

# The guru letter Ya (य) in the Mādhyandina Saṁhitā

## Introduction

In the printed Devanāgarī editions of the Mādhyandina Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā the guru (heavy) letter य (Ya) and the laghu letter य (ya) are seen. In the first part of this article the rules are given to find out when in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written.

The Pratijñā-Sūtra and several Śikṣās of the Mādhyandina Śākhā teach the pronunciation of ya as ja when

- (1) ya is in the beginning of a word, not in conjunction, and not preceded by an upasarga
- (2) ya in the beginning, end, or middle of a word is connected with ṛ, ra and ha.
- (3) ya is doubled

The rules given by these texts are the same as the rules to find out when in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written. That means whenever in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written it should be pronounced as ja.

The Mādhyandina Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā without doubling contains 2198 guru letters Ya (य) and 8211 laghu letters ya (य).

## Rules to find out when in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written

1. The letter ya (य) at the beginning of a word and not preceded by a consonant becomes the guru Ya (य)

vasoḥ pavitramasi dyaurasi pṛthivyasi mātariśvano gharṁo'si viśvadhā'si | paramēṇa dhāmnā  
dṛṁhasva mā hvārmā **te Yajñapati**rhvārṣīt MS 1.2

kastvā **Yunakti** sa tvā Yunakti kasmai tvā Yunakti tasmai tvā Yunakti | (1.6)

ayante **Yonir**ṛtviyo **Yato** jāto'arocathāḥ | (3.14)

**Yatra** somaḥ sūyate **Yatra Yajño** ghṛtasya dhārā'abhi tatpavante 17.97

rathe tiṣṭhannayati vājinaḥ puro **Yatrayatra** kāmāyate suśārathiḥ | (29.43)

tāmste pretyāpigacchanti **Ye** ke cātmahano janāḥ 40.3

*ya is not at the beginning of a word (laghu ya):*

te no viprāsaḥ suhavā bhavantu vāyā **syāma** patayo rayīṇām 19.61

*ya at the beginning of a word is preceded by a consonant (laghu ya):*

asmin**yajñe** svadhayā madantodhibruvantu tevantvasmān 19.58

tasmā**dyajñā**tsarvahutaḥ sambhṛtamprśadājyam | (31.6)

2. Not when ya is preceded by an upasarga (ati, adhi, anu, api, abhi, ā, upa, ni, pra, prati, vi) and placed in the interior of a pāda.

br̥haspate'**ati** yadarYo'arhāddyumadvibhāti kratumajjaneṣu | (26.3)

divi te janma paramamantarikṣe tava nābhiḥ pṛthivyām **adhi** yonirit 11.12  
 abhīśūnāmmahimānampanāyata manah paścād **anu** yacchanti raśmayah 29.43  
**api** yathā Yuvāno matsathā no viśvañjagadabhipitve manīṣā 33.34  
 rakṣohā viśvacarṣaṇir **abhi** yonimayohate | (26.26)  
 agne Yatte divi varcaḥ pṛthivyāṁ Yadoṣadhīṣvapsvā **yajatra** | (12.48)  
**upa** yajñam haviṣca nah 17.9  
 ā suṣvayantī Yajate'upāke'uṣāsānaktā sadatān **ni** yonau | (29.31)  
 ghr̥taṅghṛtayone piba prapra **yajñ**apatintira svāhā 5.38  
 narāśaṁsaḥ prati śūro mimānastanūnapāt **prati** yajñasya dhāma | (20.37)  
 Yunakta sīrā **vi** yugā tanudhvaṅkṛte Yonau vapateha bījam | (12.68)

