

नमो नमः सर्वेभ्यः

Greetings to all of you

संस्कृतभाषा शिक्षणे भवताम् हार्दम् स्वागतम्

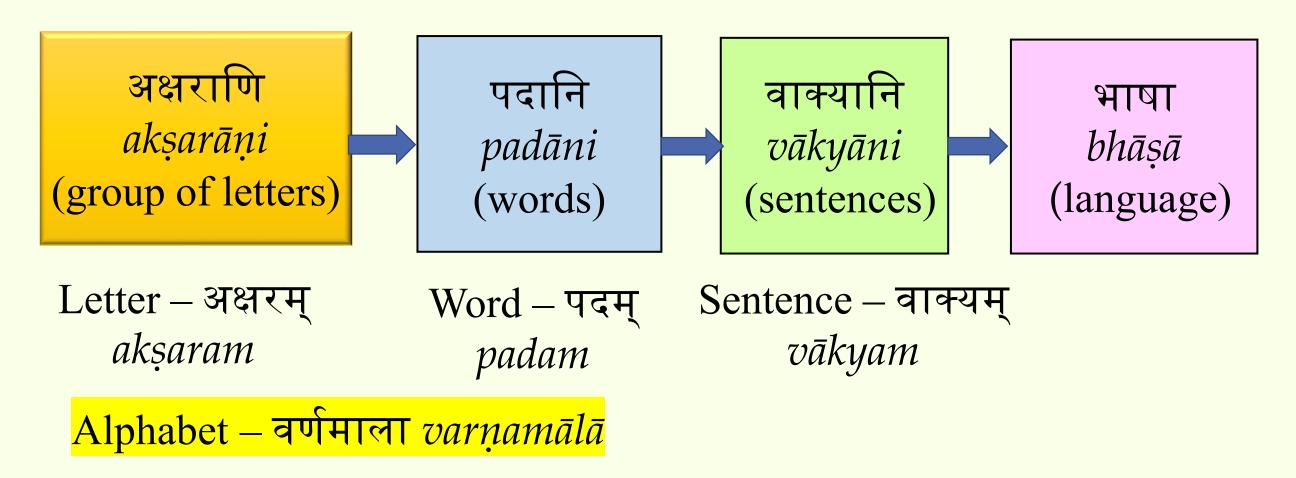
A heartfelt welcome to you all for Sanskrit learning.



वर्णमाला Sanskrit Alphabet

What is Language?

