dropped if the following letter acquires Swaritam; get anudAttam to support following Swaritam or sometimes dropped to indicate absence or non-acquisition of Swaram.
8. Swaram Rules are provided in Section **6.   
   (Main reference is PratishAkyam for this purpose.)**

We will see some examples with different word formations:

## If first padam has prime swaram, then it is marked in second part as it is

Please observe Siva and giri in the second part of the Final Padam as per Pada Paatam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| ÍzÉýuÉiÉþqÉÉ  ஶி**…**வத**†**மா  qy–pZ—ix  add iti afer SivatamA and  then split two padams as Siva + tama  ma with i of iti becomes mE. ‘**ti’** has Swaritam. Therefore ‘ta’ acquires anudAttam.  While joining the Padam back to Vaakyam ‘ta’ in tamA of second part will acquire swaritam which follows ‘va’ udAttam. | ÍzÉýuÉiÉýqÉåÌiÉþ ÍzÉýuÉ - iÉýqÉÉý  ஶி**…**வத**…**மேதி**†** ஶி**…**வ -- த**…**மா**…**  qy–pZ–¥iZy— qy–p - Z–ix–  Siva has separate swaram for Siva and retained as it is in second part. ‘Si’ anudAttam and ‘va’ udAttam. ‘tamA’ is a separate padam. First letter of Padam alone is Swaritam so entire Padam tamA acquires anudAttam.Rule 3.4 above |
| ÌaÉËUþzÉliÉ  கி**3**ரி**†**ஶந்த  Myky—qÇ  Rules similar to previous example | ÌaÉËUþzÉýliÉåÌiÉý ÌaÉËUþ - zÉýliÉý  கி**3**ரி**†**ஶ**…**ந்தேதி**…** கி**3**ரி**†** -- ஶ**…**ந்த**…**  Myky—q–¥ÇZy– Myky— - q–Ç–  Santa follows ‘ri’ swaritam it is ekasruti.  On joining back to Vaakyam, |

## If first padam has no prime swaram, they get anudAttam in first part but swaram is not marked in second part

Please observe giri and yAtu in the second part of the Final Padam as per Pada Paatam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| ÌaÉËUzÉliÉ**…**  கி**3**ரிஶந்த**…**  MykyqÇ–  ‘ta’ marked in blue has acquired swaram in vaakyam to support ‘tE’ in hastE | ÌaÉýËUýzÉýliÉåÌiÉþ ÌaÉËU - zÉýliÉý  கி**…3**ரி**…**ஶ**…**ந்தேதி**†** கிரி**3** -- ஶ**…**ந்த**…**  My–ky–q–¥ÇZy— Myky - q–Ç–  Both the letters in Santa have no swaram and marked with anudAttam in Pada Paatam. |
| rÉÉiÉÑkÉÉýlrÉþÈ  யாதுதா**…4**ன்ய**†:**  jxZ¡cx–dõ—J | rÉÉýiÉÑýkÉÉýlrÉþ CÌiÉþ rÉÉiÉÑ - kÉÉýlrÉþÈ  யா**…**து**…**தா**…4**ன்ய**†** இதி**†** யாது-- தா**…4**ன்ய**†:**  jx–Z¡–cx–dõ— CZy— jxZ¡-  cx–dõ—J |

**Explanation:**

1. **When the second part has first Padam split ending in udAttam   
   please remember to introduce Swaritam in the second Padam like in SivatamA.**
2. **When first Padam split is all marked in udAttam and second part has all anudAttam marking the entire Padam is in anudAttam, that is without Swaram like in giriSanta as in Section 3.8.**
3. **When the first part has Swaritam in the first split of the Padam, the second padam are all in ekaSruti and therefore will be marked in anudAttam in Pada Paatam. They have no Swaram in Vaakyam. Example is giriSanta in Section 3.7.**

## The Second part has distinct swaram it will be reflected in the Second Part

This becomes clear when the first Padam does not acquire any swaram in Vaakyam or they all aquire anudAttam in Padam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| AÍkÉuÉý£üÉ  அதி**4**வ**…**க்தா  Acyp–°x | AýÍkÉýuÉý£åüirÉþÍkÉ - uÉý£üÉ  அ**…**தி**…4**வ**…**க்தேத்ய**†**தி**4** -- வ**…**க்தா  A–cy–p–¥°Zõ—cy - p–°x |
| xÉÑþqÉý…¡ûsÉþÈ  ஸு**†**ம**…**ங்க**3**ல**†:**  s¡—i–O§Mm—J  Su in Sumangalaha has acquired Swaritam to support ba in baBruH. So it will acquire anudAttam in Padam. | xÉÑýqÉý…¡ûsÉý CÌiÉþ xÉÑ - qÉý…¡ûsÉþÈ  ஸு**…**ம**…**ங்க**3**ல**…** இதி**†** ஸு -- ம**…**ங்க**3**ல**†:**  s¡–i–O§Mm– CZy— s¡ -  i–O§Mm—J |
| ÅuÉýxÉmÉïþÌiÉý  **Å**வ**…**ஸர்ப**†**தி**…**  „p–sªe—Zy–  ‘ti’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘la’ in nilagrIva in vaakyam. (not shown) | AýuÉýxÉmÉïýiÉÏirÉþuÉ - xÉmÉïþÌiÉ  அ**…**வ**…**ஸர்ப**…**தீத்ய**†**வ -- ஸர்ப**†**தி  A–p–sªe–ZzZõ—p - sªe—Zy |

## The Second Padam has Swaritam, the first padam may have pracaya in vaakyam

In Pracaya rule, all aksharams are marked with anudAttam to support a Swaritam that follows. **If a letter which is Swaritam originally is converted to anudAttam, the previous letters of that Padam shall also acquire anudAttam at the beginning of a Vedic Statement. If the word consists of more constituent Padams, the anudAttam occurs till a Swaritam occurs. The letter prior to that Swaritam will be normally udAttam. Pracaya rule occurring in the middle of a Vedic statement is also observed.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| erÉåý¸ýýUÉeÉÇý  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**ம்  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–I  The Padam for jyEShTa is jyEShTa**†.** The ShTa acquires anudAttam to support ‘ja’ but this ja in itself had acquired anudAttam to support the ‘hma’ in following brahma. | erÉåý¸ýUÉeÉýÍqÉÌiÉþ erÉå¸-UÉeÉÿqÉç  ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்ட**…2**ராஜ**…**மிதி**†** ஜ்யேஷ்ட**2** --ராஜ**‡**ம்  ¥Rõ–rç–kxR–iyZy— ¥Rõrç -kxR˜I  When the **ShTa** acquires anudAttam, the first letter **jyE** also acquires anudAttam in Vaakyam. The correct vaakyam is “jyE–ShTa–rAja˜m |
| AýuÉýiÉirÉý (kÉlÉÑýxiuÉó)  அ**…**வ**…**தத்ய**…** (த**4**னு**…**ஸ்த்வ**óè)**  A–p–ZZõ– (cd¡–sëûóè)  The Padam for tatya is tatya**†,** but it acquires anudAttam to support ‘nu’ in dhanu. Padam for ava is ava**†.** | AýuÉýiÉirÉåirÉþuÉ - iÉirÉþ  அ**…**வ**…**தத்யேத்ய**†**வ -- தத்ய**†**  A–p–Z¥ZõZõ—p - ZZõ—  The ‘va’ in ava acquires anudAttam to support ‘tya’, now it is the start of the statement, so ‘a’ also acquires anudAttam, so ava becomes a pracaya in vaakyam also. |
| **TS 2.6.9.7** and prokShaNa Mantra (as per Padam)  xÉÑý + mÉëýeÉÉ: + iuÉqÉ+ LÌiÉþ +zÉÉÿxiÉå  ஸுý+ ப்ரýஜா: **+** த்வம் + **ஏதி†** + ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே  s¡ ý +öeýRx: + ZûiI + GZy— +qx˜¥s  su has no swaram in vaakyam. prajAH has anudAttam on pra. ‘tvam’ and ‘A(eti)’ do not have swaram in Padam or vaakyam. They are anudAttams.  Since SA in SAstE acquires Swaritam, occurring after udAttam ‘A’ the support anudAttam is acquired by ‘jA’ hence, su and pra also acquire anudAttam. | (as rendered in Vaakyam **2.6.9.7** in the middle of a panchaati rendered without pracayam)  xÉÑmÉëeÉÉýxiuÉqÉÉ zÉÉÿxiÉå  ஸுப்ரஜா**…**ஸ்த்வமா ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே  s¡öeRx–sëûix +qx˜¥s  In prokShaNa Mantram as a separate ruk rendered with pracayam  xÉÑýmÉëýeÉÉýxiuÉqÉÉ zÉÉÿxiÉå  ஸுýப்ரýஜா**…**ஸ்த்வமா ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே  s¡ ýöeýRx–sëûix +qx˜¥s |

## Additional Swaram may be acquired to Support Swaritam or anudAttam)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam/Samhita** | **Final Padam** |
| A(Å)mÉÉþmÉMüÉÍzÉlÉÏ  அ(**Å)**பா**†**பகாஶினீ  A(„)ex—eKxqydz  ‘ti’ of iti combines with ‘a’ to give tya which is udAttam. When udAttam enters a combination generally the resultant letter is udAttam. | AmÉÉþmÉMüÉÍzÉýlÉÏirÉmÉÉþmÉ-MüÉýÍzÉýlÉÏý  அபா**†**பகாஶி**…**னீத்யபா**†**ப -- கா**…**ஶி**…**னீ**…**  Aex—eKxqy–dzZõex—e -  Kx–qy–dz–  As per Padam the following pA in pApa has Swaritam. The previous two letters tya and **nI** are both udAttam;  so Si, gets support anudAttam. |

**Summary :   
1. In Pada Paatam, only a Jeeva udAttam, which is unmarked and a following Swaritam alone will be marked. Rest all letters acquire anudAttam. Let us give a term ‘Support anudAttam’.**

**2. The udAttam that follow Swaritam in Padam are unmarked, (Ekasruti)  
(ES) but for Swaram acquisition can be taken as anudAttam from a technical perspective.**

**3. If all letters are marked as anudAttam, take the first letter as the Jeeva udAttam.**

**4. If a Padam has special single letter word with no marking, ie udAttam they will remain udAttam in Vaakyam.**

# Quick Reference for Padam Paatam Swarams and link to Vaakyam for Swaram acquisition/Change

**All the rules given below are subject to change when a Sandhi occurs   
since Swaram of the constituent letters change as per Sandhi Rules or application of Pracaya.**

**Note - @ symbol used for anudAttam, # for swaritam and $ for dheerga Swaritam in the following tables.**

## Padam with No Marking; normally single letters (with visarga,halant ending also)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **udAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **This single letter.  Jeeva Swaram as per Classical Ref.** |
| **Examples of Padams** | **mA,tat, tvam, Sam, vai , dyau** |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | **always udAttam in Vaakyam**;  When the halant in these words join another vowel to form a Consonant, this new consonant may acquire swaram.  If another letter with swarm combines with this UdAttam, it will remain udAttam Swaram normally. |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | 1) Previous Possible letter is anudAttam,  2) Following Possible letter is Swaritam |
| **Exceptions** | Words like **mA** may be **marked in anudAttam** based on Vaakyam in Pada Paatam. This udAttam may change subject to Sandhi Rules. |

## Single letters with marking (with visarga,halant ending also)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **anudAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **This single letter** |
| **Examples of Padams** | **mE@, tE@, na@, na@H, va@H, mA@, ca@,** |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered with anudAttam in Vaakyam at the start of a Ruk   2. Rendered as udAttam in the middle of a Ruk |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | can acquire Swaritam or anudAttam based on flow of Vaakyam |
| **Exceptions** | Variance may occur due to Sandhi rules |

## Padam with two letters

### First anudAttam & Second udAttam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **first letter anudAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram**  **Jeeva Swaram** | **The first letter in anudAttam**  **Classical Method the udAttam(Second)** |
| **Examples of Padams** | Si@vA, u@ta, a@sau |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | first always anudAttam and second will be udAttam |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | 1) Following Possible aksharam is Swaritam |
| **Exceptions** | Subject to Sandhi Rules |

### both letters marked as anudAttam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **Both in anudAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **First anudAttam** |
| **Examples of Padams** | ru@dra@, a@stu@, ku@ru@, a@sya@ e@na@m |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered with anudAttam in Vaakyam at the start of a Ruk   2. Rendered as udAttam in the middle of a Ruk |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | Both these letters **can** acquire Swaram, First one as Swaritam to support previous anudAttam and Second as anudAttam to support upcoming Swaritam. |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules |

### first as udAttam and Second one as Swaritam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **first as udAttam** and Second one as Swaritam |
| **Prime Swaram** | **the Swaritam**  **the first occurring udAttam in Classical Text** |
| **Examples of Padams** | nama#H, viSvA$, hastE$,maya#H, paya#H |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered without Change |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | Swaram is retained as it is.  First udAttam does not acquire Swaram. The Swaritam can acquire anudAttam to support following letter. |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules and application of Pracayam |

## Padam with three letters with first anudAttam,udAttam, Swaritam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | First anudAttam, second udAttam and third Swaritam |
| **Prime Swaram/Jeeva Swaram** | The first anudAttam is Prime  The udAttam is Jeeva Swaram as per Classical method |
| **Examples of Padams** | vi@SvatA#H, sa@BABya#H,  ga@NAnA$m, mI@DhuShE$, dhRu@ShNavE$, ma@nyavE$ |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered without Change |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered without Change. But the Swaritam of the third letter can acquire anudAttam to support a following Swaritam |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules |

## Padam with three letters or more letters

### all marked in anudAttam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **All in anudAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram/Jeeva Swaram** | **The first letter** |
| **Examples of Padams** | mRu@Da@ya@, da@dhA@ti@, a@vO@ca@t, va@dA@ma@si@ |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered with anudAttam in Vaakyam at the start of a Ruk   2. Rendered as udAttam in the middle of a Ruk |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | normally letters can acquire Swaram. Generally first one as Swaritam last one as udAttam normally to support previous anudAttam or following Swaritam. |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules |

### all except last letter marked in anudAttam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **all except last letter marked in anudAttam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **The last marked anudAttam**.  The last letter **udAttam** in Classical method |
| **Examples of Padams** | sa@vi@tA, gA@ya@trI pra@tha@maH, a@ru@NaH |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered with anudAttam in Vaakyam at the start of a Ruk   2. Rendered as udAttam in the middle of a Ruk |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | Letters marked in anudAttam **before prime anudAttam** can acquire Swaram. Following possible letter will be Swaritam |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules |

### Has a set of anudAttam and one Swaritam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **Has a set of anudAttam and a Swaritam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | The **last of the Anudattam** marked.  As per Scholars, the **UdAttam** that comes after the last anudAtta, in Classical method. |
| **Examples of Padams** | Si@vata#mA, su@ma@~ggala#H , a@va@sarpa#ti sa@ha@srA@kShAya# |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | 1. Rendered with anudAttam in Vaakyam at the start of a Ruk if more than one anudAttam.   2. Rendered as udAttam in the middle of a Ruk |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | 1. any of the anudAttam marked before the Prime anudAttam can acquire swaram in Vaakyam.  2. The letters that come after Swaritam, marked as udAttam in Vaakyam (ekaSruti part) can acquire swaram to Support following Swaritam generally |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules or application of Pracayam |

### Swaritam comes as a Second letter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **Second letter is Swaritam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | This Swaritam  First occurring **udAttam before this Swaritam** in Classical method. |
| **Examples of Padams** | nIla#grIvAH bANa#vAn yaja#mAnasya Osha#dhIByaH |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | First letter will be always udAttam.  Rendered as it is in Vaakyam. |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | Rendered as it is in Vaakyam. The letters that come after Swaritam marked in udAttam, (ekaSruti part), can acquire swaram to Support following Swaritam generally |
| **Exceptions** | Sandhi Rules or application of Pracayam |

### Swaritam comes in the first letter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **First letter is Swaritam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **This Swaritam** |
| **Examples of Padams** | svi#ShTam, vyu#ptakESAya trya#mbakam |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | Rendered as it is in Vaakyam. |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | The letters that come after Swaritam marked in udAttam, (ekaSruti part), can acquire swaram to Support following Swaritam generally |
| **Exceptions** | Generally not affected by Sandhi Rule since such words are out of one or more padams with Sandhi involved. |

## Padams with only anudAttam and Swaritam

These are words with special mention in Sanskirt Grammar. These are Padams/words with the last letter as conjunct consonants of letter **‘y’,’v’, ‘l’,**. These **Padans have anudAttam before Swaritam** and no udAttam is marked in Pada Paatam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marking in Pada Paatam** | **All initial letters in udAttam and the last letter as Swaritam** |
| **Prime Swaram** | **This Swaritam** |
| **Examples of Padams** | yA@tu@dhA@nya#, Sa@ra@vyA#,  rA@ja@nya#H, sEnAqnyE$, vI@rya#H  ka@lvA$H (ca mE) |
| **Conversion to Vaakyam** | Rendered as in Padam at the beginning of a Ruk.  Rendered with the last anudAttam and Swaritam in Vaakyam. |
| **Swaram Rules in Vaakyam** | The Swaritam of these words **remain Swaritam** and does not acquire udAttam to support following Swaritam. |
| **Exceptions** | Generally not affected by Sandhi Rule. |

## Different perspective of the nature of Swaras

**Connotations: -** Used with an idea to help Veda learners who could observe flow of Swarams. These terms are **not a part of any Classical text** and are given for easy understanding to note the change in Swara flow.

**Abbreviations used:**

**PP – Pada Paatam, V – Vaakyam**

**PS – Prime Swaritam, PU – Prime udAttam, PA – Prime anudAttam**

**SA – Support anudAttam ES – Ekasruti (udAttam letters after Swaritam)**

**AS – Acquired Swaritam AU – Acquired udAttam AA – Acquired anudAttam**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **In PP/V** | **Swaram nature** | **Nature as A/U/S or what it can become** | **Explanation** | **Hints/Comments** |
| **PP** | **PS** | Swaritam | Prime in a Padam |  |
| **PP** | **PU** | udAttam | Prime in a Padam |  |
| **PP** | **PA** | anudAttam | Prime in a Padam |  |
| **PP** | **SA** | Support anudAttam | Letters that are **marked additionally as anudAttam** in Pada Paatam. | These can acquire Swaram**;** when they **donot**, then they are represented as **udAttam** in Vaakyam |
| **PP** | **ES** | Ekasruti | Letters appears as udAttam after the Prime Swaritam in Padam and all Other Paatams | Represented as udAttam in vaakyam unless Swaram is acquired |
| **V** | **AS** | Acquired Swaritam | A letter that **acquires Swaritam** to support a prior anudAttam | Or due to Sandhi |
| **V** | **AA** | Acquired anudAttam | A letter that **acquires anudAttam** to support a following Swaritam |  |
| **V** | **AU** | Acquired udAttam | Swaritam gives up its Swaram to next letter Swaritam  anudAttam becomes udAttam due to Sandhi or Swaram rule | Normal Rule  Specific to the situation and words |
| V | PS | PS | Retains in Swaritam |  |
| V | PS | AA | Becomes AA to support a following Swaritam | Or Sandhi Rule |
| V | PS | AU | Becomes AU to support the next letter which is Swaritam | Or Sandhi |
| V | PS | AU | Becomes AU due to Sandhi Rules |  |
| V | PU | PU | More common.  Remains PU without acquiring Swaram. | Previous letter anudAttam and next letter swaritam |
| V | PU | AS | Acquires Swaritam due to Sandhi Rules |  |
| V | PU | AA | Acquires anudAttam due to Special rules | Or Pracayam |
| V | PA | PA | Will generally remain PA |  |
| V | PA | AU | Subject to Sandhi Rules |  |
| V | PA | AA | Subject to Sandhi Rules |  |
| V | PA | ~~AS~~ | Will not become AS to support PA or AA | Can become an independent Swaritam Subject to Sandhi Rules |

## Special Rules for udAttam in Vaakyam and Other Paatams

### udAttam (jeeva) as per classical text remains as it is Vaakyam

See the Examples in Table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **As Per Padam** | **As in Vaakyam** | **Comments and Notes** |
| qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ  ம**…**ன்யவே**‡**  i–dõ¥p˜ | qÉýlrÉuÉþ  ம**…**ன்யவ**†**  i–dõp— | ‘nya’ is prime udAttam (PU) to support the anudAttam ‘ma’ and Swaritam vE. In Vaakyam it becomes ‘va’ before vowel ‘u’ of utO (Vowel Sandhi Rule) |
| iÉrÉÉÿ  தயா**‡**  Zjx˜ | iÉrÉÉþ  தயாþ  Zjx— | ‘ta’ as start udAttam (PU) makes ‘yA’ with Swaritam. (PS in PP)  As a Padam ending ‘yA’ will be dheerga swaritam; in Vaakyam unless a conjuct consonant follows it will be Swaritam. |
| mÉÑÂþwÉqÉç  புரு**†**ஷம் |  e¡k¡—rI | mÉÑÂþwÉÇ  புரு**†**ஷஞ்  e¡k¡—rI | ‘pu’ prime udAttam, ru swaritam, Sham has Ekasruti status (ES) |
| eÉaÉþiÉç  ஜக**†3**த் |  RM—Z§ | | eÉaÉþiÉç  ஜக**†3**த்  RM—Z§ | Ja udAttam (PU) to support ‘gat’ in Swaritam |
| iÉÉýqÉëÈ  தா**…**ம்ர**:** |  Zx–öiJ | | iÉÉýqÉëÉå  தா**…**ம்ரோ  Zx–¥öix | ‘tA’ in anudAttam (PA) followed by prime udAttam (PU) ‘mraH’ becomes ‘mrO due to Visarga sandhi. |
| oÉýpÉëÑÈ  ப**…3**ப்**4**ரு**:**  g–öh¡J | | oÉýpÉëÑÈ  ப**…3**ப்**4**ரு**:**  g–öh¡J | | ‘ba’ anudAttam (PA) followed by BruH (PU) |
| CýqÉÉqÉç  இ**…**மாம்  C–ixI | | cÉåýqÉÉóè ÂýSìÉ  சே**…**மா**óè** ரு**…**த்**3**ரா  ¥P–ixóè k¡–öbx  A–hy¥Zx— | Padam – yE + ca+ imam  Ca+I becomes cE  ‘e’ anudAttam (PA) followed by ‘mAm’ becomes ‘mA(gm) but retains udAttam swaram (PU) |
| ÂýSìÉÈ  ரு**…**த்**3**ரா**:**  k¡–öbxJ | | ÂýSìÉ AýÍpÉiÉÉåþ  ரு**…**த்**3**ரா அ**…**பி**4**தோ  k¡–öbx A–hy¥Zx— | ‘ru’ anudAttam (PA) followed by ‘drA’ retains udAttam. (PU) |
| kÉluÉþlÉÈ  த**4**ன்வ**†**ன**:**  cdû—dJ | kÉluÉþlÉ  த**4**ன்வ**†**ன  cdû—d | ‘dha’ prime udAttam (PU) followed by ‘nva’ Swaritam (PS). ‘naH’ is ekasRuti. |

**Note: These may change due to application of Sandhi Rules or application of Pracayam Rule.**

### Swaram Rule before and after such Prime/Jeeva udAttam

1. When a Prime/Jeeva udAttam occurs, the previous possible letter of the earlier word/padam which can acquire Swaram is marked anudAttam in Vaakyam, Krama and other Paatams.
2. When a word/padam is follows a Prime/Jeeva udAttam, the next possible letter of the following word/Padam is marked in Swaritam in Vaakyam, Krama and other Paatams. A **Prime anudAttam does not acquire Swaritam after Prime udAttam**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **As Per Padam** | **As in Vaakyam** | **Comments and Notes** |
| mÉÑÂþwÉqÉç + eÉaÉþiÉç  புரு**†**ஷம் | ஜக**†3**த் |  e¡k¡—rI | RM—Z§ | | mÉÑÂþwÉýqÉç eÉaÉþiÉç  புரு**†**ஷ**…**ஞ் ஜக**†3**த்  e¡k¡—rI– RM—Z§ | ‘pu’ is udAttam (PU) followed by ‘ru’ Swaritam (PS). ‘Sham’ is ekasruti. Followed by next word ‘ja’ with udAttam (PU) and ‘gat’ Swaritam (PS). So ‘Sham’ acquires anudAttam (AA) to support ‘gat’ since ‘ja’ cannot acquire Swaram as prime udAttam.(PU) |
| kÉluÉþlÉÈ+iuÉqÉç+ EýpÉrÉÉåÿÈ  த**4**ன்வ**†**ன**:** | த்வம் | உ**…**ப**4**யோ**‡:** |  cdû—dJ | ZûI |  D–h¥jx˜J | | kÉluÉþlÉýxiuÉ qÉÑýpÉrÉÉåý  த**4**ன்வ**†**ன**…**ஸ்த்வ மு**…**ப**4**யோý  cdû—d–sëû i¡–h¥jx– | ‘dha’ of dhanvanaH is PU. ‘nva’ is PS. ‘tvam’ is a Padam with udAttam, so naH which is ekasruti acquires anudAttam(AA). ‘yO’ acquires anudAttam to support following swaritam in vaakyam. |
| iÉÉqÉç | MÑüýÂý | qÉÉ | ÌWûýóèýxÉÏýÈ | mÉÑÂþwÉqÉç  தாம் | கு**…**ரு**…** | மா | ஹி**…óè…**ஸீ**…:** | புரு**†**ஷம்  ZxI | K¡–k¡– | ix | ty–óè–sz–J |  e¡k¡—rI | | iÉÉÇ MÑüþÂý qÉÉ ÌWûóèþxÉÏýýÈ mÉÑÂþwÉÇý  தாங் கு**†**ரு**…** மா  ஹி**óè†**ஸீ**……:** புரு**†**ஷ**…**ஞ்  ZxI K¡—k¡– ix  tyóè—sz––J e¡k¡—rI– | ‘tAm’ is a prime udAttam (PU), the Padam ‘kuru’ is all anudAttam (SA) in PP with ability to acquire Swaram.  So ‘ku’ acquires Swaritam(AS). ‘ru’ acquires anudAttam (AA) before ‘mA’, a Prime udAttam.(PU)  Now ‘him’(SA) follows ‘mA’ (PU) so it acquires Swaritam,since it becomes hi(gm) Swaritam is marked on (gm)  ‘pu’ in Purusham is Prime udAttam , ‘sI’ marked in anudAttam in PP acquires anudAttam (AA) in Vaakyam. |
| AÉ **|** mrÉÉýrÉýkuÉýqÉç |  ஆ **|** ப்யா**…**ய**…**த்**4**வ**…**ம் **|**  B | eõx–j–cû–I | | AÉ mrÉÉþrÉkuÉqÉÎblÉrÉÉ  ஆப்யா**†**யத்**4**வமக்**4**னியா  B eõx—jcûiNïyjx | ‘A’ a single Padam Prime udAttam (PU) is followed by ‘pyA’ marked in udAttam (SA) in Pada Paatam acquires Swaritam (AS) as per Rule |
| Aý**rÉ**ý¤qÉÉÈ | qÉÉ | uÉýÈ |  அ**…**ய**…**க்ஷ்மா**: |** மா **|** வ**…: |**  A–j–±§ixJ | ix | p–J | | Aþ**rÉ**ý¤qÉÉ qÉÉ uÉþÈ  அ**†**ய**…**க்ஷ்மா மா வ**†:**  A—j–±§ix ix p—J | ‘mA’ the prime udAttam (PU)is preceded by kShmA which is prime udAttam (PU) so kShmA shall not undergo any change, the ‘ya’ marked as anudAttam (SA) in PP shall acquire anudAttam (AA).  ‘va’ (SA) which follows ‘mA’ a Prime udAttam(PU) readily acquires Swaritam. (AS) |
| xÉýÌ**uÉ**ýiÉÉ | **mÉ**ë | AýmÉïýrÉýiÉÑý  ஸ**…**வி**…**தா **|** ப்ர **|** அ**…**ர்ப**…**ய**…**து**… |**  s–py–Zx | öe |  A–ªe–j–Z¡– |  ‘arpayatu’ is marked all in anudAttam in PP. Effectively they are udAttam in Vaakyam with swarm acquisition rights in Vaakyam. | xÉ**ÌuÉ**ýiÉÉ mÉëÉmÉïþrÉiÉÑ  ஸவி**…**தா ப்ரார்ப**†**யது**…**  spy–Zx öexªe—jZ¡  But ‘a’ is subject to Vowel Sandhi with pra resulting in prA which will be udAttam. See Swaram Rules in Sec 6 | Pra is Prime udAttam (PU). It should have an anudAttam support.  ‘tA’ in SavitA is Prime udAttam which cannot acquire Swarm so ‘vi’ acquires anudAttam (PA). The property is ‘prA’ is udAttam (PU) so ‘rpa’ which follows udAttam acquires Swaritam (AS). |
| **mÉUÉÿ | iÉÉÈ | pÉ–aÉ–uÉ–È**  பரா**ÿ** | தா**:**| ப**…4**க**…3**வ**…:** |  ekx˜ | ZxJ | h–M–p–J | mÉUÉý iÉÉ pÉþaÉuÉÉå  பரா**…** தா ப**†4**க**3**வோ  ekx– Zx h—M¥px | ‘rA’ which is Swaritam (PS) acquires anudAttam (AA) to support ‘tAH’ (PU) and ‘Ba’ (SA) acquires Swaritam (AS) after ‘tAH’ |
| DýzÉýiÉý | qÉÉ | ~~A~~ýbÉzÉóèþxÉ:  ஈ**…**ஶ**…**த**… |** மா **|** ~~அ~~**…**க**4**ஶ**óè†**ஸ:  C¦–q–Z– | ix |  ~~A~~–Nqóè—sJ | | DþzÉiÉý qÉÉÅbÉzÉóèþxÉÉå  ஈ**†**ஶத**…**மா**Å**க**4**ஶ**óè†**ஸோ  C¦—qZ–  ix„Nóè—¥sx | Here ‘ta’ of ISata acquires anudAttam before (PU) ‘mA’. ‘a’ fo aGaSa(gm) elides, so it is followed by Ga which is udAttam, so Swaritam shifts to Sam which by design has Swaritam. (PS). (gm) of Sa(gm) shall be marked in Swaritam. |

### Special words and Padams with First udAttam

There are a few words that **have udAttam**, as first letter, in Pada Paatam and as well as in Vaakyam followed by an anudAttam. Generally in other words/Padams this word would have got represented as anudAttam in Pada Paatam with an ability to acquire Swaram.

We give examples of two such common words **bRuhaspatiH, vanaspatiH along with a few words identified while compiling SamhitA Kramam   
(as of Dec 2018). Let us for our clarity define them as Special udAttam (SU)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **As Per Padam** | **As in Vaakyam** | **Comments and Notes** |
| uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÈ  வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**ய**:**  pd–sðZ—jJ | uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÈ  வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**ய**:**  pd–sðZ—jJ | Note ‘va’ in vanaspati is not marked as anudAttam as per Pada Paata Rule. An exception for this word is found in pAnini’s ashtAddhyAyI (PA) that ‘va’ is udAttam. (SU) |
| oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþÈ  ப்**3ரு**ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†:**  g£t–sðZy—J | oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþÈ  ப்**3ரு**ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†:**  g£t–sðZy—J | Note ‘bRu’ in vanaspati is not marked as anudAttam as per Pada Paata Rule. An exception for this word is found in PA, that ‘bRu’ is udAttam. (SU) |

**Examples from Chamaka Ghanam**

uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÈ | cÉ– | qÉå– | (anuvaakam 5 Vaakyam No 16)

uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉ¶É cÉ– uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÉå– uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉ¶É qÉå qÉå cÉ– uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÉå– uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉ¶É qÉå |

*வன****…****ஸ்பத****†****ய****:*** *| ச****…*** *| மே****…*** *|* (anuvaakam 5 Vaakyam No 16)

வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யஶ்ச ச**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யோ**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யஶ்ச மே மே ச**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யோ**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யஶ்ச மே |

*pd–sðZ—jJ | P– | ¥i– |* (anuvaakam 5 Vaakyam No 16)

pd–sðZ—jÒ P– pd–sðZ—¥jx– pd–sðZ—jÒ ¥i ¥i P–

pd–sðZ—¥jx– pd–sðZ—jÒ ¥i |

oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþÈ | cÉ– | qÉå– | (anuvaakam 6 Vaakyam No 31)

oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþ¶É cÉ– oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉ–Uç oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþ¶É qÉå qÉå cÉ– oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉ–Uç oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþ¶É qÉå |

***31.*** *ப்****3ரு****ஹ****…****ஸ்பதி****†:*** *| ச****…*** *| மே****…*** *|*

ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†**ஶ்ச ச**…** ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**…**ர் ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†**ஶ்ச மே மே ச**…** ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**…**ர் ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†**ஶ்ச மே |

*g£t–sðZy—J | P– | ¥i– |*

g£t–sðZy—Ò P– g£t–sðZy–ª g£t–sðZy—Ò ¥i ¥i P–

g£t–sðZy–ª g£t–sðZy—Ò ¥i |

All the letters marked in yellow acquire anudAttam (AA) to support the   
udAttam **‘va’ and ha’.**

Please note that the ‘na’ and ‘bRu’ marked in blue, are Special udAttams to that Padam or Vaakyam shall retain its Speical udAttam Swaram in other Paatams also.

