

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*, *yuṣme*, *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, patatṛiṇī iti, patī iti, payasvatī iti, pājasī iti, pāṇī iti, pīpratī 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 pragr̥hya vowel ū (44)

Pragr̥hya 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, turvaśāyadū 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 pragr̥hya vowel e (191)

Pragr̥hya 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, adveṣe iti, anye iti, abudhyamāne iti, apāre iti, amṛkte iti, amṛte iti, amṛdhre iti, arthayethe iti, avame iti, aśnavaithe iti, asme iti, āśāte iti, āśāthe iti, āśāte iti, āskre iti, ime iti, iyāte iti, īrayethe iti, īśāthe iti, ukṣamāne iti, ukṣite iti, ucye te 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, kramaṇe iti, gabhīre iti, gūlḥe iti, gṛṇāne iti, cakramāthe iti, cakraṭe iti, cakraṭhe iti, cakre iti, cakṣāthe iti, carete iti, cikethe iti, jayethe iti, jarethe iti, javete iti, jāgarūke iti, jāte iti, jihāte iti, joṣayete iti, jyeṣṭhe iti, tāmsayethe iti, tanvāthe iti, tarete iti, tastabhāne iti, tīgme iti, tujete iti, tuṅjāte 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, dhiṣṇye iti, dhethe iti, dhene iti, dhaithe iti, namete iti, namnamāne iti, parame iti, pavaste iti, pasṛdhāte 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, māhine 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, rakṣethe iti, raṇvite iti, rarāthe iti, riricāthe iti, rihāne iti, rejamāne 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, viśve iti, vepete iti, vevije iti, vyathete iti, śate iti, śayāte iti, śipre iti, śive iti, śīrṣe iti, śubhre iti, śumbhamāne iti, śūṣe iti, śṛṅge iti, śobhete iti, śrayethe iti, sacāvahe iti, sacete iti, sacethe iti, satyānrte iti, satye iti, sadane iti, sarsrāte iti, sarsrāthe iti, sasvajāte iti, sāsānānaśane iti, sumeke iti, suvāte iti, spardhamāne iti, smayete iti, hate iti, havete iti, hāsamāne iti

Examples: (a) amṛte amūrah (3.25.3); ubhe ā (RV 3.54.15); ubhe iti | ā; amṛte iti | amūrah; māturanye iheha (RV 5.47.5); mātuḥ | anye iti | iha-ihā; upāke uśāsānaktā (RV 10.110.6); upāke iti | uśāsānaktā; 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 ṛṣṇām (RV 7.70.4); aśnavaithe iti | ṛṣṇām; dadhāthe ośadhīṣu (RV 7.61.3); dadhāthe iti | ośadhīṣu;

(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 | ūtīḥ | indravāta-tamāḥ; 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 havīḥ (RV 1.26.6); tve iti | it | hūyate | havīḥ;

1.4 Words with final praṅghya vowel o (59)

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

adhvāro 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 | īlitaḥ | viśam-viśam; vāya ukthebhirjarante (RV 1.2.2); vāyo iti | ukthebhiḥ | jarante; sūna ūhe (RV 5.3.9); sūno iti | ūhe; vāyavṛtaspatē (RV 8.26.21); vāyo iti | ṛtaḥspate; inda ojasā (RV 9.2.7); indo iti | ojasā;

b) Other words with final o (combination of a, ā with particle u) (praṅghya in Padapāṭha and Saṁhitā) (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, saptō 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-bhātīḥ | 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*; *sanutaś carantaḥ* (RV 5.2.4); *sanutariti | carantaḥ*; *ajīgastaddeveṣu* (RV 1.113.9); *ajīgariti | tat | deveṣu*; *savitaḥ prajāvat* (RV 5.82.4); *savitariti | prajāvat*; *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 *Samhitā* 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: *emāśumāśave* (RV 1.4.7); *ā | īm | āśum | āśave*; *parīm ghrṇā* (RV 1.52.6); *pari | īm | ghrṇā*;

4. Particle u (1)

ūṃ iti (512)