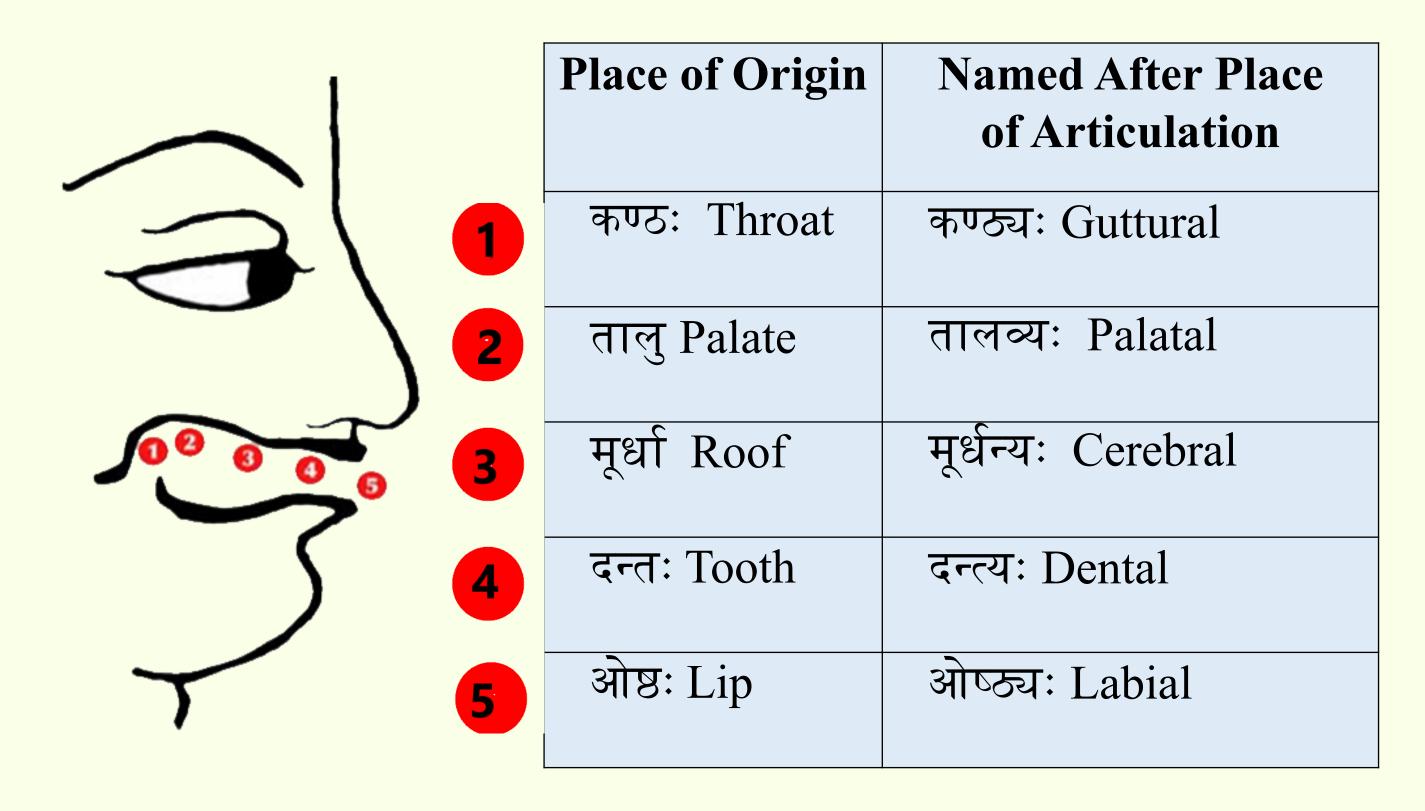
- Letters when put together to intelligently express thoughts and feelings, is called a word.
- A group of words form a sentence.
- Sentences put together so that another may understand what one wishes to express, then becomes language.



- Sanskrit is a sound-based language. Unlike English, where for example, the symbol "c" is pronounced in a number of different ways in words like cat, city, charming, or czar. In Sanskrit, there is a perfect one-to-one correspondence between what is written (letter) and what is pronounced (sound).
- Any script can be used for Sanskrit as long as this one-to-one correspondence between the letter and the sound is maintained. The most commonly used script for Sanskrit is called देवनागरी (devanāgarī).
- For those unfamiliar with the *devanāgrī* script, the international transliteration is a guide to the proper pronunciation of the Sanskrit letters. For example,

अआइईउऊऋऋॡएऐओओ</mark> are written as a ā i ī u ū ṛ ṛ ḷ e ai o au.
Transliteration table is given in my two books.

देवनागरी letters are pronounced from the throat to lips of the vocal cord of the vocal anatomy – the places of sound articulation.



Vowel is called स्वरः

स्वयं राजते इति स्वरः – That which shines (can be pronounced) on its own (without the help of any other letter) is स्वरः (svaraḥ).

