Yohi-Prāpti

Introduction

Yohi-prāpti is a Veda-lakṣaṇa text belonging to the Taittirīya-śākhā of Kṛṣṇa-yajurveda. The text deals with the accents of verbs in the Taittirīya-saṃhitā. It answers the question if a verb is accented or unaccented by mentioning special verbs, rules and exceptions. A verb is called accented when one syllable of the verb posseses the udātta accent. In an unaccented verb all syllables are anudātta. The topic of accentuation of verbs belongs to Vedic grammar (see Appendix: Accents of Verbs in Vedic Grammar).

For more information about the text and commentary see Final Notes at the end of the document.

Text with Translation and Commentary

Verse 1

śrīmadgaņeśam praṇipatya devān śrīsūryanārāyaṇasuprasādāt | vakṣye kriyāyā svaralakṣaṇam tadyaddhomakanyāpurasūribhaṭṭaḥ ||

After bowing respectfully to Śrī Gaṇeśa and the Devas by the grace of Śrī Sūryanārāyaṇa I, Sūribhaṭṭa from Homakanyāpura, will speak about the accents of verbs.

Verse 2.1

tasmāc-catvāri-paraś ced aharac cādyudāttavān |

aharat followed by tasmāt or catvāri has the udātta on the first syllable.

aharat + tasmāt

'Let me choose a boon; ye shall feed off both when they are in me.' The cow brought the (brilliance); therefore they feed off both things that are in the cow.

aharat + catvāri

The Gayatri brought back the Soma and the four syllables, and so became of eight syllables.

Soma was in the third sky from hence; the Gayatri fetched it.

Verse 2.2

prāyacchat trir-yavam-tasmāt-tasmai tvaiṣa-paras tv asi ||

If prāyacchat is followed by triḥ, yavam, tasmāt, tasmai tvā, or eṣa which are not before a word beginning with s then the verb ayacchat has the udātta on the first syllable.

prāyacchat + triḥ

त्रिधातुबिमिति त्रिधातु-बम् 2.4.12.7

In that thrice he gave and thrice he accepted, that is the reason of the threefold character of the threefold.

prāyacchat + yavam

स रसमहं वसन्ताय प्रायंच्छत् [37]:

He gave to the spring the sap [1], to the hot season barley, to the rains plants, to autumn rice, beans and sesamum to winter and the cool season.

prāyacchat + tasmāt

In that Visnu aided him and he gave (it) to Visnu, therefore the offering belongs to Indra and Visnu.

(asi) (not before s)

A thousand he gave to him; therefore there are a thousand gifts.

prāyacchat + tasmai tvā

for to Indra he gave it; 'to him thee! To Visnu thee!' he says;

At him he raised (the bolt) to hurl a second time;

prāyacchat + eṣaḥ

Thrice he draws, for thrice he gave to him, This is thy birthplace; thou art the renewed offering', he says

Verse 3.1

prāviśat tam prāha tādṛg yat somaḥ prājanayat tathā |

In prāviśat tam, prāha tādṛk, and yat somaḥ prājanayat the verbs aviśat, āha, and ajanayat have the udātta on the first syllable.

prāviśat tam

he wins the sacrifice which has entered the horse.

The fourth (sap) which fell entered the earth; Brhaspati [1] seized it,

Agni was afraid, 'Thus indeed will this one fall on misfortune.' He ran away, and entered the waters. The gods sought to start him up.

The sacrifice went away from the gods in the form of Visnu, and entered the earth. The gods sought him grasping hands.

prāha tādṛk

in that he draws the cup, it is as when having brought (something) to a superior one proclaims (it);

yat somah prājanayat

यत् । सोमः । प्रेति । अर्जनयत् !। अग्निः । अग्नेसत् । तस्मात् । अग्नीषोमीयेत्यंग्नी-सोमीया 3.4.3.2 because Soma generated, and Agni swallowed, there fore is it connected with Agni and Soma;

Verse 3.2

prāveśayan ty ādadata tat prāyunjata tena ca ||

In prāveśayan tī(rthe), ādadata tat, and prāyuñjata tena the verbs aveśayan, adadata, and ayuñjata have the udātta on the first syllable.

prāveśayan tī

He bathes at a ford, for at a ford did they place (consecration and penance); he bathes at a ford.

ādadata tat

in that they won the kingdom by the Rashtrabhṛts, that is why the Rashtrabhṛts (supporters of the kingdom) have their name.

The gods overpowered the Asuras with the Abhyatanas, conquered them with the Jayas, and won the kingdom with the Rastrabhrts; in that the gods overpowered (abhyátanvata) the Asuras with the Abhyatanas.

prāyunjata tena

Prajapati went to the world of heaven. But with whatever metre the gods yoked him, they achieved not him.

Verse 4.1

mindābhūn māyāsīt kumbhyādād asti sya-va-pūrvakaḥ |

In mindābhūt, māyāsīt, kumbhyādāt, and asti preceded by sya or va the verbs abhūt, āsīt, adāt, and asti have the udātta on the first syllable.

mindābhūt

Whatever fault has been mine, Agni hath put that right, all-knower, he who belongeth to all men;

māyāsīt

Him when he had lost his magic power he slew, for the sacrifice was his magic power.

kumbhyādāt

Butter-necked [4], fat is his wife; Fat his sons and not meagre, Who with his wife eager to offer a good sacrifice Hath given to Indra the milk admixture together with the pot (of Soma).

sya + asti

Whatever he has, all that [2] he appropriates.

va + asti

So much as that he takes from them.

Verse 4.2

bha āśayad dhi-pūrvaś ca paribhūr asi sādigam ||

In (gar)bha āśayat and paribhūr asi sa the verbs aśayat and asi have the udātta on the first syllable.

bha āśayat

Thou, the fourth, art the barren, the eager one, Since once in thought the embryo hath entered thy womb;

hi-pūrvah

'With my form I approach your form', he says; for by his form he approaches their form, in that (he approaches) with gold.

This gift of thine, Agni, cometh, impelled by the Soma.

paribhūr asi

O Agni, that sacrifice, that offering, Which on all sides thou dost encircle, It of a truth goeth to the gods.

In the eastern quarter thou art king, O Indra. In the northern, O slayer of Vrtra, thou art slayer of foes

Verse 5.1

jahīndraś śrņutemāntaś cinute 'pātmaśīrṣa ca |

jahi placed in an anuvāka beginning with indraḥ has the udātta on the last syllable; in śṛṇutema, cinute 'pātma and cinute 'paśīrṣa the verbs śṛṇuta and cinute have the udātta on the last syllable.

iahīndrah

'Smite'; he said,

'Slay with it.' He went against (him) with it.

śrnutema

O ye All-gods, hear my invocation, Ye that are in the atmosphere, ye that are in the sky;

cinute 'pātma

He who piles the fire without its body is without a body in yonder world;

cinute 'paśīrṣa

He who piles the fire without a head, becomes headless in yonder world, he who piles it with a head becomes possessed of a head in yonder world.

(वा अग्नेर्नाभिः सर्नाभिमेवाग्निं चिनुतेऽहि र साया 5.2.8.7

this is the navel of the fire; verily he piles the fire with its navel, to avoid injury.

for Yama. 'Go hence', (with these words) he makes him fix (on the place);

Verse 5.2

proksitam vīksitāyātra ādiśabdāv udāttagau ||

The words prokṣitam and vīkṣitāya have the udātta on the first syllable.

proksitah mentioned by the bhāsya: na proksito yat

न । वै । पुतनं । पूतः । न । मेध्यः । न । प्रोख्यित् इति प्र-उख्यितः । यत् । पुनुम् । अतः । प्राचीनम् । प्रोख्यतीति प्र-उख्यति । यत् । सिश्चेतमिति सम्-चितुम् । आज्येन । प्रोख्यतीति प्र-उख्यति । तेनं । प्रोख्यती प्र-उख्यति । पूतः । तेनं । मेध्यः । तेनं । प्रोख्यित् इति प्र-उख्यितः ।। 5.5.9.5

It is not purified, nor made worthy of sacrifice, nor really anointed, if it is anointed before this point; in that he anoints it with ghee after it has been piled, thereby is it purified, made worthy of sacrifice and really anointed.

proksitam

देवाः । आृशापालाः इत्यांशा-पालाः । एतम् । देवेभ्यः । अश्वम् । मेधाय । प्रोख्यितमिति प्र-उख्यितम् । गोपायत ।। [41] 7.1.12.1

O gods that guard the quarters, do ye guard for the gods for sacrifice this horse duly besprinkled.

vīkṣitāya

वीर्ष्यितायेति वि-ईख्पिताय । स्ताहा । 7.1.19.3

To him who hath looked hail!

