Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya

Original text with translation by William Dwight Whitney

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Proofread on the basis of Whitney's edition

by Ramesh Srinivasan, August 2005

1-1

अथ वर्णसमाम्नायः ॥१-१॥

Now the list of sounds. | | 1-1 | |

1-2

अथ नवादितः समानाक्षराणि ॥१-२॥

Now the nine at the beginning are simple vowels. | | 1-2 | |

1-3

द्वेद्वे सवर्णे ह्रस्वदीर्घे ॥१-३॥

Two and two, short and long, are similar. | | 1-3 | |

1-4

न प्लुतपूर्वम् ॥१-४॥

Not so, when a protracted vowel precedes. | | 1-4 | |

1-5

षोडशादितः स्वराः ॥१-५॥

The sixteen at the beginning are vowels. | | 1-5 | |

1-6

शेषो व्यञ्जनानि ॥१-६॥

The rest are consonants. | | 1-6 | |

1-7

आद्याः पञ्चविꣳशति स्पर्शाः ॥१-७॥

The first twenty-five are mutes. | | 1-7 | |

1-8

पराश्वतस्रो ऽन्तस्थाः ॥१-८ ॥

The next four are semivowels. | | 1-8 | |

1-9

परे षडूष्माणः ॥१-९ ॥

The next six are spirants. | | 1-9 | |

1-10

स्पर्शानामानुपूर्व्येण पञ्चपञ्च वर्गाः ॥१-१० ॥

Of the mutes, the successive fives are the series. | | 1-10 | |

1-11

प्रथमद्वितीयतृतीयचतुर्थोत्तमाः ॥१-११ ॥

And are called first, second, third, fourth, and last. | | 1-11 | |

1-12

ऊष्मविसर्जनीयप्रथमद्वितीया अघोषाः ॥१-१२ ॥

The spirants, *visarjanīya*, and the first and second mutes, are surd. | | 1-12 | |

1-13

न हकारः ॥१-१३ ॥

But not *h*. | | 1-13 | |

1-14

व्यञ्जनशेषो घोषवान् ॥१-१४ ॥

The rest of the consonants are sonant. | | 1-14 | |

1-15

आप्रावोपाभ्यधिप्रतिपरिविनीत्युपसर्गाः ॥१-१५ ॥

ā, pra, ava, upa, abhi, adhi, prati, pari, vi, ni - these are prepositions. | | 1-15 | |

1-16

वर्णः कारोत्तरो वर्णाख्या ॥१-१६ ॥

A sound followed by *kāra* is the name of that sound. | | 1-16 | |

1-17

अकारव्यवेतो व्यञ्जनानाम् ॥१-१७ ॥

But with an *a* interposed, in the case of the consonants. | | 1-17 | |

1-18

न विसर्जनीयजिह्वामूलीयोपध्मानीयानुस्वारनासिक्यानाम् ॥१-१८ ॥

Not of *visarjanīya*, *jihvāmūlīya*, *upadhmānīya*, *anusvāra*, and the *nāsikyas*. | | 1-18 | |

1-19

एफस्तु रस्य ॥१-१९ ॥

Of *r*, however, *epha* forms the name. | | 1-19 | |

1-20

ह्रस्वो वर्णोत्तरस्त्रयाणाम् ॥१-२० ॥

The short vowel, with *varṇa* after it, is the name of the three vowels. | | 1-20 | |

1-21

अकारो व्यञ्जनानाम् ॥१-२१ ॥

An *a* forms the names of consonants. | | 1-21 | |

1-22

ग्रहणस्य च ॥१-२२ ॥

As also, of a cited word. | | 1-22 | |

1-23

अःकार आगमविकारिलोपिनाम् ॥१-२३ ॥

aḥ makes the name of an increment, or of an element suffering alteration or elision. | | 1-23 | |

1-24

ग्रहणं वा ॥१-२४ ॥

Or the simple citation. | | 1-24 | |

1-25

आसन्नꣳ संदेहे ॥१-२५ ॥

In case of doubt, citation is made of the next. | | 1-25 | |

1-26

अनेकस्यापि ॥१-२६ ॥

Even of more than one. | | 1-26 | |

1-27

प्रथमो वर्गोत्तरो वर्गाख्या ॥१-२७ ॥

A first mute, followed by the word "series", is the name of the series. | | 1-27 | |

1-28

अं विकारस्य ॥१-२८॥

aṃ makes the name of a product of alteration. | | 1-28 | |

1-29

पूर्व इति पूर्वः ॥१-२९॥

By preceding is meant preceding. | | 1-29 | |

1-30

पर इत्युत्तरः ॥१-३०॥

By following is meant succeeding. | | 1-30 | |

1-31

ऋकारल्कारौ ह्रस्वौ ॥१-३१॥

ṛ and *ḷ* are short. | | 1-31 | |

1-32

अकारश्च ॥१-३२॥

Also *a*. | | 1-32 | |

1-33

तेन च समानकालस्वरः ॥१-३३॥

Also any vowel having the same quantity with the latter. | | 1-33 | |

1-34

अनुस्वारश्च ॥१-३४॥

Also *anusvāra*. | | 1-34 | |

1-35

द्विस्तावान्दीर्घः ॥१-३५॥

An element of twice that quantity is long. | | 1-35 | |

1-36

त्रिः प्लुतः ॥१-३६॥

An element of three times that quantity is protracted. | | 1-36 | |

1-37

ह्रस्वार्धकालं व्यञ्जनम् ॥१-३७॥

A consonant has half the quantity of a short vowel. | | 1-37 | |

1-38

उच्चैरुदात्तः ॥१-३८ ॥

A syllable uttered in a high tone is acute. | | 1-38 | |

1-39

नीचैरनुदात्तः ॥१-३९॥

In a low tone, grave. | | 1-39 | |

1-40

समाहारः स्वरितः ॥१-४० ॥

Their combination is circumflex. | | 1-40 | |

1-41

तस्यादिरुच्चैस्तरामुदात्तादन्तरे यावदर्धॽ ह्रस्वस्य ॥१-४१ ॥

Of this circumflex, in case it immediately follows an acute, the first part, to the extent of half a short vowel, is uttered in a yet higher tone. | | 1-41 | |

1-42

उदात्तसमः शेषः ॥१-४२॥

The remainder has the same tone with acute. | | 1-42 | |

1-43

सव्यञ्जनो ऽपि ॥१-४३॥

Along with the consonant, too. | | 1-43 | |

1-44

अनन्तरो वा नीचैस्तराम् ॥१-४४ ॥

Or the part following is uttered in a lower tone. | | 1-44 | |

1-45

अनुदात्तसमो वा ॥१-४५॥

Or in the same tone with grave. | | 1-45 | |

1-46

आदिरस्योदात्तसमः शेषो ऽनुदात्तसम इत्याचार्याः ॥१-४६ ॥

Its beginning is the same with acute; its remainder is the same with grave: so say the teachers. | | 1-46 | |

1-47

सर्वः प्रवण इत्येके ॥१-४७॥

It is all a slide, say some. | | 1-47 | |

1-48

नानापदवदिंग्यमसंख्याने ॥१-४८॥

A separable word is treated like separate words, except in an enumeration. | | 1-48 | |

1-49

तस्य पूर्वपदमवग्रहः ॥१-४९॥

Of such a word, the former member is called *avagraha*. | | 1-49 | |

1-50

पदग्रहणेषु पदं गम्येत ॥१-५०॥

In citations of a word, that word is to be understood. | | 1-50 | |

1-51

अपि विकतम् ॥१-५१॥

But that word, even when phonetically altered. | | 1-51 | |

1-52

अप्यकारादि ॥१-५२॥

And even when preceded by *a*. | | 1-52 | |

1-53

अन्कारादि च ॥१-५३॥

And when preceded by *an*. | | 1-53 | |

1-54

एकवर्णः पदमपृक्तः ॥१-५४॥

A single sound composing a word is called *apṛkta*. | | 1-54 | |

1-55

आद्यन्तवच्च ॥१-५५॥

And is treated both as initial and as final. | | 1-55 | |

1-56

वर्णस्य विकारलोपौ ॥१-५६॥

Alteration and omission are of a single sound. | | 1-56 | |

1-57

विनाशो लोपः ॥१-५७॥

Omission is complete loss. || 1-57 ||

1-58

अन्वादेशो ऽन्त्यस्य ॥१-५८॥

Continued implication is of that which was last. || 1-58 ||

1-59

उपबन्धस्तु देशाय नित्यम् ॥१-५९॥

An *upabandha*, however, is for that particular passage, and of constant effect. || 1-59 ||

1-60

नानापदीयं च निमित्तं प्रग्रहस्रादिषु ॥१-६०॥

Also a cause belonging to another word, in the case of a *pragraha* or of a word containing *anusvāra*. || 1-60 ||

1-61

यथोक्तं पुनरुक्तं त्रिपदप्रभृति त्रिपदप्रभृति ॥१-६१॥

A repeated passage, of three or more words, is as already established. || 1-61 ||

2-1

अथ शब्दोत्पत्तिः ॥२-१॥

Now for the origin of sound. || 2-1 ||

2-2

वायुशरीरसमीरणात्कण्ठोरसोः संधाने ॥२-२॥

By the setting in motion of air by the body, at the junction of throat and breast. || 2-2 ||

2-3

तस्य प्रातिश्रुत्कानि भवन्त्युरः कण्ठः शिरो मुखं नासिके इति ॥२-३॥

The parts which give it audible quality are breast, throat, head, mouth, and nostrils. || 2-3 ||

2-4

संवृते कण्ठे नादः क्रियते ॥२-४॥

When the throat is closed, tone is produced. || 2-4 ||

2-5

विवृते श्वासः ॥२-५॥

When it is opened, breath is produced. || 2-5 ||

2-6

मध्ये हकारः ॥२-६॥

When in an intermediate condition, the *h*-sound is produced. ।। 2-6 ।।

2-7

ता वर्णप्रकृतयः ॥२-७॥

Those are the materials of alphabetic sounds. ।। 2-7 ।।

2-8

नादो ऽनुप्रदानꣳ स्वरघोषवत्सु ॥२-८॥

In vowels and sonant consonants, the emission is sound. ।। 2-8 ।।

2-9

हकारो हचतुर्थेषु ॥२-९॥

In *h* and in sonant aspirate mutes, it is *h*-sound. ।। 2-9 ।।

2-10

अघोषेषु श्वासः ॥२-१०॥

In surd consonants, it is breath. ।। 2-10 ।।

2-11

भूयान्प्रथमेभ्यो ऽन्येषु ॥२-११॥

And more of it in the other surd letters than in the simple surd mutes. ।। 2-11 ।।

2-12

अवर्णे नात्युपसꣳहृतमोष्ठहनु नातिव्यस्तम् ॥२-१२॥

In forming the *a*-vowels, the lips and jaws must not be too nearly approximated, nor too widely separated. ।। 2-12 ।।

2-13

ओकारे च ॥२-१३॥

Also in uttering *o*. ।। 2-13 ।।

2-14

ओष्ठौ तूपसꣳहृततरौ ॥२-१४॥

But the lips are more nearly approximated. ।। 2-14 ।।

2-15

ईषत्प्रकृष्टावेकारे ॥२-१५॥

In uttering *e*, they are slightly protracted. ।। 2-15 ।।

2-16

उपसᳲहृततरे हनू ॥२−१६ ॥

The jaws more nearly approached. ।। 2-16 ।।

2-17

जिह्वामध्यान्ताभ्यां चोत्तराञ्जम्भ्यान्त्स्पर्शयति ॥२−१७ ॥

And one touches the borders of the upper back jaws with the edges of the middle of the tongue. ।। 2-17 ।।

2-18

उपसᳲहृततरे च जिह्वाग्रमृकारकर्कारल्कारेषु बस्वेॅषूपसᳲहरति ॥२−१८ ॥

The jaws, also, are more closely approximated, and the tip of the tongue is brought into close proximity to the upper back gums, in *ṛ*, *ṝ* and *ḷ*. ।। 2-18 ।।

2-19

एकेषामनुस्वारस्वरभक्त्योश्च ॥२−१९ ॥

As also, according to some, in *anusvāra* and *svarabhakti*. ।। 2-19 ।।

2-20

अनादेशे प्रण्यस्ता जिह्वा ॥२−२० ॥

In the absence of special direction, the tongue is thrust down forward. ।। 2-20 ।।

2-21

अकारवदोष्ठौ ॥२−२१ ॥

The lips are as in the utterance of *a*. ।। 2-21 ।।

2-22

तालौ जिह्वामध्यमिवर्णे ॥२−२२ ॥

In the *i*-vowels, the middle of the tongue is to be approximated to the palate. ।। 2-22 ।।

2-23

एकारे च ॥२−२३ ॥

Also in *e*. ।। 2-23 ।।

2-24

ओष्ठोपसᳲहार उवर्णे ॥२−२४ ॥

In the *u*-vowels, there is approximation of the lips. ।। 2-24 ।।

2-25

एकान्तरस्तु सर्वत्र प्रकृतात्॥२-२५॥

But, in all cases, with an interval of one from the preceding. ।। 2-25 ।।

2-26

अकाराधमैकारौकारयोरादिः ॥२-२६ ॥

The beginning of *ai* and *au* is half an *a*. ।। 2-26 ।।

2-27

संवृतकरणतरमेकेषाम्॥२-२७ ॥

Which, in the opinion of some, is uttered with the organs more closed. ।। 2-27 ।।

2-28

इकारो ऽध्यर्धः पूर्वस्य शेषः ॥२-२८ ॥

Of the former, the rest is one and a half times *i*. ।। 2-28 ।।

2-29

उकारस्तूत्तरस्य ॥२-२९ ॥

But, of the latter, *u*. ।। 2-29 ।।

2-30

अनुस्वारोत्तमा अनुनासिकाः ॥२-३० ॥

anusvāra and the last mutes are nasal. ।। 2-30 ।।

2-31

स्वराणां यत्रोपसꣳहारस्तत्स्थानम्॥२-३१ ॥

In the case of the vowels, that is their place of production, to which approximation is made. ।। 2-31 ।।

