

Kauśikī Śikṣā with Notes

Introduction

The Kauśikī Śikṣā belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda. It consists of 60 verses.

- (1) Importance of lakṣaṇa (traditional knowledge)
- (2) List of kaṇḍikās in which the uttered kṣhy has originated from kṣy
- (3) Missing
- (5) Ucca-nīca-nīcatara accent
- (6-7) Opening of the mouth should not extend to 2 aṅgula-s or 3 aṅgula-s
- (8-9.2) Anusvāra: laghu / dīrgha / guru
- (11) Pronunciation of kukkuṭo'si
- (12) Pronunciation of siṃhyasi
- (13) List of those kaṇḍikās which contain the five words sarasvati ending in short i
- (14) Heavy and light letters y and v
- (15) = PŚ 53; Mantra should not be deficient in a syllable or have incorrect accent
- (16-17) Importance of lakṣaṇa (traditional knowledge)
- (18) List of kaṇḍikās in which muṣa or muṣā is pronounced as mukha or mukhā.
- (22) Laghu and guru letter v
- (25-28.1) Pluta is fourfold called praṇava, jaghana, skandakī and ruhaṇī
- (31.2-33) Seven plutas
- (34) List of those kaṇḍikās in which the visarga after a or ā is dropped before a word beginning with st
- (35) Five kinds of raṅgas called ghāta, nirghāta, vajriṇa, ahina, prahiṇa
- (36) List of those kaṇḍikās which contain the six words pṛthivyā ending in ā
- (37) List of words containing yy (= Śuklayajurveda Prātiśākyā 4.151)
- (38) Examples for the five kinds of raṅgas
- (44-45) Importance of accents
- (47) Raṅga
- (51) Anusvāra is guru before h and s if followed by a consonant (m̐hy, m̐sk, m̐sy, m̐sr). Anusvāra: laghu / dīrgha
- (55) = PŚ 48; anudātta, udātta, svarita, pracaya in heart, head, root of the ear, the whole mouth respectively
- (59-60) Raṅga

Text with Notes

śrī gaṇeśāya namaḥ

Importance of lakṣaṇa (traditional knowledge)

dvoidhe! caiva samutpanne lakṣaṇānnirṇayo bhavet
lakṣaṇam na vināśi syāt sampradāyo'vināśavān 1

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (2) 52

Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā

dvedhībhave samutpanne lakṣaṇānnirṇayo bhavet
lakṣaṇamvvināśi syātsampradāyo'vināśavān 213

List of kaṇḍikās in which the uttered kṣhy has originated from kṣy

agneranīkaṃ yukṣvā hi viśve devāḥ dviṭīyakaḥ udagne ayamuttarānnaṃ vanyāya nidarśanam 2

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā 129-30

agneranīkaṃ yyukṣvā hi vviśve devā dviṭīyakam

udagne cāyamuttarā!nnaṃ! vvan!yāya hīty ayam 129

*In the following khaṇḍikās (129-30) **kṣy** is pronounced as kkh. To avoid confusion with original kh it is said that the uttered kh has originated from retroflex ṣ.*

agneranīkaṃapa'āviveśāpānapātpatirakṣannasurYam |
damedame samidhaṃYakṣyagne prati te jihvā ghṛtamuccaranyatsvāhā (MS 8.24)
Yukṣvā hi keśinā harī vṛṣaṇā kakṣyaprā |
athā na'indra somapā girāmupaśrutiṇcara |
upayāmagrḥītosindrāya tvā ṣoḍaśina'eṣa te Yonirindrāya tvā ṣoḍaśine (8.34)
viśve devāścameseṣūnnītosurhomāyodyato rudro hūyamāno vātobhyāvṛtto nṛcakṣāḥ pratikhyāto bhakṣo
bhakṣyamāṇaḥ pitaro nārāśaṃsāḥ sannaḥ sindhuḥ (8.58)
udagne udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanuṣya nyamitrā2m//oṣatāttigmahete |
Yo no'arātiṃ samidhāna cakre nīcā tandhakṣyatasanna śuṣkam (13.12)
ayamuttarātsaṃYadvasustasya tārṣyāścāriṣṭanemiṣca senānīgrāmaṇyau |
viśvācī ca ghṛtācī cāpsarasāvāpo hetirvātāḥ prahetistebhyo namo'astu te novantu te no mṛdayantu te Yandviśmo
Yasca no dveṣṭi tameṣāṇjambhe dadhmaḥ (15.18)
namo vanyāya ca kakṣyāya ca namaḥ śravāya ca pratiśravāya ca nama'āśuṣeṇāya cāsurathāya ca namaḥ sūrāya
cāvabhedine ca namo bilmine (16.34)

