

Discussion Draft

**Basics of Veda Swaras
and Vedic Recital-09**

Consonant Sandhi

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1 Veda Basics – Consonant Sandhi

1.1 Introduction:

This article deals with the concept of how Consonants combine and produce a Sandhi. The Sandhi rules in Sanskrit Grammar are devised to make the sounds /words smoother, easier for rendering and aid the flow of the language.

Readers must note that almost all Consonant Sandhis are generally incorporated in the respective words and printed in the Veda books. Sometimes, some areas the Consonant Sandhis are not incorporated when the source document/ granta/samhita do not include them or **there are two methods of effecting/treating** the Sandhi. Please note that **some Sandhi rules are Optional**. The Student relies more on the pronunciation/ rendering of the Guru. However, understanding of the Consonant Sandhi rules helps the student to understand Pada Paatam, Krama Paatam and its rendering and how the Padams are taken together or split in Ghana Paatam. This helps improving the quality of the recital under the guidance of the Guru.

2 Consonant Letters

2.1 Consonant Examples with their Classification:

Let us first recapture what we have seen in the first article on Sanskrit Letters. Reader are requested to understand the classifications as Hard Consonant (HC), Soft Consonant (SC), Alpa PraNa(AP) Aspirate/ Maha PraNa(MP) Nasal varga, Semi-vowel, etc. since the rules are based on some of these classifications. Please note the classification of Semi-Vowel and Ushman into Ka,Cha,Ta,ta,pa grouping as they combine based on their sound.

| Groups with Names | Varga or Class Consonants | | | | Varga Nasal | Sibilants & Semi-vowels | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | HC AP | HC MP | SC AP | SC MP | Nasal Letters | HC | SC |
| Gutturals (कण्ठा) Ka Varga | ka क क क | kha ख *क ₂ व | ga ग *क ₃ ङ | gha घ* क ₄ ञ | ~nga ङ ङ ण | | ha ह ऌ ऎ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Palatals: (तालु) | ca च | cha छ | ja ज | jha झ | gya ञ | Sa श | ya य |
| Cha varga | ச ட | *ச ₂ டு | *ஜ ஜ | *ஜ ₂ ல | ஞ ண | சா ஸ | ய ய |
| Cerebral s: (मूर्धन्) | Ta ट | Tha ठ | Da ड | Dha ढ | Na ण | sha ष | ra र |
| Ta Varga | ட ட | *ட ₂ ஠ | *ட ₃ ஡ | *ட ₄ ஢ | ண ண | ஷ ஷ | ர ர |
| Dentals (दन्त) 'ta' varga | ta त த த | tha थ *த ₂ த | da द *த ₃ த | dha ध *த ₄ த | na न ந ந | sa स ஸ ஸ | la ल ல ல |
| Labials (ओष्ठौ) Pa varga | pa प ப ப | pha फ *ப ₂ ப | ba ब *ப ₃ ப | bha भ *ப ₄ ப | ma म ம ம | | va व வ வ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Semi-Vowels (अन्तस्था) (all SC) | ya य य य (AP) | ra र र र (AP) | la ल ल ल (AP) | va व व व (AP) | ha ह ह ह (MP) | | |
| Sibilants (ऊष्मन्) Sha varga (all MP) (all HC) | sa स *स ल | Sa श *श श | sha ष *ष ष | | | | |

2.2 Summary of Classification (including Vowels)

| Type of Letter | Letter or the basic varga Letter |
|-----------------------|--|
| Vowels | <p>अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं , अः ऋ ॠ</p> <p>अ आ इ ई ऋ ॠ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः ऋ ॠ</p> <p>अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः ऋ ॠ</p> |

2.3 Roots(Halants) of Consonant Letters

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Hard Consonant | <p> क् ख् च् छ् ट् ठ् त् थ् प् फ् श् स् ष् क् क₂ च् च₂ ल् ल₂ त् त₂ प् प₂ ष्, स् ष् क् व् च् च₂ ङ् ङ₂ त् त₂ म् म₂ न् न₂ ञ् </p> |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Soft Consonant | <p>ग् घ् ङ् ज् झ् ज्ञ् ङ् ढ् ण् द् ध् न्</p> <p>ब् भ् म् य् र् ल् व् ह्</p> <p>क्₃ क्₄ ङ् ज्ञ्₂ ञ्₃ ञ्₄ ण् त्₃ त्₄ न्</p> <p>प्₃ प्₄ म् य् र् ल् व् ह्</p> <p>ग् ण् ङ् ज्ञ् ण् ल् ण् ङ् ण्</p> <p>ग् ङ् ण् ङ् ण् ण् ण्</p> |
|---------------------------|---|

2.4 Important Notes:

1. The examples, given in this Article, focus on the current Consonant Rule that is being taken up in the respective Section/Para/Table. The example may ignore or not highlight the other 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. We have tried to give examples from the Vedic Vakhyams/mantraas 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.

4. 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 shall increase the number of examples after reference to Samhita Pada Paatam in future.
5. Some Sandhi rules as per Sanskrit Grammar are taken care through Visarga Sandhi or Vedic representation of letters. A note has been added in those sections.

3 Basic Rules and Explanations

3.1 Rules relating to Letters in Words

1. A word in Sanskrit may start with any Vowel or Consonant except the letters

ऋ, लृ, इ, ज्, ण, ए, लं, ळ, ङ्, ञ्, ण्, झ, ञ्, ष, ण, ण्

or their consonants, an Anuswaram or a Visargam.

Please note that this rule is not applicable to single-letter words, particles, words of address like tvam, tam, prefixes like sam which together with other words make a complete meaning. Words build with two padams of which the first one gets an Anuswaram as per rules. Normally the Visarga gets converted as per Visarga Sandhi Rules.

यः साज्य समिद्धि-र्यजति । यः (स्) साज्य स॒मि॒त्₃पि॒₄र्

य॒ज॒ति । यः सा॒ज्य॒स॒मि॒त्₃पि॒₄र् य॒ज॒ति ।

तं तमनेन साधयेत् । तम् त॒म॒ने॒न॑ सा॒ध॒ये॒त्₄ ।

त॒म् त॒म॒ने॒न॑ सा॒ध॒ये॒त्₄ ॥

स॒व॒त्स॒र॒ मे॒वा॒ व॒रु॒न्धे॑ । स॒म॒₂व॒त्₂स॒र॒ मे॒वा॒ व॒रु॒न्धे॑ ।

Soft Consonants of the Cha varga, that is, च्, ज्ञ्, ज्ञ्, झ्, झ्, ञ्, ञ् do not come in the end of the sentence.

6. At the end of the sentence, the halants of Soft Consonants like

ग्, घ्, ङ्, ङ्, द्, ध्, ब्, भ्,

क्₃, क्₄, ल्₃, ल्₄, त्₃, त्₄, प्₃, प्₄

ग्, ङ्, ञ्, ञ्, ञ्, य्, ञ्, ञ्

are not used/allowed as per rule and are substituted with the hard consonants, subject to some rules explained below.

7. Semi-vowel based halants like य्, र्, व्, ह्, य्, र्, व्, ञ्,

य्, र्, व्, ञ् cannot appear in the end of the sentence. They may appear in

the end of the words as part of the words through application of other rules.

Example, r coming for visarga. If 'h' comes then it gets transformed from the original

word to 't' or 'k'. Note ल्, ल्, ए is allowed but is found very rarely. Our analysis

shows that it does not appear in any of the texts in Shanti Japam, Udaga Shanti or Upanishad books.

8. Sibilant halants स्, श् ष् , षं, षं षं, स्, ष, ष also do not appear in the end of a sentence. They tend to become visarga letters or substituted with other hard consonant halants at the end of the sentence.
9. When a letter, which is not allowed as per above generic rules, appear at the end of the sentence there will be substitution of letters with suitable letter.(read sound)

3.2 Rules on the types of Letters:

1. A Hard Consonant halant like क्, ट्, त्, प्, कं, ङं, त्रं, पं , क्, ङ्, ङ्, ङ् remain unchanged at the end of the sentence. This is not applicable to Sibilants.
2. If the Final letter in a word is a Hard Consonant and is **followed by a word** with first letter Hard Consonant, they are not generally affected unless we need to use some other specific Sandhi rule(s).
3. The following Table gives examples of how the end Soft Consonant Halants or other halant letters are transformed into Hard Consonants or alternate halant letters.

| Words with ending letter not allowed as per rules stated above | What they transform to at the end of the Sentence |
|--|---|
| ग्, घ् कं ₃ , कं ₄ ङ्, ङ् | क्, कं, क्, |
| च्, छ् ङं, ङं ₂ ङ् ङ् | क्, कं, क्, |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p> ஜ, ங் ங், ங்₂ ஜ், ல் ங், ங் ங்₃, ங்₄ ல், ல் ஜ, ங் ங், ங்₂ ஜ், ல் ங், ங் ங், ங் ஜ் ங், ங் ங், ங் ங் ங் </p> | <p> க், க், க், ங் ங் ங், ங் ங் ங், (based on roots of the word) ங் ங், ங், ங் ங் ங் ங் ங் ங், (or rarely க், க், க், based on the word) ங் ங் or க், க், க், (based on the word) </p> |
|---|--|