**Other Examples from Kramam & Vaakyam**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **As Per Padam** | **As in Vaakyam/Kramam** |
| **T.S.1.1.2.2**  oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉÿqÉç | EiÉç | rÉýcNåûý | oÉ×WûýxmÉiÉåÿÈ  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யாÿம் **|** உத் **|** ய**…**ச்சே**…2 |** ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதே**‡: |**  gx–t¡hõx˜I | DZ§ |  j–¥Pâ– | g£t–sð¥Z˜J | | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉýqÉÑ±þcNåûý oÉ×WûýxmÉiÉåÿ  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**…**முத்**3**ய**†**ச்சே**…2** ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதே**‡**  gx–t¡hõx–i¡bõ—¥Pâ–  g£t–sð¥Z˜ |
| **T.S.1.6.5.2**  AÉåwÉþkÉrÉÈ | uÉlÉýxmÉiÉþrÉÈ |  ஓஷ**†**தய**:** | வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**ய**:** |  Hxr—cjJ | pd–sðZ—jJ | AÉåwÉþkÉrÉÉåý uÉlÉýxmÉiÉþrÉÉå  ஓஷ**†**த**4**யோ**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யோ  Hxr—c¥jx– pd–sðZ—¥jx |
| **T.S. 1.8.10.1**  xÉÉåqÉÉþrÉ | uÉlÉýxmÉiÉþrÉå  ஸோமா**†**ய | வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யே  ¥sxix—j | pd–sðZ—¥j | | xÉÉåqÉÉþrÉý uÉlÉýxmÉiÉþrÉå  ஸோமா**†**ய**…** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யே  ¥sxix—j– pd–sðZ—¥j |
| **T.S.1.2.10.2**  aÉ×**–**ºûÉ**–**ÍqÉ**–** | iÉlÉÔ**–**lÉm§Éåÿ |  க்**3*ரு*…**ஹ்ணா**…**மி**…** |  தனூ**…**நப்த்ரே**‡**  M£–t§Yx–iy– | Zd¢–d¥öeë˜ | aÉ×ºûÉÍqÉý iÉlÉÔýlÉm§Éåÿ  க்**3*ரு***ஹ்ணாமி**…** தனூ**…**னப்த்ரே**‡**  M£t§Yxiy– Zd¢–d¥öeë˜ |
| **T.S.1.8.7.1**  cÉýÂqÉç | ClSìÉþrÉ | zÉÑlÉÉýxÉÏUÉþrÉ  ச**…**ரும் | இந்த்**3**ரா**†**ய | ஶுனா**…**ஸீரா**†**ய  P–k¡I | CöÉx—j |  q¡dx–szkx—j | | cÉýÂÍqÉlSìÉþrÉý zÉÑlÉÉýxÉÏUÉþrÉ  ச**…**ருமிந்த்**3**ரா**†**ய**…** ஶுனா**…**ஸீரா**†**ய  P–k¡iyöÉx—j– q¡dx–szkx—j |
| T.S.4.1.8.1  mÉëÏýhÉÉýlÉÈ | lÉUÉýzÉóèxÉþÈ |  ப்ரீ**…**ணா**…**ன**:** | நரா**…**ஶ**óè**ஸ**†:** |  öez–Yx–dJ | dkx–qóès—J| | mÉëÏhÉÉýlÉÉå lÉUÉýzÉóèxÉÉåþ  ப்ரீணா**…**னோ நரா**…**ஶ**óè**ஸோ**†**  öezYx–¥dx dkx–qóè¥sx— |

In the above table, letters marked in yellow acquire anudAttam to support the first letter special udAttam (SU) marked in blue of these special words.

### Prime udAttam joining

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **As Per Padam** | **As in Vaakyam/Kramam** |
| T.S.1.1.14.4  iuÉqÉç | AýalÉåý | uÉëýiÉýmÉÉ  த்வம் **|** அ**…**க்**3**னே**… |** வ்ர**…**த**…**பா  ZûI | A–¥²– | öp–Z–ex  ‘m’ is a part of tvam and that joins with ‘a’ of agnE to form ‘ma’ | iuÉqÉþalÉå uÉëiÉýmÉÉ  த்வம**†**க்**3**னே வ்ரத**…**பா  Zûi—¥² öpZ–ex  ‘tva’ part without halant retains the udAttam (PU), the ‘a’ is marked with anudAttam (SA) in PP and can acquire swaram becomes Swaritam after the udAttam. The ‘ma’ will acquire swaritam. (ie. m+a) |
| **T.S.1.2.1.2**  iÉiÉç | zÉýMåüýrÉýqÉç | AÉ | uÉýÈ |  தத் | ஶ**…**கே**…**ய**…**ம் | ஆ | வ**…:**  ZZ§ | q–¥K–j–I | B | p–J |  ‘t’ of tat joins with ‘S’. Apply Consonant Sandhi rule, ‘t’ becomes ‘c’ and ‘S’ becomes ‘C’. Note ‘Sa’ is a SA. | iÉcNûþMåürÉýqÉÉ uÉÉåþ  தச்ச**†2**கேய**…**மா வோ  ZPâ—¥Kj–ix ¥px—  ‘ta’ retains udAttam (PU) in tat. ‘cCa’ acquires Swaritam (AS). ‘ya’ and ‘vO’ respectively acquire anudAttam (AA) and Swaritam (AS) before udAttam padam ‘mA’ |
| **T.S.1.2.14.5**  iÉiÉç | qÉÉý | ÌmÉýiÉÑÈ  தத் | மா**…** | பி**…**து**:** |  ZZ§ | ix– | ey–Z¡J |  ‘t’ joins nasal mA which has swaram marked in udAttam in PP. Hence it can acquire Swaram. | iÉlqÉÉþ ÌmÉýiÉÑ  தன்மா**†** பி**…**து  sëÍx— ey–Z¡  ‘t’ becomes nasal ‘n’ before ‘mA’. This ‘nmA’ follows udAttam ‘ta’ (PU) hence acquires Swaritam.(AS) |
| **T.S.1.3.9.1**  iÉiÉç | iÉåý | AÉ | mrÉÉýrÉýiÉÉýqÉç | iÉiÉç | iÉåý |  தத் | தே**…** | ஆ | ப்யா**…**ய**…**தா**…**ம் | தத் | தே**…** |  ZZ§ | ¥Z– | B |  eõx–j–Zx–I | ZZ§ | ¥Z– |  ‘t’ of tat joins ‘tE’ to become tattE, in Vaakyam becomes tatta due to following vowels. | iÉ¨Éý AÉ mrÉÉþrÉiÉÉýÇ iÉ¨Éþ  தத்த**…** ஆ ப்யா**†**யதா**…**ந் தத்த**†**  ZÀ– B eõx—jZx–I ZÀ—  The first ‘tatta’ acquires anudAttam due to following ‘A; which is udAttam (PU). ‘pyA’ (SA) acquires Swaritam (AS) as it follows ‘A’ and ‘tAm’ (SA) acquires anudAttam (AA) since it precedes ‘ta’ (PU) |
| **T.S.1.1.4.2**  lÉ | AUÉÿirÉæ | xÉÑuÉþÈ  ந **|** அரா**‡**த்யை **|** ஸுவ**†:**  d | Akx˜¤¤Zõ | s¡p—J |  ‘na’ and ‘a’ combine to give ‘nA’. udAttam+udAttam gives udAttam. See also Section 6 for Swaram Rules. this ‘nA’ being udAttam following ‘rA’ retains Swaritam (PS) | lÉÉUÉÿirÉæý xÉÑuÉþ  நாரா**‡**த்யை**…** ஸுவ**†**  dxkx˜¤¤Zõ– s¡p—  ‘and since it is dheergam followed by conjunct consonant , converts to dheerga Swaritam. ‘tyai’ which is ekasruti acquires anudAttam (AA) to support udAttam (PU) ‘su’ |
| **T.S.1.3.5.1**  AÌiÉþ | AýlrÉÉlÉç | AaÉÉÿqÉç | lÉ | AýlrÉÉlÉç | EmÉþ |  அதி**†** | அ**…**ன்யான் | அகா**‡3**ம் | ந | அ**…**ன்யான் | உப**†**  AZy— | A–dõx© | AMx˜I | d | A–dõx© | De—  ‘na’ is udAttam and combining with ‘a’ produces ‘nA’ udAttam. That is basic udAttam shall remain udAttam unless ‘v’,’y’ are formed explained in Swaram rules later.  ‘nyA’ is udAttam. ‘n’ joins u to becomes ‘nu’. This is also udAttam. | AirÉýlrÉÉlÉaÉÉýÇ lÉÉlrÉÉlÉÑmÉÉþ  அத்ய**…**ன்யானகா**…3**ந் நான்யானுபா**†**  AZõ–dõxdMx–I dxdõxd¡ex—  The Swartiam is acquired by pa of upa as it is a prime swaritam also.  It has becomes pA due to following letter in Vaakyam. The anudAttam support “agAm’ for this word shall come from previous Padam only. “agAm” which is PS in Padam becomes AA. |
| **T.S.1.4.22.1**  xiÉýUÏÈ | AýÍxÉý | lÉ | CýlSìý |  ஸ்த**…**ரீ**:** | அ**…**ஸி**…** | ந | இ**…**ந்த்**3**ர**…**  së–kzJ | A–sy– | d |  C–öÉ– |  ‘na’ combines with ‘e’ to give ‘nE’ this is udAttam. ‘rI’ is (PU) the ‘r’ and ‘a’ of asi give ‘ra’ since ‘a’ has SA, it acquires (AS). ‘si’ which is SA retains anudAttam (AA) to support ‘na’ which is PU. | xiÉýUÏUþÍxÉý lÉålSìþ  ஸ்த**…**ரீர**†**ஸி**…** நேந்த்**3**ர**†**  së–kzk—sy– ¥döÉ—  na uDattam with ‘e’ gives ‘nE’ udAttam.  ‘dra’ of indra marked as SA in PP acquires Swaritam (AS). |
| **T.S.1.5.2.3**  LýuÉ | lÉ | LýÌiÉý | rÉeÉþqÉÉlÉÈ | uÉæ |  ஏ**…**வ | ந | ஏ**…**தி**…** | யஜ**†**மான**:** | வை |  G–p | d | G–Zy– |  jR—ixdJ | ¤¤p |  ‘na’ with ‘E’ becomes ‘nai’ which is udAttam. | LýuÉ lÉæÌiÉý rÉeÉþqÉÉlÉÉåý uÉæ  ஏ**…**வனைதி**…** யஜ**†**மானோ**…** வை  G–p ¤¤dZy– jR—ix¥dx– ¤¤p  ‘ti’ which should acquire Swaritam after ‘nai’ acquires anudAttam (AA) to support ‘ja’ which is Prime Swaritam. (PS) |
| **T.S.1.5.9.7**  ÌiÉý¸åýiÉý | lÉ | LýlÉýqÉç |  தி**…**ஷ்டே**…2**த**…** | ந | ஏ**…**ன**…**ம் |  Zy–¥rç–Z– | d | G–d–I |  Similar to previous example | ÌiÉ¸åiÉý lÉælÉþqÉç  திஷ்டே**2**த**…** நைன**†**ம்  Zy¥rçZ– ¤¤dd—I  ‘nam’ acquires Swaritam after udAttam ‘nai’ |

**Note: Please observe the Swarams before and after an udAttam.**

### Prime udAttam or Swaritam can acquire anudAttam due to Pracaya Rule

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **As Per normal Padam** | **As in Vaakyam/Kramam** |
| AÉåýwÉýÍkÉý-uÉýlÉýxmÉýiÉrÉÉåþ  ஓ**…**ஷ**…**தி**…4**-வ**…**ன**…**ஸ்ப**…**தயோ**†**  Hx–r–cy–-p–d–sð–Z¥jx— | Normally Sha of OShadi get Swaritam, on joining Padams the yO in vanaspatayaH get swaritam, supported by spa; As per Pada Pada rule, there should be one jeeva udAttam in a combined word. This is ‘ta’ now so all preceding letters are marked in anudAttam including ‘O’ anudAttam, Sha swaritam, va which we saw the example as being udAttam in previous examples. |
| AÉýrÉÑýUÉzÉÉÿxiÉå  ஆ**…**யு**…**ரா-ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே  B–j¡–kxqx˜¥së | AyuþH+ A+SAýStEý. SA of SAstE should acquire swaritam following a prime udAttam ‘A’. Now the ‘yU’ acquires anudAttam. As per Pada Paatam rule, the first ‘A’ is also marked in anudAttam. So in a combined Padam there is one prime udAttam ‘rA’ (‘r’ of visargam + A) |

These occur at the beginning of a statement in Vaakyam, Padam and other Paatams but not at the middle of the statement. Exceptions,if any, require further study and analysis.

# Representation of Prepositions/Prefixes

The table below gives the original Prepositions/Adjective prefixes and how they are represented in Pada Paatam with an ‘iti.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Preposition/prefix** | **Representation in Pada Paatam** |
| AÉ  ஆ  B | AÉ + CÌiÉþ = LÌiÉþ  ஆ + இதி† = ஏதி†  B + CZy— = GZy—  Note: In Kandam 5, Padam **eti**# is used as eti# and not as ‘A’ in a few instances. Appears as exception based on the Vaakyam. |
| AÌiÉþ  அதி†  AZy— | AÌiÉþ + CÌiÉþ = AiÉÏÌiÉþ  அதி† + இதி† = அதீதி†  AZy—+ CZy— = AZzZy— |
| AÌmÉþ  அபி†  Aey— | AÌmÉþ + CÌiÉþ = AmÉÏÌiÉþ  அபி† + இதி† = அபீதி†  Aey— + CZy— = AezZy— |
| AmÉþ  அப†  Ae— | AmÉþ + CÌiÉþ = AmÉåÌiÉþ  அப† + இதி = அபேதிþ  Ae— + CZy— = A¥eZy— |
| AÍkÉþ  அதி†4  Acy— | AÍkÉþ + CÌiÉþ = AkÉÏÌiÉþ  அதி†4+ இதி† = அதீ4தி†  Acy— + CZy— =AczZy— |
| AýÍpÉ  அýபி4  Aýhy | AýÍpÉ + CÌiÉþ = AýpÉÏÌiÉþ  அýபி4 +இதி† = அýபீ4தி†  Aýhy + CZy— = AýhzZy— |
| AlÉÑþ  அனு†  Ad¡— | AlÉÑþ + CÌiÉþ = AÎluÉÌiÉþ  அனு† + இதி† = அன்விதி†    Ad¡— + CZy— = AdûyZy— |
| AuÉþ  அவþ  Apþ | AuÉþ + CÌiÉþ = AuÉåÌiÉþ  அவþ + இதி† = அவேதி†  Apþ + CZy— = A¥pZy— |
| mÉë  ப்ர  öe | mÉë + CÌiÉþ = mÉëåÌiÉþ  ப்ர + இதி† = ப்ரேதி†  öe + CZy— = ¥öeZy— |
| mÉëÌiÉþ  ப்ரதிþ  öeZyþ | mÉëÌiÉþ + CÌiÉþ = mÉëiÉÏÌiÉþ  ப்ரதிþ + இதி† = ப்ரதீதி†  öeZyþ +CZy— = öeZzZy— |
| mÉËUþ  பரி†  eky† | mÉËUþ + CÌiÉþ = mÉUÏÌiÉþ  பரிþ + இதி† = பரீதி†  ekyþ + CZy— = ekzZy— |
| ÌlÉÈ  நிÈ  dyJ | ÌlÉÈ + CÌiÉþ = ÌlÉËUÌiÉþ  நி: + இதி† = நிரிதி†  dyJ + CZy— = dykyZy— |
| ÌlÉ  நி  dy | ÌlÉ+ CÌiÉþ = lÉÏÌiÉþ  நி + இதி† = நீதி  dy + CZy— = dzZy— |
| ÌuÉ  வி  py | ÌuÉ + CÌiÉþ = uÉÏÌiÉþ  வி + இதி† = வீதி†  py + CZy— = pzZy— |
| xÉqÉç    ஸம்  sI | xÉqÉç + CÌiÉþ = xÉÍqÉÌiÉþ  ஸம் + இதி† = ஸமிதி†  sI + CZy— = siyZy— |
| EiÉç  உத்  DZ§ | EiÉç + CÌiÉþ = EÌSÌiÉþ  உத் + இதி† = உதி**3**தி  DZ§ + CZy— = DbyZy— |
| EmÉþ  உப†  De— | EmÉþ + CÌiÉþ = EmÉåÌiÉþ  உப† + இதி† = உபேதி†  De— +CZy— = D¥eZy— |

Note: if two such prepositions/prefix follows one another,   
the first one is represented without iti as a convention.

**Examples from Samhita Pada Paatam:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Standard convention of Padams** | **Representation in Pada Paatam** |
| **TS 1.1.4.2**  xÉÑuÉþÈ | AýpÉÏÌiÉþ | uÉÏÌiÉþ  ஸுவ**†:** | **அ**ý**பீ4தி†** |வீதி**†**  s¡p—J | AýhzZy— | pzZy— | xÉÑuÉþÈ | AýÍpÉ | uÉÏÌiÉþ  ஸுவ**†: |** அ**…**பி**4 |** வீதி**†**  s¡p—J | A–hy | pzZy— |
| **TS 1.2.13.2**  LÌiÉþ | mÉëåÌiÉþ | rÉýcNûý |  ஏதி**† |** ப்ரேதி**†** | ய**…**ச்ச**…2**  GZy— | ¥öeZy— | j–Pâ– | | AÉ\* | mÉëåÌiÉþ | rÉýcNûý |  ஆ\* | ப்ரேதி**†** | ய**…**ச்ச**…2**  B\* | ¥öeZy— | j–Pâ– | |
| **TS 1.4.43.2**  ÃýmÉqÉç | AýpÉÏÌiÉþ | LÌiÉþ  ரூ**…**பம் | **அ**ý**பீ4தி†** | ஏதி**†**  k¢–eI | AýhzZy— | GZy— | ÃýmÉqÉç | AýÍpÉ | LÌiÉþ  ரூ**…**பம் | அ**…**பி**4** | ஏதி**†**  k¢–eI | A–hy | GZy— |
| **TS 2.4.9.2**  uÉ××Ì¹ÿqÉç | xÉÍqÉÌiÉþ | mÉëåÌiÉþ |  வ்***ரு***ஷ்டி**‡**ம் | **ஸமிதி†** | ப்ரேதி**†** |  p£ræy˜I | siyZy— | ¥öeZy— | uÉ×Ì¹ÿqÉç | xÉqÉç | mÉëåÌiÉþ |  வ்***ரு***ஷ்டி**‡**ம் | ஸம் | ப்ரேதி**†** |  p£ræy˜I | sI | ¥öeZy— |

# Swaram Rules

In this Section we are first providing the Rules from Prati Sakhyam (PS) and related Classical text on the rules of Swaram acquisition during Sandhi.   
The Readers are requested to focus on the examples and the technical   
names are provided for the interested readers. Our study is still in progress  
 to gain further insights into the application of rules based on selective or restrictive conditions.

The Swaram formations that have been understood are represented in a table in **Section 4**

## Rules for Swaram acquisition during Sandhi (from PS)

* **Chapter 10 –Rule 10** - When an udAttam (acute) Swara enters the combination the result is udAttam (acute) Swara.   
  This is subject to some **exceptions of udAttam-anudAttam** combination where **a Swaritam** gets formed.

**Note: The udAttam referred here is Prime udAttam and not Ekasruti part which is represented without any swaram (accent) as udAttam.**

* When Swaritam (circumflex ) and anudAttam (grave) combine result is Swaritam (circumflex) (Rule 12)
* Rule 15 ‘**e**’ vowel and ‘**u’** vowel become **y** and **v** respectively
* Rule 16 and when they are udAttam (acute) the following anudAttam   
  (**as per Pada Paatam)** (grave) becomes Swaritam (circumflex)
* Rule 17 also when **‘U’** is the result of the combination
* **Chapter 20** – Rule 1 When *e*, ee,u, U are converted into ***y***or ***v*,** in Vowel Sandhi, the resultant Swaritam accent is ***kShaipra*,** if it results out of a combination of **udAttam and anudAttam**.
* Chapter 20 -2 -But where a syllable containing a ***y***or ***v*** *acquires* ***Swaritam*** (circumflexed) in a fixed word, being *preceded by* ***an anudAttam* (grave) syllable, or *not preceded by anything (First letter),*** that is to be known as ***nitya*.**
* Chapter 20 -3 - If, moreover, there is an **udAttam** (acute) standing **in** **another word**, then, if there be a Swaritam (circumflex) resulting from a rule of combination, it is ***prAtihata*.**
* Chapter 20 -4 - After such a one, in case of the loss of ‘***a’***, that is elision of **‘a’** resulting in formation of **avagraha**, it is ***abhinihata*.**
* Chapter 20 -5 -Where an ‘***ee’ or’ ‘uu(U)’*** results out of joining two short **e+e**,**u+u** it is ***praSliShtaa*. (PS refers ‘uu’ only; ’ee’ referred in other sources)**
* Chapter 20 -6 - Where there is a hiatus, **pause given for uttering two vowel sounds,** between two words or within a formed word, it is ***pAdavRutta*.**
* Chapter 20 -7 -Where an udAttam (acute) precedes the resultant Swaritam, it is **tairovya~jjana**.
* Chapter 20 -8 -These are the names of the Swaritam (circumflex) accents.
* Chapter 20 -9/10, in the **kShaipra, abhinihata and nitya**, the effort is **firmer**.
* Chapter 20 -11 - In the **praSliShtaa and prAtihata**, the effort is **gentler**.
* Chapter 20 -12 -In the **tairovya~jjana and pAdavRutta**, the effort is **feebler**.

**Important Note:**   
When a halant (like k,p,c,t,m) joins a Vowel to form a Swarayukta Aksharam   
( a Vowel based consonant), the swaram of the following Vowel is acquired by the newly formed Consonant. This should not be treated as a formal Vowel Sandhi.

**Example:**

oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉç + EýiÉ = oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉÑýiÉ

பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யாþம் | உ**…**த = பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**மு**…**த

gx–t¡-hõxþI + D–Z = gx–t¡hõx—i¡–Z

***Note: In the examples discussed below, please note that some of the swarams, which are formed due to Sandhi, may acquire different swaram to support following aksharam. The resultant word is given with original swaram as per rule but in Vaakyam they may acquire swaram to support a previous anudAttam or a following udAttam. Kindly take note of the same when you compare with Vaakyam/SamhitA.***

**The Padams given on the left side of the table are given without the ‘iti’ combination, but derived final Padam.**

## Sandhi Rules for combinations of A/U/S

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Letter coming up First** | **Letter coming up next/Following** | **Swaram of Resultant Letter** | **Comments/Notes if any** |
| **PU** | **PU** | **PU** |  |
| **PU** | **SA** | **PU** |  |
| **PU** | **PA** | **PU** |  |
| **PU** | **PA** | **AS** | As Per Rules in Chapter 20 mentioned above esp. when **‘v’,’y’** , letters are formed with **‘e’ and ‘u’** |
| **PU** | **PS** | **PU/PS Retained** | PS cannot come as the first letter except with derived words with Nitya Swaritam.  Then Nitya Swaram is generally not affected. |
| **SA** | **PA** | **PA** |  |
| **SA** | **SA** | **SA** | This will retain SA in Pada Paatam but **udAttam in Vaakyam** when not influenced by  Swarm rules. |
| **SA** | **PU** | **PU** | Though may be considered as Acquired UdAttam it is the combined letter retaining the PU of following letter. |
| **SA** | **PS** | **PS** | First PS technically Nitya Swaram it may retain its position |
| **ES** | **SA** | **UdAttam** | ES is hidden SA. So combination gives (SA in Pada Paatam) **udAttam in Vaakyam** unless it acquires Swaram as support |
| **ES** | **PU** | **PU** | ES does not influence PU.  PU remains PU. |
| **ES** | **PA** | **PA** | ES does not influence PA. Remains PA unless there is exception depending on words or formation of Swaras. |
| **ES** | **PS** | **PS/AS** | Normally first letter of following padam cannot be Swaritam. If it is a Nitya Swaram it will be retained |
| PS | PS | Commonly  Not Applicable | A Prime Swaritam may be followed by a Derived Swaritam from Sandhi or Vice Versa. Then **Kampa Swaram** is formed subject to conditions. **Section 6.15** |
| **PS** | **SA** | **PS** | As Rule. Support anudAttam does not influence nature of preceding or following Swaram. |
| **PS** | **PA** | PS/AA | Unless Swaritam is formed through Rules given in 6.1. The **PA becomes AA mainly to support following Swaritam** |
| **PS** | **PU** | **AU** | Exception special Sandhi of letters then becomes AA |

## Sandhi Samples of udAttam occurennce

This gives combinations of udAttam with udAttam and udAttam with Swaritam.

The udAttam examples will also include Support anudAttams and Ekasruti (ES) which are from technical perspective treated as Support anudAttams with rights to acquire swaram. **They do not influence a Prime UdAttam**.

The results for all these examples will be udAttam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| 1.8.22.4 (PU+PU)  AýÍpÉ | CiÉç | ArÉþeuÉlÉÈ  அýபி4 | இத் | அய**†**ஜ்வன**:** |  Aýhy | CZ§ | Aj—RûdJ  ‘Bi’ of aBi (PU) udAttam comines with ‘e’ of ‘it’ will give ‘BI’ | CrÉþ¤ÉirÉýpÉÏSrÉþeuÉlÉÉå  இய**†**க்ஷத்ய**…**பீ**4**த**3**ய**†**ஜ்வனோ  Cj—±Zõ–hzbj—Rû¥dx |
| 1.8.5.2 (PU+PU)  qÉlÉþÈ | lÉÑ | AÉ | WÒûýuÉÉýqÉýWåûý |  மன†: | நு | ஆ | ஹு…வா…ம…ஹே… |  id—J | d¡ | B |  t¡–px–i–¥t– |  Here Sandhi results in a letter ‘nva’ with ‘v’. No Swaritam will result. PU+PU is udAttam only. | qÉlÉÉåý luÉÉ WÒûþuÉÉqÉWåû  மனோ… ந்வா ஹு†வாமஹே  i¥dx– dûx t¡—pxi¥t  Note: Swaritam results only in a combination of PU+PA (SA) which results in ‘v’ ‘y’ letters due to Vowel Sandhi. |
| 4.5.1.1 (ES+PU)  ÌaÉËUþzÉ +AcNûþ |  கி**3**ரி**†**ஶ + அச்ச**†2** |  Myky—q + APâ—  ES (udAttam in PP) + udAttam results in udAttam letter ‘SA”  Sa is an EkaSruti considered as Support anudAttam (SA).  Represented as udAttam in PP.  ‘a’ of acCa is PU. | ÌaÉËUýzÉÉcNûÉþ கி**3**ரி**…**ஶாச்சா**†2**  Myky–qxPâx—  Sandhi letter not influenced by any other Swaram rule. cCa becomes cCA due to rule for elongation of letter based on grammar rule. |
| ÌoÉpÉþÌwÉï + AxiÉþuÉå  பி**3**ப**†4**ர்ஷி + அஸ்த**†**வே  gyh—ªry + Asë—¥p |  same like the example as above  ‘rShi’ is udAttam in PP but in effect a Support anudAttam. ‘a’ is PU. | ÌoÉpÉýwrÉïxiÉþuÉå  பி**3**ப**…4**ர்ஷ்யஸ்த**†**வே  gyh–ªrõsë—¥p  ‘Shya’ is udAttam. This Sandhi letter not influenced by any other Swaram rule. |
| TS 4.5. (PS+PU)  uÉÉËUuÉxM×üýiÉÉrÉþ + AÉåwÉþkÉÏlÉÉqÉç  வாரிவஸ்க்***ரு*…**தாய**† +**  ஓஷ**†**தீ**4**னாம்  pxkypsÜ£–Zxj— + Hxr—czdxI  Here Swaritam ya (PS) + ‘O’ udAttam (PU) gives ‘yau’ udAttam (AU) and is not influenced by Swaram rule. | uÉÉËUuÉxM×üýiÉÉ-rÉÉæwÉþkÉÏlÉÉÇ  வாரிவஸ்க்***ரு*…**தா-யௌஷ**†**தீ**4**னாம்  pxkypsÜ£–Zx-j¦r—czdxI  ‘Sha’ in OshadhInAm is prime swaritam PS. kRu anudAttam, tA udAttam, yau udAttam (AU) due to sandhi and then Swaritam (PS) retained. |
| TS 4.5. (ES+PU) (PS+PU)  AlÉÉþiÉiÉÉýrÉ CÌiÉþ AlÉÉþiÉiÉÉrÉ  அனா**†**ததா**…**ய இதிþஅனா**†**ததாய  Adx—ZZx–j CZyþ -  Adx—Z–Zx–j  ya (ES/SA) udAttam)+’e’ (udAttam) produces ‘yE’ (udAttam).  The ‘ti’ of iti with Swaritam combines with ‘a’ (udattam) to form ‘tya’ as udAttam. | AlÉÉþiÉiÉÉýrÉåirÉlÉÉÿ - iÉýiÉÉýrÉý  அனா**†**ததா**…**யேத்யனா**‡**-- த**…**தா**…**ய**…**  Adx—ZZx–¥jZõdx˜ - Z–Zx–j–  Here the ‘naa’ has Swaritam which is the prime swaram. ‘a’ becoming ‘tya’ retains udAttam. ‘ti’ PS combines with ‘a’ PU to give AU. ‘tA’ acquires anudAttam (since it is ES) to support Swaritam ‘nA’. |
| **1.2.11.1** (PU+PA)  UÉrÉþÈ | mÉë | CýwÉå | pÉaÉÉþrÉ |  ராய**†:** | ப்ர | இ**…**ஷே | ப**4**கா**†3**ய  kxj—J | öe | C–¥r | hMx—j  Pra is udAttam. ‘e’ of ishE is PA. ‘a’ plus ‘e’ sound gives prE which is udAttam only. PU+PA does not produce Swaritam as **‘e’ or ‘u’ is not** involved in Sandhi resulting in ‘v’ or ‘y’ | UÉrÉýÈ mÉëåwÉå pÉaÉÉþrÉý  ராய**…:** ப்ரேஷே ப**4**கா**†3**ய  kxj–J ¥öe¥r hMx—j  ‘gA’ of BagAya is Swaritamv (PS).  Since previous two Padams have produced pRE and ShE both udAttams. The ‘ya’ swaritam (PU) of rAya acquires anudAttam (AA) to support ‘ga’ Swaritam |
| 1.6.4.1 (PS+PU) (ES+PA)  AlÉÑþ | EiÉç | eÉåýwÉýqÉç | xÉÉåqÉþxrÉ | AýWûqÉ  அனு**†** | உத் | ஜே**…**ஷ**…**ம் | ஸோம**†**ஸ்ய | அ**…**ஹம் |  Ad¡— | Dത് | ¥R–r–I |  ¥sxi—sõ | A–tI |  ‘nu’ (PS) combines with ‘u’ of ‘ut’ PU to give ‘nU’ derived udAttam only. Due to this ‘t’+’jE’ (SA) becomes ‘jjE’ and acquires Swaritam (AS) after udAttam ‘nU’. ShAm becomes Sha(gm) before sO it has SA and becomes AA to support ‘ma’ of sOmasya. | qÉlÉÔ‹åþwÉýóèý xÉÉåqÉþxrÉÉýW  மனூஜ்ஜே**†**ஷ**…óè…** ஸோம**†**ஸ்யா**…**ஹ  id¢¥¸—r–óè– ¥sxi—sõx–t  In this same example, sya marked in udAttam is ES with Support anudAttam this when combining with PA ‘a’ of aham retains its PA as ‘syA’ after Sandhi |
| 1.7.6.7 (PU+PA)  xÉýpÉÉ | CýwOèuÉÉ | mÉëÉXèû | Eýi¢üqrÉþ |  ஸ**…**பா**4** | இ**…**ஷ்ட்வா | ப்ராங் | உ**…**த்க்ரம்ய**†** |  s–hx | C–ræûx | öexO§ |  D–Z§öKiõ— |  BA is PU. Combines with ‘e’ (PA) gives BE (UdAttam) as per vowel sandhi. | xÉýpÉåwOèuÉÉ mÉëÉXÒûýi¢üqrÉþ  ஸ**…**பே**4**ஷ்ட்வா ப்ராஙு**…**த்க்ரம்ய**†**  s–¥hræûx öexO¡–Z§öKiõ—  ‘ng’ combines with ‘u’ to give ‘gnu’ (has no swaram influence) to support ‘mya’. |
| 1.8.1.1 (PU+PA)  qÉÑýgcÉ | CýqÉqÉç | AóèWûþxÉÈ |  மு**…**ஞ்ச | இ**…**மம் | அ**óè**ஹ**†**ஸ**:** |  i¡–º | C–iI | Aóèt—sJ |  ‘nja’ (PU) combines with PA ‘e’ of imam to give njE ,udAttam | qÉÑýgcÉåqÉqÉóèWûþxÉÈ  மு**…**ஞ்சேமம**óè** ஹ**†**ஸ**:**  i¡–¥ºiióèt—sJ  **njE, ma, ma(gm)** are all udAttams. The support for swaritam ‘ha’ (PS) comes from PA ‘mu’ of munja. |
| 2.1.3.1 (PU+PA)  CýuÉý | ÌWû | CýqÉå | sÉÉåýMüÉÈ |  இ**…**வ**…** | ஹி | இ**…**மே | லோ**…**கா**:** |  C–p– | ty | C–¥i | ¥mx–KxJ |  ‘hi’ is PU, combines with ‘e’ of imE to give ‘hI’ (udAttam). | CuÉý WûÏqÉå sÉÉåýMüÉÈ |  இவ**…** ஹீமே லோ**…**கா**:**  Cp– tz¥i ¥mx–KxJ  ‘va’ of iva has support anudAttam(SA) it acquires (AA) to support udAttam ‘hI’ |
| 1.5.7.6 (PU+SA)  LýuÉ | CýÎlSìýrÉå | mÉëÌiÉþ |  ஏ**…**வ | இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**யே | ப்ரதி**†**|  G–p | C–öÉy–¥j | öeZy— |  ‘va’ PU combines with SA ‘e’ will result in udAttam ‘vE’ | uÉåÎlSìýrÉå mÉëÌiÉþ  வேந்த்**3**ரி**…**யே ப்ரதி**†**  ¥pöÉy–¥j öeZy— |

## Sandhi Samples of anudAttam occurrence

In Pada Paatam, the last akshara/letter may be a Support anudAttam through marking and there will be no Prime anudAttam as last letter. Ekasruti letter can be the last akshara of a Padam. This is in effect Support anudAttam but left unmarked. They donot influence the nature of following Swarams.

