# Learn to read, write & pronounce Sanskrit

Editor: Swamini Svatmabodhananda



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> Phone: + 91 9487373635 E mail: <u>arshaavinash@gmail.com</u>

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# Learn to read and write samskṛtam uccāraṇam and

devanāgari lipi

## A compilation

By

# Swamini Svatmabodhananda Saraswati

student and disciple of

Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Arsha Vidya Gurukulam

For a hard copy or the soft copy of this compilation please contact:

Swamini Svatmabodhananda Saraswati

2B, Kubera Sampat

5/2, 18th Cross Road

Malleshwaram

**Bangalore** – 560 055

Email: svatmabodha@yahoo.co.in

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Guru purnima

July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

या वर्ण-पद-वाक्यार्थ-गद्य-पद्य-स्वरूपिणी ।

वाचि नर्तयतु क्षिप्रं मेथां देवी सरस्वती ॥

yā varṇa-pada-vākyārtha-gadya-padya-svarūpiṇī |

vāci nartayatu kṣipraṁ medhāṁ devī sarasvatī ||



Dedicated
to all my ācāryas
who taught me
saṃskṛtam

# With the blessings of Pujya Swami Dayananda Saraswati



गुह्यागमार्थतन्मन्त्रसाधनाद्वोधनादिप । शिवादिदेवरूपत्वाद्गुरुरित्यभिधीयते ॥ प्रकतैस्संस्कृतैश्वेव गद्यपद्याक्षरैस्तथा । देशभाषादिभिः शिष्यं बोधयेत्स गुरुःस्मृतः॥

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#### Why this compilation?

This Sanskrit teaching tool has been designed to teach Sanskrit for beginners it is meant to be a teaching manual for the tecahers and self-learning manual as well for beginners. With two decades of exposure to teaching the English speaking people and the non-resident Indians I found that it is easy to learn Sanskrit by people who have been exposed to thinking in any one of the Indian languages but not so with the others who have no exposure. The teaching of the Sanskrit language involves a systematic approach. The structure of the language and its nuances has to be taught systematically for a beginner. So this compilation would be helpful for teaching the English speaking people and online teaching. The aim is to make the learner familiar with the sounds, articulation and the script. By the end of the study, the student will be able to read and write words and simple sentences. Since the intention is to teach reading and writing, the meanings of words are not given.

This is a class room material which was created for the pupose of online teaching through skype covering 60 hours of teaching sessions.

Your feed back is welcome for the improvisation of the book.

Swamini Svatmabodhananda saraswati

# Section 1

### प्रार्थना रुलोकाः

### **Opening prayers**

🕉 नमः श्रीशब्दब्रह्मात्मने श्री नटराजराजाय नमः । Om namah śrīśabdabrahmātmane śrī naţrājarājāya namah | 🕉 नमः श्रीशब्दविद्या सम्प्रदाय कर्तृभ्यो नमो महद्भ्यो नमो गुरुभ्यः । Om namah śrīśabdavidyā sampradāya kartṛbhyo namo mahadbhyo namo gurubhyah | वागर्थाविव सम्पक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये। vāgarthāviva samprktau vāgarthapratipattaye जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ jagataḥ pitarau vande pārvatīparameśvarau | | 1 | | येनाक्षरसमाम्नायम् अधिगम्य महेश्वरात् । yenākṣara-samāmnāyam adhigamya maheśvarāt कृत्स्नं व्याकरणं प्रोक्तं तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ kṛtsnam vyākaraṇam proktam tasmai pāṇinaye namaḥ ||2|| येन धौता गिरः पुंसां विमलैः शब्दवारिभिः। yena dhautā girah pumsām vimalaih sabdavāribhih | तमश्चाज्ञानजं भिन्नं तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ tamaścājñānajam bhinnam tasmai pāṇinaye namaḥ | | 3 | | वाक्यकारं वररुचिं भाष्यकारं पतञ्जलिम् । vākayakāram vararucim bhāsyakāram patañjalim | पाणिनिं सूत्रकारञ्च प्रणतोऽस्मि मुनित्रयम् ॥ pāṇinim sūtrakārañca praṇato'smi munitrayam | |4||

# माहेश्वर सूत्राणि māheśvara sūtras

```
🕉 नमः पाणिनि-कात्यायन-पतञ्जलिभ्यो मुनिभ्यो महद्भ्यो गुरुभ्यः ।
Om namaḥ pāṇini-kātyāyana-patañjalibhyo munibhyo mahadbhyo
gurubhyah |
अइउण्। аіиग़
ऋलक्। ११४।
ए ओ ङ्। еоп।
ऐ औ च्। ai au c |
हयवरट्। ha ya va ra ṭ |
लण्। la n़ |
ञ म ङ ण न म्। ña ma ṅa ṇa na m ∣
झभञ्। jha bha ñ l
घढधष्। gha ḍha dha ș |
जबगडदश्। ja ba ga ḍa da ś |
ख फ छ ठ थ च ट त व्। kha pha cha ṭha tha ca ṭa ta v |
कपय्। ka pa y |
शिषसर्। śa ṣa sa r |
ह ल्। hall
इति माहेश्वराणि सूत्राणि । iti māheśvarāņi sūtrāņi ।
```

# māheśvara sūtrāņi

- The alphabet, it will be seen, is divided into 14 sections by Paṇini. They are called *śivasūtrāṇi* or *māheśvara sūtrāṇi* or the *sūtras* revealed by Lord *Śiva*.
- Each  $s\bar{u}tra$  ends with an indicatory consonant letter called 'इत्' 'it' varṇa e.g. ण्,  $\dot{n}$ , क्, k, ङ्,  $\dot{n}$ , which is not to be counted among the letters of the alphabet as a part of the  $s\bar{u}tras$ .
- They are indicatory letters introduced with a definite purpose. As soon as this is achieved they are dropped when actually enumerating the group. The purpose is that they enable the grammarians to express several letters or groups of letters in a very convenient and condensed form.
- For any letter, with the following 'इন্' 'it' added to it is not only expressive of itself but of all letters that intervene between it and this 'इন্"it'. E.g. अण् an means अ a इ i उ u; इक् ik means इ i उ u ऋ r ऌ l in the  $s\bar{u}tras$ .
- Each of these significant terms is technically called *pratyāhāra*. The main purpose of the *sūtra* has been in forming the *pratyāhāra* indicating briefly groups of letters for specific rules of grammar and for ease of pronunciation of the *sūtra*.

# शिक्षा – Śikṣā, Phonetics

This is a compilation from various talks on Upaniṣads by Pujya Sri Swami Dayananda Sarasvati \_ Māṇḍūkya and Taittirīya.

Śikṣā, is veda aṅga, is phonetics, an ancillary study for the understanding of the Vedas. Phonetics is important because it deals with the science of pronunciation of varṇas, letters. A lipi, script is different from sound. A letter that is called script, which is purely a drawing – 'a' is a drawing. It has nothing to do with what you pronounce. Śabda, sound, a word is purely what is heard, while what is written is only a symbol for that sound. The sound is varṇa, letter. A varṇa is not what is written; it is what is spoken. Language is spoken and not what is written. The script is a symbol on which you superimpose the sound, which is why the script can be different. Different alphabetical scripts are used for particular sound in different languages. Sanskrit is bhāṣa, a language and the script is Devanāgari lipi.

In Sanskrit once you have learnt how to pronounce a *varṇa*, a letter, an *akṣara*, a syllable, and then you can read and write. You spell the word exactly as you pronounce it. They are phonetically correct. Pronunciation is very important in the study of the *Veda* or Sanskrit language; if it is not proper the meaning will become different.

In English you require to learn two skills – one is how to write a word and the other how to pronounce that word. There is a double responsibility, which is why many people have spelling problem or pronunciation problem. You spell the word differently from the way you pronounce it. In all languages you find they write one thing and say something else. That is

why English is every persons language. Each one has got his own or her own English.

Sanskrit language is connected to *Veda*. śikṣā means śikṣyate anayā iti, by this method it is pronounced and it is taught; varṇa uccāraṇa lakṣaṇam - the definition of the pronunciation of letters. How? akuhavisarjanīyānām kaṇṭaḥ.... We have these sentences in Sanskrit grammar. The whole language is based upon this system of all the nuances in phonetics. All the fine tuning is done to produce a given varṇa, a letter. How do all the letters originate and come to manifest outside? The whole human voice acoustics called phonetics is covered by śikṣā. It is just human voice; open your mouth and make a sound ¾ 'a'. Close your mouth and make a sound 'm' every thing is between 'a' and 'm' - 'am'. Veda recognises this.

How the mapping of the human voice has been found out is amazing. There is nothing more to add. It is thorough. Learning the <code>uccāraṇam</code> is <code>śikṣā</code>. This learning itself can straighten our thinking. Something happens because of the language. It builds up confidence. It brings about <code>brahmavarcas</code>. Can't say what it is. If you see the person you can understand <code>brahmavarcas</code>; a glow of the <code>Vedic uccāraṇam</code> influence. <code>Brahma</code> is <code>Veda</code>. <code>Gayatri mantra</code> is connected to Veda. That is why it said that those who learn <code>Veda</code> and those who repeat the <code>mantras gayatri</code> and so on and recitation, they have a <code>varcas</code> a glow discernable even by wayside vendor. As we keep chanting something plus comes, something happens. That is called <code>brahma varcas</code>; <code>vedena varcas</code>, <code>Veda adhyayanāt varcas</code>, <code>Veda mantra uccāraṇāt varcas</code>. <code>Saṃskrita bhāṣā jāānam</code> itself brings about a <code>varcas</code> because it is phonetic. Besides all other reasons <code>- ṛṣis devatas etc</code>, every <code>varna</code> has got a <code>devata</code>. If one goes into the detail, can be lost in it for ever; it is true. Everything is Īśvara means you cannot utter a letter without Īśvara's grace.

*śabda* is Īśvara's manifestation; because it is order. That is why we do not look upon *akṣaras* as ordinary. It is Īśvara.

Phonetics is always to be taught orally. You can never learn language without being orally taught. Ears become so important for language. If you write 'a' you won't know what to read. You have to tell the person what it is. It is all adhyāropa, deliberate adhyāropa, superimpoistion. You write something you superimpose upon it a sound; it is deliberate superimposition of sounds upon a script. There is no rule that this is how it should be. In Sanskrit, the phonetics are all oral. Therefore they used to write on their own. We have got Brāḥmi letters, Devanagari letters, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Bengali and Oriya scripts. Tamil people have evolved a script called *grantha*. Sanskrit can be written in any script but should be learnt phonetically right, exactly as it should be read. There cannot be any difference in pronunciation. We have Sanskrit text in all these scripts in manuscripts in the libraries. Sanskrit is an international language, universal language. Why? Because it has no script; everybody can write in his own script. It has no script of its own. It is oral; that is why phonetics has become so important. The thoroughness of study, the Vedic study is just impeccable. There is a way to study called Varna lakṣaṇam. It is committed to memory. What is the lakṣaṇa of a letter? One word is taken and lakṣaṇam, definition is analysed.

What is being presented here is not a detailed study of phonetics. We are just going into some strokes to point out the importance of phonetics. The importance of phonetics can be talked about only when the language is based on human voice acoustics, phonetics. There is fidelity, you write and read. There is 100% fidelity.

Sikṣā deals with the pronunciation of the स्वराः, svarāḥ, vowels, व्यञ्जन vyañjana, consonants, स्वरयुक्त अक्षर svarayukta akṣara, consonant with a vowel and संयुक्त अक्षर saṅnyukta akṣara, conjunct consonants. Pronunciation of the vowels involves knowledge of the accents – anudātta, the lower note, udātta, the middle note, svarita, the upper note and dhīrgha svarita, the extended upper note. This is has to be understood for chanting the Vedas; knowledge of length of pronunciation of the vowels – hrsva, a short vowel, dhīrga, long vowel, and pluta, an elongated vowel which is used in the Vedas.

Once you have learnt phonetically how to pronounce a letter, a vowel and a diphthong that is also a vowel; *svarayukta akṣara*, the consonants with a vowel, proceeding, succeeding; *samyukta akṣara* conjunct consonants, *visarga* following the *jihvāmūlīya*, *upadhmānīya* and then you don't require anything more to read. You can read and anybody reads is the same. Anybody anywhere has to read exactly the same way. That is phonetics.

The *Veda* itself points out the discipline of *śikṣā*. It was there even before the grammarian Pāṇini. Pāṇini and others presented it systematically. For Pāṇini to have written his text, *Aṣṭādhyāyi*, there must have been an audience even before him. Therefore, it is a tradition. Panini does not make the language. Panini is only giving a rule. It is a descriptive *śāstra*. The facility of expression is manifest in all the rules. That is why it is 100% phonetic language. As though this is how a language should be. The whole *Veda* is nothing but words. Naturally, knowledge of *śikṣā* becomes a prerequisite to the study of the Vedas.

The *Veda* is chanted, the *Bhagavad Gītā* is recited and other *stotras*, hymns can be recited or sung using melody.

The definition of *śikṣā* in the *Taittarīya Upaniṣad* is as follows:

Śikṣām vyākyāsyāmaḥ | varṇa svaraḥ | mātrā balam | sāma santānaḥ |

Here is the exposition of *śikṣā*, Phonetics.

*Varṇa – akṣara* or letters, alphabets – vowels and consonants

Svaraḥ – the accent or intonation or tone of voice. This applies only to vowels. These are classified into three. The vowels may be pronounced in a high tone (udātta), a low tone (anudātta) or a combination of the two, the circumflex (svarita).

