

**Discussion Draft**

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# **Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-08**

## **Vowel Sandhi**

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**Version Notes – Version 0.2 dated February 23, 2019**

1. The reference to Rules in PratishAkyam has been added.
2. The Fonts in Tamil examples have been changed to Latha Font for better reading.
3. Original Section 9 containing example of Sandhi a+au deleted as the Padam was not taken correctly.  
Two Sandhi of **a+au** have been provided under Section 8.
4. Additional examples have been provided after revision from Pada Paatam. We have provided reasons for non-elision of ‘a’ with examples which appeared only as Observations in previous version in Section 2.
5. Reference of source for examples have been newly added if they are not from vary commonly known words from Rudram, Chamakam, BhAgya SUktam,Purusha SUktam etc.
6. Old Section 19 deleted as not found relevant

**Kindly concentrate on the Sandhi words/letters and  
not on Swaram markings which vary during cut and  
paste and editing.**

Kindly Note that a pause must be given when there is a vowel sandhi within or between two words. Please refer to your Guru's rendering and clarify doubts and improve your recital.

- 1. We have started referring 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.**
- 3. Our Articles will keep undergoing periodical changes with reference our learning and understanding. We request readers to check for new versions uploaded in the vedavms.in website.**
- 4. 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 or during his time. Some great Rishis whose rules or differing opinions quoted in Taittriya PrathiSAkhyA work are vAlmlki, ArtreyA, PauSkarasAdi, PIAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA , PIAksAyanA, HaritA ,SAnkhAyanA,MimAmSA and few other Rishis.**

**5. Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:**

PrAtiSAkhyA -	PS
PAnini's AshtAdhyAyl –	PA
VyAsa SlkshA –	VSI
PAnini SlkshA -	PSI



## 1 Veda Basics – Vowel Sandhi Rules

### **1.1 Introduction:**

This article on Vowel Sandhi has been prepared with a view to gain better understanding of Vedic texts which are normally recited in Krisha Yajur Veda and improve a learner's recital. We have tried to give examples from Krishna Yajur Veda Mantras, to make this article very practical for the reader. Wherever the examples not found and often repeated, we have not provided examples. Efforts are being taken to understand these rules and find them in the Vedic texts. Please note that some of the rules in grammar may not be applied in Vedic texts due to the swara and maatra values and/or applied differently when option exists with alternate Grammar rules.

We find generally the usage of Vowels 'Ruu' (ऋ, ॠ, ॥), IRu(ିରୁ, ଈରୁ) and IRuu (ିରୁୁ, ଈରୁୁ) are very very limited. Examples using these words are not easily found in the common Suktams or Mantraas.

We are including only the basic rules which are found often in Vedic verses to keep this article reasonably easy to understand and relate ones Veda learning to the common rules.

Readers are requested to give their feedback, comments and suggestions for improving the value of this article to our e-mail id – “[vedavms@gmail.com](mailto:vedavms@gmail.com)”

In Sanskrit, it is very difficult to place or pronounce two vowels together. So the Vowel Sandhi rules have been framed to make the rendering/reading (both prose and poetry) easy through well structured rules based on the sound forms and how they combine.

## 2 Sandhi Rules with 'a' and aa

**PA 6.1.101** – When a simple vowel is followed by a homogeneous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the preceding and the subsequent or succeeding vowel. That is **a,e,u** with a combination of **a,e,u**.

### **2.1 Basic rules for combination of 'a' and 'aa':**

'aa' or 'A' is formed with a combination of

$$'a' + 'a' = aa \quad \text{अ} + \text{अ} = \text{आ} \quad \text{अ} + \text{अ} = \text{ऊ} \quad \text{अ} + \text{अ} = \text{ऋ}$$

$$'a' + 'aa' = 'aa' \quad \text{अ} + \text{आ} = \text{आ} \quad \text{अ} + \text{ऊ} = \text{ऊ} \quad \text{अ} + \text{ऋ} = \text{ऋ}$$

$$'aa' + 'a' = 'aa' \quad \text{आ} + \text{अ} = \text{आ} \quad \text{ऊ} + \text{अ} = \text{ऊ} \quad \text{ऋ} + \text{अ} = \text{ऋ}$$

$$'aa' + 'aa' = 'aa' \quad \text{आ} + \text{आ} = \text{आ} \quad \text{ऊ} + \text{ऊ} = \text{ऊ} \quad \text{ऋ} + \text{ऋ} = \text{ऋ}$$

If the rules relating to **अ, अ, ऊ and (आ, ऊ, ऋ)** is followed

everywhere, **as it is shown above**, we will have the problem of maatra value, timing of recital or extensions while reciting Vedas, Slokas and sometimes the meaning that is made out of recital can be not correct or unwanted. So, specific rules have been laid out, in Sanskrit, with an option to adopt the necessary application in Veda recital.

1. If Swaram acquisition, as per some defined principles, is affected then the 'a' or 'aa' does not become an avagraha (represented as  $\mathcal{S}$ ) but retains its original sound form as 'a' or 'aa' only.
2. When the 'a' or 'aa' has a swaram, the vowel sandhi rule is applied selectively subject to some advanced rules as per observations made in standard Suktams.
3. There are specific grammar rules with words where 'a' does not become avagraha as per rules in PrAtiSAkyam. Kindly refer to our Article on Avagraha.
4. Experts/Scholars opine that the use of Avagraha is optional in Poetry and Veda subject to rules. The reference sections have been quoted in Panini's work, Book 6 Chapter 1.

## **2.2 When letter 'a' ( $\mathcal{A}$ , $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}$ , $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}$ ) follows Sound 'a' ( $\mathcal{A}$ , $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}$ , $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}$ )**

**Rule:** When the first letter with 'a' Sound is followed by the letter 'a', the letter is elongated to the Dheerga letter 'aa'.; ( $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}$ ) in the Sandhi.

Word with Sound 'a' followed by letter 'a' **need not always combine** unless there is a need to give a desired sound effect/vibration and continuation to rendering with ease and smoothness.

This does not result in the overall maatra value of the sandhi.

If recited with the sound of ‘a’ (1 maatra) and the following ‘a’ as it is (again 1 maatra), the maatra in time scale is two. If the Sandhi rule is applied and the resultant ‘aa’ sound is produced, then the total maatra for that Dheerga letter shall be two.

ରକତ ଗୟ- ଅନ୍ତୁଲିପୁ ଅଂଶ	ରକତଗୟା-ନ୍ତୁଲିପୁଙ୍ଗଂ
ଭକ୍ତ ଅନୁକଂପିନ୍ ଦେଵଂ	ଭକ୍ତାନୁକଂପିନ୍ ଦେଵଂ
ପ୍ରକ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତୁକମ୍ପିନ୍ନଂ	ପ୍ରକ୍ତାନ୍ତୁକମ୍ପିନ୍ନଂ
ଡକତ ଅନ୍ତୁକଂପିନ୍ନଂ ଦେଵଂ	ଡକତାନ୍ତୁକଂପିନ୍ନଂ ଦେଵଂ
TS 5.6.1.2	
ଦିଵି ଶ୍ରୟସ୍ଵ ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷେ	ଦିଵି ଶ୍ରୟ ସ୍ଵାନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷେ
ତ୍ରୀଵି ଶ୍ରୀଯାସ୍ଵ ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ	ତ୍ରୀଵି ଶ୍ରୀଯାସ୍ଵ-ବାନ୍ଧତରିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ
ତିବି ଶ୍ରୀଯାସ୍ଵ ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷେ	ତିବି ଶ୍ରୀ ସ୍ଵାନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷେ
ଗିରିଶା ଅଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି	ଗିରିଶାଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି
ତଥା କିରିଶା ଅଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି	ତଥା କିରିଶାଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି
ତଥା ଗିରିଶା ଅଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି	ତଥା ଗିରିଶାଚ୍ଛା ବଦାମସି
ସହସ ଅକ୍ଷାୟ ମୀତୁଷେ	ସହସାକ୍ଷାୟ ମୀତୁଷେ

<p>ஸஹஸ்ர_அக்ஷாய் மீடு_4 ஷே"</p> <p>ஸஹஸ்ர_அக்ஷாய் மீயு_ஷே"</p>	<p>ஸஹஸ்ர_அக்ஷாய் மீடு_4 ஷே"</p> <p>ஸஹஸ்ர_அக்ஷாய் மீயு_ஷே"</p>
<p>நமः ஸूதाय-அहन्त्याय वनानां</p> <p>நமः ஸूதाया-அஹन्त्याय</p> <p>நமः ஸूதाय-அஹன்த्याय</p> <p>வனानां</p>	<p>நமः ஸूதाय-அहन्त्याय वनानां पतये</p> <p>நமः ஸूதायா-ஹந்த்யாய</p> <p>நமः ஸूதायா-ஹன்த்யாய</p> <p>வனानां</p>
<p>நமो निचेरवे परिचराय अरण्यानां</p> <p>நमோ नிசேரவे परीचराय-</p> <p>அரண்யானாம்</p> <p>மோ நிசேரவே परीचரाय-</p> <p>அரண்யானாம்</p>	<p>நமो निचेरवे परिचराया_रण्यानां</p> <p>நமோ नிசேரவे परीचराया-</p> <p>அரண்யானாம்.</p> <p>மோ நிசேரவே परीचराया-</p> <p>ரண்யானாம்</p>
<p>நம आशवे च अजिराय च</p>	<p>நम आशवे चाजिराय च</p>

<p>ନମ ଆଶାଵେ ଚ ଅଳ୍ପିରାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମ ଆଶାଵେ ଚାଲ୍ପିରାଯ ଚ</p>	<p>ନମ ଆଶାଵେ ଚାଲ୍ପିରାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମ ଆଶାଵେ ଚାଲ୍ପିରାଯ ଚ</p>
<p>ନମଶ୍ଲୋକ୍ୟାଯ ଚ ଅକସ୍ମନ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମଶ୍ଲୋକ୍ୟାଯ ଚାକସ୍ମନ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p>	<p>ନମଶ୍ଲୋକ୍ୟାଯ ଚାକସ୍ମନ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମଶ୍ଲୋକ୍ୟାଯ ଚାକସ୍ମନ୍ୟାଯ</p>
<p>ନମଶ୍ଶ ଶଲୋକମ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ଅବଲୋଳନ୍ୟାଯ</p>	<p>ନମଶ୍ଶ ଶଲୋକମ୍ୟାଯ</p> <p>ଶାବଲୋଳନ୍ୟାଯ</p>
<p>ନମ ଶ୍ରୋକୃତ୍ୟାଯ</p> <p>ଚାଲୁଅବସାନ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p>	<p>ନମ ଶ୍ରୋକୃତ୍ୟାଯ</p> <p>ଚାଲୁଅବସାନ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p>
<p>ନମ: ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚ ଅଵାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମ: ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚ ଅଵାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ</p>	<p>ନମ: ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚାଵାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ନମ: ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚାଵାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ</p>
<p>ନମ ଆତାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p> <p>ଅଲ୍ପାଦ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p>	<p>ନମ ଆତାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଯ</p> <p>ଚାଲ୍ପାଦ୍ୟାଯ ଚ</p>
<p>ମୁଖାଦିନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚ ଅଗନିଶ୍ଚ</p>	<p>ମୁଖାଦିନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଶାଗନିଶ୍ଚ</p>

<p>முகா_2திந்த்ரஸ்ச அக்னிஸ்ச மூவாடிழ்ஶை அஹிஷு ।</p>	<p>முகா_2திந்த்ரஸ்-சாக்னிஸ்ச மூவாடிழ்-ஶஹிஷு ।</p>
<p>பிராண் அபானௌ மூத்யோ ர்மி பாத் ப்ராண் அபானெனள ம் ருத்யோர் மாபாதும். பிராண் அபானை மூதேயார் மா பாதம்</p>	<p>பிராண்பானௌ மூத்யோ ர்மி பாத் ப்ராண்பானெனள ம் ருத்யோர் மாபாதும் பிராண்பானை மூதேயார் மா பாதம்</p>
<p>PrOkShaNa MantrA</p> <p>஭ேஷஜமேவ அஸ்மை கரोதி । பே_4ஷஜமேவ அஸ்மை கரோதி தேஷஜமேவ அஸ்மை கரோதி</p>	<p>஭ேஷஜமேவாஸ்மை கரोதி । பே_4ஷஜமேவாஸ்மை கரோதி தேஷஜமேவாஸ்மை கரோதி</p>

### **2.3 When Letter 'a' (அ, அ, அ) follows the sound 'aa' (ஆ, ஆ, அ)**

**Rule 1:** When Letter 'a' (அ, அ, அ) follows the sound 'aa' (ஆ, ஆ, அ) ,

'a' that follows 'aa' is represented through an Avagraha.

**Example:**

கர்த்து + அஸி = கர்த்தாஸி ,

பிரதிஷ்டா + அஸி = பிரதிஷ்டாஸி ,

கர்த்தா + அஸி = கர்த்தாஸி

ப்ரதிஷ்டா<sub>2</sub> + அஸி = ப்ரதிஷ்டா<sub>2</sub>ஸி

கர்த்தா + அஸி = கர்த்தாஸி

பெதிஷ்டா + அஸி = பெதிஷ்டாஸி

The sound of both கர்த்து and பிரதிஷ்டா is 'aa' (ஆ, ஆ, அ)

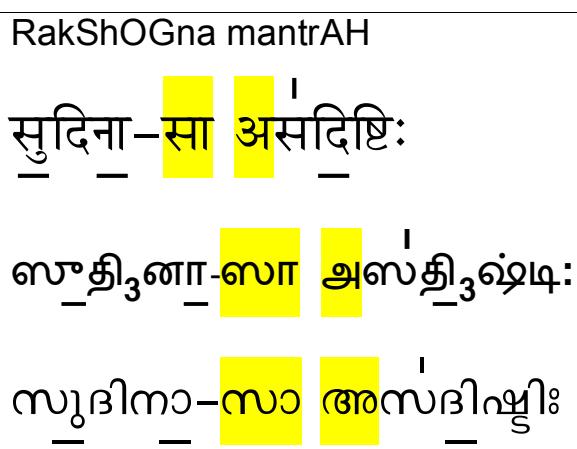
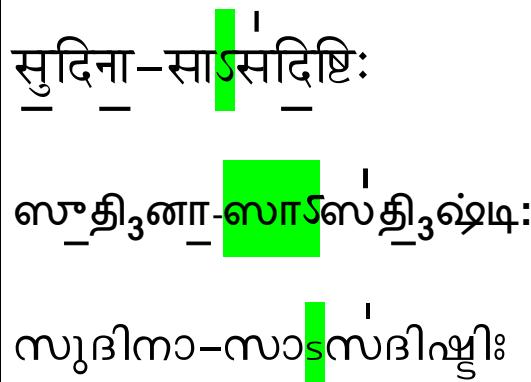
it is followed by 'a' (அ, அ, அ) hence a Avagraha is formed after 'aa'

(அ, ஆ, அ).