Though the rule says, “that when udAttam enters the combination, the net result will be an udAttam”. Practically, we observe if the first aksharam of the following Padam has anudAttam, normally it is the primary swarm of that Padam and most the sandhi results form an anudAttam only. Readers need to distinguish the udAttam occurring after a Swaritam which is a part of Ekasruti, as Swarams which are influenced by other Swaram that combines.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| 1.1.1.1 (SA+PA)  CýwÉå iuÉÉý + FýeÉåï iuÉÉý  இ**…**ஷேத்வாý **+** ஊ**…**ர்ஜே த்வாý  C–¥r Zûx– + D–ª¥R Zûxý ‘tvA’ is a Support anudAttam in Pada paatam. ‘vA’ in tvA combines with ‘U’ in Urje to produce ‘O’ as per Vowel Sandhi; but this will result in anudAttam ‘tvO’ since the Support anudAttam (SA) does note have influence like original Prime udAttam. | CýwÉå iuÉÉåýeÉåï iuÉÉþ  இ**…**ஷே த்வோ**…**ர்ஜே த்வா**†**  C–¥r ¥Zûx–ª¥R Zûx—  The ‘U’ in Urje is the prime anudAtta Swaram and its combination ‘vO’ shall retain anudAttam only as it precedes anudAttam ‘rjE’. The ‘tvA’ (SA) acquires Swaritam (tvA) to support this prime anudAttam. |
| 4.5.1.1 (ES+PA)  ÌaÉËUþzÉliÉ + AýËpÉ - cÉÉþMüzÉÏÌWû  கி**3**ரி**†**ஶந்த + அ**…**பி**4** - சாþகஶீஹி  Myky—qÇ+A–hy - PxþKqzty  ‘inta’ is a part of Ekasruti (ES) which is nothing but unmarked anudAttam not original udAttam. This combination will produce anudAttam only influenced by ‘a’ of aBi which is prime anudAttam. | ÌaÉËUþzÉliÉÉýÍpÉ cÉÉþMüzÉÏÌWû  கி**3**ரி**†**ஶந்தா**…**பி**4** சா**†**கஶீஹி  Myky—qÇx–hy Px—Kqzty  inthA after Vowel Sandhi is anudAttam.  Bi is udAttam; no change as per Rule. cA acquires Swaritam. |
| 4.5.1.3 (SA+PA)  xÉýWýûxÉëý + Aý¤ÉÉrÉþ  ஸýஹýஸ்ரý -- அ**…**க்ஷாய**†**  Sýtýösý + A–±xj—  ‘sra’ support anudAttam combines with prime anudAttam ‘a’ to give anudAttam. | xÉWûxÉëÉýý¤ÉÉrÉþ  ஸஹஸ்ரா**…**க்ஷாய**†**  stösx–±xj—  ‘srA’ anudAttam, kShA udAttam and ‘ya’ Swaritam. |

## When Swaritam (circumflex ) and anudAttam (grave) combine result is Swaritam

(Explanation re-written in this Version.)

The anudAttam referred here is anudAttam as per Pada Paatam.   
It may be a Prime or Support anudAttam to the Padam.   
If the first letter of the following Padam is prime anudAttam, the combination though as per rule results in Swaritam, but becomes an anudAttam to support following Swaritam.

If the first letter is a support anudAttam, it still results in Swaritam.   
But due to Swara rule it may acquire anudAttam in the middle of a mantra to Support following Swaritam.

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| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam in Vaakyam** |
| 1.4.5.3 (PS+SA)  xÉþWûxÉëýzÉÉå -AuÉþ + LýwÉÉýqÉç  ஸ**†**ஹஸ்ர**…**ஶோ- அவ**†** + ஏ**…**ஷா**…**ம்  s—tös–¥qx Ap— + G–rx–I  ‘va’ Swaritam (PS) plus ‘ae’ Support anudAttam (SA) gives ‘vai’ in Swaritam.  Support anudAttam **though treated as** **udAttam in Vaakyam**, gets treatment of anudAttam in Padam. | xÉþWûxÉëýzÉÉå ÅuÉæþwÉÉýóèý  ஸ**†**ஹஸ்ர**…**ஶோ **Å**வை**†**ஷா**…óè…**  s—tös–¥qx „¤¤p—rx–óè–  Elision of ‘a’ (Å) does not have influence of flow of Swarams. |
| 4.5.2.1 (PS+SA)  ÂýSìÉrÉþ + AÉýiÉýiÉÉýÌuÉlÉåþ  ரு**…**த்**3**ராய**† +** ஆ**…**த**…**தா**…**வினேþ  k¡–öbxj— + B**…**Z**…**Zx–py¥d˜  ya (Swaritam PS) with ‘A’ as Support anudAttam results in Swaritam – ‘yA’ | ÂýSìÉrÉÉþ-iÉiÉÉýÌuÉlÉåþ  ரு**…**த்**3**ராயா**†**-ததா**…**வினேþ  k¡–öbxjx—-ZZx–py¥d—  Similar to the example above. |
| **TS 1.1.12.1 (PS+PA)**  xÉqÉÉýýUprÉþ + EýkuÉïÈ + AýkuÉýUÈ  ஸமா**……**ரப்**4**ய**† +** உ**…**ர்த்**4**வ**: +** அ**…**த்**4**வ**…**ர**:**  six–khõ— + D–ªcûJ + A–cû–kJ  Bhya+u becomes bhyO but gets anudAttam since ‘rdhvO’ is a udAttam. Note this combination does not produce a new ‘y’,’v’ letter. Refer to Swaram Rules in 6.1 to result in special Swaritams mentioned there. | xÉqÉÉýUprÉÉåýkuÉÉåï AþkuÉýUÉå  ஸமா**…**ரப்**4**யோ**…**ர்-த்**4**வோ அ**†**த்**4**வ**…**ரோ  six–k¥hõx–ª¥cûx A—cû–¥kx  Flow – bhyO anudAttam, rdhvO udAttam and ‘a’ swaritam |
| **TS 1.2.6.1 (PS+PA)**  FýkuÉÉï + rÉxrÉþ + AýqÉÌiÉþÈ + pÉÉÈ  ஊ**…**ர்த்**4**வா+யஸ்ய**†**+அ**…**மதி**†:** + பா**4:**  D¦–ªcûx+jsõ—+A–iZy—J +hxJ  Here sya+a becomes ‘syA’ acquires anudAttam since the combination does not produce special Swartiam mentioned in 6.1 | qÉÔýkuÉÉï rÉxrÉÉýqÉÌiÉþpÉÉï  மூ**…**ர்த்**4**வாயஸ்யா**…**மதி**†**ர்பா**4**  i¢–ªcûx jsõx–iZy—ªhx  Flow – ‘syA’ anudAttam, ‘ma’ udAttam and ‘ti’ swaritam |
| **TS 1.2.7.1 (PS+PA)**  cÉýlSìåhÉþ + AýqÉ×iÉÿqÉç + AýqÉ×iÉåþlÉ  ச**…**ந்த்**3**ரேண**†** + அ**…**ம்***ரு***த**‡**ம் + அ**…**ம்***ரு***தே**†**ன  P–¥öÉY— + A–i£Z˜I +  A–i£¥Z—d  Similar to above example | cÉýlSìåhÉÉý-qÉ×iÉþqÉýqÉ×iÉåþlÉ  ச**…**ந்த்**3**ரேணா**…**-ம்***ரு***த**†**ம**…**ம்***ரு***தே**†**ன  P–¥öÉYx–-i£Z—i–i£¥Z—d |
| **TS 1.2.14.3 (PS+PA)**  ±ÑýqlÉÉÌlÉþ + AýrÉïÈ + ÌuÉ + SÒUÈþ + AýÌpÉ + ±ÉæýiÉç  த்**3**யு**…**ம்னானி**†** + அ**…**ர்ய**:** + வி + து**3**ர**:†** + அ**…**பி**4** + த்**3**யௌ**…**த்  bõ¡–iïxdy— + A–kõJ + py + b¡kJ— + A–hy + bõ¦–Z§  ‘ni’ Swaritam and ‘a’ anudAttam has produced ‘nya’ anudAttam, precedes ‘ryO’ udAttam therefore acquires anudAttam to support ‘rO’ . ‘nya’ is a letter that forms a conjuct letter with ‘y’ but not formed through a combination of PU+PA | ±ÑýqlÉÉlrÉýrÉÉåï ÌuÉSÒUÉåþ AýÍpÉ ±ÉæÿiÉç  த்**3**யு**…**ம்னான்ய**…**ர்யோ விது**3**ரோ**†** அ**…**பி**4** த்**3**யௌ**‡**த்  bõ¡–iïxdõ–¥kõx pyb¡¥kx—  A–hybõ¦˜Z§  ‘**vi’** and ‘**du’** of duraH are udAttams and donot acquire Swaram.  **PS+PA generally results in AA**. |
| **TS 1.2.14.6 (PS+PA)**  SWûþ + AýzÉxÉþÈ + Uý¤ÉxÉþÈ + mÉÉýÌWû + AýxqÉÉlÉç  த**3**ஹ**†** + அ**…**ஶஸ**†:** + ர**…**க்ஷஸ**†:** + பா**…**ஹி + அ**…**ஸ்மான்  bt— + A–qs—J + k–±s—J +  ex–ty + A–sôx©  The Sandhi produces ‘ha’ (PS)+ ‘a’ (PU)=’hA’ is anudAttam since not y,l letters are formed; before udAttam ‘Sa’ to support Swaritam ‘sO’. | SWûÉýzÉxÉÉåþ Uý¤ÉxÉþÈ mÉÉý½þxqÉÉlÉç  த**3**ஹா**…**ஶஸோ**†** ர**…**க்ஷஸ**†:** பா**…**ஹ்ய**†**ஸ்மான்  btx–q¥sx— k–±s—J  ex–tõ—sôx©  hi (PU) with ‘a’ (PA) produces swaritam with formation of ‘y’ letter. This hya is formed in a fixed word immediately after ‘pA’ (anudAttam) so it is Nitya Swaritam. Refer to Rule in 6.1 |
| **TS 1.3.1.1 (PS+PA)**  rÉýuÉrÉþ + AýxqÉiÉç + ²åwÉþÈ  ய**…**வய**†** + அ**…**ஸ்மத் + த்**3**வேஷ**†:**  j–pj— + A–sôZ§ + ¥bûr—J  very similar example to the above. | rÉýuÉrÉÉýxqÉSè²åwÉÉåþ  ய**…**வயா**…**ஸ்மத்**3**-த்**3**வேஷோ**†**  j–pjx–sôb§ ¥bû¥rx— |
| **TS 1.4.1.2 (PS+PA)**  AýliÉËUþ¤Éå+iÉålÉþ+AýxqÉæ + rÉeÉþqÉÉlÉÉ  அ**…**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷே + தேன**†** + அ**…**ஸ்மை யஜ**†**மானா  A–Çky—¥± + ¥Zd— +  A–¤¤sô + jR—ixdx  ‘na’ Swaritam with ‘a’ Prime udAttam produces,’nA’ (AA). No special conditions met. But ‘na’ in tEna is PS. | AýýliÉËUþ¤Éåý iÉålÉÉýxqÉæ rÉeÉþqÉÉlÉÉ  அ**…**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷே**…** தேனா**…**ஸ்மை யஜ**†**மானா  p–Çky—¥±– ¥Zdx–¤¤sô  jR—ixdx  So, ‘kShE’ acquiring anudAttam (AA) to support ‘na’ |

**Note: We find that when a Prime Anudattam enters a combination, the net effect is Acquired AnudAttam as per Sandhi as per Current Study. Exceptions are under Study.**

**Note: The Sandhi rules are appled first but when a vaakyam is formed with Padams, finally rules for marking/adjusting the Swaras have the final authority or power as per current analysis.   
Readers’ inputs will be highly appreciated for exceptions.**

## Examples of Swaritam formation for a combination of PU+AnudAttam

Note: Main Condition is that a Prime anudAttam must have Sandhi with Prime or Support anudAttam **and** this Sandhi must involve letters **‘e’ or ‘u’** in the Prime anudAttam end and must produce letters with ‘y’ or ‘v’.

Ekasruti reflected as anudAttam at the end of previous Padam is not Prime udAttam.

This Section **also** gives examples **where Swaritam is not formed** as the combination **does not involve letters with ‘v’, ‘y’** due to vowel Sandhi of letters **‘e’ and ‘u’**.

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| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| 1.1.3.1 (PU+SA)  mÉ×ýÍjÉýÌuÉ | AýÍxÉý |  ப்***ரு*…**தி**…2**வி **|** அ**…**ஸி**… |**  e£–ay–py | A–sy– |  ‘vi’ PU combines with ‘a’ SA as per Rule should give Swaritam – ‘vya’ | mÉ×ÍjÉýurÉþÍxÉ  ப்***ரு***தி**…2**வ்ய**†**ஸி  e£ay–põ—sy  New letter is formed with ‘y’ on Sandhi. |
| 4.7.14.1 (PU+SA)  uÉcÉïþÈ | ÌuÉ–Wû–uÉåwÉÑþ | A–xiÉÑ– |  வர்ச**†:** | வி**…**ஹ**…**வேஷு**†** | அ**…**ஸ்து**…**  pªP—J | py–t–¥pr¡— |  A–së¡– |  ‘Shu’ PS combines with ‘a’ SA. SA does not have special effect and on Sandhi acquires Swaritam only. | uÉcÉÉåïþ ÌuÉWûýuÉåwuÉþxiÉÑ  வர்சோ**†** விஹ**…**வேஷ்வ**†**ஸ்து  pª¥Px— pyt–¥prû—së¡  This is different from the Rule of PU+ anudAttam. But note Shva is formed through Sandhi. PS remains AS after Sandhi. |
| 4.2.3.2 (PU+SA)  AýnxÉÑ | AýalÉåý |  அ**…**ப்**2**ஸு | அ**…**க்**3**னே**…** |  A–fþ¡ | A–¥²– |  Combination of PU Psu with PA ‘a’ of agnE | AýnxuÉþalÉåý  அ**…**ப்**2**ஸ்வ**†**க்**3**னே  A–fþû—¥²–  Note ‘sva’, with sound ‘v’ is formed |
| **2.1.2.6** (PU+PA)  oÉëý¼ýuÉýcÉïýxÉÏ | LýuÉ | pÉýuÉýÌiÉý |  ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம**…**வ**…**ர்ச**…**ஸீ | ஏ**…**வ | ப**…4**வ**…**தி**…**  ög–Ö–p–ªP–sz | G–p |  h–p–Zy– | oÉë¼uÉcÉïýxrÉåþuÉ pÉþuÉÌiÉ  ப்**3**ரஹ்மவர்ச**…**ஸ்யே**†**வ ப**†4**வதி  ögÖpªP–¥sõ—p h—pZy  ‘Ba’ of Bavati acquires Swaritam after anudAttam va. Swaritams formed as per rule given in 6 ‘syE’ remain as it is. |
| **2.1.3.2** (PU+PA)  aÉëÉýqÉÏ | LýuÉ | pÉýuÉýÌiÉý  க்**3**ரா**…**மீ | ஏ**…**வ | ப**…4**வ**…**தி**…** |  öMx–iz | G–p | h–p–Zy– | | aÉëÉýqrÉåþuÉ pÉþuÉÌiÉý  க்**3**ரா**…**ம்யே**†**வ ப**†4**வதி**…**  öMx–¥iõ—p h—pZy–  Similar to previous example |
| **2.1.10.3** (PU+PA)  mÉëýiÉÏcÉÏÿ | AýxqÉæý |  ப்ர**…**தீசீ**‡** | அ**…**ஸ்மை**…** |  öe–ZzPz˜ | A–¤¤sô– | | mÉëýiÉÏcrÉþxqÉæ  ப்ர**…**தீச்ய**†**ஸ்மை  öe–ZzPõ—¤¤sô |
| **5.1.7.3** (PU+PA)  uÉÉ–Â–hÉÏ | E–ZÉÉ | A–pÉÏ®Éþ  வா**…**ரு**…**ணீ | உ**…**கா**2** | அ**…**பீ**4**த்**3**தா**†4** px–k¡–Yz | D–Lx | A–hzÆx— | | uÉÉÂýhrÉÑþZÉÉÅpÉÏ®Éþ  வாரு**…**ண்யு**†**கா**2 Å**பீ**4**த்**3**தா**†4**  pxk¡–Yõ¡—Lx „hzÆx— |
| 2.1.10.3 (PU+PA)  urÉÑýcNûliÉÏÌiÉþ ÌuÉ-EýcNûliÉÏÿ | ÌuÉ | EýcNûýÌiÉý |  வ்யு**…**ச்ச**2**ந்தீதி**†** வி -- உ**…**ச்ச**2**ந்தீ**‡** | வி | உ**…**ச்ச**…2**தி**…**  põ¡–PâÇzZy— py –  D–PâÇz˜ | py | D–Pâ–Zy– |  The first Padam with explanation of Padam, is special the fixed word has ‘vyu’ as PA. This Supports udAttam ‘cCa’ as a grammar rule. This is specific to that word and treat as a Special Padam. | urÉÑýcNûliÉÏý urÉÑþcNûÌiÉý  வ்யு**…**ச்ச**2**ந்தீ**…** வ்யு**†**ச்ச**2**தி**…**  põ¡–PâÇz– põ¡—PâZy–  ‘vi’ (PA) am in second part combines with ‘u’ SA to form ‘vyu’ forms a Swaritam as per Rule. |
| 2.3.13.3 (PU+PA) (PU+SA)  ÌuÉ | FýWûýÌiÉý | ÌSý¤ÉÑ | LýuÉ | mÉëÌiÉþ | ÌiÉý¸ýÌiÉý  வி | ஊ**…**ஹ**…**தி**…** | தி**…3**க்ஷு | ஏ**…**வ | ப்ரதி**†** | தி**…**ஷ்ட**…2**தி**…** |  py | D¦–t–Zy– | by–±¡ | G–p | öeZy— | Zy–rç–Zy– |  ‘vi’ and ‘U’ combine as PU+SA to give vyU as Swaritam. (Nitya Swaram) | urÉÔþWûÌiÉ ÌSý¤uÉåþuÉ mÉëÌiÉþÌiÉ¸ÌiÉ  வ்யூ**†**ஹதி தி**…3**க்ஷ்வே**†**வ  ப்ரதி**†**திஷ்ட**2**தி**…**  põ¢—tZy by–¥±û—p  öeZy—ZyrçZy  ‘kShu’ (PU) combines with ‘ae’ (PA) to give kShvEva swaritam, These Swaritams do not get AA to support following Swaritam ‘ti’ . |
| 4.5.11.1 PU+SA PU+PA  AýÎxqÉ³Éç | qÉýWûýÌiÉ | AýhÉïýuÉå | AýliÉËUþ¤Éå |  அ**…**ஸ்மின்ன் | ம**…**ஹ**…**தி | அ**…**ர்ண**…**வே | அ**…**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷே |  A–sôyË§ | i–t–Zy |  A–ªY–¥p | A–Çky—¥±  ‘ti’ (PU) combines with ‘a’ SA to give ‘tya’ Swaritam. The anudAttam support for this is available from SA ‘ha’. The ‘ma’ which is an AS to support ‘a’ retains its position. | AýÎxqÉlÉç-qÉþWûýirÉþhÉïýuÉåÿ-ÅliÉËUþ¤Éå  அ**…**ஸ்மின்-ம**†**ஹ**…**த்ய**†**ர்ண**…**வே**‡**-**Å**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷே  A–sôy©-i—t–Zõ—ªY–¥p˜-  „Çky—¥±  ‘a’ of antarikShE elides to avagraha, vE acquires Swaritam and becomes dheerga Swaritam; ‘ri’ retains swaritam (PS).  Note when Special Swaritams as per Sandhi Rules are formed, they retain their position. |
| 1.1.2.2 (SA+PA) (PU+PA) (PS+SA)  WûýUÉýÍqÉý | EýÂ | AýliÉËUþ¤ÉqÉç | AlÉÑþ | CýÌWûý  ஹ**…**ரா**…**மி**… |** உ**…**ரு **|** அ**…**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷம் **|** அனு†  **|** இ**…**ஹி**… |**  t–kx–iy– | D–k¡ |  A–Çky—±I | Ad¡— | C–ty– |  ‘mi’ (SA) with ‘u’ PA will be PA. This is not PU+PA though ‘y’ letter is formed as ‘myu’. ‘ru’ (PU) with ‘a’ forms Swaritam ‘rva’ | WûþUÉqrÉÑýuÉïþliÉËUþ¤ÉýqÉÎluÉþÌWû  ஹ**†**ராம்யு**…**ர்-வ**†**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷ**…**மன்வி**†**ஹி  t—kxiõ¡–ªp—Çky—±–idûy—ty  ‘ri’ of antariksham retains Swaritam as it follows a special swaritam.  ‘nu’ PS combines with ‘e’ of ihi to form a Swaritam. PS+SA is AS only since SA doesnot influence swaram. So ‘nvi’ is Swaritam. |
| 1.7.9.1 (PU+SA)  eÉÉrÉåÿ | AÉ | CýÌWûý |  ஜாயே**‡** | ஆ | இ**…**ஹி**…** |  Rx¥j˜ | B | C–ty– |  ‘A’ (PU) joins SA ‘e’ to give ‘ae’. This does not produce any letters with ‘y’ or ‘v’ hence it will acquire udAttam only. | eÉÉrÉý LÌWûý  ஜாய**…** ஏஹி**…**  Rxj– Gty– |
| 2.1.1.2 (PU+SA)  LýuÉ | AýxqÉæý | AlÉþmÉaÉÉ: |  ஏ**…**வ | அ**…**ஸ்மை**…** | அன**†**பகா**3:**  G–p | A–¤¤sô– |  Ad—eMxJ |  ‘vA’ obtained during Sandhi is not through letters e or u hence a udAttam; similar to previous example. | LýuÉÉxqÉÉý AlÉþmÉaÉÉÈ  ஏ**…**வாஸ்மா**…** அன**†**பகா**3:**  G–pxsôx– Ad—eMxJ |
| 2.1.2.7 (ES+PA) (PU+SA)  erÉÉåMçü | AÉýqÉrÉþÌiÉ | AýalÉåÈ | LýuÉ | AýxrÉý | ஜ்யோக் | ஆ**…**மய**†**தி | அ**…**க்**3**னே**:** | ஏ**…**வ | அ**…**ஸ்ய**…** |  ¥RõxK§ | B–ij—Zy |  A–¥²J | G–p | A–sõ– |  ‘ti’ is ES and its combination with ‘a’, though forms a letter with ‘y’ does not become Swaritam. ‘tya’ retains anudAttam only. | erÉÉåaÉÉýqÉrÉþirÉýalÉåUåýuÉÉxrÉý  ஜ்யோகா**…3**மய**†**த்ய**…**க்**3**னேரே**…**வாஸ்ய**…**  ¥RõxMx–ij—Zõ–¥²¥k–pxsõ–  Like previous examples ‘vA’ cannot acquire swaritam. udAttam only. |
| 2.2.5.3 (PU+PA) (PU+SA)  aÉÉýrÉýÌ§ÉýrÉÉ | LýuÉ | LýlÉýqÉç |  கா**…3**ய**…**த்ரி**…**யா | ஏ**…**வ | ஏ**…**ன**…**ம்  Mx–j–öZy–jx | G–p | G–d–I |  ‘yA’ PU combines with ‘e’ (PA) to give ‘yai’ . ‘va’ PU combines with ‘e’ of enam (SA) to give ‘vai’ | aÉÉrÉÌ§ÉýrÉæuÉælÉþÇ  கா**3**யத்ரி**…**யைவைன**†**ம்  MxjöZy–¤¤j¤¤pd—I  Though the combination of PU+SA since it does not produce letters with ‘y’ or ‘v’ |
| 2.1.1.1 PS+SA  pÉÔÌiÉÿqÉç | EmÉþ | LýÌiÉý | AmÉëþSÉWûÉrÉ |  பூ**4**தி**‡**ம் | உப**†** | ஏ**…**தி**…** | அப்ர**†**தா**3**ஹாய |  h¢Zy˜I | De— | G–Zy– |  Aöe—bxtxj  ‘pa’ (PS) combining with ‘ae’ does not give ‘pai’ as Swaritam. ‘ti; of ‘eti’ combines with ‘a’ (PU) to give udAttam ‘tya’ | pÉÔÌiÉýqÉÑmÉæýirÉ mÉëþSÉWûÉrÉý  பூ**4**தி**…**முபை**…**த்ய ப்ர**†**தா**3**ஹாய**…**  h¢Zy–i¡¤¤e–Zõ öe—bxtxj–  So ‘pai’ which should be normally be Swaritam acquires anudAttam (AA).  This is based on word formation.  Since ‘tya’ is AU, pra acquires Swaritam. |
| 2.3.13.1 PS+PA PU+PU  aÉ×ýWåûwÉÑþ | AýnxÉÑ | AÉåwÉþkÉÏwÉÑ |  க்**3*ரு*…**ஹேஷு**†** |  அ**…**ப்**2**ஸு | ஓஷ**†**தீ**4**ஷு |  M£–¥tr¡— | A–f§s¡ | Hxr—czr¡ |  ‘Shu’ PS combines with PA ‘a’; gives ‘Shva’ AA before Psu (PU) | aÉ×ýWåûwuÉýTçüxuÉÉåwÉþkÉÏwÉÑý  க்**3*ரு*…**ஹேஷ்வ**…**ப்**2**‌ஸ்வோஷ**†**தீ**4**ஷு**…**  M£–¥trû–f§¥sûxr—czr¡–  Psu (PU) combines with ‘O; to give ‘ShvO’ (AU). Swaritam rule does not apply. |
| 3.4.7.1 ES+SA  iÉxrÉþ | lÉ¤Éþ§ÉÉÍhÉ | AýnxÉýUxÉþÈ |  தஸ்ய**†** | நக்ஷ**†**த்ராணி | அ**…**ப்**2**ஸ**…**ரஸ**†:** |  Zsõ— | d±—öZxYy | A–fþ–ks—J |  ‘Ni’ (ES) combined with ‘a’ (SA) will not produce Swaritam. ‘Nya’ will be acquired udAttam. | iÉxrÉý lÉ¤Éþ§ÉÉhrÉnxÉýUxÉÉåþ  தஸ்ய**…** நக்ஷ**†**த்ராண்ய-ப்**2**ஸ**…**ரஸோ**†**  sësõ– d±—öZxYõ-fþ–k¥sx— |

## Examples of KShaipra

When *e*, ee,u, U are converted into ***y* or *v*,** in Vowel Sandhi, the resultant Swaritam accent is ***kShaipra*,** if it results out of a combination of **udAttam** and **anudAttam**.

The examples given the table below are of a combination of udAttam and anudAttam which produces ‘y’ or ‘v’. Includes further classifications given later.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| **TS 1.2.14.6**  mÉÉýÌWû + AýxqÉÉlÉç  பா**…**ஹி + அ**…**ஸ்மான்  ex–ty + A–sôx© | | mÉÉý½þxqÉÉlÉç  பா**…**ஹ்ய**†**ஸ்மான்  ex–tõ—sôx© |
| **TS 1.3.14.3**  iÉuÉþ + FýiÉÏ + AýzrÉÉqÉþ  தவ**†** + ஊ**…**தீ + அ**…**ஶ்யாம**†**  Zp— + D¦–Zz + A–qõxi—  Va (PS)+U (PA) gives ‘vO’ before udAttam tI.  When ‘y’ or ‘v’ are formed due to presence of e,ee.u and U, swaritam is formed before udAttam ShyA the following Swaritam is also retained | iÉuÉÉåý irÉþzrÉÉqÉþ  தவோ**…** த்ய**†**ஶ்யாம**†**  Z¥px– Zõ—qõxi—  .’tya’ does not acquire anudAttam to support the following swaritam ‘ma’.  Since it is Kshaipra swaritam. |
| **TS 1.4.43.1**  rÉÑýrÉÉåýÍkÉ + AýxqÉiÉç  யு**…**யோ**…**தி**4** + அ**…**ஸ்மத்  j¡–¥jx–cy + A–sôZ§ | rÉÑýrÉÉåýkrÉþxqÉiÉç  யு**…**யோ**…**த்**4**ய**†**ஸ்மத்  j¡–¥jx–cõ—sôZ§ |
| 3.4.9.6 PU+SA  ÍxÉýlÉÏýuÉÉýsÉÏ | AýlÉÑý¹ÒmÉç  ஸி**…**னீ**…**வா**…**லீ | அ**…**னு**…**ஷ்டுப்  sy–dz–px–mz | A–d¡–ræ¡e§ | | ÍxÉlÉÏuÉÉýsrÉþlÉÑý¹ÒmÉç  ஸினீவா**…**ல்ய**†**னு**…**ஷ்டுப்  sydzpx–mõ—d¡–ræ¡e |
| 2.2.5.4 PU+SA  LýuÉ | iÉåýeÉýxuÉÏ | Aý³ÉÉýSÈ |  ஏ**…**வ | தே**…**ஜ**…**ஸ்வீ | அ**…**ன்னா**……**த**3:** |  G–p | ¥Z–R–sûz |  A–Ëx–bJ | | LýuÉ iÉåþeÉýxurÉþ³ÉÉýS  ஏ**…**வ தே**†**ஜ**…**ஸ்வ்ய**†**ன்னா**…**த**3**  G–p ¥Z—R–s§põ—Ëx–b |

## Examples of Nitya

Where a syllable containing a ‘***y’***or ‘***v****’ acquires Swaritam* (circumflex) in a fixed word, being ***preceded by an anudAttam*** (grave) syllable, or ***not preceded by anything,*** that is to be known as ***nitya*. ‘nitya’ swaram is supposed to be stronger in terms of retaining its position as per a note provided by the Scholar in PA.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| TS 1.4.10.1 Nitya  xÉÑ + AÉýaÉýërÉýhÉýÈ  ஸு + ஆ**…**க்**3**ர**…**ய**…**ண**…:**  s¡ + B–öM–j–Y–J | xuÉÉÿaÉërÉhÉÉå  ஸ்வா**‡**க்**3**ரயணோ  sûx˜öMj¥Yx– |
| TS 2.6.8.3Nitya  xÉÑ + Cý¹ýqÉç  ஸு + இ**…**ஷ்ட**…**ம்  s¡ + C–ræ–I | ÎxuÉþ¹Ç  ஸ்வி**†**ஷ்டம்  sûy—ræI |
| TS 4.4.4.4 Nitya  xÉÑ + AÉWÒþiÉÈ  ஸு + ஆஹு**†**த**:**  s¡ + Bt¡—ZJ | xuÉÉþWÒûiÉÈ  ஸ்வா**†**ஹுத**:**  sûx—t¡ZJ |
| T.S.1.8.6.2 Nitya  Ì§É + AÇýoÉýMÇü  த்ரி + அ**…**ம்ப**…3**க**…**ம்  öZy + A–Ig–KI | §rÉÇþoÉMüÇ  த்ர்ய**†**ம்ப**3**கம் ¢  öZõI—gKI |
| 1.1.13.1 (PU+SA) Nitya  ÌuÉ | AýxrÉýiÉÉýqÉç |  வி **|** அ**…**ஸ்ய**…**தா**…**ம் **|**  py | A–sõ–Zx–I | | urÉþxrÉiÉÉÇ |  வ்ய**†**ஸ்யதாம்  põ—sõZxI | |
| **TS 1.2.8.2** Nitya  ÌuÉý¤ÉÑ + AýÎalÉqÉç  வி**…**க்ஷு + அ**…**க்**3**னிம்  py–±¡ + A–²yI  Here the Swaritam if formed at the beginning of a word preceeded by anudAttam in ‘vi’ | ÌuÉý¤uÉþÎalÉÇ  வி**…**க்ஷ்வ**†**க்**3**னிந்  py–±û—²yI |

Note: The Swarams after the nitya swaritam becomes ekasruti.