Verse 6.1

cinute 'tho sarvam nīcam yac-chabdāt para ity api |

In cinute 'tho which is placed after the śabda yat all syllables of cinute are anudātta.

यदूषाः पुष्टामिव प्रजननेऽग्निं चिनुतेऽथी संज्ञानं एव संज्ञानः होतत् 5.2.3.2

ऊषान् । नीति । वपति । १० । पृष्टिः । वै । एषा । प्रजनंनिमिति प्र-जनंनम् । यत् । ऊषाः । ११ । पृष्टाम् । एव । प्रजनंन इति प्र-जनंने । अग्निम् । चिनुते । १२ । अथो इति । सञ्जान इति सम्-ज्ञाने । ५.२.३.२

He puts down salt; salt is the nourishment and the propagating; verily he piles the fire in nourishment, in propagation, and also in concord;

Note: In the Samhitā the last syllable of cinute has the udātta due to the samdhi चिनुते + अथीं.

Verse 6.2

samhitena svarenāpi jneyas sesasvaro budhaih ||

From the combined accent wise men know the uncombined accents.

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\bar{a} (anud\bar{a}tta) + a (ud\bar{a}tta) => \bar{a} (ud\bar{a}tta)
मातेवास्मा अदिते श्वर्म यच्छ विश्वं देवा जरंदष्टिर्यथासंत् ।
माता । इव । अस्मे । अदिते । भर्म । यच्छ । विश्वे । देवाः । जर्रदष्टिरिति जर्रत्-अष्टिः । यथा ।
असंत् ।। 2.3.10.3
e (anud\bar{a}tta) + a (ud\bar{a}tta) => e (ud\bar{a}tta)
अग्रेऽपंष्यद्...
मानवी । इति । आह । मनु । हि । एताम् । 1 । अग्रे । अपंष्यत् । 2.6.7.3-4
'Offspring of Manu', he says, for Manu first saw her
ah = > o (ud\bar{a}tta) + a (anud\bar{a}tta) = > o (svarita)
सों ऽभवथ्यों ऽविभेद्भृतः 2.2.8.6
सः । अभवत् । २ । सः । अबिभेत् । भूतः । 2.2.8.6
he became prosperous; having become prosperous, he became afraid,
सोंऽब्रवीत 2.1.2.1
सः । अब्रवीत् 2.1.2.1
e (ud\bar{a}tta) + a (anud\bar{a}tta) => e (svarita)
गृह्णीतेति तेऽब्रुवन्वरं 2.5.13
ते । अब्रुवन् । 2.5.1.3
यजंते तेऽस्मिन्नेच्छन स 7.2.10.1
ते । अस्मिन् । ऐच्छन 7.2.10.1
e (ud\bar{a}tta) + a (ud\bar{a}tta) => e (ud\bar{a}tta)
यां तेऽगंच्छन््य एवं विद्वानेतमग्निं चिनुते ।।
याम् । ते । अगेच्छन् । यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । एतम् । अग्निम् । चिनुते ।। 5.6.5.3
he is extended with offspring, with cattle, that measure he attains which they attained, who
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ah=>o (udatta) + a (udatta) => o (udatta)

knowing thus piles the fire.

तस्यं ते ददातु यस्यं प्राणोऽसि स्वाहां

Thou art the breath of Indra; of that to thee let him give whose breath thou art; hail

Verse 7

yad-yāvac-chabdakau yatra yathādy-ucco yato yadi | yadā yarhi hy adhaś cādir ā dvādaśāt kriyocca-bhāk ||

A verb placed up to twelve words after the declinable words yad and yāvat; after the particles yatra and yathā; after the particle yataḥ with the udātta on the first syllable; and after the particles yadī, yadā, yarhi and hi, has the udātta on the first syllable, in the middle or on the last syllable.

yad (m.sing.)

yah

he who without asking from Yama a place of it for divine sacrifice piles up the fire is piling it for Yama.

yam

(the year) which he yokes he lets go with its own share, for support;

vena

That by which thou bearest a thousand, Thou, O Agni, all wealth, With that highest (path) for the gods to travel, Do thou bear this sacrifice for us.

yasmai

if they promise any one secretly, his share is indeed promised.

yasmād

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यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । त्रेधातवीयेन । पशुकांम इति पशु-कामः । यजते । यस्मात् । एव । योनेः ।
प्रजापंतिरितिं प्रजा-पतिः । पशून् । असृंजत । तस्मात् । एव । एनान् । सृजुते । 2.4.11.4
he who knowing thus sacrifices, desirous of cattle, with (the offering) of three constituents,
creates cattle from the very source whence Prajapati created them;
yasya
* ताम् । आशिषमित्या-शिषम् । एतिं । शासे । तन्तंवे । ज्योतिंष्मतीम् । 12 । इतिं । ब्रूयात् । यस्यं ।
पुत्रः । अर्जातः । स्यात् । 1.5.8.5
'This blessing I invoke bringing light for the race', he should say, who has no son born;
vasmin
* एति । यस्मिन्नं । सप्त । वासवाः । तिष्ठंनि । 6.1.12.2
In whom the seven Vasavas rest
yad (m.du.)
*yau
वायोः । सवितुः । विदर्शानि । मन्महे । यो । आत्मन्वत् । बिभृतः । यो । च । रख्यंतः ।। यो । विश्वंस्य
। परिभू इति परि-भू । बभूवतुंः । तौ । नः । मुश्रतम् । आगंसः ।। 4.7.15.3
We venerate the ordinances of Vayu and of Savitr, Who support that which hath life and guard
it, Who surround all things; May ye relieve us from sin.
yayoh (G.)
अश्विनोः । प्राण इति प्र-अनः । असि । तस्यं । ते । दत्ताम् । ययोः । प्राण इति प्र-अनः । असि ।
2.3.10.1
Thou art the breath of the Açvins; of that to thee let the two give whose breath thou art;
yad (m.pl.)
ye
ये । एवम् । विद्वारसं । एताः । आसंते 7.4.3.2
Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these (nights),
yebhih
*अग्निः । तत् । विश्वम् । एति । पृणाति । विद्वान् । येभिः । देवान् । ऋतुभिरित्यृतु-भिः । कल्पयांति ।।
1.1.14.4
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May Agni make good all that, He that knoweth the seasons wherein he may satisfy the gods.

yebhyaḥ (Ab.)

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* येभ्यः । न । ऋते । पवंते । धामं । किम् । चुन । न । ते । दिवः । न । पृथिव्याः । अधीतिं ।
सूषुं ।। 4.6.1.4
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Without whom no place whatever is pure, Neither on the heights of sky or earth are they.

yad (f.sing.)

yā

May my body that hath been in thee be here in me;

yām

whatever libation he offers in a place without bricks, it runs away, and with its running away the sacrifice is ruined,

yayā

the rope with which he drives the last of his cows he should cast against his foe;

yasyāh

Thee in whose cruel mouth here I make offering, For the loosening of these bonds, As 'earth' men know thee, As 'Nirrti' [3], I know thee on every side.

yasyām

Into whom all this world hath entered; In her may the god Savitr instigate right for us.

yad (f.du.)

yad (f.pl.)

yāh

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*याः । वै । [12] 1 । देवताः । सदंसि । आर्तिम् । आर्पयुत्तीत्या-अर्पयंन्ति । यः । ताः । विद्वान् । प्रसर्पतीतिं प्र-सर्पति । न । सदंसि । आर्तिम् । एतिं । ऋष्छति । 3.2.4.2-3
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He who creeps forward knowing the gods who cause ruin at the Sadas is not ruined at the Sadas.

yābhih

They have taken the waters, divine, Rich in sweetness, full of strength, caring for the royal consecration; Whereby they anointed Mitra and Varuna, Whereby they led Indra beyond his foes.

yābhyaḥ

याभ्यः । एव । एनम् । प्रच्यावयतीति प्र-च्यावयति । तास् । एव । एनम् । प्रतीति । स्थापयित 5.1.5.10 verily in those he establishes them from whom he makes him to fall.

yāsām

Those who offered to the gods their bodies; Those whose every form Soma knoweth; O Indra [1], place them in our pastures, Swelling with milk and rich in offspring.

yad (n.s.)

yat

देवाः । वै । यत् । युज्ञेनं । न । अवार्रन्थतेत्यंव-अर्रुन्थत । तत् । परैः । अवेतिं । अ्रून्थत् । 3.3.6.1 What the gods could not win by the sacrifice, that they won by the Para (Grahas),

yad (n.du.)

