

**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 SlkshA and PAnini SlkshA 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 **www.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 SlkshA – VSI

PAnini SlkshA – PSI

Version Notes: Version 0.3 dated 20th February 2019

1. New Section 3.7.1 has been added to on visarga letter **saH**
2. Additional examples given for visarga sound 'AH' that becomes 'r'
3. Some Proof reading corrections, format errors have been corrected
4. Tamil font, has been changed to Latha Font in example tables for better reading.

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, षँ) 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’ ओ 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

कं + अः = कः, चं + अः = चः, तं + अः = तः

ட் + அ: = ட:, ப் + அ: = ப:, ம் + அ: = ம:

ல் + அ: = ல:, வ் + அ: = வ:

க் + ன் = க், ட் + ன் = ட், த் + ன் = த்

ச் + ன் = ச், ழ் + ன் = ழ், ஶ் + ன் = ஶ்

ஷ் + ன் = ஷ், ஶ் + ன் = ஶ்

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:, ஶ் + ய் + அ: = ஶ்ய:

ஸ் + ற் + ன் = ஶ்ரன், ஶ் + வ் + ன் = ஶ்வன், ஶ் + ய் + ன் = ஶ்யன்

1.3 Example of Visarga for ka varga:

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

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

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

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)
केः	கே:	കേ:	ae	kehe
कैः	கை:	കൈഃ	ai	Kaihai (hai half sound)
कोः,	கோ:	കോഃ	o	Koho (ho half sound)

कौः	കൗഃ	കൗഃ	ou	Kouhu (hu half sound)
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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
Vowels	अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं ,
	अः ऋ ॠ
	अ अ् इ ऋ ए ऌ ऎ ऒ ण अम्
	अः ऋ ॠ

	<p>അ അഃ ഇ ഊ ഉ ഊ എ ഐ ഓ ഔ അം</p> <p>അഃ ള് ള്</p> <p>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</p> <p>श स ष</p> <p>க க₂ ச ச₂ ட ட₂ த த₂ ப ப₂</p> <p>ஸ, ஸ ஷ</p> <p>க வ ட ட₂ ச ஓ ஔ ம ப ற</p> <p>ஸ ஸ ஷ</p>

<p>Soft Consonant</p>	<p> ग घ ङ ज झ ञ ड ढ ण द ध न ब भ म य र ल व ह क₃ क₄ ङ ञ ज₂ ञ ऌ₃ ऌ₄ ण त₃ त₄ ढ प₃ प₄ म य र ल व ङ क व ङ ज ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ ङ 'ra' has special rules; so highlighted in green </p>
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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, आ, ऎ) representing 's'

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

Let us take Nama: + astute

नमः + अस्तुते = नमोऽस्तुते

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

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, आ, ऎ) 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>நம்: அஸிமத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമഃ അസിമദ്ഭ്യോ</p>	<p>नमोऽसिमद्भ्यो</p> <p>நமோ:ஸிமத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമോ:സിമദ്ഭ്യോ</p>
<p>नमः अस्यद्भ्यो</p> <p>நம்: அஸ்யத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമഃ അസ്യദ്ഭ്യോ</p>	<p>नमोऽस्यद्भ्यो</p> <p>நமோ:ஸ்யத்₃ப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമോ:സ്യദ്ഭ്യോ</p>
<p>नमः अपगुरमाणाय</p> <p>நம்: அபகு₃ரமா₁ணாய</p> <p>നമഃ അപഗുരമാണായ</p>	<p>नमोऽपगुरमाणाय</p> <p>நமோ:பகு₃ரமா₁ணாய</p> <p>നമോ:പഗുരമാണായ</p>
<p>यः अपां पुष्पं वेद</p> <p>ய: அபாம் புஷ்பம் வேத்₃</p> <p>യഃ അപാം പുഷ്പം വേദ</p>	<p>योऽपां पुष्पं वेद ।</p> <p>யோ:பாம் புஷ்பம் வேத்₃</p> <p>യോ:പാം പുഷ്പം വേദ</p>
<p>यः अस्मान् द्वेष्टि</p> <p>ய: அஸ்மா₁ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி</p>	<p>योऽस्मान् द्वेष्टि</p> <p>யோ:ஸ்மா₁ன் த்₃வேஷ்டி</p>

<p>യഃ അസ്മാൻ ദേഷി</p>	<p>യോഃസ്മാൻ ദേഷി</p>
<p>यः अह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि</p> <p>யഃ அஹ-மஸ்மி ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி</p>	<p>योऽह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि</p> <p>யோஹ-மஸ்மி ப்₃ரஹ்மாஹ-மஸ்மி </p>
<p>यः आह-मस्यी (ब्रह्माह-मस्यी)</p>	<p>योःह-मस्यी (ब्रह्माह-मस्यी)</p>
<p>सः अस्मितां</p> <p>ஸഃ அஸ்மிதாம்</p> <p>സ്ഃ അസിതാം</p>	<p>सोऽस्मितां</p> <p>ஸோஹ்ஸ்மிதாம்</p> <p>ஸோഃസിതാം</p>
<p>वृक्षः अथ बिल्वः</p> <p>வ்ருக்ஷഃ அத₂ பில்வഃ</p> <p>वृक्षः अम गिलाः</p>	<p>वृक्षोऽथ बिल्वः</p> <p>வ்ருக்ஷோஹ்த₂ பில்வഃ</p> <p>वृक्षोऽम गिलाः</p>
<p>हेडः अव</p> <p>ஹேட₃ഃ அவ</p> <p>ഹേഡഃ അവ</p>	<p>हेडोऽव</p> <p>ஹேடோ₃ஹ்வ</p> <p>ഹേഡോഃവ</p>

<p>वरुणः अधिराजः வருணः அதி₄ராஜः வரு₁ணः அயிராஜः</p>	<p>वरुणोऽधिराजः வரு₁ணோ₁தி₄ராஜः வரு₁ணோ₁யிராஜः ।</p>
<p>पूर्वे विश्व सृजः अमृताः பூர்வே விஸ்வ₁ஸ்₁சூ₁ஜ₁:அ₁ம்₁சூ₁தா₁ பூர்வே விஸ்வ₁ சூ₁ஜ₁: அ₁ம₁சூ₁தா₁ </p>	<p>पूर्वे विश्व सृजोऽमृताः பூர்வே விஸ்வ₁ ஸ்₁சூ₁ஜோ₁அ₁ம்₁சூ₁தா₁ பூர்வே விஸ்வ₁ சூ₁ஜோ₁அ₁ம₁சூ₁தா₁ </p>
<p>ऋतवः अभवन् சூ₁த₁வ₁: அ₁ப₁வ₁ன்₁ன் ஜ₁த₁வ₁: அ₁ப₁வ₁ன்₁ன்</p>	<p>ऋतवोऽभवन् சூ₁த₁வோ₁ அ₁ப₁வ₁ன்₁ன் ஜ₁த₁வோ₁ அ₁ப₁வ₁ன்₁ன்</p>
<p>सहः अभवत् ஸ₁ஹ₁: அ₁ப₁வ₁த் ஸ₁ஹ₁: அ₁ப₁வ₁த்</p>	<p>सहोऽभवत् ஸ₁ஹோ₁ அ₁ப₁வ₁த் ஸ₁ஹோ₁ அ₁ப₁வ₁த்</p>
<p>स य एषः अन्त-हृदय ஸ₁ ய₁ ஏ₁ஷ₁: அ₁ந்₁த₁ர். ஹ்₁சூ₁த₁ய₁</p>	<p>स य एषोऽन्त-हृदय ஸ₁ ய₁ ஏ₁ஷோ₁ அ₁ந்₁த₁ர். ஹ்₁சூ₁த₁ய₁</p>

സ യ ഏഷഃ അന്തർ-ഹൃദയ	സ യ ഏഷോഃ അന്തർ-ഹൃദയ
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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 நீலக்₃ரீவாய</p> <p>നമഃ അസ്തു നീലഗ്രീവായ</p>	<p>नमो अस्तु नीलग्रीवाय</p> <p>நமோ அஸ்து நீலக்₃ரீவாய</p> <p>നമോ അസ്തു നീലഗ്രീവായ</p>
<p>नमः अश्वेभ्यः अश्वपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நம: அஸ்வேப்₄யோ</p>	<p>नमो अश्वेभ्यो ऽश्वपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமோ அஸ்வேப்₄யோ</p>

<p>ஸ்வபதி₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நமஃ அஸோ₁ஐயஃ</p> <p>அஸ₁பதி₄யஸ்ச</p>	<p>ஸ்வபதி₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நமோ அஸோ₁ஐயோ</p> <p>அஸ₁பதி₄யஸ்ச</p>
<p>यस्ताम्रः अरुण उत</p> <p>யஸ்தா₁ம்ரஃ அ₁ருண உ₁த</p> <p>யஸ்தா₁ம்ரஃ அ₁ருண உ₁த</p>	<p>यस्ताम्रो अरुण उत</p> <p>யஸ்தா₁ம்ரோ அ₁ருண உ₁த</p> <p>யஸ்தா₁ம்ரோ அ₁ருண உ₁த</p>
<p>यः रुद्रो अग्नौ यः अफ्सु</p> <p>யோ ரு₃த்₃ரோ அ₃க்₃னௌ யோ</p> <p>அ₂ப்₂ஸு ய</p> <p>யஃ ரு₃த்₃ரோ அ₃க்₃னௌ யஃ அ₃க்₃னௌ</p>	<p>रुद्रो अग्नौ यो अफ्सु</p> <p>யோ ரு₃த்₃ரோ அ₃க்₃னௌ யோ</p> <p>அ₂ப்₂ஸு ய</p> <p>ரு₃த்₃ரோ அ₃க்₃னௌ யோ அ₃க்₃னௌ</p>
<p>स जातः अत्यरिच्यत</p> <p>ஸ ஜா₁தஃ அ₁த்ய₁ரி₁ச்ய₁த</p>	<p>स जातो अत्यरिच्यत</p> <p>ஸ ஜா₁தோ அ₁த்ய₁ரி₁ச்ய₁த</p>