Note: Particle *u*, lengthened and nasalized, is *pragrhya* in the *Padapāṭha* only. Before a vowel *u* becomes *v* in the *Samhitā* (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 | ūṃ iti | su*;

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

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

(d) *praty u adarśi* (RV 7.81.1); *prati | ūm̐ iti | adarśi; vyū 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, gopatī iti go-patī, ghr̥tayanī iti ghr̥ta-yonī, ghr̥tavatī iti ghr̥ta-vatī, ghr̥tāsutī iti ghr̥ta-āsutī, citrarātī iti citra-rātī, tigmahetī iti tigma-hetī, dampatī iti dam-patī, dīdyagnī iti dīdi-agnī, dravatpānī iti dravat-pānī, dhārayatkavī iti dhārayat-kavī, dhārayatksitī iti dhārayat-ksitī, dhenumatī iti dhenu-matī, nṛpatī iti nṛ-patī, pathirakṣī iti pathi-rakṣī, puramdhī iti puram-dhī, pūrvajāvarī iti pūrva-jāvarī, prabhūti iti pra-bhūti, madapatī iti mada-patī, yuyujānasaptī iti yuyujāna-saptī, rudravartanī iti rudra-vartanī, vasudhitī iti vasu-dhitī, vasumatī iti vasu-matī, vicarantī iti vi-carantī, vicarṣaṇī iti vi-carṣaṇī, vīlupāṇī iti vīlu-pāṇī, vivavrī iti vi-vavrī, viśvagūrtī iti viśva-gūrtī, viśphurantī iti vi-sphurantī, śamātī iti śam-tātī, śacīpatī iti śacī-patī, samcarantī iti sam-carantī, samdadī iti sam-dadī, samyatī iti sam-yatī, samvayantī iti sam-vayantī, satpatī iti sat-patī, sadhastutī iti sadha-stutī, sapatnī iti sa-patnī, samīcī iti sam-īcī, sayonī iti sa-yonī, sarpīrāsutī iti sarpiḥ-āsutī, sahūti iti sa-hūti, sindhupatī iti sindhu-patī, sujanmanī iti su-janmanī, supatnī iti su-patnī, supāṇī iti su-pāṇī, supratūrtī iti su-pratūrtī, suyavasinī iti su-yavasinī, smaddiṣṭī iti smat-diṣṭī, svadhāvarī iti svadhā-varī, svarpatī iti svaḥ-patī, svāpī iti su-āpī, hiraṇyavartanī iti hiraṇya-vartanī

Examples: nṛpatī asti (RV 7.71.4); *nṛpatī iti nṛ-patī | asti; supāṇī ā* (RV 1.109.4); *supāṇī iti su-pāṇī | ā; samīcī ubhe* (RV 3.55.20); *samīcī iti sam-īcī | ubhe iti; vanaspatī ṛṣvāvṛṣvebhīḥ* (RV 1.28.8); *vanaspatī iti | ṛṣvau | ṛṣvebhīḥ;*

1.2 Compound words with final pragṛhya vowel ū (31)

Pragṛhya vowel ū: dual nominal endings

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

Examples: *purūvasū arkaiśca* (RV 1.47.10); *purūvasū iti puru-vasū | arkaiḥ | ca*; *manuśvacchambhū ā gatam* (RV 1.46.13); *manuśvat | sambhū iti śam-bhū | ā | gatam*; *adhriḡ idā* (RV 8.22.11); *adhriḡ ityadhri-gū | idā*; *sabandhū ubhe* (RV 3.1.10); *sabandhū iti sa-bandhū | ubhe iti*; *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 praḡhya vowel e (60)

Praḡhya 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, nyr̥ṣṭe iti ni-r̥ṣṭe, parimamnāthe iti pari-mamnāthe, purohite iti puraḥ-hite, puruhūte iti puru-hūte, pūrvaje iti pūrvā-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, viṣite iti vi-site, viśkabhite iti vi-skabhite, vihveyete iti vi-hveyete, 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 sabarḥ-dughe, samante iti sam-ante, samārāṇe iti sam-ārāṇe, samīcīne iti sam-īcīne, samr̥te iti sam-r̥te, savrate iti sa-vrate, sudine iti su-dīne, 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 praḡhya vowel o (43)