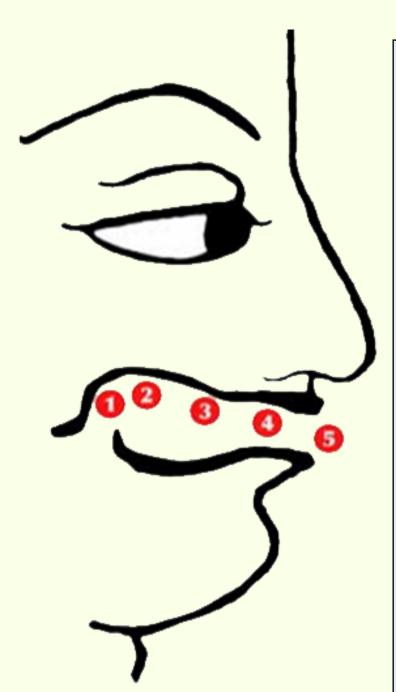
- There are thirteen vowels.
- They are divided into simple vowels and diphthongs (combination of two simple vowel sounds).
- Every simple vowel, except one has a short and a long form.

Simple Ve	Diphthongs	
Short Vowels हस्वः अ a, इ i, उ u, ऋ ṛ, ऌ ḷ	Long Vowels दीर्घः आ ā, ई ī, ऊ ū, ॠ ṛ	ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au are also long.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ऋ ऌ ए ऐ ओ औ

Point of Articulation of the Vowels

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ऋ ऌ ए ऐ ओ औ



- 1. कण्ठ्याः Gutturals अ (a), आ (ā)
- 2. तालव्याः Palatals इ (i), ई (ī)
- 3. मूर्धन्याः Cerebrals ऋ (ṛ), ऋ (ṛ)
- 4. दन्त्याः Dentals ऌ (!)
- 5. ओष्ट्याः Labials उ (u), ऊ (ū)

कण्ठतालु Guttural + Palatal ए (e), ऐ (ai)

कण्ठोष्ठम् Guttural + Labial ओ (o), औ (au)

अ



आ



इ



ई



अश्वः aśvaḥ horse

अजः ajaḥ goat

आकाशः ākāśaḥ sky

आत्मा ātmā Self

इषुः iṣuḥ arrow

इदम् idam this

ईहमृगः īhamṛgaḥ wolf

ईश्वरः İśvaraḥ Lord

उ



ऊ



末



ऋ, लृ

उरगः uragah

snake

उमा umā Parvati

ऊर्णा *ūrṇā* wool

ऊर्मिः *ūrmiḥ* wave

ऋषिः ṛṣiḥ sage

ऋणम् rṇam debt

ए



ग्रे



ओ



औ



एकम् ekam one

एव eva only, just

ऐरवतः airavatah

(Indra's elephant)

ओम् om

ओष्ठः osthah lip

औषधिः auṣadhiḥ herb

औष्ण्यम् ausnyanı heat

Consonant is called व्यञ्जनम्

परेण स्वरेण व्यज्यते इति व्यञ्जनम् –That which manifests with the help of succeeding स्वरः is व्यञ्जनम् (vyañjanam). There are thirty-three consonants.

क् ख् ग् घ् ङ् च् छ् ज् झ् ञ् ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण् त् थ् द् ध् न् प् फ् ब् भ् म् य् र् ल् व् श् ष् स् ह् k kh g gh n c ch j jh ṣ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ t th d dh n p ph b bh m y r l v ś ṣ s h

The slanted line underneath the letter is called हलन्तः (halantaḥ). To facilitate the pronunciation of the consonants, the vowel अ (a) is added after each consonant. For example, $\pi + 3 = \pi + 4 = \pi + 4 = \pi + 3 = \pi + 4

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह ka kha ga gha ṅa ca cha ja jha ṣa ṭa ṭha ḍa ḍha ṇa ta tha da dha na pa pha ba bha ma ya ra la va śa ṣa sa ha The consonants are classified according to either the (1) type of effort used in pronouncing them or (2) the point from where the sound originates.

