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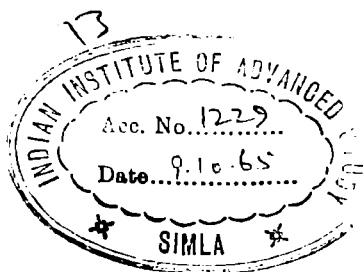
THE
ATHARVA-VEDA PRĀTISĀKHYA
OR

'S'AUNAKĪYĀ CATURĀDHYĀYIKĀ
TEXT, TRANSLATION AND NOTES.

by
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PUBLISHERS NOTE

Among the works produced during the Sūtra period of the Sanskrit literature, the Prātiśākhya-sūtras form an important class of literature ancilliary to the study of the Vedas. The Prātiśākhya-sūtras deal with rules of accents, pronunciation, metres and other subsidiary matters in general, all the same their chief concern is with the phonetic changes which the Vaidika words undergo when they are combined in a sentence. Without the aid of these sūtras, the various modifications that the text of the mantras undergo, while forming various modes of reading like the Pada-, krama-, jaṭā, mauli-, and ghana-pāṭha which have contributed a great deal towards the preservation of the Sanhitās in their original form through all these long centuries, cannot be followed.

Of the Prātiśākhya-sūtras, Śaunaka's Caturādhyāyikā is indeed the very watch-word, which relates to the Atharva-veda. This most important work was very carefully edited with English translation and notes by Prof. W. D. Whitney which was originally published in the annals of the Journal of the American Oriental Society. The usefulness of this edition prompted the Society to reproduce this work in a separate volume published in 1862. Since then it is a century of years that has passed in course of which this valuable work remained for long out of stock and print. The unavailability of this work to the present generation of Vaidika scholars has been felt a serious handicap since long. With a view to lifting this impediment settled along the course of the Vaidika studies The Chowkhambā Sanskrit Series Office has ventured to bring out this title, 'The Atharva-veda-Prātiśākhya or Śaunakīyā Caturādhyāyikā—Text, Translation and Notes by William D. Whitney, and it is hoped that it will fruitfully serve the cause of the advancement of the Vaidika studies.

The Atharva-veda Prātis'ākhyā

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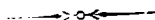
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ATHARVA-VEDA PRĀTISĀKHYA

OR

S'AUNAKĪYĀ-CATURĀDHĀYIKĀ

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE distinctive title of the work here published is *Çaunakya caturādhyāyikā*, 'Çaunaka's Treatise in Four Chapters.' We have for it, however, only the authority of the signatures to the different portions of the manuscript containing the treatise; no reference to the latter by name has yet been discovered, so far as I am aware, in any other work of the Sanskrit literature. As regards the gender of the word, whether feminine or neuter, there is some question. In the signature to the first section (*pāda*) of the first chapter (*adhyāya*), it is styled *caturādhyāyikā*, as also at the close of the first chapter. With this accords, farther, the name, *caturādhyāyī-bhāṣya*, given to the commentary in the signature of chapter IV, section 1, and at the close of the whole work. The neuter form, and the ascription to Çaunaka, are found only in the final signature, which reads as follows (unamended): *iti çaunakyaścaturādhyāyike caturthaḥ pādaḥ: caturādhyāyībhāṣya samāptah.** The treatise was first brought to light, and its character determined, by Roth (see the Preface to his *Nirukta*, p. xlvii). It was recognized by him as being what is indicated by our title, a *Prātiçākhyā* to a text of the *Atharva-Veda*. That it has any inherent right to be called the *Prātiçākhyā* to the *Atharva-Veda* is not, of course, claimed for it; but, considering the extreme improbability that any other like phonetic treatise, belonging to any of the other schools of that Veda, will ever be brought to light, the title of *Atharva-Veda Prātiçākhyā* finds a sufficient justification in its convenience, and in its analogy with the names given to the other kindred treatises by their respective editors, Regnier, Weber, and Müller.† Any special investigation of the questions of the authorship and date of our treatise, its relation to the other *Prātiçākhyās* and to the present received text of the *Atharva-Veda*, and the like, is reserved for the commentary and the additional notes: it will be sufficient to say here, in a general way, that it concerns itself with that part of the *Atharvan* text which is comprised in its first eighteen books, and with that

* Weber (*Cat. Berl. MSS.*, p. 87; *Ind. Literaturgeschichte*, p. 146) calls the treatise *caturādhyāyikā*; and Müller (*Hist. Anc. Sansk. Lit.*, p. 139, etc.) styles it *caturādhyāyikā*—each by a different emendation of the name given in the manuscript: I do not see the necessity of departing from the authority of the latter.

† *Prātiçākhyā* du *Rig-Véda*. Par M. Ad. Regnier, etc. Published in the *Journal Asiatique*, Ve série, Tomes vii-xii, Paris, 1856-58.—*Das Vajasaneyi-Prātiçākhyam*. Published by Prof. Albrecht Weber, in his *Indische Studien*, Vol. iv, Berlin, 1858.—Müller's edition of the *Rig-Veda Prātiçākhyā* includes only the first six chapters, one third of the whole, and forms part of his text-edition of the *Rig-Veda* itself, which also remains a fragment.

alone, and that it covers the whole ground which the comparison of the other treatises shows us to be necessary to the completeness of a Prâtiçākhyā, differing from any of them not more than they differ from one another.

The manuscript authority upon which the present edition is founded is a single codex (Chambers collection, No. 143; Weber, No. 361), belonging to the Royal Library of Berlin, a copy of which was made by me in the winter of 1852-3; it contains, besides the text of the Prâtiçākhyā, a commentary upon it, by an author not named, which styles itself simply *caturādhyāyī-bhāṣhyā*, 'Commentary to the Four-chaptered Treatise,' as already noticed above. It is briefly described in Weber's Catalogue of the Berlin Sanskrit Manuscripts (p. 87-8). The signature at the end is as follows (with one or two obvious emendations): *ṣṭr astu: lekḥakapāṭhakayoḥ śubham bhavatu: ṣṛicandikṣyāi namaḥ: ṣṛirāmaḥ: samvat 1714 varṣe jyāishīhaṣuddha 9 dine samāptalikhitam pustakam*. The date corresponds to May, 1656; but it must, as in many other cases, be doubtful whether this is the date of the manuscript in our possession, or of the one from which this was copied; in the present instance, the latter supposition may be regarded as decidedly the more probable. Most unfortunately, considering the extreme rarity of the work, the manuscript is a very poor one. Not only is it every where excessively incorrect, often beyond the possibility of successful emendation; it is also defective, exhibiting *lacunae* at several points. Some may be of opinion, then, that the publication of the Prâtiçākhyā upon its authority alone is premature, and should not have been undertaken. This would certainly be the case, were any other copies of the work known to be in existence: to neglect to procure their collation before proceeding to publish would be altogether inexcusable. But, so far as is hitherto known, the Berlin codex is unique. No public or private library in Europe, nor any in India accessible to Europeans, has been shown to possess a duplicate of it. For assistance in procuring a second copy, I made application some years since to Prof. Fitz-Edward Hall, then of Benares, whose knowledge, experience, and public and private position made him the person of all others most likely to be of service in such a way; and he was kind enough to interest himself zealously in my behalf in searching for the work: but entirely without success; while he collected for me a mass of valuable materials respecting the other Prâtiçākhyās, for that of the Atharva-Veda nothing could be found. Considering, then, the faintness of the hope that additional manuscripts would later be obtainable, and considering the peculiar interest of this class of works—well attested by the triple publications, within a few years past, of Regnier, Weber, and Müller—and the desirableness of placing as speedily as possible before the eyes of scholars the whole material furnished by them, in order to the greater force and conclusiveness of the results which some are already hastening to draw from them for the literary history of India, it has seemed best to publish the treatise without further delay. Several circumstances deserve to be noted as supporting this decision, by diminishing the disadvantages arising from the scantiness and poorness of the manuscript material. In the first place, as regards the *lacunae*, they are, with two exceptions, of

insignificant importance, and do not either cause the loss of a rule or render its interpretation doubtful: while, in the two instances (both occurring in chapter III) in which one or more rules are lost, the loss at least lies within the limits of a certain definite subject, and, though much to be regretted, is of no great extent or essential consequence. As concerns, again, the corruption of the readings, it is to be observed that the commentary is generally full enough to establish the true version of the rules, and yet, at the same time, too poor and scanty to render its own restoration important. The general method of the commentator is as follows: he first states the rule, then restates it in the baldest possible paraphrase, merely supplying the lacking copula, and adding the specifications, if any, of which the presence is inferrihl from previous rules; next follow the illustrative citations; and finally, the rule is given once more, along with the one next following, which is euphonically combined with it, and of which the paraphrase and illustration then follow in their turn. As an example, I cite here in full rule i. 7, with its commentary, beginning from the final repetition of the next preceding rule:

स्पर्शः प्रथमोत्रमा न चवर्गः। न चवर्गः पयो भवति। चहृत्तकजाः। न चवर्गः प्रय-
मान्तानि कृती°

Thus we have everywhere (unless, as is sometimes the case, a few words have dropped out from the copy) a threefold repetition of each rule, and its true form is almost always restorable from their comparison, notwithstanding the corruptions of the manuscript. If, now, the commentary were as full and elaborate as those of the other known Prāti-çākhyas, it would have been alike trying and unsatisfactory either to endeavor to edit it, or to disregard it: while, as the case actually stands, it has itself attempted so little that we care comparatively little to know precisely what it says. Wherever its usual meagre method is followed, accordingly, little attention will be found paid to it in the notes. Nor has it seemed to me otherwise than a needless labor to notice, except in special cases, the corrupt readings of the manuscript—and this the more especially, as my distance from the original renders it impossible to test by a renewed collation the accuracy of my copy.* The citations from the Atharvan text are also given in their correct form, without farther remark; since, whatever the disguise under which the manuscript may present them, it has generally been not difficult for one familiar with the Atharvan, and in possession of a verbal index to its text, to trace them out and restore their true readings. There are a few notable instances in which the commentator abandons his customary reticence, and dispreads himself upon the subject with which he is dealing: and in such cases the attempt is made to follow him as closely as the manuscript will allow. Much more frequently than he ventures to speak in his own person, he cites the *dicta* of other authorities; occasionally referring to them by name; more often introducing his quotations by a simple *apara dha*, ‘another has said;’ and very frequently making extracts without any introduction whatever, as if o’

* Prof. Weber has had the kindness to verify for me, during the progress of publication, sundry passages, of special importance or of doubtful reading, which I took the liberty of submitting to him.

matter which might lawfully be woven in as an integral part of his own comment. The work, if it be a single work, from which these anonymous citations are made, is written in the common *śloka*, and is seemingly of the same general character with our treatise itself, or a kind of metrical *Prātiçākhyā* to the *Atharva-Veda*; wearing, however, more the aspect of a commentary than does the metrical *Prātiçākhyā* to the *Rig-Veda*.

What has here been said of the commentary applies only to that part of it which ends with the third section of the fourth chapter: the concluding section, on the *krama-pāṭha*, is of an entirely different character, as will be explained at the place.

While thus but imperfectly aided by the native commentator, I have enjoyed one compensating advantage over those who have undertaken hitherto the publication of works of this class, in that I have been able to avail myself of the results of their labors. Had it not been for their efficient help, much in the present treatise might have remained obscure, of which the explanation has now been satisfactorily made out; and I desire here to make a general acknowledgment of my indebtedness to them, which I shall have occasion to repeat hereafter in particular cases. I have thought it incumbent upon me to refer, under every rule, or in connection with every subject treated of, in the work here published, to the corresponding portions of the other *Prātiçākhyās*, giving a briefer or more detailed statement of the harmonies and discrepancies of doctrine which they contain. To the *Rig-Veda Prātiçākhyā* reference is made primarily by chapter (*pāṭha*) and verse (*śloka*),* the number of the rule cited being then also added, according to the enumeration of both Regnier and Müller; the latter (in the first six chapters only) in Roman figures, the former in Arabic. The *Vājasaneyi Prātiçākhyā* is cited from Weber's edition, already referred to, and according to his enumeration of its rules. For my ability to include in the conspectus of phonetic doctrines the *Tāittiriya Prātiçākhyā* of Kārttikeya, I have to thank Prof. Hall, as above acknowledged; the excellent manuscripts of the text and of the text and commentary (*tribhāṣyaratna*) which he procured for me will be made, I trust, to help the publication of that treatise in the course of the next year, either by myself or by some one else. The mode of reference to the *Tāittiriya Prātiçākhyā* which has hitherto been usual I have abandoned. The work is divided into twenty-four chapters (*adhyāya*), which are classed together in two sections (*pragṇa*), each of twelve chapters: and Roth—as also Weber, following his example—has cited it by section and chapter, omitting any enumeration and specification of the rules into which each chapter is divided. But the *pragṇa* division is of as little account as the corresponding division of the *Rik Prātiçākhyā* into three sections (*adhyāya*); and there appears to be no good reason why this treatise should not be cited, like those pertaining to the *Rik*, the *White Yajus*, and the *Atharva*, by chapter and rule simply; as I have done. To Pāṇini's grammar

* In the first chapter, of which the verses are numbered differently by Müller and Regnier, the former counting in the ten prefixed introductory verses, the reference is according to Regnier: to find the corresponding verse in Müller, add ten to the number given.

(in Böhtlingk's edition) reference is also frequently made—in all cases, it is hoped, where the comparison would be of any particular interest. The special relation exhibited by our treatise in many points to the system of general grammar whereof Pāṇini is the authoritative exponent would perhaps have justified a more detailed comparison; but I have both feared to be led too far, and distrusted my ability to draw out the correspondences of the two in a perfectly satisfactory manner. To determine in full the relations of Pāṇini and the *Prātiçākhyas*, when the latter shall have been all made public, will be an important and a highly repaying task for some one more versed than I am in the intricacies of the Paninian system.

The peculiar method, so commonly adopted in our treatise (e. g. i. 34, 65, 85), of applying a rule to the series of passages or words to which it refers, by mentioning only one of them and including the rest in an "etc." (*ādi*) which is to be filled out elsewhere—or the familiarly known *gaṇa*-method of Pāṇini—and the remissness of the commentator, whose duty it was to fill out the *gaṇas*, but who has almost always failed to do so, have rendered necessary on the part of the editor a more careful examination of the Atharvan text, and comparison of it with the *Prātiçākhyas*, than has been called for or attempted in connection with any other of the kindred treatises. It has been necessary to construct, as it were, an independent *Prātiçākhyas* upon the text, and to compare it with that one which has been handed down to us by the Hindu tradition, in order to test the completeness of the latter, fill up its deficiencies, and note its redundancies. The results of the comparison, as scattered through the notes upon the rules, will be summed up in the additional notes, to which are also relegated other matters which would otherwise call for attention in this introduction. In examining and excerpting the text, full account has been taken of the nineteenth book, and of those parts of the twentieth which are not extracted bodily and without variation from the *Rig-Veda*. References are made, of course, to the published text of the *Atharva-Veda*;* if a phrase or word occurs more than once in the text, the first instance of its occurrence is given, with an "e. g." prefixed.

Readings of the manuscript which it is thought desirable to give are generally referred by numbers to the bottom of the page.

The occurrence, here and there in the notes, of emendations of the published text of the Atharvan calls for a few words of explanation here. The work of constructing the text was, by the compelling force of circumstances, so divided between the two editors that the collation of the manuscripts, the writing out of a text, and the preparation of a critical apparatus, fell to myself, while Prof. Roth undertook the final revision of the text, and the carrying of it through the press after my return to this country. Such being the case, and free communication being impossible, occasional misconceptions and errors could not well be avoided. Moreover, the condition of the Atharvan as handed down by the tradition was such as to impose upon the editors as a duty what in the case

* *Atharva-Veda Sanhitā*, herausgegeben von R. Roth und W. D. Whitney. Erster Band. Text. Berlin, 1856. roy. 8vo.

of any of the other Vedas would have been an almost inexcusable liberty—namely, the emendation of the text-readings in many places. In so treating such a text, it is not easy to hit the precise mean between too much and too little; and while most of the alterations made were palpably and imperatively called for, and while many others would have to be made in translating, there are also a few cases in which a closer adherence to the manuscript authorities might have been preferable. Farther, in the matter of modes of orthography, where the usage of the manuscripts was varying and inconsistent, our choice was not always such as more mature study and reflection justify. Whenever cases of any of these kinds are brought up in connection with the rules and illustrations of the *Prāṭiśākhya*, I am free to suggest what appears to me a preferable reading or usage. In referring to the manuscripts of the Atharvan, I make use of the following abbreviations (which are also those employed in the margin of the edited text, in books xix and xx): 1st, *saṃhitā* MSS.: "B." is the Berlin MS. (Ch. 115, Weber 338), containing books xi–xx; "P." is the Paris MS. (D. 204, 205), and contains the whole text, and books vii–x repeated; "M." and "W." are manuscripts of the Bodleian library at Oxford, M. in the Mill collection, and W. in the Wilson: M. is a copy of the same original, by the same hand, and in the same form, as P., and it lacks the part of the text which is found double in the other: W. lacks book xviii; "E." is the East India House manuscript, Nos. 682 and 760; "H." is in the same library, No. 1137, and contains only books i–vi; "I." is the Polier MS., in the British Museum: a copy made from it for Col. Martin is also to be found in the East India House library, Nos. (I believe) 901 and 2142. 2nd, *pada* MSS. These are all in the Berlin library. "Bp." is Ch. 8 (Weber 332) for books i–ix, and Ch. 108 (Weber 335) for books x–xviii: these are two independent manuscripts, but are included under one designation for convenience's sake, as complementing one another. "Bp.²" is Ch. 117 (Weber 331) for book i, and Ch. 109, 107 (Weber 333, 334) for book v, and books vi–ix: the two latter are accidentally separated parts of the same manuscript, and stand also in very close relationship, as respects their original, with Bp. (Ch. 8): the other is independent. Of book xix there is no *pada*-text to be found, and probably none was ever in existence: and the *pada* MSS. of book xx are only extracts from the *Rik pada*-text.

The mode of transcription of Sanskrit words is the same with that which has been hitherto followed in this Journal.

ATHARVA-VEDA PRÂTIÇÂKHYA.

CHAPTER I.

CONTENTS:—SECTION I. 1-2, introductory, scope of the treatise; 3-9, sounds which may occur as finals; 10-13, aspirates, nasals, surds, and sonants; 14-17, description of accents; 18-28, description and classification of sounds according to their place and organ of production; 29-36, do. according to the degree of approximation of the organs; 37-39, the *r* and *l* vowels; 40-41, diphthongs.

SECTION II. 42, *visarjaniya*; 43-48, *abhinidhāna*; 49-50, conjunction of consonants; 51-54, quantity of syllables; 55-58, division into syllables; 59-62, quantity of vowels.

SECTION III. 63-66, abnormal alterations and interchanges of sounds; 67-72, occurrence of nasalized vowels; 73-81, *pragṛhya* vowels; 82, treatment in *pada*-text of *pragṛhya* vowels followed by *iva*; 83-91, occurrence of long nasalized vowels in the interior of a word.

SECTION IV. 92, definition of *upadhā*; 93, what makes a syllable; 94, only an unaspirated consonant allowed before an aspirated; 95, mode of application of rules respecting conversion of sounds; 96, special case of accent; 97, special cases of omission of *pluti* before *iti*; 98, conjunction of consonants; 99, *yama*; 100, *ndikya*; 101-104, *svarabhakti* and *sphoṭana* and their effect; 105, cases of *pluti*

चतुर्णां पदजातानां नामाख्यातोपसर्गनिपातानां सन्ध-
पयो गुणौ प्रातिज्ञम् ॥१॥

1. Of the four kinds of words—viz. noun, verb, preposition, and particle—the qualities exhibited in euphonic combination and in the state of disconnected vocables are here made the subject of treatment.

Here is clearly set forth the main object of such a treatise as we are accustomed to call a *prâtiçākhyā*: it is to establish the relations of the combined and the disjoined forms of the text to which it belongs, or of the *saṁhitā*-text and the *pada*-text: *sandhyapadyāu* might have been directly translated 'in the *saṁhitā* and *pada* texts respectively.' The ultimate end to be attained is the utterance of the sacred text (*çākha*, 'branch' of the Veda), held and taught by the school, in precisely the form in which the school receives and teaches it. The general material of the text must, of course, be assumed to be known, before it can be made the subject of rules: it is accordingly assumed in its simplest and most material-like form, in the state of *padas* or separate words, each

having the form it would wear if uttered alone, compounds being also divided into their constituent parts, and many affixes and inflectional endings separated from their themes; and the Prātiçākhyā teaches how to put together correctly this analyzed text. An essential part of such a treatise is also its analysis, description, and classification of the sounds of the spoken alphabet, as leading to correctness of utterance, and as underlying and explaining the complicated system of phonetic changes which the treatise has to inculcate. These two subjects—a theoretical system of phonetics, and the rules, general and particular, by which *pada*-text is converted into *saṁhitā*—are the only ones which are found to be fully treated in all the Prātiçākhyās; although none of the treatises confines itself to them alone. Thus, our own work gives in its fourth chapter the rules for the construction of the *pada*-text itself, as does also the Vājasaneyi Prātiçākhyā; and likewise, in the final section of that chapter (which is, however, evidently a later appendix to the work), a brief statement of the method of forming the *krama*-text, of which it has also taken account in more than one of the rules of its earlier portions: and the Prātiçākhyās of the Rik and the Vājasaneyi have corresponding sections. Nor are the instances infrequent in which it more or less arbitrarily oversteps the limits it has marked out for itself, and deals with matters which lie properly beyond its scope, as will be pointed out in the notes. A summary exhibition of these irregularities, and a comparative analysis of the other Prātiçākhyās, will be presented in an additional note.

As the Prātiçākhyā deals with words chiefly as phonetic combinations, and not as significant parts of speech (as *Wörter*, 'vocables,' not *Worte*, 'words'), their grammatical character is unessential, and the distinction of the four classes made in the rule is rather gratuitous: the names of the classes do not often occur in the sequel, although our treatise is notably more free than any other of its class in availing itself of grammatical distinctions in the statement of its rules. For a fuller exhibition of the fourfold classification of words as parts of speech, see Rik Pr. xii. 5-9, and Vāj. Pr. viii. 52-57.

In illustration of the term *sandhya*, the commentator says: "words that end thus and thus take such and such forms before words that begin so and so." To illustrate *padya*, he cites rule 8, below—a by no means well-chosen example. To show how it is that the treatise has to do only with the qualities of words as exhibited in *saṁhitā* and *pada*, he cites an instance of what must be done by a general grammarian in explanation of a derivative form, as follows: *sandhyapadyāv iti kim artham: liḍham ity atra ho-dha-tvam: paracaturthatvam: (MS. padaca*) śtūnā-śtū tuam: dho-dhe-lopo dirghatvam: iti vāiyākaraṇena vaktavyam: 'why is it said "the qualities in saṁhitā and pada"?' Because the general grammarian must say, in explanation of *liḍha*, "here applies the rule *ho dhuḥ* (Pān. viii. 2. 31), that for the change of the following letter into its aspirated sonant, the rule *śtūnā śtūḥ* (Pān. viii. 4. 41), the rule *dho dhe lopah* (Pān. viii. 3. 13), and that for the lengthening of the vowel." These rules teach the formation of the participle *liḍha* from the root *lih*, through the following series of changes: *lih-ta*, *liḍh-ta*, *liḍh-dha*, *liḍh-dha*, *li-dha*, *liḍha*; and they are for the*

most part taken directly from Pāṇini, or at least correspond precisely with his rules; only, in the second case, *paracaturthatvam* takes the place of Pāṇ. viii. 2. 40, *jhashas tathor dho 'dhaḥ*; and, in the last case, *dirghatvam* stands for *dhralope pūrvasya dirgho 'naḥ* (Pāṇ. vi. 3. 111). Whether the commentator thus deviates arbitrarily or through carelessness from the letter of the great grammarian's rules, or whether he cites from some other authority, anterior to or independent of Pāṇini, and with whom the latter agrees only in part, is a question of which the solution need not be attempted here: while the former supposition may appear the more probable, the other, in the present state of our knowledge respecting the relations between Pāṇini and the Prāṭiśākhyas and their commentators, is not to be summarily rejected as impossible.

एवमिहेति च विभाषाप्राप्तं सामान्ये ॥२॥

2. Farther, that respecting which general grammar allows diversity of usage is made subject of treatment, to the effect of determining the usage in this *śākhā*.

This is a broadly periphrastic translation of the rule, which reads more literally: "thus and thus it is here"—to this effect, also, that which is allowed to be diversely treated in the general language (is made the subject of the rules of the treatise). The commentator's exposition is as follows: *evam iha iti ca: asyām śākhāyām tat prātijñam manyante: yaro 'nundāsike 'nundāsiko ve 'ti vibhāṣhāprāptam sāmānye: kim sāmānyam: vyākaraṇam: vakshyati: uttamā uttameshv iti*: "thus it is here:" in these words also: i. e., in this *śākhā* they regard this as matter of precept: by the rule (Pāṇ. viii. 4. 45) "the letters from *y* to *s* may or may not be made nasal before a nasal," a choice of usage is allowed in general grammar—*sāmānya* means *vyākaraṇa*, "grammar"—but the Prāṭiśākhya is going to say (ii. 5) "mutes other than nasals become nasals before nasals." The rule is somewhat obscure and difficult of construction, and the commentary not unequivocal, substituting, as before, an illustration in place of a real exposition of its meaning, but I am persuaded that it is fairly rendered by the translation above given. Müller, having occasion to refer to it, gives it somewhat differently, as follows (p. xii): "what by the grammatical text books is left free, that is here thus and thus: so says the Prāṭiśākhya." But this leaves the *ca* unexplained, and supposes the *iti* to be in another place, making the rule to read rather *evam iha vibhāṣhāprāptam sāmānya iti*; nor does it accord with the commentator's exposition. It seems necessary, in order to account for the *ca*, to bring down *prātijñam* as general predicate from the preceding rule; and the *iti* must be understood as pointing out that the Prāṭiśākhya says *evam iha*, 'so and so is proper here,' respecting any matter which the rules of grammar leave doubtful.

The rule is properly neither an addition to, nor a limitation of, the one which precedes it, but rather a specification of a particularly important matter among those included in the other; for the Prāṭiśākhya does not overstep the limits of its subject as already laid down, in order to determine points of derivation, form, etc., which general grammar

may have left unsettled; nor does it restrict itself within those limits to matters respecting which general usage is allowed to vary: it does not at all imply or base itself upon the general science of grammar and its text book, but is an independent and a complete treatise as regards its own subject.

Of which *śākhā* of the Atharva-Veda this work is the *Prātiçākhyā*, it gives us itself no information whatever, nor does it even let us know that it belongs to the Atharvan. The name by which it is called, however, leads us to suppose that it was produced in the school of the *Çāunakās*, which is mentioned in the *Caranavyūha* among those of the Atharvan (see Weber's *Indische Studien*, iii. 277-8). Its relation to the only text of the Atharvan known to be now in existence will be made the subject of an additional note.

पदात्यः पद्यः ॥३॥

3. A letter capable of occurring at the end of a word is called *padya*.

This is simply a definition of the term *padya*, which, in this sense, is peculiar to the present treatise; it is not found at all in either of the Yajur-Veda *Prātiçākhyas*, or in Pāṇini, and in the Rik *Prātiçākhyā* it means 'member of a compound word.' The term signifies, by its etymology, 'belonging to a *pada*, or disjoined word' (in the technical sense), and it is evidently applied specifically to the last letter of such a word as being the one which is most especially affected by the resolution of *saṁhitā* into *pada*.

As instances, the commentary cites a series of four words, ending respectively in guttural, lingual, dental, and labial mutes, which he gives also repeatedly under other rules; viz. *godhuk* (p. *go-dhuk*: e. g. vii. 73. 6), *virāt* (p. *vi-rāt*: e. g. viii. 9. 8), *dr̥shat* (ii. 31. 1), *triṣṭup* (p. *tri-stup*: e. g. viii. 9. 20).

अनुकारः स्वरः पद्यः ॥४॥

4. Any vowel, excepting *l*, may occur as final.

The Rik *Prātiçākhyā* treats of possible final letters in xii. 1, and excepts the long *ī*-vowel, as well as *l*, from their number. The latter is also excluded by the introductory verse 9 to the first chapter, as given by Müller (p. x). The Vājasaneyi *Prātiçākhyā* also pays attention to the same subject, in i. 85-89, and its rule respecting the vowels (i. 87) precisely agrees with ours. It farther specifies, however (i. 88), that *r* is found only at the end of the first member of a compound, which is equally true as regards the Atharvan text.

The illustrations brought forward by the commentator are *brahma* (e. g. i. 19. 4), *śālā* (ix. 8. 17), *ntlā* (not found in AV.), *dadhi* (in *dadhi-vān*, xviii. 4. 17), *kumāri* (x. 8. 27), *madhu* (e. g. i. 34. 2), *vāyū* (only in *indravāyū*, iii. 20. 6), *kartr̥* (no such case in AV., nor any case of this word as member of a compound: take instead *pitṛ-bhīh*, e. g. vi. 63. 3; *pitṛ-lokam*, xviii. 4. 64), *cakshate* (e. g. ix. 10. 26), *asyāi* (e. g. ii. 36. 1), *vāyo* (e. g. ii. 20. 1), *tāu* (e. g. iii. 24. 7).

लकारविसर्जनीयौ च ॥५॥

5. Also *l* and *visarjanīya*.

The instances given by the commentator are *bāl* (e. g. i. 3. 1), and *vr̥kshaḥ* (e. g. iv. 7. 5). The word *bāl*, an onomatopoeic exclamation, is the only one in the Atharvan ending in *l*—excepting the similar words *śal* and *phal*, in xx. 135. 2, 3, a part of the text of which our treatise takes no account. Both the other Prāṭiśākhyas (R. Pr. xii. 1; V. Pr. i. 86) omit *l* from the number of possible finals, no word in their texts, apparently, ending with it.

स्पर्शाः प्रथमोत्तमाः ॥६॥

6. Of the mutes, the first and last of each series.

That is to say, the unaspirated surds and the nasals, or *k*, *t*, *ṭ*, *p*, and *ṇ*, *ṇ*, *n*, *m*; *c* and *ṇ* being excepted by the next following rule. In speaking of the mutes, our treatise follows the same method with that of the other Prāṭiśākhyas, calling the surd, the surd aspirate, the sonant, the sonant aspirate, and the nasal, of each series or *varga*, the "first," "second," "third," "fourth," and "last" of that series respectively. The Vāj. Pr. alone also calls the nasal by the name "fifth."

The commentator gives no instances under this rule: they may be added, as follows: *pratyak* (e. g. iv. 18. 2), *vashaṭ* (e. g. i. 11. 1), *yat* (e. g. i. 2. 3), *tri-stup* (e. g. viii. 9. 20); *arvān* (e. g. iii. 2. 3), *brahman-vallm* (vi. 108. 2), *asmān* (e. g. i. 1. 4), *teshām* (e. g. i. 1. 1). The guttural nasal, *ṇ*, appears only as final of masculine nominatives singular of derivatives of the root *añc*; the lingual, *n*, only in a few instances, at the end of the first member of a compound, where, by a specific rule (iv. 99), it is left in the *pada* in its *sanhitā* form (the Vāj. Pr. [i. 88] expressly notices this as true of its text): *ṭ* is found almost only as euphonic substitute of a final *c*, *j*, *śh*, or *ṣ* (*vit-lhyah*, iii. 3. 3: in the onomatopoeic *phaṭ* [iv. 18. 3], it doubtless stands for either *śh* or *c*; *baṭ* [xiii. 2. 29], the only other like case, is doubtful): *k* and *p* are also comparatively rare, and especially the latter.

The Vāj. Pr. (i. 85) gives the same rule, comprising with it also the one here next following. The Rik Pr. (xii. 1) forbids only to the aspirates a place as finals; but the phonetic rules of its fourth chapter imply the occurrence only of surds at the end of a word: see the note to rule 8, below.

न चवर्गः ॥७॥

7. Excepting the palatal series.

The commentator mentions all the palatal mutes, *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ṇ*, as excluded from the final position by this rule; but it properly applies only to *c* and *ṇ*, the others being disposed of already by rule 6. The Vāj. Pr. (i. 85) specifies *c* and *ṇ*: the Rik Pr. (xii. 1) speaks, like our rule, of the whole class.

It does not belong to the Prâtiçâkhyâ, of course, to explain into what an original palatal is converted when it would occur as a final.

प्रथमान्तानि तृतीयान्तानीति शौनकस्य प्रतिज्ञानं न
वृत्तिः ॥ ८ ॥

8. That the words thus declared to end in first mutes end rather in thirds is Çâunaka's precept, but not authorized usage.

That is to say, Çâunaka prescribes that those words which, as noted in rule 6 above, and as implied throughout the rest of the treatise, have for their final letters the unaspirated surd, must be pronounced with the unaspirated sonant instead : but, although the sage to whom the treatise is ascribed, or from whom the school to which it belongs derives its name, is thus honored by the citation of his opinion, the binding authority of the latter is denied. With regard to the question whether a final mute is surd or sonant, opinions seem to have been somewhat divided among the Hindu grammarians. Pāṇini (viii. 4. 56) does not decide the point, but permits either pronunciation. The Rik Pr. (i. 3, r. 15, 16, xvi, xvii) cites Gārgya as holding the sonant utterance, and Çakāṭāyana the surd : it itself declares itself for neither, and at another place (xii. 1), as already noted, treats both surd and sonant as allowable : its phonetic rules, however (iv. 1), being constructed to apply only to the surd final. If the Rik Pr. were actually, as it claims to be, the work of Çâunaka, the rule of our treatise now under consideration would lead us to expect it to favor unequivocally the sonant pronunciation. The Vāj. Pr., as we have seen above (under r. 6), teaches the surd pronunciation. The Tāitt. Pr., liberal as it usually is in citing the varying opinions of the grammarians on controverted topics, takes no notice whatever of this point ; but its rules (viii. 1 etc.), like those of all the other treatises, imply that the final mute, if not nasal, is surd.

It would seem from this that the sound which a sonant mute assumed when final in Sanskrit (for that an original surd, when final, should have tended to take on a sonant character is very hard to believe) wavered somewhat upon the limit between a surd and a sonant pronunciation : but that it verged decidedly upon the surd is indicated by the great preponderance of authority upon that side, and by the unanimous employment of the surd in the written literature.

In his exposition of this rule, the commentator first gives a bald paraphrase of it : *prathamāntāni padāni tṛtīyāntāni 'ti çâunakasya 'cāryasya pratijñānam bhavati : na tu vṛttiḥ* ; adding as instances the words already given (see under r. 3), *godhuk, virāt, dṛśhat, trisṭup* ; he then, without any preface, cites two or three lines from his metrical authority, which need a good deal of emendation to be brought into a translatable shape, but of which the meaning appears to be nearly as follows : "mutes other than nasals, standing in *pausa*, are to be regarded as firsts : a word ending in a first may be considered as ending in a third, but must in no case be actually so read (compare Uvāt. to

R. Pr. iii. 8, r. 13, cc), owing to the non-exhibition of authoritative usage in its favor" (MS. *māvasānānikān sparṣān padyān [ādyān?] ananund-sikān. prathamān tṛtīyān [prathamāntām tṛtīyāntām?] vidyāt na tu paṭhet kva cit : vṛtter ananudarṣanāt*).

अधिस्पर्श च ॥१॥

9. Also *adhisparṣam*.

The meaning and scope of this rule are exceedingly obscure, and the commentator so signally fails to throw any light upon it, that we can hardly help concluding that he did not understand it himself. His exposition, without any amendment, is as follows: *adhisparṣa ca pratijñā [jādān mā'vasitān sparṣān padyān ananund-sikān : tṛtīyān ṣaunakamālāt] nam bhavati : na nu vṛtīḥ : kim adhisparṣā nama : vakṣhyati : yakāraṇ-vakārayor leṣavṛttir adhisparṣam śakāṭāyanasya ...** I have to thank Prof. Weber for the highly probable suggestion, made in a private communication, that the words *jādān* to *mālāt*, or those enclosed in brackets, have strayed into the commentary, out of place; so that the true reading is *adhisparṣam ca pratijñānam bhavati : na tu vṛtīḥ : 'adhisparṣam* also is a *dictum* of Āunaka, but not authoritative usage.' The interpolated words form part of a verse, and are apparently identical or akin in signification with the verses cited under the preceding rule: a restatement of the same thing, in slightly different terms, and so, we may conclude, by a different authority. To explain what *adhisparṣa* means here, the commentator simply cites rule ii. 24, in which the same word occurs again: a rule which informs us of the opinion of Śakāṭāyana, that final *y* and *v*, the result of euphonic processes, are not omitted altogether, but imperfectly uttered as regards the contact (*adhisparṣam*), the tongue and lips, in their pronunciation, not making the partial contact (i. 30) which is characteristic of the semivowels. But how can the use of *adhisparṣam* in that rule, as an adverb, give a hint of its meaning here, where it seems to be treated as a noun? Are we to understand that it is taken as the name of that peculiar utterance of *y* and *v*, and that our rule means to say that the mode of utterance in question is also a teaching of Āunaka, but not authoritative? This is scarcely credible: it does not appear hereafter that Āunaka had anything to do with that utterance, which is sufficiently put down by the positive rules of the treatise against it, nor would its mention here, in a passage treating of *padyas*, be otherwise than impertinent. Or is *adhisparṣa* to be interpreted as the name of a slighted or imperfect utterance, and did Āunaka teach such an utterance as belonging to a final mute, which wavered, as it were, between sonant and surd? This appears somewhat more plausible, but not sufficiently so to be accepted as at all satisfactory: there is no question of a difference of contact of the

* Here, as also in the citation of the rule ii. 5, under rule 2 above, the whole series of illustrative citations from the Atharvan text, as given by the commentary under the rules themselves, are rehearsed: I have omitted them as superfluous.

organs (*sparga*) in such a case, and it is one to which the prescription of *abhinidhāna* (i. 45) applies.*

द्वितीयचतुर्थीः सोष्माणः ॥ १० ॥

10. The second and fourth of each series are aspirates.

The term *ūshman*, literally 'heat, hot vapor, steam,' is in the grammatical language applied to designate all those sounds which are produced by a rush of unintonated breath through an open position of the mouth organs, or whose utterance has a certain similarity to the escape of steam through a pipe: they are the sibilants and aspirations or breathings (see below, i. 31). In the term *soshman*, 'aspirated mute,' and in its correlative *anūshman*, 'unaspirated mute' (i. 94), *ūshman* is to be understood not in this specific sense, but in that of 'rush of air, expulsion of unintonated breath.' To this rule correspond Rik Pr. i. 3 (r. 13, xiv) and Vāj. Pr. i. 54, the latter being also verbally coincident with it. The Tāitt. Pr. has nothing analogous, and does not employ the terms *soshman* and *anūshman*.

The commentator merely adds the list of surd and sonant aspirates to his paraphrase of the rule, citing no examples. For the sonant palatal aspirate, *jh*, the Atharvan text affords no example. He next cites a verse from his metrical authority: *sasthānāir ūshmabhiḥ prktās tṛtīyāḥ prathamāḥ ca yo: caturthāḥ ca dvitīyāḥ ca sampadyanta iti sthitiḥ*; 'thirds and firsts, when closely combined with *flatus* of position corresponding to their own, become fourths and seconds: that is the way.' The most natural rendering of *sasthānāir ūshmabhiḥ* would be 'with their corresponding *ūshman*s or spirants;' but this is hardly to be tolerated, since it would give us, for example, *ts* and *ds*, instead of *th* and *dh*, as the dental aspirates. This view is distinctly put forth, however, as regards the surd aspirates, by another authority which the commentator proceeds to cite at considerable length: the first portion, which alone bears upon the subject of our rule, is as follows: "another has said, 'the fourths are formed with *h*:'" (now begin the *śloka*) "some knowing ones have said that there are five 'first' mutes; of these, by the successive accretion of secondary qualities (*guṇa*), there takes place a conversion into others. They are known as 'seconds' when combined with the qualities of *jihvāmūliya*, *ṣ*, *śh*, *s*, and *upadhmāniya*. The same, when uttered with intonation, are known as 'thirds:' and these, with the second spirant, are known as 'fourths.' When the 'firsts' are pronounced with intonation, and through the nose, they are called 'fifth mutes. Thus are noted the qualities of the letters." The remaining verses of the quoted passage treat of the combination and doubling of consonants, and I am unable in all points to restore and translate them.

* I add Weber's conjecture: "possibly—as regards contact also" the view of Čaunaka is only a *pratiśānanam*, and not *ṛtti*; that is, when the *padya*s enter into *andhi*, they are to be converted into *tṛtīyas* before nasals (e.g. *tad me*, not *tan me*): out this is only *pratiśānanam*, not *ṛtti*." I cannot regard this as the true explanation, since we have no doctrine of Čaunaka's, to the effect implied, anywhere stated, and since *sparga* is not, so far as I am aware, ever used of the contact or concurrence of one sound with another.

उत्तमा अनुनासिकाः ॥११॥

11. The last in each series is nasal.

The term *anunāsika* in this treatise means simply 'uttered through the nose,' and is applied to any sound in the production of which the nose bears a part: see rule 27, below. In ii. 35, it is used of the *l* into which a nasal is converted before an *l*: in all other cases of its occurrence, it designates a nasalized vowel, or what is ordinarily known as the independent and necessary *anusvāra*. Our treatise stands alone among the Prāṭicākhyas in ignoring any such constituent of the alphabet as the *anusvāra*, acknowledging only nasal consonants and nasal vowels. For a comprehensive statement of the teachings of the other treatises respecting nasal sounds, see Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, pp. 68-82.