*ya is at the beginning of a pāda:*

susandṛśantvā vayammaghavanvandiṣīmahi | pra nūnampūrṇabandhura stuto yāsi vaśā2m || **'anu**  
**Yojā** nvindra te harī 3.52 (RV 1.82.3)  
 su-sandṛśam | tvā | vayam / magha-van | vandiṣīmahi || pra | nūnam | pūrṇa-vandhuraḥ / stutaḥ |  
 yāhi | vaśān | **anu** / **yoja** | nu | indra | te | harī iti ||RVP 1.82.3||

indramiddharī vahatopratiḍṛṣṭaśavasam | ṛṣīṇāṅca stutī **upa** Yajñāṅca mānuṣāṇām | (RV1.84.2)  
 upayāmagr̥hītosīndrāya tvā ṣoḍaśina'eṣa te yonirindrāya tvā ṣoḍaśine || 8.35  
 indram | it | harī iti | vahataḥ / apratiḍṛṣṭa-śavasam || ṛṣīṇām | ca | stutīḥ | **upa** / **yajñam** | ca |  
 mānuṣāṇām ||RVP 1.84.2||

### 3. The conjunction of ra and ya (ry) preceded by a vowel becomes rY / rYY with doubling

bahvīr **Yajamānasya** paśūnpāhi (1.1)  
 Yamparidhimpār **Yadhatthā**'agne deva pāṇibhirguhYamānaḥ | (2.17)  
 santvamagne sūr **Yasya** varcasāgathāḥ samṛṣṭīṇāṁ stutena | (3.19)  
 pra tadviṣṇu stavate vīr **Yeṇa** mṛgo na bhīmaḥ kucarō giriṣṭhāḥ | (5.20)  
**harYor**dhānā stha sahasomā'indrāya 8.11

*ry is not preceded by a vowel:*

sajūrdevena savitrā sajū rā **try**endravyā | (3.10)  
**try**ambakamYajāmahe sugandhimpuṣṭivardhanam | (3.60)

### 4. The conjunction of ha and ya (hy) becomes hY / hYY with doubling

tanūpā'agnesi tanvamme pā **hY**āyurdā'agnesyāyurme dehi varcodā'agnesi varco me dehi |  
 (3.17)  
 iḍa'e **hY**adita ehi kāmā'eta | (3.27) (iḍe | ihi | adite)  
 YamparidhimpārYadhatthā'agne deva pāṇibhirguh **hY**amānaḥ | (2.17)  
 śivo bhūtvā **hY**amagne'atho sīda śivastvam | (12.17)  
 adhā **hY**agne kratorbhadrasya dakṣasya sādhoḥ | (15.45)

### 5. yṛ becomes Yṛ

samudrosi viśvavyacā'ajosyekapādahirasi budhnyo  
 vāgasyaindramasī sados **Yṛ**tasya dvārau mā mā santāptamadhvanāmadvhapate pra mā tira svasti  
 mesminpathi devayāne bhūyānmitrasya mā 5.33

prathamā dvitīyairdvitīyāstrītyaistrītyāḥ satyena satyaṁYYajñena Yajño YajurbhirYajūṁṣi  
sāmabhiḥ sāmānYrgbhirṛcaḥ puronuvākyābhiḥ puronuvākyā YājyābhirYājyā  
vaṣaṭkāirvaṣaṭkāṛā'āhutibhirahutayo me kāmāntsamardhayantu bhūḥ svāhā 20.12

sadyo jāto vyamimīta Yajñamagnirdevānāmabhavatpurogāḥ |  
asya hotuḥ pradiśYṛtasya vāci svāhākṛtaṁ haviradantu devāḥ 29.36

bībhatsāyai paulkasaṁvvarṇāya hiranyakārantulāyai vāṇijampaścādoṣāya glāvināṁvviśvebhyo  
bhūtebhyāḥ sidhmalambhūtyai jāgaraṇamabhūtyai svapanamārtyai  
janavādināṁvYṛddhyā'apagalbhaṁ saṁśarāya pracchidam 30.17

## 6. Conjunction of ya and ya (yy) becomes YY

agne vratapāstve vratapā Yā tava tanūrmaYYabhūdeṣā sā tvayi Yo mama  
tanūstvaYYabhūdiyaṁ sā mayi | (5.40)

