

AMOGHĀNANDINĪ ŚIKṢĀ

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

- * (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 s
- (129-30) List of kaṇḍikās in which the uttered kkhy has originated from ksy

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

jahi śatrūlṃ//rapa mṛdho nudasvāthābhayaṅkrṇuhi viśvato naḥ | (7.37)
Yā'iṣavo YātudhānānāmYe vā vanaspatīlṃ//ranu | (13.7)
agne kratvā kratūlṃ//ranu (19.40)
vanvannavātaḥ paridhīlṃ//raporṇu vīrebhiraśvairmaghavā bhavā naḥ (19.53)
avakrāmantaḥ prapadairamitrānkṣiṅanti śatrūlṃ//ranapavyayantaḥ (29.44)

pañca raṅgāḥ pravartante ghātānirghātavajriṅaḥ
ahiṅaḥ prahiṅo jñeyo yathā ī ū ṛ nidarśanam 43

devāṃ 2 | āsādayeti ghātaḥ | devāṃ 2 | ideṣīti nirghātaḥ | devāṃ 2
upāgā itivajriṅaḥ 4 | devāṃ 2 ṛtubhiriti ahiṅaḥ | amitrāṃ 2 oṣatā!diti prāhiṅaḥ | dvimātro
mātriko vāpi nāsāmūlam samāśritāḥ |
ante prayujyate raṅgaḥ pañcamaiḥ sarvanāsikaiḥ 44

devā2ṃ//āsādayādiḥ (22.17)
na vā'u'etanmriyase na riṣyasi devā2ṃ//ideṣi pathibhiḥ sugebhiḥ | (23.16)
etattvandevo soma devo devā2ṃ//upāgā'idamaham (5.39)
vājo no'adya prasuvāti dānamvājo devā2ṃ//ṛtubhiḥ kalpayāti | (18.33)
udagne tiṣṭha pratyātānuṣva nyamitrā2ṃ//oṣatātigmahete | (13.12)

ā2ṃ//a (39x), ā2ṃ//ā (8x), ā2ṃ//i (13), ā2ṃ//u (8x), ā2ṃ//ū (1x), ā2ṃ//ṛ (4x), ā2ṃ//o (1x)

baṅmahāṃśca baḍādityo hy addhā devamahāṃ 2 asi
baṭśūryasya tu satrāto **mahāraṅgāḥ** prakīrtitāḥ 45

baṅmahā2ṃ//asi sūrYa baḍāditya mahā2ṃ//asi |

mahaste sato mahimā panasyateddhā deva mahā2m//asi (33.39)
baṭsūrYa śravasā mahā2m//asi satrā deva mahā2m//asi | (33.40)

agnā 3 i pa!tnīvansvarllājī! 3 ñchācī [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)
bhūrbhuvaḥ svarlājī3ñchācī3nyavye 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)
vāyuranilamamṛtamathedambhasmāntam śarīram |
o3m | krato smara | klibe smara | kṛtam 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 kṛtasyendreṇa sutrāmñā kṛtasya | (20.35)
pātanno'aśvinā divā pāhi naktam sarasvati | (20.62)
Yuvaṁ surāmamaśvinā namucāvāsura sacā |
vipipānāḥ sarasvatīndraṅkarmasvāvata (20.76)
Yaste stanāḥ śāśayo Yo mayobhūrYo ratnadhā vasuvidyaḥ sudatraḥ |
Yena viśvā puṣyasi vārYāñi sarasvati tamiha dhātavekaḥ | (38.5)
iḍa'ehyadita'ehi sarasvatyehi |
asāvehyasāvehyasāvechi (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:

pṛthivyā svarāntam sambhava śukro manthī pṛthivīm paro devebhirityeteṣu (4.27)