The Rik Pr. (i. 3, r. 14, xv) and Vāj. Pr. (i. 89) describe the nasal mutes as *anunāsika*; as does also the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 30), including with them the *anusvāra*.

श्वासो ऽघोषेधनुप्रदानः । नादो घोषवत्स्वरेषु ॥१२॥१३॥

12. In the surd consonants, the emission is breath;

13. In the sonant consonants and the vowels, it is sound.

In this case and the one next following, two or three rules are stated and explained together by the commentator; that the division and enumeration is to be made as here given, is attested by the statement at the close of the section respecting the number of rules contained in it.

The Prāṭicākhya here lays down with entire correctness the distinction between surd and sonant sounds, which consists in the different nature of the material furnished in the two classes to the mouth organs by the lungs and throat: in the one class it is mere breath, simple unintonated air; in the other class, it is breath made sonant by the vocal chords on its passage through the throat, and thus converted into sound. The same thing is taught by two of the other treatises: see Rik Pr. xiii. 2 (r. 4, 5), and Tāitt. Pr. ii. 8, 10: the Vāj. Pr. gives no corresponding definition, nor does it use the terms *aghosha* and *ghoshavant*, but adopts instead of them the arbitrary and meaningless designations *jī* and *mud* for the surds, *dhi* for the sonants (i. 50-53). No one of the treatises confuses itself with that false distinction of "hard" or "strong," and "soft" or "weak," which has been the bane of so much of our modern phonology.

The word *anupradāna* means 'a giving along forth, a continuous emission,' and hence, 'that which is given forth, emitted material.' compare Tāitt. Pr. xxiii. 2, where *anupradāna*, 'emitted material,' is mentioned first among the circumstances which determine the distinctive character of a sound. The Rik Pr. (xiii. 2) uses instead *prakṛti*, 'material.'

Our commentator gives the full list of the sonant letters: the vowels in their three forms, short, long, and protracted (*pluta*), the sonant

mutes, the semivowels, *h*, and, by way of examples of the sonant *yamas* (see below, i. 90), those of *g* and *gh*.¹ He then cites again a verse from his metrical authority, as follows: *vyañjanam ghoshavatsañjīram antasthā huḥ parāu yamāu : trayas trayas ca vargāntyā aghoshah śesha ucyate*; 'the consonants termed sonant are the semivowels, *h*, the two latter *yamas*, and the three last of each class of mutes: the rest are called surd.' There is one striking anomaly in this classification; namely, the inclusion among the sonants of *h*, which in our pronunciation is a surd of surds. The Sanskrit *h* is, as is well known, the etymological descendant, in almost all cases, of a guttural sonant aspirate, *gh*: are we then to assume that it retained, down to the time of establishment of the phonetic system of the language, something of its sonant guttural pronunciation, and was rather an Arabic *ghain* than our simple aspiration? or would it be allowable to suppose that, while in actual utterance a pure *h*, it was yet able, by a reminiscence of its former value, to exercise the phonetic influence of a sonant letter? The question is not an easy one to decide; for, while the latter supposition is of doubtful admissibility, it is equally hard to see how the *h* should have retained any sonancy without retaining at the same time more of a guttural character than it manifests in its euphonic combinations. The *Prāticākhyā* which treats most fully of the *h* is that belonging to the *Tāittirīya Saṁhitā*: we read there (ii. 4-6) that, while sound is produced in a closed throat, and simple breath in an open one, the *h*-tone is uttered in an intermediate condition; and (ii. 9) that this *h*-tone is the emitted material in the consonant *h*, and in "fourth" mutes, or sonant aspirates. I confess myself unable to derive any distinct idea from this description, knowing no intermediate utterance between breath and sound, excepting the stridulous tone of the loud whisper, which I cannot bring into any connection with an *h*. The *Rik Pr.* (xiii. 2, r. 6) declares both breath and sound to be present in the sonant aspirates and in *h*, which could not possibly be true of the latter, unless it were composed, like the former, of two separate parts, a sonant and a surd: and this is impossible. The *Tāitt. Pr.*, in another place (ii. 46, 47), after defining *h* as a throat sound, adds that, in the opinion of some, it is uttered in the same position of the organs with the following vowel; which so accurately describes the mode of pronunciation of our own *h* that we cannot but regard it as an important indication that the Sanskrit *h* also was a pure surd aspiration.

समानयमे ज्जरमुच्चैरुदात्तम् । नीचिरनुदात्तम् । अक्षिप्त
स्वरितम् ॥ १४ । १५ । १६ ॥

14. In a given key, a syllable uttered in a high tone is called acute;

15. One uttered in a low tone is called grave;

¹ MS. गघं, so that, but for the following verse, it would be very doubtful what was meant.

16. One carried from the high to the low tone is called circumflex.

The word *samānayame* signifies literally 'on the same pitch:' *yama* has this sense once in the Rik Pr. (xiii. 17), and several times in the Tāitt. Pr. (xv. 9, xix. 3, etc.). The specification which it conveys is omitted in all the other treatises, probably as being too obvious to require statement. The meaning evidently is that the acute and grave pronunciations are bound to no absolute or fixed tones, but that, wherever one's voice is pitched, a higher tone of utterance gives the acute, a lower the grave. Our treatise, the Vāj. Pr. (i. 108, 109), the Tāitt. Pr. (i. 38, 39), and Pāṇini (i. 2. 29, 30) precisely accord in their description of the *udātta* and *anudātta* accents: the Rik Pr. (iii. 1) tries to be more profound, describing the cause rather than the nature of their difference, and succeeds in being obscure: its definition of them, as spoken "with tension and relaxation respectively," would teach us little about them but for the help of the other authorities. As regards the *svarita*, the definitions virtually correspond, though different in form: the Tāitt. Pr. (i. 40) and Pāṇini call it a *samāhāra*, or 'combination,' of the other two; the Vāj. Pr. (i. 110) says that a syllable possessing both the other tones is *svarita*; the Rik Pr. (iii. 2), that a syllable is *svarita* into which the two other tones enter together. The term *ākshipta*, used in the definition of our treatise, is difficult of explanation. It corresponds with the term *ākshēpa*, by which in the Rik Pr. (iii. 1) the accent in question is characterized, and which Regnier translates "addition," Müller "a clinging to, continuance, persistence (*anhalten*)," and Roth (Preface to Nirukta, p. lvii) nearly the same (*aushalten*, 'persistence, perseverance'); while Weber (p. 133) renders our *ākshiptam* "slurred, drawled (*geschleift*)."
Regnier's translation is supported by the analogy of the corresponding expressions in the other treatises, nor would it imply too great an ellipsis in the connection in which it stands in his text; but to understand the participle here in a corresponding sense, as meaning 'exhibiting the addition of the other two to each other,' could hardly be tolerated. Uvāṭa's commentary explains *ākshēpa* by *tiryaggyamana*, which would admit of being rendered 'a passing through, or across, from one to the other;' and I have accordingly translated *ākshipta* as having the sense of 'thrown, transferred, or carried from one to the other of the two already mentioned.'

The words *udātta* and *anudātta* mean literally 'elevated' and 'not elevated'—that is to say, above the average pitch of the voice. *Svarita* is more difficult to understand, and has received many different explanations, none of which has been satisfactorily established. I have myself formerly (Journ. Am. Or. Soc., v. 204) ventured the suggestion that it might come from *svara*, 'vowel,' and mean 'vocalized, exhibiting a conversion of semivowel into vowel,' as would be necessary, in order to the full enunciation of the double tone, in the great majority of the syllables which exhibit it: but I am far from confident that this is the true explanation. The accent is once called in the Tāitt. Pr. (xix. 3) *dviyama*, 'of double tone or pitch.' The three Sanskrit accents, *udātta*, *anudātta*, and *svarita*, so precisely correspond in phonetic character

with what we are accustomed to call acute, grave, and circumflex, that it has not seemed to me worth while to avoid the use of these terms in treating of them.

The commentator gives only a paraphrase, and no explanation, of these rules, which he states and treats together, as I have done. As illustrations of the accents, he cites *amāvāsyā'* (e. g. vii. 79. 2) and *kanyā'* (e. g. i. 14. 2), both circumflex on the final syllable, and the words *prā' mū' ca roha*, which are not found in the Atharvan: but the reading is probably corrupt, and the phrase meant may be *prajā'm ca róha* (xiii. 1. 34); this would furnish instances of the *udatta* and *anudatta*—although, indeed, not better than a thousand other phrases which might have been selected.

स्वरितस्यादितो मात्रार्धमुदात्तम् ॥ १७ ॥

17. Half the measure of a circumflex, at its commencement, is acute.

Our treatise, with which the Vāj. Pr. (i. 126) precisely agrees, contents itself with this description of the *svarita* or circumflex, and we must commend their moderation. The other two treatises give way more or less to the characteristic Hindu predilection for hair-splitting in matters unessential, and try to define more particularly the degree of elevation of the higher portion, and the degree of depression of the lower. Thus the Rik Pr. (iii. 2, 3) describes the higher portion—which it allows to be either a half-mora or half the whole quantity of the syllable—as higher than *udatta* or acute, while the after portion is indeed *anudatta* or grave, yet has the *udatta* pitch. The Tāitt. Pr. (i. 46) notices the doctrine held by our treatise as that of some teachers, and also remarks (i. 47) that some regard the whole syllable as a slide or continuous descent from the higher to the lower pitch. Its own doctrine (i. 41-45) is that, when the *svarita* follows an *udatta*, its first half-mora only is higher than *udatta*, its remaining portion being either the same as *udatta*, or lower, or the same as *anudatta*.

We have in this part of the work only the general description of the accents: a more detailed treatment of them, as they arise and as they affect one another in the combinations of the continuous text, is given in the third section of the third chapter (iii. 55 etc.).

The commentator merely cites, as offering instances of the circumflex accent, the following words: *amāvāsyā'* (e. g. vii. 79. 2), *kanyā'* (e. g. i. 14. 2), *dhānyām* (e. g. iii. 24. 2), *ācāryāḥ* (e. g. xi. 5. 3), *rājanyāḥ* (e. g. v. 17. 9), *nyāk* (vi. 91. 2), *kvā* (e. g. ix. 9. 4), *svāḥ* (e. g. ii. 5. 2): they all appear again, as instances of the *jātya* or original *svarita*, under iii. 57.

मुखे विशेषाः करणस्य ॥ १८ ॥

18. In the mouth there are differences of producing organ.

This rule is simply introductory to those that follow, respecting the place and mode of production of the different sounds of the spoken

alphabet. As regards each of these, two circumstances are to be considered: the *sthāna*, or 'position,' and the *karaṇa*, or 'producer.' The distinction between the two is laid down by the commentator twice over, in identical phrase, under rules 19 and 25: *kim punaḥ sthānam: kim karaṇam: . . . yad upakramyate tat sthānam: yeno 'pakramyate tat karaṇam*; 'what, again, is "position," and what "organ"?' that is position to which approach is made; that is organ by which approach is made.' The Tāitt. Pr. has a similar definition in its text (ii. 31-34): "in case of the vowels, that is position to which there is approximation; that is organ which makes the approximation: in the case of the other letters, that is position upon which contact is made; that is organ by which one makes the contact." That is to say; two organs are always concerned in the production of a sound, and by their contact or approximation the sound receives its character: of these, the more immovable one is called the *sthāna*, or place of production, and it is from this that the sound derives its class designation; the more movable or active one is called the *karaṇa*, or instrument of production. The *sthāna* does not require to be stated, since it is implied in the very name of the sound; but, lest it should chance to be erroneously imagined that all the sounds are produced by one and the same organ at the places indicated, we are expressly taught the contrary in this rule, and the treatise goes on to specify the different organs.*

काष्ठानामधर्कणः ॥ १९ ॥

19. Of the throat-sounds, the lower part of the throat is the producing organ.

That is to say, as the commentator goes on to explain, the upper part of the throat, as place of production, is approached by the lower part of the throat, as instrument of production. As the sounds constituting the class, he mentions *a*, in its short, long, and protracted values, *h*, and the *visarjantya*. The same sounds are defined as *kaṇṭhya* by the Rik Pr. (i. 8, r. 38-40, xxxix-xli), which also notices that some call *h* and *visarjantya* "chest-sounds" (*urasya*). The Vāj. Pr. (i. 71) declares them formed in the throat, but (i. 84) by the middle of the jaw as organ—a strange description, and not very creditable to the accuracy of observation of its author. The Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 46) reckons only *h* and *visarjantya* as throat-sounds, and then adds (ii. 47, 48) that some regard *h* as having the same position with the following vowel, and *visarjantya* as having the same position with the preceding vowel. This latter is the most significant hint which any of the Prāticākhyas afford us respecting the phonetic value of the rather problematical *visarjantya*, indicating it as a mere uncharacterized breathing, a final *h*. There is an obvious propriety in detaching these two aspirations and *a* from the following class of "gutturals," *k* etc., in which the Paninean scheme (under Pān.

* The meaning *i* under the title *karaṇa* in the Böhtlingk-Roth lexicon—viz. "Aussprache, Articulation"—is accordingly to be struck out: Weber's translation of the word, also—"Hervorbringungsweise, 'method of production'"—is both inaccurate and peculiarly cumbersome and unwieldy.

i. 1. 9) ranks them, as they receive no modifying action from any of the mouth organs: and the authority who called the aspirations, chest-sounds may also be commended for his acuteness, since in their production it may even be said that the throat has no part: it is only, like the mouth, the avenue by which the breath expelled from the chest finds exit.

The commentator quotes a verse again, of which the general drift is clear, although I have not succeeded in restoring its readings so as to translate it with closeness. It speaks of the diphthongs as also containing an element of throat-sound, and says that they, as well as the nasal mutes, are declared to have a twofold position.

जिह्वामूलीयानां हनुमूलम् ॥ २० ॥

20. Of the gutturals, the base of the jaw is the producing organ.

The name *jihvāmūliya*, by which the class of sounds here spoken of is called, means 'formed at the base of the tongue.' I retain for them, however, the brief and familiar appellation of "gutturals." They are stated by the commentary to be the *r* vowels, short, long, and protracted, the guttural mutes *k*, *kh*, *g*, *gh*, *ṇ*, the *jihvāmūliya* spirant, or that modification of *visarjantya* which is exhibited before the surd gutturals *k* and *kh* (intimated by him by means of an illustrative instance, *purushaḥ khaṇati*: the phrase is a fabricated one, not occurring in the Atharvan text), and the vowel *ḷ* (also intimated by an example, *kḷptaḥ* [x. 10. 23]). Precisely the same series of sounds is stated by the Rik Pr. (i. 8, r. 41, xlii) to constitute the class of *jihvāmūliyas*. The Vāj. Pr. declares the same, with the exception of the *ḷ*-vowel, to be formed at the base of the tongue (i. 65) by the base of the jaw (i. 83). The Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 35, 44) includes in the class only the guttural mutes and spirant, and reverses the relation of position and organ, making the jaw the former, and the tongue the latter. This is evidently the more natural way of defining the mode of production of the class, and the more analogous with the method of our own treatise elsewhere, as in the cases of the throat-letters, palatals, and labials, the lower and more mobile of the two organs concerned being taken as the producer. But the usage of naming the class from the *sthāna* seems to have required that the *jihvāmūla* be declared the *sthāna*, and not the *karana*, of the sounds of which the well established name was *jihvāmūliya*. By *hanumūla*, 'root or base of the jaw,' must be here understood, it should seem, the posterior edge of the hard palate, which might well enough be regarded as the base of the upper jaw, or of the bony structure in which the upper teeth are set. It is, in fact, by a contact produced at this point between the roof of the mouth and the nearest part of the upper surface of the tongue that our own gutturals, *k* and *g*, are uttered. That the *r*-vowel should be included by the Prātiçākhyas among the guttural sounds, instead of among the linguals, where its euphonic value so distinctly places it, and where it is arranged in the Paninean scheme; is very strange, and would point to a guttural pronunciation of the *r* in certain localities or among certain classes; a guttural *r* is a well recognized constituent of many modern alphabets. The definition of the

l-vowel as a guttural by part of the authorities is probably explainable by its occurrence only in the root *kṛp*, after a guttural, where it might naturally enough be so far assimilated as to take on something of a guttural character, being removed to a point considerably posterior to that in which the common *l* is uttered. The Vāj. Pr. (i. 69) and the Paninean scheme make it dental. The *jihvāmūliya* spirant and its compeer, the *upadhāmānya* or labial spirant, are nowhere expressly mentioned in our treatise, but are apparently necessarily implied in ii. 40, and are regarded by the commentator as forming part of the alphabet which the work contemplates. It does not seem probable that they were important modifications of the neutral breathing, the *visarjānya*.

The commentator again closes his exposition with a verse, which, with some doubtful emendations, reads as follows: *jihvāmūlam ṛvarṇasya kavargasya ca bhāṣhyate*; *yaḥ¹ ca² 'va jihvāmūliya ṛvarṇaḥ ce² 'ti te smṛtāḥ²*: 'the root of the tongue is declared the organ of the *ṛ*-vowels and the *k*-series; also the spirant which is *jihvāmūliya*, and the *l*-vowels are so explained.'

तालव्यानां मध्यजिह्वम् ॥ २१ ॥

21. Of the palatals, the middle of the tongue is the producing organ.

The sounds composing this class are stated by the commentator to be *e*, *ai*, *y*, *ṣ*, *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, and the vowel *i*, in its short, long, and protracted values. In this enumeration, he follows the order of the half verse which he goes on to quote, as follows: *tālū āiṣaḥcavargāṇām iṛvarṇasya ca bhāṣhyate*: 'the palate is explained to be the place of production of *ai*, *y*, *ṣ*, the *c*-series, and the *i*-vowels.' The same sounds are specified by the Rik Pr. (i. 9, r. 42, xliii) as palatals, and are described by the Vāj. Pr. (i. 66, 79) as formed upon the palate, by the middle of the tongue, precisely as by our treatise. The Taitt. Pr. (ii. 38) furnishes the same definition of the *c*-series and (ii. 44) of *ṣ*, but holds (ii. 40) that *y* is formed upon the palate by the middle and end of the tongue; and, as in other cases, it does not include any vowels in the class.

The ancient Sanskrit *c* and *j* can hardly have been so distinctly compound sounds as our *ch* and *j* (in *church*, *judge*), or they would have been analyzed and described as such by the phonetists. At the same time, their inability to stand as finals, the euphonic conversion of *t* and following *ṣ* into *ch*, the Prakritic origin of *c* and *j* from *ty* and *dy*, etc., are too powerful indications to be overlooked of their close kindred with our sounds, and deviation from strict simplicity of nature. That the *ṣ* was our *sh*, or something only infinitesimally differing from it, we see no good reason to doubt: and certainly, those who hold to the English *ch* and *j* pronunciation for the mutes cannot possibly avoid accepting the *sh* pronunciation for the sibilant.

It has already been noticed above (under r. 10) that one of the palatal mutes, *jh*, does not once occur in the Atharvan text.

¹ *ṣaḥ*.

² *ṛvarṇasya 'ti sa smṛtāḥ*.

मूर्धन्यानां जिह्वाग्रं प्रतिवेष्टितम् ॥ २२ ॥

22. Of the linguals, the tip of the tongue, rolled back is the producing organ.

The sounds composing this class are *h*, and the *ṭ* series, or *ṭ*, *ṭh*, *ḍ*, *ḍh*, *ṇ*; so says the commentator, and fortifies his assertion by adding the half verse *mūrdhasthānam śhakūrasya ṭavargasya tathā matam*. They are known in all the Prātiśākhyaś be the same name (R. Pr. i. 9, r. 43, xlv; V Pr. i. 67, 78; T. Pr. ii. 3. 44), and the Vāj. Pr. and Tāitt. Pr. describe them in the same manner with our treatise, even to using the same verb to express the action of reverting or rolling back the tip of the tongue into the highest part of the mouth cavity. The semi-vowel and vowel *r* are in the Paninian scheme, and in our customary classification of the Sanskrit alphabet, also reckoned as linguals; and, as the euphonic laws of the language show, with entire propriety, since it is in no inconsiderable measure under the assimilating influence of the *r* that the others have come into the alphabet, or won their present degree of extension in the spoken system of sounds. The only letter of nearly corresponding position in our modern European alphabets is the *r*, which in English, at least, is ordinarily pronounced smoothly over the tip of the tongue within the dome of the palate, although not at a point so far back as would seem to be indicated by the term *mūrdhan*. This word means literally 'head, *caput*,' and hence an exact translation of its derivative *mūrdhanya* would be 'capital,' and this would be the proper name by which to call the class, if the term had not in English another well recognized meaning as applied to letters. Müller (p. xviii) holds *mūrdhan* to be used directly in the sense of 'dome of the palate' (*Gaumendach*), and Weber (p. 108) accepts the same meaning for *śiras*, but it seems to me exceedingly doubtful whether words which mean so distinctly 'head,' as usually employed, can, without limiting addition, be taken as signifying a certain region in the mouth: especially when we see the Vāj. Pr. (i. 30) once use *bhrūmadhya*, 'the middle of the brows,' in a corresponding sense, and the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 3) mention the mouth (*mukha*) along with the "head" (*śiras*) among the organs which give form to sound. *Mūrdhan* must be taken to mean 'dome of the palate' indirectly, if at all, in so far as that is the highest point in "the head" which the tongue is capable of reaching. Müller proposes "*cacuminal*" as a name for the class; a far from unsuitable term, but one which has not found acceptance, perhaps as being rather cacophonous. The name employed by Bopp and many other later grammarians, "lingual," seems as free from objection as any other. "Cerebral" does injustice to the Hindu grammarians, and obtrudes offensively a false and absurd theory.

षकारस्य द्रोणिका ॥ २३ ॥

23. Of *śh*, the trough-shaped tongue is the producing organ.

Our treatise is the only one which singles out *śh* from among the other lingual letters, to make it the subject of a special description.

Both the commentator and his metrical authority regard the *śh* as included in the class which the last rule describes: we are to regard this, then, only as a specification which so far modifies the description already given. It is very possibly a later interpolation in the text of our treatise. The commentary, as usual, offers no explanation of the word *dronikā*, which does not occur elsewhere in the grammatical language. It is a derivative from *drona*, 'wooden tub or trough,' and is explained in the Böhltlingk-Roth lexicon as "the tongue bent together in the form of a trough," which is undoubtedly the true rendering. It can hardly be claimed that this rule adds to the distinctness of our apprehension of the character of this sibilant, which is clearly enough exhibited by its relation to the other lingual sounds: it is not our *śh*—which is rather, as above noticed, the palatal *ç*—but such a sibilant as is formed by reverting the tip of the tongue into the dome of the palate; much more nearly resembling our *śh* than our *s*, because uttered at nearly the same point with the former, only with the tip, instead of the broad upper surface, of the tongue: an *s* can only be produced pretty close behind the upper teeth.

As an instance of this sibilant, the commentator cites the phrase *śhad āhuḥ śtān śhad u māsaḥ* (viii. 9. 17).

दन्त्यानां जिह्वायां प्रस्तीर्णम् ॥ २४ ॥

24. Of the dentals, the tip of the tongue thrust forward is the producing organ.

The commentator makes this class include *l*, *s*, *t*, *th*, *d*, *dh*, and *n* citing again a quarter verse to the same effect: *dantā¹ lasatavargāṇām*. The Vāj. Pr. adds the *l*-vowel to the class, which it defines (i. 69, 76) as formed at the teeth by the tip of the tongue. The Rik Pr. (i. 9, 10, r. 44, 45, xlv, xlv) composes the class of *l*, *s*, and *r*, besides the *t*-series, and calls them *dantamūliyās*, 'letters of the roots of the teeth.' The Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 38, 42, 44) defines the same letters, except *r*, as formed *dantamūleshu*, 'at the roots of the teeth,' the *t*-series and *s* by the tip of the tongue, and *l* by its middle part. The description of the two latter authorities is undoubtedly the more accurate, since the contact by which our "dentals" are produced is not upon the teeth themselves, but just at their base or behind them: between the tip of the tongue and the teeth, where no close contact is possible, are brought forth the English *th* sounds. What makes in all cases the peculiar character of an *l* is that in its production the tongue is in contact with the roof of the mouth in front, but open at the sides. The Tāitt. Pr., then, in defining the *l* as produced by the middle of the tongue, doubtless refers to the part where the escape of the breath takes place, while the others are thinking only of the part by which the contact is made.

ओष्ठानामधरौष्ठम् ॥ २५ ॥

25. Of the labials, the lower lip is producing organ.

¹ *dantiyā*.

² *-oṣṭhikam*; as also in more than one instance in what follows.

That is to say, as in the case of the throat sounds (r. 19, above) the upper surface of the throat was regarded as the passive organ, or position, and the under surface as the active organ, or producer, so here the upper lip is passive organ, and the lower lip active: or, as the commentary phrases it, "the upper lip, the position (*sthāna*), is approached by the lower lip, the producer (*karaṇa*).¹" The labials are, according to the commentator, the diphthongs *o* and *āu*, in the normal and the protracted form, the *p*-series, or *p*, *ph*, *b*, *bh*, *m*, the *upadhāntiya* spirant (which is not named, but indicated by an example, *puruṣaḥ pibati*: the phrase is not found in the Atharvan), and the vowel *u*, short, long, and protracted. That the semivowel *v* is omitted here is doubtless the fault of the copyist only, since the sound is not provided with a place elsewhere. The verses cited from the metrical treatise are as follows: *sandhyakṣhareshu varṇeṣhu varṇāntam oṣṭhyam ucyate: upadhāntiyam ukāro vaḥ pavargas tathā matāḥ*:² 'in the diphthongal sounds, the final sound is called labial; the *upadhāntiya*, *u*, *v*, and the *p*-series are also so considered.' The Rik. Pr. (i. 10, r. 47, xlviii) agrees with our treatise; the Vāj. Pr. (i. 70, 80, 81) also defines the same sounds as produced upon the lip, and by the lip,* but then adds farther that in the utterance of *v* the tips of the teeth are employed: the same specification as to the *v* is made by the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 43: its commentator explaining that in the utterance of that letter the points of the upper teeth are placed on the edge of the lower lip); and the latter treatise also, as in other cases, omits the vowels and diphthongs from the class. The descriptions of *v* given by the two Prātiśākhya of the Yajur Veda, as well as that offered in the Paninean scheme (which declares its organs of utterance to be the teeth and lips), leave no room to doubt that at their period the *v* had already generally lost its original and proper value as English *w*—as which alone it has any right to be called a semivowel, and to rank with *y*—and, doubtless passing through the intermediate stage of the German *w*, had acquired the precise pronunciation of the English *v*. Whether the silence of the Rik and Atharvan Prātiśākhyas on this point is due to their prior date, or to a local or scholastic difference in their utterance of the *v*, or to the fact that, in view of the exclusively labial euphonic character of the sound they were willing to overlook the peculiarity of utterance distinguishing it from the other labials, I would not undertake to decide: but should consider the first supposition the least possible, and the second the most probable, of the three.

नासिक्यानां नासिका ॥ २६ ॥

26. Of the nose-sounds, the nose is producing organ.

The commentary paraphrases *nāsikyāḥ* by *nāsikāsthānā varṇāḥ*,

¹ *pavargaḥ ca tathā matāḥ*.

* Weber misunderstands rule 80, *samānasthānakaraṇā nāsikyauṣṭhyāḥ*, to signify that the nasals and labials have the same *sthāna* and *karaṇa* with one another: the meaning evidently is that, in each of these two classes of sounds, *sthāna* and *karaṇa* are the same organ: in the one case, they are both the nose; in the other, both are the lips.

'sounds which have the nose as their place of production,' and cites, without farther explanation, as instances, *brahma* (e. g. i. 19. 4), *payāñsi* (e. g. i. 9. 3), ङं ङं ञं ञं, and णं, णं, नं, नं, मः that is to say, the *nāsikya* (see below, i. 100), *anusvāra*, the *yamas* (see below, i. 99), and the nasal mutes. A verse from the metrical authority follows, sustaining this exposition: *nāsikye nāsikā sthānam tathā 'nusvāra ucyate: yamā vargottamāḥ cā 'pi yatho 'ktaṁ cāi 'va te matāḥ*; 'in the case of *nāsikya*, as likewise of *anusvāra*, the nose is called the place of production; the *yamas*, and the finals of the several mute series are also understood to be as explained.' But there are grave objections to be made to this exposition. In the first place, the nasal mutes have been expressly declared above (i. 11) to be *anunāsika*, and the *anunāsikās* are the subject, not of this rule, but of the next. Again, this treatise, as already noticed, acknowledges no *anusvāra*, and regards such syllables as the second of *payāñsi* to contain nasalized or *anunāsika* vowels, which also fall under the next rule. We can hardly doubt that the commentator has here allowed himself to be misled by the authority on which he relies, and which may have treated the nasals in a manner essentially different from that of our treatise. The sounds to which the rule is meant to apply must be merely the *nāsikya* and the *yamas*. This conclusion is supported by the authority of the Rik Pr., which (i. 10, r. 48, xlix) gives the name of nose-sounds (*nāsikya*) to the *nāsikya*, *yamas*, and *anusvāra*,* and also by that of the Vāj. Pr., which (i. 74) declares the same sounds to be formed in the nose, and pronounces (i. 80) their place and organ of production to be the same, only specifying farther (i. 82) that the *yamas* are uttered "with the root of the nose." The doctrine of the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 49-51) is less definite and distinct: it states that the nose-sounds are uttered with the nose, or else with the nose and mouth both, when their organ varies according to the *varga* or mute series to which they belong.

अनुनासिकानां मुखनासिकम् ॥ २७ ॥

27. Of the nasalized sounds, the mouth and nose together are the producing organs.

The commentator explains *anunāsikāḥ* by *anunāsikasthānā varṇāḥ*, 'sounds which have for their place of production the *anunāsika*.' I know of no other case in which *anunāsika* is treated as the name of any part or organ in the mouth, and cannot but regard this paraphrase as an unintelligent and mechanical continuance of the same mode of explication which has been correctly applied to the class appellations in the preceding rules. Without any statement of what sounds are to be considered as referred to in this rule, the commentary cites the following illustrative instances: *dve ca me viṇṇatīḥ ca* (v. 15. 2); *tisraḥ ca me triṇṇac ca* (v. 15. 3); *cataśca ca me catvāriṇṇac ca* (v. 15. 4); *pumān*

* The commentary of one of Müller's manuscripts (see p. xix), by a noteworthy agreement in misinterpretation with our own, tries to bring in the nasal mutes also as belonging to this class.

puṁsah (e. g. iii. 6. 1); *tatra puṁsuvanam* (vi. 11. 1): they are cases, wanting both in brevity and variety, of the nasalized vowels only. But, besides the nasal vowels, the rule must be intended to describe the character of the nasal semivowel *l* (ii. 35), and of the nasal mutes (i. 11). In the production of all these sounds, the mouth bears a part not less essential than the nose: each of them requires a given position of the mouth organs, to which the expulsion of the breath, in part or in whole, through the nose, then communicates a nasal quality.

The corresponding definition of the Rik Pr., "a nasal sound is produced by the mouth and nose together," does not occur until the latter portion of that treatise (xiii. 6, r. 20). The Vāj. Pr. (i. 75) gives an equivalent explanation; the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 52) says, with equal justice, "nasal quality is communicated by the unclosing of the nose"—of course, in any given position of the mouth organs.

A verse is again cited by the commentator, as follows: *mukhaṇḍasike ye varṇā ucyante te 'nunāsikāḥ: samānāsyoprayatnā ye te savarṇā iti smṛtāḥ*; 'the sounds uttered in the mouth and nose together are called nasalized. Those produced by a like effort of the mouth are styled similar.' The term *savarṇa*, 'similar,' applied to sounds differing in quantity only, and not in quality, is used but once in our treatise (iii. 42), and is not defined by it: the cited definition is almost the same with that of Pāṇini (i. 1. 9): that of the Vāj. Pr. (i. 43) is more explicit: the other treatises, like our own, employ the word without taking the trouble to explain it.

रेफस्य दन्तमूलानि ॥ २८ ॥

28. Of *r*, the roots of the teeth are the producing organs.

By the 'roots of the teeth' must be understood, doubtless, the bases of the upper front teeth, at which, according to the Rik Pr. (i. 9-10) and the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 38, 42), the whole class called in our treatise simply "dentals" (see rule 24, above) is produced. It seems strange to find them here called the *karṇa*, instead of the *sthāna*, of *r*, and we are almost ready to assume a break in the *anuvṛtti* of the term *karṇa*, and supply *sthāna* in place of it; and the more especially, as the cited verse favors the substitution: *rephasya dantamūlāni pratyag vā tebhya ishyate: iti sthānāni varṇānām kirtitāni yathākramam*; 'of *r*, the place is taught to be the roots of the teeth, or a point close to them: thus have the places of the sounds been set forth in order.' The commentator farther adds: *apara dha: hanumūleshu rephasu dantamūleshu vā punaḥ: pratyag vā dantamūlebhya mūrdhanya iti cā 'pare*; 'another has said: "the place of *r* is at the roots of the jaw, or, again, at the roots of the teeth, or close behind the roots of the teeth: others say that it is a lingual."' A considerable difference of opinion among the Hindu phonetists respecting the position of the *r* is indicated by these citations and by the teachings of the different phonetic treatises. The Rik Pr., as we have seen (under rule 24), includes it with the other dentals, as *dantamūliya*, but adds (i. 10, r. 46, xlvii) that some regard it as gingival. The Vāj. Pr. defines it as produced at the roots of the

teeth (i. 68), by the tip of the tongue (i. 77); the Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 41), by the tip and middle of the tongue, at a point close behind the roots of the teeth: the Paninian scheme alone reckons it as *mūrdhanya*, 'lingual.' The separation of *ṛ* and *r* from one another, and of both from the lingual class, is the strangest and least defensible feature in the alphabetic classification of the Prāticākhyas. By its effect in the euphonic system of the language, *r* is clearly a lingual, and can hardly be supposed to have been uttered otherwise than as our smooth English *r* is uttered, with the tip of the tongue reverted into the dome of the palate, to the lingual position. In this position, however, it cannot be vibrated or trilled; and it is possible that in the laborious and somewhat artificial pronunciation of the Vedic schools it was, for greater distinctness, thrown farther forward in the mouth, to the teeth or near them.

As instances of the *r*, the commentator cites *śaraduh purūcth* (ii. 13. 3), *punā raktaṁ vāsaḥ* (not in AV.), *punā rūpāni* (i. 24. 4), *jaghvā rakshānsi* (iv. 37. 1), *agnī rakshānsi* (viii. 3. 26), *agnī rakshaḥ* (xii. 3. 43).

स्पृष्टं स्पर्शानां करणम् ॥ २९ ॥

29. In the case of the mutes, the organ forms a contact.

From this contact (*sparśa*) of the organ with the place of production, the mutes (*sparśa*) derive their name.

The Rik Pr. (xiii. 3, r. 9) gives the same definition, with the addition that the organ is also *asthita*, 'not stationary.' The Tāitt. Pr. (in ii. 33, 34, cited above, under i. 18) implies a contact in the case of all sounds excepting vowels and spirants (ii. 45), not laying down any distinction between the complete contact of the mutes, and the imperfect one of the semivowels.

The commentator cites a verse which establishes a noteworthy exception to this rule: *svaramadhye dadhāu yatra pīdanam tatra varjayet: mṛduprayatnāv uccāryāv idā mīdham nīdarśanam*; 'where *d* and *dh* occur between two vowels, there one must avoid a close contact; they are to be uttered with a gentle effort: instances are *idā* (v. 12. 8) and *mīdham* (*puru-mīdham*, iv. 29. 4).' This corresponds, if it does not coincide, with the conversion of these letters in a like case into a lingual *l*, unaspirated and aspirated, usual in the Rik and in some schools of the White Yajus, and taught by the Rik Pr. in i. 11, 12 (r. 51, 52, lii, liii), as resting upon the authority of Vedamitra, and by the Vāj. Pr. in iv. 143 as the doctrine of some teachers. Our verse does not indeed point out that the relaxation of the contact takes place at the sides of the tongue, and that the resulting sound is hence of the nature of an *l*; but this is altogether probable.

इषत्स्पृष्टमन्तःस्थानाम् ॥ ३० ॥

30. In the case of the semivowels, it is partially in contact.

That is to say, the organs are so nearly approximated that their position may be called an imperfect contact. The Rik Pr. (xiii. 3, r. 10)

calls it *duḥspr̥ṣṭam*, 'imperfectly or hardly in contact.' The Tāitt. Pr., as just remarked, does not distinguish the degree of contact of the semi-vowels from that of the mutes.

The name by which the semivowels *y*, *r*, *l*, *v* are called—namely *antaḥsthā*, 'intermediate, standing between'—is generally explained as indicating that the sounds in question, in the arrangement of the alphabet, stand between the mutes and the spirants. The Böhlingk-Roth lexicon, however (*sub verbo*), defines it to mean 'occurring only in the interior of a sentence, never at its end.' This latter interpretation is exceedingly unsatisfactory: in the first place, the definition would be as true of the spirants and aspirates as of the semivowels; in the second place, it would not be true of the *l*; in the third place, no letter could be called *antaḥsthā* in this sense which could occur at the beginning of a sentence, as all the semivowels do. But the other explanation also seems too indefinite and indistinctive. Is it not more likely that these sounds were named "intermediate" in reference to the mode of their formation, as being neither by a complete contact, like the full mutes, nor by an open position, like the vowels? The name *antaḥsthā* would then be virtually accordant with our own "semivowel."

उष्मणां विवृतं च ॥३१॥

31. In the case of the spirants, it is also open.

The final *ca* of the rule indicates, according to the commentator, that *tshatspr̥ṣṭam* is also to be inferred from the preceding rule: in the formation of the spirants (*ç*, *sh*, *s*, and *h* are specified by the commentary as constituting the class), the organ is both in partial contact and open—a rather awkward way of saying, apparently, that its position is neither very close nor very open. The Tāitt. Pr. (ii. 44, 45) declares that the spirants, in their order, are uttered in the positions of the mutes, but with the middle part of the producing organ opened. The Rik Pr. (xiii. 3, r. 11) includes the vowels, *anusvāra*, and the spirants together, as produced without contact, and with the organ stationary.

In the absence of a *varṇasamāmnāya*, 'list of spoken sounds,' or 'alphabet,' such as the other Prācīṅkhyas give (Rik Pr., introductory verse, and i. 1, 2; Vāj. Pr. viii. 1–31; Tāitt. Pr. i. 1–10), it is not easy to assure ourselves how many spirants the treatise acknowledges, and in what order it would assume them to stand. As we have already seen, the commentary accepts the *jihvāmūliya* and *upadhmāntiya*, which are nowhere expressly mentioned in the text, but of which the existence seems necessarily implied in ii. 40. The class of spirants is then probably composed of *h* (*visarjantiya*), *h*, *hk* (*jihvāmūliya*), *ç*, *sh*, *s*, and *hp* (*upadhmāntiya*). The Rik Pr. (i. 2, r. 10, xi) includes in the class these seven, along with *anusvāra*; the Vāj. Pr. (viii. 22), only *ç*, *sh*, *s*, *h*; the Tāitt. Pr. (i. 9), the seven of our treatise, with the exception of *visarjantiya*.

स्वराणां च ॥३२॥

32. In the case of the vowels also, it is open.

The commentator understands, and doubtless correctly, that *vivṛtam* only, and not *iṣatsprṣtam* also, is implied in this rule by inference from the preceding. He adds the whole list of vowels, both simple vowels and diphthongs, in their short, long, and protracted (*pluta*) form.

The Rik Prāṭiśākhya's doctrine respecting the vowels was cited under the last rule. The Tāitt. Pr., in its rules ii. 31, 32 (cited above, under i. 18), implies that in the utterance of the vowels the organs only approximate, and do not touch one another.

एके स्पृष्टम् ॥ ३३ ॥

33. Some consider it as forming a contact.

That is, the commentator says, some maintain that in the utterance of the vowels the organs are in contact; others, that they remain open. The former opinion is too obviously and grossly incorrect, one would think, to be worth quoting. No one of the other treatises favors it in any degree.

एकारौकारयोर्विवृततमम् ॥ ३४ ॥

34. In the case of *e* and *o*, it is very widely open.

The word *eke*, 'some,' is no longer in force, but this and the two following rules are more detailed explanations of our treatise itself under its own rule 32. For the pronunciation of the Sanskrit *e* and *o*, see below, under rule 40.

The commentator cites, as instances of these diphthongs, *eke taranti* (vi. 122. 2), *oko asya* (v. 22. 5).

ततो ऽयाकारस्य ॥ ३५ ॥

35. And even more so, in the case of *ā*.

The *a*-sound ("Italian *a*," as in *father*) is unquestionably the most open of all the sounds of the alphabet, the only one in the utterance of which all the mouth organs are removed, so far as is possible, from the path of the intonated breath, which is thus suffered to stream forth wholly unimpeded and unmodified.