3.3 Some Examples:

| Words with end letter not allowed as per rules stated above | What they transform to at the end of the Sentence |
|---|---|
| इ॒त्यु॒प॒नि॒षद् | इ॒त्यु॒प॒नि॒षत् |
| व्य॒थि॒रा द॒ध॒र्षी॒द् | व्य॒थि॒रा द॒ध॒र्षी॒त् |
| प्र॒थ॒मो दै॒व्यो भि॒ष॒ज् | प्र॒थ॒मो दै॒व्यो भि॒ष॒क् |
| म॒नो वाक् त्वग् | म॒नो वाक् त्वक् |
| स॒म॒मृ॒त॒त्व मा॒न॒स् | स॒म॒मृ॒त॒त्व मा॒न॒ट् |
| प्र॒भुः प्री॒णा॒ति वि॒श्व॒भु॒ग् | प्र॒भुः प्री॒णा॒ति वि॒श्व॒भु॒क् |
| इ॒न्द्रा॒या॒हि स॒ह॒स्र॒यु॒ग् | इ॒न्द्रा॒या॒हि स॒ह॒स्र॒यु॒क् |
| सोऽक्षरः प॒र॒मः स्व॒रा॒ज् | सोऽक्षरः प॒र॒मः स्व॒रा॒ट् |

4 Change from Soft to Hard Consonant

4.1 Soft Consonant of a Class (except Nasal) followed by a Hard Consonant Changes to the first hard consonant of its Varga

Rule: The Soft Consonant of a Varga/class (normally the 3rd and 4th letters) changes to (1st letter of that varga/class) when followed by a Hard Consonant **except Nasal letters.**

Sub Rule: Such first letter becomes second letter of the class Consonant when followed by the Sibilants (स, ष, ण), (श, ष, ण), (ष्, ष, ण)

द्विपद् चतुष्पद-स्माकञ् becomes द्विपत् -चतुष्पद-स्माकञ्

த₃விபத்₃ சதுஷ்பத₃-ஸ்மாகஞ் becomes

த₃விபத் சதுஷ்பத₃-ஸ்மாகஞ்

द्विपद् चतुष्पद-स्माकञ् becomes

द्विपत् -चतुष्पद-स्माकञ्

द, त₃, ढ is a soft consonant. It is followed by च, ष, ण, which is a hard

consonant. The द, त₃, ढ changes to त्, त्, ढ् which is the first letter in its varga/class.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p> <u>द</u>िवः <u>क</u>कु<u>द</u> <u>प</u>तिः <u>தி</u>₃வ: <u>க</u>கு<u>த</u>₃ <u>ப</u>தி: <u>பி</u>வ: <u>க</u>கு<u>த</u> <u>ப</u>தி: </p> | <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p> <u>द</u>िवः <u>क</u>कु<u>त्</u>पतिः <u>தி</u>₃வ: <u>க</u>கு<u>த</u> <u>ப</u>தி: <u>பி</u>வ: <u>க</u>கு<u>த</u> <u>ப</u>தி: </p> |
| <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p> <u>द्वि</u>पा<u>द</u> <u>सु</u> <u>प</u>शु<u>षु</u> <u>च</u>तु<u>ष्पा</u>द <u>सु</u> <u>த</u>₃வி<u>ப</u>ா<u>த</u>₃ு <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u> <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u> <u>ச</u>து<u>ஷ</u>பா<u>த</u>₃ு <u>பி</u>பா<u>த</u>ு <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u>, <u>உ</u>து<u>ஷ</u>ா<u>த</u>ு </p> | <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p> <u>द्वि</u>पा<u>त्</u>सु <u>प</u>शु<u>षु</u> <u>च</u>तु<u>ष्पा</u>त्सु <u>த</u>₃வி<u>ப</u>ா<u>த</u>₂ு <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u> <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u> <u>ச</u>து<u>ஷ</u>பா<u>த</u>₂ு <u>பி</u>பா<u>த</u>ு <u>ப</u>ு<u>ஷு</u>, <u>உ</u>து<u>ஷ</u>ா<u>த</u>ு </p> |

4.2 Exception to 4.1

Rule: When a Verbal base is followed by (terminations beginning with त् or थ् like ta, taa,te)

the ta, becomes the fourth letter 'dha' and the verbal base last letter changes to the third (corresponding non-aspirate (alpha prana) third varga letter.

स्तभ+ तो becomes स्तब्धो, स्तप₄+தோ becomes स्त₃தோ₄

सुड +तौ becomes सुड्यौ

The भ, प₄, ड becomes ब, प₃, ष (alpha prana in that group) and the

तौ, तौ, तौ becomes fourth letter in its varga ie. धौ, தோ₄, யோ

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| विशो अस्या अदभ + तः वि॒शो अ॒स्या अ॒द॒भ + तः வி॒சோ அ॒ஸ்யா அ॒த ₃ ப ₄ + தः வி॒சோ அ॒ஸ்யா அ॒த ₃ ப ₄ + தः | विशो अस्या अदब्धः वि॒शो अ॒स्या अ॒द॒ब्धः வி॒சோ அ॒ஸ்யா அ॒த ₃ ப ₃ த ₄ : வி॒சோ அ॒ஸ்யா அ॒த ₃ ப ₃ த ₄ : |
| निधयेव बध्+तान् नि॒ध॒ये॒व॒ ब॒ध् + तान् நி॒த ₄ யே॒வ॒ ப ₃ த ₄ + தான் நி॒த ₄ யே॒வ॒ ப ₃ த ₄ + தான் | निधयेव बद्धान् नि॒ध॒ये॒व॒ ब॒द्धान् நி॒த ₄ யே॒வ॒ ப ₃ த ₃ த ₄ ன் நி॒த ₄ யே॒வ॒ ப ₃ த ₃ த ₄ ன் |
| गीययेव ष्य + तान् गी॒य॒ये॒व॒ ष्य + तान् గి॒యే॒వ॒ ష్య + తాన్ | गीययेव ष्यान् गी॒य॒ये॒व॒ ष्यान् గి॒యే॒వ॒ ష్యాన్ |

5 Change from Hard to Soft Consonant

5.1 Hard Consonant followed by a Vowel, Semi-vowel, Soft

Consonant (except Nasal) changes to 3rd letter of that varga

When a Hard Consonant like ka,ca, are followed by a Vowel , Semi-Vowel or Soft Consonant (except the nasal like gna,gya,Na,na,ma), the Hard consonant changes to third letter of that varga/group.

साक्षात् आत्माऽसि becomes साक्षा-दात्माऽसि

ஸாக்ஷாத் ஆத்மாஸி becomes ஸாக்ஷாதா₃த்மாஸி

സാക്ഷാത് ആത്മാസि becomes സാക്ഷാദാ₃ത്മാസि

त्, क्, ठ् the hard consonant is followed by a Vowel in the above example. It

becomes the third letter in its varga, द, क्₃, ठ, then combines with 'aa' आ, औ ,

आ to become दा, ता₃, दा

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| <p>एतत् अथर्वशीर्षं योऽधीते । ஏதத் அத₂ர்வஸீர்ஷம் ృயோऽதீ₄தே । ஁தத் அமர்வ ஸீர்ஷம் ృயோऽயி₄தே ।</p> | <p>एतदथर्वशीर्षं योऽधीते । ஏதத₃த₂ர்வஸீர்ஷம் ృயோऽதீ₄தே । ஁தத₃மர்வ ஸீர்ஷம் ృயோऽயி₄ தே ।</p> |
| <p>अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्यक् ग्राहयित्वा அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா₂ஹ்மணான் ஸம்யக் - க்₃ராஹயித்வா அஷ்டௌ ஸ்ராஹணான் ஸமயக்-க்₃ராஹயிதா</p> | <p>अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्यग्ग्राहयित्वा அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா₂ஹ்மணான் ஸம்யக்₃ - க்₃ராஹயித்வா அஷ்டௌ ஸ்ராஹணான் ஸமய- க்₃ராஹயிதா</p> |
| <p>यः साज्य समित्- भिर्यजति யஸ் ஸாஜ்ய ஸமித்பி₄ர் யஜதி யஃ ஸாஜ்யஸமித் திர் யஜதி</p> | <p>यः साज्य समिद्धि-र्यजति யஸ் ஸாஜ்ய ஸமித்பி₃ர் யஜதி யஃ ஸாஜ்யஸமித்திர் யஜதி</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | त्, त्, त् becomes द्, त्, त्, then with दे, ते, ते becomes दै, तै, ते |
|--|---|

This is a general rule it has exception based on the sound the varga which are given below.

5.2 Exceptions to 5.1

5.2.1 Ta varga HC (त, थ, क, क, त, म) when followed by Cha Varga SC

(except nasal gya), the ta varga changes to 3rd letter of the Cha varga

Please note that in the following examples, the 't' त्, त्, त् does not become

'd' द्, त्, त् but becomes 'j' ज्, ज्, ज्. (third letter of Ca varga)

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--|
| यथा नस्सर्वमित्-जगद யதா ₂ நஸ்-ஸர்வமித்-ஜக ₃ த ₃ യഥാ നസ്സർവമിത് - ജഗദ | यथा नस्सर्वमि-ज्जगद யதா ₂ நஸ்-ஸர்வமிஜ்-ஜக ₃ த ₃ യഥാ നസ്സർവമി-ജജഗദ |
| तस्मात्-जाता अजावयः | तस्माज्जाता अजावयः |

| | |
|--|--|
| தஸ்மா த்ஜாதா அஜாவய: தஸ்மா ஜாதா அஜாவய: - - | தஸ்மா ஜ்ஜாதா அஜாவய: தஸ்மா ஜ்ஜாதா அஜாவய: - - |
| यच्च किञ्चित्-जगत्सर्वं யச்ச கிஞ்சித்-ஜக ₃ த் ₂ ஸர்வம் யச்ச கிஷித்-ஜகம் ஸர்வம் | यच्च किञ्चि-ज्जगत्सर्वं யச்ச கிஞ்சிஜ்-ஜக ₃ த் ₂ ஸர்வம் யச்ச கிஷிஜ்-ஜகம் ஸர்வம் |