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yad (n.pl.)
yāni
*यानिं । घर्मे । कपालांनि । उपचिन्वन्तीत्युंप-चिन्वन्तिं । वेधसःं ।। पूष्णः । तानिं । अपीतिं । व्रते ।
इन्द्रवायू इतीन्द्र-वायू । वीति । मुश्रताम् ।। 1.1.7.2
The potsherds which wise men collect for the cauldron, these are in Pusan's guardianship. Let
Indra and Vayu set them free.
yāvat (m.pl.)
yāvataḥ (A.)
यत् । एतत् । यज्ञुं । न । ब्रूयात् । यावंतः । एव । पश्चन् । अभीतिं । दीख्वंत । । तावंत्तः । अस्य ।
पश्चवं । स्यः । 6.1.4.7
If he were not to utter that formula (Yajus), so many cattle would be as he might consecrate
himself for.
yāvat (n.s)
yāvat (N.)
यावंत् । एव । अस्य । अस्ति । तत् । [23] 1 । सर्वम् । वृङ्क्षे । 2.5.4.2
Whatever he has, all that [2] he appropriates.
yāvat (A.)
 यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । अग्निहोत्रमित्यंग्नि-होत्रम् । जुहोतिं । यावंत् । अग्निष्टोमेनेत्यंग्नि-स्तोमेनं ।
उपाप्नोतीत्युंप-आप्नोतिं । तावंत् । उपेतिं । आप्नोति । 1.6.9.1
He who knowing thus offers the Agnihotra obtains as much as by offering the Agnistoma;
yatra
यत्रंयत्रेति यत्रं-यत्र । एव । मृत्युः । जायंते । ततः । एव । एनम् । अवेति । यजते । 5.6.3.1
wherever death is born, thence he removes it by sacrifice;
yathā
यत् । उभौ । अविमुच्येत्यविं-मुच्य । यथा । अनांगतायेत्यना-गताय । आतिथ्यम् । क्रियते 6.2.1.1
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yatah ādy-uccah

one who has not yet arrived.

If (he should offer) before he has unyoked both, it would be as when hospitality is offered to

यतः । खर्लु । वै । युज्ञस्यं । वितंत्रस्येति वि-तृत्स्य । न । क्रियते । तत् । अन्विति । युज्ञः । परेति । भवति । 6.1.5.4

In so far as the whole of the sacrifice is not performed, in so far does the sacrifice come to ruin,

When the Angirases went to the world of heaven, the sacrificial cake becoming a tortoise crawled after them

yadi

'This will still be ours, if they defeat us.

If he fears, 'I shall become diseased in the skin,' he should offer a dark (beast) to Soma and Pusan;

whether so much was before [1], or so much was over the fire, be sprang up alive and came into union with Agni and Soma.

yadā

When he obtains a thousand cattle, he should offer a dwarf (beast) to Visnu;

yarhi

When they are leading northward the sacrificial animal over which the Apris have been said, he should take (from the altar the fire) for cooking it;

hi

'Thou art a lioness; thou art a buffalo', he says, for it (the high altar) taking the form of a lioness went away and remained between the two parties.

'I here, man to men', he says, for he being a man goes to men.

He should also draw (it) in the Agnistoma for a Rajanya, for a Rajanya sacrifices desiring distinction;

Verse 8

yā prajāḥ parā bahur vai yo vai de prāṇa uttaraḥ | ya evam ahar yat somaḥ pra yat triḥ prāya yad dhi man ||

In yā prajāḥ parā, bahur vai, yo vai de, prāṇa uttaraḥ, ya evam ahaḥ, yat somaḥ pra, yat triḥ prāya and yad dhi man two following verbs have the udātta accent.

yā prajāh parā

who supports people in distress and succours them as they improve.'

bahur vai

Many are the foes of the man who waxes great, he waxes great as it were who piles the fire,

yo vai de

यः । वै । देवान् । देवयश्चसेनेतिं देव-यश्चसेनं । अर्पयंति । मनुष्यानं । मनुष्ययश्चसेनेतिं मनुष्य-यश्चसेनं । देवयश्चसीतिं देव-यश्चसी । एव । देवेषुं । भवंति । मनुष्ययश्चसीतिं मनुष्य-यश्चसी । मनुष्येषु । 3.1.9.1

He who bestows upon the gods the glory of the gods, and on men the glory of men, has the divine glory among the gods, the human glory among men.

prāņa uttarah

यत् । उपार्ष्यश्चपात्रेणेत्युंपारश्च-पात्रेणं । प्रथमः । च । उत्तम इत्युंत्-तमः । च । ग्रहोते इति । प्राणमिति प्र-अनम् । एव । अन्विति । प्रयन्तीति प्र-यन्ति । प्राणमिति प्र-अनम् । अनुं । उदिति । यन्ति 6.5.8.1

in that the first and the last cups are drawn with the Upançu-vessel, verily they follow forward the breath, they follow back the breath.

ya evam ahah

सः । प्रेति । एव । जायते । श्वःश्व इति श्वः-श्वः । भूयान् । भवति । यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । अग्निम् । उपितिष्ठंत इत्युप-तिष्ठंते । ३ । अहः । देवानाम् । आसीत् । रात्रिः । असुराणाम् । 1.5.9.2

He is fruitful and day by day becomes greater, who knowing thus pays reverence to the fire. The day was the gods', the night the Asuras'.

yat somah pra

यत् । सोमः । प्रेति । अर्जनयत् !। अग्निः । अग्नेसत् । तस्मात् । अग्नीषोमीयेत्यंग्नी-सोमीया 3.4.3.2 because Soma generated, and Agni swallowed, there fore is it connected with Agni and Soma;

yat trih prāya

यत् । त्रिः । प्रेतिं । अयंच्छत् ! । त्रिः । प्रत्यगृंह्णादितिं प्रति-अगृंह्णात् । तत् । त्रिधातोरितिं त्रि-धातोः । त्रिधातुव्वमितिं त्रिधातु-व्वम् 2.4.12.7

In that thrice he gave and thrice he accepted, that is the reason of the threefold character of the threefold.

yad dhi man

जूः । असि । इति । आह् । १ । यत् । हि । मनसा । जवते । तत् । वाचा । वदिते । 6.1.7.2

'Thou art the strong', he says; for what he strengthens in his mind, that he expresses in speech.

Verse 9

yan maitrāvaruṇā yo vai sau yathākṣaṁś ca yo 'gniṣaḥ | (vai so?) hy etaṁ vi dvir yathānasi tri bhaved yat punaś-citim ||

After yan maitrāvaruṇam, yo vai so, yathākṣan, yo 'gniṣ(ṭomena), hy etaṁ vi and yathānasi two verbs and after yat punaś-citim three verbs have the udātta accent.

yan maitrāvaruņā (maitrāvaruņam?)