devambarhīryadāpo'sti tvāmadya svasti nas tathā

māno mitro hi vvakṣyantī kṣakārā yayutās tathā 130

Yadāpo'aghnyā'iti varuṇeti śapāmahe tato varuṇa no muñca |
avabhṛtha nicumpuṇa nicerurasi nicumpuṇaḥ |
ava devairdevakṛtamenoyaṣyava martyairmartyakṛtampururāvṇo deva riṣaspāhi (20.18)
devambarhiḥ sarasvatī sudevamindre'aśvinā |
tejo na cakṣurakṣyorbharīṣā dadhurindriyaṃvasuvane vasudheyasya vyantu Yaja (21.48)
tvāmadya'rṣa'ārṣeya'rṣīṇānnapādavṛṇītāyaṃYajamāno bahubhya'a saṅgatebhya'eṣa me deveṣu vasu
vārYāyakṣyata'iti tā Yā devā deva dānānyadustānyasmā'a ca śāssvā ca gurasveṣitaśca hotarasi bhadravācyāya
preṣito mānuṣaḥ sūktavākāya sūktā brūhi (21.61)
svasti na'indro vṛddhaśravāḥ svasti naḥ pūṣā viśvavedāḥ |
svasti nastārṣy'o'arīṣṭanemiḥ svasti no bṛhaspatirdadhātu (25.19)
mā no mitro varuṇo'arYamāyurindra'rḥbhukṣā marutaḥ parikhyān |
Yadvājino devajātasya sapteḥ pravaṣyāmo vidathe vīrYāni (25.24)
vakṣyantīvedāganīganti karnāmpriyaṃ sakhāyampariṣasvajānā |
Yoṣeva śīkte vitatādhi dhanvañjyā'iyāṃ samane pārayantī (29.40)
[arnebhyo hastipaṇjavāyāśvapampuṣṭyai gopālāmvīrYāyāvīpālantejasejapālamirāyai kīnāśaṅkīlālāya
surākārambhadrāya grhapaṃ śreyase vittadhamādhyakṣyāyānuṣattāram (30.11)]

Parāśarī Śikṣā:

vakṣyayakṣyakakṣyabhakṣyamāṇā ity evam ādayaḥ

ime varṇās tu tālavyāḥ parā mūrdhanyaajāḥ smṛtāḥ 158

kakāraṃ jihvāmūle tu śakāraḥ sprṣate yadi
viparīto bhavetteṣāṃ kṣakāraṃ prayuyojayet 4

Ucca- nīca- nīcatara accent

uccāduccataram nāsti nīcānnīcataram tathā

akṣarāt kalpayogācca nīccānnīcataram kramāt 5

Yājñavalkya Śikṣā (117) (1.58)
uccāduccataram nāsti nīcānīcataram tathā |
akṣarāttulyayogācca nice nīcagatāni ca ||

uccād uccataran nāsti nīcān nīcataram tathā
evam varṇāḥ prayoktavyā iṣe tveti nidarśanam YŚ 82
Pārāsarī Śikṣā 7

Opening of the mouth should not extend to 2 āṅgula-s or 3 āṅgula-s
dvyāṅgulaṁ tryaṅgulaṁ vāpi yadi vaktraṁ prasārayet
naśyanti sarvavarṇāśca patihīnā yathā striyaḥ 6
vaktramekāṅgulaṁ kṛtvā yantritaścānupīḍayet
susvareṇa suvaktreṇa tataḥ pāṭhaṁ samārabhet 7

Anusvāra: laghu / dīrgha / guru
gurusthāneṣvanusvāraḥ guruḥ parataro bhavet
sa tu hrasvo bhavedeva devānām hrdaye vinā 8

Laghunmādhandinīya Śikṣā 13.1-15:
anusvāro yatra kutra m̐kāro bhavati dhruvam 12
hrasvo dīrgho guruś ceti trividhaḥ parikīrtitaḥ |
hrasvāt paro bhaved dīrgho haṁsa'iti darśanam 13
dīrghāt paro bhaved dhrasvo mām̐sebhya'iti darśanam |
gurau pare hy anusvāro gurur eva hi sa smṛtaḥ 14

Wherever the “gum” sign is seen, it is certainly the anusvāra. It is said to be threefold: hrasva (short), dīrgha (long) and guru (heavy). After a short vowel it is dīrgha. An example is haṁsaḥ. After a long vowel it is hrasva. An example is mām̐sebhyaḥ. Before a heavy syllable the anusvāra is considered to be heavy. An example is sim̐hyasi. The anusvāra is dīrgha before a consonant followed by ṛ. Examples are devānām hrdaye and taskarāṇām sr̥ke.