āpyāYYamānaḥ 8.57; raYYai 9.22, 14.22; nicāYYa 11.1, 11; raYYā 12.7, 10, 41 hrdaYYāya  
16.44; dhāYYārūpam 19.24; śravāYYam 19.64; nṛpāYYam 20.81; pauruṣeYYaḥ 21.43-45;  
santāYYamāne 39.5

## 7. ya at the beginning of a word and preceded by a nasalized ya (ṁy) becomes Ya (ṁYY)

dhūraṣi dhūrva dhūrvantandhūrva taṁYYosmāndhūrvati tandhūrva yaṁvvayandhūrvāmaḥ |  
devānāmasi vahnitamaṁ sasnitamampapritamañjuṣṭatamandevahūtamam 1.8

pavitre stho vaiṣṇavyau saviturvaḥ prasava'utpunāmyacchidreṇa pavitreṇa sūrYasya raśmibhiḥ  
| devīrāpo'agreguvo'agrepuvogra'imamadya Yajñannayatāgre Yajñapatiṁ  
sudhātuṁYYajñapatindevayuvam 1.12

janayatyai tvā saṁYYaumīdamagneridamagnīṣomayoriṣe tvā gharmosi viśvāyururuprathā  
'uruprathasvoru te Yajñapatiḥ prathatāmagniṣte tvacammā hiṁsīddevastvā savitā śrapayatu  
varṣiṣṭhedhi nāke 1.22

tryambakaṁYYajāmahe sugandhimpuṣṭivardhanam | (3.60)  
ihelaiṣāṅkr̥ṇuhi bhojanāni Ye barhiṣo nama'uktiṁYYajanti | (10.32)

## 8. ya at the beginning of a word preceded by sa and na becomes Ya / ya

*According to rule 1:*

sa Yantā śasvatīriṣaḥ svāhā 6.29

sa Yajña dhukṣva mahi me prajayāṁ rāyaspoṣaṁvviśvamāyuraśīya svāhā 8.62

sa Yakṣadasya mahimānamagneḥ sa'immandrā suprayasaḥ | (27.15)

*Exceptions to rule 1:*

sa yojate'aruṣā viśvabhōjasā sa dudravatsvāhutaḥ 15.33

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

*According to rule 1:*

śrotā grāvāṇo viduṣo na Yajñam śṛnotu devaḥ savitā havamme svāhā 6.26  
mano na Yeṣu havaneṣu tigmaṁvvipaḥ śacyā vanutho dravantā | (7.17)  
te'asya Yoṣaṇe divye na Yonā'uṣāsānaktā | (27.17)

*Exceptions to rule 1:*

prothadaśvo na yavaseviṣyanyadā mahāḥ saṁvvaraṇādvyasthāt | (15.62)  
tūrvanna yāmannetaśasya nū raṇa'ā yo ghr̥ṇe na tatṛṣāṇo'ajaraḥ 17.10  
na yatparo nāntara'ādadharsadvṛṣaṇvasū | (20.82)

## Pronunciation of Ya (य) as ja

The Pratijñā-Sūtra and several Śikṣās of the Mādhyandina Śākhā teach the pronunciation of ya as ja when

- (1) ya is in the beginning of a word, not in conjunction, and not preceded by an upasarga
- (2) ya in the beginning, end, or middle of a word is connected with ṛ, ra and ha.
- (3) ya is doubled

The rules are the same as given above to find out when in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written. That means whenever in the Saṁhitā the letter Ya (य) is written it should be pronounced as ja according to the following texts:

### Laghumādhyaṇīyā Śikṣā

padādaḥ vidyamānasya hy asaṁyuktasya yasya ca 2  
ādeśo hi jakāraḥ syād yuktāḥ saṁharaṇena tu |  
yajñena yajñam vailakṣyam mayūre pratyudāhṛtiḥ 3  
tasmādyajñātsarvvahutaḥ samasmmādyat tathaiva ca | (4.1)

*Ya which is in the beginning of a word and not in conjunction is replaced by ja.  
yajñena yajñam is an example. Counterexamples are mayūre, tasmādyajñātsarvvahutaḥ and  
samasmmādyat.*

rephenātha hakāreṇa yuktasya sarvathā bhavet 4  
sūryo bāhyan tu vai lakṣyam śaṣṣpyāya pratyudāhṛtiḥ | (5.1)