In that he mixes with milk (the Soma) for Mitra and Varuna, he unites Mitra with cattle, and the sacrificer with cattle.

yo vai so

If he begins the litany without placing the Soma," the Soma is not supported, the Stoma is not supported, the hymns are not supported, the sacrificer is not supported, the Adhvaryu is not supported.

yathākṣan

if he were not to clarify it, it would be as when something falls upon the eye and moves to and fro; the Adhvaryu would be hungry, the sacrifice would be hungry.

yo 'gnişah

He who knowing thus sacrifices with the Agnistoma begets unborn offspring and grasps those that are born.

hy etam vi

'O Agni, brilliant, distributed among the plants', he says, for when they distribute him, then he becomes more brilliant.

yathānasi

वै । अग्निः । यावान् । एव । अग्निः । तम् । युन्क्ति । यथा । अनंसि । युक्ते । आधीयत् इत्या-धीयते । एवम् । एव । तत् । प्रतीतिं । आहुंतय् इत्या-हुत्यः । तिष्ठंन्ति । प्रतीतिं । स्तोमाः । प्रतीतिं । उक्थानिं 5.4.10.2

verily he yokes the full extent of the fire; that is as when something is placed on a yoked cart; the oblations find support, the Stomas find support, the hymns find support.

yat punaś-citim

in that he piles up a second piling, (it is) to support the libations; the libations find support [3], the sacrifice is not ruined, nor the sacrificer.

Verse 10

āyur vā anyaśabdādis somam vāruņa eṣa te | pṛthivyai tveti some'pi na kuryātpūrvayāpi ca ||

After āyur vai, somam preceded by another word, vāruṇa eṣa te, pṛthivyai tveti, some and pūrvayā not followed by kuryāt the verb has the udātta accent.

Note: YBh does not comment on āyur vai, vāruņa eşa te and pṛthivyai tveti

āyur vai

The Dhruva is the life of the sacrifice, the Hotr is the body; in that he pours the Dhruva down into the goblet of the Hotr, so he places life in the body of the sacrifice

anyaśabdādis somam

'Honour to the radiance of Mitra and Varuna', he says, for atonement. They bring forward this Soma, it rests with Agni,

*यत् । एव । अदः । सोमम् । एति । अहंरत् ! । तस्मात् । युज्ञमुखमिति यज्ञ-मुखम् । परीति । ऐत् । 3 । तस्मात् । तेजस्विनीतमेति तेजस्विनी-तमा 6.1.6.4

Because it brought down the Soma, it held the forefront of the sacrifice; therefore it is the most glorious (of the metres).

यत् । एव । अदः । सोमम् । आह्रियमाणमित्या-ह्रियमाणम् । गुन्धर्वः । विश्वावंसुरितिं विश्व-वसुः । पूर्यमुष्णादितिं परि-अमुष्णात् । तस्मात् । एवम् । आह् । ६ । अपरिमोषायेत्यपरि-मोषाय 6.1.11.5 since the Gandharva Viçvavasu stole the Soma when it was being carried below, he says that, to prevent its being stolen

प्रतीति । पुव । सोमम् । स्थापयंति । प्रतीति । स्तोमम् । प्रतीति । उक्थानि । प्रतीति । यजंमानः । तिष्ठति । प्रतीति । अध्वर्युः ।। 3.1.2.4

a support to the Soma he verily (eva) gives, to the Stoma, to the hymns; the sacrificer finds support, the Adhvaryu finds support.

vāruņa eṣa te

?

pṛthivyai tveti

9

some

देवाः । वै । सङ्स्थित् इति सम्-स्थिते । सोमे । प्रेति । सुर्चः । अहंरन्न् । प्रेति । यूपम् । ते ।

अमृन्युन् । 6.3.4.9

The gods when the Soma sacrifice was complete cast the offering-spoons (into the fire) and the post; they reflected,

pūrvayā

यज्ञमुखमितिं यज्ञ-मुखम् । एव । पूर्वया । आलभंत् इत्या-लभंते । यजंते । उत्तर्येत्युत्-त्र्या 2.5.5.3

With the first (offering) one grasps the mouth of the sacrifice, and sacrifices with the second.

इच्छति । एव । एनम् । पूर्वया । विन्दति । उत्तर्यत्युत्-तर्या । 5.1.2.6

verily he wishes for it with the first and obtains it with the second;

why it is said pūrvayā not followed by kuryāt?

(यत् । उत्तर्येत्युत्-तुर्या । सम्प्रतीति सम्-प्रति । यजेत । पूर्वया । छम्बट् । कुर्यात् 2.5.5.3)

if he offers with the second now, he would make a failure with the first;

Verse 11.1

vatsam cādhiśrayaty-antam nāva-ve-pra-purodaye

The verbs placed in and after the text beginning with vatsam and ending in cādhiśrayati are accented except those verbs which are placed before ava, puro(dāśam), ve and pra.

vatsam cādhiśrayaty-antam

He lets the calf go free and puts the pot on the fire: he puts down (the rice), and beats the millstones together; he puts down (the rice), and beats the millstones together; he scatters (the grains) and collects the potsherds; the cake [3] he puts on the fire and the melted butter; he throws the clump of grass, and gathers it in; he surrounds the Vedi and he girds the wife (of the sacrificer); he puts in place the anointing waters and the melted butter.

Verse 11.2

apayuşmadādy āvartatāntam avarņa āditaļ ||

The verbs in the text beginning with apa yuṣmat and ending in āvartata are accented if the first letter of the verb is 'a'.

The gods said, 'She has run from you; she comes not to us; let us both summon her.' The Gandharvas uttered a spell, the gods sang, she went to the gods as they sang.

Verse 12.1

na ksodhukaś ca sā somam adhvāno 'gniḥ purā sabhām |

The next verb after na kṣodhukaḥ, sā somam, adhvānaḥ, agniḥ purā, and sabhām is accented.

na kṣodhukaḥ

न । ख्योधुंकः । भवंति । ४ । न । अस्य । रुद्रः । पश्चन् । अभीति । मन्यते । 1.6.7.4

he is not hungry and Rudra does not plot evil against his cattle.

sā somam

The Gayatri brought back the Soma and the four syllables, and so became of eight syllables.

adhvānah

तस्मात् । विधृता इति वि-धृताः । अध्वानः । अभूवत्र । न । पन्थानः । समिति । अ्रुख्युत्र् । 2.5.11.2 there fore the ways were held apart, and the paths did not conflict.

agnih purā

The fire is in front; having produced fire he casts it forward;

sabhām

he wins his retinue, he obtains a thousand cattle, in his offspring a strong one is born.

Verse 12.2

agnir amuşmin devānām trīņi ca śa kathā gavi ||

The next verb after agnir amușmin, devānām, trīṇi ca śa, ca kathā and gavi is accented.

agnir amusmin

Agni was in yonder world, the sun in this;

devānām

Agni was the messenger of the gods, Uçanas Kavya of the Asuras.

trīņi ca śa

they created three hundred, three and thirty;

ca kathā

'There are both Agni and Soma here; why is hospitality offered to Soma and not to Agni?'

gavi

Thee Visnu perceived, Then Ida moved thee in the cow.

Verse 13.1

somo 'gnir evāsmā ūrdhvā satyād anasthikena ca |

The next verb after soma evāsmai, agnir evāsmai and satyād anasthikena is accented.

soma evāsmai

verily Soma bestows seed upon him, Pusan produces cattle.

agnir evāsmai

Agni thus generates offspring for him; Indra gives it in crease;

satyād anasthikena

'How is it that offspring are produced through that which is boneless, and yet are born with bones?'

satyāt

'For what reason are cups for two deities drawn in one vessel, but offered in two?'

Verse 13.2

ādityā amuşmims cācyut payo visve 'nvatisthattat || ('nvatisthata?)

The next verb after ādityā amuşmin, cācyut, payaḥ and viśve is accented. In anvatiṣṭhata the verb atiṣṭhata is accented.

ādityā amuşmin

By means of the Prsthas the Adityas prospered in yonder world, the cattle in this world by the Tryahas.

By the cake the gods prospered in yonder world, by the oblation in this;

cācyut

In that (the cake) for Agni on eight potsherds is unmoved at the full and at the new moon, (it serves) to conquer the world of heaven.

payah

Again by milk foetuses grow; the man who is consecrated is as it were a foetus; in that milk is his drink, verily thus he causes himself to grow.

viśveh

O ye All-gods, hear my invocation,

Note: verb after vocative is accented

anvatisthata

in that Visnu supported him (saying), 'Strike', he gives Visnu a share therein.