### Examples of Nitya retaining its position

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| EýÂ + AýliÉËUþ¤ÉqÉç  உ**…**ரு + அ**…**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷம் |  D–k¡ + A–Çky—±I  Here the Swaritam if formed at the beginning of a word preceeded by anudAttam in ‘u’ | EýuÉïþliÉËUþ¤ÉýqÉ  உ**…**ர்வ**†**ந்தரி**†**க்ஷ**…**ம  D–ªp—Çky—±–i  In all the other examples above, the first letter forms a Swaritam when ‘v’, y’ sounds are formed with ‘e’ or ‘u’. Note ‘rva’ retains Swaritam and does not become anudAttam to support ‘ri’, which retains its Swaritam in regular flow. |
| **T.S. 1.6.7.2**  ÌWû | LýiÉrÉÉåÿÈ  ஹி | ஏ**…**தயோ**‡:** |  ty | G–Z¥jx˜J |  ‘hi’ joins with ‘ae’ producing ‘hyE’ it retains it position. After following udAttam ta, ‘yO’ also retains its Swaritam. | ½åþiÉrÉÉåþ  ஹ்யே**†**தயோ**†**  ¥tõ—Z¥jx— |
| **T.S.4.6.1.5**  ÌlÉ | A–Ì§ÉhÉÿqÉç  நி | அ**…**த்ரிண**‡**ம் |  dy | A–öZyY˜I |  Example similar to previous one. | lrÉþÌ§ÉhÉÿÇ  ந்ய**†**த்ரிண**‡**ம்  dõ—öZyY˜I |  ‘nya’ acquires its Swaritam through Sandhi but Nam also retains its position. |

## Examples of prAtihatA

There is an udAttam (acute) standing in another word, then, if there be a Swaritam (circumflex) resulting from a rule of combination, it is ***prAtihata*.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| **TS 1.1.3.1**  mÉ×ÍjÉýÌuÉ + AýÍxÉý  ப்***ரு***தி**…2**வி **+** அ**…**ஸி**…**  e£ay–py + A–sy– | mÉ×ÍjÉýurÉþÍxÉ  ப்***ரு***தி**…2**வ்ய**†**ஸி  e£ay–põ—sy |
| **TS 1.5.8.5**  iÉåeÉýÎxuÉ + LýuÉ | AýxrÉý  தேஜ**…**ஸ்வி + ஏ**…**வ | அ**…**ஸ்ய**…**  ¥ZR–sûy + G–p | A–sõ–  ‘ae’ of eva is PA. Though it becomes Swaritam. Va+a becomes vA which is udAttam. | iÉåeÉýxurÉåþuÉÉxrÉþ  தேஜ**…**ஸ்வ்யே**†**வாஸ்ய**†**  ¥ZR–¥sûõ—pxsõ—  So ‘sya’ acquires Swaritam |
| **TS 1.3.14.3**  iÉuÉþ + FýiÉÏ + AýzrÉÉqÉþ  தவ**†** + ஊ**…**தீ + அ**…**ஶ்யாம**†**  Zp— + D¦–Zz + A–qõxi— | iÉuÉÉåý irÉþzrÉÉqÉþ  தவோ**…** த்ய**†**ஶ்யாம**†**  Z¥px– Zõ—qõxi— |

**Note: prAtihatA Swritam also retain their status.**

## Examples of aBhinihatA

After formation of Swaritam, in case of the loss of ‘***a’***, that is elision of **‘a’** resulting in formation of avagraha, it is ***abhinihata*.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| qÉÉ A…alÉå pÉÉýÌaÉlÉóè  மா அ**…**க்**3**னே பா**…4**கி**3**ன**ó**  ix A…¥² hx–Mydóè | qÉÉÿÅalÉå pÉÉýÌaÉlÉóè  மா**‡Å**க்**3**னே பா**…4**கி**3**ன**óè†**  ix˜„¥² hx–Mydóè |
| rÉÈ A…mÉÉÇ mÉÑwmÉÇý ÆuÉåSþ  யÈ அ…பாம் புஷ்ப**…**ம் வேத**†3**  jJ A…exI e¡rðI– Æ¥pb— | rÉÉåþÅmÉÉÇ mÉÑwmÉÇý ÆuÉåSþ |  யோ**†Å**பாம் புஷ்ப**…**ம் வேத**†3**  ¥jx—„exI e¡rðI– Æ¥pb—  (yO gets Swaritam as it had udAttam, but does not become Dheega Swaritam since letter following’Å’ is a normal consonant ‘pAm’ not conjunct consonant. |
| **1.5.1.2**  xÉÈ | AýÎalÉÈ | AýoÉëýuÉÏýiÉç  ஸ**:** | அ**…**க்**3**னி**:** | அ**…**ப்**3**ர**…**வீ**…**த் |  sJ | A–²yJ | A–ög–pz–Z§ |  SaH becomes sO through Vowel Sandhi ‘a’ of agni elides to avagraha. Thus ‘sO’ is an aBinihatA swaritam. This is an AS. This retains its position.  This ‘sO’ shall not acquire anudAtttam and become AA in this example. | xÉÉåÿÅÎalÉUþoÉëuÉÏSè ஸோ**‡Å**க்**3**னிர**†**ப்**3**ரவீத்**3**  ¥sx˜„²yk—ögpzb§  The ‘a’ of agni is a PA. following ‘gni’ is PU. The visargam for sound ‘ni’ is ‘r’ this ‘r’ combines with ‘a’ (SA) to become ‘ra’ and this acquires Swaritam since it follows ‘gni’ udAttam. |
| **1.5.2.1**  rÉÈ | AýÎalÉqÉç | Eý²ÉýxÉrÉþiÉå  ய**:** | அ**…**க்**3**னிம் | உ**…**த்**3**வா**…**ஸய**†**தே  jJ | A–²yI | D–bûx–sj—¥Z |  **Example very similar to above** | rÉÉåÿÅÎalÉqÉÑþ²ÉýxÉrÉþiÉå  யோ**‡Å**க்**3**னிமு**†**த்**3**வா**…**ஸய**†**தே  ¥jx˜„²yi¡—bûx–sj—¥Z |
| 2.6.2.1 ES+SA  xÉÉåqÉåþlÉ | Eý¨ÉýUÉýýkÉåï | AýalÉrÉåÿ |  ஸோமே**†**ன | உ**…**த்த**…**ரா**…**ர்தே**4** | அ**…**க்**3**னயே**‡** |  ¥sx¥i—d | D–À–kx–ª¥c |  A–²¥j˜ |  ‘rdhE’ (PU) gets Swaritam on elision of ‘a’ to avagraha. Since this swaritam is special, ‘gnE’ retains its PS. | xÉÉåqÉåþlÉÉå¨ÉUÉýkÉåïÿ ÅalÉrÉåþ  ஸோமே**†**னோத்தரா**…**ர்தே**‡4** **Å**க்**3**னயே**†**  ¥sx¥i—¥dxÀkx–ª¥c˜ „²¥j— |
| **1.5.10.1**  lÉqÉþÈ | AýalÉrÉåÿ | AmÉëþÌiÉÌuÉ®ÉrÉ  நம**†:** | அ**…**க்**3**னயே**‡** | அப்ர**†**திவித்**3**தா**4**ய |  di—J | A–²¥j˜ |  Aöe—ZypyÆxj |  Normally a formation like this would have produced namO$gnayE. In the next part, a which follows ‘yE’ elides, that is followed by ‘pra’ a PS. So the Swaritam of ‘yE’ shifts to ‘pra’ and ‘yE’ becomes udAttam (AU). | lÉqÉÉåýÅalÉrÉå ÅmÉëþÌiÉÌuÉ®ÉrÉ  நமோ**…Å**க்**3**னயே **Å**ப்ர**†**திவித்**3**தா**4**ய  d¥ix–„²¥j „öe—ZypyÆxj  The anudAttam support for ‘pra’ shall come from ‘mO’ only as it has Swaram.  So in this flow, mO of maH acquires anudAttam. (AA)  An aBinihatA swaritam is not formed in Vaakyam. |

**Note: aBhinihatA Swaritam retain its position before following Swaritam.**

## PraSliShtaa

Where an ‘***ee’ or ‘uu’*** results out of joining two short **e+e**,**u+u** , it is ***praSliShtaa*.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| **TS 3.2.9.5**  mÉëiÉÏþ + D**…**¤É**…**iÉå**…** + rÉiÉç  ப்ரதி**†** + ஈ**…**க்ஷ**…**தே**…** + யத்  öeZy— + C–¦±–¥Z– + jZ | mÉëiÉÏÿ¤ÉiÉå**…** rÉSþ  ப்ரதீ**‡**க்ஷதே**…** யத**†3**  öeZz˜±¥Z– jb— |
| **TS 3.3.3.3**  AÌmÉþ + CýÌWý + uÉýzÉÏ  அபி**†** + இ**…**ஹி**…** + வ**…**ஶீ  Aey— + C–ty– | p–qz | AmÉÏþÌWû uÉýzÉÏ  அபீ**†**ஹி வ**…**ஶீ  Aez—ty p–qz |
| **TS 5.5.5.4**  ÌS–¤ÉÑ + E–mÉ–SkÉÉþÌiÉ  தி**…3**க்ஷு+ உ**…**ப**…**த**3**தா**†4**தி  by–±¡ + D–e–bcx—Zy | ÌSý¤ÉÔþmÉýSkÉÉþÌiÉ  தி**…3**க்ஷூ**†**ப**…**த**3**தா**†4**தி  by–±¢—e–bcx—Zy |
| **(now examples from Pada Paatam)**  CýlSýìuÉÉýrÉÔ CÌiÉþ ClSì-uÉÉýrÉÔ  இ**…**ந்த்**…3**ர**…**வா**…**யூ இதி**†** இந்த்**3**ர-வாயூ  C–öÉ–px–j¢ CZy**†** CöÉ- pxj¢ | **(more examples will be seen due to joining ‘iti’)**  ClSìuÉÉýrÉÔ CiÉÏÿlSì-uÉÉýrÉÔ  இ**…**ந்த்**3**ர**…**வா**…**யூ இதீ**‡**ந்த்**3**ர – வாயூ  C–öÉ–px–j¢ CZz˜öÉ - pxj¢ |
| C–ÎlSìýrÉÉuÉÉlÉç CÌiÉþ CÎlSìýrÉ - uÉÉýlÉç  இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**யாவான்இதி**†**  இந்த்**3**ரி**…**ய -- வா**…**ன்  C–öÉy–jxpx–© CZy**†**  CöÉy–j - px–© | CýÎlSìýrÉÉuÉÉýÌlÉiÉÏÿÎlSìýrÉ - uÉÉýlÉç  இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**யாவா**…**னிதீ**‡**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**ய -- வா**…**ன்  C–öÉy–jxpx–dyZz˜öÉy–j-px–© |
| CýwÉÑýÍkÉÈ CÌiÉþ CwÉÑ-ÍkÉÈ  இ**…**ஷு**…**தி**4**È இதி**†** இஷு -- தி**4:**  C–r¡–cyÈ CZy**†** Cr¡ - cyJ | CýwÉÑýÍkÉËUiÉÏþwÉÑ-ÍkÉÈ  இ**…**ஷு**…**தி**4**ரிதீ**†**ஷு -- தி**4:**  C–r¡–cykyZz—r¡ - cyJ |
| **TS 2.5.11.8**  ´ÉÉuÉýrÉ + CÌiÉþ + CýSqÉç + SåýuÉÉýÈ  ஶ்ராவ**…**ய+இதி**†**+இ**…**த**3**ம்+தே**…3**வா**…:**  öqxp–j+CZy—+C–bI+ ¥b–px–J  ‘ti’ of iti is PS + ‘e’ of idam (PA) gives ‘tI’ in anudAttam. PS+PA = PA as seen in previous examples | ´ÉÉuÉýrÉåiÉÏýSÇ SåþuÉÉÈ  ஶ்ராவ**…**யேதீ**…**த**3**ந் தே**†3**வா**:**  öqxp–¥jZz–bI ¥b—pxJ  ‘dE’ in deva acquires Swaritam to support ‘tI’ anudAttam.  So **PraSliShtaa swaram is not formed here.** |
| **TS 2.6.5.6**  AýÍxÉý + CÌiÉþ + CýqÉÉqÉç + AýÌpÉ + qÉ×ýzÉýÌiÉý + CýrÉqÉç  அ**…**ஸி**…** + இதி**†** + இ**…**மாம்+ அ**…**பி**4** + ம்***ரு*…**ஶ**…**தி**… +** இ**…**யம்  A–sy– + CZy— + C–ixI +  A–hy + i£–q–Zy– + C–jI  The first derivation of ‘tI’ is ‘ti’ PS of iti with ‘e’ of imam (a PA) resulting in anudAttam. | AýxÉÏiÉÏýqÉÉqÉýÍpÉ qÉ×þzÉiÉÏýrÉÇ  அ**…**ஸீதீ**…**மாம**…**பி**4** ம்***ரு*†**ஶதீ**…**யம்  A–szZz–ixi–hy i£—qZz–jI  Second ‘tI’ is formed with the combination of ‘ti’ of mRuShati which is SA and ‘e’ of iyam which is PA. the combination gives anudAttam only)  So **PraSliShtaa swaram is not formed here like in example above.** |

## pAdavRutta

Where there is a ***hiatus***, **pause given for uttering two vowel sounds**, between two words or within a word, it is ***pAdavRutta*.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| xÉýWû lÉÉæþ AuÉiÉÑ  ஸ…ஹ நௌ†† அவது  s–t d¦— ApZ¡  ‘nau’ in Sandhi becomes nA+v creating  nA+ vavatu (v+avatu). Kindly refer to article on Vowel Sandhi. | xÉýWû lÉÉþ uÉuÉiÉÑ  ஸ…ஹ நா†† வவது  s–t dx— ppZ¡  As per recital rule, a Pause is given, a pause that indicates Vowel Sandhi. |
| ÂSì + qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ + EýiÉÉå  ருத்**3**ர + ம**…**ன்யவே**‡** + உ**…**தோ  k¡öb + i–dõ¥p˜ + D–¥Zx  Kindly refer to article on Vowel Sandhi. ‘vE’ sound becomes ‘va’ before vowel ‘u’ | ÂSì qÉýlrÉuÉþ EýiÉÉåiÉý  ருத்**3**ர ம**…**ன்யவ**†** உ**…**தோத  k¡öb i–dõp— D–¥ZxZ–  Since the source words undergo a change, a pause is given to indicate presence of Sandhi. |
| **MEdha Suktham**  AýÍµÉlÉÉæÿ + EýpÉÉæ + AÉ + kÉý¨ÉÉýqÉç  அ**…**ஶ்வினௌ**‡ +** உ**…**பௌ**4 +** ஆ | த**…4**த்தா**…**ம்  A–qûyd¦˜+ D–h¦ + B +  c–Àx–I | AýÍµÉlÉÉþ-uÉÑýpÉÉ-uÉÉkÉþ¨ÉÉÇ  அ**…**ஶ்வினா**†-**வு**…**பா**4**வாத**†4**த்தா**…**ம்  A–qûydx—-p¡–hx-pxc—ÀxI  ‘nau’ +’u’ vowel gives Swaritam ‘nA’ rightly supporting ‘a’ of aSvinau. ‘nA’ at the middle of the statement should be rendered with a pause, before ‘vu’ to indicate presence of hiatus pause. |
| xÉålÉÉÌlÉ aÉëÉqÉýhrÉÉæþ EýuÉïzÉÏþ  ஸேனானி க்ரா**3**ம**…**ண்யௌ**†-**உ**…**ர்வஶீ**†**  ¥sdxdy öMxi–Yõ¦—  D–ªpqz—  The Sandhi of ‘Nau’ and ‘u’ produces ‘NA’, a pause needs to be given before we recite ‘vu’ that is out of the Sandhi. | xÉålÉÉÌlÉ aÉëÉqÉýhrÉÉþ - uÉÑýuÉïzÉÏþ cÉ  ஸேனானி க்ரா**3**ம**…**ண்யா**†-**வு**…**ர்வஶீ**†**  ¥sdxdy öMxi–Yõx—-  p¡–ªpqz— |

## Tairovya~jjana.

Where an udAttam (acute) precedes the resultant Swaritam, it is **tairovya~jjana**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant word/Padam** |
| CÌiÉþ + AýoÉëýuÉÏýiÉç  இதி**†** + அ**…**ப்**3**ர**…**வீ**…**த்  CZy— + A–ög–pz–Z§  Swaritam ‘tya’ precedes udAttam ‘e’ | CirÉþoÉëuÉÏýiÉç  இத்ய**†**ப்**3**ரவீ**…**த்  CZõ—ögpz–Z§ |
| mÉëÌiÉþ + AýxrÉý  ப்ரதி**†** + அ**…**ஸ்ய**…**  öeZy— + A–sõ–  Swaritam ‘tya’ precedes udAttam ‘pra’ | mÉëirÉþxrÉ  ப்ரத்ய**†**ஸ்ய  öeZõ—sõ |
| AÌkÉþ + AýuÉÉåýcÉýiÉç  அதி**†4** + அ**…**வோ**…**ச**…**த்  Acy—— + A–¥px–P–Z§  **‘dhi’** is udAttam in the previous word**.** Combining with **‘a’** it produces **dhya.** | AkrÉþuÉÉåcÉS  அத்**4**ய**†**வோசத**3**  AÆõ—¥pxPb  **‘dhya’** gets Swaritam since it follows a udAttam –‘**a**’. |

Note: When these Swaritams like Kshaipra, nitya and pratihata are derived, they can occur immediately after an anudAttam without a need for an udAttam as per normal flow of swarams.

**It is also observed that words formed out of v,y, acquire Swaritam and   
they donot acquire anudAttam before th next word starting with an udAttam. (as seen in indicative examples above)**

## Special Swaritams

We have discussed Special Padams with **Swaritam following an anudAttam** in Section 4.6. These examples are given below. The Swaritam retains its position.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaakyam** | **Comments** |
| **T.S.1.6.9.1**  iÉÉuÉÉþlÉÑýYjrÉÉåþ rÉÉuÉþirÉqÉÉuÉÉýxrÉÉþ  தாவா**†**னு**…**க்த்**2**யோ**†** யாவ**†**த்யமாவா**…**ஸ்யா**†**  Zxpx—d¡–K§¥aõx—  jxp—Zõixpx–sõx— | ‘kthyO’ retains swaritam before ‘yA’ as similar to examples in nitya swaram 6.6.2 but these words are not formed due to sandhi but out of a full padam, ukthyaH. |
| **T.S.1.7.2.2**  qÉlÉÑýwrÉÉlÉçþ rÉÉÇ ÌmÉýiÉ×prÉÉåý  மனு**…**ஷ்யான்**†** யாம் பி**…**த்***ரு***ப்**4**யோ  id¡–rõx©— jxI ey–Z£¥hõx– | yAn has swaritam occurs before udAttam yAm |
| T.S.3.4.8.2  WûÉåiÉýurÉÉþ AÉåeÉÉåý uÉæ  WûÉåiÉýurÉÉþ rÉÉuÉþliÉÉåÅxrÉ  ஹோத**…**வ்யா**†** ஓஜோ**…** வை  ஹோத**…**வ்யா**†** யாவ**†**ந்தோ**Å**ஸ்ய**…**  ¥txZ–põx— Hx¥Rx– ¤¤p  ¥txZ–põx— jxp—¥Çx„sõ– | ‘vyA’ is Swaritam occurs before udAttam O of OjO, vyA retains Swartiam but jO of OjO which swaritam acquires anudAttam before udAttam vai in normal course. |
| **T.S.4.5.1.1**  ÍzÉýuÉÉ zÉþUýurÉÉþ rÉÉ  ஶி**…**வா ஶ**†**ர**…**வ்யா**†** யா  qy–px q—k–põx— jx | ‘vyA’ retains swaritam before udAttam ‘yA’ |
| **T.S.6.1.1.1**  qÉlÉÑýwrÉÉþ ESÏþcÉÏóè ÂýSìÉ  மனு**…**ஷ்யா**†** உதீ**†3**சீ**óè** ரு**…**த்**3**ரா  id¡–rõx— Dbz—Pzóè k¡–öbx | ‘ShyA’ retains swaritam before udAttam ‘u’ |
| 1.2.13.2  oÉýWÒûÍpÉþÈ | uÉýxÉýurÉæÿÈ | AÉ | mÉë | rÉýcNûý |  ப**…3**ஹுபி**†4** | வ**…**ஸ**…**வ்யை**‡:** | ஆ\* | ப்ர | ய**…**ச்ச**…2** |  g–t¡hy— | p–s–¤¤põ˜J | B\* | öe | j–Pâ– |  (ES + PU no change) | oÉýWÒûÍpÉþuÉïxÉýurÉæþUÉ mÉë rÉþcNûý  ப**…3**ஹுபி**†4**ர் வஸ**…**வ்யை**†**ரா ப்ர ய**†**ச்ச**…2**  g–t¡hy—ªps–¤¤põ—kx  öe j—Pâ– |
| 5.1.4.5  ÌWû | UÉ–eÉ–lrÉþÈ | rÉqÉç |  ஹி | ரா**…**ஜ**…**ன்ய**†:** | யம் |  ty | kx–R–dõ—J | jI | | ÌWû UÉþeÉýlrÉÉåþ rÉÇ  ஹி ரா**†**ஜ**…**ன்யோ**†** யங்  ty kx—R–¥dõx— jI |
| 5.1.5.6  qÉÉ–lÉ–urÉþÈ | ÌWû |  மா**…**ன**…**வ்ய**†:** | ஹி |  ix–d–põ—J | ty | | qÉÉlÉýurÉÉåþ ÌWû  மான**…**வ்யோ**†** ஹி  ixd–¥põx— ty |
| 5.1.6.4  uÉÏ–rÉïÿqÉç | uÉæ |  வீ**…**ர்ய**‡**ம் | வை |  pz–kõ˜I | ¤¤p | | uÉÏýrÉïþÇ ÆuÉæ  வீ**…**ர்ய**†**ம் **Æ**வை  pz–ªj—I Æ¤¤p |
| 5.2.1.3  uÉÏ–rÉïÿqÉç | AlÉÑþ |  வீ**…**ர்ய**‡**ம் | அனு† |  pz–kõ˜I | Ad¡— | | uÉÏýrÉïþqÉlÉÑþ  வீ**…**ர்ய**†**மனு**†**  pz–ªj—id¡— |

## Kampa Swaram (Two Swaritams together)

There are instances that two Swaritams are formed next to each other with the rules we have studied about Swaritams. As per Rule, the first one does not give up its Swaritam because of its right to retain the Swaritam.

**Table of Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padams involved in Sandhi** | **Resultant Vaakyam** |
| **TS 2.1.6.5**  pÉýuÉýÌiÉý | oÉýWÒûýSåýuÉýirÉþÈ | ÌWû | LýwÉÈ  ப**…4**வ**…**தி**…** | ப**…3**ஹு**…**தே**…3**வ**…**த்ய**†:** |  ஹி | ஏ**…**ஷ**:** |  h–p–Zy– | g–t¡–¥b–p–Zõ—J | ty | G–rJ |  vatyaH is special swaritam as discussed above. It retains its Swaritam. ‘hi’ udAttam with ‘e’ creates a Swaritam ‘hyE’ which will retain its Swaritam. ‘yaH becomes yO and its followed by a conjunct consonant hyE and thereore yO acquires dheerga Swaritam. | pÉuÉÌiÉ oÉWÒûSåuÉýirÉÉåÿ(1ý) ½åþwÉ  ப**†4**வதி ப**3**ஹுதே**3**வ**…**த்யோ**‡**(**1…**) ஹ்யே**†**ஷ  h—pZy gt¡¥bp–¥Zõx˜ (**1**–) ¥tõ—r  The ‘tyO’ is rendered in dheerga Swaritam towards the last part it is brought to udAttam in a slide and then the extension of ‘O’ in yO is rendered in anudAttam (for one matra) as marked in (1) and then ‘hyE’ would be rendered in Swaritam. Kindly learn the technique from your Guru for proper sliding. |
| **T.S. 2.2.11.5**  AÉýxÉý³Éç | iÉå | AýlrÉÈ | AýlrÉxqÉæÿ  ஆ**…**ஸ**…**ன்ன் | தே | அ**…**ன்ய**:** | அ**…**ன்யஸ்மை**‡** |  B–s–Ë§ | ¥Z | A–dõJ |  A–dõ¤¤sô˜ |  Example is very similar to the one above. ‘a’ elides, ‘tE’ acquires dheerga Swaritam as it precedes ‘’nyO”. | AÉxÉýlÉç iÉåÿ**(1ý)** ÅlrÉÉåÿÅlrÉxqÉæý  ஆஸ**…**ன் தே**‡(1…)** **Å**ன்யோ**‡ Å**ன்யஸ்மை**…**  Bs–© ¥Z˜ (**1**–) „¥dõx˜„dõ¤¤sô–  Here second Swaritam ‘nyO’ also acquires dheerga Swaritam. After the slide to anudAttam, it will be rendered in dheerga Swaritam. |
| **T.S.5.4.3.3**  xÉÈ | A–MïüÈ | A–pÉ–uÉ–iÉç |  ஸ**:** | அ**…**ர்க**:** | அ**…**ப**…4**வ**…**த்  sJ | A–ªKJ | A–h–p–Z§ |  Example similar to first one. | xÉÉåÿ(**1**ý)ÅMüÉåïþÅpÉuÉýiÉç  ஸோ**‡(1…) Å**ர்கோ**†Å**ப**4**வ**…**த்  ¥sx˜(**1**–)„ª¥Kx—„hp–Z§ |
| **T.S.6.1.1.7**  xÉÈ | A–mÉÈ | A–ÌpÉ | A–ÍqÉë–rÉ–iÉ– |  ஸ**:** | அ**…**ப**:** | அ**…**பீ**4**தி**†** | அ**…**ம்ரி**…**ய**…**த**…** |  sJ | A–eJ | A–hzZy —|  A–öiy–j–Z–  In this part of Vaakyam, three Swaritam gets formed. ‘sO’ and ‘pO’ in dheerga Swaritam and ‘Bya’ in Swaritam. | xÉÉåÿÅ**(1ý)**mÉÉåÿÅ**(1ý)**prÉþÍqÉërÉiÉ  ஸோ**‡Å(1…)**போ**‡-Å(1…)**ப்**4**ய**†**ம்ரியத  ¥sx˜„**(1–)**¥ex˜„**(1–)**hõ—öiyjZ–  The sliding to anudAttam shall occur twice after ‘sO’ and ‘pO’. |
| **T.S. 6.1.11.5**  ÌuÉµÉÉþÌlÉ | ÌWû | L–wÉÈ | A–ÌpÉ |  விஶ்வா**†**னி | ஹி | ஏ**…**ஷ**:** | அ**…**பீ**4**தி**†** |  pyqûx—dy | ty | G–rJ |  A–hy |  Similar to Other formations given for observation/understanding of readers. | ÌuÉµÉÉþÌlÉý ½åÿ(**1**ý) wÉÉåþÅÍpÉ  விஶ்வா**†**னி**…** ஹ்யே**‡(1…)** ஷோ**†Å**பி**4**  pyqûx—dy– ¥tõ˜(**1**–) ¥rx—„hy |

# Examples with the ‘iti’ impact in Pada Paatam

## Examples of joining ‘iti’ and its impact on Vaakyam - Pada Paatam derivation

In this Section we provide examples of how the Pada Paata words get derived based on the joining of ‘iti’. This ‘iti’ is a vikruti addition that is used to explain   
how the Padams combine into a final derived word in Vaakyam as a classical teaching method.

In the earlier Section 3 we have given some rules to explain some basics.