 $m\bar{a}tr\bar{a}$  – the time required or duration of pronunciation of vowels and the actual position in the mouth where it originates  $\bar{a}syam$ .

balam – prayatnam, effort in the uccāraṇam

sāma - is very important in Veda chanting. Every letter while chanting has only that kind of length of pronunciation. The words are not clumsily uttered by pushing them. Letters cannot be pushed. Neither can it be lengthened extraordinarily nor can be compressed while chanting. Samaḥ - samatā is evenness.

Santānaḥ – sandhiḥ (euphonic combination) - two words have to naturally blend while articulating.

Then how do you produce the difference in *uccāraṇam* of *varṇas*? Because of *sthānam*, *prayatna*, *prāṇa*, *ghoṣa*, *aghoṣa etc*.

*sthānam* – place of origin of letters; *prayatna* – effort; *praāṇa* – the breath used

Savarṇam means varṇa of the same class. How to determine a letter of the same class? By āsya and prayatna.

āsya - the place of origin in the mouth; prayatna - effort, the internal or external effort.

All these we shall study in detail as we proceed.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Section 2

# वर्णमाला Varṇamālā

## Sanskrit akṣara, alphabet

Samskṛta bhāṣā is a refined and a very structured language, is the language of the *devas* or the celestials. The written form of the alphabets is called Devanāgari *lipi* or script.

Sanskrit Alphabet is called *Varṇamālā*, means a garland of letters.

The alphabets are classified into four groups which will be covered in detail in the course of our study:

- > स्वराः svarāh Vowels
- > व्यञ्जनानि vyañjanāni Consonants
- > स्वरयुक्त व्यञ्जनानि svarayukta vyañjanāni Consonants with vowels
- > संयुक्त व्यञ्जनानि samyukta vyañjanāni Conjunct consonants
- > सङ्ख्या saṇkhyā Sanskrit numerals

#### The Sanskrit alphabets and the Devanāgari script consists of

- letters called *varṇas*
- *Svaras* or vowels that which can be pronounced without the help of any letter
- Consonants or *vyañjanas* is that which can be pronounced with the help of a vowel.
- Consonants with inherent vowel sounds
- Innumerable combinations of conjunct consonants
- These letters express almost all the gradation of sounds in the language.
- Every letter stands for a particular sound and it is invariable.
- Each sound is unique to the letter
- The sounds are superimposed on the letters like a particular picture to a particular sound.
- Every letter in *Samskṛtam* has to be articulated and pronounced. There are no silent letters like in the English language. Example knowledge. The letter 'k' is silent.
- When the letters are pronounced there is no assumption.
- The word *kāra* is added as affix to denote a particular letter; for e.g. *akāra* for the letter अ 'a'; *kakāra* for the letter 'ka' and so on.

# Basic letters – 48 अक्षराणि

Vowels - 15 स्वराः Short Long Dipthong yogavāha Consonants – 33 व्यञ्जनानि **Grouped or class Consonants** Guttural Palatal Cerebral Dental Labial **Ungrouped Consonants** Semi-vowels Sibilants Aspirate 

#### Reading Devanāgarī script using diacritics:

We have adopted the international transliteration code using special notation on Roman letters called diacritics. The diacritics consist of marks written above or below a letter of the alphabet. They indicate variations in the sound associated with the letter. Dictionaries also follow this method to help the reader identify the manner in which the word should be pronounced since Sanskrit is a highly phonetic language and emphasis is on proper articulation of sounds

The Sanskrit alphabets chart gives the list of Romanised Sanskrit alphabets.

Example for illustrating diacritics notation scheme:

सीता गुरु केशवः विष्णु गङ्गा सञ्जय sītā guru keśavaḥ viṣṇu gaṅgā sañjaya

# वर्णाः The Sanskrit Alphabets

स्वराः svarāh Vowels

अa आ  $\bar{a}$  इi ई  $\bar{\imath}$  उu ऊ  $\bar{u}$  ऋ r ऋ  $\bar{r}$  ऌ l ए e ऐ ai ओ o औ au अं am अः ah

व्यञ्जनानि vyañjanāni Consonants

क ka ख kha ग ga घ gha ङ na

च ca छ cha ज ja झ jha ञ ña

ट ta ठ tha ड da ढ dha ण na

त ta थ tha द da ध dha न na

प pa फ pha ब ba भ bha म ma

अन्तस्थाः antasthāh Semivowels

य ya र ra ल la व va

ऊष्माणः *ūsmāṇaḥ* Sibilants

श sa ष sa स sa

महाप्राण mahāprāṇa Aspirate

ह ha

## About writing alphabets

In order to developing a good writing style and skill follow this rule carefully and consistently:

- write each part or each letter from left to right
- all vertical lines from top to bottom
- the horizontal line on top of the word is drawn from left to right
- All Sanskrit letters and words are joined by a horizontal line on the top to indicate the grouping of letters to coin a word.
- For example: writing the letter 'va' -

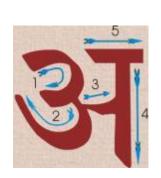
- writing the letter 'ca' -

- writing the letter 'tha' -

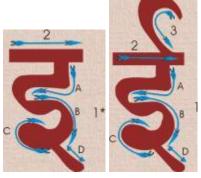
- writing the letter 'ha' -

# वर्ण लेखन अभ्यासः - Writing practice of Alphabets

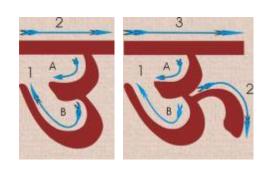
Learning to write स्वराः - Vowels



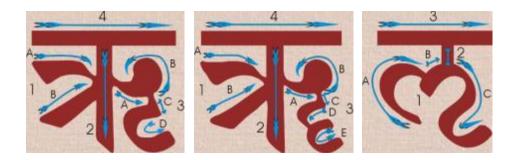




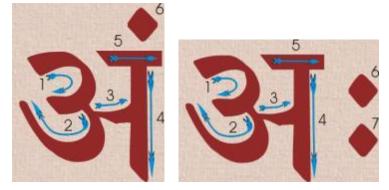
अ <i>a</i>	••••	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	••••	***
आ ā	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	***
<b>इ</b> i	****	****	****	****	****	****	***	••••	****	***
<del>द</del> ,										



उ	u	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	***
ऊ	$\bar{u}$	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	****	••••	•••

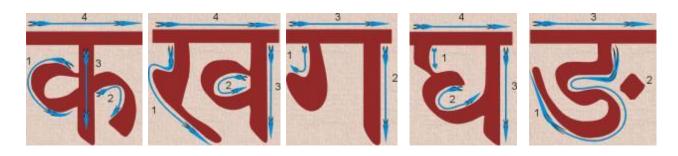






अं am	***	****	****	****	****	****	****	••••	****	****	***
अः ah	••••	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	••••	****	***

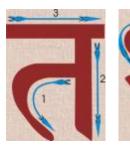
# Learning to write व्यञ्जनानि Consonants



क ka	****	****	***	****	****	****	****	****	****
ख kha	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
ग ga	***	***	***	****	****	****	****	****	****
घ gha	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
ङ na	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••

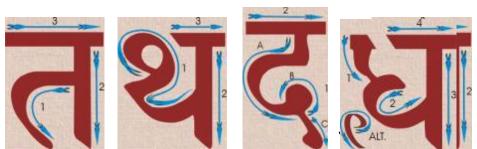


च	ca	***	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	
छ	cha	• ••••	****	••••	****	****	***	****	****	****	
ज	ja	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	
झ	jha	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	***	**** ****	****
ञ	ña	****	***	****	***	****	****	****	••••	****	
*	2		5		2		1			2	
ट	ṭa	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	
ठ	ṭha	****	****	••••	****	****	••••	••••	****	****	
ड	фа	***	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	
ढ	ḍha	• ••••	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	
ण	ņa	****	****	****	****	••••	••••	****	****	****	









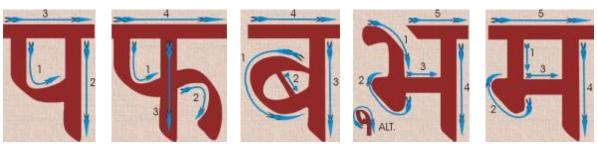
त ta	••••	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	***
थ tha	****	****	****	****	****	****	***	****	****	***
द da	****	****	****	****	****	****	***	****	****	***
ध dha	****	****	****	****	****	****	***	****	****	***
न <i>na</i>	••••	••••	****	****	****	****	***	****	****	•••



म ma....

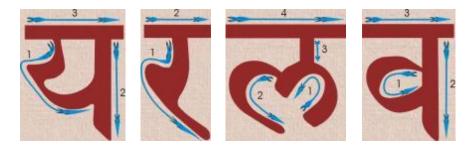


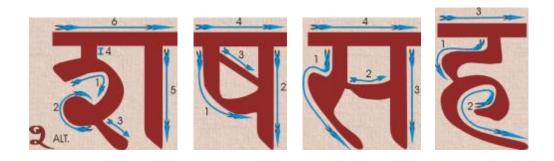






प pa	***	****	****	****	***	**** ****	****	****	
फ pha	****	****	***	****	***	**** ****	****	****	
ब ba	****	****	***	****	***	**** ****	****	****	
भ bha	****	***	****	****	****	****	***	**** ****	***





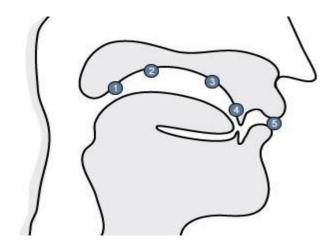
# Notable Features in Sanskrit Alphabets which differs from English:

- Sanskrit is a structured and systematic language matching the human voice acoustics perfectly
- Phonetic arrangement of the script
- Pronunciation remains unaffected by the style of writing
- Each consonant has a generic form in which its pronunciation will not have any vowel sound associated with it.
- Inherent अ'a' in the consonants
- Consonant letters carry an inherent vowel which can be altered or muted by means of diacritics or *mātra*.
- Consonants require a preceding or succeeding vowel for a complete and clear articulation.
- Vowels can be written as independent letters, or by using a variety of diacritical marks which are written above, below, middle, before or after the consonant they are abbreviated with.
- The *anusvāra* and *visarga* are unique to Sanskrit.
- The existence of the retroflex or cerebral class
- Aspiration and non-aspiration
- Hard and soft consonants
- The different articulation of the nasals
- When consonants occur together in clusters, special conjunct letters are used.
- The order of the letters is based on वागिन्द्रिय *vāgindriyas* organs of speech, human acoustics, articulation and phonetics

# वागिन्द्रियाणि – vāgindriyāṇi – the organs of Speech.

# उत्पत्तिस्थानम् utpattisthānam - The place of origin of letters

The letters are classified according to the organs used for pronunciation based on the human acoustics, phonetics - the tongue coming in contact with organs of utterance. They are specific to each letter and cannot originate it from elsewhere.



- 1. For the कण्ठस्थानीय kaṇṭhasthānīya कण्ठ kaṇṭha— the throat Guttural (Velar) Using the back of the tongue against the soft palate
- 2. For the तालुस्थानीय tālusthānīya तालु tālu the palate Palatal Using the flat of the tongue against the back of the hard palate.
- 3. For the मूर्धन् mūrdhan मूर्धन् mūrdhan the roof of the palate Cerebral (Retroflex) Using the tip of the tongue curled against the roof of the hard palate.
- 4. For the दन्त्य dantya दन्त danta the teeth Dental Using the tip of the tongue against the top front teeth.
- 5. For the ओष्य oṣṭhya— ओष्ठ oṣṭha— the lips Labial Using the lips, requires co-ordination of lips.

To know the *utpattisthānam* manifestation of sounds, we study Panini's śīkṣā. varṇa uccāraṇa lakṣaṇam - the definition of the pronunciation of letters. We have these sentences in Sanskrit grammar, which define them.

All these are *sthānas*, place of origin are in the mouth and hence covered by the word *mukha*, mouth. But there are some letters which require the *nāsika* nose in addition to *mukha*. They are called *anunāsika*.

