

Selected Verses from different Śikṣās with Commentary

Amoghānandinī Śikṣā, Ṛgvarṇakrama-lakṣaṇa, Kauśikī Śikṣā, Pāṇinīya-Śikṣā, Pārāsarī Śikṣā, Śaiśirīya-Śikṣā

Amoghānandinī Śikṣā

This Śikṣā (130 verses) belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda which uses the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā.

- (3 -15) Enumeration of words which contain labial “b”
- (16-24) Enumeration of words which contain dental-labial “v”
- (25-29) Three different pronunciations of “v” (guru, laghu and laghutara)
- (30-40) Nāda (voice)
- + (41-46) Anuraṅga, 5 kinds of raṅga, mahāraṅga and atiraṅga
- + (47-48) Seven plutas
- + (52-53) Five sarasvati ending in short i; six pṛthivyā ending in ā
- + (72-73) Kaṇḍikās without avasāna combined with following kaṇḍikā
- (74-75) Number of avasānas in selected kaṇḍikās
- (76-78) svāhā
- (79-81) Number of syllables in the first kaṇḍikā
- + (101-2) Doubling of ch (cch)
- + (109-10) Number syllables in the kaṇḍikā 31.22 (śrīśca te)
- (113-5) Number of vākyas and syllables in the kaṇḍikā 30.22 (athaitān)
- + (128) Four kaṇḍikās containing the uttered kh which has originated from ś
- + (129-30) List of kaṇḍikās in which the uttered kkhy has originated from kṣy

(+) Selected verses seen below

jahi śatrūn kratūn vanaspatīn paridhīn kṣiṅanti śatrūṃ raranapavyayantaḥ
anuraṅgāḥ pañcaikārddhamātrikā bhavanti 41

jahi śatrūlīm//rapa mṛdho nudasvāthābhayaṅkṛṇuhi viśvato naḥ | (7.37)
Yā'īśavo YātudhānānāmYe vā **vanaspatīlīm//ranu** | (13.7)
agne kratvā **kratūlīm//ranu** (19.40)
vanvannavātaḥ **paridhīlīm//rapoṇu** vīrebhiraśvairmaghavā bhavā naḥ (19.53)
avakrāmantaḥ prapadairamitrānkṣiṅanti śatrūlīm//ranapavyayantaḥ (29.44)

pañca raṅgāḥ pravartante ghātānirghātavajriṇaḥ
ahiṇaḥ prahiṇo jñeyo yathā ī ū ṛ nidarśanam 43

devām 2 | āsādayeti ghātaḥ | devām 2 | ideṣīti nirghātaḥ | devām 2
upāgā itivajriṇaḥ 4 | devām 2 ṛtubhiriti ahiṇaḥ | amitrām 2 oṣatā!diti prāhiṇaḥ | dvimātro
mātriko vāpi nāsāmūlam samāśritaḥ |
ante prayujyate raṅgaḥ pañcamaiḥ sarvanāsikaiḥ 44

devā2m̄//āsādayādiha (22.17)

na vā'u'etanmriyase na riṣyasi devā2m̄//ideṣi pathibhiḥ sugebhiḥ | (23.16)

etattvandevasoma devo devā2m̄//upāgā'idamaham (5.39)

vājo no'adya prasuvāti dānaṁvājo devā2m̄//ṛtubhiḥ kalpayāti | (18.33)

udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanuṣva nyamitrā2m̄//oṣatāttigmahete | (13.12)

ā2m̄//a (39x), ā2m̄//ā (8x), ā2m̄//i (13), ā2m̄//u (8x), ā2m̄//ū (1x), ā2m̄//ṛ (4x), ā2m̄//o (1x)

baṇmahā2m̄sca baḍādityo hy addhā devamahā2m̄ 2 asi
baṣṣūryasya tu satrāto mahāraṅgāḥ prakīrtitāḥ 45

baṇmahā2m̄//asi sūrYa baḍāditya mahā2m̄//asi |

mahaste sato mahimā panasyateddhā deva mahā2m̄//asi (33.39)

baṣṣūrYa śravasā mahā2m̄//asi satrā deva mahā2m̄//asi | (33.40)

agnā 3 i pa!tnīvansvarllājī! 3 ṅchācī [3] niti dviḥ
tiraścīno vvitataḥ pṛchāmi tvām vvāyuranilamitisapta plutā bhavanti hyaṣṭamo na
vidyate 47

mano jūtiśca vāyuś ca plutam ekaṁ dvidhākṛtam
okārādyāḥ plutāḥ sarve na vikalpaḥ kadā cana 48