Verse 14.1

vānyaśabdāt pūrvapakse pūrvesv āpañcamas tathā |

In two clauses indicated by vā-vā and anya-anya the verb in the first clause placed after the first vā or anya is accented.

vā-vā

Either the sacrifice [2] milks the lord of the sacrifice, or the lord of the sacrifice milks the sacrifice.

Now a treasure unguarded others find, or he cannot recollect where it is;

he would either overcome his foe or his foe him.

anya-anya

One foot should be within the sacrificial altar, the other outside;

Verse 14.2

savyo na yajño vasvī ca dvir ni nānāyatanānṛṇam ||

The verb placed before savyah, na yaj $\tilde{n}(am)$, vas $v\bar{i}$ ca, dvir ni, nānāyatana and anṛṇam is accented.

savyah

The right (animal) is yoked, the left not yoked,

na yajñam

the Adhvaryu does not become blind, the Raksases do not injure the sacrifice.

vasvī ca

Thou art broad, and wealthy art thou.

dvir ni

nānāyatana

anṛṇam

Verse 15.1

yavam saudāsān! abhordhvo rathacakram parāsu ca |

The verb placed before yavam, abhi saudāsān, rathacakra and parāsu is accented.

yavam

स रसमहं वसन्ताय प्रायंच्छत् [37] 7.2.10.1

He gave to the spring the sap [1], to the hot season barley, to the rains plants, to autumn rice, beans and sesamum to winter and the cool season.

Note: mentioned in 2.2

abhi saudāsān

Then indeed did he win offspring and defeated the Saudasas.

। 2 । विन्देयं । प्रजामितिं प्र-जाम् । अभीतिं । सौदासान् । भवेयम् । इतिं । 7.4.7.1

'May I win offspring, and defeat the Saudasas.'

rathacakram

verily he repels the foes he has and those he will have. He should pile in the form of a chariot wheel, who has foes;

parāsu

then the gods prospered, the Asuras were defeated;

Verse 15.2

sambaddhaś cāntasāmnidhye tulyayor ādir uccavān ||

If two clauses are connected and the verb of the first clause is omitted in the second clause then the verb of the first clause is accented. In the case that two verbs which are the same are placed one after the other the second verb is accented. Otherwise when they are not placed one after the other the first verb is accented.

पृष्ठैः । एव । अमुष्मिन्न् । लोके । ऋध्रुवन्ति । त्र्यहाभ्यामिति त्रि-अहाभ्याम् । अस्मिन् । लोके । 7.3.5.2 by the Presthas they prosper in yonder world and by the Tryahas in this world.

By means of the Pṛṣṭhas the Adityas prospered in yonder world, the cattle in this world by the Tryahas

He should pile in triangle form on both sides, who desires, 'May I repel the foes I have and those I shall have'; verily he repels the foes he has and those he will have.

all evil [1] he overcomes, he overcomes Brahman-slaying who sacrifices with the horse sacrifice.

असो । यः । अवसर्पतीत्यंव-सर्पति । नीलंग्रीव इति नीलं-ग्रीवः । विलोहित इति वि-लोहितः ।। उत । एनम् । गोपा इति गो-पाः । अद्धन् । अदंशन् । उदहार्यं इत्युंद-हार्यः ।। उत । एनम् । विश्वा । भूतानि । 4.5.1.3

He who creepeth away, Blue-necked and ruddy, Him the cowherds have seen, Have seen the bearers of water And him all creatures;

यस्य । पुवम् । विदुषः । अन्वाहार्यं इत्यंनु-आहार्यः । आह्रियत् इत्या-ह्रियते । भवति । आत्मना । परेतिं । अस्य । भातृंव्यः । भवति 1.7.3.3

he who knowing thus brings the Anvaharya prospers himself, his foe is defeated.

यत् । देवानाम् । कर्म । आसीत् । आर्ध्यत । तत् । 5 । यत् । असुराणाम् । न । तत् । आर्ध्यत् । 3.4.6.1

the rite of the gods succeeded, that of the Asuras did not succeed.

ब्रह्मणा । पुव । आत्मानम् । उद्गृह्णातीत्युत्-गृह्णाते । ब्रह्मणा । भ्रातृंव्यम् । नीति । गृह्णाते ।। 5.4.6.6 verily with holy power he elevates himself, with holy power he depresses his foe.

Verse 16.1

mayati vaşat strnute trtīşo rundha eva ca |

In gamayati vaṣaṭ, stṛṇute tṛtīyena and avāśiṣo rundhe the verb is accented.

mayati vaşat

प्रेति । एव । एनम् । पुरोनुवाक्ययेति पुरः-अनुवाक्यया । आह् । १ । प्रेति । नयति । याज्यया । 10 । गुमयति । वृषद्भारेणेति वषट्-कारेणं 2.6.2.5

He proclaims him with the Puronuvakya, leads him forward with the Yajya, and makes him go with the Vashat call.

stṛṇute tṛtī

प्रथमेनं । [15] 1 । युच्छति । प्रेतिं । ह्रिती । द्वितीयेन । स्तृणुते । तृतीयेन 6.5.5.2

with the first [1] he raises it aloft, with the second he hurls it; with the third he lays (him) low.

iso rundhe

अवाशिषों रूचे TA 5.1.7

Verse 16.2

yunakti prajāpāsy-astu-pāhyādi yajurādi cet ||

In yunakti prajāpa the verb yunakti is accented. The verbs asi, astu, pāhi etc. at the beginning of a yajus or sentence are accented.

yunakti prajāpa

verily by Prajapati he yokes him, by Prajapati he lets him free, for support.

asi

Thou art Yama, O steed, thou art Aditya; Thou art Trita by secret ordinance; Thou art entirely separated from Soma

astu

Yama approached them and said to them, 'May I have a share too in it.' They said to him, 'Be it so.'

pāhi

Protect them, O Visnu. Protect the sacrifice, protect the lord of the sacrifice, protect me that conduct the sacrifice.

Guard me, O Agni, from misfortune, place me in good fortune.

ādi yajurādi

They say, three are thy bonds in the sky. Three, they say, are thy bonds in the sky.

Verse 17.1

na ghnī ny rsabham dvedve 'dhaḥ kriyā cānyaśrutīngyabhāk |

The next verb after ghnī, nī, ṛṣabham, dvedve and the word anya at the end of a compound is unaccented.

Note: from 17.1 - 22.2 exceptions are mentioned; na means that the verb is not accented (in the Padapāṭha all syllables of the verb are anudātta).

ghnī

If she were held by the ears, she would belong to Vrtrahan, and the sacrificer would oppress another, or another would oppress him.

nī

If (the cow) were not bound, she would be unrestrained; if she were bound by the foot, she would be the funeral cow, and the sacrificer would be likely to perish.

rşabham

The bricks are cattle, in each layer he puts down a bull (brick);

dvedve

(If he were to collect them one by one, they would have the Pitrs as their divinity;) if all together, (they would have) men as their divinity. He collects them in pairs, and so he makes the form of the Yajya and the Anuvakya.

anyaśrutīngyabhāk

There are different Samans;

Verse 17.2

yathā manur manuṣyāś ca yo dayājī sa yo yathā ||

The next verb after yathā manuḥ, manuṣyāḥ, yo da(rśapūrṇamāsa)yājī sa and yo yathā is unaccented.

yathā manuḥ

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यथा । इन्द्रः । देवानाम् । यथा । मनुः । मृनुष्यांणाम् । एवम् । भृवृति । यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । एतया । इष्टा । यजंते । 7.5.15.3
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As Indra among the gods, as Manu among men, becomes he who knowing thus sacrifices with this sacrifice.

manuşyāh

As are men, so were the gods in the beginning.

yo dayājī sa

He who offers the new and the full moon sacrifices possesses an oblation holder. He offers the Agnihotra morn and evening,

Note: dayājī is the abbreviation of darśapūrnamāsayājī

yo yathā

```
यः । वै । अयंथादेवत्मित्ययंथा-देवतम् । अग्निम् । चिनुते । एति । देवताभ्यः । वृष्ट्यते । पापीयान् । भवति । २ । यः । यथादेवतमिति यथा-देवतम् । न । देवताभ्यः । एति । वृष्ट्यते । वसीयान् । भवति । 5.7.1.1
```

'He who piles the fire without regard to the deity falls a victim to the deities; he becomes poorer; he who (piles it) according to the deity does not fall a victim to the deities; he becomes richer.