This is more a detailed set of examples. The steps which a reader shall remember are:

1. The word in Vaakyam is taken and if any Swara that has been derived or acquired shall be removed.
2. Add the two parts with **iti** as given in the left side of the table.
3. Apply Vowel, Visarga and Consonant Sandhi Rules
4. Apply the Swaram rules. Please mark Support anudAttam appearing before Prime anudAttam.
5. Then balance the Swarams for their support derivation and acquisition.
6. Please note that some advanced grammar rules may be involved which have not been deliberated.
7. **Note: The left-side Padams are as per Vaakyam. Please note that some of the unmarked letters are either Support AnudAttams (SA)   
   or Ekasruti. (ES)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vakkaym plus “iti” as it is** | **Derived words in Pada Paatam** |
| ÌWûUþhrÉoÉÉWûuÉå CÌiÉþ ÌWûUþhrÉ oÉÉWûuÉå  ஹிர**†**ண்யபா**3**ஹவே **இதி†** ஹிர**†**ண்யபா**3**ஹவே  tyk—Yõgxt¥p CZy—  tyk—Yõgxt¥p  ‘vE’ becomes ‘va’ before vowel ‘e’ in Pada Paatam. The ‘va’ acquires anudAttam to support following ‘ti’ which is Swaritam. The Swaram derivation for ‘va’ is vikruti with respect to Vaakyam. | ÌWûUþhrÉoÉÉWûuÉý CÌiÉý ÌWûUþhrÉ - oÉÉýWûýuÉåý  ஹிர**†**ண்யபா**3**ஹவ**…** இதி**…** ஹிர**†**ண்ய -- பா**…3**ஹ**…**வே**…**  tyk—Yõgxtp– CZy–  tyk—Yõ - gx–t–¥p–  ‘ti’ with Swaritam acquires anudAttam to support ‘ra’ the prime Swaram of hiraNya. bAhaVE has no swaram in vaakyam so acquires complete anudAttam (SA) in Pada Paatam. |
| WûËUþMåüzÉÉrÉ CÌiÉþ WûËUþMåüzÉÉrÉ  ஹரி**†**கேஶாய **இதி†** ஹரி**†**கேஶாய  tky—¥Kqxj CZy—  tky—¥Kqxj  here ‘ya’ combines with ‘e’ of iti to form ‘yE’. SA of keSAya acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’ in Pada Paatam. | WûËUþMåüzÉÉýrÉåÌiÉý WûËUþ - MåüýzÉÉýrÉý  ஹரி**†**கேஶா**…**யேதி**…** ஹரி**†** -- கே**…**ஶா**…**ய**…**  tky—¥Kqx–¥jZy– tky— -  ¥K–qx–j–  ‘ti’ which has Swaritam has acquired anudAttam to support ‘ri’ of hari. kESAya has acquired anudAttam (SA) in Pada Paatam since there is no swarm in Vaakyam. |
| EmÉuÉÏýÌiÉlÉåþ CÌiÉþ EmÉuÉÏýÌiÉlÉåþ  உபவீ**…**தினே**†** இதி**†** உபவீ**…**தினே**†**  Depz–Zy¥d— CZy— Depz–Zy¥d—  ‘nE’ becomes ‘na’ before vowel ‘e’.  ‘ti’ combines with ‘u’ to create a Swaritam ‘tyu’ (see Swarm rules ti is PS and ‘u’ is SA) so ‘na’ acquires anudAttam. | EýmÉýuÉÏýÌiÉlÉý CirÉÑþmÉ - uÉÏýÌiÉlÉåÿ  உ**…**ப**…**வீ**…**தின**…** இத்யு**†**ப -- வீ**…**தினே**‡**  D–e–pz–Zyd– CZõ¡—e-pz–Zy¥d˜  ‘nE’ at the end of the Padam being a Dheerga letter with Swaritam acquires Dheerga Swaritam in Pada Paatam. |
| AÉiÉiÉÉýÌuÉlÉåþ CÌiÉþ AÉiÉiÉÉýÌuÉlÉåþ  ஆததா**…**வினேþஇதி**†** ஆததா**…**வினேþ  BZZx–py¥d**†** CZy—  BZZx–py¥d**†**  ‘nE’ in Vaakyam is anudAttam to support following trA in kShEtrAnam. So restored to Swaritam. ‘nE’ becomes ‘na’ in Padam before ‘e’.  ‘ti’ (PS) combines with ‘A’ (SA) to gives ‘tyA’ which is dheergam and gets Dheerga Swaritam since it is end of a Padam. | AÉýiÉýiÉÉýÌuÉlÉý CirÉÉÿ - iÉýiÉÉýÌuÉlÉåÿ  ஆ**…**த**…**தா**…**வின**…** இத்யா**‡** -- த**…**தா**…**வினே**‡**  B–Z–Zx–pyd– CZõx˜ -  Z–Zx–py¥d˜  ‘nE’ gets Dheerga Swaritam in second part since it is dheerga letter with Swaritam in the end of the Padam. ‘ta’ in tatAvinE get anudAttam since unmarked at the beginning in Vaakyam. |
| ÌuÉzÉþsrÉ: CÌiÉþ ÌuÉzÉþsrÉ:  விஶ**†**ல்ய: இதி**†** விஶ**†**ல்ய: pyq—mõ: CZy— pyq—mõ:  lyO is anudAttam in Vaakyam to support banAvA(gm). The base word is lyaH (ES). In Pada Paatam, visargam gets dropped before vowel ‘e’. lyaH acquires anudAttam to support ‘e’ in iti which is Swaritam. | ÌuÉzÉþsrÉý CÌiÉý ÌuÉ - zÉýsrÉýÈ  விஶ**†**ல்ய**…** இதி**…** வி-- ஶ**…**ல்ய**…:**  pyq—mõ– CZy– py - q–mõ–J iti which is Swaritam in itself acquires anudAttam to support Sa in Salya. But in Pada Paatam Sa is marked in anudAttam since the first letter Sa is Swaritam as per Vaakyam. Following ilyaH also acquires anudAttam (SA). |
| ÌuÉerÉÇÿ CÌiÉþ ÌuÉerÉÇÿ  விஜ்யÿம் இதிþ விஜ்யÿம்  pyRõÿI CZy— pyRõÿI  This is an interesting example. First the word in Vaakyam in needs to be restored to the right padam by removing rules that have been applied. ‘jyam’ has anudAttam to support dhanuH. So when it is restored to Swaritam, it acquires Dheerga Swaritam, because it is at the end of the Padam and it is an Anuswaram. If readers get a doubt why it cannot be an anudAttam.. the answer is as per Padam or Vaakyam, the last letter alone cannot acquire an independent anudAttam. But applying Swara Rule, the last letters of Vaakyam acquire anudAttam to support a following Swaritam. | ÌuÉerÉýÍqÉÌiÉý ÌuÉ - erÉýqÉç  விஜ்ய**…**மிதி**…** வி -- ஜ்ய**…**ம்  pyRõ–iyZy– py - Rõ–I  While converting to Pada Paatam, ‘jya’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’ in ‘iti’, the original Swaritam. But ‘ti’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘jya’.  But this jya is marked as anudAttam as per convention since it is single akshara hrasva letter.  ‘vi’ in vijyam is udAttam, so the following letter ‘jyam’acquires Swaritam in Vaakyam. |
| xÉålÉÉýlrÉåþ CÌiÉþ xÉålÉÉýlrÉåþ  ஸேனா**…**ன்யே**†** இதி**†** ஸேனா**…**ன்யே**†**  ¥sdx–¥dõ— CZy— ¥sdx–¥dõ—  The first ‘nyE’ becomes ‘nya’ before vowel ‘e’. Swaram for ‘ti’ does not get influenced by the need to support another letter. This is a special Padam where Swaritam gets formed after anudAttam with conjunct consonant and has letter ‘y’ | xÉåýlÉÉýlrÉþ CÌiÉþ xÉålÉÉ - lrÉåÿ  ஸே**…**னா**…**ன்ய**†** இதி**†**  ஸேனா -- ந்யே**‡**  ¥s–dx–dõ— CZy— ¥sdx-¥dõ˜  sE gets anudAttam in Pada Paatam since the following ‘nA’ is an anudAttam. In the second part therefore it is not marked with Swaram.  But ‘nyE’ is marked with Dheerga Swaritam distinctly, since it is a dheerga letter. If not marked may be taken as udAttam. ‘sEnAnyE’ is a special padam where the Swaritam comes after anudAttam. |
| EýŠæbÉÉåïþwÉÉrÉ CÌiÉþ EýŠæbÉÉåïþwÉÉrÉ  உ**…**ச்சைர்கோ**†4**ஷாய இதி**†**  உ**…**ச்சைர் கோ**†4**ஷாய  D–¤¤¶ª¥Nx—rxj CZy—  D–¤¤¶ª¥Nx—rxj  GoShAyA in Vaakyam has become dheergam in Sandhi with ‘A’. Hence it becomes GoShAya. This ‘ya’ with ‘e’ of iti gives ‘yE’. GOShAya assumes all anudAttam in Pada Paatam since not marked in Vaakyam. | EýŠæbÉÉåïþwÉÉýrÉåirÉÑýŠæÈ - bÉÉåýwÉÉýrÉý  உ**…**ச்சைர்கோ**†4**ஷா**…**யேத்யு**…**ச்சை**:** -- கோ**…4**ஷா**…**ய**…**  D–¤¤¶ª¥Nx—rx–¥jZõ¡–¤¤¶J - ¥Nx–rx–j–  ‘ti’Swaritam (PS) combines with u anudAttam (PA) gives AA ‘ityu’as per rule and supports Go. ShA which has no swaram assumes anudAttam to support Prime Swaritam ‘ti’ of ‘iti’. |
| kÉluÉÉýÌuÉprÉþÈ CÌiÉþ kÉluÉÉýÌuÉprÉþÈ  த**4**ன்வா**…**விப்**4**யþÈ இதி**†** த**4**ன்வா**…**விப்**4**யþÈ  cdûx–pyhõ—J CZy— cdûx–pyhõ——J  BhyaH loses visargam before vowel ‘e’. it assumes anudAttam to support Swaritam ‘ti’. BhyaH retains Swaritam since it is at the end. It is marked in anudAttam as a single letter short akshara in Padam. | kÉýluÉÉýÌuÉprÉý CÌiÉþ kÉluÉÉýÌuÉ-prÉýÈ  த**…4**ன்வா**…**விப்**4**ய**…** இதி**†**  த**4**ன்வா**…**வி -- ப்**4**ய**…:**  c–dûx–pyhõ– CZy—  cdûx–py - hõ–J  This will become Swaritam when converted to Vaakyam to support ‘nvA’ which is prime anudAttam of that word. |
| aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉprÉÈ CÌiÉþ aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉprÉÈ  க**…3**ணப**†**திப்**4**ய**:** இதி**†** க**…3**ணப**†**திப்**4**ய**:**  M–Ye—ZyhõJ CZy—  M–Ye—ZyhõJ  This example very similar to the one above. | aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉprÉý CÌiÉþ aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉ - prÉýÈ  க**…3**ணப**†**திப்**4**ய**…** இதி**†**  க**…3**ணப**†**தி -- ப்**4**ய**…:**  M–Ye—Zyhõ– CZy—  M–Ye—Zy - hõ–J  BhyaH (ES) has no swaram in Vaakyam. It is marked in anudAttam as per Rule. But when it is combined to derive Vaakyam. BhayH will not assume any Swaram as it follows a Swaritam of ‘pa’ after ‘ni’ and niBhyaH is Ekasruti. |
| µÉprÉ†È CÌiÉ† µÉprÉ†È  ஶ்வப்**4**ய†**:** இதி† ஶ்வப்**4**ய†**:**  qûhõ†J CZy— qûhõ†J  In Vaakyam, BhyaH gets anudAttam to support following Swaritam ‘pa’ in SvapatibhyaH. This BhyaH gets anudAttam in Pada Paatam to support ‘ti’ in iti. | µÉprÉý CÌiÉý µÉ - prÉýÈ  ஶ்வப்**4**ய**…** இதி**…** ஶ்வ -- ப்**4**ய**…:**  qûhõ– CZy– qû - hõ–J  BhyaH is marked as anudAttam as a single hrava akshara. It will assume Swaritam in Vaakyam after joining with Sva which is udAttam, BhyaH will get Swaritam. Also indirectly indicated through ‘ti’ of ‘iti’ assuming anudAttam to support that BhyaH . |
| qÉÏýRÒû¹þqÉÉrÉ CÌiÉþ qÉÏýRÒû¹þqÉÉrÉ  மீ**…**டு**4**ஷ்ட**†**மாயஇதி**†** மீ**…**டு**4**ஷ்ட**†**மாய  iz–X¡ræ—ixj CZy—  iz–X¡ræ—ixj  ‘ya’ with ‘e’ makes yE. mA acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’. The Vowel ‘s’ gets ‘Sh’ sound after vowel sound ‘u’.’ta’ cannot follow ‘Sh’ the ‘ta’ changes to ‘Ta’. This is broken up in the Pada Paatam. | qÉÏýRÒû¹þqÉÉýrÉåÌiÉþ qÉÏýRÒûÈ - iÉýqÉÉýrÉý  மீ**…**டு**4**ஷ்ட**†**மா**…**யேதி**†**  மீ**…**டு**4:**-- த**…**மா**…**ய**…**  iz–X¡ræ—ix–¥jZy—  iz–X¡J - Z–ix–j  As mIdhUH (Sh becomes Visargam) ‘Ta’ normalizes to ‘ta’. On separation ‘ta’ acquires Swaritam which is first aksharam. Marked as AnudAttam in Pada Paatam. On joining the ‘ShTa’ that if formed will take Swaritam since mI is anudAttam and Dhu is udAttam. |
| aÉÉåwPèrÉÉþrÉ CÌiÉþ aÉÉåwPèrÉÉþrÉ  கோ**3**ஷ்ட்**2**‍யா**†**ய இதி**†** கோ**3**ஷ்ட்**2**‍யா**†**ய  ¥Mxrç§jx—j CZy— ¥Mxrç§jx—j  Similar to example above. Kindly refer to Rules for ‘n’ becoming ‘N’ and ‘s’ becoming ‘Sh’ in consonant Sandhi Rules and Vowel Sandhi Rules in respective articles. | aÉÉåwPèrÉÉýrÉåÌiÉý aÉÉå - xjrÉÉýrÉý  கோ**3**ஷ்ட்**2**‍யா**…**யேதி**…**  கோ**3** -- ஸ்த்**2**யா**…**ய  ¥Mxrç§jx–¥jZy– ¥Mx-Óõx–j  After Vowel sound ‘O’, ‘s’ becomes ‘Sh’ with change of ‘Stha’ to ShTHa’. This is restored in Pada Paatam. |
| ÌlÉwÉýÌ…¡ûhÉåþ CÌiÉþ ÌlÉwÉýÌ…¡ûhÉåþ  நிஷ**…**ங்கி**3**ணே**†** இதி**†** நிஷ**…**ங்கி**3**ணேþ  dyr–O§My¥Y— CZy—  dyr–O§My¥Y—  NE becomes Na before vowel ‘e’ and also acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’. | ÌlÉýwÉýÌ…¡ûhÉý CÌiÉþ ÌlÉ - xÉýÌ…¡ûlÉåÿ  நி**…**ஷ**…**ங்கி**3**ண**…** இதி**†**  நி -- ஸ**…**ங்கி**3**னே**‡**  dy–r–O§MyY– CZy—  dy - s–O§My¥d˜  In Vaakyam, ‘sa’ of sangine follows vowel sound ‘e’ of ni, so becomes ‘Sh’. This is restored in Pada Paatam |
| AÉsÉÉý±ÉþrÉ CÌiÉþ AÉsÉÉý±ÉþrÉ  ஆலா**…**த்**3**யா**†**ய இதி**†** ஆலா**…**த்**3**யா**†**ய  Bmx–bõx—j CZy— Bmx–bõx—j  ‘ya’ with ‘e’ becomes yE.  ‘ti’ with ‘A’ gives tyA. This gets Swaritam as per Swara Rule in the previous Section (PS+SA). It is Dheerga letter therefore Dheerga Swaritam at the end of the Padam.  ‘tyA’ will not be marked udAttam to support following dyA. If it is done, the ‘lA’ should be converted to udAttam. But ‘lA’ has the prime anudAttam Swaram in Vaakyam which cannot be changed. | AÉýsÉÉý±ÉþrÉåirÉÉÿ - sÉÉý±ÉþrÉ  ஆ**…**லா**…**த்**3**யா**†**யேத்யா**‡** -- லா**…**த்**3**யா**†**ய  B–mx–bõx—¥jZõx˜ - mx–bõx—j  lAdyAya is a spcial Padam with dheerga letter with anudAttam followed by a Swaritam with conjunct Consonant of ‘y’ like in yatudhAnya, vIrya. Refer to Section 4.6. |
| Ì²ýmÉSåÿ CÌiÉþ Ì²ýmÉSåÿ  த்**3**வி**…**பதே**‡3** இதி**†** த்**3**வி**…**பதே**‡3**  bûy–e¥b˜ CZy— bûy–e¥b˜  the ‘dE’ in dvipadE gets anudAttam to support ‘tu’ in catuShpadE in Vaakyam. So when restored, it becomes a Swaritam and acquires Dheerga Swaritam since it is at the end of the Padam | Ì²ýmÉSý CÌiÉþ Ì² - mÉSåÿ  த்**3**வி**…**பத**…3** இதி**†** த்**3**வி -- பதே**‡3**  bûy–eb– CZy— bûy - e¥b˜  First part, dE becomes da before vowel ‘e’. In the second part it is independent and retains its Dheerga Swaritam. |
| cÉiÉÑþwmÉSå CÌiÉþ cÉiÉÑþwmÉSå  சது**†**ஷ்பதே**3** இதி**†** சது**†**ஷ்பதே**…3**  PZ¡—rð¥b CZy— PZ¡—rð¥b  dE had acquired anudAttam to support ‘Shva’ in following viShvam. It is restored. Becomes ‘da’ before vowel ‘e’ | cÉiÉÑþwmÉSý CÌiÉý cÉiÉÑþÈ - mÉýSåý  சது**†**ஷ்பத**…3** இதி**…** சது**†:** -- ப**…**தே**…3**  PZ¡—rðb– CZy– PZ¡—J - e–¥b–  ‘ti’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘tu’.  padE has no Swaram in Vaakyam as Ekasruti and marked in all anudAttam in Pada Paatam. |
| mÉëhÉÏþiÉÉæ CÌiÉþ mÉëhÉÏþiÉÉæ  ப்ரணீ**†**தௌ இதி**†** ப்ரணீ**†**தௌ  öeYz—Z¦ CZy— öeYz—Z¦  After ‘ra’ –‘nI’ becomes NI. Refer Article on Consonant Sandhi. ‘Thou’ becomes ‘thA’+v as per Vowel Sandhi. ‘v’+’e’ gives vi | mÉëhÉÏþiÉÉýÌuÉÌiÉý mÉë - lÉÏýiÉÉæý  ப்ரணீ**†**தா**…**விதி**…** ப்ர -- நீ**…**தௌ**…**  öeYz—Zx–pyZy– öe - dz–Z¦–  thA acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’, which in itself acquires anudAttam to support ‘nI’ which will become ‘NI’ on joining.’nI’ with Swaritam marked as anudAttam in Pada Paatam since first letter. |
| mÉÔÂwÉýblÉå CÌiÉþ mÉÔÂwÉýblÉå  பூருஷ**…**க்**4**னே இதி**†** பூருஷ**…**க்**4**னே  e¢k¡r–¥Nï CZy— e¢k¡r–¥N  ‘pu’ which acquired Swaritam to support previous ‘uta’ restored.’GnE’ becomes ‘Gna’ before vowel ‘e’. | mÉÔýÂýwÉýblÉ CÌiÉþ mÉÔÂwÉ - blÉå  பூ**…**ரு**…**ஷ**…**க்**4**ன இதி**†** பூருஷ--க்**4**னே  e¢–k¡–r–Nï CZy—e¢k¡r-¥Nï  ‘puruSha’ is marked all in anudAttam in part 1 as ‘Sha’ is the prime swaram. ‘GnE’ is marked as uDAttam as it does not acquire Swara. It is left unmarked as it follows anudAttam and on joining it will be udAttam only. Please Note. |
| xÉWûxÉërÉÉåeÉýlÉå CÌiÉþ xÉWûxÉërÉÉåeÉýlÉå  ஸஹஸ்ரயோஜ**…**னே இதி**†** ஸஹஸ்ரயோஜ**…**னே  stös¥jxR–¥d CZy— stös¥jxR–¥d  ‘nE’ becomes ‘na’ before vowel ‘e’. | xÉýWûýxÉëýrÉÉåýeÉýlÉ CÌiÉþ xÉWûxÉë - rÉÉåýeÉýlÉå  ஸ**…**ஹ**…**ஸ்ர**…**யோ**…**ஜ**…**ன இதி**†** ஸஹஸ்ர -- யோ**…**ஜ**…**னே  s–t–ös–¥jx–R–d CZy— stös-¥jx–R–¥d  ‘sahasrayoja’ marked as anudAttam in Pata Paatam in part 1 as it has no Swaram till yo. Second Part ‘Sahasra’ not marked as per convention. But in yojanE only yoja is marked anudAttam. nE with source udAttam is unmarked since it follows anudAttam ja. |
| EýiÉÉå CÌiÉþ EýiÉÉå  உ**…**தோ இதிþ உ**…**தோ  D–¥Zx CZy— D–¥Zx  ‘utO’ is a pragrihya and will not combine with vowel ‘e’. But first part ‘u’ will combine with ‘ti’ to give ‘tyu’. acquires ‘anudAttam’ to represent the presence of ‘u’ which is prime anudAtta Swaram. (PS+PA = AA) | EýiÉÉå CÌiÉþ, உ**…**தோ இதி**†** ,  D–¥Zx CZy— (in Pada Padam)  Explanation of kramam formation  EýiÉÉå CirÉÑýiÉÉå  உ**…**தோ இத்யு**…**தோ  D–¥Zx CZõ¡–¥Zx  Important Note: If ‘tyu’ is marked as Swaritam, the first ‘u’ may be taken as a support to ‘tyu’ and padam may be taken as utO as full udAttam by removing both Swaritams while derivation. ‘ti’ Swaritam + u anudAttam produces Swaritam as a Swaram Rule. Marking it anudAttam indicates that ‘u’ is a prime swaram and shall derive only an anudAttam. |
| AjÉÉåÿ CÌiÉþ AjÉÉåÿ  அதோ‡**2** இதி**†** அதோ‡**2**  A¥ax˜ CZy— A¥ax˜  Explanation of Krama Padam:  athO iti is the Padam word. This thO  gets anudAttam to support ‘ti’ when normalised, it is athO with Swaritam which gets dheerga Swaritam at the end of the Padam.  When second part is added, ti of iti with ‘a’ gives tya (PS+PU = PU) udAttam. | AjÉÉýå CÌiÉþ , அதோ**…2** இதி**† ,**  A¥axý CZy— (Pada Paatam) ‘thO’ Swaritam acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’  Explanation of Kram Paatam  AjÉÉåý CirÉjÉÉåÿ  அதோ**…2** இத்யதோ**‡2**  A¥ax– CZõ¥ax˜ |
| 1.2.10.2  iÉlÉÔ**–**lÉm§Éåÿ CÌiÉþ iÉlÉÔ**–**lÉm§Éåÿ  தனூ**…**னப்த்ரே**‡** இதி**†** தனூ**…**னப்த்ரே**‡**  Zd¢–d¥öeë˜ CZy— Zd¢–d¥öeë˜  ‘trE’ (PS) acquires anudAttam (AA) to support ‘ti’ of ‘iti’. ‘trE’ becomes ‘tra’ before vowel ‘e’. ‘tanU’ after split, nU acquires swaritam as it comes after udAttam ‘ta’, so ‘ti’ swaritam becomes AA. ‘nU’ acquires dheerga Swaritam as it is at end of the Padam. | iÉlÉÔýlÉm§Éý CÌiÉý iÉlÉÿÔ - lÉm§Éåÿ |  தனூ**…**னப்த்ர**…** இதி**…** தனூ**‡** -- நப்த்ரே**‡**  Zd¢–döeë– CZy– Zd¢˜ - d¥öeë˜  It is through Pada Paatam, the Padam of tanU is explained. ‘naptrE’ remains unchanged. |
| 1.6.12.3  zÉiÉ¢üiÉÉå CÌiÉþ zÉiÉ¢üiÉÉå  ஶதக்ரதோ இதி**†** ஶதக்ரதோ  qZöK¥Zx CZy— qZöK¥Zx  ‘SatakratO’ is all udAttam in Vaakyam. Shall acquire support anudAttam. ‘tO’ comines with ‘e’ to give ta +vi . So in Padam, all letters retain their SA till udAttam ‘vi’. | zÉ**–**iÉ**–**¢ü**–**iÉ**–**ÌuÉÌiÉþ zÉiÉ-¢ü**–**iÉÉå**–**  ஶ**…**த**…**க்ர**…**த**…**விதி**†** ஶத -- க்ர**…**தோ**…**  q–Z–öK–Z–pyZy— qZ - öK–¥Zx–  First part ‘Sata’ is marked without anudAttam as per Pada Paatam Rule.  Second Part ‘kratO’ is marked with anudAttam. On joining, all will be with SA and udAttam in Vaakyam. |
| 2.4.2.1  uÉÏrÉÉïþuÉiÉÏÈ CÌiÉþ uÉÏrÉÉïþuÉiÉÏÈ  வீ**…**ர்யா**†**வதீ**:** இதி**†** வீ**…**ர்யா**†**வதீ**:**  pz–kõx—pZzJ CZy—  pz–kõx—pZzJ  vathIH is ekasruti. Visargam becomes ‘r’ and with ‘e’ of iti becomes ‘ri’.  ‘tI’ acquires SA to support ‘ti’ | uÉÏ**–**rÉÉïþuÉiÉÏ**–**ËUÌiÉþ uÉÏ**–**rÉïþ - uÉ**–**iÉÏ**–**È  வீ**…**ர்யா**†**வதீ**…**ரிதி**†** வீ**…**ர்ய**†** -- வ**…**தீ**…:**  pz–kõx—pZz–kyZy— pz–kõ— -  p–Zz–J |  Note: vIrya is a special padam with swaritam ‘rya’ after anudAttam ‘vI’ .  It acquires dheergam due to special grammar rule to ‘yA’ before ‘va’ letter.  vathIH (ES) marked in AA. |

## Examples of common end-words in Vaakyam to Padam:

In this section we give examples of commonly occurring ending-words in a Ruk and how it is converted in Pada Paatam. The **Padam as in Pada Paatam** is **given in a bracket** in each of these examples for better understanding.  
This Padam split is common to Krama, Jatai and Ghana Paatams when a Ruk ends. Many of ending words are single Padams only. Then they are represented as Padam1 iti Padam to explain the word. All Sandhis and Swaram rules are applied. Please revise the Swaram rules with results and examples given in Section 6.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vakkaym plus “iti” as it is** | **Derived words in Pada Paatam** |
| 4.5.1.1  lÉqÉþÈ CÌiÉþ lÉqÉþÈ  நம**†:** இதி**†** நம**†:**  di—J CZy— di—J  Note: There is **no change** in conversion to Padam.  The visargam of namaH drops before vowel ‘e’ of iti. The ‘ma’ (PS) acquires AnudAttam ma to support PS ‘ti’ of iti. | lÉqÉ– CÌiÉ– lÉqÉþÈ  நம**…** இதி**…** நம**†:**  di**–** CZy**–** di—J  The PS ‘ti’ of iti acquires anudAttam ‘ti’ to support maH of namaH.Note:  There is **no change in conversion to Padam**. |
| 4.5.1.3  lÉÈ CÌiÉþ lÉÈ (lÉ–È)  ந**:** இதி**†** ந**: (**ந–**:)**  dJ CZy— dJ (d–J)  ‘naH’ has anudAttam in Vaakyam. So acquires SA. Visargam gets dropped before vowel ‘e’ of iti. | lÉ– CÌiÉþ lÉÈ  ந**…** இதி**†** ந**:**  d**…** CZy— dJ  na acquires anudAttam to support PS ‘ti’. In Second Part naH is represented as in Vaakyam. |
| 4.5.1.1  qÉ×QûrÉ CÌiÉþ qÉ×QûrÉ (qÉ×–Q–ûrÉ–)  ம்***ரு***ட**3**ய இதி**†** ம்***ரு***ட**3**ய  (ம்***ரு***–ட**3**–ய–)  i£Wj CZy— i£Wj (i£–W–j–)  mRuDaya is all udAttam in Vaakyam. So mark then with Support udAttam. ‘ya’ (SA) combines with ‘e’ udAttam of ‘iti to give ‘yE’ | 4.5.1.1  qÉ×–Qû–rÉåÌiÉþ qÉ×QûrÉ  ம்***ரு*…**ட**…3**யேதி**†** ம்***ரு***ட**3**ய  i£**–**W**–**¥jZy— i£Wj  The Second part is represented without any support Swarams. Since it is all udAttam in Vaakyam. The second part is represented as it is in Vaakyam. |
| 4.5.1.4  pÉuÉ CÌiÉþ pÉuÉ (pÉ–uÉ–)  ப**4**வ இதி**†** ப**4**வ (ப–**4**வ–)  hp CZy— hp (h–p–)  Bava is all udAttam in Vaakyam. So mark then with Support udAttam. ‘va’ (SA) combines with ‘e’ udAttam of ‘iti to give ‘vE’ | pÉ–uÉåÌiÉþ pÉuÉ  ப**…4**வேதி**†** ப**4**வ  h**–**¥pZy— hp  The Second part is represented without any support Swarams. Since it is all udAttam in Vaakyam. The second part is represented as it is in Vaakyam. |
| 4.5.8.2  cÉ CÌiÉþ cÉ (cÉ–)  ச இதி**†** ச (ச–)  P CZy— P (P–)  ‘ca’ is udAttam in Vaakyam. It will first get support anudAttam. It combines with ‘e’ of iti (PU) to give cE in udAttam. | cÉåÌiÉþ cÉ  சேதிþ ச  ¥PZyþ P  ‘ti’ remains as it is. ‘ca’ is represented in udAttam as in Vaakyam in Second Part. |
| 4.7.3.2  qÉå CÌiÉþ qÉå (qÉå–)  மே இதி**†** மே (மே–)  ¥I CZy— ¥I (¥i–)  ‘mE’ is udAttam in Vaakyam. It will first get support anudAttam. It becomes ‘ma’ before ‘e’ of iti . ‘ma’ supports swaritam ‘ti’. | qÉ… CÌiÉþ qÉå  ம**…** இதி**†** மே  i– CZy— ¥i  ti’ remains as it is. ‘mE’ is represented in udAttam as in Vaakyam in Second Part. |
| 4.5.10.3  iÉå CÌiÉþ iÉå (iÉ–å)  தே இதி**†** தே (தே–)  ¥Z CZy— ¥Z (¥Z–)  ‘tE’ is udAttam in Vaakyam. It will first get support anudAttam. It becomes ‘ta’ before ‘e’ and supports swaritam ‘ti’. | iÉ– CÌiÉþ iÉå  த**…** இதி**†** தே  Z**–** CZy— ¥Z  No Sandhi with ‘iti’. ‘tE’ represented as it is in Vaakyam with udAttam. |
| 1.1.2.2  AÍxÉ CÌiÉþ AÍxÉ (AýÍxÉý)  அஸி இதி**†** அஸி (அýஸிý)  Asy CZy— Asy (Aýsyý)  ‘asi’ is udAttam in Vaakyam. It will first get support anudAttam. ‘si’ (SA) in Sandhi with ‘e’ (PU) of iti becomes ‘sI’ , udAttam. | A**–**xÉÏirÉþÍxÉ  அ**…**ஸீத்ய**†**ஸி  A–szZõ—sy  ‘ti’ (PS) swaritam in sandhi with ‘a’ (SA) gives ‘tya’ as Swaritam. ‘si’ is ekasruti. |
| 4.5.10.3  AxiÉÑCÌiÉþ AxiÉÑ (AýxiÉýÑ)  அஸ்து இதி**†** அஸ்து (அýஸ்துý)  Asë¡ CZy— Asë¡ (Aýsë¡ý)  ‘tu’ (SA) of astu combines with ‘e’ of iti (PU) to give ‘stvi’ udAttam. ‘ti’ (PS) Swaritam combines with SA ‘a’ to give ‘tya’ in Swaritam. | A–ÎxiuÉirÉþxiÉÑ  அ**…**ஸ்த்வித்ய**†**ஸ்து  A**–**sëûyZõ—së¡  Stvi is udAttam. ‘a’ retains its anudAttam to support ‘tya’ Swaritam. |
| 1.1.8.1  xuÉÉWûÉÿ CÌiÉþ xuÉÉWûÉÿ  ஸ்வாஹா**‡** இதி**†** ஸ்வாஹா**‡**  sûxtx˜ CZy— sûxtx˜  ‘svAhA’ does not change in Padam as it consists of udAttam followed by Swaritam. First ‘hA’ in Swaritam combines with udAttam ‘e’ to give udAttam ‘hE’. | xuÉÉWåûÌiÉ**–** xuÉÉWûÉÿ  ஸ்வாஹேதி**…** ஸ்வாஹா**‡**  sûx¥tZy– sûxtx˜  ‘ti’ PS of iti, acquires anudAttam (ti) to support ‘hA’ Swaritam in Second part. |
| 1.2.13.3  iuÉÉ CÌiÉþ iuÉÉ (iuÉÉ**–**)  த்வா இதிþ த்வா (த்வா**–**)  Zûx CZy— Zûx (Zûx**–**)  ‘tvA’ acquires support anudAttam in Padam. SA ‘tvA’ combines with ‘e’ of iti (udAttam) to give ‘tvE’ udAttam. | iuÉåÌiÉþ iuÉÉ  த்வேதி**†** த்வா  ¥ZûZy— Zûx  There is no other Sandhi.  ‘tvA’ represented in udAttam in  Second Part. |
| 1.5.8.5  SkÉÉÌiÉ CÌiÉþ SkÉÉÌiÉ (S**–**kÉÉ**–**ÌiÉ**–**)  த**3**தா**4**தி இதிþ த**3**தா**4**தி  (த**–3**தா**–4**தி**–**)  bcxZy CZy— bcxZy (b**–**cx**–**Zy**–**)  ‘dadhAti’ is all udAttam and acquires Support anudAttam as Padam. | S**–**kÉÉ**–**iÉÏÌiÉþ SkÉÉÌiÉ  த**…3**தா**…4**தீதி**†** த**3**தா**4**தி  b**–**cx**–**ZzZy— bcxZy  ‘ti’ (SA) of dadhAti combines with ‘e’ of ‘iti’ (PU) to give udAttam ‘tI’ |
| 1.5.9.7  LÌiÉ CÌiÉþ LÌiÉ (L**–**ÌiÉ**–**)  ஏதி இதிþ ஏதி (ஏ**–**தி**–**)  GZy CZy— GZy (G**–**Zy**–**)  ‘Eti’ is all udAttam and acquires Support anudAttam as Padam. ‘ti’ Support anudAttam combines with udAttam ‘e’ to give ‘tI’ udAttam. | L**–**iÉÏirÉåþÌiÉ  ஏ**…**தீத்யே**†**தி  G**–**Zz¥Zõ—Zy  ‘ti’ of iti Swaritam combines with SA ‘ae’ to give ‘tyE’ in Swaritam.  No other Sandhi or Swaram influence involved. |
| 1.7.4.6  uÉåSþ CÌiÉþ uÉåSþ  வேத**†3** இதிþ வேத**†3**  ¥pb— CZy— ¥pb—  vEda with anudAttam and Swaritam does not undergo change in Padam.  ‘da’ swaritam with ‘e’ udAttam gives ‘dE’ udAttam. | uÉåSåÌiÉ**–** uÉåSþ  வேதே**3**தி**…** வேத**†3**  ¥p¥bZy**–** ¥pb—  The ‘ti’ of iti, (PS)swaritam acquires anudAttam (AA) to support swaritam ‘da’ |
| 4.5.10.5  M×üÍkÉ CÌiÉþ M×üÍkÉ (M×üýÍkÉý)  க்***ரு***தி**4** இதிþ க்***ரு***தி**4** (க்***ரு*…**தி**…4**)  K£cy CZy— K£cy (K£–cy–)  kRudhi gets anudAttam in Pada Paatam. ‘dhi’ support anudAttam in sandhi with ‘e’ gives ‘dhI’ in udAttam. | M×ü–kÉÏÌiÉþ M×üÍkÉ  க்***ரு*…**தீ**4**தி**†** க்***ரு***தி**4**  K£**–**czZy— K£cy  No other Sandhi. ‘ti’ is swaritam and supported by kRu as anudAttam. |
| 2.1.5.7  LlÉqÉç CÌiÉþ LlÉqÉç (L**–**lÉ**–**qÉç)  ஏனம் இதிþ ஏனம் (ஏ**…**ன**…**ம்)  GdI CZy— GdI (G**–**d**–**I)  ‘Enam’ is udAttam in Vaakyam and acquires anudAttam in Padam. ‘mi’ udAttam is formed by ‘m’ with ‘e’ udAttam | L**–**lÉ**–**ÍqÉirÉåþlÉqÉç  ஏ**…**ன**…**மித்யே**†**னம்  G**–**d**–**iy¥Zõ—dI  ‘ti’ swaritam combines with ‘ae’ support anudAttam to give swaritam ‘tyE’. |
| 2.2.8.6  L**–**uÉ CÌiÉþ L**–**uÉ  ஏ**…**வ இதிþ ஏ**…**வ  G**–**p CZy— G**–**p  ‘Eva’ retains status in Pada Paatam. ‘va’ udAttam plus ‘e’ udAttam gives ‘vE’. ti’ Swaritam combines with Prime anudAttam ‘ae’ the combination produces ‘tyE’ in anudAttam. | L**–**uÉåirÉå**–**uÉ  ஏ**…**வேத்யே**…**வ  G**–**¥p¥Zõ**–**p  ‘Note the combination is **not PU+PA that produces Swaritam**. Also recall examples of PU+PA from Section 6. |
| 2.5.3.7  CÌiÉþ CÌiÉþ CÌiÉþ  இதி**†** இதிþ இதிþ  CZy— CZy— CZyþ  ‘iti’ does not change in Pada Paatam.  Note the middle ‘iti’ is the ‘iti’ of Pada Paatam. First and third ‘iti’s are the Original Padam taken for explanation. | CiÉÏiÉÏÌiÉþ  இதீதீதி**†**  CZzZzZy—  ‘ti’ Swaritam with ‘e’ udAttam gives first ‘tI’ udAttam. ‘ti’ again with ‘e’ udAttam with second ‘tI’. ‘ti’ will retain Swaritam all previous three letters udAttam. |
| 4.3.10.3  AÉxÉÏiÉç CÌiÉþ AÉxÉÏiÉç (AÉ–xÉÏ–iÉç)  ஆஸீத் இதிþ ஆஸீத் (ஆ**…**ஸீ**…**த்)  BszZ§ CZy— BszZ§ (B–sz–Z§)  ‘AsIt’ is udAttam in Vaakyam so will acquire anudAttam. | AÉ–xÉÏ–ÌSirÉÉþxÉÏiÉç  ஆ**…**ஸீ**…**தி**3**த்யா**†**ஸீத்  B–sz–byZõx—szZ§  ‘t’ of AsIt’ becomes ‘d’ in Sandhi with udAttam ‘e’ to give ‘di’. ‘ti’ Swaritam combines with SA ‘A’ to give ‘tyA’ in Swaritam. ‘sI’ supports tyA, so first ‘A’ becomes AA. |
| 4.4.3.3  AÎxiÉ CÌiÉþ AÎxiÉ (A–ÎxiÉ–)  அஸ்தி இதிþ அஸ்தி (அ–ஸ்தி–)  Asëy CZy— Asëy (A–sëy–)  ‘asti’ is udAttam in Vaakyam acquires anudAttam in Padam. ‘sti’ (SA) combines with ‘e’ udAttam to give ‘stI’ in udAttam. | A–xiÉÏirÉþÎxiÉ  அ**…**ஸ்தீத்ய**†**ஸ்தி  A–sëzZõ—sëy  ‘ti’ Swaritam combines with ‘a’ support anudAttam to give ‘tya’ in Swaritam. |
| 4.6.7.5  uÉÉrÉÉïþÍhÉ CÌiÉþ uÉÉrÉÉïþÍhÉ  வார்யா**†**ணி இதிþ uÉÉrÉÉïþÍhÉ  pxkõx—Yy CZy— uÉÉrÉÉïþÍhÉ  The Padam “vAryANi’ does not change in Padam. ‘Ni’ ekasruti combines with ‘e’ udAttam to give ‘NI’ in udAttam. | uÉÉrÉÉï–hÉÏÌiÉ– uÉÉrÉÉïþÍhÉ  வார்யா**…**ணீதி**…** வார்யா**†**ணி  pxkõx–YzZy– pxkõx—Yy  There is no other Sandhi. But ‘ryA’ acquires anudAttam for initial Swaritam ‘ti’which also acquires anudAttam ‘ti’ to support Swaritam ‘ryA’ |
| 4.6.8.1  uÉÏ–rÉÉïþÍhÉ CÌiÉþ uÉÏ–rÉÉïþÍhÉ  வீ**…**ர்யா**†**ணி இதிþ வீ**…**ர்யா**†**ணி  pz–kõx—Yy CZy— pz–kõx—Yy  ‘vIryANi’ is a Padam with special Swaritam (ref Section 4.6) formation after ‘vI’ anudAttam, so it will retain its position. This example is specifically given for the readers understanding and comparing with previous example  . | uÉÏ–rÉÉïþhÉÏÌiÉþ uÉÏ–rÉÉïþÍhÉ  வீ**…**ர்யா**†**ணீதி**†** வீ**…**ர்யா**†**ணி  pz–kõx—YzZy— pz–kõx—Yy  ‘Ni’ (ekasruti) combines with ‘e’ of iti to give ‘NI’ in udAttam. ‘ti’ is a Prime Swaritam , ‘ryA’ in vIryAni will retain its position and not acquire anudAttam.  So two swaritams are retained. Please refer to similar examples in Sec 6. |
| 1.6.12.5  ClSìþÈ CÌiÉþ ClSìþÈ  இந்த்**3**ர**†:** இதிþஇந்த்**3**ர**†:**  CöÉ—J CZyþ CöÉ—J  ‘indraH’ as a padam remains same as Vaakyam. visargam of draH gets dropped before vowel ‘e’ of iti. | ClSì**–** CiÉÏlSìþÈ  இந்த்**3**ர இந்த்**3**ர**…** இதீந்த்**3**ர**†:**  CöÉ**–** CZzöÉ—J  ‘ti’ of iti is PS. So ‘dra’ acquires anudAttam. ‘ti’ Swaritam combines with Prime anudAttam ‘e’ of IndraH to give ‘tI’ in udAttam. ‘draH’ retains Swaritam. |
| 1.6.12.6  E CÌiÉþ E (E**–**)  உ இதிþ உ (உ**…**)  D CZy D (D**–**)  ‘u’ is udAttam in Vaakyam. So will be converted to anudAttam in Padam. When ‘u’ as a vowel comes in ‘v’ is added to following vowel sound. | E**–** ÌuÉirÉÑþ  உ**…** வித்யுþ  D**–** pyZõ¡—  ‘v’ plus ‘e’ (udAttam) of iti gives ‘vi’ udAttam. ‘ti’ (Swaritam) of iti combines with ‘u’ support anudAttam gives ‘tyu’ in Swaritam. |

