

Kātyāyanī Śikṣā with Translation and Notes

This Śikṣā belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda. It consists of 11 verses.

- (1) After the words *atha, mā, sa* and *na* the letter 'va' is optionally doubled.
The 'v' in *vaḥ, vām, vā* and *vai* is *laghu* in the *Samhitā*.
- (1) Pronunciation of the letter 'ya' as 'ja'
- (2) Examples
- (3) The letter 'a' at the beginning of a word is spoken slightly long
- (4) Pronunciation of 'ṣa' as 'kha'
- (5) The letter 'ya' at the beginning of a word becomes the letter 'ja';
optionally after the words *mā, sa* and *na* but not after an *upasarga*.
- (6.1) At the beginning of a *pāda* 'ya' becomes 'ja' as in *upa Yajñam*
- (6.2-7) *Repha (r)* becomes *re* if followed by an *ūṣman (śa, ṣa, sa, ha)* which precedes a vowel
- (8) The letter 'va' is spoken threefold: heavy (*guru*), light (*laghu*) and more light (*laghutara*)
- (9.1) What is the *lakṣaṇa* for the letter 'ya' that should be the *lakṣaṇa* for the letter 'va'
- (9.2-11.1) Two kinds of *raṅga*

śrī rāmacandrāya namaḥ

atha mā sa na śabdebhyo vakāro dvirvibhāṣayā

vo vām vā vai! samhitāyām laghuḥ syād dviḥ padeṣu vai 1

ity amohanandinī śikṣāyām

After the words *atha, mā, sa* and *na* the letter *va* is optionally doubled.
Vaḥ, vām, vā and *vai* are *laghu* in the *Samhitā* and doubled in the *Padapāṭha*.

atha 'va'

athā **vv**ayamāditya vrate tavānāgasō'aditaye syāma || (MS 12.12)

अथा वृयमादित्य व्रते तवानागसोऽदितये स्याम ॥१२॥

atho 'va'

muñcantu mā śapathyād**atho** **vv**arūṇyāduta | (12.90)

veda sūrYasya bṛhato janitram**atho** **vv**eda candramasaṁYatojāḥ || (23.60)

mā 'va'

grhā mā bibhīta **mā** **ve**padhvamūrjambibhrata'emasi | (3.41)

asme ramasvāsme te bandhustve rāyo me rāyo **mā** **vv**ayam rāyaspoṣeṇa viyauṣma toto rāyaḥ || (4.22)

mano me tarpayata vācamme tarpayata prāṇamme tarpayata cakṣurme tarpayata śrotramme tarpayatātmānamme
tarpayata prajāmmē tarpayata paśūnmē tarpayata gaṇānmē tarpayata gaṇā me **mā** **vv**itṛṣan || (6.31)

ā **mā** **vv**ājasya prasavo jagamyādeme dyāvāpṛthivī viśvarūpe | (9.19)

samudrosi nabhasvānādrar dānuḥ śambhūrmayobhūrābhi **mā** **vv**āhi svāhā mārutosi marutāṅgaṇaḥ
śambhūrmayobhūrābhi **mā** **vv**āhi svāhāvasyūrasī duvasvāñchambhūrmayobhūrābhi **mā** **vv**āhi svāhā || (18.45)

sa 'va'

kiṁ svidvanāka'u **sa** **vv**ṛkṣa'āsa Yato dyāvāpṛthivī niṣṭatakṣuḥ | (17.20)

sa vviśvācīrabhicaṣṭe ghr̥tācīrantarā pūrvamaparañca ketum || (17.59)
 sa vvr̥trahā śatakraturindrāya dadhurindriyam || (20.75)
 sa no bandhurjanitā sa vvidhātā dhāmāni veda bhuvanāni viśvā | (32.19)
 sa sadhr̥cīṭiḥ sa vviśucīrvasāna'āvarīvartti bhuvaneṣvantah || (37.17)

na 'va'

uta smāsyā dravatasturanyataḥ parṇanā veranuvāti pragardhinaḥ | (9.15)
 ghr̥tasya dhārā'aruṣo na vvaṇī kāṣṭhā bhindannūrmibhiḥ pinvamānaḥ || (17.95)

vaḥ and vām are laghu in the Samhitā

iṣe tvorje tvā vāyava stha devo vaḥ savitā ... (1.1)

... devaḥ | vvaḥ | savitā (MP 1.1)

Yā vāñkaśā madhumatyaśvinā sūnrtāvati | (7.11)

Yā | vvaṁ | kaśā | (MP 7.10)