**Effect on Maatra:** 'a' has one maatra and 'aa' has two maatra value in terms of time. Due to the Sandhi, the rule results in a Maatra of 2.5, with Avagrah, the 'a' is truncated to

'᳚' with only 0.5 maatra. This helps correct extension of rendering Vedas or reading slokas with intended meaning and time scale.

### Table of Examples

Basic Words/Padams before Sandhi	The Resultant Words/ Padam after Sandhi
Hiranyagarbha SUktam  	  
RakShOGna mantrAH  	  

Gosha Shanti	
सा अग्निना॑ शान्ता॒	सा॑ अग्निना॑ शान्ता॒
सा॑ अक्ष॒णीना॑ शा॒न्ता॒	सा॑ अक्ष॒णीना॑ शा॒न्ता॒
सा॑ अश॒ग्निना॑ शा॒न्ता॒	सा॑ अश॒ग्निना॑ शा॒न्ता॒
BhU SUktam	
दौ॑र्वरि॒णा॑-अन्तरि॑क्ष	दौ॑र्वरि॒णा॑-ज्ञतरि॑क्ष
त्त॒येणर्॑ वरि॒णा॑- अन्तरि॑क्षमं॒	त्त॒येणर्॑ वरि॒णा॑-न्तरि॑क्षमं॒
वरि॒णा॑-अन्तरि॑क्षं॒	वरि॒णा॑-न्तरि॑क्षं॒
तनु॒रघोरा॑ अपा॑पकाशिनी॒	तनु॒रघोरा॑ पा॑पकाशिनी॒
त्त॒न्नोरके॒ो॑रा॑ अपा॑पकाशिनी॒	त्त॒न्नोरके॒ो॑रा॑ पा॑पकाशिनी॒
तनु॒रघोरा॑ अपा॑पकाशिनी॒	तनु॒रघोरा॑ पा॑पकाशिनी॒
तया॑ अस्मान्॑ विश्वत्॒	तया॑ अस्मान्॑ विश्वत्॒

<p>தயா <u>அ</u>ஸ்மான், வி<u>ஶ</u>வது</p> <p>தயா <u>அ</u>ஸ்மான், வி<u>ஶ</u>வது</p>	<p>தயா <u>ஏ</u>ஸ்மான், வி<u>ஶ</u>வது</p> <p>தயா <u>ஏ</u>ஸ்மான், வி<u>ஶ</u>வது</p>
<p>மா <u>அ</u>மு<u>ட</u>தா<u>த</u></p> <p>மா <u>அ</u>மு<u>ட</u>தா<u>த</u></p>	<p>மா <u>ஏ</u>மு<u>ட</u>தா<u>த</u></p> <p>மா <u>ஏ</u>மு<u>ட</u>தா<u>த</u></p>
<p>மா <u>அ</u>க்கு<u>ஞ</u>னே பா<u>ஷ</u>கிழன<u>ஷ</u></p> <p>மா <u>அ</u>க்கு<u>ஞ</u>னே பா<u>ஷ</u>கிழன<u>ஷ</u></p>	<p>மா <u>ஏ</u>க்கு<u>ஞ</u>னே பா<u>ஷ</u>கிழன<u>ஷ</u></p> <p>மா <u>ஏ</u>க்கு<u>ஞ</u>னே பா<u>ஷ</u>கிழன<u>ஷ</u></p>

Note: Dheerga swaritam is acquired due to the Conjunct Consonant (samyuktara vyajyani) that follows the long letters with swaritam.

### **2.3.1 Exceptions observed when ‘a’ does not become an avagraha when it follows the sound ‘aa’:**

General observation is

“Where two words give distinct logical meaning which can flow smoothly as a sound with the respective swaram, they do not combine”, this considers specific grammar rules, letters or definition of specific terms like Pragrihya (dual noun and verb forms).

If one Sandhi Rule is applied first, another one cannot be applied on the same letters again. Example when Visargam is dropped from Sound ‘AH’, if an ‘a’ follows it will not elide before that ‘A’ since it has dropped visargam.

Similarly ‘ai’ sound becomes ‘A’, following ‘a’ will not elide.

#### **Some Examples from Standard Krishna Yajur Veda Suktams:**

<b>Avagraha not used</b>	<b>Explanation/Notes</b>
TS 5.6.12 (mArjana mantrA)  तस्मा॑ अरङ्गमामवा॒	तस्मै॑ ॥ अरम्॒ ॥ गमाम॑ ॥ वः॒
தஸ்மா॑ அரங்கமாமவோ॒  தஸ்மா॑ அரங்கமாமவோ॒	The Padam is ‘tasmai’; this becomes tasmA before vowel ‘a’. Since a grammar operation can be performed only once, use of avagraha is not permitted here.
pavamAna SUktam	

<p><b>भक्ष्याऽन्तरिक्षे</b></p> <p><b>पक्षेष्मं या अन्तरीक्षे</b></p> <p><b>उक्षमं या अवगतरीक्षे</b></p>	<p><b>भक्षम् । याः । अन्तरिक्षे ।</b></p> <p>As per Vowel Sandhi, yAH has become yA before vowel 'a'. So the Sandhi is already effected. So Avagraha cannot be formed or permitted.</p>
<p>Brahma SUktam</p> <p><b>उपमा अस्य विष्टः</b></p> <p><b>उपमा अस्य विष्टटा</b></p> <p><b>उपमा अस्य विष्टुः</b></p>	<p><b>बृद्धिन्याः ॥ १ । उपमाः । अस्य ।</b></p> <p>upamAH visargam gets dropped and becomes upamA, so avagraha cannot be applied.</p>
<p>mRutyu SUktam</p> <p><b>प्रास्मा आशा अशृण्वन्</b></p> <p><b>प्रास्मा आशा</b></p> <p><b>अस्मिन्नेवन्नं</b></p> <p><b>प्रास्मा आशा</b></p> <p><b>अश्मिन्नेवन्नं</b></p>	<p>Input received is that it is pra+asmai has become prAsmai which becomes prAsmA before vowel. Avagraha not permitted.</p>

<p>Navagraha SUktam - Sukra</p> <p>न ह्यस्या अपरंचन ॥ वृङ्गिस्मा अपरुक्तं</p> <p>ज्ञारला</p> <p>म नृसुर्वा अपरुक्तं</p> <p>ज्ञरला</p>	<p>न । हि । अस्याः</p> <p>The visargam in asyAH drops and becomes yA and since a Sandhi rule is applied, avagraha rule cannot be applied/permitted.</p>
<p>OShadi SUktam</p> <p>अफला अपुष्पायाश्च</p> <p>अपला अपुष्पायाश्च</p> <p>या अपला अपु</p> <p>भूयाश्च</p>	<p>अफलाः । अपुष्पाः । याः । च</p> <p>aPalAH drops visargam before 'a' and becomes aPalA, hence avagraha not permitted.</p>
<p>OShadi SUktam</p> <p>ओषधीरस्मा अरिष्ट तातये</p> <p>छवत्तीरस्मा अरीश्ट</p>	<p>ओषधीः । अस्मै । अरिष्टातये ।</p> <p>'asmai' becomes 'asmA' as per vowel sandhi before 'a', hence</p>

<p>தாதயே</p> <p>வாஷயீரஸுா அவினஷ்</p> <p>தாதயே</p>	avagraha not permitted.
<p>ஶி஖ா அணியோட்ர்வா</p> <p>ஸ்ரிகா<sub>2</sub> அணியோர்த்த<sub>4</sub>வா</p> <p>ஸ்ரிவா அளனீயேற்றவு</p>	Here the mantra is from Aranyam which has no Pada Paatam. Here avagraha might not have got formed due to presence of visargam.
<p>Nakshatra SUktam– uttarAShAdA(20)</p> <p>தட்சா஢ா அபிஸ்யந்து யஜ</p> <p>தத<sub>3</sub>ஷாடா<sub>4</sub> அபி<sub>4</sub>ஸம்யந்து</p> <p>தடங்காவு அடிஸங்கு</p> <p>யஜனோ</p> <p>—</p>	Here AShAdAH has become AshAdA as per an advice received based on noun usage. Avagraha cannot be applied.
NakShatra SUktam– ChitrA (12)	'a' of the Word 'astu' does not elide as per PS Rule 11.17.

<p>भूरिदा । अस्तु ॥ महं</p> <p>पृथि॒ता॑३ अ॒स्तु॑ म॒ह॒यम्</p> <p>द्वृ॒री॑३ अ॒स्तु॑३ म॒ह॒य॒०</p>	
<p>RucAm prAcl – T.B. 3.12.9.1</p> <p>मु॒हू॒र्ता॑ः प्रे॒ष्या॑ अ॒भवन्॑</p> <p>म॒ह॒उ॒र्ता॑ः प्रे॒रेष्या॑</p> <p>अ॒पा॑४ व॒ण्णं</p> <p>म॒ह॒उ॒र्ता॑ः प्रे॒रेष्या॑</p> <p>अ॒व॒ल</p>	<p>Mantra is from brAhamaNam with no pada paatam. Rule could not be confirmed till now. yAH might have dropped visargam here.</p>

The Avagraha does not form due to following main reasons:

1. When the previous vowel drops visargam, letter sound ai becomes 'A'
2. There are special rules for non-elision as per Classical text like PratiSakyam or a rules which makes elision of 'a' optional
3. Any Other Vedic practice/convention/Paatam specific to one school (SAKha) which is applied to Vaakyam.
4. When dual nouns/Verb forms (Pragrihya) comes in Vowel Sandhi or elision of 'a' does not occur. This for vowel sound endings ee,uu,

## 2.4 When letter 'a' (அ, அ, அா) follows Sound 'ae' ( ஏ, ஏ உ)

Rule: When the letter 'a' (அ, அ, அா) follows letters with sound 'ae',

the 'ae' ( ஏ, ஏ உ) retains its form and sound but the 'a' (அ, அ, அா) which follows becomes an avagraha 5.

**Example:**

ஜநே + அபிட்ரோஹ் = ஜநேஅபிட்ரோஹ்

ஜனே + அபி<sub>4</sub>த்<sub>3</sub>ரோஹம் = ஜனேஅபி<sub>4</sub>த்<sub>3</sub>ரோஹம்

ஜனே + அந்தியேஸுபா = ஜனேஅந்தியேஸுபா

ராஷ்ட + அஸ்மிந் = ராஷ்டஅஸ்மிந்

ராஷ்ட்ரே + அஸ்மின் = ராஷ்ட்ரேஅஸ்மின்

ராஷ்டு + அஸ்மின் = ராஷ்டுஅஸ்மின்

This rule is observed in Chamakam at many places since 'me' in Cha 'me' combines with following 'a'.

## Table of Examples

Basic Words/Padams before Sandhi	The Resultant Words/Padam after Sandhi
<p>दीर्घायुत्वं च मे, अनमित्रं च मे, अभयं च मे</p> <p>ती३रका४युत्त्वं च मे अनमि॒त्रं च मे, अप॒युत्त्वं च मे, उ॒र्मिला॒युत्त्वं च मे, अ॒नमि॒त्रं च मे, अ॒प॒युत्त्वं च मे,</p>	<p>दीर्घायुत्वं च मे, अ॒नमित्रं च मे, अ॒भयं च मे</p> <p>ती३रका४युत्त्वं च मे अ॒नमि॒त्रं च मे, अ॒प॒युत्त्वं च मे,</p>
<p>प्रपद्ये अलक्ष्मी</p> <p>प्रपत्त॑ये अ॒लक्ष्मीरं मे</p> <p>प्रपद्ये अ॒लक्ष्मीरं मे</p>	<p>प्रपद्ये अ॒लक्ष्मी</p> <p>प्रपत्त॑ये अ॒लक्ष्मीरं मे</p> <p>प्रपद्ये अ॒लक्ष्मीरं मे</p>
<p>Bhoo SUktam</p> <p>देव्यदि॒ते-अग्नि॒मन्नाद</p> <p>ते॑व्यदि॒ति॑ते-अक्णि</p> <p>ओव्य॒डि॒ते-अ॒श्वि॒मन्नाऽ</p>	<p>देव्यदि॒ते-अ॒ग्नि॒मन्नाद</p> <p>ते॑व्यदि॒ति॑ते-अ॒क्णि</p> <p>ओव्य॒डि॒ते-अ॒श्वि॒मन्नाऽ</p>

<p>विव्याधि॒ने-अ॒न्ना॑नं</p> <p>वीव्या॒थि॒ति॒४ ने॑-अ॒न्ना॑ना॒म्</p> <p>विव्या॒यि॒गे॑-अ॒न्ना॑ना॒०</p>	<p>विव्या॒धि॒ने-ज॒न्ना॑नं</p> <p>वीव्या॒थि॒ति॒४ ने॑-क॒न्ना॑ना॒म्</p> <p>विव्या॒यि॒गे॑-क॒न्ना॑ना॒०</p>
<p>सहस्र्योजने॑ अ॒वधन्वानि॒</p> <p>स्व॒र्गस्त्रयोज्ज॒ने॑</p> <p>अ॒व॒त्ति॒४ न्वा॑नी॒</p> <p>सहस्र्योज्ज॒ने॑</p> <p>अ॒व॒यन्वा॑नी॒</p>	<p>सहस्र्योजने॑ ऽ॒वधन्वानि॒</p> <p>स्व॒र्गस्त्रयोज्ज॒ने॑</p> <p>व॒त्ति॒४ न्वा॑नी॒</p> <p>सहस्र्योज्ज॒ने॑</p> <p>व॒यन्वा॑नी॒</p>
<p>UttaraNarAyaNam TA 3.13.1</p> <p>विद्य॒ते॑ अ॒यनाय॒</p> <p>वी॒त्ति॒३ य॒त्ते॑ अ॒यनाय॒</p> <p>वि॒द्य॒ते॑ अ॒यनाय॒</p>	<p>विद्य॒ते॑ ऽ॒यनाय॒</p> <p>वी॒त्ति॒३ य॒त्ते॑ य॒नाय॒</p> <p>वि॒द्य॒ते॑ य॒नाय॒</p>

## 2.5 When letter 'a' (அ, அ, அ) follows Sound 'O' (ஓ, ஓ, ஓ)

Rule in Vowel Sandhi is “ Letter with sound ‘O’ (ओ, ஓ, ஓ) remains

unchanged when followed by (அ அ, அ) but (அ, அ, அ) changes to ஒ (avagraha).