<p>ஸ ஜாதஃ ஸாத்யரிப்யுத</p>	<p>ஸ ஜாதோ ஸாத்யரிப்யுத</p>
<p>ஆபஃ அமீவ் சாதனிஃ</p> <p>ஆபஃ அமீவ் சாதனிஃ</p> <p>ஸாபஃ ஸாமீவ் சாதனிஃ</p>	<p>ஆபோ அமீவ் சாதனிஃ</p> <p>ஸாபோ ஸாமீவ் சாதனிஃ</p>
<p>शन्नः अस्तु द्विपदे</p> <p>ஸன்னஃ அஸ்து த்₃விபதே₃</p> <p>ஸநஃ ஸஸ்து பிபதே</p>	<p>शन्नो अस्तु द्विपदे</p> <p>ஸன்னோ அஸ்து த்₃விபதே₃</p> <p>ஸநோ ஸஸ்து பிபதே</p>
<p>मित्रधेयन्नः अस्तु</p> <p>மித்ரதே₄யன்னஃ அஸ்து</p> <p>மித்ரதேயநஃ ஸஸ்து ।</p>	<p>मित्रधेयन्नो अस्तु</p> <p>மித்ரதே₄யன்னோ அஸ்து</p> <p>மித்ரதேயநோ ஸஸ்து ।</p>
<p>धुवासः अस्य कीरयो</p>	<p>धुवासो अस्य कीरयो</p>

<p>த்₄ருவாஸ¹: அஸ்ய கீரயோ ட்ருவாஸ¹: அஸ்ய கீரயோ</p>	<p>த்₄ருவாஸோ¹ அஸ்ய கீரயோ ட்ருவாஸோ¹ அஸ்ய கீரயோ</p>
<p>ந: அபயங்ஙு¹ணு¹து ந: அப₄யங்க்ரு¹ணா¹து ந: அப₄யங்க்ரு¹ணா¹து</p>	<p>நோ அப₄யங்க்ரு¹ணா¹து நோ அப₄யங்க்ரு¹ணா¹து நோ அப₄யங்க்ரு¹ணா¹து</p>
<p>க்ஷாம¹தே₃வ: அதி¹ க்ஷாம¹தே₃வ: அதி¹ க்ஷாம¹தே₃வ: அதி¹</p>	<p>க்ஷாம¹தே₃வோ அதி¹ க்ஷாம¹தே₃வோ அதி¹ க்ஷாம¹தே₃வோ அதி¹</p>
<p>பாவமானீர்ய: அப்யே¹தி பாவமானீர்ய: அ¹த்₃த்₄யே¹தி பாவமானீர்ய: அ¹த்₃த்₄யே¹தி</p>	<p>பாவமானீர்யோ அப்யே¹தி பாவமானீர்யோ அ¹த்₃த்₄யே¹தி பாவமானீர்யோ அ¹த்₃த்₄யே¹தி</p>

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’(अ, अ, ञ) representing ‘s’

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

‘a’(अ, अ, ञ) :

नमः	+	आव्याधिनीभ्यो	=	नम	आव्याधिनीभ्यो
நமः	+	ஆவ்யாதி ₄ நீப் ₄ யோ	=	நம	ஆவ்யாதி ₄ நீப் ₄ யோ
നമഃ	+	ആവ്യാധിനീഭ്യോ	=	നമ	ആവ്യാധിനീഭ്യോ

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, ञ).(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

ஆ இ ஈ உ ஊ ஏ ஏை ஒ ஒை ஐ ஐை

ആ ഇ ഇഃ ഉ ഊ എ ഐ ഓ ഔ ള ള

Rule: The Visarga gets dropped and not recited. A Pause is given to indicate such occurrence.

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
नमः॑ उ॒च्चै॑-घो॒षाया॑ நமः॑ உ॒ச்சை॑-கோ॒ஷாயா॑ नमः॑ उ॒ञ्चै॑-घो॒षाय॑	नम॑ उ॒च्चै॑-घो॒षाया॑ நம॑ உ॒ச்சை॑-கோ॒ஷாயா॑ नम॑ उ॒ञ्चै॑-घो॒षाय॑
नमः॑ उ॒ष्णी॑षि॒णे गि॒रि॒च॒राय॑ நமः॑ உ॒ஷ்ணீ॑ஷி॒ணே கி॒ரி॒ச॒ராய॑ नमः॑ उ॒ष्णी॑षि॒णै गि॒रि॒च॒राय॑	नम॑ उ॒ष्णी॑षि॒णे गि॒रि॒च॒राय॑ நம॑ உ॒ஷ்ணீ॑ஷி॒ணே கி॒ரி॒ச॒ராய॑ नम॑ उ॒ष्णी॑षि॒णै गि॒रि॒च॒राय॑
नमः॑ इ॒षु॒मद्भ्यो॑ ध॒न्वा॒वि॒भ्यश्च॑ நமः॑ இ॒ஷு॒மத் ₃ ப் ₄ யோ த ₄ ன்வா॒விப் ₄ ய் ₃ ச் नमः॑ इ॒षु॒मद्भ्यो॑ யநா॒வி॒ദ്யு॒ஷு	नम॑ इ॒षु॒मद्भ्यो॑ ध॒न्वा॒वि॒भ्यश्च॑ நம॑ இ॒ஷு॒மத் ₃ ப் ₄ யோ த ₄ ன்வா॒விப் ₄ ய் ₃ ச் नम॑ इ॒षु॒मद्भ्यो॑ யநா॒வி॒ദ്யு॒ஷு

<p>नमः आतन्वानेभ्यः प्रतिदधानेभ्यश्च நமः ஆதன்வானேப்₄ய்: ப்ரதிததானேப்₄ய்ஸ்ச नमः आतन्वानेभ्यः ப்ரதிததானேப்₄ய்ஸ்ச</p>	<p>नमः आतन्वानेभ्यः प्रतिदधानेभ्यश्च நம ஆதன்வானேப்₄ய்: ப்ரதிததானேப்₄ய்ஸ்ச नमः आतन्वानेभ्यः ப்ரதிததானேப்₄ய்ஸ்ச</p>
<p>नमः ईधियाय चात्प्याय நமः ஈத்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய नमः इन्द्रियाय चात्प्याय நம ஐட்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய ചാതപ്യായ</p>	<p>नमः ईधियाय चात्प्याय நம ஈத்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய नमः इन्द्रियाय चात्प்யाय நம ஐட்₄ரியாய சாத்ப்யாய ചാതപ്യായ</p>
<p>नमः ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय நமः ஊர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய नमः ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय நம ஊர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய உர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய</p>	<p>नमः ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय நம ஊர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய नमः ऊर्व्याय च सूर्म्याय நம ஊர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய உர்வ்யாய ச ஸூர்ம்யாய</p>
<p>कक्षीवन्तं यः औशिजं கக்ஷீவந்தம் யஃ ஔஸிஜம் कक्षीवन्तं यः औशिजं கக்ஷீவந்தம் யஃ ஔஸிஜம்</p>	<p>कक्षीवन्तं यः औशिजं கக்ஷீவந்தம் யஃ ஔஸிஜம் कक्षीवन्तं यः औशिजं கக்ஷீவந்தம் யஃ ஔஸிஜம்</p>
<p>नमः ऋषिभ्यो मन्त्रकृद्भ्यो நம ஋ஷிப்யோ மந்நகூட்₄ப்யோ</p>	<p>नमः ऋषिभ्यो मन्त्रकृद्भ्यो நம ஋ஷிப்யோ மந்நகூட்₄ப்யோ</p>

<p>நம: <u>ரு</u>ஷி¹ப்₄யோ</p> <p>மந்த்<u>ர</u>க்<u>ரு</u>த்₄யோ</p> <p>நம: <u>ஜ</u>ஷி¹டீ₃ ம<u>ந்</u>ரு¹க்ய¹டீ₃</p>	<p>ந<u>ம</u> <u>ரு</u>ஷி¹ப்₄யோ</p> <p>மந்த்<u>ர</u>க்<u>ரு</u>த்₄யோ</p> <p>ந<u>ம</u> <u>ஜ</u>ஷி¹டீ₃ ம<u>ந்</u>ரு¹க்ய¹டீ₃</p>
<p>दिव्या: आ<u>प</u>: ओषधयः</p> <p>தி₃வ்யா ஆ<u>ப</u>: ஓஷத₄ய:</p> <p>பி<u>வ</u>யா ஆ<u>ப</u>: ஓஷத₄ய:</p>	<p>दिव्या आ<u>प</u> ओषधयः</p> <p>தி₃வ்யா ஆ<u>ப</u> ஓஷத₄ய:</p> <p>பி<u>வ</u>யா ஆ<u>ப</u> ஓஷத₄ய:</p>

3.4 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, अ, ऌ) representing 's'

(स,स्,स्) 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' .

नम: हिरण्य बाहवे = नमो हिरण्य बाहवे

நம: + ஹிரண்ய பா₃ஹவே = நமோ ஹிரண்ய பா₃ஹவே

நம: ஹிரண்ய ஸாஹவே = நமோ ஹிரண்ய ஸாஹவே

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
नमः भवस्य हेत्यै	नमो भवस्य हेत्यै
नमः पवस्य हेत्यै	नमो पवस्य हेत्यै
नमः इवस्य हेत्यै	नमो इवस्य हेत्यै
नमः रुद्राया-तताविने	नमो रुद्राया-तताविने
नमः रुद्राय-तताविने	नमो रुद्राय-तताविने
नमः रुद्राय-तताविने	नमो रुद्राय-तताविने
नमः मन्त्रिणे वाणिजाय	नमो मन्त्रिणे वाणिजाय

<p>நம: மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p> <p>நம: மന്ருதினே வாணிஜாய</p>	<p>நமோ மந்த்ரிணே வாணிஜாய</p> <p>நமோ மन्ருதினே வாணிஜாய</p>
<p>நம: वञ्चते परिवञ्चते</p> <p>நம: வஞ்ச்தே பரிவஞ்ச்தே</p> <p>நம: वण्शते प॒रिवण्शते</p>	<p>நமோ वञ्चते परिवञ्चते</p> <p>நமோ வஞ்ச்தே பரிவஞ்ச்தே</p> <p>நமோ वण्शते प॒रिवण्शते</p>
<p>நம: निचेरवे</p> <p>நம: निशे॒रवे</p> <p>நம: निखे॒रवे</p>	<p>நமோ निचेरवे</p> <p>நமோ निशे॒रवे</p> <p>நமோ निखे॒रवे</p>
<p>நம: गणेश्यो</p> <p>நம: क३णेश॒யோ</p> <p>நம: गणेश्यो</p>	<p>நமோ गणेश्यो</p> <p>நமோ क३णेश॒யோ</p> <p>நமோ गणेश्यो</p>

<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 जघन्याय च</p> <p>नमः जघन्याय च</p>	<p>नमो जघन्याय च</p> <p>नमो जघन्याय च</p> <p>नमो जघन्याय च</p>
<p>नमः दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमः दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमः दुन्दुभ्याय</p>	<p>नमो दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमो दुन्दुभ्याय</p> <p>नमो दुन्दुभ्याय</p>
<p>यः रुद्रो अग्नौ</p> <p>यः रुद्रो अग्नौ</p>	<p>यो रुद्रो अग्नौ</p> <p>यो रुद्रो अग्नौ</p>