Praḡhya vowel o: vocatives (praḡhya in Padapāṭha only before iti)

adrisāno ityadri-sāno, adhrigo ityadhri-go, aviharyatakrato ityaviharyata-krato, āghr̥ṇivaso ityāghr̥ṇi-vaso, ṛtvaso ityr̥ta-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, prabhvaso iti prabhu-vaso, prayajyo iti pra-yajyo, prācāmanyō iti prācā-manyō, bṛhadbhāno iti bṛhat-bhāno, bhūriḡo iti bhūri-go, radavaso iti rada-vaso, vajrabāho iti vajra-bāho, vadhasno iti vadha-sno, vareṇyakraṭo iti vareṇya-krato, vājiniḡvaso iti vājini-vaso, vidadvaso iti vidat-vaso, vibhāno iti vi-bhāno, vibhāvaso iti vibhā-vaso, vibhindo iti vi-bhindo, viśvavaso iti viśva-vaso, vṛṣakraṭo iti vṛṣa-krato, śacīvaso iti śacī-vaso, śacīḡo iti śacī-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); *vadhaih | 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, ārtnī ivetyārtnī-iva, upadhī ivetyupadhī-iva, carmaṇī iveti carmaṇī-iva, daṁpaṭī iveti daṁpaṭī-iva, nṛpaṭī iveti nṛpaṭī-iva, pradhī iveti pradhī-iva, bṛhaṭī iveti bṛhaṭī-iva, viduṣī iveti viduṣī-iva, viśpaṭī iveti viśpaṭī-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: *ārtnī iva* (RV 10.166.3); *ārtnī ivetyārtnī-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, abhāarityabhāḥ, avarityavaḥ, astarityastaḥ, asparityaspaḥ, āvarityāvavaḥ, 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 *kr* (*akar, kar*), *dr* (*adar, adardar, dardar*), *dhṛ* (*dīdhar*), *bhṛ* (*abhār, bhār*), *vṛ* (*avar, āvar, var, vār*), *str* (*astar*), and *spṛ* (*aspar, spar*). Through *guṇa* or *vṛddhi* the *r* 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 śiśuṁ na* (RV 1.186.5); *mayah | kariti kaḥ | śiśuṁ | na*; *vi bhā akaḥ sasṛjānaḥ* (RV 7.8.2); *vi | bhāḥ | akarityakaḥ | sasṛjānaḥ*;

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

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

svāḥ paribhūreṣyā (RV 1.52.12); *sva*ḥriti svāḥ | pari-bhūḥ | eṣi | ā; *sva*ḥ sanitā (RV 1.129.2); *sva*ḥriti svāḥ | sanitā; svāśca (RV 3.31.19); *sva*ḥriti svāḥ | ca;

Note: (*) here itilaraṇa 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, makes, 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 (makes), van (vanes), vr (vavrus), vī (ves), and as (syus).

asmai | it | ūm̄ iti | gnāḥ | cit | deva-patnīḥ | indrāya | arkam | ahi-hatye | *ūvurityūvuḥ* | (1.61.8)
 prāñcaḥ | madanti | ukṣanaḥ | ajuryāḥ | devāḥ | devānām | anu | hi | vratā | *guriti guḥ* ||3.7.7||
 tvam | tugram | vetasave | sacā | ahan | tvam | tujim | gr̥nantam | indra | *tūtoriti tūtoḥ* ||6.26.4||
 naktā | ca | cakruḥ | uśasā | virūpe iti vi-rūpe | kṛṣṇam | ca | varṇam | aruṇam | ca | sam | *dhuriti dhuḥ* ||
 1.73.7||

nu | stutaḥ | indra | nu | gr̥nānaḥ | 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)

dr̥lham | naraḥ | vacasā | daivyena | vrajam | go-mantam | uśijaḥ | vi | *vavruriti vavruḥ* ||4.1.15||

mahnā | mahat-bhiḥ | pṛthivī | vi | tāsṭhe | 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 bhīśajā bheṣajebhiratho ha stho rathyāḥ *rāthyēbhiḥ* | (1.157.6)

yuvam | ha | sthaḥ | bhīśajā | bheṣajebhiḥ | atho iti | ha | sthaḥ | rathyā | *rathyēbhiriti rathyēbhiḥ* |