śaṣahe tryakṣare caiva saṁyogo yatra dṛśyate
ṛvarṇo na tu kartavyaḥ śaṣaheṣu ca 10

This verse refers to svarabhakti (ṛ) which is not pronounced when ś, ṣ and h are followed by a consonant. Compare with Laghumādhandinīya Śikṣā 9.1 - 11.1:

Repha (ṛ) is pronounced with svarabhakti (rephatva) before ś, ṣ and h. Examples are dadarśa, varṣaḥ and arhāt. But one should not pronounce with svarabhakti when ś, ṣ and h are followed by a consonant. Examples are varśman, varṣyāya and antarhr̥dā.

Pronunciation of kukkuṭo'si
yathā putratraḥ kukkuṭaḥ kāmālubdhaśca śabdāṁ |
kurvanpunah punah evam varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ kukkuṭo'si nidarśanam 11

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:
kukkuṭaḥ kāmālubdho vā kakāradvayam uccaret
evam varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ kukkuṭo'si nidarśanam 58
kukkuṭī kāmālubdhā ca kukkuhanṭī punah punah
tanmukhaṁ kurute prājñāḥ kukkuṭo'si nidarśanam 59

kukkuṭaḥ kāmālubdhopi kakāradvayamuccaret
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ kukkuṭosi nidarśanam YŚ 185 (2.62)

Pronunciation of sim̐hyasi

yathā kāmāturā nārī śabdaṁ kurvati yādṛśam
tadvadvarṇā prayoktavyā sim̐hyasīti nidarśanam 12

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:

yathā kāmāturā nārī śabdaṁ karoti yādṛśam
tacchabdaṁ kurute prājñāḥ sim̐hyasi nidarśanam 63

yathā kāmāturā nārī śabdaṁ kuryāddine dine
tacchabdaṁ kurute prājñāḥ sīhyasi nidarśanam YŚ 187 (2.67)

5x sarasvati ending in short i

yastestāḥ pātanno yuvasurāmamaśvinā
iḍe rante'śvinakṛtasya te hrasvāḥ pañca sarasvatīḥ 13

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā 52:

iḍe rante'śśvinna kṛtasyate pātanno yaste yuvaṁ surāmam
iḍa ehi | padakāle tu vākye ca hrasvāḥ pañca sarasvati

iḍe rante havye kāmye candre jyotediti sarasvati mahi viśruti | (8.43)
aśvinakṛtasya te sarasvatikṛtasyendreṇa sūtrāṁnā kṛtasya | (20.35)
pātanno'aśvinā divā pāhi naktam sarasvati | (20.62)
Yuvaṁ surāmamaśvinā namucāvāsura sacā |
vipipānāḥ sarasvatīndraṅkarmasvāvata (20.76)
Yaste stanāḥ śaśayo Yo mayobhūrYo ratnadhā vasuvidyaḥ sudatraḥ |
Yena viśvā puṣyasi vārYāni sarasvati tamiha dhātavekaḥ | (38.5)
iḍa'ehyadita'ehi sarasvattyeḥ |
asāvehyasāvehyasāvehi (38.2)

Heavy (guru) and light (laghu) letters 'y' and 'v'

ya!vo gurū padādisthāvagrahām na gato laghuḥ
padamadhye'vagrahādaḥ gurūḥ syātām yavā punaḥ 14

Laghumādhyandinīyā Śikṣā 7-9

The heavy (guru) letter v should be known. It is recited at the beginning of a word. An example is vibhrāt. The v in the interior of savitā is light (laghu). At the end of a word v is more light (laghutara). An example is tava vāvayavṛtaspatē. The letter v after an upasarga is thought to be light (laghu). Vāḥ, vām, vā and vai are laghu in the mantrapāṭha and guru in the padapāṭha. Examples are pra vāyumacchā bṛhatī and vāto vā

avakṣaramanāyūṣyaṁ visvaram vyādhipīḍitam
akṣatāḥ śastrarūpeṇa vajraṁ patati mastake 15

Pāṇinīya Śikṣā 53

(When a mantra is) deficient in a syllable it tends to diminish life, and (when it is) lacking in proper accent it makes the reciter troubled with illness, and the syllable (wrongly treated) will strike one at the head as a thunderbolt.