2-32

यदुपसꣳहरति तत्करणम्॥२-३२ ॥

That is producing organ, which makes the approsximation. ।। 2-32 ।।

2-33

अन्येषां तु यत्र स्पर्शनं तत्स्थानम्॥२-३३ ॥

But in the case of the other letters, that is place of production, where contact is made. ।। 2-33 ।।

2-34

येन स्पर्शयति तत्करणम्॥२-३४ ॥

That is producing organ, whereby one makes the contact. ।। 2-34 ।।

2-35

हनूमूले जिह्वामूलेन कवर्गे स्पर्शयति ॥२-३५॥

In the *k*-series, one makes contact with the root of the tongue at the root of the jaws. | | 2-35 | |

2-36

तालौ जिह्वामध्येन चवर्गे ॥२-३६॥

In the *c*-series, with the middle of the tongue, upon the palate. | | 2-36 | |

2-37

जिह्वाग्रेण प्रतिवेष्ट्य मूर्धनि टवर्गे ॥२-३७॥

In the *ṭ*-series, with the tip to the tongue, rolled back, in the head. | | 2-37 | |

2-38

जिह्वाग्रेण तवर्गे दन्तमूलेषु ॥२-३८॥

In the *t*-series, with the tip of the tongue, at the roots of the teeth. | | 2-38 | |

2-39

ओष्ठाभ्यां पवर्गे ॥२-३९॥

In the *p*-series, with the two lips. | | 2-39 | |

2-40

तालौ जिह्वामध्यान्ताभ्यां यकारे ॥२-४०॥

In *y*, with the two edges of the middle of the tongue, upon the palate. | | 2-40 | |

2-41

रेफे जिह्वाग्रमध्येन प्रत्यग्दन्तमूलेभ्यः ॥२-४१॥

In *r*, with the middle of the tip of the tongue, back of the roots of the teeth. | | 2-41 | |

2-42

दन्तमूलेषु च लकारे ॥२-४२॥

Also in *l*, at the roots of the teeth. | | 2-42 | |

2-43

ओष्ठान्ताभ्यां दन्तैर्वकारे ॥२-४३॥

In *v*, with the edges of the lips, along with the teeth. | | 2-43 | |

2-44

स्पर्शस्थानेषूष्माण आनुपूर्व्येण ॥२-४४॥

The spirants, in their order, are produced in the places of the mutes. | | 2-44 | |

2-45

करणमध्यं तु विवृतम् ॥२-४५॥

But the middle of the producing organ is unclosed. | | 2-45 | |

2-46

कण्ठस्थानौ हकारविसर्जनीयौ ॥२-४६ ॥

The throat is place of production of *h* and *visarjanīya*. | | 2-46 | |

2-47

उदयस्वरादिसस्थानो हकार एकेषाम् ॥२-४७॥

In the opinion of some authorities, *h* has the same position as the beginning of the following vowel. | | 2-47 | |

2-48

पूर्वान्तसस्थानो विसर्जनीयः ॥२-४८ ॥

visarjanīya has the same position as the end of the preceding vowel. | | 2-48 | |

2-49

नासिक्या नासिकास्थानाः ॥२-४९ ॥

The nose-sounds have the nose as their place of production. | | 2-49 | |

2-50

मुखनासिक्या वा ॥२-५० ॥

Or they are produced by the mouth and nose. | | 2-50 | |

2-51

वर्गवच्चैषु ॥२-५१ ॥

And, in them, the organ of production is as in the series of mutes. | | 2-51 | |

2-52

नासिकाविवरणादानुनासिक्यं नासिकाविवरणादानुनासिक्यम् ॥२-५२ ॥

Nasal quality is given by the unclosing of the nose. | | 2-52 | |

3-1

अथादावुत्तरे विभागे ह्रस्वं व्यञ्जनपरः ॥३-१ ॥

Now then - at the beginning or end of a word, a vowel, in case of separation, if followed by a consonant, becomes short as hereinafter set forth. | | 3-1 | |

3-2

देवाशीकासुम्नाश्वर्तावयुनाहृदयाघोक्थाशुद्धा ॥३-२॥

devā, śīkā, sumnā, śvā, ṛtā, vayunā, hṛdayā, aghā, ukthā, and *śuddhā,* as first members of a compound, shorten their final when separated. | | 3-2 | |

3-3

इन्द्रा वद्वन्वान्परः ॥३-३॥

Also *indrā,* when followed by *vat, van,* and *vān.* | | 3-3 | |

3-4

चित्रा वपरः ॥३-४॥

Also *citrā,* when followed by *v.* | | 3-4 | |

3-5

प्रस्थेन्द्रियाद्रविणाविश्वदेव्यादीर्घावीर्याविश्वावातात्वाभङ्गुराकर्णकावृष्णियासुगोपर्कसामाघासत्रावष
र्पुष्पामेघाप्रास्वा ॥३-५॥

Also *prasthā, indriyā, draviṇā, viśvadevyā, dīrghā, vīryā, viśvā, vātā, tvā, bhaṅgurā, karṇakā, vṛṣṇiyā, sugopā, ṛksāmā, aghā, satrā, varṣā, puṣpā, meghā, prā, svā.* | | 3-5 | |

3-6

लोकएवेष्टा ॥३-६॥

Also *iṣṭā,* after *loke* and *eva.* | | 3-6 | |

3-7

शक्तीरथीत्विषीवाशीरात्र्योषध्याहुतीव्याहृतीस्वाहाकृतीहादुनीशचीचितीश्रोणीपृष्टीपूत्यभीचर्षणीप
र्यधीपारीशत्रूविषूवसूअनूहनूसूविभू इत्यवग्रहः ॥३-७॥

Also *śaktī, rathī, tviṣī, vāśī, rātrī, oṣadhī, āhutī, vyāhṛtī, svāhākṛtī, hrādunī, śacī, citī, śroṇī, pṛṣṭī, pūtī, abhī, carṣaṇī, parī, adhī, pārī, śatrū, viṣū, vasū, anū, hanū, sū, vibhū* - all these, as first members of a compound. | | 3-7 | |

3-8

अवासचस्वानुदामृडावर्धाशिक्षारक्षाद्याभवाभजायत्राचरापिबानाधामाधारयाधर्षाघावर्धयाबोधात्रात
त्रामुञ्चाश्वस्यापृणस्वाहिष्ठात्वंतराजनिष्वायुक्ष्वाछा ॥३-८॥

Also *avā, sacasvā, nudā, mṛḍā, vardhā, śikṣā, rakṣā, adyā, bhavā, bhajā, yatrā, carā, pibā, nā, dhāmā, dhārayā, dharṣā, ghā, vardhayā, bodhā, atrā, tatrā, muñcā, aśvasyā, pṛṇasvā, hi ṣṭhā, tvaṃ tarā, janiṣvā, yukṣvā, achā.* | | 3-8 | |

3-9

अधाग्नियाज्ये ॥३-९॥

Also *adhā,* in *agni* and *yājyā* passages. | | 3-9 | |

3-10

कुत्रादक्षिणेनास्वेनाहन्तनाजगामारुहेमाविद्मऋध्यांमाचकमाक्षामास्तरीमाभरेमावर्षयथेरयथारिथापा

थाथासिञ्चथाजनयथाजयतोक्षतावतायाताशृणुताकणुताबिभृता ॥३-१० ॥

Also *kutrā, dakṣiṇenā, svenā, hantanā, jagāmā, ruhemā, vidmā, ṛdhyāmā, cakṛmā, kṣāmā, starīmā, bharemā, varṣayathā, īrayathā, ārithā, pāthā, athā, siñcathā, janayathā, jayatā, ukṣatā, avatā, yātā, śṛṇutā, kṛṇutā, bibhṛtā.* | | 3-10 | |

3-11

भरता याज्यासु ॥३-११ ॥

Also *bharatā*, in *yājyā* passages. | | 3-11 | |

3-12

अत्ताभवतानदतातरतातपताजुहुतावोचतामुञ्चताचृताघुष्याजनयावर्तयासादयापारयादीयाहराभरा

पाससादासृजातिष्ठायेना ॥३-१२ ॥

Also *attā, bhavatā, anadatā, taratā, tapatā, juhutā, vocatā, amuñcatā, cṛtā, ghuṣyā, janayā, vartayā, sādayā, pārayā, dīyā, harā, bharā, apā, sasādā, sṛjā, tiṣṭhā,* and *yenā.* | |3-12| |

3-13

उश्मसीक्रयीकधीश्रुधीयदी ॥३-१३ ॥

Also *uśmasī, krayī, kṛdhī, śrudhī,* and *yadī.* | | 3-13 | |

3-14

सूतूनूमिथूमक्षूऊ ॥३-१४ ॥

Also *sū, tū, nū, mithū, makṣū,* and *ū.* | | 3-14 | |

3-15

व्युत्पूर्व आननुदात्तो ऽनूष्मवत्यनूष्मवति ॥३-१५ ॥

Also *ān*, when unaccented, and preceded by *vi* or *ut*, in a word containing no spirant. | | 3-15 | |

4-1

अथ प्रग्रहाः ॥४-१ ॥

Now the *pragrahas.* | | 4-1 | |

4-2

नावग्रहः ॥४-२ ॥

No former member of a compound is *pragraha.* | | 4-2 | |

4-3

अन्तः ॥४-३॥

Only a final is *pragraha*. | | 4-3 | |

4-4

इतिपरो ऽपि ॥४-४॥

It is followed by *iti*. | | 4-4 | |

4-5

ऊकारः ॥४-५॥

A long *ū* is *pragraha*. | | 4-5 | |

4-6

ओकारो ऽसाꣳहितो ऽकारव्यञ्जनपरः ॥४-६॥

Also an *o* which is not the product of euphonic combination, if followed by *a* or a consonant. | | 4-6 | |

4-7

समहदथपित्पूर्वश्च ॥४-७॥

As also, when preceded by *s*, *m*, *h*, *d*, *th*, and *pit*. | | 4-7 | |

4-8

अथैकारेकारौ ॥४-८॥

Now follow cases of *e* and *ī*. | | 4-8 | |

4-9

अस्मे ॥४-९॥

asme is *pragraha*. | | 4-9 | |

4-10

त्वे इत्यनिंग्यान्तः ॥४-१०॥

Also *tve*, when not the final member of a separable compound. | | 4-10 | |

4-11

देवते-उभे-भागधे-ऊर्ध्वे-विशाखे-शृङ्गे-एने-मेध्ये-तृण्णे-तृच्चे-कनीनिके-पार्श्वे-शिवे-चोत्तमे-एवोत्तरे-शिप्रे-रथंतरे-वत्सरस्यरूपे-विरूपे-विषुरूपे-सदोहविधाने-अधिषवणे-अहोरात्रे-धृतव्रते-स्तुतशस्त्रे-ऋक्सामे-अक्ते-अपिते-रैवते-पूर्ते-प्रत्ते-विधृते-अनृते-अछिद्रे-बहुले-पूर्वजे- कणुध्वꣳसदने ॥४-११॥

Also *devate, ubhe, bhāgadhe, ūrdhve, viśākhe, śṛṅge, ene, medhye, tṛṇṇe, tṛdye, kanīnike, pārśve, śive, cottame, evottare, śipre, rathaṃtare, vatsarasya rūpe, virūpe, viṣurūpe, sadohavirdhāne, adhiṣavaṇe, ahorātre, dhṛtavrate, stutaśastre, ṛksāme, akte, arpite, raivate, pūrte, pratte, vidhṛte, anṛte, achidre, bahule, pūrvaje, kṛṇudhvam̐ sadane.* || 4-11 ||

4-12

अमी-चक्षुषी-काष्र्णी-देवताफल्गुनी-मुष्टी-धी-नाभी-वपाश्रपणी-अहनी-जन्मनी-सुम्निनी-

सामनी-वैष्णवी-ऐक्षवी-दर्वी-द्यावापृथिवी ॥४-१२॥

Also *amī, cakṣuṣī, kārṣṇī, devatā phalgunī, muṣṭī, dhī, nābhī, vapāśrapaṇī, ahanī, janmanī, sumninī, sāmanī, vaiṣṇavī, aikṣavī, darvī, dyāvāpṛthivī.* || 4-12 ||

4-13

पूर्वश्च ॥४-१३॥

As also, the preceding word. || 4-13 ||

4-14

न रुन्धे नित्यम् ॥४-१४॥

But not *rundhe*, in any case. || 4-14 ||

4-15

हरीसहुरीसहूतीकल्पयन्तीआपृषतीआहुती ॥४-१५॥

Also *harī, sahurī, sahūtī, kalpayantī, ā pṛṣatī,* and *āhutī* are *pragraha*. || 4-15 ||

4-16

पूर्वश्च ॥४-१६॥

As also, the preceding word. || 4-16 ||

4-17

वाससीतपसीरोदसी ॥४-१७॥

Also *vāsasī, tapasī,* and *rodasī.* || 4-17 ||

4-18

परश्च ॥४-१८॥

As also, the following word. || 4-18 ||

4-19

व्यचस्वतीभरिष्यन्तीनःपृथिवी ॥४-१९॥

Also *vyacasvatī, bhariṣyantī,* and *naḥ pṛthivī.* || 4-19 ||

4-20

येअप्रथेतामुर्वीतेअस्ययंक्रन्दसीछन्दस्वतीतेआचरन्तीअन्तरैतासु ॥४-२० ॥

Also in the verses beginning *ye aprathetām, urvī, te asya, yaṃ krandasī, chandasvatī, te ācarantī,* and *antarā.* | | 4-20 | |

4-21

नोपस्थे ॥४-२१ ॥

But not *upasthe.* | | 4-21 | |

4-22

इरावतीप्रभृत्या दाधार ॥४-२२ ॥

Also in the passage beginning with *irāvatī,* and ending with *dādhāra.* | | 4-22 | |

