

Itikaraṇa in the Ṛgveda-Padapāṭha

Introduction

In the Ṛgveda-Padapāṭha the word *iti* is added to the following words:

- (1) a word with final *pragṛhya* vowel (o; dual endings *ī*, *ū*, e; locative ending in *ī* or *ū*; *amī*, *asme*, *yusme*, *tve*). *Pragṛhya* vowels remain unchanged if placed before a vowel (absence of vowel sandhi). Vocatives with final o are *pragṛhya* in the Padapāṭha only. Examples: *agnī iti*; *śatakrato iti śata-krato*; *tanū iti*; *asme iti*.
- (2) words ending in *aḥ* or *āḥ* in which the final *visarjanīya* comes from r. This adding of *iti* is done only when the *visarjanīya* is placed before r, an unvoiced consonant or a pause. Examples: *punariti*, *kariti kaḥ*, *svariti svaḥ*)
- (3) particle *īm* when the final m is dropped in the Samhitā (*īmiti*).
- (4) the particle u which is *pragṛhya* in the Padapāṭha only (*ūṃ iti*).
- (5) ten verbs ending in *uḥ*, *eḥ* and *oḥ*. Examples: *ūvurityūvuḥ*, *pīperiti pīpeḥ*, *tūtoriti tūtoḥ*.
- (6) three nouns ending in a *visarjanīya* which comes from s: *rathyebhiriti rathyebhiḥ*; *praceta iti pra-cetaḥ*, *sta iti staḥ*.
- (7) Seven words which do not end in a *visarjanīya*: *gdheti gdha*, *ta iti te*, *namasyanniti namasyan*, *pranapād iti pra-napāt*, *vargiti vark*, *syasveti syasva*, *hanniti han*

This adding of *iti* is called *itikaraṇa*. In part A of this paper lists of all those *itikaraṇa* words are given in which the word is not repeated after *iti*. Part B gives the lists of all *itikaraṇa* words in which the word is repeated after *iti*. The appendix contains rules of the Ṛgveda Prātiśākhya about *pragṛhya* and *visarjanīyas* coming from r.

(A) Itikaraṇa without repetition of the word after *iti*

1. Words with final *pragṛhya* vowel (*ī*, *ū*, e, o)

1.1 Words with final *pragṛhya* vowel *ī* (116)

Pragṛhya vowel *ī*: (a) dual nominal endings, (b) locative ending, (c) *amī*

akṣī iti, *agnī iti*, *acarantī iti*, *adrī iti*, *anūcī iti*, *andhasī iti*, *apadī iti*, *aminatī iti*, *amī iti*, *araṇī iti*, *avantī iti*, *avitrī iti*, *asaścantī iti*, *asinvatī iti*, *ahanī iti*, *āpī iti*, *ārtnī iti*, *indrāgnī iti*, *indrābṛhaspatī iti*, *indrābrahmaṇaspatī iti*, *iṣayantī iti*, *urūcī iti*, *urvī iti*, *uśatī iti*, *ūtī iti*, *enī iti*, *kavī iti*, *kukṣī iti*, *krandasī iti*, *kṣoṇī iti*, *gabhasī iti*, *gaurī iti*, *carṣaṇī iti*, *jagmī iti*, *janasī iti*, *janitrī iti*, *januṣī iti*, *janmanī iti*, *jarbharī iti*, *jāmī iti*, *jivrī iti*, *jugurvaṇī iti*, *jñātī iti*, *tarantī iti*, *turpharī iti*, *darvī iti*,

devī iti, dyavī iti, dyāvāpṛthivī iti, dyāvābhūmī iti, dhāmanī iti, dhunī iti, dhunīcumurī iti, nadī iti, navyasī iti, nādhasī iti, nārī iti, netrī iti, patatrinī iti, patī iti, payasvatī iti, pājasī iti, pāṇī iti, pipratī iti, pūrvī iti, pṛthivī iti, pṛthvī iti, pṛṣatī iti, pratīcī iti, prācī iti, pluṣī iti, bapsatī iti, bibhratī iti, bṛhatī iti, bhavantī iti, bhujī iti, maghonī iti, madantī iti, mahinī iti, mahī iti, mākī iti, mādhvī iti, mānavī iti, māyinī iti, mithatī iti, yahvī iti, yuvatī iti, raghvī iti, rajasī iti, rajī iti, rājantī iti, rodasī iti, vakvarī iti, vacasī iti, vardhayantī iti, vahnī iti, vājayantī iti, vāṇī iti, viśvāmitrajamadagnī iti, vedī iti, śamīnahusī iti, śucī iti, sakṣaṇī iti, sadaspatī iti, sadmanī iti, saptī iti, sarasī iti, sasnī iti, sahasvatī iti, sahurī iti, sānasī iti, susvayantī iti, srutī iti, hariṇī iti, harī iti, hiraṇyayī iti

Examples: (a) devī apyebhīṣṭaiḥ (RV 4.55.6); devī iti | apyebhīḥ | iṣṭaiḥ; rodasī ā (RV 1.64.9); rodasī iti | ā; harī indravāhā (RV 1.11.1); harī iti | indra-vāhā; harī upa (RV 1.82.6); harī iti | upa; kavī ṛtasya (RV 8.8.23); kavī iti | ṛtasya;

(b) sarasī śayānam (RV 7.103.2); sarasī iti | śayānam; (c) amī ye devāḥ (RV 1.105.5); amī iti | ye | devāḥ

1.2 Words with final praṅghya vowel ū (44)

Praṅghya vowel ū: (a) dual nominal endings, (b) locative ending

ajarayū iti, adhvaryū iti, āsū iti, indravāyū iti, indravīṣṇū iti, ūrū iti, ṛbhū iti, kārū iti, ketū iti, camū iti, carīṣṇū iti, jīgatnū iti, jenyāvasū iti, tanū iti, turpharītū iti, turvasāyadū iti, dhāyū iti, dhenū iti, nṛtū iti, pṛthū iti, babhrū iti, bāhū iti, bhuraṇyū iti, maderū iti, manāvasū iti, mandū iti, yajyū iti, raghū iti, vaṅkū iti, vanargū iti, valgū iti, vasū iti, vahatū iti, vipanyū iti, viśpalāvasū iti, śīsū iti, sanerū iti, saparyū iti, sādhu iti, sūnū iti, setū iti, sūryāvasū iti, syūmanyū iti, hanū iti

Examples: (a) indravāyū abhi (RV 4.46.3); indravāyū iti | abhi; sūryāvasū iyānaḥ (RV 7.68.3); sūryāvasū iti | iyānaḥ; bāhū upa (RV 6.47.8); bāhū iti | upa;

(b) camū sutam (RV 8.76.10); camū iti | sutam; tanū ṛtve (RV 10.183.2); tanū iti | ṛtve;

