

Kātyāyana Śikṣā with Translation and Notes

Kātyāyana Śikṣā belongs to the Mādhyandina-Śākhā of Śukla-Yajurveda. It consists of 13 verses dealing with the accentuation of words in the Padapāṭha and Saṁhitā (anudātta, udātta, dependent svarita, pracaya and independent svarita). The text has been printed with the commentary of Jayanta in the two Śikṣāsaṁgraha editions (1889 and 1989).

Abbr. (a anudātta; u udātta; s dependent svarita; S independent svarita, p pracaya)

yadudāttātparam nīcam svāryam tatparato na cet
udāttātsvaritam vā syādyatra syātsvaritam vadet 1

After an udātta anudātta becomes svarita but not when the anudātta is followed by an udātta or svarita.

agnim | duvāsyatā => agnindūvasyata (MS 3.1)

(a u + a a a a => a u s p p p)

tvam | yaṁviṣṭha => tvaṁvyāviṣṭha (MS 13.52)

(u + a a a => u s p p)

iṣe | tvā | ūrje => iṣe tvorje (MS 1.1)

(a u + a + a u => a u a u)

īśā | vāsyām => īśā vāsyām (MS 40.1)

(a u + a s => a u a s)

udāttāccānudāttaṁ svaritam VP 4.135

nīhitamudāttasvaritaparam VP 4.136

ekībhūtamudāttena syādudāttamataḥ param
nīcam svāryam yathoktam cedyacca syātsvaritānvitam 2

The accent of a combined vowel is udātta if (at least) one of the 2 vowels is udātta. After the udātta of the combined vowel an anudātta may become svarita as told in verse 1.

Praśliṣṭa Sandhi: (a, ā) + (a, ā) => ā ; (i, ī) + (i, ī) => ī ; (u, ū) + (u, ū) => ū ; (a, ā) + (i, ī) => e ; (a, ā) + (u, ū) => o ; (a, ā) + (ṛ) => ar ; (a, ā) + (e, ai) => ai ; (a, ā) + (o, au) => au

pra | arpayātu => prārpāyatu (MS 1.1)

(u + a a a a) => u s p p)

gr̥hṇāmi | indrāya => gr̥hṇāmīndrāya (MS 7.23)

(a a a + u s p) => a a u s p)

Abhinihita Sandhi: e + a => e ; o + a => o ; aḥ + a => o + a => o

sūnavé | agné => sūnavegné (MS 3.24)

(a u s + u s => a u u s)

adyūtyè | avāse => adyūtyevāse (MS 34.29)

(a a S + u s p => a a u s p)

udāttavānudāttaḥ VP 4.132

yadudātta ikāraḥ syādanudāttena saṁyutaḥ
ikāreṇa tadā svāryyo'bhīndhatām!ityayaṁ yathā 3

Short i (udātta) + short i (anudātta) => ī (praśliṣṭa svarita)

abhi | indhatām => abhīndhatām (MS 11.61)

(a u + a a a) => a S p p)

vi | īta => vīta (MS 12.45)

(u + a a) => S p)

ivaraṇa ubhayatohrasvaḥ praśliṣṭaḥ VP 1.116

ivaraṇamubhayatohrasvamudāttapūrvamanudāttaparam svaritam VP 4.133

padakāle ya ekāra udāttaḥ saṁhitodbhavaḥ
okāraḥsvarasaṁyukto'yaṁ na ca svāryya eva saḥ 4

If the first vowel (e, o) is udātta and the second vowel (a) anudātta the accent of the combined vowel is (the abhinihita) svarita.

Abhinihita Sandhi: e + a => e ; o + a => o ; aḥ + a => o + a => o

te | apsarasām => tépsarasām (MS 24.37)

(u + a a u s => S a u s)

vedaḥ | asi => vedōsi (MS 2.21)

(a u + a a => a S p)

edodbhyāmakāro lugabhinihitaḥ VP 1.114

svaritaṁ padamadhyasthamudāttena samanvitam
padakāle na pūrvveṇa tataḥ svāryantu yatparam 5

In the interior of a pada the combination of an udātta with a following svarita is not svarita but the following vowel is svarita.

mātā iva => māteva (MS 29.41)

(a u + s p => a u s)

ekībhūtāvikārau cedudāttasvaritau pade
ekasminneva tau svāryyau dīrghapūrve tayoh param 6

In the interior of a pada the combination of short i udātta with short i svarita is long i svarita.

di₁vi i₁va | => di₁vī₁va (MS 6.5) (दिवीव)

(a u + s p => a S p)

padasya svaritasthāne vyañjanam jāyate yadi
sandhikāle tadā nīcaḥ svāryyaḥ syāttatpuraḥ sthitaḥ 7

Kṣaipra Sandhi:

(i, ī) + vowel [other than (i, ī)] => y + vowel

(u, ū) + vowel [other than (u, ū)] => v + vowel

If the first vowel is udātta and the second vowel anudātta the accent of the vowel after (y, v) is (the kṣaipra) svarita.

yūyodhi | āsmat => yūyodhyāsmat (MS 5.36)

(a a u + a u => a a S p)

nu | indra => nvindra (MS 3.51)

yuvarṇau yavau kṣaipraḥ VP 1.115

padakāle yadā nādaḥ svaritaḥ sa ca iṣyate
sandhikāle tadā tasmātsvāryyaḥ pūrvapade tu yaḥ 8

Commentary of Jayanta: spaṣṭārthaḥ

vyañjanam svaritātpūrvam pañcamenānvitam yadi
svaritāduttaram tasmātsvāryyo nādstvanantaraḥ 9

Commentary of Jayanta:

... svaritātparo yadi saṁhitākāle vā pañcamavyaṇjanayoḥ saṁyogo bhavati tadā svaritamudāttam
kṛtvā tasmātsvaritātparato nādaḥ svāryyaḥ

When in the Saṁhitā or Padapāṭha after a svarita a nasal stop followed by a consonant is placed then the svarita is pronounced as udātta and immediately following the nasal is pronounced again with svarita.

