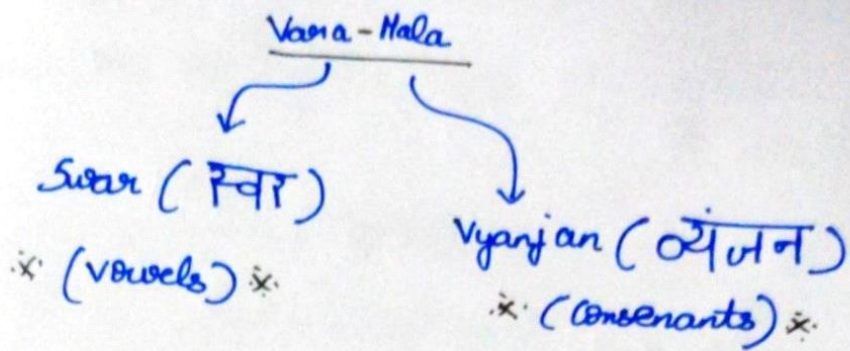


Varna Mala (वर्णमाला)  
 ↑                    ↑  
 alphabets        chain

\* Varna Mala  $\Rightarrow$  Chain of alphabets

\* The script in which Hindi is written is DEVANAGARI (देवनागरी) script



Hindi is written in देवनागरी script

The other Indian languages that are written in देवनागरी are

- \* Sanskrit
- \* Marathi
- \* Nepali
- \* Konkani

Varna स्वरा (Swara) :  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 11 \text{ swaras (or)} \\ \rightarrow 13 \text{ swaras} \end{cases}$

Swara are independent letters (or) stand-alone letters.

They are used as मात्रा (matras) to change the sound of

Vyajan (व्यंजन)

\* अ (A) अ    |    \* इ (E) इ    |    \* उ (U) उ

\* आ (AA) आ    |    \* ई (EE) ई    |    \* ऊ (oo) ऊ

\* ए (e) ए    |    \* औ (o) औ    |    अं (an)

\* ऐ (ai) ऐ    |    \* औ (au) औ    |    अः (aha)



स्वः

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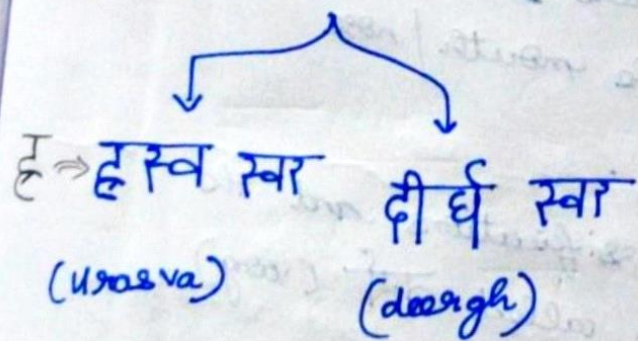
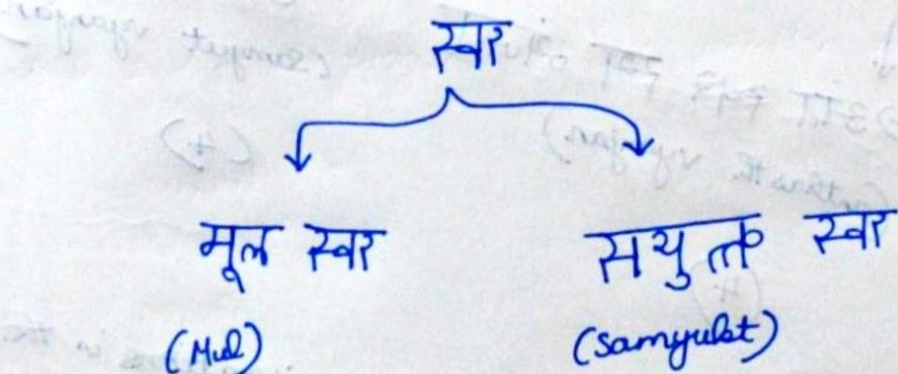
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अं ⇒ अनुस्वार (anusvar)

अः ⇒ विसर्ग (visarga) ⇒ Used for the loan words taken from Sanskrit

अं & अः Together they are known as आयोणवाह (ayogvaha) which means they are neither स्वर nor व्यंजन

5000 → 11 without आयोणवाह  
स्वर → 13 with आयोणवाह



small / short

Long

हृस्व स्वर are short vowels and take little time to pronounce.

eg: अ, इ, उ, etc.

दीर्घ स्वर are those which take longer time to pronounce.

eg: आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ etc.

