

Discussion Draft

**Basics of Veda Swaras
and Vedic Recital-03**

Visarga Sandhi

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Notes:

1. We have started reference to Books like PrAtiSAkhyam, (English Translation and Comments by Mr. W.D Whitney), PAnini's AshtAdhyAyl published by Sindhu Charan Bose (originally by Indian Press Benaras in 1891), translated in English by Shri Chandra Vasu.
2. We are also trying to understand the works of VyAsa SIkshA and PAnini SIkshA with available English translation.

Our Articles will keep undergoing periodical changes with reference our learning and understanding. We request readers to check for new versions uploaded in the vedavms.in website.

We note that PrAtiSAkhyA in his work (period much earlier to PAnini) has recorded the difference in application of grammar rules or different opinions of other Saints/Sages before his time. Some rules or differing opinions quoted in his work are great names like vAlmiki, ArtreyA, PauSkarasAdi, PIAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA , PIAksAyanA, HaritA ,SANKhAyanA,MimAmSA and few other Saints/Sages.

Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:

PrAtiSAkhyA - PS

PAnini's AshtAdhyAyl – PA

VyAsa SIkshA – VSI

PAnini SIkshA – PSI

Version Notes: Version 0.1 dated 10th November 2017

1. Rules forms PratiSakhyam have been added wherever direct examples could be given from Veda Mantras in Section 7.
2. Minor typing and incomplete example (missed due to oversight in Tamil Word) has been corrected.
3. We have removed one Section for which examples are already available

1 Veda Basics – Visarga

1.1 Introduction:

Visarga is a special **support Vowel** in Sanskrit represented as अः (अः, ञः)

(read as “**aha**”); the visarga Support part “ : ” is read as ‘**ha**’. (half time scale)

The Akshara forms of Visarga letters are derived as with the respective base letters (halants)

(ik, क्, कं, कँ), (ich, च्, चं, चँ), (it, त्, तं, तँ), (iT, ट्, टं, टँ),

(ip, प्, पं, पँ), (il, ल्, लं, लँ), (m, म्, मं, मँ)

to get these “ka:”, “cha:”, “ta:”, “Ta:”, “pa:” “la:” “ma:”.

The Samyukta Akshara forms are derived like sra:, sva:, bhya: etc.

Any letter that carries this maatra form ‘:’ is a Visarga Akshara (letter).

The Visarga in itself has a **maatra value of half in terms of time scale. The Visarga letters are classified as letters of Mahaprana** since there is a **distinct flow of air.**

The Visarga symbol ‘:’ represents the sounds ‘s’ or ‘r’ depending on the word that is taken up. Example, नमः stands for नमस् the Visargam stands for ‘s’ (स्, षं, णँ) and in सुवः the Visargam stands for ‘r’ (र्, रं, रँ) meaning सुवर् .

The Visarga sound with vowel “अ” “आ” read as ‘ha’ (in half time scale as normally saying ha)

इ ई is read as ‘hi’ , उ ऊ is read as ‘hu’

ए is read as ‘he’ ऐ is read as ‘hai’ औ is read as ‘ho’

औ is read as ‘hau’

In Veda recital, there are specific rules as the how Visarga is treated. If we utter each visarga in its original ha sound, the rendering will not be smooth. So, the sound of the Visarga combines with the following word, based on the **Visarga base vowel sound (like a,aa, e,ee,u,ae, ai,ou)** and the letter following the Visarga.

The examples of Visarga letters are given below.

1.2 Examples of Visarga Letters

The basic Visarga (Support Vowel) - अः

1.2.1 Consonant Visarga Examples:

क् + अः = कः, च् + अः = चः, त् + अः = तः,

ट् + अः = टः, प् + अः = पः, म् + अः = मः

ल् + अः = लः, व् + अः = वः

க் + அ: = க:, ச் + அ: = ச:, த் + அ: = த:
ட் + அ: = ட:, ப் + அ: = ப:, ம் + அ: = ம:
ல் + அ: = ல:, வ் + அ: = வ:

க் + ன் = க், ட் + ன் = ட், த் + ன் = த்
ட் + ன் = ட், ப் + ன் = ப், ம் + ன் = ம்
ல் + ன் = ல், வ் + ன் = வ்

1.2.2 Conjunct Consonant Visarga:

ஸ்+ர்+அ: = ஸ்ர:, ஶ்+வ்+அ: = ஶ்வ:, ஶ்+ய்+அ: = ஶ்ய:,
ஸ்+ர்+அ: = ஸ்ர:, ஶ்+வ்+அ: = ஶ்வ:, ப்+ய்+அ: = ப்ய:
ஸ்+ர்+அ: = ஸ்ர:, ஶ்+வ்+அ: = ஶ்வ:, ஶ்+ய்+அ: = ஶ்ய:

1.3 Example of Visarga for ka varga:

க:, கா:, கி:, கி:, கு:, கூ:, கே:, கை:, கி:, கி:

க:, கா:, கி:, கி:, கு:, கூ:, கே:, கை:, கோ:, கி:,
கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:, கி:

The word *half sound* in the table indicates the 'ha' sound shall be given half the time of full utterance of 'ha'

Sanskrit	Tamil	Malayalam	Vowel sound	Read as (in near English sound)
कः	க:	കഃ	a	Kaha (ha has half sound)
काः	கா:	കാഃ	aa	kaaha (ha has half sound)
किः	கி:	കിഃ	e	Kihi (hi half sound)
कीः	கீ:	കീഃ	ee	Keehi (hi half sound)
कुः	கு:	കുഃ	u	Kuhu (hu half sound)
कूः	கூ:	കൂഃ	oo	Koohu ((hu half sound)
कैः	கே:	കേ:	ae	kehe
कैः	கை:	കൈഃ	ai	Kaihai (hai half sound)

कोः,	കോ:	കോഃ	o	Ko ^h o (ho half sound)
कौ:	കൌ:	കൌഃ	ou	Kou ^h u (hu half sound)

PS : Rule 2. 48 visarjanlya (visargam) has the same position of the preceding vowel (vowel sound)

1.4 Important Notes

1. The Vedas has been in existence for a long time which experts estimate between 40000 BC to 15000 BC. Sanskrit has been one of the oldest languages in the world. Ignoring the time factor, let us see the fact that PANini has structured the Sanskrit Language and Grammar and written rules around 6th century or 3rd century BC.
2. The standard Sanskrit rules applicable to Visarga Sandhi are applicable in Vedas but Panini's work recognises those rules for poetry/Veda Sruti but says some of the rules are optional. So we find that a rule as per Grammar book is overridden in Vedas, when the effect of the sound, its swaram and maatra time are to be retained for the best effect of rendering. A rule applicable to prose may not be applicable to poetry/song (read as Veda!).

1.5 Visarga during Vedic Recital

1. The Visarga shall be **distinctly uttered** when it is at the end of a statement/Ruk.
2. When the Visarga letter appears in the middle of the statement/Ruk
 - a. The Visarga may be dropped by the Visarga Sandhi rules and then it is not uttered or given a sound effect.

- b. The Visarga may be pronounced with special sound effect based on the Visarga Sandhi rules based on the letters.
- c. The Visarga gets converted to **another letter or sound form, which is recited** as per Visarga Sandhi rules.

Note: The readers must familiarise themselves with the book that they refer to. Visargam may be printed in some places and/or when the Visarga Sandhi rule is applied; then visargam is printed in the form as “**it is to be read**”. Example :

नमः शिवाय may be printed with visargam or printed as **to be read** as

नमश्शिवाय.

1.6 Letter classification for Learners

Visarga Sandhi rules are based on the following:

1. The Vowel sound of the Visargam (**a,aa,e,ee,u,oo,ai,O,Ou**)
2. The representation of Visargam as ‘**s**’ or ‘**r**’
3. The type of the letter that follows the Visargam (Vowel, Soft Consonant, Hard Consonant, Letter of a particular Varga, a specific letter)
4. There are also rules for a specific Visarga letters.

1.6.1 Table of Letter Classification

Type of Letter	Letter or the basic varga Letter
<p>Vowels</p>	<p>अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं , अः ऋ ॠ अ अु इ इु ए एु ओ ओु अम् अः ऋ ॠ अः ए ऐ अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः अः Note: The letters 'a' and 'aa' find a special place in rules for Visarga Sandhi.</p>
<p>Hard Consonant</p>	<p>क ख च छ ट ठ त थ प फ श स ष क क₂ ख ख₂ ल ल₂ त त₂ प प₂ ष, स ष क व च ख ङ ङ₂ ण ण₂ ण ण₂</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Soft Consonant</p>	<p>ग घ ङ ज झ ञ ड ढ ण द ध न</p>
	<p>ब भ म य र ल व ह</p>
	<p>क₃ क₄ ङ ञ ज₂ ञ ङ₃ ङ₄ ण त₃ त₄ न</p>
	<p>प₃ प₄ म य र ल व ष</p>
	<p>क व ङ ज ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ</p>
	<p>ष ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ</p>
<p>‘ra’ has special rules; so highlighted in green</p>	

2 Visarga Sandhi Rules

Important Notes:

1. The examples, given in this Article, focus on the current Visarga Rule that is being taken up in the respective Section/Para/Table. The example may ignore or not highlight the other Visarga Rule that has been applied in another word or padam in that same example **to keep focus**.
2. Please note that some swaram markings may be missing or not copied. The focus is on the specific Sandhi rule only. Please ignore the Swaram for the purpose understanding Sandhi rule.
3. Swaram changes that come along with Sandhi rules are being indicated separately in the examples provided.
4. We have tried to give examples from the Vedic Vakhyams that we recite and are not interested in giving theoretical examples as given in many internet sites. The purpose is that the student is able to relate it to what is being learnt in the Class.
5. The Examples given are adequate but we find that certain Sandhi rules do not occur often and we have given lesser examples. **Readers are requested to contribute more if they find relevant examples** in these areas of fewer occurrences. We have referred to to Samhita Pada Paatam, especially where special rules are followed Visaragam.

3 Visarga Sandhi Rule for Visarga with 'a' sound

3.1 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a'(अ, अ, ञ) representing 's'

(स्, ष, ण) and the following letter is 'a'(अ, अ, ञ)

Let us take Nama: + astute

नमः + अस्तुते = नमोऽस्तुते

The Visarga "namaha" has vowel sound 'a'(अ, अ, ञ). The Visarga stands for 's'. (स्, ष, ण). The first letter of the word/padam following visargam is also 'a' (अ, अ, ञ).

PS 9.7 – 'a:', the whole of it, when followed by 'a', becomes 'o'

Rule: The Visarga letter gets converted to 'O' sound of that letter, that is म to मो

and the 'a' becomes the symbol ऽ (Avagraha, as 'a' is elided after O)

representing half 'a' (अ, अ, ञ) sound which is blended with 'O'. नमः has

become नमो. The Sandhi has produced the word नमोऽस्तुते.

This is found in a number of places across various Vedic texts, Slokas etc.

This rule is already incorporated and printed in the Books.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>नमः असिमद्भ्यो</p> <p>நம: அஸிமத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമഃ അസിമദ്ഭ്യോ</p>	<p>नमोऽसिमद्भ्यो</p> <p>நமோ-ஸிமத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമോഽസിമദ്ഭ്യോ</p>
<p>नमः अस्यद्भ्यो</p> <p>நம: அஸ்யத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമഃ അസ്യദ്ഭ്യോ</p>	<p>नमोऽस्यद्भ्यो</p> <p>நமோ-ஸ்யத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമോഽസ്യദ്ഭ്യോ</p>
<p>नमः अपगुरमाणाय</p> <p>நம: அபகு₃ரமாணாய</p> <p>നമഃ അപഗുരമാണായ</p>	<p>नमोऽपगुरमाणाय</p> <p>நமோ-பகு₃ரமாணாய</p> <p>നമോഽപഗുരമാണായ</p>
<p>यः अपां पुष्पं वेद</p> <p>ய: அபாம் புஷ்பம் வேத₄</p> <p>യഃ അപാം പുഷ്പം വേദ</p>	<p>योऽपां पुष्पं वेद ।</p> <p>யோ-பாம் புஷ்பம் வேத₄</p> <p>യോഽപാം പുഷ്പം വേദ</p>

<p>यः अस्मान् द्वेष्टि यः अ॒स्मा॒न् द्वे॒ष्टि यः अ॒ஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यः अ॒स्मा॒न् द्वे॒ष्टி यः அ॒ஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यः अ॒स्மா॒न् द्वे॒ष्टி यः அ॒ஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यः अ॒ஸ்மா॒न् द्वे॒ष्टि यः அ॒ஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி</p>	<p>योऽस्मान् द्वेष्टि यो॑ऽस्मा॒न् द्वे॒ष्टि यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி यो॑ऽஸ்மா॒ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி</p>
<p>यः अह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி यः अ॒ह-म॒स्मि यः अ॒ह-म॒स्मि यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி यः அ॒ஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி </p>	<p>योऽह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि यो॑ऽஹ-ம॒ஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி யஃ ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி </p>
<p>सः अस्मितां सः अ॒स्மி॒ता॒म् सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் सः अ॒ஸ்மி॒தா॒ம்</p>	<p>सोऽस्मितां சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம் சோ॑ऽஸ்மி॒தா॒ம்</p>
<p>वृक्षः अथ बिल्वः வ்ரு॒க்ஷः வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः वृ॒क्षः </p>	<p>वृक्षोऽथ बिल्वः வ்ரு॒க்ஷோ॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ வ்ரு॒க்ஷை॑ </p>
<p>हेडः अव ஹே॒டः ஹே॒டை॑ हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः हे॒डः </p>	<p>हेडोऽव ஹே॒டோ॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ ஹே॒டை॑ </p>