संवृतो ऽकारः ॥ ३६ ॥

36. The *a* is obscured.

The modes of utterance of the short *a*, of the *r*-vowel, and of the diphthongs *e* and *o*, taught by the Prāṭiśākhya, are matters of special interest in their phonetical systems, as helping to characterize the period in the history of the language represented by these treatises. Neither of the sounds in question has fully retained, down to their time, that value which general considerations, and the euphonic system of the Sanskrit language, show to have been the original and proper one. As regards the short *a*, it was no longer generally spoken with the full

openness of *ā*, or as its correspondent short sound. See what Weber says upon the subject, under Vāj. Pr. i. 72—which rule, like the final one of Pāṇini's grammar (viii. 4. 68), prescribes that the short *a* is to be treated throughout as if coincident in quality with long *ā*—a prescription which implies, of course, that in actual pronunciation it was different. Whatever degradation from its pure open quality the *a* had suffered must have been, it seems to me, in the direction of the neutral vowel (English "short u," in *but*, *son*, *blood*), which has so generally taken its place in the modern pronunciation of India, rather than toward an *e* or *o*, as suggested by Weber. The term *saṃvṛta*, 'covered up, enveloped, obscured' (antithesis of *vivṛta*, 'opened'), very well expresses the quality of this neutral sound, which differs from *a* only in not having the mouth freely opened for its utterance, and which does not, like *e* and *o*, call for a placing in position of any of the mouth organs. The Tāitt. Pr. does not separate *a* from *ā*, but says of both (ii. 12) that they are to be spoken "with the lips and jaws not too much approximated, and not too widely parted"—a description too indefinite to derive any distinct idea from. The Rik Pr. also fails to note any difference of quality between the long and short values of this vowel. But it is very doubtful whether we are to regard the silence of these two treatises upon the point in question as any evidence that they are of notably earlier date than the others, as Weber seems inclined to do: their peculiarity is much more likely to be due to a local or a scholastic difference of pronunciation, or they may have simply disregarded, as of little account, the discordance of quality between *a* and *ā*.

The commentary gives, as furnishing instances of short *a*, the words *aṣvaḥ* (e. g. ii. 30. 5), *ajāḥ* (c. g. iv. 14. 1), and *agniḥ* (e. g. i. 7. 4).

संस्पृष्टरेफमृवणम् ॥ ३७ ॥

37. The *r*-vowels are combined with an *r*.

In the grammatical language of our treatise and of the Tāitt. Pr., *varṇa* appended to the name of a short vowel causes it to include also the long and protracted (*pluta*) vowels of the same quality: it is a designation of the quality, without distinction of quantity. The Tāitt. Pr. (i. 20) gives a special rule establishing the usage. Thus *rvarṇa* means *ṛkāra*, *ṛkāra*, and *ṛkāra*.

The commentator gives no explanation of this rule: he simply repeats it with an added *bhavati*, and then cites a couple of phrases containing the *r*, viz.: *idam pitṛbhyāḥ pra bhārāmi barhiḥ* (xviii. 4. 51); and *putrāir bhrātṛbhir aditiḥ* (vi. 4. 1). But he next proceeds to quote from his metrical authority a few verses which are more to the point; they read as follows, with the exception of the first and last lines, which are corrupt: . . .¹ *rvarṇe svaramātrā yā tasyā madhye 'rdhamātrayā: repḥo bhavati saṃspr̥ṣṭo yathā 'ṅgulyā nakham tathā: sūtre munir ivē 'ty eke tṛṇe krimir ivē 'i ca: . . .*² 'an *r* is combined with a half-m., a

¹ *rvarṇasya madhye yugapac ca canoraḥ.*

² *anena mātrasyādhyāyāḥ praṣṭeṣṭe ū ubhayaṛ api*

in the middle of the vowel mora in the r -vowel, just as a nail is with the finger; like a pearl on a string, some say; like a worm in grass, say others. With this accords quite nearly the doctrine of the Rik Pr., which says (xiii. 14) that r forms part of the r -vowel, and is found in the middle of it. Neither treatise attempts to define what constitutes the remainder of the vowel. In the analogous rule (iv. 145) of the Vāj. Pr., that remainder is (if the rule is in this point correctly interpreted by Weber, which is doubtful; my own manuscript of the commentary is too corrupt just here to be made anything of) declared to be of the character of a ; so that, according to Weber, $r = \frac{a}{4} + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{a}{4}$. The Tāitt. Pr. does not, any more than the Rik Pr. in the earlier and more genuine part of its text, take any notice of the presence of heterogeneous elements in the r and l vowels; it only says (ii. 18) that in their utterance the jaws are somewhat closely approximated, and the tip of the tongue brought near to the parts immediately above and behind the row of teeth. The etymological and euphonic character of the sound in question is simply that of a vocal r , an r which is employed with the value of a vowel, as r has been and is employed in other languages in different parts of the earth; and there seems no good reason for regarding it as having originally deviated in mode of pronunciation from the semivowel r . But it is clear that, at the time of the Prāṭiśākhya, the Hindus had begun to find that difficulty in its utterance and use as a vowel which caused its entire disappearance in the later forms of the language, and has made of it in the mouth of the modern Brahmans the syllables ri and ri . If I may judge from experiments made in my own mouth, the bringing of the r far enough forward in the mouth to be trilled would render very natural, and almost unavoidable, the slipping in, before and after it, of a fragment of the neutral vowel, our u in *but*, the "obscure (*saṁvṛta*) a " of our treatise: of this character, it can hardly be doubted, would be what elements the sound contained which were not r .

दीर्घप्लुतयोः पूर्वा मात्रा ॥३८॥

38. Of the long and protracted forms of the vowel, the first mora is so combined.

The commentary paraphrases thus: *dirghaplutayor tu pūrvā mātṛā saṁspr̥ṣṭarepham rvarṇam bhavati*; which is a palpable blunder for *saṁspr̥ṣṭarephā bhavati*: i. e. if the vowel is extended so as to occupy two or three moras, the r -element which it contains is not prolonged, but is found only in the first mora: the whole remainder of the sound is composed of the other element. The Rik Pr. says in like manner (xiii. 14) that the r is found only in the former half of long r , and is either shorter or of the same length with that which enters into r .

Two instances of the long r are given by the commentator as illustrations: they are *karṭṛṇ akṣhasva* (x. 1. 14), and *pitṛṇr upe 'mam* (xviii. 4. 40).

सलकार्मुवर्णम् ॥ ३९ ॥

39. The *l*-vowels are combined with *l*.

This doubtless means what is more clearly and unequivocally stated by the Rik Pr. (xiii. 14, r. 35): that when, in such combinations as those which have just been described, *l* takes the place of *r*, the result is the *l*-vowel. The other two treatises, as we have seen above, treat the two vowels together, in the same rules. The use of the term *lvarṇa* in the rule would seem to imply the possible occurrence of the long and protracted forms of the vowel, which are, on the other hand, impliedly denied in rule 4 above; they are also ignored by the Tāitt. Pr., as they are by the Rik Pr. in its proper text (i. 1, r. 1); while the prefixed introductory verses to the latter treatise, and the Vāj. Pr. (viii. 7), acknowledge them.

The commentator cites, as instances of this vowel, *pañcadaśena klpāh* (viii. 9. 15), and *sintvāly actklpat* (vi. 11. 3): the Rik. Pr. (xiii. 14, r. 35) notices the fact that the *l* occurs nowhere excepting in the root *klp*. He then adds a verse from his metrical authority: *ṛvarṇe ca ṛvarṇe¹ laḥ praśliṣṭaḥ ca yadā tayoh: l l iti tad ichanti prayogam tadvido janāh*; the general meaning is clear enough, but the verse needs amending to be made translatable.

संयक्षराणि संस्पृष्टवर्णान्येकवर्णवृद्धिः ॥ ४० ॥

40. The diphthongs are composed of combined vowels; their treatment is that of a simple vowel.

The term *sandhyakshara* means literally 'syllable of combination;' it is the usual name for a diphthong in all the treatises excepting the Tāitt. Pr. The correlative *samānākshara*, 'homogeneous syllable,' is but rarely used, as indicating the simple vowels, when it is necessary to distinguish them from the diphthongs (in our treatise, only in iii. 42). The diphthongs are vowel sounds which, though not simple and homogeneous, yet form but a single syllable, and are treated as if they were simple sounds. They are *e*, *o*, *ai*, *au*. The two former would be more properly written *ai*, *au*, since the euphonic processes of the language clearly show these to have been their original values, each containing a short *a* as its first element, followed by an *i* or an *u* respectively. That they should be so readily composable of *a* and *i*, *a* and *u*, in the accidental and momentary combinations of the phrase, and especially, that they should be so regularly resolvable into the same sounds, if they did not actually contain those sounds, is not to be credited. The same evidence proves the other two to be made up of long *ā*, with *i* or *u* following. The mutual relation of *e* (*ai*) and *ai* must have been nearly that of our *I* and *aye*. In the Prakrit languages, however, *e* and *o* have gained the pronunciation of the *e* in *they* and *o* in *note*; they have become sounds intermediate between, instead of made up of, *a* and *i* and *a* and *u*; and they have acquired short values as well as long. As *e* and *o* they are likewise pronounced in the usage of the modern Brahmans. But even at the

¹ *lvarṇo*.

period of the Prāṭiśākhya, and in the phonetic systems of the Vedic schools, they no longer had uniformly their original value. From the present rule, indeed, no such inference could be drawn; but the one which next follows establishes a distinction in value between them and *āi*, *āu*. The Rik Pr. (xiii. 15, r. 38) predicates doubleness of position of all the four, and goes on (r. 39) to cite Ṣakāṭāyana to the effect that *a* forms half of each, and *i* and *u* the remaining half: but it adds (r. 40) that *e* and *o*, by reason of the fusion of their parts, have not a sound in which the separate components are distinct. This might, however, be fairly enough said of our own *ai* and *au* (in *pine*, *house*). The Vāj. Pr. (i. 73) defines only *āi* and *āu* as composed of two different elements (the commentary explains them to be $\frac{1}{2}a + 1\frac{1}{2}e$ and $\frac{1}{2}a + 1\frac{1}{2}o$ respectively), and directs them (iv. 142) to be treated as simple sounds, without seeing any reason for giving the same precept as to *e* and *o*. The Tāitt. Pr. is not less explicit: it says of *o* (ii. 13, 14) that in its enunciation the jaws are to be neither too nearly approached nor too widely sundered, while the lips are to be closer than in *a*; of *e* (ii. 15-17), that the lips are to be somewhat protracted, the jaws pretty closely approached, and the middle part and end of the tongue in contact with the upper rows of teeth (*jamhān*); and finally (ii. 23), that in *e*, as in *i*, the middle of the tongue is brought near the palate. More distinctive descriptions of our *e* and *o* could hardly be given: there is evidently no thought at all of the combination of two phonetic elements into one in them. On the other hand, *āi* and *āu* are defined with equal clearness (ii. 26-29) as containing each the half of an *a* (which some held to be of closer position than the ordinary *a*), followed by one and a half times *i* and *u* in the two cases respectively.

नैकारौकारयोः स्थानविधौ ॥४१॥

41. Not so, however, with *āi* and *āu*, in a rule of position.

The commentator's paraphrase is *āikārauṅkārayoḥ sthānavidhāne ekavarnavad vṛttir na bhavati*. What the meaning and value of the rule is, is not altogether clear: I can see no other application of it than to forbid the inclusion of *āi* among the palatals only, and of *āu* among the labials only, since they are both throat-sounds as well. By implication, then, *e* and *o* would admit of being ranked as merely palatal and labial; but the commentary to rule 19, above, treated these, as well as the others, as of double position, and as containing an element of throat-sound.

A verse is added in the commentary, as follows: *āikārauṅkārayoḥ ca 'pi pūrvā mātrā parā ca yā: ardhamātrā tayoṛ madhye saṁsprṣṭa itī smṛtāḥ*. The last *pādu* is corrupt, and I am too uncertain of the scope of the verse to venture to amend it: perhaps the meaning is that, while the beginning and end of *āi*, for instance, are clearly *a* and *i*, a mora in the middle of the sound is of a mixed character.

This rule ends the first section of the first chapter: the signature is *caturādhyāyikāyām prathamasyā 'dhyāyasya prathamah pādah: sūtra 41: ekacatvāriṅcat*. This is the only case in which the number of rules reckoned is assured by being expressed in words as well as in figures.

विसर्जनीयो अभिनिष्ठानः ॥ ४२ ॥

42. *Visarjanīya* is *abhinishtāna*.

The commentator vouchsafes no explanation of the rule, but merely paraphrases it, as follows: *visarjanīya varṇah: abhinishtāno bhavati*; and adds, as instances of *visarjanīya*, *agniḥ* (e. g. i. 7. 4) and *vrkṣaḥ* (e. g. iv. 7. 5). The term *abhinishtāna* does not form part of the grammatical language of the *Prātiśākhya*s or of Pāṇini: among the former, it occurs only in this place: a rule of the latter (viii. 3. 86) determines its derivation and orthography, and the instances given in the commentary show its equivalence with *visarjanīya*; the Böhrling-Roth lexicon also refers (*sub verbo*) to several vocabularies which contain the word, giving it the same meaning. More significant is its occurrence several times in the *gṛhya-sūtras* (as cited in the lexica of Böhrling-Roth and Goldstücker), also with the signification *visarga*.* It looks as if it had belonged to an earlier grammatical terminology than that of our treatises, and had been retained merely as a reminiscence of something formerly current: its introduction into our text is otherwise quite unexplained, and, so far as can be seen, without significance. Probably it is an ancient name of *visarjanīya* or *visarga*, crowded out of use by the latter terms. The Böhrling-Roth lexicon gives it, with reference to this passage, the meaning "an expiring or vanishing sound (*ein verklingender Laut*)," but this is merely a conjecture, and by no means so well supported by the etymology of the word (which would suggest rather 'a sounding forth, a resonance') as to be placed beyond the reach of question. Pāṇini's rule must be taken as conclusive respecting the derivation and form favored in his time, or by his school; but the analogy of the words *abhinidhāna*, *abhinihita*, *abhinihata*, *abhinipāta* cannot but suggest *abhinishtāna* as the true form, coming from the root *sthā* with the prefixes *abhi* and *ni*. This would not, however, relieve the obscurity investing the primitive meaning and application of the term; an obscurity which also attaches, in some measure, to the word *visarjanīya* and its more modern representative *visarga*.

व्यञ्जनविधारणमभिनिधानः पीडितः सन्नतरो ह्रीन्- श्चासनादः ॥ ४३ ॥

43. The holding apart of a consonant is *abhinidhāna*; it is pinched, quite weakened, lacking breath and sound

* That the word ever means 'a sound of the alphabet in general,' as stated in both the lexicons, seems to me very doubtful: I have not access to all the authorities referred to by Böhrling-Roth, but the commentary to Pāṇini, *abhinishtāno varṇah*, does not necessarily imply any thing of the kind, but may rather mean 'an *abhinishtāna* letter;' while, in the citation given by Goldstücker as an instance of the general meaning, it evidently signifies *visarga*: *dirghābhinishtānantam*, '(a name) ending in a long vowel or in *visarga*.' If the other ones relied on are not less equivocal than these, the general definition 'sound' must be rejected.

We have here one of those subtleties of phonetic analysis which are such marked characteristics of the Hindu science. In order to any satisfactory understanding of it, we must call in to our aid theoretical considerations, as the dark and scanty expositions of the grammatical treatises and their commentators are insufficient. The phenomenon forming the subject of the rule evidently is or includes a defective pronunciation or indistinctness of utterance, and the two next rules teach us that it affects a mute which is followed by another mute, and one which stands as final. In what does the peculiarity of utterance of such a letter in such a position consist? A mute is a sound produced by a complete closure of the organs of articulation in some defined position, entirely cutting off the escape of breath through the mouth; and it is by the breaking of the closure with the utterance of a following open sound that the mute is itself made audible. In speaking a *p*, for instance, so long as the lips are kept compressed, there is no audible sound; but as soon as the contact is severed with the expulsion of either unintonated or intoned breath, in the passing of the voice to the utterance of some other sound, the *p* is clearly heard. A sonant mute, as a *b*, is less absolutely a dumb letter before the breach of the contact, because it includes an expulsion of resonant breath from the throat into the cavity of the mouth during the closure of the organs, and this resonance is sufficient to indicate imperfectly the character of the contact. A nasal mute, as *m*, is yet less dependent upon the explosion for its distinctness of utterance, since it implies a free flow of sonant breath through the nose, and so is continuous and even quasi-vocalic in its nature; yet even the nasals, and still more the sonants, are explosive letters, and do not have a perfect utterance unless the contact is broken. A following vowel, of course, discovers them most completely; yet any open and continuable letter, as a semivowel or a sibilant, answers the same purpose, and in the syllables *pya*, *psa*, for instance, we feel that *p* is fairly enunciated. If, however, one mute letter follows another, the explosion of the former cannot properly occur; the organs are supposed to pass from one position of complete contact to another, without any intervening open sound: the former mute is imperfectly uttered. A like thing takes place when a mute is final, or when there is no following open sound to break the contact with: we then have only that very imperfect hint of its pronunciation which is given by the formation of the contact upon the preceding open sound. We are accustomed, indeed, in order to give distinctness to a final mute, to unclosure the organs again after making the contact, thus whispering after it, as it were, a bit of a vowel; and the absence of this unclosure is remarked by phonetists as a peculiarity of the pronunciation of some dialects of spoken Chinese, rendering their final mutes almost inaudible: it is hardly possible, too, to make one mute follow another so closely that there shall not slip out, in the transfer of the organs from one contact to the other, a bit of breath or sound, which greatly helps to make the former of the two audible: and of both these inorganic or involuntary additions or insertions we shall see hereafter that the Hindu theory takes note: but they do not wholly remedy the theoretic imperfection of the utterance. That the indistinct pronunciation thus described is the *abhinidhāna* of

the Hindu theory, or at least the central and most important fact of those comprehended under that name, seems to me tolerably certain, although it must be confessed that there are difficulties attending such an explanation: none, I think, that may not be done away by supposing that the Hindus had not made a complete physical analysis of the phenomenon, and hence that their descriptions of it partake of vagueness and inconsistency; and also, that they have brought together under the name *abhinidhāna* things not entirely accordant, although analogous, in character. The difficulty of the subject is sufficiently attested by the doubtful and discordant views taken of it by those who have had occasion hitherto to examine it, as Müller, Regnier, Weber, Goldstücker (s.v. *abhinidhāna*). An alternate view to which I have myself been somewhat attracted is that by the *abhinidhāna* is meant the instant of silence which intervenes between the closure of the organs for the first mute, and their opening for the second: that the Hindu theory regards, in the word *āpta*, for example, the utterance of the *p* as complete by the closure of the lips upon the preceding *á*, and that of the *t* as complete by the unclosure of the tongue before the following *a*, while the brief interval of suspended utterance separating the two acts is *abhinidhāna*. This, better than anything else, would give meaning to the first word of our rule, "a holding apart of the consonants," and would accord well enough with the rest of the description, translating the last term 'deprived of both breath and sound.' Fatal objections, however, to this explanation are: the treatment of the phenomenon as something affecting the former consonant, not interposed after it; the difficulty of assuming any such interval of silence in the case of a concurrence with sonant and nasal mutes; and the non-applicability of the theory to the case of a final consonant. The term *vyañjanavidhāraṇam* must therefore be understood as used simply in antithesis to the *saṁyuktam* of rule 49: whereas, in other cases of concurrence of consonants, there is actual combination, with partial assimilation of the latter to the former (rule 50), here each is held apart from the other as distinct. This, it is true, applies only to the concurrence of consonants, and not to a final; but it is allowable to regard as contemplated in a general description or designation of a phonetic phenomenon its principal case only, although not to adopt an explanation of the phenomenon itself which should shut out any of the cases included by it. If I am not mistaken, the term *abhinidhāna* has also a similar meaning. Etymologically, and by its use in other than grammatical senses, it should signify, as a neuter noun, simply 'a setting down against' the following letter, as distinguished from an actual combination with it. That it is used in our treatise as a masculine is somewhat surprising, but cannot be regarded as an error of the manuscript. The word seems to be taken almost in the sense of *abhinihita*, as denoting the sound affected by the process rather than the process itself, and so to be attracted to the gender of *varṇaḥ* or *spargaḥ*: the explanations which follow it in the rule, it will be noticed, apply rather to the altered letter than to the alteration. The Rik Pr. (vi. 5, r. 17, cccxciii) treats the word as neuter, and defines it clearly as a process: *saṁdhāraṇam saṁvaraṇam ca vācaḥ*, 'a repressing and obscuring (holding together and covering up) of the voice.'

Our own commentary, as is its wont in difficult cases, leaves us here altogether without valuable aid. It simply paraphrases the rule, adds the *dicta* of a couple of other authorities, and closes with a verse; as follows: *vyañjanavidhāraṇam abhinidhāno bhavati: pīḍitaḥ ca ṣvāsanādābhyām: apara āha: vyañjanavidhāraṇam abhinipāto mātro japane bhavati pīḍitaḥ ca ṣvāsanādābhyām: apara āha: vyañjanavidhāraṇam abhinipāto mātro japane gurutā bhavati: antahpade padānte vā pīḍitaḥ sanna eva tu: avukṣhātara sthānād avasannataraḥ ca sah: hinoḥ ca ṣvāsanādābhyām yo yatrārtho bhidhīyate.* I will not attempt to translate the passage, as I could do so but in part, and as it seems incapable of throwing any valuable light upon the subject in hand. The most noteworthy circumstance about it is its presentation of *abhinipāta*, 'a falling down against,' as a synonym of *abhinidhāna*.

स्पर्शस्य स्पर्शे ऽभिनिधानः ॥ ४४ ॥

44. A mute suffers *abhinidhāna* before a mute.

The phraseology of the rule would be the same, if *abhinidhāna* were here intended to be taken adjectively, as conjectured above, and if it were meant to say that 'a mute before another mute becomes *abhinidhāna*.' The commentary merely cites as instances the three words *brhadbhiḥ*, *samidbhiḥ*, *marudbhiḥ*, of which only the last is found in the Atharvan (p. *marut-bhiḥ*, e. g. ii. 29. 4).

The cases in which *abhinidhāna* alone ensues (only accompanied in part by duplication, according to iii. 28 etc.) are those in which a mute is followed by another mute (and, if itself non-nasal, then by another non-nasal) of the same or a succeeding series. Followed by a mute of a preceding series, it suffers also the intervention of *sphoṭana*, by ii. 38; if followed by a nasal, a *yana* is interposed, by i. 99. In an additional note at the end of the work will be presented a conspectus of all the consonantal combinations occurring in the Atharva-Veda, with an exhibition of the forms assumed by them according to the phonetic rules of our treatise.

The Rik Pr. (vi. 5, r. 17, cccxciii) pronounces not only the mutes, but also the semivowels, except *r*, to suffer *abhinidhāna* when followed by mutes. This would, however, in the Atharvan text, add only the groups *lk*, *lg*, *lp*, *lph*, *lb*, *lm*, and *vn* to those which by our own treatise admit the modification, so that the extension of the rule is meant virtually to include merely the *l*, a letter which our rule 46 shows to be regarded as especially liable to *abhinidhāna*. The *l* requires so marked a contact of the tongue at its tip that the omission of the breach of that contact by a following open letter may well enough have been felt by the Hindu phonetists as needing to be looked upon as *abhinidhāna*.

पदान्तावग्रहयोश्च ॥ ४५ ॥

45. Also at the end of a word, or of the first member of a compound.

The commentator paraphrases as follows: *padānte aragrahe ca spar-*

śasya sparṣe parataḥ: abhinidhāno bhavati: but it is clear that the specification *sparṣe parataḥ*, 'before a following mute,' has no business here: that case is included in the preceding rule, and the present precept applies to the pronunciation of a final as a final, without any reference to what may follow it. This appears partly from the nature of the case, partly from the analogy of the corresponding rule in the Rik Pr. (vi. 5, r. 18, cccxciv), and partly from the cited illustrations of the commentator himself: the words given by him under the preceding rule would be cases of *avagraha* in the *pada*-text, and, of those which he presents under this, the last two are instances of *avagraha* before vowels. His citations are *tān: vaḥ: yah: devānām* (xi. 1. 5), *ap-su* (c. g. i. 8. 2), *sālāvṛkân-iva* (ii. 27. 5), and *khalvân-iva* (ii. 31. 1).

The rule of the Rik Pr., already referred to, *api cā 'vasāne*, 'also in *pausa*,' is coincident in meaning with our own. The Taitt. Pr. takes no notice whatever of the doctrine of *abhinidhāna*, nor does the Vāj. Pr. directly. The latter, however, presents a couple of rules which are worthy of remark, as having to do with the same general subject. In i. 90, 91, it teaches that when a final mute stands either in *pausa* or before a following word, there takes place a release or separation of the organs of production, the passive and the active organ, or *sthāna* and *karana*; that is to say, the contact is dissolved (Weber, and Goldstücker following him, have failed to apprehend the true meaning of the phenomenon described). This dissolution of the contact, in the case of the mute in *pausa*, is what was referred to above as taking place in our ordinary pronunciation after a final contact-letter, in order to make the mute more distinctly audible: as occurring before another word, it is analogous with the *sphoṭana* of our treatise (ii. 38), and the *dhrūva* of the Rik Pr. (vi. 11), although having a different sphere of occurrence from both of them, as they from one another: it is a formal release of the organs of articulation from the position belonging to the close of one word, before they take up that belonging to the beginning of another, in order to the more distinct separation of the two independent members of the sentence.

स्तकारस्योष्मसु ॥ ४६ ॥

46. *L* suffers *abhinidhāna* before spirants.

The only spirants before which *l* is found actually to occur in the Atharva-Veda are *ç* and *h*: the commentary cites instances of both, as follows: *çatabalçā vi roha* (vi. 30. 2); *sa gamishyati balhikân* (v. 22. 9); *vihalho nāma* (vi. 16. 2); nor are the combinations to be met with in the text in any other words than those here quoted. The rule and its comment are of particular interest as settling authoritatively the reading of the word *balhika*, 'of Balkh,' which, owing to the customary carelessness of the scribes, in not distinguishing *lh* from *hl* (our own manuscripts vary between the two), has often been read and explained as *bahlika*.

D is also noted by the Rik Pr. (vi. 6, r. 20, cccxcvi) as suffering *abhinidhāna* before spirants, according to the Çākala doctrine, which is not that of the treatise itself. By the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 16) it is regarded as to

be treated in the same manner as *r* in a like position. *R* before a spirant suffers *svarabhakti*, or the insertion of a vowel-fragment, according to all the other Prātiçākhyas (see below, rule 101); and the treatment of the Vāj. Pr. is virtually, though not formally, the same. The doctrine, then, of the Vāj. Pr., in admitting a *svarabhakti* between *l* and a spirant, would differ little from that presented in the Rik Pr.—which (by vi. 11) would admit a *dhruva*, or (by vi. 13, r. 47, cccxxii) even a *svarabhakti*, after the *abhinidhāna* of the *l*—except by omission of the *abhinidhāna*, of which, as already remarked, it nowhere takes any notice; but our own treatise, by prescribing *abhinidhāna*, and not allowing even *sphoṇa* after it, differs quite notably from the others. I must confess myself unable to explain why either *l* before a spirant, or the nasals before *h*, as taught in the next rule, should suffer or be regarded as suffering the obscuring process of *abhinidhāna*.

अणानां हकारे ॥ ४७ ॥

47. Also the guttural, palatal, and dental nasals before *h*.

The instances cited by the commentary, in illustration of this rule, are as follows: *pratyāṅ hi* (iv. 19. 7); *gaṇ hi* (a fabricated case: the lingual nasal never occurs before *h* in the Atharvan text); *krīmīn hantu* (ii. 32. 1); *amūn heṭiḥ* (vi. 29. 1).

The only consonants ever found to precede *h* in the Atharva-Veda are *r*, *l*, *ṇ*, and *n*. The first case, *rh*, is one of *svarabhakti* (i. 101); the second, *lh*, falls under the preceding rule; the other two are provided for by this rule, which is moreover, like many others in the treatise, cast in a theoretical form, or made more general than the requirements of the text justify. Since, according to the theory of this Prātiçākhyā (see ii. 9), no nasal ever occurs immediately before a sibilant, rules 46 and 47 might have been cast together into the form: "the nasals and *l* suffer *abhinidhāna* before the spirants."

The cases which this rule contemplates are in the Rik Pr. (vi. 7, r. 23, cccxcix) included in a much more general precept of the Çākalas, viz., that all the mutes except *m*, when final and followed by initial spirants or *y*, *r*, and *v*, suffer *abhinidhāna*.

आस्थापितं च ॥ ४८ ॥

48. *Abhinidhāna* is also called *āsthāpita*.

I translate in obedience to the commentator, who says: *āsthāpita-samīñāç ca bhuvati: abhinidhānaç ca: etāny eva 'dāharuṇāni*; 'it both receives the name *āsthāpita* and *abhinidhāna*: the instances are those already given.' Unfortunately, this alternative title for the phenomenon which we have found so obscure does not notably help our comprehension of it: the word admits of being translated, in accordance with the explanation of *abhinidhāna* offered above, 'made to stand up to, or against;' but it may also be rendered 'stopped,' that is, 'silenced,' and so may favor another theory of the phenomenon.

अतो अन्यत्संयुक्तम् ॥ ४९ ॥

49. Any other combination of consonants is conjunct.

That is to say, all other combinations of consonants than those specified in rules 44-47 as accompanied with *abhinidhāna* are simply *saṁyukta*, 'yoked together, conjoined'; the precise nature of such conjunction being defined by the next rule. The commentator says: *atah anye vyañjanasamādhayaḥ saṁyuktā bhavanti: anye abhinidhānāt padānta-sparśāḥ*:¹ *antaśślokaśmasu padādishu*² *ca saṁyujyunte*: 'other combinations of consonants than these are conjunct; other final mutes than *abhinidhāna*, before semivowels and sibilants commencing a word, are conjoined with them;' and then, instead of citing from the text any actual cases, he goes on to put the series of words with which we are already acquainted, *godhuk*, *virāt*, *dr̥shat*, *trishṭup* (see rules 3, 8), in lengthy and tedious succession, before *yāti*, *vayati*, *rathe*, *çete*, *shande*, and *sāye*. This by no means exhausts all the possible cases to which the name *saṁyukta* applies; nor has there been any restriction of *abhinidhāna* to cases of contact between a final and an initial, as the commentator's language would seem to imply.

This rule has the appearance of restricting the term *saṁyoga* to such combinations of consonants as are not accompanied with *abhinidhāna*. But such is not its meaning, at least as regards the general usage of the treatise: *saṁyoga* is employed everywhere in the more general sense expressly attributed to it by a later rule of this chapter (i. 98).

Nothing is to be found in the other Prātiçākhyas corresponding to this rule and the one next following.

पूर्ववृत्पद्य मात्रार्थ समानकरणं परम् ॥ ५० ॥

50. The latter half-measure of the first constituent has the same organ of production with the second constituent.

The term *pūrvavṛtṭpadya* is not elsewhere found in our treatise with this meaning, although it occurs twice in a like sense in the Rik Pr. (ii. 12, iii. 7). The construction of the rule is also irregular, and its ellipsis of *paravṛtṭpadya* or *pareṇa* at the end (*pareṇa* is added by the commentator in his paraphrase) is bolder and more obscure than is usual elsewhere. These anomalies may be owing to the fact that the rule is taken in its present form and extent from some other treatise, and a metrical one. Weber (p. 127) has noted that it forms a half-*śloka*, and it is actually cited as such by the commentator, along with the other half-verse, as follows: *pūrvavṛtṭpasya mātrārdham samānakaraṇam param: pratyayena bhavet kāryam etat saṁyuktam ish्यate*; 'the latter half-measure of the first element must be made to have the same organ of production with the succeeding element; such a combination is regarded as conjunct.' We can hardly help, however, both here and in the rule, assuming a different meaning for *karana* from that which it

¹ *padāntāt sparśāḥ*.

² *padābhidhishu*.

has elsewhere in our treatise, and usually also in the other kindred works, and translating it rather 'mode of production' than 'organ'; and this is an additional indication of the foreign origin of the rule itself. The only instances given by the commentator are such as do not show any difference of organ between the two constituents of the conjunction: they are *vatsāu virājah* (viii. 9. 1), *stomā āsun* (xiv. 1. 8), and *ayam vasi* (xiii. 1. 16). Of the accuracy of the physical observations which could discover any actual assimilation of the first element of these and other similar combinations, in its final portion, to the latter, I find it hard to say much in praise: I am unable to discover that any part of the *t* in *vatsāu* becomes an *s*, or any part of the *s* in *vasi* a *t*, any more than the *s* and *t* respectively become converted in part into the following vowels *āu* and *e*.

ऋस्वं लघुसंयोगे ॥ ५१ ॥

51. A syllable containing a short vowel, excepting before a conjunction of consonants, is light.

The distinction of syllables, as regards their metrical value, is properly into light (*laghu*) and heavy (*guru*); long (*dirgha*) and short (*hrasva*) are terms to be used of vowels only. The neuter gender of the terms in the rule is to be explained by their agreement with *aksharam*, 'syllable,' understood.

The Rik Pr. (xviii. 19, r. 37) and the Tāitt. Pr. (xxii. 15) have rules closely agreeing with this. The former also adds (xviii. 20, r. 42, 43) that a short vowel with a consonant makes a light syllable, but without a consonant one still lighter—an unpractical and useless distinction. The Vāj. Pr. has no passage corresponding to our rules 51–54, but remarks, rather out of place, in iv. 105, that vowels which precede a conjunction of consonants or a final consonant, or which stand in *pausa*, are of double quantity; a loose and inaccurate statement, as compared with those of the other treatises, since it is the value of the syllable, and not the quantity of the vowels, that is increased in the cases mentioned.

The commentator gives as illustrations the indifferent words *dadhi* and *madhu*, which we have had already (under i. 4), and shall meet with many times more.

गुर्वन्यत् ॥ ५२ ॥

52. Any other is heavy.

That is, as the commentator goes on to explain, those syllables are heavy which contain a short vowel before a group of consonants, or a long vowel, or a protracted (*pluta*) vowel. As instances of the first case, he gives *takshati* (*takshati*, ix. 10. 21) and *rakshati* (e. g. viii. 9. 13); of the second, *śālāḥ* (viii. 6. 10); of the third, *bhūyās idāsm* (ix. 6. 18).

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. i. 4 (r. 20, 21, xxi. xxii) and xviii. 19 (r. 36, 37), Tāitt. Pr. xxii. 14, Vāj. Pr.

iv. 105. The Rik Pr. farther adds (xviii. 20, r. 40, 41) that, while a long vowel is heavy, it is yet heavier if accompanied by a consonant.

अनुनासिकं च ॥ ५३ ॥

53. Also a syllable containing a nasalized vowel.

The commentator's illustrative citations are the same which he has already once given us, under rule 27; it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The other treatises have the same rule (R. Pr. i. 4, r. 21, xxii. and xviii. 19, r. 38; T. Pr. xxii. 14), but with the difference that the former, admitting the *anusvāra* as a separate constituent of the alphabet, declares a vowel followed by *anusvāra* to be heavy.

पदान्ते च ॥ ५४ ॥

54. And at the end of a word.

The commentator simply paraphrases the rule, and adds one of his staple lists of illustrations, viz. *godhuk* etc. (see under i. 3). The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 105, cited under r. 51, above) holds a like doctrine. The Tāitt. Pr. (xxii. 14, 15) restricts the heaviness to such final syllables as end with a consonant, as our own commentator would seem to do by the instances he cites. It is not meant, of course, that in the combinations of the phrase the final syllables of words are heavy, but in the disjoined or *pada*-text, where each final is followed by a pause, or at the end of a verse or phrase. The Rik Pr. makes no mention of this case.

परस्य स्वरस्य व्यञ्जनानि ॥ ५५ ॥

55. Consonants belong to the following vowel.

This and the three succeeding rules concern the division of words into syllables, and the assignment of the consonants they contain to the proper vowels. It is a matter of pretty pure theory; the only practical bearing it can have must be in determining whether such and such a consonant shall receive one or another accent, as being that of the preceding or of the following vowel: and this itself must be almost unmixed theory, since it can hardly be claimed that even sonant consonants share at all in accentuation: certainly they do not do so consciously. The teachings of the different *Prāticākhyas* are very nearly accordant upon the subject, and this general introductory rule is equivalently stated by all (R. Pr. i. 5, r. 23, xxiv. and xviii. 17, r. 32; V. Pr. i. 100; T. Pr. xxi. 2).

The commentator gives as instances again *dadhi* and *madhu*, which are to be divided *da·dhi* and *ma·dhu*.

संयोगादि पूर्वस्य ॥ ५६ ॥

56. The first consonant of a group belongs to the preceding vowel.

The commentator here does his work very unsatisfactorily: he fabricates his illustrations, instead of drawing them from the Atharvan text, giving *atra sati*, *âdravati*, *pradravati*, and he does not note for us the fact that, in the combinations which he presents, the former consonant is to be doubled, by iii. 28, and then inform us to which of the two products of duplication the precept of the rule applies. In the Rik Pr. (i. 5, r. 25, xxvi; also xviii. 18, r. 34), the name *saṁyogâdi* belongs to the second letter, as being the first of the original combination or *saṁyoga*, while the one preceding it is specifically the product of the duplication (*kramoja*): and the treatise allows it to be counted either with the preceding or following syllable: thus, either *at-tra* or *att-ra*. The Vâj. Pr. (i. 102) calls the first consonant of the group as it stands after duplication *saṁyogâdi*, and unites it with the former syllable: and in the same sense, probably, the term is to be understood in our own treatise and in the Tâitt. Pr. (xxi. 4): we are to write and divide *at-tra sati*, *âd-dravati*, *prad-dravati*.

The commentary adds: *apara âha: hasayamaṁ pûrvasye 'ti*, of which the meaning is obscure and the pertinence questionable. If it has to do with the disposition of the *yama*, it ought to come in under rule 58 or 104.

पयं च ॥५७॥

57. As does also a final consonant.

The commentary offers once more *godhuk* etc. (as under i. 3).

The equivalent rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. xviii. 17 (r. 32), Vâj. Pr. i. 101, and Tâitt. Pr. xxi. 3.

रेफहकारक्रमजं च ॥५८॥

58. And one generated by *krama* after *r* and *h*.

The commentator offers no explanation of the rule, merely adding to it, in his paraphrase, the words *pûrvasvarasya bhavati*, and proceeding at once to give his illustrations. These are the same which appear again under iii. 31, and also, in part, under i. 100: they are for the most part words which do not occur in the Atharvan text, and, being much corrupted, are in more than one case of doubtful reading. A comparison of the illustrations under some of Pāṇini's rules (viii. 3. 26, 27; 4. 46) is of important use in restoring their true form. They are *arkah*, *arcâ* (so under Pāṇ. viii. 4. 46; MS. *artha*, *arcco*), *vartah* (MS. *gartle*, *vartito*), *bhargah* (MS. *bhagnah*, *bhagah*: found in AV. only at xix. 37. 1), *prâhnaḥ*, *pûrvâhnaḥ*, *aparâhnaḥ* (ix. 6. 46), *apa hmalayati* (MS. *apa brahma layati*, *apa hyalati*), *vi hmalayati* (MS. under iii. 31 *vi hyalati*), *opa hñute* (omitted under i. 100), *vi hñute* (omitted here), and *brahma* (e. g. i. 12. 4). In all these words, the consonant following the *r* or the *h* is doubled, by iii. 31, and the former of the two, which is regarded as the one that owes its existence to the *krama*, or duplication, is to be reckoned as belonging to the preceding syllable. Thus we are to read *ene*

divide *ark·kaḥ, arc·cā, vart·taḥ, bharg·gaḥ, prāhṇ·ṇaḥ, pūrv·vāhṇ·ṇaḥ, aparāhṇ·ṇaḥ, apahm·malayati, apahn·nute, brahm·ma.*

The rule i. 104 of the Vāj. Pr. corresponds in meaning with this, although more general in its form; the Tāitt. Pr. (xxi. 5) teaches that a consonant not combined immediately with a vowel belongs to the preceding syllable, which would leave only the final member of any group to be attached to the following vowel: there are some exceptions made, which need not be noticed here. In the Rik Pr., the simple and frequent case of a consonant doubled after an *r* does not seem to be provided for at all: its rule (i. 5, r. 26, xxvii) is constructed only for a case in which the consonant following the *r* is itself succeeded by another: one is tempted there to reject the commentator's interpretation, and understand the rule to mean "two consonants are reckoned as belonging to the preceding vowel, when there is duplication of the second of a group:" this would make it accord with our own.

एकमात्रो रुस्वः ॥ ५९ ॥

59. A short vowel is of a single mora.

The commentator gives us again, as instances, *dadhi* and *madhu*.

The word translated 'mora' is *mātrā*, 'measure,' a term common in this sense to all the Prāticākhyas. It is the fundamental measure, which cannot itself be defined by anything else. Only the Rik Pr. (xiii. 20) attempts to fix the length of the short, long, and protracted vowels, by comparing them with the cries of certain birds.

The corresponding definitions of the other treatises are Rik Pr. i. 6 (r. 27, xxviii); Vāj. Pr. i. 55, 56; Tāitt. Pr. i. 33.

व्यञ्जनानि च ॥ ६० ॥

60. The consonants are of the same length.

The commentator's illustrative instances are again *dadhi* and *madhu*.

All the other treatises (R. Pr. i. 7, r. 34, xxxv; V. Pr. i. 59; T. Pr. i. 37) agree in assigning but half a mora as the length of a consonant.

दिमात्रो दीर्घः ॥ ६१ ॥

61. A long vowel has two moras.

The commentator's instance is *śālā* (ix. 3. 17).

There is no discordance among the Prāticākhyas upon this point: compare Rik Pr. i. 6 (r. 29, xxx); Vāj. Pr. i. 57; Tāitt. Pr. i. 35.

त्रिमात्रः सुतः ॥ ६२ ॥

62. A protracted vowel has three moras.

The instance cited is *idāsm* (ix. 6. 18). All the cases of protracted vowels which the Atharvan text contains are rehearsed below, in rule 105.

Compare the accordant rules of the other treatises in Rik Pr. i. 6 (x. 30, xxxi); Vāj. Pr. i. 58; Tāitt. Pr. i. 36.

With this rule ends the second section of the first chapter. The signature in the manuscript is *prathamasya dvitīyaḥ pādaḥ*: 62.

