

Discussion Draft

**Basics of Veda Swaras
and Vedic Recital-02**

Dheerga Swaritam

Version 0.0

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1 Veda Swaras - Dheerga Swaritam

1.1 Introduction:

This document articulates the subject of basic conventions applicable to Dheerga Swaritam **in Krishna Yajur Veda only**. This Swara is rendered in the upper note like Swarita for twice the time (Maatra) scale applicable to the letter for which it is marked. The Dheergha Swarita is marked as “^{||}” above the letter.

This is an extension of Swarita only through elongation of time of rendering.

1.2 Basic Rules for Dheerga Swarita in Krishna Yajur Veda

The Swaritam for an Akshara/letter becomes elongated to Dheerga Swaritam under the following conditions:

1. The Akshara/letter is a **Dheerga Letter** (long) and it has acquired Swaritam (by Swara Principles) and is followed by a Samyukta Akshara/letter (Conjunct Consonant like Sra,hya, Sya, bhya,kra,tya), then Swaritam becomes Dheerga Swaritam.
2. The mantra / statement (Ruk) ends in a long akshara with Swaritam (as per Swara Principles), that long akshara acquires Dheerga Swaritam.
3. The mantra /statement (Ruk) ends with (1) an Anuswaram **or** (2) has a dheerga (long) akshara Anuswaram (Taam, Vaam, sham,yaam) in the middle of the Ruk , which has a Swaritam (higher note), then that Anuswaram acquires a Dheerga Swaritam.

Note: There are few exceptions to this rule where the Mantra has been taken from other Vedas like Ruk, Sama and Atharva Veda.

Note : Under each head we have tried to provide a number of examples. The reader is requested to go through the normal Suktams to analyse each of these examples.

All examples given here are taken from “Shanti Japam” book under respective Suktam or Mantra.

1.3 Dheerga Swaritam before Conjuncts (joint letters)

स्थिरै-रङ्गै-स्तुष्टुवाञ्	गणानान्त्वा गणपतिञ्
निषङ्गिणो स्तेनानां पतये नमो	नम आव्याधिनीभ्यो
नमो व्रातेभ्यो, नमो रथेभ्यो	नमः सेनाभ्य
कमरिभ्यश्च वो नमो ,	नमः पुञ्जिष्टेभ्यो
नमो ह्रस्वाय च ,	नमो ज्येष्ठाय च, नमो ह्रदय्याय च
यवाश्च मे, माषाश्च मे, तिलाश्च मे,	आग्नीध्रं च मे, पुरोडाशाश्च मे,
ऽहोरात्रयो वृष्ट्या,	घृत-मिहायुषेऽन्तु देवः ॥
गृणानोऽस्माकं , यो माऽग्ने भागिनञ्,	भूयात् योऽस्मान्
तस्मिन्त् सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितं ।	परमात्मा व्यवस्थितः ।
तवसे कपर्दिने क्षयद्वीराय	सहस्राक्षरा परमे व्योमन्

॥ कृतिवासाः पिनाकी । गणा बहुरूपाः पुराणा , आत्वा मन्त्राः कविशस्ता, ॥
॥ पुनरागाः पुनर्नव । ॥

க₃ணாநா[॥]நத்[॥]வா[॥] க₃ணபதி[॥], ஸ்தி[॥]ரை-ரங்[॥]கை[॥]ஸ்துஷ்டி[॥]வா[॥]
நிஷங்கிணை[॥] ஸ்தே[॥]னானாம், நம[॥] ஆவ்யாதி[॥]நீ[॥]ப்[॥]யோ[॥]
வ்ராதே[॥]ப்[॥]யோ[॥], ரதே[॥]ப்[॥]யோ[॥], ஸேனா[॥]ப்[॥]யஸ்[॥]
கர்மாரே[॥]ப்[॥]யஸ்ச[॥] வோ[॥], நம[॥]: புஞ்ஜிஷ்டே[॥]ப்[॥]யோ[॥]
நமோ[॥] ஹ்ர[॥]ஸ்வாய[॥] ச, நமோ[॥] ஜ்யே[॥]ஷ்டா[॥]ய[॥] ச
நமோ[॥] ஹ்ர[॥]த[॥]ய்யாய[॥] ச
யவா[॥]ஸ்ச[॥] மே, மாஷா[॥]ஸ்ச[॥] மே, திலா[॥]ஸ்ச[॥] மே,
ஆக்[॥]நீ[॥]த்[॥]ரஞ்ச[॥] மே, புரோடா[॥]ஸா[॥]ஸ்ச[॥] மே
ஹோரா[॥]த்ரயோ[॥]ர்[॥] வ்ரு[॥]ஷ்ட்யா[॥]
பு[॥]யா-த்[॥]யோ[॥]ஸ்மா[॥]ன், க்[॥]ரு[॥]த-மி[॥]ஹாயு[॥]ஷே[॥]த்து[॥] தே[॥]வ[॥]: ॥
க்[॥]ரு[॥]ணானோ[॥]-ஸ்மா[॥]கம், யோ[॥] மா[॥]க்[॥]னே[॥]
தஸ்மி[॥]ந்[॥]ஸ[॥]ர்வம்[॥] ப்ரதி[॥]ஷ்டி[॥]தம் | ப்ரமா[॥]த்மா[॥] வ்யவஸ்தி[॥]த[॥]: |
தவஸே[॥] கப[॥]ர்தி[॥]னே[॥]க்ஷ[॥]யத்[॥]வீ[॥]ராய[॥], ஸஹ[॥]ஸ்ரா[॥]க்ஷ[॥]ரா[॥] ப்ர[॥]மே[॥]