<p>वरुणः अधिराजः வருண்: அதி₄ ராஜ: வருண்: அயிராஜ:</p>	<p>वरुणोऽधिराजः வருணோ₄ அதி₄ ராஜ: வருணோ₄யிராஜ: ।</p>
<p>पूर्वे विश्व सृजः अमृताः பூர்வே விஸ்வ ஸ்ருஜ: அம்ருதா: பூர்வே விஸ்வ ஸ்யஜ: அம்யுதா:</p>	<p>पूर्वे विश्व सृजोऽमृताः பூர்வே விஸ்வ ஸ்ருஜோ- ம்ருதா: பூர்வே விஸ்வ ஸ்யஜோ₄ம்யுதா:</p>
<p>ऋतवः अभवन् ருதவ: அப₄வன்ன் ஜிதவ: அடவந்</p>	<p>ऋतवोऽभवन् ருதவோ₄ப₄வன்ன் ஜிதவோ₄டவந்</p>
<p>सहः अभवत् ஸஹ: அப₄வத் ஸஹ: அடவத்</p>	<p>सहोऽभवत् ஸஹோ-₄ப₄வத் ஸஹோ₄டவத்</p>

<p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஏஷ: அந்தர்-ஹ்ருதய</p> <p>स य ऋषः आन्तर्-हृदय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஋ஷ: அந்நர்-ஹ்ருதய</p>	<p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஏஷோ:அந்தர்-ஹ்ருதய</p> <p>स य ऋषोऽन्तर्-हृदय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஋ஷோ:அந்நர்-ஹ்ருதய</p>
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3.2 Exceptions to 3.1. Rule as an Option

Please refer to our [Article on Avagraha](#), we have given two sections from PS for rules of where Avagraha will be used and where Avagraha will not be formed. There are exceptions since “Use of Avagraha”, subject to some rules, is Optional as per Paanini’s work. We find that the rule is not followed/optional due the specific sound effect, swaram of the letter. Those from [Rudram Chapters](#) are exempt as per Pratisakyam. The following table gives such examples from well known mantras/suktams:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>नमः अस्तु नीलग्रीवाय</p> <p>நம: அஸ்து நீலக்ரீவாய</p> <p>नमः आस्तु नीलग्रीवाय</p> <p>நம: அஸ்து நீலக்ரீவாய</p>	<p>नमो अस्तु नीलग्रीवाय</p> <p>நமோ அஸ்து நீலக்ரீவாய</p> <p>नमो आस्तु नीलग्रीवाय</p> <p>நமோ அஸ்து நீலக்ரீவாய</p>
<p>नमः अश्वेभ्यः अश्वपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நம: அஷ்வேப்ய: அஷ்வபதிப்யஷ்ச</p>	<p>नमो अश्वेभ्योऽश्वपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமோ அஷ்வேப்யோ:அஷ்வபதிப்யஷ்ச</p>

<p>நம: அஸ்வேப்₄ய:</p> <p>அஸ்வபதிப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நம: அஸே₁ய:</p> <p>அஸ₁பதி₁ய₁</p>	<p>நமோ அஸ்வேப்₄யோ</p> <p>அஸ்வபதிப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நமோ அஸே₁யோ</p> <p>அஸ₁பதி₁ய₁</p>
<p>यस्ताम्रः अरुण उत</p> <p>யஸ்தாம்ர: அருண உத</p> <p>யஸ்தாம்ர: அருண உத</p>	<p>यस्ताम्रो अरुण उत</p> <p>யஸ்தாம்ரோ அருண உத</p> <p>யஸ்தாம்ரோ அருண உத</p>
<p>रुद्रो अग्नौ यः अफ्सु</p> <p>ருத்₃ர: அக்₃னௌ ய:</p> <p>அப்₂ஸு</p> <p>ரு₁ப₁: அ₁ய₁ ய: அ₁ஸு</p>	<p>रुद्रो अग्नौ यो अफ्सु</p> <p>ருத்₃ரோ அக்₃னௌ யோ</p> <p>அப்₂ஸு</p> <p>ரு₁ப₁ அ₁ய₁ யோ அ₁ஸு</p>

<p>स जा॒तः॑ अ॒त्य॒रि॒च्य॒त॑</p> <p>ஸ ஜா॒தः॑ அ॒த்ய॒ரி॒ச்ய॒த॑</p> <p>ஸ ஜா॒தः॑ அ॒த்ய॒ரி॒ச்ய॒த॑</p>	<p>स जा॒तो॑ अ॒त्य॒रि॒च्य॒त॑</p> <p>ஸ ஜா॒தோ॑ அ॒த்ய॒ரி॒ச்ய॒த॑</p> <p>ஸ ஜா॒தோ॑ அ॒த்ய॒ரி॒ச்ய॒த॑</p>
<p>आ॒पः॑ अ॒मी॒व॒ चा॒त॒नीः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒பः॑ அ॒மீ॒வ॒ சா॒த॒னீः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒பः॑ அ॒மீ॒வ॒ சா॒த॒னீः॑</p>	<p>आ॒पो॑ अ॒मी॒व॒ चा॒त॒नीः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒போ॑ அ॒மீ॒வ॒ சா॒த॒னீः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒போ॑ அ॒மீ॒வ॒ சா॒த॒னீः॑</p>
<p>श॒न्नः॑ अ॒स्तु॒ द्वि॒प॒दे॑</p> <p>ശ॒ந்நः॑ அ॒ஸ்து॒ த்₃வி॒ப॒தே₃॑</p> <p>ശ॒ന്നഃ॑ അ॒സ്തു॒ ദ്വി॒പ॒ദേ॑</p>	<p>श॒न्नो॑ अ॒स्तु॒ द्वि॒प॒दे॑</p> <p>ശ॒ந்நோ॑ அ॒ஸ்து॒ த்₃வி॒ப॒தே₃॑</p> <p>ശ॒ന്നോ॑ അ॒സ്തു॒ ദ്വി॒പ॒ദേ॑</p>
<p>मि॒त्र॒धे॒य॒न्नः॑ अ॒स्तु॒</p> <p>மி॒த்ர॒தே₄ய॒ந்நः॑ அ॒ஸ்து॒</p>	<p>मि॒त्र॒धे॒य॒न्नो॑ अ॒स्तु॒</p> <p>மி॒த்ர॒தே₄ய॒ந்நோ॑ அ॒ஸ்து॒</p>

<p>மி₁த்₁ர₁யே₁ய₁ந₁:₁ அ₁ஸ்து₁ ।</p>	<p>மி₁த்₁ர₁யே₁ய₁ந₁ோ₁ அ₁ஸ்து₁ ।</p>
<p>धु₁वा₁सः₁ अ₁स्य₁ की₁रयो₁</p> <p>த்₄ரு₄வா₄ஸ₄:₁ அ₁ஸ்ய₁ கீ₁ர₁யோ₁</p> <p>द्रु₁वा₁सः₁ अ₁स्य₁ की₁रयो₁</p>	<p>धु₁वासो₁ अ₁स्य₁ की₁रयो₁</p> <p>த்₄ரு₄வா₄ஸோ₄ அ₁ஸ்ய₁ கீ₁ர₁யோ₁</p> <p>द्रु₁वा₁सो₁ अ₁स्य₁ की₁रयो₁</p>
<p>नः₁ अभ₁य₁ङ्क₁णो₁तु₁</p> <p>ந₁: அ₁ப₄ய₄ங்₁ க்₁ரு₁ணோ₁து₁</p> <p>नः₁ अ₁भ₁य₁ क्य₁णो₁तु₁</p>	<p>नो₁ अभ₁य₁ङ्क₁णो₁तु₁</p> <p>நோ₁ அ₁ப₄ய₄ங்₁ க்₁ரு₁ணோ₁து₁</p> <p>नो₁ अ₁भ₁य₁ क्य₁णो₁तु₁</p>
<p>क्षाम₁दे₁वः₁ अ₁ति₁</p> <p>க்ஷா₁ம₁த்₃தே₃வ₃:₁ அதி₁</p> <p>क्षाम₁दे₁वः₁ अ₁ति₁</p>	<p>क्षाम₁दे₁वो₁ अ₁ति₁</p> <p>க்ஷா₁ம₁த்₃தே₃வோ₃ அதி₁</p> <p>क्षाम₁दे₁वो₁ अ₁ति₁</p>
<p>पा₁व₁मा₁नी₁र्यः₁ अ₁द्भ₁य₁ेति₁</p>	<p>पा₁व₁मा₁नी₁र्यो₁ अ₁द्भ₁य₁ेति₁</p>

<p>பாவமான்ரீர்ய: அத்₃த்₄யேதி</p> <p>பாவமானிரய: அது₃த்₄யேதி</p>	<p>பாவமானீர்யோ அத்₃த்₄யேதி</p> <p>பாவமானிரயோ அது₃த்₄யேதி</p>
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Readers shall remember that this first rule with Avagraha helps understanding of Krama paata flow and Padams.

Note based on general Observations : The ‘a’ does not become avagraha when it has specific swaram, it is occurring between swarams and there is a need for ‘a’ to be distinctly pronounced.

3.3 Visarga Vowel sound is ‘a’(அ,ஆ, ஐ) representing ‘s’

(ஸ்,ஸ்,ஸ்) and the following letter is Vowel other than

‘a’(அ,ஆ, ஐ) :

<p>नमः + आव्याधिनीभ्यो.. =</p> <p>நம: + ஆவ்யாதி₄நீப்₄யோ =</p> <p>नमः + आव्याधिनीभ्यो =</p>	<p>नम आव्याधिनीभ्यो..</p> <p>நம ஆவ்யாதி₄நீப்₄யோ</p> <p>नम आव्याधिनीभ्यो</p>
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The Visarga “namaha” has vowel sound ‘a’. The Visarga stands for ‘s’.

(स्,स्,स्)

The first letter of the word/padam following visargam not a (अ, अ, आ).(for which we have seen the first rule above in 2.1)

It can be any of the following Vowel:

आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ ऋ ॠ

ऌ डि ऋ ॡ ऋ ऌ ऍ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ

ऌ डि डि ॡ ॡ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ ऒ

Rule: The Visarga gets dropped and not recited or given effect. There are a number of examples in Rudram which readers can analyse as examples.

The Visargam is not printed in the Book. The existence of Visarga is known to a student who knows this rule. But when Pada or Krama Paatam is referred, it becomes clear to the students.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
नमः उच्चै-र्घोषाया नमः उच्चै-र्घोषाया नमः उच्चै-र्घोषाया	नम उच्चै-र्घोषाया नम उच्चै-र्घोषाया नम उच्चै-र्घोषाया
नमः उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय नमः उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय नमः उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय	नम उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय नम उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय नम उष्णीषिणो गिरिचराय

<p>நமஃ உஷீஷிளே' டிரி஁ராய'</p>	<p>நம உஷீஷிளே' டிரி஁ராய'</p>
<p>नमः इषुमद्भ्यो धन्वाविभ्यश्च நமஃ இஷுமத்₃ப்₄யோ த₄ன்வாவிப்₄யஸ்ச நமஃ ஹஷுமரீட்யோ யநாவிட்யஸு</p>	<p>नम इषुमद्भ्यो धन्वाविभ्यश्च நம இஷுமத்₃ப்₄யோ த₄ன்வாவிப்₄யஸ்ச நம ஹஷுமரீட்யோ யநாவிட்யஸு</p>
<p>नमः आतन्वानेभ्यः प्रतिदधानेभ्यश्च நமஃ ஆதன்வானேப்₄ய: ப்ரதித₃தா₄னேப்₄யஸ்ச நமஃ அநாநாநேட்யு: ப்ரதிடயானேட்யஸு</p>	<p>नम आतन्वानेभ्यः प्रतिदधानेभ्यश्च நம ஆதன்வானேப்₄ய: ப்ரதித₃தா₄னேப்₄யஸ்ச நம அநாநாநேட்யு: ப்ரதிடயானேட்யஸு</p>
<p>नमः ईध्रियाय चात्प्याय நமஃ ஈத்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய ச நமஃ ஹுடிரியாய ஊதப்யாய ச</p>	<p>नम ईध्रियाय चात्प्याय நம ஈத்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய ச நம ஹுடிரியாய ஊதப்யாய ச</p>