iyante Yajñiyā tanūrapo muñcāmi na prajāṁ |
aṅghomucaḥ svāhākṛtāḥ pṛthivīmāviśata pṛthivyā sambhava (4.13)
dyāmmā lekhīrantarikṣammā hiṁsīḥ pṛthivyā sambhava | (5.43)
suvīro vīrānpṛajanayanparīhyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |
sañjagmāno divā pṛthivyā śukraḥ śukraśociṣā nirastaḥ śaṇḍaḥ śukrasyādhiṣṭhānamasi (7.13)
suprajāḥ prajāḥ pṛajanayanparīhyabhi rāyaspoṣeṇa Yajamānam |
sañjagmāno divā pṛthivyā manthī manthiśociṣā nirasto marko manthinodhiṣṭhānamasi (7.18)
raśminā sattyāya satyañjinva pretinā dharmañjinvānvityā divā divañjinva
sandhināntarikṣeñāntarikṣaṅjinva pratidhinā pṛthivyā pṛthivīñjinva viṣṭambhena vṛṣṭyā vṛṣṭiñjinva

pravayāhnāharjinvānyā rātryā rātrīñjinvośijā vasubhyo vasūñjinva praketenādityebhya'ādityāñjinva tantunā rāyaḥ (15.6)

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

pūrvāyām kaṇḍikām dṛṣṭvā āparā sahasaṃyyutā
tadeva nāmagrahaṇam na vikalpaḥ kadā cana 72

pūrvā viddhā parāntā ca kaṇḍikā yatra dṛśyate
capalā caiva sā jñeyā ācchacchando nidarśanam 73

evaśchando varivaśchandaḥ śambhūśchandaḥ paribhūśchanda'ācchacchando manaśchando vyacaśchandaḥ
sinduśchandaḥ samudraśchandaḥ sarirañchandaḥ kakupchandastrikakupchandaḥ
kāvyāñchando'aṅktupañchandokṣarapañktiśchandaḥ padapañktiśchando viṣṭārapañktiśchandaḥ kṣuro
bhrajaśchanda'ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ (15.4)\$

ācchacchandaḥ pracchacchandaḥ saṃYacchando viyacchando bṛhacchando rathantarañchando nikāyaśchando
vivadhaśchando giraśchando bhrajaśchandaḥ saṃstupchandonuṣṭupchanda'evaśchando varivaśchando
vayaśchando vayaskṛcchando
viṣpardhāśchando viślāñchandaśchadiśchando dūrohaṇañchandastandrañchando'aṅkāñchandaḥ (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 Avasānanirṇayaśikṣā).

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
dvitvākṣaram 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 chāyāmṛtaṃYasya mṛtyuḥ kasmai devāya haviṣā vidhema (25.13)
mā te grdhnuraviśastātīhāya chidrā gātrānyasinā mithū kaḥ (25.43)
sahastomāḥ sahachandasa'āvṛtaḥ sahapramā'rṣayaḥ sapta daivyaḥ | (34.49)

ghṛtena dyāvāpṛthivī pūrYethāmindrasya cchadirasi viśvajanasya cchāyā (5.28)
mā cchandaḥ pramā cchandaḥ pratimā cchando'asrīvayaśchandaḥ pañktiśchanda'uṣṇikchando bṛhati
cchandonuṣṭupchando virāṭchando gāyatrī cchandastrīṣṭupchando jagatī cchandaḥ pṛthivī cchandaḥ (14.18)

divi viṣṇurvyakraṃsta jāgatena cchandasā tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmontarikṣe
viṣṇurvyakraṃsta traiṣṭubhena cchandasā tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmaḥ
pṛthivyāṃviṣṇurvyakraṃsta gāyatreṇa cchandasā tato nirbhakto Yosmāndveṣṭi Yañca vayandviṣmosmādannādasyai
pratiṣṭhāyā'aganma svaḥ sañjyotiśābhūma (2.25)

Śukla-yajurveda-prātiśākhya:

svaraś chakāre cakāreṇa sarvatra (4.24)

yasyātīhāya saheti na (4.25)

Varṇaratnapradīpikā Śikṣā

svarāt paraśchakāras tu sarvatra dvitvam āpnuyāt 170

yasyātīhāya saheti padatrayaparam vinā

Pārāsarī Śikṣā 103.2-105.1

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

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

vviśvārūpāṇy abodhyagnir edho'sīti tathāparaḥ
ketuṅkṛṇvann 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 rūpāṇi pratimuñcate kavīḥ prāsāvīdbhadrandvipade catuṣpade |
vi nākamakhyaṣavitā vareṇyonu prayāṇamuṣaso virājati (12.3)

abodhyagnih samidhā janānāmprati dhenumivāyatīmuṣāsam | (15.24)