**Note:** Please refer to the article/discussion note on Visarga Sandhi rules for the vowel sound ‘a’ followed by ‘a’.

Table of Examples:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
नमः असिमद्भ्यो नमः अ॒लि॑म॒त्त॒॑प्त॒यो नमः अ॒सी॑म॒त्त॒देवो	नमोऽसिमद्भ्यो न॒मोऽलि॑म॒त्त॒॑प्त॒यो न॒मोऽसी॑म॒त्त॒देवो
नमः अस्यद्भ्यो नमः अ॒स्य॒॑त्त॒॒प्त॒यो नमः अ॒स्य॒॑त्त॒॒देवो	नमोऽस्यद्भ्यो न॒मोऽस्य॒॒॑त्त॒॒प्त॒यो न॒मोऽस्य॒॒॑त्त॒॒देवो
नमः अपगुरमाणाय नमः अ॒प॒कृ॑र॒मा॑णाय नमः अ॒प॒गृ॑र॒मा॑णाय	नमोऽपगुरमाणाय न॒मोऽप॒कृ॑र॒मा॑णाय न॒मोऽप॒गृ॑र॒मा॑णाय

<p>यः अपां पुष्यं वैद यः अपाम् पुष्पम् वैवेत्<sub>3</sub> यः अप० पुष्य० वैवेऽ ।</p>	<p>योऽपां पुष्यं वैद । योऽपाम् पुष्पम् वैवेत्<sub>3</sub> योऽप० पुष्य० वैवेऽ ।</p>
<p>यः अस्मान् द्वेषि यः अस्मान् त्<sub>3</sub>वेष्टि यः अस्मान् द्वेष्टि</p>	<p>योऽस्मान् द्वेषि योऽस्मान् त्<sub>3</sub>वेष्टि योऽस्मान् द्वेष्टि</p>
<p>aGamarSaNa SUktam</p> <p>यः अह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि यः अह-मस्मि प॒रव्हमा॒ह- मस्मि यः अह-मस्मि व॒प॒मा॒ह-मस्मि</p>	<p>योऽह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि योऽह-मस्मि प॒रव्हमा॒ह- मस्मि योऽह-मस्मि व॒प॒मा॒ह-मस्मि</p>
<p>सः अस्मितां स॑ः अस्मिताम् स॒ः अस्मितां</p>	<p>सोऽस्मितां सोऽस्मिताम् सोऽस्मितां</p>
<p>कृष्णः अथ बिल्वः वं॒रु॒क्ष॒णः अ॒त्<sub>2</sub> प्री॒त्<sub>3</sub>ल्वः वृ॒क्ष॒णः अ॒म् व॒पि॒यः ।</p>	<p>कृ॒क्षोऽथ बिल्वः वं॒रु॒क्ष॒णोऽत्<sub>2</sub> प्री॒त्<sub>3</sub>ल्वः । वृ॒क्ष॒णोऽम् व॒पि॒यः ।</p>

DikpAlakA mantrA– Agni – T.S.2.5.12.3	हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व
	हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व
	हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व हे॒ङ्‌ अ॒व
Nakshatra Suktam – SataBiShak (24)	वरुणः अधिराजः वरुणः अथि॒रा॒जः वरुणः अयी॒रा॒जः ।
	वरुणो॒अधिराजः वरुणो॒अथि॒रा॒जः वरुणो॒अयी॒रा॒जः ।

## 2.6 When letter ‘aa’ (ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ) follows Sound ‘a’ (ଓ, ଅ, ଅନ)

**Rule: When the letter with sound 'a' is followed by letter 'aa', the first letter with a sound gets elongated to 'aa' (Dheergam) (அ, ஆ, ஒ)**

**There are exceptions to the rule due to the effect of swara acquisition of the preceding or following letters or swaram for the ‘a’ or ‘aa’.**

**Note:** Some books have a convention of representing **SS** after the dheerga letter resulting out of the Sandhi (the vriddhi). Please also refer to our Article on Avagraha.

Basic Words/Padams before Sandhi	The Resultant Words/Padam after Sandhi
<p>ନମୋ ରୁଦ୍ରାୟ-ଆତତାଵିନେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାଣାଂ</p> <p>ନମୋ ରୁତ୍ୟାୟ ଆତତାଵିନେ</p> <p>ନମୋ ରୁଦ୍ରାୟ-ଅତତାଵିନେ</p>	<p>ନମୋ ରୁଦ୍ରାୟା-ତତାଵିନେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାଣାଂ</p> <p>ନମୋ ରୁତ୍ୟାୟା-ତତାଵିନେ</p> <p>ନମୋ ରୁଦ୍ରାୟା-ତତାଵିନେ</p>
<p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈ-ଘୋଷାୟ ଆକନ୍ଦ୍ୟତେ</p> <p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈଶେଷର-କୋୟୀଷ୍ୟା</p> <p>ଆକରନ୍ତତ୍ୟତେ</p> <p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈଶେଷର-ମୋହାଷ୍ୟା</p> <p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈଶେଷର-ମୋହାଷ୍ୟା-</p> <p>ଅକ୍ରମ୍ୟତେ</p>	<p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈ-ଘୋଷାୟା କନ୍ଦ୍ୟତେ</p> <p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈଶେଷର-କୋୟୀଷ୍ୟା</p> <p>କରନ୍ତତ୍ୟତେ</p> <p>ନମ ଉଚ୍ଚୈଶେଷର-ମୋହାଷ୍ୟା-</p> <p>କ୍ରମ୍ୟତେ</p>
<p>ନମୋ ଦୁନ୍ତୁଭ୍ୟାୟ ଚ ଆହନ୍ୟାୟ ଚ</p> <p>ନମୋ ତୃନ୍ତନ୍ତୃପ୍ୟାୟ ଚ</p> <p>ଆହନ୍ତନ୍ଯାୟ</p>	<p>ନମୋ ଦୁନ୍ତୁଭ୍ୟାୟ ଚାହନ୍ୟାୟ ଚ</p> <p>ନମୋ ତୃନ୍ତନ୍ତୃପ୍ୟାୟ</p> <p>ଚାହନ୍ତନ୍ଯାୟ</p>

<p>നമോ ദുന്നുഡ്യായ ॥</p> <p>അഹനന്നായ ച</p>	<p>നമോ ദുന്നുഡ്യായ</p> <p>ചഹനന്നായ ച</p>
<p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ച ആയുധിനേ ച</p> <p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ച</p> <p>ആയുതി<sub>4</sub>നേ</p> <p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ച</p> <p>അയുധിനേ ച</p>	<p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ചായുധിനേ ച</p> <p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ</p> <p>സായുതി<sub>4</sub>നേ</p> <p>നമ സ്തീക്ഷ്ണേഷവേ ചായു</p> <p>ധിനേ ച</p>
<p>നമ ഈഥിയായ ച ആതപ്യായ ച</p> <p>നമ ഈത്തരിയായ ച ആതപ്യായ</p> <p>നമ ഇംഗ്രീഡിയായ ച</p> <p>അതപ്യായ ച</p>	<p>നമ ഈഥിയായ ചാതപ്യായ ച</p> <p>നമ ഈത്തരിയായ ചാതപ്യായ</p> <p>നമ ഇംഗ്രീഡിയായ</p> <p>ചാതപ്യായ ച</p>
<p>നമ ആതാർധായ ച ആലാദായ ച</p>	<p>നമ ആതാർധായ ചാലാദായ ച</p>

<p>நம ஆதார்யாய ச ஆலாத்தீயாய நம அறதாரூயை பு அபுபாபுயை</p>	<p>நம ஆதார்யாய சாலாத்தீயாய நம அறதாரூயை புபாபுபாயை</p>
<p>விஶ் ஆத்மான் பராயண் விஸ்வ ஆத்மானம் பராயணம். விஶூ அத்மானம் பராயணம்</p>	<p>விஶ்வாத்மான் பராயண் விஸ்வாத்மானம் பராயணம் விஶ்வாத்மானம் பராயணம்</p>
<p>Oshadi SUktam</p> <p>நாமாத்ம-அநந்தவ பூருஷ நாமாத்ம ஆநந்தவ பூருஷ நாமாத்ம அநந்தவ பூருஷ</p>	<p>நாமாத்ம-நந்தவ பூருஷ நாமாத்ம நந்தவ பூருஷ நாமாத்ம அநந்தவ பூருஷ</p>

**Exceptions observed:**

Examples of 'aa' not combining with previous 'a' sound.	Explanation/Comments
<p>rakShOgna mantra</p> <p>तवभ्रमास आशुया पतंत्यनु</p> <p>தவப்ரமாஸ் ஆஶுயா</p> <p>பதந்த்யனு</p> <p>தவப்ரமாஸ் ஆஶுயா பதநு</p>	<p>तव   भ्रमासः   आशुया</p> <p>The visaragam in SaH drops before 'a'. One Sandhi rule is implemented. Therefore Second rule is not applicable. The Vaakyam will be as read given on left side of the table.</p>
<p>rakShOgna mantra</p> <p>पिप्रीष्टिस्व आयुषि दुरोणे</p> <p>பிப்ரீஷ்டி ஸ்வே ஆயுஷி</p> <p>துரோணே</p> <p>பிப்ரீஷ திஸு ஆயுஷி</p> <p>துரோணே</p>	<p>पिप्रीष्टिः   स्वे   आयुषि</p> <p>Here svE has 'ae' sound and it becomes 'a' ie sva before vowel 'A'. So Vowel Sandhi has occurred.</p>

<p>rakShOgna mantra</p> <p>तस्य सखा यस्ते आतिथ्य      — —   — —</p> <p>தஸ्य॑ ஸகா॒ யஸ்த॑ ஆதித்ய॒        வஸி॑ தஸ्य॑ ஸवோ॒ யஸ்த॑      அதிமா॒</p>	<p>॥ सखा॑ । यः॑ । ते॑ । आतिथ्यम्॒</p> <p>This is similar to above example, y+te become yastE and tE becomes 'ta' before vowel 'A'. Sandhi already implemented</p>
<p>Apyam/SAstRu SUktam TS 5.7.4.4</p> <p>स्तोमा॑-शन्दाऽसि॑ निविदो॑म      —   —</p> <p>आहु॑रेतस्मै॑</p> <p>चन्त्ता॑३ ऽ॒ली॑ न॒वित्तो॑३म       </p> <p>ஆஹு॑ரே॑</p> <p>ஹு॒॑ஸி॑ न॒वित्तो॑३म       </p> <p>அதிமா॒</p>	<p>नविदः॑ । मे॑ । आहु॒ः॑</p> <p>'mE' becomes 'ma' before vowel 'A'.</p>

PavamAna SUktam T.S. 5.6.1.4 मधुपृचा-मरङ्गम आमा मत्तु <sub>4</sub> पंकुसा-मरांकम आमा मयूपृचा-मरांगम आमा	अरङ्गमः । आ (एति) । मा Visargam of arangamaH drops so Sandhi has already occurred.
PavamAna SUktam (TB Part) पुन्नु विश्व आयवः पुनन्तु विश्व आयवः । पुनन्तु विश्व आयवः	No Pada Paatam available. But advice received is that the Padam must be viSvE which has become Visva. Hence Sandhi has been implemented in Vaakyam.
परमे वृक्ष आयुध निधाय परमे वंकुश आयुत <sub>4</sub> न्निता <sub>4</sub> य परमे वृक्ष आयुयनीयाय	परमे । वृक्षे । आयुधम् 'ae' sound becomes 'a'. Sandhi already incorporated.
अनेशन्नस्येषव आभुरस्य निषङ्गथिः अनेशन्नस्येषव	अस्य । इषवः । आभुः । अस्य । Visargam has dropped. So Sandhi already incorporated.

<p>ஆபு<sub>4</sub>ரஸ்ய</p> <p>அனேஸமைஸுஷவ அடுரஸ்</p>	
<p>mRutyu SUktam</p> <p>ப்ரஜாம் மா மே ரிரிஷ் ஆயுருங்</p> <p>ப்ரஜாம் மா மே ரிரிஷ் ஆயுருக்ஞர்</p> <p>ப்ரஜாம் மா மே ரிரிஷ் ஆயுரை</p> <p>ரூஹ</p>	<p>Padam is rIriShaH. Visargam drops before 'A'.</p>
<p>mRutyu SUktam</p> <p>காமைநமே காம் ஆகாத்</p> <p>காமேனமே காம் ஆகாத்</p> <p>காமேநமே காம் ஆகாத்</p>	<p>Part of BrahmaNam. No Pada Paatam. This could be a case of visargam getting dropped. Need confirmation from experts.</p>
<p>அதானோ அங் ஆவஹ ராய்</p> <p>அதா<sub>4</sub>னோ அக்ஞ் ஆவஹ</p>	<p>Part of BrahmaNam. No formal Pada Paatam. Needs confirmation if it is either visaragm getting dropped or sound 'ae' becoming 'a'.</p>

അധാനോ അഷ്ട ആവഹ 	
Nakshatra SUktam -mRugaSlrSham  <b>രാജാ മൃഗശ്രീർഷ്ണ ആഗന്ത്ര</b>  <b>രാജാ മുക്കശ്രീർജ്ജേണ ആക്കൻ</b>  <b>രാജാ മൃഗശ്രീർഹേണ ആഗന്ത</b>	<p>Here an advice received says it is NaH dropping visaragm. But no formal Pada Paatam as it is part of BrahmaNam.</p>

**Note:** ‘a’ sound in Vaakyam **might be not elided** mainly due to

1. Visargam sound aH becoming ‘a’
2. Vowel sound ‘ae’ becomes ‘a’
3. Specific words defined in classical text like PrAtiSakyam
4. Rules which are optional or specially followed by a SAKha (Vedic School) which follow specific SlkShA.

## **2.7 Basic Rule when letter 'aa' (ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ) follows the sound**

**'aa'(ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ)**

**Rule 1:** When Letter 'a' ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ follows the sound 'aa' ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ ,

'aa' that follows 'aa' sound becomes or is represented through an Avagraha as

ss.

**Example:**

ଭୁବନା + ଆବିଵେଶ = ଭୁବନା **ss**ବିବେଶ

ପ୍ରାଚୀନା + ଅୟବିବେଶ = ପ୍ରାଚୀନା **ss**ବିବେଶ

କୁଳମ୍ବା + ଅତପିବେଶ = କୁଳମ୍ବା **ss**ପିବେଶ

ନା has 'aa' ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ vowel sound. This is followed by 'aa' (ଆ, ଅୟ, ଅତ) resulting in the Sandhi with avagraha.

**Effect on Maatra:** 'aa' has two maatra and 'aa' has two maatra value in terms of time.

Due to the Sandhi, the rule results in a Maatra of 3.0. With Avagrah, the 'aa' is

truncated to 'ss' with only 1 maatra.