*In the conjunction with ra and ha the letter ya is always replaced by ja. Examples are sūryaḥ (sūrjaḥ)  
and bāhyan (bāhjan). A counterexample is śaṣṣpyāya.*

yakārarkārayuktasya jakāraḥ sarvathā bhavet 5  
saharāyā tathā vyṛddhyā copasargaparasya na |  
upayajñammānuṣāṇām api yantīty udāhṛtiḥ 6

*Ya in conjunction with ṛ is always replaced by ja. An example is vyṛddhyā (vṛddhyā) . Also ya in  
conjunction with ya as in saha rayyā (rajjā). Ya is not replaced by ja when ya is placed after an  
upasarga. Examples are upayajñammānuṣāṇām and api yanti.*

### Kātyāyanī Śikṣā

pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyogāvagraheṣu ca  
j!aḥ śabda iti vijñeyo yo'nyaḥ sa ya iti 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.*

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

yakāraṣṭu jakāraḥ syāt padādaḥ yaḍi dṛśyate  
na na māsaṇaśabdebhyaḥ 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.*

antarā tūpayajñam 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.*

### Pratijñā-Sūtra

athāntaḥsthānām ādyasya padādisthasyānyahalaśaṁyuktasya saṁyuktasyāpi  
rephoṣmāntyābhyām ṛkāreṇa cāvīṣeṣeṇādimaḍhyāvasāṇeṣūccāraṇe **jakāroccāraṇam** ||2.1|| (9)

dvirbhāve 'py evaṁ ||2.2|| (10)

Commentary of Rāmaśarman:

dvayor yakārayoḥ saṁyoge jakāraṇam syāt. nṛpāyyam, dhāyyārūpam ; tay yajñam 31.9

*Note: Before y the final m of tam becomes a nasalized y (tay yajñam => tay jajñam)  
taṁYYajñambarhiṣi praukṣanpuruṣaṇjātamaḡrataḥ | (31.9)*

Commentary:

jarāyyv aṣi 10.8, atra „svarāt saṁyogadir" iti (Vs. P. 4. 97) dvitvam.

*Note: yarāyvasi (10.8) after doubling becomes yarāYYvasi*

### Keśavī Śikṣā

athātaḥ keśavīśikṣāṁ vyākhyāsyāmaḥ padādaḥ pūrvvāhalvyordvirvyoccārau  
sarpūrvvayośchandaṣi 1

*Now we will explain the Keśavī Śikṣā:*

*In the beginning of a word which is not preceded by a consonant va and ya are spoken twice in the Veda; also when va and ya are preceded by sam.*

*In the commentary Keśava mentions two examples for ya preceded by sam: “janayatyai tvā saṁyyaumi” (1.22) and saṁyyajjñapatih (6.10).*

padāntamadhyarharephayugyasya yaśca 2

### **Keśavīpadyātmikā Śikṣā**

ādyāntasthasya joccāraḥ padādaḥ paṭhitasya ca  
upasargaparo yastu yasya chandasi neṣyate 7

*In the beginning of a word the first semi-vowel (ya) is pronounced as ja .But not in the Veda when placed after an upasarga.*

padasyādyantamadhya syādrrahaiḥ saṁyyutasya ca  
dvirbhāve‘pyevameva syāditi kātyāyanaśrutiḥ 8

*In the beginning, end, or middle of a word ya is pronounced as ja when it is connected with r, ra and ha. Ya should also be pronounced as ja when it is doubled according to the teaching of Kātyāyana.*