*edhosyedhiṣī*mahi samidasi tejosi tejo mayi dhehi |
samāvavarti pṛthivī samuṣāḥ samu sūrYaḥ | (20.23)

*ketuṅkṛṇvann*aketave peśo marYā'apeśase |
samuṣadbhirajāyathāḥ (29.37)

agneranīkaṁ yuḥṣvā hi vviśve devā dviṭīyakam
udagne cāyamuttarā!nnaṁ! 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.

*agneranīkam*apa'āviveśāpānnapātpratirakṣannasurYam |
damedame samidhaṁYakṣyagne prati te jihvā ghṛtamuccaraṇyatsvāhā (8.24)

Yuḥṣvā hi keśinā harī vṛṣaṇā kakṣyaprā |
athā na'indra somapā girāmupaśrutiñcara |
upayāmagrhitosīndrāya tvā ṣoḍaśina'eṣa te Yonirindrāya tvā ṣoḍaśine (8.34)

*viśve devāścam*aseṣūnnītosurhomāyodyato rudro hūyamāno vātobhyāvṛtto nṛcakṣāḥ pratikhyāto bhakṣo
bhakṣyamāṇaḥ pitaro nārāśaṁsāḥ sannaḥ sindhuḥ (8.58)

udagne udagne tiṣṭha pratyātanaṣva nyamitrā2m//oṣatāttigmahete |
Yo no'arātīm samidhāna cakre nīcā tandhakṣyatasanna śuṣkam (13.12)

*ayamuttarāt*saṁYadvasustasya tārṣyaścāriṣṭanemiśca senānīgrāmanyau |
viśvācī ca ghṛtācī cāpsarasāvāpo hetirvātāḥ prahetistebhyo namo'astu te novantu te no mṛdayantu te Yandviśmo
Yaśca no dveṣṭi tameṣāñjambhe dadhmaḥ (15.18)

namo vanyāya ca kakṣyāya ca namaḥ śravāya ca pratīśravāya ca nama'āśuṣeṇāya cāsurathāya ca namaḥ sūrāya
cāvabhedīne ca namo bilmīne (16.34)

devambarhiryyadāpo'sti tvāmadya svasti nas tathā
māno mitro hi vvakṣyantī kṣakārā yayutās tathā 130

*Yadāpo'*aghnīyā'iti varuṇeti śapāmahe tato varuṇa no muñca |

avabhṛtha nicumpuṇa nicerurasi nicumpuṇaḥ |
ava devairdevakṛtamenoyakṣyava martyairmartyakṛtampururāvṇo deva riṣaspāhi (20.18)
devambarhiḥ sarasvatī sudevamindre'aśvinā |
tejo na cakṣurakṣyorbarhiṣā dadhurindriyaṃvasuvane vasudheyasya vyantu Yaja (21.48)
tvāmadya'rṣa'ārṣeya'rṣiṇānnapādavṛṇītāyaṃYajamāno bahubhya'ā saṅgatebhya'eṣa me deveṣu vasu vārYāyakṣyata'iti
tā Yā devā deva dānānyadustānyasmā'ā ca śāssvā ca gurasveṣitaśca hotarasi bhadravācyāya preṣito mānuṣaḥ
sūktavākāya sūktā brūhi (21.61)
svasti na'indro vṛddhaśravāḥ svasti naḥ pūṣā viśvavedāḥ |
svasti nastārṣyo'arīṣṭanemiḥ svasti no bṛhaspatirdadhātu (25.19)
mā no mitro varuṇo'arYamāyurindra'r̥bhukṣā marutaḥ parikhyan |
Yadvājino devajātasya sapteḥ pravakṣyāmo vidathe vīrYāṇi (25.24)
vakṣyantīvedāganiganti karṇampriyaṃ sakhāyampariṣasvajānā |
Yoṣeva śīnkte vitatādhi dhanvañjyā'iyam samane pārayantī (29.40)