1.3 Words with final praṅghya vowel e (186)

Praṅghya vowel e: (a) dual nominal endings, (b) dual personal endings (āte, āthe, ete, ethe, aite, aithe), (c) asme, yuṣme, tve

acakre iti, ajare iti, atapyamāne iti, adabdhe iti, anye iti, abudhyamāne iti, apāre iti, amṛkte iti, amṛte iti, amṛdhre iti, arthayethe iti, avame iti, aśnavaithe iti, asme iti, āsāte iti, āsāthe iti, āskre iti, ime iti, iyāte iti, īrayethe iti, īśāthe iti, ukṣamāne iti, ukṣite iti, ucyete iti, upāke iti, ubhe iti, ūhyāthe iti, ṛcyamāne iti, ṛjre iti, ṛdhāthe iti, ṛṣve iti, ete iti, ene iti, kakṣye iti, kṛṇvaite iti, kṛṣṇe iti, kramāne iti, gabhīre iti, gūlthe iti, grṇāne iti, cakramāthe iti, cakrāte iti, cakrāthe iti, cakre iti, cakṣāthe iti, carete iti, cikethe iti, jayethe iti, jarethe iti, javete iti, jāte iti, jihāte iti, joṣayete iti, jyeṣṭhe iti, taṃsayethe iti, tanvāthe iti, tarete iti, tastabhāne iti, tujete iti, tuñjāte iti, te iti, toke iti, tye iti, trāsāthe iti, tve iti, dadvahe iti, dadhāte iti, dadhāthe iti, dadhāne iti, darśate iti, divye iti, duhāte iti, dṛmhethe iti, dvake iti, dve iti, dhāpayete iti, dhārayethe iti, dhiṣaṇe iti, dhiṣnye iti, dhethe iti, dhene iti, dhaithe iti, namete iti, namnamāne iti, parame iti, pavaste iti, paspṛdhāte iti, pātalye iti, pāvake iti, pinvamāne iti, punāne iti, pṛṇaithe iti, pratne iti, prathame iti, priye iti, bahule iti, bravaite iti, bruvāte iti, bhadre iti, bhandamāne iti, bhayete iti, bharete iti, bhikṣamāne iti, bhīyāne iti, bhīte iti, bhejāte iti, manuṣye iti, mamāte iti, mamnāte iti, mātṛe iti, mādayete iti,

mādayethe iti, mādayaite iti, mähine iti, mimāte iti, mimāne iti, methete iti, mene iti, yajate iti, yajatre iti, yajñiye iti, yatamāne iti, yatete iti, yataite iti, yājate iti, yuñjāthe iti, yuyudhāte iti, yuvethe iti, yuṣme iti, ye iti, yemāte iti, yoṣaṇe iti, yoṣe iti, raksethe iti, raṇvite iti, rarāthe iti, riricāthe iti, rihāṇe iti, rejete iti, vadete iti, vadhatre iti, vapuṣye iti, variṣṭhe iti, varethe iti, vartete iti, vardhete iti, vavasāne iti, vavṛdhāte iti, vasāthe iti, vahethe iti, vāvasāne iti, vitantasaite iti, vidathe iti, vidāne iti, viṣve iti, vepete iti, vevije iti, vyathete iti, śate iti, śayāte iti, sāsānānaśane iti, śipre iti, śive iti, śīrṣe iti, śubhre iti, śumbhamāne iti, sūṣe iti, śṛṅge iti, śobhete iti, śrayethe iti, sacāvahe iti, sacete iti, sacethe iti, satyānṛte iti, satye iti, sadane iti, sarsrāte iti, sarsrāthe iti, sasvajāte iti, sumeke iti, suvāte iti, spardhamāne iti, smayete iti, hate iti, havete iti, hāsamāne iti

Examples: (a) amṛte amūrah (RV 3.25.3); ubhe ā (RV 3.54.15); ubhe iti | ā; amṛte iti | amūrah; māturanye iheha (RV 5.47.5); mātuh | anye iti | iha-ihā; upāke uṣāsānaktā (RV 10.110.6); upāke iti | uṣāsānaktā; gabhīre ṛtāya (RV 4.23.10); gabhīre iti | ṛtāya;

(b) vāvṛdhāte ā (RV 7.7.5); vāvṛdhāte iti | ā; mamnāte indra rodasī (RV 7.31.7); mamnāte iti | indra | rodasī iti; jihāte ubhe (RV 3.31.17); jihāte iti | ubhe iti; aśnavaithe ṛṣiṅām (RV 7.70.4); aśnavaithe iti | ṛṣiṅām; dadhāthe oṣadhīṣu (RV 7.61.3); dadhāthe iti | oṣadhīṣu;

(c) asme agne (RV 2.4.8); asme iti | agne; maghonyasme āyurni (RV 1.113.17); maghoni | asme iti | āyuh | ni; asme indra (RV 3.35.1); asme iti | indra; asme upo (RV 7.67.2); asme iti | upo iti; asme ūtīrindravātataṁ (RV 10.6.6); asme iti | ūtīh | indravāta-tamāh; nūnamasme ṛbhavo vasūni (RV 4.33.11); nūnam | asme iti | ṛbhavaḥ | vasūni ; tubhyamasme etena (1.173.13); asme iti | etena;

yuṣme itthā (RV 6.18.5); yuṣme iti | itthā;

tve api (RV 8.44.28); tve iti | api; tve āhavanāni (RV 7.8.5); tve iti | ā-havanāni; tve iddhūyate haviḥ (RV 1.26.6); tve iti | it | hūyate | haviḥ;

1.4 Words with final praṅhya vowel o (59)

a) Vocatives (praṅhya in Padapāṭha only before iti) (27)

adhvaryo iti, aśatro iti, indo iti, kāro iti, kṛtno iti, gavyo iti, jiṣṇo iti, tapo iti, daśo iti, nṛto iti, dhṛṣṇo iti, pito iti, babhro iti, madho iti, manyo iti, mṛtyo iti, yaho iti, varo iti, vaso iti, vāyo iti, viṣṇo iti, vīlo iti, śikṣo iti, sindho iti, siṣṇo iti, sūno iti, svādo iti