7 *pluta*

mano jūtirjuṣatāmājyasya bṛhaspatirYajñamimantanotvariṣṭamYajñam samimandadhātu | viśve devāsa'iha
mādayantāmo3mpratiṣṭha (2.13)

agnā3||i patnīvantsajūrdevena tvaṣṭrā somampiba svāhā | (8.10)

bhūrbhuvāḥ svarllājī3ṅchācī3nyavye gavya'etadannamatta devā'etadannamaddhi prajāpate (23.8)

pṛchāmi tvā citaye devasakha Yadi tvamatra manasā jagantha |

Yeṣu viṣṇuṣṭriṣu padeṣveṣṭasteṣu viśvambhuvanamāviveśā3 (23.49)

tiraścīno vitato rāsmireṣāmadhaḥ svidāsī3dupari svidāsī3t | (33.74)

vāyuranilamamṛtamathedambhasmāntāṁ śarīram |

o3m | krato smara | klibe smara | kṛtām smara (40.15)

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

5x *sarasvati ending in short i*

iḍe rante havye kāmye candre jyotediti sarasvati mahi viśruti | (8.43)

aśvinakṛtasya te sarasvati kṛtasyendrena sutrāmṇā kṛtasya | (20.35)

pātanno'aśvinā divā pāhi naktam sarasvati | (20.62)

Yuvaṁ surāmamaśvinā namucāvāsūre sacā |

vīpīpānāḥ sarasvatīndraṅkarmasvāvata (20.76)

Yaste stanāḥ śāsāyo Yo mayobhūrYo ratnadhā vasuvidyāḥ sudatrah |

Yena viśvā puṣyasi vārYāṇi sarasvati tamiha dhātavekaḥ | (38.5)

iḍa'ehyadita'ehi sarasvattyeḥi |

asāvehyasāvehyasāvehi (38.2)

iyante dyāmmā suvīrān suprajāḥ | pprajāḥ | raśminā sattyāya | paro divā
pṛthivyā iti ṣaṭsvarāntāḥ

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

Śukla-yajurveda-prātiśākhya:

pr̥thivyā svarāntaṃ sambhava śukro manthī pr̥thivīm̐ paro devebhīryeteṣu (4.27)

iyante Yajñiyā tanūrapo muñcāmi na prajām |

aṃhomucaḥ svāhākṛtāḥ pr̥thivīm̐viśata pr̥thivyā sambhava (4.13)

dyāmmā lekḥīrantarikṣammā hiṃsīḥ pr̥thivyā sambhava | (5.43)

suvīro vīrānprajanayanparīhyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |

sañjagmāno divā pr̥thivyā śukraḥ śukraśociṣā nirastaḥ śaṇḍaḥ śukrasyādhiṣṭhānamasi (7.13)

suprajāḥ prajāḥ prajanayanparīhyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |

sañjagmāno divā pr̥thivyā manthī manthīśociṣā nirasto marko manthinodhiṣṭhānamasi (7.18)

raśminā satyāya satyañjinva pretinā dharmāṇā dharmāñjinvānvityā divā divañjinva

sandhināntarikṣeṇāntarikṣaṇjinva pratidhinā pr̥thivyā pr̥thivīñjinva viṣṭambhena vṛṣṭyā vṛṣṭiñjinva

pravayāhnāharjinvanūyā rātryā rātrīñjinvośijā vasubhyo vasuñjinva praketenādityebhya'ādityāñjinva tantunā rāyaḥ (15.6)

paro divā para'enā pr̥thivyā paro devebhirasurairYadasti | (17.29)

pūrvāyām̐ kaṇḍikām̐ dr̥ṣṭvā āparā sahasaṃyyutā

tadeva nāmagrahaṇām̐ na vikalpaḥ kadā cana 72

pūrvā viddhā parāntā ca kaṇḍikā yatra dr̥ṣyate

capalā caiva sā jñeyā ācchacchando nidarśanam 73

evaśchando varivaśchandaḥ śambhūśchandaḥ paribhūśchanda'ācchacchando manaśchando vyacaśchandaḥ
sindhuśchandaḥ samudraśchandaḥ sarirañchandaḥ kakupchandastrikakupchandaḥ
kāvyāñchanda'āṅktupañchandaḥkṣarapañktiśchandaḥ padapañktiśchando viṣṭārapañktiśchandaḥ kṣuro
bhrajaśchanda'ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ (15.4)\$

ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ saṃYacchando viyacchando bṛhacchando rathantarañchando nikāyaśchando
vivadhaśchando giraśchando bhrajaśchandaḥ saṃstupchandonuṣṭupchanda'evaśchando varivaśchando
vayaśchando vayaskṛcchando
viṣpardhāśchando viśālañchandaśchadiśchando dūrohaṇañchandastandrañchando'āṅkāñchandaḥ (15.5)

The last word of kaṇḍikā 15.4 is chandaḥ. Because this kaṇḍikā has no avasāna it will be combined with the following kaṇḍikā 15.5. To show this combination the first two words of 15.5 (ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ) have been added to 15.4. The total number of all the kaṇḍikās without any avasāna is 56 (see Avasānanirṇaya-śikṣā).

pārāsarī śikṣā 84-85

chāyā! cchidrā tathā chandaśchakārā laghusaṅjñakāḥ

hrasvā vā yadi vā dīrghāḥ śeṣā dvitve pratiṣṭhitāḥ 101

dīrghād agre chakāro'pi hrasvād agre tathaiva ca

dvitvākṣaram̐ vijānīyād iti śāstravidhānataḥ 102

After a short vowel the ch of chāyā, chidrā and chandaḥ is not doubled but after a long vowel. Other initial ch are doubled after short and long vowels.

Yasya chāyām̐ṛtaṃYasya mṛtyuḥ kasmai devāya haviṣā vidhema (25.13)

mā te gr̥dhnuraviśastātīhāya chidrā gātrānyasinā mithū kaḥ (25.43)

sahastomāḥ sahachandasa'āvṛtaḥ sahapramā'rṣayaḥ sapta daivyāḥ | (34.49)

ghṛtena dyāvāpr̥thivī pūrYethāmindrasya cchadirasi viśvajanasya cchāyā (5.28)

mā cchandaḥ pramā cchandaḥ pratimā cchando'asṛivayaśchandaḥ pañktiśchanda'uṣṇikchando bṛhati

cchandonuṣṭupchando virātchando gāyatrī cchandastrīṣṭupchando jagatī cchandaḥ pr̥thivī cchandaḥ (14.18)

divi viṣṇurvyakram̐sta jāgatena cchandasaḥ tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmontarikṣe

viṣṇurvyakraṁsta traiṣṭubhena **cchandasā** tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmaḥ
pṛthivyāñviṣṇurvyakraṁsta gāyatrena **cchandasā** tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmosmādannādasyai
pratiṣṭhāyā'aganma svaḥ sañjyotiṣābhūma (2.25)

Śukla-yajurveda-prātiśākhya:
svaraś chakāre cakāreṇa sarvatra (4.24)
yasyātihāya saheti na (4.25)

Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā
svarāt paraśchakāras tu sarvatra dvitvam āpnuyāt 170
yasyātihāya saheti padatrayaparam vinā

Pārāsarī Śikṣā 103.2-105.1

caturdaśākṣaram cādaḥ punaścaikā daśākṣaram
punardaśākṣaram vākyam aṣṭākṣaram ataḥ param 109
lakṣaṇairvā vihīnas tu bhuktamavyaṅjanam yathā
evam varṇaḥ prayoktavyāḥ śrīśca te ca nidarśanam 110

śrīśca te lakṣmīśca patnyāvahorātre pārśve [14] nakṣatrāṇi rūpamaśvinau vyāttam [11] |
iṣṇanniṣāṇāmumma'iṣāṇa [10] sarvalokamma'iṣāṇa [8] (31.22)

vviśvārūpāny abodhyagnir edho'sīti tathāparaḥ
ketuñkṛṇvann iti ca te śakārā mūrddhajāḥ smṛtāḥ 128

