

## SECOND CHAPTER.

(The Marutvatīya and Nishkevalya Shastras.)

## 12

(On the Ahāva and Pratigara.)

They (the theologians) say: the subjects of the gods<sup>1</sup> are to be procured. (To achieve this end) one metre is to be put in another metre. (This is done when) the Hotar calls (the Adhvaryu) by *s'oṃsāvom* "Let us both repeat, yes!" which (formula) consists of three syllables. At the morning libation the Adhvaryu responds (*prati-grināti*) (to this formula of three syllables) with one consisting of five: *s'aṃsāmo daivôm*.<sup>2</sup> This makes eight on the whole, The Gâyatrī has eight syllables (*i. e.* each of its three padas). Thus these two (formulas) make the Gâyatrī at the commencement of the recitation at the morning libation. After the Hotar has finished his recitation, he uses this (formula of) four syllables: *uktham vâchi*,<sup>3</sup> *i. e.* the recitation has been

<sup>1</sup> See 1, 9.

<sup>2</sup> See about the *Pratigara*, *i. e.* response by the Adhvaryu to the recitations of the Hotar, As'v. S'r. S. 5, 9. The most common *prati-gara* repeated by the Adhvaryu is *othâmo daiva*; but at the time of the *ahāva* (the call *s'oṃsāvom*) it is: *s'aṃsāmo daiva*. At the end of the *Pratigara* the *pranava* (incorporation of the syllable *om*) is required, *daivôm*.

<sup>3</sup> The formula *uktham vâchi*, with some additional words always concludes a Shashtra. In the Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇam (14, 1), and in the S'ânkhây. S'râuta Sûtras (8, 16, 17-20) this formula is called *achha viryam*. In the As'val. Sûtras no particular name is given to it. The Kaushîtaki and S'ânkhây. Sâkhas differ here a little from that of As'valâyana. According to the former, *uktham vâchi* is always preceded by a few sentences which are not to be found in As'val. Thus, we have, for instance there, at the end of the Marutvatīya Shashtra, the following formulas: रूपमनुरूपं प्रतिरूपं सुरुपमिहोपादो भद्रमाशुष्वते चाकथमवाचीन्द्राय. In the As'val. Sûtras (5, 14)