കൃത്തിവാസാഃ പിനാകീ । ദിവ്യാ ഗണാ ബഹുരുപാഃ പുരാണാ
 ആത്മാ മന്ത്രാഃ കവിശസ്ത്രാ , പുനരാഗാഃ പുനർന്നവ ।

Notes and Explanations:

1. All the Dheerga Swaritas are for Dheerga (long letters) which are followed by a Samyukta Akshara – Conjunct Consonants.
2. The symbol “ഏ” is called Avagraha. This represents that a short “a” (अ, अ, आ) sound is hanging due to the Sandhi rule applied to join words or padams. This has a value of half maatra. This is not treated as an Akshara for this rule. An avagraha cannot have swaram. So the rule applies based on the joint letters after avagraha. This is marked in yellow.
3. Please note that the letter ksha (क्ष, क्ഷ, क्ഷ) is a joint letter (conjunct consonant) formed by adding kh+sha, क्ष = ख् + ष; क्ഷ = क् + ष ; क्ഷ = क् + ष) therefore the Dheerga swarita rule applies.
4. The last four examples given (in bold and italics for reference) with a Dheerga letter and Visargam, this follows the Dheerga Swarita rule; because, the Visarga in these cases will acquire a halant “ph”, ik while rendering so that becomes a joint letter (here phpa, ikka which are Samyukta Akshara (conjunct consonants)).

6 . Exception for the first letter of a statement/Ruk.

The Start of a Ruk, the first akshara of the word/padam cannot be a Dheerga Swarita.

Now lets us see how it impacts the rule, let us take an example from Laghu Nyasam:

बा॒हो॒रिन्द्र॑स्तिष्ठतु ।

பா॒ஹ்ஹோ॑-ரிந்த்₃ரஸ்திஷ்ட₂து ।

ബാ॒ഹോ॑രി॒ന്ദ്രസ്തി॑ഷ്ഠതു ।

'baa' is a Dheerga aksharam. It is followed by 'hvo' a conjunct (joint letter).

The Swaritam acquired by 'baa' remains a Swaritam and it does not become a Dheerga Swaritam.

1.4 Dheerga Swarita with (Dheerga) Long Letters

सह॑स्रा॒क्षाय॑ मी॒ढुषे॑ ॥

ना॒तताय॑ धृ॒ष्णवे॑ ॥

रक्ष॑से वि॒निक्षे॑ ॥

जी॒वाथ॑ सर्वे॑ ॥

स नो॑ मृ॒डाती-दृ॒शे ॥ आ॒पो भव॑न्तु पी॒तये॑ ॥

च्छो॑भ॒मानं॑ म॒हीयते॑ ॥

वि॒श्व मा॑जा॒नम॒ग्रे ॥

अव॑ प॒श्चात्तात् ॥

अव॑ पु॒रस्तात् ॥

अवो॑त्तरा॒त्तात् ॥

प्र॒चोद॑यात् ॥

मु॒क्षीय॑ मा॒ऽमृतात् ॥

आ॒त्मानं॑ पु॒नते॑ सदा॑ ॥

पर॑मे॒ष्ठी वि॒राजा॑ ॥

वि॒श्वा भु॑व॒नानि॑ सर्वा॑ ॥

अ॒स्मन्नि॑व॒पन्तु॑ से॒नाः ॥

तन्मि॒त्र ए॒ति प॒थिभि॑ दे॒वयानैः॑ । ज्योति॑ष्-कृ॒णोति॑ सू॒नरी॑ । स्वाहा॑ ॥

ஸஹஸ்ரா॑க்ஷாய மீ॒டு₄ஷே॑ ॥ அநாத॑தாய த்₄ருஷ்ணவே॑ ॥
ரக்ஷ॑ஸே விநிக்ஷே॑ ॥ ஜீவாத்₂ஸர்வே॑ ॥