Vedalakṣaṇānukramaṇikā:

anakṣaram anāyūṣyam asvaram vyādhipīḍitam |
akṣaraḥ śastrarūpeṇa vajraṁ patati mastake ||14||

Importance of lakṣaṇa (traditional knowledge)

lakṣaṇena vivarṇānyucyate yastu pāṭhakaḥ
āyurhāniradhaḥ pātī brahmaghno'sau na saṁśayaḥ 16
lakṣaṇena vinā vāṇī nirmalāpi na śobhate
pramadā rūpasampannā daridrasyeva yoṣitā 17

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:

lakṣaṇena vinā vāṇī nirmalāpi na śuddhayati 125
pramadā rūpasampannā daridrasyeva yoṣitā

Āraṇya Śikṣā:

lakṣaṇena vinā vidyā nirmalāpi na śobhate 216

List of kaṇḍikās in which muṣa or muṣā is pronounced as mukha or mukhā.

viśvārūpāṇyabodhyagniredho'si ketuṅkrṇvanniti
catvāri mūrddhanyamuṣā anyatra mukhāḥ 18

viśvā rūpāṇi pratimuṇcate kaviḥ prāsāvīdbhadrandvipade catuṣpade |
vi nākamakhyatsavitā vareṇyonu prayāṇamuṣaso virājati (12.3)
abodhyagniḥ samidhā janānāmprati dhenumivāyatīmuṣāsam | (15.24)
edhosyedhiṣimahi samidasi tejosi tejo mayi dhehi |
samāvavarti prthivī samuṣāḥ samu sūrYāḥ | (20.23)
ketuṅkrṇvannaketave peśo marYā'apeśase |
samuṣadbhirajāyathāḥ (29.37)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:

viśvārūpāṇyabodhyagniredho'sīti tathāparaḥ
ketuṅkrṇvanniti ca te śakārā mūrddhajāḥ smṛtāḥ 128

ṣ pronounced as kh; see Laghumādhyandinīyā Śikṣā 1-2:

The letter ṣ should be replaced by kh; but not when ṣ is in conjunction with tu (t, th, ṇ) and k. iṣe (ikhe) is an example. Counterexamples are kṛṣṇaḥ and ukṣā samudraḥ.

ṛvarṇe yatra dṛśyate rephaṁ śīrasi saṁyutam
rakārādi prayuñjīta ṛvarṇamstadananantaram 19

na yātā nīyate svargaṁ tiryaktaṁ tu manīṣibhiḥ
tiryaktryaṁgumuccaṁ syātsasthānaṁ nare vaca 20

bhūtyālaye piśāco'pi garjito'pi nidarśanam
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ sammārjmīti nidarśanam 21

sammārjmi (1.29)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā

śūnye grhe piśāco'pi garjate na ca dṛśyate
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyā upajjmanniti nidarśanam 50
upa jmanṇupa vetasevatara nadīṣvā | (17.6)

Laghu and guru letter v

mā tvā yātmadāścaiva saha stomāstathaiva ca
padamadhye laghutrīṇi pādādau ca gururbhavet 22

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā
mā tvā yātmadāścaiva saha stomāstathaiva ca
pāṭhamadhye laghutrīṇi padakāle gururbhavet 104

(In Devanāgarī the heavy (guru) v is written vv)

mā tvāgnirdhvanayiddhūmagandhirmokhā bhrājantyabhi^vvikta jaghriḥ |
iṣṭamvītamabhiḡūrtaṁvaṣaṭkṛtantandevāsaḥ pratigrbhāntyaśvam (25.37)

abhi | ^vvikta | MP 25.35

Ya'ātmadā baladā Yasya viśva'upāsate praśiṣaṁYasya devāḥ |
Yasya chāyāmṛtaṁYasya mṛtyuḥ kasmai devāya haviṣā vidhema (25.13)

sahastomāḥ sahachandasa'āvṛtaḥ sahapramā'rṣayaḥ sapta daivyāḥ |
pūrveṣāmpanthāmanudṛśya dhīrā'anvālebhire rathyo na raśmīn (34.49)

āvṛta'ityā ^vvṛtaḥ | MP 34.48

nīce nīcatarānuccaistiryaktā samavṛttayaḥ

svasthāne sāsā ye nityaṁ hastena ca mukhena ca 23
sphuraṇānāmapāṁ phene nidarśanam 24