## Table of Examples

Basic Words/Padams before Sandhi	The Resultant Words/Padam after Sandhi
<p>Medha SUktam</p> <p>ब्रह्मा आगतश्री रुतत्वया ॥</p> <p>पूरवृंमा आकृत्यृष्टि रुत त्वया ॥</p> <p>वेष्मा अतुर्गतश्रौ ॥</p> <p>रुत त्रया ॥</p>	<p>ब्रह्माऽगतश्री रुतत्वया ॥</p> <p>पूरवृंमाऽकृत्यृष्टि रुत त्वया ॥</p> <p>वेष्माऽतुर्गतश्रौ ॥</p> <p>रुत त्रया ॥</p>
<p>Gosha Shanti</p> <p>सा आदित्येन</p> <p>सो आत्मृत्येन शान्ता</p> <p>सा अत्रित्येन शान्ता</p>	<p>साऽदित्येन</p> <p>सोऽत्मृत्येन शान्ता</p> <p>साऽत्रित्येन शान्ता</p>
<p>AGamarShaNa Suktam</p> <p>वितस्तया आर्जीकीय</p> <p>वीतस्तया आर्जीकीये</p>	<p>वितस्तया ऽर्जीकीय,</p> <p>वीतस्तया ऽर्जीकीये</p>

<p>விதஸ்தை அஞ்ஜீகீயே</p> <p>T.B. 3.10.1.1 kATHakam first praSnaH</p> <p>தா<sup>1</sup>தா ப்ரதா<sup>1</sup>தா ஆனந்஦ோ மோ<sup>1</sup>த:</p> <p>தா<sup>3</sup>தா ப்ரதா<sup>3</sup>தா ஆனந்தோ<sup>3</sup></p> <p>மோத<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>:</p> <p>பாதா ப்ரபாதா அஞ்சனோ</p> <p>மோ<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>: ப்ரமோ<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>:</p>	<p>விதஸ்தை கஞ்ஜீகீயே</p> <p>தா<sup>1</sup>தா ப்ரதா<sup>1</sup>தா ஆனந்஦ோ மோ<sup>1</sup>த:</p> <p>தா<sup>3</sup>தா ப்ரதா<sup>3</sup>தா கஞ்ஜீந்தோ<sup>3</sup></p> <p>மோத<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>:</p> <p>பாதா ப்ரபாதாக்ஞனோ</p> <p>மோ<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>: ப்ரமோ<sup>1</sup>த<sup>3</sup>:</p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli – Sec 2.4 – Para 8.1</p> <p>ஸைஷா ஆனந்஦ஸ்ய மீமா<sup>1</sup>ஸா</p> <p>ஸைஷா-ஆனந்த<sup>3</sup>ஸ்ய மீமா<sup>1</sup></p> <p>ஸைஷா அஞ்சனங்ஸு மீமா<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>ஸைஷாக்ஞந்஦ஸ்ய மீமா<sup>1</sup>ஸா</p> <p>ஸைஷா-கஞ்ஜந்த<sup>3</sup>ஸ்ய மீமா<sup>1</sup></p> <p>ஸைஷாக்ஞந்஦ங்ஸு மீமா<sup>1</sup></p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli – Sec 2.4 – Para 8.3</p> <p>ஸ ஏக இந்஦்ரஸ்யா ஆனந்஦:</p>	<p>ஸ ஏக இந்஦்ரஸ்யாக்ஞந்஦:</p>

<p>ஸ ஏக இந்த<sub>3</sub>ரஸ்யா-ஆனந்த<sub>3</sub>:</p> <p>ஸ ஏக ஹ்ரஸ்யா அநங:</p>	<p>ஸ ஏக இந்த<sub>3</sub>ரஸ்யா-யனந்த<sub>3</sub>:</p> <p>ஸ ஏக ஹ்ரஸ்யாடங:</p>
<p>AyushkAmEShThi MantrA-T.S.2.3.10.3</p> <p>தே<u>எ</u>ந்தவா ஆயு<u>ஷ</u>ா-அயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்த்</p> <p>தே<u>எ</u>ந்தவா ஆயு<u>ஷ</u>ா-அயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்த்</p> <p>ஆயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்தங் கரோமி</p> <p>ஸே<u>ந</u>ந்தவா அயு<u>ஷ</u>ா-</p> <p>அயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்தங்</p>	<p>தே<u>எ</u>ந்தவா யை<u>ஷ</u>ாயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்த்</p> <p>தே<u>எ</u>ந்தவா யை<u>ஷ</u>ாயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்தங்</p> <p>கரோமி</p> <p>ஸே<u>ந</u>ந்தவா யை<u>ஷ</u>ாயு<u>ஷ</u>மந்தங்</p>

### 3 Basic rules for combination of 'e' (എ, ഇ, ഉ)

and 'ee'(എ, ഈ, ഉഉ):

'ee' sound is produced by the combination of the following:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{എ} + \text{എ} = \text{ई} & \text{ഇ} + \text{ഇ} = \text{ാ} & \text{ഉ} + \text{ഉ} = \text{ഊ} \\
 \text{എ} + \text{ई} = \text{ई} & \text{ഇ} + \text{ാ} = \text{ാ} & \text{ഉ} + \text{ഊ} = \text{ഊ} \\
 \text{ई} + \text{എ} = \text{ई} & \text{ാ} + \text{ഇ} = \text{ാ} & \text{ഊ} + \text{ഉ} = \text{ഊ} \\
 \text{ई} + \text{ई} = \text{ई} & \text{ാ} + \text{ാ} = \text{ാ} & \text{ഊ} + \text{ഊ} = \text{ഊ}
 \end{array}$$

Examples:

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>Medha SUktam</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ഇന്ദ്രി ഇന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ഇന്ത്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>ഇന്ത്രിയം</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ഇന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ഇന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>യം ദധാതു</p>	<p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ന്ദ്രി ഇന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>ഇന്ത്രിയം</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>മയി പ്രജാം മയി ന്ദ്രിയം ദധാതു</p> <p>ഡധാതു</p>

<p>mRuta Sanjlvini/yakShmaGna SUktam</p> <p>न या॒ति इ॒न्द्रो वि॒श्वस्य न या॒ति इ॒न्त्तृ॒रो वि॒श्वस्य</p>	<p>न या॒तीन्द्रो वि॒श्वस्य न या॒तीन्त्तृ॒रो वि॒श्वस्य</p>
<p>न या॒ति इ॒न्द्रो वि॒श्वस्य न या॒ति इ॒न्त्तृ॒रो वि॒श्वस्य</p>	<p>न या॒तीन्द्रो वि॒श्वस्य न या॒तीन्त्तृ॒रो वि॒श्वस्य</p>
<p>prOkShaNa mantrAH</p> <p>॥ सा॒म्राज्ये॒ना भि॒षिंचा॒मि-इ॒न्द्रस्य॒त्वा ॥ सा॒मरा॒ज्ज्ये॒ना पि॒४व॒रिञ्चा॒मि</p>	<p>॥ सा॒म्राज्ये॒ना भि॒षिंचा-मी॒न्द्रस्य॒त्वा ॥ सा॒मरा॒ज्ज्ये॒ना पि॒४व॒रिञ्चा-</p>
<p>॥ इ॒न्त्तृ॒रस्य॒त्वा ॥ सा॒म्राज्ये॒ना डि॒ष्टि॒०चा॒मि ॥ इ॒न्द्रस्य॒त्वा</p>	<p>मी॒न्त्तृ॒रस्य॒त्वा ॥ सा॒म्राज्ये॒ना डि॒ष्टि॒०चा-मी॒न्द्र ॥ स्य॒त्वा</p>
<p>Rudra kramam – AnuvAkam 1</p> <p>ई॒मह इ॒ति ई॒महे ॥-म॒ह॒३ इ॒ति॒३ आ॒म॒ह॒३</p>	<p>ई॒मह इ॒ती॒३ महे ॥-म॒ह॒३ इ॒ती॒३ म॒ह॒३</p>

<p>ହୁମହ ହତି ହୁମହେ</p> <p><u>—</u> —</p> <p>Rudra kramam – AnuvAkam 1</p> <p>ଇଷୁଧି: ଇତି ଇଷୁ – ଧି:</p> <p><u>ଇ</u>ଷୋ_ତିୟୀ: ଇତି ଇଷୋ -- ତିୟୀ:</p> <p>ହୁଷୁଯି: ହତି ହୁଷୁ – ଯି:</p> <p><u>ହ</u>ୁଷୁ_ଯି</p>	<p>ହୁମହ ହତୀମହେ</p> <p><u>—</u> —</p> <p>ଇଷୁଧିରିତିଷୁ – ଧି:</p> <p><u>ଇ</u>ଷୋ_ତିୟୀରିତିଷୋ -- ତିୟୀ:</p> <p>ହୁଷୁଯିରିତିଷୁ – ଯି:</p> <p><u>ହ</u>ୁଷୁ_ଯିରିତିଷୁ</p>
<p>Rudra kramam – AnuvAkam 1</p> <p>କୃଧି ଇତି କୃଧି</p> <p><u>କ</u>ରୁ_ତିୟୀ ଇତି କରୁତିୟୀ</p> <p>କୃଯି ହତି କୃଯି</p> <p><u>କ</u>ରୁ_ଯି</p>	<p>କୃଧିତି କୃଧି</p> <p><u>କ</u>ରୁ_ତିୟୀତି କରୁତିୟୀ</p> <p>କୃଯିତି କୃଯି</p> <p><u>କ</u>ରୁ_ଯିତି</p>

#### 4 Basic rules for combination of 'u' (उ , ॥, ॥)

and 'uu' (ऊ, ॥, ॥)

'uu' (ऊ ॥ ॥) sound is produced by the combination of the following:

उ + उ = ऊ

॥ + ॥ = ॥

७ + ७ = ७

उ + ऊ = ऊ

॥ + ॥ = ॥

७ + ७ = ७

ऊ + उ = ऊ

॥ + ॥ = ॥

७ + ७ = ७

ऊ + ऊ = ऊ

॥ + ॥ = ॥

७ + ७ = ७

Examples:

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
सु उक्तं	सूक्तं
सा उक्त्तम्	साक्त्तम्
सृ उक्तिं	सृक्तिं
Aruna PraSnaH Dasini 100 दि॒क्षु॑ उपदधाति॑	दि॒क्षू॑पदधाति॑

<p>தி<sub>3</sub>॒ஷ் உ॑பது॒தா॒தி —॑கீ॒ஷ் உ॑பது॒யா॒தி ।</p>	<p>தி<sub>3</sub>॒ஷ்॒பது॒தா॒தி —॑கீ॒ஷ்॒பது॒யா॒தி ।</p>
<p>Gosha Shanti – TA 7.41.1 (Para 8)</p> <p>மो॑திஷ்ந்த-॒மன॒த் தि॑ஷ்ந்து॒</p> <p>மோ॑த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்த॒மன॒</p> <p>உ॑த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்து॒</p> <p>மோ॑த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்த-॒மன॒</p> <p>மா॒மா॒</p> <p>— —</p>	<p>மो॑திஷ்ந்த-॒மன॒த் தி॑ஷ்ந்து॒</p> <p>மோ॑த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்த॒-</p> <p>மா॑நா॒த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்து॒</p> <p>மோ॑த்தி॒ஷ்ட॒ந்த-॒மன॒</p> <p>மா॒மா॒</p> <p>— —</p>

**5    ‘ae’ എ, ഐ, ഒ is formed with a combination of ‘a’**

(അ, അ, ആ) or ‘aa’ (ആ, ആ, ആ) with ‘e’ (എ, ഇ, ഒ)

or ‘ee’ (ई, ഈ, ഊ)

അ + ഇ = എ,	അ + ഇ= ഇ,	അ+ ഒ= ഒ
അ + ഈ = എ,	അ + ഈ= ഈ,	അ+ ഊ= ഊ
ആ + ഇ = ആ,	ആ+ ഇ= ഇ,	ആ+ ഒ= ഒ
ଆ+ ഈ = ആ	ଆ+ ഈ= ഈ	ଆ+ ഊ= ഊ

**PS 10-3 & 4 Now for cases in which an a-vowel stands first  
When an i-vowel follows, the product is ‘ae’**

**Examples:**

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
സ ശിവ: സ ഹരി: സ ഇന്ദ്ര:	സ ശിവ: സ ഹരി: സേന്ദ്ര:
ഈ ശ്രീവാൻ ഈ ഖരീൻ ഈ	ഈ ശ്രീവാൻ ഈ ഖരീൻ
ഇന്ത്യൻ	ബേന്ത്യൻ
സ ശിവ: സ ഹരി: സ ഒന്നേ	സ ശിവ: സ ഹരി: സേന്നേ



അസം ബൈഹി ഇതി വോദചേത്	അസം ബൈഹേതി വോ ചേത്
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6 ‘ai’ (ऐ, ഇ, ഐ) is formed with a combination ‘a’(അ, ആ, അ) and ‘aa’ (ആ, ആ, അ) with ‘ae’ (എ, ഏ, എ) / ‘ai’ (ऐ ഇ ഐ)

PS 10-6 When ae or ai follows, an ‘a’ vowel sound, the product is ‘ai’

Examples:

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
സ ഏഷാ ഗണ്ഠാ വിദ്യാ	സൈഷാ ഗണ്ഠാ വിദ്യാ
ഈ ഏരാ കൃഞ്ഞേഷ വിത്തുംയാ	ഈസൈരാ കൃഞ്ഞേഷ വിത്തുംയാ
സ എഷാ ഗണ്ഠവിഭ്യാ	സൈഷാ ഗണ്ഠവിഭ്യാ
mRutyu SUktam (TA 6.45.1)	
മृത്യു-मृത്ന ആഗന്ധ ഏവ-സ്വതോ	മृത്യു-മृത്ന ആഗന്ധൈവ-സ്വതോ
മർത്തൻ-ആകൃഞ്ഞവൈ	മർത്തൻ-ആകൃഞ്ഞവൈ
എവൾ-വതോ	വൾ-വതോ
മൃത്യു-മൃതന ആഗന്ധ	മൃത്യു-മൃതന ആഗന്ധവ-

ගൗവ-സ്വത്തോ	സ്വത്തോ
GoSha Shanti സത्यं धर्मश्चैतानि मा मा हासिषुः सूत्यन्तं त <sub>4</sub> र्मस्चैतानि सत्य० यद्मश्चैतानि	सत्यं धर्मश्चैतानि मा मा हासिषुः ॥ सूत्यन्तं त <sub>4</sub> र्मस्चैतानि सत्य० यद्मश्चैतानि
Brahma SUktam ब्रह्मैव भूतानां ज्येष्ठं पूर्वम् एव पूर्णाम् ब्रह्मैव भूतानां ज्येष्ठ०	ब्रह्मैव भूतानां ज्येष्ठं पूर्वम् एव पूर्णाम् ब्रह्मैव भूतानां ज्येष्ठ०
BrahmAnandavalli Section 2.2 Para 6.1 तस्य एष एव शारीर आत्मा तस्य एष एव शारीर आत्मा तस्य एष एव शारीर आत्मा	तस्यैष एव शारीर आत्मा तस्यैष एव शारीर आत्मा तस्यैष एव शारीर आत्मा

