

Ārśi-Candrakānta by Sergey Malyshev

CHAPTER I

I.1. Ārśi-Candrakānta generates Tocharian A word forms in isolated usage.

I.2. Candrayantra is an engine built upon it.

I.3. In this chapter are laid out rules to arrange morphemes into words.

I.4. Morphemes are found in the table “Morphemes”.

I.5. Morphemes from **pläwtk** on are roots. Roots are referred to by their shape (here in bold: **ñäkta**), the others by their meaning (here in small caps, but person in bold, e.g. PRS, **3**; v is pronounced “volitive”, LOCAL “locative-allative”, HAB “habitulative”). “–” is any morpheme. “~” is a sequence of morphemes of any length none of which belong to the postfix. Morphemes whose gender is M and F are called “masculine” and “feminine”.

I.6. A morpheme’s shape consists of **letters**: consonants, vowels and `.

I.7. Consonants (C) are: ś, s, s (sibilants), k, g, c, j, t, d, t, d, p, b, z, q (stops; the first ten have corresponding aspirated stops, written as “stop + h”), h, hkh (up to here obstruents), r, l, λ (liquids), y, w, v (glides), ñ, m, ñ, ñ, n (nasals). Vowels (V) are: ä, ă (short), a, ă, i, ă, u, ă, e, o, r, ai, au (long).

I.8. A morpheme is long if its current shape has a long vowel, otherwise short.

I.9. Morphemes can be called by their groups or category (“Ipf”, “name”). “Adjective” refers collectively to relative, qualitative and numeral, “noun” to weak, middle, strong, creature, double, name.

I.10. Words consist of a stem and an ending, both continuous sequences of morphemes. They are built by appending morphemes using the following algorithm.

I.11. For the first morpheme, which goes to the stem, you can choose a root or one of the first seven.

I.12. Switch the sequence from stem to ending: before PL not after weak, numeral (except **somă**) or person(~gender); before DU not after double; before gender after adjective; after tense; before noninitial case.

I.13. Below are your choices of what morpheme to append at any given step.

After **1** add gender/PL, after **2** number(+OBL), after **3** (gender+number / DU +) deixis or SG/PL + OBL (but after **Pänzam** PER, LOC or gender+MED). After causativity add PPA, PPP, GER1, GER2, INF, PPM or tense+person+number+voice. After gender add number

(after **lānt**/**swāpant** + F also NMZ), but case after **vä**, **täräy**. After number add case (after **2+SG** and **Kloz+DU** also ADJ; after **Ag+DU** also BAH1). After verb add causativity. After indeclinable, numberless, deixis and initial case add case except Prattika, after **qä** also PL, after PL+deixis also ADJ. After numeral add TEN (not after **somä**), PLUS (these two not after **säka**, TEN, PLUS), ORD; gender after **somä/vä/täräy**, after others case (after **ṣäpta** also PL). After relative add gender, after PPP/**mkältawr/äläk/p** also case, after **p** also DU, after **vä+ORD PER**, after **päqälä+ADJ ACC, ABL**; after **knäs+V+PPM** and **NMZ+BAH1** also NMZ. After qualitative add gender/NMZ. After nouns add number/ADJ, after weak also PL+ADJ.

I.14. Additionally, you may add NOM after **Ṣomä** and **-a`**, F after **Lānt**, POS after **Asurā**, ADJ after **Ksär**, BAH1 after **Kñuk** (except BAH1+NMZ), BAH2 after **Pälzäk**, HAB after **Ri**, NMZ after **Riṣak**. Noninitial **ñäkta** loses compatibility with F and NMZ.

I.15. You've built a word as soon as you've chosen noninitial case or voice; you may exit early if the current morpheme is Prattika/Ywār (such words are called "construct forms" and are used in compounds).

I.16. The first morpheme of your sequence, or the first two if the first one is verb, form a **lexeme**; its name is formed by a capital letter depending on the last morpheme of the lexeme ("V" for v, "K" for k, "A" for name, "X" for numberless, otherwise capitalize the first letter of the category) + an underscore + the first morpheme's name¹; its meaning coincides with the first morpheme's meaning (plus "(K)" if K is present), e.g. **riṣak**, **läg**, **läg+K** yield lexemes **sriṣak** "sage", **vläg** "see", **kläg** "see (K)".

I.17. You may also take lexemes from the table "Lexemes", where lexemes are listed together with their morphemes (all in stem) and characteristics (which are inherited by their last morpheme except the category "verb"; the categories are expressed by capital prefixes as explained above; "v" and "k" give the category "verb"). Complete these sequences into words by the same rules stated above.

I.18. Each time you append a morpheme (except gender after **3** and number, deixis) to a lexeme's stem, you create a new **sublexeme**. The Candrayantra creates a page for each sublexeme.

I.19. Limitations. Person: after IMP **1/3** are impossible. Case: ADV is only possible after **3+deixis**, OBL only in the declared cases, LOCAL only after **Saṅkrām**, ABL2 only after

¹ Here they are written as superscript without an underscore.

