

Laghvamoghānandinī Śikṣā with Translation and Notes

Introduction

The Laghvamoghānandinī Śikṣā belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda. It consists of 17 verses.

- (1) Pronunciation of the letter 'ya' as 'ja'
- (2) Examples
- (3) Exception to 'ya pronounced as ja' in conjunction
- (4) Examples
- (5) Exception to 'ya pronounced as ja' in the beginning of a word
- (6) The letter 'ya' is optionally laghu after mā; always laghu at the beginning of a repeated verse
- (7) The letter 'ya' is optionally laghu after the words atha and na.
- (8) Examples
- (9.1) The letter 'va' in vaḥ, vām, vā, vai and after an upasarga is laghu
- (9.2) The letters 'ya' and 'va' are optionally laghu after the words atha, mā, sa and na and at the beginning of a repeated word.
- (10) The rules for the letter ya are also the rules for the letter va.
- (11) The letter 'va' in vaḥ, vām, vā and vai is laghu
- (12) Examples
- (13)
- (14) Contradiction between lakṣaṇa and Saṁhitā
- (15) Dīrgha anusvāra
- (16.1) Laghu anusvāra
- (16.2) After anusvāra a saṁyoga is not doubled
- (17)

Text

Pronunciation of the letter 'ya' as 'ja'
pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyogāvagraheṣu ca
jaḥ śabda itī vijñeyo yo'naḥ sa ya itī smṛtaḥ 1

The letter 'ya' is pronounced as 'ja' when ya is in the beginning of a pāda, in the beginning of a word (pada), in conjunction (saṁyoga), in the Padapāṭha in the beginning of the second part of a compound (avagraha). In other positions ya is pronounced as ya.

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 19, Kātyāyanī Śikṣā 1, Yājñavalkya Śikṣā 150 (2.52), Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā 204

Examples

yuktena manasā tadvattat!tvāy!āmi tathāparam
anūkāśena bāhyaṁ ca turīyamanuyā pade 2

Yuktena manasā vayandevasya savituḥ save | (11.2)

tattvā Yāmi brahmaṇā vandamānastadā śāste yajamāno havirbhiḥ | (18.49) (RV 1.24.11)

vātamprāṇenāpānena nāsike'upayāmamadhareṇausthena saduttareṇa prakāśenāntaramanūkāśena

bāhYanniveṣpammūrdhnā ... (25.2)

praiṣebhiḥ praiśānāpnotyāprībhīrāprīryajñasya |

prayājebhir**anuyā**jānvaṣaṭkārebhirāhutīḥ (19.19)
anuyājānityanu-**Yā**jān (MP 19.17)

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Exception to 'ya pronounced as ja' in conjunction

padādāvapyavicchede saṁyyogānte ca tiṣṭhatām
varjjayitvā rahau yānāmīṣatsprṣṭatvamīṣyate 3

When ya in beginning of a word or not in the beginning of a word is placed in the end of a conjunction with exception of ry and hy then ya is pronounced as slightly touched (īṣatsprṣṭatvam).

Examples

vida!dyadī n!yamitrāmśca rocanāsyā yathā bhavet
tathā pāryāy!a sūryāśca muhyantvanye samūhyavat 4

vidadyadī saramā rugṇamadrermahi pāthaḥ pūrvyaṁ sadhryakkaḥ |
agrannayatsupadyakṣarāṇāmacchā ravamprathamā jānatī gāt (33.59) (rv3.31.6)
udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanuṣva **nyamitrā**2ṁ||'oṣatāttigmahete | (13.12) (rv4.4.4)
antaścarati **rocanāsyā** prāṇādapānatī | vyakhyānamahiṣo divam (3.7) (RV 10.189.2)
namaḥ **pārYāya** cāvāryāya ca namaḥ pratarāṇāya cottarāṇāya ca namastīrthyāya ca kūlyāya ca namaḥ śaṣpyāya
ca phenyāya ca namaḥ sikatyāya (16.42)
samidasi **sūrYastvā** purastātpātu kasyāścidabhiśastyai | (2.5)
viśvakarmanhaviṣā vāvṛdhānaḥ svayaṁnyajasva pṛthivīmuta dyām |
muhYantvanye'abhitaḥ sapatnā'ihāsmākammaghavā sūrirastu (17.22) (RV10.81.6)
samūhYavat ?