षट्पुरसोरुकारो ऽन्त्यस्य दशदाशयोरेदेशश्च मूर्धन्यः
॥ ६३ ॥

63. The final of *shash* and *purās* becomes *u* before *daça* and *dāça* respectively, with substitution of a lingual for the following initial.

That is to say, *shash* before *daça* becomes *sho*, and the *daça* becomes *daça*, making the compound *shodaça*; and *purās* with *dāça*, in like manner, forms *purodāça*. The commentator cites from the text the words themselves merely, viz.: *shodaçani* (iii. 29. 1), *purodāçau* (e. g. ix. 6. 12). Neither of the words is analyzed, or restored to its theoretically regular form, by the *pada*-text; and our treatise, accordingly, according to its own programme, has nothing to do with them: and the same is true of the words referred to in the three following rules.

These two words, with others of somewhat analogous character, are treated in the Vāj. Pr., iii. 39-46.

कृपे रेफस्य लकारः ॥ ६४ ॥

64. In the root *kṛp*, *l* is substituted for *r*.

The whole commentary upon this rule is lost, and only its repetition before the next rule remains. Apparently, the copyist has carelessly skipped from the repetition of the rule in the commentator's paraphrase to that with which, as usual, the whole exposition closes. The loss is of very insignificant consequence: the missing passage would probably have afforded us some instances from the Atharvan text of verbal forms or derivatives of the root *kṛp* or *kalp*, which are frequent there. The rule may be taken as the assertion of an opinion that the original form of this root is *karp*; an opinion rendered plausible by the derivative noun *kṛp* (see the next rule), and by the analogy of the root *kar*, of which the other seems to be a secondary form. With it corresponds Pāṇini's rule viii. 2. 18; none of the other Prātiçākhyas offers anything equivalent. If our treatise has set itself to note the words in which a *l* appears in the place of a more original *r*, it should not pass over the words in which the root *car* becomes *cal*, as *avicācala*, *puñçali*, etc., *glaha* and *glahana*, which are hardly to be separated from the root *grah*, *udumbala* (viii. 6. 17), etc.

न कृपादीनाम् ॥ ६५ ॥

65. Not, however, in the words *kṛpā* etc.

This is the first instance in our treatise of a rule stated in this form, the words or phrases to which the precept contained in the rule refers being conceived to form a series, or *gaṇa*, of which the first only is given in the rule, and the others comprehended in an *et cetera*. The form of statement is characteristic of the Atharva Prātiçākhyā and of Pāṇini, and of them only: the Vāj. Pr. employs it but once (v. 38), the others not at all (R. Pr. iv. 39, where, for convenience's sake, a list is thus referred to in one verse which is given in full in the next, furnishes but an accidental and insignificant analogy). It would seem to be the business of a commentator to give the list in full, but the author of our commentary evidently does not think so, for he very seldom, if the *gaṇa* have any extent, presents us more than specimens from it. Here, he gives *kṛpā pāvaka* (xviii. 4. 59), and *kṛpāt svaḥ*¹ (vii. 14. 2: the reading doubtless is a corrupt one, and should be *kṛpā svaḥ*, as is read by both the Sāma and Yajur-Vedas, in their corresponding verses); also *kṛpaṇaḥ* (*kṛpaṇāḥ*, xi. 8. 28), and its derivative *kārpanyam* (not found in AV.). If these two words, which come from altogether another root, actually belong to the *gaṇa*, it should contain also *kṛpamānasya* (v. 19. 13) and *akṛpṛan* (xviii. 3. 23).

With this and the preceding and following rules are to be compared Pāṇ. viii. 2. 18, and the *vārtikas* upon it.

लकारस्य रेफः पादमङ्गुलिमित्येवमादीनाम् ॥ ६६ ॥

66. In *pādam aṅgulim* etc., *r* is substituted for *l*.

The instances given by the commentary as coming under this rule are *ṣaṣṭre pādam aṅgurim* (iv. 18. 6 and v. 31. 11), *sahamūrān anu dāha* (v. 29. 11), *yāhi mayūraromabhiḥ* (vii. 117. 1), and *aṣvasya vāraḥ parushaṣṭa vāraḥ* (x. 4. 2). The *gaṇa* should also include *pañcāṅguriḥ* (iv. 3. 4), *svaṅguriḥ* (vii. 46. 2), *anaṅgureḥ* (viii. 6. 22), and perhaps *tīrya* (for *tilya*, from *tila*: iv. 7. 3): *aṅgurim* also occurs again in xx. 136. 13. As counter-instances, to show the necessity of constructing a *gaṇa*, of a limited number of instances, the commentator cites *aṅgulibhyo nakhebhyaḥ* (ii. 33. 6), and *bālās te prokṣaṇāḥ santu* (x. 9. 3).

It is not in accordance with the usage of our treatise elsewhere to give, in citing a word or phrase in a rule, another form than that which it actually has in the text: we should have expected here पादमङ्गुरिणि°. The form *ity evam ādi*, instead of simply *ādi*, is found once more, in ii. 29.

नकारमकारयोर्लीपि पूर्वस्यानुनासिकः ॥ ६७ ॥

67. In case of the loss of a *n* or *m*, the preceding sound becomes nasalized.

The cases of elision of *n* and *m* are taught below, in ii. 32-34, which see for illustrations. The commentator offers here only the words

¹ *kṛpavah*.

vin̄ṣatiḥ (c. g. v. 15. 2) and *payānsi* (e. g. i. 9. 3)—which are very ill chosen, since, though each offers an example of a nasalized vowel, neither exhibits an elision of an original nasal mute, according to any rules contained in this treatise.

Corresponding rules to this and the following one of our treatise are offered by the other Prāṭicākhyas: see Rik Pr. iv. 35 (r. 79, cexcix); Vāj. Pr. iii. 129, iv. 3; Tāitt. Pr. xv. 1: there are some differences of application, but chiefly dependent upon the different modes of treatment of the nasal mutes adopted by the different authorities, which will be explained in their place.

यरोष्मापत्तौ च ॥ ६८ ॥

68. Also in case of their conversion into *y*, *r*, or a spirant.

The instances given by the commentary are as follows: *rathāñ iva* (v. 13. 6), *sālārṛkāñ iva* (ii. 27. 5), *khalvāñ iva* (e. g. ii. 31. 1)—in all these cases, the final *n* is first, by ii. 27, converted into the spirant *visarjaniya*, the latter then changed, by ii. 41, into *y*, and this finally, by ii. 21, dropped altogether; so that we have the successive steps *rathān iva*, *rathāñ iva*, *rathāñy iva*, *rathāñ iva*—farther, *ṛtūñṛ ṛtubhiḥ* (not found in AV.), *ṛtūñṛ ut srjate vaṣi* (vi. 30. 2), *mo shu pañiñṛ abhi* (v. 11. 7: the commentator repeats the first word in its *pada* form, *mo iti*, at the end of the citation), and *dasyūñṛ uta bodhi* (iv. 32. 6)—in these instances, the final *n*, by rule ii. 29, becomes *r*, and, the preceding vowel being nasalized, *ṛtūn ut* is converted into *ṛtūñṛ ut*.

As the *n* must always be converted into the spirant *visarjaniya* before it becomes *y*, it seems superfluous to make separate mention of the latter in the rule. The commentator apparently feels this objection, and ventures for once a defence, as follows: *ūshmano grahaṇāt viddhe; punar-graheṇa kim: nityatoam na syāt: ṛtūñṛ ut srjate vaṣi*: 'when the matter is made certain by the use of the term *ūshman*, why any further mention? it is because this does not apply to all cases, as is shown by the instance *ṛtūñṛ ut srjate vaṣi*.' I do not see the point of this defence: it does, indeed, explain the mention of *r* in the rule, but it has nothing to do with that of *y*.

अनुनासिकस्य च पूर्वैकदेशे ॥ ६९ ॥

69 And in case of the combination of a nasalized vowel with a preceding vowel.

The only cases cited by the commentary are those of the combination of the initial vowel of *aṅga* with a preceding final vowel, by simple fusion or by the elision of the initial *a*: they are: *ūbhāv upāṅgu* (*pada upa-aṅgu*) *prathamā pibāvu* (iv. 32. 7), *somasya 'aṅga* (viii. 81. 3), and *ye vṛihayo yavā nirupyante 'aṅgavah* (ix. 6. 14).

Compare Rik Pr. xiii. 10 (r. 26), Vāj. Pr. iv. 51, Tāitt. Pr. x. 11.

पुरुष आ यभूवा इत्यवमानि ॥ ७० ॥

70. In the passage *puruṣa ā babhūvāñ*, the vowel is nasal before the pause.

The passage referred to is x. 2. 28: *sarvā diṣaḥ puruṣha ā babhūvāñ*, where, in a case of doubt and questioning, the final *a* of *babhūva* is both protracted and nasalized. The *pada*-text reads simply *puruṣoḥ ā: babhūvāñ*: and there would be no call for such a rule as that given here, but for the requirements of the *krama*-text, in which *babhūva*, as the last word in a verse, must suffer *parihāra* (iv. 117), or repetition with *iti* interposed, and in which it might be made a question whether the nasality of the vowel should or should not be preserved before the *iti*. This rule teaches us that the nasal quality is lost before the *iti*, as rule 97, below, teaches also with respect to the protraction; and the same things are taught once more by iv. 120, 121. The three last *kramapadas* of the verse will be, then: *puruṣha ā babhūvāñ ā babhūvāñ ā babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ*.

स्वर्णस्य रेफात्परं यत् ॥ ७१ ॥

71. Of the *r*-vowels, the part following the *r* receives the nasal quality.

We have seen above, in rules 37 and 38, that the *r*-vowel is regarded as composed of a piece of a *r*, with a fragment of vowel sound preceding and following it, and that, when it is long or protracted, the *r*-quality is found only in the first mora. Here we learn that, when such a vowel is nasalized, the nasal quality does not affect the *r*, but only the part of a vowel which follows it. Any one may perceive, however, upon trying the experiment, that there is no physical difficulty in the way of nasalizing the *r* itself, supposing the *r*-vowel to be properly accordant in pronunciation with that letter throughout.

The commentator cites *bhūmidṛṇham acyutaṁ pārayishṇu* (v. 28. 14), *dṛṇha pramān* (vi. 136. 2), and *janān dṛṇhantam* (xii. 2. 9). The instances, as in many other cases, are wanting in variety and in completeness: as an example of the long vowel nasalized, we may take *piṭṛṇr upe 'mam*, already cited under rule 38: no case of the protracted vowel nasalized occurs in the text.

The other treatises offer nothing corresponding to this rule.

उकारस्येतावपृक्तस्य ॥ ७२ ॥

72. *U* is nasalized when standing alone, before *iti*.

In the *pada*-text of the Atharvan, as in those of the other Vedas, the particle *u* is always written *ūñ iti*. In this rule, its nasality in such a situation is noticed: in the rule next succeeding are taught its long quantity and its exemption from conversion into a semivowel before the following vowel.

The term *apṛkta* means 'uncombined with any other letter:' it is said also of the particles *ā* and *o* (= *ā + u*) in rules i. 79, iv. 113, below.

दीर्घः प्रगृह्यश्च ॥ ७३ ॥

73. In the same situation it is also long, and *pragṛhya*.

The term *pragr̥hya* means, by implication, that the vowel to which it applies is not liable to the ordinary changes of *sandhi*, viz. fusion with, or conversion into a semivowel before, a following vowel. I say, by implication: for only in the Tāitt. Pr. (which uses, however, not *pragr̥hya*, but the related term *pragraha*) does the pronouncing a vowel *pragr̥hya* exempt it from change; all the other treatises find it necessary to teach by a specific rule (see iii. 33, below, and the quotations there given) that the vowels declared to be *pragr̥hya* are not subject to euphonic alteration. The whole proceeding is somewhat analogous with that by which the Rik Pr. teaches the conversion of *visarjantiya* into *r*; first rehearsing all the cases in which the conversion takes place, and pronouncing their *visarjantiya* to be *rephin* or *riphita*, and then finally declaring the *riphita visarjantiya* convertible into *r*. The word *pragr̥hya* is explained by Böhtlingk-Roth to mean literally "to be held apart, or isolated," i. e., from the combinations of *sandhi*.

Any satisfactory reason why the particle *u* should be treated in this peculiar manner by the framers of the *pada*-text is not readily apparent. There are but few cases in our text in which it assumes a long form in *sanhitā* (viz. eight instances: they are given under iii. 4), so that it can hardly be said to exhibit any special tendency to protraction; it nowhere assumes a nasal quality in the combined text; and it has hardly a trace of a proper *pragr̥hya* character: if, indeed, it be preceded by an uncombined vowel and followed by another vowel, it remains uncombined with the latter (by iii. 36, which see: only three such cases occur in our text); but, on the other hand, if preceded by a consonant, it combines regularly with a following vowel (of this also there are only four cases in AV.: see ii. 37). It seems as if the protraction must have been made in order to give the word more substance as an independent *pada* in the disjointed text, it being the only instance of a single short vowel possessing such a value; and as if the nasalization and addition of *iti* were intended to mark it more distinctly as an exceptional case, requiring a different treatment in the *sanhitā*-text. Pāṇini (i. 1. 17, 18) allows it to be read either *u* or *ūṣ*.

The treatise now goes on to detail the other cases of *pragr̥hya* final vowels.

इकारेकारौ च सप्तम्यर्थे ॥७४॥

74. Final *i* and *ū* are also *pragr̥hya*, in a form having a locative sense.

The instances cited by the commentator are *āshtri padam kṛṇute agnidhāne* (vi. 27. 3: the Rig-Veda, in the corresponding passage, has the proper locative form, *āshtryām*), *ato jātāso dhārayanta urvi* (xviii. 1. 32), *maḥi no vātāḥ* (xviii. 1. 39), and *tanū dukṣham ā suvatām* (iv. 25. 5). This last, however, is a doubtful case, since the word *tanū* may quite as plausibly, or more so, be taken as nominative dual, 'their very selves.' A more unequivocal case of *ū* is *māyū* in xviii. 4. 4, and it is the only one which I have noted in the text. There is also a single case of a locative in *i* not given by the commentary: it is *abhihruti*, in

vi. 3. 3. As counter examples, of final *t* and *û* in other than a locative sense, and therefore not *pragrhya*, the commentator offers *dñtî vâ ye* (vii. 1. 1), *tasyâ 'mâ sarvâ* (xiii. 4. 28). Of cases analogous with the former of these, where the *t* represents an instrumental case, there are several others in the text, as vii. 48. 1, 77. 1; ix. 9. 8.

The *pada*-text carefully notes these locatives in *t* and *û* as *pragrhya*, in the usual manner, by writing an *iti* after them: thus, *âshrtî iti*, *urvi iti*, *tanû iti*, etc. The commentator, in citing the several passages, under this and the following rules, always repeats at the end of each citation the *pragrhya* word, in its *pada* form, or with *iti* appended: I have omitted such repetitions, as unnecessary here.

A corresponding rule in the Rik Pr. is found in i. 18 (r. 72, lxxiii): also in Pāṇini, i. 1. 19. The Vāj. Pr. notes no such cases as those to which this rule applies: and the Taitt. Pr., instead of classifying and defining the *pragrhya* terminations according to their grammatical values, describes them all in an entirely empirical way (in iv. 1-54), by their position and surroundings, whence its rules do not generally admit of detailed comparison with those of the other treatises.

द्विवचनात्तो ॥ ७५ ॥

75. The same vowels, *î* and *û*, are *pragrhya* as dual terminations.

The commentator's illustrations are *kena pārshntî ábhrtî* (x. 2. 1), *indravâyû ubhâû* (iii. 20. 6), *ubhâû indrâgnî á bharatâm* (v. 7. 6).

Corresponding rules are Rik Pr. i. 18 (r. 71, lxxii) and Vāj. Pr. i. 93; both of them include also the cases noted by our treatise in the next following rule.

एकारश्च ॥ ७६ ॥

76. As is also *e*.

The commentator cites *atrâ dadhete* (v. 1. 3), *rodhacakre vâvr̥dhete* (v. 1. 5), *sam̐ pitarâv̐ r̥tviye* (xiv. 2. 37).

अस्मे युष्मे त्वे मे इति चोदात्ताः ॥ ७७ ॥

77. Also the words *asme*, *yushme*, *twē*, and *mē*, when accented.

The specification "when accented" is, of course, meant only for the two latter of the words named, as the others would never occur otherwise than accented. Of the four, *yushmē* and *mē* never occur in the Atharvan text: *twē* is found once, in a Rik passage (AV. v. 2. 3 = RV. x. 120. 3), and also, according to the manuscripts, in viii. 9. 9, twice repeated, and each time written in the *pada*-text *twē iti*, as a *pragrhya*: but the accent and the addition of *iti* are hardly to be regarded otherwise than as a blunder of the tradition, since the word is evidently the enclitic or accentless *tva* of the Vedic language: no forms of this enclitic pronoun are found elsewhere in the Atharvan. The fourth, *asmē*,

is also hardly an Atharvan word. It is found in three Rik passages, viz. iv. 21. 1 (RV. vi. 28. 1), xviii. 1. 3 (RV. x. 10. 3), 42 (RV. x. 17. 8): in another passage (iv. 31. 3), where the Rik (x. 84. 3) reads *asmé*, all the Atharvan manuscripts have *asmá'i*, which has been altered to *asmé* in the edition, in obedience to the requirement of the sense, and the authority of the Rik reading. Another precisely similar case is xix. 40. 4 (RV. i. 46. 6). The only passage where the Atharvan gives *asmé* independently is v. 1. 3, where all the manuscripts except P. and M. (copies of the same original, by the same scribe) agree in reading it (pada *asmé iti*): here also, however, the edition reads *asmá'i*.

The commentator cites no instances, but says *nigame yushmadbhya vibhakter itivam ishhyati: yushmákam: asmákam: tvam aham iti prāple: asme yushme tve me iti ca vibhaktyādeṣaḥ kriyate*.

The Rik Pr. (i. 19, r. 73, 74, lxxiv, lxxv) notes *asme*, *yushme*, *tve*, and *amt* as *pragr̥hya*: the third, *tve*, when accented, and not a member of a compound word. The Vāj. Pr. (i. 96, 97) notes *asme*, *tve*, and *me*, the latter when accented. *Asme* and *tve* are dealt with in Tāitt. Pr. iv. 9, 10.

अमी बहुवचनम् ॥ ७८ ॥

78. Also *amī*, as plural.

The examples cited by the commentator are *amī ye yudham* (vi. 103. 3), *amt ye vivratāḥ* (iii. 8. 5), and *amī aṣaṣre* (not found in AV.). To explain the addition of the specification "as plural," he gives a counter-example, *ṣamy atra*, which is plainly one of his own fabrication; nor can I find that the text contains anything which should render that addition necessary. The Vāj. Pr. says (i. 98) "*amt*, when a word by itself;" the other treatises (R. Pr. i. 19, r. 73, lxxiv; Tāitt. Pr. iv. 12) see no reason for appending any such limitations.

निपातो ऽपृक्तो जनाकारः ॥ ७९ ॥

79. Also a particle consisting of an uncombined vowel, unless it be *á*.

This rule is meant to apply solely to the particle *o*, composed of *á* and *u*, which is found in two passages of the text, viz. *o cit sakṣāyam* (xviii. 1. 1) and *grātām havir o shu* (vii. 72. 2), both of which are cited by the commentator: the *pada*-text writes the *o* in the usual manner of a *pragr̥hya*, viz. *ó iti*. To explain the addition of "unless it be *á*" to the rule, the commentator cites *punar e'hi vácaspate* (i. 1. 2), where the *pada*-text reads, of course, *á: ihi*.

The form of this rule is not a little strange: why *o* should thus be made an exception from the next rule, and why, when there is no other particle, except *á*, composed of a single vowel, it should be treated as if one of a class, it is very difficult to see: we cannot help suspecting here the influence of the general grammar: compare PAn. i. 1. 14, the virtual correspondence of which with our rule is as close as possible. The Rik Pr. (i. 18, r. 69, lxx) has a similar precept.

ओकारान्तश्च ॥ ८० ॥

80. Also one ending with *o*.

That is to say, as we must infer from the preceding rule, and as the commentator fills out the ellipsis, a *nipāta* or 'particle,' having *o* for its final. This is a strangely inaccurate description: it was bad enough to have the *upasarga* or preposition *ā* treated as a *nipāta* by the last rule, when combined with *u*: but here we have nouns, verbs, prepositions, and particles all confounded together under the same name. The particles, it is true, greatly preponderate in number and in frequency: thus we have *atho* (about 130 times in the whole Atharvan text), *mo* (15 times), *no* (12 times), *uto* (7 times), and *iho*, *yado*, *anigo*, *evo*, *dosho* (once each); but of prepositions we have *o* and *upo* (twice each), and *pro* (once); of verbs, *vidmo*, *datto*, *atto* (once each); and of nouns (pronouns), *teno* (twice), *yo*, and *so* (once each). In the form of the rule is perhaps to be seen again the influence of the general grammar: compare Pāṇ. i. 1. 15. The other treatises are not open to the same criticism: the Rik Pr. (i. 18, r. 70, lxxi) declares *pragr̥hya* a final *o*, except of the first member of a compound; and the Vāj. Pr. (i. 94, iv. 89) constructs its rule in very nearly the same manner.

As regards the actual *pragr̥hya* character of these words, there are, among the nearly 200 instances of their occurrence, but 11 cases in which they stand otherwise than before a consonant or an initial *a*, and so have an opportunity to exhibit that character distinctly. These cases are: before *ā*, xx. 127. 13; before *i*, vi. 14. 3, xiv. 2. 4, xx. 130. 17, 18; before *u*, xi. 6. 7, xii. 1. 7, 9; before *e*, ii. 9. 1, vii. 56. 5, ix. 8. 7. In xx. 130. 19, and only there, an initial *a* is absorbed by such a final *o*; on the other hand, in iv. 9. 3, the metre shows that such an absorption of an initial *a* must be made in reading, though it be not so written. In *teno* (ix. 1. 20) and *yo* (xi. 4. 9), the metre shows that the combined particle *u* must be separated from the final of the original word, and that the two must be read *téna u* and *yá' u*.

The examples given by the commentary are *dosho gāya* (vi. 1. 1), *anigo nv aryaman* (vi. 60. 2), *atto haviṣhi* (xviii. 3. 44), and *datto asma-bhyam* (xviii. 3. 14).

आमन्त्रितं चेतावनाधि ॥ ८१ ॥

81. Also a vocative ending in the same letter, before an *iti* not belonging to the text.

Literally, 'before an *iti* not coming from the *ṛshis*,' or authors of the hymns: that is to say, before the *iti* by which, as already remarked, a *pragr̥hya* word is followed in the *pada*-text. The vocatives in *o*, from themes in *u*, are not in a single instance treated as *pragr̥hyas* in the *saṁhitā* of the Atharvan, but are always euphonicly combined with the following vowel.* In the *pada*-text, however, they are invariably

* The cases are not numerous in which such a vocative occurs elsewhere than in *pausa*, before a consonant, or before an *a*; they are as follows: before *ā*, v. 13. 5;

written as if they were *pragrhyas*, with the usual *iti* annexed. The object of this rule, then, is to teach that they are exempt from euphonic combination only in the *pada*-text, while in other situations they are to be treated according to the general euphonic rules (iii. 40, ii. 21). The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 89) has a rule corresponding with that of our treatise; it, however, seems to be inconsistent with a previous rule (i. 94), which teaches that a final *o* is *pragrhya* in general, and not before the *iti* of the *pada*-text alone. The usage of the *saṅhitā*-text is in accordance with the later rule, and not with the earlier, so far as I can judge from the passages which correspond with those of the Atharvan referred to in the marginal note: I am surprised that Weber has not taken any notice of this discordance between the text and the Prāticākhyā. The Tāitt. Pr. (iv. 6) says that *o* is *pragraha* when it is not the product of *sandhi*, and is followed by *a* or a consonant—which is a rather absurd way of saying that it is not *pragraha* at all in *saṅhitā*; since before a consonant its *pragrhya* character could not, and before *a* need not, appear. The Rik Pr., after declaring the *o* of the vocative *pragrhya* (i. 18, r. 08, lxix), is obliged later (ii. 27, r. 52, clvii) to except it from the rule that *pragrhyas* are exempt from euphonic change, and to place it under the control of rules previously given for its combination with succeeding vowels. Finally, Pāṇini (i. 1. 16) gives a rule precisely corresponding to ours, but gives it upon the authority of Śākalya. This whole state of things is something very peculiar. Why, when the *o* of *vāyo* is really no more exempt from change than the *e* of *agne*, should it be regarded by all the *pada*-texts as a *pragrhya*, causing so much trouble to the different treatises to explain its treatment?

The commentator cites, as examples of the rule, *tvayy udile pre "rate citrabhāno: citrabhāno iti* (iv. 25. 3), *yuvam vāyo savitā: vāyo iti* (iv. 25. 3), and *manyō vajrin: manyō iti* (iv. 32. 6). As counter-examples, to show that the vowel is unchangeable only before the *iti* of the *pada*-text, he gives *vāya ūtaye* (iv. 25. 6), *manya tātā* (iv. 31. 4), and *babhra ā me gr̥ṇuta* (v. 13. 5).

आर्त्तौ इवादिष्विति: परः ॥ ८२ ॥

82. In *ārtni iva* etc., the *iti* follows the *iva*.

This is a rule which concerns only the writing of the *pada*-text itself, and so, as dealing with a matter lying outside of the proper sphere of a Prāticākhyā, is extra-judicial, and has no correspondent in either of the other treatises. It grows out of the difficulty, in a few special cases, of combining two methods of writing usual in the *pada*-text. This text, in all the Vedas, always combines the enclitic particle *iva*, 'as if, like,' with the word to which it is attached, as if forming a compound with it, giving up often, in favor of this combination, the division which

before *i*, vii. 4. 1; before *i*, iv. 31. 4; before *u*, vi. 68. 1, vii. 26. 8 (*ōis*); before *ā* iv. 25. 6. In iv. 32. 1, the final *o* absorbs a following initial *a*; everywhere else, it and the following *a* both remain unchanged.

¹ °वादिनि परः

would otherwise be made of a preceding compound: thus, *uda-dhim* (iv. 15. 6), but *udadheḥ-iva* (i. 3. 8). When, now, the *iva* happens to follow a *pragṛhya* word, like *ārtnti*, which ought to be followed in the *pada*-text by *iti*, in order to bring to light its *pragṛhya* quality, what is to be done? shall we separate the two parts of the compound word—a thing unheard of elsewhere—and introduce the *iti* between them, writing *ārtnti iti 'vā 'rtnt-iva?* or shall we allow the *iti* to lose its proper function, but still be retained at the end of the compound, in order to call attention to the *pragṛhya* quality of the first member of the latter, and write *ārtnti ive 'ty ārtnt-iva?* The second of these two alternatives is the one adopted by all the *pada*-texts, and the one which our rule here teaches us to choose. The Atharvan text offers but four such cases, which, for once, are all cited by the commentator; they are as follows: *ārtnti ive 'ty ārtnt-iva* (i. 1. 3); *gharmadughe ive 'ti gharmadughe-iva* (iv. 22. 4); *nṛpatī ive 'ti nṛpatī-iva* (viii. 4. 6); *yame ive 'ti yame-iva* (xviii. 3. 38).*

अनुनासिको ऽन्तःपदे कृत्वः ॥ ८३ ॥

83. A nasalized vowel occurring in the interior of a word is short.

Here we have the general fact laid down, and in the following rules, to the end of the section, are stated the exceptions to it. The Rik Pr., in one of its later books (xiii. 7-10), treats the same subject, and the commentator is at much pains (see Regnier's note to r. 22) to explain its introduction into the Prāticākhya, into whose proper province such a matter does not enter. Our own commentator seldom troubles himself about little inconsistencies and redundancies of this kind, which are exhibited by all the treatises; they aid in the general purpose of a Prāticākhya, which is to preserve the traditional text of the school from corruption. Thus, the Tāitt. Pr. presents (xvi. 1-31) a complete conspectus of all the nasalized vowels, short and long, found in its text in the interior of a word, and again (xiii. 8-14), a detailed exhibition of all cases of occurrence of the lingual nasal, *ṇ*.

The commentator cites a third time the whole series of instances given above, under rule 27, and repeated by him under rule 53.

दीर्घो नपुंसकवद्भवचने ॥ ८४ ॥

84. In neuters plural it is long.

The commentator gives, as examples, *parūṇshi yasya sambhārāḥ* (ix. 6. 1), *yajūṇshi hotrā brāmaḥ* (xi. 6. 14), *atto havīṇshi* (xviii. 3. 44).

An equivalent rule is found in the Rik Pr. (xiii. 7, r. 22), which farther specifies that the theme ends in a spirant, and that the long vowel precedes the terminations *si* and *shi*. The Tāitt. Pr., ignoring all help

* I have given the words here in the full form in which the *pada*-text presents them: our commentator, in his citations, leaves off the repetition of the compound, writing simply *ārtnti ive 'ti*, etc.

from grammatical categories in the construction of its rule, as is its custom, says (xvi. 14) that *á*, *ṭ*, and *ú* are nasal before *si* and *shi* at the end of a word.

पांसुमांसादीनाम् ॥ ८५ ॥

85. Also in *pānsu*, *mānsa*, etc.

The commentator cites *pānsūn akshebhyaḥ* (vii. 109. 2), *mānsam mānsena* (iv. 12. 4), *śāñṣayena* (vi. 129. 1 [should be *śāñṣapena*? the manuscripts blunder somewhat over the word, but W. E. and H. read distinctly *śāñṣapena*]), and *śilā bhūmir aśmā pānsuḥ* (xii. 1. 26). To the words thus instanced I have only to add *pānsure* (vii. 26. 4), which may perhaps be regarded as virtually included in *pānsu*.

The form of this rule is quite peculiar, in that it cites two words, instead of one, as heading of the *gaṇa*.

हृनिगम्योः सनि ॥ ८६ ॥

86. Also in a desiderative form from the roots *han* and *gam*.

Of desiderative forms from the root *han* the text furnishes us *jighāṇsati* (e. g. iv. 18. 3) and *jighāṇsan* (vi. 99. 2). From *gam* we have no such forms, unless, in xii. 4. 29, 30, we are to amend *yadā sthāma jighāṇsati* into *jigāṇsati*, which would very much improve the sense, if I am not mistaken. Could we trust implicitly to the Prāticākhya to include in its rules no forms not actually to be found in the Atharvan text, this passage would be a sufficient warrant for making the alteration suggested: but that is not the case, as the very next rule, for instance, notably shows. The reason why these two roots are thus put together as the subject of such a grammatical precept may be to be sought in the general grammar; compare the equivalent rule in Pāṇini (vi. 4. 16), which offers also the same technical term, *san*, for a desiderative form.

The commentary offers as examples the word *jighāṇsati* (e. g. iv. 18. 3), and the passage spoken of above, *yadā sthāma jighāṇsati*; and, although our manuscript here reads, like those of the text, *jighāṇsati*, the absence of any other citation or fabricated illustration of desiderative forms from *gam* gives a degree of color to the conjecture that our commentator may have meant to give *jigāṇsati*.

शान्मान्दानाम् ॥ ८७ ॥

87. As also from the roots *śān*, *mān*, and *dān*.

Of these three roots, only *mān* offers in the Atharvan text any forms falling under this rule. The commentator cites one of them, *mīmāṇsa-mānāḥ* (ix. 1. 3); the others are *mīmāṇsamānasya* (ix. 6. 24), *mīmāṇsitasya* (ix. 6. 24), and *amīmāṇsantu* (xii. 4. 42). The form *māṇsta* (xi. 2. 8), as not being of desiderative origin, does not properly belong here, but, if genuine, should be included under rule 85: it may be a corrupted reading for *maṇsta*; we have the corresponding second per-

son, *mañsthās*, in ix. 5. 4, and there also a part of the manuscripts (P. W. I.) read *māñsthāḥ*. For *śān* and *dān* the commentator evidently had no genuine instances at command, and he fabricates *ś.śāñsati*, *didāñsati*. Here also it is a suspicious circumstance that a rule of the general grammar (Pān. iii. 1. 6) groups these three roots together: although, it is true, for a different purpose from that which calls forth our rule.

वस्वन्तस्य पञ्चपद्याम् ॥ ८८ ॥

88. Also in a strong case from a theme in *vañs*.

The strong cases (*pañcapadī*, 'five words or forms') are the masculine nominatives singular, dual, and plural, and the accusatives singular and dual. The suffix *vañs* is that which forms the perfect active participle: it is called in Pāṇini by the same name as here, *vasu*. The commentary cites as instances *pareyivāñsam* (xviii. 1. 49), *praviçivāñsam* (iv. 23. 1), *uttasthivāñsaḥ* (vi. 93. 1), and *papivāñsaḥ* (vii. 97. 3).

इयसश्च ॥ ८९ ॥

89. As also from a theme in *īyañs*.

That is to say, in a strong case of a comparative of the ancient formation, or that produced by adding the primary suffix *īyañs* to the, generally gunated, root. The commentator gives as examples *çreyān*, *çreyāñsāu*, *çreyāñsaḥ*; but the only strong case of this word occurring in the Atharvan text is *çreyāñsam* (xv. 10. 2).

विदेश्य ॥ ९० ॥

90. As also from the root *vid*.

There are two damaging objections to be made to this rule: in the first place, it ought to be brought in, if at all, after rule 88, in order that *vasvantasya* as well as *pañcapadyām* may be implied in it by inference from its predecessor; and in the second place, there is no need of any such precept at all, since there is no good reason why *vidvān*, the word to which it alone applies, should not be considered a *vasvanta*, and therefore regarded as disposed of by rule 88. The Hindu theory, indeed, does not regard *vidvān* as a perfect participle, and Pāṇini (vii. 1. 36) is obliged to teach that in it the perfect participial suffix is substituted for that of the present participle; and probably it is out of this circumstance that the introduction of the rule here in question has proceeded: yet, the substitution having been made, *vidvān* would have to be deemed and taken for a *vasvanta*, one would think, even by the Hindu theory itself.

The commentator gives all the strong forms of *vidvān*, of which only a part, however, are to be found in the Atharvan, and then winds up with an actual citation; as follows: *vidvān* (e. g. ii. 1. 2), *vidvāñsāu*, *vidvāñsaḥ*, *vidvāñsam* (e. g. ix. 9. 4), *vidvāñsāu*; *vidvāñsam vrātyam* (e. g. xv. 2. 1).

पुंसश्च ॥ ११ ॥

91. As also from *pumañs*.

The commentary instances the five cases of *pumañs* to which the name *pañcapadī* belongs; only one of those to which the rule actually applies occurs in our text: *pumân* (e. g. i. 8. 1), *pumânśâu*, *pumânśah*, *pumânśam* (e. g. iii. 23. 3), *pumânśâu*. Then he adds a counter-example, to show that the rule is meant for the strong cases alone: *pum̐si vai reto bhavati* (vi. 11. 2).

Here ends the third section of the first chapter: the signature in the manuscript is *prathamasya tṛtīyaḥ pādaḥ*: 91.

वर्णादन्त्यात्पूर्व उपधा ॥ १२ ॥

92. A sound preceding a final sound is called its *upadhâ*.

This is simply a definition of the term *upadhâ*, and, to illustrate the rule, the commentator cites the two later rules, *nâmyupadhasya rephaḥ* (ii. 42) and *âkâropadhasya lopah* (ii. 55), in which the term is employed. The Vâj. Pr. (i. 35) has precisely the same definition. In the Rik Pr. the word has a more general use, as 'preceding letter or word' (*upa-dhâ*, 'a setting against or next to'): it is probably on account of this less restricted signification current in some schools that the two treatises first spoken of deem it necessary to limit the term by a specific definition. The Tâitt. Pr. does not employ it at all.

स्वरो ज्जरम् ॥ १३ ॥

93. A vowel is a syllable.

The precise scope of this rule it is not easy to determine; it seems to be rather a general and theoretic doctrine than a precept which enters in any active and practical manner into the system of rules of our treatise. The Vâj. Pr. and Rik Pr. have similar rules, and that of the former (i. 99) is expressed in identical terms with our own; it receives an easier interpretation than ours by being placed at the head of the rules for syllabication, which correspond to our rules 55-58, above. The Rik Pr. (xviii. 17, r. 31) states more fully that a vowel, whether pure, or combined with *anusvâra*, or combined with consonants, is a syllable; as also (i. 4, r. 19, xx) that both the short and the long vowels are syllables; making the former declaration an introduction to the rules for syllabication and quantity, and the latter, to the briefer treatment of the same subjects in the first chapter. We may perhaps regard our rule as a virtual precept that the accentuation, which in later rules (ii. 55 etc.) is taught especially of the vowels, extends its sway over the whole syllable: or, on the other hand, that the accents, which in rules 14-16 above were declared to belong to syllables, affect especially the vowels. With the subject of accent the commentator seems, at any

rate, to bring it into special connection. Omitting his usual explanatory paraphrase (a small loss: it would doubtless have been *svaro 'ksharam bhavati*), he proceeds at once to give an exposition, of which a part occurs again at the close of the third section of the third chapter; it reads, unamended, as follows: *kim aksharasya svaryamānasya svaryate: arddham hrasvasya pādo dirghasye 'ty eke: sarvam iti śāṅkhamitrah* (under ii. 6 and iii. 74, *śāṅkhamitrih*): *aksharasyāi 'shā dhānam (vi-dhāna) vidyate yad yad virasvarābhāvaḥ (yad yad viṣvaribhāva: the passage goes no farther under iii. 74): svaram aksharam ity āhuḥ: svarād anyat vyañjanam sarvaṁ prthak varṇasāmānyam dvyaṅkāmīyate budhāhi*. I translate, in part, as follows, not without some misgivings: 'what part of a circumflexed syllable is circumflexed? some say, half a short one, quarter of a long one: Śāṅkhamitri says, the whole: here is found no rule for a syllable [*hrasva* and *dirgha* are said of vowels only: see note to r. 51, above]; since, in each case, the vowel alone is contemplated [?]: now the vowel is declared to be the syllable . . . , and hence, perhaps, what is taught of the vowel must be understood to be said of the whole syllable. Yet all this would appear to be rendered unnecessary by the rules for syllabication, which, as we have seen, hardly have a meaning if they do not imply that each consonant shares in the accentuation of the vowel to which it is declared to belong.

सोष्मणि पूर्वस्यानुष्मा ॥ १४ ॥

94. The sound preceding an aspirate becomes a non-aspirate.

The proper application of this rule, within the sphere of the *Prātiçākhyā*, is only to cases of the doubling of the first or second consonant of a group, by the *varṇakrama*, as taught in rules iii. 26 etc., yet its form of statement is general, and there can be no doubt that it should apply to all cases arising in the course of derivation and inflection, and that forms such as *mṛddhī*, containing a double lingual sonant aspirate, are strictly excluded by it. Such forms, as is well known, occur in almost all the Vedic manuscripts, and those of our own text offer several instances of them;* which, however, we have not hesitated to amend in the printed text (except in ii. 5. 4, where the correction has been accidentally omitted) to *ḍdh*.

Corresponding rules in the other *Prātiçākhyas* are: *Rik* Pr. vi. 1 (r. 2, cccclxxix), and xii. 3 (r. 9); *Vāj.* Pr. iv. 106; *Tāitt.* Pr. xiv. 5: that of the *Vāj.* Pr. and the former one of the *Rik* Pr. are restricted in terms to the cases of duplication arising under the rules of the *varṇakrama*; the others are general precepts, like our own.

The examples given by the commentary are such as illustrate the application of the rule to forms of derivation and inflection, as well as of *krama*; they are *iddham* (*sum-iddham*, vii. 74. 4), *dugdham* (e. g. x. 6.

* The details are as follows: ii. 5. 4, all the MSS. *dhdh*; vii. 46. 1, all do.; vii. 97. 7, E. I. do., the rest *dh*; xi. 1. 29, Bp. *dh* only, all the rest *dhdh*; xi. 1. 31, first time, all *dhdh*: second time, Bp. *dh*, the rest *dhdh*; xii. 2. 19, B. *dhdh*, all the rest *dh*; xviii. 3. 42, all *dhdh*; xviii. 4. 1 do.; xviii. 4. 56 do. The true reading *ḍdh*, is not given in a single instance by any of the MSS.

31). *nanv ā ruruddhre* (iv. 31. 3 : ordinary reading *rurudhre* ; but in this instance, as occasionally elsewhere, the *pada* manuscript obeys the rules of the *krama*, and gives *ruruddhre*), *yo daddhre* (xviii. 3. 63, *dadhre*), *valagām vā nicakkhnuh* (x. 1. 18, *nicakkhnuh*). The commentator then once more commences his citations from his metrical authority, and gives the verse *prathamāṣ ca dvitīyānām saṁyoge pratyānantaram : tritīyāṣ ca caturthānām etat sarvatra lakṣaṇam* ; 'first mutes are substituted for seconds, when directly preceding the latter in a group ; and thirds in like manner for fourths : this is a rule of universal application.'