Şurmă(+SG), ABL3 only after Anăpr(+SG), 3+DIST and käλme+PL; after korp only ALL and PER are possible, after pos also LOC, after el PER and LOC, after PPP only ABL and PER (after täm+v also ABL3, after tärk/kärs+v NOM and ACC, after läm, näzv, λāw INS), after mkältawr only ABL3, otherwise after indeclinable (not Ac) and initial case only NOM is possible, after antu, λutār, s`äw also ABL, after şolār LOC, after menāk INS, after 1snepal and neş PER, after ywār PER and LOC. After qä+PL only NOM and ACC are possible; after xālamwāc NOM is impossible. Causativity: only the ones listed in the “causativity” characteristic are possible. After v PRT is impossible after qäm, Ipf after Klänk. Number: DU is only possible after 3~ in stem, p~, pracăr and double; PL is impossible after names (except upendre, sākyamuni).

I.20. You may add a postfix to your word (except construct forms): either EMPH+NOM or (only after voice) 1/2/3+SG/PL+OBL.

I.21. Now follow rules that change the letters of a word’s morphemes.

I.22. A morpheme’s last letter is called, unless it is the word’s first vowel, **bhu** if it is an a, ä, ă or ā to the left of the ending’s case/voice and the next letter belongs to EMPH, PLUS, case or doesn’t exist; **bha** if the next letter doesn’t exist, belongs to EMPH or is a ş, y, n, p, t of PLUS, ADJ, PL, case or postfix; **bhi** if the next morpheme is ADJ, ANIM, QUAL or doesn’t exist; **bhe** and **bho** if the next letter belongs to EMPH, doesn’t exist or (in case of bho) is a consonant or word-final `.

I.23. “Palatalize X” means “add - ` to X”. “Gemination” is repetition of consonant, “degemination” is deletion of consonant after equal consonant.

I.24. Morphemes are native if their “language” characteristic is empty. Nativization is changing non-native letters to native according to the table (the reverse process is denativization):

Non-native	kh, g, gh	ch, j, jh	t, tħ, dħ, th, dh	ɳ	v	hkh	ī	ū	r	ai	au
Native	k	c	t	n	w	h	i	u	ri	ay	aw

I.25. “X-ablaut”, or “X°” for short, is change of verb’s last vowel, if it’s ä/ā, to X.

I.26. When color/voice is assigned, the old one is gone; when PrsEnd is assigned, PrtEnd is gone and vice versa.

I.27. “In verse” means “optionally in verse, marginally in prose”.

I.28. Vowels split words into consonant clusters. A cluster is **permissible** if, after final degemination, it (1) is *şln*, *ynty*, *rmnt*, *mncs*, or (2) doesn't have *r*, *l*, *λ*, *y* in the middle and is at most three consonants long.

I.29. “A morpheme drops” means “all its letters drop, i.e. turned to zero”.

I.30. A rule is applied from left to right if its number is underlined, otherwise from right to left.

CHAPTER II

II.1. PL moves to stem after **şäpna** before NOM/ACC, to ending optionally after Indri not before ADJ/ABL3.

II.2. Before v. Väl before Prs and Tränk before Opt (not weak GER2) are green, Mlänk black not before Imp/Opt/IPF/PRIV, Täs yellow before Ipf, **yom/säy** and **täs** red before Imp and Prt. **enz**, **twäs** and red are gray before Ipf. **lät** before Prt and **vän** not before Ipf/IMP are green, **āy** and **y** black before Prt and IMP, **pāš** and Wäl gray before Prs and Ipf. Violet except Wäl, **mäsk**, **met** are blue not before Ipf. Before IPF Zäyp and Pär are red and azure, **yäm/säw** and **tämp** pink before Ipf and Prs. Optionally: **käläw** before Ipf is gray, **krop** black before Prs, **väyn** in verse and **täkw** are blue. Zärt and pink **käläw** before Ipf, **läg** not before Ipf and violet verbs before PrsEnd change their voice to M.

II.3. Before k. Verbs are gray, but short verbs are yellow before Opt. **läyp** before Imp, **wätk/päl** (and optionally short verbs in *-k*, *-q*) before Prt and **näk** not before Ipf are red, Träyk pink before GER2+NMZ, **läm** yellow before IMP. Verbs are blue before PRIV. Yät and optionally Särp before Opt are green, as is **spärtv** before Prs.

II.4. Cannot be built: X+v~MID/ACT if M/A isn't in X's voice; X+k~MID/ACT if v isn't in X's causativity and M/A isn't in X's voice; if PL/DU in ending is followed by ADJ.

II.5. näytk → *nätk* before ~INAN1. **läq** → *läwk* before ~Imp/Opt (before ~PPP optionally). Optionally **bäk** → *bäq* before V+GER2.

II.6. Before v. **āy** → *vä* before Imp, **a** before IMP. Before Ipf **wäs**, **qäk**, **läm**, **väw**, **yäm**, **vän**, **ştäm** → *äw*, *ken*, *şäm*, *āk*, *yp*, *tränk*, *käλ*. Before Opt/PPP/PRT **y** → *kälk*. Before Imp/Opt **yok**, **śäw**, **pär**, **knäs** → *zäwk*, *täp*, *käm*, *knä* (pink *kñāññ* not before PRIV). **täk** → *tä* before CON (optionally before 3+PL), **ştäk** before IMP, **näz** before PPP, **nas** before Prs (*na* before 3+PL), INAN4, GER2, **s** before IPF. **täs** → *täw* before Opt/Ipf, **t** before PPP.