4-23

पूर्वजेप्रभृत्यायम् ॥४-२३ ॥

And in the passage beginning with *pūrvaje* and ending with *ayam.* | | 4-23 | |

4-24

इमे गर्भमुपैवरसेनपरः ॥४-२४ ॥

Also *ime,* when followed by *garbham, upa,* and *eva rasena.* | | 4-24 | |

4-25

क्रूरमापःसजूर्ब्रह्मजैतेषु च ॥४-२५ ॥

As also, in the sections beginning with *krūram, āpaḥ, sajūḥ,* and *brahma ja.* | | 4-25 | |

4-26

पूर्णे च ॥४-२६ ॥

As also *pūrṇe.* | | 4-26 | |

4-27

दृढे ॥४-२७ ॥

Also *dṛdhe* is *pragraha.* | | 4-27 | |

4-28

घ्नीचक्रे पपरे ॥४-२८ ॥

Also *ghnī* and *cakre,* when followed by *p.* | | 4-28 | |

4-29

न्वती ॥४-२९ ॥

Also *nvatī.* | | 4-29 | |

4-30

पपरो न ॥४-३०॥

But not when followed by *p*. | | 4-30 | |

4-31

समीची ॥४-३१॥

samīcī is *pragraha*. | | 4-31 | |

4-32

नपरो न ॥४-३२॥

But not when followed by *n*. | | 4-32 | |

4-33

ची यत्प्रपरः ॥४-३३॥

cī is *pragraha*, when followed by *yat* or *pra*. | | 4-33 | |

4-34

आन्मही ॥४-३४॥

Also *ān mahī*. | | 4-34 | |

4-35

पती श्रुतिः ॥४-३५॥

Also the combination of sounds *patī*. | | 4-35 | |

4-36

ग्नी ॥४-३६॥

Also *gnī*. | | 4-36 | |

4-37

न हिपरः ॥४-३७॥

But not when followed by *hi*. | | 4-37 | |

4-38

वीड्द्वारौकृष्णश्चरावोयदापरः ॥४-३८॥

Also an *ī* or *e* followed by *vīḍ*, *dvārau*, *kṛṣṇaḥ*, *carāvaḥ*, and *yadā*. | | 4-38 | |

4-39

न ज्ञे ऽह्ने नित्यम् ॥४-३९॥

But not *jñe* and *ahne*, under any circumstances. | | 4-39 | |

4-40

आकारैकारपूर्वस्तु बहुस्वरस्य ते थे ॥४-४० ॥

te and *the*, however, are *pragraha* in a word of more than two syllables, if preceded by *ā* or *e*. || 4-40 ||

4-41

न शायाते ॥४-४१ ॥

But not *śāryāte*. || 4-41 ||

4-42

ते मापातंनमएनमभिवायुर्गर्भंमुपाहस्तुपरः ॥४-४२ ॥

te is *pragraha* when followed by *mā pātam*, *namaḥ*, *enam abhi*, *vāyuḥ*, *garbham*, *upa*, *ahas*, and *tu*. || 4-42 ||

4-43

अनुदात्तो न नित्यम् ॥४-४३ ॥

But not when unaccented, under any circumstances. || 4-43 ||

4-44

एते तनुवौवैसमेवहियज्ञपदिष्टक्परः ॥४-४४ ॥

ete is *pragraha* when followed by *tanuvau*, *vai sam*, *eva*, *hi*, *yajña*, *pad*, and *iṣṭak*. || 4-44 ||

4-45

परश्च द्वयोः ॥४-४५ ॥

As also, the letter following the two last mentioned. || 4-45 ||

4-46

स्थःपरः ॥४-४६ ॥

Also one followed by *sthaḥ*. || 4-46 ||

4-47

परश्चोभयोः ॥४-४७ ॥

As also, one following them both. || 4-47 ||

4-48

सोमायस्वैतस्मिन् ॥४-४८ ॥

Also in the section beginning *somāya sva*. || 4-48 ||

4-49

द्वे ॥४-४९ ॥

Also *dve*. | | 4-49 | |

4-50

परश्च ॥४–५० ॥

As also, the following word. | | 4-50 | |

4-51

एकव्यवेतो ऽपि ॥४–५१ ॥

Likewise the next but one. | | 4-51 | |

4-52

गमयतोभवतोऽनूकारात्परंतनूयदकरोत्कुर्यादिष्टिष्वब्रूतांप्रवर्तास्ताꣳस्तभ्नीतांवाचयतिबिभृतस्तान्ग्निं

गायत्रंताभ्यामेवोभाभ्यामवान्तरंपर आ षष्ठात्॥४–५२ ॥

Before, and within six words of, *gamayataḥ*, *bhavataḥ* (except when it follows *ū*), *tanū yāt*, *akarot*, *kuryāt* (in *iṣṭi* passages), *abrūtām*, *pra varta*, *āstām*, *stabhnītām*, *vācayati*, *bibhṛtas ta*, *agnim gāyatram*, *tābhyām eva*, *ubhābhyām*, and *avāntaram*. | | 4-52 | |

4-53

न ग्रामीवर्चसीमिथुनीमासेलोकेधत्ते ॥४–५३ ॥

But not *grāmī*, *varcasī*, *mithunī*, *māse*, *loke*, *dhatte*. | | 4-53 | |

4-54

अते समानपदे नित्यमवे चावे च ॥४–५४ ॥

Nor *ate*, in a single word, nor *ave*, under any circumstances. | | 4-54 | |

5-1

अथ सꣳहितायामेकप्राणभावे ॥५–१ ॥

The following rules apply in combined text (*saṃhitā*), within the compass of a single breath. | | 5-1 | |

5-2

यथायुक्ताद्विधिः सा प्रकृतिः ॥५–२ ॥

Separation from the text as combined - that is the fundamental text. | | 5-2 | |

5-3

तत्र पूर्वपूर्व प्रथमम् ॥५–३ ॥

And here, that which comes first is first taken. | | 5-3 | |

5-4

त्रपुमिथुपूर्वः शकरश्चपरः ॥५–४ ॥

After *trapu* and *mithu* is inserted a *ś* before *c*. | | 5-4 | |

5-5

सुपूर्वश्च चन्द्रपरः ॥५-५॥

As also after *su*, before *candra*. | | 5-5 | |

5-6

संपूर्वः सकारः कुरुपरः ॥५-६॥

After *sam* is inserted *s* before *kuru*. | | 5-6 | |

5-7

अकुर्व च प्रत्ययात्परः ॥५-७॥

And before *akurva*, after the augment. | | 5-7 | |

5-8

नीचापूर्वो दकार उच्चापरः ॥५-८॥

After *nīcā* is inserted *d* before *uccā*. | | 5-8 | |

5-9

असंपूर्वो ऽरमृकारः ॥५-९॥

After *asam*, *ṛ* becomes *ar*. | | 5-9 | |

5-10

अवग्रह आशीर्धूःसुवरिति रेफं परः सकारः षकारम् ॥५-१०॥

Of *āśīḥ*, *dhūḥ*, and *suvaḥ*, when first members of a compound, the *visarjanīya* becomes *r*, and a following *s* becomes *ṣ*. | | 5-10 | |

5-11

अथ लोपः ॥५-११॥

Now for cases of omission. | | 5-11 | |

5-12

ईंपूर्वो मकारः ॥५-१२॥

A *m* is dropped, when preceded by *īm*. | | 5-12 | |

5-13

तुनुपूर्व उदात्तयोर्वकारः ॥५-१३॥

A *v* is dropped when preceded by *tu* or *nu*, in case these are accented. | | 5-13 | |

5-14

उत्पूर्वः सकारो व्यञ्जनपरः ॥५-१४॥

A *s* is dropped after *ut*, when a consonant follows. ।। 5-14 ।।

5-15

एषसस्य इति च ॥५-१५॥

Also *eṣaḥ*, *saḥ*, and *syaḥ*. ।। 5-15 ।।

5-16

नासः ॥५-१६॥

But not *asaḥ*. ।। 5-16 ।।

5-17

इद्विदग्नइमांनएनौषधीःपरः सः ॥५-१७॥

And *saḥ*, when followed by *id u*, *id agne*, *imāṃ naḥ*, *enā*, *oṣadhīḥ*. ।। 5-17 ।।

5-18

अवग्रह इत्येकम् ॥५-१८॥

Also *ity ekam*, when *ekam* is the former member of a compound. ।। 5-18 ।।

5-19

तिष्ठन्त्येकया सपूर्वः ॥५-१९॥

Also *tiṣṭhanty ekayā*, along with the preceding letter. ।। 5-19 ।।

5-20

नकारः शकारं चपरः ॥५-२०॥

A *n*, when followed by *c*, becomes *ś*. ।। 5-20 ।।

5-21

नायन्नैरयन्नाध्नुवन्ननड्वान्घृणीवान्वारुणानेवास्मिन् ॥५-२१॥

But not the *n* of *āyan*, *airayan*, *ārdhnuvan*, *anaḍvān*, *ghṛṇīvān*, *vāruṇān*, and *evāsmin*. ।। 5-21 ।।

5-22

तकारश्चकारꣳ शचछपरः ॥५-२२॥

A *t*, when followed by *ś*, *c*, or *ch*, becomes *c*. ।। 5-22 ।।

5-23

जपरो जकारम् ॥५-२३॥

When followed by *j*, it becomes *j*. ।। 5-23 ।।

5-24

नकार एतेषु ञकारम्॥५-२४॥

A *n*, before the same letters, becomes *ñ* । । 5-24 । ।

5-25

लपरौ लकारम्॥५-२५॥

Both *t* and *n*, when followed by *l*, become *l*. । । 5-25 । ।

5-26

नकारो ऽनुनासिकम्॥५-२६॥

The *n* becomes nasalized *l*. । । 5-26 । ।

5-27

मकार स्पर्शपरस्तस्य सस्थानमनुनासिकम्॥५-२७॥

A *m*, when followed by a mute, becomes the nasal of like position with it. । । 5-27 । ।

5-28

अन्तस्थापरश्च सवर्णमनुनासिकम्॥५-२८॥

Followed by a semivowel, it becomes a nasal of like quality with it. । । 5-28 । ।

5-29

न रेफपरः ॥५-२९॥

But not when followed by *r*. । । 5-29 । ।

5-30

यवकारपरश्चैकेषामाचार्याणाम्॥५-३०॥

Nor, according to some teachers, when followed by *y* or *v*. । । 5-30 । ।

5-31

उत्तमलभावात्पूर्वो ऽनुनासिक इत्यात्रेयः ॥५-३१॥

ātreya holds that, when a nasal mute becomes *l*, the previous vowel is nasalized. । । 5-31 । ।

5-32

ङपूर्वः ककारः सषकारपरः ॥५-३२॥

After *ṅ* is inserted a *k* before *s* and *ṣ*. । । 5-32 । ।

5-33

टनकारपूर्वश्च तकारः ॥५-३३॥

After *ṭ* or *n* is inserted a *t*. । । 5-33 । ।

5-34

स्पर्शपूर्वः शकारश्छकारम् ॥५-३४॥

A *ś* preceded by a mute becomes *ch*. | | 5-34 | |

5-35

न मकारपूर्वः ॥५-३५॥

But not when preceded by *m*. | | 5-35 | |

5-36

पकारपूर्वश्च वाल्मीकेः ॥५-३६॥

Nor, according to Vālmīki, when preceded by *p*. | | 5-36 | |

5-37

व्यञ्जनपरः पौष्करसादेर्न पूर्वश्च ञकारम् ॥५-३७॥

Nor, according to Pauṣkarasādi, when followed by a consonant; and a preceding *n*, in that case, does not become *ñ*. | | 5-37 | |

5-38

प्रथमपूर्वो हकारश्चतुर्थं तस्य सस्थानं प्लाक्षिकौण्डिन्यगौतमपौष्करसादीनाम् ॥५-३८॥

According to Plākṣi, Kauṇḍinya, Gautama, and Pauṣkarasādi, a *h* preceded by a first mute becomes a fourth mute corresponding with the latter. | | 5-38 | |

5-39

अविकत एकेषाम् ॥५-३९॥

According to some authorities, it remains unchanged. | | 5-39 | |

5-40

चतुर्थो ऽन्तरे शैत्यायनादीनाम् ॥५-४०॥

According to Śaityāyana and others, a fourth mute is interposed. | | 5-40 | |

5-41

मीमाꣳसकानां च मीमाꣳसकानां च ॥५-४१॥

As also, according to the Mīmām̐sakas. | | 5-41 | |

6-1

अथ षकारꣳ सकारविसर्जनीयौ ॥६-१॥

Now for conversions of *s* and *visarjanīya* into *ṣ*. | | 6-1 | |

6-2

स्वानासोदिव्यापोह्ययमुकमूमोप्रोत्रीमहिद्यविपद्यवग्रहपूर्वः ॥६-२॥

A *s* is converted into *ṣ* when preceded by *svānāso divi, āpo hi, ayam u, kam u, ū, mo, pro, trī, mahi, dyavi, padi,* or a former member of a compound. ॥ 6-2 ॥

6-3

असदामासिञ्च॰ॱश्च ॥६-३॥

Also *asadāma* and *asiñcan*. ‖ 6-3 ‖

6-4

उपसर्गनिष्पूर्वो ऽनुदात्ते पदे ॥६-४॥

Also in an unaccented *pada*, when a preposition or *nis* precedes. ‖ 6-4 ‖

6-5

रासःसप्तेऽग्निर्निर्विदुर्मीढुःपायुभिर्वेःसुमतिर्मॉकिरीयुरायुराभिःसधिर्नॅकिस्तकारपरो नित्यम् ॥६-५॥

Also the *visarjanīya*, when followed by *t*, of *agniḥ* preceded by *rāsaḥ* or *sapte*, and of *niḥ, viduḥ, mīḍhuḥ, pāyubhiḥ, veḥ, sumatiḥ, mākiḥ, īyuḥ, āyuḥ, ābhiḥ, sadhiḥ,* and *nakiḥ,* under all circumstances. ‖ 6-5 ‖