## Examples of conversion from Pada Paatam with ‘iti’ words to Vaakyam

In this Section we shall see some examples of how Vaakyam shall be derived from the Pata Paatam with two padams with a join of ‘iti’.

Main steps to take care are:

1. First remove the ‘iti from the statement.
2. Check the impact this ‘iti’ had on Vowel, Visarga, Consonant Sandhi and other special grammar rules; restore them back.
3. Check the impact of Swaram of ‘iti’ and remove acquired Swarams.
4. Remove all Swarams introduced as per Pada Paatam rules viz Support anudAttams and Acquired Swaritams and anudAttams.
5. Restore Swarams which should be marked on joining of these Padams.
6. Check the Consistency of the first and second part of the split.

In this Section we will have more examples from other areas as Rudram based Padams have been covered in the earlier Section.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pada Paatam with “iti”** | **Derived word in Vaakyam** |
| ÌaÉýËU~~ý§ÉåÌiÉþ~~ ÌaÉËU - §Éý  கி**…3**ரி**…**~~த்ரேதி~~**†** கி**3**ரி -- த்ர**…**  My–ky–~~¥öZZy—~~ Myky - öZ–  ‘tra’ is the end of the second padam, before ‘ti’, the ‘trE’ indicates that there is a sandhi of ‘tra’ +’e’. remove this iti.  ‘giri’ is marked in anudAttam in first part and not marked in second part indicates the ‘giri’ does not have swaram in Vaakyam. ‘ie’ udAttam.  So first part gives giritra | ÌaÉËU§É  கி**3**ரித்ர  MykyöZ  Take second part, add giri+tra, both gi and ri are udAttam so it derives giritra as tra is also udAttam. Why it is not Swaritam?? If it were Swaritam, the ‘gi’ would have acquired anudAttam in Vaakyam which would have also got reflected in Second part. Since there is no swaram influence on tra, tra is udAttam only. |
| rÉÉýiÉÑýkÉÉýlrÉþ ~~CÌiÉþ~~ rÉÉiÉÑ - kÉÉýlrÉþÈ  யா**…**து**…**தா**…4**ன்ய**†** ~~இதி~~**~~†~~** யாது--தா**…4**ன்ய**†:**  jx–Z¡–cx–dõ— ~~CZy—~~ jxZ¡-  cx–dõ—J  **~~‘iti’~~** indicates it is dropped.  Note: yAthudhAnyAH is a special padam that has swaritam after anudAttam. | rÉÉiÉÑkÉÉýlrÉþÈ  யாதுதா**…4**ன்ய**†:**  jxZ¡cx–dõ—J  yaH in second part and ya without visargam indicates, that it is visargam dropped before ‘e’. yAtu marked with anudAttam indicates no Swaram. So they are udAttam. ‘dhAnyAH’ swaram is same as it is not influenced by any dependency on both sides. So we derive yAthudhAnyAH for both sides. |
| CýwÉÑýÍkÉýqÉiÉ ~~CiÉÏ~~þwÉÑÍkÉ - qÉiÉåÿ  இ**…**ஷு**…**தி**…4**மத ~~இதீ~~**†**ஷுதி**4** -- மதே**‡**  C–r¡–cy–iZ ~~CZz~~—r¡cy - i¥Z˜  mathE ending in second part and matha in first part indicates, ‘thE’ has become tha before ‘e’. itI dheergam is formed by ‘ti’ of iti and ‘i’ of ishu. | CwÉÑÍkÉýqÉiÉåÿ  இஷுதி**…4**மதே**‡**  Cr¡cy–i¥Z˜  ‘ishu’ has anudAttam in Pada Paatam indicating no Swaram in Vaakyam.  Retain for third letter ‘dhi’ Check mathE marked with dheerga Swaritam indicates that dhi before ‘ma’ should be an anudAttam to support ‘thE’ |
| mÉýzÉÑýmÉiÉþrÉý ~~CÌiÉ~~þ mÉzÉÑ-mÉiÉþrÉå  ப**…**ஶு**…**பத**†**ய**…** ~~இதி~~**†** பஶு -- பத**†**யே  e–q¡–eZ—j– ~~CZy~~— eq¡ -  eZ—¥j  ‘ya’ before ‘e’ indicates ‘yE’ as confirmed from second part. Drop the swarm for ‘ya’ which is acquired to support ‘~~ti’~~. | mÉzÉÑýmÉiÉþrÉå  பஶு**…**பத**†**யே  eq¡**…**eZ—¥j  ‘paSu’ marked in anudAttam is followed by a udAttam and then Swaritam ‘ta’ in Pada Paatam indicates the ‘Su’ is an anudAttam to support swaritm ‘ta’.  In second part joing paSu+pathayE , the ‘Su’ will acquire anudAttam to support Swaritam ‘ta’. |
| aÉýÀûýUåý¸ÉrÉå~~ÌiÉ~~þ aÉÀûUå - xjÉÉrÉþ  க**…3**ஹ்வ**…**ரே**…**ஷ்டா**2**யே~~தி~~**†** க**3**ஹ்வரே -- ஸ்தா**2**ய**†**  M–tû–¥k–rçx¥j~~Zy—~~ Mtû¥k -Óxj—  ‘yE’ read together with ‘ya’ indicates that it is ‘ya’ with e’ that has become ‘yE’. Gahva marked in yellow restored to udAttam; because of this ‘rE’ anudAttam ‘ya’ gets Swaritam. | aÉÀûUåý¸ÉrÉþ  க**3**ஹ்வரே**…**ஷ்டா**2**ய**†**  Mtû¥k–rçxj—  When second padam is joined, rE sound converts following ‘s’ to Sh and the thA would become ShTHA following Sh. Matches with first part. ‘ya’ indicated as Swaritam and on joining ‘rE’ gets anudAttam. |
| **TS 1.1.12.1**  AalÉÉþÌuÉwhÉÔý ~~Ci~~rÉalÉÉÿ - ÌuÉýwhÉÔý  அக்**3**னா**†**விஷ்ணூ**…** ~~இத்~~யக்**3**னா**‡** **--** வி**…**ஷ்ணூ**…**  A²x—pyrê¢– ~~CZõ~~²x˜ -  py–rê¢–  agnAviShnU is dual noun so it does not combine with ‘e’ of ‘iti’. ‘NU’ acquires Swaritam to support ‘gnA’ which is original Swaritam. Please note in these kind of cases, swaram does not shift to ‘e’ as it does not have swaram..’tya’ will is udAttam formed through a combination ‘ti’ (PS) and ‘a’ (PU) gives PU since next letter rightly the Swaritam. Remove anudAttam of ‘NU’. | AalÉÉþÌuÉwhÉÔ  அக்**3**னா**†**விஷ்ணூ  A²x—pyrê¢  In Second part, join agnA+vishNU and remove the anudAttam it has acquired and it is udAttam in Vaakyam. As per rule, viShNU is ekasruti after Swaritam. |
| **TS 2.3.9.3**  AÉWÒûþiÉÏýË~~Ui~~rÉÉ - WÒûûýiÉÏýÈ  ஆஹு**†**தீ**…**~~ரித்~~யா -- ஹு**…**தீ**…:**  Bt¡—~~Zz–ky~~Zõx - t¡–Zz–J  Visargam sound after ‘tI’ is ‘r’; and is indicated through this ~~‘ri’~~ and the visargam is distinct at the end of second part.  The ‘tI’ is dheergam in AhutI as indicated in second part. The first part tI has come out of tI of AhutI and ‘e’ of iti.  ‘ee’+’e’ =’ee’ (vowel sandhi). This ‘tI’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘tyA’. Remove this anudAttam. | AÉWÒûþiÉÏÈ  ஆஹு**†**தீ**:**  Bt¡—ZzJ  This ‘tyA’ (AnudAttam) is formed by ‘ti; swaritam and ‘A’ PU be dropped to indicate that there is no Swaram and ‘A’ is udAttam; By joining second part, ‘A’ with hutIH, hu following udAttam becomes Swaritam and that of tI will be dropped. |
| **TS 1.8.1.2**  LåýlSìÉýalÉ~~ÍqÉirÉ~~æÿlSì - AýalÉqÉç  ஐ**…**ந்த்**3**ரா**…**க்**3**ன~~மித்யை~~**‡**ந்த்**3**ர --அ**…**க்**3**னம்  ¤F–öÉx–²~~iy¤¤Zõ~~˜öÉ -A–²I  drA is derived out of dra+a.  ‘ti’ + ‘ai’ derives tyai. The Swaritam derived is a dheerga letter followed by a conjunct consonant ‘ndra’ so acquires dheerga Swaritam. | LålSìÉýalÉÇ  ஐந்த்**3**ரா**…**க்**3**னம்  ¤FöÉx–²I  ‘ai’ the first anudAttam dropped introduced for Pada Paatam. drA first part supports ‘tyai’. It is confirmed in the second part that ‘a’ is prime swaram with anudAttam, dra+a combination will produce an anudAttam. |
| **TS 1.3.14.5**  AýÎnxuÉirÉþmÉç - xÉÑ  அ**…**ப்**2**ஸ்வித்ய**†**ப் – ஸு  A–fþûyZõ—e§ - s¡  Psu + ‘e’ produces Psvi for vowel sound combination ‘u’ with ‘e’. ‘ti’ and ‘a’ produces ‘tya’. | AýnxÉÑ  அ**…**ப்**2**ஸு  A–fþ¡  ‘tya’ acquires Swaritam by rule (PU+PA =AS) and retained as it is. Removing ‘ti’ Swaritam will give anudAttam ‘a’. Now ‘su’ distinctly not marked to indicate that is an udAttam only. |
| **TS 1.6.7.1**  AÉýrÉiÉþlÉýÍ~~qÉi~~rÉÉÿ - rÉiÉþlÉqÉç  ஆ**…**யத**†**ன**…**~~மித்~~யா**‡** -- யத**†**னம்  B–jZ—d–~~iyZõ~~x˜ - jZ—dI  The first three letters are in right formation of anudAttam, udAttam and Swaritam. ‘na’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘tyA’. Remove ‘e’ from ~~‘mi’~~. | AÉýrÉiÉþlÉqÉç  ஆ**…**யத**†**னம்  B–jZ—dI  ‘ti’ with Swaritam and following ‘A’ has produced the ‘tyA’ with dheerga Swaritam being a dheerga letter. Removing ti will result in ‘A’ with anudAttam. Join this A with yatanam. ‘A’ will acquire anudAttam to support ‘ta’ so confirmation is made. |
| **TS 1.7.1.4**  oÉëý¼ýuÉÉýÌSlÉý ~~CÌiÉþ~~ oÉë¼ - uÉÉýÌSlÉþÈ  ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம**…**வா**…**தி**3**ன**…** ~~இதி~~**†** ப்**3**ரஹ்ம -- வா**…**தி**3**ன**†:**  ög–Ö–px–byd– ~~CZy—~~  ögÖ - px–byd—J  When ‘iti’ is removed, the support ‘na’ will lose its anudAttam, the dropped visargam gets added. Remove the first two anudAttams for bra and hma | oÉë¼uÉÉýÌSlÉþÈ  ப்**3**ரஹ்மவா**…**தி**3**ன**†:**  ögÖpx–byd——J  Here just add brahma+vAdinaH.  No swaram adjustments or support required in second part. |
| **TS 1.5.1.1**  SåýuÉÉýxÉÑýUÉ ~~CÌiÉþ~~ SåuÉ - AýxÉÑýUÉÈ  தே**…3**வா**…**ஸு**…**ரா ~~இதி~~**†** தே**3**வ -- அ**…**ஸு**…**ரா**:**  ¥b–px–s¡–kx ~~CZy~~— ¥bp–  A–s¡–kxJ  The ‘dheergam’ of ‘vA’ is explained through the combination of ‘va’ +’a’.  dEvA are marked with anudAttam in Pada Paatam indicating no swaram in Vaakyam. ‘su’ only retains its Swaram. | SåuÉÉxÉÑýUÉÈ  தே**2**வாஸு**…**ரா**:**  ¥bpxs¡–kxJ  On the Second part, applying swaram principle in Padam, ‘su’ retains anudAttam. |
| **TS 1.1.14.1**  CýlSìÉýalÉÏý ~~CiÉÏ~~ÿlSì - AýalÉÏý  இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரா**…**க்**3**னீ**…** ~~இதீ~~**‡**ந்த்**3**ர**--** அ**…**க்**3**னீ**…**  C–öÉx–²z– ~~CZz˜~~öÉ - A–²z–  ‘gnI’ being a dual noun does not combine with ‘e’ of ‘iti; but ‘ti’ of iti combined with ‘e’ to give ‘~~tI~~’ when ‘iti’ removed, ‘nI’ loses support swaram but it will be retained as udAttam based on the marking on the second part with anudAttam indicating it is a udAttam in Vaakyam. | ClSìÉalÉÏ  இந்த்**3**ராக்**3**னீ  CöÉx²z  Based on all anudAttam marking restored to udAttam.  Please see the following example where the same word is represented differently in Vaakyam and how Pada Paatam is different. |
| **TS 1.1.14.1**  ClSìÉÿalÉÏý ~~CiÉÏ~~lSìþ - AýalÉÏý  இந்த்**3**ரா**‡**க்**3**னீ**…** ~~இதீ~~ந்த்**3**ர**† --** அ**…**க்**3**னீ**…**  CöÉx˜²z– ~~CZz~~öÉ— - A–²z–  ‘drA’ is distinctly marked as Swaritam. The ‘gnI’ has support anudAttam which will be removed with ‘iti’. Directly word is derived. drA has dheerga Swaritam since it is a long letter with a conjunct consonant following it. | ClSìÉÿalÉÏ  இந்த்**3**ரா**‡**க்**3**னீ**…**  CöÉx˜²z–  If second part is taken, ‘dra’ Swaritam and ‘a’ anudattam produces ‘drA’ Swaritam which acquires dheerga Swaritam.’gnI’ as a ekasruti loses anudAttam and its udAttam restored. |
| **TS 1.4.20.1**  qÉýWåûýlSìÉrÉåÌiÉþ qÉWûÉ - CýlSìÉrÉþ  ம**…**ஹே**…**ந்த்**3**ராயேதி**†** மஹா -- இ**…**ந்த்**3**ராயþ  i–¥t–öÉx¥jZy— itx- CöÉxj—  ‘hE’ is a sandhi of ‘A’ and ‘e’. Whether it is ‘a’ or ‘A’ is explained in second part.’yE’ is a sandhi of ya + ‘e’ of iti | qÉWåûýlSìÉrÉþ  மஹே**…**ந்த்**3**ராயþ  i¥t–öÉxj—  ma will be restored to udAttam. ‘hE’ has distinct anudAttam; on joining it supports the Swaritam of ‘ya’ |
| **TS 1.2.2.3**  AÉåwÉþkÉÏprÉý ~~Cir~~ÉÉåwÉÌþkÉ - prÉýÈ  ஓஷ**†**தீ**4**ப்**4**ய**…** ~~இத்~~யோஷ**†**தி**4** -- ப்**4**ய**…:**  Hxr—czhõ– ~~C¥Z~~õxr—cy - hõ–J  BhyaH loses visargam before vowel ‘e’  ‘Bhya’ loses support anudAttam on removal of ‘e’. ‘ityO’ on removal of ‘iti’ becomes ‘O’, reversal of Sandhi. | AÉåwÉþkÉÏprÉÈ  ஓஷ**†**தீ**4**ப்**4**ய**:**  Hx¦r—czhõJ  Both sides indicate Swaritam for ‘Sha’ .  So dhIBya shall not acquire swaram. Note: dhi + bhya becomes dhIByaH as per grammar rule. |
| **TS 1.1.7.1**  mÉëýeÉÉÍ~~qÉÌiÉþ~~ mÉë - eÉÉqÉç  ப்ர**…**ஜா~~மிதி~~**†** ப்ர **–** ஜாம்  öe–Rxi~~yZy~~— öe – RxI  ‘~~iti~~’ is removed in first part, it becomes prajAm with pra as anudAttam. | mÉëýeÉÉÇ  ப்ர**…**ஜாம்  öe–RxI  In Second Part, restore the anudAttam for pra as indicated in first part. |
| **TS 1.2.7.1**  mÉëýeÉÉmÉþiÉåý~~ËUÌiÉ~~þ mÉëýeÉÉ - mÉýiÉåýÈ  ப்ர**…**ஜாப**†**தே**…**~~ரிதி~~**†** ப்ர**…**ஜா -- ப**…**தே**…:**  öe–Rxe—¥Z–k~~yZy~~— öe–Rx - e–¥Z–J  ‘~~riti’~~ indicates existence of ‘r’ for visargam sound vowel sound ‘ae’. When iti is removed, the support anudAttam of ‘tE’ is removed. Then visargam is restored. | mÉëýeÉÉmÉþiÉåÈ  ப்ர**…**ஜாப**†**தே**:**  öe–Rxe—¥Z**:**  In Second Part, join prajA+patEH, pa acquires Swaritam following ‘pra’. The ‘tE’ will be restored to udAttam. |
| **TS 1.3.8.1**  mÉëÉýhÉ ~~CÌiÉþ~~ mÉë - AýlÉÈ  ப்ரா**…**ண ~~இதி~~**†** ப்ர -- அ**…**ன**:**  öex–Y ~~CZy~~— öe - A–dJ  prA derived from pra+a; when iti is removed, prA will be retained as it is . | mÉëÉýhÉÈ  ப்ரா**…**ண**:**  öex–YJ  Second part indicates, pra+anaH should give prAnaH, prA acquiring anudAttam which is prime to anaH |
| **TS 1.5.1.3**  xÉýÇuÉýjxÉýU ~~CÌiÉþ~~ xÉÇ - uÉýjxÉýUÈ  ஸ**…**ம்வ**…**த்**2**ஸ**…**ர ~~இதி~~**†** ஸம் -- வ**…**த்**2**ஸ**…**ர**:**  s–Ip–a§s–k ~~CZy~~— sI --  p–a§s–kJ  Sam+va marked in AnudAttam shall be restored to udAttam. ‘~~iti~~” is taken out. ‘thSa’ will not lose its Swaram as support. | xÉÇuÉjxÉýUÈ  ஸம்வ**…**த்**2**ஸ**…**ர**:**  sIpa§s–kJ  Sam will have udAttam since maked as anudAttam. Va as the first letter will be restored to udAttam and thsa retained.  The Second part indicates anudAttam and shall be retained. Visaragam lost before ‘e’ restored. |
| **TS 1.5.2.2**  zÉýiÉÉrÉÑý~~ËUÌiÉ~~þ zÉýiÉ - AýrÉÑýÈ  ஶ**…**தாயு**…**~~ரிதி~~**†** ஶ**…**த -- ஆ**…**யு**…:**  q–Zxj¡–~~kyZy—~~ q–Z - B–j¡–J  Presence of ‘riti’ indicates visargam becoming ‘r’. remove ‘iti’. Restore ‘yu’ which has acquired anudAttam to support Swaritam in ‘iti; now it acquires Swaritam to support anudAttam ‘Sa’. Restores visargam dropped. | zÉýiÉÉrÉÑþÈ  ஶ**…**தாயு**†:**  q–Zxj¡—J  join Sata+AyuH. ‘yu’ shall acquire Swaritam from anudAttam ‘Sa’. |
| **TS 1.5.2.2**  zÉýiÉåÎlSìþrÉý ~~CÌiÉ~~þ zÉýiÉ - CýÎlSìýrÉýÈ  ஶ**…**தேந்த்**3**ரி**†**ய**…** ~~இதி~~**†** ஶ**…**த -- இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**ய**…:**  q–¥ZöÉy—j– ~~CZy~~—  q–Z - C–öÉy–j–J  ‘tE’ is a sandhi of ‘ta’ and ‘e’ of indriya. ‘yaH’ visargam dropped to be restored. ‘ya’ which acquired anudAttam to support ‘iti’ restored to udAttam after Swaritam. | zÉýiÉåÎlSìþrÉÈ  ஶ**…**தேந்த்**3**ரி**†**ய**:**  q–¥ZöÉy—jJ  Second part, join ta+e becomes ‘tE’. ‘ndri’ acquires Swaritam to support ‘Sa’. |
| **TS 1.2.14.5**  ÌuÉýµÉuÉåþSÉý ~~CÌiÉþ~~ ÌuÉýµÉ - uÉåýSÉýÈ  வி**…**ஶ்வவே**†**தா**…3** ~~இதி~~**†** வி**…**ஶ்வ -- வே**…**தா**…3:**  py–qû¥p—bx– ~~CZy—~~ py–qû-¥p–bx–J  ‘dAH’ loses visaragam before ‘e’. Restore. dA acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti’ so restore and remove ‘iti’ | ÌuÉýµÉuÉåþSÉÈ  வி**…**ஶ்வவே**†**தா**:**  py–qû¥p—bxJ  just join viSva+vEdAH, vE acquires Swaritam since it follows anudAttam ‘vi’ |
| **TS 1.3.2.1**  ÌuÉýUÉ~~ÌQûÌiÉþ~~ ÌuÉ - UÉOèû  வி**…**ரா~~டி~~**~~3~~**~~தி~~**†** வி – ராட்  py–kx~~WyZy~~— py - kxU§  presence of Di indicates sandhi of ‘T’ with vowel vi (consonant Sandhi rule) Restore to “T’ | ÌuÉýUÉOèû  வி**…**ராட்  py–kxU§  Second part, vi acquires anudAttam as indicated in first part. |
| **TS 1.8.13.2**  LýMüýÌuÉýóèýzÉ ~~CirÉ~~åþMü-ÌuÉýóèýzÉÈ  ஏ**…**க**…**வி**…óè…**ஶ ~~இத்யே~~**†**க-- வி**…óè…**ஶ**:**  G–K–py–óè–q ~~C¥Zõ~~—K - py–óè–qJ  First part indicates vi(gm) has anudAttam. ‘tyE’ is a sandhi of ‘E’ and ‘ti; of iti. | LMüÌuÉýóèýzÉÈ  ஏ**…**கவி**…óè…**ஶ**:**  G–Kpy–óè–qJ  Second Part remove iti, to get ‘E’. it is clearly indicated that vi(gm) has anudAttam; retained. As per swarm marking, vi and gm will both acquire anudAttam. |
| **TS 1.2.8.2**  eÉÉýiÉuÉåþSxÉýÍ~~qÉÌiÉ~~þ eÉÉýiÉ - uÉåýSýxÉýqÉç  ஜா**…**தவே**†**த**3**ஸ**…**மிதி**†** ஜா**…**த -- வே**…**த**…3**ஸ**…**ம்  Rx–Z¥p—bs–iyZy— Rx–Z –  ¥p–b–s–I  ‘sa’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘ti’ remove ‘iti’ and restore udAttam to sam. | eÉÉýiÉuÉåþSxÉÇ  ஜா**…**தவே**†**த**3**ஸம்  Rx–Z¥p—bsI  Joining second part, ‘vE’ acquires Swaritam to support ‘jA’. ‘dasam’ will be ekasruti. |
| **TS 1.1.4.1**  WûýÌuÉýkÉÉïlÉý~~ÍqÉÌiÉþ~~ WûÌuÉÈ - kÉÉlÉÿqÉç  ஹ**…**வி**…**ர்தா**4**ன**…**~~மிதி~~**†** ஹவி**: --** தா**4**ன**‡**ம்  t–py–ªcxd–~~iyZy~~— tpyJ - cxd˜I  ‘na’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti; will be restored to Swaritam to support ‘vi’ | WûÌuÉýkÉÉïlÉÿqÉç  ஹவி**…**ர்தா**4**ன**‡**ம்  tpy–ªcxd˜I  ‘vi’ is anudAttam as indicated in part 1. ‘nam’ acquires Swaritam and since it is an anuswaram at the end, acquires dheerga Swaritam. |
| **TS 1.1.11.2**  ÍqÉý§ÉÉuÉÂþhÉÉ~~ýÌuÉÌiÉþ~~ ÍqÉý§ÉÉ - uÉÂþhÉÉæ  மி**…**த்ராவரு**†**ணா**…**~~விதி~~**†** மி**…**த்ரா **--** வரு**†**ணௌ  iy–öZxpk¡—Yx–~~pyZy—~~  iy–öZx - pk¡—Y¦  ‘Nau’ with ‘e’ becomes NA vi. This ‘NA’ acquires anudAttam to support ‘ti;. When iti is removed it is restored to udAttam and nau. | ÍqÉý§ÉÉuÉÂþhÉÉæ  மி**…**த்ராவரு**†**ணௌ  iy–öZxpk¡—Y¦  mitrA has mi as prime swaram. Next padam varunau has ru as prime swaram. The ‘va’ will not support mi since the next letter ‘ru’ has prime swaram |
| **TS 1.3.10.1**  AýmÉÉýlÉ ~~Cir~~ÉþmÉ - AýlÉÈ  அ**…**பா**…**ன ~~இத்~~ய**†**ப -- அ**…**ன**:**  A–ex–d ~~CZ~~õ—e - A–dJ  ‘pA’ is a sandhi of ‘pa’ and ‘a’. ‘iti’ gets dropped. No impact on ‘pA’ indicated through ‘a’ as prime anudAttam in second part.Restore visargam. | AmÉÉýlÉÈ  அபா**…**னÈ  Aex–dJ  Join apa+ana to get get apAnaH. |
| **TS 4.2.9.1**  EýSÉýlÉÉrÉå~~irÉ~~ÑþiÉç - AýlÉÉrÉþ  உ**…**தா**…3**னாயே~~த்யு~~**~~†~~**த் -- அ**…**னாய**†**  D–bx–dx¥j~~Zõ¡—~~Z§ - A–dxj—  Similar to previous example. Note that ‘t’ becomes ‘d’ to join vowel ‘a’ to give ‘dA’ | ESÉýlÉÉrÉþ  உதா**…3**னாய**†**  Dbx–dxj—  ‘dA’ retains anudAttam, ‘a’ being prime swarm of anAya. ‘ya’ acquires Swaritam. Swarm of second part is very direct. |
| **TS 1.5.11.3**  Eý¨ÉýqÉÍ~~qÉirÉ~~ÑþiÉç - iÉýqÉqÉç  உ**…**த்த**…**ம~~மித்யு~~**†**த் -- த**…**மம்  D–À–i~~iyZõ¡—~~Z§-Z–iI  ‘tyu’ is a sandhi of ‘ti’ and ‘u’. When iti is removed. ‘u’ will retain udAttam based on first part.’t’ and ‘ta’ being of same class of hard consonant no change in letters. | E¨ÉýqÉ  உத்த**…**மம்  DÀ–iI  ‘ta’ in second part is indicative like first part that it is anudAttam only. |

# Padam joining without ‘iti’

In this Section, we shall provide illustrative examples of how Padams combine and how the resultant word is formed in Vaakyam and also the impact of the Swaram on the derived words/Padams from the source Padams. The resultant words given in the right side of the table are not single Padams as per Pada Paatam, but combined words, that gives an idea of how Sandhi,if any, of words occur and how the final effect we see in Vaakyam. The Swaras that result in the final or combined word (as a flow) will not be just one Prime Swaram but more than one intended Prime Swaram and support/acquired Swarams.