II.7. **şomă** → *sas* and *sän* before M and F + SG+NOM, *şa* before PLUS, *malto* before ORD/NOM. **vä** → *västă* when final and before NOM; *ve*, *vun*, *ven* before PLUS, M, F. **täräy** → *täräyā`*, *tärey*, *taräy* before PLUS, M, TEN. Before ORD **śtwarā**, **päñ** → *stär*, *p*. Before TEN **şäk**, **ñäw** → *säk*, *nma*.

II.8. **äläk** → *älam* before **vä**. To **p** add *äm-* before ~DU and *-äq* before (DU+)case or ~SG+NOM, otherwise *-ont* before gender. Add *-c* to **qä** not before GEN (but *-s* before NOM) and to **ywär** not before NOM, to which before any other morpheme add *-k*, which is added to **täpar** preferably, to **ksär** before ADJ (marginally before NOM) and **käze** before INDECL. Add *-äw* to **neş** before NMZ (marginally before NOM). Add *-ñ* to **umpar** before gender not before SG+NOM. Before PL add *-`äy* to **olär**, **ratg**, *-e`* to **pracär**, ANIM2.

II.9. *-cär* → *tär* before DU, *cär* before BAH2/PL and marginally SG. *ă* → *a* optionally in **ānändā/anäpr**, preferably in **märkampäl**. In **şula u** → *ä* before INDECL. Optionally *ur* → *ru* in **şurmă**, **purccamāw**. F → *ñā`* after Zen, which lose their *-e*. Optionally, last letter in *Śākki* → *e*, in *Kumbhāṇḍe* *ā*, in *Kinnare i* before PL, in *Vidyādhare* drops not before F. Before number in nouns *-a`* drops. In verse **wmār**, **penu**, **namo**, *mahā* → *wumār*, *pe*, *nmo*, *mhā*. In **śrāddhe** optionally *-e* → *ă* before NMZ. **päśră** → *pärsă* before INAN4, optionally elsewhere. *äl* → *al* before QUAL in **eñkäl** and marginally **wärkṣäl**.

II.10. Optionally **yäwka**, **päsqā**, **eše**, **śreṣṭhi**, **ślokā**, **śołākā**, **aṅgirathe** → *yäqa*, *pässākā*, *iše*, *śriṣṭhi*, *ślokā*, *śołākā*, *aṅkirase*. Preferably **asamkhye** → *asamkhe*. Before ADJ optionally **śosäy** → *śos*. **ag**, **äläk** → *eś*, *älēk* before PREF.

II.11. **käsawă** → *krant* before gender not before SG+NOM, *kränt* before F+SG, optionally *käsäwe* before M. **sasäk**, **käv`älte**, **mokă**, **nätg** → *snākă*, *kränzäy*, *mäke*, *näsy* before F. **zopáz**, **arkänz** → *śāv`ă*, *arkant* before gender+PL. Before SG+NOM/ACC **kow** → *ki*. Before (M+)SG+NOM **lev`ă**, **qlewā**, **kon**, **lānt** → *λi*, *qli*, *ku*, *v`äl*. **lānt**, **śri**, **buddha`** → *v`älā*, *śri*, *pättā* (optionally plus *ñ*) before **ñäkta**. When final, add *-ă* and *-s* to **kon** and **kunti**. Before roots, **mā** → *a*, but *ā* before **śrāddhe**.

II.12. PREF → *ac*, *an*, *ā*, *ñy* after **tänk~**, **länk~**, **bärk~/kon**, **wše**. INDECL → *arc*, *är*, *älā`*, *men* after DU, **läytk~**, **yäw~**, **śpäl**. PPP drops before POS, → *we* when weak after **yät~**; it loses its *r* before gender, NMZ, DU, PL, K+(SG+)NOM/ACC and when strong. GER lose *ă* before NMZ/ADJ/PL (not in **wrkäl**, **wel**, **wśwäl**).

II.13. ORD → *winäw* after **şomă**, *d* after **vä**, **täräy**, **śtwarā**, *äṣd* after **şäk**; its *d* is palatalized after **äläk~** or before gender except M+SG+NOM; add -*an* to it after **vä** before (M+SG+)INS/LOC, otherwise optionally (1) after **äläk~** and (2) before M+SG not before NOM/GEN. After **vä**, **şäk**, *a* TEN → *iki*, *säk*, *uk*. Add -*i* to TEN before ORD.

II.14. ADJ → `äy after Ņäkta, which lose their -*kā*, -*a*, -*ā*, and optionally after LOC; *nt`äy* after **şme**, **qlewā**, **atră**, which change *wā*, *ă* to Ø, *o*.