Effort प्रयत्नाः	स्पृष्टाः formed by complete contact of the organs of speech				ईषत्स्पृष्टाः Slightly contact	ईषद्विवृताः Slightly open		
	Hard Soft			•	Hard	Soft		
Place	non- aspirate अल्पप्राणाः	aspirate महाप्राणाः	non- aspirate अल्पप्राणाः	aspirate महाप्राणाः		aspirate प्राणाः	aspira महाप्राण	
स्थानानि	1 st of class	2 nd of class	3 rd of class	4 th of class	5 th nasal	Semi vowels	Sibilants	
कण्ठ्याः	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ			ह
Gutturals	ka	kha	ga	gha	'nа			ha
तालव्याः	च	छ	ज	झ	স	य	श	
Palatals	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ya	śa	
मूर्धन्याः	ਟ	ਠ	ड	ढ	ण	र	ष	
Cerebrals	ţa	ṭha	ḍа	ḍha	ņa	ra	șa	
दन्त्याः	त	थ	द	ध	न	ल	स	
Dentals	ta	tha	da	dha	na	la	sa	
ओष्ठ्याः	प	फ	ब	भ	म	व		
Labials	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	va		

क-वगः

च-वर्गः

ट-वर्गः

त-वर्गः

प-वर्गः

Place	H	ard	Soft				o 6.	
1 1400	Non-	Aspirate	Non-	Aspirat	e Na		Hard	Soft
	aspirate	rispirate	aspirate	_	sal	Semi vowels	Sibilants	
कण्ठ्याः	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ			ह
Gutturals	ka	kha	ga	gha	'nа			ha
तालव्याः	च	छ	ज	झ	স	य	श	
Palatals	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ya	śa	
मूर्धन्याः	ਟ	ਠ	ड	ढ	ण	र	ष	
Cerebrals	ţa	ṭha	ḍа	ḍha	ņa	ra	șa	
दन्त्याः	त	थ	द	ध	न	ल	स	
Dentals	ta	tha	da	dha	na	la	sa	
ओष्ट्याः	प	फ	ब	भ	म	व		
Labials	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	va		

Conventionally letters in Sanskrit are referred by adding कार at the end of the vowel or a consonant. 3 - 3 अकार, 3 - 3 अक

क् – ककार, ख् – खकार, etc. र् is referred to as रेफ and not रकार।

Letters when put together to intelligently express thoughts and feelings, is called a word. For example,

अध्यापकः (male teacher) = अ +
$$\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}} + \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{u} +$$

- ः विसर्गः Takes the sound of the हकार plus the vowel before the विसर्गः ।
- यू + आ = या Vowel following a consonant आ is replaced by a symbol ा
- ध्+य् Conjunct consonant. No vowel between the consonants. ध्+य्=ध्य।
- कुंभः (jar) अनुस्वारः a nasal sound represented by a dot above the letter.

Vowel following a Consonant

- In Sanskrit, a consonant followed by a vowel is not represented by writing the symbols of the two separate letters. Instead, it is represented by a combination of the consonant symbol and an abbreviated form of the vowel.
- Thus, each vowel is represented by two symbols one that represents the vowel when it is at the beginning of a word or stands alone, and one that is added to a consonant when the vowel follows that consonant. For example,

आकाशः = आ + क् + आ + श् + अ + ः = आकार + ककार + आकार + शकार + अकार

+ विसर्गः। The middle आ is written as ा क् + आ = का।

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1$

अ	Ø	क् + अ = क ka	मनः manaḥ
आ	ा	क् + आ (ा) = का <i>kā</i>	आत्मा ātmā
द	ि	क् + इ (ि) = कि ki	इति iti
र्राज	ी	क् $+$ ई (ी) $=$ की $k\bar{\imath}$	सीता sītā
उ	႒	क् + उ (ु) = कु <i>ku</i>	मधुसूदनः madhusūdanaḥ
35	<u>ه</u>	$\overline{\mathbf{a}}_{1}+3_{2}(\mathbf{c}_{1})=\mathbf{a}_{1}^{2}k\bar{u}$	
ऋ	ು	क् + ऋ (ृ) = कृ kṛ	कृष्णः kṛṣṇaḥ
ॠ	್ಟ	क् $+$ ऋ (2) $=$ कृ $k\bar{r}$	
ए		$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{a} ke$	केशवः keśavaḥ
ऐ		क् $+$ ऐ (ै) $=$ कै kai	सदैव sadaiva
ओ	ो	क् + ओ (ो) = को <i>ko</i>	मोक्षः mokṣaḥ
औ	ौ	क् + औ (ौ) = कौ kau	नौका naukā