The *varṇas*, letters are classified according to their place of utterance as follows in the book – "Pāṇini's śīkṣā "-

This sūtra was written by Bhattoji Dikshita in his work on Grammar "Siddhanta Kaumudi"

अ-कु-ह-विसर्जनीयानाम् कण्ठः । a-ku-ha-visarjanīyānām kaṇṭhaḥ

इ-चु-यशानां तालु । i-cu-yaśānām tālu

ऋ-टु-खाणां मूर्धा । ṛ-ṭu-raṣāṇāṁ mūrdhā

ल-तु-लसानां दन्ताः । !-tu-lasānām dantāḥ

उ-पु-उपध्मानीयानाम् ओष्ठौ । u-pu-upadhmānīyānām oṣṭhau

ञ-म-ङ-ण-नानां नासिका च। ña-ma-na-na-nānām nāsikā ca

एदैतोः कण्ठतालू । e-daitoḥ kaṇṭha-tālū

ओदौतोः कण्ठोष्ठम् । o-dautoḥ kaṇṭhoṣṭham

वकारस्य दन्तोष्ठम् । vakārasya dantoṣṭham

जिह्नामूलीयस्य जिह्नामूलम् । jihvāmūlīyasya jihvāmūlam

नासिकानुस्वारस्य । nāsikā-anusvārasya

अ–कु–ह–विसर्जनीयानाम् कण्ठः ।	The throat
a-ku-ha-visarjanīyānāṁ kaṇṭhaḥ	कण्ठः
1. अ – refers to अ आ vowel	These are
2. कु – refers to क वर्ग – क ख ग घ ङ	called
3. ह – refers to Aspirate	Gutturals
4. विसर्जनीय - refers to visarga ':'	/velar
T. 19(19) 119 Telefs to visuigu .	
इ–चु–यशानां तालु ।	The palate
i-cu-yaśānāṁ tālu	तालु
1. इ – refers to इ ई vowel	
2. चु - refers to च वर्ग - च छ ज झ ञ	palatals
3. य – refers to य semi-vowel	
4. হা – refers to হা sibilant	
ऋ-टु-खाणां मूर्धा ।	The roof of
ṛ-ṭu-raṣāṇāṁ mūrdhā	the hard
1. 艰 - refers to 艰 艰 vowel	palate
2. टु - refers to इ ट वर्ग - ट ठ ड ढ ण	मूर्धा
3. ₹ – refers to ₹ semi-vowel	Cerebrals /
4. ম – refers to ম sibilant	Retroflex
ल-तु-लसानां दन्ताः ।	The teeth
ļ-tu-lasānāṁ dantāḥ	दन्ताः
1. ल – refers to ल vowel	
2. तु - refers to त वर्ग - त थ द ध न	Dentals
3. ल – refers to ल semi-vowel	
4. स – refers to स sibilant	

उ-पु-उपध्मानीयानाम् ओष्ठौ ।  u-pu-upadhmānīyānām oṣṭau  1. उ - refers to उ ऊ vowel  2. पु - refers to प वर्ग - प फ ब भ म  3. उपध्मानीय - refers to ardha-visarga half  visarga (:) before प फ	The lips ओष्ठौ Labials
ञ-म-ङ-ण-नानां नासिका च।  ña-ma-ṇa-ṇa-nānāṁ nāsikā ca ञ-म-ङ-ण-न refers to all the nasals anunāsikā ञ- palatal + nasal, म- labilal + nasal ङ- guttural + nasal, ण- cerebral + nasal न- dental + nasal	In the nose नासिका Nasals
एदैतोः कण्ठतालू । (एत्+ऐत्= एदैतोः) e-daitoḥ kaṇṭha-tālū — (diphthong) 1. एत् et — refers to ए e 2. ऐत् ait — refers to ऐ ai  अोदौतोः कण्ठोष्ठम् । (ओत्+औत्= ओदौतोः) o-dautoḥ kaṇṭhoṣṭham 1. ओत् ot — refers to ओ o 2. औत् aut — refers to औ au	In the throat and the palate कण्ठतालू (Diphthong) In the throat and lips कण्ठोष्ठम् (Diphthong)

वकारस्य दन्तोष्ठम् ।	
vakārasya dantoṣṭham	The teeth
ৰ – refers to ৰ semi-vowel	and lips
	दन्तोष्ठम्
जिह्वामूलीयस्य जिह्वामूलम् ।	The root of
jihvāmūlīyasya jihvāmūlam	the tongue
जिह्नामूलीय - refers to ardha-visarga half visarga	जिह्वामूलम्
(:) before क ka ख kha	aspirate
नासिकानुस्वारस्य	
nāsikā-anusvārasya	The nose
अनुस्वार – refers to the symbol with a dot	नासिका
above the line ( • )	
	nasal

### How to differentiate the nasal sounds in articulation?

{Initial stages of learning pronunciation and for identification of difference in the pronuctiation of nasal sounds}

Guttural -  $\overline{\mathfrak{s}}$  –  $\dot{n}a$  - Close the ears and open the mouth and produce a nasal sound

Palatal -  $\vec{n}a$  – Close the nostrils with the fingers and widen the mouth and produce a nasal sound

Cerebral  $- \Psi - na$  — Curl the tongue inside the mouth and touch the roof of the palate and produce a nasal sound

Dental - = na - The tip of the tongue is placed at the back of the upper teeth and produce a nasal sound

Labial  $- \Psi - ma$  - Using the lips produce a nasal sound

### स्वराः svarāḥ- Vowels

#### Classification of vowels

Simple Vowels are classified into short and long vowels according to the unit length of time taken for pronunciation, उच्चारणम्, uccāraṇam. This unit length of time is called mātra. Mātra is only for a vowel. The length of a syllable is measured by a mātra. Each svara is well defined. Mātras are defined – hrasva, dīrgha, plutaḥ for the vowels.

• हस्व स्वराः hrsva svarāḥ Short vowels: one mātra – one unit of time for pronunciation.

अ 
$$a \notin i \ni u \Re r \not e \downarrow$$

• दीर्घ स्वराः dīrgha svarāḥ Long vowels: two mātras – two units of time for pronunciation.

आ 
$$\bar{a}$$
 ई  $\bar{\imath}$  ऊ  $\bar{u}$  ॠ  $\bar{r}$   
अ + अ = आ  $a + a = \bar{a}$   
इ + इ = ई  $i + i = \bar{\imath}$   
उ + उ = ऊ  $u + u = \bar{u}$   
ऋ + ऋ + ऋ  $r + r = \bar{r}$ 

• দুব *pluta* is three or more units of time for pronunciation when it is lengthened, prolated. These are not commonly to be met with in classical Sanskrit. This is used in the *Vedas*.

• मिश्र स्वराः miśra svarāḥ Mixed vowels - Diphthongs – are long vowels because they are a combination of two different vowels. Two mātras – two units of time for pronunciation.

ए 
$$e$$
 (अ+इ)( $a+i$ ) ऐ  $ai$  (आ+ई)( $\bar{a}+\bar{\imath}$ ) ओ  $o$  (अ+उ)( $a+u$ ) औ  $au$ (आ+ऊ)( $\bar{a}+\bar{u}$ )

- उदात्त, udātta अनुदात्त, anudātta स्वरित svarita practically only three tones are are recognised by Sanskrit. udātta,(high tone) that which proceeds form the upper part of the vocal organs, anudātta,(low tone) that which proceeds from the lower part while svarita (circumflex) arises out of the mixture or the combination of these two. These accents or tone of pronunciation of vowels are marked only in the Vedic hymns and used in the Veda chanting. Udātta is left unmarked; the anudātta is marked with ahorizontal line underneath (\_); svarita is a perpendicular stroke above (¹¹) and dhīrgha-svarita has two perpendicular lines above (¹¹). Accentuations are confined to the Vedas. The marking is only on vowels

  Note In common pronunciation the tone or intonation of vowels in
- अनुनासिक, अननुनासिक anunāsika (with nasal sound) and ananunāsika (without nasal sound) vowels may be pronounced by making use of the vocal chords in the ordinary way or may be uttered with a nasal twang (anunāsika). This is also in use in the

all Sanskrit words is equal.

chanting of the Vedic hymns. This is marked by this symbol above the letter.

Therefore, when any of the vowels is referred to simply as ③ 'a' etc, it is to be taken to include all its varieties – hrasva, dīrgha, pluta, udātta anudātta, svarita, and anunāsika, ananunāsika.

अयोगवाहौ ayogavāhau — अं am अः aḥ

is called अनुस्वार anusvāra '' is विसर्ग visarga

### ayogahavāhau

- o They add specific sounds to the syllables they are appended
- The articulation of these signs depends on the inherent preceding vowel in the consonant they follow.
- o They are not used independently like other vowels

#### More about anusvāra

- The *anusvāra* is a modified form of the nasal consonants '*m*'  $\Psi$  in the generic form.
- They can be used at the end or middle of the word.
- The forms of writing differ with the context.
- The two forms of writing are ( •) and 'm' म् m रामं रामम् rāmam, rāmam

म् 'm' halant form, the generic form

- Is used in a sentence at the end of a word and followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

Eg., अहम् अनघ । aham anagha.

- At the end of a sentence. Eg., भज रामम् । bhaja rāmam.
- $\binom{2}{i}$  'in' the nasal sound marked by a dot above the line at the end of the word always belongs to the preceding vowel
  - Is used in a sentence at the end of a word followed by a word beginning with a consonant.

Eg. अहं किं करोमि? aham kim karomi?

### 'ਸ' 'ma' the nasal consonant

- The full consonant म् + अ = म ( $\dot{m} + a = ma$ ) can come anywhere in a word.

Eg., भो राम सा मम माता । bho rāma sā mama mātā.

#### Vowel + anusvara

Vowel												
+ Anusvāra	अं	आं	इं	ক	उं	ऊं	ऋं	ॠं	एं	ऐं	ओं	औं
Sound	aṁ	āṁ	Iṁ	īṁ	uṁ	ūṁ	ŗṁ	ŗт	Еṁ	aim	oṁ	Auṁ

### Consonant +Vowel + anusvāra

### Example chosen is the consonant क 'ka'

कं	कां	किं	कीं	किं	ુક્યું.	<b>ंहि</b> ं	<b>ं</b> किं	<del>ंडि</del>	क्रै	कों	कौं
kaṁ	kāṁ	kiṁ	kīṁ	kuṁ	kūṁ	kṛṁ	kṛṁ	kem	kaiṁ	koṁ	Kauṁ

### The two forms of writing anusvāra

### More about visarga-

It is a sort of hard breathing also called as *visarjanīya* by Sanskrit grammarians.

Is a hard Aspirate pronounced like the sound 'ha'

It follows the sound of the preceding consonant and vowel.

The *visarga* is not an original character but only a substitute for a final 's' or 'r'

It is always used at the end of the word marked by two vertical dots – (:) placed after the letter after which it is to be pronounced. Eg. - अजः ajaḥ.

It can also be used in the middle of the word - दुःखम् duḥkham

### Vowel + visarga

Vowel												
+ Visarga	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
Sound	аḥ	āḥ	iḥ	īḥ	иḥ	ūḥ	ŗḥ	īф	еḥ	aiḥ	оḥ	Аиḥ

### Consonanat + Vowel + visarga

Example chosen is the consonant ক 'ka'

कः	काः	कि:	कीः	कुः	कूः	कृ :	कृ:	केः	कैः	कोः	कौः
kaḥ	kāḥ	kiḥ	kīḥ	kuḥ	kūḥ	kṛḥ	kṛḥ	keḥ	kaiḥ	koḥ	Kauḥ

### Consonant + Vowel + visarga

क् + अः = कः

क् + आः = काः

क् + इः = किः

क् + ईः = कीः

क् + उः = कुः

क् + ऊः = कूः

क् + ऋः = कृः

क् + ॠः = कृः

क् + एः = केः

क् + ऐः = कैः

क् + ओः = कोः

क् + औः = कौः

## व्यञ्जनानि vyañjanāni - Consonants

#### Classification of consonants

How to produce the difference in pronunciation, uccāraṇam of varṇas?

By identifying the *sthānam*, place of origin; *prayatna*, the effort required to articulate or the manner; *prāṇa*, the aspiration or the breath for articulation, a voiced and unvoiced; based on these we have the following classification of consonants:

- > वर्गीय व्यञ्जनानि vargīya vyañjanāni /class consonanats, grouped
  - The group of letters that refers to the same class. Complete contact of the tongue with organs of utterance called mutes or *sparśa*
- > अवर्गीय व्यञ्जनानि avargīya vyañjanāni / not grouped
  - The group of letters not form part of the class. The contact is not complete
- > कठोर व्यञ्जनानि kaṭhora vyañjanāni Hard consonants surds
- > मृदु व्यञ्जनानि mṛudu vyañjanāni Soft consonants sonants
- > अनुनासिकानि anunāsikāni- Nasal consonants

❖ वर्गीय व्यञ्जनानि vargīya vyañjanāni grouped or Class consonants
They use the same points of pronunciation so they are called class consonants – sparśāḥ, touch.

क ख ग घ ङ — क वर्ग ka varga — symbolic name कु ku च छ ज झ ञ — च वर्ग ca varga — चु cu ट ठ ड ढ ण — ट वर्ग ṭa varga — टु ṭu त थ द ध न — त वर्ग ta varga — तु tu प फ ब भ म — प वर्ग pa varga — पु pu

- ❖ अवर्गीय व्यञ्जनानि avargīya vyañjanāni Ungrouped consonants which include Semivowels, Sibilants, and Aspirate
- i. अन्तस्थाः antasthāḥ Semivowels य र ल व the contact of the tongue is not complete
- iii. महाप्रण mahāprāṇa Aspirate ह Uttered with a broad breath
  - ♦ कठोर व्यञ्जनानि kaṭhora vyañjanāni Hard Consonants The first two letters of each class consonant and the sibilants are called hard consonants. They are unvoiced. अघोष:, aghoṣaḥ.

### क ख च छ ट ठ त थ प फ and श ष स

♣ मृदु व्यञ्जनानि mṛudu vyañjanāni Soft Consonants - The rest of the three letters from each class which includes nasals, the semivowels and the aspirate are called Soft Consonants. They are voiced, घोष:, ghoṣaḥ.

# गघङजझञडढणदधनबभम

### यरलवहः

❖ अनुनासिकानि anunāsikāni Nasal Consonants – the last letter of each of the class consonant are called nasals - A letter pronounced in the nose along with the mouth. Each nasal sound has distinct difference in articulation.