Examples: indo aśvavat (RV 9.105.4); indo iti | aśva-vat; viṣṇavāsa ā (RV 7.99.7); viṣṇo iti | āsaḥ | ā; indavindrasya (RV 8.48.2); indo iti | indrasya; manyavīlito viśamviśam (RV 10.84.4); manyo iti | vīlitaḥ | viśam-viśam; vāya ukthebhirjarante (RV 1.2.2); vāyo iti | ukthebhiḥ | jarante; sūna ūhe (RV 5.3.9); sūno iti | ūhe; vāvṛtaspace (RV 8.26.21); vāyo iti | ṛtaḥpate; inda ojasā (RV 9.2.7); indo iti | ojasā;

b) Other words with final o (combination of a, ā with particle u) (praṅhya in Padapāṭha and Samhitā) (32)

atho iti, apo iti, aryamo iti, aviṣṭo iti, imo iti, iho iti, uto iti, upo iti, eto iti, evo iti, eṣo iti, o iti, katho iti, keno iti, kvo iti, catto iti, co iti, janiṣṭo iti, tatro iti, draviṇo iti, no iti, pro iti, bhūyāmo iti, mo iti, yo iti, rakṣo iti, vardho iti, vido iti, sapto iti, saho iti, so iti, hanto iti

Examples: randhayanmo aham (RV 1.50.13); mo iti | aham; pro ārata (RV 1.39.5); pro iti | ārata ; mahyamatho imām (RV 10.85.41); mahyam | atho iti | imām; eṣo uṣā apūrvyā (RV 1.46.1); eṣo iti | uṣāḥ

| apūrvyā; vibhātīrapo ūrṇoti (RV 10.88.12); vi-bhātīh | apo iti | ūrṇoti ; didṛkṣūpo emi (RV 7.86.3):
didṛkṣu | upo iti | emi;

2. Words with final visarjanīya coming from r (24)

Note: itikaraṇa is seen only when the visarjanīya is placed (a) before r, (b) an unvoiced consonant or (c) a pause. In these cases one does not know if the visarjanīya comes from r or s.

akṣāriti, atsāriti, antariti, ajīgariti, apunariti, avarīvariti, avarīvuriti, avitariti, ahariti, jaritariti, duhitariti, netariti, neṣṭariti, pitariti, punariti, prātariti, bhrātariti, vadhariti, variti, sanitariti, sanutariti, savitariti, sasvariti, hotariti

Examples: (a) prātā ratnam (RV 1.125.1); prātariti | ratnam;

(b) antaḥ kavayaḥ (RV 1.159.4); antariti | kavayaḥ |; sanutaścarantaṁ (RV 5.2.4); sanutariti | carantam;
ajīgastaddeveṣu (RV 1.113.9); ajīgariti | tat | deveṣu; savitaḥ prajāvat (RV 5.82.4); savitariti | prajā-
vat; savitaḥ śrudhyasya (RV 7.38.2); savitariti | śrudhi | asya; prātaḥ somamuta (RV 7.41.1); prātariti |
somam | uta;

(c) caturaḥ punaḥ || (RV 1.20.6); caturaḥ | punariti ||

Counterexamples: pūrvya hotarasya (RV 1.26.5); pūrvya | hotaḥ | asya; savitarjaritre (RV 2.38.11);
savitaḥ | jaritre;

3. Particle īm (1)

īmiti (11)

Note: īmiti is seen only when the m in the Saṁhitā is dropped.

Examples: samī pṛcyate (RV 1.103.1); sam | īmiti | pṛcyate; jagdhamī punaḥ (RV 1.140.2); jagdham |
īmiti | punariti; samī vivyāca (RV 3.36.8); sam | īmiti | vivyāca;

Counterexamples: emāśumāsave (RV 1.4.7); ā | īm | āśum | āsave; parīm ghrṇā (RV 1.52.6); pari | īm |
ghrṇā;

4. Particle u (1)

ūṁ iti (512)

Note: Particle u, lengthened and nasalized, is pragrhya in the Padapāṭha only. Before a vowel u becomes v in the Saṁhitā (see example b). But after an hiatus and y u remains unchanged before a vowel (see examples c and d).

Examples: (a) imā u ṣu (RV 1.26.5); imāḥ | ūṁ iti | su;

(b) yāthastrivaśvinā (RV 1.34.2); yāthaḥ | triḥ | ūṁ iti | aśvinā;

(c) bhā u amśave (RV 1.46.10); bhāḥ | ūṁ iti | amśave; tasmā u adya (8.66.7); tasmai | ūṁ iti | adya;

(d) *praty adarśi* (RV 7.81.1); *prati | ūm̐ iti | adarśi*; *vyu āyuh* (RV 10.27.7); *vi | ūm̐ iti | āyuh*

(B) Itikaraṇa with repetition of the word after iti

1. Compound words with final pragṛhya vowel (ī, ū, e, o)

1.1 Compound words with final pragṛhya vowel ī (60)

Pragṛhya vowel ī: dual nominal endings

abhijighrantī ityabhi-jighrantī, ācarantī ityā-carantī, ātujī ityā-tujī, āyajī ityā-yajī, itaūtī itītaḥ-ūtī, irāvati itīrā-vatī, ṛtayinī ityṛta-yinī, ṛtavarī ityṛta-varī, gopati itī go-patī, ghr̥tayonī itī ghr̥ta-yonī, ghr̥tavati itī ghr̥ta-vatī, ghr̥tāsuti itī ghr̥ta-āsuti, citrarātī itī citra-rātī, tigmaheti itī tigma-heti, dampati itī dam-patī, dīdyagnī itī dīdi-agnī, dravatpānī itī dravat-pānī, dhārayatkavī itī dhārayat-kavī, dhārayatkṣitī itī dhārayat-kṣitī, dhenumatī itī dhenu-matī, nṛpati itī nṛ-patī, pathirakṣī itī pathi-rakṣī, puramdhī itī puram-dhī, pūrvajāvarī itī pūrva-jāvarī, prabhūti itī pra-bhūti, madapati itī mada-patī, yuyujānasaptī itī yuyujāna-saptī, rudravartanī itī rudra-vartanī, vasudhiti itī vasu-dhiti, vasumatī itī vasu-matī, vicarantī itī vi-carantī, vicarṣanī itī vi-carṣanī, vīlupānī itī vīlu-pānī, vivavri itī vi-vavri, viśvagūrtī itī viśva-gūrtī, visphurantī itī vi-sphurantī, śamātī itī śam-tātī, śacīpati itī śacī-patī, samcarantī itī sam-carantī, samdadī itī sam-dadī, samyati itī sam-yatī, samvayanti itī sam-vayanti, satpati itī sat-patī, sadhastuti itī sadha-stuti, sapatnī itī sa-patnī, samīci itī sam-īci, sayonī itī sa-yonī, sarpirāsuti itī sarpiḥ-āsuti, sahūti itī sa-hūti, sindhupati itī sindhu-patī, sujanmanī itī su-janmanī, supatnī itī su-patnī, supānī itī su-pānī, supratūrtī itī su-pratūrtī, suyavasinī itī su-yavasinī, smaddiṣṭī itī smat-diṣṭī, svadhāvarī itī svadhā-varī, svarpati itī svaḥ-patī, svāpī itī su-āpī, hiraṇyavartanī itī hiraṇya-vartanī