<p>नमः ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय नमः उ॒र॒व्या॑य॒ च॒ स॒ूर्म्या॑य ஸ॒உ॒ர்வ்யா॑ய॒ ச॒ ஸ॒உ॒ர்வ்யா॑ய நமः॑ உ॒ர॒வ்யா॑ய॒ ச॒ ஸ॒ூ॒ர்ம்யா॑ய</p>	<p>नम ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय नम उ॒र॒व्या॑य॒ च॒ स॒ूर्म्या॑य ஸ॒உ॒ர்வ்யா॑ய॒ ச॒ ஸ॒உ॒ர்வ்யா॑ய நம॑ உ॒ர॒வ்யா॑ய॒ ச॒ ஸ॒ூ॒ர்ம்யா॑ய</p>
<p>कक्षीवन्तं यः औशिजं क॒क्षी॑व॒न्त॒ம்॒ यः॑ औ॒शि॒ज॒ம் க॒க்சீ॑வ॒ந்॒த॒ம்॒ யः॑ ஒ॒ள॒சி॒ஜ॒ம் க॒க்சீ॑வ॒ந்॒த॒ம்॒ ய॑ ஒ॒ள॒சி॒ஜ॒ம்</p>	<p>कक्षीवन्तं य औशिजं क॒क्षी॑व॒न्त॒ம்॒ य॑ औ॒शि॒ज॒ம் க॒க்சீ॑வ॒ந்॒த॒ம்॒ ய॑ ஒ॒ள॒சி॒ஜ॒ம் க॒க்சீ॑வ॒ந்॒த॒ம்॒ ய॑ ஒ॒ள॒சி॒ஜ॒ம்</p>
<p>नमः ऋषिभ्यो मन्त्रकृद्भ्यो नमः॑ ऋ॒षि॒भ्यो॑ म॒न्त्र॒कृ॒द्भ्यो॑ நமः॑ ழு॒ஷி॒ப்₄யோ மந்₃த்₄ரக்₃ ழு₃த்₃ப்₄யோ நமः॑ ஜ்ஷி₁ட்யோ ம₁ந்₁க்₁யு₃ட்₃ட்யோ</p>	<p>नम ऋषिभ्यो मन्त्रकृद्भ्यो नम ऋ॒षि॒भ्यो॑ म॒न्त्र॒कृ॒द्भ्यो॑ நம॑ ழு॒ஷி॒ப்₄யோ மந்₃த்₄ரக்₃ ழு₃த்₃ப்₄யோ நம॑ ஜ்ஷி₁ட்யோ ம₁ந்₁க்₁யு₃ட்₃ட்யோ</p>
<p>दिव्याः आपः औषधयः தி₃வ்யா॑ ஆ₃ப்₃ ஒ₃ஷ₃த₄யः</p>	<p>दिव्या आप औषधयः தி₃வ்யா॑ ஆ₃ப்₃ ஒ₃ஷ₃த₄யः</p>

ദിവ്യം ആപഃ ഓഷധയഃ - -	ദിവ്യം ആപഃ ഓഷധയഃ - -
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3.4 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, आ, ए) representing 's'

(स, स्, ल्) and the following letter is a Soft Consonant:

For list of hard and soft consonant letters, please refer to table for type of Letters in Para 1.6.1

PS 9.8 - Also when 'a:' followed by a Soft (sonant) consonant, becomes 'O' .

नमः हिरण्य बाहवे = नमो हिरण्य बाहवे

நமஃ ஹிரண்ய பாஹவே = நமோ ஹிரண்ய பாஹவே

നമഃ ഹിരണ്യ ബാഹവേ = നമോ ഹിരണ്യ ബാഹവേ

The Visarga Vowel sound is 'a', visarga stands for 's' and followed by 'ha' varga letter which is Soft Consonant.

Rule: The Visarga is dropped; the letter before the Visarga changes to its Vowel sound 'O'.

The Visarga letter gets converted to 'O' sound of that letter, that is म to मो;

नमः has become नमो. This is the most often seen rule in the Vedic Text for Visarga. This rule is always incorporated and printed in the books as to be read.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>नमः भवस्य हेत्यै</p> <p>நம: ப₄வஸ்ய ஹேத்யை</p> <p>நம: ப₄வஸ்ய ஹேத்யை</p>	<p>नमो भवस्य हेत्यै</p> <p>நமோ ப₄வஸ்ய ஹேத்யை</p> <p>நமோ ப₄வஸ்ய ஹேத்யை</p>
<p>नमः रुद्राया-तताविने</p> <p>நம: ருத்₃ராயா-ததாவினே</p> <p>நம: ருத்₃ராயா-ததாவினே</p>	<p>नमो रुद्राया-तताविने</p> <p>நமோ ருத்₃ராயா-ததாவினே</p> <p>நமோ ருத்₃ராயா-ததாவினே</p>
<p>नमः मन्त्रिणे वाणिजाय</p> <p>நம: மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p> <p>நம: மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p>	<p>नमो मन्त्रिणे वाणिजाय</p> <p>நமோ மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p> <p>நமோ மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p>

<p>नमः वञ्चते परिवञ्चते</p> <p>நமः வஞ்சதே பரிவஞ்சதே</p> <p>நமஃ வஷ்ணதே பரிவஷ்ணதே</p>	<p>नमो वञ्चते परिवञ्चते</p> <p>நமோ வஞ்சதே பரிவஞ்சதே</p> <p>நமோ வஷ்ணதே பரிவஷ்ணதே</p>
<p>नमः निचैरवे परिचरायारण्यानां</p> <p>நமः நிசேரவே பரிசராயா- ரண்யானாம்</p> <p>நமஃ நிசேரவே பரிசராயா- ரண்யானாம்</p>	<p>नमो निचैरवे परिचरायारण्यानां</p> <p>நமோ நிசேரவே பரிசராயா- ரண்யானாம்</p> <p>நமோ நிசேரவே பரிசராயா- ரண்யானாம்</p>
<p>नमः गणैभ्यो गणपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமः க₃ணைப்₄யோ</p> <p>க₃ணபதிப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நமஃ க₃ணைப்தி₄யஸ்ச</p>	<p>नमो गणैभ्यो गणपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமோ க₃ணைப்₄யோ</p> <p>க₃ணபதிப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நமோ க₃ணைப்தி₄யஸ்ச</p>

ഗണപതിഭൃശ	ഗണപതിഭൃശ
<p>वः नमो</p> <p>वः नमो</p> <p>वः नमो</p>	<p>वो नमो</p> <p>वो नमो</p> <p>वो नमो</p>
<p>नमः जघन्याय च</p> <p>नमः जघ॒न्या॑य च</p> <p>नमः जघ॒न्या॑य च</p>	<p>नमो जघन्याय च</p> <p>नमो जघ॒न्या॑य च</p> <p>नमो जघ॒न्या॑य च</p>
<p>नमः दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमः दु॒न्दु॒भ्या॑य</p> <p>नमः दु॒न्दु॒भ्या॑य</p>	<p>नमो दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमो दु॒न्दु॒भ्या॑य</p> <p>नमो दु॒न्दु॒भ्या॑य</p>
<p>यः रुद्रो अग्नौ</p> <p>यः रु॒द्रो॑ अ॒ग्नौ॑</p> <p>यः रु॒द्रो॑ अ॒ग्नौ॑</p>	<p>यो रुद्रो अग्नौ</p> <p>यो रु॒द्रो॑ अ॒ग्नौ॑</p> <p>यो रु॒द्रो॑ अ॒ग्नौ॑</p>

ய: ருத் ₃ ரோ அக் ₃ னௌ	யோ ருத் ₃ ரோ அக் ₃ னௌ
ய: ருடோ ஊஹ	யோ ருடோ ஊஹ

3.5 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, आ, आ) representing 'r' (र, र्, र्)

and the following letter is 'r'(र, र्, र्) :

PS 8.16 &17 when preceded by an 'a'-vowel, visarjanlya representing r is omitted, And the preceding vowel is made long.

Rule: The Visarga is dropped; the **letter with visarga is elongated to 'aa'**.

This rule is incorporated and printed in the books.

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
TS 1.2.11.1 अशीय + एष्टः + रायः	अशीयेष्टा रायः
अशीय + एष्टः + रायः	अशीयेष्टा रायः
अशीय + एष्टः + रायः	अशीयेष्टा रायः
अपाश्च्युषिं अपः रक्षः	अपाश्च्युषि-मपा रक्षः

<p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்¹ அப:¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்¹ அப:¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p>	<p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்-மபா¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்-மபா¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p>
<p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்¹ அப:¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்¹</p> <p>அப:¹ ரக்ஷ:¹ </p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்¹ அப:¹ ரக்ஷ:¹ </p>	<p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்-மபா¹ ரக்ஷ:¹</p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்-</p> <p>மபா¹ ரக்ஷ:¹ </p> <p>அபாஸம்¹ன்யுஷ்ணம்-மபா¹ ரக்ஷ:¹ </p>

3.6 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, आ, ऎ) representing 'r' (र, र्, र्)

and the following letter is any Vowel or Soft Consonant
except 'r'

सुवः + इति = सुव रिति ; सुवर् + इति = सुव रिति

The Vowel sounding of सुवः is 'a', the visargam stands for 'r' indicating

सुवर् It is followed by a vowel letter 'e'.

Rule: The Visarga become 'r' and stands as r or combines with the following letter to become a letter in the 'ra' varga. This rule is incorporated and printed in the books.

Please note that the following words with **vowel sound 'a'** takes the visarga representation of 'r' (रु, र्, र्) mainly.

Puna: , suva:, prata: anta:, aha: (पुनः, सुवः प्रातः, अन्तः, अहः),

(पुनः, स्वः, प्ररातः, अन्तः, अहः)

(पुनः, स्वः, प्रातः, अन्तः, अहः)

Note : These are key examples which are often seen with sound 'r' and the list above is not exhaustive. A specific Section 7 has been added which provides rules from PratiSakyam with examples for illustration only. This Section covers more words which get visarga sound as 'r'

Table of Examples

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>भूः भुवः स्वः ओं</p> <p>பூ₄ : புவ₄ : ஸ்வ : ஓம்</p> <p>ഭൂ : ഭുവ : സ്വ : ഓം</p>	<p>भूर्भुवस्स्वरों</p> <p>பூ₄ர் புவ₄ ஸ்வ ஸ்வரோம்</p> <p>ഭൂർഭുവസ്സ്വരോം</p>
<p>सुवः इति व्यानः ।</p> <p>ஸுவ : இதி வ்யான :</p> <p>सुवः इति व्यानः ।</p> <p>ஸுவ : ஐதி வ்யான :</p>	<p>सुवरिति व्यानः ।</p> <p>ஸுவரிதி வ்யான :</p> <p>सुव रिति व्यानः ।</p> <p>ஸுவ ரிதி வ்யான :</p>
<p>पुनः आयुः पुनः भगः</p> <p>புன : ஆயு : புன : பக₄₃ :</p> <p>പുന : ആയു : പുന : ഭഗ :</p>	<p>पुनरायुः पुनर्भगः</p> <p>புனராயு : புனர் பக₄₃ :</p> <p>പുനരായു : പുനർഭഗ :</p>
<p>पुनः द्रविण मैतु मा</p>	<p>पुन द्रविण मैतु मा</p>

<p>புன: த்₃ரவிண மைது மா புன: ட்ரவிண மைது மா</p>	<p>புனர்த்₃ரவிண மைது மா புனர்ட்ரவிண மைது மா</p>
<p>विदंत्वा पुनः आगाः पुनः न्व वि॒त॒₃न्त्वा पुनः आ॒काः पुनः न्व वि॒ड॒न्त्वा पुनः आ॒गाः पुनः न्व ।</p>	<p>विदंत्वा पुनरागाः पुनर्न्व वि॒त॒₃न्त्वा पुनरा॒काः पुनर् न्व वि॒ड॒न्त्वा पुनरा॒गाः पुनरै॒न्व ।</p>
<p>प्रातः अग्निं प्रातः इन्द्रं हवामहे ப்ராத: அக்₃னிம் ப்ராத: இந்த்₃ரஹ்வாமஹே</p>	<p>प्रातरग्निं प्रातरिन्द्रं हवामहे ப்ராதரக்₃னிம் ப்ராதரிந்த்₃ரஹ்வாமஹே</p>

<p>പ്രാതഃ അഗ്നിം പ്രാതഃ ഇന്ദ്രഃ ഹവാമഹേ</p>	<p>പ്രാതരഗ്നിം പ്രാതരിന്ദ്രഃ ഹവാമഹേ</p>
<p>പുനഃ म आत्मा पुनഃ आयुरागात् । പുനഃ म ആത്മാ പുനഃ ആയുരാകാ₃ത് പുനഃ മ ആത്മാ പുനഃ ആയുരാഗാത് ।</p>	<p>പുനർമ आत्मा पुनरायुरागात् । പുനർമ ആത്മാ പുനരായുരാകാ₃ത് പുനർമ ആത്മാ പുനരായു- രാഗാത് ।</p>

3.7 Special Rule for Visarga ‘a’ (अ, आ, आ) sound for ‘saH, eshaH’

The Visarga gets dropped for the two Visarga letters Sah, Yesha (सः, एषः, ഐഃ, ഏഷഃ, ഏഷഃ) when the following letter is any Vowel (**except ‘a’**) or any Consonant. **(Including Hard Consonants which please note)**

सः + वैश्रवणोपमो = स वैश्रवणोपमो

ஸः + வைஸர்வணோபமோ = ஸ வைஸர்வணோபமோ

സഃ വൈശ്രവണോപമോ = സ വൈശ്രവണോപമോ

The Visargam is सः, ஸः, സഃ followed by letter Consonant of “Va” vargam –

वै, வை, வெ–The Visarga is dropped.