आन्तर्येण वृत्तिः ॥ १५ ॥

95. Conversion is according to propinquity.

That is to say, when any sound is ordered to be changed into another, of any class or description, we are to convert it into that one which is nearest to it, in situation or in character. The commentator, after his customary repetition of the rule, by way of paraphrase, with the bare addition of *bhavati*, proceeds, without any farther explanation, to cite three rules in the interpretation of which it needs to be applied. The first of these is ii. 31, to the effect that *m* before a mute is converted into a letter of the same position with it : which, by this rule, must be understood, *m* being a nasal, to mean the nasal letter of the series, and not either of the non-aspirate or aspirate surds or sonants. The second is ii. 40, by which the *visarjantiya* is to be made of like position with a following surd mute, and, by our rule, still a spirant of like position with the latter. The third example is iii. 39, which prescribes the conversion of a vowel into a semivowel ; and this semivowel, by our rule, must be that of the same class with the vowel : we are not to change *i* into *v*, or *u* into *r*, etc. There are other rules to which the present precept applies ; so, in explaining the one next preceding, it may be looked upon as determining the non-aspirate into which the duplication of an aspirate is converted to be surd or sonant according as the aspirate is surd or sonant (a matter which, in the other treatises, is expressly prescribed in the rules themselves, and not left for inference) : and possibly its bearing upon that rule is the reason why it is introduced here, rather than elsewhere in the treatise. Similar prescriptions are found in the Rik Pr. (i. 14, r. 56, lvii) and the Vāj. Pr. (i. 142).

खण्वावा३इ खिमवा३इ इत्याकारादिकारो ऽनुदात्तः ॥ १६ ॥

96. In *khaṇvakhāsi* and *khāimakhāsi*, the *i* following the *ā* is unaccented.

This is a special rule, evidently intended to guard against an apprehended mispronunciation. The two words in question (iv. 15. 15) are meant for imitations of the croaking of frogs, and are probably for *khaṇvakhāi*, *khāimakhāi*, with protraction (*pluti*) of the final syllable : and it is feared that, without particular caution, the final *i* will be made to

share in the irregular accent which falls upon the protracted vowel, both words being doubly accented, on the first and third syllables.*

अवशा अबभूवाँ इतीतावेकारो ऽप्लुतः ॥ १७ ॥

97. In *avaśā* and *ā babhuvāñ*, with *iti*, the *e* is not protracted.

The commentator, after paraphrasing the rule, adds simply *avaśe 'ti*, *babhūve 'ti*. The two passages referred to are found at xii. 4. 42 and x. 2. 28, and they read, in the *pada* and *sanhitā* texts, as follows:

p. वशा।श्याम्।३॥ अवशा।३॥ इति॥—s. वशेयाश्मवशेति।

p. पुरुषः।आ।बभूवाँ॥४।३॥—s. पुरुष आ बभूवाँ३।

They are not analogous cases, as regards the action of the present rule, since one of them actually contains an *iti*, while, in the other, no *iti* follows the protracted vowel in either the *sanhitā* or the *pada* texts, but only in the *krama*-text (see the note to rule 70). All the *sanhitā* manuscripts, however, observe the precept of our treatise in making the combination of *avaśā* with the succeeding word, and accordingly its protraction, which is assured by this rule and by i. 105, and which is exhibited by the *pada*-text, entirely disappears in *sanhitā*—a strange imperfection of the latter text, and one which, if it did not exhibit itself in all the manuscripts, we should be very loth to introduce, upon the sole authority of this rule of the *Prātiçākhyā*.

By Vāj. Pr. iv. 88, a final *pluta* vowel retains its *pluti* before *iti*, and the closing *krama-pada* of our second verse would be *babhūvāñ iti babhūvāñ*, instead of *babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ*. Neither of the other Vedic texts appears to present any case analogous with the other one which forms the subject of our rule.

व्यञ्जनान्यव्यवेतानि स्वरैः संयोगः ॥ १८ ॥

98. Consonants not separated by vowels form a conjunction.

With this definition of a *saṁyogu*, a conjunction or group of consonants—which, as already noticed, is much more comprehensive than that which would seem to be implied in the definition of *saṁyukta* given above, in rule 49—agree those of the other treatises (R. Pr. i. 7, r. 37, xxxviii; V. Pr. i. 48: T. Pr. offers nothing corresponding).

The commentator's paraphrase of the rule, with the accompanying examples, forms a verse, as follows: *vyañjanāny avyavetāni svarāṭh*

* E. L. and H. read the first word *khaṇvakhā'si*, with a single accent only, and the printed text has—wrongly, as it seems to me—followed their authority instead of that of the other manuscripts: and also, by some inexplicable oversight, signs of accent have become attached to the *pluti* figures, as if the preceding *a's* were circumflex, and the following *i's* acute. The line ought to read as follows.

क्वण्वावा३श् विम्व्वा३श् मध्ये तडरि।

saṃyogo bhavati: agnir indraç ca ushtaç ca vrkshaç plaksho nidarça-nam. The word *tushta* is not found in the Atharvan, nor *plaksha*, excepting in the form *plakshāt* (v. 5. 5).

समानपदे ऽनुत्तमात्स्पर्शादुत्तमे यमैर्यथासंख्यम् ॥ ११ ॥

99. After a non-nasal and before a nasal mute, in the same word, is made the insertion of *yamas*, suited to each case.

The commentator treats this intricate subject with the utmost possible brevity, merely paraphrasing the rule, as follows: *samānapade 'nut-tamāt sparçāt: uttame parataḥ sparçe yamāir vyavadhānam bhavati: yathāsaṃkhyam:*—and adding as instances *sapatnam* (vii. 109. 3), *pradhnāti* (not found in AV.; the word most nearly resembling it is *crath-nānaḥ* [xiv. 1. 57], for which it may not impossibly be a false reading of the manuscript), *yojnaḥ* (e. g. iv. 11. 4), and *grbhñāti* (MS. *grhnāti*, which is no example of a *yama*: the only form in the AV. admitting *yama* is *grbhñāmi* [iii. 8. 6]). Unfortunately, we cannot be permitted to dismiss the subject in such an off-hand manner, but must endeavor to ascertain, by the aid of the other treatises and of phonetical theory, what these *yamas* are.

We have already seen (under rule 43) that the euphonic system of the Prāticākhya does not allow one mute to follow another by a simple consonantal conjunction, but regards the former of the two as suffering a modification which robs it of part of its distinct quality. Now we have the farther direction, which must be taken as to that extent limiting the former, that, within the limits of a simple word, if the latter consonant is nasal and the former not so, there is interposed between the two a *yama*, or 'twin' to one of the other letters. This is all that our treatise says of the *yamas*: none of its other rules mention them, although one or two may be regarded as referring to them, and are so interpreted by the commentator—from whose explication of rule 26, above, we have learned that they are of nasal character. The Tāitt. Pr. is not more explicit: it merely says (xxi. 12, 13): "after a mute not nasal, when followed by a nasal, are inserted, in each several case, nose-sounds (*nāsikya*): these some call *yamas*." The Vāj. Pr., where it teaches the occurrence of the *yamas* (iv. 160), calls them *vicheda*, 'separation,' a word which it does not elsewhere employ; its doctrine is: "within a word, a non-nasal before a nasal suffers separation"—that is, it is to be inferred, a separation or division of itself into two parts, which are as twins to one another—and the *yamas* have elsewhere been stated to be nose-sounds (i. 74), and formed by the root of the nose (i. 82). The Rik Pr. is decidedly more elaborate in its description. After stating (i. 10) that the *yamas* are nose-sounds, it goes on to say (vi. 8-10) that the non-nasal mutes, before following nasals, become their own "twins"—that is to say, if we rightly understand it, each becomes a pair of twins of its own nature; what is left of the original mute being one of the pair, and its nasal counterpart the other; the latter being especially the *yama*, or the twin which is added to make up the pair. The *yama* is then declared to be similar to its original (*prakṛti*); or, it is said, there is an audible utter-

ance in the mouth, of the same quantity with the *yama*; but the office of the suffixed sound is not diverse from that of its original. All this seems intended to be very explicit, but it is so far from being perspicuous that it has led both the editors of the Rik Pr., or allowed them to fall, into the very serious error of supposing the *yama* to be something prefixed to the non-nasal mute, instead of interposed between it and the following nasal. Phonetic analysis does not, as it seems to me, help us to recognize the *yama* of the Hindu grammarians as any necessary accompaniment of the utterance of a mute and nasal, but will lead us to a plausible explanation of what they must have called by the name.* A nasal is a sound in the production of which there is an expulsion of intonated breath through the passages of the nose, at the same time that the mouth organs are closed in the position in which an ordinary mute is uttered; in any language, then, there will naturally be as many nasals as there are classes of mutes, and the unusually complete alphabet of the Sanskrit language recognizes and distinguishes them all. If, now, we pronounce a *t* before a following *m*, as in *ātma*, the *t*, in the first place, suffers *abhinidhāna*, losing the explosion which is essential to its full utterance: the organs pass, without intervening unclosure, from the dental contact to the labial contact, by which latter the *m* is produced, with expulsion of sound through the nose. By taking sufficient pains, we can make the nasal utterance so closely simultaneous with the labial explosion that nothing shall be audible except the *t* and the *m*. But we may also commence the nasal sound a perceptible interval before the explosion, and we shall even be most likely to do so in a labored utterance: if it be made to begin after the labial position is taken up, the nasal resonance is merely a preface to the *m*, and a dwelling upon it before the explosion: but if we utter sound through the nose before transferring the organs from the dental to the labial contact, we give origin to a kind of nasal counterpart to the *t*, as a transition sound from it to the *m*. If this is not the *yama* of the Hindu grammarians, I am utterly at a loss to conjecture what the latter should be. The theory which recognizes it might be compared with that which, in rule 50, above, taught a general assimilation of the former consonant of a group, in its final portion, to the latter; it is still more nearly analogous with the surd which, by ii. 9, is inserted between a final nasal and a following sibilant: this arises, like the *yama*, by an exchange of the emission (the *anupradāna*) belonging to the former letter for that belonging to the latter before the transfer of the organs from the one position to the other; and the *t* thus introduced, for example, between a *n* and a *s* has just as good a right to be called the *yama* or counterpart of the former letter, as has the *n* inserted after *t* before *m*. That the utterance of the intermediate sound thus described is not necessary, and can readily be avoided, is no objection to our interpretation of the Hindu theory: in the studied explicitness of the scholastic utterance, and with a phonetical science which delighted itself with subtleties, and of which the strong tendency was to grow from descriptive into prescriptive, such

* That Müller pronounces the theory (p. cxxii) "perfectly clear and physiologically comprehensible" must go for nothing, considering his entire misapprehension of the situation and character of the *yama*.

transition sounds would naturally enough rise to a distinctness and a generality of occurrence much beyond what they were originally entitled to. A much more serious difficulty is, that the theory of the *yama* allows its occurrence between an aspirate mute and a nasal: and we should suppose that the unclosure and brief emission of unintonated breath constituting the aspiration would form an impassable barrier between the two letters, the nasal utterance being unable to precede it, and the position of contact of the former letter to follow it, so that no nasal counterpart to the former letter could be uttered. I see no way of getting over this difficulty, excepting by supposing an inaccuracy in the analysis of the Hindu phonetists: a serious charge, it may seem, but one of which I should be glad to see them relieved by any other intelligible explanation of the *yama*. If the whole theory of the phenomenon were more solidly founded and more accurately worked out by them, I should not think they need have explained it in a manner to cause their interpreters so much perplexity. The perplexity, indeed, is not confined to the modern expositors: the ancient commentators themselves (see Müller, p. cxxiii) seem to have been somewhat in doubt as to how many different *yamas* there are, whether twenty, one for each of the non-nasal mutes, or a smaller number. The orthodox doctrine of the Rik Pr. seems to be that of twenty: but its commentator says that there are only four; one for all the first mutes, one for all the seconds, and so on; and the commentary to Tāitt. Pr. xxi. 12 supports the same view.* This latter view, however, appears to me peculiarly indefensible: I cannot at all see how the nasal counterparts of the *tenues* of the five mute series should be identical with one another; nor, on the other hand, how they should be physically different from the *yamas* of the following mutes of each series respectively; although it might well enough be loosely said, considering their title of "twins," that there are as many of them as of the sounds to which they sustain that relation. Physically, it would seem necessary that a nasal transition-sound between two mutes should be of the nature either of the first or of the second: if of the second, and that second a nasal, it would be indistinguishable from it; if of the first, it would be identical with the nasal of that series (except as being *abhinikita*, or wanting the explosion), and so the same for all the mutes of the series. The doctrine of our own treatise upon this point is not entirely clear, since its expression, *yathāsāmṅhyam*, 'according to their number,' might possibly be taken as referring either to the non-nasal or to the nasal mutes: yet it is, without much doubt, to be understood of the former; and we are to allow theoretically the existence of twenty *yamas*, although only thirteen of them—viz. those of *k, kh, g, gh, c, j, ṭ, t, th, d, dh, p, bh*—occur in the Atharvan text.

* Weber (p. 125) suggests that the discordance among the authorities upon this point may have grown out of the circumstance that, in speaking of the *yamas*, those of a single series of mutes are sometimes taken as representatives of the whole class, and treated as standing for them all. This seems very plausible; but we can hardly acquit the later expositors of having been misled by this usage into the belief that there are only four *yamas*, and not twenty.

† For the details, see the additional note on the consonantal combinations in general.

In the examples which he gives under this rule, the commentator does not attempt to write the *yamas*. Above, under rules 13 and 26, where the *yamas* were instanced, they were—taking those of the guttural mutes as representatives of the class—written by the mutes with an *anusvāra* sign above: viz. कं।खं।गं।घं; the *anusvāra* being evidently intended here exceptionally to indicate the nasal quality of the consonant itself, and not of the following vowel. The method of the commentary to the Rik Pr. (see Müller, p. xix) is the same, or, in other manuscripts, कुं।खुं।गुं।घुं, and this last mode Weber (under i. 80) conjectures, with much plausibility, to have arisen from writing the guttural nasal ऊ under the other letters, since this would be the most accurate method which the alphabet renders possible of writing the non-nasal and its nasal *yama*.

हकारान्नासिकेन ॥ १०० ॥

100. After *h* is inserted in like manner a *nāsikya* before a nasal mute.

The commentator paraphrases with *hakārāt nāsikyena samānapade vyavadhānam bhavati*; and adds as illustrations a part of the words already once given, under rule 58: viz. *prāhṇaḥ, pūrvāhṇaḥ, aparāhṇaḥ, apa hmalayati, vi hmalayati, vi hñute, brahma*.

The Tāitt. Pr. (xxi. 14) teaches the insertion of a *nāsikya* after *h* and before a following nasal in terms nearly equivalent to those of our own rule. The Rik Pr. (i. 10, r. 48, xlix) and the Vāj. Pr. (i. 74, 80) describe its mode of pronunciation, as a nose-sound; and the latter, in its latest portion (viii. 28), speaks of it again among the constituents of the spoken alphabet; but, strangely enough, neither of them gives any rule respecting its occurrence.

What the sound may be which is thus taught to form the step of transition from the aspiration to a following nasal, it is hard to say with confidence. I can only conjecture it to be a brief expulsion of surd breath through the nose, as continuation of the *h*, before the expulsion of the sonant breath which constitutes the nasal. The pure aspiration *h* is a corresponding surd to all the sonant vowels, semivowels, and nasals of the alphabet: that is to say, it is produced by an expulsion of breath through the mouth organs in any of the positions in which those letters are uttered; it has no distinctive position of its own, but is determined in its mode of pronunciation by the letter with which it is most nearly connected. Thus the *h*'s of *ha*, of *hi*, of *hu*, and those heard before the semivowels *w* and *y* in the English words *when* and *hue*, for instance, are all different in position, corresponding in each case with the following vowel or semivowel. *H* is usually initial in a word or syllable, and is governed by the letter which succeeds, and not by that which precedes it: but where it occurs before another consonant in the middle of a word—which is always its position in the Vedas before a nasal—the question may arise whether it shall adopt the mode of utterance of the letter before or after it: whether in *brahma*, for example, we divide *brah·ma*, and pronounce the *h* in the position of the

a, or *bra'hma*, and in the position of the *m*, through the nose. According to the Hindu method of syllabication (see rule 58, above), the former is the proper division, and the Hindu phonetists doubtless regarded the *h* as belonging with and uttered like the *a*; and noticing at the same time the utterance, scarcely to be avoided, of at least a part of the *h* in the position of the *m*, they took account of it as a separate element, and called it *nāsikya*.

रेफाद्रूपणि स्वरपरे स्वरभक्तिरकारस्यार्धं चतुर्थमित्येके
अन्यस्मिन्व्यञ्जने चतुर्थमष्टां वा ॥ १०२ ॥ [॥ १०१ ॥

101. After a *r*, and before a spirant which is followed by a vowel, is inserted a *svarabhakti*, half a short *a*: some say, a quarter.

102. Before any other consonant, the *svarabhakti* after *r* is a quarter or an eighth of *a*.

The two rules are stated and explained separately in the manuscript, but I have put them thus together for the convenience of treating the whole subject of the *svarabhakti* at once.

The term *svarabhakti* signifies a 'fraction or fragment of a vowel,' and the theory evidently is, that a *r* cannot be pronounced in immediate combination with any following consonant: there must always be slipped in between them a little bit of a transition-vowel, varying in length, according to different authorities, from a half to an eighth of a mora, and longer before a sibilant or *h*, if these be followed in turn by a vowel, than before other consonants; while in quality it coincides with the *a*—that is to say, undoubtedly, with the *a samvṛta* (rule 36, above), or the neutral vowel. The theory is this time, at least, perfectly intelligible, and any one may readily convince himself by trial how very easy it is to introduce such a vowel-fragment after a *r*, if he pronounce the latter far enough forward in the mouth for it to require to be trilled—and perhaps especially, if he be one to whom the smoother utterance of the *r*, farther back, is more natural. The reason for distinguishing the case of a following spirant—and that, too, only when followed by a vowel—as requiring a longer insertion, is not so clear, and I confess myself unable to discover the pertinence of the distinction: it is, however, a marked and important one to the apprehension of the Hindu phonetists, as will appear by a comparison of the teachings of the other treatises.

The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 16) restricts the occurrence of anything like *svarabhakti* to cases in which a spirant is the second member of a group, and is itself followed by a vowel; but it allows it both after a *r* and a *l* (see above, under rule 46), and moreover defines it as being the *r* and the *l*-vowels respectively. Considering, however, that the same authority defines these vowels as ending each with quarter of an *a* (see above, under rule 37), its description of the character of the insertion cannot be regarded as differing essentially from that of our own treatise. The doctrine of the Tāitt. Pr. is very nearly the same: it teaches (xxi.

15, 16) that when *r* and a spirant form a group, a *r* vowel-fragment (*rephasvarabhaktiḥ*) is inserted, except when the spirant is subject to duplication (i. e., is not followed by a vowel) or is followed by a "first" mute: while the commentary explains that a fragment of that vowel which is akin with the *r*, or the *r*-vowel, is meant. According to the Rik Pr. (vi. 13, 14), the *svarabhakti*, which is described as being like the *r*-vowel (*ṛkāravarṇā*), is inserted between a *r* and a following consonant when the former is preceded by a vowel: if the following consonant is a spirant, and itself followed by a vowel, the *svarabhakti* is the longer one, which had before been defined (i. 7, r. 33, xxxiv) as being a half-mora in length; in other cases, the shorter one, of half this length (i. 7, r. 35, xxxvi), is interposed. The accordance of this with the doctrine of our treatise is as close as possible. But the Rik Pr. also allows a *svarabhakti* between a sonant letter and a following mute or spirant; and it then farther cites the views of different authorities, of whom some deny the existence of the *svarabhakti* altogether, others permit it only after a *r*, and others only before a spirant not duplicated (this is very nearly the doctrine of the Vāj. Pr. and Tāitt. Pr.), pronouncing it to agree in character with either the preceding or the following vowel.

As we shall see hereafter (under iii. 46), the manuscripts of the Atharvan acknowledge the virtual correspondence of the *r* followed by the longer *svarabhakti* with the *r*-vowel, by writing the *r* instead of *r*, where the former comes before a spirant, and should be, by iii. 46, converted into *r* after *a* or *ā*.

Our commentator gives us, under rule 102, the instances *aryamā* (c. g. i. 11. 1), *parva* (i. 12. 2), and *dharmanā* (c. g. vi. 132. 1)—the manuscript not attempting to write the interposed vowel-fragment. Under rule 101 he cites no examples, but, after the baldest possible paraphrase of the rule, proceeds to quote from other authorities, as follows: *apara āha: ṛkāravarabhaktiḥ: ūshmasu svarapareshu ardhākāravarṇo vyāñ-janam śeṣa iti*: 'another has said, "a vowel-fragment of the *r*-vowel;" "before spirants followed by vowels is heard half an *a*-vowel; the rest is consonant." These appear to be the *dicta* of two different teachers. Next follow several verses, a part of which are of a character which would render their introduction under rule 37, above, more appropriate, while one line, the second, belongs rather under rule 98; they read: *rephād anyad ṛkāre yat tasyā 'rdhām pūrvasasvaram: vacanena vyavetanām saṃyogatvaṃ vihanyate: rvarṇe 'pi tu rephasya cā 'rdhamātrā pratijñayā: ardhāmātrām svaram vidyāt sa cāi 'vam kriyate punaḥ: tān krasvohayataḥ kuryād yathā mātrā bhaved iti: darṣo varṣam tatha rtaṃyā: 'barhiḥ cā 'tra nidarṣanam: etām ṛtīm vijāñiyāt svarabhaktir ydā bhavet*; 'half of what there is in the *r*-vowel different from *r* is of the same character with the preceding vowel. Of consonants separated by audible sound, the conjunction is destroyed. In the *r*-vowels there is, by express rule, half a mora of *r*; half a mora is to be recognized as vowel, and that, again, is thus managed: put the parts upon both sides of the short vowel, so as to make out a mora: exam-

ples are *darçā*, *varsha*, *tathā rtavah*, *barhih*: know this to be the way when a *svarabhakti* is to be produced.' I trust that either the commentator or the manuscript, and not the translator, is responsible for the inconcinnity of this passage.

तदेव स्फोटनः ॥ १०३ ॥

103. Of the latter value is *sphoṭana*.

That is to say, if I do not misapprehend the meaning of the rule, *sphoṭana*, like the shorter *svarabhakti*, has a quarter or an eighth the quantity of a short *a*: or it may be that the emphatic *eva* would restrict the reference to the latter value, the eighth, alone. The commentator, as so often, gives not a particle of assistance in comprehending the rule. He simply paraphrases, as follows: *tad eva sphoṭano vyañjako bhavati*—explaining *sphoṭana* by its synonym *vyañjaka*, 'manifest'—and then cites the same instances of *sphoṭana* which are given later, under ii. 38. For the doctrine of *sphoṭana*, see the rule last mentioned, and the note upon it. The subject is not disposed of here, because the *sphoṭana*, unlike the other insertions treated of in this part of the work, arises only in the combinations of the phrase, when a final mute comes in contact with a following initial mute of an earlier series or *varga*.

पूर्वस्वरं संयोगाविधातश्च ॥ १०४ ॥

104. These belong to the preceding vowel, and do not effect the dissolution of a conjunction of consonants.

There is something wrong with the commentary to this rule; apparently we have a repetition of a part of the commentary to rule 102, with the loss of what should properly be given here: it reads as follows: *pûrvapûrvasvaram ca tad bhavati: samyogasya ca vighâtaḥ yat tat repṣât akârasya caturtham vâ bhavaty aṣṭamam vâ: aryamâ parva dharmanâ*. It furnishes us, it will be seen, no hint as to how far back the teachings of the rule apply. I presume, however, that they may be properly considered as extending themselves to all the phonetic insertions taught in rules 99–103: all these, in the division of the word into syllables, are to be reckoned as belonging to the preceding vowel, and sharing in its accent; and whereas it might seem that the insertion of the vowel-fragment, and of its kindred *sphoṭana*, dissolved the conjunction of the consonants between which they were inserted—since, by rule 98, a conjunction of consonants can only subsist where there is no interposition of vowels—the contrary is expressly declared to be true. This would regard *pûrvasvaram* as belonging to some such word as *angam* understood, and used in an indistinctive or collective manner of all that precedes. It may be, however, that the specification applies only to *svarabhakti* and *sphoṭana*, and that the neuter singular form of *pûrvasvaram* is owing to its agreement with one of the words denoting the quantity of those insertions, *caturtham*, *aṣṭamam*, etc. The Rik Pr. specifies only of the *svarabhakti* (i. 7, r. 32, xxxiii) that it belongs

to the previous syllable; the V&j. Pr. (i. 103) says the same thing of the *yama* alone; while the Taitt. Pr. (xxi. 6) teaches that the *svara-bhakti* belongs to the preceding syllable, but (xxi. 8) that the *yama* and *nāsikya* go with the following one. The Rik Pr. alone, besides our treatise, thinks it necessary to say (vi. 10, r. 35, cccxi) that the *svara-bhakti* does not dissolve the conjunction: in the V&j. Pr. it is left to be pointed out by the commentator (see Weber, p. 217).

खण्वा३इ विम॒वा३इ मध्ये॑ तडुरि [iv. 15. 15] । इ॒दं
भूया३ इ॒दा३मिति॑ [ix. 8. 18] । ऊ॒र्ध्वी नु॑ सृ॒ष्टा३स्तिर्यङ् नु॑
सृ॒ष्टा३ः सर्वा॑ दि॒शः पु॒रुष॑ आ ब॒भूवाँ३ [x. 2. 28] । परा॑च्च-
मो॒द॒नं प्रा॑शी३ः प्र॒त्यच्चा३मिति॑ [xi. 3. 26] । तमो॑द॒नं प्रा॑-
शी३स्त्वमो॑द॒ना३ इति॑ [xi. 3. 27] । व॒शेया३मव॒शे३ति॑ [xii. 4.
42] । यत्तदा॑सी३दि॒दं नु॑ ता३दिति॑ [xii. 5. 50] । इति॑ प्लु॒तानि॑

॥ १०५ ॥

105. : these are the cases of protracted vowels.

have taken the liberty of separating by a stroke the different passages rehearsed in this rule; the manuscript puts them all in *sandhi* together. One or two of the signs of protraction have also been restored which the manuscript has accidentally omitted. On the other hand, I have retained the sign of protraction given by the manuscript to the second case in the last passage but one, *avaçet'i* (the MS. writes *avaçeti*), although it is not written by the *sanhitā* codices of the Atharvan text, and is forbidden by rule 97, above. Finally, I have added the accent marks which belong to each passage.

The commentator does not give any paraphrase of the rule, nor does he repeat it at the end of his exposition, yet I cannot question that it is actually the closing rule of the chapter, and not a gratuitous appendix of the commentator's own addition. He discourses respecting it more liberally than usual, in this wise: *kimarthaḥ paripāthuh: ita uttaram adhikam: clāvat svārtho 'pi: bahuvīdhās trividhāḥ plutayo bhavanti: svaraparā abhinishtaṇaparā vyañjanaparāḥ: tāśām yāḥ samāndakshara-parāś tā itāu aplutavad bhavanti itāu aplutavad bhavanti*; 'for what reason is this enumeration made? because any other instance than these is in excess: within these limits the protracted vowel is pointed out by its own meaning (?). Protractions are various; namely, of three kinds: those which affect a syllable ending in a vowel, in *visarjantya*,* and in

* For the use of the term *abhinishtaṇa* for *visarjantya*—of which this is, I believe, the only case which our commentary affords—see rule 42, above, and the note upon it.

a consonant, respectively;* among these, those which affect syllables ending in simple vowels assume their unprotracted form before *iti*.† No other reason, it would seem, is to be sought for the rule than that here given: it is intended to insure the absence of protraction in any other instances in the text than those here given; in all of which, the protraction is due to the requirements of the sense, and is not merely euphonic or accentual. A somewhat similar enumeration is made by the Vāj. Pr. in ii. 50–53, and, at the same time, directions are given as to the somewhat anomalous accentuation of the several cases. In Rik Pr. i. 6 (r. 31, xxxii), also, are mentioned the only three instances of protraction to be found in the Rig-Veda, all occurring in the latter part of its tenth book.

Our text and commentary say nothing respecting the accentuation of these words, except as regards the final *i* in the two instances contained in the first passage, for which see rule 70, above. From this we may perhaps conclude that the other protracted words offer no anomalies of accent. There is, however, some discordance among the manuscripts as to their treatment, which it may be well enough to notice here. Of the first passage (iv. 15. 15) we have already spoken, in the note to rule 96. In ix. 6. 18, all the manuscripts excepting I. read *bhūyāḥ*, without accent, and our printed text has followed their authority: but I. cannot consider this reading as anything but an error, possibly arising from a blundering confusion of the word with the verbal form *bhūyās*, from the root *bhū*: we ought to read, with I., *bhū'yāḥ*. In x. 2. 26, Bp. and E. accent the protracted syllable, *bābhā-vā'3ñ*: and this accent is somewhat supported by the analogy of the first *āsi'3t* in Rig-V. x. 129. 5: but the case is still more nearly analogous with Vāj.-S. xxiii. 49, *ā' viveśā'3ñ*, and Rig-V. x. 140. 1, *vindattan*, and hence the reading of the published text is much the more likely to be correct. In xi. 3. 26, all the manuscripts except P. and M. accent *pratyāñcā'3m*, which is accordingly the best supported reading. In xii. 5. 50 is only to be noted that the *pada* manuscript in the second instance omits the sign of *pluti*, but doubtless by a clerical error merely. The *pada*-text everywhere writes the vowel in its protracted form, and adds the sign of protraction, not immediately after the vowel, but after the final consonant of the syllable, and sometimes with a stroke, or even a double stroke, interposed.

Except in the first passage, which contains an imitation of animal sounds, we have in all these protractions only cases of doubtful questioning as between two alternatives, of hesitating indecision, of *mimāṃsā*, as it is called once in the text (xii. 4. 42).

The signature of the chapter is *caturādhyāyikāyām ca prathamō 'dhyāyah samāptaḥ*: 13. The figures expressing the number of rules contained in it are obviously corrupt, but how they are to be amended, unless by simply altering them to 105, I do not know. That they mean 113, and that any part of the last section is lost, is not at all probable: I discover nowhere in the section any signs of a *lacuna*.

* These terms I translate rather according to the evident requirement of the sense than as they would seem naturally to mean.

† This is virtually a restatement of rule 97, above.

CHAPTER II.

CONTENTS:—SECTION I. 1, introductory; 2, final mutes before sonants; 3, do. as finals; 4, do. before surds; 5, do. before nasals; 6, do. before sibilants; 7, do. before *h*; 8, *t* before *s*; 9, nasals before sibilants; 10, *n* before *ç*; 11, do. before sonant palatals; 12, do. before linguals; 13, *t* before *ç* and *l*; 14, do. before palatals and linguals; 15, dentals after palatals and linguals; 16, do. after *sh*; 17, *ç* after dentals; 18, loss of an initial *s*; 19, do. of *r* before *r*; 20, do. of a mute after a nasal and before another mute; 21, do. of final *y* and *v* after a vowel; 22-23, exceptions; 24, Cākatāyana's view of this combination; 25, insertion of a sibilant after *pum*; 26, do. after *n* before a surd palatal, lingual, and dental; 27, final *ān* before a vowel; 28, do. before *v*, in a special case; 29, insertion of *r* after final *in*, *ūn*, *ṛn*; 30, exceptions; 31, *m* before mutes; 32-33, do. before semi-vowels and spirants; 34, *n* in like position; 35, *m* and *n* before *l*; 36-37, *m* retained before semivowels; 38, *sphoṭana*; 39, *karahana*.

SECTION II. 40, *visarjantiya* before a surd; 41-42, do. before a vowel; 43, do. before a sonant; 44-50, do. converted into *r* after *a* and *d*; 51-52, exceptions; 53-54, as converted to *o*; 55-59, loss of final *visarjantiya*.

SECTION III. 60-61, special cases of irregular *sandhi* of final *visarjantiya*; 62, conversion of *visarjantiya* into a sibilant before initial *k* and *p* of the second member of a compound word; 63-80, do. of an independent word.

SECTION IV. 81-101, conversion of final or initial *s* into *sh*; 102-107, exceptions.

संहितायाम् ॥ १ ॥

1. The following rules are to be understood as of force in the combined text.

The first chapter of the treatise has disposed of all matters of general phonetic theory, and laid down such rules as apply to words in their disjoined and independent form, and we now enter upon the consideration of those changes which may and must occur when the *padas* of the disjoined text are put together into the form of *sandhi*. This rule is a general heading (*adhikāra*) belonging to the second and third chapters. The other treatises have equivalent or corresponding headings; the Rik Pr. at the head of its second chapter, the Vāj. Pr. of its third, the Tāitt. Pr. of its fifth. We shall see, however, that our treatise does not everywhere strictly limit itself to what concerns the conversion of *pada-text* into *sandhi*.

पदान्तानामनुत्तमानां तृतीया घोषवत्स्वरेषु ॥ २ ॥

2. Finals not nasals become, before sonant consonants and vowels, unaspirated sonants.

Considering that, by i. 6, only the first and last of each series of mutes can occur as finals, this rule might have said *prathamānām*, 'first mutes,' instead of *anuttamānām*, 'mutes not nasal;' both this and the

following rules, however, seem constructed in view of the disputed character of the final non-nasal mute, and of the doctrine of Čaunaka himself that it is a *media*, and not a *tenuis* (see i. 8). The corresponding rule of the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 117) is expressed in a precisely equivalent manner: those of the Rik Pr. (ii. 4, r. 10, cxiv, and iv. 1, r. 2, ccxxi) and Tāitt. Pr. (viii. 1, 3) use the term *prathama*, even although, as already noticed (under i. 6), the former work in theory recognizes the *media* as possible finals.

The commentator's examples are as follows: *yad yatra viṣvam* (ii. 1. 1); *yad yāmaṁ cakruḥ* (vi. 116. 1); *tasmād vār nāma* (iii. 13. 3); *veviśhaḥ viśhaḥ* (v. 17. 5); *yad rājānaḥ* (iii. 29. 1); *suhasto godhug uta* (vii. 73. 7); *sā virād ṛshayaḥ* (viii. 9. 8); and two which are not to be found in the Atharvan, and of which the latter, at least, is evidently fabricated: viz., *tad abhūtam* and *trishṭub atra*.

पदान्ते चाघोषाः ॥ ३ ॥

3. And at the end of a word they are surds.

This, in view of i. 6, is a superfluous precept, and its introduction is only to be accounted for by the considerations adverted to under the last rule.

The commentator cites once more his standard assortment of final mutes, viz. *godhuk* etc. (see under i. 3).

अघोषेषु च ॥ ४ ॥

4. As also before surd consonants.

Also an unnecessary specification; since final surds do not require to become surds before succeeding initial surds, but simply remain unchanged. Only the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 118), among the other treatises, gives an equivalent precept.

The commentator instances in illustration *vāk ce 'ndriyam ca* (xii. 5. 7), *virāt prajāpatiḥ* (ix. 10. 24), and *trishṭup pañcadaṣena* (viii. 9. 20).

उत्तमा उत्तमेषु ॥ ५ ॥

5. Before nasals they become nasals.

The Prāṭiśākhya is unanimous in this requirement: compare Rik Pr. iv. 1 (r. 3, ccxxii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 120, Tāitt. Pr. viii. 2. Pāṇini, as has already been noticed (under i. 2) allows either the unaspirated sonant or the nasal before a nasal, while manuscript usage is almost, if not quite, invariably in favor of the nasal.

The commentator cites in illustration the following passages from the Atharvan text: *rdhanmantro* (p. *rdhak-mantraḥ*) *yonim* (v. 1. 1); *ya udānaṁ nyāyanam* (vi. 77. 2); *aṇavān mahatas pari* (i. 10. 4); *madughān madhumattaraḥ* (i. 34. 4); *madhyān nicāḥ* (iv. 1. 3); and *ya stāyan manyate* (iv. 16. 1); and finally, as the text affords him no instance of a final *p* before a nasal, he fabricates a case, out of words more than once employed by him elsewhere in a similar way, viz. *trishṭum nayati*.

द्वितीयाः शषसेषु ॥ ६ ॥

6. Before *ç*, *sh*, and *s*, they become aspirated surds.

On this point there is by no means an agreement of opinion among the different Prātiçākhyas. The doctrine of the Tāitt. Pr. (xiv. 12) accords most nearly with that of our treatise, only omitting its restriction to the case of a final before an initial; and the same view is by our commentator mentioned as held by Çāṅkhamitri, Çakatāyana, and Vātsya: his words are: *apadāntānām api çashaseshu dvitīyā bhavanti: iti çāṅkhamitri-çakatāyana-vātsyāḥ*:¹ *tasyā agnir vathsah*;² 'Çāṅkhamitri, Çakatāyana, and Vātsya say that mutes even when not final become "seconds" before *ç*, *sh*, and *s*; as in the instance *tasyā agnir vathsah* (iv. 39. 2).' The Tāitt. Pr. (xiv. 13) adds that Vādabhikāra* teaches the conversion of the mute into an aspirate only before a sibilant not of the same class:† and the doctrine of the Tāitt. Pr. in this form, as modified by Vādabhikāra, is by the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 119) ascribed to Çaunaka, the putative author of our treatise and of the Rik Pr. The Rik Pr., ignoring all these views, and itself holding—like the Vāj. Pr., that the mute remains unchanged before the sibilant, remarks only (vi. 15, r. 54, ccccxix) that some regard a *tenuis* before a sibilant as to be aspirated, unless it be a final. Finally, a *vārttika* to Pān. viii. 4. 48, as noticed by Weber (p. 249), ascribes to Pāuṣhkarasādi the doctrine which our commentator attributes to the three other grammarians mentioned, and which is also taught by the Tāitt. Pr.—viz., that a mute in any situation becomes aspirated before a sibilant. This comparison of conflicting views is exceedingly curious, and it cannot but inspire us with some distrust of the accuracy, as well as completeness, with which the Hindu grammarians report one another's views.

The commentator, instead of citing from the text any genuine cases, proceeds to repeat a part of the cases which he has already once manufactured (under i. 49), in illustration of a *saṃyukta* combination of consonants, by putting his four words, *godhuk* etc. (see under i. 3), one after another, before *çete*, *shande*, and *sāye*; and the manuscript uniformly fails to write the aspirate, except in the case of *dṛshat*. The cases which actually occur in the Atharvan text are *ks* (e. g. iii. 1. 4), *ts* (ix. 5. 21), *ts* (e. g. viii. 9. 9; but, by rule ii. 8, it is to be read *tsa*), *ts* (passim), and *ps* (in *avagraha*; e. g. *ap-su*, i. 6. 2); *ksh* and *ps* are found only in the interior of words. The manuscripts of the Atharvan read always the simple surd before the sibilant, and in the printed text we have of course followed their authority rather than that of the Prātiçākhyas. Weber (p. 250) notices that a single Berlin MS. of the Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā writes the surd aspirate before a *s* not followed by a consonant.

¹ *çāṅkhamitriçakatāyanavātsyāḥ*.

² *vatsah*.

* My manuscripts vary, as to the reading of this name, between *vādabhikāra*, *vādabhikāra*, and *vādavikāra*: Weber (p. 78) calls it once *vādabhikāra*.

† Weber says (pp. 245, 250) "only before a sibilant of the same class;" apparently misled by an error of his manuscript.

तेभ्यः पूर्वचतुर्थो हकारस्य ॥ ७ ॥

7. After final non-nasal mutes, *h* becomes the aspirated sonant of the preceding letter.

The Rik Pr. (iv. 2, r. 5, ccxiv) and Vāj. Pr. (iv. 121) agree precisely with our treatise upon this point; and the same doctrine is attributed by the Tāitt. Pr. (v. 38) to Plākshi, Kāuṇḍinya, Gāutama, and Pāushkarasādi. The Tāitt. Pr. (v. 39-41) goes on to state that in the view of some the *h* remains unchanged; while the Mīmāṃsakas, and Āityāyana etc. (the "etc." means, according to the commentator, Kāuṇḍilīputra, Bharadvāja, sthāvira-Kāuṇḍinya, and Pāuṣhkarasādi [sthāvira-Pāuṣhkarasādi?]) hold that an aspirated sonant* is inserted between the final surd and the *h*. Pāṇini's rule (viii. 4. 62), as is well known, allows the *h* either to remain unchanged, or to become the sonant aspirate; and there is but a very trifling phonetical difference between the two modes of treatment.

The illustrative citations of the commentator are *ud dharshantām maghavan* (iii. 19. 6), *ud dharshaya satvanām* (v. 20. 8), *uddharshinam munikeṣam* (viii. 6. 17), *kad dha nūnam* (xviii. 1. 4), *pr̥thivyām astu yad dharaḥ* (xviii. 2. 36), *tejasvad dharaḥ* (xviii. 3. 71).

ढकारात्सकारे तकारेण ॥ ८ ॥

8. After *ṭ* is inserted *t* before *s*.

The same phonetic precept is found in the Tāitt. Pr. (v. 33), combined with a part of that contained in our next following rule: *t*, it is said, is to be inserted after *ṭ* and *n*, when they are followed by *s* and *śh*. The Rik Pr. (iv. 6, r. 17, ccxxvi) also gives it as the view of certain teachers that *ṭ* and *n*, when followed by *s*, receive the appendix of a *t*.

The commentary quotes from the text *virāt svarājam* (viii. 9. 9), *pr̥tanāśhāt suvraḥ* (xi. 1. 2), and *triṣatāśh śhaṣ sahasrāśh* (xi. 5. 2), which are the only examples of this combination presented by the Atharvan. In the first of the three, P. reads *ṭts*, in its second copy of the book, and by the emendation of a second hand: the other manuscripts give here, as do all of them in the other two cases, simply *ṭs*; and the printed text follows their authority.