<p>Aurna PraSna Dasini 7 (M)</p> <p>तस्यैषा भवति ।</p> <p>तस्यैषा प॒वति ।</p> <p>तस्यैषा व॒पति</p>	<p>तस्यैषा भवति ।</p> <p>तस्यैषा प॒वति ।</p> <p>तस्यैषा व॒पति</p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli Section 2.2</p> <p>Para 2.1 (M)</p> <p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p> <p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p> <p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p>	<p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p> <p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p> <p>तेनैष पूर्णः</p>
<p>MahanArayaNOpanishad Section 4.16</p> <p>कृतमः स्वयंभु ब्रह्मै एतदमृत</p> <p>कृतमस्तु स्वयंभु प॒रव्हम्</p> <p>कृत्तत्त्वम् रुत</p> <p>कृतमः स्वयंभु ब्रह्मै</p>	<p>कृतमः स्वयंभु ब्रह्मै तदमृत</p> <p>कृतमस्तु स्वयंभु प॒रव्हम्</p> <p>कृत्तत्त्वम् रुत</p> <p>कृतमः स्वयंभु ब्रह्मै</p>

ଏଉତବମୁକ୍ତ ଏହିଷ	ତବମୁକ୍ତ ଏହିଷ
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7    '**O**' (**ଓ**, **ও**, **ঔ**) is formed with a combination 'a'

(**অ**, **আ**, **ওৰ**) and '**aa**'(**আ**, **আৰ**, **ওৱা**)

with 'u'(**উ**, **উ**, **ঔ**) and 'uu'(**ঊ**, **ঊৰ**, **ঔৱা**)

PS 10-5 When an u vowel follows, vowel sound 'a' the product is O

Examples:

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
ମହା ନାରାୟଣ <b>ଉ</b> ପନିଷତ୍	ମହା ନାରାୟଣୋ <b>ପ</b> ନିଷତ୍
ମହୋ ନାରାୟଣେ <b>ଉ</b> ପନିଷତ୍	ମହୋ ନାରାୟଣେ <b>ପ</b> ନିଷତ୍
ହାବ ଗାରାୟେ <b>ଉ</b> ପନିଷତ୍	ମହା ଗାରାୟେ <b>ପ</b> ନିଷତ୍
ଅବ <b>ଉ</b> ତ୍ତରାତ୍	ଅବୋ <b>ତ</b> ରାତ୍
ଅବ <b>ଉ</b> ତ୍ତରାତ୍ତାତ୍	ଅବୋ <b>ତ</b> ରାତ୍ତାତ୍
ଅବ <b>ଉ</b> ତ୍ତରାତ୍ତାତ୍	ଅବୋ <b>ତ</b> ରାତ୍ତାତ୍
ଅବ <b>চ</b> <b>ଊ</b> ର୍ଧବ୍ରତ୍ତାତ୍	ଅବୋ <b>ଚ</b> ର୍ଧବ୍ରତ୍ତାତ୍

<p>அவ   ச   ஊர்த்<sub>4</sub>வாத்தாத்</p> <p>அவ   ச   உவர்யாத்தாத்</p>	<p>அவ   சோர்த்<sub>4</sub>வாத்தாத்</p> <p>அவ   சோவர்யாத்தாத்</p>
<p>PavamAna SUktam – TS 5.6.1.1</p> <p>யா: பृथிவீं पयस् उन्दन्ति</p> <p>யா: पूरुत्ति॒२வீঁং पয়স্</p> <p>உந்த॑३ந்தி॑</p> <p>யா: பூமிவீঁং পয়স্ உନ্দন্তি॑</p>	<p>யா: பृथிவீं पयसोन्दन्ति॑</p> <p>யா: पूरुत्ति॒२வীঁং পয়সোন্তৃ॑</p> <p>யா: பூமிவீঁং পয়সোন্দন্তি॑</p>
<p>VishNu SUktam</p> <p>விசக்ரமாண-ஸ்த்ரே஧॑ உருகாய:   </p> <p>விசக்ரமாண-ஸ்த்ரேத॑</p> <p>உருகா॑ய:</p> <p>விசக்ரமாண-ஸ்த்ரேத॑ உருகாய:   </p>	<p>விசக்ரமாண-ஸ்த்ரேதோ॑ரு-காய:   </p> <p>விசக்ரமாண-</p> <p>ஸ்த்ரேதோ॑ருகா॑ய:</p> <p>விசக்ரமாண-ஸ்த்ரேதோ॑ருகா॑ய:   </p>

<p>भगवन्त्-स्स्याम् उत् प्रपित्          प<sub>4</sub>क<sub>3</sub>वन्त्तस्सं स्याम् उत्          भगवन्त्-स्स्याम् उत् प्रपित्</p>	<p>भगवन्त्-स्स्यामोत् प्रपित्          प<sub>4</sub>क<sub>3</sub>वन्त्तस्सं स्यामोत्          भगवन्त्-स्स्यामोत् प्रपित्</p>
<p>ShikShAvalli Para 11.4          एषा वैद उपनिषत्          एवा वेत्त<sub>3</sub> उपनिषत्          एवोऽवै उपनिषत्</p>	<p>एषा वैदोपनिषत्          एवा वेत्तो<sub>3</sub>पनिषत्          एवोऽवै वेत्तोपनिषत्</p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli Para 2.2          ये प्राणं ब्रह्म उपासते ।          ये पराणम् पूरव्हम्          उपासते          ये प्राणं ब्रह्म उपासते ।</p>	<p>ये प्राणं ब्रह्मोपासते ।          ये पराणम्          पूरव्हमोपासते          ये प्राणं ब्रह्मोपासते ।</p>

8    'au' (ଓঁ, ঔ, ঔ) is formed with a combination  
'a'(অ, অ, অৱ) and 'aa' (আ, আ, অত) with 'O' (ওঁ, ও, ও)  
or 'au' (ଓঁ, ঔ, ঔ)

**PS 10 -7 When O or au follows, ‘a’ vowel sound the product is au.**

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
भुवन्तये वारिवस्कृताय ओषधीनां प॒व॒न्तये॑ वा॒रि॒वस्कृ॒ता॑य॒ ओ॒षधी॒ना॑ं यै॒ष्टि॒४ ना॑म् वा॒रि॒वस्कृ॒ता॑य॒ ओ॒षधी॒ना॑ं प॒तये॑ न॒मेऽ — —	भुवन्तये वारिवस्कृता-यौषधीनां प॒व॒न्तये॑ वा॒रि॒वस्कृ॒ता॑-यौ॒षधी॒ना॑ं यै॒ष्टि॒४ ना॑म् वा॒रि॒वस्कृ॒ता॑-यौ॒षधी॒ना॑ं प॒तये॑ न॒मेऽ — —
rAShtraBRutam –T.S.3.4.7.1	
ऋतधामाऽग्नि-र्गन्धर्वस्तस्य- — — — ओ॒षधयो॑	ऋतधामाऽग्नि-र्गन्धर्व- — — — स्तस्यौषधयो॑

<p>க<sub>3</sub>ந்த<sub>4</sub>ர்வ-ஸ்தஸ்ய ஓஷத<sub>4</sub>யோ</p> <p>ஒதயாமாபளிர-</p> <p>஗னயல்வஸ்துஸ்ய ஓஷயயோ</p>	<p>க<sub>3</sub>ந்த<sub>4</sub>ர்வ-ஸ்தஸ்யெளஷத<sub>4</sub>யோ</p> <p>ஒதயாமாபளிர-஗னயல்வஸ்து</p> <p>ஸ்யாஷயயோ -</p>
<p>Udaka Shanti – Pratyangirasam</p> <p>T.B.2.7.7.2 Para 55</p> <p>இந்தைய த்வா ஓஜஸ்வத் ஓஜஸ்வந்த</p> <p>இந்தைய த்வா ஓஜஸ்வத்</p> <p>ஓஜஸ்வந்த பூஞ்சாமி</p> <p>ஹுந்தைய த்வா ஓஜஸ்வத் ஓஜஸ்வந்த</p> <p>ஸ்வத் ஶாஞ்சாமி</p>	<p>இந்தைய த்வாஜஸ்வத் ஓஜஸ்வந்த</p> <p>இந்தைய த்வாஜஸ்வத்</p> <p>ஓஜஸ்வந்த பூஞ்சாமி</p> <p>ஹுந்தைய த்வாஜஸ்வத் ஓஜஸ்வந்த</p> <p>ஸ்வத் ஶாஞ்சாமி</p>
<p>US- Nakshatra upaHoma MantrA -</p> <p>இந்வகாஷ்யஸ்வாஹா ஓஷ஧ிஷ்யஸ்வாஹா</p>	<p>Nakshatram mrugaSIRSha</p> <p>இந்வகாஷ்ய ஸ்வாஹைஷ஧ிஷ்ய ஸ்வாஹா</p>

<p><u>இ</u>ன்வகாப்<sub>4</sub>யஸ் ஸ்வாஹா-</p> <p><u>ஷ</u>ஷதீப்<sub>4</sub>யஸ் ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ணங்காடு ஸ்வாஹா ஓஷ்யீடு</p>	<p><u>இ</u>ன்வகாப்<sub>4</sub>யஸ் ஸ்வாஹள-</p> <p><u>ஷ</u>தீப்<sub>4</sub>யஸ் ஸ்வாஹா</p> <p>ணங்காடு ஸ்வாஹா ஓஷ்யீடு</p>
<p><b>TS 2.1.5.1</b></p> <p>பிலம்<sup>॥</sup> + அப் + ஓர்ண்ட்</p> <p>பி<sub>3</sub>லம்<sup>॥</sup> + அப் + ஒளர்னோத்</p> <p>பிலப்+அப் + ஒற்னோத்</p>	<p>பிலமபௌர்ண்ட்</p> <p>பி<sub>3</sub>லமபெளர்னோத்</p> <p>பிலமபுற்றோத்</p>
<p><b>TB 2.6.5.1</b></p> <p>ஹவிழ்ஷி + ப்ர + ஓக்ஷி:</p> <p>ஹவீழ்வி + ப்ர + ஒளச்சீ:</p> <p>ஹவீழ்ஷி + ப்ர + ஒக்ஷீ:</p>	<p>ஹவிழ்ஷி ப்ராக்ஷி:</p> <p>ஹவீழ்வி ப்ரெளச்சீ:</p> <p>ஹவீழ்ஷி ப்ராக்ஷீ:</p>

**9    ‘ar’ (अर्, is formed with a combination ‘a’ (अ, अ, अ०) and  
‘aa’(आ, आ, आ०) with ‘Ru’(ऋ, ॲ, ॲ०, and ‘Ruu’ (ऋ, ॲ०, ॲ००)**

**PS 10-8** When 'Ru' follows, vowel 'a, or 'aa' the product is ar.

**PS 10-9** If a preposition precedes, the product is 'Ar).

**PA Book 5. Chapter 11-Rule 91.** The Vriddhi (long letter) is the single substitute when the 'a' or A of a preposition is followed by the short 'Ru' of a verb

## Examples:

<p>க<sub>3</sub>ந்த<sub>4</sub>ர்வஸ்தஸ்ய- ருக்டி<sub>2</sub></p> <p>ஸாமான்ய</p> <p>மனோ ஗னயல்வ-நூஸ்ய ழகு</p> <p>ஸாமாந்ய</p>	<p>க<sub>3</sub>ந்த<sub>4</sub>ர்வஸ்தஸ்ய-ர்க்டி<sub>2</sub></p> <p>ஸாமான்ய</p> <p>மனோ ஗னயல்வ-நூஸ்ய ரவ்</p> <p>ஸாமாந்ய</p>
<p>MahANaranOpanishat - Gyana sAdana nirUpaNam</p> <p>ଆய<sub>1</sub>ন् தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> க்ர<sub>4</sub>ष<sub>5</sub>ய<sub>6</sub>: ஸு<sub>7</sub>வரந்வ-</p> <p>விந்஦<sub>8</sub>ந் தப<sub>9</sub>ஸா</p> <p>ஆய<sub>1</sub>ந் தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> ரு<sub>4</sub>ஷ<sub>5</sub>யஸ்</p> <p>ஸாவரன்-வவிந்த<sub>3</sub>ன்.</p> <p>அறுய<sub>1</sub>க் தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> ழ<sub>4</sub>ஷ<sub>5</sub>ய<sub>6</sub>:</p> <p>ஸுவரங்வின்கள்</p>	<p>Section 4.54 Ref 79.3</p> <p>ଆய<sub>1</sub>ந் தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> ரு<sub>4</sub>ஷ<sub>5</sub>ய<sub>6</sub>: ஸு<sub>7</sub>வரந்வ-விந்஦<sub>8</sub>ந்</p> <p>தப<sub>9</sub>ஸா</p> <p>ஆய<sub>1</sub>ந் தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> ரு<sub>4</sub>ஷ<sub>5</sub>யஸ்</p> <p>ஸாவரன்-வவிந்த<sub>3</sub>ன்.</p> <p>அறுய<sub>1</sub>க் தப<sub>2</sub>ஸ<sub>3</sub> ரு<sub>4</sub>ஷ<sub>5</sub>ய<sub>6</sub>:</p> <p>ஸுவரங்வின்கள்</p>
<p>TS 1.5.9.6 (example for preposition)</p> <p>த<sub>1</sub>ஸ் + உப<sub>2</sub> + க்ர<sub>3</sub>ஷ்ச<sub>4</sub>தி<sub>5</sub>  </p>	<p>த<sub>1</sub>ஸு<sub>2</sub>பா<sub>3</sub>ஞ்ச<sub>4</sub>தி<sub>5</sub></p>

<p>தம் + உப + ருச்ச_2தி</p> <p>தோ + உப + ஓஷ்டி  </p>	<p>தமுபார்ச்ச_2தி</p> <p>தமூபாஸ்தி</p>
<p>Example from PA by Author</p> <p>ப்ர+ ருச்சதி  </p> <p>ப்ர+ ருச்ச_2தி</p> <p>பூ + ஓஷ்டி</p>	<p>ப்ராச்சதி</p> <p>ப்ரார்ச்ச_2தி</p> <p>பூஸ்தி</p>

10 ‘al’ (அல், is formed with a combination ‘a’ (அ, அ, அ) )

and ‘aa’(ஆ,அ,அ) with ‘IRu’(ல் ஸ்ரு லு)

and ‘IRuu’ ((ல் ஸ்ரு லுங்))

No examples have been found from standard Vedic suktams or Pada Paatam.

**11 'e' (എ, ഇ, ഔ) and 'ee'(ഇ, ആ, ഹൗ) changes to  
'y' (യ്, റ്റ, ഡ് ) followed by other Vowels**

**PS 10-15 'e' vowel and 'u' vowel become 'y' and 'v' respectively**

PA Book 5 Ch 1- 77 – the Semi-vowels 'y', 'v', 'r', 'l' are substitutes of the corresponding vowel 'e', 'u'. R. IRu when followed by a Vowel

**Example with Explanation:**

ഗണപതി അർവ്വരീരാഷ്മം = ഗണപത്യ-രവരീരാഷ്മം

കമ്പന്നപത്രി അതരവശ്വരീർജേമം = കമ്പന്നപത്രി-തരവശ്വരീർജേമം

ഗണപതി അമരവാന്തരിംഗം = ഗണപത്യ-മരവാന്തരിംഗം

The 'e' sound in 'തി' തി തി becomes 'y' യ്, റ്റ, ഡ് leaving the base letter

'തി' തി തി with 't' ത്, തം, തം. Now this യ്, റ്റ, ഡ് combines with following

'a' to become ya, യ, റ്റ, ഡ. The resultant letter is 'tya' ത്യ, തംയ, തംഡ after

vowel sandhi.