II.15. After causativity INAN1 → *i*, äy, ä, *ke*, *me*, *m*, *mă*, *ă*, äowä, `e after **pärsk**, **wärp/yär**, **käläw/läg**, **v`ras**, **y**, **śäwr/sāry**, Päläk, Kälñ, Krās, Pāš; INAN3 → *tār*, *mässäw*, *z* after **y**, **sey**, **käläw**; INAN4 → Ø, `oññe, *mă*, *ā*, *ntā*, *śinā*, *enā*, *onā*, *ānā*, *ārā*, *ānzā* after **krop**, **ştäm**, **tāk**, **käry**, **wärk**, **kärk**, Värs, **bäl**, **väl**, **päyk**, **pälk**; ANIM1 → *om* after **värs** (*ă* before PL, ~GEN), *ā* after **läg** (which becomes azure) and **zäyg**; ANIM2 → *ñe* after **käp**; QUAL1 → äšänäw after **läq** (äšä before NMZ), QUAL2 → *arşke*, *ez*, *ālz*, *äră* after **pot**, **pälk**, **wätk**, Täp; QUAL3 → *ră* after *ās*; REL1 → *azum* after **käry**, REL2 → *matäw*, `e, äy after **y**, **pās/kän**, **mäsk**; REL3 → äam, *tā* after **tämp/käwλp**, **säl**.

II.16. Not after causativity INAN1, INAN4, ANIM1, QUAL1, QUAL2, QUAL3, REL1, REL2, REL3 → `i (before it äw drops), *ari*, *ikā*, *assäw* (before it *ime* → *yme*), *z*, *wāz*, *om* (not after **şäpna**), äw, änäw.

II.17. INAN4 → *ññe*, *nā*, *inā* after **wše**, **poke**, **prār**; ANIM1 → *tā*, *itā*, *aşse*, *āw*, *enäw* after **kuryar**, **lokă**, **şäñäy**, **wacă**, **säntäkă/yokmă**; QUAL1 → *āw*, *essäw*, *säw* after **parn**, **āk**, **kip/eñkäl**; QUAL3 → *āz* after **wklyu**; REL1 → `äy, *ikā* after **kaşt**, **kritān**; REL2 → äy after **wäsā** (which loses -*ā*). In QUAL2 ss → s after Klop~.

II.18. QUAL2 *z* → *ză* after *mă* INAN1 before F+PL. ANIM1 drops before NMZ; its -*ā* drops before F. Optionally add -*āw* to REL3 in -*m* before M+SG+NOM. Add *āt-* to ANIM1 after **säqă**. To NMZ, BAH1, REL3, QUAL3 add *z-* after Omälă, *az-* after Ekäră and optionally **āk**. BAH2 drops after long vowels. NMZ → *ñe* after **purccamāw** (which loses -*āw*), *rñe* after *w*, *re* after **Qparno**, *ne* after **pās+V+PPP**, *işparn* after **ärantă**, **buddha`**. In verse *ă* → ä in äšänäw. “BAH1 (and optionally BAH2) +NMZ” drop. NMZ optionally drops after Käsäwă (before PL only after **kärme**) and between **ortă** and BAH1. *m* + BAH2 → Ø + *m*.

CHAPTER III

III.1. IMP → ä before ~PL+ACT, after black~ drops and becomes PrsEnd before ~PL, PrtEnd before ~SG. IPF → PrsEnd e after **y/tāk**+V.

III.2. **1** and **2** → *wa* and *ya* in stem before DU/PL. **1** → *n* before ~SG not in endings, *wā* between PrtEnd and SG. **2** → *s* before PL+ACT not after PrsEnd, drops between IMP and SG. **3** → *s* before ~SG+NOM, *nt* before PL, *r* between PL+ACT and PrtEnd, drops before SG+ACT. Person X drops before Y+OBL, if X = **3** or Y = PL (but becomes *nä* in stem).

III.3. OPT → *ssé* after **päk/yäk** + V. Not before **3**+SG+ACT drop: PRT, IPF after red (before ~ACT) and violet verbs; PRT after **lät/äy**+V before **3**+PL+ACT and optionally after **yām**+V before **1/2**+SG+MID.

III.4. DIST → *ām* before ABL3. MED → *ān* after PL. MID → *r* after PrsEnd~; *ār* after **1/2**+SG (*āy* after PrtEnd).

III.5. Not before ~SG+NOM: add -*āw* to *āk* before F+PL; -*ant* to **ärkäy** before gender (except F+SG); -*n* to *kränzäy*; -*n* to -*äy* (not Täräy), -*we*, -*te* before gender (marginally before ~SG+NOM), but before F optionally and not after **änkta**; -*in* to -*m* before F and preferably to TEN/PLUS+ORD before M; -*lā* to **mokä** before M+PL; to -*mān*, -*m*, -*w* (not in **som**) if they are strong or followed by gender/DU: -*äs`* before (M+)PL+NOM, -*änt* otherwise; -*s* to -*w*, -*nt* before F (even before SG+NOM) not before PL and to -*nt* of **lānt**, ANIM1, PPM before F+PL.

III.6. M → *e`* before PL not after *n*, *nt*, *y*, *s`* and long vowels, → *ä* after **3** before SG not before ~NOM. M and F → *äṣa* and *äqa* after **1** not before PL, ~GEN/OBL. F → *o`* and *e* after **3** before PL and SG+GEN; *eññā`* after **änkta**; *ä* optionally between **lānt** and PL; *ā`* after *e*; *y* after *s*, *z*, GER before SG+NOM; *ñcā* after *ā* not in adjectives (optionally after **mäskitā**); *olāñcā* after **kärtä**; *ikā* marginally after PPA.

III.7. SG → *ān* in ending not before NOM/GEN: after gender/name/strong (not *t*, **som**, ORD+M after **vä** and optionally **śwarā**), **p+M**, **mäskitā** before ACC, optionally **lānt+F** and *t* in **kāsäwā+M**; after **2** in stem not before GEN/OBL → *äwa* (*äw* before NOM).