5.2.2 'ta' Varga HC followed by Ta varga Soft Consonant,

it changes to 3rd letter of Ta varga

Rule: When Ta varga Hard Consonants (त, थ, त, त₂, त, म) (Dental class hard consonant)

followed by (Ta Varga (Cerebral class) Soft consonant Da and Dha, ड, ढ, ऌ₃, ऍ₄,

ऎ, ए, the 'ta' changes to the 3rd letter of the Ta varga (Cerebral class)

ie. D, ड, ऌ₃, ऍ₄).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| तत् + डम्पति (verb meaning collect) தத் + ட ₃ ம்பதி തത് + ഡ ₃ പതി | तत्ड ₃ म्पति தட் ₃ ட ₃ ம்பதி തഡ് ₃ ഡ ₃ പതി |
| तत्+डमरु தத்+ட ₃ மரு തത്+ഡ ₃ മരൂ | तत्ड ₃ मरु தட் ₃ ட ₃ மரு തഡ് ₃ ഡ ₃ മരൂ |
| तत्+ढौकते (go near/approach) தத்+டெள ₄ கதே തത്+ഡ ₄ കതേ | तत्ड ₃ ढौकते தட் ₃ டெள ₄ கதே തഡ് ₃ ഡ ₄ കതേ |

5.2.3 Verbal base donot change when followed by Vowel and semi vowel termination/case ending

Rule: Hard Consonat as a Verbal base or Nominal stem is followed by (vowel or semivowel termination or case ending), then the Hard Consonant does not change to the 3rd of class.It retains its class number.

Note: The rule is applicable to words with Vowel and Semi-vowel termination. The words are build to indicate the verb from a base to indicate the gender, singular/ plural, tense to complete the verb. The Hard Consonants retains its class and does not change to third letter of the varga.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| पठ्+य+ते பட் ₂ +ய+தே पठ्+य+ते | पयते பட ₂ யதே पयते |
| पत् +अन्ति பத் +அந்தி पत् +अन्ति | पतन्ति பதந்தி पतन्ति |
| क्षिप् +य+ति க்ஷிப் +ய+தி क्षिप् +य+ति | क्षिप्यति க்ஷிப்யதி क्षिप्यति |

5.3 When HC is followed by a nasal, the HC can change to 3rd letter of the varga or the nasal of that varga

Class hard consonant (क् ख् च् छ् ट् ठ् त् थ् प् फ्)

followed by a (nasal ङ् ज्ञ् ण् न् म्)

either changes to (3rd letter of that Varga/class)

or **more commonly changes to the nasal of that varga letter**

Note: This is not applicable to letters 'r' or 'h'

आवीत् मां becomes आवीन्मां ,

ஆவீத் மாம் becomes ஆவீந்மாம்

ആവീത് മാം becomes ആവീന്മാം

त्, त्, त् is a hard consonant followed by a nasal varga letter 'm', म्, ம, ம

so 'त्, त्, त्' changes to the nasal letter 'n' (न्, ந், ன்) of 'ta' varga.

In examples seen in vedic texts, it changes to **nasal** to enable smooth rendering. Change to 3rd letter is to be traced/noticed in normal Suktams.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--|
| <p>यत् मुखं तदाहवनीयो</p> <p>यत्₂मुख₂ம் ததா₃ஹவனீயோ</p> <p>யத்₂முவம் ததா₃ஹவனீயோ</p> | <p>यन्मुखं तदाहवनीयो</p> <p>யன்₂முக₂ம் ததா₃ஹவனீயோ</p> <p>யந்₂முவம் ததா₃ஹவனீயோ</p> |
| <p>एतथ्सत्रं यत् मरणं</p> <p>ஏதத்₂ஸத்ரம் யத்₂மரணம்</p> <p>ஓதம்₂ஸத்ரம் யத்₂மரணம்</p> | <p>एतथ्सत्रं यन्मरणं</p> <p>ஏதத்₂ஸத்ரம் யந்₂மரணம்</p> <p>ஓதம்₂ஸத்ரம் யந்₂மரணம்</p> |
| <p>तत् मामावीत्</p> <p>தத்₂மாமாவீத்</p> <p>தத்₂மாமாவீத்</p> | <p>तन्मामावीत्</p> <p>தந்₂மாமாவீத்</p> <p>தந்₂மாமாவீத்</p> |
| <p>षट्+मुख</p> <p>ஷட்+முக</p> <p>ஷட்+முவ</p> | <p>षण्मुख</p> <p>ஷண்முக</p> <p>ஷண்முவ</p> |
| <p>वाक् मनश्क्षुः-श्रोत्र</p> <p>வாக்₂ மனஸ்சக்ஷுஸ்ச்-₂</p> | <p>वाङ् मनश्क्षुः-श्रोत्र</p> <p>வாங்₂ மனஸ்சக்ஷுஸ்ச்-₂</p> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ஸ்ரோத்ர வாக் மனஸ்க்ஷு:-ஸோத்ர | ஸ்ரோத்ர வாண் மனஸ்க்ஷு:-ஸோத்ர |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|

5.4 Change of 'ha' (ह, ङ, ण) to 4th letter of that varga

When a Hard Consonant like ka,Ta,ta.pa is followed by 'ha' (ह, ङ, ण) the ka,ta changes to the third letter of its class and the 'ha' (ह, ङ, ण) optionally changes to 4th letter of that Hard consonant like ka,Ta, ta.pa.

Explanation:

वाक् हृदये becomes वाग्घृदय or वाग्हुदय
 वाक् ऋत्तये becomes वाक्क्त्तये or वाक्त्तये
 वाक् ऋत्तये becomes वाक्त्तये or वाक्त्तये

Note: Students must note this Paata Pedham which is acceptable grammatically. Veda books may print either way. Don't take this as a mistake.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|---|
| <p>पु॒रा॒त॒न-यि॒त्नो-र॒चि॒त्तात्- हिर॒ण्य- रू॒प॒म॒व॒सै</p> <p>பு॒ரா-த॒ந॒யி-த்நோ॒ர-சி॒த்தா॒த் ஹி॒ர॒ண்ய-ரூ॒ப॒ம॒வ॒ஸே</p> <p>பு॒ரா த॒ந॒யி॒நோ॒ர॒சி॒த்தா॒த் ஹி॒ர॒ண்ய-ரூ॒ப॒ம॒வ॒ஸே</p> | <p>पु॒रा॒त॒न-यि॒त्नो-र॒चि॒त्ता-द्धि (द्हि)॒रण्य-रू॒प॒म॒व॒सै</p> <p>பு॒ரா-த॒ந॒யி-த்நோ॒ர-சி॒த்தா॒த்₃ தி₄(த்₃ஹி)॒ர॒ண்ய-ரூ॒ப॒ம॒வ॒ஸே</p> <p>பு॒ரா த॒ந॒யி॒நோ॒ர॒சி॒த்தா॒த்₃ யி(த்₃ஹி)॒ர॒ண்ய-ரூ॒ப॒ம॒வ॒ஸே</p> |
| <p>दक्षिणा-वाक् होता प्राण तृ३क्षिणा-वाक् हो॒ता प्रा॒ण</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க் ஹோ॒தா</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க் ஹோ॒தா</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க் ஹோ॒தா</p> | <p>दक्षिणा-वाग्धोता प्राण तृ३क्षिणा-वाक्₃தோ₄தா</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க்₃தோ₄தா</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க்₃தோ₄தா</p> <p>ப்ரா॒ண தृ३க்ஷி॒ணா-வா॒க்₃தோ₄தா</p> |
| <p>प्राञ्च॑ षट् हौ॒तारं</p> <p>ப்ராஞ்ச॑ ஷட் ஹோ₃தாரம்</p> <p>ப்ராஞ்ச॑ ஷட் ஹோ₃தாரம்</p> | <p>प्राञ्च॑ षड्₃हो॒तारं</p> <p>ப்ராஞ்ச॑ ஷட்₃தோ₃தாரம்</p> <p>ப்ராஞ்ச॑ ஷட்₃தோ₃தாரம்</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>चन्द्रमाः षट् होता சந்த்₃ரமா: ஷட் ஹோ₃தா ചന്ദ്രമാഃ ഷട് ഹോതാ</p> | <p>चन्द्रमाः षड् होता சந்த்₃ரமா: ஷட்₃டோ₃தா ചന്ദ്രമാഃ ഷഡ്ഠോതാ</p> |
| <p>स षट् हतोऽभवत् ஸ ஷட் ஹ₂தோ₅ப₄வத் സ ഷട ഹൃതോഽഭവത്</p> | <p>स षड् हतोऽभवत् ஸ ஷட்₃டீ₄தோ₅ப₄வத் സ ഷഡ്ഠൃതോഽഭവത്</p> |

6 Change of First Hard Consonant to Second Hard Consonant

Rule: When Hard Consonant first letter ka, Ta, ta, pa क ट त प, க, ட, த, ப,

க, ட, த, ப is followed by Sibilants (स, ஸ, ஸ), (श, ஸ, ஸ),

(ष, ஷ, ஷ) that Hard Consonant changes to the second hard consonant

ie. ख, ठ, थ, फ, क₂, ट₂, त₂, प₂, व, ष, म, न् respectively.

तत् स॒वि॒तु-व॑रि॒ण्यं becomes त॒थ॒स॒वि॒तु-व॑रि॒ण्यं

தத் ஸ॒வி॒துர் வ॑ரேண்யம் becomes த॒த்₂ ஸ॒வி॒துர் வ॑ரேண்யம்

தத் ஸ॒வி॒துர் வ॑ரேண்யம் becomes த॒த்₂ ஸ॒வி॒துர் வ॑ரேண்யம்

Many books do not print it with second letter of the varga.