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā
sphuritaṁ cibukonmūlaṁ vāyunā samprapūritaṁ
maṇḍūkasphuraṇaṁ nāma apāmphenē nidarśanam 51

dardurodaradeśau tu praphullete punaryathā
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyā apāmphenēna darśanam YŚ 183 (2.65)

In the Mādhyandinīya śākhā pluta is fourfold: praṇava, jaghana, skandakī and ruhaṇī
mādhyandinīya śākhāyāṁ jñeyaṁ plutacatuṣṭayam
praṇavo jaghano nāma skandakī ruhaṇī tathā 25

pluta praṇava
sāmāni cānyaśākhāsu bhinnakī maṅgaladhvaniḥ
dīrghaṁ syānmakāre ca plutāḥ praṇavaḥ smṛtaḥ 26

7 putas
svarānte agnā3 jaghanī viveśā3 plutam viduḥ
skandakī ca nakārānte lājī!3ñchācī3 nidarśanam 27
ruhaṇī ca takārānte asī3dupari svidāsī3t
anudātte trimātrāstu viveśāpi parisvidā 28

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:
agnā 3 i pa!tnīvansvarllājā 3 ñchācīniti dviḥ

tiraścīno vvitataḥ pṛcchāmi tvām vvyūranilamitisapta plutā bhavanti hyaṣṭamo na vidyate 47
 mano jūtiśca vāyuś ca plutam ekaṁ dvidhākṛtam
 okārādyāḥ plutāḥ sarve na vikalpaḥ kadā cana 48
 mano jūtiṛjuṣatāmājyasya bṛhaspatirYajñamimantanotvariṣṭamYajñaṁ samimandadhātu | viśve devāsa'iha
 mādayantāmo3mpraṭiṣṭha (2.13)

agnā3||'i patnīvantsajūrdevena tvaṣṭrā somampiba svāhā | (8.10)
 bhūrbhuvah svarlāji3ñchācī3nyavye gavya'etadannamatta devā'etadannamaddhi prajāpate (23.8)
 pṛcchāmi tvā citaye devasakha Yadi tvamatra manasā jagantha |
 Yeṣu viṣṇustriṣu padeṣveṣṭasteṣu viśvambhuvanamāviveśā3 (23.49)
 tiraścīno vitato rāsmireṣāmadhaḥ svidāsi3dupari svidāsi3t | (33.74)
 vāyuranilamamṛtamathedambhasmāntaṁ śarīram |
 o3m | krato smara | klibe smara | kṛtaṁ smara (40.15)

VSPr:
 sarvamagnā3i lāji3ñchācī3niti trimātrāṇi ca 50
 praṇavaśca 51
 viveśā3iti cānudāttam 52
 āsi3diti cottaraṁ vicāre 53

yadasya kālo neṣā syāllopaṅvagrahā hrasvatā
 plutāstu plutacatvāiryajurvede budhaiḥ smṛtāḥ 29

agre repho hyayoti paścādrepḥasya ūrdhvatā
 jalaṁ tu vikānyāyaḥ hakāro repḥasaṁyukto nādo bhavati nityaśaḥ 30

Pārāsarī Śikṣā
 pade ca pādasaṁsthāne nāsikaṁ tu vidhīyate
 hakāro repḥasaṁyukto nādo bhavati nityaśaḥ 46

dvitīye na samāyukto na tu nādī kathaṁ ca na
 sa joṣā id repḥasya ūrdhvayānṛsayāḥ pavitreṇa punīhinaḥ 31
 tīvrāṅghoṣānpaṅcaramjanāḥ pūṣā paṁcā aṁ uṁ naṁḥ |

7 putas
 okārādi plutam jñeyam agnā dvitīyameva ca 32
 lāji chācī caturthasya viveśā iti paṅcamah
 tiraścīno dvi ṣaṣṭho saptamo hyaṣṭamo naiva vidyate 33
 (see verse 27-28) (Amoghanandinī Śikṣā 47-48)

VSPr:
 sarvamagnā3i lāji3ñchācī3niti trimātrāṇi ca 50
 praṇavaśca 51
 viveśā3iti cānudāttam 52
 āsi3diti cottaraṁ vicāre 53

Dropping of visarga before st
 susaṁdṛṣaṁ tvā ye janeṣu ati viśvāḥ bhujiyuḥ suparṇaḥ
 varṣābhīrṛtunāṁ utanaḥ ṣaḍete sastakāre bhavati 34