In the Mādhyandina Samhitā muṣa or muṣā is pronounced as mukha or mukhā. There could be confusion with the word mukha. In the following kaṇḍikās the origin of uttered kh is ṣ.

viśvā rūpāni pratimuñcate kavīḥ prāsāvīdbhadrandvipade catuṣpade |
vi nākamakhyaṣavitā vareṇyona prayāṇa**muṣa**so virājati (12.3)

abodhyagniḥ samidhā janānāmprati dhenumivāyatī**muṣā**sam | (15.24)

edhosyedhiṣīmahi samidasi tejosi tejo mayi dhehi |
samāvavarti pṛthivī sa**muṣā**ḥ samu sūrYaḥ | (20.23)

ketuñkṛṇvannaketave peśo marYā'apeśase |
sa**muṣa**dbhirajāyathāḥ (29.37)

agneranīkam yuḥśvā hi vviśve devā dvitīyakam
udagne cāyamuttarā!nnaṃ! vvan!yāya hīty ayam 129

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

agneranīkamapa'āviveśāpānnapātpatirakṣannasurYam |
damedame samidhamY**akṣy**agne prati te jihvā ghṛtamuccaraṇyatsvāḥ (8.24)

Yuḥśvā hi keśinā harī vṛṣaṇā **kakṣy**aprā |
athā na'indra somapā girāmupaśrutiñcara |
upayāmaghītosīndrāya tvā ṣoḍaśina'eṣa te Yonirindrāya tvā ṣoḍaśine (8.34)

viśve devāścamaseṣūnnītosurhomāyodyato rudro hūyamāno vātobhyāvṛtto nṛcakṣāḥ pratikhyāto bhakṣo
bhak**ṣy**amāṇaḥ pitaro nārāśaṁsāḥ sannaḥ sindhuḥ (8.58)

udagne udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanaṣva nyamitrā2m//oṣatāttigmahete |

Yo no'arātiṃ samidhāna cakre nīcā tandhakṣyatasanna śuṣkam (13.12)
 ayamuttarātsaṃYadvasustasya tārksyaścāriṣṭanemiśca senānīgrāmaṇyau |
 viśvācī ca ghṛtācī cāpsarasāvāpo hetirvātaḥ prahetistebhyo namo'astu te novantu te no mṛḍayantu te Yandviśmo
 Yaśca no dveṣṭi tameṣāñjambhe dadhmaḥ (15.18)
 namo vanyāya ca kakṣyāya ca namaḥ śravāya ca pratīśravāya ca nama'āsuseṇāya cāsurathāya ca namaḥ sūrāya
 cāvabhedine ca namo bilmine (16.34)

devambarhiryyadāpo'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 devairdevakṛtamenoyakṣyava martyairmartyakṛtampururāvṇo deva riṣaspāhi (20.18)
 devambarhiḥ sarasvatī sudevaminde'asvinā |
 tejo na cakṣurakṣyorbarhiṣā dadhurindriyaṃvasuvane vasudheyasya vyantu Yaja (21.48)
 tvāmadya'rṣa'ārṣeya'rṣiṇānnapādavṛṇītāyaṃYajamāno bahubhya'ā saṅgatebhya'eṣa me deveṣu vasu vārYāyaksyata'iti
 tā Yā devā deva dānānyadustānyasmā'ā ca śāssvā ca gurasveṣitaśca hotarasi bhadravācyāya preṣito mānuṣaḥ
 sūktavākāya sūktā brūhi (21.61)
 svastī na'indro vṛddhaśravāḥ svastī naḥ pūṣā viśvavedāḥ |
 svastī nastārksyo'ariṣṭanemiḥ svastī no bṛhaspatirdadhātu (25.19)
 mā no mitro varuṇo'arYamāyurindra'rḥbhukṣā marutaḥ parikhyan |
 Yadvājino devajātasya sapteḥ pravakṣyāmo vidathe vīrYāni (25.24)
 vakṣyantīvedāganīganti karṇampriyaṃ sakhāyampariṣasvajānā |
 Yoṣeva śinkte vitatādhi dhanvañjyā'iyam samane pārayantī (29.40)