6-6

अथ न ॥६-६॥

Now for exceptions. ‖ 6-6 ‖

6-7

अवर्णव्यञ्जनशकुनिपत्न्यृतुमृत्युमलिम्लुबृहस्पतिपूर्वः ॥६-७॥

Excepted is a *s* preceded by an *a*-vowel, a consonant, *śakuni, patnī, ṛtu, mṛtyu, malimlu,* or *bṛhaspati.* ‖ 6-7 ‖

6-8

ऋॣकाररेफवति ॥६-८॥

Also in a word containing *ṛ* or *r.* ‖ 6-8 ‖

6-9

अवग्रहः ॥६-९॥

Also in the former member of a compound. ‖ 6-9 ‖

6-10

सवस्थानम् ॥६-१०॥

Also in *sava* and *sthānam.* ‖ 6-10 ‖

6-11

न धिपूर्वे ॥६-११॥

But not when *dhi* precedes. ‖ 6-11 ‖

6-12

संतानेभ्यःसप्ताभिःसंमिताꣳस्तनाꣳसीतꣳस्पशःसक्सनिसनिःसनीःसभेयःसत्त्वासस्यायै ॥६-

१२॥

Also in *saṃtānebhyaḥ, saptābhiḥ, sammitām, stanām, sītam, spaśaḥ, sak, sani, saniḥ, sanīḥ, sabheyaḥ, sattvā,* and *sasyāyai.* | | 6-12 | |

6-13

न स्वरस्पर्धास्तरीमसाहस्रसारथिस्फुरन्तीस्तुब्ज्योतिरायुश्चतुःपूर्वस्तो ॥६-१३॥

But not in *svara, spardhāḥ, starīma, sāhasra, sārathiḥ, sphurantī, stubh,* and in *sto* when preceded by *jyotiḥ, āyuḥ,* or *catuḥ.* | | 6-13 | |

6-14

तर्हाꣳस्तस्मिंलोकान्विद्वाꣳस्ताꣳस्त्रीन्युष्मानूर्ध्वानम्बकानृतूनꣳश्मन्कण्वन्पितॄननान्कपालाꣳस्तिष्ठ

न्नाद्युदात्तेनेमिर्देवान्त्सवनेपशूꣳस्तकारपरः सकारं प्राकृतो नित्ये प्राकृतो नित्ये ॥६-१४॥

In *tarhān, tasmin, lokān, vidvān, tān, trīn, yuṣmān, ūrdhvān, ambakān, ṛtūn, aśman, kṛṇvan, pitṝn, anān, kapālān, tiṣṭhan* when accented on the first syllable, *nemir devān,* and *savane paśūn,* an original *n,* followed by a *t,* becomes *s,* when the *t* is a constant one. | | 6-14 | |

7-1

अथ नकारो णकारम् ॥७-१॥

Now for conversion of *n* into *ṇ.* | | 7-1 | |

7-2

षुषूकृधिसुवःसमिन्द्रास्थूर्युरुवाःषट्त्रिग्रामनिष्पूर्वः ॥७-२॥

n becomes *ṇ* when preceded by *ṣu, ṣū, kṛdhi suvaḥ, sam indra, asthūri, uru, vāḥ, ṣaṭ, tri, grāma,* or *niḥ.* | | 7-2 | |

7-3

हन्यादुप्यमानं च ॥७-३॥

Also in *hanyāt* and *upyamānam.* | | 7-3 | |

7-4

परीपरिपरीप्रपूर्वः ॥७-४॥

Also after *pārī, pari, parī,* and *pra.* | | 7-4 | |

7-5

अवर्णव्यवेतो ऽपि ॥७-५॥

And that, even when an *a*-vowel intervenes. | | 7-5 | |

7-6

वाहनउह्यमानोयानमयन्यवेनवञ्च ॥७-६ ॥

Also in *vāhanaḥ, uhyamānaḥ, yānam, ayan, yavena,* and *van.* | | 7-6 | |

7-7

प्रापूर्वश्च ॥७-७ ॥

As also, when preceded by *prā.* | | 7-7 | |

7-8

इन्द्रोऽयजुःपूर्व एनंकेन ॥७-८ ॥

Also *enam* and *kena,* when preceded respectively by *indraḥ* and *ayajuḥ.* | | 7-8 | |

7-9

नृश्रीपूर्वो मनाः ॥७-९ ॥

also *manāḥ,* when preceded by *nṛ* or *śrī.* | | 7-9 | |

7-10

अङ्गानामोनेगानिगानांग्यानियामेन ॥७-१० ॥

Also *aṅgānām,* one, *gāni, gānām, gyāni,* and *yāmena.* | | 7-10 | |

7-11

रषःपूर्वो हवन्यह्नेहन् ॥७-११ ॥

Also *havani, ahne, han,* when preceded by *r* or *ṣaḥ.* | | 7-11 | |

7-12

रुपूर्वो मयान्यनी ॥७-१२ ॥

Also *mayāni* and *anī,* when preceded by *ru.* | | 7-12 | |

7-13

वाघाषपूर्वस्तष्टम् ॥७-१३ ॥

After *vāghā* and *ṣ, t* is changed to *ṭ.* | | 7-13 | |

7-14

थश्च ठम् ॥७-१४ ॥

Also *th* to *ṭh.* | | 7-14 | |

7-15

न तकारपरः ॥७-१५ ॥

But not when *t* follows. | | 7-15 | |

7-16

नह्यतिनूनंनृत्यन्त्यन्योऽन्याभिरन्यान्यन्तश्चान्तश्च ॥७-१६ ॥

Nor in *nahyati, nūnam, nṛtyanti, anyaḥ, anyābhiḥ, anyāni;* nor when final. ।। 7-16 ।।

8-1

अथ प्रथमः ॥८-१ ॥

Now for changes of first mutes. ।। 8-1 ।।

8-2

उत्तमपर उत्तमꣳ सवर्गीयम् ॥८-२ ॥

A first mute, followed by a last mute, becomes a last mute of its own series. ।। 8-2 ।।

8-3

तृतीयꣳ स्वरघोषवत्परः ॥८-३ ॥

Followed by a vowel or a sonant consonant, it becomes a third mute. ।। 8-3 ।।

8-4

ककुच्च मकारपरः ॥८-४ ॥

Also in *kakut*, when *m* follows. ।। 8-4 ।।

8-5

अथ विसर्जनीयः ॥८-५ ॥

Now for changes of *visarjanīya*. ।। 8-5 ।।

8-6

रेफमेतेषु ॥८-६ ॥

visarjanīya becomes *r* before the classes of sounds last mentioned. ।। 8-6 ।।

8-7

न रेफपरः ॥८-७ ॥

But not before *r*. ।। 8-7 ।।

8-8

ह्वार्भावार्हार्हारबिभरजीगरकरनन्तर्विवःसुवःपुनरहरहःप्रातर्वस्तःशमितःसमितःसनुतस्तनुतस्तोतर्हों

तःपितर्मातर्यष्ठरेष्ठर्नेष्ठस्त्वष्टः ॥८-८ ॥

visarjanīya becomes *r* in *hvāḥ, abhāḥ, vāḥ, hāḥ, abibhaḥ, ajīgaḥ, akaḥ, anantaḥ, vivaḥ, suvaḥ, punaḥ, aharahaḥ, prātaḥ, vastaḥ, śamitaḥ, savitaḥ, sanutaḥ, stanutaḥ, stotaḥ, hotaḥ, pitaḥ, mātaḥ, yaṣṭaḥ, eṣṭaḥ, neṣṭaḥ,* and *tvaṣṭaḥ.* ।। 8-8 ।।

8-9

करावरनुदात्ते पदे ॥८-९॥

Also in *kaḥ* and *āvaḥ*, in an unaccented word. | | 8-9 | |

8-10

अन्तरनाद्युदात्ते ॥८-१०॥

Also in *antaḥ*, except when accented on the first syllable. | | 8-10 | |

8-11

आवृत्परः ॥८-११॥

Also a *visarjianīya* followed by *āvṛt*. | | 8-11 | |

8-12

इतिपरो ऽपि ॥८-१२॥

And likewise when *iti* follows. | | 8-12 | |

8-13

अहारहःसुवरनिंग्यान्तः ॥८-१३॥

Also in *ahāḥ*, *ahaḥ*, and *suvaḥ*, except at the end of a separable word. | | 8-13 | |

8-14

न भिभ्यांपरः ॥८-१४॥

Not, however, when followed by *bhiḥ* or *bhyām*. | | 8-14 | |

8-15

अँहश्च सर्वेषाम् ॥८-१५॥

Also not in *aṁhaḥ*, as all agree. | | 8-15 | |

8-16

अनवर्णपूर्वस्तु रेफपरो लुप्यते ॥८-१६॥

But, when not preceded by an *a*-vowel, *visarjanīya* followed by *r* is omitted. | | 8-16 | |

8-17

दीर्घं च पूर्वः ॥८-१७॥

And the preceding vowel is made long. | | 8-17 | |

8-18

एष्टश्च ॥८-१८॥

As also, in *eṣṭaḥ*. | | 8-18 | |

8-19

नैकेषाम् ॥८-१९ ॥

Not so, according to some authorities. | | 8-19 | |

8-20

द्वावुत्तमोत्तरीयस्य रेफम् ॥८-२० ॥

According to Uttamottarīya, two becomes *r*. | | 8-20 | |

8-21

सांकृत्यस्योकारम् ॥८-२१ ॥

According to Sāṃkṛtya, the *visarjanīya* becomes *u*. | | 8-21 | |

8-22

उख्यस्य सपूर्वः ॥८-२२ ॥

And, according to Ukhya, along with the preceding letter. | | 8-22 | |

8-23

कखपकारपरः षमकारपूर्वः समवग्रहः ॥८-२३ ॥

At the end of the former member of a compound, before *k*, *kh*, or *p*, *visarjanīya* becomes *ṣ* - or *s*, if preceded by *a*. | | 8-23 | |

8-24

आविर्निरिडःशश्वतोऽपसोदेवरिषोऽꣳहसोऽतिदिवोविश्वतोऽइमनस्तमसः ॥८-२४ ॥

Also in *āviḥ*, *niḥ*, *iḍaḥ*, *śaśvataḥ*, *apasaḥ*, *deva riṣaḥ*, *aṁhasaḥ*, *ati divaḥ*, *viśvataḥ*, *aśmanaḥ*, and *tamasaḥ*. | | 8-24 | |

8-25

कृधिपिन्वपथेपरः ॥८-२५ ॥

Also before *kṛdhi*, *pinva*, and *pathe*. | | 8-25 | |

8-26

न सक्रघकारपरे ॥८-२६ ॥

But not when *s*, *kr*, or *gh* follows. | | 8-26 | |

8-27

पत्नीवेपतीपतेपतयेपतिष्पतिंपरः ॥८-२७ ॥

Also before *patnī ve*, *patī*, *pate*, *pataye*, *patiḥ*, and *patim*. | | 8-27 | |

8-28

दिवःसहसस्परिपुत्परः ॥८-२८ ॥

Also in *divaḥ* and *sahasaḥ*, before *pari* and *put*. | | 8-28 | |

8-29

रायस्पोपरः ॥८-२९॥

Also in *rāyaḥ*, before *po*. । । 8-29 । ।

8-30

नमस्करोपरः ॥८-३०॥

Also in *namaḥ*, before *karo*. । । 8-30 । ।

8-31

वसुष्ककारपरः ॥८-३१॥

Also in *vasuḥ*, before *k*. । । 8-31 । ।

8-32

नाध्वरंविश्वतोऽन्तर्जातोविविशुःपरुःपुनः ॥८-३२॥

Not in *adhvaraṃ viśvataḥ*, *antaḥ*, *jātaḥ*, *viviśuḥ paruḥ*, and *punaḥ*. । । 8-32 । ।

8-33

धषवति ॥८-३३॥

Nor before a word containing *dh* or *ṣ*. । । 8-33 । ।

8-34

परिवाप्रपरः ॥८-३४॥

Not before *pari vā* or *pra*. । । 8-34 । ।

8-35

न निर्ण निः ॥८-३५॥

Not so with *niḥ*. । । 8-35 । ।

9-1

ऊष्मपरो ऽघोषपरे लुप्यते काण्डमायनस्य ॥९-१॥

Visarjanīya, when followed by a spirant which has a surd letter after it, is dropped, according to Kāṇḍamāyana. । । 9-1 । ।

9-2

अघोषपरस्तस्य सस्थानमूष्माणम् ॥९-२॥

Followed by a surd letter, it becomes the spirant of like position with that letter. । । 9-2 । ।

9-3

न क्षपरः ॥९-३॥

But not when followed by *kṣ*. ।। 9-3 ।।

9-4

कपवर्गपरश्चाग्निवेश्यवाल्मीक्योः ॥९-४ ॥

Nor, according to Āgniveśya and Vālmīki, when followed by a guttural or a labial mute. ।। 9-4 ।।

9-5

ऊष्मपर एवैकेषामाचार्याणाम् ॥९-५ ॥

According to some authorities, not when followed by a spirant, and only then. ।। 9-5 ।।

9-6

न प्लाक्षिप्लाक्षायणयोः ॥९-६ ॥

Not according to Plākṣi and Plākṣāyaṇa. ।। 9-6 ।।

9-7

ओकारमः सर्वौ ऽकारपरः ॥९-७ ॥

aḥ, the whole of it, when followed by *a*, becomes *o*. ।। 9-7 ।।

9-8

घोषवत्परश्च ॥९-८ ॥

Also when followed by a sonant consonant. ।। 9-8 ।।

9-9

अवर्णपूर्वस्तु लुप्यते ॥९-९ ॥

But *visarjanīya*, when preceded by an *a*-vowel, is omitted. ।। 9-9 ।।

9-10

अथ स्वरपरो यकारम् ॥९-१० ॥

When followed by a vowel, it becomes *y*. ।। 9-10 ।।

9-11

एकारो ऽयम् ॥९-११ ॥

e, before a vowel, becomes *ay*. ।। 9-11 ।।

9-12

ओकारो ऽवम् ॥९-१२ ॥

o becomes *av*. ।। 9-12 ।।

9-13

नाकारपरौ ॥९-१३॥

But not, in either case, when followed by *a*. ।। 9-13 ।।

9-14

ऐकार आयम् ॥९-१४॥

ai becomes *āy*. ।। 9-14 ।।

9-15

औकार आवम् ॥९-१५॥

au becomes *āv*. ।। 9-15 ।।

9-16

उकारो ऽपृक्तः प्रकृत्या वकारो ऽन्तरे ॥९-१६॥

An *u*, uncombined with a consonant, remains unchanged, and *v* is inserted between it and the following vowel. ।। 9-16 ।।