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>इति उपनिषत् ॥</p> <p>இதி உபநிஷத்</p> <p>ଇତି ଉପନିଷତ୍</p>	<p>इत्युपनिषत् ॥</p> <p>இத்யுபநிஷத்</p> <p>ଇତ୍ୟୁପନିଷତ୍</p>
<p>PavamAna SUktam</p> <p>वैश्वदेवी पुनती देवी आगात् ॥</p> <p>வைச்வதே<sub>3</sub>வீ புனதீ தே<sub>3</sub>வீ</p> <p>ஆகா<sub>3</sub>த்</p> <p>வெஶராவேவீ புந்தீ</p> <p>ரேவீ அநாத</p>	<p>वैश्वदेवी पुनती देव्या गात् ॥</p> <p>வைச்வதே<sub>3</sub>வீ புனதீ</p> <p>தே<sub>3</sub>வ்யாகா<sub>3</sub>த்</p> <p>வெஶராவேவீ புந்தீ</p> <p>ரேவ்யாநாத</p>
<p>BRuguvalli Section 3.4 Para 10.3</p> <p>तन्मन इति उपासीत ।</p> <p>தந் மன இதி உபாஸ்த</p>	<p>तन्मन इत्युपासीत ।</p> <p>தந் மன இத்யுபாஸ்த</p>

തന്മ ഇതി ഉപാസീത	തന്മ ഇത്യുപാസീത
BRuguvalli Para 10.3 സർവ മി <sup>!</sup> തി ആകാശേ ।	സർവ മി <sup>!</sup> ത്യാകാശേ ।
സർവമും ഇ <sup>!</sup> തി ആകാശേ	സർവ മി <sup>!</sup> ത്യാകാശേ
സർവ-മി <sup>!</sup> തി ആകാശേ	സർവ-മി <sup>!</sup> ത്യാകാശേ
BRuguvalli 2.1 (M) പ്രയന്തി അഭി-സം വിശാന്തിതി	പ്രയന്ത്യഭി-സം വിശാന്തിതി ।
പ്രയന്തി അപി <sub>4</sub> സമ്വിഷന്ത്തീതി	പ്രയന്ത്യപി <sub>4</sub> സമ്വിഷന്ത്തീതി
പ്രയന്തി അഡി-സം വിശനൈതി	പ്രയന്ത്യഡി-സം വിശനൈതി
Rudra Kramam – AnuvAkam 2 ആക്രന്ദയത ഇതി - ആക്രന്ദയതേ	ആക്രന്ദയത ഇത്യാ ॥ - ക്രന്ദയതേ
ആക്രന്ദയത ഇതി --	ആക്രന്ദയത ഇത്യാ ॥ --
ആക്രന്ദയതേ	ക്രന്ദയതേ

<p>அஞ்சுகூயத ஹ்தி -</p> <p>அஞ்சுகூயதே</p>	<p>அஞ்சுகூயத ஹ்தோ-கூயதே</p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli</p> <p>एष हि एवानन्दयाति ।</p> <p>ऐ वृ वा-नन्तःयाति</p> <p>ऐ वृ वा-नन्तःयाति ।</p>	<p>Section 2.3 Para 7.1</p> <p>एष ह्ये वानन्दयाति ।</p> <p>ऐ वृये वा-नन्तःयाति</p> <p>ऐ वृये वा-नन्तःयाति ।</p>
<p>MahanarayaNopanishad</p> <p>पा॒हि ऊ॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p> <p>पा॒हि॑ ऊ॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p> <p>पा॒हि॑ ऊ॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p>	<p>Section 4.9 Para 7.1</p> <p>पा॒ह्य॒॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p> <p>पा॒ह्य॒॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p> <p>पा॒ह्य॒॒र्जे॑ तृ॒तीयया॑ ।</p>
<p>MahanarayaNOpanishad</p> <p>स्सै॒षा॑ त्र॒यी॑ ए॒व॑ वि॒द्या॑ त॒पति॑ य॑</p> <p>॒लो॒कसं॑ लै॒ष॒र्वा॑ त॒र्य॑ ए॒व॑</p>	<p>Section 4.15 Para 14.1</p> <p>स्सै॒षा॑ त्र॒ये॑ व॑ वि॒द्या॑ त॒पति॑ य॑</p> <p>॒लो॒कसं॑ लै॒ष॒र्वे॑ त॒र्य॑ ए॒व॑</p>

<p>ଶ୍ଲୋ-ଶେଷୁଷ୍ଠା ତ୍ରୈ ଏହି</p> <p>Aruna PraSna Dasini 19</p> <p>ଇତି ଋତୁ ମଣଡଲାନି ।</p> <p>ଇତି ରୁତୁ ମଣ୍ଟଳାନି</p> <p>ଇତି ଛତୁ ମଣ୍ୟଲାନି</p> <p>ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରଵାୟବ ଇତି ଏନ୍ଦ୍ର - ଵାୟବ:</p> <p>ଜୀନ୍ତଃରଵାୟବ ଇତି ଜୀନ୍ତଃର --</p> <p>ବାୟବ:</p> <p>କୌଣସି ଇତି କୌଣସିଶା:</p>
<p>ଶ୍ଲୋ-ଶେଷୁଷ୍ଠା ତ୍ରୈ ଏହି</p> <p>ଇତ୍ୟୁତୁ ମଣଡଲାନି ।</p> <p>ଇତ୍ୟୁତୁ ମଣ୍ଟଳାନି</p> <p>ଇତ୍ୟୁତୁ ମଣ୍ୟଲାନି</p> <p>ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରଵାୟବ ଇତ୍ୟୈନ୍ଦ୍ର - ଵାୟବ:</p> <p>ଜୀନ୍ତଃରଵାୟବ ଇତ୍ୟୈନ୍ତଃର --</p> <p>ବାୟବ:</p> <p>କୌଣସି ଇତ୍ୟୈନ୍ଦ୍ର- ଅଶା:</p>

## **12 ‘u’ (୭, ଉ, ଔ) and ‘uu’ (୭ୟ, ଉଣ, ଔହ) changes to ‘v’ (କ୍ର, ବ୍ଲ, ପ୍ଲ) combination of other vowels**

**PS 10-15 ‘e’ vowel and ‘u’ vowel become ‘y’ and ‘v’ respectively**

**PA Book 5 Ch 1- 77 – the Semi-vowels ‘y’, ‘v’, ‘r’. ‘l’ are substitutes of the corresponding vowel ‘e’, ‘u’.** R. IRu when followed by a Vowel

**Example with Explanation:**

ସୁ + ଅସ୍ତି = ସ୍ଵାସ୍ତି

ଶା + ଅଶ୍ଵତ୍ଥି = ଶଂବାଶ୍ଵତ୍ଥି

ଶ୍ରୀ + ଅଶ୍ରୀ = ଶ୍ରାଶ୍ରୀ

The ‘u’ sound in ‘ସୁ’ ଶା ଶ୍ରୀ becomes ‘v’ କ୍ର, ବ୍ଲ, ପ୍ଲ leaving the base

letter ‘ସୁ’ ଶା ଶ୍ରୀ with ‘s’ ସ୍କ, ଶ୍ଲ, ଶ୍ର୍ଲ. Now this କ୍ର, ବ୍ଲ, ପ୍ଲ combines

with following ‘a’ to become va, କ୍ର, ବ୍ଲ, ପ୍ଲ.

The resultant letter is ‘sva’ ସ୍ଵା, ଶ୍ଲବ, ଶ୍ରାବ after vowel sandhi.

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>Brahma SUktam</p> <p>चतस्र आशाः प्रचरन्तु अग्नयः</p> <p>सत्संरू आशाः प्रसरन्तु</p> <p>अक्षं३ नयः</p> <p>प्रतिसू अशोः प्रपचरन्तु</p> <p>अशयः</p>	<p>चतस्र आशाः प्रचरन्त्वग्नयः</p> <p>सत्संरू आशाः प्रसरन्त्व-</p> <p>क्षं३ नयः</p> <p>प्रतिसू अशोः प्रपचरन्त्-</p> <p>वयः</p>
<p>NakShatra SUktam – 21 Abhijit</p> <p>श्रीयं दधातु -हृणीयमानं ।</p> <p>स्मृत्यन्तं तृता॒४त्तु-</p> <p>अ॒ह्म॒रुणीयमानम् ।</p> <p>श्रीयं॑ उयातु-</p> <p>हृ॒णीयमान॑</p>	<p>श्रीयं दधात्व-हृणीयमानं ।</p> <p>स्मृत्यन्तं तृता॒४त्व-</p> <p>हृ॒णीयमानम् ।</p> <p>श्रीयं॑ उयात्-</p> <p>हृ॒णीयमान॑</p>

<p>AGamarShaNa SUktam</p> <p>वरुणः पुनात् अघमर्षणः</p> <p>वरुणः पुनात् अक<sub>4</sub>मर्षणः</p> <p>पुनात् वरुणः पुनात्</p> <p>अग्निमर्षणः</p>	<p>वरुणः पुनात् घमर्षणः</p> <p>वरुणः पुनात् वक<sub>4</sub>मर्षणः</p> <p>पुनात् वरुणः पुनात्</p> <p>घमर्षणः</p>
<p>TrisuparNa MantrAH</p> <p>माद्धवीर्न-स्सन्तु ओषधीः</p> <p>मातृत्त<sub>3</sub>त्त<sub>4</sub>वीर्न नस्तु लन्तु</p> <p>छष्टीः</p> <p>मायूरीर्न गस्तु ओषयीः ।</p>	<p>माद्धवीर्न-स्सन्त्वोषधीः</p> <p>मातृत्त<sub>3</sub>त्त<sub>4</sub>वीर्न नस्तु</p> <p>लन्त्वेवोष्टीः</p> <p>मायूरीर्न गस्त्वेवोषयीः ।</p>
<p>AruNa PraSna – Dasini 7</p> <p>पूषन्निह रातिर् अस्तु इति</p> <p>पूषन्नावीह रातीर्संतु इति</p>	<p>पूषन्निह रातिरस्त्विति</p> <p>पूषन्नावीह रातीर्संत्विति</p>

<p>പുഷ്ടിഹരാതിര് അസ്തു — — — — —</p> <p>ഇതി</p>	<p>പുഷ്ടിഹരാതിരസ്തുവിതി</p> <p>— — — — —</p>
<p>AruNa PraSna – Dasini 30</p> <p>ആഭോഗാ: തു എവം സന്യാംജി ।</p> <p>ആപോ<sub>4</sub>കാ<sub>3</sub>സ്തു ഏവം സമ്മധന്തി</p> <p>അത്രോഗാസ്തു ഏവം സംയുക്തി</p>	<p>ആഭോഗാസ്ത്വേവം സന്യാംജി ।</p> <p>ആപോ<sub>4</sub>കാ<sub>3</sub>സ്ത്വേവം സമ്മധന്തി</p> <p>അത്രോഗാസ്തുവം സംയുക്തി ।</p>
<p>AruNa PraSna – Dasini 34</p> <p>യത്ര ത്രസ്തു എവം -വാനേ-രചിർവ്വം</p> <p>യത<sub>2</sub> ഗ്രസ്തു ഏവേ-വാക്ക്<sub>3</sub>നേരർ- ചിര്വർജ്ജന</p> <p>യമ റിസ്തു ഏവം -വാഗ്നേര- ർപ്പിവർജ്ജന</p>	<p>യത്രവും-വാനേ-രചിർവ്വം</p> <p>യത<sub>2</sub>ഗ്രസ്ത്വേ-വാക്ക്<sub>3</sub>നേരർ-ചിര്വർജ്ജന</p> <p>യമർത്തേ-വാഗ്നേരർപ്പി- വർജ്ജന</p>
<p>അസ്തു ഇതി അസ്തു</p>	<p>അസ്ത്വിത്യസ്തു</p>

<u>அஸ்து</u> இதி <u>அஸ்து</u> <u>அஸ்து</u> ஹதி <u>அஸ்து</u>	<u>அஸ்த்வித்யஸ்து</u> <u>அஸ்தவித்யஸ்து</u>
<b>TS 4.3.3.2</b> सः । उ । एकविष्णवर्तनिः । सैः । उ । एकविष्णवर्तनिः । सः । उ । एकविष्णवर्तनिः । Note: 'u' retains its sound but 'v' is formed and 'ae' becomes 'vE'	स उ वेकविष्णवर्तनि सै उ वेकविष्णवर्तनि स उ वेकविष्णवर्तनि

**13 ‘ae’ (ए, ଏ ଏ) changes to ‘a’(ଅ) sound with combination of Other vowels (except for a, ଅ, ଅ, ଅ) or as ‘ay’ (ଅୟ, ଅୟ୍, ଅୟ୍),**

PA Book 5 Chapter 1 - 78 – For vowels, ‘ae’, ai, O, au are respectively substituted with ‘ay’, Ay, av, Av when vowel follows.

In Veda verses, it takes the option of ‘a’ and not ‘ay’

Example with Explanation:

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यवे उतोते इषवे नमः becomes

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यव उतोत इषवे नमः

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यवे उतोता इषवे नमः becomes

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यव उतोता इषवे नमः |

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यवे उतोते इषवे नमः becomes

नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यव उतोत इषवे नमः

The ‘ae’ sound consists of ‘a’ plus ‘e’ (refer to Section 5).

The 'e' (ଇ, ଈ, ଉ) sound leaves that letter and it becomes the letter with 'a'

ଆ, ଅ, ଓ sound . In the above example, 'ae' sound is followed by vowels 'e'

ଇ, ଈ, ଉ and 'u' ଉ, ଔ, ଉ.