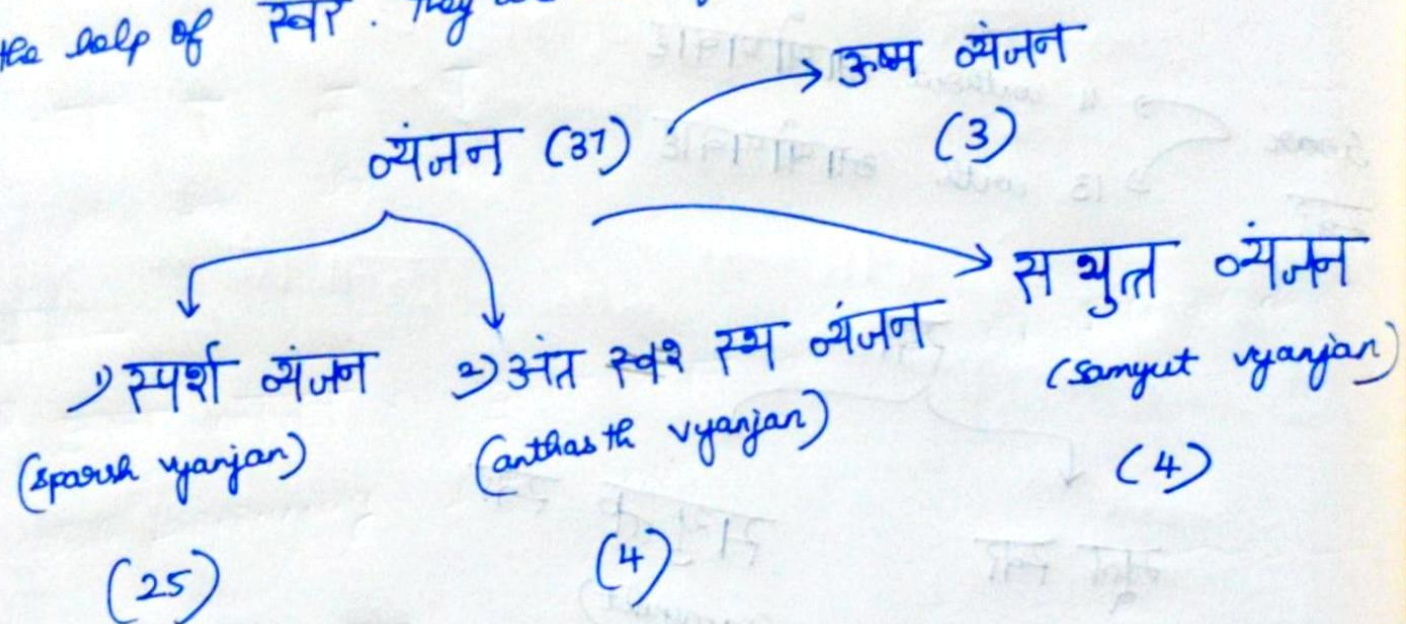


संयुक्त स्वर : ऐ  $\Rightarrow$  (ए + अ)

औ  $\Rightarrow$  (ओ + अ)

व्यंजन (Consonants)

The Vyanjans are those alphabets which are pronounced with the help of स्वर. They are classified into 4 types



स्पर्श means touch

there are vibrations in the vocal chord while air passes from the mouth/nose and movements of tongue and lips.

Eg: The स्पर्श vyanjans have 5 main classifications and the word used for this classification is called वर्ग (varg).

Each वर्ग (varg) is named after the 1<sup>st</sup> letter (वर्ण) contain

They are 25 स्पर्श व्यंजन



क → क + अ  
 ↓  
 halan

\* halan ⇒ A halan is a small diagonal line which is indicated particular वर्ग for without the vowel/suvarg अ

1 स्पर्श व्यंजन ⇒ (kanya) कंठ्य

2 क वर्ग ⇒ क ख ग घ (ङ) (ः)

(ka varg) ka kha ga gha ng

source in hindi is called स्रोत (srot)

3 च वर्ग ⇒ च छ ज झ (ञ) (ः)

(cha varg) cha cha ja jha nya

Source of pronunciation is tongue (taalva) तालव्य

20/7/20

4 ट वर्ग ⇒ ट ठ ड/ड़ ढ/ढ़ (ण) (ः)  
 (ta varg) ta tha da dha na

Source of pronunciation ⇒ Murdhanya (Cerebral)

↳ The tip of the tongue touches the upper part of the mouth.

६ ⇒ The dot placed under represents softer pronunciation of

5 त वर्ग ⇒ त थ द ध (न) (ः) (dental letters)  
 (ta varg) ta tha da dha na

Source ⇒ dantya (dentals)



१) पवर्ग ⇒ प फ ब भ म

(Pa varg) pa pha ba bla ma

Source ⇒ Oshtya (lips)

२) अंतःस्थ व्यंजन (antastha vyajan) Middle / Inner set of alphabets

य र ल व  
ya ra la va

23/7/20

३) ऊष्ण व्यंजन : ऊष्ण व्यंजन are those alphabets which while pronouncing hot air

श ष स  
sha sha sa

Difference between श and ष

1) pronounced using the tongue and

2) pronounced using the alveolar

3) used only for the words taken from sanskrit as - such

४) महाप्राण (mahapran)

ह (ha)

the aspirated alphabet

५) संयुक्त व्यंजन / वर्ग (sanyukt vyajan)

these are those which is found 2 vyajan



१) क्ष  $\Rightarrow$  क + ष + अ (ksha)

२) त्र  $\Rightarrow$  तू + रू + अ (tra)

३) ज्ञ  $\Rightarrow$  गु + य + अ (gya)

४) श्र  $\Rightarrow$  शू + रू + अ (shra)