एषः + आदेशः = एष आदेशः

ஏஷ்ஃ + ஆதேஃ = ஏஷ் ஆதேஃ

ഏഷഃ + ആദേശഃ = ഏഷ് + ആദേശഃ

The Visargam is एषः, ஏஷ்ஃ, ഏഷഃ followed by the Vowel letter

आ, ஆ, ആ. **Rule : The Visarga is dropped.**

This rule is incorporated so Visargam is not printed in the Books. Only students knowing this rule may be aware of the existence of Visargam.

Reference to Pada Paatam or Kramam is helpful.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>एषः उपदेशः</p> <p>ஏஷ: உபதே₃ஸ:</p> <p>ഏഷഃ ഉപദേശഃ</p>	<p>एष उपदेशः</p> <p>ஏஷ உபதே₃ஸ:</p> <p>ഏഷ ഉപദേശഃ</p>
<p>सः वा एषः पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः</p> <p>ஸ: வா ஏஷ: புருஷோ₅ன்ன¹</p> <p>ரஸமய:</p> <p>സഃ വാ ഏഷഃ പുരുഷോ₅ന്ന¹</p> <p>രസമയഃ</p>	<p>स वा एष पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः</p> <p>ஸ வா ஏஷ புருஷோ₅ன்ன¹</p> <p>ரஸமய:</p> <p>സ വാ ഏഷ പുരുഷോ₅ന്ന¹</p> <p>രസമയഃ</p>
<p>सः वा एषः पुरुषविध एव</p> <p>ஸ: வா ஏஷ: புருஷவித₄ ஏவ</p> <p>സഃ വാ ഏഷഃ പുരുഷ-</p>	<p>स वा एष पुरुषविध एव</p> <p>ஸ வா ஏஷ புருஷவித₄ ஏவ</p> <p>സ വാ ഏഷ പുരുഷ-</p>

<p>വിധഃഘ്രവ</p> <p>सः यशो॑वान् भ॒वति ।</p> <p>ஸः ய॑ശோ॒வான் ப॒வதி</p> <p>സഃ യ॑ശോ॒വാൻ ഭ॒വതി</p>	<p>വിധഃഘ്രവ</p> <p>स॑ यशो॑वान् भ॒वति ।</p> <p>ஸ॑ ய॑ശോ॒வான் ப॒வதி</p> <p>സ॑ യ॑ശോ॒വാൻ ഭ॒വതി</p>
<p>सः मे॑धा॒वान् भ॒वति</p> <p>ஸः மே॑தா॒வான் ப॒வதி</p> <p>സഃ മേ॑ധാ॒വാൻ ഭ॒വതി</p>	<p>स॑ मे॑धा॒वान् भ॒वति</p> <p>ஸ॑ மே॑தா॒வான் ப॒வதி</p> <p>സ॑ മേ॑ധാ॒വാൻ ഭ॒വതി</p>
<p>यः पो॒ता सः पु॒नातु॑ मा</p> <p>यः पो॒ता सः पु॒नातु॑ मा</p> <p>यഃ പോ॒താ സഃ പു॒നാതു॑ മാ</p>	<p>य॑ पो॒ता स॑ पु॒नातु॑ मा</p> <p>य॑ പോ॒താ സ॑ പു॒നാതു॑ മാ</p> <p>യ॑ പോ॒താ സ॑ പു॒നാതു॑ മാ</p>
<p>सर्व॑ꣳ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>सर्व॑ꣳ स॑ पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p>	<p>सर्व॑ꣳ स॑ पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>सर्व॑ꣳ स॑ पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p>

<p>ஸர்வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑தம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p>	<p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p> <p>ஸ_॑ர_॑வ_॑ஸ_॑: பூ_॑த_॑ம_॑ஸ்_॑ஞா_॑தி</p>
<p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p>	<p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p> <p>सः दृष्टो मृडयाति नः</p>

The Visargam is एषः, एषः, एषः, when followed by letter 'a' becomes 'O' and avagraha is formed since the sound is 'aH' (normal rule only)

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p>	<p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p>
<p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय</p>	<p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p> <p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय</p>
<p>सः अस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p> <p>सः अस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p> <p>सः अस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p>	<p>सोऽस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p> <p>सोऽस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p> <p>सोऽस्मात्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत्</p>

<p>ஸ: அஸ்மாத்₂ ஸ்ருஷ்டோ-</p> <p> ஸபாக்ராமத்</p> <p>ஸ: அஸ்தா₂ஸ்யஸ்தோ-</p> <p> ஸபாக்ராமத்</p>	<p>ஸோ₂ஸ்தா₂ஸ்யஸ்தோ-</p> <p> ஸபாக்ராமத்</p> <p>ஸோ₂ஸ்தா₂ஸ்யஸ்தோ-</p> <p> ஸபாக்ராமத்</p>
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4 Visarga Sandhi Rule for Visarga with 'aa'

(आ, अ, ञ) sound

4.1 Visarga Vowel sound is 'aa'(आ, अ, ञ) representing 's'

(स्, ष, ण) or 'r' (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ) and the following letter is any vowel

or Soft Consonant

Rule : The Visargam ends with vowel sound 'aa' (आ, अ, ञ), the visargam

represents 'S' (स्, ष, ण) or 'r' (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ) and followed by Vowel 'a' (example1)

and Soft Consonant (example 2), **the Visarga is dropped.**

गोपाः + अद्दृशन्-नद्दृशन् = गोपा अद्दृशन्-नद्दृशन्

கோ₃பா: + அத்₃த்₃ரு₃ந்- = கோ₃பா அத்₃த்₃ரு₃ந்-

ഗോ₃പാ: + അ₃ദ്ദൃ₃ശ₃ൻ-ന₃ദ്ദൃ₃ശ₃ൻ = ഗോ₃പാ അ₃ദ്ദൃ₃ശ₃ൻ-ന₃ദ്ദൃ₃ശ₃ൻ

रुद्राः + वितस्थिरे = रुद्रा वितस्थिरे

ருத்₃ரா: + விதஸ்தி₂ரே = ருத்₃ரா விதஸ்தி₂ரே

ருடா: + விதஸ்திரே = ருடா விதஸ்திரே

The Visarga is not printed in the books. Reference to Pada Paatam or Kramam may be required unless the student knows grammar based on the sentence construction.

Words/Padamams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>दिव॑ꣳ रु॒द्राः॑ उप॑श्रिताः</p> <p>ருத்₃ரா: உப॑ஸ்ரீதா:</p> <p>रु॒द्राः॑ उ॒प॑श्रीताः</p>	<p>दिव॑ꣳ रु॒द्रा उप॑श्रिताः</p> <p>ருத்₃ரா உப॑ஸ்ரீதா:</p> <p>रु॒द्रा उ॒प॑श्रीताः</p>
<p>य॒क्ष्मꣳ सु॒मनाः॑ अस॑त् ।</p> <p>ஸ॒மனா:॑ அஸ்த்</p> <p>य॒क्ष्मꣳ सु॒मनाः॑ आ॒सत्</p>	<p>य॒क्ष्मꣳ सु॒मना अस॑त् ।</p> <p>ஸ॒மனா அஸ்த்</p> <p>य॒क्ष्मꣳ सु॒मना आ॒सत्</p>
<p>नः॑ सु॒मनाः॑ भव</p>	<p>नः॑ सु॒मना भव</p>

<p>நஸ்-ஸுமனா: ப₄வ ந: ஸுமநா: டவ</p>	<p>நஸ்-ஸுமனா ப₄வ ந: ஸுமநா டவ</p>
<p>देवा: अग्ने तद्ब्रुवन् । தே₃வா: அக்₃ரே தத₃ப்₃ருவன்ன் டேவா: அ₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன்</p>	<p>देवा अग्ने तद्ब्रुवन् தே₃வா அக்₃ரே தத₃ப்₃ருவன்ன் டேவா அ₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன்</p>
<p>दिविषन्त्वग्ने स्तिग्मायुधा: रक्षसे தி₃விஷந்-த்₃வக்₃னே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயுதா:₄ ரக்ஷஸே டிவிஷந்₃வக்₃னே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயுதா:₄ ரக்ஷஸே</p>	<p>दिविषन्त्वग्ने स्तिग्मायुधा रक्षसे தி₃விஷந்-த்₃வக்₃னே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயுதா₄ ரக்ஷஸே டிவிஷந்₃வக்₃னே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயுதா₄ ரக்ஷஸே</p>

<p>दक्षिणा अफसरस स्तवाः नाम ता</p> <p>தஸ்ய த₃க்ஷிணா</p> <p>அப்₂ஸரஸஸ்தவா: நாம</p> <p>ദക്ഷിണാ അപ്പരസ സ്തവാ:</p> <p>നാമ</p>	<p>दक्षिणा अफसरस स्तवा नाम ता</p> <p>தஸ்ய த₃க்ஷிணா</p> <p>அப்₂ஸரஸஸ்தவா நாம</p> <p>ദക്ഷിണാ അപ്പരസ സ്തവാ</p> <p>നാമ</p>
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5 Vowel sound other than 'a' and 'aa'

5.1 Short Vowels- e,u,ru,lru followed by 'r' (ठ,रु,रु)

Rule: Visarga gets dropped; visarga vowel sound gets elongated

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>हे॒तिः रु॒द्रस्य॑ परि॒णो वृ॒णक्तु॑</p>	<p>हे॒ती रु॒द्रस्य॑ परि॒णो वृ॒णक्तु॑</p>
<p>हे॒तिः रु॒त्त्र॑स्य॒ परि॒णो॑णा</p> <p>व॒रु॒णक्तु॑</p>	<p>हे॒ती रु॒त्त्र॑स्य॒ परि॒णो॑णा</p> <p>व॒रु॒णक्तु॑</p>
<p>हे॒तिः रु॒द्रस्य॑ परि॒णो॑णा</p> <p>व॒रु॒णक्तु॑</p>	<p>हे॒ती रु॒द्रस्य॑ परि॒णो॑णा</p> <p>व॒रु॒णक्तु॑</p>
<p>परि॒वो हे॒तिः रु॒द्रस्य॑ वृ॒ज्यात्</p> <p>प॒रि॒वो॑ हे॒तिः रु॒त्त्र॑स्य॒ परि॒णो॑णा</p>	<p>परि॒वो हे॒ती रु॒द्रस्य॑ वृ॒ज्यात्</p> <p>प॒रि॒वो॑ हे॒ती रु॒त्त्र॑स्य॒ परि॒णो॑णा</p>

<p>பரி॑வோ ஹே॒தி: ரு॒ദ്ര॑ஸ்ய் வ்ய॑ஜ்யாத்</p>	<p>பரி॑வோ ஹே॒தீ ரு॒ദ്ര॑ஸ்ய் வ்ய॑ஜ்யாத்</p>
<p>या॒तु॒ धा॒ना॒ हे॒ति:॑ र॒क्षा॑ꣳसि॒ प्र॒हे॒ति யா॒து॒தா॒நா॒ ஹே॒தி: ரக்ஷா॑ꣳஸி ப்ரஹே॒திஸ் യാ॒തു॒ധാ॒നാ॑ ஹே॒தி:॑ ரக்ஷா॑ꣳ ஸி ப்ரஹே॒திஸ்யே॒ஜ்யோ</p>	<p>या॒तु॒ धा॒ना॒ हे॒ती॑ र॒क्षा॑ꣳसि॒ प्र॒हे॒ति யா॒து॒தா॒நா॒ ஹே॒தீ ரக்ஷா॑ꣳஸி ப்ரஹே॒திஸ் യാ॒തു॒ധാ॒നാ॑ ஹே॒தீ ரக்ஷா॑ꣳ ஸி ப்ரஹே॒திஸ்யே॒ஜ்யோ</p>
<p>रा॒जि:॑ र॒क्षि॒ता॒ य॒श्चा॒धि॒प॒ति-॒र्य॒श्च ராஜி:॑ ரக்ஷி॒தா யஸ்சா॑தி॒ப॒திர் ராஜி:॑ ரக்ஷி॒தா யஸ்சா॑யி பதிர் யஸ்ச</p>	<p>रा॒जी॑ र॒क्षि॒ता॒ य॒श्चा॒धि॒प॒ति-॒र्य॒श्च ராஜீ॑ ரக்ஷி॒தா யஸ்சா॑தி॒ப॒திர் ராஜி॑ ரக்ஷி॒தா யஸ்சா॑யி பதிர் யஸ்ச</p>