Please note that prefix/prepositions are given without ‘iti’ wherever used. This would help understand formation of words and its Swaram in common Mantras.

**Readers shall remember to remove the additional anudAttams   
marked in the initial part of the Padam on left side.**

**The examples given are illustrative only.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source Padams or Words** | **Resultant Vaakyam** |
| **TS 1.1.5.1**  mÉë + EýÍ¤ÉýiÉÉýÈ  ப்ர **+** உ**…**க்ஷி**…**தா**…:**  öe + D–±y–Zx–J  ukshitAH are all marked in udAttam in Pada Paatam. The whole word is udAttam in Vaakyam from which it is derived. | mÉëÉåÍ¤ÉþiÉÉÈ  ப்ரோக்ஷி**†**தா**:**  ¥öex±y—ZxJ  ‘pra’(udAttam) + u (udAttam/shown as SA) gives ‘prO. The kShi which has Support anudAttam which follows prO (udAttam) becomes Swaritam. ‘tAH’ loses Swaram as Ekasruti. One single swaram in one full word. |
| **TS 5.6.1.1**  aÉpÉïÿqÉç + S–ÍkÉ–Uå  க**3**ர்ப**‡4**ம் + த**…3**தி**…4**ரே  Mªh˜I + b–cy–¥k  ‘rBaM’ has dheerga Swaritam in Padam since it is at the end of a Padam and is anuswaram. ‘dhi’ has prime anudhAttam. | aÉpÉïþqÉç SÍkÉýUå  க**3**ர்ப**†4**ந் த**3**தி**…4**ரே  Mªh—I bcy–¥k  These are two padams represented separately or together in vaakyam if ‘m’ is joined with an ‘n’. ‘rBam’ shall have Swaritam at the middle of a statement, the dhi in dadhire retains its anudAttam. No influene of Swarams. Two padams with two prime Swarams. |
| **TS 1.2.5.2**  UÉýrÉÈ + mÉÉåwÉåþhÉ  ரா**…**ய**:** + போஷே**†**ண  kx–jJ + ¥ex¥r—Y  ‘yaH’+’pO’ gives ‘spO’- vowel sandhi.  rA is anudAttam, followed by yaH udAttam. | UÉýrÉxmÉÉåwÉåþhÉ  ரா**…**யஸ்போஷே**†**ண  kx–j¥sðx¥r—Y  This will not make ‘spO’ acquire Swaritam since PO is udAttam.. The Pada Paatam indicates clearly that ‘ShE’ is the prime Swaritam. So ShE will acquire Swaritam. Two Padams with two prime swarams and Swaritam comes after anudAttam and no other influences. |
| **TS 2.5.12.3**  WåûQûþÈ + AuÉþ  ஹேட**†3:** + அவ**†**  ¥tW—J + Ap—  hE is the start udAttam,’daH’ has Swaritam. It is followed by ‘a’ which elides and becomes ‘avagraha –Å’  ‘hE’ being unmarked udAttam does not acquire swaram even by reverse support to Swaritam ‘va’.  Please note in Varuna Suktham, the word ahEdamAnO, has ‘hE’ as second letter following udAttam ‘a’ and hence it is Swaritam. ‘da’ is a udAttam ekasruti following Swaritam ‘hE’ | WåûQûÉåÅuÉþ  ஹேடோ**3Å**வ**†**  ¥t¥Wx„p—  ‘dAH’ or converted ‘dO’ will pass on its Swaritam to va which is prime. Another way the Scholar explains is that the ‘daH’ Swaritam and ‘a’ udAttam by rule produces, dO as udAttam only; it will only acquire Swaritam if there is no next letter to acquire it or a rule forces it.  Same Padam with combination of letters/prefix or suffix can have different Padams. |
| TS 4.3.10.1 (see next example also)  xÉ**…**miÉ**…** + GýwÉrÉþÈ  ஸ**…**ப்த**…** + ***ரு*…**ஷய**†:**  s–eë– + E–rj—J  ‘Sapta’ has no swaram hence all marked as udAttam. RuShaya is a set word with swaram combination of anudAttam,udAttam and Swaritam. | xÉmiÉýUçý.wÉrÉþÈ  ஸப்த**…**ர்**…**.ஷய**†:**  seë–ª.rj—J  ‘ta’ with ‘a’ sound combines with ‘Ru’ (prime anudAttam) to give r. (swarabhakti). Since this ‘r’ is joined to ‘pta’ and ptar,shall acquire anudAttam. No other influence on Swaram or rules. |
| TS 4.6.5.5 (variation of same words above)  xÉ–miÉ + GwÉþrÉÈ  ஸ**…**ப்த + ***ரு***ஷ**†**ய**:**  s–eë + Er—jJ  Here ‘s’ has anudAttam and ‘Sha’ has Swaritam. One follows the other. | xÉýmiÉUç.wÉþrÉÈ  ஸ**…**ப்தர்.ஷ**†**ய**:**  s–eëª.r—jJ  ‘ptar.’ formed is an udAttam and it does not influence swaram. Following ‘Sha’ retains its Swaritam in the regular flow. |
| **TS 3.1.5.2**  xuÉÉWûÉÿ + CÌiÉþ + AýÍpÉiÉþÈ  ஸ்வாஹா**‡** + இதி**†** + அ**…**பி**4**த**†:**  sûxtx˜ + CZy— + A–hyZ—J  ‘A’ Swaritam plus ‘e’ (udAttam) becomes ‘hE’ (udAttam).. ‘ti’ Swaritam with ‘a’ PA anudAttam, produces ‘tya’ (PA) as per Swaram rule. | xuÉÉWåûirÉýÍpÉiÉþÈ  ஸ்வாஹேத்ய**…**பி**4**த**†**È  sûx¥tZõ–hyZ— J  ‘tya’ is followed by ‘Bi’ udAttam and ‘taH’ Swaritam, so acquires anudAttam as support. There were three Padams with three swarams, now in the combined word we have only two, due to Sandhi and swaram rules. |
| **TS 4.1.7.4**  mÉëÌiÉþ + AÉæýWûýiÉÉýqÉç + AýÍµÉlÉÉÿ  ப்ரதி**†**+ஔ**…**ஹ**…**தா**…**ம் + அ**…**ஶ்வினா**‡**  öeZy—+H¦–t–Zx–I+ A–qûydx˜  ‘ti’ and ‘au’ combination produces a Swaritam ‘tyau’ (PS+SA) following udAttam ‘pra’. There is ekasruti of ha and tA. | mÉëirÉÉæþWûiÉÉqÉýÍµÉlÉÉþ  ப்ரத்யௌ**†**ஹதா-ம**…**ஶ்வினா**†**  öeZõ¦—tZx-i–qûydx—  ‘m’ and ‘a’ (udAttam) produces udAttam as per rule but retains its prime anudAttam status and ‘nA’ being the following Swaritam. ‘nA’ loses dheerga Swaritam not being at the end of the resultant word, ‘nA’ in vaakyam. |
| **TS 1.4.45.1**  mÉë + qÉÑýqÉÑýÎakÉý + AýxqÉiÉç  ப்ர + மு**…**மு**…**க்**3**தி**…4** + அ**…**ஸ்மத்  öe +i¡–i¡–M§cy– + A–sôZ§  pra is udAttam, first mu acquires Swaritam. Second ‘mu’ retains udAttam. ‘gdhi’ is udAttam also. (SA)+ (PA) = AA | mÉë qÉÑþqÉÑaÉçkrÉýxqÉiÉç  ப்ர மு**†**முக்**3**‌த்**4**ய**…**ஸ்மத்  öe i¡—i¡M§cõ–sôZ§  this ‘gdhi’ combines with ‘a’ (prime anudAttam of that word) to give ‘dhya’.  Pra no Swaram. Next two padams produce two prime swarams in vaakyam one acquired and the other prime. |
| MEdha Suktham & 3.2.5.4  AýÍµÉlÉÉæÿ + EýpÉÉæ + AÉ + kÉý¨ÉÉýqÉç  அ**…**ஶ்வினௌ**‡ +** உ**…**பௌ**4 +** ஆ | த**…4**த்த£**…**ம்  A–qûyd¦˜+ D–h¦ + B +  c–Àx–I  ‘nau’ +’u’ vowel gives Swaritam ‘nA’ rightly supporting ‘a’ of aSvinau. ‘nA’ at the middle of the statement will not have dheerga Swaritam as in the end of the Padam.the’v’ plus ‘u’ prime swaram of ubau gives ‘vu’ anudAttam. | AýÍµÉlÉÉþ uÉÑýpÉÉ-uÉÉkÉþ¨ÉÉÇ  அ**…**ஶ்வினா**†-**வு**…**பா**4**வாத**†4**த்தா**…**ம் ¢  A–qûydx—p¡–hx-pxc—ÀxI  Similary ‘bau’+ ‘A’ gives bA+vA (v+A)  This vA will not acquire Swaritam as it represents ‘A’ of Eti. (AdhattAm).  So the following ‘dha’ of dhattAm acquires Swaritam. |
| **Bhagya Suktham**  oÉë¼þhÉÈ + mÉÌiÉÇÿ  ð¢**3**óý¢ñ†í**:** +ðî¤**‡**ñ¢  ögÖ—YJ + sðZy˜I  ‘hma’ is the prime swaram for brahmaNaH and ‘ti’ for patim with a dheerga Swaritam at the end of the Padam being anuswaram. | oÉë¼þhÉýxmÉÌiÉÇþ  ð¢**3**óý¢ñ†í…ú¢ðî¤†ñ¢  ögÖ—Y–sðZyI—  ‘Na:’ joining ‘pa’ results in ‘spa’ as per Vowel Sandhi and it is an udAttam, the following ti is Swaritam, so ‘Na’ acquires anudAttam to support ti. It will be Swaritam as it occurs at the middle of a statement. |
| **Bhagya Suktham**  SýåuÉÉýÈ + iÉålÉþ  தே…**3**வா…: + தேனþ  ¥býpxýJ + ¥Zd—  dEvAH does not have swaram and marked in udAttam in Pada Paatam.  vAH joining with ‘ta’ varga gives ‘s’ for Visargam | SåuÉÉýxiÉålÉþ  தே**3**வா…ஸ்தேனþ  ¥bpx–¥sëd—  ‘na’ of tEna is prime Swaritam, hence the vA acquires anudAttam to support ‘na’ |
| **From Nakshatra Suktham**  SåýÌuÉý + AÌSþÌiÉÈ  தே**…3**வி… + அதி**†3**தி**:**  ¥b–py– + Aby—ZyJ  dEvi has no swaram in Vaakyam and hence marked with Support anudAttam (SA). ‘vi’ +’a’ (udAttam) results in ‘vya’ being udAttam. | SåýurÉÌSþÌiÉÈ  தே**…3**வ்யதி**†3**தி**:**  ¥b–põby—ZyJ  but ‘di’ of aditiH has prime Swaritam. Hence ‘vya’ remains udAttam and ‘dE’ acquires anudAttam. |
| SåýuÉÈ+xÉýÌuÉýiÉÈ  தே**…3**வ**: +** ஸ**…**வி**…**த**:**  ¥b–pJ + s–py–ZÈ  ‘dE’ is the prime anudAttam for dEvaH and ‘vi’ for savitaH. The visaragam becomes ‘s’ before ‘sa’. | SåýuÉxxÉþÌuÉýiÉÈ  தே**…3**வஸ்ஸ**†**வி**…**த**:**  ¥b–psþ—py–ZÈ  This ‘sa’ acquires Swaritam as it follows ‘va’ after ‘dE’. There are two padams and both the padams retain their prime Swaram and ‘sa’ is derived/acquired. |
| lÉqÉþxÉ +EmÉþ + xÉ±þ  நம**†**ஸ +உப† + ஸத்**3**ய†  di—s + De— + sbõ—  ‘ma’ of namasa and ‘dya’ are prime swarams in the padams.’sa’ combines with ‘u’ to give ‘sO’. | lÉqÉþxÉÉåmÉý-xÉ±þ  நம**†**ஸோப**…**-ஸத்**3**ய†  di—¥sxe–-sbõ—  ‘dya’ is intended Swaritam so ‘pa’ acquires support anudAttam. So, the padams are two prime swarams and the one, the ‘pa’ being derived anudAttam. |
| pÉÔÈ + pÉÑuÉþÈ + xÉÑuÉþÈ  பூ**4: +** பு**4**வ†**:** **+** ஸுவ**†:**  h¢J + h¡p—J + s¡p—J  BUH has udAttam, the Swaritam shall be not ‘Bu’ of BuvaH but the next intended ‘vaH’. This vaH shall acquire anudAttam to support ‘vaH’ of SuvaH | pÉÔpÉÑïuÉýxxÉÑuÉþÈ  பூ**4**ர்பு**4**வ**…**ஸ்ஸுவ**†:**  h¢ªh¡p–sþ¡p—J  Note: when this Mantra is repeated thrice, the suvaH becomes suvO due to visargam, but vO will acquire anudAttam to support following vaH in BuvaH in the first two repetitions and at the end retain its Swaritam. |
| AWþûÈ + UÉý§ÉÉÍhÉþ  அ**…**ஹ†**:** + ரா**…**த்ராணி†  At†J + kx–öZxYy—  ‘ahaH’ with visaragam becomes ‘ahO’ though the visargam sound is ‘r’ since it is followed by ‘r’. This is Swaritam. | AýWûÉåýUÉý§ÉÉÍhÉþ  அ**…**ஹோ**…**ரா**…**த்ராணி†  A–¥tx–kx–öZxYy—  What follows this Swaritam is not udAttam but a prime udAttam ‘rA’ so the ‘hO’ becomes anudAttam and so is ‘a’ of ahO, a pracaya get formed. |
| **TS 1.8.6.1**  mÉëÌiÉþ+ mÉÔýÂýwÉqÉç + LMüþ+MüýmÉÉýsÉÉýlÉç  ப்ரதி**†** + பூ**…**ரு**…**ஷம் + ஏக**†** + க**…**பா**…**லா**…**ன்  öeZy— + e¢–k¡–rI + GK— + K–ex–mx–©  Here the ‘ti’ of prati is Swaritam. ‘PU’ Support anudAttam, ‘ru’ has Supprot anudAttam, Sha udAttam. Note : kapalAn without swaram all marked in anudAttam in Padam will be ekasruti after Swaritam. | mÉëýÌiÉýmÉÔýÂýwÉqÉåMüþMümÉÉsÉÉlÉç  ப்ர**…**தி**…**பூ**…**ரு**…**ஷமேக**†**கபாலான்  öe–Zy–e¢–k¡–r¥iK—Kexmx©  The following Swaritam is ‘ka’ of eka. So, the words find next Swaritam there and the entire first part acquires pracaya. ‘Sham’ and ‘e’ which becomes ‘mE’, shall be udAttam. (PU+PU) |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  | | wÉOèû + WûÉåiÉÉþUÇ  ஷட்+ஹோ**4**தா**†**ரம் ¢ | |  |   rU§ + ¤txZx—kI  ‘T’ precedes ‘hO’ as per Consonant Sandhi it becomes ‘DDhO’ | wÉ•ûÉåþiÉÉUÇ  ஷட்**3**டோ**†4**தாரம்  r¤Wéx—ZxkI  This DDho acquires Swaritam as it follows ‘Sha’ udAttam. This Swaram takes precedence. Sha of ShaT is always udAttam (rule given and referred in PS. ) |
| T.S.1.4.43.1  EiÉè + Eý + irÉqÉ  உத் | உ**…** | த்யம்  DZ§ | D– | ZõI |  ‘ut’ is udAttam and so is ‘tyam’. | ESÒý irÉÇ  உது**…3** த்யம்  Db¡– ZõI  ‘t’ becomes ‘d’ joins with ‘u’  (SA) to give ‘du’ it acquires only anudAttam and tyam (udAttam) |
| T.S.1.4.43.2  (LÌiÉ)þ AÉ | LýÌiÉý |  (ஏதி)**†** ஆ | ஏ**…**தி**…** |  (GZy) B | G–Zy–  ‘A’ with anudAttam joins following ‘ae’ of aeti which is udAttam marked in anudAttam (SA) in PP. | LåÌiÉþ  ஐதிþ  ¥FZyþ  ‘A’+ ‘e’ gives ‘ai; will be udAttam ; ‘ti’ is Support anudAttam, but acquires Swaritam. |
| **T.S.1.5.7.1**  ÆsÉÉåýMÇü + EmÉþ | LýÌiÉý | AýxrÉ  லோ**…**கம் | உப**†** | ஏ**…**தி**…** | அ**…**ஸ்ய |  ¥mx–KI | De— | G–Zy– |  A–sõ |  There are three sandhis marked. ‘m’ +u being udAttam gives mu as udAttam.  ‘pa’ which is prime swaritam, combines with ‘ae’ (SA) to give pai.. this retains its Swaritam to support ‘lO’ which is Prime anudAttam. | ÆsÉÉåýMüqÉÑmÉæþirÉýxrÉ  **Æ**லோ**…**கமுபை**†**த்ய**…**ஸ்ய  Æ¥mx–Ki¡¤¤e—Zõ–sõ  ‘ti’ udAttam marked as Support anudAttam in PP combines with ‘a’ (PA) of asya as anudAttam before ‘sya’ udAttam. |
| **T.S.1.5.7.1**  rÉÑýlÉýÌ£üý | EmÉþ | CÌiÉþ | AÉýWûý |  யு**…**ன**…**க்தி**…** | உப**†** | இதி**†** | ஆ**…**ஹ**…**  j¡–d–°y– | De— | CZy— | B–t–  ‘kti’ of unakti Support anudAttam combines with ‘u’ to give ktyu which retains udAttam. ‘pa’ with ‘I’ (PU) gives pE udAttam due to following Swaritam ‘tyA’ | rÉÑlÉýYirÉÑmÉåirÉÉþWû  யுன**…**க்த்யுபேத்யா**†**ஹ  j¡d–°õ¡¥eZõx—t  ‘ti’ (PS) with ‘A’ (SA) gives tyA which retains swaritam. If you look for possible anudAttam support it comes from ‘na’ of unakti as it is marked in Support anudAttam in PP which can acquire swarm. |
| **T.S.1.5.9.5**  xÉuÉïÿqÉç| AÉrÉÑþÈ | LýÌiÉý | AýÍpÉ | uÉæ  ஸர்வ**‡**ம் | ஆயு**†:** | ஏ**…**தி**…** | அ**…**பி**4†** | வை |  sªp˜I | Bj¡—J | G–Zy– |  A–hy | ¤¤p |  ‘m’ +’A’ udAttam gives ‘mA’ as udAttam. ‘u’ retains its Swaritam to support ‘irva. ‘visargam ‘r’ with ‘ae’ retains udAttam. | xÉuÉïýqÉÉrÉÑþUåirÉýÍpÉ uÉÉ  ஸர்வ**…**மாயு**†**ரேத்ய**…**பி**4** வா  sªp–ixj¡—¥kZõ–hy px  ‘ti’ (PS) with ‘a’ (PA) gives ‘tya’ this becomes anudAttam to support following anudAttam ‘vA’. Note Bi as an udAttam cannot acquire an anudAttam. |
| **T.S.1.7.1.6**  qÉÉ | ¤ÉÉýÌrÉý | CÌiÉþ | AÉýWûý | AÍ¤ÉþÌiÉqÉç | LýuÉ | EmÉþ | LýÌiÉý |  மா | க்ஷா**…**யி**…** | இதி**†** | ஆ**…**ஹ**…** | அக்ஷி**†**திம் | ஏ**…**வ | உப**†** | ஏ**…**தி**…**  ix | ±x–jy– | CZy— | B–t– |  A±y—ZyI | G–p | De— | G–Zy–  ‘mA’ is udAttam following kShA marked in anudAttam in PP does not acquire Swaritam. ‘iti’ (PS) + aha (SA) produces ityAha with ityA with Swaritam but gets anudAttam so support ‘kShi’ of akShitam which is prime swaritam.  Please note ‘tyA’ would have been a firm Swaritam if formed through PU+SA | qÉÉ ¤ÉÉýrÉÏirÉÉýWûÉÍ¤ÉþÌiÉqÉåýuÉÉåmÉæþÌiÉ  மா க்ஷா**…**யீத்யா**…**ஹா-க்ஷி**†**திமே**…**வோபை**†**தி  ix ±x–jzZõx–tx-±y—Zy¥i–¥px¤¤e—Zy  m+eva retains its ‘mE’ as anudAttam. So the ‘pa’(PS) + ‘e’ (SA) of eti , pai gets Swaritam. ‘va’+u bother in udAttam give vO in udAttam. |
| **T.S.1.7.10.1**  mÉÌUþ | LýÌiÉý  பரி**†** | ஏ**…**தி**…** |  eky— | G–Zy– |  ‘ri’’ (PS) joins ‘ae’ (SA) to give ‘iryE’.  retains swaritam after anudAttam pa. | mÉrÉåïþÌiÉ  பர்யே**†**தி  e¥kõ—Zy |
| **T.S.1.8.14.2**  ¤Éý§ÉmÉþÌiÉ: | AýÍxÉý | AÌiÉþ |  க்ஷ**…**த்ரப**†**தி:+ அ**…**ஸி**…** | அதி**†**  ±–öZe—ZyJ | A–sy– | AZy— |  No change till kShatrapati. Visaragam ‘r’ joins a to become ‘ra’ Support anudAttam to support ti of ati. | ¤Éý§ÉmÉþÌiÉUýxrÉÌiÉþ  க்ஷ**…**த்ரப**†**திர**…**ஸ்யதி**†**  ±–öZe—Zyk–sõZy—  ‘si’ (SA) with a (PU) becomes sya is again udAttam combination. |
| **T.S.1.2.11.1**  mÉë | CýwÉå |  ப்ர | இ**…**ஷே  öe | C–¥r  ‘pra’ is udAttam joining with ‘e’ gives prE which will be udAttam. | mÉëåwÉå  ப்ரேஷே  ¥öe¥r |
| **T.S.1.3.5.1**  AÌiÉþ | AýlrÉÉlÉç | AaÉÉÿqÉç | lÉ | AýlrÉÉlÉç | EmÉþ  அதி**†** | அ**…**ன்யான் | அகா**‡3**ம் | ந | அ**…**ன்யான் | உபþ  AZy— | A–dõx© | AMx˜I | d | A–dõx© | De— |  All sandhis marked in Blue create udAttams. ‘ti’ with ‘a’ will generate ‘tya’ in Swaritam.Thes acquires anudAttam to support ‘gA’ since all letters following ‘tya’ are anudAttam that cannot acquire swaram. | AirÉýlrÉÉlÉaÉÉýÇ lÉÉlrÉÉlÉÑmÉþ  அத்ய**…**ன்யானகா**…3**ந் நான்யானுபþ  AZõ–dõxdMx–I dxdõxd¡e—  ‘gA’ in itself to support ‘pa’ since all letters following it are all udAttam which will not acquire swaram. |
| **T.S.1.6.4.1**  AlÉÑþ | EiÉç |  அனு**†** | உத்  Ad¡— | DZ§ |  The anudAttam ut joins with ‘u’ of anu to give udAttam anUt. | AÉlÉÔiÉç  அனூத்  Ad¢Z§ |
| **T.S.1.6.3.1**  ÌlÉ | Eý |  நி | உ**…** |  dy | D– |  ‘ni’ with ‘u; sound a combination of u sound will produce swaritam ‘nyu’.  PU+SA = AS | lrÉÑþ  ந்யுþ  dõ¡— |
| 1.6.7.2  LýiÉiÉç | ÌWû | LýiÉrÉÉåÿÈ  ஏ**…**தத் | ஹி | ஏ**…**தயோ**‡:** |  G–ZZ§ | ty | G–Z¥jx˜J |  ‘t’ of ‘etat’ in sandhi with ‘hi’ becomes ‘ddhi’(udAttam) and again in sandhi with ‘ae’ of ‘etayOH, becomes ddhyE in Swaritam. (PU+PA = AS) | iÉSèkrÉåþiÉrÉÉåþ  தத்**3**த்**4**யே**†**தயோ**†**  Z¥Æõ—Z¥jx—  Since this is a special derived swaritam (PU+PA and newletter ‘y’ derived due to Sandhi of ‘e’ sound) it retains its position; tayOH as PS retains its position. |
| 1.2.7.1  M×üzÉÉþlÉÉå | LýiÉå  க்***ரு***ஶா**†**னோ | ஏ**…**தே |  K£qx—¥dx | G–¥Z |  ‘nO’ of kRuSAnO becomes nav during vowel sandhi with pA ‘ae’ of etE.  Note ES+PA = AA | M×üzÉÉþlÉuÉåýiÉå  க்***ரு***ஶா**†**னவே**…**தே  K£qx—d¥p–¥Z  ‘na’ retains udAttam. ‘v’ with ‘e’ (PA) will be vE in anudAttam. |
| 2.1.3.1  ÌWû | CýqÉå | sÉÉåýMüÉÈ  ஹி | இ**…**மே | லோ**…**கா**:** |  ty | C–¥i | ¥mx–KxJ  ‘hi’ PU combines with ‘e’ of imE (PA) produces hI in udAttam. Note: No special swaritam derived through PU+PA with letter ‘y’ of ‘v’ formed. | WûÏqÉå sÉÉåýMüÉÈ  ஹீமே லோ**…**கா**:**  tz¥i ¥mx–KxJ |
| 2.4.5.1  LýiÉÑý | AÉ (LÌiÉþ) | uÉxÉÑþ  ஏ**…**து**…** | ஆ (ஏதி) | வஸு**†** |  G–Z¡– | B (GZy) | ps¡— |  ‘tu’ of ‘etu’ (SA) combines with A (PU) (padam eti) to give tvA udAttam only. | LýiuÉÉ uÉxÉÑþ  ஏ**…**த்வா வஸு**†**  G–Zûx ps¡— |
| 1.3.7.1  iuÉý¹ýÈ | uÉxÉÑþ  த்வ**…**ஷ்ட**…:** | வஸு**†** |  Zû–ræ–J | ps¡— |  ‘tvaShTaH’ is a special word with visargam sound aH but visargam becomes ‘r’. (PrAtiShAkyam ref.PS 8.8) | iuÉ¹ýuÉïxÉÑþ  த்வஷ்ட**…**ர் வஸு**†**  Zûræ–ªps¡— |
| * + - 1. & 2.5.2.5 (PS 8.8)   hA$H +A@vam  hA$H + A@vayO$H  (visargam of hAH becomes ‘r’) . Joint padam cannot have first letter as Swaritam acquires support anudAttam. | hA@rA@vam  hA@rA@vayO$H  This is an example of joing two padams from Kramam. In continuous flow hA may retain swaritam |
| 1.7.6.2  xÉÈ | iÉÑ | uÉæ  ஸ**:** | து | வை |  sJ | Z¡ | ¤¤p  ‘tu’ (PU) combines with ‘vai’ again another PU to give PU ‘tvai’ | xÉiuÉæ  ஸத்வை  s¤¤Zû |
| 1.7.9.1  AÉ (LÌiÉ)þ | CýÌWûý |  ஆ (ஏதி**†)** | இ**…**ஹி**…** |  B (GZy)— | C–ty– |  (A (padam ‘eti’ ) Prime udAttam combines with ‘e’ of ihi (Support anudAttam ) to give ‘ae’ in udAttam.  Now, hi is a support anudAttam acquires Swaritam as it follows anudAttam ‘ae’. | LÌWûþ  ஏஹிþ  Gtyþ |
| 1.8.5.2  lÉÑ | AÉ (LÌiÉþ)  நு | ஆ (ஏதி**†)**  d¡ | B (GZy)—  ‘nu’ PU combines with ‘A’ (eti in Pada Paatam to given ‘nvA’ in udAttam. | luÉÉ  ந்வா  dûx |
| 1.8.5.2  lÉÑ | CýlSìý |  நு | இ**…**ந்த்**3**ர**…**  d¡ | C–öÉ–  ‘nu’ (PU) combines with ‘e’ (SA) to create Swaritam with ‘v’ sound, ‘nvi’ | ÎluÉþlS  ந்வி**†**ந்த்**3**ர  dûy—öÉ |
| 2.1.1.2  LýuÉ | AýxqÉæý  ஏ**…**வ | அ**…**ஸ்மை**…** |  G–p | A–¤¤sô–  ‘va’ (PU) combines with ‘a’ (SA) to give ‘vA’ in udAttam. ‘ae’ of eva is PA , vA is udAttam and therefore ‘smai’ (SA) acquires swaritam. | LýuÉÉxqÉæÿ  ஏ**…**வாஸ்மை**‡**  G–px¤¤sô˜  ‘mai’ being dheerga letter at the end of the Padam acquires dheerga swaritam. |
| 2.1.1.2  ÌlÉ (lÉÏÌiÉ)þ | rÉýcNûýÌiÉý |  நி (நீதி**†)** | ய**…**ச்ச**…2**தி**…** |  dy (dzZy)— | j–Pâ–Zy–  ‘ni’ is udAttam, There is no Sandhi. But as per Swara formation rule, ‘ya’ which follows as support anudAttam (SA) acquires Swaritam | ÌlÉrÉþcNûÌiÉ  நிய**†**ச்ச**2**தி  dy j—PâZy  This kind of formation is formed quite often in SamhitA when a preposition like **ni, vi, pra**, (which are Prime udAttams) are joined with next word/padam. |
| 3.3.7.2  iÉiÉç | LýprÉýÈ |  தத் | ஏ**…**ப்**4**ய**…:**  ZZ§ | G–hõ–J  Example very similar to the one above.  ‘t’ halant becomes ‘d’ and forms ‘dE’ with ‘ae’. | iÉSåÿprÉýÈ  ததே**‡3**ப்**4**ய**…:**  Z¥b˜hõ–J  ‘ta’ is udAttam, ‘dE’ acquires Swaritam |
| 4.1.1.1  AÍkÉþ | AÉ (LÌiÉþ) | AýpÉýUýiÉç |  அதி**†4** | ஆ (ஏதி**†)** | அ**…**ப**…4**ர**…**த் |  Acy— | B (GZy)— | A–h–k–Z§ |  ‘dhi’ (PS) combines with ‘A’ (PU) gives ‘dhyA’ in udAttam. | AkrÉÉ ÅpÉþUiÉç  அத்**4**யா **Å**ப**†4**ரத்  Acõx „h—kZ§ |  ‘a’ elides to avagraha (Å)so the next letter ‘Ba’ acquires swaritam since it is a SA. |
| 4.3.3.2  xÉÈ | Eý | LýMüýÌuÉýóèýzÉuÉþiÉïÌlÉÈ |  ஸ**:** | உ**…** | ஏ**…**க**…**வி**…óè…**ஶவ**†**ர்தனி**:** |  sJ | D– | G–K–py–óè–qp—ªZdyJ  SaH is udAttam. It drops visargam and becomes sa. ‘u’ support anudAttam acquires Swaritam. | xÉ Eþ uÉåMüÌuÉýóèý zÉuÉþiÉïÌlÉ:  ஸ உ**†** வேகவி**…óè…** ஶவ**†**ர்தனி**:**  s D— ¥pKpy–óè– qp—ªZdyJ  When ‘u’ precedes ‘ae’, ‘v’ is added so it becomes vE. vE and ka are support anudAttams and acquire udAttam in vaakyam. vi(gm), PA of the padam is retained. |
| 4.3.13.5  uÉåÈ | iuÉqÉç | ÌWû |  வே**:** | த்வம் | ஹி  ¥pJ | ZûI | ty  The Visargam of VE before ‘ta’ becomes Sh. (note ‘ae’ sound) then the ta becomes ‘Ta’ to give vEShtam | uÉåwOèuÉóè ÌWû  வேஷ்ட்வ**óè** ஹி  ¥præûóè ty  ‘m’ becomes (gm) before ‘hi’. All three padams are Prime udAttams.  No Swaram derivation. |
| 4.6.1.5  ÌlÉ (lÉÏÌiÉþ) | A–Ì§ÉhÉÿqÉç |  நி (நீதி)**†** | அ**…**த்ரிண**‡**ம்  dy (dzZy—) | A–öZyY˜I  ‘ni’ udAttam combines with ‘a’ PA to give Swaritam ‘nya’ a Nitya swaritam which retains its position. | lrÉþÌ§ÉhÉÿÇ  ந்ய**†**த்ரிண**‡**ம்  dõ—öZyY˜I The Swaritam of Nam is also retained. |
| 4.6.6.5  mÉÌUþ (mÉUÏÌiÉþ) | AÉåeÉþÈ |  பரி**†** (பரீதி**†) |** ஓஜ**†:**  eky— (ekzZy—) | HxR—J  ‘ri’ PS of pari combines with ‘O’ (PU) of OjaH, to give ‘ryO’ udAttam. | mÉrÉÉåïeÉþÈ  பர்யோஜþÈ  e¥kõxRþ—J |