But shall be pronounced/rectified as the second letter to enable smooth flow of sound. This rule is not found in some grammar books/Internet sites.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| <p>कामान्त्-समर्ध्यन्तु नः कामாந்த் ஸமர்த்₃த்₄யந்து ந: காமாந்த் ஸமர்த்யு₃நு ந:</p> | <p>कामान्थ्-समर्ध्यन्तु नः காமாந்த்₂ ஸமர்த்₃த்₄யந்து ந: காமாந்த் ஸமர்த்யு₃நு ந:</p> |
| <p>ॐ तत् सत्यं ॐ तत् सर्वं ஓம் தத் ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத் ஸர்வம் ஓம் தத் ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத் ஸர்வம் ஓம் தத் ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத் ஸர்வம்</p> | <p>ॐ तथसत्यं ॐ तथसर्वं ஓம் தத்₂ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத்₂ஸர்வம் ஓம் தத்₂ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத்₂ஸர்வம் ஓம் தத்₂ஸத்யம் ஓம் தத்₂ஸர்வம்</p> |
| <p>गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽप्सरसो க₃ந்த₄ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ- ஸ்ரஸரஸோ க₃ந்த₄ர்வஸ்-ஸூஸ்யாபோ ஸ்ரஸரஸோ</p> | <p>गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽप्सरसो க₃ந்த₄ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ- ஸ்₂ரஸரஸோ க₃ந்த₄ர்வஸ்-ஸூஸ்யாபோ ஸ்₂ரஸரஸோ</p> |
| <p>ररक्ष तान्त् सुकृतो ரரக்ஷதாந்த் ஸுக்₃ருதோ</p> | <p>ररक्ष तान्थ् सुकृतो ரரக்ஷதாந்த்₂ ஸுக்₃ருதோ</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>ரரசு தாந்¹ சூக்யு¹தோ</p> | <p>ரரசு தாந்¹ சூக்யு¹தோ</p> |
| <p>अग्निरायुष्मान्त् स वनस्पतिभि அக்³னி-ராயுஷ்மா¹ந்¹ஸ வனஸ்பதி¹பி⁴ அஹிராயுஷ்மா¹ந்¹ஸ வந ஸ்தி¹தி</p> | <p>अग्निरायुष्मान्त्स वनस्पतिभि அக்³னி-ராயுஷ்மா¹ந்²ஸ வனஸ்பதி¹பி⁴ அஹிராயுஷ்மா¹ந்¹ஸ வந ஸ்தி¹தி</p> |
| <p>संवत्सरीणां स्वस्तिं ஸம்¹வத்¹ஸரீ¹ணா¹ ஸ்வஸ்தி¹ம் ஸம்¹வத்¹ஸரீ¹ணா¹ ஸ்வஸ்தி¹ம்</p> | <p>संवत्सरीणां स्वस्तिं ஸம்¹வத்²ஸரீ¹ணா¹ ஸ்வஸ்தி¹ம் ஸ்வஸ்தி¹ம் ஸம்¹வத்¹ஸரீ¹ணா¹ ஸ்வஸ்தி¹ம்</p> |
| <p>गन्धर्वस्तस्यर्क् सामान्य க³ந்⁴ர்வஸ-தஸ்ய¹ர்க்- ஸாமா¹ன்ய ஹந்¹வ-ஸூ¹ஸ்ய¹ர்க் ஸாமா¹ன்ய</p> | <p>गन्धर्वस्तस्यर्ख सामान्य க³ந்⁴ர்வஸ-தஸ்ய¹ர்க்²- ஸாமா¹ன்ய ஹந்¹வ-ஸூ¹ஸ்ய¹ர்வ் ஸாமா¹ன்ய</p> |

7 Change from Dental(ta) to Palatal(cha)

7.1 ta varga consonant when followed by 'cha' varga consonant, 'ta' changes to corresponding 'cha' varga letter

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|---|
| सत् चित् आनन्दा ஸத் சித் ஆனந்தா ₃ ஸத் சித் அநந்நா | सच्चिदानन्दा ஸச்சிதா ₃ னந்தா ₃ ஸச்சிதா ₃ நந்நா |
| तत् चक्षु-र्देवहितं தத் சக்ஷுர்-தே ₃ வஹிதம் தத் சக்ஷுர் தேவஹிதம் | तच्चक्षु देवहितं தச்சக்ஷுர்-தே ₃ வஹிதம் தச்சக்ஷுர் தேவஹிதம் |
| वषट्काराय यत् चतुर् गृहीतं வஷட்காராய யத் சதுர் க் ₃ ருஹீதம் வஷட்காராய யத் சதுர் குஹிதம் | वषट्काराय यच्चतुर् गृहीतं வஷட்காராய யச்சதுர் க் ₃ ருஹீதம் வஷட்காராய யச்சதுர் குஹிதம் |

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| <p>द्विपत् चतुष्पद-स्माक॑</p> <p>त्₃विपत् सतुष्पत्₃-स्माक॑</p> <p>द्विपत् चतुष्पद-स्माक॑</p> | <p>द्विप-च्चतुष्पद-स्माक॑</p> <p>त्₃विप-ससतुष्पत्₃-स्माक॑</p> <p>द्विप-च्चतुष्पद-स्माक॑</p> |
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7.2 ta varga nasal 'n' (न्, णं, णँ) followed by Soft Consonant

changes to nasal of class of the following letter

Rule: When the ta varga nasal 'n' (न्, णं, णँ) (dental nasal) is followed by cha varga soft

Consonants 'ja, ज, ञ, ञ, or jha झ ञ् ञ् (palatal soft consonant),

the dental 'n' changes (न्, णं, णँ) to ञ्, ञं, ञँ (palatal class nasal).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| सायं प्रातः प्रयुन् जानो प॒रा॒तः॑ प॒र्य॒न्॑ जा॒नो॒ പ്രാ॒തഃ॑ പ്ര॒യു॒ന്॑ ജാ॒നോ॒ | सायं प्रातः प्रयुञ्जानो प॒रा॒तः॑ प॒र्य॒ञ्॑ जा॒नो॒ പ്രാ॒തഃ॑ പ്ര॒യു॒ञ्॑ ജാ॒നോ॒ |
| ए॒वै॒का॒न्॑ जु॒हु॒यात् ஏ॒வை॒ கா॒ந்॑ ஜு॒ஹு॒யாத் ക॒സ്മാ॑ ഏ॒വൈ॒കാ॒ന്- ജു॒ഹു॒യാത് | ए॒वै॒का॒ञ्जु॑हु॒यात् ஏ॒வை॒ கா॒ஞ்ஜு॑ஹு॒யாத் ക॒സ്മാ॑ ഏ॒വൈ॒കാ॒- ജു॒ഹു॒യാത് |

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|---|--|
| <p> बृहस्पतिः प्रथमुन् जायमानः ப்ரு₃ஹஸ்பதி: ப்ரத₂மந்- ஜாயமான: ஸ்யஹஸ்பதி: ப்ரமமந் ஜாயமான: </p> | <p> बृहस्पतिः प्रथमञ्जायमानः ப்ரு₃ஹஸ்பதி: ப்ரத₂மஞ்-ஜாயமான: ஸ்யஹஸ்பதி: ப்ரமமஜ்ஜாயமான: </p> |
| <p> शिवा मदस्तान् जुष्टां ஸிவா மத₃ஸ்தாந்-ஜுஷ்டாந் ஸிவா மதஸ்தாந் - ஜுஷ்டாந் </p> | <p> शिवा मदस्ताञ्जुष्टां ஸிவா மத₃ஸ்தாஞ்-ஜுஷ்டாந் ஸிவா மதஸ்தா-ஜ்ஜுஷ்டாந் </p> |
| <p> रुचं ब्राह्मन् जनयन्तः ருசம் ப்₃ராஹ்மந் ஜனயந்த: ருசம் ப்ரோஹ் - ஜனயந்: </p> | <p> रुचं ब्राह्मञ्जनयन्तः ருசம் ப்₃ராஹ்மஞ் ஜனயந்த: ருசம் ப்ரோஹ்-ஜ்ஜனயந்: </p> |

7.3 Ta Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Rule: 'ta' varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by (श, ष ष) (palatal sibilant),

the 'ta' changes to the **corresponding** 'cha' varga letter (Palatal Consonant)

If the (श, ஸ ஸ) is followed by (Vowel, Semivowel, Nasal or 'ha)', then the

(श, ஸ ஸ) optionally changes to छ, ச₂, ஊ . (second letter of Cha Varga)