[arnebhyo hastipañjavāyāśvapampuṣṭyai gopālaṃvīrYāyāvīpālantejasejapālamirāyāi kīnāśānkīlālāya
surākārambhadrāya gṛhapaṃ śreyase vittadhamādhyakṣyāyānuḥsattāram (30.11)]

Parāśarī Śikṣā:

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

RGVARṆAKRAMA-LAKṢAṆA (RV)

caturvidhā vivṛtīḥ sā saṃdhihīnā svarāntarā 18
hrasvau dīrghau hrasvadīrghau dīrghahrasvobhayau kramāt
kecit pākavatī hrasvāv ubhau dīrghau pipīlikā 19
vatsānusāryādīdīrghā vatsānusṛtir antimā

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

pākavatī: वस्यइष्टये vasyaiṣṭaye (1.25.4), vāta ivāham (10.95.2), तितउना titaūnā (10.71.2), हिरण्यप्रउगम्
hiranyapraugam (1.35.5), नमउक्तिभिः namaūktibhiḥ (8.4.6); tūtu jāna upa (1.3.6); piba ṛtunā (1.15.1); u amśave
(1.46.10)

pipīlikā: niruddhā āpah (1.32.11); sūnṛtā īrayantī (1.113.12); aśvinā ūhathuḥ (1.182.7); viśvā ekasya (2.13.3); yā
aicchaḥ (10.108.5); devā okāmsi (1.40.5); gṛhṛtasutī ādityā (2.41.6), indrāgnī eha (1.21.4), rodaśi obhe (6.46.5);
asmayū ā (1.135.5), sudānū auśijāya (1.112.11); āsāte 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 ṛjraśve (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 uśā 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 aiṣanta (1.126.5), na ohase
(1.30.4), uśa 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 svaritocodaye hrasvadīrgharūpās 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).

अ॒भीः॑मम॒घ्यां उ॒त श्री॒णन्ति॑ धे॒नवः॑ शिशु॑म् । 9.1.9

abhi | imam | aghnyāḥ | uta | śrīṇanti | dhenavāḥ | śiśum |
abhi + imam => abhīmām (praśliṣṭa svarita ī placed before udātta á)

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

स नो॑ अर्षाभि॑ दू॒त्यं॑ त्वमिन्द्रा॑य तोशसे । 9.45.2

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

In devanāgarī the short kampa is shown with the number ॑ .

Rgveda-prātiśākhya:

jātyo 'bhinihitaś caiva kṣaipraḥ praśliṣṭa eva ca
ete svarāḥ prakampante yatrocasvaritodayāḥ ||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 pṛcchasi na tvā bhīr iva vindatī3m ||10.146.1||
kathā | grāmam | na | pṛcchasi | na | tvā | bhīr-iva | vindatī3m ||

KAUŚIKĪ ŚIKṢĀ

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

susam̐dṛśam̐ tvā ye janeṣu ati viśvāḥ bhujyuḥ suparnaḥ
varṣābhir ṛtunām utanaḥ ṣaḍ ete sastakāre bhavati 34

(aḥ, āḥ) + st = (a, ā) + st

susandṛśantvā vayammaghavanvandiṣimahi | pra nūnampūrṇabandhura stuto Yāsi vaśā2m̐ ||'anu Yojā nvindra te
harī (3.52)

Ye janeṣu malimlava stenāsastaskarā vane | (11.79)

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

ati viśvāḥ pariṣṭhā stena'iva vrajamakramuḥ | (22.84)

varṣābhirṛtunādityā stome saptadaśe stutāḥ | (21.25)

[śaisīreṇa'ṛtunā devāstrayastrīṃśemṛtā stutāḥ | (21.28)]
uta nohirbudhnyah śṛṇotvaja'ekapāṭpṛthivī samudrah |
viśve devā'ṛtāvṛdho huvānā stutā mantrāḥ kavīśastā'avantu (34.53)

