

- Review माहेश्वर सूत्राणि
- इत् अक्षर – अन्त्यम् हल् and अनुनासिक अच्। तस्य इतः लोपः । अदर्शनम् लोपः।
- प्रत्याहार expansion to its constituent members
- Including the all other forms of the vowels and semivowels of a प्रत्याहार except when the pratyahara is used as an आदेश, आगम or प्रत्यय
  - The 3 matras ह्रस्व, दीर्घ and प्लुत applicable to vowels
  - Three svaras उदात्त, अनुदात्त, स्वरित applicable to vowels
  - Nasalized and non-nasalized forms applicable to vowels and semi-vowels
- Specifying all letters of a class - उदित् – कुँ, चुँ, टुँ, तुँ, पुँ – Standing for all the वर्गाक्षराणि (class letters)
- Specifying a specific matra (of a vowel ह्रस्व, दीर्घ or प्लुत – तपरकरणम्

Pronunciation of letters – explained by शिक्षा सूत्राणि  
(see details in Laghu Siddhanta kaumudi (LSK)  
Chapter 1 in general and शिक्षा सूत्राणि for करण)

- आस्य or स्थान – The fixed part of the vocal apparatus used in pronouncing –
- करण – the moving part – specifically which part of the tongue is used in pronouncing the characters
- प्रयत्न – The effort in pronouncing
  - आन्तर – Effort pertaining to the mouth – specifically the spacing between the आस्य and the करण –
    - स्पृष्ट (full contact)
    - ईशत्स्पृष्ट (little contact )
    - ईशद्विवृत little away
    - विवृत well spaced
    - संवृत restricted space
  - बाह्य – Effort other than in the mouth – विवार, संवार, श्वास, नाद, घोष, अघोष, अल्पप्राण, महाप्राण, उदात्त, अनुदात्त, स्वरित
- Common pronunciation errors

What does सवर्णम् mean?

तुल्यास्य प्रयत्नम् सवर्णम्॥ १.१.९

(वार्तिका) – ऋ-लृ-वर्णयोर्मिथः सावर्ण्यम् वाच्यम् ॥

नाज्झलौ ॥ १.१.१० [सवर्णम्] - prevents अच् and हल्  
being सवर्णम्

रेफोष्माणाम् सवर्णा न सन्ति ॥ शिक्षा-सूत्र

वर्ग्यो वर्ग्येण सवर्णः ॥ शिक्षा-सूत्र

अं, अः are not separate letters in the alphabet they are svaras with something added on

**अयोगवाहाः** – अनुस्वार , विसर्ग (विसर्जनीय), जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय, यम

These are the letters or phonetic elements which are always uttered only in combination with another phonetic element or letter and never independently  
अकारादिना वर्णसमाम्नायेन संहिताः सन्तः ये वहन्ति  
आत्मलाभम् ते अयोगवाहाः

**अनुस्वार** – represented by a dot placed above – ँ.

Anusvaras originate from म् or न्. If followed by a class consonant the anusvara is replaced by the nasal i.e. 5<sup>th</sup> of the following class consonant. If a vowel is succeeding there should be a म् , and not an anusvara. More details with sandhi rules

**यम** – वर्गेषु आद्यानाम् चतुर्णाम् पञ्चमे परे मध्ये यमो  
नाम पुर्वसदृशो वर्णः प्रातिशाख्ये प्रसिद्धः

A transitional sound intervening between a non-nasal and a following nasal as a counterpart of the non-nasal. This is seen in Vedas and is as subject matter of veda-pratishakhya texts. Examples like गणपतिगँ .

**विसर्ग (विसर्जनीय)** - represented by the symbol ः

Originates from a स्. Will usually be seen as a visarga only when followed by a खर् वर्ण

**जिह्वामूलीय** – phonetically sounds like clearing of throat. Represented as two semi circles in some books instead of visarga. This is only when क् ख् are following a visarga.

**उपध्मानीय** - phonetically sounds like the “F” in the English alphabet. Please note that फकार is not pronounced with this sound but as mahaprana with sound of पकार. Represented as two semi circles in some books instead of visarga. This is only when प् or फ् are following a visarga.

## Going beyond pratyaharas while using them to name sets of letters

### गुण

अदेङ् गुणः । १.१.२

अत् एङ् गुणः means गुण is a name for अत् + एङ्

गुण = अ (ह्रस्व अकार), ए, ओ

### वृद्धि

वृद्धिरादैच् । १.१.१

वृद्धिः आत् ऐच् means वृद्धिः is a name for आत् + ऐच्

वृद्धिः = आ (दिर्घ only) , ऐ, औ

### संप्रसारणम्

इ उ ऋ लृ coming as replacement for य्, व्, र्, ल्

The process of this replacement is also called

संप्रसारणम्