- विसर्गः (visargaḥ) विसर्गः is the two dots after a word and takes the sound of the consonant ह (हकार) plus the स्वरः before the विसर्गः। For example,
- रामः = र् + आ + म् + अ + ः. The स्वरः before the विसर्गः is अ so the pronunciation of the visarga will be the ह + अ = ह sound in the end.
- गुरुः = $\eta + 3 + \zeta + 3 + \cdots$. The स्वरः before the विसर्गः is $\frac{3}{3}$ so the pronunciation of the visarga will be the $\frac{1}{\xi} + 3 = \frac{1}{\xi}$ sound in the end.
- वानराः = व् + आ + न् + अ + र् + <mark>आ</mark> + ः The स्वरः before the विसर्गः is <mark>आ</mark> so the pronunciation of the visarga will be the $\frac{1}{5}$ + आ = $\frac{1}{5}$ sound in the end.

अनुस्वारः (anusvāraḥ) - is the nasal sound represented by a dot above the letter. Following is an अनुस्वारसन्धिः (consonant sandhi). When म् (मकार) is the last letter of a word

- and is followed by another word beginning with a consonant, then the मकार converts into a dot and places itself above the previous letter.
 अहम्बालिका = अहं बालिका । I am a girl.
- If the मकार is at the end of the sentence it does not become a अनुस्वारः।
 बालकः अहम् = बालकः अहम्। I am a boy.

Words like शङ्करः, चञ्चलः, पण्डितः, शान्तः, and कुम्भः are also written as शंकरः, चंचलः, पंडितः, शांतः, and कुंभः । The अनुस्वारः is the nasal of the consonant immediately following it.

11/02/2022

Conjunct Consonants

• In words, two or more consonants can come together before a vowel sound. In Sanskrit, as many as five consonants can come together in this way! This combination of two or more consonants is called a conjunct consonant.

आत्मा = आ +
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 + आ Self; औष्ण्यम् = औ + $\frac{1}{1}$ + $\frac{1}{1}$ + अ + म् heat स्वास्थ्यम् = $\frac{1}{1}$ + आ + $\frac{1}{1}$ + आ + $\frac{1}{1}$ + अ + म् health.

- A certain amount of familiarity of conjunct consonants is a must but a mastery of all possible conjunct consonants can wait.
- Most of the conjunct consonants can be divided into five groups.

Group 1 A fragment of the first consonant is retained, and the second consonant is written in full.

Group 2 The second consonant is placed below the first consonant.

व्
$$+$$
 इ $+$ द् $+$ य् $+$ आ $=$ विद्या (knowledge)
ग $+$ ङ् $+$ ग् $+$ आ $=$ गङ्गा (Ganges)

Group 3 Conjunct consonants with (ζ) are formed differently.

When $(\overline{\zeta})$ is the first member of the conjunct consonant, the symbol for $(\overline{\zeta})$ is placed above the second member.

अ
$$+$$
र् $+$ ज् $+$ उ $+$ न् $+$ अः $=$ अर्जुनः (third of the Pandava princes) ध् $+$ अ $+$ र् $+$ प् $+$ अः $=$ धर्मः (right conduct)

When (ζ) is the second member of the conjunct consonant, it is represented by a slanted line attached to the side of the first member.

<u>Group 4</u> Conjunct consonants with श् as the first member have a special symbol for श् when the consonant that follows is ल्, च्, र्, च्, and न् | If any other consonants follow, श् drops the vertical line, as in group 1 consonants.

Group 5 Some special forms of commonly used conjunct consonants are given below.

दण्डः (daṇḍaḥ) - Lend of the sentence or one section of a verse. Lend of the verse or a paragraph. There are no other punctuation marks in Sanskrit.