Examples: nṛpati āsti (RV 7.71.4); *nṛpati itī nṛ-patī | āsti*; *supānī ā* (RV 1.109.4); *supānī itī su-pānī | ā*; *samīci ubhe* (RV 3.55.20); *samīci itī sam-īci | ubhe itī*; *vanaspati ṛṣvāvṛṣvebhīḥ* (RV 1.28.8); *vanaspati itī | ṛṣvau | ṛṣvebhīḥ*;

1.2 Compound words with final pragṛhya vowel ū (31)

Pragṛhya vowel ū: dual nominal endings

adbhutakratū ityadbhuta-kratū, adhrigū ityadhri-gū, asmayū ityasma-yū, asmṛtadhrū ityasmṛta-dhrū, ṛtapsū ityṛta-psū, kṛtadvasū itī kṛtat-vasū, ghr̥tasnū itī ghr̥ta-snū, jīradānū itī jīra-dānū, duratyeti itī duḥ-atyeti, punarvasū itī punaḥ-vasū, purubhū itī puru-bhū, purumantū itī puru-mantū, puruvasū itī puru-vasū, pūtabandhū itī pūta-bandhū, pratadvasū itī pratat-vasū, mahāvasū itī mahā-vasū, vājiniḥvasū itī vājini-vasū, vajrabāhū itī vajra-bāhū, vṛdhasnū itī vṛdha-snū, vṛṣaṇvasū itī vṛṣaṇ-vasū, śacīvasū itī śacī-vasū, śatakratū itī sata-kratū, śambhū itī śam-bhū, sabandhū itī sa-bandhū, samānabandhū itī samāna-bandhū, sakratū itī sa-kratū, sukratū itī su-kratū, sudānū itī su-dānū, suyavasyū itī su-yavasyū, sṛpradānū itī sṛpra-dānū, smadabhīśū itī smat-abhīśū

Examples: purūvasū arkaiśca (RV 1.47.10); *purūvasū itī puru-vasū | arkaiḥ | ca*; *manuṣvacchambhū ā gatam* (RV 1.46.13); *manuṣvat | sambhū itī śam-bhū | ā | gatam*; *adhrigū idā* (RV 8.22.11); *adhrigū ityadhri-gū | idā*; *sabandhū ubhe* (RV 3.1.10); *sabandhū itī sa-bandhū | ubhe itī*; *pūtabandhū ṛtā* (RV

6.67.4); *pūtabandhū iti pūta-bandhū* | *ṛtā*; *sudānū auśijāya* (RV 1.112.11); *sudānū iti su-dānū* | *auśijāya*;

1.3 Compound words with final prar̥hya vowel e (60)

Prar̥hya vowel e: (a) dual nominal endings, (b) dual personal endings

abhistute ityabhi-stute, abhīvr̥te ityabhi-vr̥te, ādadāthe ityā-dadāthe, āmināne ityā-mināne, āmemyāne ityā-memyāne, indreṣite itīndra-iṣite, upastute ityupa-stute, dūreante iti dūre-ante, devaputre iti deva-putre, devaśiṣṭe iti deva-śiṣṭe, niyuvaite iti ni-yuvaite, nihite iti ni-hite, nyṛṣṭe iti ni-ṛṣṭe, parimamnāthe iti pari-mamnāthe, purohite iti puraḥ-hite, puruhūte iti puru-hūte, pūrvaje iti pūrva-je, priyatame iti priya-tame, bhūridhāre iti bhūri-dhāre, madhudughe iti madhu-dughe, madhuvrate iti madhu-vrate, vighr̥te iti vi-ghr̥te, vibhr̥te iti vi-bhr̥te, viyute iti vi-yute, virūpe iti vi-rūpe, viśvajanye iti viśva-janye, viśvaminve iti viśvam-inve, viśvavāre iti viśva-vāre, viṣurūpe iti viṣu-rūpe, visite iti vi-site, viskabhite iti vi-skabhite, vihvayete iti vi-hvayete, śucivrate iti śuci-vrate, samgacchamāne iti sam-gacchamāne, samtasthāne iti sam-tasthāne, samrarāṇe iti sam-rarāṇe, samrihāṇe iti sam-rihāṇe, samvidāne iti sam-vidāne, sadhasthe iti sadha-sthe, sanīle iti sa-nīle, sabardughe iti sabaḥ-dughe, samante iti sam-ante, samārāṇe iti sam-ārāṇe, samīcīne iti sam-īcīne, samṛte iti sam-ṛte, savrate iti sa-vrate, sudine iti su-dine, sudughe iti su-dughe, sudoghe iti su-doghe, sudhr̥ṣṭame iti su-dhr̥ṣṭame, supratīke iti su-pratīke, subhage iti su-bhage, sumite iti su-mite, sumeke iti su-meke, surukme iti su-rukme, suśilpe iti su-śilpe, susumne iti su-sumne, susthāne iti su-sthāne, svarthe iti su-arthe, svāsasthe iti su-āsasthe

Examples: (a) viśvajanye ā bhāti (RV 3.25.3); *viśvajanye iti viśva-janye* | *ā* | *bhāti*; *suśilpe uśāsānaktā* (RV 10.70.6); *suśilpe iti su-śilpe* | *uśāsānaktā*; *samārāṇe ūrmibhiḥ* (RV 3.33.2); *samārāṇe iti sam-ārāṇe* | *ūrmi-bhiḥ*; *devaputre ṛtāvṛdhā* (1.106.3); *devaputre iti deva-putre* | *ṛta-vṛdhā*;

(b) parimamnāthe asmānā (RV 7.93.6); *parimamnāthe iti pari-mamnāthe* | *asmān* | *ā*

1.4 Compound words with final prar̥hya vowel o (43)

Prar̥hya vowel o: vocatives (prar̥hya in Padapāṭha only before iti)

adrisāno ityadri-sāno, adhrigo ityadhri-go, aviharyatakrato ityaviharyata-krato, āghr̥nivaso ityāghr̥ni-vaso, ṛtavaso ityṛta-vaso, kavikrato iti kavi-krato, ghr̥tasno iti ghr̥ta-sno, citrabhāno iti citra-bhāno, jīradāno iti jīra-dāno, tuvikrato iti tuvi-krato, divāvaso iti divā-vaso, dīrghāyo iti dīrgha-āyo, durhano iti duḥ-hano, devayo iti deva-yo, dhiyāvaso iti dhiyā-vaso, purukṣo iti puru-kṣo, puruvaso iti puru-vaso, pṛthusto iti pṛthu-sto, pṛṣṭabandho iti pṛṣṭa-bandho, prabhuvaso iti prabhu-vaso, prayajyo iti pra-yajyo, prācāmanyō iti prācā-manyo, bṛhadbhāno iti bṛhat-bhāno, bhūri-go iti bhūri-go, radavaso iti rada-vaso, vajrabāho iti vajra-bāho, vadhasno iti vadha-sno, vareṇyakraṭo iti vareṇya-krato, vājīnīvaso iti vājīnī-vaso, vidadvaso iti vidad-vaso, vibhāno iti vi-bhāno, vibhāvaso iti vibhā-vaso, vibhindo iti vi-bhindo, viśvavaso iti viśva-vaso, vṛṣakrato iti vṛṣa-krato, śacīvaso iti śacī-vaso, śācigo iti śāci-go, śatakrato iti śata-krato, sambhṛtakrato iti sambhṛta-krato, sukrato iti su-krato, subandho iti su-bandho, subāho iti su-bāho, svabhāno iti sva-bhāno (43)