This option can create difference in the way books print the word. This should not be treated as a mistake; A grammatical paata pedham only.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| दे॒व॒हि॒तं॑ पु॒र॒स्ता॒त्- शु॒क्र॒मु॒च्च॒र॒त् தே ₃ வ॒ஹி॒தம் பு॒ரஸ்தா॑த் ஸு॒க்ர-மு॒ச்சர॑த் ദേ॒വ॒ഹി॒തം॑ പു॒രസ്താ॑ ശു॒ക്ര॒മു॒ച്ഛ॒ര॒ത് | दे॒व॒हि॒तं॑ पु॒र॒स्ता॒- <u>छु</u> (<u>क्षु</u>)॒क्र॒मु॒च्च॒र॒त् தே ₃ வ॒ஹி॒தம் பு॒ரஸ்தா॑- <u>ச₂</u> (<u>ஸு</u>)॒க்ர- மு॒ச்சர॑த் ദേ॒വ॒ഹി॒തം॑ പു॒രസ്താ॑- <u>ഛ</u> <u>(ക്ഷു)</u> ॒ക്ര॒മു॒ച്ഛ॒ര॒ത് |
| तत् शं॑ यो॒रा वृ॒णीम॑हे தத் ஸம்॑ யோ॒ரா வ்ரு॑ணீமஹே தத் ஸம்॑ யோ॒ரா வൃ॒ணீம॑ஹே | त <u>च्छं</u> ॑यो॒रा वृ॒णीम॑हे த <u>ச்ச₂</u> ம்॑ யோ॒ரா வ்ரு॑ணீமஹே त <u>छं</u> ॑यो॒ரா वृ॒णീम॑हे |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>मघवन्-शग्धि तव तन्न मक₃वन्-श₃क₃त्₃त्₃त्₃त्₃ तव तन्ना मघवन्-श₃ग्धि तव तन्न</p> | <p>मघव(न्)-श₃ग्धि तव तन्न मक₃व(न्)-श₂क₃त्₃त्₃त्₃ तव तन्ना मघव(न्)-श₂ग्धि तव तन्न</p> |
| <p>पौर्णमास्युदगात्-शोभमाना पेगर्णमास-युत्₃का₃त् - शोभा₄माना पौर्णमास्युदगात्- शोभा₄माना</p> | <p>पौर्णमास्युदगा-शोभमाना पेगर्णमास-युत्₃का₃- श₂शोभा₄माना पौर्णमास्युदगा- श₂शोभा₄माना</p> |
| <p>तत् श्रोणैति तत् श₃रोणैति तत् श₃रोणैति</p> | <p>तच्छोणैति तच्छ₂रोणैति तच्छ₂रोणैति</p> |

7.4 Dental Class Sibilant 's' (स, ष, ल्) is followed by

'S' (श, ष, ल्) Palatal Sibilant

Rule: Dental class Sibilant 'sa' (स, ष, ल्) followed by Palatal Class Consonant

(Ca Varga) or palatal sibilant) (श, ष, ल्),

the (स, ष, ल्) changes to श, ष, ल् (palatal sibilant).

Note: Normally these are represented through Visarga and treated in the same manner as Visarga Sandhi rules.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| नमस् + शिवाय | नमश्शिवाय |
| நமஸ் + ஸ்ரிவாய | நமஸ்ச்-ஸ்ரிவாய |
| നമസ് + ശിവായ | നമശ്ശിവായ |

8 Dental to Cerebral

8.1 ta (त, த, ത) Varga followed by Ta(ट, ட, ട) varga

Rule: A 'ta' (त, த, ത) varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by a (ट, ட, ട)

'Ta' Varga letter (cerebral class consonant), the 'ta' changes to the **corresponding** letter from Ta varga. (cerebral)

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| तत् + टिकति (jump) தத் + டிகதி തത് + ടികതി | तट्टिकति தட்டிகதி തട്ടികതി |
| तत्+टिका (note/commentary) தத்+டிகா തത്+ടികാ | तट्टिका தட்டிகா തട്ടികാ |

8.2 ta varga Nasal 'n' (ந், ன், ன்) followed by Ta (ட, ட, ட) varga

Soft Consonant

Rule: ta varga nasal 'n' (ந், ன், ன்) is followed by Ta varga Soft Consonants Da, Dha (ட, ட, ட),

ட, ட₃, ட₄, ட, ட) (cerebral is a soft consonant),

the dental nasal 'n' changes to nasal N" (ந், ண், ண்) (cerebral class nasal).

Table of Examples : (from reference books/sites)

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| தான் + டம்பதே | தாண்டம்பதே |
| தான் + ட ₃ ம்பதே | தாண்ட ₃ ம்பதே |
| தான் + ட ₄ ம்பதே | தாண்ட ₄ ம்பதே |
| தான் + டம்பதே | தாண்டம்பதே |
| தான் + ட ₃ ம்பதே | தாண்ட ₃ ம்பதே |
| தான் + ட ₄ ம்பதே | தாண்ட ₄ ம்பதே |
| தான் + டம்பதே | தாண்டம்பதே |

8.3 Ta Varga is followed by Sh (cerebral Sibilant)

Rule: A 'ta' varga (त, த, ത) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by '

Sh' (ष, ஷ, ஷ்) (cerebral sibilant), the 'ta' changes to the 'Ta' varga letter

(corresponding cerebral).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|---|
| तत्+षट् (six,sixth) தத்+ஷட் തത്+ഷട് | तट्षट् தட்ஷட் തട്ഷട് |
| तत्+षाडव (confectionary) தத்+ஷாட ₃ வ തത്+ഷാഡവ | तट्षाडव தட்ஷாட ₃ வ തട്ഷാഡവ |
| तत्+षोडश (sixteen,sixteenth) தத்+ஷோட ₃ ஸ തത്+ഷോഡശ | तट्षोडश தட்ஷோட ₃ ஸ തട്ഷോഡശ |

8.4 Dental Sibilant 's' (स्, स्, स्) followed by Cerebral Class

change to Cerebral Sibilant 'Sh' (ष् ष् ष)

Rule: 's' (स्, स्, स्) (dental class sibilant) followed by **Ta varga letter** (cerebral class consonant) or Sh' (ष् ष् ष) cerebral sibilant) changes to Sh' (ष् ष् ष).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| तन्नस् षण्मुखः प्रचोदयात् | तन्नष्णमुखः प्रचोदयात् |
| தந்நஸ் ஷண்முக ₂ : | தந்நஷ்ஷண்முக ₂ : |
| ப்ரசோத ₃ யாத் | ப்ரசோத ₃ யாத் |
| തന്നസ് ഷണ്മുഖഃപ്രചോദയാത് | തന്നഷ്-ഷണ്മുഖഃ പ്രചോദയാത് |

Please Note that the Sandhi of 's' +Ta varga letters becomes Shta, ShTa during internal sandhi of the words. Examples : Thistati, Ishta;

Please note that normally the 's' at the end of a padam or word is represented through a Visarga. We have learnt the same in Visarga Sandhi rules. Normally books may not print a word with स्, ष्, ण् at its end. This could be a rare instances in vedic texts which need to be observed. But the rule should be noted that this is a corollary rule of the Visarga rule itself.

8.5 Summary of relations of Sibilants to the respective Varga:

Colour Markings: Class Consonant **Green**, Class Nasal **Yellow** Class Semi-Vowel **Blue**

| Varga/Letter reference | Letters | Class Sibilant | Rules and Notes |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Ka Varga Gutturals (कण्ठा) | <p>क ख ग घ ङ</p> <p>क क₂ क₃ क₄ ङ</p> <p>क व ण ष ण</p> <p>ह ष ण</p> | No Class Sibilant. | |
| Cha Varga Palatals: (तालु) | <p>च छ ज झ ञ</p> <p>च च₂ झ झ₂ ञ</p> | श्, षं षँ | Class Consonant and Nasal shall be preceded only by its Sibilant |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|--|
| | <p>ച ഛ ജ ധ ഞ</p> <p>യ ധ യ</p> | | |
| <p>Ta Varga Cerebrals (मूर्धन्)</p> | <p>ट ठ ड ढ ण</p> <p>८ ८₂ ८₃ ८₄ ण</p> <p>ട ഠ ഡ ണ</p> <p>ര ര റ</p> | (ഘ് ഞ് ഞ്) | Class Consonant and Nasal shall be preceded only by its Sibilant |
| <p>ta varga Dentals (दन्त)</p> | <p>त थ द ध न</p> <p>த த₂ த₃ த₄ ந</p> <p>ത മ ഡ ന</p> <p>ല ല ല</p> | സ് , ണ്, ണ് | Class Consonant and Nasal shall be preceded only by its Sibilant |
| <p>Pa varga Labials (ओष्ठौ)</p> | <p>प फ ब भ म</p> <p>പ പ₂ പ₃ പ₄ മ</p> | No Class Sibilant | |

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| | <p>ப ஹ ன ட ம</p> <p>வ வ வ</p> | | |
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9 Dental changes to Semi vowel I

9.1 Ta varga consonant changes to I when followed by I

Rule 1 : A 'ta' varga (त, थ, ठ) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by

(ल, लं, लँ) the 'ta' varga changes to ल, लं, लँ

Rule 2: 'n' (न, न्, ण) (dental class nasal) followed by (ल, लं, लँ) , the 'n'

changes nasalized (ँल, ँलं, ँलँ)

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| मध्यस्थाद् विद्युत् लेखेव भास्वरा मत् ₄ यஸ்தா ₂ த் ₃ வித் ₃ யுத்- லே ₁ கே ₂ வ பா ₄ ஸ்வரா மய்யஸமா ₁ ந் வி ₁ ந்யு ₁ த் லே ₁ வே ₁ வ டாஸ்யரா | मध्यस्थाद् विद्युल्लेखेव भास्वरा மத் ₄ யஸ்தா ₂ த் ₃ வித் ₃ யு ₁ ல் ₁ லே ₁ கே ₂ வ பா ₄ ஸ்வரா மய்யஸமா ₁ ந் வி ₁ ந்யு ₁ லே ₁ வே ₁ வ டாஸ்யரா |