[arnebhyo hastipañjavāyāśvapampuṣṭyai gopālamvīrYāyāvīpālantejasejapālamirāyai kīnāśankīlālāya
 surākārambhadrāya gr̥hapaṃ śreyase vittadhamādhyakṣyāyānuḥṣattāram (30.11)]

Parāśarī Śikṣā:

vakṣyayakṣyakṣyabhakṣyamāṇā ity evam ādayaḥ
 ime varṇās tu tālavyaḥ parā mūrdhanyajāḥ smṛtāḥ 158

Ṛgvarṇakrama-Lakṣaṇa (RV)

caturvidhā vivṛtṭiḥ sā saṃdhihīnā svarāntarā 18
 hrasvau dīrghau hrasvadīrghau dīrghahrasvobhayau kramāt
 kecit pākavatiḥ hrasvāv ubhau dīrghau pipīlikā 19
 vatsānusāryādīrghā vatsānusṛtir antimā

Hiatus (vivṛtṭi) consisting of two adjacent vowels without sandhi is fourfold: short-short, long-long, short-long and long-short. The hiatus short-short is called pākavatiḥ, long-long pipīlikā, long-short vatsānusāri and short-long vatsānusṛti.

pākavatiḥ: वस्यइष्टये vasyaiṣṭaye (1.25.4), vāta ivāham (10.95.2), तितउना titaünā (10.71.2), हिरण्यप्रउगम्
 hiraṇyapraugam (1.35.5), नमउक्तिभिः namaüktibhiḥ (8.4.6); tütujāna upa (1.3.6); piba ṛtunā (1.15.1); u amśave
 (1.46.10)

pipīlikā: niruddhā āpaḥ (1.32.11); sūnṛtā īrayantī (1.113.12); asvinā ūhathuḥ (1.182.7); viśvā ekasya (2.13.3); yā
 aicchaḥ (10.108.5); devā okāmsi (1.40.5); ghṛtāsutī ādityā (2.41.6); indrāgnī eha (1.21.4), rodasī obhe (6.46.5);
 asmayū ā (1.135.5), sudānū auśijāya (1.112.11); āśāte ādityā (1.136.3), samārāṇe ūrmibhiḥ (3.33.2), asme etena
 (1.173.13), dadhāthe ośadhīṣu (7.61.3)

vatsānusārī: asmāasmai (6.42.4), martā abhi (1.5.10), stomā indrasya (1.7.7), sātā upastutam (1.36.7), ādityā ṛjunā (1.41.5); dyāvāpṛthivī anu (1.42.14), bṛhatī iva (1.59.4), harī upa (1.82.6), ākṣī ṛjāśve (1.117.17); dūreante (1.185.7), tve agne (2.1.14), asme indrāvaruṇā (7.83.9), dve upa (3.2.9), gabhīre ṛtāya (4.23.10); tiroahnyam (1.45.10), jāro apām (1.46.4), atho indrāya (1.28.6), eṣo uṣā apūrvyā (1.46.1)

vatsānusṛti: dūraādīśam ślokaṃ (1.39.10), yujyanta āśavaḥ (1.140.4), sakhitva īmahe (1.10.6), sadyaūtayaḥ (10.78.2), havanta ūtaye (1.23.3), puraeteva (6.47.7), bharanta emasi (1.1.7), śrava aiśanta (1.126.5), na oḥase (1.30.4), uṣa aucchaḥ (10.55.4); yata u āyan (2.24.6), dhanasā u īmahe (10.65.10), ū ṣu ūtibhir aśvinā gatam (1.112.7), na vā u etan mriyase (1.162.21)

jātyābhinihitakṣaiprapraśliṣṭāḥ kampabhāgināḥ svaritoccodaye hrasvadīrgharūpāś ca te dvidhā 35

The svaritas jātya, abhinihita, kṣaipra and praśliṣṭa are responsible for kampa (swinging of the voice) when followed by an udātta or svarita. Their form is twofold: short (hrasva) and long (dīrgha).