Examples: yenāviharyatakrato amitrān (RV 1.63.2); *yena* | *aviharyatakrato ityaviharyata-krato* | *amitrān*; *cikidvibhānavā* (RV 8.102.2); *cikit* | *vibhāno iti vi-bhāno* | *ā*; *śatakratavindra* (RV 8.92.16);

śatakrato iti śata-krato | indra; vadhairvadhasnavīṅkhaya (RV 9.52.3); vadhaiḥ | vadhasno iti vadhasno | īṅkhaya; śatakrata udvaṁśamiva (RV 1.10.1); śatakrato iti śata-krato | ut | vaṁśam-iva;

1.5 Pragṛhya iva compounds (17)

Pragṛhya vowels ī, ū, e: nominal endings

akṣī ivetyakṣī-iva, ārtñī ivetyārtñī-iva, upadhī ivetyupadhī-iva, carmaṇī iveti carmaṇī-iva, daṁpatī iveti daṁpatī-iva, nrpatī iveti nrpatī-iva, pradhī iveti pradhī-iva, bṛhatī iveti bṛhatī-iva, viduṣī iveti viduṣī-iva, viśpatī iveti viśpatī-iva, saptī iveti saptī-iva, harī iveti harī-iva (12); śamyū iveti śamyū-iva (1); aśve ivetyaśve-iva, pade iveti pade-iva, mene iveti mene-iva, yame iveti yame-iva (4)

Examples: ārtñī iva (RV 10.166.3); ārtñī ivetyārtñī-iva; śamyū iva (RV 10.143.6); śamyū iveti śamyū-iva; pade iva (RV 3.55.15); pade iveti pade-iva

2. Words with final visarjanīya coming from r (20)

a) 15 verbal words b) 5 nouns

Note: itikaraṇa is seen only when the visarjanīya is placed before an unvoiced consonant or a pause.

(a) akarityakaḥ, adarityadaḥ, adardarityadardaḥ, abhārityabhāḥ, avarityavaḥ, astarityastaḥ, asparityaspaḥ, āvarityāvahaḥ, kariti kaḥ, dardariti dardaḥ, dīdhariti dīdhaḥ, bhāriti bhāḥ, variti vaḥ, vāriti vāḥ, spariti spaḥ (15)

Note:

akar, adar, adardar, abhār, avar, astar, aspar, āvar, kar, dardar, dīdhar, bhār, var, vār, spar (15)

The verbal forms above are derived from the roots kṛ (akar, kar), dṛ (adar, adardar, dardar), dhṛ (dīdhar), bhṛ (abhār, bhār), vṛ (avar, āvar, var, vār), stṛ (astar), and spṛ (aspar, spar). Through guṇa or vṛddhi the ṛ becomes ar or ār. After the r the personal endings s or t have been dropped. The final r becomes ḥ before a pause and an unvoiced consonant.

Examples iṣa iṣṭavratā akaḥ || (RV 3.59.9); iṣaḥ | iṣṭa-vratāḥ | akarityakaḥ; bhāḥ parāvataḥ (1.128.2); bhāriti bhāḥ | parā-vataḥ; mayaskaḥ śiśum na (RV 1.186.5); mayaḥ | kariti kaḥ | śiśum | na; vi bhā akaḥ sasṛjānaḥ (RV 7.8.2); vi | bhāḥ | akarityakaḥ | sasṛjānaḥ;

(b) dardariti dartaḥ, pranetariti pra-netāḥ, vidhartariti vi-dhartaḥ, vidhātariti vi-dhātaḥ, svariti svaḥ (5)

Examples: dartaḥ pāyubhiḥ (RV 1.130.10); dardariti dartaḥ | pāyu-bhiḥ; praṇetaḥ sam (RV 3.30.18); pranetariti pra-netāḥ | sam; praṇetarbhaga (RV 7.41.3); *pranetariti pra-netāḥ | bhaga; praṇetaradhi (RV 8.24.7); *pranetariti pra-netāḥ | adhi; vidhartaḥ sacase (RV 2.1.3); vidhartariti vi-dhartaḥ | sacase; dhātarvidhātaḥ kalaśāṁ abhakṣayam (RV 10.167.3); vidhātariti vi-dhātaḥ | kalaśān | abhakṣayam;

svaḥ pariḥbhūreṣyā (RV 1.52.12); sva ṛṛiti svaḥ | pari-bhūḥ | eṣi | ā; sva ṛḥ sanitā (RV 1.129.2); sva ṛṛiti svaḥ | sanitā; svaśca (RV 3.31.19); sva ṛṛiti svaḥ | ca;

Note: (*) here *itilarāṇa* is exceptionally seen before a voiced consonant (*bh*) and a vowel (*a*).

3. Words with final visarjanīya coming from s (13)

ūvurityūvuḥ, guriti guḥ, tūtoriti tūtoḥ, dhuriti dhuḥ, pīperiti pīpeḥ, maderiti madeḥ, vaneriti vaneḥ, vavruriti vavruḥ, veriti veḥ, syuriti syuḥ (10)

ūvus, gus, tūtos, dhus, pīpes, mades, vanes, vavrus, ves, syus (10)

The verbal forms above are derived from the roots *vā* (*ūvus*), *gā* (*gus*), *tu* (*tūtos*), *dhā* (*dhus*), *pī* (*pīpes*), *mad* (*mades*), *van* (*vanes*), *vṛ* (*vavrus*), *vī* (*ves*), and *as* (*syus*).