This rule is not applicable when followed by 'a' (ଆ, ଅ, ଓ) since 'a'

ଆ, ଅ, ଓ becomes an Avagraha. (refer Section 2.4)

Words or Padam before Sandhi Rule	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>ସୁପଥ୍ ଚ ମେ ଋଙ୍କ୍ରଂ ଚ ମେ, ଋଙ୍କ୍ରିଶ ମେ</p> <p>ସୂପତ୍ତ<sub>2</sub>ଙ୍କୁଁ ମେ ରୁତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଙ୍କୁଁ ମେ</p> <p>ରୁତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଗ୍ରୁଁ ମେ</p> <p>ସୁପମଂ ଚ ମେ, ଔଲୁମଂ ଚ ମେ,</p> <p>ଔଲୁମିଶୁ ମେ,</p>	<p>ସୁପଥ୍ ଚ ମ, ଋଙ୍କ୍ରଂ ଚ ମ, ଋଙ୍କ୍ରିଶ ମେ</p> <p>ସୂପତ୍ତ<sub>2</sub>ଙ୍କୁଁ ମ ରୁତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଙ୍କୁଁ ମ</p> <p>ରୁତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଗ୍ରୁଁ ମେ</p> <p>ସୁପମଂ ଚ ମ, ଔଲୁମଂ ଚ ମ,</p> <p>ଔଲୁମିଶୁ ମେ,</p>
<p>ଜୈନ୍ ଚ ମେ, ଔଦ୍ଧିଦ୍ୟ ଚ ମେ</p> <p>ଜୈତ୍ରଙ୍କୁଁ ମେ ତ୍ରୀତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ପ୍ରୀତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଯଙ୍କୁଁ</p>	<p>ଜୈନ୍ ଚ ମ, ଔଦ୍ଧିଦ୍ୟ ଚ ମେ</p> <p>ଜୈତ୍ରଙ୍କୁଁ ମ ତ୍ରୀତ୍ତ<sub>3</sub>ପ୍ରୀତ୍ତ<sub>4</sub>ଯଙ୍କୁଁ,</p>

ଜେଜୁତେଂବୁ ମେ, ଓହାତ୍ତିବ୍ୟୁଂ ପୁ ମେ	ଜେଜୁତେଂ ପୁ ମୁ, ଓହାତ୍ତିବ୍ୟୁଂ ପୁ ମେ
ବୀରୁଧଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଓସଧ୍ୟଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଲୌରୁତ୍ୟୁଃସ ମେ ତ୍ରୈତ୍ୟୁଃସ ମେ ପୈରୁଯଶୁମେ ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟଯଶୁମେ	ବୀରୁଧଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, ଓସଧ୍ୟଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଲୌରୁତ୍ୟୁଃସ ମୁ ତ୍ରୈତ୍ୟୁଃସ ମେ, ପୈରୁଯଶୁମୁ, ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟଯଶୁମେ,
ମେ, ଜନ୍ତ୍ୟମଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରବାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ ମେନ୍ତର୍ତ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟାମଶ୍ଵ ମେ ଜନ୍ତ୍ୟରବାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମେ ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମେ, କନ୍ତ୍ରାମଶ୍ଵ ମେ, କନ୍ତ୍ରାପାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ,	ମେ, ଜନ୍ତ୍ୟମଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରବାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ ମେନ୍ତର୍ତ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟାମଶ୍ଵ ମୁ ଜନ୍ତ୍ୟରବାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମୁ ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ, ମେ, କନ୍ତ୍ରାମଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, କନ୍ତ୍ରାପାୟବଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, ମୈତ୍ରାଵରୁଣଶ୍ଵ ମୁ, ଆଶ୍ଚିନଶ୍ଵ ମେ,

वैश्वानरश्च मे क्रतुग्रहाश्च मे,  
 अतिग्राह्याश्च मे, एन्द्रानश्च मे  
 वेवस्वाणरस्सच मे  
 रुक्षंरव्वास्सच ,  
 मेऽथिक्षरा॒व्वयास्सच मे  
 जन्त्तरा॒क्षनस्सच मे,  
 वेवश्वानरस्सपे मे,  
 ज्ञतुग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,  
 इति॒ग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,  
 हृष्ट॒ग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,

वैश्वानरश्च मे क्रतुग्रहाश्च मे,  
 अतिग्राह्याश्च मे, एन्द्रानश्च मे  
 वेवस्वाणरस्सच मे  
 रुक्षंरव्वास्सच ,  
 मेऽथिक्षरा॒व्वयास्सच मे  
 जन्त्तरा॒क्षनस्सच मे,  
 वेवश्वानरस्सपे मे,  
 ज्ञतुग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,  
 इति॒ग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,  
 हृष्ट॒ग्रहो॒श्वपे मे,

Note: 'a' in athigrAhyAscha has become avagraha since it is 'a' , all other vowels follow the base 'a' sound of that letter.

Please note in Vedic rendering, mostly the 'ae' before vowel changes to 'a' when we referred some areas of Samhita Pada Paatam and Rudra Kramam.

Change to 'ay' അയ്,അയ്,അയ്) has not been observed in Veda Mantras.

In Vedic rendering a Sandhi Pause must be given as two vowels come together.

**14 ‘ai’ (ऐ, ഇ, എ) changes to ‘aa’ (ଆ, ആ, എ)**

**or ‘ay’(അയ്, ആയ്, എയ്) with combination of any Vowel**

**PS 6-14 ‘ai’ becomes ay before other vowels**

**PA Book 5 – Chapter 1- 78 – For vowels, ‘ae’, ai, O, au are respectively substituted with ‘ay, AY, av, Av when vowel follows**

**In vedic verses, ‘ai’ becomes ‘A’ rather than ‘ay’**

**Example with Explanation:**

ଆପୋ ବୈ ଅଗନେରାଯାତନ୍ becomes ଆପୋ ବା ଅଗନେରାଯାତନ୍

ଆପୋ ବୈ ଅକ୍ଷଣେ-ରାଯାତନମ୍ becomes

ଆପୋ ବା ଅକ୍ଷଣେ-ରାଯାତନମ୍.

ଅରୁପୋ ବୈ ଅଶେରାଯାତନ୍ becomes

ଅରୁପୋ ବା ଅଶେରାଯାତନ୍

‘Vai’ in the above example with ‘ai’ sound becomes the ‘aa’ sound and becomes ‘vaa’.

**In Vedic rendering a pause if given to indicate Sandhi and two vowel sounds come together.**

**Notes:**

Words like ‘asmai, tasmai, etai become asmaa, tasmaa, etaa before a word starting with Vowel.

Change to 'Ay' sound is rarely found. In Vedic text, a sample study of Pada Paadam reveals 'ai' sound converts to 'aa' sound rather than 'ay'.

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>Mantra Pushpam – Dasini 80</p> <p>आपो वै अमुष्य-तपत आयतनं</p> <p>ஆபோ வை அமுஷ்ய-தபத</p> <p>ஆயதனம்.</p> <p>அறபோ வை அமுஷ்ய-தபத</p> <p>அறயதனம்</p>	<p>आपो वा अमुष्य-तपत आयतनं</p> <p>ஆபோ வா அமுஷ்ய-தபத</p> <p>ஆயதனम्.</p> <p>அறபோவा அமுஷ்ய-தபத</p> <p>அறயதனம्</p>
<p>rakShOGna MantrAH – T.S. 1.2.14.8</p> <p>रक्षसे हन्त वै उ</p> <p>ரக்ஷஸே ஹந்த வை உ</p> <p>ரक्षसे हन्त वै उ</p>	<p>रक्षसे हन्त वा उ</p> <p>ரக்ஷஸே ஹந்த வா உ</p> <p>ரக्षसे हन्त वा उ</p>

mRutyu SUktam TB 3.9.15.1	
सर्वैषु वै एषु लोकेषु	सर्वैषु वा एषु लोकेषु
सर्वेषौ वै एषौ	सर्वेषौ वा एषौ
लोकेषौ	लोकेषौ
सर्वेषौ वै एषौ	सर्वेषौ वा एषौ
लोकेषौ	लोकेषौ
T.B.1.1	
सञ्चरस्य वै एषा प्रतिमा	सञ्चरस्य वा एषा प्रतिमा
सम्वत्ते॒ सरस्य॑ वै एषौ	सम्वत्ते॒ सरस्य॑ वा एषौ
प्रतिमा	प्रतिमा
सञ्चरस्य॑ वै एषौ	सञ्चरस्य॑ वा एषौ
प्रतिमा	प्रतिमा

<p>T.B 2.7.7.7 -</p> <p>तमहमस्मै आमुष्यायणाय — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ह॒म॒स्मा॑ आ॒मु॒ष्या॒யणा॑ய — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ्मा॑ आ॒மु॒ഷ्या॒யणा॑য — —     —</p> <p>அமுஷ்யாயணாய —   —</p> <p>அமுஷ்யாயணாய —   —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ॒ஸ॒ அ॒ம॒ழ॒ஷ॒ய॒ா॒ய॒ண॒ா॒ய — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ॒ஸ॒ அ॒ம॒ழ॒ஷ॒ய॒ா॒ய॒ண॒ா॒ய — —     —</p>	<p>Udaka Shanti Pratyangirasam</p> <p>तमहमस्मै आमुष्यायणाय — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ्मा॑ आ॒मु॒ष्या॒யणा॑ய — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ्मा॑ आ॒मु॒ष्या॒யণா॑ய — —     —</p> <p>அமுஷ்யாயணாய —   —</p> <p>அமுஷ்யாயணாய —   —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ॒ஸ॒ அ॒ம॒ழ॒ஷ॒ய॒ா॒ய॒ண॒ா॒ய — —     —</p> <p>தம॒ஹ॒ம॒ஸ॒ஸ॒ அ॒ம॒ழ॒ஷ॒ய॒ா॒ய॒ண॒ா॒ய — —     —</p>
<p>BrahmAnandavalli Section 2.1 Para 1</p> <p>पृथिव्ये ओषधयः</p> <p>प्र॒ति॒_२व्य॑य॒ छ॒ष्ट॒त्॑यः</p> <p>पृथिव्य॑ व॒य॒ छ॒ष्ट॒त्॑यः</p> <p>आपो॑ वै॒ इ॒द॒ त्॑ स॒र्वं॑ विश्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒ட॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p>	<p>पृथिव्ये ओषधयः</p> <p>प्र॒ति॒_२व्य॑य॒ छ॒ष्ट॒त्॑यः</p> <p>पृथिव्य॑ व॒य॒ छ॒ष्ट॒त्॑यः</p> <p>आपो॑ वै॒ इ॒द॒ त्॑ स॒र्वं॑ विश्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒ட॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p>
<p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वा॑</p> <p>அநுபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वா॑</p> <p>அநுபோ॑ வை॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ्वா॑</p>	<p>ஆபோ॑ வै॒ इ॒द॒ त्॑ स॒र्वं॑ विश्वा॑</p> <p>ஆபோ॑ வै॒ इ॒द॒ त्॑ स॒र्वं॑ विश्वा॑</p> <p>அநுபோ॑ வै॒ இ॒ட॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ்வா॑</p> <p>அநுபோ॑ வै॒ இ॒த॒த्॑ ஸ॒ர்வं॑ விஶ்வா॑</p>

Pratipurushadvayam - T.S.1.8.6.1

ਸੁਗੰ ਮੇ਷ਾਯ ਮੇ਷ਾਯੈ || ਅਵਾਂਬ ਰੁਦ੍ਰਮਦਿ  
ਸਾਕ<sub>3</sub>ਮੁ ਮੇ਷ਾਯ ਮੇ਷ਾਯੈ ||

||  
அவாம்ப\_3

സുഗം മേരുച്ചയ മേരെച്ച

## അവാംബ രൂദ്രമെൻ

सुगं मे<sup>१</sup>षाय मे<sup>२</sup>ष्या ॥ अवांब रुद्रमदि  
सा क<sup>३</sup>म् मे<sup>४</sup>षाय मे<sup>५</sup>ष्या ॥

||  
ಅವಾಮ್‌ಪ\_3

## സുഗം മേഖല മേഖല

## ଅବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗ ରୂପମତି

## 15 'O', (ओ, ഓ) changes to 'av' (അവ്) or 'a' followed by vowels (Except അ, ആ, ഇ)

PA Book 5 -1 78 – For vowels, ‘ae’, ai, O, au are respectively substituted with ‘ay, Ay, av, Av when vowel follows.

Note: This example is not easily available from Veda Mantras as most of the ‘O’ sound results out of Visarga. We have given examples from grammar books and articles.

Only one example was available through search in Pada Paatam.

പോ+അനഃ: =പവനഃ: , പോ+അണഃ:, പോ+അമം: =പവമഃ:

(പ് + അവ്) + അനഃ:, പ് + അവ്+ അണഃ:, പ്+ അവ്+ അമഃ:

The O (ओ, ഓ, ഓ) sound in PO becomes ‘av’ (അവ്, അവ്, അവ്) leaving ‘p’ പ് പ് പ്. The ‘a’ അ, ആ ആ of this ‘av’ combines with ‘p’ to become ‘pa’, പ, പ, പ and v combines with a to become va. വ, വ, വ.

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>TS 2.4.12.3</p> <p>വിഷ്ണോ + എതി(അ) + ഇഹി (എഹി)</p> <p>വിശ്വാസ്താ + എതി(ആ) + ഇവി</p> <p>(എവി)</p> <p>വിശ്വാസ്താ + എതി + ഇവി (എവി)</p>	<p>വിഷ്ണവേഹി</p> <p>വിശ്വാവേവാഹി</p> <p>വിശ്വാവേഹി</p>

<p>TS 1.2.7.1</p> <p>കृ<sup>॒</sup>शा<sup>॑</sup>ನो   ए<sup>॒</sup>ते</p> <p>कं<sup>॒</sup>रु<sup>॑</sup>शा<sup>॒</sup>नेओ   ए<sup>॒</sup>தே</p> <p>कृ<sup>॒</sup>शा<sup>॑</sup>நோ   ஏ<sup>॒</sup>தே  </p>	<p>கृ<sup>॒</sup>ಶா<sup>॑</sup>நவे<sup>॒</sup>தே</p> <p>கं<sup>॒</sup>ரு<sup>॑</sup>ஶா<sup>॒</sup>னவே<sup>॒</sup>தே</p> <p>கृ<sup>॒</sup>ஶா<sup>॑</sup>நவே<sup>॒</sup>தே</p>
<p>Grammar Book/Site</p> <p>भा<sup>॒</sup>नो + इदम्</p> <p>पा<sub>४</sub><sup>॒</sup>नेओ + इतम्</p> <p>डा<sup>॒</sup>गेओ + लूऽम्</p>	<p>भा<sup>॒</sup>नविदम्</p> <p>पा<sub>४</sub><sup>॒</sup>नावीतम्</p> <p>डा<sup>॒</sup>गवी॒ऽम्</p>
<p>Grammar Book/Site</p> <p>विष्णो+एतत्</p> <p>वीर्ष॑<sup>॒</sup>नेओ + एतत्तं</p> <p>वीर्ष॑<sup>॒</sup>ओ+ए॒तत्तं</p>	<p>विष्णव॑<sup>॒</sup>तत्</p> <p>वीर्ष॑<sup>॒</sup>नव॑<sup>॒</sup>तत्तं</p> <p>वीर्ष॑<sup>॒</sup>व॑<sup>॒</sup>तत्तं</p>

## 16 ‘au’, (ଓঁ,ଛଳ,ଓ) changes to ‘aav’

### (ଆବ, ଆୟ, ଆଏ, ଆଉ) with combination of any Vowel

PA Book 5 -1 78 – For vowels, ‘ae’, ai, O, au are respectively substituted with ‘ay, Ay, av, Aav when vowel follows.