Example from RV 1.41.1:

rakṣānti in the Padapāṭha is pronounced as ra(u) - kṣa(u)n - n(s) - ti(p)

Note: The recitation of the Mādhyandina recension of the Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā is not connected with the [printed accentuation](#) of the text. It is kind of ekaśruti with some variations. Accents are shown though movements of the hand.

tacca nīcamiti jñeyam yadyekasminpade bhavet
pracayaṁ svaritādūrdhvamupedityayaṁ yathā 10

When in one single word of the Padapāṭha pracaya after svarita is seen one should know it as anudātta as seen in upopet.

upá-upa | it => upopet (MS 3.34)

upá + upa => upópa

(u s + p(a) p => u s p) (for praśliṣṭa sandhi s + a see “svaritavān svaritaḥ VP 4.131”)

upópa + it => upópet => upopet

(u s p + u => u s u => u a u) (see verse 12; before u should be a and not s or p)

nīcāt pracayatastasmāt svaritā saṁhitā bhavet

pareṣāṁ yattu pūrvāṁ syātsvaroccarṁ nīcameva tat 11

svaritātparamanudāttamudāttamayam VP 4.139

anekamapi VP 4.140

nodāttasvaritodayam VP 4.141

Anudātta after svarita (called pracaya) is pronounced as udātta but not when anudātta is followed by udātta or svarita.

rakṣā | naḥ | brāhmaṇaḥ | pate => rakṣā ṇo brahmaṇaspate (MS 3.30)

(u s + a + a a + a a => u s p p p p p p)

saḥ | naḥ | bhuvaṇasya | pate | prajāpata'itiprajā pate | yasyā =>

sa nō bhuvaṇasya pate prajāpate yasyā (MS 18.44)

(u + a + a a a + a a + a a a + u s) => (u s p p p p p p p p a u s)

yogakṣemaḥ | naḥ | kalpatām => yogakṣemo nāḥ kalpatām (MS 22.22)

(a a a u + a + a a a => a a a u s p p p)

udāttam padakāle yatsaṁhitāyām tathaiva ca

tasmātpūrvam tu yatkiñcidanudāttam taducyate 12

Udātta in a word of the Paṭhapāṭha is also udātta in the Saṁhitā. The accent seen before the udātta is called anudātta.

agnim | dūvāsyata => agnindūvāsyata (MS 3.1)

(a u + a a a a => a u s p p p)

devā | devānām => devā devānām (MS 21.53)

(a u + a u s => a u a u s)

indrām | daivīḥ => indrandaivīḥ (MS 17.86)

(u s + u s => u a u s)

kalpāmānāḥ | indrām => kalpāmānā'indrām (MS 13.25)

(u s p p + u s => u s p a u s)

yannīcam padakāle tatsaṁhitāyām tathaiva ca

uktaṁ vā nīcahīnam cetpitṛśravaṇam tadbhavet 13

Anudātta in a word of the Padapāṭha is either anudātta in the Saṁhitā or the anudātta is absent as told above (creation of the abhiniḥita, praśliṣṭa and kṣaipra svaritas). When these

independent svaritas are preceded by an anudātta the hand has the same position as in the case of offering oblation to the ancestors.

hastena te VP 1.121

catvārastiryak svaritāḥ VP 1.122

anudāttaṁ cetpūrvam tīryaṁ nihatya kāṇvasya VP 1.123

See Svaraprakaraṇam (Section on accents) in the Svarāṣṭaka Śikṣā:

anudāttaṁ pūrvajātyādayaścatvāraḥ pitṛdānavaddhastam || vāyavyaiḥ || bhuvaḥ svaḥ || te 'vantu || vedo'si || abhyabhi || yojānvindra || divīva 11

When the four independent svaritas jātya etc. (abhinihita, kṣaipra and praśliṣṭa) are preceded by anudātta the hand has the same position as in the case of offering oblation to the ancestors.

Note: (a - s) with the exception of (a - s - u) (svarita is marked with the symbol)

Examples:

vāyavyaiḥ (MS 19.27)

bhuvaaḥ svaḥ (स्वः) (MS 3.37)

bruvantu | te | avantu => bruvantu tēvantu (तेवन्तु) (MS 19.57)

vedosi (वेदोसि) (MS 2.21)

abhyabhi (here the sequence is a - s - u; svarita is not marked with the konna symbol; see next sūtra 12)

* abhyabhūt (अभ्यभूत्) (MS 28.21)

yoja nvindra (योजन्विन्द्र) (MS 3.51)

diviva (दिवीव) (MS 6.5)

iti maharṣikātyāyanapraṇītā śikṣā samāptā

References

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<http://www.detlef108.de/Svarashtaka-Shiksha.pdf>
[Vedic Accents in External Sandhi](#)

Other Śikṣās / Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

http://vedicreserve.miu.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html
<https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana>

Abbreviations

MS	Mādhyandina Saṁhitā
MP	Mādhyandina Padapāṭha
RV	Ṛgveda Saṁhitā
VP	Vājasaneyi Prātiśākhya

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