asmai | it | ūm̄ iti | gnāḥ | cit | deva-patnīḥ | indrāya | arkam | ahi-hatye | ūvurityūvuḥ | (1.61.8)
prāñcaḥ | madanti | ukṣaṇaḥ | ajuryāḥ | devāḥ | devānām | anu | hi | vratā | guriti guḥ ||3.7.7||
tvam | tugram | vetasave | sacā | ahan | tvam | tujim | gr̥ṇantam | indra | tūtoriti tūtoḥ ||6.26.4||
naktā | ca | cakruḥ | uṣasā | virūpe iti vi-rūpe | kṛṣṇam | ca | varṇam | aruṇam | ca | sam | dhuriti dhuḥ
||1.73.7||
nu | stutaḥ | indra | nu | gr̥ṇānaḥ | iṣam | jaritre | nadyaḥ | na | pīperiti pīpeḥ | (4.16.21)
ena | nūnam | made | maderiti madeḥ ||8.92.16||
imām | me | agne | sam-idham | imām | upa-sadam | vaneriti vaneḥ | (2.6.1)
dṛḷham | naraḥ | vacasā | daivyena | vrajam | go-mantam | uśijaḥ | vi | vavruriti vavruḥ ||4.1.15||
mahnā | mahat-bhiḥ | pṛthivī | vi | tasthe | mātā | putraiḥ | aditiḥ | dhāyase | veriti veḥ ||1.72.9||
nīcīnāḥ | sthuḥ | upari | budhnaḥ | eṣām | asme iti | antaḥ | ni-hitāḥ | ketavaḥ | syuriti syuḥ ||1.24.7||

rathyebhiriti rathyebhiḥ (1)

yuvam̄ ha stho bhīṣajā bheṣajebhīratho ha stho rathyā́ rāthyēbhiḥ | (1.157.6)
yuvam | ha | sthaḥ | bhīṣajā | bheṣajebhiḥ | atho iti | ha | sthaḥ | rathyā́ | rathyēbhiriti rathyēbhiḥ |

praceta iti pra-cetaḥ, sta iti staḥ (2)

kṣayannasmabhyamasura pracetā rājannenāmsi śīsrathaḥ kṛtāni ||1.24.14||
kṣayan | asmabhyam | asura | praceta iti pra-cetaḥ | rājan | enāmsi | śīsrathaḥ | kṛtāni ||1.24.14||
vam̄sva viśvā vāryāni pracetaḥ satyā bhavantvāśiṣo no adya ||7.17.5||
vam̄sva | viśvā | vāryāni | praceta iti pra-cetaḥ | satyāḥ | bhavantu | ā-śiṣaḥ | naḥ | adya ||7.17.5||
abhāgaḥ sannapa pareto asmi tava kratvā taviṣasya pracetaḥ | (10.83.5)
abhāgaḥ | san | apa | parā-itah | asmi | tava | kratvā | taviṣasya | praceta iti pra-cetaḥ | (10.83.5)

pari dyāvāpṛthivī jabhra urvī nāsya te mahimānam̄ pari śtaḥ ||1.61.8||
pari | dyāvāpṛthivī iti | jabhre | urvī iti | na | asya | te iti | mahimānam̄ | pari | sta iti staḥ ||1.61.8||

4. Other words without final visarjanīya (7)

gdheti gdha, ta iti te, namasyanniti namasyan, pranapād iti pra-napāt, vargiti vark, syasveti syasva, hanniti han

śiraḥ | yat | asya | traitanaḥ | vi-takṣat | svayam | dāsaḥ | uraḥ | amsau | api | gdheti gdha ||1.158.5||
ni | te | nam̄sai | pīpyānā-iva | yoṣā | maryāya-iva | kanyā | śāśvacai | ta iti te ||3.33.10||

sam-jānānāḥ | upa | sīdan | abhi-jñu | patnī-vantaḥ | namasyam | *namasyanniti namasyan* / (1.72.5)
yah | te | śrṅga-vṛṣaḥ | napāt | *pranapād iti pra-napāt* | kuṇḍa-pāyyaḥ / (8.17.13)
tvāṣṭrasya | cit | viśva-rūpasya | gonām | ā-cakrāṇaḥ | trīṇi | śīrṣā | parā | *vargiti vark* //10.8.9//
tat / nah | turīpam | adha | poṣayitnu / deva / tvaṣṭaḥ | vi | rarāṇaḥ | *syasveti syasva* / (3.4.9), (7.2.9)
jigartim | indraḥ | apa-jargurāṇaḥ | prati | śvasantam | ava | dānavam | *hanniti han* //5.29.4//
mahāntam | indra | parvatam | vi | yat | variti vaḥ / srjaḥ | vi | dhārāḥ | ava | dānavam | *hanniti han*
//5.32.1//
asya / tritaḥ | nu | ojasā | vṛdhānaḥ | vipā | varāham | ayaḥ-agrayā | *hanniti han* //10.99.6//

Appendix

Pragr̥hya in the Ṛgveda Prātiśākhya

okāra āmantritajaḥ pragr̥hyaḥ ||1.68|| (1.18)
O appearing (as final) in a vocative is pragr̥hya.

padam cānyaḥ ||1.69|| (1.18)
Also the other (o which is) a word (by itself is pragr̥hya).

apūrvapadāntagaśca ||1.70|| (1.18)
Also (o) not occurring at the end of the first part of a compound (is pragr̥hya).

ṣaṣṭhādayaśca dvivaco'ntamājastrayo dīrghāḥ ||1.71|| (1.18)
The 3 long vowels, beginning with the sixth (i.e. ī, ū, e), when standing at the end of a dual, (are pragr̥hya).

sāptamikau ca pūrvau ||1.72|| (1.18)
The first two (of these three long vowels) belonging to the seventh case (are) also (pragr̥hya).

asme yuṣme tve amī ca pragr̥hyāḥ ||1.73|| (1.19)
Also(the words) asme, yuṣme, tve and amī are pragr̥hya.

upottamaṁ nānudāttaṁ na padyam ||1.74|| (1.19)
The last but one word (i.e., tve), when it is anudātta or a part of a compound, (is) not (pragr̥hya).

ukāraścetikaraṇena yukto rākto'pṛkto drāghitaḥ śākalena ||1.75|| (1.19)
U, when joined to iti and standing alone (i.e., not joined to a consonant), is nasalized and lengthened and is also (pragr̥hya) according to the teaching of Śakalya.

prakṛtyetikaraṇāḍau pragr̥hyāḥ ||2.51|| (2.27)
The so-called pragr̥hya vowels remain unchanged, when occurring before the word iti.

svareṣu cāṣyām ||2.52|| (2.27)
Also when vowels (svara) follow in the Samhitā text.