யஃ ருட்ரோ அஸு	யோ ருட்ரோ அஸு
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3.5 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, आ, आ) representing 'r' (ठ, ड, ढ) and the following letter is 'r'(ठ, ड, ढ):

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
<p>TS 1.2.11.1</p> <p>अ॒शी॒य + ए॒ष्टः + रा॒यः</p> <p>अ॒श॒य + ए॒ष्टः + रा॒यः</p> <p>आ॒श॒य + ए॒ष्टः + रा॒यः</p>	<p>अ॒शी॒ये॒ष्टा रा॒यः</p> <p>अ॒श॒ये॒ष्टा रा॒यः</p> <p>आ॒श॒ये॒ष्टा रा॒यः</p>
<p>अ॒पा॒श्च॒यु॒षि॑ अ॒पः र॒क्षः</p> <p>अ॒पा॒स॒न्स्य॑श्च॒ण्णि॑म॒ अ॒पः र॒क्षः</p> <p>आ॒पा॒स॒स्य॑श्च॒ण्णि॑म॒ आ॒पः र॒क्षः</p>	<p>अ॒पा॒श्च॒यु॒षि॑-म॒पा र॒क्षः</p> <p>अ॒पा॒स॒न्स्य॑श्च॒ण्णि॑-म॒पा र॒क्षः</p> <p>आ॒पा॒स॒स्य॑श्च॒ण्णि॑-म॒पा र॒क्षः</p>

<p>अपा॒र॒न्यु॒ष्णि॒मं॑ अपः॒ रघं॑</p> <p>अ॒पा॒र॒न्यु॒ष्णि॒मं॑ अ॒पः॒ र॒घ॑म् ।</p> <p>അ॒പാ॒ശു॒ക്ര॒ഷ്ണി॒മം॑ അ॒പഃ॒ ര॒ഘ॑ം ।</p>	<p>अपा॒र॒न्यु॒ष्णि॒-म॒पा॒ रघं॑</p> <p>अ॒पा॒र॒न्यु॒ष्णि॒-म॒पा॒ र॒घ॑म् ।</p> <p>അ॒പാ॒ശു॒ക്ര॒ഷ്ണി॒-മ॒പാ॒ ര॒ഘ॑ം ।</p>
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3.6 Visarga Vowel sound is 'a' (अ, आ, ऐ) representing 'r' (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ) and the following letter is any Vowel or Soft Consonant except 'r'

सुवः + इति = सुव॒ रि॒ति ; सुव॑र् + इति = सुव॒ रि॒ति

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

सुव॑र् 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' (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ) mainly.

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

புனः, ஸ்வः, ப்ராதः, அந்தः, அஹः

(புநஃ, ஸ்வஃ, ப்ராதஃ, அந்நஃ, அஹஃ)

Note : These are key examples which are often seen with sound ‘r’ and the list above is not exhaustive. A specific Section 6 has been added which provides rules from PratiSakyam with examples for illustration only.

Table of Examples

Words/Padam before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
भूः भुवः स्वः ओं	भूर्भुवस्वरो
पृ४ः पृ४वः णवः ॐ	पृ४र्पृ४व॑स्णव॑रो॒ம்
डूः डूवः स्॒वः ॐ	डू॒र्डूव॑स्स॒व॑रो॒०
सुवः इति॑ व्यानः ।	सुव॑रि॒ति॑ व्या॒नः ।
णवः इति॑ व॒यानः	णव॑रि॒ति॑ व॒यानः

<p>ஸு<u>வ</u>: னு<u>தி</u> வ<u>த</u>ன<u>ஃ</u> ।</p>	<p>ஸு<u>வ</u> ரி<u>தி</u> வ<u>த</u>ன<u>ஃ</u> ।</p>
<p>பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>யு</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ப<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>ய</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ப<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>யு</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ப<u>க</u>:</p>	<p>பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>யு</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ப<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>ய</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ப<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>யு</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ப<u>க</u>:</p>
<p>பு<u>ந</u>: த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u> பு<u>ந</u>: த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u> பு<u>ந</u>: த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u></p>	<p>பு<u>ந</u> த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u> பு<u>ந</u> த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u> பு<u>ந</u> த்<u>ர</u>வி<u>ண</u> ம<u>ை</u>து<u> மா</u></p>
<p>பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ந<u>வ</u> பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ந<u>வ</u> பு<u>ந</u>: ஆ<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>: ந<u>வ</u> ।</p>	<p>பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ந<u>வ</u> பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ந<u>வ</u> பு<u>ந</u>ர<u>க</u>: பு<u>ந</u>ந<u>வ</u> ।</p>

<p> <u>प्रातः</u> अ॒ग्निं <u>प्रातः</u> इन्द्र॑ः ह॒वामहे <u>ப்</u>ராதः அ॒க்₃னிம் <u>ப்</u>ராதः இந்த்₃ர॑ ஹ॒வாமஹே <u>ப</u>ராதः அ॒க்₃னிம் <u>ப</u>ராதः <u>இ</u>ந்₃ர॑ ஹ॒வாமஹே </p>	<p> <u>प्रातरग्निं</u> <u>प्रातरिन्द्र॑</u> ह॒वामहे <u>ப்</u>ராத॒ரக்₃னிம் <u>ப்</u>ராத॒ரிந்த்₃ர॑ ஹ॒வாமஹே <u>ப</u>ராத॒ரக்₃னிம் <u>ப</u>ராத॒ரிந்₃ர॑ ஹ॒வாமஹே </p>
<p> <u>पुनः</u> स आ॒त्मा <u>पुनः</u> आ॒युरा॒गात् । <u>பு</u>நர்: ச ஆ॒த்மா <u>பு</u>ந: ஆ॒ராயு- ராகா॑ <u>பு</u>ந: ச ஆ॒த்மா <u>பு</u>ந: ஆ॒யுரா॒காத் । </p>	<p> <u>पुनर्म</u> आ॒त्मा <u>पुनरा॑</u>यु॒रा॒गात् । <u>பு</u>நர்ம ஆ॒த்மா <u>பு</u>நரா॑யு- ராகா॑ <u>பு</u>நர்ம ஆ॒த்மா <u>பு</u>நரா॑யு- ராகா॑ </p>

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

The Visarga gets dropped for the two Visarga letters Sah, Yesha (सः, एषः, षः

ஏஷ: ஸ: ஈஷ:) when the following letter is any Vowel (except ‘a’) or any

Consonant. (Including Hard Consonants which please note)

सः + वैश्रवणोपमो = स वैश्रवणोपमो

ஸ: வைஸ்ரவணோபமோ = ஸ வைஸ்ரவணோபமோ

ஸ: வைஸ்ரவணோபமோ = ஸ வைஸ்ரவணோபமோ

The Visargam is सः, षः, ஸ: followed by letter Consonant of “Va” vargam –

वै, வை, வை–The Visarga is dropped.

एषः + आदेशः = एष आदेशः

ஏஷ: ஆதே: = ஏஷ ஆதே:

ஈஷ: + ஆதே: = ஈஷ + ஆதே:

The Visargam is एषः, ஏஷः, ஈஷஃ followed by the Vowel letter

आ, आ, आ. **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
एषः उपदेशः	एष उपदेशः
ஏஷ: உபதே ₃ ஸ:	ஏஷ உபதே ₃ ஸ:
ஈஷஃ உபதே ₃ ஸ:	ஈஷ உபதே ₃ ஸ:
सः वा एषः पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः	स वा एष पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः
ஸ: வா ஏஷ: புருஷோ ₃ ன் ₃	ஸ வா ஏஷ புருஷோ ₃ ன் ₃
सः वा ईषः पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः	स वा ईष पुरुषोऽन्नरसमयः
ஸ: வா ஈஷ: புருஷோ ₃ ன் ₃	ஸ வா ஈஷ புருஷோ ₃ ன் ₃
सः वा एषः पुरुषविध एव	स वा एष पुरुषविध एव

<p>ஸ: வா ஏஷ: புருஷவித₄ ஏவ</p> <p>ஸ: வா ஸ்ருஷ: புருஷ- வியஸூவ</p>	<p>ஸ வா ஏஷ புருஷவித₄ ஏவ</p> <p>ஸ வா ஸ்ருஷ புருஷ- வியஸூவ</p>
<p>ஸ: யசோவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ: யசோவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ: யசோவான் புவதி</p>	<p>ஸ யசோவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ யசோவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ யசோவான் புவதி</p>
<p>ஸ: மேதாவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ: மேதாவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ: மேதாவான் புவதி</p>	<p>ஸ மேதாவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ மேதாவான் புவதி</p> <p>ஸ மேதாவான் புவதி</p>
<p>ய: போதா ஸ: புனாது மா</p> <p>ய: போதா ஸ: புனாது மா</p>	<p>ய: போதா ஸ: புனாது மா</p> <p>ய: போதா ஸ: புனாது மா</p>

<p>யஃ பே₀தா₀ ஸஃ பூ₁நா₁து₁ மா</p>	<p>யஃ பே₀தா₀ ஸ பூ₁நா₁து₁ மா</p>
<p>सर्व॑ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>ஸர்வ₀ ஸஃ பூ₁தம₁ஸ்₁நா₁தி</p> <p>सर्व॑ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>ஸர்வ₀ ஸ பூ₁தம₁ஸ்₁நா₁தி</p> <p>सर्व॑ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>ஸர்வ₀ ஸ பூ₁தம₁ஸ்₁நா₁தி</p>	<p>सर्व॑ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>ஸர்வ₀ ஸ பூ₁தம₁ஸ்₁நா₁தி</p> <p>सर्व॑ सः पू॒तम॑श्जाति</p> <p>ஸர்வ₀ ஸ பூ₁தம₁ஸ்₁நா₁தி</p>
<p>सः दृ॒ष्टो मृ॑डयाति नः</p> <p>ஸஃ த்₃ரு₃ஷ்டோ ம்₃ரு₃ட₃யா₃தி நஃ</p> <p>सः दृ॒ष्टो मृ॑डयाति नः</p> <p>ஸ த்₃ரு₃ஷ்டோ ம்₃ரு₃ட₃யா₃தி நஃ</p> <p>सः दृ॒ष्टो मृ॑डयाति नः</p> <p>ஸ த்₃ரு₃ஷ்டோ ம்₃ரு₃ட₃யா₃தி நஃ</p>	<p>सः दृ॒ष्टो मृ॑डयाति नः</p> <p>ஸ த்₃ரு₃ஷ்டோ ம்₃ரு₃ட₃யா₃தி நஃ</p> <p>सः दृ॒ष्टो मृ॑डयाति नः</p> <p>ஸ த்₃ரு₃ஷ்டோ ம்₃ரு₃ட₃யா₃தி நஃ</p>