III.8. DU after doubles → *ān* (but *ān*, *āñc* after *ä*, *ä`***s**), *äntwen* after weak, *n* after creature/strong (*i* before NOM/ACC not after vowels or *y*) and **1, 2**, *i* before deixis, *es* before ACT, *i* and *e* after **p + M** and F before NOM/ACC; drops between **pässä** and ADJ and after **p** not before gender.

III.9. PL → *t* between **1** and MID, drops between **2,3** and ACT and optionally after black~IMP~; in stem after nouns/numerals: *äntäw* (*ntäw* after -*i*, -*o*); before NOM, ACC, INS: *ntäw* optionally after -*a* and **wäštä**, **arthä**, but (not in Säqä and **wzrok** before INS) *nt* after -*a*, -*ä* (optionally before INS after -*rä*, -*lä*); `iy, is, än, `, *wā* ` , äwā after **wal**, **kor**, Wram, -*ā*, **bält**-, Prär (and optionally **wcmol**, always before NOM, ACC, ADJ); `äy in ending before NOM not after F; *e* after **qä**; *ñ* in ending before NOM after V(`)/*y*; Ø after *nt+F*, OBL, non-weak native *e`*, *o`*, *s`*, *t* before ~NOM; before NOM, ACC: *yu* optionally after **pe** and marginally after weak “*p, m, w + e*”, äw marginally after **änkär**.

III.10. Add -*n* to *ă*, *a* of qualitative/**şomä**/**sasäk** before F+PL (then PL drops), *s-* to SG+ACT: after PrtEnd to **2**, after PrsEnd to **3**.

III.11. NOM → `yä^s after **bät**, **śäl**; OBL → äm after PL, `äy after **1,2~SG**.

III.12. GEN → ssäy after PL (optionally if PL is in stem), än after **1,2** + PL, *i* after **3~** not after F+PL~, *e* after **qä** and DU not after doubles or **p** (optionally after weak+DU), *u* after **äläk** (which loses -*äk*).

III.13. “After X” here means “after X(+SG)”: GEN → *y* after *ä()*, *u*, *ü* (not middle, weak, double, **kayurşä**, **qlewä**), *äp* after masculine gender/strong/name (not -*ä`*, *u*, *ü*, Näkta), *ñi* after **1,2~** (`*i* after 1+M~), *i* after Päcär and non-feminine names (except **meträk**) in consonant, *es* after *ă*, *a* of name/strong/creature (not **onkä**), **wyäk**, **wälzäk**, **äncämä**, **lävä**, optionally **käntwä**, *e* preferably after **cättänkät** and marginally **kapşänyä/oppälä**, *s* after name/creature in -*e/-i/-i* or strong in -*e* (not ANIM1); Ø, *u*, *o* after **lant**, **sänä**, **sewä**.

III.14. INS → *o* after *yä+SG*, äkyo optionally between DIST and EMPH. LOC → *ane* in stem and after **3** (optionally *anne*, but before ABL3/ADJ add -*ñc* instead). COM → **śäl** optionally after än after *i*, *ī*, *e*, *ä()* of strong/name. ABL2, ABL3 → *le*, *assi* after indeclinable (not **anapr**), *iñcä`*, *i* after **särka** (*i* also after **ac**), ABL3 → *aşı* after **surmä**. Add *an-* to word-initial ABL, ALL.

III.15. EMPH → *ak* after **nun/qä+NOM**, *kotä* optionally after ORD+PER not after **äläk~**.

CHAPTER IV

IV.1. In PL ` → k before vowel.

IV.2. -ăk before gender changes ă to gender's shape (in case of M, only before PL, optionally before ACC), but in case of **ălăk+F** only before SG+NOM. Then M (and optionally F before SG+NOM) drops.

IV.3. In **läyt** optionally ā-ablaut; in **spārtv** marginally ä° before K+PRT. In **ştäm**, **skāy**, **pälk** and **bäl/säl/pälzk** `ă°, e°, o° and a° before ~INAN4/REL3. In **rät** o° before ~INAN1. a° in **räp**, **wärp** before ~INAN or (not in Bäl, Pāś, **läg**, **tänk**, **päwtk** and verbs with “ă + liquid + stop”) before v/K + z or vowel other than ă (not of Ipf/Prt). In **käläw** `ă° before v, but `ă° before INAN1. `a° in green/red before ~Ipf. Before v+Ipf: in **zälp**, **zäm** `a°, in violet ā → a, in Mläwsk a°, in **zärt** `e°. In Bäl ā° before v not before Ipf/ārā.

IV.4. Add -n to **āw/lät** before V+PPP, to **säy** before ~Ipf/PRIV and optionally ~Imp. Before v: add -` to **śaw** before PRT, -s to **käläw** before Imp/Ipf/Opt, to **āy** before PRT (optionally before 3+PL), -än to Yäk before Opt, to Päk, Wäl (not in -n) and gray **käläw** before Ipf. Add -äs to yellow verbs. Before v (with **täm** also K) + Ipf add -n to gray and blue Räy and replace the last letter of blue Kät with n. In verbs *kn* → *änk* after obstruents, *ln* → *ll* in Räy, in **pāś** *sn* → *n* (but nś before V+IPF). Add -n to green verbs (not in -n) before ~Opt except **träyk/zärk+K+GER2+NMZ**. *tn* → *nt* in **lät**.