<p>पृ॒दा॒कुः॑ र॒क्षि॒ताय॑श्चाधि॒पति॑ र्यश्च</p> <p>ப்ரு॒தா॑₃கு: ர॒க்ஷி॒தா</p> <p>ய॒ஸ்சா॑தி₄பதிர் ய॒ஸ்ச</p> <p>பூ॒டாகு:॑ ர॒க்ஷி॒தா ய॒ஸ்யாயி॑</p> <p>ப॒திர் ய॒ஸ்ய</p>	<p>पृ॒दा॒कू र॒क्षि॒ताय॑श्चाधि॒पति॑ र्यश्च</p> <p>ப்ரு॒தா॑₃கூ ர॒க்ஷி॒தா</p> <p>ய॒ஸ்சா॑தி₄பதிர் ய॒ஸ்ச</p> <p>பூ॒டாகூ॑ ர॒க்ஷி॒தா ய॒ஸ்யாயி॑</p> <p>ப॒திர் ய॒ஸ்ய</p>
<p>ते॒भि॒ सो॒मा॒भिः॑ र॒क्ष॒ण इति॑ ।</p> <p>தே॒பி₄ஸ் ஸோ॒மா॒பி:॑₄</p> <p>ர॒க்ஷ॑ண இ॒தி</p> <p>தே॒தி: ஸோ॒மா॒தி:॑ ர॒க்ஷ॑ள னு॒தி</p>	<p>ते॒भिः॑ सो॒मा॒भी र॒क्ष॒ण इति॑</p> <p>தே॒பி₄ஸ் ஸோ॒மா॒பீ:॑₄</p> <p>ர॒க்ஷ॑ண இ॒தி</p> <p>தே॒தி: ஸோ॒மா॒தீ:॑ ர॒க்ஷ॑ள னு॒தி</p>
<p>दक्षिणपूर्वस्यान्दिशि॑ विसर्पिः॑ न॒रकः॑</p> <p>த₃க்ஷி॑ணபூர்வ-ஸ்யாந்தி₃ஸி</p>	<p>दक्षिणपूर्वस्यान्दिशि॑ विसर्पी॑ न॒रकः॑</p> <p>த₃க்ஷி॑ணபூர்வ-ஸ்யாந்தி₃ஸி</p>

<p>விஸர்பி: நரக: <u> </u></p> <p>ദക്ഷിണപുർവസ്യം ദിശി</p> <p>വിസ്ർപി: നരക: <u> </u></p>	<p>വിസ്ർപീ നരക: <u> </u></p> <p>ദക്ഷിണപുർവസ്യം ദിശി</p> <p>വിസ്ർപി നരക: <u> </u></p>
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5.2 Long Vowels-(ee,oo,rU,IU,Ae, O, Ou) followed by 'r' (ठ,ड,ढ)

Rule: Visargam is dropped

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>TB 1.3.2.2</p> <p>यवय॑ + अ॒रा॒तीः॑ + र॒क्षो॒हणः॑</p> <p>य॒वय॑ + अ॒रा॒तीः॑ + र॒क्षे॒शा॒ह॒णः॑</p> <p>य॒वय॑ + अ॒रा॒तीः॑ + र॒क्षे॒शा॒ह॒णः॑</p>	<p>य॒वया॒रा॒ती॑ र॒क्षो॒हणो॑</p> <p>य॒वया॒रा॒ती॑ र॒क्षे॒शा॒ह॒णो॑</p> <p>य॒वया॒रा॒ती॑ र॒क्षे॒शा॒ह॒णो॑</p>
<p>TB 1.3.7.1</p> <p>रे॒व॒तीः॑ + र॒म॒ध्व॒म् + अ॒ग्नेः॑</p> <p>रे॒व॒तीः॑ + र॒म॒त्त॒व॒म् + अ॒क्॒३॒णैः॑</p> <p>रे॒व॒तीः॑ + र॒म॒या॑ + अ॒ग्नेः॑</p>	<p>रे॒व॒ती॑ र॒म॒ध्व॒-म॒ग्नेः॑</p> <p>रे॒व॒ती॑ र॒म॒त्त॒व॒-म॒क्॒३॒णैः॑</p> <p>रे॒व॒ती॑ र॒म॒या॒-म॒ग्नेः॑</p>
<p>TB 4.4.10.1</p> <p>अ॒ग्नेः॑ + रु॒चः॑</p> <p>अ॒क्॒३॒णैः॑ + रु॒चः॑</p>	<p>अ॒ग्ने॑ रु॒चः॑</p> <p>अ॒क्॒३॒णै॑ रु॒चः॑</p>

<p>അഗ്രേ + രൂഘഃ</p>	<p>അഗ്രേ രൂഘഃ</p>
<p>पुत्रो बृहस्पतीः रुद्रः ।</p>	<p>पुत्रो बृहस्पती रुद्रः ।</p>
<p>புத்ரோ ப்₃குஹஸ்பதீ: ருத்₃ர:</p>	<p>புத்ரோ ப்₃குஹஸ்பதீ ருத்₃ர:</p>
<p>ഘൃത്രോ ബൃഹസ്പതീ: രൂദ്ര: ।</p>	<p>ഘൃത്രോ ബൃഹസ്പതീ രൂദ്ര: ।</p>

5.3 All Vowels except a and aa followed by Vowel, Soft Consonant (except r)

Rule: Visarga becomes R

हेतिः + वृणक्तु = हेति वृणक्तु

हेतिः + अस्मान् = हेतिरस्मान्

The Visarga sound is 'e' other than (a,aa), it is followed by a Soft Consonant in the first example and a Vowel in the second example ;The Visarga becomes 'r'.

In the second example, r combines with a to become 'ra' hence रस्मान्

Let us see some examples with ee,u, ai, O,au.

This rule is applied and printed in the books. Reference to Pada Paatam and Kramam helps the student to understand this Visarga rule further.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>शल்குை: அக்னி மிந்நாந</p> <p>ஸல்கை: அக்னி மிந்நாந</p> <p>ஸலை: ருனி மிந்நாந</p>	<p>शल்குைரக்னி மிந்நாந</p> <p>ஸல்கை-ரக்னி மிந்நாந</p> <p>ஸலைருனி மிந்நாந</p>
<p>தந்வந-ஸ்வமுஹயு: அர்நியுஜ்யா</p> <p>தந்வந- ஸ்வமுஹயு: -</p> <p>ஆர்த்நியோர்</p> <p>யந்நா -ஸ்வமுஹயு: -</p> <p>ஔர்த்நியோர்</p>	<p>தந்வந- ஸ்வமுஹயு-ரர்நியுஜ்யா</p> <p>தந்வந- ஸ்வமுஹயு- -</p> <p>ஔர்த்நியோர்</p> <p>யந்நா -ஸ்வமுஹயு- -</p> <p>ஔர்த்நியோர்</p>
<p>ஆர் ஜ்வலதி ஜ்யுதி: அஹஸ்மி ।</p>	<p>ஆர் ஜ்வலதி ஜ்யுதி-அஹஸ்மி</p>

<p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜ்வல¹தி</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி: அஹமஸ்மி</p> <p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜவ¹தி ஜ்யோதி:</p> <p>அஹமஸ்மி</p>	<p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜ்வல¹தி ஜ்யோதி-</p> <p>ரஹமஸ்மி</p> <p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜவ¹தி ஜ்யோதி-</p> <p>ரஹமஸ்மி ।</p>
<p>भूः भुवः स्वः ओं</p> <p>பூ₄: புவ₄: ஸுவ₄: ஓம்</p> <p>பூ₄: புவ₄: ஸுவ₄: ஓம்</p>	<p>भूर्भुवस्वरों</p> <p>பூ₄ர்புவ₄ஸ்ஸுவ₄ரோம்</p> <p>பூ₄ர்புவ₄ஸ்ஸுவ₄ரோம்</p>
<p>अप पाप्मानं भरणीः भरन्तु ॥</p> <p>அப¹ பா¹ப்மா¹னம் ப₄ர¹ணீ:</p> <p>ப₄ர¹ந்து</p> <p>அப¹ ப₄ர¹ணீ:</p>	<p>अप पाप्मानं भरणी भरन्तु ॥</p> <p>அப¹ பா¹ப்மா¹னம் ப₄ர¹ணீர்</p> <p>ப₄ர¹ந்து ।</p> <p>அப¹ ப₄ர¹ணீர்</p>

<p>ഭരന്തു</p>	<p>ഭരന്തു</p>
<p>इदं विष्णु: विचक्रमे</p> <p>இத₃ம் விஷ்ணு: விசக்ரமே</p> <p>ഇദം വിഷ്ണു: വിചക്രമേ</p>	<p>इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे</p> <p>இத₃ம் விஷ்ணுர் விசக்ரமே</p> <p>ഇദം വിഷ്ണുർ വിചക്രമേ</p>
<p>माछिदो मृत्यो मावधी: मामे बलं</p> <p>மாசி₂தோ₃ ம்ருத்யோ</p> <p>மாவதீ₄: -மாமே ப₃லம்</p> <p>मा॒खी॑र॒णो मृ॒त्यो॑ मा॒व॒धीः॑-मा॒मे॒ ब॒ल॒म्</p> <p>மாவதீ₄: -மாமே ப₃லம்</p> <p>मा॒खी॑र॒णो मृ॒त्यो॑ मा॒व॒धीः॑-</p> <p>मा॒मे॒ ब॒ल॒म्</p>	<p>माछिदो मृत्यो मावधी-मामे बलं</p> <p>மாசி₂தோ₃ ம்ருத்யோ மாவதீ₄ர்-</p> <p>மாமே ப₃லம்</p> <p>मा॒खी॑र॒णो मृ॒त्यो॑ मा॒व॒धी॒र्-मा॒मे॒ ब॒ल॒म्</p> <p>மாவதீ₄ர்-மாமே ப₃லம்</p>
<p>उभयोः लोकयो-ऋद्ध्वाऽति</p> <p>உப₄யோ: லோகயோ</p> <p>ருத்₃த்₄வா஽தி</p> <p>உடயோ: லோகயோ-ஔடி₃஽தி</p>	<p>उभयो लो॒कयो॑-ऋ॒द्ध्वा॑ऽति</p> <p>உப₄யோர் லோகயோ</p> <p>ருத்₃த்₄வா஽தி</p> <p>உடயோர் லோகயோ-ஔடி₃஽தி</p>

6 Visargam Rules for Hard Consonants

The Visarga rules for Hard Consonants are not dependent on the Vowel sound of the Visarga. This is normally based the Hard Consonant Letters that follow the Visarga. However, there are few exceptions to make the construction of words smoother with rule changes.

6.1 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ka,kha

(क, ख, क, क₂ क् व)

Rule : When the Visarga is followed by a word starting with ‘ka,kha,’ the visarga is replaced and stressed in recital with a ‘kh, while recital. This is referred to as JihvAmUlliya in classical text and recognized as a specific sound. (ref PS and PA). The word means produced at the root of the tongue. Ideally this sound should represent the sound of visarga before ‘ka, kha’. This is referred to as ‘ardha visarga’ or ‘half visarga’ and represented as a vajra symbol.

This sound should not stress the ‘K’ or ‘H’ but an intermediate light stress and the sound emanates closer to the place of generation of ‘h’ and ‘k’

Refer to your Guru for getting this sound right.

*Note: We are used to normally saying ‘Kh’ with a stress like mahapranam ‘kh’ that should be avoided. **There should not be forceful outflow of air.***

This is not printed or printable in books; that is, books print Visargam.

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi (OR Read as)
<p>नमः ककुभाय निषङ्गिणे</p> <p>நம: ககுபாய₄ நிஷங்கிணே</p> <p>നമഃ കകുഭായ നിഷങ്ഗിണേ</p>	<p>नम(kh) ककुभाय निषङ्गिणे (h gets the light extra stress)</p> <p>நம(க்₂) ககுபாய₄ நிஷங்கிணே</p> <p>നമ(ഹ്)കകുഭായ നിഷങ്ഗിണേ</p>
<p>यासुजातः कश्यपो यास्विन्द्रः</p> <p>यासु^० जातः कश्यपो</p> <p>यासु^० विन्त्₃रः</p> <p>यासु^० जातः</p> <p>कश्यपो यासुगिरिणः</p>	<p>यासुजात(kh) कश्यपो यास्विन्द्रः</p> <p>यासु^० जात(क्₂) कश्यपो</p> <p>यासु^० विन्त्₃रः</p> <p>यासु^० जात(ह्)</p> <p>कश्यपो यासुगिरिणः</p>
<p>मृगोन भीमः कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः</p> <p>मं_३क्रुको_३ न प_४मः कुचरो</p> <p>कि_३रिषंटा_२:</p>	<p>मृगोन भीम(kh) कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः</p> <p>मं_३क्रुको_३ न प_४म(क्₂) कुचरो</p> <p>कि_३रिषंटा_२:</p>

In case of any conjunct consonants, the rule applies based on the first letter that forms the base of that consonant letter.

Recital Styles: When “KSha” comes after Visaragam, many Schools especially from Southern India, give a stress for ‘kh’ for the Visaragam and also to the ‘KSha’ sound of the following letter.

However, Scholars of some Schools say that the effect of pronouncing two khs(as they are closer to each other) is not recital friendly and it distorts the sound effect. So they give a pause where the Visaragam is present and recite the word starting with the “KSha” letter

6.1.1 Exceptions of Internal Sandhi of Words for ka,kha (क,ख, क,क₂ क व)

Rule: Vowel sounds with ‘e’ and ‘u’ are followed by Hard Consonant letter from Ka, Kha or the visarga **is not replaced with kh since they may not give smooth rendering.** The Visaragam is **replaced with “Sh”**. This is more applicable to internal Sandhi of the words that are formed. The Veda books shall not be printed with the source words or Padams as given in the left side of the Table. It is printed with the final derived word as given in the right side of the Table. This is being highlighted as this will aid understanding of Pada Paatam.