Exception to 'ya pronounced as ja' in the beginning of a word

upasargaparo yastu padādirapi dṛśyate
īṣatprṣṭo yathā viyat! padacchedāt paro bhavet 5

The letter ya in the beginning of a word placed after an upasarga is pronounced as slightly touched (īṣatsprṣṭa) as in viyat (15.5)

ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ saṁyacchando **viyac**chando ... (15.5)
viyaditivi-Yat (MP 15.5)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 23, Yājñavalkyaśikṣā 151, Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā 206

vibhāṣayā yakāraśca nityamāmreḍite'pi ca
yatra yatreti mā yajñam tathā yeti padādapi 6

The letter 'ya' is optionally laghu after the word [mā], but always laghu at the beginning of a repeated word. Examples: Yatrayatra (MS 29.43) and mā Yajñam (MS 5.3).

rathe tiṣṭhannayati vājinaḥ puro **Yatrayatra** kāmāyate suśārathiḥ | (29.43) (RV 6.75.6)
mā Yajñam hiṁsiṣṭammā Yajñapatiñjātavedasau śivau bhavatamadya naḥ (5.3)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 24

athāta'uttaro yaḥ syāttathā neti padātparaḥ

bhavantye'te'pi pūrvatra tathā ca sa padādapi 7

The letter 'ya' is optionally laghu after the words atha and na.

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 25

Examples:

athā vayamādityādāvathoye a'sya dṛśyate
na yatparo yathā ca syātsa pade tadudāhṛtāḥ 8

athā **vv**ayamāditya vrate tavānāgaso'aditaye syāma (12.12)

atho **Ye'**asya satvānohantebhyokarannamaḥ (16.8)

na **yat**paro nāntara'ādadharṣadvṛṣaṇvasū | (20.82)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 26

vo vām! vā vai vi vau pāṭhe upasargātparo laghuḥ (9.1)

The 'v' in vaḥ, vām, vā, vai, (vi and vau) is laghu in the Saṁhitā. [The letter va] is laghu after an upasarga.

Yo **vaḥ** śivatamo rasastasya bhājayateha naḥ | (11.51) (RV10.9.2a)

karmaṇe **vām**vveṣāya **vām** (1.6)

vvāto **vā** mano vā gandharvāḥ saptaviṁ śatiḥ | (9.7)

na **vā**'u'etanmriyase na riṣyasi devā2ṁ||'ideṣi pathibhiḥ sugebhiḥ | (23.16) (RV1.162.21a)

na | **vvai** | (MP 23.14)

Note: The v in vi is guru in the Saṁhitā; the word vau is not contained in the Saṁhitā.

pra **vā**yumacchā br̥hatī manīṣā br̥hadrayiṁ viśvavāraṁ rathaprām | (33.55)

Laghumādhyaandinīya Śikṣā

upasargaparo yas tu sa vakāro laghur mataḥ 8

vo vām vā vai mantrapāṭhe laghavo guravaḥ pade |

pravāyumacchā br̥hatī vāto veti nidarśanam 9

athamāsanaśabdebhyo vibhāṣāmreḍite yavau (9.2)

After the words atha, mā, sa and na and at the beginning of a repeated word the letters ya and va are optionally laghu.