(aḥ, āḥ) + st = (a, ā) + st

susandṛśantvā vayammaghavanvandiṣīmahi | pra nūnampūrṇabandhura stuto Yāsi vaśā2m ||'anu Yojā nvindra te harī (3.52)

Ye janeṣu malimlava stenāsastaskarā vane | (11.79)

bhujyuh suparṇo Yajño gandharvastasya dakṣiṇā'apsarasa stāvā nāma | (18.42)

ati viśvāḥ pariṣṭhā stena'iva vrajamakramuḥ | (22.84)

varṣābhīṛtunādityā stome saptadaśe stutāḥ | (21.25)

[śaisīreṇa'rtunā devāstrayastrīmśemṛtā stutāḥ | (21.28)]

uta nohirbudhnyah śṛnotvaja'ekapātpṛthivī samudrah |

viśve devā'rtāvṛdho huvānā stutā mantrāḥ kaviśastā'avantu (34.53)

Five kinds of raṅgas called ghāta, nirghāta, vajriṇa, ahina, prahiṇa

pañca raṅgāḥ pravartante ghātānirghātavajriṇaḥ

ahīnaprahiṇo jñeyo yathā a i u ṛ nidarśanam 35

Compare with verse 60:

ahīnaprahāro jñāḥ yathā a i u ṛ o iti nidarśanam 60

pṛthivyā ending in ā (6x); in other cases pṛthivyāḥ

iyante yajñīyā suvīro vīrānsuprajāḥ

raśminā satyāya paro divā ṣaṭ pṛthivyā anyatra pṛthivyāḥ 36

iyante Yajñīyā tanūrapo muñcāmi na prajāṃ |

añhomucaḥ svāhākṛtāḥ pṛthivīmāviśata pṛthivyā sambhava (4.13)

dyāmmā lekhīrantarikṣammā hiṃsīḥ pṛthivyā sambhava | (5.43) (missing in verse 36)

suvīro vīrānpṛajanayanparīthyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |

sañjagmāno divā pṛthivyā śukrah śukraśociṣā nirastaḥ śaṇḍaḥ śukrasyādhiṣṭhānamasi (7.13)

suprajāḥ prajāḥ pṛajanayanparīthyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |

sañjagmāno divā pṛthivyā manthī manthiśociṣā nirasto marko manthinodhiṣṭhānamasi (7.18)

raśminā satyāya satyañjinva pretinā dharmaṇā dharmāñjinvānvityā divā divañjinva

sandhināntarikṣeṇāntarikṣañjinva pratidhinā pṛthivyā pṛthivīñjinva viṣṭambhena vṛṣṭyā vṛṣṭiñjinva

pravayāhnāharjinvānuṣyā rātryā rātriñjinvośijā vasubhyo vasūñjinva praketenādityebhya'ādityāñjinva tantunā rāyah (15.6)

paro divā para'enā pṛthivyā paro devebhīrasurairYadasti | (17.29)

Amoghanandinī śikṣā:

iyante dyāmmā suvīrān suprajāḥ | pprajāḥ | raśminā satyāya | paro divā

pṛthivyā iti ṣaṭ svarāntāḥ

Conjunction yy

ūṣmāṇi bhavanti āpyāyyamāno yamo rayyai dhāyyārūpa śravāyyam nṛpāyyam

pauruṣeṣyā hṛdayyā saha rayyā nicāyya sannāyya saṁtāyyeti ca 37

āpyāyyamāno yamo rayyai dhāyyārūpam śravāyyam nṛpāyyam pauruṣeṣyā hṛdayyā saha rayyā

nicāyya sannāyya saṁtāyyeti ca VSPṛ 4.151

āpyāYYamānaḥ 8.57; raYYai 9.22, 14.22; nicāYYa 11.1, 11; raYYā 12.7, 10, 41 hṛdaYYāya 16.44;

dhāYYārūpam 19.24; śravāYYam 19.64; nṛpāYYam 20.81; pauruṣeYYāḥ 21.43-45; saṁtāYYamāne 39.5