Note: vaḥ and vām are unaccented forms replacing the accented forms of tvam (you)

vaḥ : Genitive Plural instead of yuṣmākam (of you)

vām : Accusative Dual instead of āvam (us two); Genitive Dual instead of āvayoḥ (of us two)

vā and vai are laghu in the Samhitā

vvāto vā mano vā gandharvāḥ saptaviṁśatiḥ | (9.7)

vvātaḥ | vvaḥ | manaḥ | vvaḥ | gandharvāḥ | (MP 9.7)

na vā'etanmriyase na riṣyasi devā2m||'ideṣi pathibhiḥ sugebhiḥ | (23.16)

na | vvaḥ | ūm'ityūm | ... (MP 23.14)

Laghumādhyaṇḍini Śikṣā:

upasargaparo yas tu sa vakāro laghur mataḥ 8

vo vām vā vai mantrapāṭhe laghavo guravaḥ pade

pravāyumacchā bṛhatī vāto veti nidarśanam 9

The letter va after an upasarga is thought to be light (laghu). Vaḥ, vām, vā and vai are laghu in the mantrapāṭha and guru in the padapāṭha. Examples are pra vāyumacchā bṛhatī and vāto vā.

pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyogāvagraheṣu ca jaḥ śabda itī vijñeyo yo'nyaḥ sa ya itī smṛtaḥ 1

In the beginning of a pāda, in the beginning of a word, in conjunction [with ya, ra and ha] and in the beginning of the second part of a compound the [guru] Ya (य) should be known as ja; in other positions the [laghu] ya (य) is found.

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 19, Yājñavalkyaśikṣā 150 (2.52), Laghvamoghānandinī Śikṣā 1, Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā 204

Pratijñāsūtra 9

athāntasthānām ādyasya padādisthānyānyahalasam̐yuktasya sam̐yuktasyāpi rep̐hoṣmāntyaḥbhyām̐rkāreṇa cāvīṣeṣeṇādīmadhyāvasāneṣūccāraṇe jakāroccāraṇam

“Der erste der Halbvokale, d. i. y, ist in folgenden Fällen als j zu sprechen: a. initiales y, welches nicht mit einem andern Consonanten verbunden ist, (yate, yuñjate sprich: jate, juñjate; dagegen in asmin yajne bleibt das y); b. jegliches y, das mit r, h oder ṛ direkt verbunden ist” (Translation by Albrecht Weber)

“The first of the semivowels, i.e. y, is to be pronounced as j in the following cases: a. initial y, which is not connected

to another consonant, (yate, yuñjate pronounced: jate, juñjate; however, in asmin yajne the y remains); b. any y that is directly connected to r, h or ṛ”

Examples:

**yuktena manasā tadvat tattvā yāmi tathāparam
anūkāśena bāhyaṁ ca turīyamanuyā pade 2**

Yuktena manasā vayandevasya savituḥ save | (11.2)

युक्तेन मनसा वयन्देवस्य सवितुः सुवे ।
स्वर्गाय शक्त्या २

tattvā Yāmi brahmaṇā vandamānastadā śāste Yajamāno havirbhiḥ | (18.49)

vātamprāṇenāpānena nāsike'upayāmamadhareṇauṣṭhena saduttareṇa prakāśenāntaramanūkāśena bāhYanniveṣpam ... (25.2)

prayājebhiranuyājānvaṣaṭkārebhirāhutīḥ || (19.19)

[anujāyānittyanu Yāyān | (MP 19.17)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 20, Laghvamoghānandinī Śikṣā 2, Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā 205

**śākhāntare padāntastho dīrghatve na udāhṛtaḥ
pādādiśca tathā!kāraśceṣaddīrgha udāhṛtaḥ 3**

The letter ‘a’ at the beginning of a word is spoken slightly long (more than 1 mātrā).)

Note: Compare with Pratijñāsūtra 27 (padādyasya saṁyuktākāraśceṣaddīrghatā ca bhavati)

**ṣakārastu kh!akāraḥ syādr̥tyayoge ṣakāraḥ
sthānāt tyāgena saṁhito hyanyadādoṣamāpnuyāt 4**

The letter ṣa should be replaced by kha; but ṣa remains in the conjunction with tu (ṭa, ṭha, ṇa) and ka.

Through leaving the place of articulation the connected [kha] could lead to an error.

Laghumādhyaandinīyā Śikṣā:

ṣakārasya khakāraḥ syāt ṭukayoge tu no bhavet |

The letter ṣa should be replaced by kha; but not when ṣa is in conjunction with tu (ṭ, ṭh, ṇ) and k.

