# र्वि सन्धिः Combination

When two words come together, the last letter of the first word and the first letter of the second word are combined together using certain rules. The combination of these letters is known as 'sandhi'.

There are three kinds of sandhis:

- (1) स्वर-सिन्धः When two vowels are combined together it is known as 'svara-sandhi'.
- (2) व्यञ्जन-सन्धिः When two consonants are combined together it is known as 'vyañjana-sandhi'.
- (3) विसर्ग-सन्धिः When visarga (:) is joined with any vowel or a consonant it is known as 'visarga-sandhi'.

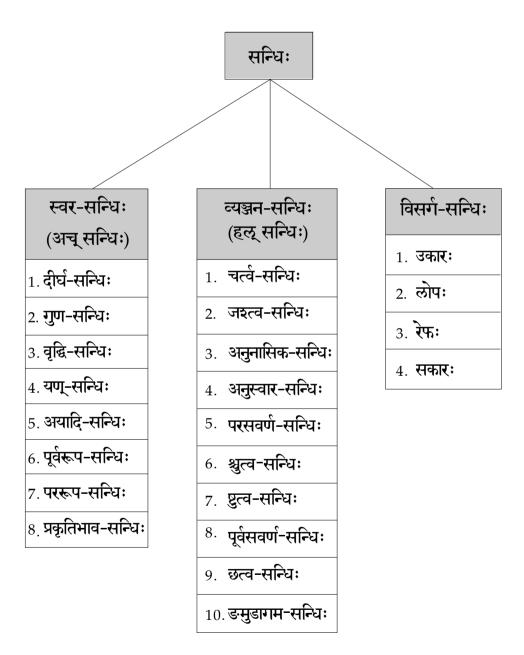


The following table gives a complete classification of all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet. This table will be useful while learning sandhis especially vyañjana-sandhi.

	व्यञ्जनानि Consonants							
स्वराः	कठोरव्यञ्जनानि Hard Consonants			मृदुव्यञ्जनानि Soft Consonants				
Vowels	ऊष्माणः	अल्पप्राणाः	महाप्राणाः	अल्पप्राणाः	महाप्राणाः	अनुनासिकाः	अन्तःस्थाः	महाप्राणाः
	Sibilants	Unaspirate	Aspirate	Unaspirate	Aspirate	Nasals	Semivowels	Aspirate
अ आ		क्	ख्	ग्	घ्	ङ्		ह्
इ ई	য্	च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्	य्	
ऋ ऋ	ष्	द्	ठ्	ভূ	ढ्	ण्	र्	
ल	स्	त्	थ्	द्	ध्	न्	ल्	
उ ऊ		प्	फ्	ब्	भ्	म्	व्	

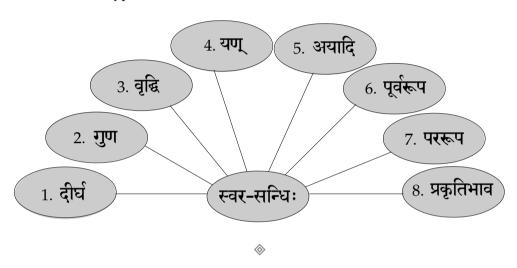
ए and ऐ are both guttural and palatal; ओ and ओ are guttural and labial; and व is both dental and labial.

The following table gives the three types of sandhis and their subdivisions.



## 12.1 स्वर-सन्धिः

When two vowels are combined together it is known as स्वरसन्धिः. It can be divided into 8 types.



## 12.1.1 दीर्घ-सन्धिः

अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः – Pāṇini Sūtra (6.1.101)

If अ, इ, उ, and ऋ short or long, are followed by the same vowel – short or long – they are combined to make the long vowel आ, ई, ऊ and ऋ.

Example: मुर + अरिः = मुरारिः

The first word **मुर** ends with the short vowel **अ**; **अरि**: begins with the short vowel **अ**. When these two short vowels combine they form the long **अ**.