9-17

न तत्तस्मात्साꣳहितः ॥९-१७॥

But not in *saṁhitā*-text, after *tat* and *tasmāt*. ।। 9-17 ।।

9-18

ह्रस्वपूर्वो ङकारो द्विवर्णम् ॥९-१८॥

A *ṅ*, when preceded by a short vowel, is doubled. ।। 9-18 ।।

9-19

नकारश्च ॥९-१९॥

As does also a *n*. ।। 9-19 ।।

9-20

अनितिपरो ग्रहोख्ययाज्यापृष्ठ्यहिरण्यवर्णीयेष्वीकारोकारपूर्वो रेफमाकारपूर्वश्च यकारम् ॥९-२०॥

In *graha*, *ukhya*, *yājyā*, *pṛṣṭhya*, and *hiraṇyavarṇīya* passages, a *n* preceded by *ī* or *ū* becomes *r*, preceded by *ā* becomes *y*, except before *iti*. ।। 9-20 ।।

9-21

मर्त्यानुदयानमृतान्दुर्यानसोमपूर्वःसोअस्मानविमान्गोमान्मधुमान्हविष्मान्हूतमानार्षेचिकित्वानि

डावान्कक्षीवान्बाणवान्हिपयस्वान्वशान्विदत्रानमित्रानरान्पोषान्महाꣳश्च ॥९-२१॥

Also in the words *martyān*, *ud ayān*, *amṛtān*, *duryān* not preceded by *soma*, *so asmān*, *avimān*, *gomān*, *madhumān*, *haviṣmān*, *hūtamān* before any vowel belonging to the text, *cikitvān*, *iḍāvān*, *kakṣīvān*, *bāṇavān*, *hi payasvān*, *vaśān*, *vidatrān*, *amitrān*, *arān*, *poṣān*, and *mahān*. ।। 9-21 ।।

9-22

इन्द्रोमेऽकरूढ्वमिहाप्येत्वगन्मेडेन्यानायजिष्ठआचत्वंकुर्वतादुहददितिरग्रेऽधरान्त्सपत्नानलंपरश्च

॥९-२२ ॥

Also a *n* followed by *indro me, akaḥ, ūḍhvam, ihā, apy etu, aganma, īḍenyān, āyajiṣṭhaḥ, ā ca, ṛtu, akurvata, aduhat, aditiḥ, agre, adharānt sapatnān,* and *alam.* ।। 9-22 ।।

9-23

न रश्मीञ्छ्रपयान्यमान्पतङ्गान्त्समानानर्चान्यजीयान् ॥९-२३ ॥

The *n* of *raśmīn, śrapayān, yamān, pataṅgān, samānān, arcān, yajīyān* remains unchanged. ।। 9-23 ।।

9-24

उदथापरश्चोदथापरश्च ॥९-२४ ॥

Nor a *n* followed by *ut* or *athā.* ।। 9-24 ।।

10-1

अथैकमुभे ॥१०-१ ॥

Now for the coalescence of two vowels into one. ।। 10-1 ।।

10-2

दीर्घꣳ समानाक्षरे सवर्णपरे ॥१०-२ ॥

In the case of a simple vowel, followed by a similar vowel, the product is long. ।। 10-2 ।।

10-3

अथावर्णपूर्वे ॥१०-३ ॥

Now for cases in which an *a*-vowel stands first. ।। 10-3 ।।

10-4

इवर्णपर एकारम् ॥१०-४ ॥

When an *i*-vowel follows, the product is *e.* ।। 10-4 ।।

10-5

उवर्णपर ओकारम् ॥१०-५ ॥

When an *u*-vowel follows, the product is *o.* ।। 10-5 ।।

10-6

एकारैकारपर ऐकारम् ॥१०-६ ॥

When *e* or *ai* follows, the product is *ai.* ।। 10-6 ।।

10-7

ओकारौकारपर औकारम् ॥१०-७॥

When *o* or *au* follows, the product is *au*. | | 10-7 | |

10-8

अरमृकारपरे ॥१०-८॥

When *ṛ* follows, the product is *ar*. | | 10-8 | |

10-9

उपसर्गपूर्व आरम् ॥१०-९॥

If a preposition precedes, the product is *ār*. | | 10-9 | |

10-10

उदात्तमुदात्तवति ॥१०-१०॥

When an acute enters into the combination, the result is acute. | | 10-10 | |

10-11

अनुनासिके ऽनुनासिकम् ॥१०-११॥

When a nasal, the result is nasal. | | 10-11 | |

10-12

स्वरितानुदात्तसंनिपाते स्वरितम् ॥१०-१२॥

When circumflex and grave are combined, the result is circumflex. | | 10-12 | |

10-13

न धामापासिपरीबुध्नियाज्यापूषामिनन्तार्षं ॥१०-१३॥

Exceptions are *dhā*, *mā*, and *pā*, when followed by *asi*; also *budhniyā*, *jyā*, *ā pūṣā*, and *aminanta* - before a vowel belonging to the text. | | 10-13 | |

10-14

एष्ठेरेतनेमन्नोद्मन्नोष्ठेवःपरो लुप्यते ॥१०-१४॥

When followed by *eṣṭaḥ*, *etana*, *eman*, *odman*, *oṣṭha*, or *evaḥ*, an *a*-vowel is elided. | | 10-14 | |

10-15

इवर्णोकारौ यवकारौ ॥१०-१५॥

An *i*-vowel and *u* become respectively *y* and *v*. | | 10-15 | |

10-16

उदात्तयोश्च परो ऽनुदात्तः स्वरितम् ॥१०-१६॥

And, when they are acute, a following grave becomes circumflex. | | 10-16 | |

10-17

ऊभावे च ॥१०-१७ ॥

Also when *ū* is the product of the combination. | | 10-17 | |

10-18

न श्येती मिथुनी ॥१०-१८ ॥

Exceptions are *śyetī* and *mithunī*. | | 10-18 | |

10-19

लुप्येते त्ववर्णपूर्वौं यवकारौ ॥१०-१९ ॥

But *y* and *v* are elided, when preceded by an *a*-vowel. | | 10-19 | |

10-20

नोख्यस्य ॥१०-२० ॥

Not so, according to Ukhya. | | 10-20 | |

10-21

वकारस्तु सांकृत्यस्य ॥१०-२१ ॥

Not *v*, according to Sāṃkṛtya. | | 10-21 | |

10-22

उकारौकारपरौ लुप्येते माचाकीयस्य ॥१०-२२ ॥

According to Mācākīya, both are omitted when followed by *u* or *o*. | | 10-22 | |

10-23

लेशो वात्सप्रस्यैतयोः ॥१०-२३ ॥

According to Vātsapra, they are imperceptibly uttered. | | 10-23 | |

10-24

न प्लुतप्रग्रहौ ॥१०-२४ ॥

Exceptions are protracted and *pragraha* vowels. | | 10-24 | |

10-25

परश्च परश्च ॥१०-२५ ॥

Also the remaining vowel. | | 10-25 | |

11-1

लुप्येते त्वकार एकारौकारपूर्वः ॥११-१ ॥

But *a* is elided when preceded by *e* or *o*. | | 11-1 | |

11-2

अथालोपः ॥११-२॥

Now follow cases of non-elision. || 11-2 ||

11-3

धातारातिरुपवाजपेयजुष्टश्येनायोर्ख्यध्रुवक्षितिरियमेवसायाग्निर्मूर्धारुद्रप्रथमोपोत्तमविकर्षविहव्यहि

रण्यवर्णीययाज्यामहापृष्ठ्ये ॥११-३॥

The *a* is not elided in the following sections: those beginning with *dhātā rātiḥ* and *upa*; those styled *vājapeya*; those beginning with *juṣṭa* and *śyenāya*; those styled *ukhya*; those beginning with *dhruvakṣitiḥ*, *iyam eva sā yā*, and *agnir mūrdhā*; the first and the next to the last of the *rudra* chapter; and those styled *vikarṣa*, *vihavya*, *hiraṇyavarṇīya*, *yājyā*, and *mahāpṛṣṭhya*. || 11-3 ||

11-4

अꣳहसोꣳहतिरनिष्टृतोऽवन्त्वस्मानवद्यादहनि च ॥११-४॥

Also in *aṁhasaḥ*, *aṁhatiḥ*, *aniṣṭṛtaḥ*, *avantv asmān*, *avadyāt*, and *ahani*. || 11-4 ||

11-5

अनु घर्मासआपोमर्तोरथस्त्वोदत्तेवातःपूर्वः ॥११-५॥

Also in *anu*, when preceded by *gharmāsaḥ*, *āpaḥ*, *martaḥ*, *rathaḥ*, *tvaḥ*, *datte*, and *vātaḥ*. || 11-5 ||

11-6

अभिवात्वपश्च ॥११-६॥

Also (after *vātaḥ*) in *abhi vātu* and *apaḥ*. || 11-6 ||

11-7

अन्वगमच्च ॥११-७॥

Also (after *apaḥ*) in *anu* and *agamat*. || 11-7 ||

11-8

आपःपूर्वो ऽद्भिरपांनपादस्मान् ॥११-८॥

Also in *adbhiḥ*, *apāṃ napāt*, and *asmān*, when preceded by *āpaḥ*. || 11-8 ||

11-9

रायेसइन्द्रःपूर्वश्चाकारपरे ॥११-९॥

In *asmān*, also, if followed by *a*, when *rāye*, *saḥ*, and *indraḥ* precede. || 11-9 ||

11-10

तेपूर्वो ऽद्यान्धोऽꣳशुरग्ने ॥११-१०॥

Also in *adya*, *andhaḥ*, *aṁśuḥ*, and *agne*, when *te* precedes. || 11-10 ||

11-11

मेपूर्वश्च ॥११-११॥

In *agne*, also, when preceded by *me*. | | 11-11 | |

11-12

अस्याश्विनापरा च ॥११-१२॥

As also, in *asya*, *aśvinā*, and *aparā*. | | 11-12 | |

11-13

नःपूर्वो ऽसदग्निरघान्तमोऽभ्यस्मिन्नद्यपथि ॥११-१३॥

Also in *asat*, *agniḥ*, *agha*, *antamaḥ*, *abhi*, *asmin*, and *adya pathi*, when preceded by *naḥ*. | | 11-13 | |

11-14

नमःपूर्वो ऽग्रेऽश्वेभ्योऽग्रियाय ॥११-१४॥

Also in *agre*, *aśvebhyaḥ*, and *agriyāya*, when preceded by *namaḥ*. | | 11-14 | |

11-15

आविन्नःसोमःपूर्वो ऽग्निपरः ॥११-१५॥

Also when *āvinnaḥ* or *somaḥ* precedes and *agni* follows. | | 11-15 | |

11-16

धीरासोऽदब्धासएकादशासत्रृषीणांपुत्रःशायातेऽषाढःपितारःपृथिवीयज्ञआसतेयेगृह्णाम्यग्रेवाꣳए

षजज्ञेसꣳस्फानोयुवयोर्यःपृष्ठेपतिर्वोगोशुष्मःपुवःसमिद्धऋषभःपाथोवचोवर्षिष्ठेजुषाणोयोरुद्रोवृष्णः

पूर्वः ॥११-१६॥

Also *a* is retained when preceded by *dhīrāsaḥ*, *adabdhāsaḥ*, *ekādaśāsaḥ*, *ṛṣīṇāṃ putraḥ*, *śāryāte*, *aṣāḍhaḥ*, *pitāraḥ*, *pṛthivī yajñe*, *āsate ye*, *gṛhṇāmy agre*, *vāṁ eṣaḥ*, *jajñe*, *saṃsphānaḥ*, *yuvayor yaḥ*, *pṛṣṭhe*, *patir vaḥ*, *go*, *śuṣmaḥ*, *puvaḥ*, *samiddhaḥ*, *ṛṣabhaḥ*, *pāthaḥ*, *vacaḥ*, *varṣiṣṭhe*, *juṣāṇo*, *yo rudraḥ*, or *vṛṣṇaḥ*. | | 11-16 | |

11-17

अरतिमस्ययज्ञस्यातिद्रुतोऽतियन्त्यनृणोऽविष्यन्ननमीवोऽन्नेष्वर्चिरजीतानज्यानिमह्नियाअम्बाल्य

वन्तमस्त्वकृणोदङ्गिरोऽप्सुयोअस्कभायदच्युतोऽश्वसनिरस्थभिरशिश्रेदङ्गेऽग्निय ॥११-१७॥

Also in *aratim*, *asya yajñasya*, *atidrutaḥ*, *ati yanti*, *anṛṇaḥ*, *aviṣyan*, *anamīvaḥ*, *anneṣu*, *arciḥ*, *ajītān*, *ajyānim*, *ahniyāḥ*, *ambāli*, *arvantam*, *astu*, *akṛṇot*, *aṅgiraḥ*, *apsu yaḥ*, *askabhāyat*, *acyutaḥ*, *aśvasaniḥ*, *asthabhiḥ*, *aśiśret*, *aṅge*, and *aghniya*. | | 11-17 | |

11-18

अध्वर स्वरपरे ॥११-१८ ॥

Also in *adhvara*, when a vowel follows [the *r*]. | | 11-18 | |

11-19

स पूर्वस्यार्धसदृशमेकेषामर्धस्टदृशमेकेषाम् ॥११-१९ ॥

In the opinion of some, it becomes half-similar with its predecessor. | | 11-19 | |