### ङ ञ ण न म

- ❖ प्रयत्नम् prayatnam, effort is of two types
  - बाह्य प्रयत्नम् bāhya prayatnam external effort
  - आभ्यन्तर प्रयत्नम् ābhyantara prayatnam internal effort

How to determine a letter of the same class, *savarṇam*? By *āsya*, place of origin and *prayatna*, effort.

सवर्ण savarṇa- homogeneous – for those letters whose place of pronunciation in the mouth and the effort are the same or equal

असवर्ण asvarṇa – heterogeneous - those letters which are not savarṇa.

The effort is of two types. bāhya praytnam external effort and ābhyantaraḥ prayatnam, internal effort.

प्रयतम् prayatnam, effort

आभ्यन्तर प्रयत्नम् ābhyantara	बाह्य प्रयत्नम् bāhya prayatnam - external
prayatnam - internal effort	effort
1. स्पृष्ट spṛṣṭha (touched)	1. विवारः <i>vivāraḥ</i> (expansion)
2. ईषद्स्पृष्ट	2. संवारः samvāraḥ (contraction)
(slightly touched)	
3. ईषदविवृत <i>īṣadvivṛta</i> (slightly	3. श्वासः <i>śvāsaḥ</i> (sighing)
open)	
4. विवृत <i>vivṛta</i> (open)	4. नादः <i>nādaḥ</i> (sounding)
5. संवृत samvṛta (contracted)	5. घोषः <i>ghoṣaḥ</i> (low preparatory
	mumur/voiced)
	6. अघोषः <i>aghoṣaḥ</i> (absence of such
	murmur/unvoiced)
	7. अल्पप्राणः alpaprāṇaḥ (non-
	aspirate/slight aspiration)
	8. महाप्राणः mahāprāṇaḥ (strong
	aspiration/aspirate)
	9. उदत्त <i>udātta</i> (acute)
	10. अनुदात्त unudātta (grave) for all the
	vowels
	11. स्वरितः <i>svaritaḥ</i> (circumflex) – vowels

The effort is termed internal because it takes place inside the mouth and immediately precedes the manifestation of the *varṇas*. The difference in the letters is obviously due to the difference in the *praytna* which consists of the touch, *sparśa* of the particular part of the mouth with the tongue.

# Classification based upon the nature of the internal effort ābhyantara prayatna

Organs	Spṛṣṭha	Īṣad	Īṣad	Vivṛta	Samvṛta
	,	Spṛṣṭha	Vivṛta		
Guttural	क वर्ग -			अ आ	Only hrsva
	क खगघङ		ह		अ while
					in usage
Palatal	च वर्ग -	य	श	इई	
	च छ ज झ ञ				
Cerebral	ट वर्ग -	र	ঘ	<b>ऋ</b> ऋ	
	ट ठ ड ढ ण				
Dental	त वर्ग -	ल	स	ल	
	तथदधन				
Labial	प वर्ग	व		उ ऊ	
	प फ ब भ म				
Throat and				ए ऐ	
palate				• •	
Throat and				ओ औ	
lips					

स्पृष्ट spṛṣṭha (touched) all the varṇas vargīya vyañjanas beginning with क and ending with म — there is a complete contact of the tongue with organs of utterance.

ईषद्स्पृष्ट *īṣadspṛṣṭha* (slightly touched) the semi-vowels – the contact of the tongue with organs of utterance is not complete.

ईषदविवृत *īṣadvivṛta* (slightly open) the Sibilants – the vocal chords open out slightly at the time of utterance.

विवृत *vivṛta* (open) and the Vowels – the vocal chords open out at the time of utterance.

संवृत samvṛta (contracted) while uttering the vowel 'a' the vocal chords contract at the time of utterance

# Classification based upon the nature of the external effort bāhya prayatna

There are varieties of external effort because they function after the production of the *varṇas*. The other operations are also external with refrence to *varṇa*.

	ĺ	śvāsa, osa		Samvā	īra, nāda,	, ghoṣa	
Organ	, , ,		Alpa prāṅaḥ	Mahā prāṅaḥ	Alpa prāṅaḥ Nasal	Alpa prāṅaḥ	Mahā prāṅaḥ
Guttural	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ		ह
Palatal	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	य	হা
Cerebral	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	र	ष
Dental	त थ		द	ध	न	ल	स
Labial	प फ		ब	भ	म	व	

### Similar looking shapes of varnas, letters

$$\xi i - \xi da - \xi ha$$

ब 
$$ba$$
 – व  $va$ 

(2 separate letters)

The differences in the articulation of:

 $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$   $\overline{r}$   $\overline{r}$  ra — both are cerebral sounds. But the place of articulation is slightly different. For  $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$   $\overline{r}$ ,  $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$   $\overline{r}$  the tip of the tongue is placed on the ridge of the upper gum. For  $\overline{r}$  ra, the tongue touches the roof of the palate

ন্ত l ল la - both are dental sounds. But the place of articulation is slightly different. For  $\overline{n}$  l, the tip of the tongue is placed on the ridge of the upper gum. For  $\overline{n}$  la, the tongue touches the teeth.

# स्वरयुक्त व्यञ्जनानि svara yukta vya $\tilde{n}$ jan $\bar{a}$ ni

### Consonants with their inherent vowels

### Consonants in their generic form:

In Sanskrit each consonant has a generic form in which its pronunciation will not have any vowel sound associated with it. A generic consonant is linguistically defined to be one without any vowel inherent to it. Consonants can be meaningful in practice only when uttered along with a vowel. So 'अ' 'a' is added for the sake of pronunciation.

Consonants depend upon the vowels. Either vowel precedes or vowel succeeds. Can say 'ik' or 'ki'; if 'i' is removed the 'k' gets literally in the throat – akuhavisarjnīyānām kanṭhaḥ.

The writing system in *Devanāgari lipi* or script has a representation for the generic form of a consonant through the use of a special mark written at the bottom of the consonant's familiar representation. This mark is known as the 'nether stroke' or the 'halant'' `` or consonantal stop.

Consonants in their generic form look like this.

क् ख्ग्घङ्च्छ्ज्झ्ञ्ट्ठ्ड्ढ्ण् 'अ' 'a' तथ्द्धन्प्फ्ब्भम्यर्ऌव्श्ष्स्ह् Consonants with the abbreviated form of the vowel ' $\mathcal{H}$ ' 'a' when added are written like this  $\mathcal{T} + \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{T} k + a = ka$ 

Consonants without the nether stroke means vowel '37' a' is inherent in the consonant. They look like this -

Producing a consonant sound in its generic form requires no vowel sound to be added to the generic consonant sound.

Ancient linguistic scholars referred to vowels as "life giving" *prāṇa* akṣaras while the consonants were likened to the physical body.

### Sanskrit Vowel signs or abbreviated signs

Vowels	अ	आ	इ	८१४	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः
Sign		ा	ि	ी	ၟ	್ಯ	್ರೀ	ૃષ	્ઝ	<i>(</i> )	90	ो	ौ	٥.	ः
Sound	а	ā	i	ī	и	ū	ŗ	<u></u> r	Ϋ	е	ai	0	au	aṁ	аḥ

The forms which the vowel signs assume when added to the consonants and the changes the letters undergo when combined are given below.

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ	क्	æ⁄	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kŗ	k <u>r</u>	kļ	ke	kai	ko	kau	kam	kaḥ

In the place of the consonant 'क' 'ka' any other consonant can be replaced and consonant-vowel combinations can be created.

Let us look at the forms of the letter '转' 'ka' and the various vowel signs added to it.

The generic form of ' $\pi$ ' 'ka' is  $\pi$ ' 'ka' is  $\pi$ ''. The nether stroke  $\circ$  is attached below the letter ' $\pi$ '. When this is sounded with the vowels the nether stroke is deleted.

क、+ 3I = क  

$$k + a = ka$$
  
क、+ 3II = का  
 $k + \bar{a} = k\bar{a}$   
क、+  $\bar{a} = k\bar{a}$   
क、+  $\bar{b} = \bar{b}$   
 $\bar{b}$   
क、+  $\bar{b} = \bar{b}$   
क、+  $\bar{b} = \bar{b}$   
क、+  $\bar{b} = \bar{b}$   
 $\bar{b}$   
 $\bar{b}$   
क、+  $\bar{b} = \bar{b}$   
 $\bar{b}$   
 $\bar{$ 

 $k + \bar{r} = k\bar{r}$ 

# Writing practice – see the example and fill in the blanks – consonant-vowel combination.

क् + अ = क	ट् + अ = ट	प् + अ =
k + a = ka	$\dots + a = \dots$	$p + a = \dots$
ख् + = ख	ठ् + अ = ठ	+ = फ
$kh + \dots = kha$	$\dots + a = tha$	$\dots + a = pha$
ग् + अ =	+ अ = ड	ब् + = ब
<i>g</i> + <i>a</i> =	$\dots + a = da$	$\dots + a = ba$
घ् + अ = घ	ढ् + अ = ढ	भ् + अ =
gh + a = gha	$\dots + a = dha$	$\dots + a = bha$
+ अ = ङ	ण् + अ =	म् + अ =
$\dots + a = \dot{n}a$	$\dots + a = na$	+ = ma
च् + = च	त् + अ = त	+ अ = य
$c + \dots = ca$	$\dots + a = ta$	$\dots + a = ya$
छ + अ =	+ अ = थ	र् + अ = र
$ch + a = \dots$	$\dots + a = tha$	+ <i>a</i> =
+ अ = ज	द् + = द	ਕ੍ + = ਕ੍
$\dots + a = ja$	$da + \dots = da$	$l + a = \dots$
झ् + अ = झ	ध् + अ = ध	+ अ = व
$jh + \dots = jha$	$\dots + a = dha$	$\dots + a = va$
+ अ = ञ	न + अ =	श् + अ =
$\dots + a = \tilde{n}a$	+ a =	<i>ś</i> + <i>a</i> =
ष् + =	+ = स	+ अ = ह
ș + =	+ = sa	+ <i>a</i> =
	-	

# Writing practice of consonants with vowels

**Note:** All the vowel combinations are not possible for all consonants. So they have been left out.

The Gutturals - क वर्ग

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू व	कृ व	कृ	कू	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	क
***	***	***	***	•••	<b>**</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	•••	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	•••	<b>**</b>	•••	<b>***</b>	•••	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	*** *	<b>**</b>	•••	***	•••	***	***	***	***	***	***
ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खृ	खे	खै	ख	ो र	वौ न	खं र	<b>ब</b> ः	
***	***	***	***	***	***	**	• •	•• ••	•	<b>* * *</b>	<b>*** *</b>	**	<b>* * *</b>	
***	***	***	***	***	***	**	• •	•• ••	••	***	•••	**	***	
***	***	***	***	***	***	**	• •	•• ••	•	***	•••	<b>**</b>	***	
ग	गा	गि	गी र	गु गू	गृ	गृ र	गे	गै	गो	गौ	ो ग	į į	Τ:	
***	***	***		•• •••									•••	
***	***	***	*** *·	•• •••	***	***	***	***	***	<b>**</b> ·	<b>*</b> •••	••	•••	
***	***	***	*** *	•• ••	***	***	***	***	***	<b>* *</b> ·	• •	••	•••	

घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू घ	<u>।</u> घॄ	घे	घै	घो	घौ	घं	घः		
***	***	***	***	***	*** *	•• ••	• •••	• •••	***	***	***	***		
***	***	***	***	<b>***</b>	•••	<b>**</b>	• •••	• •••	***	***	***	***		
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ङ	con	nbin	es w	vith	an o	ther	cons	sonar	nt for	pron	uncia	ition	. So it	does
not	t hav	ve th	ese	com	bina	tions	<b>5.</b>							
Th	e Pa	ılata	ls –	च व	वर्ग									
च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चृ	चे	चै	चो च	वौ च	यं च	* <b>•</b>		
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छ	छा	छ	ी	छी	छु	छू	छृ	छे	छै	छो	छौ	छं	छ:	
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ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	जॄ	जे	जै	जो	जौ	जं	जः
***	***	***	***	<b>***</b>	<b>* * *</b>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
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झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झृ	, झ	इ	ने इ	मै इ	म्रो इ	मी इ	झं	झः
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ব combines with an other consonant for pronunciation. So it does not have these combinations.