Examples for the five kinds of raṅgas

prahiṇastu praharo śriḥ paṁcaramgasya tiṣṭamti devā2m̃
āsādayādiheti ghātaḥ |
devā2m̃/"āsādayādiha (22.17)

devā2m̃ | ideṣīti nirghātaḥ |

na vā'u'etanmriyase na riṣyasi devā2m̃/"ideṣi pathibhiḥ sugebhiḥ | (23.16)

nānyā2m̃ | upeti vajriṇaḥ | devā2m̃ ṛtubhiḥ |

atyanyā2m̃||'agānnānyā2m̃||'upāgāmarvāktvā parebhyovidamparovarebhyah | (5.42)

prahiṇaḥ amitrā2m̃ oṣatāttigmahete iti 38

vājo no'adya prasuvāti dānaṁvājo devā2m̃/"ṛtubhiḥ kalpayāti | (18.33)
udagne tiṣṭha pratyātānuṣva nyamitrā2m̃/"oṣatāttigmahete | (13.12)

praharo'gristathaiva ca 39

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā 42a-44
pañca raṅgāḥ pravartante ghātānirghātavajriṇaḥ
ahiṇaḥ prahiṇo jñeyo yathā i u ṛ nidarśanam 43

devā2m̃ 2 | āsādayeti ghātaḥ | devā2m̃ 2 | ideṣīti nirghātaḥ | devā2m̃ 2
upāgā itivajriṇaḥ 4 | devā2m̃ 2 ṛtubhiriti ahiṇaḥ | amitrā2m̃ 2 oṣatā!diti prāhiṇaḥ | dvimātro mātriko vāpi
nāsāmūlaṁ samāśritāḥ |
ante prayujyate raṅgaḥ pañcamaiḥ sarvanāsikaiḥ 44

ā2m̃/"a (39x), ā2m̃/"ā (8x), ā2m̃/"i (13), ā2m̃/"u (8x), ā2m̃/"ū (1x), ā2m̃/"r (4x), ā2m̃/"o (1x)

araṇyasyāgate pāre śabdaṁ kurvanti yo naraḥ |
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ pṛśnirakramī nidarśanam 40

āyaṅgauḥ pṛśnirakramīdasadanmātarampuraḥ | pitarañca prayantsvaḥ (3.6) (RV10.189.1)

kauram kumbham jalam gatvā śabdaṁ kurvan kṣaṇadvayam
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ nṛm̃ḥ pāhīti nidarśanam 41

tvaṁyyaviṣṭha dāśuṣo nṛm̃ḥ pāhi śṛṇudhī girah |
rakṣā tokamuta tmanā 13.52 (RV 8.84.3)

udbrekaṁ tu bhavettasminniśvāso laghurucyate
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ śarmāsīti nidarśanam 42

śarmāsī śarma me Yaccha namaste'astu mā mā hiṁsīḥ (4.9)

Importance of lakṣaṇa (traditional knowledge)

lakṣaṇam na tyajeddhīmānsampradāyo bhavedyathā
lakṣaṇam na vināsi syātsampradāyo bhavedyathā 43

Amoghānandinī Śikṣā:
lakṣaṇam na tyajed dhīmān sampradāyo 'nyathā bhavet

lakṣaṇena vinā śiṣyaḥ sampradāyo vināśavān 123

Importance of accents

svarahīnā yathā vāṇī vastrahīnā sathāmgaṇā
evaṁ varṇā na śobhante prāṇahīnā yathā tanuḥ 44

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:

svarahīnā yathā vāṇī vastrahīnāstu yoṣitaḥ 126

evaṁ varṇāḥ na śobhante prāṇahīnāḥ śarīriṇaḥ

yathā vānaraśākhāyāmutpatanti patanti ca
tadvadvarṇāḥ prayoktavyā ṭheti nidarśanam 45

śākhāyām vānarā yadvannipatantyutpatanti ca

evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ ihe!haiṣām nidarśanam YŚ 181 (2.61)

[ihehaiṣām](#) kṛṇuhi bhojānāṇi ye barhiṣo nama'uktiṁyyajanti(10.32)

virāmo'vasāna vivṛtiścāvasāne kramādvaca
tathā
pare pade ca pādasthāne śūnye hastam vidhīyate 46

Raṅga

yathāghaṭāgataṁ śabde dīrghāvādya kramo bhavet
tadvadramgaṁ vijānīyād mahā2m̐ iti nidarśanam 47

baṇmahā2m̐/'asi sūrYa baḍāditya [mahā2m̐](#)/'asi |

mahaste sato mahimā panasyateddhā deva [mahā2m̐](#)/'asi (33.39)

yathā bhārabharā krāntāḥ śabdaṁ kurvanti ye narāḥ
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyā hotāyakṣeti darśanam 48

hotā Yakṣat (21.29)

yathā bhārabharākrāntā nissvasanti narā bhuvi

evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyā adbhyaḥsambhṛta ityapi YŚ 184 (2.66)

adbhyaḥ sambhṛtaḥ pṛthivyai rasācca viśvakarmaṇaḥ samavartatāgre | (31.17)