उणानेभ्यः कटतैः शषसेषु ॥ ९ ॥

9. After *ṇ*, *ṇ*, and *n* are inserted *k*, *ṭ*, and *t* before *ś*, *śh*, and *s*.

The form of this rule is a little ambiguous, since we might be left by it to query whether, for instance, after *ṇ*, was to be inserted *k* before *ś*, *ṭ* before *śh*, and *t* before *s*, or only *k* before all the three sibilants—in other words, whether the transition-sound should adapt itself to the character of the following or of the preceding letter. The commentator

* Weber (p. 264), by a *lapsus calami*, says "the unaspirated sonant"

either does not notice, or does not deign to relieve, this difficulty; he offers no explanation of the rule, and, in the instances which he cites, the manuscript persistently omits to write the transition-sound. For phonetic reasons however, it cannot be doubted that the latter is determined by the preceding letter, and that after *ñ* is to be uttered a *k*, after *n* a *t*, and after *n* a *t*, before all the sibilants. By no means all the cases, however, which the rule theoretically contemplates, are found actually to occur in practice. The guttural nasal, *ṇ*, precedes *s* six times in the Atharvan (iv. 11. 8. vi. 51. 1. xiii. 1. 56; 2. 3; 3. 10. xviii. 1. 29), but is never found before *ç* or *śh*: the manuscripts do not in a single instance write the transitional *k*, nor have we introduced it in the published text. The lingual nasal, *ṇ*, never occurs as a final, except before *v*, in the cases treated of in rule iv. 99. The case of *n* before *ç* is provided for by rules 10 and 17, below; *n* before *śh* is found three times in our text (viii. 9. 17. xiii. 1. 4; 3. 6), and nowhere do the manuscripts write a *t* between them (it is done by the edition, however, in the last two cases); *n* before *s* occurs times innumerable, and the usage of the manuscripts with respect to the *sandhi* is exceedingly irregular; there is hardly an instance in which they all agree together either to reject the *t* or to insert it, nor is any one of them consistent with itself in its practice. In the edition, therefore, we have followed the authority of the Prāṭiçākhya, and the *sandhi* is always made *nts* (except in one instance, viii. 5. 16, where the *t* has been omitted by an oversight).

The insertion of these *tenuis* after the nasals is a purely physical phenomenon, and one which is very natural, and liable to occur in any one's pronunciation. There is to be made, in each case, a double transition in utterance: from the sonant nasal to the surd oral emission, and from the close to the partially open position of the organs. If, then, the former is made an instant earlier than the latter, if the nasal resonance is stopped just before, instead of exactly at the same time with, the transfer of the organs to the position of the sibilant, a *tenuis* of the same position with the nasal becomes audible. It is, as already remarked under i. 99, the counterpart of the nasal *yama*, asserted by the Hindu phonetists to be heard between a mute and following nasal. It is also closely analogous with the conversion of *nç* into *ñch*, as will be pointed out below (under rule 17).

The commentator, by way of examples of the combinations taught in the rule, puts *pratyāñ* and *gañ* before *çete*, *śhañde*, and *sāye* respectively (the MS., as already noted, always failing to write the transition-sound), and then quotes from the text two actual cases: viz. *śhaḍ āhuḥ çitān śhaḍ u māsaḥ* (viii. 9. 17), and *tānt satyāujāḥ* (iv. 36. 1).

The Rik Pr. does not itself teach these euphonic insertions, but merely records it as the opinion of some authorities (iv. 6, r. 16, 17, ccxxxv, ccxxxvi) that *k* is inserted after *ñ* before a sibilant, and *t* after *n* before *s*. The Vāj. Pr. so far agrees with our treatise as to prescribe (iv. 14) the insertion of *k* after *ñ* and *t* after *n*, before *s*, adding (iv. 15) that Dālbhya is of the contrary opinion. The Tāitt. Pr. (v. 32, 33) inserts *k* after *ñ*, and *t* after *n*, before both *s* and *śh*, and so precisely accords with our own rule, only omitting such cases as a *e* unnecessarily and vainly provided for in the latter.

नकारस्य शकारे ञकारः ॥ १० ॥

10. Before *ç*, *n* becomes *ñ*.

This rule is incomplete, except as taken in connection with rule 17, below, along with which, accordingly, it will be here treated. The commentator's illustrations are two of those which are given under rule 17, viz. *asmāñ chaṭrāyatīm abhi* (iii. 1. 3), and *divi shañ chukrah* (xviii. 4. 59).

चवर्ग्ये घोषवति ॥ ११ ॥

11. As also before a sonant palatal.

That is to say, before *j*; since *jñ*, as already noticed, never occurs, and *ñ* is never found as initial.

This is another rule as to the observance of which the usage of the Atharvan manuscripts is quite various; and it may almost be said here, as of the insertion of *t* between *n* and *s*, that there is not a passage in which all the codices agree either to make or to neglect the assimilation. We find written in such cases either *anusvāra*, or *ñ*, or *n*; yet the first is notably the most frequent, and in the printed text has been made, in obedience to the authority of the Prāṭicākhya, the universal usage. It might perhaps have been better, in order to avoid ambiguity, to write the palatal nasal expressly, instead of intimating it by the employment of the nasal sign over the preceding vowel: yet the cases are few in which a final *ñ* so written could be mistaken for one which arises from the assimilation of a final *m*.

The other treatises (R. Pr. iv. 4, r. 9, ccxxviii; V. Pr. iv. 92; T. Pr. v. 24) prescribe the conversion of *n* into *ñ* before any following palatal; and the Rik Pr. and Tāitt. Pr. include the palatal sibilant in the same prescription, their rules thus corresponding to our 10th and 11th together. In the Atharva, *n* does not occur anywhere before an original *ch*, and *n* before *c* is treated in a later rule (ii. 26). The manuscripts of the Rig-Veda (see Müller, p. lxxxvii) show the same irregularity in their treatment of final *n* before a palatal which has been noted just now as characterizing those of the Atharva-Veda: but the editor does not appear to have attempted to carry out any principle in the readings which he has adopted.

The commentator cites *avapaçyañ junānām* (i. 33. 2), *ṛṇahāñ janam* (v. 8. 7), *prāishyañ janam iva* (v. 22. 14), and *vivāhāñ jñātīn* (xii. 5. 44).

टवर्ग्ये णकारः ॥ १२ ॥

12. Before a lingual mute, *n* becomes *ṛ*.

As no lingual mute is found at the beginning of any word in the Atharvan, any more than in the other Vedas, this rule is as unnecessary as is the inclusion of *n* along with the other nasals in rule 9 of this chapter, and as is more than one rule or part of a rule in that which is

to follow: such specifications are made merely for the sake of a theoretical completeness. None of the other kindred treatises has a corresponding precept.

The commentator fabricates, as illustrations of the rule, *bhavāṇ ḍīyate*, *mahāṇ ḍīyate*.¹

तकारस्य शकारलकारयोः परसंस्थानः ॥ १३ ॥

13. Before *ç* and *l*, *t* becomes of like position with those letters respectively.

There is no discordance among the different treatises with regard to the combination of *t* with either *ç* or *l*, although there are differences in the precise mode of statement of the rules. The corresponding precepts are Rik Pr. iv. 4 (r. 10, 11, ccxxix, ccxxx); Vāj. Pr. iv. 12, 93; Tāitt. Pr. v. 22, 25. The *sandhi* of *t* with *ç* is not complete without the addition of rule 17, below, which see.

The commentator cites one instance for each part of the rule, viz.: *ucchiṣṭe* (p. *ut-ṣiṣṭe*) *nāma* (xi. 7. 1), and *ghṛtād ulluptam* (v. 28. 14).

There follows a slight *lacuna* in the manuscript, the copyist heedlessly passing, as we may plausibly conclude, from the *takārasya* of the final repetition of this rule to that of the paraphrase of the next, thus over-leaping the latter altogether, so that it has to be restored from its final repetition before rule 15. We may restore as follows, indicating by brackets the portion omitted: *ghṛtād ulluptam: takārasya [çakārālākṛāyoh parasasthānaç caṭavargayoç ca: caṭavargayoç ca takārasya] parasasthāno bhavati*. We have had occasion once before (under i. 64) to note such an omission, and more than one additional instance will appear hereafter. Here, nothing of any consequence is lost.

चटवर्गयोश्च ॥ १४ ॥

14. As also, before palatal and lingual mutes.

One part of this rule, again—viz. that relating to the lingual mutes—is altogether superfluous; and it has no correspondent in any of the other treatises. The assimilation of *t* to a following palatal is taught by them all (see R. Pr. iv. 4, r. 10, 11, ccxxix, ccxxx; V. Pr. iv. 92; T. Pr. v. 22, 23).

For the palatal combination, the commentator instances *uc ca tiṣṭha* (ii. 6. 2), and *yuj jāmayah* (xiv. 2. 61); and we may add *brhacchandaḥ* (iii. 12. 3). For the lingual combination, he fabricates the examples *agnicit tīkate*, *somasud ḍīyate*: compare those given under the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (viii. 4. 41).

ताभ्यां समानपदे तवर्गयस्य पूर्वसंस्थानः ॥ १५ ॥

15. A dental mute following these in the same word is assimilated to them.

¹ *bhavār ṇīyate*, *mahār ṇīyate*.

This rule, in its extent as given, is an infringement of the limits laid down in i. 1 as those of a Prātiśākhya, and also of those laid down in ii. 1 as those of the chapter: and a more notable one, as it concerns in part the very case which is cited in the commentary to i. 1 as an illustration of what it does not belong to a Prātiśākhya to treat; the instances here quoted in the commentary for the assimilation of a dental to a preceding lingual—they are *mûḍhā amitrah* (vi. 67. 2), and *teshām vo agnimûḍhānām* (vi. 67. 2)—are precisely analogous with the one there given, and our rule teaches only one out of the series of changes which such a word must undergo, as drawn out in full by the commentator in his exposition. The only practical application of the precept is one which is not recognized, or at least not illustrated, by the commentator; namely, to those cases in which an initial *s* followed by a *t* or *th* is, by later rules (ii. 90 etc.), converted into *sh*: the following dental then becomes by this rule a lingual.

In illustrating the other part of the rule, that which prescribes the assimilation of the dental to a preceding palatal, the commentator first states, *vārttika*-like, the restricted form in which alone it applies—*cavargiyan nakārcasya ca*, 'following a palatal mute, a *n* is assimilated'—and cites *yajñena yajñam* (vii. 5. 1), *somāya rājñe* (ii. 13. 2), and *somasya rājñah* (vi. 68. 1). He might have added *yācnyāya kṛṇute** (xii. 4. 30), the only instance in the Atharvan of a like assimilation after *c*.

The other treatises, combining the practical part of this rule with the one next following, teach that *t* and *th* are everywhere converted into *ṭ* and *ṭh* after *sh* (see R. Pr. v. 3, r. 11, cccxxviii; V. Pr. iii. 78; T. Pr. vii. 13, 14).

षकारान्नापदे ऽपि ॥ १६ ॥

16. And even in a different word, after *sh*.

That is to say, a dental following *sh* is assimilated to it, and becomes lingual, not only when both letters occur within the same word, but also when the *sh* is final, and the dental the initial of an independent word. The commentary cites cases of the assimilation in the same and in separate words—viz. *shashṭih* (c. g. v. 15. 6) and *shannavatiḥ*—but the former belongs under the preceding rule; and the other is such a case as never occurs in the Atharvan. The precept was evidently only intended for such combinations as *bakish te* (i. 3. 1), in which, by the rules contained in the fourth section of this chapter, an original final *s* becomes lingualized, and the following *t* is assimilated to it.

The corresponding rules of the other Prātiśākhyas have been already referred to.

तवर्गियाच्कारः शकारस्य ॥ १७ ॥

17. After a dental mute, *ç* becomes *ch*.

This rule, taken in connection with rules 10 and 13, above, deter-

* The reading of the printed text, *yācnyāya*, is an error of the press.

mines the form to be assumed by the combinations $t + \varsigma$ and $n + \varsigma$. Exception may fairly be taken, however, to the method in which the change is taught. By the other rules referred to, t and n are to become c and $\tilde{n}$ before ς : and if those rules are first applied, there will be no dental mutes for ς to follow; while, if the present rule be first applied, the others are rendered wholly or in part superfluous, by the non-occurrence of ς after t and n . In the case of t there comes in the still farther difficulty that rule 6 of this chapter has converted it into th , so that a part of rule 13 is thereby also rendered incapable of application. These are incongruencies such as the authors of the *Prāṭicākhya*s are very seldom guilty of. What is the intention of our treatise is, indeed, sufficiently clear: the combination of t and ς is to produce cch , by the conversion of the former into c and the latter into ch ; and the combination of n and ς , in like manner, is to produce $\tilde{n}ch$. The *Rik Pr.* (iv. 4, 5, r. 9, 11, 12, ccxxviii, ccxxx, ccxxxi) teaches the same changes, only adding (r. 13, ccxxxii), that *Çākalya* would read instead $c\varsigma$ and $\tilde{n}\varsigma$. The *Vāj. Pr.* (iv. 93, 94) also agrees, only exempting the ς from conversion into ch when it is followed by a mute. The *Tāitt. Pr.* prescribes (v. 22, 24) the change of t and n into c and $\tilde{n}$ before ς , and (v. 34, 35) the conversion of ς into ch when preceded by any mute excepting m , *Vālmiki* (v. 36) also excepting p , and *Pāṇskarasādi* (v. 37) denying the conversion when ς is followed by a consonant, and denying in this case also the conversion of the preceding n into $\tilde{n}$.*

The commentator cites examples only of the combination of n and ς ; they are *devān chlokaḥ* (xviii. 1. 33), *asmān chatrāyatm abhi* (iii. 1. 3), and *divi shaṇ chukrah* (xviii. 4. 59): as an example illustrative of the other part of the rule, we may take *ārāc charavyāḥ* (i. 19. 1). In the orthography of this class of combinations, we have followed in the printed text the authority of the manuscripts, which, with hardly an exception, write simply ch , instead of cch . This orthography is also, to my apprehension, a truer representation of the actual phonetic result of combining t with ς . That these sounds fuse together into a ch is very strong evidence that the utterance of the Sanskrit surd palatals did not differ materially from that of our ch (in *church* etc.); and I conceive that the constant duplication of the ch and jh (wherever the latter occurs) between two vowels is to be looked upon simply as an indication of the heaviness of those consonants, and of their effect to make the preceding vowel long by position. The c and j , though strictly compound sounds, are too easy combinations to occasion position: in this respect they resemble the aspirate mutes, which are likewise really double in their nature: but they are too heavy to bear the farther addition of even so light an element as the aspiration without acquiring the quantity and phonetic value of double letters.

The conversion of $n\varsigma$ into $\tilde{n}ch$, on the supposition of the compound nature of the palatal, as made up of a mute and a sibilant element, would be almost precisely analogous with that of ns into nts , as taught in rule 9, above, and would be readily and simply explainable as a phonetic process.

* *Pāṇskarasādi* would read neither *pāpiyān chreyase* nor even *pāpiyān çreyase*, but *pāpiyān çreyase*: this is misunderstood by Weber (p. 238).

लोप उदः स्यास्तम्भोः सकारस्य ॥ १८ ॥

18. After the preposition *ud*, the *s* of the roots *sthâ* and *stambh* is dropped.

The commentary cites the only cases from the root *sthâ*, occurring in the Atharvan text, to which the rule properly applies; viz. *mâ ghoshâ ut thuh* (vii. 52. 2), *ta'tas tvo 't thâpayâmasi* (x. 1. 29), and *ut thâpaya stdatah* (xii. 3. 30); in each instance, the *pada*-text reads the *s*, leaving the irregular and mutilated *sandhi* for the *sanhitâ* to make. Wherever, however, the preposition receives the accent, and enters into a more intimate combination with the root, as in the participle *ûtthita*, the *pada*-text (by iv. 62) does not separate the compound, or restore the original *s*, but reads the same form which appears in *sanhitâ*. Of this kind is also the only example of the root *stambh* combined with the preposition *ud* which our text presents, viz. *satyeno 'ttabhitâ* (xiv. 1. 1), where the *pada* reads *ûttabhitâ*, and not *ût-stabhitâ*: the passage is cited by the commentator.

The Vâj. Pr. (iv. 95) notices the loss of *s* from the root *stambh*, but, as Weber remarks with surprise, omits all mention of *sthâ*. The Tâitt. Pr. (v. 14) includes these cases in a more general rule, that *s* is dropped when preceded by *ud* and followed by a consonant.

रेफस्य रेफे ॥ १९ ॥

19. *R* is dropped before *r*.

The corresponding rules in the other treatises: re Rik Pr. iv. 9 (r. 28, ccxlvii), Vâj. Pr. iv. 34, Tâitt. Pr. viii. 18.

The *r* which is thus dropped must itself, of course, be the product of euphonic processes taught elsewhere (ii. 42, 43). The protraction of a preceding short vowel when a *r* is thus dropped is prescribed in a later rule (iii. 20).

स्पर्शादुत्तमादनुत्तमस्यानुत्तमे ॥ २० ॥

20. After a nasal, a non-nasal mute is dropped before a non-nasal.

This rule, also, is hardly in place as a part of the Prâticâkhyâ, unless it be meant that in the words to which it applies the non-nasal mute is not to be omitted in the *pada*-text. The most frequent cases occurring under the rule are those of forms of conjugation coming from roots exhibiting a nasal before their final mute, and formed by affixes commencing with a consonant: as, from *indh*, *indhe* instead of *inddhe*, for *indh-te*; from *chind*, *chintam* instead of *chinttam*, for *chind-tam*; from *ânj*, *ântam* instead of *ânktam*, for *ânj-tam*; from *guñj*, *guñdhi* instead of *guñgdhi*, for *guñj-dhi*, etc. In all such cases, however, the *pada* manuscripts, as well as the others, omit the intermediate mute, nor is it at all likely that they ought to do otherwise: the rule is one properly of supererogation, yet finding a sufficient excuse in the peculiarity of the

mode of utterance which it inculcates, and in the desirability that this should be noticed in the grammatical text-book of the school. Neither of the other known Prātiçākhyas teaches the same omission, or even notices it as prescribed by any authority.

The citations of the commentator are *pañtir atra* (fabricated: no such case in AV.), *pañtam chandaḥ* (xii. 3. 10), and *sapatnān me bhāndhi* (x. 3. 13). As counter-examples, to show that the omission takes place only after a nasal and before a non-nasal mute, he instances *tasyā vāyur vatsaḥ* (i. e. *vattsah*: iv. 30. 4), *utso vā tatra* (i. e. *uttso* and *tattra*: vi. 106. 1), *apsarasaḥ sadhamādam madanti* (i. e. *appsarasaḥ*: xiv. 2. 34), and *nudāma enam apa rudhmaḥ* (i. e. *ruddhmaḥ*: xii. 3. 43).

The Atharvan manuscripts are quite consistent in observing this rule, although there are cases in which one or another of them preserves the mute of which the omission is here directed. In the published text, it is uniformly followed—with, I believe, but one accidental exception, viz. *anupruyūktām* (xii. 1. 40): and here, for once, all the manuscripts happen to agree in retaining the *k*.

स्वराद्यवयोः पदान्तयोः ॥ २१ ॥

21. Final *y* and *v*, following a vowel, are dropped.

This rule applies, on the one hand, to the *y* and *v* of the syllables *ay*, *av*, *āy*, *āv* (the latter, however, being excepted by the following rule), into which, by iii. 40, *e*, *o*, *āi*, and *āu* are converted before a vowel; and, on the other hand, to the *y* into which, by ii. 41, *visarjaniya* theoretically passes before an initial vowel. An equivalent rule is found in the Vāj. Pr., at iv. 124. The teachings of the Tāitt. Pr. upon the subject are found at x. 19–23: that treatise is here, as on so many other points, especially liberal in the citation of the opinions of discordant authorities. According to it, *y* and *v* are dropped when preceded by *a* and *ā*; Ukhyā, however, maintaining the contrary; Sāmkrtya denying the loss of *v*; Mācākiya allowing the elision of both when followed by *u* or *o*; Vātsapra holding that they are not lost altogether, but only imperfectly pronounced. The treatment of final diphthongs and *visarjaniya* by the Rik Pr. does not include the exhibition of a final semivowel which requires to be got rid of, and hence it has no precept corresponding with the one now in question.

The commentator instances *ka āsañ junyāḥ ke varāḥ* (xi. 8. 1), *ushne na vāya udakene* "hi (vi. 68. 1), *asyā ichann agruvāi patim* (vi. 60. 1), *sa u eva mahāyamah* (xiii. 4. 5), and *tā imā āpah* (xv. 15. 7). In these passages, *ke*, *vāyo*, and *asyāi* are converted into *kay*, *vāyav*, and *asyāy*, by iii. 40, prior to the elision of the semivowels: while *sah*, *tāh*, and *imāh* are in like manner, by ii. 41, converted into *say*, *tāy*, and *imāy*.

नाकारादकारस्य ॥ २२ ॥

22. But *v* is not dropped after *ā*.

That is to say, final *āv* before a vowel—the result of the change of an original *āu*, by iii. 40—remains *āv*, being subject to no farther

change. This rule is uniformly observed in the *saṅhitā* of the Atharvan, excepting in a couple of cases in book xix, which book the Prātiçākhyā does not recognize as forming part of the Atharvan text: these are *pādā ucye* (xix. 6. 5), and *citrā inā vṛshabhāu* (xix. 13. 1). The commentator's examples are *dādā imāu vātāu vātāḥ* (iv. 13. 2), *indravāyā ubhāv iha* (iii. 20. 6), and *ubhāv indragnt ā bharatām* (v. 7. 6).

The Vāj. Pr. teaches the loss of the *v* of *āv* as well as of *av* (iv. 124), but adds (iv. 125) that some would retain the *v* excepting when followed by *u*, *o*, and *āu*. The doctrines of the Tāitt. Pr. have been stated in full under the preceding rule. The Rik Pr. (ii. 9, 10, 11, r. 25, 28, 31, cxxix, cxxxii, cxxxv) holds the view referred to by the Vāj. Pr. in its latter rule: *o* and *āu*, according to it, become *av* and *āv* before any other than a labial vowel; before a labial, *a* and *ā*.

गविष्टौ गवेषण इति च ॥ २३ ॥

23. Nor in *gaviṣṭi* and *gaveṣaṇa*.

These are the only words found in the Atharvan in which the diphthong *o* is the final of the first member of a compound before a following vowel, and in such a case, as we might expect, the fuller pronunciation is retained, and the *v* preserved. The commentator cites *ishuman-tam gaviṣṭāu* (iv. 24. 5: p. *go-ishṭāu*), and *gaveṣaṇaḥ sahamānaḥ* (v. 20. 11: p. *go-eṣaṇaḥ*). Other like cases, as *gavācīr* and *ganish*, occur in the twentieth book of the text, but with that book the Prātiçākhyā has nothing to do.

लेशवृत्तिरधिस्पर्शं शाकटायनस्य ॥ २४ ॥

24. According to Çākatāyana, there takes place in these cases an attenuated utterance of *y* and *v*, as regards the contact.

The commentator gives us no help whatever as regards the interpretation of this difficult rule: he simply paraphrases it, as follows: *leṣa-vṛttir bhavati adhisparṣam śākatāyanasya*, and then proceeds to repeat all the illustrative citations given above under rule 21. The other treatises, however, throw a good deal of light upon its meaning. The word *leṣa*, 'diminution, attenuation, mutilation,' occurs in the same connection in the Tāitt. Pr., in a rule already quoted (under ii. 21), which states that Vātsapra holds, not the omission, but the *leṣa*, of final *y* and *v* after *a* and *ā*; and the commentary there explains *leṣa* by *luptavād uccāranam*, 'an utterance of them as if they were omitted.' In the Rik Pr., too, *leṣa* is once found, in the chapter treating of faulty pronunciation (xiv. 5), and is set over against *pidanam*—*leṣena vā vacanam pidanam vā*, which Regnier translates "a pronunciation attenuated or pressed (i. e. too forcible)." Pāṇini (viii. 3. 18) attributes to Çākatāyana the same doctrine as regards the pronunciation of final *y* and *v*—*vyor laghuprayatnataraḥ śākatāyanasya*, 'the utterance of *y* and *v*, according to Çākatāyana, is to be made with slighter effort.' Çākatāyana, then, is to be understood as holding, like Vātsapra, that the final semi-vowels are not to be omitted altogether, but slightly and imperfectly

uttered, the partial contact (i. 30) which is characteristic of them not being completely made. The citation by the commentator of the whole body of examples belonging to ii. 21 under this rule shows that he regards the latter as referring to all the cases included in the former; and its position after rules 22 and 23 would indicate that it applies to the combinations treated in those rules also. The scholiasts to Pāṇini restrict Ṣakāyana's doctrine to *y* and *v* when preceded by *bha*, *bhago*, *agho*, and *a*: but the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 126) refers to him as exempting only the word *asdu* from the treatment prescribed for *y* and *v* in every other case—which treatment, however, it does not specify to be attenuation instead of omission.

पुमो मकारस्य स्पर्शे ऽघोषे ञ्नुष्मपरे विसर्जनीयो
ऽपुञ्चादिषु ॥ २५ ॥

25. The *m* of *pum* becomes *visarjanīya* before a surd mute not followed by a spirant, except in *puñçca* etc.

This is a rule very hard to get along with. In the first place, it is altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, since, of all the words to which it is intended to apply, but a single one, *puñçcalt*, is found in the Atharvan text, and that one is written by the *pada*-text precisely as in *saṁhitā*, and so requires no explanation from the Prātiśākhya. But we have noted, and shall have still to note, many cases in which the treatise deals with irregularities of derivation or combination, even though they are not reduced to regularity by the *pada*-text, so that we need not be much surprised to find the formation of *puñçcalt* taught. Another difficulty is that, instead of simply disposing of the case which the text presents, the treatise gives to the rule a general form of statement, applicable to all possible cases. Yet even this is supported by its usage in several other instances, in which it affects a theoretic completeness suited to a general rather than to a special grammar; and the precise virtual accordance of our rule, with the exception of its last word, *apuñçcādishu*, with one contained in Pāṇini's grammar (viii. 3. 6), is a sufficient explanation of the form of statement adopted. The addition of the word *apuñçcādishu* remains the last and the worst difficulty, and I must confess myself unable to give a satisfactory solution of it. The commentator furnishes no help as regards it; his treatment of the whole rule is as follows: he first repeats it, inserting merely the omitted copula *bhavati* after *visarjanīya*, and gives as illustrations *puñskāmā*, *puñsputra*, and *puñscalt* (e. g. xv. 2. 1: the other words cited, here and hereafter, as already remarked, do not occur in AV.; these are all found, with *puñskokila*, in the scholia to Pāṇini): he then asks "why does it say 'before a mute?'" and cites in reply *puṁyānam*; farther, "why 'before a surd mute?'" reply, because of *puṁdāna* (*puṁdāsa*? Pāṇ., *puṁdāsu* and *puṁgava*); again, "why 'before one not followed by a spirant?'" reply, because of *puṁkshura* (Pāṇ., *puṁkshira* and *puṁkshura*); and finally, *apuñçcādishu iti kim*: *puñçcoraḥ*; "why "excepting in *puñçca* etc.?" because of such cases as *puñçcora*." But *puñçcora*, 'he-thief,' is as regular an in-

stance of the application of the rule as *puṣkāma* or *puṣkali*; nor does it seem possible to find in *apuniṣcādishu* itself any form which constitutes an exception to the previous specifications. I can only conjecture that the reading is corrupt, and was corrupt before the commentator set himself at work upon it, and that his explanation was as unintelligible to himself as it is to us. The specification may have been intended for such words as *pumkhyāna*, which constitutes an actual exception to the rule, and it is cited as such in Böhlingk's note to Pāṇini viii. 3. 6, as from the Siddhānta-Kāumudī.

It deserves to be remarked that the introduction of the word *visarjantya* into the next following rule tends strongly to show that the one now under discussion is an interpolation: otherwise the term should be understood in the rules which succeed, by implication from this, and should not require to be again specified.

The conversion of the *m* in *pum* into *visarjantya* of course includes, by i. 68, the nasalization of the preceding vowel, and also the adaptation of the *visarjantya* to the following consonant, by ii. 40, 62, etc.

नकारस्य चटतवर्गेष्विषेधनूष्मपरेषु विसर्जनीयः ॥२६॥

26. *N* becomes *visarjantya* before surd palatal, lingual, and dental mutes not followed by spirants.

That is to say, virtually, a sibilant is inserted before the mute, of the same class with the latter, and the *n* itself is replaced by the nasalization of the preceding vowel. Here, again, the mention of linguals is superfluous, no cases arising in the text to which this part of the rule should apply. The commentator fabricates his whole series of examples illustrating the application of the rule, viz.: *bhavāṅ cinotī*, *bhavāṅ chādayati*, *bhavāṅ ṣikate*, *bhavāṅ taratī*, *bhavāṅ tatra*. To explain the reason of the specification "surd" contained in the rule, he cites two actual cases, *bṛhan dakṣiṇayā* (vi. 53. 1), and *nāi 'nān namasā paraḥ* (vii. 7. 1), which show that no such conversion is made before a sonant or nasal mute. But farther, to explain the addition of the restriction "not followed by spirants," he resorts again to fabricated instances, *bhavān tsaru*, *mahān tsaru*: this is time with good reason, since no such cases occur in our text, and the restriction, so far as concerns the Atharva-Veda, is superfluous, and is only inserted, like the specification of the lingual along with the palatal and dental mutes, in order to make the rule theoretically more complete.

The insertion of a sibilant between a final *n* and an initial *c* (as in *parvatāṅ ca*, i. 12. 3) is made in the Atharvan uniformly, without a single exception, and, owing especially to the frequency of the particle *ca* after a nominative or an accusative in *n*, the cases are very numerous: of *n* before *ch* the text affords no example. A like insertion of *s* before *t* (*th* never occurs as initial) is not rare (the text presents sixty-seven cases), but the exceptions—which the treatise notes in rule 30, below—are also tolerably numerous: they are all given in a marginal note farther on.

The doctrine of the Vāj. Pr. on the subject of these insertions corresponds precisely with that of our own treatise; its rules (iii. 133, 134),

however, omit the unnecessary mention of the lingual mutes, and restriction to mutes not followed by spirants, although they retain the equally unnecessary mention of *ch* and *th*. The exceptions are given in detail (iii. 142-144); among them are to be found no cases of *n* before an initial *c*. The Tāitt. Pr. gives a general rule (v. 20) for the insertion of the sibilant before *c*, and then (v. 21) rehearses all the cases (seven in number) in which it does not take place. The insertion before *t* is noted in another place (vi. 14), and all the cases of its occurrence (only eighteen in number) are there enumerated. The Rik Pr. (iv. 32 etc.) catalogues all the words before which the sibilant is added, as well before *c* (iv. 32, r. 74, ccxciii), as before *t* (iv. 33, r. 76, ccxcv): such words in the Rig-Veda are not very numerous; its usual method of *sandhi* is *n̄-c* and *n̄-t* simply. The Rik presents, on the other hand, a few cases (five) in which a sibilant, converted to *visurjantya*, is inserted after *n* before an initial *p* (R. Pr. iv. 34, r. 78, ccxcvii, ccxcviii).

It is sufficiently evident that this insertion of a sibilant after a final *n* before a surd mute is no proper phonetical process: the combination of the nasal and following non-nasal is perfectly natural and easy without the aid of a transition sound, nor can any physical explanation be given of the thrusting in between them of a sibilant, which only encumbers the conjunction. Some other reason must be sought for the phenomenon: nor is such a reason difficult to discover. The historical rather than phonetical origin of the *r* which is appended (see rule 29, below) to a few accusatives plural in the Vedic language before a vowel has been long since pointed out by Bopp (see his shorter Sanskrit grammar, § 82^b); and a kindred explanation of the conversion of *ān* into *dān̄* before a vowel (see rule 27, below) was added by him in his Comparative Grammar (see the second edition, i. 468, 478, 479). He has refrained from tracing the insertion of a sibilant before *c* and *t* to the same cause, doubtless, because of the numerous instances in which the insertion is made after a word which is not entitled by origin to a final *s*. But nothing is more natural than that an insertion originally organic, but of which the true character was forgotten, and which had come to seem merely euphonic, should considerably extend its sphere of occurrence, and should be by degrees, and more and more, applied to cases to which it did not historically belong. Now a very large majority of the words ending in *n* are accusatives plural and nominatives singular,*

* That I might not seem to speak at random upon this point, I have looked through half of the Atharvan text, or books i-ix, and have noted the character of every word terminating in *n* which is to be found therein. The result is set forth in the following table:

Accusatives plural in	<i>dn</i>	520	Vocatives in	<i>an</i>	63	
	<i>in</i>	40		<i>in</i>	19	82
	<i>ān</i>	62	Locatives in	<i>in</i>	64	
	<i>īn</i>	8		<i>an</i>	14	78
Nominatives singular in	<i>an</i>	148	Verbal forms in	<i>an</i>	188	
	<i>an</i>	117		<i>dn</i>	5	148
Total		890	Total			308

It is thus seen that the forms to which a final *s* originally belongs outnumber the others almost precisely in the proportion of three to one, or constitute three-quarters of the whole number of words ending in *n*.

to both of which cases comparative grammar clearly shows that a final *s* belongs as case-ending; and I can entertain no doubt that the whole phenomenon of the insertion of the sibilant arose from its preservation in these forms, and from the inorganic extension of the same mode of combination, by analogy, to the much smaller classes of vocative, locative, and verbal forms. The same conclusion is favored by the aspect of the phenomenon of the insertion of *s* between *n* and *t*, as it presents itself in the text of the Atharva-Veda. Although the insertion is there made after other forms than those originally entitled to a final *s*, it is rare after such forms in a ratio four times greater than that of the rarity of the forms themselves: that is to say, while these are in number one-third of the others, the insertions after them are only one-twelfth as numerous. And, on the other hand, although the insertion is sometimes omitted after nominatives singular and accusatives plural, it is omitted five times as often, in proportion, after the final *n* of other forms than these. For a detailed and classified statement of all the passages in which the sibilant is either inserted or omitted after a final *n* before an initial *t*, see the appended marginal note.*

आकारोपधस्योपबद्धादीनां स्वरे ॥ २७ ॥

27. The final *n* of *upabaddha* etc., when preceded by *ā* and followed by a vowel, becomes *visarjanīya*.

This process includes two additional steps, taught elsewhere in the

* Cases of the *sandhi* with insertion of *s* between *n* and *t*: I. Accusatives plural. 1. in *ān*: i. 8. 4. ii. 12. 7; 25. 4. iii. 2. 5. iv. 19. 4; 22. 1; 36. 3. v. 8. 8. vi. 112. 2. vii. 97. 3. viii. 6. 7. x. 3. 15, 16. xi. 1. 6, 10, 26; 5. 2, 4, 7; 6. 17; 9. 22, 24; 10. 38. xii. 3. 40, 53. xviii. 1. 47; 2. 34; 3. 68; 4. 89, 86, 87. xix. 27. 4 (*ter*); 28. 2; 35. 3, 5; 36. 5; 49. 3; 66. 1. 2. in *in*: iii. 21. 1. 3. in *ūn*: viii. 8. 8. x. 7. 42. xi. 1. 20. xix. 6. 14. 4. in *ṛn*: iv. 27. 2. II. Nominatives singular. 1. in *an*: vii. 13. 1; 18. 2. xiii. 1. 82, 39. xvii. 10. xviii. 2. 20. 2. in *ān*: ix. 2. 19-24. xii. 1. 18. xiii. 2. 29; 4. 44. xvii. 18. III. Vocatives singular in *an*: v. 22. 5. IV. Locatives singular in *in*: xi. 8. 10. V. Verbal forms in *an*: xix. 19. 10. xx. 135. 6, 7.

Cases of the *sandhi* without insertion of *s*: I. Accusatives plural. 1. in *ān*: vii. 38. 3. 2. in *in*: xviii. 2. 15, 18. 3. in *ūn*: vii. 84. 3. II. Nominatives singular. 1. in *an*: xiii. 2. 33. xiv. 1. 5. xix. 28. 4. 2. in *ān*: iv. 32. 3. xviii. 2. 32. xx. 129. 14. III. Vocatives singular in *an*: i. 14. 3. vii. 9. 3. IV. Locatives singular in *in*: i. 15. 2; 35. 3. v. 28. 4. vii. 43. 1. x. 3. 17. xiv. 2. 48, 49. V. Verbal forms in *an*: i. 11. 2. iii. 9. 2; 22. 3. iv. 7. 7; 14. 1; 35. 2. x. 10. 24. xi. 5. 2. xiv. 2. 14.

That is, in tabular form:

		with <i>s</i> .	without <i>s</i> .
Accusatives plural in	<i>ān</i>	40	1
	<i>in</i>	1	2
	<i>ūn</i>	4	1
	<i>ṛn</i>	1 46	0 4
Nominatives singular in	<i>an</i>	6	3
	<i>ān</i>	10 16	3 6
Total		62	10
Vocatives singular in	<i>an</i>	1	2
Locatives singular in	<i>in</i>	1	7
Verbal forms in	<i>an</i>	3	9
Total		5	18

treatise, before the combination is complete, and the final *sanhitā* form reached. The conversion of the *n* into *visarjaniya* itself implies, by i. 68, the nasalization of the preceding vowel, so that *upabaddhān* becomes *upabaddhāñh*; then the *visarjaniya*, by ii. 41, becomes *y* before the following vowel: *upabaddhāñy iha*; and lastly, by ii. 21, the final *y* is rejected, and we obtain *upabaddhāñ iha*. This seems a cumbrous and artificial process, yet it is in part well-founded and correctly carried out. All the cases in which this loss of a final *n* occurs are accusatives plural or nominatives singular, which originally possessed a final *s* after the *n*, and the loss of the *n* before the sibilant, with accompanying nasalization of the preceding vowel, and then the disappearance of the sibilant itself, as in other cases after *ā* and before a vowel, are unquestionably the cause of the *sandhi* as it finally presents itself. Our treatise, then, by bringing in the *visarjaniya* as a step in the process, and treating of this combination in intimate connection with those related ones which form the subjects of rules 26 and 29, has a decided theoretic advantage over either of the other *Prātiçākhyas*. The Rik Pr. (iv. 26, r. 65, cclxxxiv) prescribes simply the omission of the final, excepting at the end of a *pāda*, afterwards (iv. 26, 27) specifying the cases in which the omission takes place even at the end of a *pāda*, and finally (iv. 30, 31) those in which it does not take place even within a *pāda* (there are only eleven such cases). The Vāj. Pr. (iii. 141) and the Tāitt. Pr. (ix. 20) come one degree nearer to the method of our treatise, by converting the *n* into *y* before its elision, and both give in detail (V. Pr. iii. 145-149, T. Pr. ix. 23-24) the exceptional cases in which the *n* remains unchanged.

The commentator cites only the first five instances which the text contains, viz.: *upabaddhāñ iha* "vaha (i. 7. 7), *çāsa ithā mahāñ asi* (i. 20. 4), *yo asmāñ abhidāsati* (e. g. i. 19. 3), and *sarvān mac chupathāñ adhi* (e. g. ii. 7. 1). More than a hundred cases occur in the Atharva-Veda, so that the *gaṇa upabaddhādayah* must have been a tolerably stout one. I add in a marginal note a complete list of the cases, classified.*

To give with the same detail the exceptions to the rule, or the cases in which final *ān* remains unchanged before a vowel, would be quite useless. They are very frequent, by far outnumbering the instances of the loss of the *n*—thus, in the first four books of the text, against thirteen instances of *āñ* before a vowel, we have forty-one of *ān*, and twelve of these between two *pādas*—and they are found indifferently in all possible situations, so that it is quite impossible to lay down any rule

* I. Accusatives plural: 1. before *a*: i. 19. 3; 21. 2. ii. 7. 1. iii. 8. 8. iv. 19. 5, 7. v. 5. 9; 18. 11; 20. 8. vi. 15. 1, 2; 41. 3; 54. 3; 69. 2; 72. 1; 75. 3; 76. 4; 77. 1; 113. 2; 121. 4; 129. 2. vii. 9. 2; 27. 1; 57. 1; 65. 1; 109. 4. viii. 3. 8, 20; 4. 14; 9. 24. ix. 1. 19; 2. 25; 4. 24. x. 2. 22, 23; 5. 41; 6. 19, 30; 7. 7; 10. 6. xi. 1. 29; 9. 17, 22, 24; 10. 23. xii. 1. 25; 2. 12; 3. 15 (*bia*), 18; 4. 31. xiii. 1. 58; 2. 5, 18, 21. xiv. 1. 45, 55; 2. 5, 10. xviii. 1. 45; 2. 11, 13, 15, 18; 4. 58, 61. xix. 8. 8; 13. 8; 20. 8; 32. 7; 86. 4; 50. 4. xx. 127. 7; 128. 4, 5; 136. 15. 2. before *ā*: ii. 25. 4. vi. 28. 2. xviii. 8. 55. xix. 59. 2. 3. before *i*: i. 7. 7. ii. 27. 5; 31. 1. v. 8. 1; 13. 6; 23. 8. vi. 22. 3. vii. 117. 1. 4. before *u*: iv. 34. 7. vi. 59. 2. viii. 9. 23. ix. 9. 15, 19 (*bia*). x. 3. 13, 14, 15. xii. 8. 16, 40. xviii. 2. 21. 5. before *ṛ*: viii. 8. 7. xviii. 1. 18. 6. before *e*: xi. 1. 4.

II. Nominatives singular: 1. before *a*: i. 20. 4. iii. 16. 5. vii. 91. 1. viii. 5. 22. xiii. 2. 29 (*ter*). xviii. 1. 24. xx. 128. 4, 8. 3. before *i*: vii. 92. 1. viii. 4. 2. 3. before *u*: xviii. 1. 22, 48 (*bia*).

respecting them. The loss of the *n* with nasalization of the vowel is evidently an old-style *sandhi*, going out of use, and no longer appearing except sporadically. It is interesting, as regards this *sandhi* and that taught in the preceding rule—which have both, as explained above, the same historical origin—to note the relations of the Rik and the Atharvan usage to one another and to the practice of the classical Sanskrit. The insertion of the *s*, which has become a necessary proceeding under the modern euphonic rules, is almost universal in the Atharvan, and comparatively rare in the Rik: the conversion of *n* into *anusvāra*, of which the general Sanskrit grammar knows nothing, is only infrequently observed in the Atharvan, while it is made in the Rik with but few exceptions.