PĀṆINĪYA-ŚIKṢĀ

saraṅgam kampayet kampam 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 ṁ is called raṅga. This kind of kampa occurs in the R̥gveda-saṁhitā only once in 5.83.3:

rathīva kaśayāśvāṁ abhikṣipann āvir dūtān kṛṇute varṣyāṁ ahā | (5.83.3a)
rathī-iva | kaśayā | aśvān | abhi-kṣipan | āviḥ | dūtān | kṛṇute | varṣyān | ahā |

PĀRĀŚARĪ ŚIKṢĀ

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

(3c-6a) Number of syllables in the first kaṇḍikā of the Saṁhitā
(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 pañcāṣṭamaṁ smṛtam 4
ekādaśākṣaram tadvad ubhayor api dr̥śyate
saptamaṁ pañcamaṁ caiva punaś caikādaśākṣaram 5
navākṣaram vijānīyād vākyam caikādaśākṣaram

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

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

antyāvasānāḥ ṣaṭ caiva pañcāitās tribhir ardhakāḥ 6
ekā caturthatā jñeyā ṣeṣā 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) janayattyai tvā (1.22) mā bheḥ (1.23) pṛthivi devayajani (1.25)
5x3: yuṣmā indro (1.13) 'gne brahma (1.18) sam'vvaṣāmi (1.21) purā krūrasya (1.28) savitustvā (1.31)
1x4: pratyusṭam rakṣaḥ (1.29)

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

5 kaṇḍikās without s

YamparidhimparYadhatthā'agne deva pāṇibhirguhyamānaḥ |
tanta'etamanu joṣambharāmyeṣa nettvadapacetayātā'agneḥ priyampāthopītam 17 (2)#
atra pitaro mādayadhvaṁYathābhāgamāvṛṣāyadhvam |
amīmadanta pitaro Yathābhāgamāvṛṣāyīṣata 31 (2)#
ayante Yonirṛtviyo Yato jāto'arocathāḥ |
tañjānannagna'ārohāthā no vardhayā rayim 14 (3)#
iḍa'ehyadita ehi kāmyā'eta | mayi vaḥ kāmadharaṇambhūyāt 27 (3)#
Yo devebhya'ātapati Yo devānāmpurohitāḥ |
pūrvo Yo devebhyo jāto namo rucāya brāhmāye 20 (31)#

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

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

ūnāśītīścākṣaraṇām athaitāṁś ca prakīrtitāḥ 88
akārādīni vākyaṇi dvādaśaitāni saṅkhyayā
dvādaśākṣaram prathamam pañcamaṁ ceti sapta vai 89
ṣaḍakṣaram tato vākyaṁ punardvādaśakam smṛtam
ekādaśākṣaram caiva ante ca dvādaśākṣaram 90
evam varṇaḥ prayoktavyā athaitāni nidarśanam

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

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

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

Number of avasānas in selected kaṇḍikās:

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

tisro ardhā prajāpatiḥ?

[prajāpatiḥ](#) sambhriyamāṇaḥ samrāṭsambhṛto vaiśvadevaḥ saṁsanno gharmāḥ pravṛktasteja'udyata'āśvinaḥ
payasyānīyamāne pauṣṇo viśyandamāne mārutaḥ klathan |
maitraḥ śarasī santāYamāne vāyavyo hriyamāṇa'agneyo hūyamāno vāgghutaḥ (39.5) [3?]

[punantu mā](#) pitarāḥ somyāsaḥ punantu mā pitāmahāḥ punantu prapitāmahāḥ | pavitreṇa śatāyuṣā |
punantu mā pitāmahāḥ punantu prapitāmahāḥ |
pavitreṇa śatāyuṣā viśvamāyurvyāśnavai (19.37) [3]

[vāyur](#)anilamamṛtamathedambhasmāntāṁ śarīram |
o3m | krato smara | klibe smara | kṛtaṁ smara (40.15) [5]

[edhoso](#)edhiṣīmahi samidasi tejosi tejo mayi dhehi |
samāvavartī pṛthivī samuṣāḥ samu sūrYaḥ |
samu viśvamidañjagat |
vaiśvānarajyotirbhūyāsaṁvibhūnkāmānvyaśnavai bhūḥ svāhā (20.23) [4]