śṛṅgavadbālavatsasya kumāryāstanayugmavat
netravatkālasarpasya sa visarga iti smṛtaḥ 49

Pārāsarī Śikṣā:

śṛṅgavad bālavatsasya kumāryāstanayugmavat 111

netravatkṛṣṇasarpasya sa visarga iti smṛtaḥ

śṛṅgavadvātha vatsasya kumārīkucayugmavat

ubhakṣepasvaro yatra sa visarga udāhṛtaḥ YŚ1 64

udāttamakṣaram nāsti svaritaṁ svarō dṛśyate

tatra pāṇiḥ pratiṣṭheta udāttaiḥ kiṁ prayojanam 50

Anusvāra is guru before h and s if followed by a consonant (ṁhy, ṁsk, ṁsy, ṁsr)
anusvārāpūrvayorhakārayoḥ saṁyogasya sayakāro bhavati
siṁhyasi pūṣṇo raṁhyā prathamā saṁskṛtiriti |
(see verse 8)

siṁhyasi sapatnasāhī devebhyaḥ kalpasva (5.10)
pūṣṇo raṁhyā ūṣmaṇo vyathiṣatprayutandveṣaḥ (6.18)
sā prathamā saṁskṛtirviśvavārā sa prathamō varuṇo mitro'gniḥ (7.14)

Anusvāra: laghu / dīrgha
anusvāro dvimātra syāduvarṇe vyaṁjanodayāt
hrasvo vā yadi vā dīrgho devānāṁ hṛdayebhya iti 51

devānāṁ hṛdayebhyo namo vicinvatkebhyo namo vikṣiṇatkebhyo nama'ānirhatebhyaḥ (16.46)

Anusvāra before hr is dīrgha; see verse 8

prakṛtyā saṁdhayedvarṇānpadasaṁkāle vibhedayat
sa samuccārayedvidvānbrahmaloke mahīyate 52

vidmurnaram dhiṣaḥ prokṣyamāṇa pitaro nārāśasāḥ
santa iti pādaḥ uccaiḥ anudātta ayāmena 53

ūrdhvagamanena gātrāṇāṁ yaḥ svarāḥ niṣpadye
sa udāttasaṁjño bhavati nīcairanudāttaḥ samāhāraḥ svaritaḥ 54

Anudātta, udātta, svarita, pracaya in heart, head, root of the ear, the whole mouth respectively
anudātto hṛdi jñeyo mūrdhnyudātta udāhṛtaḥ
svaritaḥ kaṇṇamūlīyaḥ sarvāsye pracayaḥ smṛtaḥ 55

Pāṇinīya Śikṣā 48

lohakāra ivā karmmaṁ bhasmasātkurute yadi
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ saṁvatsaro nidaśanam 56

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā:
lohakāra ivā karmmaṁ bhasmasātkurute yadi |
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyāḥ saṁvatsaro nidaśanam 54

saṁvatsarosi parivatsarosīdāvatsarosīdvatsarosi vatsarosi | (27.45)

āsaṁ ca tathā taptam nikṣipedveśma saṁdhyataḥ
tacchabdam kurute prājña parivatsaro nidaśanam 57

saṁvatsarosi parivatsarosīdāvatsarosīdvatsarosi vatsarosi | (27.45)

ḍum ro dharadeśe ca kumpātī ca punaḥ punaḥ
evaṁ varṇāḥ prayoktavyā imammeti nidaśanam 58

imammā hiṁsīrdvipādampaśuṁ sahasrākṣo medhāya cīyamānaḥ | (13.47)

Raṅga

yatra yatra tu raṅgā syāt dve sārddham yojayedbudhaḥ
kareṇa tāḍitasyāṅgam tadvatkāleṣu raṅgayoḥ 59

ahīnaprahāro jño yathā a i u ṛ o iti nidaśanam 60

(see verse 35)

*pañca raṅgāḥ pravartante ghātanirghātavajriṇaḥ
ahīnaprahiṇo jñeyo yathā a i u ṛ nidaśanam 35*

iti kauśikācāryamatānusāriṇī śikṣā samāptā
iti kauśikī śikṣā samāptā

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Abbreviations

PS *Pāṇinīya Śikṣā*

MP *Mādhyandina Padapāṭha*

MS *Mādhyandina Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā*

VSPr Vājasaneyi Prātiśāḱkya
RV Ṛgveda Samhitā

Last update by [Detlef Eichler](#) : 4 October 2025