athā **vv**ayamāditya vrate tavānāgaso'aditaye syāma (12.12) (see verse 8)

atho **Ye'**asya satvānohantebhyokarannamaḥ (16.8) (see verse 8)

mā **Y**ajñāṁ hiṁsiṣṭam**mā** **Y**ajñapatiñjātavedasau śivau bhavatamadya naḥ (12.60)

raśmīvatīmbhāsvatī**mā** **yā** dyāmbhāsyā pr̥thivīmorvantarikṣam (15.63)

gr̥hā mā bibhīta **mā** **v**epadhvamūrjambibhrata'emasi | (3.41)

mano me tarpayata ... gaṇā me **mā** **vv**iṛṣan (6.31)

sa **Y**antā śasvatīriṣaḥ svāhā (6.29)

sa **y**ojate'aruṣā viśvabhojasā sa dudravatsvāhutaḥ (15.33)

kiṁ svidvanaṅka'u **sa** **vv**iṛkṣa'āsa **Y**ato dyāvāpr̥thivī niṣṭatakṣuḥ | (17.20)

śrotā grāvāṇo viduṣo **na** **Y**ajñāṁ śṛṇotu devaḥ savitā havamme svāhā (6.26)

na **y**atparo nāntara'ādadharṣadvṛṣaṇvasū | (20.82) (see verse 8)

uta smāsyā dravatāsturanyataḥ parṇanna veranuvāti pragardhinaḥ | (9.15)
ghṛtasya dhārā'aruṣo na vvājī kāṣṭhā bhindannūrmibhiḥ pinvamānaḥ || (17.95)

rathe tiṣṭhannayati vājinaḥ puro Yatra yatra kāmāyate suśārathiḥ | (29.43) (RV 6.75.6)
yogeyoge tava staraṁ vvājevāje havāmahe | (11.14) (RV 1.30.7)

sandhijau tu padāntīyāvupasargaparau laghū
atha māsaśabdebhyo vibhāṣāmreḍite yavau YŚ 157 (2.54)

Beginning of Kātyāyanī Śikṣā
atha māsaśabdebhyo vakāro dvirvibhāṣayā
vo vām vā vai! saṁhitāyām laghuḥ syād dviḥ padeṣu vai 1
ity amoghanandinī śikṣāyām

Verse 9 is not contained in the Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses)

yadeva lakṣaṇaṁ yasya vakāraśyāpi tadbhavet
yatra yatra viśeṣaḥ syāttadidānīm tu kathyate 10

*The rules [concerning guru and laghu] for the letter ya are also the rules for the letter va.
The difference between the two is told now.*

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 27

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 Yajñīyā (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)

The letter 'v' in vaḥ, vām, vā and vai is laghu
tvadarthavācinau vo vām vā vai yadi nipātajau
ādeśāśca vikalpārthā īṣatsprṣṭāśca te smṛtāḥ 11

Vaḥ and vām which express the meaning of “you” and the particles vā and vai are laghu (slightly touched) in the Saṁhitā.

*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 āvayoh (of us two)*

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 28

Examples
devo! vaḥ savitā yā vām vvāto veti tathā na tat
tatra vāya!vṛtaspace tāna' āveti kīrtitāḥ 12

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

Yā vāñkaśā madhumatyaśvinā sūnṛtāvatī | (7.11)

Yā | vvām | kaśā | (MP 7.10)

vvāto **vā** mano vā gandharvāḥ saptaviṃśatīḥ | (9.7)

vvātaḥ | vvā | manaḥ | vvā | (MP 9.7)

Counterexamples:

tava **vvāyavvṛtaspace** tvaṣturjāmātaradbhuta | (27.34) (RV 8.26.21)

tavā | vāyo iti vāyo | (MP 27.33)

tā na'a vvodhamaśvinā rayimpiśaṅgasandrśam | (20.83) (RV 2.41.9)

tā | naḥ | ā | voḍham | (MP 20.74)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 29

yatkṛtaṃ sūtrakāreṇa tadvat syātsamprasāraṇam
tajjñeyam sarvaśākhāsu na tu vājasaneyinām 13

lakṣaṇasya virodhe'pi pāṭhaikyam yadi drśyate
tattathā pratipattavyam yyajñā yajñā va'ityatha 14