Verse 18

śīrṣṇādidhruva ūṣāś cānvañcāv ājyam purīṣa ca | aṅgāreṣ vāruṇo veṇor! ajā vediḥ param ca yat ||

The verbs after śīrṣṇā, the first dhruva, ūṣāḥ, anvañcau, ājyam, purīṣa, aṅgāreṣ, vāruṇaḥ, veṇoḥ, ajā and vediḥ placed (all) after yat are unaccented.

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yat + śīrṣṇā
यत् । हस्तेन । प्रमीवेदितिं प्र-मीवेत् । वेपनः । स्यात् । यत् । श्रीष्णां । श्रीज़िमानितिं शीर्, पिक्त-मान्
। स्यात् 2.6.9.2
```

If he were to instigate him with his hand, he would shiver; if with his head, he would have a headache:

yat + dhruva (ādi)

The Dhruva (cup) is the life of the sacrifice; it is drawn the last of the cups; therefore life is the last of the breaths.

in that the Dhruva is set down from above, (it serves) for firmness. The Dhruva is the life of the sacrifice, the Hotr is the body;

yat + ūṣāḥ

salt is the nourishment and the propagating; verily he piles the fire in nourishment, in propagation, and also in concord;

yat + anvañcau

There is sameness in the sacrifice, in that there are two sacrificial cakes (offered) in order. Between them he offers the silent sacrifice, to break the sameness and to make a pair.

yat + ājyam

The gods said to him, 'The oblation is the sacrifice; let us have a share in it.'

yat + purīsa

Agni Vaiçvanara is this (earth), the dust is its piling; verily he piles Agni Vaiçvanara;

yat + angāres

यत् । अर्चिषि । प्रवृञ्ज्यादिति प्र-वृञ्ज्यात् । भृतम् । अवेति । रून्धीत् । ६ । यत् । अङ्गारेषु । भृविष्यत् । 7 । अङ्गारेषु । प्रेति । वृणक्ति । 5.1.9.2

If he were to heat it on the flame, he would win what has been, if on the embers, what is to be; he heats it on the embers;

yat + vārunah

in that one is offered to Mitra, by means of Mitra he appeases Varuna for him; in that one is offered to Varuna, straightway he sets him free from Varuna's noose;

yat + venoh

he resorted to the hole which is formed by the perforation of the reed; the spade is perforated to make it his birthplace;

yat + ajā

he becomes possessed of sap. It is cooked in goat's milk; the she-goat is connected with Agni; verily straightway he wins sap.

yat + vedih

the altar was rough, hairless, and impure; verily he makes it pure.

Verse 19

upahyātmano devānām suvargāśvāc ca cakṣuṣī | rudro mṛnmayam ūrdhvo! hi nīcam dadhāti kevalam ||

The verbs after upa, ātmanaḥ, devānām, suvarga, aśvāt, cakṣuṣī, rudraḥ and mṛnmayam (all) placed after hi are unaccented. If (yathā, yāvat etc. are) anudātta then the following verb is unaccented. If not compounded dadhāti is unaccented.

hi + upa

आत्मानम् । एव । उपेतिं । ह्वयते । ७ । आत्मा । हि । उपंहूतानामित्युपं-हृतानाम् । वसिष्ठः । ८ । इडाम् । उपेतिं । ह्वयते । २.६.७.३

verily he invokes the self, for the self is the best of those invoked. He invokes food.

hy ātmanah

The girdle he makes tighter; for his offspring are closer to him than himself. He drinks warm milk.

hi + devānām

तस्मात् । सदर्शीनाम् । रात्रीणाम् । अमावास्यायामित्यमा-वास्यायाम् । च । पौर्णमास्यामितिं पौर्ण-मास्याम् । च । देवाः । इज्यन्ते । ३ । एते इतिं । हि । देवानाम् । भाग्धे इतिं भाग-धे । ४ । भाग्धा इतिं भाग-धाः । अस्मे । मनुष्याः । भवन्ति । यः । एवम् । वेदं । 2.5.6.6

Therefore of the series of nights it is on the new and the full moon night that the gods are sacrificed to; for they are the appointers of portions for the gods. Men appoint portions to him who knows thus.

hi + suvarga

He pushes it upwards as it were [3], for the world of heaven is upwards as it were. He depresses it;

पापवस्यसमितिं पाप-वस्यसम् । वै । एतत् । ऋियते । यत् । श्रेयंसा । च । पापीयसा । च । समानम् । कर्म । कुर्वित्तं । 12। पापीयान् । [6] 1 । हि । अश्वात् । गुर्द्भः । 2 । अश्वम् । पूर्वम् । नयन्ति । पापवस्यसस्येतिं पाप-वस्यसस्यं 5.1.2.3

Now confusion occurs in that they perform the same thing with a better and worse (instrument), for the ass is worse than the horse [2]; they lead the horse in front to avoid confusion;

hi + caksusī

द्धिः । जुहोति । द्वे इति । हि । चख्युंषी इति । 4 । समान्या । जुहोति । समानम् । हि । चख्युंः । समृद्धा इति सम्-ऋद्धे 5.5.3.3

twice he offers, for there are two eyes; he offers with the same verse, for sight is the same, for prosperity.

hi + rudrah

He cuts off one in each case, for Rudra is one as it were. He cuts off from the north part, for this is Rudra's [5] quarter;

hi + mrnmayam

He offers with a wooden vessel, for an earthenware one does not hold the offering. It is of Udumbara wood [3] the Udumbara is strength

Note: প্রানুষ ,the perfect of root aś, is the next verb after hi. It is accented. Could it be that the author of Yohiprāpti did not recognize প্রানুষ as a verb and considered মূবুরি as the next verb after hi?

nīcam

verily by the metres he wins these worlds in order.

Note: yathā is nīca => no effect on the following verb

यावृत्त्मृतिमितिं यावत्-त्मृतम् । सिमितिं । वृपति । ५ । पृश्गृन् । एव । अवेतिं । रुष्टे । 6.1.8.4 (yāvat is nīca => no effect)

he pours (the dust of the footprint) so far as it is mixed with the ghee; verily he wins cattle.

Note: yāvat is nīca => no effect on the following verb

dadhāti kevalam

तेषुं । वै । एषः । सोमम् । दुधाति । यः । यजेते ।
$$6$$
 । तस्मात् । एवम् । आह् $6.1.11.4$ he places the Soma in them, who sacrifices; therefore he says thus.

Note: Does it mean that dadhāti is always unaccented if uncompounded?

Verse 20

cityām anyām ca nānyām ca purastād anyām yadītaram | (anyā yadītaram ?) ghāryārabhyāpi tanmadhye tacchabde 'nīcake sthite ||

The verbs after cityām anyām, nānyām, purastād anyāḥ, yadītaram, ghārya, and the word ārabhya are unaccented. The verb is unaccented, if the accented word tad is placed in the middle between the word yad (etc.) and the verb.

cityām anyām

if a man have poured his seed, he should put one in the first layer for him and one in the last; verily he encloses by the two (worlds) the seed he has impregnated.

nānyām

therefore are breath and life the highest of the breaths. No brick higher (than these) should he put down; if he were to put another brick higher, he would obstruct the breath and life of cattle [3] and of the sacrificer;

```
यत् । उपसद् इत्युंप-सदः । उपस्वन् इत्युंप-स्वने । भ्रातृंव्यपराणुत्त्या इति भ्रातृंव्य-प्राणुत्त्ये । ६ । न
। अन्याम् । आहुंतिमित्या-हुतिम् । पुरस्तात् । जुहुयात् । ७ । यत् । अन्याम् । आहुंतिमित्या-हुतिम् ।
पुरस्तात् । जुहुयात् । [16] 1 । अन्यत् । मुखम् । कुर्यात् । 6.2.3.2
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The observance of the Upasads is for the driving away of foes. One should not offer another libation in front; if he were to offer another libation in front [2], he would make something else the beginning.

purastād anyām (anyāḥ?)

on the east he puts down some pointing west, on the west some pointing east; therefore the constellations move both west and east.

yadītaram

'O Soma-seller, purify the Soma', he should say; so whether it be the one [1] or the other '. he involves the Soma-seller in both (faults), and therefore the Soma-seller is hungry.

ghārya

The sprinkling is the head of the sacrifice, the ladle is the body [7]. Having sprinkled, he anoints the ladle;

The libation of ghee is the head of the sacrifice, the beast is the body; having performed the libation of ghee he anoints the beast;

ārabhya api

The full moon in Citra, is the beginning of the year; verily they consecrate themselves grasping the year at the beginning.