Source Words or Padams	The derived word with Sandhi
ज्योतिः + कृणोति	ज्योतिष्-कृणोति ज्योतीष्-कृणोती

<p>ஜ்யோதி: + க்ருணோதி</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி: + க்யுணோதி</p>	<p>ஜ்யோதிஷ்-க்யுணோதி</p>
<p>ஓ: + கர்ம</p> <p>து:₃ + கர்ம</p> <p>ஓ: + கர்ம</p>	<p>ஓக்ரம்</p> <p>துஷ் கர்ம</p> <p>ஓக்ரம்</p>
<p>ஓ: + க்ரம்</p> <p>து:₃ + க்ரம்</p> <p>ஓ: + க்யுரம்</p>	<p>ஓக்ரம்</p> <p>துஷ்க்ரம்</p> <p>ஓக்ரம்</p>

6.1.2 Exceptions to the Rules for ka,kha (क,ख, क,क₂ क् व) where

visargam becomes 's'

Visarga ends with 'a' sound of Na (ण, ण, ण), ha (ह, ह, ह), ya (य, य, य), va (व, व, व), sa (स, स, स) Sa (श, श, श) (is followed followed by ka,kha (क,ख, क,क₂ क् व), the visargam becomes 's')

Source Words or Padams	The derived word
मयः॑ क॒राय॑ च॒ மயः॑ க॒ராய॑ ச॒ மயः॑ க॒ராய॑ ச॒	मयस्कराय॑ च॒ மயஸ்கராய॑ ச॒ மயஸ்குராய॑ ச॒
रुद्रो॑ त॒नो मयः॑ कृ॒धि ருத் ₃ ரோ॑ த॒நோ மயः॑ க்ரு॒தி ₄ ருட்ரோ॑ த॒நோ மயः॑ க்யூ॒யி	रुद्रो॑ त॒नो मयस्कृ॒धि ருத் ₃ ரோ॑ த॒நோ மயஸ்க்ரு॒தி ₄ ருட்ரோ॑ த॒நோ மயஸ்க்யூ॒யி

<p>भुवन्तये वारिवस्कृता-यौषधीनां पु४वन्तये वारिवस्कृता- येणशत४नामं इवन्तये वारिवस्कृता- यौषधीनां</p>	<p>भुवन्तये वारिवस्कृता-यौषधीनां पु४वन्तये वारिवस्कृता- येणशत४नामं इवन्तये वारिवस्कृता- यौषधीनां</p>
<p>यशः करं यशः करमं यशः करो</p>	<p>यशस्करं यशस्करमं यशस्करो</p>

6.2 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ca,cha

(च छ स श् च२ च२)

Rule: When the visarga is followed by a word starting with 'ca,cha',

(च छ, स श्, च२ च२), the visarga is replaced with 's' (श्, षं श्).

This rule is incorporated and printed in the books.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>वाजः च मे</p> <p>वा॒जः॑ च॒ मे</p> <p>वा॒ஜः॑ ச॒ மே</p> <p>वा॒जः॑ च॒ मे</p>	<p>वाजश्च मे</p> <p>वा॒ज॑श्च॒ मे</p> <p>वा॒ஜ॑ஸ்ச॒ மே</p> <p>वा॒ज॑श्च॒ मे</p>
<p>प्रजापतिः चरति गर्भे</p> <p>प्र॒जा॒प॒तिः॑ च॒र॒ति॒ गर्भे॑</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒திः॑ ச॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p> <p>प्रजा॑पतिः चरति ग॒र्भे</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒திः॑ च॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p> <p>प्रजा॑पतिः च॒र॒ति॒ ग॒र्भे</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒திः॑ च॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p>	<p>प्रजापतिश्चरति गर्भे</p> <p>प्र॒जा॒प॒ति॑श्च॒र॒ति॒ गर्भे॑</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒தி॑ஸ்ச॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p> <p>प्रजा॑पतिश्च॒र॒ति॒ ग॒र्भे</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒தி॑ஸ்ச॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p> <p>प्रजा॑पतिश्च॒र॒ति॒ ग॒र्भे</p> <p>ப்ர॒ஜா॒ப॒தி॑ஸ்ச॒ர॒தி॒ க॒ர்॒பே₃</p>
<p>शर्म चन्द्रः च सूर्यः च</p> <p>श॒र्म च॒न्द्रः॑ च॒ सूर्यः॑ च॒</p> <p>श॒ர்ம ச॒ந்த்ரः॑ ச॒ சூர்யः॑ ச॒</p> <p>शर्म॑ च॒न्द्रः॑ च॒ सूर्यः॑ च॒</p> <p>श॒र्म॑ च॒न्द्रः॑ च॒ सूर्यः॑ च॒</p>	<p>शर्म चन्द्रश्च सूर्यश्च</p> <p>श॒र्म च॒न्द्र॑श्च॒ सूर्य॑श्च॒</p> <p>श॒ர்ம ச॒ந்த்ர॑ஸ்ச॒ சூர்ய॑ஸ்ச॒</p> <p>शर्म॑ च॒न्द्रः॑ च॒ सूर्यः॑ च॒</p> <p>श॒र्म॑ च॒न्द्रः॑ च॒ सूर्यः॑ च॒</p>

<p>नमो॑ गण॑भ्यो॑ गण॑पतिभ्यः॑ च</p> <p>நமோ॑ க₃ணைப்₄யோ॑</p> <p>க₃ணைப்₄யி: ச</p> <p>നമോ॑ ഗണൈഭ്യോ॑</p> <p>ഗണ॑പതിഭ്യ: ച</p>	<p>नमो॑ गण॑भ्यो॑ गण॑पतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமோ॑ க₃ணைப்₄யோ॑</p> <p>க₃ணைப்₄யிச்ச</p> <p>നമോ॑ ഗണൈഭ്യോ॑</p> <p>ഗണ॑പതിഭ്യശ്ച</p>
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6.3 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - Ta,Tha

(ट ठ, ल ल₂, स ष)

When the visarga is followed by a word starting with 'Ta,Tha',
the visarga is replaced with 'Sh'(ष् ष् ष).

This rule is incorporated and printed in the books.

Note: There are no direct examples in the Samhita as these rules are incorporated in the internal sandhi of all words formed with the sound 'ISHTa, ISHTi, ISHTe ,etc'.

6.4 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ta,tha

(त थ, त्त त्थ त म)

Rule: When the visarga is followed by a word starting with ‘ta,tha,’,

(त थ, त्त त्थ त म) the visarga is replaced with a ‘s’ (स्,स्,स्) while

recital.

Note: when the word ‘Ot, follows Visarga ‘s’ replaces the Visarga and becomes stvota.

This rule is incorporated and printed in books for easy rendering for the reader.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>नमः ते</p> <p>नमः दे</p> <p>नमः ते</p>	<p>नमस्ते</p> <p>नमस्ते</p> <p>नमस्ते</p>
<p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्रवः तमं ।</p> <p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्रवः तमं ।</p> <p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्रवः तमं ।</p> <p>तमं</p>	<p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्र-वस्तमं ।</p> <p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्र-वस्तमं ।</p> <p>कविं कवीना-मुपमश्र-वस्तमं ।</p> <p>वस्तमं</p>

<p>म॒यो॒ भु॒वः॑ ता॒न ऊ॒र्जे॑</p> <p>म॒यो॒ पु॒वः॑ ता॒ न॒</p> <p>म॒यो॒ऽ॒वु॒वः॑ ता॒ न॒</p>	<p>म॒यो॒ भु॒व-॑स्ता॒न ऊ॒र्जे॑</p> <p>म॒यो॒ पु॒व॑ स्ता॒ न॒</p> <p>म॒यो॒ऽ॒वु॒व॑ स्ता॒न॒</p>
<p>न॒म॒ उ॒ग॒णा॒भ्यः॑ तृ॒ह॒ती॒भ्यश्च॑</p> <p>न॒म॒ உ॒க₃ணா॒ப்₄யः॑ த்ரு॒ஃ-</p> <p>ஹ॒தீ॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p> <p>न॒म॒ உ॒ഗ॒ണാ॒ഭ്യः॑ த்ரு॒ஃ-</p> <p>ஹ॒தீ॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p> <p>न॒म॒ உ॒ഗ॒ணா॒ഭ്യः॑ த்ரு॒ஃ-</p> <p>ஹ॒தீ॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p>	<p>न॒म॒ उ॒ग॒णा॒भ्य-॑स्तृ॒ह॒ती॒भ्यश्च॑</p> <p>न॒ம॒ உ॒க₃ணா॒ப்₄ய-॑ஸ்த்ரு॒ஃ-</p> <p>ஹ॒தீ॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p> <p>न॒म॒ உ॒ഗ॒ணா॒ഭ്യ॑സ്തൃ॒ஃ-</p> <p>ஹ॒தீ॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p>
<p>न॒मः॑ ती॒क्ष्णो॒ष॒वे॑ चा॒यु॒धि॒ने॑ च॒</p> <p>न॒मः॑ தீ॒க்ஷ்ணே॒ஷ॒வே॑</p> <p>सा॒यु॒ति॒₄॒णे॑ च॒</p>	<p>न॒म॑ स्ती॒क्ष्णो॒ष॒वे॑ चा॒यु॒धि॒ने॑ च॒</p> <p>न॒म॑ स्तீ॒க்ஷ்ணே॒ஷ॒வே॑</p> <p>सा॒यु॒ति॒₄॒णे॑ च॒</p> <p>न॒म॑ स्ती॒க்ஷ்णே॒ஷ॒வே॑</p>

നമഃ തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ചായുധിനേ ച	ചായുധിനേ ച
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6.5 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - pa,pha

(फ़, प्, व, ഫ്)

Rule : When the visarga is followed by a word starting with ‘pa,pha,’,
 (फ़, प्, व, ഫ്) the visarga is replaced with an ‘ph’ (फ़, प്, ഫ്)

while recital. This sound is more represented as a letter called “upadhmanya” which means blowing. This is used as a substitute for Visagara before pa or Pha. It is also referred to ‘ardha visarga’ or ‘half visarga’. This should be uttered with like ‘ph’ but not with heavy stress. This is not printed or printable in books.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
मा हि॒ंसीः॑ पुरु॒षं॑ जगत्	मा हि॒ंसी(फ़)॑ पुरु॒षं॑ जगत्
मा॒ ഹി॒ംസീः॑ प॒രു॒ഷ॑ൻ ജ॒കൃ॑ത്	മാ॒ഹി॒ംസീ(പ്)॑ പ॒രു॒ഷ॑ൻ ജ॒കൃ॑ത്
മാ॒ ഹി॒ംസീഃ॑ പൂ॒രു॒ഷ॑ം ജഗത്	മാ॒ഹി॒ംസീ(ഫ്)॑ പൂ॒രു॒ഷ॑ം ജഗത്

<p>अ॒द्भ्य॒स्संभू॒तः॑ पृ॒थि॒व्यै॑ रसा॒च्च॑ अ॒त्₃॒प्य॒स्-॒ஸ॒ம்॒ப்₃॒तः॑ ப்₂ரு॒தி₂॒வ்யை॑ ரஸா॒ச்ச॑ அ॒ந்₃॒த்ய॒ஸ்சு॒ந்தி॒தஃ॑ ப॒மி॒வ்யை ரஸா॒ச்ச॑</p>	<p>अ॒द्भ्य॒स्संभू॒त(फ्)॑ पृ॒थि॒व्यै॑ रसा॒च्च॑ । अ॒त्₃॒प्य॒स्-॒ஸ॒ம்॒ப்₃॒त(पं॒) ப்₂ரு॒தி₂॒வ்யை॑ ரஸா॒ச்ச॑ அ॒ந்₃॒த்ய॒ஸ்சு॒ந்தி॒த(ஃ) ப॒மி॒வ்யை॑ ரஸா॒ச்ச॑</p>
<p>नमः॑ पु॒ञ्जि॒ष्टे॒भ्यो॑ नि॒षा॒दे॒भ्यश्च॑ நமः॑ பு॒ஞ்₂ஜி॒ஷ்டே॒ப்₄யோ நிஷா॒தே₃॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑ நமः॑ பு॒ண்ணி॒ஷ்டே₃யோ நிஷா॒தே₃ய॒ஸ்ச॑ நமः॑ பு॒ண்ணி॒ஷ்டே₃யோ நிஷா॒தே₃ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p>	<p>नम(फ्)॑ पु॒ञ्जि॒ष्टे॒भ्यो॑ नि॒षा॒दे॒भ्यश्च॑ நம(ப்₂)॑ பு॒ஞ்₂ஜி॒ஷ்டே॒ப்₄யோ நிஷா॒தே₃॒ப்₄ய॒ஸ்ச॑ நம(ஃ)॑ பு॒ண்ணி॒ஷ்டே₃யோ நிஷா॒தே₃ய॒ஸ்ச॑</p>
<p>वि॒श्व॒तः॑ प॒र॒मा॒न्नि॒त्यं॑ वि॒श्वं॑ வி॒ஸ்வ॒தஃ॑ ப॒ர॒மா॒ந்-நி॒த்ய॒ம்</p>	<p>वि॒श्व॒त(फ्)॑ प॒र॒मा॒न्नि॒त्यं॑ वि॒श्वं॑ வி॒ஸ்வ॒த(ப்₂)॑ ப॒ர॒மா॒ந்-நி॒த்ய॒ம்</p>

<p>വിശ്വതഃ പരമാന്നിത്യം</p>	<p>വിശ്വത(ഘ്) പരമാന്നിത്യം</p>
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6.5.1 Exceptions of Internal Sandhi of Words for pa,pha

(प फ, प प, व ष)

Rule: Vowel sounds with ‘e’ and ‘u’ some times ‘o’ are followed by Hard Consonant letter from pa, pha, the visarga is not replaced with ph, since they may not give smooth rendering.