The Cerebrals - ट वर्ग

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ठ ठा ठि ठी ठु ठू ठे ठै ठो ठौ ठं ठः
ड डा डि डी डु डू डे डे डो डो डं डः
ढ ढा ढि ढी ढु ढू ढ ढे ढै ढो ढौ ढं ढः
ण णा णि णी णु णू णे णै णो णौ णं णः
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The Dentals - त वर्ग

त	ता	ति	ती	तु	तू	तृ	तॄ	ते	तै	तो	तौ	तं	तः
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***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
थ	था	थि	थी	े थु	ું થૃ	્રિશ્	į	थे	थै	थो	थौ	थं	थः
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***	***	***	***	***	• •	• •	• •	***	***	***	***	***	***
द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दू	दू	दू	दे	दै	दो	दौ	दं	द:
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ध धा धि धी धु धू धृ धे धे धो धौ धं धः न ना नि नी नु नू नृ ने नै नो नौ नं नः The Labials - प वर्ग प पा पि पी पु पू पृ पे पै पो पौ पं पः

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***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	•••	• •••	***	***	***
ब	बा	बि	बी	बु	बू	बृ	बे	वै	बो	बौ	बं	ब:
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भ	भा	भि	भी	भु	भू	भृ	भॄ	भे	भै	भो भं	ौ भं	भ:
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Th	e Ser	nivov	vels -	- अन्	तस्था	<b>[</b> :							
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र	रा	रि	री	रु	रू	रे	रै	रो	रौ	रं	र	<b>*</b>	
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व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू	वृ द	ॄ वे		त्रै वो	वौ	वं	वः
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Th	e Sib	oilant	s – <b>3</b> 7	भाण	<b>':</b>							
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ष	षा	षि	षी	षु	षू	षृ	षे	षै	षो	षौ	षं	ष:
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
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***	***	***	***	•••	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	•••
स	सा	सि	र्स	ो र	सु स्	रू सृ	सृ	से सं	ी सो	सौ	सं र	सः
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The	e Asp	irate -	_ मह	प्राण								
ह	हा	हि	ही	हु	हू	ह	हे	है ह	हो ह	हौ ह	हं ह	<b>[</b> :
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	***	***	***									

## Reading practice – words with short vowel अ'a'

इह iha	चपल capala	रस rasa	चलन calana
भव bhava	अथ atha	नरक naraka	उदर udara
भज bhaja	शरण śaraṇa	पद pada	अयन ayana
न na	मम mama	भग bhaga	वदन vadana
च ca	तव tava	चणक caṇaka	लव lava
एव eva	जय jaya	भरत bharata	शम śama
एक eka	हर hara	पणव paṇava	दम dama
धन dhana	नव nava	पवन pavana	समन samana
बल bala	अपजय apajaya	गणक gaṇaka	लय laya
मनन manana	पर para	फल phala	यम yama
वन vana	अपर apara	अज aja	वर vara
नभस nabhasa	सह saha	अक aka	वलय valaya
नर nara	गगन gagana	शयन śayana	एकपद ekapada
गमय gamaya	सकल sakala	कमठ kamaṭha	चरण caraṇa
कलश kalaśa	भण bhaṇa	नटवर naṭavara	वमन vamana
सरल sarala	सबल sabala	इतर itara	

# Reading practice – words with short vowel '37' 'a' and ending with generic consonants.

बलम balam	तपस tapas	महत mahat
	(i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	

रजस् rajas यशस् yaśas सरस् saras

लवणम् lavaṇam यतस् yatas भवत् bhavat

षट् ṣaṭ मयट् mayaṭ ललत् lalat

ददत् dadat इदम् idam उञ्चनस् usanas

सत् sat मघवन् maghavan अयम् ayam

असत् asat शतम् śatam यत् yat

हलम् halam तद् tad परम् param

वनम् vanam अहम् aham भयम् bhayam

सन् san तमस् tamas सरट् saraṭ

रसनम् rasanam नश् naś सन् san

कमलम् kamalam अनस् anas राम् sam

रजतम् rajatam सम् sam वषट् vaṣaṭ

मनस् manas नभस् nabhas रथम् ratham

अधस् adhas धनम् dhanam

Disjoin the letters into consonants and vowels as shown in the example:

अहम्	अ + ह् + अ + म्
कलश	क् + अ + ल् + अ + श् + अ
रसनम्	
गमय	
वषट्	
ददत्	
चरण	
उशनस्	
मघवन्	
इतर	
लवणम्	
अधस्	
महत्	
मनन	
सह	
रथम्	
पणव	

## Example: 'k' with abbreviated long vowel ' $\bar{a}$ '

क् + आ = का 
$$k + \bar{a} = k\bar{a}$$

का खा गा घा ङा चा छा जा झा ञा टा ठा डा ढा णा ता था दा धा ना पा फा बा भा मा या रा ला वा शा षा सा हा

### Reading practice – words with long vowel ' $\bar{a}$ '

भगवान् bhagavān चामरः cāmaraḥ यथा yathā

लता latā माला mālā हालाहल hālāhala

आगमः āgamaḥ नारायण nārāyaṇa जटाधर jaṭādhara

मानसा mānasā काषाय kāṣāya माया māyā

शासकः jśāsakaḥ कालः kālaḥ आपः āpaḥ

धारणा dhāraṇā भावना bhāvanā गजानन gajānana

धानम् dhānam माधव mādhava सागरः sāgaraḥ

राधा rādhā ईशान īśāna पालय pālaya

काकः kākaḥ रावण rāvaṇa रामायणम् rāmāyaṇam

तलातल talātala राजा rājā पारायणम् pārāyaṇam

नारद nārada नाना nānā राघव rāghava

## Example: 'k' with abbreviated short vowel 'i'

क् + इ = कि 
$$k + i = ki$$

कि खि गि घि ङि चि छि जि झि ञि टि ठि डि ढि णि ति थि दि धि नि पि फि बि भि मि यि रि लि वि शि षि सि हि

### Reading practice – words with short vowel i'

शिव śiva विकटः vikaṭaḥ भगवति bhagavati

उमापति umāpati कपिल kapila कपालिन् kapālin

सदाशिव sadāśiva विनायक vināyaka यतिः yatiḥ

विषयः viśayaḥ नमामि namāmi अधिक adhika

अनिलः anilah निधिः nidhih निधनः nidhanah

हरिः harih कविः kaviḥ समाधि samādhi

मणिः maṇiḥ निलया nilayā भजामि bhajāmi

मतिः matiḥ भवति bhavati जटिल jaṭila

रविः raviḥ मिलनः malinaḥ कालिदासः kālidāsaḥ

रिसका rasikā गिरिजा girijā किरि kiri

गणपति gaṇapati हित hita शिशिर śiśira

## Example: 'k' with abbreviated long vowel ' $\bar{\imath}'$

क् + ई = की 
$$k + \bar{\imath} = k\bar{\imath}$$

की खी गी घी डी ची छी जी झी ञी टी ठी डी ढी णी ती थी दी धी नी पी फी बी भी मी यी री ली वी शी षी सी ही

### Reading practice – words with long vowel 'ī'

नारी nārī धरणी dharaṇī गीः gīḥ

लीला līlā शरीरम् sharīram नदी nadī

मारीचः mārīcaḥ गीता gītā नवनीतम् navanītam

दीपाराधना dīpārādhanā धीमान् dhīmān तडागी taḍāgī

दीनः dīnah जीवनम् jīvanam पीतल pītala

भीमः bhīmaḥ धीरः dhīraḥ बीजम् bījam

भवानी bhavānī रागी rāgī मीनः mīnaḥ

भारतीयः bhāratīyaḥ वाराही vārāhī शीतली śītalī

नवीनः navīnaḥ नीली nīlī तदीय tadīya

लहरी laharī टीका tīkā वाराणसी vārāṇasī

### Reading practice – words with short and long vowel 'i' ' $\bar{\imath}$ '

रीतिः rītiḥ विभीषणः vibhīṣaṇaḥ जीविका jīvikā

निरीशम् nirīśam मालिनी mālinī डािकनी dākinī

चीरिन् cīrin अनीकिनी anīkinī अजीतिः ajītiḥ

किरीटः kirītaḥ दिलीरम् dilīram झिरीका jhirīkā

मरीचिका marīcikā विपरीत viparīta पीडित pīḍita

महिषी mahiṣī मनीषा manīṣā कियती kiyatī

पिपीलिका pipīlikā दिलीपः dīlpaḥ कीलिका kīlikā

समीचीनम् samīcīnam भगिनी bhaginī जालिकनी jālakinī

हरिणी hariṇर करिणी kariṇर जीविन् jīvin

गिरीशः girīshaḥ जिगीषा jigīṣā वाहिनी vāhinī

भीतिः bhītih दीधितिः dīdhitih

दधीचि dadhīci गभीरिका gabhīrikā भामिनी bhāminī

अधीतिः adhītiḥ गीतिन् gītin वीतरागिन् vītarāgin

अतिडीनम् atiḍīnam निलनी nalinī नीलिमा nīlimā

परिणीत pariṇīta विजनीहि vijānīhi अशीतिः aśītiḥ

अभिनीत abhinīta अमीमिषत् amīmiṣat भीषित bhīṣita

अलीकिन् alīkin विनीतः vinītaḥ वीथिः vīthiḥ

वाणिनी vāṇinī तटिनी taṭinī

### Example: k' with abbreviated short vowel u'

क् 
$$+$$
 उ  $=$  कु  $k + u = ku$ 

### कु खु गु घु ङु चु छु जु झु जु टु ठु डु ढु णु

### तु थु दु धु नु पु फु बु भु मु यु रु लु वु शु षु सु हु

**Note:**  $\nabla ru$  – the 'u'is added in the side in the middle of the letter

### Reading practice – words with short vowel u'

सुखम् sukham शिशुः śiśuḥ करुणा karuṇā

दुःखम् duḥkham मरुत् marut मुकुलम् mukulam

स्मुख sumukha प्रातन purātana तनुजा tanujā

असुरः asurah धुरीणः dhurīṇaḥ वसुधा vasudhā

कुरु kuru नकुलः nakulaḥ अनुनासिक anunāsika

युवराजः yuvarājaḥ युयुधानः yuyudhānaḥ नहुष nahuṣa

पुराण purāṇa विदुः viduḥ चुबुक cubuka

गुरुः guruḥ मथुरा mathurā तालु tālu

मुदितवदन muditavadana मधुरम् madhuram तुरगः turagaḥ

भुवनम् bhuvanam वासुिकः vāsukiḥ धनुस् dhanus

दुरित durita वरुणः varuṇaḥ धातु dhātu

### Example: 'k' with abbreviated long vowel ' $\bar{u}$ '

क् + ऊ = कू 
$$k + \bar{u} = k\bar{u}$$

### क् खूग्घूङ् चूछू जूझू जूटू ठू इूढूणू तूथूद्धूनू पूफू बूभू मूयू रू लू वू शूषू सूह

**Note:**  $\overline{k}$   $r\overline{u}$  – the ' $\overline{u}$ 'is added in the side in the middle of the letter **Reading practice** – words with long vowel ' $\overline{u}$ '

न्तन nūtana मृढः mūdhah चृतकः cūtakah

चूडामणि cūḍāmaṇi निरूपणम् nirūpaṇam दूरम् dūram

मूलम् mūlam पूरियता pūrayitā कूपः kūpaḥ

मयूरः mayūraḥ आहूति āhūti पूतना pūtanā

मूषकः mūṣakaḥ पूषन् pūṣan भूरि bhūri

हन्मान् hanūmān अस्या asūyā अपूपः apūpaḥ

भूषण bhūṣaṇa वधू vadhū सूचकः sūcakaḥ

पूजा pūjā धूमवत् dhūmavat समूहः samūhaḥ

धूपम् dhūpam तूलकम् tūlakam वरूथिन् varūthin

शूरः śūraḥ भूः bhūḥ

### Reading practice – words with short and long vowel 'u' and ' $\bar{u}$ '

सूनुः sūnuḥ

चारुरूपा cārurūpā

अनुकूलः anukūlaḥ

नूपुरम् nūpuram

कुतूहल kutūhala

अनुभूय anubhūya

भूसुरः bhūsuraḥ

अनुरूपः anurūpaḥ

शुचिभूतम् śucibhūtam

समुदूढः samudūḍhaḥ

पुरूखस् purūravas

हृह्सुतः hūhūsutaḥ

मधुसूदन madhusūdana

अदुदूषत् adūduṣat

### Example: 'k' with abbreviated short vowel 'r'

क् + ऋ = कृ 
$$k + r = kr$$

# कृ खृ गृ घृ चृ छृ जृ झृ टृ ठृ डृ ढृ तृ थृ दृ धृ नृ

**Note:** for the letter  $\xi$  r the vowel  $\pi r$  – has been left out because it is impossible to pronounce.

### Reading practice – words with short vowel 'r'

मृषा <i>mṛṣā</i>	पृथुः pṛthuḥ	सुदृढा sudṛḍhā
कृपाकर kṛpākara	भृतः bhṛtaḥ	कृपणः <i>kṛpaṇaḥ</i>
कृतयुगम् kṛtayugam	अधृतः adhṛtaḥ	घृतम् ghṛtam
गृहम् gṛham	बृहत् bṛhat	हृत hṛta
हृदयम् hṛdayam	तृणम् <i>tṛṇam</i>	निसृत nisṛta
तृतीया tṛtīyā	भूभृत् bhūbhṛt	मृणालिनी mṛṇālinī
मृगः mṛgaḥ	दुहितृ duhitṛ	भृगु bhṛgu
सकृत् sakṛt	अमृतम् amṛtam	वृथा <i>vṛthā</i>
ञ् <u>ग</u> ण <i>śṛṇu</i>	नृपः nṛpaḥ	वृषभः vṛṣabhaḥ

### Example: 'k' with abbreviated long vowel ' $\bar{r}$ '

क् + ऋ = क् 
$$k + \bar{r} = k\bar{r}$$

क ख् गृ घृ चृ छृ ज् झृ टृ ठृ तृ थृ दृ धृ नृ पृ बृ भृ मृ लृ वृ शृ षृ सृ हृ

### Reading practice – words with long vowel ' $\bar{r}$ '

There are not many words available. In the words that are given as example as single consonants which are called *dhātus* or roots in Sanskrit Grammar which form the basis for the entire gamut of the Sanskrit language.