Why api (only)?

He who offers sacrifice without faith, they place not faith in his sacrifice.

tanmadhye tacchabde 'nīcake sthite

The atmosphere hath become my father;

यत् । सौम्यः । ब्रह्मवर्चसमितिं ब्रह्म-वर्चसम् । तेनं । ७ । कृष्णग्रींव इतिं कृष्ण-ग्रीवः । आग्नेयः । भवति । 2.1.2.8

in that (the beast) is offered to Soma, thereby (be places) splendour. The one with a black neck is for Agni;

in that it is offered on twelve potsherds, therefore he does not depart from Vaiçvanara.

...

The fourth day is the abode of (the cup) for Indra and Vayu, the Agrayana is drawn on this (day)

Why it is said that the word tad should be accented (anīcake)?

If a man knowing thus offers a cow that is aged, stupid, utterly bad, as the funeral cow, she becomes for him in yonder world three hundred and thirty-three.

Verse 21.1

samkhyāśabde 'py anedante sāmnidhyam naikamastakam |

The next verb after a numeral word except eka and aṣṭa which is not ending in e and is placed immediately after the word yad is unaccented.

The fourth day is the abode of (the cup) for Indra and Vayu, the Agrayana is drawn on this (day);

यत् । नवंकपाल् इति नवं-कृपालः । त्रिवृतेतिं त्रि-वृता । एव । अस्मिन्न् । तेजःं । दृधाति । यत् । दर्धाले दर्धाने दर्धाने । विराजेतिं वि-राजा । एव । अस्मिन्न् । अन्नादामित्यंत्र-अद्यम् । दृधाति । यत् । एकांदश्यकपाल् इत्येकांदश्य-कृपालः । त्रिष्टुभा । एव । अस्मिन्न् । इन्द्रियम् । दृधाति । यत् । द्वादंश्यकपाल् इति द्वादंश-कृपालः । जगत्या । एव । अस्मिन्न् । पृश्न् । दृधाति । 2.2.5.3

When a son is born he should offer on twelve potsherds to Vaiçvanara; in that there is (an offering) on eightpotsherds, he purifies him with the Gayatri, with splendour; in that there is (an offering) on nine potsherds, he bestows brilliance upon him with the Trivrt (Stoma); in that there is (an offering) on ten potsherds, he bestows proper food upon him with the Viraj; in that there is (an offering) on eleven potsherds, he bestows power upon him with the Tristubh; in that there is (an offering) on twelve potsherds, he bestows cattle upon him with the Jagati;

why it is said *not ending in e* (anedante)?

verily he supports by it the sacrifice. In that he sacrifices with the Abhijit in the third year, (it serves) for conquest.

in that the Agrayana is drawn on the fourth day, he draws it in its own abode;

why it is said except eka (anekam)?

In that on one post he twines round two girdles, therefore one man wins two wives;

यत् । एकंमेक्मित्येकम्-एक्म् । सम्भरेदितिं सम्-भरेत् । पितृदेवत्यांनीतिं पितृ-देवत्यांनि । स्युः । 1.6.8.2 If he were to collect them one by one, they would have the Pitrs as their divinity;

why it is said except aṣṭa (nāṣṭakam)?

in that there is (an offering) on eightpotsherds, he purifies him with the Gayatri, with splendour; why it is said *placed immediately* (sāmnidhyam) *after the word yad*.

ये केशिनं प्रथमास्पत्रमासंत । येभिराभृंतयाँदिदिष्ट्वाँरोचंते । तेभ्यों जुहोमि बहुधा घृतेनं । TB 2.7.17.1 यत् । अप्रतिरथमित्यप्रति-रथम् । द्वितीयः । होता । अन्वाहेत्यंनु-आहं । अप्रति । एव । तेनं । यजमानः । भ्रातृंव्यान् । जुयति । 5.4.6.4

In that the second Hotr recites the unassailable (hymn) the sacrificer conquers his foes therewith unassailably;

यः । एवम् । विद्वान् । चतूरात्रेणेति चतुः-रात्रेणे । यजते । एति । अस्य । च्बारः । वीराः । जायन्ते । सहोतिति सु-होता । सूद्रातिति सु-उद्गाता । स्वध्वर्युरिति सु-अध्वर्युः । सुसंभेय इति सु-स्भेयः । 7.1.8.1 He, who knowing thus offers the four-night rite, has four sons born for him, a good Hotr, a good Udgatr, a good Adhvaryu, a good councillor.

ये । पुवम् । विद्वार्थ्सः । त्रुयस्तिर््षाद्हमितिं त्रयस्तिर्श्वत्-अहम् । आसंते । साख्वादितिं स-अख्वात् । पुव । देवताः । अभ्यारोह्नीत्यंभि-आरोहन्ति । ७.४.५.१

Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) thirty-three days, mount openly upon the deities.

Exception pañca not mentioned:

Now Agni is connected with the Gayatri and has the Gayatri as his metre; he severs him from his metre, if he offers on five potsherds; it should be made on eight potsherds;

Verse 21.2

apūrve 'pi kriyā nityam ityādy-anyayajuḥ-sthitam ||

A verb after yad etc. placed before iti or placed in another Yajus is unaccented.

Note: How to translate apūrve?

वै । पृञ्जवः । द्विपाद् इति द्वि-पादंः । च । चतुंष्पाद् इति चतुः-पादः । च । ६ । तान् । यत् । प्राचः । उथ्मुजेदित्युंत्-सृजेत् । रुद्रायं । अपीति । दथ्यात् । ७ । यत् । दिख्यणा । पितृभ्य इति पितृ-भ्यः । नीति । धुवेत् । ८ । यत् । प्रतीचः । रख्यारं । रख्यारं । १ । उदीचः । उदिति । सृजुति । 5.2.5.3

So many are animals, bipeds and quadrupeds; if he were to let them loose to the east, he would give them over to Rudra; if to the south, he would deliver them to the Pitrs; if to the west, the Raksases would destroy them; to the north he let them loose;

Note: The subordinate clause yat dakṣiṇā (if to the south) consists of two words only because a previous mentioned verb is not repeated. 'If to the south' means: 'if he were to let them loose to the south'. After the subordinate clause yat dakṣiṇā the main sentence begins and the verb of the main sentence is unaccented. This example 5.2.5.3 seems to be related to apūrve 'pi.

The man for whom, knowing thus, he repeats, 'Agni as messenger we choose', prospers himself, his enemy is defeated.

he takes the lotus leaf [1]; the lotus leaf is the back of the waters; verily with its own form he takes it.

The Adabhya is the form of Prajapati, called the freer; he draws from (the Soma) which is tied up, for freedom;

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सर्वः । वै । एषः । युज्ञः । यत् । त्रेधात्वीयम् । ८ । कामायकामायेति कामाय-कामाय् । प्रेति । युज्यते । 2.4.11.2
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that which has three constituents is the whole of the sacrifice; for every desire it is employed.