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

kṣayannasmabhyamasura *praceta* rājannenāmsi śīsrathaḥ kṛtāni ||1.24.14||

kṣayan | asmabhyam | asura | *praceta iti pra-cetaḥ* | rājan | enāmsi | śīsrathaḥ | kṛtāni ||1.24.14||

vaṁsya viśvā vāryāni *praceta*ḥ satyā bhavantvāśiṣo no adya ||7.17.5||

vaṁsya | viśvā | vāryāni | *praceta iti pra-cetaḥ* | satyāḥ | bhavantu | ā-śiṣaḥ | naḥ | adya ||7.17.5||

abhāgaḥ sannapa pareto asmi tava kratvā taviśasya *praceta*ḥ | (10.83.5)

abhāgaḥ | san | apa | parā-itaḥ | asmi | tava | kratvā | taviśasya | *praceta iti pra-cetaḥ* | (10.83.5)

pari dyāvāpṛthivī jabhra urvī nāsya te mahimānam̄ pari *štaḥ* ||1.61.8||

pari | dyāvāpṛthivī iti | jabhre | urvī iti | na | asya | te iti | mahimānam | 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

śirah | yat | asya | traitanaḥ | vi-takṣat | svayam | dāsah | uraḥ | aṁsau | api | *gdheti gdha* ||1.158.5||
 ni | te | naṁsai | pīpyānā-iva | yoṣā | maryāya-iva | kanyā | śaśvacai | *ta iti te* ||3.33.10||
 sam-jānānāḥ | upa | sīdan | abhi-jñu | patnī-vantaḥ | namasyam | *namasyanniti namasyan* | (1.72.5)
 yaḥ | te | śrṅga-vr̥ṣaḥ | 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 | naḥ | turīpam | adha | poṣayitnu | deva | tvaṣṭaḥ | vi | rarāṇaḥ | *syasveti syasva* | (3.4.9), (7.2.9)
 jīgartim | indraḥ | apa-jargurāṇaḥ | prati | śvasantam | ava | dānavam | *hanniti han* ||5.29.4||
 mahāntam | indra | parvatam | vi | yat | variti vaḥ | sṛjaḥ | 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.

padam̄ 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.

prakṛtyetikaraṇādaḥ 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 apyebhiriṣṭaiḥ (RV 4.55.6)
 gr̥tāsutī iti | ghr̥ta-āsutī | ādityā => ghr̥tāsutī 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).

viṣno iti | āsaḥ | ā => viṣnavāsa ā (RV7.99.7)
vāyo iti | ukthebhiḥ | jarante => vāya ukthebhirjarante (RV 1.2.2)
śatakrato iti śata-krato | indra => śatakrataindra (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)
dāmpatī iveti dāmpatī-iva => dāmpatīva (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 samdhayakārapūrvō vivṛtteśca pratyayaḥ sannukāraḥ ||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 | ūm̐ iti | adarśi => praty adarśi (RV 7.81.1)
vi | ūm̐ iti | āyuh => vyu āyuh (RV 10.27.7)
bhāḥ | ūm̐ iti | amśave => bhā u amśave (RV 1.46.10)
tasmai | ūm̐ 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).

devam̐ bhāḥ ||1.82|| (1.21)

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

yam̐ mātariśvā manave parāvato devam̐ bhāḥ parāvataḥ ||1.128.2||

yam | mātariśvā | manave | parā-vataḥ | devam̐ | bhāḥ | parā-vataḥ ||1.128.2||

br̥hadbhā bibhrato haviragne martāya dāsūṣe ||1.45.8||
br̥hat | bhāh | bibhrataḥ | haviḥ | agne | martāya | dāsūṣe ||1.45.8||

karanudāttam ||1.84|| (1.21)
The word kaḥ, if anudātta, (is rhotacized).