# Rudram example for conversion to Vaakyam

## Conversion from Pada Paatam to Vaakyam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padam as per Rudra Pada Paatam** | **Rudra Samhita/Vaakya Paatam** |
| lÉqÉþÈ | iÉåý | ÂýSìý |  ïñ†**:** | «î… | ¼…î¢ó… |  di—J | ¥Z– | k¡–öb– |  visargam(:) becomes ‘s’ before ‘ta’ vargam. remove full udAttam marking in Pada Paatam for ‘tE and ‘rudra’) | lÉqÉþxiÉå ÂSì  நம**†**ஸ்தே ருத்**3**ர  di—¥së k¡öb  No impact on swaram of ‘ma’ on following words as it is Swaritam. |
| qÉýlrÉuÉåÿ | EýiÉÉå ~~CÌiÉ~~þ |  ñ…ù¢ò«õÿ | à…«î£ ~~Þî¤~~†  i–dõ¥pÿ | D–¥Zx ~~CZy—~~ |  ‘vE’ with ‘ae’ sound shall becomes ‘va’ with ‘a’ sound before vowel ‘u’. It will lose its dheerga Swaritam since it is not at the end of the statement or Padam. | qÉýlrÉuÉþ EýiÉÉå  ம**…**ன்யவ**†** உ**…**தோ  i–dõp— D–¥Zx  ‘utO iti indicates that utO is a pragraha and it is retained as it is; indicator ~~‘iti~~’ dropped. |
| iÉåý | CwÉþuÉå | lÉqÉþÈ |  «î… | Þû†«õ | ïñ†**:**  ¥Z– | Cr—¥p | di—J |  ‘tE’ will be restored to udAttam.  But ‘tE’ becomes ‘ta’ before vowel ‘e’. It acquires anudAttam to support prime Swaritam of ‘Sha’ in iShave. | iÉý CwÉþuÉåý lÉqÉþÈ  த**…** இஷ**†**வே**…** நம**†:**  Z– Cr—¥p– di—J  ‘Similarly, ‘vE’ acquires anudAttam to support prime swaritam of ‘maH’ in namaH. |
| lÉqÉþÈ | iÉýå | AýxiÉÑý  ïñ†**:** | «î… | Ü…ú¢¶… |  di—J | ¥Z– | A–së¡–  ‘tE’ and ‘astu’ will drop its anudAttam marked in Pata Paatam. Visargam becomes ‘s’ as in the first statement. | lÉqÉþxiÉå AxiÉÑý  நம**†**ஸ்தே அஸ்து**…**  di—¥së Asë¡–  ‘tu’ in astu acquires anudAttam to support ‘nva’ in dhanvanE. See next set of Padams. |
| kÉluÉþlÉå | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉý~~ÍqÉÌiÉ~~ oÉÉýWÒû - prÉÉýqÉç | EýiÉ  îù¢õ†«ù | ð£…ý§ð¢ò£…~~ñ¤î~~¤ ð£…ý§ - ð¢ò£…ñ¢ | à…î |  cdû—¥d | gx–t¡hõx–~~iyZy~~  gx–t¡ - hõx–i§ | D–Z  ‘~~iti’~~ removed from bAhubhyAmiti leaves bhyAm with anudAttam. This bhyAm will acquire Swaritam to support –bA. | kÉluÉþlÉå oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉÑýiÉ  த**4**ன்வ**†**னே பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**மு**…த.**  cdû—¥d gx–t¡hõx—i¡–Z  ‘m’ halant of bhyAm combines with ‘u’ to give ‘mu’ since ‘u’ is anudAttam which is prime to uta, mu will retain anudAttam. |
| iÉåý | lÉqÉþÈ  «î… | ïñ†**:** ||  ¥Z– | di—J ||  ‘tE’ will drop its anudAttam as in PP. | iÉåý lÉqÉþÈ  தே**…** நம**†:**  ¥Z– di—J  But ‘tE’ will acquire anudAttam in Vaakyam to support the prime swaritam of ‘maH’ in namaH. |
| rÉÉ | iÉåý | CwÉÑþÈ |  யா | தே**…** | இஷு**†:** |  jx | ¥Z– | Cr¡—J |  ‘tE’ will drop its anudAttam. ‘tE’ should have acquired Swaritam as it comes after udAttam ‘yA”. | rÉÉ iÉý CwÉÑþÈ  யா த**…** இஷு**†:**  jx Z– Cr¡—J  But ‘tE’ becomes ‘ta’ before vowel ‘e’ but acquires anudAttam to support ‘ShuH’ |
| ÍzÉýuÉiÉýqÉ~~åÌiÉþ~~ ÍzÉýuÉ - iÉýqÉÉý | ÍzÉýuÉqÉç  ஶி**…**வத**…**மே~~தி~~**†** ஶி**…**வ -- த**…**மா**…** | ஶி**…**வம்  qy–pZ–¥i~~Zy~~— qy–p - Z–ix– |  qy–pI  ‘mE’ indicates it is a sandhi of ‘mA’ +’e’ of iti. Remove i~~ti~~. ‘ta’ has acquired anudAttam to support ‘ti’ | ÍzÉýuÉiÉþqÉÉ ÍzÉýuÉÇ  ஶி**…**வத**†**மா ஶி**…**வம்  qy–pZ—ix qy–pI  Now ‘ta’ will acquire Swaritam to support ‘Si’ of Siva. Sivam the next padam does not undergo any change. |
| oÉýpÉÔuÉþ | iÉåý | kÉlÉÑþÈ  ப**…3**பூ**4**வ**†** | தே**…** | த**4**னு**†:** |  g–h¢p— | ¥Z– | cd¡—J |  babUva is a formed padam with a combination of anudAttam, udAttam and Swaritam. No Change. ‘tE’ will drop anudAttam as in Pada Paatam. | oÉýpÉÔuÉþ iÉåý kÉlÉÑþÈ  ப**…3**பூ**4**வ**†** தே**…** த**4**னு**†:**  g–h¢p— ¥Z– cd¡—J  But ‘tE’ will now acquire anudAttam to support ‘nuH’. |
| ÍzÉýuÉÉ | zÉýUýurÉÉÿ  ஶி**…**வா | ஶ**…**ர**…**வ்யா**‡** |  qy–px | q–k–põx˜ |  No change in SivA.  SaravyA is a special Swaritam with Swaritam after anudAttam. Sa drops anudAttam given in the Pata Paatam.’ra’ will retain its anudAttam. | ÍzÉýuÉÉ zÉþUýurÉÉþ  ஶி**…**வா ஶ**†**ர**…**வ்யா**†**  qy–px q—k–põx—  ‘Sa’ acquires swaritam to support ‘Si’ of Siva on joining. ‘vyA’ will retain it Swaritam as per Pada Paatam but drop its dheerga Swaritam not being at the end of a Padam or statement. |
| rÉÉ | iÉuÉþ | iÉrÉÉÿ  யா | தவ**†** | தயா**‡** |  jx | Zp— | Zjx˜  ‘va’ of tava will acquire anudAttam to support ‘yA’ of tayA. | rÉÉ iÉuÉý iÉrÉÉþ  யா தவ**…** தயா**†**  jx Zp– Zjx—  ‘yA’ not being at the end has only Swaritam and not dheerga Swaritam. |
| lÉýÈ | ÂýSìý | qÉ×ýQûýrÉý  ந**…:** | ரு**…**த்**3**ர**…** | ம்***ரு*…**ட**…3**ய**…** |  d–J | k¡–öb– | i£–W–j– |  All three padams are marked fully in anudAttam. | lÉÉå ÂSì qÉ×QûrÉ  நோ ருத்**3**ர ம்***ரு***ட**3**ய  ¥dx k¡öb i£Wj  They all are restored to udAttam. |

**Note:**

Readers interested in an interesting exercise can try converting the Pada Paatam TS 4.5 – Rudram into Vaakyam. The Pada Paatam is provided along with Vaakyam in our compilation and can be easily verified.

Any inadvertent error will also be brought to the notice.

# Pragrihya (or Pragraha)

This Section is being provided for users interested to learn this concept. Examples from Samhita Pada Paatam have been provided in this Version 0.2.   
In Pada Paatam, all Pragrihyas (term used in PrAti SAkhyam(PS) will be distinctly represented with an ‘iti’. In Vaakyam, these words will not combine with the following words or Padams.

**(Panini AshtAdhyAyi)** **PA 1.1.10**: Dual affix ending in **ee, U or ae**   
is called Pragrihya and are excepted vowels (sounds) which do not admit any Sandhi rules or conjunction.

The following are the rules (verses) are provided with the respective verse numbers from PratisAkhyam **Chapter 4**.   
The term used by the Scholar in the reference book is **Pragraha.**

1 Now the pragrahas.

2 No former member of a compound is pragraha.

3 Only a final is pragraha.

4 It is followed by ‘iti’ (in Pada Paatam)

AjÉÉåÿ + CÌiÉþ | அதோ‡ + இதி**† |** A¥ax˜ + CZy— | represented as

AjÉÉåý CÌiÉþ | அதோý இதி**† |** A¥axý CZy— |

Let us take an example when a combination occurs from Pada Paatam exaplanation of the word ‘indrAgnI’

CýlSìÉýalÉÏý CiÉÏÿlSì - AýalÉÏý

இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரா**…**க்**3**னீ**…** இதீ**‡**ந்த்**3**ர**--** அ**…**க்**3**னீ**…**

C–öÉx–²z– CZz˜öÉ - A–²z–  
During Krama Padam when Padam is explained, ‘nI’ in the end will not combine with following ‘e’, of ‘iti’ since it is the last part - Pragraha. But ‘e’ of indrAgnI combines with ‘ti’ to give ‘tI’ ; ‘e’ of indrAgnI, is in the first part, which is not to be considered as pragraha.

5 A long ‘U’ is pragraha.

6 Also which is not the product of grammatical rules (euphonic - combination which improves pleasantness of sound), if followed by ‘**a’** or   
a consonant.

7 As also, when preceded by xÉç, qÉç, Wèû, Sè, jÉç, ÌmÉiÉç, ஸ், ம், ஹ், த்**3**, த்**2**,பித் s§, i§, t§, b§, a§,eyZ§.

8. (Now follow cases of) L & D , ஏ & ஈ, G & C¦

9. AxqÉå, அஸ்மே, A¥sô is pragraha.

10. iuÉå, த்வே, ¥Zû ( when not the final member of a separable compound)

11. (also) SåuÉiÉå, EpÉå, pÉÉaÉkÉå, FkuÉåï, ÌuÉzÉÉZÉå, zÉ×…¡åû, LlÉå, qÉåkrÉå, iÉ×hhÉå, iÉ×±å, MülÉÏÌlÉMåü, mÉÉµÉåï, ÍzÉuÉå, cÉÉå¨ÉqÉå, LuÉÉå¨ÉUå, ÍzÉmÉëå, UjÉliÉUå, uÉixÉUxrÉ ÃmÉå, ÌuÉÃmÉå, ÌuÉzÉÑÃmÉå, xÉSÉåWûÌuÉkÉÉïlÉå, AÍkÉzÉuÉhÉå, AWûÉåUÉ§Éå, kÉ×iÉuÉëiÉå, iÉÑiÉzÉx§Éå, GZxÉÉqÉå, A£åü AÌmÉïiÉå, UæuÉiÉå, mÉÔiÉåï, mÉë¨Éå, ÌuÉkÉ×iÉå, AlÉ×iÉå, AÍcÉSìå,

oÉWÒûsÉå, mÉÔuÉïeÉå, M×ühÉÑkuÉÇ xÉSlÉå.

தே**3**வதே, உபே**4**, பா**4**க**3**தே, ஊர்த்**4**வே, விஶாக்**2**ஏ, ஶ்***ரு***ங்கே**3**, ஏனே, மேத்**4**யே, த்***ரு***ண்ணே, த்***ரு***த்**3**யே, கனீனிகே, பார்ஶ்வே, ஶிவே, சோத்தமே, ஏவோத்தரே, ஶிப்ரே, ரத**2**ந்தரே, வத்ஸரஸ்ய ரூபே, விரூபே, விஶுரூபே, ஸதோ**3**ஹவிர்தானே, அதி**4**ஶவணே, அஹோராத்ரே, த்**4*ரு***தவ்ரதே, ஸ்துதஶஸ்த்ரே, ***ரு***க்**2**ஸாமே,

அக்தே அர்பிதே, ரைவதே, பூர்தே, ப்ரத்தே, வித்**4*ரு***தே, அன்***ரு***தே, அசித்**3**ரே, ப**3**ஹுலே, பூர்வஜே, க்***ரு***ணுத்**4**வம் ஸத**3**னே.

¥bp¥Z, D¥h, hxM¥c, D¦k§¥cû, pyqx¥L, q£O§¥M, G¥d, ¥i¥cõ, Z£¥Yê, Z£¥bõ, Kdzdy¥K, exk§¥qû, qy¥p, ¤PxÀ¥i, G¥pxÀ¥k, qy¥öe, kaÇ¥k, pÄksõ k¢¥e, pyk¢¥e, pyq¡k¢¥e, s¤bxtpyk§cx¥d, Acyqp¥Y, A¤txkx¥öZ, c£Zöp¥Z, së¡Zq¥ösë, EL§sx¥i,

A¥° Ak§ey¥Z, ¤¤kp¥Z, e¢k§¥Z, öe¥À, pyc£¥Z, Ad£¥Z, APy¥öb, gt¡¥m, e¢kû¥R, K£Y¡cûI sb¥d.

12.&13 AqÉÏ, cÉ¤ÉÑzÉÏ, MüÉwhÉÏï, SåuÉiÉÉ TüsaÉÑlÉÏ, qÉÑ¹Ï, kÉÏ, lÉÉpÉÏ, uÉmÉ AÉ´ÉmÉhÉÏ, AWûlÉÏ, eÉlqÉlÉÏ, xÉÑÎqlÉlÉÏ, xÉÉqÉlÉÏ, uÉæwhÉuÉÏ, LåZzÉuÉÏ, SuÉÏï, ±ÉuÉÉmÉ×ÍjÉuÉÏ அமீ, சக்ஷுஶீ, கார்ஷ்ணீ, தே**3**வதா பல்கு**3**னீ, முஷ்டீ, தீ**4**, நாபீ**4**, வப ஆஶ்ரபணீ, அஹனீ, ஜன்மனீ, ஸும்னினீ, ஸாமனீ, வைஷ்ணவீ, ஐக்௨ஶவீ, த**3**ர்வீ, த்**3**யாவாப்***ரு***தி**2**வீ Aiz, P±¡qz, Kxk§rêz, ¥bpZx fmÞ¡dz, i¡ræz, cz, dxhz, pe BöqeYz, Atdz, RÍdz, s¡iïydz, sxidz, ¤¤prêpz, ¤FL§qpz,

bkûz, bõxpxe£aypz. As also, the preceding word.

14 But **not** ÂlkÉå,, ருந்தே**4,** k¡¥Ê, in any case.

15.& 16. WûUÏ, xÉWÒûUÏ, xÉWÕûiÉÏ, MüsmÉrÉliÉÏ, AÉ mÉ×zÉiÉÏ, AÉWÒûiÉÏ   
ஹரீ, ஸஹுரீ, ஸஹூதீ, கல்பயந்தீ, ஆ ப்***ரு***ஶதீ, ஆஹுதீ

tkz, st¡kz, st¢Zz, KmðjÇz, B e£qZz, Bt¡Zz (As also, the preceding word.)

17/18 uÉÉxÉxÉÏ, iÉmÉxÉÏ & UéåSxÉÏ, வாஸஸீ, தபஸீ & ரோத**3**ஸீ pxssz, Zesz & ¤kxbsz, As also, the following word.

19. urÉcÉxuÉiÉÏ, pÉËUwrÉliÉÏ, & lÉÈ mÉ×ÍjÉuÉÏ , வ்யசஸ்வதீ, ப**4**ரிஷ்யந்தீ, & ந**:** ப்***ரு***தி**2**வீ. põPsûZz, hkyrõÇz, & dJ e£aypz.

20. Also in the verses beginning rÉå AmÉëjÉåiÉÉqÉç, EuÉÏï, iÉå AxrÉ, rÉÇ ¢ülSxÉÏ, cÉlSxuÉiÉÏ, iÉå AÉcÉUliÉÏ, & AliÉUÉ. யே அப்ரதே**2**தாம், உர்வீ, தே அஸ்ய, யம் க்ரந்த**3**ஸீ, சந்த**3**ஸ்வதீ, தே ஆசரந்தீ, அந்தரா.

¥j Aöe¥aZxi§, Dkûz, ¥Z Asõ, jI öKÉsz, PÉsûZz, ¥Z BPkÇz, & AÇkx.

21. But not EmÉxjÉå. உபஸ்தே**2** De¥Ó

22. (Also in the passage beginning with) CUÉuÉiÉÏ, இராவதீ , CkxpZz (and ending with) SÉkÉÉU, தா**3**தா**4**ர, bxcxk

23. And in the passage beginning with mÉÔuÉïeÉå, பூர்வஜே, e¢kû¥R and ending with ayam. ArÉqÉç. அயம். Aji§.

24. CqÉå, இமே , C¥i, when followed by aÉpÉïqÉç, EmÉ, & LuÉ UxÉålÉ.

க**3**ர்ப**4**ம், உப, & ஏவ ரஸேன, Mk§hi§, De, & Gp k¥sd.

25. (As also, in the sections beginning with) ¢ÔüUqÉç, AÉmÉÈ, xÉeÉÔÈ & oÉë¼eÉ.

க்ரூரம், ஆப:, ஸஜூ: & ப்**3**ரஹ்மஜ. öK¢ki§, BeJ, sR¢J, & ögÖR.

26. As also pUrNE mÉÔhÉåï. பூர்ணே, e¢k§¥Y.

27. dRudhE SØkÉå, த்**3*ரு***தே**4** , b£¥c is pragraha.

28. blÉÏ & cÉ¢åü, க்**4**னீ & சக்ரே, Nïz & P¥öK,   
(when followed by p, mÉç, ப், e§)

29/30 luÉiÉÏ, ந்வதீ dûZz; but not when followed by mÉç. ப், e§

31/32 xÉqÉÏcÉÏ ,ஸமீசீ, sizPz is pragraha;   
but not when followed by lÉç, ந்,d§.

1. cÉÏ, சீ, Pz is pragraha, when followed by rÉiÉç or mÉë. யத் or ப்ர,   
   jZ§ or öe.
2. Also AÉlÉç qÉWûÏ, ஆன் மஹீ, Bd§ itz.
3. (Also the combination of sounds) mÉiÉÏ, பதீ, eZz.
4. and 37 alÉÏ, க்**3**னீ. ²z; (But not when followed by ÌWû, ஹி. ty.
5. (Also an) D or L , ஈ & ஏ ,C¦ or G (followed by) uÉÏQèû, ²ÉUÉæ, M×üwhÉÈ , cÉUÉuÉÈ, & rÉSÉ. வீட்**3**, த்**3**வாரௌ, க்***ரு***ஷ்ண**:** சராவ**:**, & யதா**3**. pzW§, bûxk¦, K£rêJ, PkxpJ, & jbx.
6. (But not) ¥Éå & A»åû, ஜ்ஞே & அஹ்னே ¥¹ & A¥Õ,
7. (iÉå , jÉå), (தே , தே**2**) (¥Z , ¥a), (however, are pragraha in a word of more than two syllables, if preceded by AÉ or L, ஆ or ஏ ,   
   B or G
8. (But not) zÉÉrÉÉïiÉå. ஶார்யாதே, qxkõx¥Z.
9. iÉå, தே, ¥Z (is pragraha when followed by) qÉÉ mÉÉiÉqÉç, lÉqÉÈ, LlÉqÉç AÍpÉ, uÉÉrÉÑÈ, aÉpÉïqÉç, EmÉ, AWûxÉç, and iÉÑ.   
   மா பாதம், நம**:**, ஏனம் அபி**4**, வாயு**:**, க**3**ர்ப**4**ம், உப,   
   அஹஸ், and து ix exZi§, diJ, Gdi§ Ahy, pxj¡J,   
   Mk§hi§, De, Ats§, and Z¡.
10. But not when unaccented (has no Swaram) under any circumstances
11. etE, ஏதே, G¥Z is pragraha when followed by iÉlÉÑuÉÉæ, uÉæ xÉqÉç, LuÉ ÌWû, rÉ¥É, mÉSè, and C¹Mçü. தனுவௌ, வை ஸம், ஏவ, ஹி, யஜ்ஞ, பத்**3**, and இஷ்டக், Zd¡p¦, ¤¤p si§, Gp, ty, j¹, eb§, and CræK§.
12. As also, the letter following the two last mentioned.
13. Also one followed by xjÉÈ, ஸ்த**2**È, ÓJ.
14. As also, one following them both.
15. Also in the section beginning) xÉÉåqÉÉrÉ xuÉ,. ஸோமாய ஸ்வ, ¥sxixj sû.
16. Also ²å, த்**3**வே, ¥bû
17. As also, the following word.
18. Likewise the next but one.
19. Before, and within six words of aÉqÉrÉiÉÈ, pÉuÉiÉÈ க**3**மயதÈ, ப**4**வதÈ MijZJ, hpZJ (except when it follows U), iÉlÉÔ rÉÉiÉç, AMüUÉåiÉç, MÑürÉÉïiÉç தனூ யாத், அகரோத், குர்யாத்   
    Zd¢ jxZ§, AK¥kxZ§, K¡kõxZ§ (in) CÌ¹, இஷ்டி (passages), AoÉëÔiÉÉqÉç, mÉë uÉiÉï, AÉxiÉÉqÉç, xiÉplÉÏiÉÉqÉç, uÉÉcÉrÉÌiÉ, ÌoÉpÉ×iÉxÉç iÉ, AÎalÉÇ aÉÉrÉ§ÉqÉç, iÉÉprÉÉqÉç LåuÉ, EpÉÉprÉÉqÉç, AlSuÉÉliÉUqÉç அப்**3**ரூதாம், ப்ர வர்த, ஆஸ்தாம், ஸ்தப்**4**னீதாம், வாசயதி, பி**3**ப்**4*ரு***தஸ் த, அக்**3**னிம் கா**3**யத்ரம், தாப்**4**யாம் ஏவ, உபா**4**ப்**4**யாம்,
20. அந்த**3**வாந்தரம் Aög¢Zxi§, öe pk§Z, Bsëxi§, sëh§dzZxi§, pxPjZy, gyh£Zs§ Z, A²yI MxjöZi§, Zxhõxi§ Gp, Dhxhõxi§, AÉpxÇki§.
21. But not aÉëÉqÉÏ, uÉcÉïxÉÏ, ÍqÉjÉÑlÉÏ, qÉÉxÉå, sÉÉåMåü, kÉ¨Éå   
    க்**3**ராமீ, வர்சஸீ, மிது**2**னீ, மாஸே, லோகே, த**4**த்தே.   
    öMxiz, pk§Psz, iya¡dz, ix¥s, ¥mx¥K, c¥À.
22. (Nor) AiÉå, அதே, A¥Z, **(in a single word)** nor AuÉå, அவே, A¥p, **under any circumstances.**

## Examples from Samhita Vaakya Paatam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Padam from SamhitA** | **Vaakyam from SamhitA** |
| 1.5.2.3  mÉýzÉuÉþÈ | LýiÉå CÌiÉþ | AÉWÒûþiÉÏ  ப**…**ஶவ**†:** | ஏ**…**தே இதி**†** | ஆஹு**†**தீ |  e–qp—J | G–¥Z CZy— |  Bt¡—Zz | | mÉýzÉuÉþ LýiÉå AÉWÒûþiÉÏý  ப**…**ஶவ**†** ஏ**…**தே ஆஹு**†**தீ  e–qp— G–¥Z Bt¡—Zz–  ‘EtE is a Pragraha and there is no sandhi with ‘A’ AhutI. |
| 1.2.13.2  MüýsmÉrÉþliÉÏý CÌiÉþ | FýkuÉïqÉç | rÉý¥ÉqÉç |  க…ல்பய†ந்தீ… இதி† | ஊ…ர்த்4வம் | ய**…**ஜ்ஞம் |  K–mðj—Çz– CZy— |  D¦–ªcûI | j–¹I | | MüýsmÉrÉþliÉÏ FýkuÉïÇ ÆrÉý¥ÉÇ  க**…**ல்பய**†**ந்தீ ஊ**…**ர்த்**4**வம் **Æ**ய**…**ஜ்ஞந்  K–mðj—Çz D¦–ªcûI  Æj–¹I |
| 1.3.8.1  ÌuÉýzÉýiÉý | EUÉåý CÌiÉþ | AýliÉýËUý¤Éý |  வி**…**ஶ**…**த**…** | உரோ**…** இதி**†** | அ**…**ந்த**…**ரி**…**க்ஷ**…** |  py–q–Z– | D¥kx– CZy— | A–Ç–ky–±– |  The first part of a Pragraha Padam can have Sandhi, ie ‘u’ has Sandhi with ‘ta’ of previous Padam to give ‘tO’ | ÌuÉþzÉýiÉÉåUÉåþ AliÉËU¤É  வி**†**ஶ**…**தோரோ**†** அந்தரிக்ஷ  py—q–¥Zx¥kx—  AÇky±  The Second part ‘rO’ will not be subject to Sandhit at all with ‘a’. |
| 1.4.27.1  iÉåý | CýlSÉåý CÌiÉþ |  CýÎlSìýrÉÉuÉþiÉÈ |  தே**…** | இ**…**ந்தோ**…3** இதி**†** | இ**…**ந்த்**3**ரி**…**யாவ**†**த**:** |  ¥Z– | C–¥Éx– CZy— |  C–öÉy–jxp—ZJ | iÉ ClSÉå CÎlSìýrÉÉuÉþiÉýÈ  த இந்தோ**3** இந்த்**3**ரி**…**யாவ**†**த**…:**  Z C¥Éx CöÉy–jxp—Z–J |
| 1.7.13.2  rÉxrÉþ | zÉÑwqÉÉÿiÉç | UÉåSþxÉÏý CÌiÉþ | AprÉþxÉåiÉÉqÉç |  யஸ்ய**†** | ஶுஷ்மா**‡**த் |  ரோத**†3**ஸீ**…** இதி**†** | அப்**4**ய**†**ஸேதாம்  jsõ— | q¡rôx˜Z§ |  ¥kxb—sz– CZy— |  Ahõ—¥sZxI | | rÉxrÉý zÉÑwqÉÉýSìÉåSþxÉÏý AprÉþxÉåiÉÉÇ  யஸ்ய**…** ஶுஷ்மா**…**த்**3**ரோத**†3**ஸீ அப்**4**ய**†**ஸேதாந்  jsõ– q¡rôx–¥öbxb—sz–  Ahõ—¥sZxI  Here first word ‘rO’ of rOdasI joins with ‘t’ fo SuShmAt to from drO. But no SI the final part |
| 4.1.3.2  xÉýqÉÏcÉÏý CÌiÉþ | EUþxÉÉ | iqÉlÉÉÿ  ஸ**…**மீசீ**…** இதி**†** | உர**†**ஸா | த்மனா**‡** |  s–izPz– CZy— | Dk—sx | Ãdx˜ | xÉýqÉÏcÉÏý EUþxÉÉý iqÉlÉÉÿ |  ஸ**…**மீசீ**…** உர**†**ஸா**…** த்மனா**‡**  s–izPz– Dk—sx– Ãdx˜ |
| 4.1.4.3  qÉÉ | ±ÉuÉÉþmÉ×ÍjÉýuÉÏ CÌiÉý ±ÉuÉÉÿ - mÉ×ýÍjÉýuÉÏ | AýpÉÏÌiÉþ |  மா | த்**3**யாவா**†**ப்***ரு***தி**…2**வீ இதி**…** த்**3**யாவா**‡** -- ப்***ரு*…**தி**…2**வீ  ix | bõxpx—e£ay–pz CZy– bõxpx˜ - e£–ay–pz | A–hzZy— | | qÉÉ ±ÉuÉÉþmÉ×ÍjÉýuÉÏ AýÍpÉ  மா த்**3**யாவா**†**ப்***ரு***தி**…2**வீ அ**…**பி**4**  ix bõxpx—e£ay–pz A–hy  Here the Padam split of dyAvApRuthivI is also given. It does not have Sandhi with iti.  In Vaakyam it does not have Sandhi with ‘a’ of aBi. |
| 5.7.15.1  ClSìÉ–oÉ×Wû–xmÉiÉÏ– CiÉÏlSìÉÿ - oÉ×Wû–xmÉiÉÏÿ | F–ÂprÉÉ–ÍqÉirÉÔ–Â - prÉÉ–qÉç |  ClSìÉ–ÌuÉwhÉÔ– CiÉÏlSìÉÿ - ÌuÉwhÉÔÿ |  A–¸Ï–uÉSèprÉÉ–ÍqÉirÉþ¸Ï–uÉiÉç - prÉÉ–qÉç |  இந்த்**3**ரா**…**ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதீ**…** இதீந்த்**3**ரா**‡** -- ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதீ**‡** | ஊ**…**ருப்**4**யா**…**மித்யூ**…**ரு -- ப்**4**யா**…**ம் | இந்த்**3**ரா**…**விஷ்ணூ**…** இதீந்த்**3**ரா**‡** -- விஷ்ணூ**‡** | அ**…**ஷ்டீ**…2**வத்**3**ப்**4**யா**…**மித்ய**†**ஷ்டீ**…2**வத் -- ப்**4**யா**…**ம் |  CöÉx–g£t–sðZz– CZzöÉx˜-g£t–sðZz˜ | D¦–k¡hõx–iyZõ¢–k¡ - hõx–I | CöÉx–pyrê¢– CZzöÉx˜ - pyrê¢˜ | A–rçz–pb§hõx–iyZõ—rçz–pZ§ - hõx–I | | ÍqÉlSìÉýoÉ×WûýxmÉiÉÏþ  FýÂprÉÉýÍqÉlSìÉýÌuÉwhÉÔþ A¸ÏýuÉSèprÉÉóèþ  மிந்த்**3**ரா **…**ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதீ**†** ஊ**…**ருப்**4**யா**…-**மிந்த்**3**ரா**…-**விஷ்ணூ**†** அஷ்டீ**…2**வத்**3**ப்**4**யா**óè†**  iyöÉx–g£t–sðZz— D¦–k¡hõx–iyöÉx–pyrê¢— Arçz–pb§hõxóè—  indrAbRuhaspatI and indrAviShNU are both dual nouns so there is no Sandhi with ‘U’ and ‘a’ respectively. Note the Padam split ‘iti’ does not have sandhi with end of the Pragraha. |

**In Pada Paatam, when a word can appear in duality as well as in Singular or Plural sense, the ‘iti’ is added in Padam to indicate the usage in duality. When a Padam split into two Padams, it is explained through the split of that Padam without Sandhi of that duality word (noun/verb) indicating the presence of Pragraha.**

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