The Visargam is एषः, एषः, ऌषः ,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 ए॒षः अ॒न्त-हृ॑दय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஏ॒ஷஃ அ॒ந்தர். ஹ்ரு॑த₃ய</p> <p>स य ऌ॒षः अ॒न्त-हृ॑दय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஌॒ஷஃ அ॒ந்தர். ஹ்ரு॑த₃ய</p>	<p>स य ए॒षो॑ऽन्त-हृ॑दय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஏ॒ஷோ॑ऽந்தர். ஹ்ரு॑த₃ய</p> <p>स य ऌ॒षो॑ऽन्त-हृ॑दय</p> <p>ஸ ய ஌॒ஷோ॑ऽந்தர். ஹ்ரு॑த₃ய</p>

<p>सः अ॒स्मात्सृ॒ष्टो-ऽपा॒क्रामत् ॥</p> <p>ஸ: அ॒ஸ்மாத்த்₂ ஸ்ரு॒ஷ்டோ- ॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>सः अ॒ஸ்மாत्सृ॒ष्टो- ॥</p> <p>ஸ: அ॒ஸ்மாத்த்₂ ஸ்ரு॒ஷ்டோ- ॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p>	<p>सो॒ऽस्मात्सृ॒ष्टो-ऽपा॒क्रामत् ॥</p> <p>ஸோ॒॥ ॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>सो॒ऽस्मात्सृ॒ष्टो- ॥</p> <p>ஸோ॒॥ ॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p> <p>॥</p>
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3.7.1 Special Observations on saH before ‘I’

The letter ‘I’ if it appears after SaH with a single letter Padam it may be merged with ‘sa’ for ease of rendering since it is difficult to render this combination of Vowels together. Please also note that it has been observed for the Padam ‘it’. But if ‘it’ can be combined with following letter due to Sandhi, it is taken separately with the following letter. Veda learners are requested to observe the rendering and also the combination of vowel sounds and Sandhi that emerge specific to that instance

Examples of saH with ‘it’;

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Rendering in Vaakyam
<p>T.S.1.1.14.4</p> <p>सः । इत् । उ । होता ।</p> <p>ஸ: । இத் । உ । ஹோதா ।</p>	<p>सेदु होता</p> <p>ஸேது₃ ஹோதா</p>

<p>സഃ ഇത് ഉ ഹോതാ </p> <p>SaH drops visargam, but merges with 'i' like normal Sandhi to form 'sE',</p>	<p>സേദു ഹോതാ</p> <p>'t' of 'it' becomes 'd' before Vowel 'u' as per Consonant Sandhi Rule to form 'du'</p>
<p>T.S.1.2.14.3</p> <p>सः इत् अग्ने अस्तु </p> <p>സഃ ഇത് അക്₃ണേ അസ്തു</p> <p>സഃ ഇത് അഗ്നേ അസ്തു </p> <p>Example similar to above</p>	<p>सेदग्ने अस्तु</p> <p>സേത₃ക്₃ണേ അസ്തു</p> <p>സേദഗ്നേ അസ്തു</p>
<p>T.S. 1.5.9.6</p> <p>सः इत् नु वै</p> <p>സഃ ഇത് നു വൈ </p> <p>സഃ ഇത് നു വൈ </p> <p>Here Sa and 'i' donot combine.</p>	<p>स इन्वै</p> <p>സ ഇന്വൈ</p> <p>സ ഇന്വൈ</p> <p>'t' of 'it' becomes 'n' before nasal 'nu'. 'nu' becomes 'n' to becomes 'nnvai'. Note this special rule.</p>

Normally other letters with **more than two akshara** in 'i' do not merge with 'sa' and **do not** become 'sE'. 'saH' dropes visargam before **IndraH or Indra** which remain as it is. In the last mantra of Mahanarayana Suktham, (which is part of Aranyam, which does not have formal Pada Paatam), **saH Indra saH akShara** parama swarAt, becomes "**sEndra sO&kShara** parama swarAt".

3.8 Visarga Sandhi Rule for Visarga with 'aa'

(आ, अ, ऎ) sound

3.8.1 Visarga Vowel sound is 'aa'(आ, अ, ऎ) representing 's' (स्, स्, स्)

or 'r' (र्, र्, र्) and the following letter is any vowel or Soft Consonant

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

represents 'S' (स्, स्, स्) or 'r' (र्, र्, र्) and followed by Vowel 'a' (example 1) and Soft Consonant (example 2), **the Visarga is dropped.**

गोपाः + अद्दृशन्-नद्दृशन् = गोपा अद्दृशन्-नद्दृशन्

கோ₃பா: அத்₃த்₃ரு₃ஷன்ன் = கோ₃பா அத்₃த்₃ரு₃ஷன்ன்

ഗോപാഃ + അദ്ദൃശൻ-നദ്ദൃശൻ = ഗോപാ അദ്ദൃശൻ-നദ്ദൃശൻ

रुद्राः + वितस्थिरे = रुद्रा वितस्थिरे

ருத்₃ரா: விதஸ்தி₂ரே = ருத்₃ரா விதஸ்தி₂ரே

रुद्राः + वितस्थिरे = रुद्रा वितस्थिरे

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

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>दिव॑ः रु॒द्राः॑ उप॑श्रिताः</p> <p>தி॒வ॑: ரு॒த்₃ரா:॑ உ॒ப॑ஸ்ரிதா:</p> <p>रु॒द्राः॑ उ॒प॑श्रिताः</p>	<p>दिव॑ः रु॒द्रा उप॑श्रिताः</p> <p>தி॒வ॑: ரு॒த்₃ரா உ॒ப॑ஸ்ரிதா:</p> <p>रु॒द्रा उ॒प॑श्रिताः</p>
<p>य॒क्ष्म॑ः सु॒मनाः॑ अ॒सत् ।</p> <p>ய॒க்ஷ॑ம: சு॒மனா:॑ அ॒ஸ்த்</p> <p>य॒क्ष्म॑ः सु॒मनाः॑ अ॒सत्</p>	<p>य॒क्ष्म॑ः सु॒मना अ॒सत् ।</p> <p>ய॒க்ஷ॑ம: சு॒மனா அ॒ஸ்த்</p> <p>य॒क्ष्म॑ः सु॒मना अ॒सत्</p>
<p>नः॑ सु॒मनाः॑ भ॒व</p> <p>ந:॑ சு॒மனா:॑ ப॒வ</p> <p>नः॑ सु॒मनाः॑ भ॒व</p>	<p>नः॑ सु॒मना भ॒व</p> <p>ந:॑ சு॒மனா ப॒வ</p> <p>नः॑ सु॒मना भ॒व</p>
<p>दे॒वाः अ॒ग्रे॑ तद॑ब्रुवन् ।</p> <p>दे॒वा: अ॒ग्रे॑ तद॑ब्रुवन् ।</p>	<p>दे॒वा अ॒ग्रे॑ तद॑ब्रुवन्</p> <p>दे॒वा अ॒ग्रे॑ तद॑ब्रुवन्</p>

<p>தே₃வா: அக்₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன் டேவா: அக்₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன்</p>	<p>தே₃வா அக்₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன் டேவா அக்₃ரே த₃ப்₃ருவன்ன்</p>
<p>ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄: ரக்ஷ₃ஸே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄: ரக்ஷ₃ஸே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄: ரக்ஷ₃ஸே</p>	<p>ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄ ரக்ஷ₃ஸே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄ ரக்ஷ₃ஸே ஸ்தி₃க்₃மாயு₄ ரக்ஷ₃ஸே</p>

Note : PS 8.8 Rule- visarjanlya becomes 'r' in hvAH, abhAH, vAH, hAH, (these words have AH sound with visaragam; visargam does not get dropped but becomes 'r'. Kindly refer to **Section 6.1** for examples.)

4 Vowel sound other than 'a' and 'aa'

4.1 Short Vowels- e,u,ru,lru followed by 'r' (ऌ,ॠ,ॡ)

Rule: Visarga gets dropped; visarga vowel sound gets elongated

Words/Padam before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
हे॒तिः॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑ परि॒णो॑ वृ॒ण॒क्तु॑	हे॒ती॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑ परि॒णो॑ वृ॒ण॒क्तु॑
ஹே॒திः॑ ரு॒த்ர॒ஸ்ய॑ பரி॒ணோ॑ வ்ரு॒ண॒க்து॑	ஹே॒தீ॑ ரு॒த்ர॒ஸ்ய॑ பரி॒ணோ॑ வ்ரு॒ண॒க்து॑
ஹே॒திः॑ ரு॒த્ર॒ஸ்ய॑ பரி॒ணோ॑ வ்யு॒ளக்து॑	ஹே॒தீ॑ ரு॒த્ર॒ஸ்ய॑ பரி॒ணோ॑ வ்யு॒ளக்து॑
परि॒वो॑ हे॒तिः॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑	परि॒वो॑ हे॒ती॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑
प॒रि॒वो॑ ष्णै॒तिः॑ रु॒त्त्र॒स्य॑	प॒रि॒वो॑ ष्णै॒தீ॑ रु॒त्त्र॒स्य॑
प॒रि॒वो॑ ष्णै॒तिः॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑	प॒रि॒वो॑ ष्णै॒தீ॑ रु॒द्र॒स्य॑
या॒तु॑ धा॒ना॑ हे॒तिः॑ र॒क्षा॑ꣳसि॒	या॒तु॑ धा॒ना॑ हे॒ती॑ र॒क्षा॑ꣳसि॒

<p>யாது தா₄னா ஹேதி:</p> <p>ரக்ஷாஸி</p> <p>யாதுயானாஹேதி:</p> <p>ரக்ஷாஸி</p>	<p>யாது தா₄னா ஹேதி ரக்ஷாஸி</p> <p>யாதுயானா ஹேதி</p> <p>ரக்ஷாஸி</p>
<p>राजिः रक्षिता यश्चाधिपति-र्यश्च</p> <p>ராஜி: ரக்ஷிதா யஸ்சாதி₄பதிர்</p> <p>ராஜி: ரக்ஷிதா யஸ்சாயி</p> <p>பதிர் யஸ்ச</p>	<p>राजी रक्षिता यश्चाधिपति-र्यश्च</p> <p>ராஜீ ரக்ஷிதா யஸ்சாதி₄பதிர்</p> <p>ராஜி ரக்ஷிதா யஸ்சாயி</p> <p>பதிர் யஸ்ச</p>
<p>पृदाकुः रक्षितायश्चाधिपतिर्यश्च</p> <p>ப்டுகா₃கு: ரக்ஷிதா</p> <p>யஸ்சாதி₄பதிர்</p>	<p>पृदाकू रक्षितायश्चाधिपतिर्यश्च</p> <p>ப்டுகா₃கூ ரக்ஷிதா</p> <p>யஸ்சாதி₄பதிர்</p>