12-1

अथ लोपः १२-१ ॥

Now for cases of elision. | | 12-1 | |

12-2

असि ॥१२-२ ॥

The *a* of *asi* is elided. | | 12-2 | |

12-3

न गर्भःसंनद्धोयमोभद्रःपूर्वः ॥१२-३ ॥

But not when *garbhaḥ*, *saṃnaddhaḥ*, *yamaḥ*, or *bhadraḥ* precedes. | | 12-3 | |

12-4

यवनहपरः स्वरपरेषु ॥१२-४ ॥

a is elided before *y*, *v*, *n*, and *h*, when these are followed by a vowel. | | 12-4 | |

12-5

जकारग्नपर उदात्तः ॥१२-५ ॥

Before *j* and *gn*, *a* is elided if acute. | | 12-5 | |

12-6

मोवचोद्धानस्थेपूर्वश्च ॥१२-६ ॥

Before *gn*, also when preceded by *maḥ*, *vacaḥ*, *dadhānaḥ*, and *sthe*. | | 12-6 | |

12-7

अभ्यावर्तिन्नपूपमपिदधाम्यद्यान्वदितिःशमाग्नेर्जिह्वामग्नयःपप्रयोऽस्माकमस्मेधत्ताश्माश्वाश्रुतिर
यामामार्यमन्नस्मत्पाशानस्मिन्यज्ञेऽस्ताव्यथमानाभिद्रोहमधाय्यदोऽथोऽदुग्धाअरिष्ठाअरथाआर्चन्
त्यन्तरस्यामत्रस्थान्नायाङ्गिरस्वदकरम् ॥१२-७ ॥

The *a* is elided in *abhyāvartin*, *apūpam*, *api dadhāmi*, *adyānu*, *aditiḥ*, *śarma*, *agner jihvām*, *agnayaḥ paprayaḥ*, *asmākam*, *asme dhatta*, *aśmā*, *aśvā* wherever found, *aśyāma*, *amā*, *aryaman*, *asmatpāśān*, *asmin yajñe*, *astā*, *avyathamānā*, *abhidroham*, *adhāyi*, *adaḥ*, *atho*, *adugdhāḥ*, *ariṣṭāḥ*, *arathāḥ*, *arcanti*, *antar asyām*, *atra stha*, *annāya*, *aṅgirasvat*, and *akaram*. | | 12-7 | |

12-8

गाहमानोजायमानोहेतयोमन्यमानोवनस्पतिभ्यःपतेस्त्रिधस्तपसःस्वधावोभामितोऽग्नयआयोऽध्व

योंक्तोपूर्वः ॥१२–८ ॥

An a is elided when preceded by gāhamānaḥ, jāyamānaḥ, hetayaḥ, manyamānaḥ, vanaspatibhyaḥ, pate, sridhaḥ, tapasaḥ, svadhāvaḥ, bhāmitaḥ, agnayaḥ, āyo, adhvaryo, and *krato.* | | 12-8 | |

12-9

तस्मिन्ननुदात्ते पूर्व उदात्तः स्वरितम् ॥१२–९ ॥

When the elided *a* is grave, the preceding diphthong, if acute, becomes circumflex. | | 12-9 | |

12-10

उदात्ते चानुदात्त उदात्तम् ॥१२–१० ॥

When it is acute, the preceding diphthong, if grave, becomes acute. | | 12-10 | |

12-11

स्वरितश्च सर्वत्र स्वरितश्च सर्वत्र ॥१२–११ ॥

As also, in every case, if circumflex. | | 12-11 | |

13-1

अथ मकारलोपः ॥१३–१ ॥

Now for the omission of *m.* | | 13-1 | |

13-2

रेफोष्मपरः ॥१३–२ ॥

A *m* is omitted, when followed by *r* or a spirant. | | 13-2 | |

13-3

यवकारपरश्चैकेषामाचार्याणाम् ॥१३–३ ॥

As also, according to some teachers, when followed by *y* or *v.* | | 13-3 | |

13-4

न सꣳसामिति रापरः ॥१३–४ ॥

But not the *m* of *sam* and *sām*, when followed by *rā.* | | 13-4 | |

13-5

अथ वर्णानाम् ॥१३–५ ॥

Now of individual sounds. | | 13-5 | |

13-6

ऋकारर्कारररषपूर्वो नकारो णकारꣳ समानपदे ॥१३-६ ॥

Within the same word, a *n* preceded by *ṛ, ṝ, r,* or *ṣ*, becomes *ṇ*. | | 13-6 | |

13-7

व्यवेतो ऽपि ॥१३-७ ॥

Even though other sounds are interposed. | | 13-7 | |

13-8

हिरण्मयम् ॥१३-८ ॥

Also in *hiraṇmayam*. | | 13-8 | |

13-9

पाणिगणपुण्यकण्वकाणगाणबाणवेणुगुणमणिप्रवादेषु पूर्वः ॥१३-९ ॥

Also, in the inflectional and derivative forms of *pāṇi, gaṇa, puṇya, kaṇva, kāṇa, gāṇa, bāṇa, veṇu, guṇa,* and *maṇi*, the first nasal is *ṇ*. | | 13-9 | |

13-10

पणिपणिंवीयमाणऊण्योः ॥१३-१० ॥

Also in *paṇi, paṇim, vīyamāṇaḥ,* and *ūṇyoḥ*. | | 13-10 | |

13-11

टवर्गपरः ॥१३-११ ॥

Also before a lingual mute. | | 13-11 | |

13-12

चुणफणत्स्थूणौहिणुयाद्धिणोतिकौणेयोऽणिष्ठाउल्बणमुगणाश्रुतिश्चुपुणीकाबाणिजायाणवश्चाट्णारस्
थाणुंतूणवेवीणायामश्लोणयापणेतवाणीःकल्याणीकुणपंवाणःशतशोणाश्रुतिर्धाणिकामेणी ॥१३-
१२ ॥

Also in *caṅkuṇa, phaṇat, sthūṇau, hiṇuyāt, hiṇoti, kauṇeyaḥ, aṇiṣṭhāḥ, ulbaṇam, ugaṇā* wherever found, *cupuṇīkā, bāṇijāya, aṇavaś ca, āṭṇāraḥ, sthāṇum, tūṇave, vīṇāyām, aśloṇayā, paṇeta, vāṇīḥ, kalyāṇī, kuṇapam, vāṇaḥ śata, śoṇā* wherever found, *dhāṇikā,* and *meṇī*. | | 13-12 | |

13-13

अवग्रहो वृषण्छीर्षण्ब्रह्मणक्षण्चर्मण्चर्षण् ॥१३-१३ ॥

As final of the former member of a compound, *ṇ* is found in *vṛṣaṇ, śīrṣaṇ, brahmaṇ, akṣaṇ, carmaṇ,* and *carṣaṇ*. | | 13-13 | |

13-14

ऋणषषण्षण्म्नरावण चेति प्राकृताः ॥१३-१४ ॥

Also in *ṛṇṇ*, *ṣaṇṇ*, *ṣṇ*, *mṇ*, and *rāvṇ* - these are original. ǀ ǀ 13-14 ǀ ǀ

13-15

न षुम्नो ऽग्नियुर्ष्मानीतो ऽन्तो ऽलोपात्स्पर्शपरो व्यवायेषु शसचटतवर्जीयेषु ॥१३-१५ ॥

But not in *ṣumna*, *agni*, and *yuṣmānīta*; nor when final; nor after the omission of an *a*; nor when followed by a mute; nor when *ś*, *s*, or a palatal, lingual, or labial mute intervenes. ǀ ǀ 13-15 ǀ ǀ

13-16

पृक्तस्वरात्परो लो डं पौष्करसादेः पौष्करसादेः ॥१३-१६ ॥

In the opinion of Pauṣkarasādi, *l* after a mixed vowel becomes *ḍ*. ǀ ǀ 13-16 ǀ ǀ

14-1

स्वरपूर्वं व्यञ्जनं द्विवर्णं व्यञ्जनपरम् ॥१४-१ ॥

A consonant preceded by a vowel is doubled, if followed by a consonant. ǀ ǀ 14-1 ǀ ǀ

14-2

लवकारपूर्वं स्पर्शश्च पौष्करसादेः ॥१४-२ ॥

Likewise, according to Pauṣkarasādi, a mute preceded by *l* or *v*. ǀ ǀ 14-2 ǀ ǀ

14-3

स्पर्श एवैकेषामाचार्याणाम् ॥१४-३ ॥

According to some teachers, the mute only. ǀ ǀ 14-3 ǀ ǀ

14-4

रेफात्परं ॥१४-४ ॥

Also a consonant that follows *r*. ǀ ǀ 14-4 ǀ ǀ

14-5

द्वितीयचतुर्थयोस्तु व्यञ्जनोत्तरयोः पूर्वः ॥१४-५ ॥

In place, however, of second and fourth mutes, when followed by consonants, is put the preceding mute. ǀ ǀ 14-5 ǀ ǀ

14-6

रेफपूर्वयोश्च नित्यम् ॥१४-६ ॥

As also, in all cases, when they follow *r*. ǀ ǀ 14-6 ǀ ǀ

14-7

लकारपूर्वे च ॥१४-७ ॥

And when *l* precedes. | | 14-7 | |

14-8

उपसर्गपाथएषोऽत्यातिधामपरमभूतेपूर्वेषु छखिभुजेषु च ॥१४-८ ॥

Also the preceding mute is inserted before *ch, khi,* and *bhuja,* when these follow either a preposition, *pātha eṣaḥ, ati, āti, dhāma, parama* or *bhūte.* | | 14-8 | |

14-9

अघोषादूष्मणः परः प्रथमो ऽभिनिधान स्पर्शापरात्तस्य सस्थानः ॥१४-९ ॥

After a surd spirant followed by a mute is inserted a first mute of the same position with the latter, as *abhinidhāna.* | | 14-9 | |

14-10

अघोषे प्लाक्षेः ॥१४-१० ॥

According to Plākṣi, when the following mute is surd. | | 14-10 | |

14-11

उत्तमपरात्तु प्लाक्षायणस्य ॥१४-११ ॥

But according to Plākṣāyaṇa, on the contrary, when the following mute is a nasal. | | 14-11 | |

14-12

प्रथम ऊष्मपरो द्वितीयम् ॥१४-१२ ॥

A first mute followed by a spirant is changed into its corresponding aspirate. | | 14-12 | |

14-13

बाडभीकारस्यासस्थानपरः ॥१४-१३ ॥

According to Bāḍabhīkāra, when the following spirant is not of the same position with it. | | 14-13 | |

14-14

अथ न ॥१४-१४ ॥

Now for exceptions. | | 14-14 | |

14-15

अवसाने रविसर्जनीयजिह्वामूलीयोपध्मानीयाः ॥१४-१५ ॥

A consonant before a pause is not doubled; nor *r, visarjanīya, jihvāmūlīya,* or *upadhmānīya.* | | 14-15 | |

14-16

ऊष्मा स्वरपरः ॥१४-१६ ॥

Nor a spirant, when followed by a vowel. | | 14-16 | |

14-17

प्रथमपरश्च प्लाक्षिप्लाक्षायणयोः ॥१४-१७ ॥

Or, according to Plākṣi and Plākṣāyaṇa, when followed by a first mute. ।। 14-17 ।।

14-18

ऊष्माघोषो हारीतस्य ॥१४-१८ ॥

According to Hārīta, a surd spirant is not doubled. ।। 14-18 ।।

14-19

रेफपरश्च हकारः ॥१४-१९ ॥

Nor *h*, when followed by *r*. ।। 14-19 ।।

14-20

टवर्गश्च तवर्गपरः ॥१४-२० ॥

Nor a lingual mute, when followed by a dental. ।। 14-20 ।।

14-21

लतवर्गौ यवकारपरौ ॥१४-२१ ॥

Nor *l* nor a dental mute, when followed by *y* or *v*. ।। 14-21 ।।

14-22

परश्च ॥१४-२२ ॥

Nor the following. ।। 14-22 ।।

14-23

सवर्णसवर्गीयपरः ॥१४-२३ ॥

A letter followed by one homogeneous with itself, or one of the same mute-series, is not duplicated. ।। 14-23 ।।

14-24

नानुत्तम उत्तमपरः ॥१४-२४ ॥

Unless, indeed, it be a non-nasal followed by a nasal. ।। 14-24 ।।

14-25

अथैकेषामाचार्याणाम् ॥१४-२५ ॥

Now for the views of certain teachers. ।। 14-25 ।।

14-26

लकारो हशवकारपरः ॥१४-२६ ॥

A *l* is not doubled when followed by *h*, *ś*, or *v*. | | 14-26 | |

14-27

स्पर्शं स्पर्शपरः ॥१४-२७ ॥

Nor a mute that is followed by a mute. | | 14-27 | |

14-28

पदान्तश्च व्यञ्जनपरः प्राकतः ॥१४-२८ ॥

Nor an original final that is followed by a consonant. | | 14-28 | |

14-29

उदात्तात्परो ऽनुदात्तः स्वरितम् ॥१४-२९ ॥

A grave following an acute becomes circumflex. | | 14-29 | |

14-30

व्यञ्जनान्तर्हितो ऽपि ॥१४-३० ॥

Even when consonants intervene. | | 14-30 | |

14-31

नोदात्तस्वरितपरः ॥१४-३१ ॥

Not, however, when an acute or circumflex follows. | | 14-31 | |

14-32

नाग्निवेश्यायनस्य ॥१४-३२ ॥

Not so, according to Āgniveśyāyana. | | 14-32 | |

14-33

सर्वों नेत्येके सर्वों नेत्येके ॥१४-३३ ॥

Some say not, in all cases. | | 14-33 | |

15-1

नकारस्य रेफोष्मयकारभावाल्लुप्ते च मलोपाच्च पूर्वस्वरो ऽनुनासिकः ॥१५-१ ॥

In case of the conversion of *n* into *r*, a spirant, or *y* - also when the *y* is omitted - or in case of the omission of *m*, the preceding vowel becomes nasal. | | 15-1 | |