### **Laghvamoghānandinī Śikṣā**

pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyyogāvagraheṣu ca  
jah śabda iti vijñeyo yo'ntyaḥ sa ya iti smṛtaḥ 1  
yuktena manasā tadvattatvāyāmi tathāparam  
anūkāśena bāhyaṁ ca turīyamanuyā pade 2  
padādāvapyavicchede saṁyyogānte ca tiṣṭhatām  
varjjayitvā rahau yānāmīṣatsprṣṭatvamīṣyate 3  
viddyadī syamitrāmīṣca rocanāsyā yathā bhavet  
tathā pāryāyya sūryaśca muhyantvanye samūhyavat 4  
upasargaparo yastu padādirapi dṛśyate  
īṣatsprṣṭo yathā vidyātpadacchedātparo bhavet 5  
vibhāṣayā yakāraśca nityamāmreḍite'pi ca  
yatra yatreti mā yajñam tathā yeti padādapi 6  
athāta'uttaro yaḥ syāttathā neti padātparaḥ  
bhavantyete'pi pūrvatra tathā ca sa padādapi 7  
athā vayamādityādāvathoye'sya dṛśyate  
na yatparo yathā ca syātsa pade tadudāhṛtāḥ 8

### **Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā**

pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyyogāvagraheṣu ca  
jah śabda iti vijñeyo yo'ntyaḥ sa ya iti smṛtaḥ 204  
yuktena manasā yadvat tattvā yāmi tathāparam  
anūkāśena bāhyañca yoge yoge nidarśanam 205  
upasargaparo yaḥ sa padādirapi dṛśyate  
īṣatsprṣṭo yathā viyat padacchede paro bhavet 206

## Yājñavalkyaśikṣā

pādādaḥ ca padādaḥ ca saṁyogāvagraheṣu ca  
jah śabda iti vijñeyo yo'nyaḥ sa ya iti smṛtaḥ 150  
upasargaparo yaḥ sa padādirapi dṛśyate  
īṣatsprṣṭo yathā viyat padacchedāt paraṁ bhavet 151  
vibhāṣayā yakāraḥ syāttathā neti padātparaḥ  
bhavatītyapi pūrvaiva tathā ca sapadādapi 153  
yavarṇastrividhaḥ prokto gururlaghlaghūttaraḥ  
ādaḥ gururlaghurmadhye padānte ca laghūttaraḥ 156

sandhijau tu padāntīyāvupasargaparau laghū  
atha mā sa na śabdebhyo vibhāṣāmreḍite yavau 157

*As the result of sandhi ya and va at the end of a word and after an upasarga are laghu.  
After the words atha, mā, sa and na they are optionally laghu and at the beginning of a repeated word.*

*Note:*

prthivī + asi => prthivyaṣi (1.2); vi + oman => vyoman (13.42)  
Yunakta sīrā vi yugā tanudhvankṛte Yonau vapateha bījam | (12.68)  
sa yojate'aruṣā viśvabhōjāsā sa dudravatsvāhutaḥ 15.33  
sa Yantā śaśvatīriṣaḥ svāhā 6.29  
na yatparo nāntara'ādadharsadvṛṣaṇvasū | (20.82)  
śrotā grāvāṇo viduṣo na Yajñam śṛṇotu devaḥ savitā havamme svāhā 6.26  
rathe tiṣṭhannayati vājinaḥ puro Yatrayatra kāmāyate suśārathiḥ | (29.43)

pañcamāduttare yo vo yadi n!aikapade bhavet  
saṁhitāyām laghu so'pi padakāle gururbhavet 158

*If ya and va are placed after a nasal of the stop consonants which is not in the same word as ya and va  
they will be laghu in the Saṁhitā but guru in the Padapāṭha.*

revatī ramadhvasminyonāvasmingoṣṭhesmimllokesminkṣaye | (3.21)  
asmin | Yonau | (Padapāṭha)

## Appendix

### Notes

1. In the Mādhyandina Saṁhitā the anusvāra ṁ before stop consonants and semivowels (y, l, v) is not seen because before stop consonants final m is replaced by the corresponding nasal. Before the semivowels (y, l, v) m is replaced by the nasalized semivowel.