<p>പൃഥാ¹കുഃ¹ രക്ഷിതാ¹ യശ്ചാധി¹പതിർ യശ്ച¹</p>	<p>പൃഥാ¹കൃ¹ രക്ഷിതാ¹ യശ്ചാധി¹പതിർ യശ്ച¹</p>
<p>तेभि सोमाभिः रक्षण इति । தேபி₄ஸ் ஸோமாபி₄:¹ 4ரக்ஷண¹ தேபி: ஸோமாபி: ரக்ஷ¹ள னு¹தி</p>	<p>तेभिः सोमा¹भी रक्षण इति தேபி₄ஸ் ஸோமா¹பி₄:¹ 4ரக்ஷ¹ண¹ தேபி: ஸோமா¹பி¹ ரக்ஷ¹ள னு¹தி</p>
<p>विसर्पिः नरकः விஸ¹ர்பி: ந¹ரக: விஸ¹ர்பி: ந¹ரக:</p>	<p>विसर्पी¹ नरकः விஸ¹ர்பி¹ ந¹ரக: விஸ¹ர்பி¹ ந¹ரக:</p>

4.2 Long Vowels-(ee,oo,rU,IU,Ae, O, Ou) followed by 'r' (र,रि,रं)

Rule: Visargam is dropped

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
<p>TB 1.3.2.2</p> <p>यवयं + अरातीः + रक्षोहणः</p> <p>यवयं + अरातीः + रक्षोहणः</p> <p>यवयं + अरातीः + रक्षोहणः</p>	<p>यवयाराती रक्षोहणो</p> <p>यवयाराती रक्षोहणो</p> <p>यवयाराती रक्षोहणो</p>
<p>TB 1.3.7.1</p> <p>रेवतीः + रमध्वम् + अग्नेः</p> <p>रेवतीः + रमध्वम् + अग्नेः</p> <p>रेवतीः + रमध्वम् + अग्नेः</p>	<p>रेवती रमध्व-मग्नेः</p> <p>रेवती रमध्व-मग्नेः</p> <p>रेवती रमध्व-मग्नेः</p>
<p>TB 4.4.10.1</p> <p>अग्नेः + रुचः</p> <p>अग्नेः + रुचः</p> <p>अग्नेः + रुचः</p>	<p>अग्ने रुचः</p> <p>अग्ने रुचः</p> <p>अग्ने रुचः</p>

<p>पुत्रो बृहस्पतीः रुद्रः ।</p> <p>புத்ரோ ப்₃ருஹஸ்பதீ: ருத்₃ர:</p> <p>புலேதோ ஸ்யுஹஸ்ப்தீ: ரு₃ர: ।</p>	<p>पुत्रो बृहस्पती रुद्रः ।</p> <p>புத்ரோ ப்₃ருஹஸ்பதீ ருத்₃ர:</p> <p>புலேதோ ஸ்யுஹஸ்ப்தீ ரு₃ர: ।</p>
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4.3 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: அகநி மிந்நான</p> <p>ஸல்கை: அக்₃னி மிந்தா₄ன</p> <p>ஸலுை: ஁ரஸி மிஸ்யான</p>	<p>शल்குைரநி மிந்நான</p> <p>ஸல்கைரக்₃னி மிந்தா₄ன</p> <p>ஸலுைரஸி மிஸ்யான ஁ஸ</p>
<p>த₄ன்வன-ஸ்த்வமுப₄யோ:</p> <p>ஆர்த்நியோர்</p> <p>யந்யந -ஸ்த்ரமுடயோ: -</p> <p>஁ரணி஁ரஜ்யா஁</p>	<p>த₄ன்வன-ஸ்த்வமுப₄யோ-</p> <p>ரார்த்நியோர்</p> <p>யந்யந -ஸ்த்ரமுடயோ-ரணி</p> <p>஁ரஜ்யா஁</p>
<p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜ்வல்தி ஜ்யோதி: -</p>	<p>ஆர்த்₃ரம் ஜ்வல்தி ஜ்யோதி-ர஁மஸி</p>

<p>அஹ்மஸ்மி ஆர்ஹம் ஜயதி ஜ்யோதி: அஹம்ஸி</p>	<p>ரஹ்மஸ்மி ஆர்ஹம் ஜயதி ஜ்யோதி- ரஹம்ஸி ।</p>
<p>भूः भुवः स्वः ओं பூ: புவ: சுவ: ஓம் பூ: புவ: சுவ: ஓம்</p>	<p>भूर्भुवस्वरो பூர்புவஸ்ஸுவரோம் பூர்புவஸ்ஸுவரோம்</p>
<p>अप पाप्मानं भरणीः भरन्तु ॥ அப பாப்மானம் பரணி: பரந்து அப ப்மாநம் பரணி: பரந்து</p>	<p>अप पाप्मानं भरणी भरन्तु ॥ அப பாப்மானம் பரணி பரந்து அப ப்மாநம் பரணி பரந்து</p>
<p>इदं विष्णुः विचक्रमे</p>	<p>इदं विष्णु विचक्रमे</p>

<p>இத₃ம் விஷ்ணு: விசுக்ரமே ன்ரு₃ம் விஷ்ணு: விசுக்ரமே</p>	<p>இத₃ம் விஷ்ணுர். விசுக்ரமே ன்ரு₃ம் விஷ்ணுர். விசுக்ரமே</p>
<p>மா₁சி₁த₁ ம₁ரு₁த₁ மா₁வ₁தி: மா₁மே₁ ப₁ல₁ மா₁சு₁சி₂த₃ ம₁ரு₁த₃யோ மா₁வ₁தி₄: -மா₁மே மா₁சு₁ரி₁த₃ ம₁ரு₁த₃யோ மா₁வ₁யி: - மா₁மே ஸ₁ப₁ல₁</p>	<p>மா₁சி₁த₁ ம₁ரு₁த₁ மா₁வ₁தி-மா₁மே₁ ப₁ல₁ மா₁சு₁சி₂த₃ ம₁ரு₁த₃யோ மா₁வ₁தி₄ர்- மா₁மே மா₁சு₁ரி₁த₃ ம₁ரு₁த₃யோ மா₁வ₁யி₄ர்-மா₁மே ஸ₁ப₁ல₁</p>
<p>உ₁ப₁யோ: லோ₁க₁யோ-ஐ₁யா₁ஸ₁தி உ₁ப₁யோ: லோ₁க₁யோர். ரு₁த₃த்₄வா₁ஸ₁தி உ₁ப₁யோ: லோ₁க₁யோ-ஐ₁யா₁ஸ₁தி</p>	<p>உ₁ப₁யோர் லோ₁க₁யோ-ஐ₁யா₁ஸ₁தி உ₁ப₁யோர் லோ₁க₁யோர். ரு₁த₃த்₄வா₁ஸ₁தி உ₁ப₁யோர் லோ₁க₁யோ-ஐ₁யா₁ஸ₁தி</p>

5 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.

5.1 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ka,kha

(क, ख, क, क₂ क 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 **JihvAmUliya** 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 (including the examples we have used kh), the stress of '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. Earlier versions of Veda Books use a vajra symbol like two 'u' like symbol one normal and other facing downwards.

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi (OR Read as)
<p>नमः॑ क॒कु॒भा॒य॑ नि॒ष॒ङ्गि॒णे॑</p> <p>நமः॑ க॒கு॒பா॒ய॑ நி॒ஷ॒ங்கி॒ணே॑</p> <p>നമഃ॑ ക॒കു॒ഭാ॒യ॑ നി॒ഷ॒ങ്ഗി॒ണൈ॑</p>	<p>नम(kh)॑ क॒कु॒भा॒य॑ नि॒ष॒ङ्गि॒णे॑</p> <p>(h gets the light stress)</p> <p>நம(க்2)॑ க॒கு॒பா॒ய॑ நி॒ஷ॒ங்கி॒ணே॑</p> <p>നമ(ഹ്)॑ ക॒കു॒ഭാ॒യ॑ നി॒ഷ॒ങ്ഗി॒ണൈ॑</p>
<p>या॒सु॒जा॒तः॑ क॒श्य॒पो॒ या॒स्वि॒न्द्रः॑</p> <p>யா॑ ஸு॒ஜா॒தः॑ க॒ஸ்ய॒போ॒</p> <p>या॒सु॒ ஜா॒தः॑</p> <p>க॒ஸ்ய॒போ॒ யா॒ஸி॒ந்ருः॑</p>	<p>या॒सु॒जा॒त(kh)॑ क॒श्य॒पो॒ या॒स्वि॒न्द्रः॑</p> <p>யா॑ ஸு॒ஜா॒த(க்2)॑ க॒ஸ்ய॒போ॒</p> <p>या॒सु॒ ஜா॒த(ஹ்)॑</p> <p>க॒ஸ்ய॒போ॒ யா॒ஸி॒ந்ருः॑</p>
<p>मृ॒गो॒न॒ भी॒मः॑ कु॒च॒रो॒ गि॒रि॒ष्ठाः॑</p> <p>ம்ரு॒கோ॒ ந॒ பீ॒மः॑ கு॒ச॒ரோ</p> <p>मृ॒गो॒ न॒ डी॒मः॑ कु॒च॒रो॒</p> <p>गि॒रि॒ष्ठाः॑</p>	<p>मृ॒गो॒न॒ भी॒म(kh)॑ कु॒च॒रो॒ गि॒रि॒ष्ठाः॑</p> <p>ம்ரு॒கோ॒ ந॒ பீ॒ம(க்2)॑ கு॒ச॒ரோ</p> <p>मृ॒गो॒ न॒ डी॒म(ह्)॑ कु॒च॒रो॒</p> <p>गि॒रि॒ष्ठाः॑</p>
<p>ब्र॒ह्मा॒ दे॒वा॒नां॑ प॒द॒वीः॑ क॒वी॒ना</p> <p>ब्र॒ह्मा॒ दे॒वा॒नां॑ प॒द॒वीः॑ क॒वी॒ना</p>	<p>ब्र॒ह्मा॒ दे॒वा॒नां॑ प॒द॒वी(kh)॑ क॒वी॒ना</p>

<p>பு₃ரஹ்மா தே₃வானாம் ப₃த₃வீ:</p> <p>கவீ₃னாம்</p> <p>ஸ்ர₃ஹ₃மா தே₃வானாம் ப₃த₃வீ:</p> <p>கவீ₃னாம்</p>	<p>பு₃ரஹ்மா தே₃வானாம்</p> <p>ப₃த₃வீ(க்2) கவீ₃னாம்-ம்</p> <p>ஸ்ர₃ஹ₃மா தே₃வானாம் ப₃த₃வீ(க்)</p> <p>கவீ₃னாம்</p>
<p>ततः क्षत्रं बलमोजश्च जातं</p> <p>தத: கூத்ரம் ப₃லமோஜஸ்ச</p> <p>ततः क्खत्रं बलमोजश्च जातं</p>	<p>तत(kh) क्षत्रं बलमोजश्च जातं</p> <p>தத(க்2) கூத்ரம் ப₃லமோஜஸ்ச</p> <p>तत(क्) क्खत्रं बलमोजश्च जातं</p>

Note: Please note that the letter ksha (क्ष, கூஷ, க்ஷ) is a joint letter (conjoint consonant) formed by adding kh+sha, क्ष = ख् + ष; கூஷ = க்2+ ஷ ;

க்ஷ = க் + ஷ) therefore the rule for 'ka,kha' applies.