अभिः॑ममम्यां उत श्रीणन्ति॑ धेनवः॑ शिशुम् । 9.1.9

abhi | imam | aghnyāḥ | uta | śrīṇanti | dhēnavāḥ | śiśum |
abhí + imám => abhīmám (praśliṣṭa svarita ī placed before udātta á)

In devanāgarī the long kampa is shown with the number १२० and the preceding long ī is marked with the anudātta.

स नो अर्षाभि॑ दूत्यं॑ त्वमिन्द्राय॑ तोशसे । 9.45.2

saḥ | naḥ | arṣa | abhi | dūtyam | tvam | indrāya | tośase |
dūtyām + tvám => dūtyām tvám (jātya svarita ā placed before udātta á)

In devanāgarī the short kampa is shown with the number १२१.

Rgveda-prātiśākhya:

jātyo 'bhinihitaś caiva kṣaipraḥ praśliṣṭa eva ca
ete svarāḥ prakampante yatroccasvaritodayāḥ ||2.34||

hrasvasya dīrghavidhayaḥ plutam bhīriva vindati3 40 adhaḥsvidāsī3duparisvidāsī3c ca plutatrayam

Rgveda-prātiśākhya:

tisraḥ plutaḥ ucyate svarāḥ ||1.30||

adhaḥ svidāsī3dupari svidāsī3darthe plutir bhīriva vindatī3 triḥ ||1.31||

(30) A prolated vowel is said to have three (moras). (31) (This) prolation (pluti) occurs (in the rv) thrice:

tiraścīno vitato raśmir eṣām adhaḥ svid āsī3d upari svid āsī3t ||10.129.5||
tiraścīnaḥ | vi-tataḥ | raśmiḥ | eṣām | adhaḥ | svid | āsī3t | upari | svid | āsī3t |

kathā grāmam na pṛchasi na tvā bhīr iva vindatī3m ||10.146.1||
kathā | grāmam | na | pṛchasi | na | tvā | bhīr-iva | vindatī3m ||

Kauśikī Śikṣā

This Śikṣā belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda which uses the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Samhitā.

(2) List of kaṇḍikās in which the uttered kḥy has originated from kṣy

(3-9.1) Missing

(9.2) Anusvāra after a long vowel is short with the exception before hr.

(11) Pronunciation of kukkuṭo'si

(12) Pronunciation of sim̃hyasi

(13) List of those kaṇḍikās which contain the five words sarasvati ending in short i

(14) Heavy and light letters v and y

(15) = PŚ 5; Mantra should not be deficient in a syllable or have incorrect accent

(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, ahīna, prahīna

(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

(51) Anusvāra is guru before h and s if followed by a consonant (m̃hy, m̃sk, m̃sy, m̃sr)

(55) = PŚ 48; anudātta, udātta, svarita, pracaya in heart, head, root of the ear, the whole mouth respectively

(+) Selected verse seen below

susamdr̥ṣam tvā ye janeṣu ati viśvāḥ bhujyuḥ suparṇaḥ
varṣābhir ṛtunām utanaḥ ṣaḍ ete sastakāre bhavati 34

(ah, āh) + st = (a, ā) + st

susamdr̥ṣantvā vayammaghavanvandiṣimahi | pra nūnampūrṇabandhura stuto Yāsi vaśā2m̃ ||'anu Yojā nvindra te
harī (3.52)

Ye janeṣu malimlava stenāsastaskarā vane | (11.79)

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

ati viśvāḥ pariṣṭhā stena'iva vrajamakramuḥ | (22.84)

varṣābhirtunādityā stome saptadaśe stutāḥ | (21.25)

[śaiṣireṇa'rtunā devāstrayastrim̃śemrtā stutāḥ | (21.28)]

uta nohirbudhnyāḥ śṛṇotvaja'ekapātṛthivī samudrah |

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

Pāṇinīya-Śikṣā

saraṅgam kampayet kampaṁ rathīveti nidarśanam 30c

Why is “rathīva” an example for a kampa with raṅga? “rathīva” is the pratīka (first words) of RV 5.83.3 which contains the saraṅga-kampa. In śikṣās the anunāsika m̃ is called raṅga. This kind of kampa occurs in the Ṛgveda-samhitā only once in 5.83.3:

rathīva kaśayāśvām̃ abhikṣipann āvir dūtān kṛṇute varṣyā3m̃ ahā | (5.83.3a)

rathī-iva | kaśayā | aśvām̃ | abhi-kṣipan | āviḥ | dūtān | kṛṇute | varṣyān | ahā |

Pārāsari Śikṣā

This Śikṣā (160 verses) belongs to the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda which uses the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā.