When there is seen sameness in the Saṃhitā but in contradiction with the lakṣaṇa then the Saṃhitā reading should be used as in YajñāYajñā vaḥ (27.42)

YajñāYajñā vo'agnaye girāgirā ca dakṣase | (27.42) (RV6.48.1)

Note: According to lakṣaṇa the letter 'ya' at the beginning of the repeated word should be laghu (Yajñāyajñā) (see verse 6)

Dīrgha anusvāra

anusvāro dvimātraḥ syādṛvarṇavyañjanodaye
hrasvādvā yadi vā dīrghāddevānām hrdayebhyaḥ 15

Anusvāra has two mātras (dīrgha anusvāra) before a consonant followed by ṛ; also after a short vowel; after a long vowel only before a consonant followed by ṛ. Example: "devānām hrdayebhyaḥ".

namaḥ parṇāya ca parṇaśadāya ca nama'udguramāṇāya cābhighnate ca nama'ākhidate ca prakhidate ca
nama'iṣukṛdbhyo dhanuṣkṛdbhyaśca vo namo namo vaḥ kirikebhyo **devānām hrdayebhyo** namo vicinvatkebhya
namo vikṣiṇatkebhya nama'ānirhatebhyaḥ (16.46) (देवानां हृदयेभ्यो नमो)

haṃsaḥ śuciśadvasurantarikṣasaddhotā vediśadatithirduroṇasat | (MVS 10.24) (हंसः)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses) 50

Laghu anusvāra

sāmsraṣṭā simhyasi samyyoge hrasva iṣyate (16.1)

The anusvāra is short (laghu anusvāra) before a conjunction of consonants. Examples are sāmsraṣṭā and simhyasi.

sa'iṣuhastaiḥ sa niṣaṅgibhirvaśī **sāmsraṣṭā** sa yudha'indro gaṇena | (17.35) (RV10.103.3)

śimhyasi sapatnasāhī devebhyaḥ kalpasva **śimhyasi** sapatnasāhī devebhyaḥ śundhasva **śimhyasi** sapatnasāhī devebhyaḥ śumbhasva (5.10) (सिंहसि)

After anusvāra a saṁyoga is not doubled
madhyamaṁ śrathāyeti saṁyogo na dvirucyate (16.2)

In 'madhyamaṁ śrathāya' (12.2) the saṁyoga (śr) is not doubled.

uduttamaṁvaruṇa pāsamasmadavādhamamvi **madhyamaṁ śrathāya** | (12.12) (RV1.24.15)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses)
saṁsr̥ṣṭajinvasaṁsr̥ṣṭhām saṁyogo hrasva iṣyate
taṁ śrapayati vā syuḥ saṁyogena dvirucyate 51

jñātvā vedavināśaṁ tu samyag brūyāna vai budhaḥ
āhūya taṁ vivikte vai tasya dharmo na hīyate 17

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (130 verses) 121 (śrutvā for jñātvā)

Amoghanandinī Śikṣā (57 verses):
śrutvā vedaṁ vidhānāttu samyagbrūyātsa vai budhaḥ
prāhūya taṁ vivaktraṁ tu tathā dharmmo na hīyate 53

iti śrīlaghvamoghānandinī śikṣā samāptā

References

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[Amoghanandini Shiksha](#) (130 verses) (Devanāgarī)
[Amoghanandini Shiksha](#) (57 verses) (Devanāgarī)
[Kātyāyanī Śikṣā with Translation](#)
[Laghumādhyandinīyā Śikṣā with Translation](#)
[The guru letter Ya \(य\) in the Mādhyandina Saṁhitā](#)

Other Śikṣās / Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

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

Abbreviations

MP *Mādhyandina Padapāṭha*
MS *Mādhyandina Vājasaneyi Samhitā*
RV *Ṛgveda Samhitā*

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