m + (k, kh, g, gh) => ṁ + (k, kh, g, gh)  
m + (c, ch, j, jh) => ñ + (c, ch, j, jh)  
m + (t, th, d, dh, n) => n + (t, th, d, dh, n)  
m + (p, ph, b, bh, m) => m + (p, ph, b, bh, m)

m + y => m̐yy  
m + l => m̐ll  
m + v => m̐vv

### Svarāṣṭaka Śikṣā

mo'nunāsikayavalānyavaleṣu | sam | yaumi | saṁyyaumi | tam vvaḥ' | taṁvvaḥ | tam lokam | taṁllokaṁ 6.11

maḥ aṁ kāraṁ śaśasaharepheṣu | saṁ śivam | havīm̐syā | saṁ śisādhi | saṁsaḥ | apāmretāṁsi 6.12

In the Kāṇva Saṁhitā m before stop consonants and semivowels (y, l, v) is replaced by m̐.

### Examples:

agne vratapate vrataṁ carīṣyāmi tacchakeyaṁ tanme rādhyatām | (KS 1.3.1)

agne vratapate vrataṁ carīṣyāmi tacchakeyaṁ tanme rādhyatām | (MS 1.5)

tryambakaṁ yajāmahe sugandhiṁ puṣṭivardhanam | (KS 3.8.4)

tryambakaṁ Yajāmahe sugandhiṁ puṣṭivardhanam (MS 3.60)

kṣemāya vaḥ śāntyai prapadye | śivaṁ śagmaṁ śaṁyoḥ śaṁyoḥ KS 3.47

kṣemāya vaḥ śāntyai prapadye śivaṁ śagmaṁ śaṁYYoḥ śaṁYYoḥ MS 3.43

शँरितिशम् योः MP 3.34 (without accents); śaYṁYoritiśam Yoḥ MP 3.34

taṁ lokam puṇyam prajñeṣaṁ yatra devāḥ sahāgninā KS 22.2.2

taṁllokampuṇyamprajñeṣaṁYYatra devāḥ sahāgninā MS 20.25

2. The anusvāra before r, ś, ṣ and h is shown in the transliteration as m̐ and is pronounced as gum. Examples:

indrasya tvā bhāgaṁ somenātanacmi viṣṇo havyaṁ rakṣa MS 1.4

stoma'ātmā chandāṁsyaṅgāni Yajūṁsi nāma | (MS 12.4)

pāvako'asmabhyaṁ śivo bhava MS 17.5

### 3. Doubling of ya

#### Vājasaneyi-prātiśākhya

svarāt saṁyogādir dvir ucyate sarvatra 4.99

paraṁ tu rephahakārābhyām 4.100

#### Mādhyandinīya Śikṣā

svarād dvitvam avāpnoti vyañjanaṁ vyañjane pare

harau na yady acaḥ pūrvau nimittaṁ vyañjanasya ca 2

*After a vowel a consonant placed before a consonant is doubled.*

*h and r preceded by a vowel are not doubled but the following consonant.*

### Examples:



hYagne (15.45) => hYYagne  
guhYamānaḥ (2.17) => guhYYamānaḥ  
bahvīrYajamānasya (1.1) => bahvvīrYYajamānasya  
sūrYasya (3.19) => sūrYYasya

## Pronunciation of the guru letter ष (Ya) by Paṇḍits

### 1. तृतीयोऽध्यायः शुक्लयजुर्वेद संहिता - Shukla Yajurveda Sanhita Adhyay 3 by Mahendra Sharma

ष (Ya) at the beginning of a word and Y in rYY and hYY is pronounced as ja.  
In “br̥hacchocā Yaviṣṭhya MS 3.3” Yaviṣṭhya is pronounced as javiṣṭhya.  
harYYata (MS 3.4) is pronounced as harjjata. In “īḍa'ehYadita'ehi MS 3.27” ehYYadita is pronounced as ehjjadita.  
In “kakṣīvantam̐YYa'a uśijaḥ MS 3.28” tam̐YYa is pronounced as tañja.  
In “kṣemāya vah śāntyai prapadye śivam̐ śagmaṁ śam̐YYoḥ śam̐YYoḥ MS 3.43” śam̐YYoḥ is pronounced as śañjoho.