The Visaragam is replaced with “Sh”. This is more applicable to internal Sandhi of the words that are formed. The Veda books shall not be printed with the source words or Padams as given in the left side of the Table. It is printed with the final derived word as given in the right side of the Table. This is being highlighted as this will aid understanding of Pada Paatam.

Source Words or Padams	The derived word
<p>शं चतुः पदे</p> <p>स तुः पठे₃</p> <p>अतुः पठे</p>	<p>शं चतुष्पदे</p> <p>स तुष्पठे₃</p> <p>अतुष्पठे</p>
<p>वास्तोः + पते</p>	<p>वास्तोष्पते</p>

வாஸ்தோ: + பதே வாஸ்தோ: + பதே	வாஸ்தோஷ்பதே வாஸ்தோஷ்பதே
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6.5.2 Exceptions for Visargam followed by pa,pha (प फ, प प, व ण)

Visarga ends with 'a' sound of na (न, ण, ण) (Na (ण, ण, ण), ha (ह, ह), ya (य, य, य), va (व, व, व), sa (स, स, स) Sa (श, श, श) is followed followed by pa,pha (प फ, प प, व ण) the visargam becomes 's'

Examples:

Source Words or Padams	The derived word
नमो वाचः पतये நமோ வாச: பதயே नमो वाचः पतये நமோ வாச: பதயே	नमो वाचस्पतये நமோ வாசஸ்பதயே नमो वाचस्पतये நமோ வாசஸ்பதயே
ब्रह्मणः पत ப்ரஹ்மண: பத	ब्रह्मणस्पत ப்ரஹ்மணஸ்பத

<p>ബ്രഹ്മണ: പത</p>	<p>ബ്രഹ്മണസ്യത</p>
<p>वन: पतय वन: पतय वन: पतय</p>	<p>वनस्यतय वनस्पतय वनस्यतय</p>
<p>द्रापे अन्धस: पते த்₃ராபே அந்த₄ஸ: பதே ட்ராபே அந்யஸ: பதே</p>	<p>द्रापे अन्धसस्यते த்₃ராபே அந்த₄ஸஸ்பதே ட்ராபே அந்யஸஸ்யதே</p>

6.6 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant Sibilants- sa,Sa,Sha

Rule : When the visarga is followed by a word starting with Sibilants

(ऋष्मन्), that is 'sa,Sa,Sha', (स श ष), the visargam gets replaced by

corresponding halant letter of the following letter like (s स् स् ल्)

(s श्, ஸ ஸ்), (sh ष् ஷ் ஷ்)

Many books print these without visargam for easy and continuous reading.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवाः</p> <p>ப₄த்₃ரம் கர்ணே₁பி₄:</p> <p>ஸம் ந₁ணு₂யாம</p> <p>ഭദ്രം കർണേ₁ഭി: ശൃണു₂യാമ</p> <p>ദേവാഃ</p>	<p>भद्रं कर्णेभिश्शृणुयाम देवाः</p> <p>ப₄த்₃ரம் கர்ணே₁பி₄ஸ்-</p> <p>ஸம் ந₁ணு₂யாம</p> <p>ഭദ്രം കർണേ₁ഭി-ശൃണു₂യാമ</p> <p>ദേവാഃ</p>
<p>नमः श्रुताय च श्रुतसेनाय</p> <p>நம: ஸ்₁ரு₂தாய ச</p> <p>ஸ்₁ரு₂தஸே₃னாய ச</p> <p>നമ: ശ്രു₁തായ ച ശ്രു₂തസേ</p>	<p>नमश्श्रुताय च श्रुतसेनाय</p> <p>நம₁ஸ்₂ஸ்₃ரு₄தாய ச</p> <p>ஸ்₁ரு₂தஸே₃னாய ச</p> <p>നമ₁ശ്രു₂തായ ച ശ്രു₃ത</p>

<p>നായ ച</p>	<p>സേനായ ച</p>
<p>नमः शिवाय च शिवतराय</p> <p>நம: -<u>சி</u>வாய ச <u>சி</u>வதராய</p> <p>നമ: ശിവായ ച ശിവതരായ</p>	<p>नमश्शिवाय च शिवतराय</p> <p>நம<u>ஸ்</u>-<u>சி</u>வாய ச <u>சி</u>வதராய</p> <p>നമശ്ശിവായ ച ശിവതരായ</p>
<p>नमः सोमाय</p> <p>நம: <u>சோ</u>மாய</p> <p>നമഃ സോമായ</p>	<p>नमस्सोमाय</p> <p>நம<u>ஸ்</u>-<u>சோ</u>மாய</p> <p>നമസ്മായ</p>
<p>नमः सिकत्याय च प्रवाहाय च</p> <p>நம: <u>ஸி</u>கத்யாய ச</p> <p>ப்ரவா<u>ஹ்</u>யாய ச</p> <p>നമഃ സികത്യായ ച</p>	<p>नमस्सिकत्याय च प्रवाहाय च</p> <p>நம<u>ஸ்</u>ஸி<u>க</u>த்யாய ச</p> <p>ப்ரவா<u>ஹ்</u>யாய ச</p> <p>നമസ്മികത്യായ ച പ്രവാഹ്യാ യ ച</p>

<p>പ്രവാഹ്യായ ച</p>	
<p>तन्नः षण्मुखः प्रचोदयात् तந்நः ஷண்முக₂: ப்ரசோத₃யாத் തന്നഃ ഷണ്മുഖഃ പ്രചോദയാത്</p>	<p>तन्नष्णमुखः प्रचोदयात् தந்நஷ்ஷண்முக₂: ப்ரசோத₃யாத் തന്നഷ്-ഷണ്മുഖഃ പ്രചോദയാത്</p>
<p>पञ्चदशाः षोडशेषु श्रयद्ध्वं பஞ்சத₃ஸா: ஷோட₂ஸேஷு ஸ்ரயத்₃த்₄வம் பண்டஸா: ஷோட₂ஸேஷு</p>	<p>पञ्चदशा षोडशेषु श्रयद्ध्वं பஞ்சத₃ஸாஷ் - ஷோட₂ஸேஷு பண்டஸாஷ்-ஷோட₂ஸேஷு</p>
<p>वज्र बाहुः षोडशी शर्म यच्छत</p>	<p>वज्र बाहु षोडशी शर्म यच्छत</p>

<p>வஜ்ர¹ பா₃ஹு¹: ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p> <p>வஜ்¹ ஶா₃ஹு¹: ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p> <p>வஜ்¹ ஶா₃ஹு¹: ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p>	<p>வஜ்ர¹ பா₃ஹு¹ஷ்-ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p> <p>வஜ்¹ ஶா₃ஹு¹ஷ்-ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p> <p>யஜ்¹ ஶா₃ஹு¹ஷ்-ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p> <p>யஜ்¹ ஶா₃ஹு¹ஷ்-ஷோ₃ஸீ</p> <p>ஸர்¹ம</p>
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6.7 Other rules involving s,S,Sh (स श ष)

6.7.1 Visarga sound is ‘e’ (इ ऋ) or ‘u’ (उ) and followed by)

or Ma (म, ऌ, ॡ)

Vowel sounds with ‘e’ and ‘u’ are followed by Hard Consonant letters from Ka, Kha or pa, pha, or Ma the visarga is not replaced with kh or ph or M since they may not give smooth rendering. The visargam becomes ‘Sh’.

Visarga sound is ‘e’ followed by ‘ma’ Visarga becomes ‘Sh’

Visarga sound is ‘u’ followed by ka (hard consonant) Visarga becomes ‘Sh’

This rule must be applied carefully as many places visargam with ‘u’ and ‘e’ becomes ‘r’ or the corresponding kh,ph,m can be used.

Refer to Section 7 which gives examples from PS.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>हविः + मन्तो</p> <p>ஹவி: + மந்தோ</p> <p>ஹவி: + மனோ</p>	<p>हविष्मन्तो</p> <p>ஹவிஷ்மந்தோ</p> <p>ஹவிஷ்னோ</p>
<p>ज्योतिः मद्धेह्य जरन्न आयुः</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி: மத்₃தே₄ஹ்ய</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி: மயேஹ்ய ஜர்ன</p>	<p>ज्योतिष्मद्धेह्य जरन्न आयुः</p> <p>ஜ்யோதிஷ் மத்₃தே₄ஹ்ய</p> <p>ஜ்யோதிஷ்மயேஹ்ய ஜர்ன</p>
<p>ऽयुषाऽयुः मन्तं करोमि</p> <p>ऽयुषाऽयुः மந்தங் கரோமி</p> <p>ऽयुषाऽयुः மனம் கரோமி</p>	<p>ऽयुषाऽयुष्मन्तं करोमि</p> <p>ऽयुषாऽयुஷ்மந்தங் கரோமி</p> <p>ऽयुषाऽयुஷ்மனம் கரோமி</p>
<p>चक्षुः मते</p>	<p>चक्षुष्मते</p>

சக்ஷு: மதே வக்ஷு: மதே	சக்ஷுஷ்மதே வக்ஷுஷ்மதே
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6.7.2 Visargam after letter 'Ta' (ट , ट ळ) group changes

to 'sh' (ष् ष् ष)

This is more an internal sandhi during formation of words involving Consonant change rule, 'ta' becomes 'sta', with s for visargam then changes to shTa. It is easy to read it as ISHTA than Ista as per convention and rule. Kindly refer to rules covered in Consonant Sandhi; for vowel sounds other than 'a' and 'aa', the 's' changes to 'Sh'. The OShtau match for 'ta' is 's' and Ta is 'Sh'. This change can be observed even if there is no visargam in the internal sandhi of words.

Example:

Source Words or Padama	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
मीढु: + तम मीढु: + तम मीढु: + तम	मीढुष्टम मीढुष्तम मीढुष्टम
मीढु: + तमाय	मीढुष्टमाय

<p>மீடு:₄ + தமாய மீடு:₄ + தமாய</p>	<p>மீடு₄ஷ்டமாய மீடுஷ்டமாய</p>
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7 Rules from PrAtiSAkyam

7.1 Rules from PrAtiSAkyam(PS)

PS details a number of rules with the words involved in Visarga Sandhi.

We have tried to explain some rules and with illustrative examples. Some rules apply under specific conditions. This section is for readers who would like to get into more depth of Visarga Sandhi Rules. Some of the exceptions and rules which have been explained in previous Sections may also get covered.

Note: Where there is a combination of words/padam resulting in one word, the books shall print the derived word after the Sandhi rule.

PS 8.8 visarjanlya becomes 'r' in hvAH, abhAH, vAH, hAH, abibhaH, ajlgaH, akaH, anantaH, vivaH, suvaH, punaH, aharahaH, prAtaH, vastaH, SamitaH, savitaH, sanutaH, stanutaH, stOtaH, hOtaH, pitaH, mAtaH, yaShTaH, eShTaH, nEShTaH, and tvaShTaH.

Please note these words have 'aH' sound for Visargam.