कॄ kṛ	नॄ <i>n</i> ṛ
गू ८ए	$\overline{\mathbf{q}} p \overline{r}$
স্ <i>j</i> দ্	मॄ mṛ
तॄ रंग्	ৰু <i>v</i> দ়
ਫ਼ੂ dṛ	<b>र्</b> ग <i>ई</i> ग्
ध् dhṛ	

### Example: k' with abbreviated long vowel e'

क् + ए = के 
$$k + e = ke$$

## के खे गे घे डे चे छे जे झे ञे टे ठे डे हे णे ते थे दे थे ने पे फे बे भे मे ये रे ले वे शे षे से हे

### Reading practice – words with long vowel 'e'

सहदेवः sahadevah लेखनी lekhanī मेरु meru

केशव keśava वेणी veṇī अनेक aneka

वासुदेव vāsudevaḥ वेणुगानम् veṇugānam पेशलः peśalaḥ

देवी devī सेतुः setuḥ जनमेजयः janamejayaḥ

वेदा vedā स्मेधा sumedhā क्बेरः kuberah

देवराट् devarāt् उमेशः umeśaḥ गवेष gaveṣa

विशेष viśeṣa परेशः pareśaḥ तेजस् tejas

सुकेशी sukeśī महेशः maheśah नाचिकेतः nāciketaḥ

मेघः meghaḥ भजे bhaje केतु ketu

मेषः meşah रेवती revatī निवेदनम् nivedanam

चेतस् cetas छेदक chedaka हेमन् heman

### Example: k' with abbreviated long vowel ai'

क् + ऐ = कै 
$$k + ai = kai$$

## कै खै गै घै ङै चै छै जै झै ञै टै ठै डै ढै णै तै थै दै धै नै पै फै बै भै मै यै रै लै वै शै षै स है

### Reading practice – words with long vowel 'ai'

तैलिन् tailin चैलम् cailam

कैलासः kailāsaḥ जैवेयः jaiveyaḥ

मैथिली maithilī जैमिनि jaimini

वै vai हैमवती haimavatī

कैकेयी kaikeyī शैलः śailaḥ

हैहय haihaya तैजसः taijasaḥ

वैदिक vaidika आधिदैविकम् ādhidaivikam

वैताल vaitāla कैशिकम् kaiśikam

दैवत daivata मधुकैटभ madhukaitabha

ञानैः sanaiḥ वैरम् vairam

### Example: k' with abbreviated long vowel o'

क् + ओ = को 
$$k + o = ko$$

को खो गो घो डो चो छो जो झो ञो टो ठो डो ढो णो तो थो दो धो नो पो फो बो भो मो यो रो लो वो जो घो सो हो

### Reading practice – words with long vowel 'o'

यशोदा yaśodā कोमलम् komalam भोगम् bhogam

ओघः oghaḥ मनोहरम् manoharam रोगः rogaḥ

आरोप āropa अञ्चोकवनम् aśokavanam मोहन mohana

तपोलोकः tapolokaḥ कोकिला tkokilā घोणीसुतः ghoṇīsutaḥ

आरोहण ārohaṇa लोह loha ओषधि oṣadhi

थोडनम् thoḍanam अवलोकनम् avalokanam परितोषः paritoṣaḥ

तिरोधानम् tirodhānam अपोह apoha सोमन् soman

तोलः tolaḥ उपयोगः upayogaḥ सरोवरः sarovaraḥ

चोदन codana होमः homaḥ चकोरः cakoraḥ

चोषणम् coṣaṇam बोधः bodhaḥ शोभा śobhā

गोपालः gopālaḥ घोषः ghoṣaḥ कठोरः kaṭoraḥ

### Example: k' with abbreviated long vowel au'

क् + औ = कौ 
$$k + au = kau$$

को खो गो घो डो चो छो जो झो ओ टो ठो डो ढो णो तो थो दो धो नो पो फो बो भो मो यो रो लो वो शो षो सो हो

### Reading practice – words with long vowel 'au'

यौवनम् yauvanam नौका naukā लौकिकम् laukikam

कौटिक kautika गौतमः gautamaḥ गौडदेशम् gauḍadeśam

मौनम् maunam गौण gauṇa कौमोदकी kaumodakī

ढौकनम् dhaukanam तौषारः tauṣāraḥ जनौघः janaughaḥ

औषधम् auṣadham कौरव kaurava कौशलम् kauśalam

सौदामिनी saudāminī गौरवम् gauravam सौरभ saurabha

गौः gauḥ मौलि mauli कौमुदी kaumudī

गौरी gaurī कौपीन kaupīna कौतुकम् kautukam

धौत dhauta औपचारिक aupacārika दिवौकसः divaukasaḥ

आधिभौतिकम् ādhibhautikam

Example: 'k' with anusvāra 'm'

क् + अं = कं  $k + a\dot{m} = ka\dot{m}$ 

कं खंगं घं चं छं जं झं टं ठं डं ढं णं तं थं दं धं नं पं फं बं भं मं यं रं लं वं शं षं सं हं

Reading practice – words with anusvāra 'am'

संयोगः । संवादः । संशयः । अहिंसा । हंसः । सिंहिका । रामायणं महाभरतम् इतिहासं पुराणं च पठ। पुनरपि जननं पुनरपि मरणं पुनरपि जननी जठरे शयनम् । शिवं शिवकरं संसार नाशकरं सदाशिवम् अहं नमामि । अतिदीनम् इमं परिपालय माम् । तव जलम् अमलं येन निपीतं परमपदं खल् तेन गृहीतम् । रोगं शोकं तापं पापं हर मे भगवति कुमति कलापम् । अरोगताम् अदोषतां सुसाहितिं उपैति । स्रादिं स्खादिं गुणेशं गणेशं भजामि। महादेवदेवं महादेवभावं महादेवबालं भजे लोकपालम् । महेशं कलेशं सुरेशं परेशं नरेशं गिरीशं महीशम् अहं भजे ।

### Example: 'k' with visarga 'h'

क् + अः = कः 
$$k + ah = kah$$

कः खः गः घः ङः चः छः जः झः ञः टः ठः डः ढः णः

तः थः दः धः नः पः फः बः भः मः यः रः लः वः शः षः सः हः

### Reading practice - words with visarga 'aḥ'

अजः , लताः , रविः , लेखनीः , डमरुः , वधूः , मणेः , शनैः , गौः

काकः काकः पिकः पिकः।

हिमालयः रमणीयः ।

कपिलाय नमः ।

रामः राजमणिः विजयते ।

खेः लोकः सुखम्।

गुरुः याः कथाः पुराणेषु पटति, ताः एव सः कथयति ।

रघोः पिता दिलीपः नः लेखनीः ददाति ।

### Disjoin the letters into consonants and vowels as shown in the example:

vowel	Word	Letters split
अ	नयनम्	न् + अ + य् + अ + न् + म्
आ	राघवः	र् + आ + ग् + अ + व् + अः
अ	गगन	
आ	भासकानाम्	
इ	हिमगिरि	
ई	सीतली	
इ ई	किरिटी	
<u>उ</u>	सुमुख	
<u></u>	पुरूखस्	
उ ऊ	अनुभूय	
ऋ	अमृतम्	
ॠ	नॄणाम्	
ए	देवेश	
ए ऐ	हैहय	
ओ	भोजनम्	
औ	औषधम्	
अं	संसर	
अः	रमणः	

### Pick up words from the reading practice word list and write them in the columns as shown in the example:

vowel	Signs	Words	words	words	words
अ					
आ	Τ				
इ	f				
ई	J				
क क क र	िी				
उ					
ऊ	٥,				
उ ऊ					
ऋ					
ॠ	٤				
ए					
ऐ	೨				
ए ऐ ओ	ो				
औ	Ť				
अं	•				
अः	•				

### Section 3

### संयुक्त अक्षराणि samyukta akṣarāṇi

### **Conjunct Consonants**

In this chapter we are learning to recognise the forms of conjunct consonants, meaning - when two consonants are placed next to each other.

How to pronounce and write when letters are compounded? They are written in the order in which they are pronounced. The combination is always –

Consonant + consonant + vowel.

क् + न् + अ 
$$K + n + a = kna$$
 क्न/क्र

The first consonant is always written in the generic form before compounding. The last consonant is always a *svarayuktta akṣara*, the abbreviated form of the vowel is appended or combined. *Varṇānām atyanta sāmīpyam* (when the letters are placed next to each other) is called *saṃhita* in the Veda. In Paninian language also it is used in the same thinking *saṃhitāyām*.

What happens to the letters when there is *atyanta sāmīpyam*, placed close to each other?

They either remain as they are or they undergo some change in the form and there is phonetic change too. This is *samhita*. The preceding letters generally lose their nether stroke and the perpendicular strokes when compounded.

### Rules for writing conjunct letters:

- 1. If there is a vertical line in the first consonant, remove the vertical line and the nether stroke and add the second letter with a vowel.
- e.g सत्य satya स + त् + य् + अ is written as स त् य = सत्य अम्बा ambā अ + म् + ब् + आ is written as अ म् बा = अम्बा
- 2. If there is no clear vertical line in the first consonant, there are three possible ways of writing these forms:
  - a. The first letter can be written in the generic form

e.g. क्ल 
$$kla =$$
क् + ल् + अ  $k + l + a$ 

b. Truncate the first letter and write the second

e.g. क्ल 
$$kla =$$
क् + ल् + अ  $k + l + a$ 

c. Write the second letter under the first letter

e.g. 
$$8 kla = 4 + 4 + 4 + k + l + a$$

- **3.** There are three ways of writing the consonant  $\c T'$   $\c r'$ 
  - a. If (r') or the vowel ' (r') is the first letter of the conjuct letter, it will be written as a hook on top of the second letter. It is necessarily called (r') repha.

b. If  $\mathbf{T}'$  'r'is the second letter of the conjunct letter, it will be written as a stroke in the left side beginning from the middle of the first consonant.

e.g. 
$$\overline{\mathbf{p}} kra = \overline{\mathbf{q}} + \overline{\mathbf{\zeta}} + \overline{\mathbf{M}} k + r + a$$

#### 4. Regarding Nasals

The class consonants or the *vargīya* consonants take the nasal of its class while coining a word.

The difference in the pronunciation is identetified by the form.

कवर्ग = ङ्  $\dot{n}$  = ङ्क ङ्ख ङ्ग ङ्घ written as ङ्क ङ्क ङ् (stacked) चवर्ग = ञ्  $\tilde{n}$  = ञ्च ञ्छ ञ्ज ञ्झ written as ञ्च ञ्छ ञ्ज ञ्झ टवर्ग = ण्  $\dot{n}$  = ण्ट ण्ठ ण्ड ण्ढ ण्ण written as ण्ट ण्ठ ण्ड ण्ढ ण्ण तवर्ग = न् n = न्त न्थ न्द न्ध न्न written as न्त न्थ न्द न्ध न्न पवर्ग = म्  $\dot{m}$  = म्प म्फ म्ब म्भ म्म written as म्प म्फ म्ब म्भ म्म

5. If  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  's' is the first letter, it optionally gets a special form

**6.** Special conjuct characters

$$\xi + \xi = \xi \, dda$$

$$\zeta + u = g dya$$

### 7. Reverse pronunciation

Pronunciation of

ह +  $\Psi = \mathbb{R}$  should be reversed while pronouncing as  $\Psi + \mathbb{R}$ 

ह  $+ = \overline{\epsilon}$  should be reversed while pronouncing as  $= \overline{\epsilon} + \overline{\epsilon}$ 

 $\xi + \Pi = \Xi$  should be reversed while pronouncing as  $\Pi + \Xi$ 

### संयुक्त वर्णाः samyukta varṇāḥ combinations

### व्यञ्जनम् + व्यञ्जनम् + स्वरः = संयुक्त आक्षराणि

vyañjanam + vyañjanam +svaraḥ = saṁyukta akṣarāṇī

Consonant + consonant + vowel = conjunct Consonant

The possible combinations of conjucts with  $\overline{\Phi}$  K as the second letter

	<b>T</b> V (1 11 ()
1 + क् + अ	क् K as the second letter
क् + क् + अ = क्व <i>kka</i>	कुक्कटः – kukkuṭaḥ
ङ् + क् + अ = ङ्क <i>ṅka</i>	आङ्करः – aṅkuraḥ
च् + क् + अ = च्क cka	साच्कः – sāckaḥ
ट् + क् + अ = ट्क ṭka	षट्क - ṣaṭka
त् + क् + अ = त्क tka	तात्कालिक – tātkālika
र् + क् + अ = र्क $rka$	अर्कः – arkaḥ
ल् + क् + अ = ल्क lka	शुल्कम् – śulkam
ष् + क् + अ = ष्क şka	निष्काम – niṣkāma
स् + क् + अ = स्क ska	संस्कारः – samskāraḥ
2 + ख	ख् Kh as the second letter
ङ् + ख + अ = ङ्ख ṅkha	राङ्खम् – śaṅkham
त् + ख + अ = त्ख tkha	उत्खननम् – utkhananam
स् + ख + अ = स्ख skha	स्खलनम् – skhalanam
,	