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यस्यं । मुख्यंवतीरिति मुख्यं-वृतीः । पुरस्तात् । उपधीयन् इत्यंप-धीयन्ते । मुख्यः । एव । भृवति । २ । एति । अस्य । मुख्यः । जायते । ३ । यस्यं । अन्नवितीरित्यन्नं-वृतीः । दृख्यिणतः । अति । अन्नम् । ४ । एति । अस्य । अन्नाद इत्यंन्न-अदः । जायते । ५ । यस्यं । प्रतिष्ठावितीरिति प्रतिष्ठा-वृतीः । पृश्चात् । प्रतिति । एव । तिष्ठति । 5.3.4.6
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He becomes first for whom these are placed on the east as the beginning (of the sacrifice), and his son is born to be first; he eats food for whom on the south these (are placed) rich in food, and a son is born to him to eat food; he finds support for whom these (are placed) on the west, full of support;

...

वैश्वानरम् । ऋतायं । जातम् । अग्निम् । इतिं । आह् । ६ । वैश्वानरम् । हि । देवतंया । आयुःं । ७ । उभयतोवैश्वानर् इत्युंभयतः-वैश्वानरः । गृह्यते । ६.५.२.१

'Vaiçvanara, born for holy order', he says, for life has Vaiçvanara as its deity. It is drawn with Vaiçvanara on both sides;

(he puts it on) with a Gayatri for a Brahman, for the Brahman is connected with the Gayatri, with a Tristubh for a Rajanya, for the Rajanya is connected with the Tristubh. He casts the ash into the waters;

(The cups) for the Maruts are a weapon which the sacrificer hurls at his foe; with the first [1] he raises it aloft, with the second he hurls it; with the third he lays (him) low.

They should be offered in inverse order by one who is practising witchcraft; so he fastens on his breaths from in front, and then at pleasure lays him low.

Verse 22.1

na hi sa tam hi te tām hi tasya māyā hi tat tathā |

The verb after hi sa tam, hi te tām, hi tasya māyā and hi tat is accented.

hi sa tam

'To Indra thee, to him of the Brhat, the strong', he says, for to Indra he gave it

Note: mentioned in 2.2 prāyacchat + tasmai tvā

त्रिः । निरितिं । गृह्णाति । ४ । त्रिः । हि । सः । तम् । तस्मे । प्रेतिं । अयंच्छत् ! । 6.5.1.3

Thrice he draws, for thrice he gave to him.

Note: mentioned in 2.2 prāyacchat + eṣaḥ

hi te tām

He bathes at a ford, for at a ford did they place (consecration and penance);

Note: mentioned in 3.2

hi tasya māyā

Him when he had lost his magic power he slew, for the sacrifice was his magic power.

Note: mentioned in 4.1

hi tat

'It is not easy', they say, 'to go from this world; for who knows if he is in yonder world or not.'

Verse 22.2

yām te 'gacchan tu yas tasyām yat tad yeṣām hi cātra hi ||

The verb agacchan in yām te 'gacchan is accented. The verb after yas tasyām, yat tat and yeṣām hi is accented.

yām te 'gacchan

he is extended with offspring, with cattle, that measure he attains which they attained, who knowing thus piles the fire.

Note: exception to 20.2

yas tasyām

hungry is he who is in that quarter.

Note: exception to 20.2

yat tat

in that they won the wealth of the Asuras which was to be won (védyam), that alone is the reason why the Vedi is so called.

Note: exception to 20.2

yeşām hi

'to those thee whose portion thou art', he says, for he draws him for those whose portion he is.

Note: exception to 20.2

Verse 23.1

yo yakşye yasyaivam yat tam yavaneva ya! ity api |

The verb after yo yakşye, yasyaivam, yat tam and yāvāneva ya is accented.

yo yaksye

He becomes a prey to the gods who having said, 'I shall sacrifice', does not sacrifice;

Note: exception to 21.2

yasyaivam

he, for whom knowing thus the Adabhya is drawn, prospers himself, his foe is defeated.

Note: a verb immediately placed after another verb is accented. Pāṇini 8.1.18 tiṇṇ atiṇaḥ

yat tam

if he should not prosper him with sacrificial gifts, he would appropriate his fire;

Note: exception to 20.2

yāvāneva ya

verily he mounts at the end the whole extent of the sacrifice.

Note: In anu-ā-rohati the verb rohati is not accented. The preposition ā is accented. In the Padapāṭha the compound word anu-ā-rohati is shown as anu-ārohati. The author of Yohiprāpti seems to consider ārohati as the verb which is accented. This accented verb is an exception to verse 20: The verb is unaccented, if the accented word tad is placed in the middle between the word yad (etc.) and the verb.

Verse 23.2

tatsvarasūcanārtham hi bālānām iti varņitaļ ||

The purpose for pointing out the accents of verbs is for teaching children. Here ends the explanation.

Appendix: Accents of Verbs in Vedic Grammar

This topic is found in:

A Vedic Grammar for students (A.A. Macdonell) pages 466-469

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Sanskrit_Grammar_by_Whitney_p1.djvu/251 (591-598)

Aşţādhyāyī of Pāṇini 8.1.28-71

Summary:

- 1. The general rule is that the verb in a principal sentence is unaccented. Exceptions: a. The verb is accented if it begins the sentence (see verse 16.2 of Yohi-Prāpti). b. If a vocative is at the beginning of a sentence then a verb immediately following the vocative is accented. c. A verb immediately following a verb is accented if both verbs belong to the same subject (see verse 15.2).
- 2. The verb is always accented when it belongs to a subordinate clause introduced by the the relative pronoun yad (who, which, what) and some particles like yatra, yath \bar{a} , yata \bar{h} , hi and others (see verse 7 of Yohi-Pr \bar{a} pti; Yohi = Ya \bar{h} + hi)
- 3. A principle clause may be accented in the following cases: a. The first of two clauses, if equivalent to one introduced by 'if' or 'when' is occasionally accented. b. The first of two antithetical clauses is frequently accented, especially when the antithesis is clearly indicated by corresponding words like anya-anya, eka-eka, ca-ca, vā-vā (see verse 14.1). If the verb of two such clauses is the same, it usually appears (accented) in the first only (see verse 15.2).

Example from RV-Padapāṭha 1.164.39:

1. This verse contains 2 principle sentences:

```
kim | rcā | kariṣyati |
te | ime | sam | āsate
```

The verbs kariṣyati and āsate are unaccented because all their vowels are marked with the anudātta only.

2. This verse contains 3 subordinate clauses which are introduced by the relative pronoun yad:

```
yasmin | devāḥ | adhi | viśve | ni-seduḥ |
yaḥ | tat | na | veda |
ye | it | tat | viduḥ |
```

All the 3 verbs seduh, veda and viduh are accented. In Devanāgarī the udātta is not marked. The u in ni-seduh and viduh has the udātta accent. In veda the e has the udātta accent.

In the transliteration used by the indologists the udatta is shown with the acute and the independent svarita with the grave. Vowels which are not marked are anudatta. Dependent svaritas are not shown. Example from RV 1.164.39:

rcó akṣáre paramé vyòman yásmin devā ádhi víśve niṣedúḥ | yás tán ná véda kím rcā kariṣyati yá ít tád vidús tá imé sám āsate ||

References

The transliterated text of Yohi-Prāpti is based on:

http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/yohiprapti_shiksha.html http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/yohiprapti_shiksha.pdf

Padapāṭha of the Taittirīya Samhitā http://www.parankusa.org/KrYajurBrowse.aspx

English translation of the Taittirīya Samhitā http://www.sanskritweb.net/yajurveda/keith.pdf The commentary shown above is based on the commentary Yohi-Bhāṣya

http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/Yohi_Bhashya.html
http://peterffreund.com/shiksha/yohi_bhashya.pdf

Examples not mentioned in Yohi-Bhāṣya are marked with * at the beginning. Counter examples are shown surrounded by parentheses.

A transliterated searchable file of the entire Taittirīya Saṁhitā is downloadable on http://www.sanskritweb.net as ts-find.pdf

Śikṣās and Vedalakṣaṇa texts:

http://vedicreserve.mum.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html https://sites.google.com/view/vedalakshana

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