Here are a few more examples:

देश	+	अटनम्	=	देशाटनम्
राम	+	अवतारः	=	रामावतारः
देव	+	आलयः	=	देवालयः
फल	+	आहारः	=	फलाहारः
विद्या	+	अभ्यासः	=	विद्याभ्यासः
विद्या	+	आलयः	=	विद्यालयः
पुस्तक	+	आलयः	=	पुस्तकालयः

(B) 
$$x + x = x + x + x = x$$

कवि	+	ईश्वरः	=	कवीश्वरः
मही	+	ईशः	=	महीशः
यति	+	इन्द्रः	=	यतीन्द्रः
रवि	+	इन्द्रः	=	रवीन्द्रः
गिरि	+	ईश्वरः	=	गिरीश्वरः
लक्ष्मी	+	ईशः	=	लक्ष्मीशः
मही	+	इन्द्रः	=	महीन्द्रः

(C) 
$$3 + 3 = 3 \quad 3 + 3 = 3$$

$$3 + 3 = 3 \quad 3 + 3 = 3$$

भानु	+	उद्यः	=	भानृद्यः
सिन्धु	+	ऊर्मिः	=	सिन्धूर्मिः
तनु	+	ऊर्ध्वम्	=	तनूर्ध्वम्
वधू	+	उत्सवः	=	वधूत्सवः
रघु	+	उत्तमः	=	रघूत्तमः

## 12.1.2 गुण-सन्धिः

अदेङ्गुणः – Pāṇini Sūtra (1.1.2)

If the vowels  $\xi$ , 3, ऋ and 3 short or long, follow 3 or 31, then they are substituted with 32, 33,

Example: उप + इन्द्रः = उपेन्द्रः

The vowel  $\xi$  in the second word  $\xi$ -द्रः follows  $\mathfrak{A}$  in the first word  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  A single vowel  $\mathbb{Q}$  is substituted in the place of both  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\xi$ . Thus, we have  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  +  $\xi$ - $\xi$ : =  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$ :

Here are some more examples:

वसन्तर्तुः

```
गणेशः
                    ईशः
    गण
                    ईश्वरः
                                   रामेश्वरः
    राम
                    ईशः
                                   उमेशः
    उमा
                                   महेच्छा
                    इच्छा
    महा
                     ओ
                                           ओ
                           अ +
                                 ऊ
             उ
(B)
                     ओ
                                           ओ
             उ
                          आ +
      आ +
                                 ऊ
                                   परोपकारः
                    उपकारः =
    पर
    सूर्य
                                   सूर्योदयः
                    उदयः
    देश
                                   देशोन्नतिः
                    उन्नतिः
                                   गङ्गोदकम्
    गङ्गा
                    उदकम्
              +
                                   हितोपदेशः
    हित
                    उपदेशः
                    ऊर्मिः
                                   महोर्मिः
    महा
                                   चन्द्रोदयः
                    उदयः
    चन्द्र
                    ऊर्ध्वम्
                                   गृहोध्वम्
    गृह
              = अर्
                         अ +
                                  ऋ = अर्
     अ
          + ऋ
(C)
              = अर्
                          आ +
          + ऋ
                                  ऋ = अर्
     आ
    देव
                    ऋषिः
                                   देवर्षिः
                    ऋषिः
                                   ब्रह्मर्षिः
    ब्रह्म
                    ऋषिः
                                   राजर्षिः
    राजा
                    ऋषिः
                                   महर्षिः
    महा
                    ऋषिः
                                   सप्तर्षिः
    सप्त
```

ऋतुः

वसन्त

# 12.1.3 वृद्धि-सन्धिः

वृद्धिरादेच् - Pāṇini Sūtra (1. 1. 1)

If अ or आ is followed by ए or ऐ, they are combined to become ऐ.

If अ or आ is followed by ओ or औ, they are combined to become औ.