didṛkṣu | upo iti | emi => didṛkṣūpo emi (RV 7.86.3)
devī iti | apyebhiḥ | iṣṭaiḥ => devī apyebhriṣṭaiḥ (RV 4.55.6)
gṛtāsutī iti | gṛta-āsutī | ādityā => gṛtāsutī ādityā (2.41.6)
sūryāvasū iti | iyānaḥ => sūryāvasū iyānaḥ (RV 7.68.3)
sabandhū iti | sa-bandhū | ubhe iti => sabandhū ubhe (3.1.10)
upāke iti | uṣāsānaktā => upāke uṣāsānaktā (RV 10.110.6)
dadhāthe iti | oṣadhīṣu => dadhāthe oṣadhīṣu (RV 7.61.3)

devaputre iti deva-putre | ṛta-vṛdhā => devaputre ṛtāvṛdhā (1.106.3)
tanū iti | ṛtvye => tanū ṛtvye (RV 10.183.2)
maghoni | asme iti | āyuh | ni => maghonyasme āyurni (RV 1.113.17)
yuṣme iti | itthā => yuṣme itthā (RV 6.18.5)
tve iti | it | hūyate | haviḥ => tve iddhūyate haviḥ (RV 1.26.6)

prathamo yathoktam ||2.53|| (2.27)

The first (pragrhya, i.e., o in the vocative) is, however, treated in the Samhitā text as is said (above: 2.28, 2.31).

viṣṇo iti | āsaḥ | ā => viṣṇavāsa ā (RV 7.99.7)
vāyo iti | ukthebhiḥ | jarante => vāya ukthebhirjarante (RV 1.2.2)
śatakrato iti śata-krato | indra => śatakratavindra (8.92.16)
ghṛtasno iti ghṛta-sno | īmahe => ghṛtasnavīmahe (5.26.2)
vidadvaso iti vidat-vaso | ubhayāhasti | ā => vidadvasa ubhayāhastyā (5.39.1)

tryakṣarāntāstu neve ||2.55|| (2.27)

(But pragrhya vowels) that occur at the end of three-syllabic words (do) not (remain unchanged) when followed by the word iva (in the Samhita text).

upadhī ivetyupadhī-iva => upadhīva (2.39.4)
carmaṇī iveti carmaṇī-iva => carmaṇīva (6.8.3)
daṁpatī iveti daṁpatī-iva => daṁpatīva (2.39.2)
nṛpatī iveti nṛpatī-iva => nṛpatīva (7.104.6)
viduṣī iveti viduṣī-iva => viduṣīva (5.41.7)
viśpatī iveti viśpatī-iva => viśpatīva (7.39.2)

ārṣyāmeva saṁdhyayakārapūrvō vivṛtteśca pratyayaḥ sannukārah ||2.56|| (2.28)

U, when preceded by y which is the result of a euphonic combination, and also when following a hiatus, (remains unchanged), only in the Samhita text.

prati | ūṁ iti | adarśi => praty adarśi (RV 7.81.1)
vi | ūṁ iti | āyuh => vya āyuh (RV 10.27.7)
bhāḥ | ūṁ iti | amśave => bhā u amśave (RV 1.46.10)
tasmai | ūṁ iti | adya => tasmā u adya (8.66.7)

Riphita visarjanīya (rephisamjñā) in the Ṛgveda Prātiśākhya

ūṣmā rephī pañcamo nāmipūrvō ||1.76|| (1.20)

The fifth breathing (i.e., ḥ), when preceded by a namin vowel (i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, e, ai, o, au), is rhotacized (rephī).

maho'povarjamaro yathoktam ||1.77|| (1.20)

With the exception of mahaḥ and apaḥ, the other (visarjanīya, i.e., one preceded by a or ā, is rhotacized), as is stated (below).

devam bhāḥ ||1.82|| (1.21)

The word bhāḥ, in the phrase devam bhāḥ, (is rhotacized).

yam mātariśvā manave parāvato devam bhāḥ parāvataḥ ||1.128.2||
yam | mātariśvā | manave | parā-vataḥ | devam | bhāriti bhāḥ | parā-vataḥ ||1.128.2||
bṛhadbhā bibhrato haviragne martāya dāśuṣe ||1.45.8||
bṛhat | bhāḥ | bibhrataḥ | haviḥ | agne | martāya | dāśuṣe ||1.45.8||

karanudāttam ||1.84|| (1.21)

The word kaḥ, if anudātta, (is rhotacized).

īśānakṛddāśuṣe daśasyanturvītaye gādham turvaṇiḥ **kaḥ** ||1.61.11||

īśāna-kṛt | dāśuṣe | daśasyan | turvītaye | gādham | turvaṇiḥ | **kariti kaḥ** ||1.61.11||

uta no'hirbudhnyoṣ mayāskāḥ śiśum na pipyuṣīva veti sindhuh | (1.86.5)

uta | naḥ | ahiḥ | budhnyāḥ | mayāḥ | **kariti kaḥ** | śiśum | na | pipyuṣī-iva | veti | sindhuh | (1.86.5)

ko nō maḥyā aditaye punārdātpitarām ca dṛṣeyām mātarām ca ||1.24.1||

kaḥ | naḥ | maḥyai | aditaye | punāḥ | dāt | pitarām | ca | dṛṣeyām | mātarām | ca ||1.24.1||

kveḍdānīm sūryaḥ kaściketa katamām dyām raśmirasyā tātāna ||1.35.7||

kvā | idānīm | sūryaḥ | **kaḥ** | ciketa | katamām | dyām | raśmiḥ | asya | ā | tātāna ||1.35.7||

tadādaḥ ||1.86|| (1.21)

The word adaḥ after the phrase tadā (is rhotacized).

śuṣṇāsya cīparihitam yadojō dīvaspari sugrāthitam **tadādāḥ** ||1.121.10||

śuṣṇāsya | cīt | pari-hitam | yat | ojaḥ | dīvaḥ | pari | su-grāthitam | tat | ā | **adarityādaḥ** ||1.121.10||

yadado pito ajāganvivasva parvātānām | (1.187.7)

yat | **adaḥ** | pito iti | ajāgan | vīvasva | parvātānām |

etaśe kaḥ ||1.88|| (1.21)

The word kaḥ after etaśe (is rhotacized).

yat | sūryāsya | haritaḥ | patāntīḥ | puraḥ | satīḥ | upārāḥ | **etaśe** | **kariti kaḥ** ||5.29.5||

apaskaḥ ||1.90|| (1.21)

The word kaḥ after apaḥ (is rhotacized).

asmai vāyam yadvāvānaḥ tadviṣmaḥ indrāya yo naḥ pra-divo **apaskaḥ** | (6.23.5)

asmai | vāyam | yat | vāvānaḥ | tat | vīviṣmaḥ | indrāya | yaḥ | naḥ | pra-divaḥ | **apaḥ** | **kariti kaḥ** | (6.23.5)

avipūrvamastaḥ ||1.92|| (1.21)

The word astaḥ (is rhotacized), if not preceded by vi

asya | suvānasyā | mandināḥ | tritasyā | ni | arbūdam | vavṛdhānaḥ | **astarityāstaḥ** | (2.11.20)

svaḥ svaritam ||1.93|| (1.22)

The word svaḥ (is rhotacized), if it has the svarita accent.