15-2

नैकेषाम् ॥१५-२ ॥

Some deny this. | | 15-2 | |

15-3

ततस्त्वनुस्वारः ॥१५-३॥

And claim that, on the contrary, *anusvāra* is inserted after the vowel. | | 15-3 | |

15-4

स्रादिषु चैकपद ऊष्मपरः ॥१५-४॥

anusvāra is also inserted in the case of *sra* etc., in a single word, before a spirant. | | 15-4 | |

15-5

नान्तविकारात्पूर्वः ॥१५-५॥

Not before an altered final. | | 15-5 | |

15-6

अप्रग्रहाः समानाक्षराण्यनुनासिकान्येकेषाम् ॥१५-६॥

According to some authorities, the simple vowels, except the *pragrahas*, are nasalized. | | 15-6 | |

15-7

पदं च प्लुतꣳ शाङ्खायनकाण्डमायनयोः ॥१५-७॥

As is also, according to Śāṅkhāyana and Kāṇḍamāyana, a protracted *pada*. | | 15-7 | |

15-8

अकारस्तु सꣳहितायामपि ॥१५-८॥

An *a*, however, is nasalized in *saṁhitā* also. | | 15-8 | |

15-9

सर्वमेकयमं पूर्वेषाꣳ सर्वमेकयमं पूर्वेषाम् ॥१५-९॥

According to the former ones, all is of one pitch. | | 15-9 | |

16-1

अथ सकारपराः ॥१६-१॥

Now for cases in which *s* follows. | | 16-1 | |

16-2

स्रशोहपाश पदादयः स्वरपरे ॥१६-२॥

sra, *śo*, *ha*, *pā*, and *śa*, at the beginning of a *pada*, take *anusvāra* before a *s* that is followed by a vowel. | | 16-2 | |

16-3

विकृते ऽपि ॥१६-३॥

Even when the vowel is altered. | | 16-3 | |

16-4

रापूर्वश्च ॥१६-४ ॥

As also, when they are preceded by *rā*. | | 16-4 | |

16-5

शꣳस्तानन्तोदात्ते ॥१६-५ ॥

Also in *śaṃstā*, except when it is accented on the final syllable. | | 16-5 | |

16-6

अशꣳसन् ॥१६-६ ॥

Also in *aśaṃsan*. | | 16-6 | |

16-7

न शसनं विशसनेन ॥१६-७ ॥

But not in *śasanam* and *viśasanena*. | | 16-7 | |

16-8

मा पदादिरनुदात्तः ॥१६-८ ॥

mā takes *anusvāra* when beginning a *pada* and unaccented. | | 16-8 | |

16-9

पुमीपूर्वश्च नित्यम् ॥१६-९ ॥

As also when preceded by *pu* or *mī*, under all circumstances. | | 16-9 | |

16-10

सकायपरश्च ॥१६-१० ॥

And when followed by *sakāya*. | | 16-10 | |

16-11

नावग्रहपूर्वः ॥१६-११ ॥

But not when preceded by a former member of a compound. | | 16-11 | |

16-12

मासिमासुमासोमासामिति च ॥१६-१२ ॥

Nor in *māsi*, *māsu*, *māsaḥ*, or *māsām*. | | 16-12 | |

16-13

हिपुजिगाजिघाछᳵसिनेऽतᳵसयदाताᳵसीत्कनीयाज्यायाद्राघीयारघीयाश्रेयाह्रसीयावसीयाभूयाᳵ
सोजक्षिवाजघ्निवाजिगिवाजीगिवातस्थिवादाश्वादीदिवापपिवापीपिवाविद्वाविविशिवाशुश्रुवाससृवा

   ॥१६-१३ ॥

The following words have *anusvāra* before *s*: *hi, pu, jigā, jighā, chaṁsine, ataṁsayat, ātāṁsīt, kanīyā, jyāyā, drāghīyā, raghīyā, śreyā, hrasīyā, vasīyā, bhūyāṁsaḥ, jakṣivā, jaghnivā, jigivā, jīgivā, tasthivā, dāśvā, dīdivā, papivā, pīpivā, vidvā, viviśivā, śuśruvā, sasṛvā*. | | 16-13 | |

16-14

आकारेकारोकाराः सिषिपराः पदान्तयोः ॥१६-१४ ॥

The vowels *ā, ī*, and *ū* have *anusvāra*, when they are followed by *si* or *ṣi* final. | | 16-14 | |

16-15

विकते ऽपि ॥१६-१५॥

Even when the *i* is altered. | | 16-15 | |

16-16

अनाकारो ह्रस्वᳵ सांकृत्यस्य ॥१६-१६ ॥

According to Sāṃkṛtya, the vowel, except *ā*, is short. | | 16-16 | |

16-17

न पदे द्विस्वरे नित्यम् ॥१६-१७ ॥

Not, under any circumstances, in a dissyllabic word. | | 16-17 | |

16-18

ऋज्जीषिजिगासिजिघास्यजासियजासिद्दासिद्धासिवर्तयासि च ॥१६-१८ ॥

Nor in *ṛjīṣi, jigāsi, jighāsi, ajāsi, yajāsi, dadāsi, dadhāsi*, and *vartayāsi*. | | 16-18 | |

16-19

दᳵसनाभ्योदᳵसोभिर्दᳵसंवृषदᳵशोदᳵशुकादᳵष्ट्राभ्यां परः ॥१६-१९ ॥

In *daṁsanābhyaḥ, daṁsobhiḥ, daṁsam, vṛṣadaṁśaḥ, daṁśukā*, and *daṁṣṭrābhyām, anusvāra* is taken in the latter place. | | 16-19 | |

16-20

मᳵस्येमᳵसतैयᳵसद्यᳵसन्वᳵसतेवᳵसगः ॥१६-२० ॥

Also in *maṁsye, maṁsatai, yaṁsad, yaṁsan, vaṁsate*, and *vaṁsagaḥ*. | | 16-20 | |

16-21

उन्न वᳵशम् ॥१६-२१ ॥

Also in *vaṁśam*, after *ut* or *na*. | | 16-21 | |

16-22

अक्रॱस्तक्रॱस्यतेरॱस्यतेभ्रॱशते ॥१६-२२ ॥

Also in *akraṁsta*, *kraṁsyate*, *raṁsyate*, and *bhraṁśate*. ।। 16-22 ।।

16-23

रॱह्यै च ॥१६-२३ ॥

And also in *raṁhyai*. ।। 16-23 ।।

16-24

ऐकार उख्यस्य नितान्तः ॥१६-२४ ॥

The *ai*, according to Ukhya, is excessive. ।। 16-24 ।।

16-25

विरिरि्रि संख्यासु ॥१६-२५ ॥

Also in *vi*, *ri*, and *tri*, in numerals, except in *su*. ।। 16-25 ।।

16-26

शिॱशुमारःशिॱषत्सॱश्वास ॱ स्रास ॱ सृष्टस ॱ स्कत्यस ॱ स्कतस ॱ शितस ॱ शिताकिॱशिलकिॱ

शला ॥१६-२६ ॥

Also in *śiṁśumāraḥ*, *śiṁṣat*, *saṁśvā*, *saṁsrā*, *saṁsṛṣṭa*, *saṁskṛtya saṁskṛta*, *saṁśita*, *saṁśitā*, *kiṁśila*, and *kiṁśilā*. ।। 16-26 ।।

16-27

सितृदृ हकारपरः ॥१६-२७ ॥

Also after *si*, *tṛ*, or *dṛ*, when *h* follows. ।। 16-27 ।।

16-28

मॱहिष्ठस्य च ॥१६-२८ ॥

As also, in *maṁhiṣṭhasya*. ।। 16-28 ।।

16-29

आदिरॱहतिरॱहोऽॱहोरॱहोमुगत्यॱहाअॱहसोऽॱहसाॱशामॱशुभिरॱशभुवाॱश्वॱशूअॱश

वोऽॱशुमॱशूनॱशुनाॱशोरॱशायोपाॱश्वॱशौ ॥१६-२९ ॥

Also, after the first vowel, in *aṁhatiḥ*, *aṁhaḥ*, *aṁhoḥ*, *aṁhomuc*, *atyaṁhāḥ*, *aṁhasaḥ*, *aṁhasā*, *aṁśam*, *aṁśubhiḥ*, *aṁśabhuvā*, *aṁśu*, *aṁśū*, *aṁśavaḥ*, *aṁśuḥ*, *aṁśum*, *aṁśūn*, *aṁśunā*, *aṁśoḥ*, *aṁśāya*, *upāṁśu*, and *aṁśau*. ।। 16-29 ।।

16-30

अवग्रह उदात्तो ऽᳵसे ऽᳵसायाᳵसाभ्यामᳵसाविति ॥१६-३० ॥

Also in *aṁse*, *aṁsāya*, *aṁsābhyām*, and *aṁsau*, when accented on the first syllable. | | 16-30 | |

16-31

नासावा नासावा ॥१६-३१ ॥

But not in *asāv ā*. | | 16-31 | |

17-1

तीव्रतरमानुनासिक्यमनुस्वारोत्तमेष्विति शैत्यायनः ॥१७-१ ॥

Śaityāyana says that the nasal quality is stronger in *anusvāra* and the nasal mutes. | | 17-1 | |

17-2

समᳵ सर्वत्रेति कौहलीपुत्रः ॥१७-२ ॥

Kauhalīputra says that it is the same everywhere. | | 17-2 | |

17-3

अनुस्वारे ऽण्विति भारद्वाजः ॥१७-३ ॥

Bhāradvāja says it is faint in *anusvāra*. | | 17-3 | |

17-4

नकारस्य रेफोष्मयकारभावाच्छुमे च मलोपाच्चोत्तरमुत्तरं तीव्रतरमिति स्थविरः कौण्डिन्यः ॥१७-

४ ॥

Old Kauṇḍinya says that when *n* is converted into *r*, or into a spirant, or into *y* (with loss of the *y*), or when *m* is lost, it is stronger in each case successively. | | 17-4 | |

17-5

व्यञ्जनकालश्च स्वरस्यात्राधिकः ॥१७-५ ॥

And to the vowel is added, in this case, the time of a consonant. | | 17-5 | |

17-6

स्वारविक्रमयोर्दृढप्रयत्नतरः पौष्करसादेः ॥१७-६ ॥

Pauṣkarasādi says the utterance of *svāra* and *vikrama* is attended with firmer effort. | | 17-6 | |

17-7

प्रयत्नविशेषात्सर्ववर्णानामिति शैत्यायनः ॥१७-७ ॥

Śaityāyana says, of all the letters, according to their difference of effort. | | 17-7 | |

17-8

नातिव्यक्तं न चाव्यक्तमेवं वर्णानुदिङ्घयेत् । पयःपूर्णमिवामत्रꣳ हरन्धीरो यथामति । इत्यात्रेय

आत्रेयः ॥१७-८ ॥

Ātreya says, one must utter the sounds not over-distinctly and not indistinctly; taking, as it were, a vessel filled with drink, steady, according to the sense. | | 17-8 | |

18-1

ओकारं तु प्रणव एके ऽर्धतृतीयमात्रं ब्रुवते ॥१८-१ ॥

As *praṇava*, some utter *o* with two and a half *moras*. | | 18-1 | |

18-2

उदात्तानुदात्तस्वरितानां कस्मिꣳश्चिदिति शैत्यायनः ॥१८-२ ॥

Śaityāyana says it is to be uttered with either one of acute, grave, or circumflex. | | 18-2 | |

18-3

धृतप्रचयः कौण्डिन्यस्य ॥१८-३ ॥

According to Kauṇḍinya, it is a sustained *pracaya*. | | 18-3 | |

18-4

मध्यमेन स वाक्प्रयोगः ॥१८-४ ॥

That application of the voice is with middle tone. | | 18-4 | |

18-5

स्वरितः प्लाक्षिप्लाक्षायणयोः ॥१८-५ ॥

According to Plākṣi and Plākṣāyaṇa, it is circumflexed. | | 18-5 | |

18-6

उदात्तो वाल्मीकेः ॥१८-६ ॥

According to Vālmīki, it is acute. | | 18-6 | |

18-7

यथाप्रयोगं वा सर्वेषां यथाप्रयोगं वा सर्वेषाम् ॥१८-७ ॥

All allow that it may also be according to the application. | | 18-7 | |

19-1

स्वरितयोर्मध्ये यत्र नीचꣳ स्यादुदात्तयोर्वान्यतरतो वोदात्तस्वरितयोः स विक्रमः ॥१९-१ ॥

Where a syllable of low tone occurs between two circumflex syllables, or two acute, or two of which either one is acute and the other circumflex, that is *vikrama*. | | 19-1 | |

19-2

प्रचयपूर्वश्च कौण्डिन्यस्य ॥१९-२॥

As also, according to Kaundinya, when a *pracaya* precedes. ।। 19-2 ।।

19-3

द्वियम एके द्वियमपरे ता अणुमात्राः ॥१९-३॥

According to some, in a circumflex syllable that is followed by a circumflex, quarter *moras* are so. ।। 19-3 ।।

19-4

तस्यामेव प्रकतौ ॥१९-४॥

In that very material. ।। 19-4 ।।

19-5

न पूर्वशास्त्रे न पूर्वशास्त्रे ॥१९-५॥

Not in the former teaching. ।। 19-5 ।।

20-1

इवर्णोंकारयोर्यवकारभावे क्षैप्र उदात्तयोः ॥२०-१॥

When *i*, *ī*, and *u* are converted into *y* or *v*, the accent is *kṣaipra*, if they were acute. ।। 20-1 ।।

20-2

सयकारवकारं त्वक्षरं यत्र स्वर्यते स्थिते पदे ऽनुदात्तपूर्वे ऽपूर्वे वा नित्य इत्येव जानीयात् ॥२०-२॥