[saṁvatsarosi](#) parivatsarosīdāvatsarosīdvatsarosi vatsarosi |
uśasaste kalpantāmahorātrāste kalpantāmardhamāsaste kalpantāmmāsaste kalpantāmṛtavaste kalpantām
saṁvatsaraste kalpatām |
pretyā'etyai sañcāñca pra ca sāraya |
suparṇacidasi tayā devatayāṅgirasvaddhruvaḥ sīda (27.45) [4]

[dyauḥ śāntir](#)antarikṣaṁ śāntiḥ pṛthivī śāntirāpaḥ śāntiroṣadhayaḥ śāntiḥ |
vanaspatayaḥ śāntirviśve devāḥ śāntirbrahma śāntiḥ sarvaṁ śāntiḥ śāntireva śāntiḥ sā mā śāntiredhi (16.37) [2]

saptākṣaram ca catvāri punar aṣṭākṣaram tathā 114
ṛcaṁvācamiti jñeyā ante caiva catuṣṭayam

[ṛcaṁvācam](#)prapadye [7] mano Yajuh prapadye [7] sāma prāṇamprapadye [7] cakṣuḥ śrotramprapadye [7] |
vāgojaḥ sahaujo mayi [8] prāṇāpānu [4] 1 (36)#

ekādaśākṣaram vākyaṁ punar eva catuṣṭayam 115
trayodaśam dvādaśam ca yanme iti nidarśanam

[Yanme](#) cchidrañcakṣuṣo hṛdayasya [11] manaso vā [4] titṛṇambṛhaspatirme taddadhātu [13] |
śanno bhavatu bhuvanasya Yaspatiḥ [12] 2 (36)#

takārānte pade pūrve śakāre parataḥ sthite
kṣaṇikaṁ taṁ vijānīyāt tacchakeyaṁ nidarśanam 140

agne vratapate vratañcariṣyāmi [tacchakeyan](#)tanme rādhyatām |
idamahamanṛtātsatyamupāimi 5 (1)#

tat | śakeyam | => tacchakeyam

ŚAISIRĪYA-ŚIKṢĀ (RV)

kva1 vo 'śvā yujāno3 'smābhis tvām hī3ndreti nidarśanam

Examples for kampas in the Rgveda-samhitā:

kva¹ vo 'svāḥ kvā³bhīśavaḥ kaṭham śeka kaṭhā yāya | (5.61.2a)

kvā | vaḥ | aśvāḥ | kvā | abhīśavaḥ | kaṭham | śeka | kaṭhā | yāya |

ratho na maḥe śavāse yujāno³ 'smābhīr indro anuṁadyo bhūt ||6.34.2c||

rathāḥ | na | maḥe | śavāse | yujānaḥ | asmābhīḥ | indrāḥ | anu-mādyāḥ | bhūt

tvām hī³indrāvāse vivāco havānte carṣṇayaḥ sūrāsātau | (6.33.2a)

tvām | hi | indra | avāse | vivācaḥ | havānte | carṣṇayaḥ | sūrā-sātau |

Final Notes

1. The transliterated Śikṣās are based on Peter Freund's Devanāgarī texts:
http://vedicreserve.mum.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html
2. Rgveda-Saṁhitā and Padapāṭha: <http://www.detlef108.de/Rigveda.htm>
3. Rgveda-Prātiśākhya: <https://sites.google.com/site/detlef108/rv-pratishakhya>
[The Rgveda Pratisakhya Vol III \(1937/00/00\) - English translation](http://www.vedicreserve.mum.edu/shiksha/shiksha_vedicreserve.html)
4. The transliterated text of the Mādhyandina-Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā is based on:
http://is1.mum.edu/vedicreserve//yajur_veda/shukla_yajur_veda.pdf
http://is1.mum.edu/vedicreserve//yajur_veda/Shukla_YajurVed-1.pdf (with doubling)
5. <http://www.detlef108.de/Avasananirnaya-shiksha-with-commentary-T.pdf>
<https://sites.google.com/site/vedalaksana>
6. Last update by [Detlef Eichler](http://www.detlef108.de/) : 2 November 2017