

Discussion Draft

**Basics of Veda Swaras
and Vedic Recital-06**

Krama Paatam

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1 Veda Basics – Krama Paatam

1.1 Introduction:

Our Rishis and compilers of Veda had devised methods to ensure that the Veda is not changed and there is a control. They have designed ways to ensure it is well memorized and assimilated.

The Krishna Yajur Veda has five types of Vedic learning:

1. Samhita Paatam – learning Vedas as they are recited
2. Pada Paatam – learning Vedas with the Padam of each and every word
3. Krama Paatam – a method to learn Veda in a specific order
4. Jata Paatam – a different method of ordering words back and forth
5. Ghana Paatam – a different method of ordering words and reciting.

The Pada Paatam is twice as powerful and effective in relation to Samhita Paatam; Krama paatam is rated four times, **Ghana paatam 10 times** and Jata Paatam thousand times as per a sloka referred by scholars.

There are other types of Veda Paata (not often practiced by followers of Krishna Yajur Veda)

1. Maala Paataa
2. Shika Paata
3. Dhanta Paata

4. Dwaja Paata

5. Ratha Paata

The main purpose of these types of studies is to that the Vedas are protected through distinct ways to repeat the contents of the mantra. Any unintended change any of the method will conflict with the type of learning. The learning becomes thorough. The Sruti is well protected to be handed over generations through the word of mouth.

We shall concentrate on Krama Paatam in this note and Ghana Paatam in a different note as they are more relevant to followers of Krishan Yajur Veda. Krama Paatam becomes easier when one understands/studies the Pada paatam.

1.2 Krama Paatam basics:

The rules or principles of Krama Paata recital are as follows:

1. Assume there are seven words in a mantra as a Ruk. We will number these words as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
2. First recite 1,2 then 2,3 ,then 3,4 then 4.5, then 5.6, finally 6,7.
3. If the statement 4 is a word with two padams **4a** and **4b**, **before taking up 5,6**; it is chanted as **4 iti 4a pause 4b**. The student now grasps the details of the Padams that make this word **4**.
4. To indicate that the Ruk has ended a final recital of **7 iti 7** .
5. Then the next Ruk is taken up as in Step 2.

6. All rules relating to normal Veda recital, Swaram rules, Vowel Sandhi Rules, Visarga Sandhi Rules, Consonant Sandhi Rules and other grammar rules are applied.
7. The Swaram markings and acquisition follow the normal Veda recital rules and is clearly marked in the Pada Paatam.

1.3 Elongation of rendering

The rendering needs to be extended/elongated for the **last part of the word/padam**, when it is

1) a Dheerga Swaritam or Anudatta Swaram **and**

the letter is

2a) a Dheerga letter (e.g. aa, ee, O,) **or**

2b) a Anuswaram (letters ending as tam, sam, sham etc. with a dot in Sanskrit).

This is indicated through a “>” (arrow pointing to the right in our books for convenience of readers). Kindly note there are slight differences in the Font size/format of Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil texts. The Method of elongation varies between few schools in actual practice. Please refer to your Guru for further clarifications on rendering if the school of different.

Krama Paatam is normally rendered as two teams. When one team finishes the rendering, the other team starts their recital.

1.4 Swaram Acquisition

1. In Krama Paatam, the last aksharam in any of the rendering cannot be a AnudAttam (lower swaram) unless the last padam or word is fully marked in AnudAttam.
2. A Dheerga letter marked in Swaritam in Pada Padam acquires Dheerga Swaritam.
3. Rules of gm,gg needs to be applied when combining words ending in Anuswaram.
4. When Swaram is not marked for a word, they acquire AnudAttam when combined with next word.
5. An Aksharam is marked in lower swaram may converted to Swaritam in the next rendering through a general principle that “ when the **third aksharam** is marked as Swaritam, the **second letter** is UdAttam, the **firs letter becomes a AnuDatta**.
Let us see some patterns in GaNANAm Thava...

गणानां त्वा, गणपति, कविं क, वीना-मु, पमश्र

Note:

1. Letter marked in **Green** have Swaritam or Dheerga Swaritam.(third letters in a pattern)
2. The previous letter is UdAttam (medium note)
3. Letter prior to it **marked in yellow** shall be generally acquire AnudAttam (lower note)

This is only one of the major rules. Readers should not construed that it is universally applicable everywhere. A Discussion note on swaram acquisition principles shall be provided after detailed study. Some experts have given rules which need to be applied to Veda vakyam.

2 GaNanaamthvaa Example

Let us see the explanation of Krama Paata in next chapter with well known mantra “GaNanAm thava Ganapathim”

Samhita/Vakyam:

(ओं) । गणानां॑ त्वा गणपति॑ हवामहे कविं कवीना॑-मुपमश्रु॑-वस्तमं ।
ज्येष्ठराजं॑ ब्रह्मणां॑ ब्रह्मणस्पत॑ आनश्शृण्वन्नूतिभिः॑ सीद सादनं॑ ॥

This is actually broken up into words as follows in terms of constituent words and a serial number to initially understand the flow of Krama paatam:

The following spilt of words is not exactly Pada paatam.