īśānakṛddāśūṣe daśasyanturvitāye gādham turvaṇiḥ kaḥ ||1.61.11||
īśāna-kṛt | dāśūṣe | daśasyan | turvitāye | gādham | turvaṇiḥ | kaṛiti kaḥ ||1.61.11||
uta no'hirbudhnyoḥ mayākaḥ śisūm na pipyuṣīva veti sindhuh | (1.86.5)
uta | naḥ | ahiḥ | budhnyāḥ | mayāḥ | kaṛiti kaḥ | śisūm | na | pipyuṣī-iva | veti | sindhuh | (1.86.5)
ko nō maḥyā aditaye punārdātpitarām ca dr̥seyām mātarām ca ||1.24.1||
kaḥ | naḥ | maḥyai | aditaye | punāḥ | dāt | pitarām | ca | dr̥seyām | mātarām | ca ||1.24.1||
kveḥdānīm sūryaḥ kaściketa katamām dyām raśmirasyā tātāna ||1.35.7||
kvā | idānīm | sūryaḥ | kaḥ | ciketa | katamām | dyām | raśmiḥ | asya | ā | tātāna ||1.35.7||

tadādah ||1.86|| (1.21)
The word adah after the phrase tadā (is rhotacized).

śuśnāsya cītparihitam yadojō dīvaspari sugrāthitam tadādah ||1.121.10||
śuśnāsya | cīt | pari-hitam | yat | ojaḥ | dīvaḥ | pari | su-grāthitam | tat | ā | adarityādah ||1.121.10||
yadado pito ajāganvivasva parvatānām | (1.187.7)
yat | adah | pito iti | ajāgan | vivasva | parvatānām |

etaśe kaḥ ||1.88|| (1.21)
The word kaḥ after etaśe (is rhotacized).

yat | sūryāsya | haritāḥ | patāntīḥ | puraḥ | satīḥ | upārāḥ | etaśe | kaṛiti kaḥ ||5.29.5||

apaskaḥ ||1.90|| (1.21)
The word kaḥ after apah (is rhotacized).

asmai vāyam yadvāvānā tadviṣma indrāya yo naḥ pra-divo apaskaḥ | (6.23.5)
asmai | vāyam | yat | vāvānā | tat | viṣmaḥ | indrāya | yaḥ | naḥ | pra-divaḥ | apāḥ | kaṛiti kaḥ | (6.23.5)

avipūrvamastah ||1.92|| (1.21)
The word astah (is rhotacized), if not preceded by vi

asya | svvānasyā | maṇdināḥ | tritasyā | ni | arbūdam | vavṛdhānaḥ | astarityāstah | (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 | ājāt | abhinat | brahmānā | valam | agūhat | tamāḥ | vi | acaḥṣayāt | svaḥ | ritī svāḥ ||2.24.3||

varavarāvariti caikapāde vyapapūrvānyasamāsāṅgayoge ||1.99|| (1.23)
The words vaḥ, avah and āvah 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 | jyotiśā | sam-vavṛtvat | tamāḥ | avarityavah ||5.31.3||
bhāsvatī | netrī | sūnrtānām | aceti | citrā | vi | durah | naḥ | āvarityāvah | (1.113.4)
pṛthu-pājāḥ | devayat-bhiḥ | sam-iddhaḥ | apa | dvārā | tamasaḥ | vahniḥ | āvarityāvah ||3.5.1||
adhvaryavah | yaḥ | dr̥bhīkam | jaghāna | yaḥ | gāḥ | ut-ājat | apa | hi | valam | variti vaḥ | (2.14.3)
mahāntam | indra | parvatam | vi | yat | variti vaḥ | stjah | vi | dhārāḥ | ava | dānavam | hanniti han ||5.32.1||

hotaḥ sanitaḥ potarneṣṭaḥ sotaḥ savitar**netast**vaṣṭaḥ |
mātarjanitarbhrātastrāta sthātarjaritardhātardhartah ||1.101|| (1.24)
(The sixteen words) hotaḥ, sanitaḥ, potaḥ, neṣṭaḥ, sotaḥ, savitaḥ, netah, tvaṣṭaḥ, mātah, janitaḥ, bhrātaḥ, trātaḥ, sthātaḥ, jaritaḥ, dhātaḥ, dhartah (are rhotacized).