### रुद्राष्टाध्यायी द्वितीयोऽध्यायः || Rudrashtadhyayi dwitiya adhyay by Mahendra Sharma

ष (Ya) is pronounced as ja.  
In “puruṣa evedaṁ sarvam̐YYadbhūtam̐YYacca bhāvyam (MS 31.2)”

“sarvam̐YYadbhūtam̐YYacca” is pronounced as sarvañjadbhūtañjacca.

### 2. शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यन्दिनीय शाखा संहिता एकत्रिंशोऽध्यायः 31 | 31वां अध्याय (पुरुष सूक्त) का सस्वर पाठ

Om Kamyog

Ya is only pronounced as ja in rYY.  
In “candramā manaso jātaścakṣoḥ sūrYYo'ajāyata (MS 31.12)” sūrYYo is pronounced as sūrjjo.

### 3. Puruṣa-Sūkta-Mādhyaṇḍina (Text and Audio)

Ya is only pronounced as ja in rYY.  
In “candramā manaso jātaścakṣoḥ sūrYYo'ajāyata (MS 31.12)” sūrYYo is pronounced as sūrjjo.

## Statistics

**In the Saṁhitā without doubling are:**

1239 guru Y at the beginning of a word not preceded by m̐Y  
418 rY  
77 hY  
4 Yṛ  
18 YY  
212 m̐YY

-----  
2198 guru Y  
8211 laghu y

### In the Saṁhitā with doubling are:

1239 guru Y at the beginning of a word not preceded by ṁY  
418 rYY  
77 hYY  
4 Yṛ  
19 YY  
212 ṁYY

-----  
2695 guru Y  
8210 laghu y

### Transliteration

a ā ā3 i ī ī3 u ū ṛ ṛ̣ ṛ̤ e ai o o3 au ṁ ṃ̇ ḥ ' (S) |

k kh g gh ṇ c ch j jh ñ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ̣ t th d dh n p ph b bh m  
y r l v ś ṣ s h ṡ (ॠ) ḷh (ॡ)

### References

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_yajur_veda.pdf) (Text without doubling)

[https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/yajur\\_veda/Shukla\\_YajurVed-1.pdf](https://vedicreserve.miu.edu/yajur_veda/Shukla_YajurVed-1.pdf) (with doubling)

[Shukla Yajurveda Madhyandiniya Samhita Chowkhamba Orientalia : संस्कृत-ग्रंथाः : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#) (with doubling)

Padapāṭha of the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā (MVP):

*Mādhyandina-Saṁhitāḥ Padapāṭhaḥ*, edited by Yudhiṣṭhira Mīmāṃsaka, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 201

Śukla-Yajurveda-Prātiśākhya (=Vājasaneyi-Prātiśākhya)

[http://peterfffreund.com/Vedic\\_Literature/shukl\\_yajur\\_veda\\_pratishakhya.htm](http://peterfffreund.com/Vedic_Literature/shukl_yajur_veda_pratishakhya.htm)

[Indische Studien, Vierter Band, 1858, Albrecht Weber, Seiten 65-160 & 177-331](#)

Pratijñā Sūtra (a supplement to the Vājasaneyi-Prātiśākhya)

[http://peterfffreund.com/shiksha/pratijna\\_sutra.html](http://peterfffreund.com/shiksha/pratijna_sutra.html)

[http://peterfffreund.com/shiksha/pratijna\\_sutram.pdf](http://peterfffreund.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](#)

[Shukla-Yajurveda-Kānva-Saṁhitā](#)

## Laghumādhyaṇīyā Śikṣā with Translation

Other Śikṣās / Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

[http://vedicreserve.miu.edu/shiksha/shiksha\\_vedicreserve.html](http://vedicreserve.miu.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html)

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

## Abbreviations

KS Kāṇva Saṁhitā

MS Mādhyaṇīyā Saṁhitā

RV Ṛgveda Saṁhitā

RVP Ṛgveda Padapāṭha

Last update by [Detlef Eichler](#) : 15 July 2025