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| | (no nasal effect since 't' converts to 'l') |
| <p>दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य॒ लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात् ते॒३॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात् दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात्</p> | <p>दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य॒ लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात् ते॒३॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात् दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात्</p> |
| <p>दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य॒ लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात् ते॒३॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात् दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मात् लो॒कात्</p> | <p>दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य॒ लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात् ते॒३॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात् दे॒व॒लो॒को॒ म॒नु॒ष्य लो॒का॒न्ना॒स्मा लो॒कात्</p> |
| <p>एको॒ वा॒ अ॒मु॒ष्मि॒न् लो॒के॒ मृ॒त्युः ஏ॒கோ॒ வா॒ அ॒மு॒ஷ்மி॒ன் லோ॒கே॒ ம்ரு॒த்யுः ஹ்ரகோ॒ வா॒ அ॒மு॒ஷ்மி॒ன் மூ॒ர்त्यுः</p> | <p>एको॒ वा॒ अ॒मु॒ष्मि॒न् लो॒के॒ मृ॒त्युः ஏ॒கோ॒ வா॒ அ॒மு॒ஷ்மி லோ॒கே॒ ம்ரு॒த்யுः ஹ்ரகோ॒ வா॒ அ॒மு॒ஷ்மி மூ॒ர்त्यுः</p> |
| | (nasal effect since 'n' converts to 'l') |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p> य॒ध्य॒ मु॒ष्मिन्॑ लो॒केऽस्ति॑-वानवेति॑ யத்₄ய॒ மு॒ஷ்மி॑ன் லோ॒கே- ஸ்தி-வா॑னவேதி ய॒த்ய॒ மு॒ஷ்மி॑ லோ॒கேऽஸ்தி॑ வா॑னவேதி </p> | <p> य॒ध्य॒ मु॒ष्मि॑ ल्लो॒केऽस्ति॑-वानवेति॑ யத்₄ய॒ மு॒ஷ்மி॑ ல்லோ॒கே- ஸ்தி-வா॑னவேதி ய॒த்ய॒ மு॒ஷ்மி॑ ல்லோ॒கேऽஸ்தி॑ வா॑னவேதி (nasal effect since 'n' converts to 'l') </p> |
|--|--|

10 Consonant changes to Nasal

10.1 Anuswara Changes to Nasal of the following Varga letter

Rule: (म्, ऌं, डँ) palatal nasal followed by class consonants) (**this excludes**

Vowels, Semi-Vowels and Sibilants). Please refer to 10.1 and 10.2) either changes to (anusvara) or less commonly to the (nasal of class). Books represent it both ways. See the table below for examples.

Rule: Anuswara at the middle of a word is followed by a Consonant (except Sibilants and r and ha), it changes to the corresponding Nasal letter of the varga of that following Consonant.

This Rule is applied to vedic recital to join Anuswaram with the first letter of the following word for continuous rendering.

This rule is not evident while printing in Tamil and Malayalam Languages,

the printing incorporates the Nasal like நமஸ்ச்-ஸம்₄பவே, நமஸ்ச்-ஸங்கராய்,

மமஸ்ச்ச்₄வே, மமஸ்ச்ச்ச்₄ராய்.

Please note that many Sanskrit books also print the words as it is “to be read” without anuswaram. Anuswaram is used only for the sound ‘M’ and at the end of the word. A student must first get conversant with the conventions used in the book.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| नमश्शंभवे | नमश्शम्भवे |
| नमश्शंकराय | नमश्शङ्कराय |
| दिशांच पतये | दिशाञ्च पतये |
| आंडी भव | आण्डी भव |
| नमो दुंदुभ्याय | नमो दुन्दुभ्याय |

11 M (म्) and n (न्) to anusvaram

11.1 'm' (म्, ळं, ळँ) followed by Vowel, Sibilant ,h,r changes to

Anuswara and then to gm,gg

Rule 1: 'm' followed by (Vowels, Sibilants, ह, र) changes to anusvara and the Anusvara

becomes a (gm). ॐ

Rule 2: if the following letters is a Samykta Vyajyani (Conjunct Consonant) the Anusvara

becomes a (gg)- ॐ

This rule is specific to Krishna Yajur Vedic grammar for recital.

As per Sanskrit Grammar rules, it remains an Anuswaram only.

Table of Examples:

| Original words/padams | As represented in Veda books/Vakhyam | Rule |
|--|---|--|
| <p>॥ ॥</p> <p>गणानान्त्वा गणपतिं</p> <p>हवामहे</p> <p>॥</p> <p>க₃ணாநாந்த்வா</p> <p>॥</p> <p>க₃ணபதிம்</p> <p>ஹவாமஹே</p> <p>॥</p> <p>गणानान्त्वा</p> <p>॥</p> <p>गणपतिं षवामहे</p> | <p>॥ ॥</p> <p>गणानान्त्वा गणपतिः</p> <p>हवामहे</p> <p>॥</p> <p>க₃ணாநாந்த்வா</p> <p>॥</p> <p>க₃ணபதிஃ</p> <p>ஹவாமஹே</p> <p>॥</p> <p>गणानान्त्वा गणप</p> <p>॥</p> <p>तिः षवामहे</p> | <p>Anuswaram</p> <p>before ह, ष, ष</p> |

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| <p>त्रिंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑</p> | <p>त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑ त्रि॒ंशद्भाम॑ विराजति॑</p> | <p>Anuswaram before श ष ष</p> |
| <p>यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् ।</p> | <p>यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् । यक्ष्मं॑ सुमना॑ असत् ।</p> | <p>Anuswaram before स ष ष</p> |

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| <p>தெபு¹ஷ்யு¹ஸே</p> <p>ஜூ¹ஹ¹ய¹</p> | <p>தெபு¹ஷ்யு¹ஸே</p> <p>ஜூ¹ஹ¹ய¹</p> | |
| <p>आप॒श॑स्यो॒ना भ॑वन्तु</p> <p>ஆப¹ஸ¹ச¹-ஸ¹ம்</p> <p>ஸ்யோ¹னா¹ ப¹வ¹ந்¹து</p> <p>आ॒प॒श॒ஸ்யோ॒ना</p> <p>இ¹வ¹ந்¹து</p> | <p>आप॒श॑स्यो॒ना भ॑वन्तु</p> <p>ஆப¹ஸ¹ச¹ஸ்யோ¹னா¹</p> <p>ப¹வ¹ந்¹து</p> <p>आ॒प॒श॒ஸ்யோ॒ना</p> <p>இ¹வ¹ந்¹து</p> | <p>Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with</p> <p>स ष स</p> |
| <p>मा॒तरं॑ श्रि॒यं</p> <p>மா¹த¹ர¹ம்¹ ஸ்¹ரீ¹ய¹ம்</p> <p>मा॒तर॑ ष்ரி॒य॑ம்</p> | <p>मा॒तर॑स्य॒श्रि॒यं</p> <p>மா¹த¹ர¹ஸ்ய¹ ஸ்¹ரீ¹ய¹ம்</p> <p>मा॒तर॑स्य॒श्रि॒य॑ம்</p> | <p>Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with</p> <p>श ष ळ</p> |

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| <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ ஸ்வ₈ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄-மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ்₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> | <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ ஸ்வ₈ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄-மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ்₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> <p>பு₁ரு₂ஹூ₃த₄மி₅ந்₆ர்₇ம்</p> <p>ஸ₁வ₂ஸ்தி</p> | <p>Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with</p> <p>स स स</p> |
|---|---|---|

11.2 Nasal 'm' (म्, मं, मँ) followed by 'ya,la,va, changes to

nasalised form

Rule: When 'm' (म्, मं, मँ) is followed by 'ya (य, य, य), la (ल, ल, ल),

va (व, व, व), the 'm' changes to the nasalised form (ँ) of 'ya',la,va respectively.

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| <p> नैनं लोके लोके मृत्यु विन्दति நைநம் லோகே லோகே ம்ருத்யர் விந்த₃தி னைநம் லோகே லோகே ம்ரு த்யர் விநதி </p> | <p> नैनं ल्लोके लोके मृत्यु विन्दति நைந ல்லோகே லோகே ம்ருத்யர் விந்த₃தி னைந ல்லோகே லோகே ம்ரு த்யர் விநதி </p> |
| <p> गातुं यज्ञाय । गातुं यज्ञपतये கா₃தும் யஜ்ஞாய கா₃தும் யஜ்ஞபதயே ஸா₃தும் யஜ்ஞாய ஸா₃தும் யஜ்ஞபதயே </p> | <p> गातुं यँज्ञाय । गातुं यँज्ञपतये கா₃தும் ய்ஜ்ஞாய கா₃தும் ய்ஜ்ஞபதயே ஸா₃தும் ய்ஜ்ஞாய ஸா₃தும் ய்ஜ்ஞபதயே </p> |

11.3 'n' (ॢ, ॣ, ।) changes to anuswaram+'S'(ॢ, ॣ ।)

followed by ca and cha (hard cha varga consonant)

Rule: ॢ, ॣ, । at the end of a word changes to Anusvara + (ॢ, ॣ ।) when

followed by च, छ, ङ, ञ, ष, ष, ष, ष, ष (hard consonants of Cha varga).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--|
| अ॒हीन् च॑ सर्वा॑न् अ॒ह्नी॑न् च॑ सर्वा॑न् आ॒ह्नी॑न् च॑ सर्वा॑न् | अ॒ही॑श्च॒ सर्वा॑न् अ॒ह्नी॑श्च॒ सर्वा॑न् आ॒ह्नी॑श्च॒ सर्वा॑न् |
| दे॒वी॒र॒जी॒ता॒न् च॑ दे॒॒३॒वी॒ र॒जी॒ता॒न् च॑ दे॒॒३॒वी॒ र॒जी॒ता॒न् च॑ | दे॒वी॒र॒जी॒ता॒श्च॑ दे॒॒३॒वी॒ र॒जी॒ता॒श्च॑ दे॒॒३॒वी॒ र॒जी॒ता॒श्च॑ |