Constituent Word/padam	Word After Sandhi
<p>पुनः + ऊर्जा</p> <p>புன்: + ஊர்ஜா</p> <p>புன: ஊர்ஜா</p>	<p>पुनरूर्जा</p> <p>புன்ருர்ஜா</p> <p>புனருர்ஜா</p>
<p>पुनः + अग्н</p> <p>புன்: + அக்₃ன</p> <p>புன: + அஃ</p>	<p>पुनरग्н</p> <p>புன்ரக்₃ன</p> <p>புனரஃ</p>
<p>दोषावस्त दीदिवाप्</p> <p>தோ₃ஷாவஸ்த: தீ₃தி₃வாப்</p> <p>டோஷாவஸ்த: டீ₃தி₃வாப்</p>	<p>दोषावस्तर दीदिवाप्</p> <p>தோ₃ஷாவஸ்தர் தீ₃தி₃வாப்</p> <p>டோஷாவஸ்தர் டீ₃தி₃வாப்</p>
<p>प्रातः अग्निं प्रातः इन्द्रं</p> <p>ப்ராத: அக்₃னிம் ப்ராத:</p>	<p>प्रातरग्निं प्रातरिन्द्रं</p> <p>ப்ராதரக்₃னிம் ப்ராதரிந்த்₃ரம்</p>

<p>இந்த்₃ரம்</p> <p>பு₂த: ஸு₁ரி₁ பு₂த: னு₁ரி₁</p>	<p>பு₂த₂ரி₁ பு₂த₂ரி₁</p>
<p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ம₁த: மா மா</p> <p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ ம₁த: மா மா</p> <p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ம₁த: மா மா</p>	<p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ம₁த₂ரி₁ மா</p> <p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ ம₁த₂ரி₁ மா மா</p> <p>பு₂தி₂வி₁ம₁த₂ரி₁ மா மா</p>
<p>TS 1.3.14.3</p> <p>ஹி₁த: + தி₁ஷ₁</p> <p>ஹி₁த: + தி₁ஷ₁</p> <p>ஹி₁த: + தி₁ஷ₁ </p>	<p>ஹி₁த₂ரி₁</p> <p>ஹி₁த₂ரி₁தி₁ஷ₁</p> <p>ஹி₁த₂ரி₁தி₁ஷ₁ </p>
<p>TS 3.5.5.1</p> <p>ஸ₁தி₁: + வி₁ஷ்₁ - ச₁ர்₁ஷ₁ண₁</p> <p>ஸ₁தி₁: + வி₁ஷ்₁ - ச₁ர்₁ஷ₁ண₁</p>	<p>ஸ₁தி₁வி₁ஷ்₁ச₁ர்₁ஷ₁ண₁</p> <p>ஸ₁தி₁ர்₁ வி₁ஷ்₁ச₁ர்₁ஷ₁ண₁</p>

<p>स॒वि॒तः॑ + वि॒श्व॑ - च॒र॒ष॒ण॑</p>	<p>स॒वि॒त॒र्॒वि॒श्व॑च॒र॒ष॒ण॑</p>
<p>TS 1.7.13.5</p> <p>स॒नु॒तः॑ + यु॒यो॒तु॑</p> <p>स॒नु॒तः॑ + यु॒यो॒तु॑</p> <p>स॒नु॒तः॑ + यु॒यो॒तु॑</p>	<p>स॒नु॒त॒र्यु॑यो॒तु॑</p> <p>स॒नु॒त॒र्॒यु॑यो॒तु॑</p> <p>स॒नु॒त॒र्॒यु॑यो॒तु॑</p>

Exceptions observed for suvaH when followed by ‘r’ and Soft Consonants

The examples given under ‘ah’ becoming ‘r’ for **suvaH** has been already covered under **Section 3.5 and 3.6**. The following illustrative exception was observed when ‘suvaH’ is followed by a word with letter ‘r’.

Applicability of any special rule for these examples needs to be studied and analysed.

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.4.43.1</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p>	<p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ प॒त॒ रू॒पे॑ण॒</p>

<p>TS 1.4.43.2</p> <p>॑वि सु॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p> <p>॑वि॒ ण॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p> <p>॑वि॒ ण॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p>	<p>॑वि सु॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p> <p>॑वि॒ ण॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p> <p>॑वि॒ ण॒वः॑ प॒र्य॒</p>
<p>TS 1.7.9.1</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p> <p>॑ण॒वः॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p> <p>॑ण॒वः॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p>	<p>सु॒वो॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p> <p>॑ण॒वो॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p> <p>॑ण॒वो॑ रो॒क्ष्या॑मि॒</p>
<p>TS 1.7.9.1</p> <p>सु॒वः॑ + रो॒हा॑व</p> <p>॑ण॒वः॑ + रो॒हा॑व</p> <p>॑ण॒वः॑ + रो॒हा॑व</p>	<p>सु॒वो॑ रो॒हा॑व</p> <p>॑ण॒वो॑ रो॒हा॑व</p> <p>॑ण॒वो॑ रो॒हा॑व</p>
<p>TS 3.5.4.2</p>	

सुवः + रुहाणा	सुवो रुहाणा
सुवः + रुहाणा	सुवो रुहाणा
सुवः + रुहाणा	सुवो रुहाणा

Note: Before 'P' the visaragam retained to be read as 'ph'. (for words pata, paSya) in the above table.

Before 'r' it becomes 'O' like 'aH' endings convert before Soft Consonant.

Like namaH rudrAya becoming namO rudrAya.

PS 8.9 Also in kaH and AvaH, in an unaccented word

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 1.3.7.2 मिथुया । कः + भाग - धेयम्	मिथुया कर्भागधेयम्
मिथुया + कः + पा४क३-ते४यम्	मिथुया कर्पा४क३ते४यम्
मिथुया । कः + भाग - धेयम्	मिथुया कर्भागधेयम्

PS 8.10 Also in antaH, except when accented on the first syllable.

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 2.1.11.5	

अन्तः + एषाम्	अन्तरेषां
அந்த: + ஏஷாம்	அந்தரேஷாம்
അന്തഃ + ഏഷാം	അന്തരേഷാം

PS 8.11 Also a visarjanlya followed by AvRut

PS 8.12 And likewise when 'iti' follows

PS 8.13 Also in ahAH, ahaH, and suvaH, except at the end of a separable word.

PS 8.14 Not, however, when followed by **BiH or ByAm**

PS 8.15 Also not in a(gm)haH.

PS 8.23 At the end of the former member of a compound, before **k, K, or p**, visarjanlya becomes **Sh or s**, if preceded by **a**.

PS 8.24 Also in AviH, niH, **iDaH**, SaSvataH, apasaH, dEvariShaH, a(gm)hasaH, ati divaH, viSvataH, aSmanaH, and tamasaH.

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 2.6.11.4	
इडः + पदे	इडस्पदे
இட₃: + பதே₃	இட₃ஸ்பதே₃
ഇഡഃ + പദേ	ഇഡസുദേ

<p>TS 4.1.9.2</p> <p>सहसः + पुत्रो</p> <p>ஸஹஸ: + புத்ர:</p> <p>സഹസ: + പുത്രോ</p>	<p>सहसस्त्रो</p> <p>ஸஹஸஸ்புத்ரோ</p> <p>സഹസസ്ത്രോ</p>
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PS 8.25 Also before kRudhi, pinva, and pathE

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.4.2.1</p> <p>इषः + कृधि ।</p> <p>இஷ: + க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഇഷഃ + കൃധി</p>	<p>इषस्कृधि</p> <p>இஷஸ்க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഇഷസ്കൃധി</p>
<p>TS 2.6.11.3</p> <p>उरु + नः + कृधि</p> <p>உரு + ந: + க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഉരു + നഃ + കൃധി</p>	<p>उरुणस्कृधि</p> <p>உருணஸ்க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഉരുണസ്കൃധി</p>

<p>TS 2.3.9.1 Exception for saH observed</p> <p>आमनसः कृधि स्वाहा</p> <p>ஆமனஸ: க்ருதி₄ ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ആമനസഃ കൃധി സ്വാഹാ</p>	<p>आमनसः कृधि स्वाहा</p> <p>ஆமனஸ: க்ருதி₄ ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ആമനസഃ കൃധി</p> <p>സ്വാഹാ(visargam retains 'kh' sound)</p>
<p>TS 3.3.11.4 Exception for naH observed</p> <p>शम् + च + नः + कृधि</p> <p>ஸம் + ச + ந: + க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ശം + ച + നഃ + കൃധി</p>	<p>Visargam does not become 's'</p> <p>शञ्चनः कृधि</p> <p>ஸஞ்சன: க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ശഞ്ചനഃ കൃധി</p> <p>Note: the NaH is an independent word or padam</p>
<p>TS 4.3.4.3</p> <p>इलोकय + अपः + पिन्व + ओषधीः</p>	<p>इलोकयाप-स्पिन्वौषधीः</p>

<p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—+அ_—ப_—:+பி_—ன்_—வ_—+ ஓ_—ஷ_—தீ_—₄:</p> <p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—ா_—ப_—-ஸ்_—பி_—ன்_—வ_—ள_—ஷ_—தீ_—₄:</p> <p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—+அ_—ப_—:+பி_—ன்_—வ_—+ஓ_—ஷ_—யீ_—:</p> <p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—ா_—ப_—-ஸ்_—பி_—ன்_—வ_—யீ_—:</p>	<p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—ா_—ப_—-ஸ்_—பி_—ன்_—வ_—ள_—ஷ_—தீ_—₄:</p> <p>ஸ்_—லோ_—க_—ய_—ா_—ப_—-ஸ்_—பி_—ன்_—வ_—யீ_—:</p>
<p>TS 4.7.13.2</p> <p>न_—मः + प_—थे</p> <p>ந_—ம_—: + ப_—தே_—₂</p> <p>न_—मः + प_—म</p>	<p>न_—म_—स्प_—थे</p> <p>ந_—ம_—ஸ்_—ப_—தே_—₂</p> <p>न_—म_—स्प_—म</p>

PS 8.27 Also before patnl vE, patl, patE, patayE, patiH, and patim

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.4.2.1</p> <p>वा_—चः + प_—तये ।</p> <p>வ_—ா_—ச_—: + ப_—த_—யே</p> <p>वा_—चः + प_—तये</p> <p>வ_—ா_—ச_—: + ப_—த_—யே</p>	<p>वा_—च_—स्प_—तये</p> <p>வ_—ா_—ச_—ஸ்_—ப_—த_—யே</p> <p>वा_—च_—स्प_—तये</p> <p>வ_—ா_—ச_—ஸ்_—ப_—த_—யே</p>
<p>TS 1.1.13.3</p> <p>म_—नसः + प_—ते</p>	<p>म_—नस_—स्प_—ते</p>

<p>மனஸ: + பதே</p> <p>மனஸ: + பதே</p>	<p>மனஸஸ்பதே</p> <p>மனஸஸ்பதே</p>
<p>TS 2.6.11.1</p> <p>शतिनः + पतिः</p> <p>शतिनः + पतिः</p> <p>शतिनः + पतिः</p>	<p>शतिनस्पतिः</p> <p>शतिनस्पतिः</p> <p>शतिनस्पतिः</p>

PS 8.27 Also in divaH and sahasaH, before pari and put

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.2.91</p> <p>दिवः + पुत्राय ।</p> <p>தி₃வ: + புத்ராய்</p> <p>दिवः + पुत्राय ।</p> <p>தி₃வ: + புத்ராய்</p>	<p>दिवस्पुत्राय</p> <p>தி₃வஸ்புத்ராய்</p> <p>दिवस्पुत्राय</p> <p>தி₃வஸ்புத்ராய்</p>
<p>TS 1.3.14.5</p> <p>दिवः + परि + प्रथमम्</p> <p>தி₃வ: + பரி + ப்ரத₂மம்</p>	<p>दिवस्परि प्रथमं</p> <p>தி₃வஸ்பரி ப்ரத₂மம்</p>

<p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p>	<p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p>
<p>TB 4.1.9.2</p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p>	<p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p>

PS 8.28 Also in rAyaH, before pO

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.3.1.2</p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p>	<p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p>
<p>TS 1.3.4.2</p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> + ॒ <u>॒</u></p>	<p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p> <p>॒ <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u> <u>॒</u></p>

ராயః + போஷே॑ள - -	ராயஸ்யோ॑ஷேள - -
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PS 8.30 Also in namaH, before karO

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 2.6.9.8 न॑मः + क॑रोति - - -	न॑म॒स्कराति
ந॑மః + க॑ரோதி - - -	ந॑ம॒ஸ்கரோதி
न॑मः + क॑रो॒ति - - -	न॑म॒स्रु॒रो॒ति
TS 5.5.7.3 न॑मः + क॑रोमि - - -	न॑म॒स्करोमि
ந॑மః + க॑ரோமி - - -	ந॑ம॒ஸ்கரோமி
न॑मः + क॑रो॒मि - - -	न॑म॒स्रु॒रो॒मि

PS 8.31 Also in vasuH, before k

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 4.4.4.5 वसुः + कविः + अग्निः வஸுः + கவிः + அக் ₃ னிः वसुः + कविः + आग्निः	वसुष्कवि-रग्निः வஸுஷ்கவி-ரக் ₃ னிः वसुष्कवि-रग्निः

PS 8.32 Not in adhvaram viSvataH, antaH, jAtaH, viviSuH, paruH, and punaH (s or S not being) formed for visargam

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
TS 4.1.11.1 यज्ञम् + अध्वरम् + विश्वतः । परिभू யஜ்ஞம் + அத் ₄ வரம் + விஸ்வதः + பரிபூ ₄	यज्ञमध्वरं विश्वतः परिभू யஜ்ஞம் ₄ த் ₄ வரம் விஸ்வதः பரிபூ ₄

<p>യജ്ഞം+അധാരം+വിശ്വതഃ + പരിഭൂ</p>	<p>യജ്ഞമധാരം വിശ്വതഃ പരിഭൂ</p>
<p>TS 4.2.6.4 आविविशुः परुः परुः अविशिषुः पनुः पनुः आविविशुः परुः परुः</p>	<p>आविविशुः परुः परुः अविशिषुः पनुः पनुः आविविशुः परुः परुः</p>

PS 8.33 Nor before a word containing dh or Sh

Analysis of examples show that when the next word begins with ‘dh’, the visargam becomes ‘O’ since ‘dh’ is a soft consonant.

Similarly when a word with ‘Sh’ follows visargam, the visargam becomes ‘Sh’ only.

PS 8.34 Not before pari vA or pra

This rule just reiterates that before these words the visaragam will be ‘ph’ only.

Does not change to ‘s’ or ‘Sh’.

PS 8.35 Not so with niH

This rule reiterates that after niH the visargam either becomes ‘r’ or ‘Sh’ depending on following word. Vowel sounds (other than ‘a’ and ‘aa’) like ee,uu, ae, ai will have the ‘s’ changing to ‘Sh’.