*(3c-6a) Number of syllables in the first kaṇḍikā of the Saṃhitā
(6c-7a) Number of avasānas in the kaṇḍikās of adhyāya 1
(18c-19a) Five kaṇḍikās without s
(77-8) Names of the 8 Śikṣās of the Mādhyandina Śākhā
(113-15) Number of vākyas and syllables in kaṇḍikā 30.22 (athaitān)
(91c-93a) Number of avasānas in selected kaṇḍikās
(114c-16a) Number of syllables in kaṇḍikās 36.1 and 36.2
(140) Sandhi: tat + śakeyam => tacchakeyam*

akṣarāśītir ekaśca prathamā kaṇḍikā smṛtā 3
lakṣaṇoktaprakārais tu iṣe tveti nidarśanam
trīṇi trīṇi ca catvāri daśa pañcāṣṭamaṃ smṛtam 4
ekādaśākṣaram tadvad ubhayor api dṛśyate
saptamaṃ pañcamaṃ caiva punaś caikādaśākṣaram 5
navākṣaram vijānīyād vākyam caikādaśākṣaram

The vākyas of the first kaṇḍikā of the Mādhyandina-vājasaneyi-saṃhitā contain 81 syllables:

*iṣe tvā [3] ūrje tvā [3] vāyava stha [4] devo vaḥ savitā prārpayatu [10] śreṣṭhatamāya karmaṇe [8]
āpyāyadhvamaghnyā'indrāya bhāgam [11] prajāvatīranamī vā'ayakṣmāḥ [11] mā va stena'īsata māghaśaṃsaḥ [11]
dhruvā'asmingopatau syāta [9] bahvīrYajamānasya paśūnpāhi [11] (1.1) [81 syllables]*

antyāvasānāḥ ṣaṭ caiva pañcāitās tribhir ardhakāḥ 6
ekā caturthatā jñeyā śeṣā yugmārdhakāḥ smṛtāḥ

Avasānas in the kaṇḍikās of adhyāya 1: 6x1, 5x3, 1x4; remainig kaṇḍikās x2

Avasānanirṇayaśikṣā:

*6x1: iṣe tvā (1.1) bhūtāya (1.11) kukkuṭo'si (1.16) janayattiyai tvā (1.22) mā bheḥ (1.23) pṛthivi devayajani (1.25)
5x3: yuṣmā indro (1.13) 'gne brahma (1.18) sam'vrapāmi (1.21) purā krūrasya (1.28) savitustvā (1.31)
1x4: pratyuṣṭam rakṣaḥ (1.29)*

yamparidhimatra pitaro ayam te ca iḍe tathā 18
sakāreṇa vinā caiva yo devebhyaḥ pañcakaṇḍikā

5 kaṇḍikās without s

*YamparidhimparYadhatthā'agne deva pañibhirguhyamānaḥ |
tanta'etamanu joṣambharāmyeṣa nettvadapacetayātā'agneḥ priyampāthopītam 17 (2)#
atra pitaro mādayadhvam'Yathābhāgamāvṛṣāyadhvam |
amīmadanta pitaro Yathābhāgamāvṛṣāyīṣata 31 (2)#
ayante Yonirṛtviyo Yato jāto'arocathāḥ |
tañjānannagna'ārohāthā no vardhayā rayim 14 (3)#
iḍa'ehyadīta ehi kāmyā'eta | mayi vaḥ kāmadarāṇambhūyāt 27 (3)#
Yo devebhya'ātapati Yo devānāmpurohitaḥ |
pūrvo Yo devebhyo jāto namo rucāya brāhmaye 20 (31)#*

yājñavalkī tu vāsiṣṭhī śikṣā kātyāyanī tathā
pārāsarī gautamī tu māṇḍavyāmoghanandinī 77
pāṇinyā sarvavedeṣu sarvaśāstreṣu gīyate
vājasaneyāśākhāyām tatra mādhyandinī smṛtā 78