वृक्षौ वनानीति वकारे ॥२८॥

28. In the passage *vrkshāñ vanāni*, *n* is converted into *visarjanīya* before *v*.

The commentator cites the passage, *vrkshāñ vanāni sam cara* (vi. 4. 1), which is the only one of its kind in the text. A few such instances, of the loss of *n* before semivowels, with nasalization of the preceding vowel, are found in the Rik and White Yajus, and are noticed in their Prāṭicākhyas (see R. Pr. iv. 28, r. 68, cclxxxvii, and V. Pr. iii. 135, 136).

The commentary, to explain why the rule does not read simply *vrkshāñ iti vakāre*, says *supapadasya grahaṇam etāvattvārtham: iha mā bhūt: vrkshān vāto vrkshān vayāh;* 'the citation of *vrkshān* along with its following word is for the purpose of restricting the action of the rule to this particular case: the conversion is not to be made in the passages *vrkshān vātaḥ* and *vrkshān vayāḥ*.' These counter-examples, however, are fabricated: no such passages occur in the Atharvan. Nor is the citation of *vanāni* in the rule necessary, although excusable enough: a *v* follows *vrkshān* in no other passage of the text, except in xii. 1. 51, where it is separated from it by an *avasāna*, and so exercises upon it no euphonic influence.

नाम्युपधस्य रेफ ऋतूँरुत्सृजते वशीत्येवमादीनाम् ॥२९॥

29. Preceded by an alterant vowel, *n* becomes *r* in the passages *ṛtūñr ut sṛjate vaṣṭi* etc.

All the vowels except *a* and *ā* are called *nāmin*, as tending to produce the *nati*, or conversion, of a following *s* into *sh*. The Rik Pr. (e. g. i. 17, 20) has the same term; see Regnier's note to i. 17 (r. 65, 66): the Vāj. Pr. uses instead *bhāmin*.

The Prāṭicākhya is to be reprehended here for not treating the cases to which this rule applies in the same manner as those coming under the preceding rules, by prescribing the conversion of *n* into *visarjanīya*, and leaving it for rule 42, below, to change the latter into *r*. In fact, the first two words of the rule are superfluous, and might advantageously be omitted. The origin of this peculiar and rather uncommon *sandhi*

is clearly the same with that of those which form the subject of rules 26 and 27. Only nine cases of it occur in the Atharvan: of these, three are cited by the commentary, viz.: *ṛtūñr ut srjate vaṣṭi* (vi. 38. 2), *mo shu paññr abhi* (v. 11. 7), and *daryūñr uta bodhi* (iv. 82. 6); the others are the word *ṛtūn* three times before *a* (vi. 61. 2, 3. vii. 81. 1), and *pitñ* three times before *u* (xviii. 2. 4, 23; 4. 40).

The Rik Pr. (iv. 29, 30) prescribes the insertion of *r* after *tn* and *qn* everywhere before a vowel, except at the end of a *pāda* (and once even there), and in a single instance after *fn*. The same *sandhi* is also made in half a dozen instances before *y*, *v*, and *h*. The Vāj. Pr. specifies (iii. 140) the few passages in its text where the conversion of *n* to *r* occurs after *t* and *ū*; and the Tāitt. Pr. (ix. 20) puts the conversion of *ān* to *āñ* and of *tn* and *qn* to *tñr* and *qñr* into the same rule together.

न समैरयन्तादीनाम् ॥ ३० ॥

30. Exceptions are the passages *saṁ āirayan tām* etc.

By the position of this rule, the *gaṇa samāirayantādayas* ought to include exceptions to all the preceding rules, beginning at ii. 26. Since, however, the rules 27-29 apply only to certain specified cases, it is difficult to see the necessity of specifying any exceptions to them, and we cannot help conjecturing that the present precept belongs to rule 26 alone, and should properly come in next after it, as rule 27. The first passage of the *gaṇa*, *saṁ āirayan tām vy ūrñurantu* (i. 11. 2), is the first instance which the text presents of a *n* directly preceding *t* without the interposition of a sibilant, and the commentator goes on to cite the two next succeeding cases of the same character, viz.: *kulapā rājan tām u te* (i. 14. 3), and *asmin tiṣṭhatu yā* (i. 15. 2): the three happen to be typical examples of the three principal classes of cases—verbal forms, vocatives, and locatives—in which we should not expect to see the sibilant inserted, since the forms did not originally end in a sibilant. For a complete list of the exceptions to rule 20, see the final marginal note to the exposition of that rule.

मकारस्य स्पर्श परसंस्थानः ॥ ३१ ॥

31. *M*, before a mute, becomes of like position with the latter.

The Rik Pr. (iv. 3, r. 6, ccxxv) adds the restriction *visthāne*, 'before a mute of another class,' which is a matter of course, and does not need specification; and both it and the other treatises (V. Pr. iv. 11; T. Pr. v. 27) state distinctly what is implied in our rule by i. 95, that the sound into which the *m* is converted is the nasal of the same class with the following mute. The commentator gives the following instances, writing always an *anusvāra* for the nasal into which the *m* is converted: *sañ kāpayāmi vahatum* (xiv. 2. 12), *udāgāñ jīvah* (xiv. 2. 44), *tañ dayamānam* (fabricated: no such case in AV.), *sañ nas tebhīh* (ii. 35. 2), *sañ tāih paṣubhīh* (iv. 38. 5), *sañ nashṭena* (vii. 9. 4), *sañ tvaṣāi 'dhishtmahī* (xiv. 2. 17), and *mā tvā vṛkshah sañ bādhishtā* (xviii. 2. 25). The manu-

script reads farther *śāntas tān nedā 'ntahpade tavarge prukṛtyā: dur-
ṇāmñi sarvāḥ*. The beginning of this is probably an additional citation,
but, if it be so, it is so corrupted in reading that I am unable to trace
it out. The rest is a restriction applied by the commentator himself,
vārttika-like, to the action of the rule: 'in the interior of a word, *m* re-
mains unchanged before a dental: e. g. *durṇāmñi sarvāḥ* (iv. 17. 5).'
It is unnecessary to remark, however, that the Prāṭiśākhya has nothing
to do with explaining the *m* of such a word, and that the commentator's
emendation of his text is therefore impertinent; it is also bungling,
since such a *vārttika*, if constructed at all, should be made to apply,
not to a dental only, but to a lingual, in such words as *aryamñā*.

अतःस्योष्मसु लीपः ॥ ३२ ॥

32. Before semivowels and spirants, it is omitted.

This omission, by i. 67, carries with it the nasalization of the preceding
vowel. The commentator's examples are *vrkṣam yad gāvaḥ* (i. 2. 3),
pitarām varuṇam (i. 3. 3), *saṃrādhvantaḥ sadhurāḥ* (iii. 30. 5), *parā
'dya devā vrjinaṃ ṣṛṇantu* (viii. 3. 14), *ny oshatām hatam* (viii. 4. 1), *saṃ
subhūtyā* (iii. 14. 1), and *bhavasi saṃ samrddhyā* (xii. 3. 21).

The Rik Pr. (iv. 5, r. 15, cccxxiv) converts *m* into *anusvāra* before
the spirants and *r*, but treats it before *y*, *l*, and *v* (iv. 3, r. 7, cccxxvi) in
the same manner as our treatise (rule 35, below) before *l* alone. The
Vāj. Pr. (iv. 1, 3, 9) teaches precisely the same doctrine, but refers (iv.
4) to Kāśyapa and Ākaṭāyana as holding that the *m* is dropped. The
Tāitt. Pr. (xiii. 2) declares, like our own treatise, the *m* to be lost, but
only before the spirants and *r*; before all the other semivowels it con-
verts it (v. 28) into the nasalized semivowel, agreeing in this with the
Rik Pr. and Vāj. Pr.; it also notices, however (xiii. 3), the view of the
Ath. Pr. as held by some authorities.

उष्मस्वेवान्तःपदे ॥ ३३ ॥

33. In the interior of a word, it is omitted before spirants only.

As examples of the loss of *m* in the interior of a word before spi-
rants, the commentary presents the whole list of examples—*dve ca mo
viṇṣatiḥ ca* etc.—already given above, under i. 27, and repeated under
i. 53 and i. 83. As counter-example, we have *patir yaḥ pratikāmyaḥ*
(ii. 36. 8) alone. Instances of *m* before *r* in like position would not be
hard to give—e. g. *tāmradhūmrāḥ* (x. 2. 11)—but it is found before *l*
only in root syllables, as in *malimlucam* (viii. 6. 2), and before *v* only in
the case which forms the subject of rule 37, below.

Both this rule and the next concern matters with which the Prāṭiśā-
khya properly has no concern. Accordingly, the Rik Pr. (iv. 3, r. 7,
cccxxvi) disposes of them simply by specifying that *m* is altered before
an initial semivowel, excepting *r* (in connection with which, in the later
rule, it omits to repeat the specification), and the Tāitt. Pr. says nothing
upon the subject. But the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 2) gives a precept which in-
cludes both the rule we are treating of and the one which follows it.

नकारस्य च ॥ ३४ ॥

34. As is also *n*.

The commentator's citations to illustrate this rule are those already once given, under i. 84, including the words *parāñshi*, *yojāñshi*, and *havñshi*, and, to show that *n* is not altered in the interior of a word before semivowels, he farther quotes *tāudī nāmā 'ni kanyā* (x. 4. 24). As instance of *n* before *v* within a word, we may take *tanvaḥ* (e. g. i. 1. 1): before *r* and *l* it is found only when final.

The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 2) is the only other treatise which contains a rule corresponding with this.

उभयोर्लकारे लकारो ऽनुनासिकः ॥ ३५ ॥

85. Both *m* and *n*, before *l*, are converted into a nasalized *l*.

The commentator quotes from the text, as instances of *m* before *l*, *tañl* lokam* (iii. 28. 5), *aviñl lokena* (iii. 29. 3 etc), *pratimāñl lokāḥ* (xviii. 4. 5); and, as instances of *n* before *l*, *duryandhiñl lohitāsyān* (viii. 6. 12), and *sarvāñl lokān* (e. g. iv. 38. 5).

It is perhaps to be regretted that the editors of the published text did not follow this rule of the Prātiçākhyā with regard to both *m* and *n*. The manuscripts, however, are almost unanimous in reading only a single *l* after an original *m*, with a nasal sign over the preceding vowel (there are but two or three cases, if I recollect aright, of a doubled *l*), and their authority has in this respect been followed. Where an original *n* has disappeared, on the other hand, the manuscripts follow, not without some exceptions, the directions of the Prātiçākhyā, and we have done the same, also without absolute uniformity.

The three other kindred works (see R. Pr. iv. 3, r. 7, ccxxvi; V. Pr. iv. 9; T. Pr. v. 28, 29) agree with one another, and disagree with our treatise, in converting *m* before all the three semivowels *y*, *l*, and *v* into those semivowels nasalized; as regards the treatment of the *n*, there

* The lack of suitable type renders it necessary to represent the *sandhi*, in transcribing the instances, in this imperfect way: properly, no *n* should be written, and the sign of nasality should be set above the first *l* itself. It will have been noticed, also, that (for the same reason) the general method of transcription adopted for the nasal sounds is not in accordance with the theory of the Prātiçākhyā. The latter knows no *anusvāra*, and nothing intermediate between a nasal mute and a nasalized semivowel or vowel. We ought, then, in our transcription, to write, on the one hand, in every instance a nasal adapted in class to the following mute, as has been done in the examples under ii. 31—only, if we choose, taking the liberty to substitute a dotted *n* and *m* in case of the assimilation of those letters, according to rules ii. 10, 11, 31—and, on the other hand, in cases falling under rules ii. 27, 29, 32, etc., to write a vowel with a nasal sign above it. The distinction made in ordinary usage between the simple dot and the dotted crescent, as nasal signs, is purely arbitrary, founded on nothing in the theory of the Prātiçākhyā, and having but a scanty and uncertain support from the Atharvan manuscripts: some of the latter occasionally, or even generally, attempt to use the dotted crescent for a nasalized vowel, and the dot for a nasal mute, but for the most part they employ the latter indiscriminately for both classes of cases.

is a universal accordance (compare R. Pr. iv. 4, r. 8, ccxvii; V. Pr. iv. 13; T. Pr. v. 25, 26).

न समो राजतौ ॥ ३६ ॥

36. An exception is the *m* of *sam* before the root *rāj*.

The only words coming under the action of this rule are *samrāj*, *samrājñt*, and *sāmrajya*: verbal forms from the root *rāj* with the prefix *sam*, are not found in the text. The commentary cites *samrād.eko vi rājati* (vi. 36. 3), *samrājñy edhi śvaśureshu samrājñy uta devṛṣhu: nanānduh samrājñy edhi samrājñy uta śvaśrvāḥ* (xiv. 1. 44). The derivative *sāmrajya* (p. *sām-rājya*) is found once only (xiv. 1. 43).

The other treatises duly notice the same exceptional case (see R. Pr. iv. 7, r. 23, ccxlii; V. Pr. iv. 5; T. Pr. xiii. 4); the Tāitt. Pr. alone attempting to give the rule a more general form, and declaring *sam* and *sām* not liable to change when followed by *rā*: it is strange if the treatise do not thus lay itself open to the imputation of an error; our own text, at any rate, has such forms as *samrādhayanataḥ* (iii. 30. 5).

संध्ये च वकारे ॥ ३७ ॥

37. As also, before a *v* which is the result of *sandhi*.

The passage here referred to, and cited by the commentator, is *sam v āsnā 'ha āsyam* (vi. 56. 3), where the particle *u*, following *sam*, is converted into *v* by iii. 39. There are two closely analogous cases—*śam v astu*—in the nineteenth book (xix. 10. 7, 9), which this rule is not constructed to cover, since the Atharvan text recognized by our treatise consists only of the first eighteen books of the present Atharva-Veda.

वर्गवियर्ये स्फोटनः पूर्वेण चेद्विरामः ॥ ३८ ॥

38. In case of a combination in the inverted order of the mute-series, there takes place *sphoṭana*, provided the former is a final.

Weber (p. 267) regards *viparyaya* as signifying here simply 'difference,' but it does not seem to me possible to give the word so general and indefinite a meaning, and the whole treatment of the subject by the two Prāticākhyas goes to show, at least by negative evidence, that the cases contemplated by them are only those in which a mute of one series (*varga*) enters into combination with one of a preceding series, so that, in the group, the natural order of the series appears inverted. The precept of the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 162) is to the effect that it either is or is not an error of pronunciation to utter a guttural after another mute with *sphoṭana*. This is in appearance a narrowing of the sphere of occurrence of the *sphoṭana* to no small extent, as compared with our treatise: but it is almost only in seeming; for, allowing the exception made in the next following rule, there are but two combinations requiring *sphoṭana* to be found in the Atharvan in which a guttural is not the

second member, and each is represented by but a single case, and one of the two is in the nineteenth book of the text: they are *pch* (*trishṭupchandāḥ*, vi. 48. 3), and *bj* (*trishṭubjagatyāu*, xix. 21. 1). The commentator to the Vāj. Pr. (Weber, p. 266) defines *sphoṭana* to be "the separated utterance of a close combination of consonants" (*piṇḍībhū-tasya samyogasya prithag uccāraṇam*); our commentator gives no such explanation, merely paraphrasing the rule as follows: *vargānām vipar-yaye sphoṭanaḥ sandhyo bhavati: pūrveṇa ced virāmo bhavati:* but the text itself has already (see i. 103) defined *sphoṭana* to be a quarter or an eighth of a short *a*—doubtless a *saṁvṛta a*, or the neutral vowel. There can be no doubt, then, that the *sphoṭana* is that very brief unclosure of the organs which we often, if not ordinarily, allow to take place between two mutes standing in conjunction with one another, and of the former of which we desire to make clearer the pronunciation. In passing from a *t* to a *k*, for instance, while it is possible by an effort to make the release of the *t*-closure and the formation of the *k*-closure so truly simultaneous that nothing whatever shall escape from the mouth during the transfer, it is more natural to let so much breath slip out between as shall render audible the unclosure, of the dental position, and so far relieve the imperfect or *abhinihita* utterance of the *t*, rendering it comparatively clear and distinct (*sphuṭa*). This insertion is then properly enough called *sphoṭana*, 'that which makes clear, distinct, or evident:' we have noticed above (under i. 103) that the commentator gives it also another kindred name, *vyoñjaku*, 'manifest.' It is, under other circumstances of occurrence, very nearly the same with that release or separation of the passive and active organs of production which the Vāj. Pr. (i. 90) prescribes after the pronunciation of a final mute in the *pada*-text, so that the next word may begin with a new effort. That the Hindu theory allows *sphoṭana* in the combination of the phrase only in case two mutes meet in the inverse order of the *vargas* to which they belong has something of arbitrariness in it, yet is not without foundation; for it may be noted, I think, that it is perceptibly harder to change from a contact farther forward in the mouth to one farther back, than to make a like transfer in the contrary direction, without allowing any intervening escape of breath or sound: and the order of the *vargas* follows the advance in the mouth of the place of formation.

The commentator cites, as instances of the occurrence of *sphoṭana*, *vashatkāreṇa* (p. *vashat-kāreṇa*, e. g. v. 26. 12), *avatkam* (p. *avat-kam*, ii. 8. 1), *ejūkāḥ* (p. *ejat-kāḥ*, v. 23. 7), *trishṭub gāyatri* (xviii. 2. 6), and *yad gāyatre* (ix. 10. 1). Of other combinations than these, the text presents *pk* (*anusṭub katham*, viii. 9. 20), *tkh*. (e. g. *utkhidon* [p. *ut-khidan*], iv. 11. 10), and *dgh* (e. g. *padghoshāḥ* [p. *pat-ghoshāḥ*], v. 21. 8). Whether combinations of the dental nasal with a following guttural mute are to be regarded as coming under the rule, and admitting *sphoṭana*, is rendered at least doubtful by our commentator, who goes on to say: "why does the rule say *pūroṇa*? because of such cases as *kramān ko asyāḥ* (viii. 9. 10)." It is evident from this that he would understand *pūrv* as equivalent here to *anuttama*, 'no. last in a mute-series,' i. e. 'non-nasal.' This seems to me, however, a very forced in-

terpretation, and unsupported by the usage of the word elsewhere, in this or in the other Prāticākhyas. The Vāj. Pr. makes no such exception of the nasals, nor is it noticed in the verse—from the same metrical treatise, doubtless, which has often been found cited above—with which the commentary on the rule closes: *vargānām viparītānām saṃnipāte nibodhata: vyavāyī sphoṭanākhyas tu yad gāyatre nidarganam*; 'know ye that in the collocation of the series in their inverted order there takes place an insertion called *sphoṭana*: *yad gāyatre* is an instance of it.' I am disposed, then, to look upon the exclusion of the nasals from the operation of the rule as a later gloss, foisted in upon the rule itself. There is by no means a lack of reason for making the exception; since the nasals are accompanied throughout their utterance by a free emission of intonated breath through the nose, and are by it made so distinctly audible that there is felt no impulse to give them additional clearness by the insertion of such a sound as *sphoṭana*. If the interpretation of the commentator be rejected, we shall have to add to the list of groups given above as coming under the action of the rule not only *nk*, of which an instance has already been cited, but also *nh* (e. g. *keṣān khādanāḥ*, v. 10. 3), *ng* (e. g. *vidvān gandharvāḥ*, ii. 1. 2), and *ngh* (e. g. *devān ghr̥tavatā*, iii. 10. 11). To the specification of the rule that the consonant followed by *sphoṭana* must be a final, the commentary brings up the counter-example *venor adgā iva* (i. 27. 3), where the group *dg*, although composed of a dental before a guttural, suffers no such interposition. The term *virāma*, which is used once or twice also in the technical language of the other Prāticākhyas, has the same signification with *avusāna*, and denotes a pause accompanied with a suspension of euphonic influences; such as takes place in the ordinary text only where there is a sign of interpunction, or at the end of a sentence or paragraph, but in the *pada*-text is found after every word, and even between the two separated parts of a compound word.

न टवर्गस्य चवर्गे कालविप्रकर्षस्त्वत्र भवति तमाहुः
कर्षण इति ॥३९॥

39. But not in the case of a lingual before a palatal; here there takes place a prolongation of the time: and this they call *kurshana*.

That is to say, when a *t* comes before a *c*, or a *d* before a *j* (the only two cases which can occur under the rule), there is no separation of the two consonants by enclosure and reclosure of the organs, but the effect of the contact is merely to lengthen out the time employed in uttering the group: the name applied to this prolongation, *kurshana*, 'tractio, drawing out, extension,' is not elsewhere met with in the grammatical literature. The commentator cites as examples *shaṭ ce 'māḥ*. (iv. 20. 2), *shaṭ ca me shashtī ca* (v. 15. 6), and *shuḍ jātā* (viii. 9. 16): they are the only instances of these combinations to be met with in the Atharvan text, except one in the nineteenth book (*shaṭ ca*, xix. 47. 4).

It is easy to see the physical ground of this exception to the rule pre-

scribing *sphoṭana*. The same close relationship with respect to place of utterance which causes the final palatal to pass often into a lingual, instead of reverting to the guttural out of which it originally grew, causes the lingual, in coming before the palatal, to virtually double it only. The transfer of position of the organs is too slight and easy to necessitate the emission of an intervening sound.

This is the last rule in the first section of the second chapter. The manuscript this time omits to specify the number of rules contained in the section, and adds simply *dvitīyasya prathamah pādah*.

विसर्जनीयस्य परसस्यानो ऽघोषे ॥४०॥

40. *Visarjanīya*, before a surd consonant, becomes of like position with the following sound.

That is to say, applying rule i. 95, it is converted into the spirant (*śhman*) corresponding in position with the following letter. Thus, before *c* and *ch* it becomes *ç*; before *t* and *th*, *sh*; before *l* and *lh*, *s*; before *ç*, *sh*, and *s*, it is changed into each of those letters respectively; before *k* and *kh* it becomes *jihvāmūṭya*, and, before *p* and *ph*, *upadhmanīya*—these last two spirants being, as already noticed, clearly implied in this rule, although nowhere referred to by name as belonging to the scheme of spoken sounds recognized by the treatise. *Visarjanīya* itself, then, would only stand, in *sankīṭa*, before a pause. The theory of the *Prātiçākhyā*, however, is not at all the practice of the manuscripts, and the latter, rather than the former, has been followed by us in the printed text. In none of the Atharvan codices is any attempt made to distinguish the *jihvāmūṭya* and *upadhmanīya* from the *visarjanīya*—and, as we cannot but think, with much reason: since the division of this indistinct and indefinite sound into three different kinds of indefiniteness savors strongly of an over-refinement of analysis. Nor do the manuscripts—except in a few sporadic cases, and without any agreement among one another as regards these—convert *visarjanīya* into a sibilant before a sibilant. In the final revision of the edited text, the rule of the *Prātiçākhyā* in this respect was begun to be followed in the interior of a word (see ii. 3. 3, 5; iii. 21. 2; iv. 17. 2), but was soon neglected again, and the text in general shows *visarjanīya* before a sibilant in all situations. The rule that the *visarjanīya* is to be dropped altogether before a sibilant followed by a surd mute—a rule which is laid down by the *Rik* and *Vāj.* *Prātiçākhyas*, and not by our own, but which is rather more usually, although with very numerous and irregularly occurring exceptions, followed in the Atharvan manuscripts—has been uniformly carried out in the edition; although many will doubtless be inclined to think with me that, considering the varying usage of the manuscripts, it would have been better to follow the authority of the *Prātiçākhyā*, and so to avoid the ambiguity occasionally arising from the omission of the final spirant.

The commentator's illustrative citations are as follows: before gutturals (*kavargae*: he prefixes in each case such a specification to his classes of examples), *antaḥkoçam iva* (i. 14. 4); before palatals, *yag ca dvishan*

(i. 19. 4); before linguals, *vṛkṣhash tîkate* (a fabricated instance: no case of this conversion is to be found in AV.: the same example occurs under Pân. viii. 3. 34); before dentals, *mayas tokabhyah* (i. 13. 2), *avis tokâni* (v. 19. 2), *balhikân vâ parastarâm* (v. 22. 7), *yujas tuje janâh* (vi. 33. 1), *yathâ pasas tâyâdaram* (vi. 72. 2), *prâ 'vuntu nas tujaye* (vii. 49. 1), *trayastrîṇena jogati* (viii. 9. 20), *makkhas tavishyate* (xviii. 1. 23); before labials, *tatah pari prajātena* (vi. 89. 1); before *s*, *vātabhrajâs stanayan* (i. 12. 1: edition *-jâ stanayan*, and this time with the ascent of all the MSS. except E.), *arussrânam* (ii. 3. 3: I. *aruḥsrânam*, and, in verse 5, I. and H. do.; all the others, in both cases, *arussrânam*; pada *aruḥsrânam*), *vivratâs sthana* (iii. 8. 5: all the MSS. except II., *vivratâh sthana*), *ati durvâs srotiyâh* (x. 1. 16). Instances for *ç* and *śh* are not given.

The Vāj. Pr. (iii. 8, 11) gives as taught by Cākaṭyāna the doctrines of our treatise—namely, that *visarjantiya* becomes a sibilant before a sibilant, and *jihvāmūliya* and *upadhmanīya* before gutturals and labials—while it states (iii. 9) that Cākalya leaves *visarjantiya* unchanged before a sibilant, and itself, not deciding that point, maintains the *visarjantiya* before gutturals and labials. Before palatals and dentals, it prescribes (iii. 6. 7) the conversion into *ç* and *s*: of the hypothetical case of an initial lingual it takes no notice. Before a sibilant followed by a surd mute, it rejects the *visarjantiya* altogether (iii. 12), as already noticed. The Rik Pr. likewise treats at considerable length the changes which our treatise compresses into a single rule. It first (iv. 10, r. 31, 32, ccl, ccli) gives rules which agree in all points with our own, only excepting the case of a mute followed by a sibilant, and, later, that of a sibilant followed by a surd mute, before which (iv. 12, r. 36, cclv) the *visarjantiya* is to be struck out. But it then goes on (iv. 11, r. 33, 34, cclii, ccliii) to permit the retention of the spirant unchanged before gutturals, labials, and unaltered sibilants, and even, finally (iv. 12, r. 38, cclvii), to pronounce thus the approved usage before gutturals and labials. The Tāitt. Pr. also (ix. 2, 3) agrees with our treatise, only excepting *ksh*, before which *visarjantiya* is to remain unaltered. It then rehearses the varying opinions of other authorities: Āgñiveçya and Vālmiki (ix. 4) hold that the spirant maintains its identity before gutturals and labials, while others (ix. 5) who allow it in these cases to become *jihvāmūliya* and *upadhmanīya*, leave it unchanged before sibilants—it being specified, however, that of this number are not Plākshi and Plākshāyana. The omission before a sibilant followed by a surd is mentioned (ix. 1) as the doctrine of Kāṇḍamāyana.

The discordance of opinion among the ancient Hindu grammarians as to the treatment of *visarjantiya* before surd letters is thus shown to have been very great, the only point upon which they all agree being its conversion into *s* and *ç* before dentals and palatals—or, more properly, the retention of the original sibilant in the former position, and its conversion into the nearly related palatal sibilant, by assimilation, in the latter. The assimilation to a following sibilant must, it should seem, be regarded as a more primitive mode of pronunciation than the retention of—or, more properly, conversion into—*visarjantiya*, which latter has become exclusively prevalent in the later language. It is possible, too, that the so-called guttural and labial spirants may have had

more of the sibilant character than the mere breathing *visarjanīya*, and so have been intermediate steps between the latter and the original sibilant.

स्वरे यकारः ॥ ४१ ॥

41. Before a vowel, *visarjanīya* becomes *y*.

This is an intermediate step to the total disappearance of the spirant, by ii. 21, and it is very hard to say whether the conversion into *y* is a matter of grammatical theory only, or whether it gives account of an actual process of phonetic transition. The rule is limited by the one which follows it, and then further by ii. 53, so that all which remains of it is that *visarjanīya* is lost when following *ā* and preceding a vowel, and when following *a* and preceding any other vowel than *a*. The commentator's citations, illustrating these two cases, are *yasyā upastha urv antariksham* (vii. 6. 4: p. *yasyāḥ : upa-sthaḥ*), *madhyandina ud gāyati* (ix. 6. 46), *abhipaśyatu eva* (x. 8. 24); and *sa āpaḥ* (not found in AV.: perhaps the reading is corrupt, and *va āpaḥ* [iii. 13. 7] or *na āpaḥ* [xii. 1. 30] is the passage intended).

The Tāitt. Pr. (ix. 10) gives its general rule in a form closely corresponding with that of our own. The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 36) also makes the conversion of the spirant to *y* before elision, but restricts it formally as well as virtually to the case of a *visarjanīya* preceded by *a* and *ā*. The Rik Pr. (ii. 9, 10, r. 24, 27, cxxviii, cxxxi) follows a peculiar method: it assumes no conversion into *y*, nor does it declare the spirant omitted, but teaches that when the latter is preceded by a long vowel, not subject to conversion into *r*, and followed by a vowel, it becomes *ā*; and when in like circumstances but preceded by a short vowel, it becomes *a*.

नाम्नुपधस्य रेफः ॥ ४२ ॥

42. If preceded by an alterant vowel, it becomes *r* before a vowel.

The alterant vowels, as already noted (under ii. 29), are the whole series excepting *a* and *ā*.

The commentator's citations are *agnir āstnaḥ* (ix. 7. 19), *vāyur amitrāṇām* (xi. 10. 16), *°syā 'ham manyor ava jyām iva* (v. 13. 6), and *tāir amitrāḥ* (v. 21. 8).

The other treatises (R. Pr. i. 20, r. 76, lxxvii, and iv. 9, r. 27, cxxvi; V. Pr. iv. 35; T. Pr. viii. 6) combine into one this rule and the following.

There is here another *lacuna* in the manuscript: immediately upon the citation *tāir amitrāḥ* follow *tasyā agnir vatsaḥ* and the other illustrations of the conversion of *visarjanīya* preceded by an alterant vowel into *r* before a sonant consonant, and then follow the words *ghoshavati ca*, before the rule *āvah* etc. It is evident that the copyist has leaped over the rule *ghoshavati ca*, together with its own paraphrase, the final repetition of the preceding rule, and perhaps some of the illustrative citations belonging to one or both of them. There is no reason whatever to suppose that anything more than this is omitted, or that any rule is lost altogether.

घोषवति च ॥ ४३ ॥

43. As also before a sonant consonant.

The remaining citations of the commentator are *tasyā agnir vatsaḥ* (iv. 39. 2), *agner bhāgaḥ stha* (x. 5. 7), *arāṭīyōr bhrātrvyasya* (x. 6. 1), and *tāir medīno āngirasaḥ* (x. 6. 20).

It has been already noticed that the other Prātiṣākhyas unite this rule with the preceding.

आवः कर्कश्च वि वरिभिरसर्वनामः ॥ ४४ ॥

44. Also is changed into *r* before a vowel or sonant consonant the *visarjanīya* of *āvaḥ*, *kaḥ*, *akuḥ*, *ca vi vaḥ*, and *abibhaḥ*—except in the case of a pronoun.

In this and the following rules, as far as the 49th inclusive, are treated the words whose final *visarjanīya* represents an original *r*, and not *s*, and in which, accordingly, the *r* is liable to reappear before a sonant initial, even though *a* or *ā* precede. The Rik Pr. and Vāj. Pr. deal with this class of words in a somewhat different manner. The former, in the concluding part of its first chapter (i. 20–26) rehearses all the words of which the final spirant is *rephīn* or *riphītu*, ‘liable to pass into *r*,’ and then, in a later chapter (iv. 9), prescribes the conversion into *r* of the *riphīta visarjanīya* before sonants. The Vāj. Pr. gives a like list (i. 160–168), and a like precept for the alteration (iv. 35). The Tāitt. Pr., like our own treatise, disposes of the whole matter at once (in viii. 8–15). The words of the class are quite differently combined in the different Prātiṣākhyas, so that any detailed comparison is impracticable: thus, for instance, the words treated in this rule of ours are found scattered through Rik Pr. i. 21, 22, 23, 26, Vāj. Pr. i. 161, 164, 168, and Tāitt. Pr. viii. 8, 9.

The cases to which the rule refers are instanced by the commentator, as follows: *suruco vena āvaḥ: āvar ity āvaḥ* (iv. 1. 1), *sarasvati tam iha dhātave kaḥ: kur iti kaḥ* (vii. 10. 1), *aśaṁ nirṛtyā akah: akar ity akah* (ii. 25. 1), *sataḥ ca yonim asataḥ ca vi vaḥ: var iti vaḥ* (iv. 1. 1), and *yaṁ parihastam abibhar aditiḥ putrukāmyā* (vi. 81. 3). It will be noticed that the commentator repeats each word to which the rule applies, with *iti* interposed, except in the last case, where the *r* appears in *sanhitā*. This is in accordance with the usage of the *pada*-text of the Rig-Veda, but not with that of the Atharvan, which in no single instance* performs *parihāra* of a word ending in a *riphīta visarjanīya*; and we must accordingly regard the repetitions as taken from the *krama*-text, which would give such a form to the words in question, as standing at the end of a line. In the case of *vi vaḥ*, we have the preceding word *ca* also extracted, in order to limit the rule to this particular passage, or, as the commentator has it, *elāvattvārtham* (compare note to ii. 28). The cases

* Excepting in the twentieth book, whose *pada*-text is shown by this and other peculiarities to be merely a putting together of extracts from that of the Rik.

intended to be thus excluded must be such as *vi vo dhamatu* (iii. 2. 2), but they are sufficiently provided against by the final specification of the rule, "when the word is not a pronoun," and I do not see how the citation in the text of both the *ca* and the *vi* can escape the charge of superfluity. As counter-examples, illustrating the necessity of the final specification, the commentator cites *hiranyavarṇā atṛpam yadā vah: va iti vah* (iii. 13. 8), and *yatre 'dam veçayāmi vah* (iii. 13. 7): he does not choose to notice the fact that these cases are also excluded by their lacking a preceding *ca vi*; and he gives no instances of *kaḥ* as a pronoun, as it was his duty to do. All the other treatises distinguish the *kaḥ* whose final is *riphita* by calling it *anudātta*, 'unaccented,' which compels them then farther to specify the cases in which the verbal form *kaḥ* (*kar*) happens to be accented.

The term *sarvanāman*, 'all-name,' used to denote a pronoun, is an ingenious and interesting one; it is not found in either of the other treatises, but is employed by Pāṇini. *Nāman*, 'name,' includes substantives, adjectives, and pronouns; but while the two former, being descriptive of quality, are restricted in their application to certain objects or classes of objects, a pronoun may be used of anything indifferently; it is a title of universal applicability.

द्वारिति ॥ ४५ ॥

45. Also that of *dvāḥ* and *vāḥ*.

The commentator cites *prathamā dvāḥ: dvār iti dvāḥ* (ix. 3. 22), *tasmād vār nāma* (iii. 13. 3), and *divyaṁ ghṛtaṁ vāḥ: vār iti vāḥ* (xviii. 1. 32); repeating, as under the previous rule, the final words of the half-verses, as they would be repeated in the *krama*-text.

अज्ञातेरहाः ॥ ४६ ॥

46. Also that of *ahāḥ*, except it be from the root *hā*.

An equivalent and, one would think, preferable form for this rule would have been *harater ahāḥ*, '*ahāḥ* when coming from the root *har* (*hr*).' The commentator's examples are *indras tān pary ahār dāmnā* (vi. 103. 2, 3), *iha rāshtram ā 'hāḥ* (xiii. 1. 4: the commentator, or the copyist, omits to add *ahār ity ahāḥ*), and *agnish tad ā 'hāḥ* (vii. 53. 3: here is added *ahār ity ahāḥ*, but it is out of place, the word not standing in *pausa*; perhaps the *parihāra* has slipped away from its proper place after the preceding citation to this: but then the word following *ahāḥ* should also have been quoted in the last passage, and it should read *agnish tad ā 'hār nirṛteḥ*). As counter-example, to show that *ahāḥ* from the root *hā* forms no exception to the general rule respecting a *visarjaniya*, the commentator cites *ahā arātim* (ii. 10. 7).

उकामन्त्रिते रौद्विवचनात्स्य ॥ ४७ ॥

47. Also that of the vocative singular of a noun whose dual ends in *rāu*.

The commentator first cites three phrases, of which the first two are not to be found in the Atharvan, and the third belongs under the next following rule—viz. *dhātār dehi, samītar dehi, punar dehi* (xviii. 3. 70: but possibly the three phrases form a single passage together, and are a genuine citation from some other text)—and then adds two genuine and appropriate instances: *bhūme mātār ni ddehi* (xii. 1. 63), and *tvacam elām viṣastoh: viṣastar iti vi-ṣastah* (ix. 5. 4). He goes on to give counter-examples: first, to show that the conversion into *r* takes place only in a singular vocative, he cites a passage—*dāivya hotāra ūrdhvam* (v. 27. 9)—containing a plural vocative from a theme of the same character; and second, to show that a vocative of such a theme only is treated in the manner described, he cites the vocative singular of a theme in *as*, which has *sāu* and not *rāu* in the dual, viz. *tavishasya pracetaḥ: praceta iti pracetaḥ* (iv. 32. 5); adding *pracetaḥ sāudvivacanintam*.

Here, as in more than one other instance, our treatise shows a greater readiness than the others to avail itself of the help of grammatical categories in constructing its rules: all the other Prāticākhyas laboriously rehearse in detail, one by one, the words which are here disposed of as a class, in one brief rule.

अन्तः पुनः प्रातः सनुतः स्वरव्ययानाम् ॥ ४८ ॥

48. Also that of *antaḥ, punaḥ, prātaḥ, sanutaḥ, and svaḥ*, when indeclinables.

The final specification is intended only for the first and last words of the series, *antaḥ* being possible as nominative singular of *anta*, and *svaḥ* of *sva*. The commentator illustrates as follows: *antardāve juhutā* (vi. 32. 1), *punar māt* "tv indriyam (vii. 67. 1), *prātar bhagam pūsha-ṇam* (iii. 16. 1), *sanutar yuyotu* (vii. 92. 1), *svaḥ no 'pa tvā* (ii. 5. 2). As counter-examples, to show the necessity of the specification "when indeclinables," he gives *yo nah svo yo arunaḥ sajātaḥ* (i. 19. 3), *samagraḥ samantuḥ: samagra iti sam-agroḥ: samanto bhūyāsam: samanta iti sam-antaḥ* (vii. 81. 4: the commentator thus gives the *krama*-text for the passage *samagroḥ samanto bhūyāsam*).

The other treatises exclude the noun *anta* by defining the accent of *antāḥ*, and the Rik Pr. treats *svaḥ* in the same way—a method which renders necessary considerable additional limitation and explanation.

स्वर्षश्च ॥ ४९ ॥

49. And that of *svaḥ*, also in *svarshāḥ*.

The commentator cites the passage, *śūsham agriyaḥ svarshāḥ* (v. 2. 8). The reason of the word *ca* in the rule, he says, is that the following letter is a surd; and he adds that the spirant becomes *r* only in *sankhīd*, the *pada* form being *svaḥ-sāḥ*: this last is rather a gratuitous piece of information.

अह्नपुंसकम् ॥ ५० ॥

50. Also that of *ahaḥ*, when neuter.

The examples quoted from the text are *yad aharahar abhigachām* (xvi. 7. 11), and *ahar mā 'ty aptiparah* (xvii. 25). As counter-examples, to show that the final is liable to become *r* only when the word is neuter, we have *samaḥo variale* (not in AV.), and *dvādaśāho 'pi* (xi. 7. 12).

The passages in which the other Prātiçākhyas take note of this irregular change of *aḥas* are Rik Pr. i. 26 (r. 103, civ), Vāj. Pr. i. 163, and Tāitt. Pr. viii. 8, 13.

The next rule furnishes exceptions to this one.

न विभक्तिद्वपरान्त्रिथन्तरेषु ॥ ५१ ॥

51. But not before a case-ending, or the words *rūpa*, *rātri*, and *ratham̐tara*.

As examples of *ahah* before case-endings, the commentator gives us *ahobhyām* and *ahobhiḥ*, but the latter of them (xviii. 1. 55 : p. *ahah-bhiḥ*) is the only instance of the kind which the Atharvan text contains. For the compound *ahorātre* he cites two cases, *ahorātrābhyaṁ nakshatre-bhyaḥ* (vi. 128. 3), and *ahorātre idam brūmah* (xi. 6. 5) : it is a word of frequent occurrence. For the combinations of *aḥas* with following *rūpa* and *ratham̐tara* are quoted *yad aho rūpāni dṛçyante*, and *yadā 'ho ratham̐taram̐ sāma gtyate*, neither of which passages is to be found in the Atharvan. It is a very suspicious circumstance that a *vārttika* to a rule of Pāṇini's (viii. 2. 68) mentions the same three exceptions which our rule gives : and it is very probable that our treatise in this case, as in several others, has constructed its rule so as to include all the cases noted as occurring in general usage ; and hence, that the two phrases quoted are not necessarily to be regarded as having constituted a part of the Atharvan text for which the Prātiçākhyā was composed.

The Rik Pr. (iv. 13, r. 40, cclix) makes exceptions only of *ahobhiḥ* and *ahorātre* ; the Vāj. Pr. (i. 163) excepts cases in which *ahah* is followed by *bh* ; the Tāitt. Pr. (viii. 13, 14) teaches the conversion of the final of *ahah* into *r* when it is not the final member of a compound, nor followed by *bhiḥ* or *bhyaṁ*.