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| <p>गन्धर्वान् च पितृ॑श्च विश्वान् क₃न्त₄र्वा॑न् स॒ पि॒त॒रु॑न् स॒ वि॒ष॒वा॑न् ग॒न्ध॒र्वा॑न् च॒ पि॒त॒रु॑न् च॒ वि॒ष॒वा॑न्</p> | <p>गन्धर्वा॑श्च॒ पि॒त॒रु॑श्च॒ विश्वान् क₃न्त₄र्वा॑स॒स॒ पि॒त॒रु॑स॒स॒ वि॒ष॒वा॑न् ग॒न्ध॒र्वा॑स॒स॒ पि॒त॒रु॑स॒स॒ वि॒ष॒वा॑न्</p> |
| <p>अ॒मू॒न् च॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः अ॒मृ॒न् स॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः आ॒मृ॒न् च॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः</p> | <p>अ॒मृ॑श्च॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः अ॒मृ॑स॒स॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः आ॒मृ॑स॒स॒ परि॒रक्ष॑तः</p> |
| <p>अ॒स्मि॒न् च॒ लो॒के-ऽमु॒ष्मि॒न् च॒ भा॒ति अ॒स्मि॒न् स॒ लो॒के -ऽमु॒ष्मि॒न् स॒ पा॒ति आ॒स्मि॒न् च॒ लो॒के - ऽमु॒ष्मि॒न् च॒ भा॒ति</p> | <p>अ॒स्मि॑श्च॒ लो॒के-ऽमु॒ष्मि॑श्च॒ भा॒ति अ॒स्मि॑स॒स॒ लो॒के - -ऽमु॒ष्मि॑स॒स॒ पा॒ति आ॒स्मि॑स॒स॒ लो॒के - ऽमु॒ष्मि॑स॒स॒ भा॒ति</p> |

11.4 'n' (न्, ण्, ङ्) changes to anuswaram+'Sh' followed by Ta and Tha (hard Ta varga consonant)

Rule: (न्, ण्, ङ्) at the end of a word changes to Anusvara Plus (ष् ष् ङ्)

(cerebral sibilant)] when followed by ट, ठ, ड, ड₂, स, श (Ta Varga hard consonants).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| तीक्ष्ण-दन्-ट्राय धीमहि | तीक्ष्ण-दुष्ट्राय धीमहि |
| தீக்ஷ்ணத ₃ ந்- ட்ராய் தீ ₄ மஹி | தீக்ஷ்ணத ₃ ஷ்ட்ராய் தீ ₄ மஹி |
| തീക്ഷ്ണദന് ശ്രായ ധീമഹി | തീക്ഷ്ണദുശ്ട്രായ ധീമഹി |

11.5 'n' (न्, न्, न्) changes to anuswaram+'s' (स् स्)

followed by ta and tha (hard ta varga hard consonant)

Rule: (न्, न्, न्) at the end of a word changes to Anusvara plus (स् स्)

(dental sibilant)] when followed by त,थ, त,त, त,त (ta Varga hard consonants).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| <p>प॒शून् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒न् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒न्-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> | <p>प॒शू॒स्ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> |
| <p>प॒शू॒न् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒न् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒न्-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> | <p>प॒शू॒स्ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>प॒श॒त॒-स् ता॑श्च॒क्रे वा॑य॒व्यान्</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> |
| <p>प्रा॒णान् तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>प्रा॒णान्-स् तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>प्रा॒णान्-स् तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> | <p>प्रा॒णा॒स्तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>प्रा॒णा॒-स् तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>प्रा॒णा॒-स् तां जु॑होमि</p> <p>Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>प॒शून् त॑ इति प॒षा॒न् त॑ इति प॒शून् त॑ इति</p> | <p>प॒शू॒स्त॑ इति प॒षा॒स्त॑ इति प॒शू॒स्त॑ इति</p> |
|---|--|

11.6 'n' (न्, न्, ण्) at the end of a word is followed by

's' (स् स् स) then a 't' is added after 'n'

If 'n' (न्, न्, ण्) at the end of a word/padam and is followed by a word/padam starting with

's' (स् स् स), then, a "t" त्, त्, ण् is *optionally* inserted between them.

This 't' transforms to थ, त्, ण् as per rule stated in Section 6.1

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| <p>का॒मा॒न्-स॑म॒र्द्ध्य॑न्तु॒ नः का॒मा॒न् ण॑म॒र्त्त॑त्त॒य॑न्तु॒ नः</p> | <p>का॒मा॒न्त्-स॑म॒र्द्ध्य॑न्तु॒ नः का॒मा॒न्त्त॑ ण॑म॒र्त्त॑त्त॒य॑न्तु॒ नः</p> |

11.7 ट् लृ ङ् at the end of a word is followed by

's' (स्) then a 't' त्, क्, ङ् is optionally added after 'n'

The 't' त्, क्, ङ् transforms to 'th' थ्, क्थ्, ङ्थ् as per rule stated in Section 6.1

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| <p>दै॒वो॒ अप्य॑तिष्ठ॒-स्य॑न्द॒मा॒ना</p> <p>தே₃வோ அப்யதிஷ்ட₂- ஸ்யந்த₃ மானா</p> <p>ദേ॒വോ॒ അ॒പ്യ॑തി॒ഷ്ട॒- സ്യ॑ന്ദ॒മാ॒നാ</p> | <p>दै॒वो॒ अप्य॑तिष्ठ॒थ्-स्य॑न्द॒मा॒ना</p> <p>தே₃வோ அப்யதிஷ்ட₂த்₂- ஸ்யந்த₃ மானா</p> <p>ദേ॒വോ॒ അ॒പ്യ॑തി॒ഷ്ട॒ഥ്- സ്യ॑ന്ദ॒മാ॒നാ</p> |
| <p>भ॒वि॒ष्य॑द् व॒षट्॒ स्वा॒हा</p> <p>ப₄விஷ்யத்₃ வஷட்₂ ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ഭ॒വി॒ഷ്യ॑ദ് വ॒ഷട്॒ സ്വാ॒ഹാ</p> | <p>भ॒वि॒ष्य॑द् व॒षट्॒ थ्स्वा॒हा</p> <p>ப₄விஷ்யத்₃ வஷட்₂த்₂ ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ഭ॒വി॒ഷ്യ॑ദ് വ॒ഷട്॒ഥ്സ്വാ॒ഹാ</p> |

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| <p> ज॒गती॑ व॒षट् स्वा॒हा ஜக॑₃தீ வ॒ஷட் ஸ்வா॒ஹா ஜக॑₃தீ வ॒ஷட் ஸ்வா॒ஹா </p> | <p> ज॒गती॑ व॒षट् स्वा॒हा ஜக॑₃தீ வ॒ஷட்த்₂ ஸ்வா॒ஹா ஜக॑₃தீ வ॒ஷட்ம் ஸ்வா॒ஹா </p> |
|---|--|

12 Consonants doubling

12.1 Consonants ~ga, Na, na at the end of the word after a short vowel doubles when followed by a vowel

Rule: Consonants ङ्, ण्, न्, ङ्, ण्, न्, ङ्, ण्, न् doubles itself at the end of a word , when they are after a **short/hrasva letter** and followed by a **Vowel**.

यस्मिन् अस्य काले becomes यस्मिन्नस्य काले

யஸ்மின் அஸ்ய காலே becomes யஸ்மின்னஸ்ய காலே

यस्मिन् आस्य काले becomes यस्मिन्नास्य काले

Normally Yasmin +asya =yasminasya, ie यस्मिन्स्य, யஸ்மின்ஸ்ய,

यस्मिन्नास्य since (n+a =na).

The (न्, ण्, ङ्) doubles to becomes nna, न्न, ञ्ञ, ण्ण through this rule.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|---|
| <p>लोकान् अस्मा</p> <p>லோகான் அஸ்மா</p> <p>ലോകാൻ അസ്മാ</p> | <p>लोकान् अस्मा</p> <p>லோகான் அஸ்மா</p> <p>ലോകാനസ്മാ</p> |
| <p>ब्रह्मन् अस्मिन्</p> <p>ப்₃ரஹ்மன் அஸ்மின்</p> <p>ബ്രഹ്മൻ അസ്മിൻ</p> | <p>ब्रह्मन् अस्मिन्</p> <p>ப்₃ரஹ்மன் அஸ்மின்</p> <p>ബ്രഹ്മനസ്മിൻ</p> |
| <p>प्रत्यङ् + आत्मा</p> <p>ப்ரத்யங் + ஆத்மா</p> <p>പ്രത്യङ് + ആത്മാ</p> | <p>प्रत्यङ् आत्मा</p> <p>ப்ரத்யங்_ஙஆத்மா</p> <p>പ്രത്യങ്ങാത്മാ</p> |
| <p>सगुण् + इव</p> <p>ஸகுண் + இவ</p> <p>സഗുണ് + ഇവ</p> | <p>सगुणिव</p> <p>ஸகுண்ணிவ</p> <p>സഗുണിവ</p> |

12.2 Class Consonants of the doubles Optionally when preceded by a Semi-vowel

This rule is not applicable to nj, ञ्, ञ, ण. An analysis of word patterns in Standard

Suktams indicate it is optionally used. This rule seems to smoothen the sound effect of rendering and giving right halant letter of that varga.

Note: Students must take note of doubling of Consonants due to application other Sandhi rules. This optional rule shall be used/ has been applied selectively for right sound effect only. This rule would have been applied to the internal Sandhi of the word from its root word already.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| दधिक्रावणो अकारिषं - - த ₃ தி ₃ க்ரா வண்ணோ அகாரிஷம் ദധിക്രാവ്ണോ അകാരിഷം - - | णो, णो, णो is prefixed with ण्, ण, ण after semi-vowel 'va'. |
| विश्वेत्तानि वरुणस्य - விஸ்வேத்தானி வருணஸ்ய | विश्वे + तानि gets additional त् விஸ்வே + தானி gets |

| | |
|---|--|
| விசேஷா ¹ நி வரு ¹ ஸ்ய | additional த், விசேஷ+ நி gets additional ன் |
|---|--|

12.3 Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when preceding letter is a vowel and succeeding letter is not a vowel

This rule is not applicable to ஹ், ஹ், ன்

The Consonant is followed by a Vowel, but that Vowel is not followed by another vowel, then this rule is applied optionally.