In case of any conjoint 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** **kh**s(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

5.1.1 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
ज्योतिः + कृणोति	ज्योतिष्-कृणोति
ज्योतिः + कृणोति	ज्योतिष्-कृणोति
दुः + कर्म	दुष्कर्म

<p>து₃: + கர்ம்</p> <p>பு: + கர்ம்</p>	<p>து₃ஷ்கர்ம்</p> <p>புஷ்கர்ம்</p>
<p>து: + க்ருத்</p> <p>து₃: + க்ருத்</p> <p>பு: + க்ருத்</p>	<p>துக்ருத்</p> <p>து₃ஷ்க்ருத்</p> <p>புக்ருத்</p>

5.1.2 Exceptions to the Rules for ka,kha (क,ख, क,क₂ क 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 क व), the visargam becomes 's'

Source Words or Padams	The derived word
<p>मयः कराय च</p>	<p>मयस्कराय च</p>

<p>மய: கராய் ச மய: கராய் உ</p>	<p>மயஸ்கராய் ச மயஸ்கராய் உ</p>
<p>रुद्रो तनो मयः कृधि ருத்₃ரோ தனோ மய: க்ருதி₄ ரூட்ரோ தனோ மய: க்யூயி</p>	<p>रुद्रो तनो मयस्कृधि ருத்₃ரோ தனோ மயஸ்க்ருதி₄ ரூட்ரோ தனோ மயஸ்க்யூயி</p>
<p>भुवन्तये वारिवः कृतायौषधीनां பு₄வந்தயே வாரிவ: க்ருதா- யௌஷதீ₄னாம் பூவந்தயே வாரிவ: க்யூதா- யௌஷயீநாம்</p>	<p>भुवन्तये वारिवस्कृता-यौषधीनां பு₄வந்தயே வாரிவஸ்க்ருதா- யௌஷதீ₄னாம் பூவந்தயே வாரிவஸ்க்யூதா- யௌஷயீநாம்</p>
<p>यशः करं</p>	<p>यशस्करं</p>

<p>யஸ: கரம்</p> <p>யஸ: கரம்</p>	<p>யஸஸ்கரம்</p> <p>யஸஸுரம்</p>
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5.2 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ca,cha

(च छ स स₂ च च₂)

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

(च छ, स स₂, च च₂), the visarga is replaced with 's' (स्, षं ष्).

This rule is incorporated and printed in the books.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>वाज: च मे</p> <p>वाज: स मे,</p> <p>वाज: च मे</p>	<p>वाजश्च मे</p> <p>वाज्षस मे,</p> <p>वाज्ष्य मे</p>
<p>प्रजापति: चरति गर्भे</p> <p>ப்ரஜாபதி: சரதி க₃ர்பே₄</p> <p>ப்ரஜாபதி: சரதி க₃ர்பே₄</p>	<p>प्रजापतिश्चरति गर्भे</p> <p>ப்ரஜாபதிஷ்சரதி க₃ர்பே₄</p>

	<p>புஜாபதி₁ஸூர₁தி₁ ஸூர₁தே</p>
<p>शर्म चन्द्रः च सूर्यः च</p> <p>ஸர்ம் சந்த்₃ர₃: ச ஸூர்ய₁ஸ்ச₁</p> <p>ஸூர்ம் ஊ₁ந₁: ஊ ஸூர்ய₁: ஊ</p>	<p>शर्म चन्द्रश्च सूर्यश्च</p> <p>ஸர்ம் சந்த்₃ர₃ஸ்ச₁ ஸூர்ய₁ஸ்ச₁</p> <p>ஸூர்ம் ஊ₁ந₁ஸூ₁ ஸூர்ய₁ஸூ₁</p>
<p>नमो गणेश्यो गणपतिभ्यः च</p> <p>நமோ க₃ணே₄யோ</p> <p>க₃ணப₁தி₄ய₁: ச</p> <p>நமோ க₁ணே₁த்யோ</p> <p>க₁ணப₁தி₁த்ய₁: ஊ</p>	<p>नमो गणेश्यो गणपतिभ्यश्च</p> <p>நமோ க₃ணே₄யோ</p> <p>க₃ணப₁தி₄ய₁ஸ்ச₁</p> <p>நமோ க₁ணே₁த்யோ</p> <p>க₁ணப₁தி₁த்ய₁ஸூ₁</p>

5.3 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - Ta,Tha

(ट ठ, ल ल₂, स ष)

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

5.4 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - ta,tha

(त थ, क क₂ ठ ढ)

Rule: When the visaraga is followed by a word starting with 'ta,tha,'

(त थ, क क₂ ठ ढ) 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.

<p>ஹதீப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நம உ₁ஶ்னா₂ஶ்ய: த்ய₃ஶ்-</p> <p>ஹ₁தீ₂ஶ்ய₃ஸ்ச</p>	<p>ஹதீப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>நம உ₁ஶ்னா₂ஶ்யஸ்த்ய₃ஶ்-</p> <p>ஹ₁தீ₂ஶ்ய₃ஸ்ச</p>
<p>नमः तीक्ष्णोषवे चायुधिने च</p> <p>நம: தீ₁க்ஷ₂ண₃ஷ₄ஷ₅வே</p> <p>நம: தீ₁க்ஷ₂ண₃ஷ₄ஷ₅வே</p> <p>ചായുധിനേ ച</p>	<p>नमः स्तीक्ष्णोषवे चायुधिने च</p> <p>நம: ஸ்தீ₁க்ஷ₂ண₃ஷ₄ஷ₅வே</p> <p>நம: ஸ்தீ₁க்ஷ₂ண₃ஷ₄ஷ₅வே</p> <p>ചായുധിനേ ച</p>

5.5 Visargam followed by Hard Consonant - pa,pha

(प फ, प प₂, व ण)

Rule : When the visarga is followed by a word starting with ‘pa,pha,’,

(प फ, प प₂, व ण) the visarga is replaced with an ‘ph’ (फ़, पं₂, णँ)

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)
<p>मा हि॒प्सीः॑ पु॒रु॒षं॑ जगत्</p> <p>मा॒ ஹி॒ப்ஸீः॑ பு॒ரு॒ஷஞ்ஜக॑₃த்</p> <p>मा॒ ऩि॒प्सिः॑ पु॒रु॒ஷ॑० ஜக॑த்</p>	<p>मा हि॒प्सी(फ्) पु॒रु॒षं॑ जगत्</p> <p>मा॒ ஹி॒ப்ஸீ(ப்2) பு॒ரு॒ஷஞ்ஜக॑₃த்</p> <p>मा॒ ऩि॒प्सि(ஹ்) पु॒रु॒ஷ॑० ஜக॑த்</p>
<p>अ॒द्भ्य॑स्सं॒भू॒तः॑ पृ॒थि॒व्यै</p> <p>அ॒த்₃ப்₄யஸ் ஸம்ப்₄தः</p> <p>ப்ரு॒தி₂॑வ்யை</p> <p>അ॒ദ്ഭ്യ॑സ്സം॒ഭൂ॒തഃ॑ പൃ॒ഥി॒വൈ</p>	<p>अ॒द्भ्य॑स्सं॒भू॒त(फ्) पृ॒थि॒व्यै</p> <p>அ॒த்₃ப்₄யஸ் ஸம்ப்₄த(ப்2)</p> <p>ப்ரு॒தி₂॑வ்யை</p> <p>അ॒ദ്ഭ്യ॑സ്സം॒ഭൂ॒ത(ஹ்) പൃ॒ഥി॒വൈ</p>
<p>नमः॑ पु॒ञ्जि॑ष्ट॒भ्यो॑</p> <p>நமः॑ பு॒ஞ்ஜி॑ஷ்டேப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമഃ॑ പു॒ണ്ണി॑ഷ്ടു॒ഭ്യോ॑</p>	<p>नम(फ्) पु॒ञ्जि॑ष्ट॒भ्यो॑</p> <p>நம(ப்2) பு॒ஞ்ஜி॑ஷ்டேப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമ(ஹ்) பு॒ണ്ണி॑ஷ்டு॒ഭ്യோ॑</p>
<p>वि॒श्व॒तः॑ पर॒मा॒न्रि॒त्यं॑ वि॒श्वं</p>	<p>वि॒श्व॒त(फ्) पर॒मा॒न्रि॒त्यं॑ वि॒श्वं</p>

விஸ்வத்: பரமான்னித்யம் விஷாத: பரமாளித்யம்	விஸ்வத்(ப்2) பரமான்னித்யம் விஷாத(ஹ்) பரமாளித்யம்
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5.5.1 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
शं चतु: पदे सतु: पते ₃ अतु: वरे	शं चतुषदे सतुष्पते ₃ अतुष्परे

वास्तीः + पते	वास्तौष्यते
वास्तौ + पते	वास्तौष्यते
वास्तौ + पते	वास्तौष्यते

5.5.2 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, ङ), 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	नमो वाचस्पतये
நமோ வாசு: பதயே	நமோ வாசுஸ்பதயே
നമോ വാച: പതയേ	നമോ വാചസ്പതയേ

<p>ब्रह्मणः पत</p> <p>ப்₃ரஹ்மண: பத்</p> <p>ബ്രഹ്മണ: പത</p>	<p>ब्रह्मणस्पत</p> <p>ப்₃ரஹ்மணஸ்பத்</p> <p>ബ്രഹ്മണസ്തത</p>
<p>वनः पतय</p> <p>வன:பதய</p> <p>वनः पतय</p>	<p>वनस्पतय</p> <p>வனஸ்பதய</p> <p>वनस्ततय</p>
<p>द्रापे अन्धसः पते</p> <p>த்₃ராபே அந்த₄ஸ: பதே</p> <p>द्रापे अन्धसः पते</p>	<p>द्रापे अन्धसस्पते</p> <p>த்₃ராபே அந்த₄ஸஸ்பதே</p> <p>द्रापे अन्धसस्तते</p>

5.6 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 ष् ण्)

(s श्, ष ष्), (sh ष् ष् ष्)

Many books print these without visargam for easy and continuous reading. Our Compilations use both ways of representation depending on the book.

source Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule (or read as)
<p>भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवाः</p> <p>பு₄த்₃ரம் கர்ணேபி₄:</p> <p>ஸ்ருணுயாம</p> <p>ഭദ്രം കർണേഭി: ശൃണുയാമ</p> <p>ദേവാഃ</p>	<p>भद्रं कर्णेभिश्शृणुयाम देवाः</p> <p>பு₄த்₃ரம் கர்ணேபி₄ஸ்</p> <p>ஸ்ருணுயாம</p> <p>ഭദ്രം കർണേഭി-ശൃണുയാമ</p> <p>ദേവാഃ</p>
<p>नमः श्रुताय च</p> <p>நம: ஸ்ருதாய ச</p>	<p>नमश्श्रुताय च</p> <p>நம: ஸ்ருதாய ச ஸ்ருதஸேனாய</p>

<p>நம: ஸ்ரீதாய உ</p>	<p>நம ஸ்ரீதாய உ</p>
<p>नमः शिवाय</p> <p>நம: ஸிவாய ச</p> <p>நம: ஸிவாய உ</p>	<p>नमश्शिवाय च</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸிவாய ச</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸிவாய உ</p>
<p>नमः सोमाय</p> <p>நம: ஸோமாய</p> <p>நம: ஸோமாய</p>	<p>नमस्सोमाय</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸோமாய</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸோமாய</p>
<p>नमः सिकत्याय च प्रवाहाय च</p> <p>நம: ஸிகத்யாய ச</p> <p>நம: ஸிகத்யாய உ</p>	<p>नमस्सिकत्याय च प्रवाहाय च</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸிகத்யாய ச</p> <p>நமஸ்ஸிகத்யாய உ</p>
<p>तन्नः षण्मुखः प्रचोदयात्</p> <p>தந்ந:ஷண்முக₂: ப்ரசோத₃யாத்:</p>	<p>तन्नश्षण्मुखः प्रचोदयात्</p> <p>தந்நஷ்ஷண்முக₂: ப்ரசோத₃யாத்</p>

<p>തന്നഃ ഷണ്മുഖഃ പ്രചോദയാത്</p>	<p>തന്നഷ്-ഷണ്മുഖഃ പ്രചോദയാത്</p>
<p>पञ्चदशाः षोडशेषु श्रयद्ध्वं पञ्चतृषाः शोडशेषो ष्रयत्तृत्वम् पञ्चदशാഃ ഷോഡശേഷു</p>	<p>पञ्चदशा षोडशेषु श्रयद्ध्वं पञ्चतृषाः शोडशेषो ष्रयत्तृत्वम् पञ्चदशाഷ്-ഷോഡശേഷു</p>
<p>वज्र बाहुः षोडशी शर्म वज्रं पात्रुः शोडशै वज्रै षात्रुः शോडशै</p>	<p>वज्र बाहु षोडशी शर्म वज्रं पात्रुः शोडशै वज्रै षात्रुഷ്-शोडशै ശർമ്മ</p>

5.7 Other rules involving s,S,Sh (स श ष)

5.7.1 Visarga sound is 'e' (इ इ) or 'u' उ उ and followed by)

or Ma (म, म, म)

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)
हविः + मन्तो	हविष्मन्तो
ஹவி: மந்தோ	ஹவிஷ்மந்தோ
ஹவி: + மன்தோ	ஹவிஷ்மன்தோ
ज्योतिः मद्धेह्य जरन्न आयुः	ज्योतिष्मद्धेह्य जरन्न आयुः

<p>ஜ்யோதி: மத்₃தே₄ஹ்ய</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி: ம₃தே₄ஹ்ய ஜ₁ர₁ந₁</p>	<p>ஜ்யோதி₁ஹ்மத்₃தே₄ஹ்ய</p> <p>ஜ்யோதி₁ஹ்ம₃தே₄ஹ்ய ஜ₁ர₁ந₁</p>
<p>ஸ்யுஷாஸ்யு: ம₁ந்₁த்₁ க₁ரோ₁மி</p> <p>ஸ்யுஷா-ஸ்யு: ம₁ந்₁த்₁ங் க₁ரோ₁மி</p> <p>ஸ்யுஷாஸ்யு: ம₁ந்₁த்₁ங் க₁ரோ₁மி</p>	<p>ஸ்யுஷாஸ்யு₁ஹ்ம₁ந்₁த்₁ க₁ரோ₁மி</p> <p>ஸ்யுஷா-ஸ்யு₁ஹ்ம₁ந்₁த்₁ங் க₁ரோ₁மி</p> <p>ஸ்யுஷாஸ்யு₁ஹ்ம₁ந்₁த்₁ங் க₁ரோ₁மி</p>
<p>चक्षु: मते</p> <p>சக்ஷ: ம₁தே</p> <p>ചക്ഷു: മതേ</p>	<p>चक्षु₁ஹ்ம₁தே</p> <p>சக்ஷ₁ஹ்ம₁தே</p> <p>ചക്ഷു₁ஹ்ம₁தே</p>

5.7.2 Visargam after letter 'Ta' (ट , ट् 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)
मीढुः + तम मीढुः + तम मीढुः + तम	मीढुष्टम मीढुष्टम मीढुष्टम
मीढुः + तमाय मीढुः + तमाय मीढुः + तमाय	मीढुष्टमाय मीढुष्टमाय मीढुष्टमाय

6 Rules from PrAtiSAkyam

6.1 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,

(these words have AH sound with visaragam; visargam does not get dropped but becomes 'r'.

abibhaH, ajlgaH, akaH, anantaH, vivaH, suvaH, punaH, aharahaH, prAtaH, vastaH, SamitaH, savitaH, sanutaH, stanutaH, stOtaH, hOtaH, pitaH, mAtaH, yaShTaH, eShTaH, nEShTaH, and tvaShTaH.

Examples for Visarga sound 'AH' which becomes 'r'

Constituent Word/padam	Word After Sandhi
TS. 2.5.2.5 हाः । आवयोः ॥ वै । श्रितः । ह्राः । आवयोः ॥ वै । श्रितः । हाः । आवयोः ॥ वै । श्रितः । श्रितः ।	ह्रावयोर्वै श्रित ह्रावयोर्वै श्रित ह्रावयोर्वै श्रित श्रित

<p>TS 4.2.5.2</p> <p>यो॒नौ॑ । अ॒भाः॑ । उ॒खा</p> <p>यो॒னௌ॑ । அ॒பா॒₄:॑ । உ॒கா₂ ।</p> <p>यो॒न॑ । अ॒डाः॑ । उ॒वा ।</p>	<p>यो॒नाव॑भा॒रु॒खा</p> <p>यो॒னாவ॑பா₄ரு॒கா₂</p> <p>यो॒नாவ॑डा॒रु॒वा</p>
<p>TS 5.6.1.3</p> <p>दे॒वीः॑ । तस्मा॑त् । वाः॑ । ना॒म॑</p> <p>தே॒வீ:॑ । தஸ்மா॑த் । வா:॑ । நா॒ம॑</p> <p>दे॒वीः॑ । तस्मा॑त् । वाः॑ । ना॒म॑</p> <p>தே॒வீ:॑ । தஸ்மா॑த் । வா:॑ । நா॒ம॑</p>	<p>दे॒वी-स्तस्मा॑द्-वा॒र्णाम॑</p> <p>தே॒வீ-ஸ்தஸ்மா॑த்-வா॒ர்ணாம॑</p> <p>दे॒वी-स्तस्मा॑द्-वा॒र्णाम॑</p> <p>தே॒வீ-ஸ்தஸ்மா॑த்-வா॒ர்ணாம॑</p> <p>Please note 'n' becomes 'N' as it follows 'r' as per Consonant Sandhi Rule.</p>
<p>TS 2.4.12.3</p> <p>मे॒ । प्रेति॑ । हाः॑ । अ॒स्ति॑ ।</p> <p>மே॒ । ப்ரேதி॑ । ஹா:॑ । அ॒ஸ்தி॑ ।</p> <p>मे॒ । प्रेति॑ । हाः॑ । अ॒स्ति॑ ।</p> <p>மே॒ । ப்ரேதி॑ । ஹா:॑ । அ॒ஸ்தி॑ ।</p>	<p>मे॒ प्र॒हार॑स्ति</p> <p>மே॒ ப்ர॒ஹார॑ஸ்தி</p> <p>मे॒ प्र॒हार॑स्ति</p> <p>மே॒ ப்ர॒ஹார॑ஸ்தி</p>

<p>TS 1.1.4.1</p> <p>दृ॒ह॒स्व॑ । मा॒ । हाः॑ । मि॒त्र॒स्य॑ ।</p> <p>த₃ரு॒ஹ்ஸ்வ॑ । மா॒ । ஹ்வாः॑ ।</p> <p>மி॒த்ர॒ஸ்ய॑</p> <p>दृ॒ह॒स्व॑ । मा॒ । हाः॑ ।</p> <p>மி॒த்ர॒ஸ்ய॑ ।</p>	<p>दृ॒ह॒स्व॑ मा॒ हा॑मि॒त्र॒स्य॑ ।</p> <p>த₃ரு॒ஹ்ஸ்வ॑</p> <p>மா ஹ்வா॑ர்மி॒த்ர॒ஸ்ய॑</p> <p>दृ॒ह॒स्व॑ मा॒ हा॑र् मि॒त्र॒स्य॑ ।</p>
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Please note the following words have 'aH' sound for Visargam.