Example: मम + एव = ममेव

In मम + एव note that the vowel ए follows अ in मम. The vowel ऐ is substituted in the place of अ and ए . Thus, we have + एव = + एव =

Some more examples are given below:

(B) 
$$3 + 3\hat{1} = 3\hat{1}$$
  $3 + 3\hat{1} = 3\hat{1}$   $3 + 3\hat{1} = 3\hat{1}$   $3 + 3\hat{1} = 3\hat{1}$ 

```
परम + ओचित्यम् = परमोचित्यम्
महा + ओषधिः = महोषधिः
महा + ओत्सुक्यम् = महोत्सुक्यम्
```

## 12.1.4 यण्-सन्धिः

इको यणचि – Pānini Sūtra (3. 1. 77)

इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ, short or long, when followed by any dissimilar vowel becomes यू, व्, र् and ऌ respectively.

(A)  $\xi$  or  $\xi$  + any dissimilar vowel (other than  $\xi$  or  $\xi$ ) =  $\xi$ 

```
प्रति
                अक्षम
                              प्रत्यक्षम्
यदि
                अपि
                              यद्यपि
प्रति
                एकम् = प्रत्येकम्
                आदि = इत्यादि
इति
अति
                उत्तमः = अत्युत्तमः
सुधी
                              सुध्युपास्यः
                उपास्यः
पार्वती
                              पार्वत्यधुना
                अधुना
```

(B)  $\overline{3}$  or  $\overline{3}$  + any dissimilar vowel (other than  $\overline{3}$  or  $\overline{3}$  ) =  $\overline{4}$ 

```
आदेशः
                           गुर्वादेशः
गुरु
                       = अन्वेषणम्
              एषणम्
अनु
               अयः
                       = अन्वयः
अनु
              अर्थम्
                     = हेत्वर्थम्
हेतू
              इदम् = साध्वदम्
साधु
              ओदनम्
                           साध्वोदनम्
साध्र
                       =
```

(C)  $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$  or  $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$  + any dissimilar vowel (other than  $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$  or  $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$  ) =  $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ 

पितु पित्राज्ञा आज्ञा पित अंशः पित्रंशः ओदार्यम पित्रौदार्यम् पित मातृ आज्ञा मात्राज्ञा मात्रिच्छा मातृ इच्छा मात्रुद्यानम् मातृ उद्यानम्

# 12.1.5 अयादि-सन्धिः

एचोऽयवायावः - Pāṇini Sūtra (6. 1. 78)

If  $\nabla$  ,  $\hat{\nabla}$  , ओ, and ओ are followed by any dissimilar vowel, they become अय् आय् , अव् and आव् respectively.

Example: ने + अनम् = नयनम् The  $\nabla$  in ने is changed to अय् and hence ने + अनम् = नयनम्

Here are a few more examples:

मार्गे + आगताः = मार्गयागताः श्रिये + उद्यतः = श्रियायुद्यतः नै + अकः = नायकः हरे + ए = हरये

 $\otimes$ 

# 12.1.6 पूर्वरूप-सन्धिः

एङः पदान्तादति – Pāṇini Sūtra (6. 1. 109)

If ए or ओ at the end of a word is followed by अ, the अ disappears and the sign 's' (avagraha) is placed instead. This sandhi being an exception to अयादि-सन्धि (refer 12.1.5), the ए or ओ is not changed into अय् or अव् .

$$Example:$$
 हरे  $+$  अत्र  $=$  हरेऽत्र

In हरे + अत्र, अ follows the vowel  $\sqrt{2}$  and hence अ is changed to avagraha. The avagraha indicates that the अ is silent.

A few more examples:

## 12.1.7 पररूप-सन्धिः

एङ पररूपम् – Pāṇini Sūtra (6. 1. 94)

If अ is followed by ए or ओ, they combine to form the latter, that is ए or ओ.

Example: प्र + एजते = प्रेजते

In  $\mathbf{V}$  +  $\mathbf{V}$ जते the vowel  $\mathbf{V}$  is substituted in the place of  $\mathbf{V}$  and it becomes  $\mathbf{V}$ जते

उप + ओषति = उपोषति

शुद्ध + ओद्नः = शुद्धोद्नः

# 12.1.8 प्रकृतिभाव-सन्धिः

ईदूदेद्द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यम् – Pāṇini Sūtra (1. 1. 11)

When any vowel follows a dual noun ending with  $\xi$ ,  $\overline{s}$  or  $\overline{t}$ , there is no sandhi of the words, that is, they retain their original form. Therefore this sandhi is called 'prakṛtibhāva-sandhi'.