ஸ நோ॑ ம்ருடா₃தீ-த்₃த்₃ருஸே॑ ॥ ஆபோ॑ ப₄வந்து பீ॒தயே॑ ॥
ச்சோ₂ப₄மானம் மஹீ॑யதே ॥

விஸ்வ॑ மாஜானமக்₃ரே॑ ॥

அவ ப॑ஸ்சாத்தாத் ॥ அவ பு॑ரஸ்தாத் ॥ அவோ॑த்தராத்தாத் ॥

ப்ரசோ॑த₃யாத் ॥ முக்ஷீ॑ய மா₅ம்ருதாத் ॥

புனதே॑ ஸதா₃ ॥ ப்ரஜா॑பதி: பரமே॒ஷ்ட₂ விராஜா॑ ॥

பு₄வனா॑னி விஸ்வா॑ ॥ நிவ॑பந்து ஸேனா:॑

தந்மி॑த்ர ஏ॒தி ப॒தி₂பி₄ர் தே₃வ॒யாநை:॑ ॥

தமோ॑ ஜ்யோதிஷ்-க்ருணோ॑தி ஸௌ॒னர் ॥ ஸ்வாஹா॑ ॥

സഹസ്രാക്ഷായ മീഡുഷേ | നാതതായ ധൃഷ്ണവേ |

രക്ഷസേ വിനികേഷ | ജീവാഥ സർവേ ||

മൃഡാ തീദ്യശേ || ആപോ ഭവന്തു പീതയേ |

ഘോഭമാനം മഹീയതേ | വിശ്വ മാജാനമഗ്രേ |

അവ പശ്ചാത്താത് | അവ പുരസ്താത് | അവോത്തരാത്താത് |

പ്രചോതയാത് || മുക്ഷീയ മാഽമൃതാത് |

ആത്മാനം പുനതേ സദാ | പ്രജാപതിഃ പരമേഷ്ഠീ വിരാജാ |

ഭുവനാനി സർവാ | അസ്മന്നിവപന്തു സേനാഃ |

തന്മിത്ര ഏതി പഥിദിർ ദേവയാണൈഃ |

തമോ ജ്യോതിഷ്-കൃണോതി സൂനരീ | സ്വാഹാ |

Notes and Explanations:

1. Please note all this ending aksharas are long letters or long joint letters with a maatra of 2 or more. (with or without visargam)
2. As per the rule explained above, all this letters/aksharas will acquire only a Dheerga Swaritam. They will not acquire a Swaritam.
3. Readers are requested to check if any statement ends with a Dheerga akshara and swaritam in the vakyam/samhita of Krishna Yajur Veda which they have learnt. Then this rule becomes clear.

4. All the above have a value of more than three maatra in terms of time scale and would be called Plutam (acquired status due to the Dheerga Swaritam). Those without visargam have a maatra of 4 and with visargam or a halant has 5. "Vishva maja namgre".. has 4.5 ; the halant has 0.5 (g) plus "rey" with dheerga swaritam has 4.
5. Check the following statement from Ganapathy-Atharvasheersham the ending "taat" is a 2.5 maatra akshara. The previous statements in the Atharvasheersam have Dheerga Swaritam. This statement does not acquire any swaram and shall be Udatta only (medium or normal note)

सर्वतोमां पाहि पाहि समन्तात् ॥

ஸர்வதோ மாம் பாஹி பாஹி ஸமந்தாத் |

സർവതോമാം പാഹിപാഹി സമന്താത് ॥

1.5 Dheerga Swarita with Anuswaram

अववक्तारं ।

अव श्रोतारं ।

अवदातारं ।

नीचातंधक्ष्यत सन्न शुष्कं ।

सरिषः पातुनक्तं ॥

ऋषिभि-स्संभृतं रसं ।

शतोद्यामं हिरण्मयं ।

वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तं ।

वायु र्नक्षत्र-मभ्येति निष्च्यां । पूषा रेवत्यन्वेति पन्थां ।

Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters) in the middle of the mantra:

यो दे॒वानां॑ पु॒रोहि॑तः । सा मां॑ मे॒धा, आ॒मां॑ मे॒धा सु॒रभि॑-वि॒श्वरू॑पा

அவ வக்தாரம் | அவ ஸ்ரோதாரம் | அவ தா₃தாரம் |

நீசா தந்த₄க்ஷயத ஸந்ந ஸுஷ்கம் | ஸரிஷ: பாது நக்தம் ||

ருஷிபிஸ்-ஸம்ப்ருதய் ரஸம் |

ஸதோத்₃யாமய் ஹிரண்மயம் | புருஷம் மஹாந்தம் |

வாயுர் நக்ஷத்ர-மப்₄யேதி நிஷ்ட்யாம் |

பூஷா ரேவத்யந்வேதி பந்தா₂ம் |

Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters) in the middle of the mantra:

தே₃வானாம் புரோஹித: | ஸா மாம் மேதா₄,

ஆமாம் மேதா₄,

அவ வக்தாரம் | அவ ஸ்ரோதாரம் | அவ தா₃தாரம் |

நீசா தந்த₄க்ஷயத ஸந்ந ஸுஷ்கம் |

സ റിഷഃ പാതു നകതം ॥

ഋഷിഭി-സ്സംഭൃതശ് രസം । ശതോദ്യാമശ് ഹിരണ്മയം ।

വേദാഹമേതം പുരുഷം മഹാന്തം ।

വായുർ നക്ഷത്ര-മദ്യേതി നിഷ്ടയാം ।

പുഷാ രേവത്യന്വേതി പന്ഥാം ।

Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters)

in the middle of the mantra/ruk:

യോ ദേവാനാം പുരോഹിതഃ ।

സാ മാം മേധാ , ആമാം മേധാ സുരഭീർ

Notes and Explanations:

1. When a short Anuswaram acquires swaram at the end of a statement/Ruk, the Dheerga Swaritam adds to the musical note. The normal maatra of 1.5 gets converted to 3. (hence a Plutam due to acquiring swaram)
2. In case of nishtyaam... 'sh' and 'it' are not extendable.. they have a value of half maatra each; the 'yaam' with a maatra of 2.5 extends to 5 with Dheerga Swaritam. The total maatra value of this akshara for rendering is 6.
3. In case of nthaam, 'n' is half, thaam is five, the total maatra value for rendering is 5.5.

1.6 Exceptions with observations

अ॒ग्नि॑मी॒ळे पु॒रो॑हि॒तं-य॒ज्ञ॑स्य॒

அக்₃னிமீ॑ளே பு॒ரோ॑ஹி॒தம்-ய॒ஜ்ஞ॑ஸ்ய

അ॒ഗ്നി॑മീ॒ളേ പു॒രോ॑ഹി॒തം-യ॒ജ്ഞ॑സ്യ

हो॒तारं॑ र॒त्न॑ धा॒त॒मं ।

ஹோ॒தா॑ரம் ரத்ன॑ தா₄த॒மம் ।

ഹോ॒താ॑രം ര॒ത്ന॑ ധാ॒ത॒മം ॥

य॒क्ष्मा-दु॒त॑ रा॒ज॒-य॒क्ष्मा॑त् ।

யக்ஷ்மா-து₃த॑ ராஜ-யக்ஷ்மா॑த் ।

य॒क्ष्मा-दु॒त॑ रा॒ज॒-य॒क्ष्मा॑त् ।

तमी॑शानं॒ जग॑त-स्त॒स्थु-ष॒स्पतिं॑ ।

தமீ॑ஸா॒னம் ஜ॒க॑த-ஸ்த॒ஸ்து₂-ஷ॒ஸ்ப॒திம் ।

തമീ॑ശാനം॒ ജഗ॑ത-സ്ത॒സ്തു-ഷ॒സ്തു॒തീം ।

य॒क्ष्वा॒म॒हे॒ सौ॒म॒न॒सा॒य॒ रु॒द्रं॑

य॒க்ஷ்॒வா॒ம॒ஹே॑ ஸௌ॒ம॒ந॒ஸாய॑
 ய॒க்ஷ்॒வா॒ம॒ஹே॑ ஸௌ॒ம॒ந॒ஸாய॑ ரு॒ட్రம்

अ॒यं॑ मे॒ विश्व॑-भै॒ष॒जो॒य॒ꣳ

அ॒யம்॑ மே॒ வி॒ஸ்வ-பே॑₄ஷ॒ஜோ॒ய॒ꣳ

അ॒യം॑ മേ॒ വി॒ശ്വ-ഭै॑ഷ॒ജോ॒യ॒ꣳ

All the above mantras have been taken from Rig Veda where the principles of Swaram application are different. The Veda learner must take note of the same.