IV.5. Pink verbs not in -y, -ñ, -s are blue before v+Imp/Opt (**kary** before v + Imp/CON). Before ~PPP violet and long blue verbs are red.

IV.6. Causativity not before INAN/QUAL1/REL1 → äsä after red/violet before ā except IMP~ACT, `ă after green, ă after blue before IPF and pink/yellow, äsă after gray, iññă after **näw** before Ipf, äññă (before which s → s `) not after verbs (säññă after **säqă**, **wañi**), after **yäks** before Ipf, after **ăks** (optionally before OPT), **oks** (optionally before PPP), **väy** not before Ipf; v → isă after **ăks**, **oks** before Ipf, ā after **śaw** before PPM.

IV.7. äsă drops before Imp after short verbs except Läg, before QUAL2 after **rät**.

IV.8. Empty causativity (not before `ă, mă or vowel) → ā after blue, `a after violet **spārtv** not before IPF, a after violet not before PRT/IPF except after **näk** before OPT (but v → o after **täm** before weak GER2), otherwise ă.

IV.9. PRIV → zā after ā, but z before M+SG.

IV.10. In short verbs: `ä-ablaut in azure, `a° in red before ~PRT~ACT, a° in violet before ~PRT~MID, in blue/red (except **pälzk**) before V (K in Wäl) before IMP~ACT (optionally PL), in red before K+CON, in blue before V + CON~SG/PRT~PL + ACT; `ä° in blue (without “ä + l, y, k + consonant”) before V+PRT~SG+ACT.

IV.11. In verbs remove ` after s(C)-.

IV.12. a + r/l switch places between C(`) and s/s/z and in **pärk**, **käln**.

IV.13. In red verbs before K: l is palatalized before Imp (also in Pälg before K + Imp, INAN3, in **pälzk**+V+INAN4), tk before PRT.

IV.14. Initial palatalization: in **tämp** not before ~INAN1, in **täk** before it; in **läq**, **läwtk** before ~Imp/Opt; before v in **täm/qäm** before Opt, in **täk** before Ipf, in **zär** before GER1; before K in Kärs (optionally in **läwt** before Opt and **spärk**); before K (not äsä) + Imp in z-, **stäm** and gray **läm**, otherwise optionally in t-, l-, n-.

IV.15. Add pä- to verb before ~IMP, to **läg** also before v not before Ipf/ANIM1.

IV.16. Before ~PREF add o- to **bärk**, y- to Kon, otherwise before PREF/~PRIV add a- to the root. To verbs not starting with vowel or “y/w + long vowel + nasal”, before ~PPP (unless blue) or K+PRT (unless red/long) add “the verb’s form up to the first vowel with only the first consonant remaining + a”-; call the verb “reduplicated”. Add -n before vowels after those prefixes and change their a to ä if the next vowel is long.

CHAPTER V

V.1. Before nasal, ä of causativity → ä: before CON not after k, before PRS after **qāk**, **täk**. Optionally ä K + w PPP drop before PL.

V.2. To morpheme-initial ä- in ending (not MID) add y-: after k/g/d `/wāz, after ä except mä (and GER before F) and after kä (not to F). Add -yü to e/i/o before vowel of case or um, äw, änt.

V.3. ä, a (not strong, **ñäwa**, **ñäkta**) drop before un (which → on), än, äw, y, e.

V.4. Long vowel (+ n) drops before u of NMZ.

V.5. Not in postfix, ä, ä drop after vowel (+ `) not before nt.

V.6. e, ä → ` between l and F ä.

V.7. Long vowel drops before long vowel (and all ` between them), but ua → u.

V.8. Are palatalized not in weak/middle/numeral: *t*, *l* before PL (not 3 before ~MID), before M+PL (also -*g* and *t*, *l* in **äläk**, **mättäk**), before M+SG *t* (unless bhe) in Šätä not before ä or NOM (in **äläk** optionally), *l* (and *t*, *l* in **äläk**, **mättäk**) before F+SG.

V.9. Marginally PL äs → es while both after *nt`* and a masculine morpheme.

V.10. Preferably *nt* → *nś* before bhe `.

V.11. ` drops after *k/d*.

V.12. Bhi → *a* in Šänā and optionally Sewā. Bhi ä, *a* drop after “non-first vowel (not ä) + consonant (+ `)”. Bhi drops in Neş and optionally Kalpă. Add -*a* to Kṣur before s optionally. ä in EMPH drops optionally.

V.13. *w* → *y* after *e/y* not before ä or äs.

CHAPTER VI

VI.1. Not after “ä/a/e/o + any number of Cs and ä’s” optionally ä → *a* before PPM.

VI.2. ä in causativity → `ä before PPA/QUAL2 (but ä after `); not before nasals `ä, but ä after glide before consonant and between **täk** and v+GER, ` before obstruents.

VI.3. *yä* not before *w* → *e* with **kary** (optionally *yä*), drops with **säry** before *m*.

VI.4. ä → *i* and *a/ä/ä* → *e* before PL *nt`*, which drops before ~1+SG and marginally elsewhere.

VI.5. Before PPP äwä → *o*.