3 + <b>ग</b>	$\eta g$ as the second letter
ग् + ग + अ = ग्ग gga	गुग्गुलः – guggulaḥ
ङ् + ग + अ = ङ्ग <i>nga</i>	गङ्गा – gangā
ड् + ग + अ = ङ्ग dga	खङ्गम् — khadgam
	मुद्रलः – mudgalah
$\overline{\chi} + \overline{\eta} + 3\overline{\eta} = \overline{\eta} rga$	गर्गः – gargaḥ
ल् + ग + अ = ल्ग lga	फाल्गुनः – phālgunaḥ
3 + घ	घ् gh as the second letter
ङ् + घ् + अ = ङ्घ ṅgha	लङ्घनम् – laṅghanam
द् + घ् + अ = द्घ dgha	उद्घाटनम् – udghāṭanam
$\overline{\xi} + \overline{\xi} + 3 = \overline{\xi} rgha$	अर्घः – arghaḥ
5 + च	च् c as the second letter
च् + च् + अ = च्य cca	उच्चैः – uccaiḥ
ञ् + च् + अ = ञ्च ñca	पञ्च – pañca
$\overline{\xi} + \overline{u} + 3 = \overline{u} rca$	अर्चना – arcanā
श् + च + अ = श śca	पश्चात् – paścāt
`	
6 + छ	छ् ch as the second letter
च् + छ् + अ = च्छ ccha	इच्छा – icchā
ञ् + छ् + अ = ञ्छ ñcha	वाञ्छा – vāñchā
$\overline{\xi} + \overline{\varrho} + 3 = \overline{\varrho} r cha$	मूर्छा – mūrchā
, ,	

7 + ज	ज् j as the second letter
ज् + ज् + अ = ज्ज jja	उज्जैनि – ujjaini
ञ् + ज् + अ = ञ्ज ñja	सञ्जय – sañjaya
ड् + ज् + अ = ड्ज dja	षड्ज – ṣaḍja
ब् + ज् + अ = ब्ज bja	अब्ज – abja
$\ddot{\xi} + \ddot{\eta} + 3 = \vec{\eta} r_{ja}$	अर्जुन – arjuna
8 + झ	झ् jh as the second letter
ज् + झ् + अ = ज्झ jjha	झलज्झल – jhalajjhala
ञ् + झ् + अ = ञ्झ ñjha	झञ्झनम् – jhañjhanam
र् + झ् + अ = ई rjha	झर्झरः – jharjharaḥ
9 + ञ	স্ ñ as the second letter
च् + ञ् + अ = च्ञ <i>cña</i>	याच्ञा – yācñā
ज् + ञ् + अ = ज्ञ jña	ज्ञानम् – jñānam
10 + ਟ	र्‡ as the second letter
र् + र् + अ = हृ <i>ṭṭa</i>	टट्टनी - ṭaṭṭanī
ण् + ट् + अ = ण्ट nṭa	घण्टा – ghaṇṭā
प् + ट् + अ = प्ट pṭa	आप्टे – āpṭe
ष् + ट् + अ = ष्ट ṣṭa	अष्टम — aṣṭama
11 + ਰ	र् ṭh as the second letter
ਨ੍ + ਨ੍ + अ = ਭੁ ṭhṭha	विठ्ठलः – viṭhṭhalaḥ
ण् + ठ् + अ = ण्ठ ṇṭha	वैकुण्ठः – vaikuṇṭhaḥ
ष् + ठ् + अ = छ <i>ṣṭha</i>	काष्ठम् – kāṣṭham

12 + ड	ङ् ₫ as the second letter
ड् + ड् + अ = ड्व dḍa	उड्डीशः – иḍḍīśaḥ
ण् + ड् + अ = ण्ड ṇda	पाण्डव — pāṇdava
13 + ढ	ह्त्री as the second letter
ड् + ढ् + अ = ड्व dḍh	शिण्ड्वी – śiṇḍḍhī
ण् + ढ् + अ = ण्ढ ṇḍha	षण्ढ – ṣaṇḍha
, , ,	
14 + ण	ण् 'n as the second letter
ण् + ण् + अ = ण्ण गृग्व	विषणण – viṣaṇṇa
र् + ण् + अ = र्ण rṇa	कर्ण — karṇa
ष् + ण् + अ = ष्ण इग्रव	कृष्ण – kṛṣṇa
15 + त	त् t as the second letter
त् + त् + अ = त्त tta	उत्तमः – uttamaḥ
न् + त् + अ = न्त nta	दन्तः – dantaḥ
प् + त् + अ = प्त pta	आप्त – āpta
र् + त् + अ = र्त $rta$	गर्तः – gartaḥ
स् + त् + अ = स्त sta	हस्त – hasta
16 + ध	थ् th as the second letter
	उत्थानम् – utthānam
	'
न् + थ् + अ = न्थ ntha	पन्था – panthā अर्थः – arthaḥ
र् + थ् + अ = र्थः rtha	·
स् + थ् + अ = स्थ stha	स्थानम् – sthānam

17 + द	द् d as the second letter
द् $+$ द् $+$ अ $=$ $\epsilon$ $dda$	उद्दालकः – uddālakaḥ
$\overline{\eta} + \overline{\zeta} + 3 = \overline{\zeta} nda$	नन्दगोपः – nandagopaḥ
ब् + द् + अ = ब्द bda	शब्दम् – śabdam
र् + द् + अ = र्द $rda$	गर्दभः – gardabhaḥ
18 + ध	ध् dh as the second letter
ग् + ध् + अ = ग्ध gdha	दुग्धम् – dugdham
द् + ध् + अ = ब्ह ddha	शुद्धम् – śuddham
न् + ध् + अ = न्ध ndha	बन्धनम् – bandhanam
ब् + ध् + अ = ब्ध bdha	लब्धम् – labdham
र् + ध् + अ = र्ध rdha	अर्धनारी – ardhanārī
1 9 + न	न् n as the second letter
क् + न् + अ = क्न kna	शक्नोति – śaknoti
ख् + न् + अ = ख्न khna	चख्नतुः – cakhnatuḥ
ग् + न् + अ = ग्न gna	लग्न – lagna
घ् + न् + अ = घन ghna	विध्नम् – vighnam
त् + न् + अ = ल tna	रतम् – ratnam
ध् + न् + अ =ध्न dhna	बध्नाति – badhnāti
न् + न् + अ = न्न nna	अन्नम् – annam
प् + न् + अ = प्न pna	आप्नोति – āpnoti
म् + न् + अ = म्न mna	नाम्नी – nāmnī
श् + न् + अ = इन śna	अञ्नुते – aśnute
स् + न् + अ = स्न sna	स्नानम् – snānam
हे + न् + अ = ह hna	चिह्नम् – cinham

20 + प	$\Psi$ p as the second letter
ट् + प् + अ = ट्प <i>țpa</i>	षट्पदः – ṣaṭpadaḥ
त् + प् + अ = त्प tpa	तत्पदम् – tatpadam
प् + प् + अ = प्प ppa	पिप्पली – pippalī
म् + प् + अ = म्प mpa	परम्परा – paramparā
र् + प् + अ = पी rpa	सर्पः – sarpaḥ
ल् + प् + अ = ल्प lpa	अल्पम् – alpam
ष् + प् + अ = ष्प <i>spa</i>	पुष्पम् – puṣpam
स् + प् + अ = स्प spa	स्पृहा – spṛhā
21 + फ	<b>फ</b> ph as thesecond letter
त् + फ् + अ = त्फ tpha	उत्फ णः – utphaṇaḥ
म् + फ् + अ = म्फ mpha	गुम्फः – gumphaḥ
ल् + फ् + अ = ल्फ lpha	गुल्फः – gulphaḥ
स् + फ् + अ = स्फ spha	स्फटिकम् – sphaṭikam
22 + ब	ब् b as second letter
म् + ब् + अ = म्ब mba	लम्बोदर – lambodara
$\dot{\chi} + \ddot{q} + 3 = d rba$	दुर्बलः – durbalaḥ
ल् + ब् + अ = ल्ब lba	उल्बणम् – ulbaṇam
23 + भ	भ् bh as second letter
द् + भ् + अ = ब्ह bha	सद्भावना – sadbhāvanā
म् + भ् + अ = म्भ mbha	शम्भो – śambho
र् + भ् + अ = र्भ rbha	अर्भक – arbhaka
ल् + भ् + अ = ल्भ lbha	गल्भ दृ galbha
, ,	

### 24. --- + 甲 क + म् + अ = क्म kma ङ् + म् + अ = ङ्म nma च् + म् + अ = च्म cma त् + म् + अ = त्म tma द् + म् + अ = द्म dma ध् + म् + अ = ध्म dhma न् + म् + अ = न्म nma प् + म् + अ = प्म pma म् + म् + अ = म्म mma र् + म् + अ = र्म rma ल् + म् + अ = ल्म lma श् + म् + अ = श्म śma ष् + म् + अ = ष्म sma स् + म् + अ = स्म sma ह + म् + अ = हा hma

मम्मटः – mammaṭaḥ धर्म – dharma गुल्मः – gulmaḥ अञ्मन् – aśman ऊष्माणः – ūṣmāṇaḥ स्मरणम् – smaraṇam जिह्म – jimha

### 25. --- + य

य् y as the second letter वाक्यम् – vākyam आख्यानम् – ākhyānam भाग्यम् – bhāgyam मौध्यम् – maughyam च्यवनम् – cyavanam राज्यम् – rājyam शाट्यायनम् – śāṭyāyanam

ढ् + य् + अ = ढ्य ḍhya	मौढ्यम् – mauḍhyam
ण् + य् + अ = ण्य <i>ṇya</i>	पुण्यम् – рипуат
त् + य् + अ = त्य tya	सत्यम् – satyam
थ् + य् + अ = थ्य thya	पथ्यम् – pathyam
द् + य् + अ = द्य dya	गद्यम् – gadyam
ध् + य् + अ = ध्य dhya	ध्यानम् – dhyānam
न् + य् + अ = न्य nya	कन्या – kanyā
प् + य् + अ = प्य pya	सामीप्यम् – sāmīpyam
ब् + य् + अ = ब्य bya	शैब्यः – śaibyaḥ
भ् + य् + अ = भ्य bhya	आरभ्य – ārabhya
म् + य् + अ = म्य mya	सौम्या – saumyā
य् + य् + अ = य्य yya	शैय्या – śaiyyā
र् + य् + अ = र्य rya	आर्य – ārya
ल् + य् + अ = ल्य lya	बाल्यम् – bālyam
व् + य् + अ = व्य vya	व्याकरणम् – vyākaraṇam
श् + य् + अ = श्य <i>śya</i>	३यामला – śyāmalā
ष् + य् + अ = ष्य <i>sya</i>	पुष्य – puṣya
स् $+$ य् $+$ अ $=$ स्य $sya$	सस्यः – sasyaḥ
ह् + य् + अ = ह्य hya	गुह्यम् – guhyam
26 + ₹	$\xi$ r as the second letter
क् $+$ र् $+$ अ $=$ क्र $kra$	विक्रमः – vikramaḥ
$ \eta + \xi + 3 = \pi gra $	ग्रामः – grāmaḥ
घ् + र् + अ = घ्र ghra	घ्राण – ghrāṇa
ज् + र् + अ = ज jra	विज्ञम् — vajram

त् + र् + अ = त्र tra	पुत्रः – putraḥ
$\ddot{\zeta} + \ddot{\chi} + 3 = \ddot{\zeta} dra$	सौभद्रः – saubhadraḥ
ध् + र् + अ = ध dhra	रन्धः – randhraḥ
प् + र् + अ = प्र pra	प्रकाशः – prakāśaḥ
ब् + र् + अ = ब्र bra	अब्रवीत् – abravīt
भ् + र् + अ = भ्र bhra	भ्रमणम् – bhramaṇam
म् + र् + अ = म्र mra	आम्रम् – āmram
व् + र् + अ = व vra	व्रतिन् - vratin
श् + र् + अ = श्र śra	श्रवणम् – śravaṇam
स् + र् + अ = स्र sra	सहस्रम् – sahasram
ह् + र् + अ = ह hra	हदः दृ hradaḥ
27 + ल	ल् l as the second letter
क् + ल् + अ = क्ल kla	शुक्ल – śukla
ग् + ल् + अ = ग्ल gla	ग्लानिः – glāniḥ
प् + ल् + अ = प्ल pla	प्लवगः – plavagaḥ
म् + ल् + अ = म्ल mla	म्लानिः – mlāniḥ
ल् + ल् + अ = ल्ल lla	वल्लकी – vallakī
श् + ल् + अ = २ल śla	२लाघनम् – ślāghanam
ह् + ल् + अ = ह्न hla	आह्रादकः – āhlādakaḥ
28 + व	व् $v$ as the second letter
क् + व् + अ = क्व kva	पक्वम् – pakvam
ग् + व् + अ = ग्व gva	ऋग्वेद दृ ṛgveda, gvālaḥ
ज् + व् + अ = ज्व jva	ज्वलनम् – jvalanam
त् + व् + अ = त्व tva	त्वम् – tvam
द् + व् + अ = द्व dva	द्वारम् – dvāram

ध् + व् + अ = ध्व dhva	ध्वनिः – dhvanih
न् + व् + अ = न्व nva	सुधन्वा – sudhanvā
र् + व् + अ = वं <i>rva</i>	उर्वारुकम् – urvārukam
	`
ल् + व् + अ = ल्व lva	बिल्वः – bilvaḥ
श् + व् + अ = श śva	ईश्वर – īśvara
ष् + व् + अ = ष्व <i>ṣva</i>	कुरुष्व – kuruṣva
स् + व् + अ = स्व sva	स्वयम् – svayam
ह् + व् + अ = ह्व hva	जिह्ना ट्ट jihvā
29 + श	য়্ ś as second letter
र् + श् + अ = र्श rśa	परामर्जाः – parāmarśaḥ
30 + ঘ	ष् s as second letter
क् + ष् + अ = क्ष kṣa	मोक्ष – mokṣa
ट् + ष् + अ = ट्ष <i>tṣa</i>	षट्षष्टिः – ṣaṭṣaṣtiḥ
र् + ष् + अ = ष rṣa	आर्ष दृ ārṣa
31 <b>+</b> स	स्s as second letter
क् + स् + अ = क्स ksa	वाक्सारः – vāksāraḥ
त् + स् + अ = त्स tsa	वत्सला – vatsalā
प् + स् + अ = प्स psa	अप्सरा – apsarā
स् + स् + अ = स्स ssa	दुस्सहः – dussahaḥ
32 + ह	ह h as second letter
र् + ह् + अ = हि rha	अर्हः – arhaḥ
ल् + ह् + अ = ल्ह lha	विल्हणः – vilhaṇaḥ
	1