But where a syllable containing a *y* or *v* is circumflexed in a fixed word, being preceded by a grave syllable, or not preceded by anything, that is to be known as *nitya*. ।। 20-2 ।।

20-3

अपि चेन्नानापदस्थमुदात्तमथ चेत्साꣳहितेन स्वर्यते स प्रातिहतः ॥२०-३॥

If, moreover, there is an acute standing in another word, then, if there be a circumflex resulting from a rule of combination, it is *prātihata*. ।। 20-3 ।।

20-4

तस्मादकारलोपे ऽभिनिहतः ॥२०-४॥

After such a one, in case of the loss of an *a*, it is *abhinihata*. ।। 20-4 ।।

20-5

ऊभावे प्रश्लिष्टः ॥२०-५॥

Where an *ū* results, it is *praśliṣṭa*. ।। 20-5 ।।

20-6

पद्‌विवृत्त्यां पाद्‌वृत्तः ॥२०-६॥

Where there is a hiatus between two words, it is *pādavṛtta*. | | 20-6 | |

20-7

उदात्तपूर्वस्तैरोव्यञ्जनः ॥२०-७॥

Where an acute precedes, it is *tairovyañjana*. | | 20-7 | |

20-8

इति स्वारनामधेयानि ॥२०-८॥

These are the names of the circumflex accents. | | 20-8 | |

20-9

क्षैप्रनित्ययोर्दृढतरः ॥२०-९॥

In the *kṣaipra* and *nitya*, the effort is firmer. | | 20-9 | |

20-10

अभिनिहते च ॥२०-१०॥

As also in the *abhinihata*. | | 20-10 | |

20-11

प्रश्लिष्टप्रातिहतयोर्मृदुतरः ॥२०-११॥

In the *praśliṣṭa* and *prātihata*, it is gentler. | | 20-11 | |

20-12

तैरोव्यञ्जनपाद्‌वृत्तयोरल्पतरो ऽल्पतरः ॥२०-१२॥

In the *tairovyañjana* and *pādavṛtta*, it is feebler. | | 20-12 | |

21-1

व्यञ्जनꣳ स्वराङ्गम् ॥२१-१॥

The consonant is adjunct of a vowel. | | 21-1 | |

21-2

तत्परस्वरम् ॥२१-२॥

And it belongs to the following vowel. | | 21-2 | |

21-3

अवसितं पूर्वस्य ॥२१-३॥

A consonant *in pausa* belongs to the preceding vowel. | | 21-3 | |

21-4

संयोगादि ॥२१-४॥

Also the first consonant of a group. | | 21-4 | |

21-5

परेण चास꣫हितम् ॥२१-५॥

And one that is not combined with the following vowel. | | 21-5 | |

21-6

अनुस्वारः स्वरभक्तिश्च ॥२१-६॥

Also *anusvāra* and *svarabhakti*. | | 21-6 | |

21-7

नान्तस्थापरमसवर्णम् ॥२१-७॥

But not a consonant that is followed by a semivowel, if dissimilar with it. | | 21-7 | |

21-8

नासिक्याः ॥२१-८॥

Nor the nose-sounds. | | 21-8 | |

21-9

स्पर्शश्चोष्मपर ऊष्मा चेत्परश्च ॥२१-९॥

Nor a mute that is followed by a spirant - provided the following spirant is likewise in the same case. | | 21-9 | |

21-10

स्वरितात्स꣫हितायामनुदात्तानां प्रचय उदात्तश्रुतिः ॥२१-१०॥

Of grave syllables following a circumflex in *saṁhitā* there is *pracaya*, having the tone of acute. | | 21-10 | |

21-11

नोदात्तस्वरितपरः ॥२१-११॥

But not when an acute or circumflex follows. | | 21-11 | |

21-12

स्पर्शादनुत्तमादुत्तमपरादानुपूर्व्यान्नासिक्याः ॥२१-१२॥

After a non-nasal mute, when it is followed by a nasal, are inserted, in their order, nose-sounds. | | 21-12 | |

21-13

तान्यमानेके ॥२१-१३॥

Some call these *yamas*. ।। 21-13 ।।

21-14

हकारान्न्रणमपरान्नासिक्यम् ॥२१-१४ ॥

After *h*, when followed by *n*, *ṇ*, or *m*, is inserted *nāsikya*. ।। 21-14 ।।

21-15

रेफोष्मसंयोगे रेफस्वरभक्तिः ॥२१-१५ ॥

In the combination of *r* and a spirant, there is a *svarabhakti* of *r*. ।। 21-15 ।।

21-16

न क्रमे प्रथमपरे प्रथमपरे ॥२१-१६ ॥

But not in case of *krama*, when a first mute follows the spirant. ।। 21-16 ।।

22-1

शब्दः प्रकृतिः सर्ववर्णानाम् ॥२२-१ ॥

Tone is the material of all articulate sounds. ।। 22-1 ।।

22-2

तस्य रूपान्यत्वे वर्णान्यत्वम् ॥२२-२ ॥

In the difference of form of the former consists the difference of the latter. ।। 22-2 ।।

22-3

तत्र शब्दद्रव्याण्युदाहरिष्यामः ॥२२-३ ॥

Here we will instance the offices of terms. ।। 22-3 ।।

22-4

वर्णकारौ निर्देशकौ ॥२२-४ ॥

varṇa and *kāra* are indicatory. ।। 22-4 ।।

22-5

चापीत्यन्वादेशकौ ॥२२-५ ॥

ca and *api* are implicative. ।। 22-5 ।।

22-6

त्वथैवेति विनिवर्तकाधिकारकावधारकाः ॥२२-६ ॥

tu, *atha*, and *eva* are exceptional, introductory, and restrictive, respectively. ।। 22-6 ।।

22-7

वेति वैभाषिकः ॥२२-७ ॥

vā is alternative. ।। 22-7 ।।

22-8

नेति प्रतिषेधकः ॥२२-८ ॥

na is prohibitive. ।। 22-8 ।।

22-9

आयामो दारुण्यमणुता खस्येत्युच्चैःकराणि शब्दस्य ॥२२-९॥

Tension, hardness, smallness of aperture, are producers of high tone. ।। 22-9 ।।

22-10

अन्ववसर्गो मार्दवमुरुता खस्येति नीचैःकराणि ॥२२-१० ॥

Relaxation, softness, wideness of aperture, are producers of low tone. ।। 22-10 ।।

22-11

मन्द्रमध्यमताराणि स्थानानि भवन्ति ॥२२-११ ॥

Soft, middle, and loud are the three qualities. ।। 22-11 ।।

22-12

तत्रैकविꣳशतिर्यमाः ॥२२-१२ ॥

In them are twenty-one tones. ।। 22-12 ।।

22-13

ऋग्विरामः पदविरामो विवृत्तिविरामः समानपदविवृत्तिविरामस्त्रिमात्रो द्विमात्र एकमात्रो ऽर्धमात्र

इत्यानुपूर्व्येण ॥२२-१३ ॥

The verse-pause, *pada*-pause, pause for hiatus, and pause for hiatus in the interior of a word, are respectively of three *moras*, two *moras*, one *mora*, anda a half-*mora*. ।। 22-13 ।।

22-14

यद्व्यञ्जनान्तं यदु चापि दीर्घꣳ संयोगपूर्वं च तथानुनासिकम् ॥ एतानि सर्वाणि गुरूणि विद्याच्

छेषाण्यतो ऽन्यानि ततो लघूनि ॥२२-१४ ॥

A syllable that ends with a consonant, one that has a long vowel, one that precedes a conjuction of consonants, one that is nasal - all these are to be accounted heavy; the rest, other than these, are light. ।। 22-14 ।।

22-15

अव्यञ्जनान्तं यद्ध्रस्वमसंयोगपरं च यत् । अननुस्वारसंयुक्तमेतल्लघु निबोधत ल्लघु

निबोधत ॥२२-१५ ॥

A syllable that does not end with a consonant, that has a short vowel, and that is not followed by a conjunction of consonants, and one that is not combined with *anusvāra* - know that to be light. || 22-15 ||

23-1

अथ वर्णाविशेषोत्पत्तिः ॥२३-१॥

Now for the origin of the differences of articulate sounds. || 23-1 ||

23-2

अनुप्रदानात्सꣳसर्गात्स्थानात्करणविन्ययात्। जायते वर्णवैशेष्यं परिमाणाच्च पञ्चमाद् इति ॥२३-२॥

The differentiation of articulate sounds arises from emission, closure, position, disposition of producing organ, and, fifthly, from quantity. || 23-2 ||

23-3

वर्णपृक्तः शब्दो वाच उत्पत्तिः ॥२३-३॥

Sound combined with articulation is the orgin of voice. || 23-3 ||

23-4

सप्त वाच स्थानानि भवन्ति ॥२३-४॥

Of voice, there are seven qualities. || 23-4 ||

23-5

उपाꣳशुध्वाननिमदोपब्दिमन्मन्द्रमध्यमताराणि ॥२३-५॥

Namely, inaudible, murmur, whisper, mumbling, soft, middle, and loud. || 23-5 ||

23-6

करणवदशब्दममनःप्रयोगमुपाꣳशु ॥२३-६॥

"Inaudible" is without sound, without application of mind, but with articulating action. || 23-6 ||

23-7

अक्षरव्यञ्जनानामनुपलब्धिध्र्वानः ॥२३-७॥

"Murmur" is inaudibleness of syllables and consonants. || 23-7 ||

23-8

उपलब्धिर्निमदः ॥२३-८॥

"Whisper" is their audibleness. || 23-8 ||

23-9

सशब्दमुपब्दिमत् ॥२३-९ ॥

"Mumbling" is the same, with sound. ।। 23-9 ।।

23-10

उरसि मन्द्रं कण्ठे मध्यमꣳ शिरसि तारम् ॥२३-१० ॥

"Soft" is in the chest, "middle" in the throat, "loud" in the head. ।। 23-10 ।।

23-11

मन्द्रादिषु त्रिषु स्थानेषु सप्तसप्त यमाः ॥२३-११ ॥

In the three qualities beginning with "soft," there are seven tones each. ।। 23-11 ।।

23-12

कष्टप्रथमद्वितीयतृतीयचतुर्थमन्द्रातिस्वार्याः ॥२३-१२ ॥

Namely, *kṛṣṭa*, first, second, third, fourth, *mandra*, and *atisvārya*. ।। 23-12 ।।

23-13

तेषां दीप्तिजोपलब्धिः ॥२३-१३ ॥

Of these, the perception is born of brightness. ।। 23-13 ।।

23-14

द्वितीयप्रथमकष्टास्त्रय आह्वारकस्वराः ॥२३-१४ ॥

"Second," "first," and *kṛṣṭa* are the three tones of the *āhvārakas*. ।। 23-14 ।।

23-15

मन्द्राद्यो द्वितीयान्ताश्चत्वारस्तैत्तिरीयकाः ॥२३-१५ ॥

The four beginning with *mandra* and ending with "second" are those of the *taittirīyas*. ।। 23-15 ।।

23-16

द्वितीयान्मन्द्रस्तैत्तिरीयाणां तृतीयचतुर्थावनन्तरं तच्चतुर्यममित्याचक्षते ॥२३-१६ ॥

According to the *taittirīyas*, the *mandra* proceeds from the "second," and the "third" and "fourth" come next after: this they style the tone-quaternion. ।। 23-16 ।।

23-17

तस्मिन्द्वियमान्तरा वृत्तिः ॥२३-१७ ॥

In it, progression is by intervals of two tones. ।। 23-17 ।।

23-18

तामुपदेक्ष्यामः ॥२३-१८ ॥

That progression we will set forth. ।। 23-18 ।।

23-19

तच्चतुर्यममित्युक्तम्॥२३-१९॥

That is what is called the quaternion of tones. | | 23-19 | |

23-20

क्रमिवक्रमसंपन्नामद्रुतामविलम्बिताम् । नीचोच्चस्वारसंपन्नां वदेद्धृतवतीꣳ समां वदेद्धृतवतीꣳ समामिति ॥२३-२०॥

It must be uttered with *krama* and *vikrama*, not hurried, not delayed, with grave, acute, and circumflex accent, with *pracaya*, and even. | | 23-20 | |

24-1

अथ चतस्रः सꣳहिताः॥२४-१॥

Now for the four texts. | | 24-1 | |

24-2

पदसꣳहिताक्षरसꣳहिता वर्णसꣳहिताङ्गसꣳहिता चेति ॥२४-२॥

Word-text, syllable-text, letter-text, and member-text, namely. | | 24-2 | |

24-3

नानापदसंधानसंयोगः पदसꣳहितेत्यभिधीयते ॥२४-३॥

Conjunction of independent words by euphonic combination is called word-text. | | 24-3 | |

24-4

यथास्वमक्षरसꣳहितादीनामप्येवम्॥२४-४॥

And in like manner with the syllable-text and the rest, in accordance with their several names. | | 24-4 | |

24-5

गुरुत्वं लघुता साम्यꣳ ह्रस्वदीर्घप्लुतानि च । लोपागमविकाराश्च प्रकृतिर्विक्रमः क्रमः । स्वरितोदात्तनीचत्वꣳ श्वासो नादो ऽङ्गमेव च । एतत्सर्वं तु विज्ञेयं छन्दोभाषामधीयता ॥२४-५॥

Heaviness, lightness, evenness; short, long, and protracted quantity; elision, increment, and euphonic alteration; natural state, *vikrama*, *krama*; circumflex, acute, and grave quality; breath, tone, and adjunction - all this must be understood by him who reads the Veda language. | | 24-5 | |

24-6

पदक्रमविशेषज्ञो वर्णक्रमविचक्षणः । स्वरमात्राविभागज्ञो गछेदाचार्यस॑ꣳसदं गछेदाचार्यस॑ꣳसदमिति ॥२४-६ ॥

He who understands the distinctions of the *pada-krama*, who is versed in the *varṇa-krama*, and nows the divisions of accent and quantity, may go and sit with the teachers. | | 24-6 | |