VI.6. ä/ä drop (not in INAN4 or before *y/w/r/t/k/sk/säy*) after “V + glide (v only native; not in **skäy** before äs)” and “C + w”; ä in verbs drops after “V + w”.

VI.7. ä, *a*, ä, *e* + bho *y* → *e* not before `.

VI.8. *wä* drops after ä if *w* belongs to verb.

VI.9. Non-first *a/ä* → ä in reduplicated verb. If the first vowel is long and the second vowel is *a/ä* in **bät**/tense/causativity/verb (not pink), the latter → ä (but after **enz** only optionally and only in v not before *l*).

VI.10. *ayä, avä* → *e, o* before *t*.

VI.11. Before consonant äv `, yp ` → Ø, ya (also before äl).

VI.12. äw and optionally äw drop if *w* belongs to 1.

VI.13. *w* between obstruent and C and ä between “ä + liquid” and *nt* of PL → *u*.

VI.14. Stops are geminated before word-final *r* marginally.

VI.15. Bhu drops not in verbs (in Yärśarā optionally), in 1 only after red/violet~ (optionally after PRT) not before EMPH, in PRT/IPF after green verbs~ and not after `ä/äy (PRT optionally after **käläw**+V).

VI.16. ä drops before roots.

VI.17. Optionally F ä drops between **ñäkta**+ADJ and SG+ACC.

VI.18. v äsä → äzä after **yām** and optionally **āl**.

VI.19. After consonant except y: s → äs in ADJ after ~PL/DU/LOC not after **ysār**, **kanwe**; s → äs in GEN after ~PL not after s.

VI.20. ä → ä: not in the first syllable if the next vowel is not ä, except **mättäk** before yāp; before PPA (not after **v`les**+V) before vowel other than ä after **pās**~ or unless the previous vowel is ä/i (but the one before it is not a). ä → a.

VI.21. -ny → -n in verse.

VI.22. ts → z, täsäs → zz before vowel.

VI.23. Bho y, w/v → i, u after ä/C, but ä in **läyp** before K+PPP+gender, o in **kāv`älte**. ä/a/o + bho w → o. äy → iy before V of F/case: in INF, after **ñäkta**, w` and optionally **päqälā**.

VI.24. Nativize native morphemes (and preferably **buddha`** before NMZ).

CHAPTER VII

VII.1. ä drops before “` + vowel”.

VII.2. Bha y (after e, i) and w drop in **Mske** and not in verb.

VII.3. C is palatalized before p, w, r + ` in native morphemes; tk` → t`k; s`t → st`. Before ` in native morphemes (except Ätel and optionally **ṣula**) and Brähmāṇā: k/q/z/s → ś, l → λ, n/ñ/ɳ → ñ, t → c, s → ś. Delete `.

VII.4. s → ś before ś/c.

VII.5. Add ä- to bha C₂ after C₁: (1) to c 2 not after s; (2) to -s not after r/s; (3) if both are obstruents except “sibilant + p/t/t̪” and optionally ks after V; (4) if they are m/ñ/λ + t/s; (5) if C₂ is n or liquid and C₁ is different (in NMZ preferably); (6) to -m not after m/ñ/r; (7) to s after s of **käläw**.

VII.6. s → s in PROX if there is s in the word.

VII.7. än drops after POS.

VII.8. ä drops not before “C not before V”.

VII.9. än and ān drop after n, ḥ (which then becomes n) which does not belong to qualitative root and is not in the second syllable, but only optionally: (1) not after -in, (2) in case of ān and (3) if n is bha only in verse. Optionally n drops before n of SG.

VII.10. Bha h, j, v → k, c, p.

VII.11. Preferably v → w after vowel before another morpheme’s vowel.

VII.12. y not in case in native morphemes takes the shape of the previous letter: c (optionally of **bāt**), optionally ś of Ŋäkta, preferably s.

VII.13. Optionally itk → ätk in verbs except **yätk**.

VII.14. In **vān** wā → we, pw → p. In **pälzk** zk → sk after vowel.

VII.15. lalänt → lalnt → preferably lant (at least lalt). Optionally in DU/PL änt → nt between “long V + l, r, y, w (not āw) preceded by at least one syllable” and “V/w”.

VII.16. Not in verb, bha w drops, as optionally does y after e/i before DU/PL.

VII.17. Bhe nasal drops in **vān/vä**/DU after “w + e/u” not after n.

VII.18. Sibilant + z of INF → ss.

VII.19. Add -ä to C before “r, l + C” (except rrC), to k before lñl optionally, to waṣt before **läm** marginally.

VII.20. lñl → λλ. ñ drops between CC and C and changes to äñ between “V + C₁ except ñ” and C₂ (except if C₁ is stop and C₂ is l or m).

VII.21. y → i after consonant not before vowel.

CHAPTER VIII

VIII.1. ä drops not before “C not before V”, preferably in **buddha`** and optionally in **ñäkta** after it, marginally between “initial w, t, p” and “s, p, k + r + V” (except päpr-).

VIII.2. Optionally št → kc in **kätk**

VIII.3. C₁C₂ → C₂C₁: tc; s before š not of ADJ; after m, nasals before sibilant and c; tp, pk in **śäw**, **bäk** before ~PPP; preferably ñy, kš in **wärksäl**, p after m before š, w, z, t; optionally tq, ñš in **ańšuk**, z and r before **śar** and **śkan**; marginally pš in **wpäpsune**, hm in **brähmäṇā**.