Example: हरी + आगतौ = हरी आगतौ

The word हरी is the prathamā-vibhakti-dvivacana of the word हरि. So there is no sandhi and the form remains as हरी आगतौ.

Here are a few more examples:

धेनू + आगच्छतः = धेनू आगच्छतः

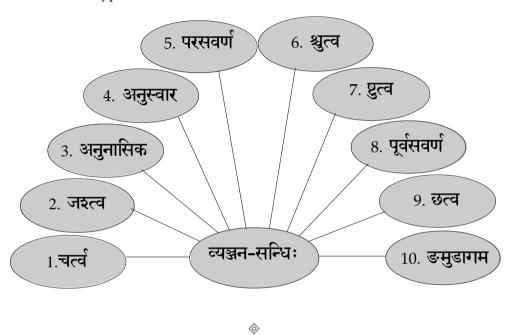
लते + असिञ्चताम् = लते असिञ्चताम्

अमू + अश्वो = अमू अश्वो

♦

## 12.2 व्यञ्जन-सन्धिः

When two consonants are joined together it is known as vyañjana-sandhi. This is of ten types.



# 12.2.1 चर्त्व-सन्धिः

खरि च - Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 4. 55)

The consonants except nasals and semi-vowels when followed by hard consonants substitute the first letter of their group of consonants (क्  $\exists$   $\xi$   $\eth$   $\Psi$ ).

Example: विपद् + कालः = विपत्कालः

The द् of विपद् is followed by क which is a hard consonant. So द is substituted by त्, which is the first letter of its group.

Here are a few more examples:

```
विराड् + पुरुषः = विराद्पुरुषः
सद् + कारः = सत्कारः
सुहृद् + क्रीडित = सुहृत्क्रीडिति
दिग् + पालः = दिक्पालः
श्रुघ् + पिपासा = श्रुत्पिपासा
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## 12.2.2. जरुतव-सन्धिः

झलां जशोऽन्ते – Pāṇini Sūtra (8.2.39)

The consonants, except nasals, at the end of a word when followed by a vowel or a soft consonant, take the third letter of their group.

Example: वाक् + दानम् = वाग्दानम्

The consonant  $\overline{\P}$  is followed by the soft consonant  $\overline{\P}$ . The  $\overline{\P}$  is therefore changed into the third letter of its group  $\overline{\P}$ .

Here are a few more examples:

दिक दिग्गजः गजः + अजन्तः अच् अन्तः ईशः जगदीशः जगत् प्रागेव प्राक् एव परिव्राट् वदति परिव्राड्वद्ति = अप् घटः अब्घटः दिक् दिगम्बरः अम्बरः

# 12.2.3 अनुनासिक-सन्धिः

## यरोऽनुनासिकेऽनुनासिको वा – Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 4. 45)

When a word ends in a consonant other than  $\xi$  and is followed by a nasal, the final consonant of the first word is optionally substituted by the nasal of its group.

The word एतद् ends with the consonant द् and is followed by the nasal म् . So the consonant द् takes up the nasal of its class, which is न् , and thus we get एतन्मुरारिः.

A few more examples:

```
षद् + मासाः = षण्मासाः / षद्मासाः

जगत् + नाथः = जगन्नाथः / जगत्नाथः

प्राक् + मुखम् = प्राङ्मुखम् / प्राक्मुखम्

सद् + मतिः = सन्मतिः / सद्मतिः
```

But when the end consonant of a word is followed by the suffixes मय and मात्र, the change into nasal is compulsory.

#### Examples:

# 12.2.4. अनुस्वार-सन्धिः

(A) मोऽनुस्वारः – Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 3. 23)

If  $\P$  is followed by any consonant then  $\P$  is replaced by anusvāra.

Examples:

### (B) नश्चापदान्तस्य झिल – Pāṇiṇi Sūtra (8.3.24)

 $\P$  and  $\P$  occurring within the middle of the word, when followed by a consonant except a nasal or a semi vowel or  $\P$ , is changed into anusvāra.

In यशान् + सि, न् is changed into anusvāra as it followed by the sibilant स्.

A few more examples:

◈

## 12.2.5 परसवर्ण-सन्धिः

## (A) अनुस्वारस्य ययि परसवर्णः – Pānini Sūtra (8. 4. 58)

The  $\P$  or  $\P$  occurring within a word is changed into anusvāra, and when followed by any consonant except  $\P$ ,  $\P$ , or  $\xi$ , is changed into a nasal of the following consonant.

In this example अं is followed by the consonant क . So anusvāra is changed into the nasal of its group which is ङ् Thus अं + कितः = अङ्कितः

Here are a few more examples:

#### (B) **वा पदान्तस्य** – *Pānini Sūtra* (8. 4. 59)

But the nasal at the end of a word is optionally changed into anusvāra in accordance with the above rule.

#### Examples:

If a consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group is followed by  $\overline{d}$ , the consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group changes into  $\overline{d}$ .

#### Examples:

 $\otimes$ 

## 12.2.6 श्रुत्व-सन्धिः

स्तोः श्चना श्चः - Pānini Sūtra (8. 4. 40)

(A) If  $\mathcal{H}$  is followed by  $\mathfrak{A}$  or the consonants of  $\mathcal{H}$  group, the  $\mathcal{H}$  is changed into  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Examples:* 

(B) If the consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group is followed by  $\overline{d}$  or the consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group, the consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group is changed into its corresponding  $\overline{d}$  group consonant.

Examples:

 $\otimes$ 

# 12.2.7 ष्टुत्व-सन्धिः

ष्टुना ष्टुः – Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 4. 41)

(A) If  $\mathcal{A}$  is followed by  $\mathcal{A}$  or the consonant of the  $\mathcal{E}$  group, the  $\mathcal{A}$  is changed into  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Examples:* 

```
रामस् + षष्ठः = रामष्यष्ठः
धनुस् + टङ्कारः = धनुष्टङ्कारः
बालस् + षष्ठः = बालष्यष्ठः
```

(B) If the consonants of the  $\overline{d}$  group is followed by the consonants of the  $\overline{d}$  group, the consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group is changed into its corresponding consonant of the  $\overline{d}$  group.

Examples:

# 12.2.8 पूर्वसवर्ण-सन्धिः

झयो होऽन्यतरस्याम् — Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 4. 62)

If  $\xi$  comes after any of the first four letters of a group, the  $\xi$  is optionally changed to the fourth letter of that group. The end consonant of the first word changes into the third letter of its group.

बाक् ends with the consonant क् which is changed into  $\mathbf{q}$  which is the third letter of its group.  $\mathbf{\xi}$  is optionally changed into  $\mathbf{q}$ .

A few more examples:

```
      अप्
      +
      हरणम्
      =
      अब्हरणम्/अब्भरणम्

      दिक्
      +
      हस्ती
      =
      दिग्हस्ती/दिग्घस्ती

      सम्राद्
      +
      हितकरः
      =
      सम्राङ्हतकरः/म्राङ्कतकरः
```

#### 12.2.9 छत्व-सन्धिः

**रा**श्छोऽटि – Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 4. 63)

If  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$  is followed by a vowel, semi-vowel or  $\overline{\mathbf{e}}$  and is preceded by a word ending in any of the first four letters of a group,  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$  is changed into  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$  optionally. The  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$  of the first word changes into  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$ .

#### Examples:

```
तच्छिवः / तच्छिवः
                 शिवः
तत्
          +
                शीलः
                                  तच्चीलः / तच्छीलः
तत्
जगत्
                शरणम्
                                  जगच्दारणम् / जगच्छरणम्
                                  उच्चिष्टः / उच्छिष्टः
                शिष्टः
उत्
                                  सच्चास्त्रम् / सच्छास्त्रम्
सत्
                 शास्त्रम्
```

# 12.2.10 ङमुडागम-सन्धिः

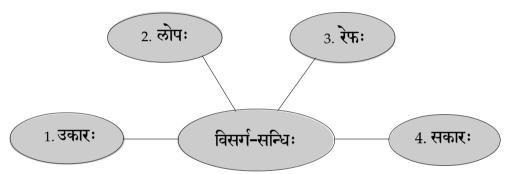
ङमो ह्रस्वादिच ङमुण्नित्यम् – Pāṇini Sūtra (8. 3. 32)

#### Examples:

```
प्रत्यङ् + आत्मा = प्रत्यङ्ङात्मा
धावन् + अश्वः = धावन्नश्वः
हसन् + अत्ति = हसन्नत्ति
```

## 123 विसर्ग-सन्धिः

When visarga (:) is combined with any vowel or consonant it is known as 'visarga sandhi'. There are 4 types in this sandhi.



#### 12.3.1 उकारः

If a visarga (:) is preceded by अ and is followed by a soft consonant or अ then the visarga is changed into  $\overline{3}$  (अ +  $\overline{3}$  = ओ) ( अ = 5).

The soft consonants do not change. The 37 is treated as silent and is represented by avagraha (5) ( $\Im = 5$ )

In the word হািৰ: the visarga is preceded by the vowel अ and is followed by अ in अर्च्यः. Thus the visarga in शिवः changes to उ. Again अ and उ combine to become ओ and thus we get शिवोऽर्च्यः.

A few more examples:

## 12.3.2 लोपः

(A) If visarga is preceded by  $\mathfrak{A}$  and is followed by any vowel or a soft consonant, the visarga is dropped.

#### Examples:

(B) If a visarga is preceded by  $\Im$  and is followed by any vowel other than the short  $\Im$ , the visarga is dropped.

#### Examples:

(C) If any consonant or vowel except short अ follows सः or एषः, the visarga is dropped.

#### Examples:

(D) The words भोः, भगोः and अघोः lose their visarga if any vowel or soft consonant follows it.

#### Examples:

## 12.3.3 रेफः

(A) If visarga is preceded by any vowel except  $\Im$  or  $\Im$  and is followed by any vowel or a soft consonant then, visarga is changed into  $\mathbf{\zeta}$ .

#### Examples:

(B) Having changed visarga into  $\xi$  (  $\xi = \xi$ ), if the first letter of the following word is again  $\xi$ , the  $\xi$  of the first word disappears and the short vowels  $\Re$ ,  $\xi$  or  $\Re$  respectively.

हिर्र् (हिर्रः) 
$$+$$
 रम्यः  $=$  हरी रम्यः

The visarga in हिरे: is changed into  $\xi$  and then when it combines with  $\xi$  of the following word रम्यः, the  $\xi$  in the हिरे (हिरे:) is dropped and the vowel is lengthened. Thus हिरे (हिरे:) becomes हरी.

A few more Examples:

#### 12.3.4. सकारः

(A) When visarga is followed by  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$  or  $\mathbf{q}$  then the visarga is changed into  $\mathbf{q}$ .

Examples:

If visarga is followed by च् or ছ then the visarga becomes য় .

Examples:

If visarga is followed by  $\xi$  or  $\xi$  then the visarga is changed to  $\xi$ 

Examples:

धनुः + टङ्कारः = धनुष्टङ्कारः

(B) If  $\mathfrak{A}$ ,  $\mathfrak{A}$  or  $\mathfrak{A}$  follows a visarga then the visarga is changed into  $\mathfrak{A}$ ,  $\mathfrak{A}$  or  $\mathfrak{A}$  optionally.

#### Examples:

हरिः + शेते = हरिश्शेते/हरिः शेते

सुप्तः + शिशुः = सुप्तिश्रशशुः/सुप्तः शिशुः

कविः + श्रुणोति = कविरुश्रुणोति/कविः श्रुणोति

मत्तः + षट्पदः = मत्तष्षट्पदः/मत्तः षट्पदः

पदार्थाः + सप्त = पदार्थास्सप्त/पदार्थाः सप्त

कुमारः + सीदति = कुमारस्सीदति/कुमारः सीदति