**Example with Explanation:**

ଓঁ সহ নৈ অবতু becomes ওঁ সহ নাববতু

ছম্ব সুব্র নেন্লা অবতু becomes ছম্ব সুব্র নাববতু

ওঁ সহ নৈ অ পতু becomes ওঁ সহ নাপবতু

The ‘au’ ‘নৈ’, ‘নেন্লা’, ‘নৈ’ becomes ‘ন’+‘ଆବ’, ‘ন’+‘ଆୟ’, ‘ন’+‘ଆଏ’.

This results in the base letter becoming না, না, না.

Now this ব, ব, প combines with following ‘a’ to become va, ব, ব, প.

The resultant letter is ‘Na- va’ না-ব, না-ব, না-ব after vowel sandhi.

**Note: It becomes ‘aa’ in exceptional circumstances if ‘v’ sound is elided.**

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
Rudra Kramam – anuvAkam 10  प्रणीतौ इति प्र - नीतौ — —  प्रणैतेत्वा इति प्र -- नीतेत्वा  प्रणैतह् इति प्र - नीतह् — —	प्रणीताविति प्र - नीतौ — —  प्रणैताविति प्र -- नीतेत्वा  प्रणैताविति प्र - नीतह् > — —
BRuguvalli Seccion 2.4 para 8.5  यशा सौ आदित्ये ।  यश्चासा- आदि॒त्ये  यश्चासा- आ॒दि॒त्ये  यश्चासा वादित्ये	यशा॒सा-वादित्ये ।  यश्चासा॒-वा॒दि॒त्ये  यश्चासा॒ वा॒दि॒त्ये
Durga SUktam  दुर्गाणि विश्वा नौ एव सिन्धुं  तु॒३र्का॒३ण्णि॑ विश्वा॑ नै॒ला॑ ए॒व लै॒न्तु॒४न्त॑	दुर्गाणि॑ विश्वा॑ ना॒वेव॑ सि॒न्धु॑  तु॒३र्का॒३ण्णि॑ विश्वा॑ ना॒वेव॑ लै॒न्तु॒४न्त॑

<p>விஶாவ னை எவு ஸியூ० டுரிதாத்ருஸி:</p>	<p>விஶாவ னாவேவ ஸியூ० டுரிதாத்ருஸி:</p>
<p>MEdha SUktam</p> <p>மே஧ாं மே அஸ்திநா॑ உபா-வா஧த்தா॒</p> <p>மேதா॒ம் மே அஸ்விநெள்॑</p> <p>உபா॒வாத॒த்தா॒ம்</p> <p>மேயா॒ம் மே அஸ்வினா॑</p> <p>உபா॒வாத॒த்தா॒ம்</p>	<p>மே஧ாं மே அஸ்திநா॑ குபா-வா஧த்தா॒</p> <p>மேதா॒ம் மே அஸ்வினா॑</p> <p>குபா॒வாத॒த்தா॒ம்</p> <p>மேயா॒ம் மே அஸ்வினா॑</p> <p>குபா॒வாத॒த்தா॒ம்</p>
<p>Udaka Shanti—pancaCOdA Para 22</p> <p>ஶ்ராரிஷ்-நேமிஶ் ஸெனானி ஗்ராமண்யௌ॑</p> <p>உர்வஶி॑ ச</p> <p>ஸேனானி க்ரா॒மண்யொ-வர்வஸ்॑</p> <p>உர்வஸ்॑</p>	<p>T.B.4.4.3.1</p> <p>ஶ்ராரிஷ்-நேமிஶ் ஸெனானி ஗்ராமண்யௌ॑</p> <p>குர்வஶி॑ ச</p> <p>ஸேனானி க்ரா॒மண்யொ-வர்வஸ்॑</p>

സൗമിശ്വര സേനാനി	സൗമിശ്വര സേനാനി ശ്രാമണ്യം
ശ്രാമണ്യം ഉർവവശീ ച —	തുർവവശീ ച

17 ‘Ruu’ (ഋ, റു, റു) is formed with a combination of

‘Ru’(ഋ, റു, റു) and ‘Ruu’ (ഋ, റു, റു)

This combination is similar to formation of ‘aa’ with a and aa.

The rule is

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{റു} + \text{റു} = \text{റു},$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{റു} + \text{റു} = \text{റു}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{റു} + \text{റു} = \text{റു}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

$$\text{റു} + \text{റു} = \text{റു}$$

$$\text{ഋ} + \text{ഋ} = \text{ഋ}$$

Note: No examples found from well-known Sukthams or mantras.

**18 ‘IRuu’ (ଲୃ ଲୁରୁ ଲୁଙ୍ଗ) is formed with a combination of  
‘IRu’(ଲୃ ଲୁରୁ ଲୁ) and ‘IRuu’ (ଲୃ ଲୁରୁ ଲୁଙ୍ଗ)**

ଲୃ + ଲୃ = ଲୃ	ଲୁରୁ+ ଲୁରୁ= ଲୁରୁ	ଲୁ + ଲୁ = ଲୁଙ୍ଗ
ଲୃ + ଲୃ = ଲୃ	ଲୁରୁ+ ଲୁରୁ = ଲୁରୁ	ଲୁ + ଲୁଙ୍ଗ = ଲୁଙ୍ଗ
ଲୃ + ଲୃ = ଲୃ	ଲୁରୁ+ ଲୁରୁ = ଲୁରୁ	ଲୁଙ୍ଗ + ଲୁ = ଲୁଙ୍ଗ
ଲୃ+ ଲୃ = ଲୃ	ଲୁରୁ + ଲୁରୁ = ଲୁରୁ	ଲୁଙ୍ଗ+ ଲୁଙ୍ଗ = ଲୁଙ୍ଗ

This combination of letters or words has not been found in normal Veda mantras.

## **19 Single Vowel letters do not combine**

**Rule: When a single vowel letter stands for a specific meaning and sound, they do not combine with other words/letters.**

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
या॒श्च वि॒द्या॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्रवि॒द्ध वि॒त्त॒॑मया॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्र॑वि॒त्त॒॑म वि॒त्त॒॑मया॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्र॑वि॒त्त॒॑म	या॒श्च वि॒द्या॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्रवि॒द्ध वि॒त्त॒॑मया॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्र॑वि॒त्त॒॑म वि॒त्त॒॑मया॑ उ॒ च॑ न॑ प्र॑वि॒त्त॒॑म
Udaka Shanti nAsadAslya SUktam वे॒द॑ यत॑ आ॒ बभू॒व वे॒त्त॒॑ यत॑ आ॒ प॒॒प॒॒व वे॒द॑ यत॑ आ॒ ब॒॒ब॒॒व	Para 80 - TB 2.8.9.6 वे॒द॑ यत॑ आ॒ बभू॒व वे॒त्त॒॑ यत॑ आ॒ प॒॒प॒॒व वे॒द॑ यत॑ आ॒ ब॒॒ब॒॒व
Udaka Shanti nAsadAslya SUktam कि॒॒स्विद्वनं॑ क॒ उ॒ स॑ वृ॒क्ष	Para 81 - TB 2.8.9.7 कि॒॒स्विद्वनं॑ क॒ उ॒ स॑ वृ॒क्ष

<p>கிழ ஸ்வி<u>த்</u><sub>3</sub>வனங்க <u>உ</u> ஸ வ்ருக்ஷ <u>ஆ</u>ஸீத்</p> <p>கி<u>ச</u>ஸ்வரிப்ரமா <u>க</u> <u>உ</u> ஸ வழக்ஷ</p>	<p>கிழ ஸ்வி<u>த்</u><sub>3</sub>வனங்க <u>உ</u> ஸ வ்ருக்ஷ <u>ஆ</u>ஸீத்</p> <p>கி<u>ச</u>ஸ்வரிப்ரமா <u>க</u> <u>உ</u> ஸ வழக்ஷ</p>
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## **20 Interjections donot combine**

**Rule:** Interjections and exclamations like हे, अहो do not combine.

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>rakShOgna MantrAH TS 1.2.14.8</p> <p>रक्षसे हन्त वा उ</p> <p>रक्षिले खन्त् वा उ</p> <p>रक्षिले खन्त् वा उ</p>	<p>रक्षसे हन्त वा उ</p> <p>रक्षिले खन्त् वा उ</p> <p>रक्षिले खन्त् वा उ</p>
<p>Udaka Shanti - Indra SUktam Para 14</p> <p>अकैरवर्क्ष्य-नहये हन्त वा उ</p> <p>न खये खन्त् वा उ</p> <p>न खये खन्त् वा उ</p>	<p>TS 1.6.12.6</p> <p>अकैरवर्क्ष्य-नहये हन्त वा उ</p> <p>न खये खन्त् वा उ</p> <p>न खये खन्त् वा उ</p>

## 21 Dual Noun or Verb forms ending with ee,Uu,ae do not combine

Rule : Dual Noun or Verb froms ending with letters ee, (ଇଁ, ଏୟ, ଓୟ) uu, (ୁଁ, ଉୟ, ଲୟ) and ae ( ଏୟ, ଏୟ, ନୟ) do not combine.

In Classical Grammar, these words are termed as **Pragrihya**. These words are specifically mentioned with an **iti** in **Pada Paatam**. In classical grammar a number of words ending 'O' are also defined as **Pragrihya**, that may or may not indicate dual noun or verb.

No sandhi will be formed. It retains original form.

Example Dual nouns forms like etou, emou, Emou comes after letters sounding ee, uu or ae, they donot combine.

ଦମ୍ପତୀ ଏକ ଭଵତଃ, ତୃମ୍ପତୀ ଏକ ପାତଃ, ବଂପତୀ ଏକ ଭଵତଃ

The 'ae' (ଏୟ, ଏୟ, ନୟ) that comes after 'ee' sounding letter tee ତୀ, ତ୍ରୀ, ତୈ does

not get combined. Here Dampati is dual form indicating husband and wife.

Some other commone examples given in the grammar books/sites are:

Words or Padam before Sandhi	Words or Padam after Sandhi
<p>T.S. 4.1.4.3</p> <p>ମା । ଦ୍ୟାଵାପୃଥିକୀ ଇତି ଦ୍ୟାଵା ॥</p> <p>ପୃଥିକୀ । ଅଭିତି ।</p> <p>ମା । ତୃମ୍ପାଵାପ୍ରତିତିଲିଙ୍ଗେ ଇତି</p>	<p>ମା ଦ୍ୟାଵାପୃଥିକୀ ଅଭି</p> <p>ମା ତୃମ୍ପାଵାପ୍ରତିତିଲିଙ୍ଗେ ଅପି</p>

<p>தୃயாவா    ப்ருதி॒வீ</p> <p>மா   தூவா॑பூமிவீ இ॒தி</p> <p>தூவா॑ - பூமிவீ   அ॒தி॑தி॑  </p>	<p>மா தூவா॑பூமிவீ அ॒தி</p> <p>Here the Padam split of dyAvApRuthivI is also given. It does not have Sandhi with iti.</p> <p>In Vaakyam it does not have Sandhi with 'a' of aBi.</p>
<p>TS 1.2.13.2</p> <p>கல்பயந்தி॑ ஊ॒ஷ்வ்</p> <p>கல்பயந்தீ॑ ஊர்த்॒<sub>4</sub>வம்</p> <p>கல்பயந்தீ॑ ஊர்த்॒யங்</p>	<p>கல்பயந்தி॑ ஊ॒ஷ்வ்</p> <p>கல்பயந்தீ॑ ஊர்த்॒<sub>4</sub>வம்</p> <p>கல்பயந்தீ॑ ஊர்த்॒யங்</p>
<p>TS 4.7.15.6</p> <p>க்ஷேत்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அதி॑</p> <p>க்ஷேத்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அதி॑<sub>4</sub></p> <p>க்ஷேத்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அயி॑</p>	<p>க்ஷேத்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அதி॑</p> <p>க்ஷேத்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அதி॑<sub>4</sub></p> <p>க்ஷேத்ரஸ்ய॑ பத்னீ॑ அயி॑</p>
<p>TS 4.4.11.1</p> <p>வார்.ஷிகாவृதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p> <p>வார்.ஷிகாவ்॒ருதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p> <p>வார்.ஷி॒காவृதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p>	<p>U sound followed by 'i'</p> <p>வார்.ஷிகாவृதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p> <p>வார்.ஷிகாவ்॒ருதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p> <p>வார்.ஷி॒காவृதூ॑ இ॒ஷ</p>

<p><b>TS 1.5.2.3</b></p> <p>पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती</p>	<p>'ae' sound followed by 'A'</p> <p>पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती पशवे एते आहुती</p>
<p><b>TS 1.7.13.5</b></p> <p>अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः</p>	<p>अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः अस्मे आराच्छिद्देषः</p>
<p><b>TS 1.4.27.1</b></p> <p>ते । इन्दो इति । इन्द्रियावतः । ते । इन्द्रियावतः । इन्द्रियावतः । ते । ह्लैण्डो ह्लौति । ह्लैण्डियावतः</p>	<p>त इन्दो इन्द्रियावतः । त इन्द्रियावतः । त ह्लैण्डो ह्लैण्डियावतः । त ह्लैण्डियावतः ।</p>
<p><b>T.S. 1.3.8.1</b></p> <p>विशात । उरो इति । अन्तरिक्ष ।</p>	<p>विशातोरो अन्तरिक्ष</p>

<p>விஶா<b>த</b>   உ<sup><b>ரோ</b></sup> இதி  </p> <p><b>அந்தரிக்ஷ</b>  </p> <p>விஶா<b>தோரோ</b> அந்தரிக்ஷ</p>	<p>விஶா<b>தோரோ</b> அந்தரிக்ஷ</p> <p>விஶா<b>ரோரோ</b></p> <p>அந்தரிக்ஷ</p>
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The first part of a Pragraha Padam can have Sandhi, ie 'u' has Sandhi with 'ta' of previous Padam to give 'tO'

During Vedic recital a pause is given since two vowel sounds come together.

Control Sheet for understanding of Rule:

<b>First Letter</b>	<b>Following Letters</b>									
	a	'aa	E,ee	U,uu	Ae	ai	O	Au	Ru, RU	Lru, LRU
'a'	aa	aa	Ae	O	ai	ai	au	au	ar	al
aa	aa/ɔ	aa/ɔɔ	Ae	O	ai	ai	au	au	aar	aal
e.ee	y	y	ee*	y*	y*	y	y	y	r	l
U,uu	v	v	v*	uu*	v*	v	v	v	v	l
ae	ɔ	a	a*	a*	a*	a	a	a	a	a
ai	ay or aa	aa								
O	ɔ	av								
au	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa	aav / aa
Ru RU	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	RU	r
Lru, LRU	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	lRU

The sign \* denotes that nouns and verbs of dual forms of ee,uu and ae do not combine. Please remember exceptions and special rules. Please note that there are also other conditions for exempted vowel sounds based on advanced grammar rules.