VIII.4. Degeminate consonants not before vowel or r.

VIII.5. Sibilant + c → šš in native morphemes.

VIII.6. In verse: $-räs \rightarrow -rs$; \ddot{a} (and e before “ y + vowel except \ddot{a} ”) drops not in the last syllable if its deletion makes for a permissible cluster; $i-$ $\rightarrow y-$ in **ime**, **eše**.

VIII.7. $\ddot{a}\tilde{n} \rightarrow i\tilde{n}$ in v and preferably in **kapšāñyā**, **cäñcärā**.

VIII.8. Degeminate consonants (except pp) word-initially.

VIII.9. $\ddot{a}w$, $iy \rightarrow u$, i before consonant.

VIII.10. $\ddot{a}r \rightarrow r\ddot{a}$ (not after r) optionally at word-end if the resulting cluster is permissible.

VIII.11. $\ddot{a} \rightarrow u$ after q of **säqă**.

VIII.12. $o \rightarrow \ddot{a}$ in PER. ABL $\rightarrow \ddot{a}s$ (optionally after SG+F+deixis).

VIII.13. $woC \rightarrow waC$ before u of PPP, also in **wätg+K** (optionally if PPP isn't weak).

VIII.14. In **āñcämă** $\tilde{n}cm \rightarrow \tilde{n}m$ \rightarrow optionally ym or λm . $ntss \rightarrow nss$. Optionally $nt- \rightarrow t-$ before PER. Preferably Q $n \rightarrow \ddot{a}n$. $nc \rightarrow \tilde{n}c$. $n/\dot{n} \rightarrow \tilde{n}$ before \tilde{n} , \acute{s} after vowel not in **kronše**, **añsuk**. $\tilde{n}tr \rightarrow ntr$. $s \rightarrow z$ after Q. Optionally $rchn$, $rsr \rightarrow rkcn$, rzs , marginally $rck \rightarrow rsk$. Optionally $ntw \rightarrow nw$ in **pintwāt**. $ln \rightarrow ll$ in **wäl**.

VIII.15. Optionally $iy \rightarrow y$ in Siyak, marginally elsewhere.

VIII.16. Degeminate consonants not before vowel.

VIII.17. n , $\dot{n} \rightarrow \dot{m}$ after V before sibilant and word-finally, preferably before z , p , tk . Optionally: $\tilde{n} \rightarrow \dot{m}$ before \acute{s} (preferably before vowel), $n \rightarrow \dot{m}$ before ADV, nasal $\rightarrow \dot{m}$ before consonant if both belong to Arämpät.

VIII.18. Degeminate consonants after a consonant except tt after n , but after r only stops (preferably) and sibilants (marginally).

VIII.19. $l\dot{n}k \rightarrow lk$, preferably $l\dot{z}k \rightarrow lsk$, marginally $knz \rightarrow kz$.

VIII.20. $\ddot{a} \rightarrow u$ before “any number of consonants + q ” and optionally after q . $Cq- \rightarrow C_u k-$. $qC- \rightarrow k_u C-$. $q\ddot{a}- \rightarrow qu-$. $q \rightarrow k$.

VIII.21. Optionally: in **pyāpyā** $\ddot{a}py \rightarrow \ddot{a}ppy$, in **upādhyā`** $u \rightarrow \text{..}$.

VIII.22. In **brāhmāñā** preferably: h drops (in **hā** marginally), $\dot{n} \rightarrow n$.

VIII.23. Marginally: n of PL drops between y/l and t ; stops are geminated after vowel before “ r + vowel”, t after “vowel + r ” before vowel.

VIII.24. $-ay \rightarrow -ai$ optionally in non-native morphemes.

VIII.25. \ddot{a} drops after vowel.

VIII.26. λy , $\lambda\lambda$, λ are written as ly .

CHAPTER IX

IX.1. Rules in this chapter are marginal and not applied by the Candrayantra.

IX.2. In verse: $u \rightarrow _u$, i (before CV) $\rightarrow _i$ not in the last syllable if their deletion would make for a permissible cluster (\ddot{a} is written a after $_iC$; $_i$ is not written before C_i).

IX.3. $\ddot{a}r/\ddot{a}l \rightarrow r\ddot{a}(r)/\ddot{a}l$ (not next to r/l) before consonant.

IX.4. $lyi, \tilde{ni}, ni, \tilde{ny}, ny \rightarrow li, ni, \tilde{ni}, ny, \tilde{ny}$.

IX.5. Nativize non-native morphemes. Denativize a letter (especially $st \rightarrow \dot{s}\dot{t}$).

IX.6. $a-, o- \rightarrow _a, _o$ before CV. Change m to n .

IX.7. Change nasal to m after V not before V. Insert m between vowel and nasal.

IX.8. $_u, m$ drop. $p \rightarrow w$ and vice versa. $z \rightarrow s$. $hm \rightarrow mm$.

IX.9. Degeminate consonants.

IX.10. t is geminated before w, y after vowels.

IX.11. $\ddot{a} \rightarrow i$ next to $\acute{s}, \tilde{n}, y, c$ (especially on both sides).