### Conjunct consonanat with three or more letters

		T
क् + त् + त् + अ = क	ktta	भक्तः bhakttaḥ
क् + ल् + य् + अ = कल्य	klya	शौकल्यम् śauklyam
क् + ष् + ण् + अ = क्ष्ण	kṣṇa	सुदीक्ष्णा sudīkṣṇā
क + ष् + म् + अ = क्ष्म	kṣma	लक्ष्मणः lakṣmaṇaḥ
क् + ष् + य् + अ = क्ष्य	kṣya	लक्ष्यम् lakṣyaṁ
क् + ष् + व् + अ = क्ष्व	kṣva	इक्ष्वाकु ikṣvāku
ग् + ध् + य् + अ = ग्ध्य	gdhya	मौग्ध्यम् maugdhyam
ग् + भ् + य् + अ = ग्भ्य	gbhya	दिग्भ्याम् digbhyām
ग् + र् + य् + अ = ग्र्य	grya	अग्र्यम् agryam
ङ् + क् + र् + अ = ङ्क्र	'nkra	सङ्क्रामणम्
		sankramaṇam
ङ् + क् + ष् + अ = ङ्क्ष	пkṣа	आकाङ्क्षा <i>ākāṅkṣā</i>
ङ् + ग् + य् + अ = ङ्ग्य	пдуа	आलिङ्ग्य āliṅgya
ङ् + घ् + य् + अ = ङ्घ्य	ṅghya	उल्लङ्घ्य ullanghya
च् + छ् + र् + अ = च्छ्र	cchra	कृच्छ्म् kṛcchram
ण् + ठ् + य् + अ = ण्ट्य	nṭhya	कण्याः kaṇṭhyāḥ
ण् + इ + र् + अ = ण्ड्र	ṇḍra	पौण्डुः pauṇḍraḥ
ण् + ड् + य् + अ = ण्डा	ṇḍya	मौण्डाम् mauṇḍyam
त् + त् + व् + अ = त्व	ttva	तत्त्वम् tattvam
त् + न् + य् + अ = त्न्य	tnya	पत्या patnyā
त् + म् + य् + अ = त्म्य	tmya	आत्म्य ātmya
त् + र् + य् + अ = त्र्य	trya	त्र्यम्बक tryambaka
त् + स् + न् + अ = त्स्न	tsna	कृत्स्नम् kṛtsnam
त् + स् + य् + अ = त्स्य	tsya	मत्स्यः matsyaḥ
द् + ध् + य् + अ = द्ध्य	ddhya	बुद्ध्या buddhyā

द् + भ् + य् + अ = द्भ्य	dbhya	पद्भ्याम् padbhyām
द् + र् + य् + अ = द्य	drya	दास्द्यम् dāridryam
न् + त् + य् + अ = न्त्य	ntya	दन्त्याः dantyāḥ
न् + त् + र् + अ = न्त्र	ntra	मन्त्रम् mantram
न् + त् + व् + अ = न्ज	ntva	सान्त्वनम् sāntvanam
न् + द् + य् + अ = न्द्य	ndya	अभिवन्द्य abhivandya
न् + द् + र् + अ = न्द्र	ndra	इन्द्रः indraḥ
न् + ध् + य् + अ = न्ध्य	ndhya	सन्ध्या sandhyā
न् + न् + य् + अ = त्र्य	nnya	सन्यास sannyāsa
ब् + ध् + व् + अ = ब्ध्व	bdhva	लब्धा labdhvā
म् + प् + य् + अ = म्प्य	труа	प्रकम्प्य prakampya
म् + ब् + य् + अ = म्ब्य	mbya	आलम्ब्य ālambya
र् + घ् + य् + अ = र्घ	rghya	अर्घ्यम् arghyam
र्+ङ्+ग्+अ=ङ्ग्	rṅga	शार्ङ्गम् śārṅgam
र् + त् + य् + अ = र्त्य	rtya	धौर्त्यम् dhaurtyam
र् + ध् + न् + अ = धर्न	rdhna	मूर्ध्नि mūrdhni
र् + म् + य् + अ = र्म्य	rmya	हर्म्यम् harmyam
र् + ध् + व् + अ = ध्वं	rdhva	ऊर्ध्व ūrdhva
र्+ष्+ण्+अ=र्षा	rṣṇa	कार्ष्णिः kārṣṇiḥ
ल् + क् + य् + अ = ल्क्य	lkya	याज्ञवल्क्य yājñvalkya
श् + च् + य् + अ = श्र्य	ścya	श्र्युत ścyuta
ष् + ट् + य् + अ = ष्ट्य	șțya	वेष्ट्य veṣṭya
ष् + ट् + र् + अ = ष्ट्र	șṭra	ऊष्ट्रः ग्रङ् <b>!</b> ग्रङ्! ग्रङ्!
ष् + ट् + व् + अ = ष्ट्व	șțva	इष्ट्वा iṣṭvā
ष् + ठ् + य् + अ = ष्य	ṣṭhya	ओष्य oṣṭhya
स् + त् + य् + अ = स्त्य	stya	अगस्त्य agastya
स् + त् + र् + अ = स्त्र	stra	शास्त्रम् śāstram

### Section 4

### सङ्ख्या Numerals

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8	7	3	8	ч	६	9	6	9	१०

### सुभाषितानि

शिशा च निशा निशया च शशी शिशा निशया च विभाति नभः। पयसा कमलं कमलेन पयः पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः॥

शतेषु जायते शरः सहस्रेषु च पण्डितः । वक्ता दशसहस्रेषु दाता भन्ति वा न वा ॥

अन्नदानं परं दानं विद्यादानम् अतःपरम् । अन्नेन क्षणिका तृप्तिः यावज्जीवं च विद्यया ॥

को देशः कानि मित्राणि कःकेलः कौ व्यायागमौ । कश्चाहं का च मे शक्तिः इति चिन्त्यं मुहुर्मुहुः ॥

### Word list from Vedanta

आत्मा	शङ्करः	अनुभवम्	पुण्यम्
कृष्णः	अर्जनः	वेद	यजुस्
साम	अध्वर्यु	ऋक्	मन्त्रम्
ब्रह्मन्	मोक्ष	कर्म	क्षेत्रम्
श्रवणम्	सञ्चितकर्म	महेश्वरः	धारिणी
पुरुषार्थः	भक्तिः	मननम्	गृहस्थः
धर्म	आश्रमः	क्षेत्रज्ञः	ब्राह्मणः
विश्वम्	अर्थः	कामः	मृत्युः
निधिध्यासनम्	शास्त्रम्	गीता	उपनिषद्
पुरुषः	एकम्	भगवान्	कर्यम्
ध्यानम्	अग्निः	ऊर्णनाभिः	आपः
अन्नम्	साङ्ख्य	अद्वयम्	मरणम्
जन्म	श्री	जरा	योग
निर्विकल्प	प्रेयस्	कर्मफलम्	पृथिवी
नरः	सन्यास	सविकल्प	सूक्ष्म
ञारीरम्	वानप्रस्थ	स्थूल:	कारणम्
ईश्वर:	निष्कामः	समाधिः	ओषधि
त्रिगुण	पञ्चभूत	तुरीय	लक्षण
आनन्द	भावना	जगत्	वनस्पतयः
सत्	तेजस्वी	स्वरूप	माया
अविद्या	ब्रह्मचारि	रजस्	तमस्
जीवः	चित्	स्वामि	रविः
यज्ञ	श्रेयस्	सत्त्व	यशस्

परम्	अपरा	अनादि	निधनः
स्वयञ्ज्योतिः	पारायणम्	अध्ययनम्	चित्तशुद्धि
जप	तप	तितिक्षा	उपरति
श्रद्धा	शम	दम	समाधानम्
वैराग्यम्	विवेक	नमः	व्याकरणम्
सम्प्रदाय	सर्ग	स्थिति	लय
प्रलय	सुषुप्ति	स्वप्न	जाग्रत्
विज्ञानमय	मनोमय	पञ्चकोश	अवस्थात्रय
प्राणमय	आनन्दमय	अन्नमय	सार्गम्
कूटस्थ	तटस्थ	स्वरूप	नरकम्
प्रज्ञा	ज्ञानम्	क्षणिक	अभ्यास
क्लेश	दोष	क्षय	दुरित
अक्षरम्	व्यक्तम्	रज्जुसर्प	शुक्तिकारजतम्
वरुण	चन्द्र	सुर्य	तरङ्गम्
इन्द्र	विद्युत्	सांसर	सुखम्
मोह	लोभ	क्रोध	दुःखम्
मद	सहकारि	सम्पत्	व्युत्थानम्
शोधनम्	अभिमानी	विरक्तः	सन्निधानम्
आम्नायः	समाचर	यरच्छालाभः	वागिन्द्रियम्
आकाशः	भोग्यम्	ऊर्मि	आनन्दभुक्
युक्तिः	बद्धः	तृणम्	युष्मद्
मृतिका	लब्ध	उत्कृष्ट	आगमः
<b>ऊ</b> र्ध्वम्	यजमानः	अनुशासनम्	विरक्तः
विशेषः	द्वेष	राग	आपेक्षिक

पुष्कल	आकाङ्क्षा	विपर्ययः	साध्यम्
त्वक्	लक्षणम्	मिथ्या	वृत्तिः
साधनम्	युगपत्	अद्वितीयः	उद्गातृ
सत्यम्	उपाधि	तृप्त	त्यागः
इतरेतर्	वाच्यम्	ऋणत्रयम्	उपचारः
मेधाविन्	उत्साहः	खण्डनम्	बाधितम्
विषुद्धसत्वः	सत्यसङ्कल्पः	प्रसङ्गः	इत्थम्
करणम्	विवरणम्	उपमा	ऋषिः
अनुपलिष्ध	तपति	काण्डः	प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणम्
प्रक्रिया	उपेत	वरणीयम्	प्रतियोगिन्
प्रपञ्चम्	प्रत्यगात्मा	मङ्गलम्	अग्निः
मानवः	प्रजापतिः	प्रमेयम्	सम्पन्नः
अहिंसा	वायुः	प्राणः	आदित्यवर्णः
उत्तरायणम्	विरजः	कृत्स्नम्	देवयानः
इन्धनः	प्रणवः	ज्ञानोदयः	दक्षिणायनम्
ध्यानम्	आधारः	अल्पमेधसः	प्रायणम्
पदम्	प्रायश्वितम्	निषिद्धम्	स्मृति
दुर्मनाः	अक्षरम्	श्रुति	सुनिश्चितम्
अधिकारः	गौरवम्	अव्यासः	व्यासः
होता	अद्भुतम्	देवः	पशु
धीरः	विपश्चितः	<b>ट्यवहारः</b>	कालः
भूतम्	भवत्	भविष्यत्	पूर्णः

Pick up the words from the word list and write them in the boxes given below

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### **Inspirations**

Mundakopanisad, Part 1 – by Pujya Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Taittiriya Bhashya Talks 2012, Anaikatty, Coimbatore by Pujya Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Higher Sanskrit grammar by Shri M R Kale.

High School Sanskrit Grammar by Vidvan Srinivasa Deshikachar and Mrs. Prabha Sridhar

Teach Yourself Sanskrit, Varṇamālā, Rashtriya Samskrita samsthan, New Delhi

Sanskrit Level 1 - Published by Sanskrit Academy Bangalore

My Skype students from Portugal - Joana, Mafalda Megre, Mafalda Souza, Catia, Innes and Claudia for whom these lessons were created.

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SWAMI PARAMARTHANANDA'S TRANSCRIBED CLASS NOTES: Available class notes are Gita (3329 pages), Isavasya Upanisad, Kenopanisad, Prasna Upanisad, Mundaka Upanisad, Mandukya Upanisad with karika, Aitareya Upanisad, Chandogya Upanisad, Brihadarnyaka Upanisad (1190 pages), Brahma Sutra (1486 pages), Tattva Bodha, Atma Bodha, Vivekachudamani (2038 pages), Panchadasi, Manisha Panchakam, Upadesha Saara, Saddarsanam, Jayanteya Gita, Jiva Yatra, Dhanyastakam, Advaita Makaranda, Dakshinamurthy Stotram, Drg Drsya Viveka and Naishkarmya Siddhi.

BRNI MEDHA MICHIKA'S BOOKS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR: Enjoyable Sanskrit Grammar Books- Basic Structure of Language, Phonetics & Sandhi, Derivatives (Pancavrttayah), Dhatukosah, Astadhyayi, Study Guide to Panini Sutras through Lagu Siddhanta Kaumudi, Sanskrit Alphabet Study Books- Single Letters, Conjunct Consonants.

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Arsha Avinash Foundation 104 Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore 641012, India Phone: +91 9487373635

E mail: arshaavinash@gmail.com www.arshaavinash.in