Example with Sayanacharyaa’s Padha Paatam is given later in this article.

(ओं) गणानां॑ त्वा गणपतिं॑ हवामहे कविं कवीनां॑ उपमश्रुवस्तमं॑ ।
१ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७
ज्येष्ठराजं॑ ब्रह्मणां॑ ब्रह्मणः॑ पत आ नः॑ शृण्वन् ऊतिभिः॑ सीद सादनं॑ ॥
१ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १०

(ஓம்) | க₃ணாநாம் த்வா க₃ணபதிம் ஹவாமஹே கவிம்
१ २ ३ ४ ५
கவீநாம்- உபமஸர்வஸ்தமம் |
6 7

ஜ்யேஷ்ட₂ராஜம் ப்₃ரஹ்மணாம் ப்₃ரஹ்மண: பத ஆ ந:
 1 2 3 4 5 6

பச்ருண்வந்- ஊதிபி:₄ ஸீத₃ ஸாத₃னம் ||
 7 8 9 10

ஓம் | ஸனாநாம் தா ஸப்திம் ஹவாமஹே கவிம்
 1 2 3 4 5

கவீநாம்- உபமஸ்ரவஸூம் |
 6 7

ஜ்யேஷ்டராஜம் ஸ்ரஹ்ணாம் ஸ்ரஹ்ண: பத ஆ ந:
 1 2 3 4 5 6
 ஸ்யஸந் ஊதிபி:₄ ஸீத₃ ஸாத₃னம் ||
 7 8 9 10

Explanation of the flow of this Kramam:

Krama Paata	Notes and Explanations
<p style="text-align: center;">॥</p> <p>(ओं) गणानां त्वा</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>(ஓம்) க₃ணானாந் த்வா</p> <p style="text-align: center;">॥</p> <p>(ॐ) ഗണാനാം ത്വാ</p>	<p>OM added as a start. Words 1,2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>त्वा गणपतिं</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>த்வா க₃ணபதிம்</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>ത്വാ ഗണപതിം</p>	<p>Words 2,3 Normally words or padam without any swaram in the Vakyam gets lower swaram (AnudAtta) in Pada Padam</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>गणपतिं हवामहे</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>க₃ணபதி₃ ஹவாமஹே</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>ഗണപതി₃ ഹവாமഹേ</p>	<p>Words 3/4 'M' becomes ₃ due to following word with 'ha'</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>गणपतिमिति गण - पतिं ></p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>க₃ணபதிமிதி க₃ண -- பதிம் ></p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p>ഗണപതിമിതി ഗണ- പതിം ></p>	<p>Word 3 is going to be dropped. But it has two padams Gana + pathim ; so we are reminded that the word is 3 iti 3A – 3B. Now wherever the padam is split indicated by --- a pause needs to be given for recital. Since the last part patim ends with a Anuswaram and a lower note, the 'm' is extended during recital</p>

<p>हवामहे कविं ण्वामणे कविं ण्वामणे कविं</p>	<p>Now we continue with 4/5 Note 'havAmahE' gets AnuDatta swaram since it is unmarked in vakyam.</p>
<p>कविं कवीनां कविं कवीनां कविं कवीनां</p>	<p>Then 5/6</p>
<p>कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमं</p>	<p>Then 6/7</p>
<p>उपमश्र/वस्तम/मित्युपमश्रवः - तमं > उपमश्रव स्तममित्युपमश्रवः --- तमं > उपमश्रवस्तममित्युपमश्रवः- तमं ></p>	<p>Now the ruk has ended. So we say 7 iti 7. Seven has two padams which is split and recited Srva: visargam is followed by letter 'ta' so the visargam is replaced with 's'. 'iti' followed by 'u' becomes 'tyu' as per Vowel Sandhi rule. 'tamam' extended with lower note for anuswaram 'mam'</p>