bhaga **pranetar**bhaga satyarādho bhagemām dhiyamudavā dadannaḥ | (7.41.3)

bhaga | **pranetariti pra-netah** | bhaga | satya-rādhaḥ | bhaga | imām | dhiyam | ut | ava | dadat | naḥ |
(7.41.3)
ava | aham | adya | magha-van | upa-stutau | dhātaḥ | **vidhātariti vi-dhātaḥ** | kalaśān | abhakṣayam ||
10.167.3||
tvam | brahmā | rayi-vit | brahmaṇaḥ | pate | tvam | **vidhartariti vi-dhartah** | sacase | puram-dhyā ||2.1.3||

jāmātarduhitar**dartah** praśāstaravitaḥ pitaḥ |
doṣāvastaravaspartaḥ prayantaśceṅgyamuttamam ||1.102|| (1.25)
(The nine words) jāmātaḥ, duhitaḥ, dartah, praśāstaḥ, avitaḥ, pitaḥ, doṣāvastaḥ, avaspartaḥ, prayantaḥ (are rhotacized).

saḥ | naḥ | navyebhiḥ | vṛṣa-karman | ukthaiḥ | purām | **dartariti dartah** | pāyu-bhiḥ | pāhi | śagmaiḥ |
(1.130.10)

dīdharabhārarāvīvaradardar dardaradardharajāgarajīgaḥ |
vārapunaḥ punarasparakaḥ spaḥ sasvarahaḥ sanutaḥ sabarasvāḥ ||1.103|| (1.26)
(The nineteen words) dīdhaḥ, abhāḥ, avarīvaḥ, adardaḥ, dardaḥ, adardhaḥ, ajāgaḥ, ajīgaḥ, vāḥ, apunaḥ, punaḥ, aspaḥ, akaḥ, spaḥ, sasvaḥ, ahaḥ, sanutaḥ, sabaḥ, asvāḥ (are rhotacized).

vyok | cit | atra | tasthi-vāmsaḥ | akran | śatru-yatām | adharā | vedanā | **akarityakah** ||1.33.15||
vi | bhāḥ | **akarityakah** | sarjānaḥ | prthivyām | kṛṣṇa-paviḥ | ośadhībhiḥ | vavakṣe ||7.8.2||
śivāḥ | satīḥ | upa | naḥ | go-stham | ā | **akarityakah** | tāsām | vayam | pra-jayā | sam | sadema ||10.169.4||
aḥ | īm | satyebhiḥ | sakhi-bhiḥ | śucat-bhiḥ | go-dhāyasam | vi | dhana-saiḥ | **adardarityadardah** ||10.67.7||
saḥ | iyānaḥ | karati | svastim | asmaḥ | iṣam | ūrjam | su-kṣitim | viśvam | ā | **abhāarityabhāḥ** ||10.99.12||
padam | na | tāyuh | guhā | dadhānaḥ | mahaḥ | 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 | dāmsanābhiḥ | āmāsu | pakvam | śacyā | ni | **dīdhariti dīdhaḥ** | (6.17.6)
nāvā | na | sindhum | ati | parṣi | vidvān | śūraḥ | na | yudhyan | ava | naḥ | nidaḥ | **spariti spaḥ** ||9.70.10||

Repha-sandhis

sarvopadhastu svaraghoṣavatparo rephaṁ rephī 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 hṛdayāvidhaścit ||1.24.8||
apade | pādā | prati-dhātave | **akah** | uta | apa-vaktā | hṛdaya-vidhaḥ | cit ||1.24.8||

yebhirapatyam manuṣaḥ parīyase yebhirviśvam **svar**dr̥ṣe ||8.49.8||
yebhiḥ | apatyam | manuṣaḥ | pari-īyase | yebhiḥ | viśvam | **svah** | dr̥ṣe ||8.49.8||

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