**yakārastu jakāraḥ! syāt p!adādaḥ yadi dr̥syate
na na māsaśabdebhyo upasargaparastathā 5**

If the letter ya is seen at the beginning of a word it should become the letter ja; optionally after

the words mā, sa and na but not after an upasarga.

mā ya

mā Yajñam him̐siṣṭammā Yajñapatiñjātavedasau śivau bhavatamadya naḥ || (5.3)

sa ya

sa Yantā śaśvatīriṣaḥ svāhā || (6.29)

sa Yajña dhukṣva mahi me prajayāṁ rāyaspoṣaṁviśvamāyuraśīya svāhā || (8.62)

sa yojate'aruṣā viśvabhojasā sa dudravatsvāhutaḥ || (15.33)

sa'īśuhastaiḥ sa niṣaṅgibhirvaśī saṁsraṣṭā sa yudha'indro gaṇena | (17.35)

sa Yakṣadasya mahimānamagneḥ sa'īmmandrā suprayasaḥ | (27.15)

na ya

śrotā grāvāṇo viduṣo na Yajñam̐ śr̥notu devaḥ savitā havamme svāhā || (6.26)

mano na Yeṣu havaneṣu tigmaṁvipaḥ śacyā vanutho dravantā | (7.17)

prothadaśvo na yavaseviṣyanyadā mahāḥ saṁvaranādvayasthāt | (15.62)

tūrvanna yāmannetaśasya nū raṇa'a yo ghr̥ṇe na tatṛṣāṇo'ajaraḥ || (17.10)

na yatparo nāntara'ādadharsadvṛṣaṇvasū | (20.82)

te'asya Yoṣaṇe divye na Yonā'uśāsānaktā | (27.17)

Pratijñāsūtra

athopūrvakasya na (12)

naśabdapūrvakasya vikalpena (13)

antarā tūpayajñam̐ syāt ādyaṁ caiva vibhāvayet (6.1)

When the ya in upayajñam is in the interior of a pāda it does not become ja; but at the beginning of a pāda it becomes ja.

sa naḥ pāvaka dīdivogne devā2m̐||'ihāvaha |

upa yajñam̐ haviśca naḥ || (17.9) (RV 1.12.10)

indramiddharī vahatopratiḍṛṣṭaśavasam | ṛṣṇāṇca stutīrupa Yajñaṇca mānuṣāṇām | (8.35) (RV1.84.2)

See verse 1: pādāu ca padāu ...

repho retvamavāpnoti roṣmānaḥ parato yadi 6.2 svarāt pūrvam̐ vidyamānādakāre'pi tathā param āgamo matamanyeṣāmādeśo nāsmadādikāḥ 7

Repha (r) becomes re if followed by an ūṣman (śa, ṣa, sa, ha) which precedes a vowel. The “e” between repha and the ūṣman is considered as an inserted vowel (āgama). According to others re is a substitute (ādeśa) for repha.

Example: dadarśa is pronounced as dada^{re}śa

Laghumādhyaṇī Śikṣā:

repho rephatvam̐ āpnoti śaśaheṣu pareṣu ca |

dadarśa varṣo arhāc ca saṁyoge naiva kārayet 10

vvarṣman varṣyāyāntarhr̥dā tatra tāvad udāhṛtiḥ |

lakāro'pi ca sāvarṇyād ekārasadr̥śo bhavet 11

vakārastrividhaḥ prokto gururlaghluraghū!taraḥ ādirgururlaghlurmadye padānte tu laghū!taraḥ 8

The letter va is spoken threefold: heavy (guru), light (laghu) and more light (laghutara); in the beginning of word heavy, in the middle light and in the end of a word more light.

yadeva lakṣaṇaṁ yasya vakārasya tu tadbhavet (9.1)

The rules [concerning guru and laghu] for the letter ya are also the rules for the letter va.

Note: (1) The letter ya is guru (Y) at the beginning of word. Also the letter va is guru (vv) at the beginning of word. (2) In the interior of word both ya and va are laghu. (3) When ya and va being both at the beginning of a word are preceded by a consonant then both, ya and va, are laghu. (4) Both ya and va preceded by an upasarga are laghu. Both ya and va at the beginning of a repeated word are laghu.