<p> ஜ்யேஷ்டராஜம் ब्रह्मणां — — ஜ்யேஷ்ட₂ராஜம் ப்₃ரஹ்மணாம் ஜ்யேஷ்டராஜம் (ஸ்வஹ்ணாம்) </p>	<p>Now start with the new Ruk. Words 1,2</p>
<p> ஜ்யேஷ்டராஜமिति ज्येष्ठ - राजं > — — ஜ்யேஷ்ட₂ராஜமிதி ஜ்யேஷ்ட₂ -- ராஜம் > ஜ்யேஷ்டராஜமிதி ஜ்யேஷ்ட - ராஜம் > </p>	<p>Word 1 Jyeshtarajam consists of two padam jeshta and raajam.. Rajam has anuswaram with Swaritam and extended to Dheerga Swaritam.</p>
<p> ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणः ப்₃ரஹ்மணாம் ப்₃ரஹ்மண: (ஸ்வஹ்ணாம் (ஸ்வஹ்ணஃ) </p>	<p>Continue with 2/3</p>
<p> ब्रह्मणस्पते > — — — — ப்₃ரஹ்மணஸ்பதே > (ஸ்வஹ்ணஸ்பதே) > </p>	<p>Words 3/4 This is BrahmaNa + pate.. The visargam becomes 's' as a rule . 'te' with lower swaram extended since it is dheeram.</p>

<p>पत आ — பத ஆ — பத ஆ</p>	<p>Words 4/5 The pate is converted to pata since the sound 'ae' is not followed by Vowel 'aa'. It becomes 'a' of ta sound as per Vowel Sandhi rule.</p>
<p>आ नः — ஆ ந: — ஆ ந:</p>	<p>Words 5/6</p>
<p>नश्श्वन् — நஸ்ச் ஶ்ருண் வன் — நஸ்ச் ஶ்ருண்</p>	<p>Words 6/7 'sh' comes for visargam</p>
<p>श्वन्नुतिभिः — ஸ்ச் ஶ்ருண் வன் ஶ்ருத் திபி₄: — ஸ்ச் ஶ்ருண் ஶ்ருத் திபி₄:</p>	<p>Words 7/8 'n' and 'UU' combines to give 'Nuu'</p>
<p>ऊतिभिस्सीद — ஊத் திபி₄ ஶ்ஸீத்₃ — ஊத் திபி₄ ஶ்ஸீத்₃</p>	<p>Words 8/9 's' comes due to visargam</p>

<p>ऊतिभिरित्यूति - भिः - - - - ஊதிபி₄/ரித்யூதி -- பி₄: உஊதிபிரித்யூதி - பி: - - - -</p>	<p>Split as per padam UUtī+bhi: In the first part the visargam of bhi becomes 'r' to make it bhir as per Visarga Sandhi. Then combining with 'e' becomes 'ri' U follows 'ti' and becomes iyuu as per vowel sandhi.</p>
<p>सीद सादनं - - ஸீத₃ ஸாத₃னம் ஸீத ஸாதனம்</p>	<p>Words 9/10</p>
<p>सादनमिति सादनं - - ஸாத₃னமிதி ஸாத₃னம் ஸாதனமிதி ஸாதனம்</p>	<p>End of Ruk. 10 iti 10 'SAdanam' is a single word with no padam split so it is rendered without any pause. No separator will be indicated like --.</p>

3 Rudra Kramam example

3.1 Pada Paatam of from Sayancharya's commentary

The Pada Paatam as represented in earlier days as follows:

We are providing the first mantra from Anuvaham 1 of Rudram.

नमः॑ । ते॑ । रु॒द्र॑ । म॒न्य॑वे । उ॒तो॑ इति॑ । ते॑ । इ॒ष॑वे । नमः॑ ।
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

नमः॑ । ते॑ । अ॒स्तु॑ । ध॒न्व॑ने । बा॒हु॒भ्या॑मिति॑ बा॒हु॒ - भ्या॑म् ।
 1 2 3 4 5

उ॒त॑ । ते॑ । नमः॑ ॥
 6 7 8

நமः॑ । தே॑ । ரு॒த்ர॑ । ம॒ன்ய॑வே । உ॒தோ॑ இ॒தி॑ । தே॑ ।
 1 2 3 4 5 6

இ॒ஷ॑வே । நமः॑ ।
 7 8

நமः॑ । தே॑ । அ॒ஸ்து॑ । த॒ன்வ॑னே ।
 1 2 3 4

பா॒ஹு॒ப்யா॑மிதி॑ பா॒ஹு॒ - ப்யா॑ம் । உ॒த॑ । தே॑ । நமः॑ ॥
 5 6 7 8

¹നമഃ | ²തേ | ³രൂഢ | ⁴മന്യവേ | ⁵ഉതോ | ⁶ഇതി | ⁷തേ |

⁷ഇഷവേ | ⁸നമഃ |

⁷നമഃ | ⁸തേ | ⁹അസ്തു | ¹⁰ധന്വനേ | ¹¹ബാഹുദ്യാമിതി | ¹²ബാഹു - ¹³ദ്യാമി |

¹⁴ഉത | ¹⁵തേ | ¹⁶നമഃ ||

Now the Pada Padam gives all the padams only. While reciting we need to take care of all Recital rules, Word formation, grammar etc. Let us see how this converts into Kramam. Please note that no Dheerga Swaritam has been used. The readers or teachers need to apply some common rules to convert Swaritam into Dheerga Swaritam or unmarked letters to AnudAttam.