Constituent Word/padam	Word After Sandhi
पुनः॑ + ऊर्जा	पुन॑रूर्जा
पुनः॑ + ऊर्जा	पुन॑रूर्जा
पुनः॑ । उ॒र्जा	पुन॑रूर्जा
पुनः॑ + अ॒ग्नि	पुन॑र॒ग्नि
पुनः॑ + अ॒क्ष॒ण	पुन॑र॒क्ष॒ण

<p>பு¹நஃ + ஊ¹ஹ</p>	<p>பு¹ந¹ஹ</p>
<p>दोषा¹वस्तः दी¹दिवा¹प्</p> <p>தோ³ஷா¹வஸ்த¹: தீ³தி³வா¹प्</p> <p>ദോ¹ഷാ¹वस्¹तः ദी¹दिवा¹प्</p>	<p>दोषा¹वस्¹त¹र् दी¹दिवा¹प्</p> <p>தோ³ஷா¹வஸ்த¹ர் தீ³தி³வா¹प्</p> <p>ദോ¹ഷാ¹വസ്¹ത¹ർ ദീ¹दिवा¹प्</p>
<p>प्रा¹तः अ¹ग्निं प्रा¹तः इ¹न्द्रं</p> <p>ப்¹ரா¹த¹: அ¹க்³னிம் ப்¹ரா¹த¹ரி¹ந்த்³ர¹प्</p> <p>प्रा¹तः अ¹ग्नि¹० प्रा¹तः इ¹न्द्र¹०</p>	<p>प्रा¹त¹र¹ग्निं प्रा¹त¹रि¹न्द्रं</p> <p>ப்¹ரா¹த¹ர¹க்³னிம் ப்¹ரா¹த¹ரி¹ந்த்³ர¹प्</p> <p>प्रा¹त¹र¹ग्नि¹० प्रा¹त¹रि¹न्द्र¹०</p>
<p>पृ¹थिवि¹मा¹तः मा¹ मा¹</p> <p>ப்¹ரு¹தி²வி¹ மா¹த¹: மா¹ மா¹</p> <p>पृ¹थि¹वि¹मा¹तः मा¹ मा¹</p>	<p>पृ¹थिवि¹मा¹त¹र्मा¹ मा¹</p> <p>ப்¹ரு¹தி²வி¹ மாத¹ர் மா¹ மா¹</p> <p>पृ¹थि¹वि¹मा¹त¹र् मा¹ मा¹</p>

<p>TS 1.3.14.3</p> <p>होतः + दोषा</p> <p>ஹோதஃ + தோ₃ஷா</p> <p>ஹோதஃ + தோ₃ஷா ।</p>	<p>होतर्दोषा</p> <p>ஹோதர்₃தோ₃ஷா</p> <p>ஹோதர்₃தோ₃ஷா ।</p>
<p>TS 3.5.5.1</p> <p>सवितः + विश्व - चर्षणे</p> <p>ஸவிதஃ + விஸ்வ - சர்ஷணே</p> <p>सविता + विश्व - चर्षणम्</p> <p>ஸவிதா + விஸ்வ - சர்ஷணம்</p>	<p>सवितर्विश्वचर्षण</p> <p>ஸவிதர்₃விஸ்வ₃சர்ஷண</p> <p>सवितार्विश्वचर्षणम्</p> <p>ஸவிதா₃விஸ்வ₃சர்ஷணம்</p>
<p>TS 1.7.13.5</p> <p>सनुतः + युयोतु</p> <p>ஸனுதஃ + யுயோது</p> <p>सनुतः + युयौतु</p> <p>ஸனுதஃ + யூயோது</p>	<p>सनुतयुयोतु</p> <p>ஸனுதர்₃யுயோது</p> <p>सनुतः + युयौतु</p> <p>ஸனுதர்₃யூயோது</p>
<p>1.3.7.1</p> <p>त्वष्टः । वसु</p> <p>த்வஷ்டஃ । வஸு ।</p>	<p>त्वष्टर्वसु</p> <p>த்வஷ்டர்₃வஸு</p>

<p>தாஷ்ட: வஸு </p>	<p>தாஷ்ட₁₀வஸு</p>
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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>சுவ: பத ரூபேண</p> <p>ஸாவ: பத ரூபேண</p> <p>ஸுவ: பத ரூபேண</p>	<p>சுவ: பத ரூபேண</p> <p>ஸாவ: பத ரூபேண</p> <p>ஸுவ: பத ரூபேண</p>
<p>TS 1.4.43.2</p> <p>வி சுவ: பர்ய</p> <p>வி ஸாவ: பர்ய</p>	<p>வி சுவ: பர்ய</p> <p>வி ஸாவ: பர்ய</p>

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 कर्भागधेयं
மிது ₂ யா+ கः + பா ₄ க ₃ --தே ₄ யம்	மிது ₂ யா கர்பா ₄ க ₃ தே ₄ யம்
मिमुया । कः + ङाग - येयम्	मिमुया कर्ङागयेयम्

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
அந்தः + ஏஷாம்	அந்தரேஷாம்
അന്തഃ + ഏഷാം	അന്തരേഷാം

PS 8.11 Also a visarjianIya 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
इ॒ड॒₃: + प॒थे॒₃	इ॒ड॒₃स्प॒थे॒₃
इ॒णः + प॒थे	इ॒णस्प॒थे
TS 4.1.9.2	
स॒हसः + पु॒त्रो	स॒हसस्पु॒त्रो
स॒हसः + पु॒त्रः	स॒हसस्पु॒त्रो
स॒हसः + पु॒त्रो	स॒हसस्पु॒त्रो

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>இஷ்: + க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഇഷഃ + കൃധി</p>	<p>इषस्कृधि</p> <p>இஷ்ஸ்க்ருதி₄</p> <p>ഇഷസ്കൃധി</p>
<p>TS 2.6.11.3</p> <p>उरु + नः + कृधि</p> <p>உரு + ந: + க்ருதி₄</p> <p>உரு + ன: + க்யுயி</p>	<p>उरुणस्कृधि</p> <p>உருணஸ்க்ருதி₄</p> <p>உருள்ஸ்யுயி</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 സ്വാഹാ</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>शम् + च + नः + कृधि</p> <p>शम् + च + नः + कृधि</p> <p>शम् + च + नः + कृधि</p>	<p>Visargam does not become 's'</p> <p>शञ्चनः कृधि</p> <p>शञ्चनः कृधि</p> <p>शञ्चनः कृधि</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>इलोकय + अपः + पिन्व + ओषधीः</p> <p>इलोकय + अपः + पिन्व + ओषधीः</p>	<p>इलोकयाप-स्पिन्वौषधीः</p> <p>इलोकयाप-स्पिन्वौषधीः</p> <p>इलोकयाप-स्पिन्वौषधीः</p>
<p>TS 4.7.13.2</p> <p>नमः + पथे</p> <p>नमः + पथे</p> <p>नमः + पथे</p>	<p>नमस्पथे</p> <p>नमस्पथे</p> <p>नमस्पथे</p>

PS 8.27 Also before patni vE, patI, patE, patayE, patiH, and patim

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 1.4.2.1</p> <p>वाचः + पतये ।</p> <p>வாசு: + பதயே</p> <p>വാചഃ + പതയേ</p>	<p>वाचस्पतये</p> <p>வாசுஸ்பதயே</p> <p>വാചസ്സതയേ</p>
<p>TS 1.1.13.3</p> <p>मनसः + पते</p> <p>மனஸு: + பதே</p> <p>മനസഃ + പതേ</p>	<p>मनसस्पते</p> <p>மனஸுஸ்பதே</p> <p>മനസസ്സതേ</p>
<p>TS 2.6.11.1</p> <p>शतिनः + पतिः</p> <p>श॒ति॒नः॑ + प॒तिः॑</p> <p>श॒தி॒னः॑ + ப॒திः॑</p> <p>ശ॒തി॒നഃ॑ + പ॒തിഃ॑</p>	<p>शति॒नस्पतिः॑</p> <p>श॒தி॒ன॒ஸ்ப॒திः॑</p> <p>ശ॒തി॒ന॒സ്സ॒തിഃ॑</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 । தி₃வ: + புத்ராய । ദിവഃ + പുത്രായ</p>	<p>दिवस्पुत्राय தி₃வஸ்புத்ராய ദിവസ്സുത്രായ</p>
<p>TS 1.3.14.5</p> <p>दिवः + परि + प्रथमम् தி₃வ: + பரி + ப்ரத₂மம் ദിവഃ പരി പ്രഥമം</p>	<p>दिवस्परि प्रथमं தி₃வஸ்பரி ப்ரத₂மஞ் ദിവസ്സരി പ്രഥമം</p>
<p>TB 4.1.9.2</p> <p>सहसः + पुत्रः ஸஹஸ: + புத்ர: സഹസഃ + പുത്രഃ</p>	<p>सहसस्पुत्रो ஸஹஸஸ்புத்ரோ സഹസസ്സുത്രോ</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>रायः + पोषम्[॥]</p> <p>ராயः + போஷம்[॥]</p> <p>രായഃ + പോഷം[॥]</p>	<p>रायस्पोषं[॥]</p> <p>ராயஸ்போஷம்[॥]</p> <p>രായസ്സോഷം[॥]</p>
<p>TS 1.3.4.2</p> <p>रायः + पोषेण[॥]</p> <p>ராயः + போஷேண[॥]</p> <p>രായഃ + പോഷേണ[॥]</p>	<p>रायस्पोषेण[॥]</p> <p>ராயஸ்போஷேண[॥]</p> <p>രായസ്സോഷേണ[॥]</p>

PS 8.30 Also in namaH, before karO

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 2.6.9.8</p> <p>नमः + करोति</p> <p>நமः + கரோதி</p>	<p>नमस्कराति</p> <p>நமஸ்கரோதி</p>

<p>नमः + करोति</p>	<p>नमस्करोति</p>
<p>TS 5.5.7.3</p> <p>नमः + करोमि</p> <p>நம: + கரோமி</p> <p>नमः + करोमि</p>	<p>नमस्करोमि</p> <p>நமஸ்கரோமி</p> <p>नमस्करोमि</p>

PS 8.31 Also in vasuH, before k

Constituent Words/padams	Word after Sandhi (or read as)
<p>TS 4.4.4.5</p> <p>वसुः + कविः + अग्निः</p> <p>வஸு: + கவி: + அக்னி:</p> <p>वसुः + कविः + अग्निः</p>	<p>वसुष्कवि-रग्निः</p> <p>வஸுஷ்கவி-ரக்னி:</p> <p>वसुष्कवि-रग्निः</p>

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)
<p>TS 4.1.11.1</p> <p>य॒ज्ञम् + अध्व॑रम् + विश्व॑तः ।</p> <p>परि॒भू</p> <p>ய॒ஜ்ஞம் + அத்₄வ॑ரம் + வி॒ஸ்வதः॑ +</p> <p>ப॒ரிபூ₄</p> <p>य॒ज्ज्ण॑म् + अ॒ध्वार॑म् + वि॒श्वतः॑ +</p> <p>प॒रि॒डू</p>	<p>य॒ज्ञ॑म॒ध्व॑रं वि॒श्व॑तः॑ परि॒भू</p> <p>य॒ஜ்ஞ॑ம॒த்₄வ॑ரம் வி॒ஸ்வ॑தः॑</p> <p>ப॒ரிபூ₄</p> <p>य॒ज्ज्ण॑म॒ध्व॑र॑म् वि॒श्व॑तः॑</p> <p>प॒रि॒डू</p>
<p>TS 4.2.6.4</p> <p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒வி॒வி॒சுः॑ ப॒ருः॑ ப॒ருः॑</p> <p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p> <p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p>	<p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p> <p>ஆ॒வி॒வி॒சுः॑ ப॒ருः॑ ப॒ருः॑</p> <p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p> <p>आ॒वि॒वि॒शुः॑ प॒रुः॑ प॒रुः॑</p>

PS 8.33 Not 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 visargam 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'**.