Examples: (1) and (2) iyante Yajñiyā (4.13); tvā vvāyava (1.1); (3) devānyajamānāya (5.12); asmānviśvāni (5.36); (4) pra yutsu (17.39); pra vāgdevī (9.29); (5) Yogeyoge (11.14); vvājevāje (11.14)

raṅgau dvāve bahiḥ syātām raṅgādiraṅgakaiḥ 9 lupte nakāre cādiraṅgaṁ no lipti tu dvitīyakam raṅgaḥ saiva vijānīyāt na!kāro yatra lupyate 10 svare'pi parataścaiva vyañjane tvanunāsikam

There are two kinds of raṅga:

(1) The ā of final ān becomes nasalized when the n is dropped before a vowel

(2) The ī and ū of final īn and ūn becomes nasalized when the n is replaced by r before a vowel.

Examples for (1):

kṛṇuṣva pājah prasitinna prthvīmYāhi rājevāmavā2m/"ibhena |
tṛṣvīmanu prasitindrūṇānostāsi vidhya rakṣasastapiṣṭhaiḥ (13.9)

udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanuṣva nyamitrā2m/"oṣatāttigmahete |
Yo no'arātiṁ samidhāna cakre nīcā tandhakṣyatasanna śuṣkam (13.12)

madhumānno vanaspatirmadhumā2m/"astu sūrYah |
mādhvīrgāvo bhavantu naḥ (13.29)

Yukṣvā hi devahūtamā2m/"aśvā2m/"agne rathīriva |
ni hotā pūrvyah sadaḥ (13.30)

vijyandhanuḥ kapardino viśalyo bāṇavā2m/"uta |
aneśannasya Yā'iṣava'ābhurasya niṣaṅgadhiḥ (16.10)

nābhyā'āsīdantarikṣaṁ śīrṣṇo dyauḥ samavartata |
padbhyāmbhūmirdiśaḥ śrotrāttathā lokā2m/"akalpayaṇ (31.13)

baṇmahā2m/"asi sūrYa baḍāditya mahā2m/"asi |
mahaste sato mahimā panasyateddhā deva mahā2m/"asi (33.39)

Examples for (2):

sajoṣā'indrasagaṇo marudbhiḥ somampiba vṛtrahā śūra vidvān |
jahi śatrūlm̐//rapa mṛdho nudasvāthābhayaṅkṛṇuhi viśvato naḥ |
upayāmagrhītośīndrāya tvā marutvata'eṣa te Yonirindrāya tvā marutvate (7.37)

Yā'iṣavo YātudhānānāmYe vā vanaspatīlm̐//ranu |
Ye vāvaṇeṣu śerate tebhyaḥ sarpebhyo namaḥ (13.7)

pavitreṇa punīhi mā śukreṇa deva dīdyat |
agne kratvā kratūlm̐//ranu (19.40)

tvayā hi naḥ pitarah soma pūrve karmāṇi cakruḥ pavamāna dhīrāḥ |
vanvannavātaḥ paridhīlm̐//rapoṇu vīrebhiraśvairmaghavā bhavā naḥ (19.53)

tīvrāṅghośāṅkṛṇvate vṛṣapāṇayośvā rathebhīḥ saha vājayantaḥ |
avakrāmantaḥ prapadairamitrāṅkṣiṇanti śatrūlm̐//ranapavyayantaḥ (29.44)

iti kātyāyanī śikṣā samāptā

References

The transliterated text of the Kātyāyanī Śikṣā is based on:

https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/shiksha/katyayani_shiksha.html
https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/shiksha/katyayani_shiksha.pdf

The transliterated text of the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Samhitā is based on:

https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/yajur_veda/shukla_yajur_veda.pdf
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[Shukla Yajurveda Madhyandiniya Samhita Chowkhamba Orientalia : संस्कृत-ग्रंथः : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#) (with doubling)

Padapāṭha of the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Samhitā:

Mādhyandina-Samhitāḥ Padapāṭhaḥ, edited by Yudhiṣṭhira Mīmāṃsaka, 4th edition, 2012

[Laghūmādhyandinīyā Śikṣā with Translation](#)

Pratijñā Sūtra (a supplement to the Vājasaneyi-Prātisākhya)

http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/pratijna_sutra.html
http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/pratijna_sutram.pdf
<http://detlef108.blogspot.com/2017/12/pratijna-sutra.html>
[Über ein zum weissen Yajus gehöriges phonetisches Compendium, das Pratijnâsûtra – Albrecht Weber](#)

<http://www.detlef108.de/Rigveda.htm>

Other Śikṣās / Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

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

Abbreviations

MP	<i>Mādhyandina-Padapāṭha</i>
MS	<i>Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā</i>
RV	<i>Ṛgveda Saṁhitā</i>

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