Note: Between the jātya svarita of svaḥ and the following initial udātta of iti a short kampa occurs:

ut | gāḥ | ājat | abhinat | brahmānā | valam | agūhat | tamaḥ | vi | acaḥṣayat | **svaḥ** | **svaḥ** ||2.24.3||

varavarāvariti caikapāde vyapapūrvānyasamāsāṅgayoge ||1.99|| (1.23)

The words vaḥ, avāḥ and āvaḥ preceded, in the same pāda, by vi or apa (are rhotacized), if they do not form a part of a compound.

pra | acodayat | su-dughāḥ | vavre | antaḥ | **vi** | jyotiṣā | sam-vavṛtvat | tamaḥ | **avarityavaḥ** ||5.31.3||

bhāsvatī | netrī | sūnrtānām | aceti | citrā | **vi** | duraḥ | naḥ | **avarityāvaḥ** | (1.113.4)

prthu-pājāḥ | devayat-bhiḥ | sam-iddhaḥ | **apa** | dvārā | tamasaḥ | vahniḥ | **avarityāvaḥ** ||3.5.1||

adhvaryavaḥ | yaḥ | drbhīkam | jaghāna | yaḥ | gāḥ | ut-ājat | **apa** | hi | valam | **variti vaḥ** | (2.14.3)

mahāntam | indra | parvatam | **vi** | yat | **variti vaḥ** | sṛjaḥ | vi | dhārāḥ | ava | dānavam | hanniti han ||5.32.1||

hotaḥ sanitaḥ potarneṣṭaḥ sotaḥ savitar**netastvaṣṭaḥ** |

mātarjanitarbhrātastrāta sthātarjaritardhātardhartah ||1.101|| (1.24)

(The sixteen words) hotah, sanitah, potah, neṣṭah, sotah, savitah, netah, tvaṣṭah, mātah, janitah, bhrātah, trātah, sthātah, jaritah, dhātah, dhartah (are rhotacized).

bhaga [pranetar](#)bhaga satyarādho bhagemām dhiyamudavā dadannah | (7.41.3)

bhaga | [pranetariti pra-netah](#) | bhaga | satya-rādhah | bhaga | imām | dhiyam | ut | ava | dadat | nah | (7.41.3)

ava | aham | adya | magha-van | upa-stutau | dhātah | [vidhātariti vi-dhātah](#) | kalaśān | abhakṣayam ||10.167.3||

tvam | brahmā | rayi-vit | brahmaṇah | pate | tvam | [vidhartariti vi-dhartah](#) | sacase | puram-dhyā ||2.1.3||

jāmātarduhitar**dartah** praśāstaravitah pitalah |

doṣāvastaravaspatah prayantaśceṅgyamuttamam ||1.102|| (1.25)

(The nine words) jāmātah, duhitah, dartah, praśāstah, avitah, pitalah, doṣāvastah, avaspatah, prayantah (are rhotacized).

saḥ | nah | navyebhiḥ | vṛṣa-karman | ukthaiḥ | purām | [dartariti dartah](#) | pāyu-bhiḥ | pāhi | śagmaiḥ | (1.130.10)

dīdharabhārarivaradardar dardaradardharajāgarajīgaḥ |

vārapunah punarasparakah spaḥ sasvarahah sanutah sabarasvāḥ ||1.103|| (1.26)

(The nineteen words) dīdhaḥ, abhāḥ, avarīvaḥ, adardah, dardah, adardah, ajāgaḥ, ajīgaḥ, vāḥ, apunah, punah, aspaḥ, akah, spaḥ, sasvah, ahah, sanutah, sabah, asvāḥ (are rhotacized).

iyok | cit | atra | tasthi-vāmsah | akran | śatru-yatām | adharā | vedanā | [akarityakah](#) ||1.33.15||

vi | bhāḥ | [akarityakah](#) | sasrjānah | pṛthivyām | kṛṣṇa-paviḥ | oṣadhībhiḥ | vavakṣe ||7.8.2||

śivāḥ | satīḥ | upa | nah | go-stham | ā | [akarityakah](#) | tāsām | vayam | pra-jayā | sam | sadema ||10.169.4||

ah | īm | satyebhiḥ | sakhi-bhiḥ | śucat-bhiḥ | go-dhāyasam | vi | dhana-saiḥ | [adardarityadardah](#) ||10.67.7||

saḥ | iyānah | karati | svastim | asmai | iṣam | ūrjam | su-kṣitim | viśvam | ā | [abhāritiyabhāḥ](#) ||10.99.12||

padam | na | tāyuh | guhā | dadhānah | mahah | rāye | citayan | atrim | [asparityaspaḥ](#) ||5.15.5||

tvam | ha | tyat | indra | sapta | yudhyan | puraḥ | vajrin | puru-kutsāya | [dardariti dardah](#) | (1.63.7)

tava | kratvā | tava | tat | daṁsanābhiḥ | āmāsu | pakvam | śacyā | ni | [dīdhariti dīdhaḥ](#) | (6.17.6)

nāvā | na | sindhum | ati | parṣi | vidvān | śūrah | na | yudhyan | ava | nah | nidaḥ | [spariti spaḥ](#) ||9.70.10||

Repha-sandhis

sarvopadhastu svaraghoṣavatparo rephaṁ repḥi tu punā rephasamdhayaḥ ||4.27|| (4.9)

A rhotacized visarjanīya, however, which is preceded by any short or long vowel becomes r, if followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant; these being called ‘r-combinations’ (repha-sandhis).

Note: If a rhotacized (riphita or rephin) visarjanīya preceded by a or ā is followed by a vowel or voiced consonant iti is not added to the visarjanīya in the Padapāṭha.

apade pādā pratidhātave **kar**utāpavaktā hṛdayāvidhaścīt ||1.24.8||

apade | pādā | prati-dhātave | [akah](#) | uta | apa-vaktā | hṛdaya-vidhaḥ | cit ||1.24.8||

yebhirapatyam manuṣah pariṅyase yebhirviśvam **svar**drṣe ||8.49.8||

yebhiḥ | apatyam | manuṣah | pari-ṅyase | yebhiḥ | viśvam | [svah](#) | drṣe ||8.49.8||

References

A Linguistic Analysis of the Ṛgveda-Padapāṭha, V.N. Jha, 1992

Ṛgveda-Samhitā and Padapāṭha: <http://www.detlef108.de/Rigveda.htm>

<http://www.detlef108.de/RV-with-Padapatha-T-NA-UTF8.html>

Ṛgveda-Prātiśākhya: <https://sites.google.com/view/rv-pratishakhya>

[The Ṛgveda Pratisakhya Vol III \(1937/00/00\) - English translation](#)

Śikṣās and Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

http://vedicreserve.mum.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html

<https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana>

<https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana/links>

Last update by [Detlef Eichler](#) : 1 November 2020