Correct Pronunciation

In Sanskrit each letter has a unique sound and is pronounced.

- Hindi speaking folks have a tendency not to pronounce the ending short अ।
 राम, रामायण, कृष्ण, शिव rāma, rāmāyaṇa, kṛṣṇa, śiva
- · Pronunciation of the visarga. For example,

रामः ह + अ = ह sound in the end; हिरः ह + इ = हि sound in the end.

• Pronunciation of the sibilants श्ष्स śṣs

श् - शिवः ष् - कृष्णः स् - सरस्वती śiva kṛṣṇa sarasvati

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत।

अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ॥ गीता ४-७ ॥

सन्धिविच्छेदः

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिः भवति भारत।

अभ्युत्थानम् अधर्मस्य <mark>तदा आत्मानम् सृजामि अहम्</mark>॥

ग्लानिः भवति = ग्लानि $\frac{7}{4}$ भवति = ग्लानिर्भवति । There is decline.

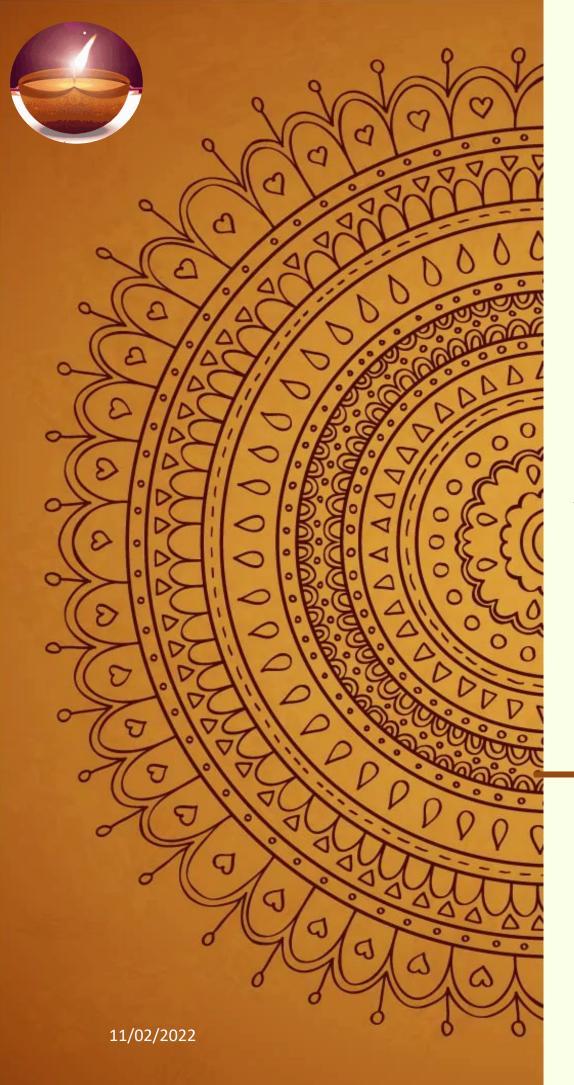
<mark>तदा आत्मानम्</mark> = तद्<mark>आ</mark> आ</mark>त्मानम् = तद् <mark>आ</mark> त्मानम् = तदात्मानम् । Then myself.

<mark>सृजामि अहम्</mark> = सृजाम<mark>्इ अ</mark>हम् = सृजाम् <mark>य</mark>् अहम् = सृजाम्यहम् । I bring into being.

There are two अनुस्वारसन्धिः।

यदा = whenever; हि = indeed; धर्मस्य = right living; अभ्युत्थानम् = increase; अधर्मस्य = wrong living.

O Bharata! Whenever there is decline in right living (and) an increase in wrong living, then I bring Myself into being (assume a physical body).



There will be homework!

The pdf link to slides and homework (answers provided to check your work) will be posted in the zoom video description section on my YouTube channel and on the AVC Sanskrit web page.

Next class will be on building blocks of the Sanskrit language.



THANK YOU & GOOD NIGHT



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