Explanation of the flow:

Notes and Explanations with Padam	Krama Paata
¹ नमः + ² ते namaha+te becomes namaste; Word 1,2	¹ (ओं) नमस्ते ² (ॐमं) नमस्ते ³ (ॐ००) नमस्ते

<p>Word 2/3, te does not have swaram and acquires lower swaram. The Pada paatam marks the swaras of the words and padams.</p>	<p>ते रुद्र — — தே ருத்₃ர தே ரு₃ர</p>
<p>Word 3/4; in ManyavE , 'vE' is a dheerga letter with swaram the Swaritam becomes Dheerga Swaritam</p>	<p>रुद्र मन्यवे > — — ருத்₃ர மன்யவே > ரு₃ர ம₃னயவே ></p>
<p>Words 4/5.ManyavE becomes Manyava due to following Vowel 'U' Word iti is not considered as it is an indicator in Pada Paatam to split utO as U and tO (ta becomes tO)</p>	<p>मन्यव उतो — — மன்யவ உதோ ம₃னயவ உ₃தோ</p>
<p>Word 5/6. Te acquires dheerga swaritam due to being a dheerga letter</p>	<p>उतो ते > — — உதோ தே > உ₃தோ தே ></p>
<p>Word 5 is dropped so utO iti utO is taken; 'e' in iti + u in utO combine to give ityu</p>	<p>उतो इत्युतो — — உதோ இ₃த்யுதோ உ₃தோ னு₃த்யு₃தோ</p>

Word 6,7	<p>त इषवे त॒ इ॒ष॒वे त॒ इ॒ஷ॒வே त॒ ன॒ஷ॒வே</p>
Word 7/8	<p>इषवे नमः इ॒ष॒वे॒ न॒मः இ॒ஷ॒வே॒ ந॒மः ன॒ஷ॒வே॒ ந॒மः</p>
End of Ruk in Samhita. So word 8 iti word 8.	<p>नम इति नमः न॒म॒ इ॒ति॒ न॒मः ந॒ம॒ இ॒தி॒ ந॒மः ந॒ம॒ ன॒தி॒ ந॒மः</p>
Start of second ruk. Word 1,2	<p>नमस्ते न॒म॒स्ते ந॒ம॒ஸ்தே ந॒ம॒ஸ்தே</p>
Word 2/3	<p>ते अस्तु ते॒ अ॒स्तु தே॒ அ॒ஸ்து தே॒ அ॒ஸ்து</p>

Word 3/4	<p>अस्तु धन्वने <u>अ</u>स्<u>तु</u> ध<u>न्</u>व<u>ने</u> <u>अ</u>ஸ்<u>து</u> த<u>4</u>ன்<u>வ</u>னே <u>அ</u>ஸ்து ய<u>ந</u>வ<u>ந</u>ே</p>
Word 4/5. The basic word is taken up.	<p>धन्वने बाहुभ्यां > <u>ध</u>न्<u>व</u>ने <u>बा</u>हु<u>भ्यां</u> > <u>த</u><u>4</u>ன்<u>வ</u>னே <u>பா</u><u>3</u>ஹு<u>ப</u><u>4</u>யா<u>ம்</u> > <u>ய</u>ந<u>வ</u>னே ஸ<u>வ</u>ஹு<u>ப</u>ய<u>ம்</u> ></p>
Word 5/6	<p>बाहुभ्यामुत <u>बा</u>हु<u>भ्या</u>मु<u>त</u> <u>பா</u><u>3</u>ஹு<u>ப</u><u>4</u>யா<u>மு</u>த <u>ஸ</u>வ<u>ஹு</u>ப<u>ய</u>மு<u>த</u></p>
Word 5 is dropped. Has padam indicated so that is taken up.	<p>बाहुभ्यामिति बाहु - भ्यां > <u>बा</u>हु<u>भ्या</u>म<u>िति</u> <u>बा</u>हु - <u>भ्यां</u> > <u>பா</u><u>3</u>ஹு<u>ப</u><u>4</u>யா<u>மி</u>தி <u>பா</u><u>3</u>ஹு --- <u>ப</u><u>4</u>யா<u>ம்</u> > <u>ஸ</u>வ<u>ஹு</u>ப<u>ய</u>ம<u>ி</u>தி <u>ஸ</u>வ<u>ஹு</u> - <u>ப</u>ய<u>ம்</u> ></p>
Word 6,7	<p>उत ते > <u>उ</u>त <u>ते</u> > <u>உ</u>த <u>தே</u> > <u>உ</u>த <u>தே</u> ></p>

Word 7/8	<p>ते नमः ते नमः தே நமः தே நமः</p>
Ruk ends. So word 8 iti word 8	<p>नम इति नमः नम इति नमः நம இதி நமः நம இதி நமः</p>