Names of the 8 Śikṣās of the Mādhyandina School of the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā

ūnāśītīścākṣarāṇām athaitāṃś ca prakīrtitāḥ 88
akārādīni vākyāni dvādaśaitāni saṅkhyayā
dvādaśākṣaram prathamam pañcamam ceti sapta vai 89
ṣaḍakṣaram tato vākyam punardvādaśakam smṛtam
ekādaśākṣaram caiva ante ca dvādaśākṣaram 90
evam varṇaḥ prayuktavyā athaitāni nidarśanam

The 12 vākyas of kaṇḍikā 30.22 (athaitān) contain 88 syllables:

athaitānaṣṭau virūpānālabhate [12] atidīrghaṇca [5] atihrasvaṇca [5] atisthūlaṇca [5] atikṛṣaṇca [5] atisuklaṇca [5]
atikṛṣṇaṇca [5] atikulvaṇca [5] atilomaśaṇca [6] |
asūdrā'abrāhmaṇāste prājāpatyāḥ [12] |
māgadhaḥ puṃścalī kitavaḥ klībaḥ [11] asūdrā'abrāhmaṇāste prājāpatyāḥ [12] (30.22) [88]

tisro'rdhā abhityaṇca tisro ardhā prajāpatiḥ 91
punantu meti catvāri vṅyauḥ pañca tataḥ param
anādhṛṣṭātra pañcaiva edho'syarddhacatuṣṭayam 92
savvatsaro'si catvāri dyauḥ śāntīścārddhayordvayoḥ

Number of avasānas in selected kaṇḍikās:

abhi tyandevaṃ savitāramoṇyoḥ kavikratumarcāmi satyasavaṃ ratnadhāmabhi priyammatīnkavim |
ūrdhvā Yasyāmatirbhā'adidyutatsavīmāni hiraṇyapāṇiramimīta sukratuḥ kṛpā svaḥ |
prajābhyastvā prajāstvānuprāṇantu prajāstvamanuprāṇihi (4.25) [3]

tisro ardhā prajāpatiḥ?

prajāpatiḥ sambhriyamāṇaḥ samrāṭṣambhṛto vaiśvadevaḥ saṃsanno gharmāḥ pravṛktasteja'udyata'āśvinaḥ
payasyānīyamāne pauṣṇo viṣyandamāne mārutaḥ klathan |
maitraḥ śarasi santāYYamāne vāyavyo hriyamāṇa'agneyo hūyamāno vāgghutaḥ (39.5) [3?]

punantu mā pitarāḥ somyāsaḥ punantu mā pitāmahāḥ punantu prapitāmahāḥ | pavitreṇa śatāyusā |
punantu mā pitāmahāḥ punantu prapitāmahāḥ |
pavitreṇa śatāyusā viśvamāyurvyasnavai (19.37) [3]

vāyuranilamamṛtamathedambhasmāntaṃ śarīram |
o3m | krato smara | klībe smara | kṛtaṃ smara (40.15) [5]

edhosedhiśimahi samidasi tejosi tejo mayi dhehi |
samāvavartī pṛthivī samuṣāḥ samu sūrYaḥ |
samu viśvamidañjagat |
vaiśvānarajyotirbhūyāsaṃvibhūnkāmānvyaśnavai bhūḥ svāhā (20.23) [4]

saṃvatsarosi parivatsarosīdāvatsarosīdvatsarosi vatsarosi |
uṣasaste kalpantāmāhorātrāste kalpantāmardhamāsaste kalpantāmmāsaste kalpantāmṛtavaste kalpantām
saṃvatsaraste kalpatām |

http://vedicreserve.mum.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html
[Avasānanirṇaya-Śikṣā with Commentary \(PDF\)](#)

R̥gveda-Saṁhitā and Padapāṭha: <http://www.detlef108.de/Rigveda.htm>

R̥gveda-Prāṭishākhya: <https://sites.google.com/view/rv-pratishakhya>
[The R̥gveda Pratisakhya Vol III \(1937/00/00\) - English translation](#)

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

https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/yajur_veda/shukla_yajur_veda.pdf
https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/yajur_veda/Shukla_YajurVed-1.pdf (with doubling)

Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

<https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana>
<https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana/links>

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