Note: The words must be understood carefully since there may be a Vowel Sandhi applied in that word or padam. This optional rule shall be used/ has been applied selectively for right sound effect only. This rule would have been applied to the internal Sandhi of the word from its root word already.

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--|
| அ ¹ வ ¹ ு ¹ த ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ த ¹ ா ¹ த் | அவ+ உ ¹ த ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ த ¹ ா ¹ த் |
| அ ¹ வ ¹ ோ ¹ த் ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ த் ¹ ாத் | அவ +உ ¹ த் ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ த் ¹ ாத் |
| அ ¹ வ ¹ ா ¹ ந் ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ ந் ¹ ா ¹ த் | அவ +உ ¹ ந் ¹ ர ¹ ா ¹ ந் ¹ ா ¹ த் |

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| बिन्दु रुत्तर रूपं पि३न्तु३ रुत्तर रू॒प॒म् षि॒न्नु॒रु॒त्त॒र॒ रू॒प॒म् | बिन्दः उत्तर रूपं पि३न्तु३ः उ॒त्त॒र॒ रू॒प॒म् षि॒न्नुः उ॒त्त॒र॒ रू॒प॒म् |
|--|--|

12.4 Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when the when followed by r or h and the 'r' and 'h' is preceded by a vowel

This rule is not applicable to ह्, ष्, ष्

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| त्व॒मे॒व॒ के॒व॒लं॒ क॒र्त्ता॑ऽसि॒ । त्व॒मे॒व॒ के॒व॒ल॒म् क॒र्त्ता॑ऽसि त्व॒मे॒व॒ के॒व॒ल॒म् क॒र्त्ता॑ऽसि | ता, त्ता, ता follows 'r' |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>अभ्यावर्त्तद्ध्व-मुपमेत अप्₄यावर्त्त-त्त₃त्₄व- முபமேத ஸாக അഭ്യാവർത്തദ്ധ്വ-മുപമേത</p> | <p>त्, த்த, றை follows 'r'</p> |
| | |

Note:

A Semivowel is optionally doubled when preceded by a consonant belonging to any of the first five classes except अ, ऋ, ए. This has not been found in the current books. References are made to Pada Paatam for suitable examples.

13 Ca before cha

13.1 'ca' inserted before Cha after short vowel with a word

Rule : च्, च्, च् is inserted before छ, च्, च् if this छ, च्, च् is after a **short/hrasva**

vowel within a word. This taken care during the internal sandhi of the word.

Please note that the above rule is for Short Vowels only.

The च्, च्, च् combination occurs wherever it is as per Sandhi rules.

An example would be combination of 't' +S. Section 7.3.

Table of Examples:

| Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' | Comments |
|---|---|
| श्रव-इच्छमाना पं०रव-इच्छमाना (श्रव-इच्छमाना) | इ, इ, इ is a short Vowel. A ch has been added before Cha. |
| भानुमतेज उच्छरत् पा०नुमत्तेज उच्छरत् (भानुमतेज उच्छरत्) | उ, उ, उ is a short vowel |

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| <p>गिरिशाच्छा (गिरिश अच्चा)</p> <p>वदामसि</p> <p>கி₃ரி₁ஸா₂ச்சா₂ (கி₃ரி₁ஸ அச்சா₂)</p> <p>வதா₃மஸி</p> <p>ഗിരിശാച്ഛാ (ഗിരിശ അച്ഛാ)</p> <p>வநாமஸி</p> | <p>Note the word before vowel sandhi. It is acchaa</p> <p>अ, अ, आ is a short vowel</p> |
| <p>उच्छुष्मा ओषधीनां</p> <p>உச்சு₂ஷ்மா₂ ஓஷதீ₄னாம₂</p> <p>ഉച്ഛു₂ഷ്ഠാ₂ ഓഷധീനാം</p> | <p>उ, उ, ए is a short vowel</p> |

13.2 'ca' is optional before Cha after long vowel

Rule : च्, च्, च् is **Optionally** inserted before छ, च्, च् if this छ, च्, च् is after a long/Dheerga Vowels within a word.

Note: This optional application has not been found through an analysis of Mantras in Shanti Japam, Udaga Shanti, Shiva Stuti and Upanishad books compiled.

14 Ushman(Sibilant) Change in termination

14.1 's' changes to 'Sh' in termination

(स् स्) belonging to a substitute or termination after (any vowel sound

except अ or आ, semivowel, guttural(ka varga) or ह) changes to ष् षं षँ)

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| उपनि + सद् | उपनिषद् |
| உபநி + ஸத் ₃ | உபநிஷத் ₃ |
| உபநி + ஸத் | உபநிஷத் |
| | (after vowel sound e) |
| सर्वे॑ सु॒ वा ए॒सु लो॒के॒सु॑ | सर्वे॑ षु॒ वा ए॒षु लो॒के॒षु॑ |
| ஸர்வே॑ஸு॒ வா ஏ॒ஸு | ஸர்வே॑ஷு॒ வா ஏ॒ஷு |
| लोकै॑सु | लोकै॑षु |
| सर्वे॑सु वा ए॒सु लो॒के॒सु॑ | सर्वे॑षु वा ए॒षु लो॒के॒षु॑ |
| ஸர்வே॑ஸு வா ஏ॒ஸு | ஸர்வே॑ஷு வா ஏ॒ஷு |
| लोकै॑सु | लोकै॑षु |
| सर्वे॑सु वा ए॒सु लो॒के॒सु॑ | सर्वे॑षु वा ए॒षु लो॒के॒षु॑ |
| ஸர்வே॑ஸு வா ஏ॒ஸு | ஸர்வே॑ஷு வா ஏ॒ஷு |
| लोकै॑सु | लोकै॑षु |

| | |
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| | (after semivowel va, after guttural letter ka) |
| <p> யே அந்நே<u>ஸு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஸு</u> யே அந்நே<u>ஸு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஸு</u> யே அந்நே<u>ஸு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஸு</u> </p> | <p> யே அந்நே<u>ஷு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஷு</u> யே அந்நே<u>ஷு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஷு</u> யே அந்நே<u>ஷு</u> விவித்யந்தி பாந்நே<u>ஷு</u> (after vowel sound <u>ae</u>, semivowel <u>ra</u>) </p> |

15 Change of n to N

15.1 'n'(न्, णं, न्) changes to N,(ण्, णं, ण्)

1. ((न्, णं, न्) within a word after (र् र्, र्), (ष् षं ष), (ऋ ृ ए),

(ऋ ृ ए) changes to (ण्, णं, ण्) even if it is intervened by a (vowel, a semivowel

except ल्, a nasal, ka varga (guttural), pa varga (labial) or (ह, ञ, ञ)).

Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| पुरुष + इन | पुरुषेण |
| पुरुष + इना | पुरुषेणा |
| वृषुष + इना | वृषुषेणा |
| | ('n' after Sha intervened by vowel इ) |
| नि + सङ्गिने | निषङ्गिणे |
| नि + षाङ्कि ₃ णे | निषाङ्कि ₃ णे |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>നി + സങ്ഗിനേ</p> | <p>നിഷങ്ഗിനേ (‘n’ after sa intervened by Guttural- Ka varga letter ngi- ங்)</p> |
| <p>मेकरान्मानुषीनां மேகரான் மானுஷீனாம் மேகரான் மானுஷீனாம்</p> | <p>मेकराण्मानुषीणां மேகராண் மானுஷீணாம் மேகராண் மானுஷீணாம் N after ‘ra’ becomes ‘N’ ; second one directly after ‘Sha’ -</p> |
| <p>प्र + अनः ப்ர + அனः ப்ர + அனः</p> | <p>प्राणः ப்ராண் ப்ராண் (‘n’ after ‘ra’ sound intervened by vowel)</p> |
| <p>रक्षो + हनं ரக்ஷா + ஹனம் ரக்ஷா + ஹனம்</p> | <p>रक्षोहणं ரக்ஷாஹணம் ரக்ஷாஹணம் (‘n’ after ‘sha’ sound intervened by letter ‘ha’)</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p> मृषिर्विप्रानां महिषो मृगानां म்ருஷிர் விப்ரா¹னாம் மஹிஷோ ம்ருகா₃னாம் मृषीर् विप्रानां മഹിഷോ മൃഗാനാം </p> | <p> मृषिर्विप्राणां महिषो मृगाणां ம்ருஷிர் விப்ரா¹ணாம் மஹிஷோ ம்ருகா₃ணாம் मृषीर् विप्रानां മഹിഷോ മൃഗാനാം </p> <p> First 'naa' after 'ra' directly. Second one in blue after 'ru' intervened by Guttural – ka varga letter </p> |
|--|---|

Note that this transformation does not occur when "n" is at the end of a word, that is, the present Rule of Sandhi cannot be used with a final "n" which is halant.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Explanation of this exception |
|--|---|
| <p> जामिमजामिं प्रमृणीहि शत्रून् ஜாமிமஜாமிம் ப்ரம்ருணீஹி षत्ருन् ஜாமிமஜாமிம் ப்ரமൃണீஹி ശത്രുൻ </p> | <p>The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter.</p> |
| <p> पवित्र मत्येति रेभन् பவித்ர மத்யேதி ரேபந் </p> | <p>The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter intervened by a</p> |

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>பவித்ர மத்யேதி ரேப₄ன்ன வவித்ர மத்யேதி ரேப₄ன்ன</p> | <p>Labial –Pa varga letter.</p> |
|---|---------------------------------|