उद्योऽम्भुवसाम् ॥ ५२ ॥

52. Nor is the *visarjanīya* of *ūdhaḥ*, *amnah*, and *bhuvah* convertible into *r*.

This rule is utterly idle in our treatise, since no precept has been given which should in any way require or authorize the conversion into *r* of the final of these words. The original form of *ūdhas*, however, is *ūdhar*, as is clearly shown by the comparison of the kindred languages (*oûdazq*, *Euter*, *udder*), and by its treatment in the Rig-Veda ; and the Rik Pr., accordingly (i. 22, r. 97, 98, xcvi, xcix), has to give rules respecting it. Neither of the other treatises takes notice of it or of either of the words here associated with it. All three, however, are noted by Pāṇini (viii. 2. 70, 71), as words which may or may not, in Vedic use, change their final into *r* ; and the instance there cited for *bhuvah*, *bhuvo viçveshu bhuvaneshu*, looks as if it were meant to be the same which

our commentator gives, viz. *bhuvo viçveshu savaneshu yajniyaḥ*, and which is not to be found in the Atharvan. The commentator farther cites for *bhuvaḥ* an actual Atharvan passage, *bhuvo vivasvân anvâtâtâna* (xviii. 2. 32); but even here it would hardly be necessary to understand the word as having the same meaning as in the mystic trio *bhûr bhuvaḥ svar*, with which the later religious philosophy amuses itself. For *ûdhaḥ* and *amnaḥ*, the examples quoted are *yo asyâ údho na veda* (xii. 4. 18), and *ye amno jâtân mârayanti* (viii. 6. 19: the only case).

अकारोपधस्योकारो ञ्कारे ॥ ५३ ॥

53. When preceded by *a*, *visarjanîya* becomes *u*, before a following *a*.

And this *u*, of course, combines with the preceding *a*, so that the *aḥ* becomes *o*, as is directly taught by the other treatises (R. Pr. ii. 12, r. 33, cxxxvii; V. Pr. iv. 42; T. Pr. ix. 7). The instances cited are *paro pe 'hy asamrddhe* (v. 7. 7), and *paro 'pe 'hi manaspâpa* (vi. 45. 1). For the treatment of the following initial *a*, see iii. 53, 54.

This rule is much mutilated by the copyist, both in its first statement (*akâro 'kâre*) and in its final repetition (*akâropadhasyokâre*), so that its true form is only restorable from the commentator's paraphrase, which reads *akâropadhasya visarjanîyasyo 'kâro bhavati: akâre parataḥ*. Evidently the triple recurrence of the syllables *kâro*, *kâro*, *kâre* bothered the copyist's weak head, and he stumbled from the one to the other of them in an utterly helpless manner.

घोषवति च ॥ ५४ ॥

54. As also before a sonant consonant.

The commentator's illustrations are *tathâ saptaṛṣhayo viduḥ* (iv. 11. 9), *tad vâi brahmavido viduḥ* (x. 8. 43), and *tasyâṁ naro vapata bijam asyâṁ* (xiv. 2. 14).

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. iv. 8 (r. 25, ccxlv), Vâj. Pr. iv. 41, and Tâitt. Pr. ix. 8.

आकारोपधस्य लोपः ॥ ५५ ॥

55. When preceded by *a*, it is dropped.

That is to say, it is so treated in the position defined in the last rule, before a sonant consonant; the case of *âḥ* before a vowel was included in ii. 41, above. The commentator cites *anamivâ vivakṣhavaḥ* (ii. 30. 3), *dhrâ deveshu* (iii. 17. 1), and *ekaçutâṁ tâ janatâ yâ bhûmih* (v. 18. 12), which last passage contains three cases of the application of the rule.

The corresponding rule of the Vâj. Pr. is found at iv. 37, that of the Tâitt. Pr. at ix. 9. The Rik Pr. (iv. 8, r. 24, ccxliii) tencches that the *visarjanîya* (along with its preceding vowel, of course) in such a case passes into *a*—which is a peculiar way of saying the same thing.

शेषहर्षणीं वन्दनेव वृक्षम् ॥ ५६ ॥

56. As also in *ṣepaharshaṇīm* and *vandane 'va vṛksham*.

The commentator cites the two passages: *ośadhīm ṣepaharshaṇīm* (iv. 4. 1 : p. *ṣepaḥ-harshaṇīm*) and *vandane 'va vṛksham* (vii. 115. 2 : p. *vandanah-iva*). The former is a striking case of arbitrariness in etymologizing on the part of the authors of the *pada*-text, for there is neither necessity nor plausibility in treating the compound as if made up of *ṣepas* and *harshaṇa*: the former member is evidently *ṣepa*, which in the Atharvan is much the more common of the two forms of this word. And as for the other case, of elision of the *visarjantiya* before *iva* and contraction of the two vowels into a diphthong, it is equally surprising to find this one singled out to be so written, from among the many in the text which are to be so read. For the contraction of a final syllable, ending either in an original *s* or *m*, with the following particle of comparison *iva*, so that the two together form but two syllables, is the rule rather than the exception in the Atharva-Veda. Out of 59 instances in the text, in which a final *ah* occurs before *iva*, there are only 13 in which the metre shows the *sandhi* to be regular: in 46 cases we are to read *e'iva*; *am iva* is contracted in the same manner 25 times out of 40; *āh iva*, only 4 times out of 19; *im iva*, 3 times out of 5; *iḥ iva*, 7 times out of 10; *uḥ iva*, 6 times, or in every instance the text contains; *um iva*, only once out of 3 times: and there are single sporadic cases of a similar elision after the terminations *eḥ*, *āu*, *ān*, *ad*, *ud*, which would pass without notice, as mere irregularities of metre, were it not for their analogy with the others I have mentioned, but which, considering these latter, are worth adverting to, as illustrations of the same general tendency.

एष स व्यञ्जने ॥ ५७ ॥

57. As also in *eshah* and *sah*, before a consonant.

The instances selected by the commentator are *esha priyaḥ* (ii. 36. 4), and *sa senām mohayatu* (iii. 1. 1).

All the other treatises (R. Pr. ii. 4, r. 11, 12, cxv, cxvi; V. Pr. iii. 15, 16; T. Pr. v. 15) include *syah* in the same rules with *eshah* and *sah*: the word, however, nowhere occurs in the Atharvan text.

न सस्पदीष्ट ॥ ५८ ॥

58. But not in the passage *sas padīṣṭa*.

The passage, *adharah sas padīṣṭa* (vii. 31. 1), is cited by the commentator. It is one which occurs in the Rig-Veda also (iii. 53. 21), and is noticed by its *Prātiçākhyā* (iv. 20, r. 58, cclxxvii).

दीर्घायुवायादिषु ॥ ५९ ॥

59. *Visarjanīya* is also dropped in *dīrghāyuvāya* etc

Besides the word *dīrghāyutvāya* (e. g. i. 22. 2: p. *dirghāyu-tvāya*), which is of frequent occurrence in the Atharvan, the commentary cites *atho sahasracakṣho tvam* (iv. 20. 5: p. *saḥsarakṣho it̐ sahasra-cakṣho*), and *barhishadaḥ* (xviii. 1. 45, 51: p. *barhi-sadaḥ*). In all these cases, it will be noticed, the *lopa* of the *visarjanīya* is made in the *pada*-text, as well as in *saṅhitā*, as is directed in a later rule (iv. 100). In the two first, there is an actual substitution of the themes *āyu* and *cakṣu* for the usual *āyus* and *cakṣus*; in the other we are to assume, rather, that the final of *barhis* is lost in making the *sandhi*, and we have a right to be surprised that the *pada*-text does not give us *barkhiḥ-sadaḥ*.

Here ends the second section of the second chapter: the signature is: 59: *dvittiyasya dvittiyaḥ pādaḥ*.

इर उकारो दाशे परस्य मूर्धन्यः ॥ ६० ॥

60. The *visarjanīya* of *duḥ* becomes *u* before *dāṣa*, and the following dental is replaced by a lingual.

That is to say, *duḥ* becomes *dū*, and *dāṣa*, *dāca*, making *dūdāṣa*. The passage containing the word is cited by the commentator, as follows: *yeṇā dūdāṣe asyaṣi* (i. 13. 1); and he adds *saṅhitāyām ity eva: durdāṣa iti duḥ-dāṣe*; this is the form the word would assume in the *krama*-text: the *pada* reads simply *duḥ-dāṣe*. The theme of the word is rather *dūdāṣ* than *dūdāṣa*.* The commentator says farther: *apara dha: dhānāṣadāṣadabhaṇyeshu lupyeta upaḥāyāṣ ca dirghaḥ tavargi-yasya tvavargīya iti: dūdāṣaḥ: dūdabhaḥ: dūdhyah: ava dūdhyo jahi;* 'another says, before *dhā*, *nāṣa*, *dāṣa*, and *dabha*, the *visarjanīya* is dropped, the preceding vowel is lengthened, and a lingual substituted for a dental: thus, *dūdāṣaḥ*, [*dūnāṣaḥ*], *dūdabhaḥ*, *dūdhyah*; *ava dūdhyo jahi* (Rig-Veda i. 94. 9). Of these words, only the one mentioned in our rule is found in the Atharvan; the others occur in the Rik, and are the subject of a rule of its Prāticākhyā (v. 24. r. 55, cccxxi). A part of them are also noted by the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 41, 42). The Atharvan has *duḥ-noṣa* (v. 11. 6), but treats it according to the regular methods of combination, making *durṇaṣa* in *saṅhitā*.

शुनि तकारः ॥ ६१ ॥

61. Before *ṣun*, it becomes *ṭ*.

This is intended merely as an explanation of the mode of formation of the word *ducchunā*, which is accordingly to be regarded as passing through the stages *duḥ-ṣunā*, *duṭ-ṣunā*, and hence (by ii. 13. 17) *ducchunā*. Two instances of its occurrence are cited: *ducchunām grāmaḥ* (v. 17. 4), and *tad rāṣṭrām hanti ducchunā* (v. 19. 8). As the *pada*-text does not analyze the word, but writes it simply *ducchunā*, this rule is properly superfluous, and we have a right to wonder that it was intro-

* It is quite probable, however, that *dāṣa* in the rule means, not 'the theme *dāṣa*,' but 'the root *dāṣ*.'

duced into our treatise, rather than, with Weber (p. 187, 188) to be surprised that nothing like it is found in the Vāj. Pr.

समासे सकारः कपयोरनन्तःसद्यःश्रेयश्कन्दसाम् ॥ ६२ ॥

62. In a compound, it becomes *s* before *k* and *p*, excepting in the case of *antah*, *sadyah*, *greyah*, and *chandah*.

The citations given in illustration of the rule are *adhaspadam* (e. g. ii. 7. 2 : p. *adhah-padam*), *pihasphakam* (iv. 7. 3 : p. *pihah-phakam*), *namakāreṇa* (iv. 39. 9 : p. *namah-kāreṇa*), and *yo viśvataspānir uta viśvatasprīṭhah* (xiii. 2. 28 : p. *viśvataḥ pānīḥ*; *viśvataḥ-prīṭhah*). With regard to the second of these, I would remark that its treatment by the *pada*-text, and its citation under this rule, seem to depend upon a false etymology, inasmuch as its final member is plainly not *phāka*, but *sphāku*, a word allied with *sphāna* and *sphāti*, repeatedly met with elsewhere: in the combination *pihah-sphāka*, then, the final of the first member has disappeared, according to the rule of the Rik Pr. and Vāj. Pr. (spoken of above, under ii. 40) for the loss of a *visarjantiya* before a sibilant followed by a surd mute. The commentator then cites in full the passages illustrating the exceptions, viz. *antahkoṣam iva* (i. 14. 4), *antahpātre rerihaṭm* (xi. 9. 15), *sadyahkrīḥ* (xi. 7. 10), *greyahketah* (v. 20. 10), and *chandahpakshe* (viii. 9. 12). Next follows what has the appearance of being another rule, with its commentary; *parahparah : para iti cā "mredītasamāse na sakāro bhavati : tvaṭ parahparah ; 'paruh-parah : the visarjantiya of parah also does not become s in a compound of repetition : e. g. tvaṭ parahparah (xii. 3. 39).'* This is not, however, regarded by the commentator as a rule, since after it he gives, as final repetition before the next rule, our rule 62, *samāse . . . chandasām*. It is also evidently not to be reckoned as a rule, on account of its interrupting the *anuvṛtti*, or implication by inference from the preceding rule, of *visarjantiyaḥ sakāro bhavati*, which continues to the end of the section. It must be looked upon as a *vārttika*, or secondary limitation by another hand, of the rule under which it is introduced. Respecting the propriety of its introduction, moreover, there may be question. The only other case of the kind occurring in the text is *parushparuh* (e. g. i. 12. 3), which, as we shall see, is cited by the commentator under rule 80, below : as it ought not to be if it belongs under our present rule. It may be, then, that such cases of repeated words are not regarded as distinctly enough compounded to be entitled to the unqualified name *samāsa*, 'compound.*' They seem, however, to be treated as regular compounds by the other Prātiśākhya, and our own *pada*-text makes no distinction between them and the rest, writing *paruh-paruh* precisely like *vāta-jāḥ*, for example.

Our manuscripts are not consistent or unanimous in their mode of treatment of the class of compounds to which this rule relates, one or more of them, in several instances, retaining the final *visarjantiya* of the

* The same thing appears from their separate mention in the fourth chapter (iv. 40), as if not included among regular compounds (iv. 9).

first member, instead of changing it into the sibilant: in a single case (*āyuhprataranaḥ*, iv. 10. 4), they all agree in so doing: we have, however, regarded this coincidence as accidental, and adopted in the published text the reading which the Prāticākhya requires.

Rule ii. 81, below, directs the conversion into *śh*, after an alterant vowel, of the dental sibilants prescribed by this and the following rules of the section.

The other treatises (R. Pr. iv. 14, r. 41, cclx; V. Pr. iii. 29; T. Pr. vii. 23) give the same general precept for the conversion of *visarjantiya* into a sibilant before *k* and *p*, and detail the exceptions in following rules.

निर्दुराविर्हविरसमासे अपि ॥ ६३ ॥

63. The *visarjantiya* of *niḥ*, *duḥ*, *āvih*, and *haviḥ* becomes *s* before *k* and *p*, even elsewhere than in a compound.

The particle *duḥ* never appears in the Atharvan text except as compounded with other words, but it would seem from this rule that the compounds which it forms are not entitled to the name *samāsa*. The commentator cites as examples *dushkṛtam* (e. g. iv. 25. 4) and *dushpitam* (not found in AV.; take instead *dushpratigraha* [x. 10. 28], the only like case which the text affords): both are also given in illustration of the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (viii. 3. 41). *Dushkṛti* and *dushkṛta* are the only words in our text in which *duḥ* is followed by *k*. The preposition *niḥ* becomes *nish* before *k* only, and, excepting a single case (*nishkṛtaḥ*, ii. 34. 1), only in verbal forms and derivatives of the root *kar*: the commentator cites one of them, viz. *kushthas tat sarvaṁ nish karut* (v. 4. 10). But it occurs three times before *k* and *p* in the accidental combinations of the phrase (viz. *niḥ kravyādam*, xii. 2. 16 [B. I. *nish kṛ°*]; do. xii. 2. 42; *niḥ prthivyāḥ*, xvi. 7. 6), and the manuscripts almost without exception read there *niḥ*, which has been adopted in the edition as undoubtedly the true reading. *Āvih* occurs only in connection with forms of the root *kar* (sometimes not immediately combined with them): the commentator instances *āvish kṛnushva rūpāṇi* (e. g. iv. 20. 5), and *āvish kṛnute rūpāṇi* (not found in AV.). *Haviḥ* becomes *haviḥ* but once, in the passage *haviḥ kṛnavantah parivatsariṇam* (iii. 10. 5), which the commentator cites: it evidently forms here a kind of half-compound with *kar*. For this word the commentator is himself obliged to instance an exception, as follows: *tato 'pa vadati: haviḥ purodāṣam*; 'from this is to be made the exception *haviḥ purodāṣam* (xviii. 4. 2).' The rule is evidently not entitled to much credit as a clear and complete statement of the phenomena with which it is intended to deal.

त्रिः ॥ ६४ ॥

64. As is also that of *triḥ*.

The only case in the text coming under the rule is *apālām indra triḥ pātva* (xiv. 1. 41): the commentator cites it, and adds also *triḥ kratva*,

trish prakāreṇa, not found in the Atharva-Veda. The Rik Pr. treats the same case in iv. 24 (r. 63, cclxxxii).

कुहकरंकरत्कृणोतुकृतिकृधिवकर्णयोः ॥ ६५ ॥

65. As also a *visarjanīya*, except that of *karnayoh*, before *kuru*, *karam*, *karat*, *kṛnotu*, *kṛti*, and *kṛdhi*.

The cases to which this rule is meant to apply are of very different frequency of occurrence, and the rule itself is of very different degrees of accuracy as concerns the forms mentioned. For *kuru*, the commentator cites *pitṛbhyaḥ ca numas kuru* (xiv. 2. 20), the only instance in which this rare form (found elsewhere only at xi. 9. 1, and its repetitions in the same hymn) is preceded in the *pada*-text by *visarjanīya*. For *karam* we have cited *subuddhām amulas karam* (xiv. 1. 18): also the only instance. For *karat*, the instance *saṁmanasas karat* (vii. 94. 1) is given: the text also affords *janḡidas karat* (xix. 34. 2, 10; 35. 5), and, besides this, only *nish karat* (e. g. ii. 9. 5). Under *kṛnotu*, the commentator remarks *kṛnotu ity atra tridhātve 'ti vaktavyam*, 'under *kṛnotu* it should have been noted that the change occurs only in three cases,' and he proceeds to cite the three cases, viz. *dīrgham āyush kṛnotu* (vi. 78. 3), *agnish kṛnotu bhesajam* (vi. 106. 3), and *monish kṛnotu devajāḥ* (x. 6. 31). In all these passages, however, the manuscripts read, without dissent, *visarjanīya* before the *k*, and the edition has followed their authority (except in vi. 106. 3, where, by some oversight, *sh* has been introduced). Other instances in which *kṛnotu* has an unaltered *visarjanīya* before it are tolerably numerous,* and nowhere among them does a single codex read *s* or *sh*. The next word, *kṛti*, is one which, for a double reason, has no right to a place in the rule: in the first place, it occurs nowhere except in compounds; and secondly, it converts into a sibilant only the preceding *visarjanīya* of *nish* and *haviḥ*, and so would be sufficiently provided for by rule 63, even if not adjudged to fall under rule 62. The commentator cites for it *tasya tvam asi nishkṛtiḥ* (v. 5. 4). Finally, *kṛdhi* actually shows a marked tendency to preserve the original final sibilant of the preceding word, and does it in numerous instances:† the commentator cites two of them, viz. *anamitraṁ puras kṛdhi* (vi. 40. 3), and *se 'mam nish kṛdhi pūrusham* (v. 5. 4: this belongs rather under rule 63); the only exception is that noticed in the rule, and cited by the commentator, viz. *mithunam karnayoh kṛdhi* (vi. 141. 2). Besides these, we have, of forms from the root *kar*, *tiras karaḥ* (iv. 20. 7), which the commentator cites under rule 80, below, but which has as good a right to be specially noted in this rule as one or two other of the cases the latter contains. Not much can be said in praise of the way in which the rule is constructed.

The other Prātiçākhyas (R. Pr. iv. 15, r. 43, cclxii; V. Pr. iii. 22, 28, 31; T. Pr. viii. 25, 26) treat these cases in nearly the same way: whether with no greater accuracy, I cannot say.

* They are vi. 40. 1. 2; 53. 3; 73. 3; 88. 1; 104. 3. vii. 82. 1; 88. 1; 51. 1; 91. 1. viii. 8. 4. ix. 2. 7; 4. 2. xi. 1. 6. xii. 1. 1, 48.

† They are i. 18. 2; 26. 4; 34. 1. v. 5. 4 (H. I. Ak). vi. 40. 3; 74. 3; 126. 2. vii. 20. 2; 26. 3. viii. 5. 17. xix. 8. 6.

ततस्यरौ ब्रह्मपरौ ॥ ६६ ॥

66. Also the *visarjanīya* of *tataḥ* before *pari*, when the latter is followed by *brahma*.

The case referred to, and cited by the commentator, is *tatas pari brahmaṇā* (i. 10. 1). As counter-example, to show that it is only before *brahma* that the change takes place is quoted *tataḥ pari prajātena* (vi. 89. 1); one other such case is afforded by the text, but in the nineteenth book (xix. 57. 6). A similar case, in which the suffix *taḥ* becomes *tas* before *pari*, is *sindhutas pari* (iv. 10. 4 and vii. 45. 1); the Prātiśākhya takes no notice of it, if it be not intended to be included in the *gaṇa* with which the section concludes (ii. 80).

पञ्चम्याश्चाङ्गिभ्यः पर्यादिवर्जम् ॥ ६७ ॥

67. Also the *visarjanīya* of an ablative before *pari*, except in *aṅgebhyaḥ pari* etc.

The Rik Pr. (iv. 15) and Vāj. Pr. (iii. 30) give the additional specification that the *pari* must be at the end of a *pāda*, or before a pause, and the addition of that restriction to our own rule would have made it accurate, and obviated the necessity of the *gaṇa*. The instances and counter-instances are both tolerably numerous, and are detailed in a marginal note.* The commentator cites, as instances, *kusṭho himavatas pari* (xix. 39. 1), *jātum himavatas pari* (iv. 9. 9 and v. 4. 2), and *vidyuto jyotiṣas pari* (iv. 10. 1); and, as counter-instance, the passage heading the *gaṇa*, *prāṇim aṅgebhyaḥ pary ācarantam* (ii. 34. 5). The instance first cited is the only one anywhere to be found, in the text or in the commentary of our treatise, which seems to come from the nineteenth book of the present Atharvan text: but I do not regard its occurrence as by any means to be taken for an evidence that that book constituted a part of the commentator's Atharva-Veda; it is to be explained rather as a slip of his memory in quoting, or as a reading of one of his *kusṭha* hymns, differing from that of our text.

दिवस्पृथिव्यां सचतिवर्जम् ॥ ६८ ॥

68. Also that of *divaḥ* before *pr̥thivī*, except when the latter is followed by the root *sac*.

The commentator cites two of the passages to which the rule relates, viz. *divas pr̥thivyā antarikṣāt samudrāt* (ix. 1. 1), and *divas pr̥thivīm abhi ye sṛjanti* (iv. 27. 4). The text affords three others, viz. vi. 100. 3;

* Cases of an ablative in *a* before *pari* at the end of a *pāda*: i. 10. 4. iv. 9. 9; 10. 1; 15. 10. v. 4. 2. vi. 111. 3. vii. 38. 2; 53. 7. viii. 4. 5. x. 1. 33. xi. 2. 4. xiv. 2. 44. xix. 39. 1, 5.

Cases of an ablative in *h* before *pari* not at the end of a *pāda*: ii. 34. 5. vi. 125. 2 (bis). vii. 86. 1. viii. 9. 4. ix. 4. 10. x. 7. 25. xiii. 1. 26. xix. 3. 1; 35. 4 (bis); 41. 8, 9; 45. 5; 57. 6.

125. 2. xix. 3. 1. The only counter-instance is that mentioned in the rule, and given in full by the commentator, viz. *ā yanti divaḥ pr̥thivīm sacante* (xii. 3. 26).

The Rik Pr. (iv. 20, r. 57, cclxxvi) adds the restriction that the conversion into the sibilant occurs only when *divaḥ* begins a *pāda*. This would be correct also, if made a part of our own rule. The other two treatises do not apparently note any such cases as occurring in their texts.

पृष्ठे च ॥ ६९ ॥

69. As also before *pr̥sthā*.

The commentator cites a single case, *divas pr̥sthē dhāvamānam su-parṇam* (xiii. 2. 37). The others are iv. 14. 2. xi. 5. 10. xii. 2. 12. xiii. 4. 1. xviii. 1. 61. To show that only *divaḥ* is subject to this change of its final before *pr̥sthā*, the commentator instances *bhūmyāḥ pr̥sthē vada* (v. 20. 6).

The original sibilant of *divas* also maintains itself before *p* in two other cases, viz. *divas putrau* (viii. 7. 20) and *divas payaḥ* (xix. 44. 5). With the latter our treatise has nothing to do; the former it lets fall, apparently, into the *burathrum* of the *gaṇa* which closes the subject and the section (rule 80).

Compare Rik Pr. iv. 22 (r. 61, cclxxx), and Vāj. Pr. iii. 23.

यः पतौ गवामस्याः परवर्जम् ॥ ७० ॥

70. Also that of *yaḥ* before *pati*, except when *gavām* and *asyāḥ* precede.

Nearly all the passages of the text to which the rule relates are cited by the commentator; they are *divyo gandharvo bhuvanasya yas patiḥ* (ii. 2. 1), *mr̥dād gandharvo bhuvanasya yas patiḥ* (ii. 2. 2), and *dhātā vidhātā bhuvanasya yas patiḥ* (v. 8. 9); to be added are only *bharishyad bhuvanasya yas patiḥ* (xiii. 3. 7), and *yāni cakāru bhuvanasya yas patiḥ* (xix. 20. 2). The exceptions are also cited, as follows: *gavām yaḥ patiḥ* (ix. 4. 17), and *dirghāyur asyā yaḥ patiḥ* (xiv. 2. 2). One cannot but think that a better form for the closing restriction of the rule would have been "whenever *bhuvanasya* precedes."

These cases are not distinguished by the Rik Pr. and Vāj. Pr. from those coming under our next rule.

वशाश्चाशच्याः ॥ ७१ ॥

71. Also the *visarjanīya* of a genitive, excepting that of *ṣacyāḥ*, becomes *s* before *pati*.

The cases coming under this rule are almost innumerable, and it would be a waste of labor to specify them in full. The commentator cites four, viz. *vācas patiḥ* (e. g. i. 1. 1), *ushas patiḥ* (xvi. 6. 6), *brahmanas patiḥ* (e. g. vi. 4. 1), and *jugatas patiḥ* (vii. 17. 1). The only exception is that

which the rule mentions; the commentator cites it: *arātyāḥ śacyāḥ patiḥ* (xiii. 4. 47).

The other treatises bring together all the cases of conversion into a sibilant before *pati*, and give their rules a more empirical form (see R. Pr. iv. 15, r. 42, cclxi; V. Pr. iii. 34; T. Pr. viii. 27).

इडायास्पदे ॥ ७२ ॥

72. Also that of *idāyāḥ* before *pada*.

The passage is *idāyās padam* (iii. 10. 6). The commentator gives a counter-instance—*hastinyāḥ padena* (vi. 70. 2)—to show that only the genitive *idāyāḥ* undergoes this change before *pada*.

That the rule is not so framed as to include also the closely analogous case *idas pade* (vi. 63. 4), the only other one in the text where an original final sibilant is preserved before *pada*, gives reason to suspect that the verse containing it was not in the commentator's Atharvan: a suspicion which is supported by the peculiar mode of occurrence of the verse, at the end of a hymn with the subject of which it has nothing to do. It looks as if it had been thrust in at the end of vi. 63, because in the Rik text (x. 191) it preceded the verses of which vi. 64 is composed.

Compare Rik Pr. iv. 17 (r. 49, cclxviii), and Vāj. Pr. iii. 22, which note both the cases.

पितुः पितरि ॥ ७३ ॥

73. Also that of *pituh* before *pitar*.

The commentator cites *yas tāni veda sa pitush pitā 'sat* (ii. 1. 2), and a similar phrase is found once more in the text (at ix. 9. 15). On the other hand, we have three cases in the eighteenth book (xviii. 2. 49; 3. 46, 59) in which *pituh* stands before *pitarah*, and, by the unanimous authority of the manuscripts, maintains its *visarjantya*. We must suppose either that the Prâtīcākhya and its commentator overlooked these passages, or that they did not stand in the text contemplated by them, or that they stood there with the reading *pitush pitarah*.

The Rik Pr. notes a similar case at iv. 25 (r. 64, cclxxxiii).

द्यौश्च ॥ ७४ ॥

74. As also that of *dyāuḥ*, in the same situation.

The commentator instances *dyāuḥ pitar yāvaya* (vi. 4. 3*), and

* The manuscripts vary somewhat in their reading of these words, both as regards the sibilant and the accentuation: only I. gives the *sh* which the Prâtīcākhya requires; the rest have *h*. Bp. and I. accent *dyalush*, the others *dy'āush*. There can be no question that the latter is the true method: the word must be divided into two syllables in reading, and the vocative accent of an initial syllable belongs only to the former of the two: thus, *di'āush*; which, when written together as a single syllable, becomes, of course, *dy'āush*. One or two other like cases are found in the text.

dyaush pitar nyaññ adharāñ (not found in AV.). At iii. 9. 1, where the two words occur again in connection, all the MSS. excepting I. and H. give *dyāush*, and the edition reads the same. At iii. 23. 6, every codex presents *dyāuh*, which was accordingly received into the edited text: and the same reading was adopted at viii. 7. 2, where the same line occurs again, although two of the MSS. (W. and I.) there have *dyāush*. It might have been better, considering the discordance of the manuscripts, and the consequent inferior weight of their authority, to allow the Prātiśākhya to determine the reading of all these passages.

Like cases occurring in the Rik and Vājasaneyi are treated in their Prātiśākhya (R. Pr. iv. 23, 24; V. Pr. iii. 33).

आयुः प्रथमे ॥ ७५ ॥

75. Also that of *āyuh* before *prathama*.

The passage is cited by the commentator: *āyush prathamam prajām poṣham* (iv. 39. 2, 4, 6, 8), but, in every case of its occurrence, the manuscripts read without dissent *āyuh*. The edition, however, has in this instance followed the authority of the Prātiśākhya.

प्रे मुषिजीवप्रे ॥ ७६ ॥

76. As also before *pra*, when followed by the roots *mush* or *jīv*.

The two passages to which the rule relates are *mā na āyush pra mo- shth* (viii. 2. 17), and *dīrgham āyush pra jīvase* (xviii. 2. 3). In both passages, however, all the manuscripts read *āyuh*—as does our own commentary, in citing them—and the printed text does the same. As counter-example, the commentator brings forward *jīvānām āyuh pra tira* (xii. 2. 45); other cases are viii. 2. 2 (where P. reads *āyush* both times) and xix. 32. 3.

परिधिः पताती ॥ ७७ ॥

77. Also that of *paridhiḥ* before *patāti*.

The passage is *yathā so asya paridhiḥ patāti* (v. 29. 2, 3), and the manuscripts are unanimous in supporting the reading prescribed by the Prātiśākhya.

निवतस्पृणाती ॥ ७८ ॥

78. Also that of *nivataḥ* before *prṇāti*.

That is, in the passage *yā cicvā nivatas prṇāti* (vi. 22. 3), as is read by all the MSS.

मनस्यापे ॥ ७९ ॥

79. Also that of *manah* before *papu*.

The commentary cites the passage: *paro 'pe 'hi manaspâpa* (vi. 45. 1). The *pada*-text regards *manaspâpa* as a compound, writing it *ma-nah-pâpa*. Its separate mention by the Prâtiçâkhyâ would seem to indicate that the latter regards the two words as independent; since, as a compound, it would fall under rule 62, and would need no special notice. The accentuation does not help to settle the question, and the sense is nearly as good one way as the other.

रायस्योषादिषु च ॥ ८० ॥

80. Also that in *râyasposha* etc.

Under this rule, the commentator instances only three cases, viz. *râyas posham* (e.g. i. 9. 4), *parush paruh* (e.g. i. 12. 3), and *mâ piçâcani tiras karaḥ* (iv. 20. 7): the latter has been already remarked upon, as not less entitled to be included in rule 65 than some of the cases to which that rule relates. There are to be found in the text quite a number of other like cases, not provided for in any of the foregoing rules; they are as follows: *divas putrâu* (viii. 7. 20) and *divas payaḥ* (xix. 4. 5), already spoken of under rule 69; *idas pade* (vi. 63. 4), referred to under rule 72; *adhamas padtshta* (viii. 4. 16: see R. Pr. iv. 20); *dvishatâ padayâmi* (xi. 1. 12, 21); *âpas putrâsoḥ* (xii. 3. 4) and *mahas putrâsoḥ* (xviii. 1. 2), of which the latter is a Rik passage, and noted in its Prâtiçâkhyâ (iv. 21); *rojas pr̥thu* (xiii. 2. 22: see R. Pr. iv. 19); and *çiras kṛtam* (xiii. 4. 40). In all these passages, the testimony of the manuscripts is unanimous in favor of the sibilant: in iv. 34. 8, a part of them (P. M. W. E.) read *dhenush kâmadughâ*; and in more than one instance elsewhere, one or two manuscripts give a *s* or *sh*, instead of *visarjaniya*, before an initial *p* or *k*. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell what is the teaching of the Prâtiçâkhyâ with regard to any such cases; we do not even know how accurately it or its commentators had noticed and noted the instances which their text contained. There is no apparent reason why the single cases noted in rules 66, 72, 77, 78, 79 should not have been left to go into the *gana*, if a *gana* was to be established, and neither the accuracy nor the method of the treatise, in dealing with this class of phenomena, is worthy of unqualified commendation.

The eightieth rule ends the section, of which the signature is: 80: *dvitiyasya tṛtīyaḥ pâdaḥ*.

अत्र नाम्युपधस्य षकारः ॥ ८१ ॥

81. In all these cases, *s* becomes *sh*, when preceded by an alternant vowel.

The commentator says: *yad elat: samâse sakâroḥ kapayor ananta ity anukrântaḥ: atra nâmyupadhasya sakârasya shakâro bhavati: etâny eva 'dâharanâni: nâmyupadhasye 'ti drashṭavyam: ita uttaram yad anukramishyâmaḥ*; 'the meaning is that, from the rule "in a compound" etc. [ii. 62] onward, in every case, a *s* preceded by an alternant vowel becomes *sh*: the illustrative instances are those already given:

the specification "when preceded by an alterant vowel" continues in force, as we go on farther from this point.' That is to say, the action of the present rule is retrospective as well as prospective, and extends to all the cases in which the conversion of *visarjantya* to *s* takes place according to the rules of the preceding section, as also to the cases which are now farther to be specified; and that, whether the *s* to which the rules relate is original, or comes from *visarjantya* by rule ii. 40 etc. The subject of this whole section is the *nati* of the dental sibilant, or its conversion into the lingual, *śh*. The same phenomenon is treated in Rik Pr. v. 1-19, Vāj. Pr. iii. 55-82, and Tāitt. Pr. vi. 1-14. The grouping of the cases is so different in the different treatises that any detailed comparison of rule with rule is only occasionally and partially practicable.

सहः साङ्भूतस्य ॥ ८२ ॥

82. Also in the root *sah*, when it takes the form *sāt*.

The commentator cites, as cases coming under this rule, *turāśhāt* (ii. 5. 3), *ṛāśhāt* (not in AV.), *prānāśhāt* (c. g. v. 14. 8), *ṣatrūśhāt* *nūśhāt* (v. 20. 11), *abhiśhād asmi viśvāśhāt* (xii. 1. 54). As counter-example, to show that it is only when *sah* becomes *sāt* that the change of sibilant takes place, he instances *prasāhanam*, which is not found in our text. That *sāḍbhūta* means 'when it becomes *sāt*,' and not 'when it becomes *sāh*,' appears from the instances *amitrāsāha* and *sātrāsāha* (see under iii. 23), in which, although the vowel of the root is lengthened, the sibilant remains unaltered. If *ashādha* occurred in any earlier book than the nineteenth (it is found only at xix. 7. 4), the rule would have to be altered, or else *sād* in *sāḍbhūta* would have to be understood as meaning both *sād* (*sāt*) and *sādḥ*. There is no real necessity for any such rule as this, since all the words to which the commentary regards it as relating have precisely the same form in *pada* as in *nanhitā*. But there is a graver objection to the rule than its dispensability: it is quite out of place where it stands. In the first place, it treats of an initial *s*, while the treatise otherwise puts off such cases until after all those of a final *s* are disposed of; and, much worse, it interrupts the *anuvṛtti* of *nāmyupadhasya*, which must necessarily take place from rule 81 to those that follow; since, in the majority of the cases which it concerns, the sibilant is preceded by long *ā*. Either there is here an unusual degree of awkwardness and inconsistency of method on the part of the author of the treatise, or the rule is an interpolation.

The later rules iii. 1 and iv. 70, which deal with the same irregularly formed words from different aspects, are to be compared.

तद्धिते तकारादौ ॥ ८३ ॥

83. Also before a *taddhita*-suffix beginning with *t*.

As instances, the commentator first gives *sarpishṭaram*, *yajushṭaram*, *vapushtaram*—not one of which words occurs in the Atharvan, while the first two are found as examples under the corresponding rule of

Pāṇini (viii. 3. 101)—and then *vapushṭamam* (*vapushṭame*, p. *vapush-tame*, v. 5. 6: I have noted no other similar case in the text). As counter-example, to show the necessity of the restriction "before a *taddhita*-suffix," he cites *agnis takmānam* (v. 22. 1); to show that of "beginning with *t*," he gives *sarpissāt*, *yajussāt*, *vapusāt*, which are not in the Atharvan, while the first of them, again, is an example under Pāṇini's rule just referred to.

The corresponding rule of the Rik Pr. is at v. 16 (r. 31, cccxlviii). * 4 Tāitt. Pr. vi. 5 includes one or two similar cases. Neither, however, gives a grammatical definition of the phenomenon, like that of our treatise.

युष्मददेशे तैस्त्वमादिवर्जम् ॥ ८४ ॥

84. Also before forms of the second personal pronoun, excepting in *tuis tvam* etc.

Those forms used as "substitutes for *yushmat*," or as cases of the pronoun of the second person, before which the conversion of final *s* into *sh* takes place in the Atharvan, are *tvam*, *tvā*, and *te*: the cases are enumerated below.* The commentator, cites, as instances, five of them, viz. *bahish te astu* (i. 3. 1 etc.), *ṛtubhish tvā vayam* (i. 35. 4), *dyaush tvā pitā* (ii. 28. 4), *tābhish tvam asmān* (ix. 2. 25), and *tāish te rohitah* (xiii. 1. 35). As examples from the *guṇa* of exceptions, he offers *tāis tvam putram* (iii. 23. 4), *vadhris tvam* (iv. 6. 8), and *pavastāis tvā* (iv. 7. 6). This *guṇa* I have not thought it worth while to take the trouble to fill up, deeming it of more interest to give the complete list of the cases in which the change of the sibilant did, rather than of those in which it did not, take place. The former are, I believe, the more numerous of the two classes.

तत्तानयादिषु च ॥ ८५ ॥

85. Also before *tut*, *tān agra*, etc.

The forms of the third personal, or demonstrative, pronoun before which a final *s*, after an alternant vowel, is converted into *sh*, are *tam*, *tat*, and *tān*. The cases, which are not numerous, are detailed below.† The commentator cites four of them, viz. *agnish tud dhotā* (c. g. vi. 71. 1), *agnish tān agre* (ii. 34. 3), *vāyush tān agre* (ii. 34. 4), and *nish tam bhoja*

* Before *tvam*: ix. 2. 25, xi. 9. 6. Before *tvā*: i. 22. 3; 85. 4. ii. 28. 4. iii. 29. 8. v. 28. 5, 13. xiv. 2. 59-62. xviii. 4. 9. xix. 27. 1 (*bis*); 34. 6; 37. 4; 46. 1. Before *te*: i. 3. 1-5. ii. 13. 4; 29. 6. iv. 6. 6. v. 25. 9; 28. 5. vi. 92. 3; 111. 2. vii. 53. 2; 74. 3. viii. 2. 18. ix. 4. 10. x. 9. 2. xii. 1. 18. xiii. 1. 35. xiv. 2. 8. xviii. 4. 9. 15. xx. 183. 2. At iii. 10. 10, all the *sanhita* MSS., without exception, give *ṛtubhyaś tvā*, which was deemed, however, much too anomalous and unsupported a reading to be received into the edited text.

† Before *tam*: iv. 22. 2. Before *tat*: i. 32. 2. vi. 71. 1, 2. vii. 53. 3. x. 9. 26. xviii. 3. 55. xix. 59. 2. Before *tān*: ii. 34. 3, 4. xviii. 2. 28. There is a single case, moreover, in which all the *sanhita* MSS. read *sh* after *a*: viz. *nash tebhish*, ii. 85. 3; but this reading has been rejected in the edition, as an evident blunder, apparently growing out of a confusion with the participle *nashtebhish*.

(iv. 22. 2). He also adds two examples of another class, viz. *dushtano* (p. *dustano iti duḥ tano*: iv. 7. 3), and *nishṭakvarīm* (p. *niḥ-takvarīm*: v. 22. 6). The rule must be meant also to include *gobhish ṭarema* (vii. 50. 7). The word *dushtara* (vi. 4. 1) would seem to come properly under it, but its treatment by the *pada*-texts (it is written *dushtara*, not *duḥ-tara*) indicates, I should think, that the Hindus regarded it as an irregular compound of *duḥ* and *stara*, from the root *śar* (*str*); hence it would fall under the next rule, or else under rule 98.

स्तुतस्वस्वपिपु ॥ ८६ ॥

86. Also before *strīa*, *sva*, and the root *svap*.

But three cases occur under this rule, one for each of the words mentioned in it: they are *anishṭrītaḥ* (p. *aniḥ-strītaḥ*: vii. 82. 3), *nishva* (p. *niḥ: sva*: vi. 121. 1 and vii. 83. 4), and the frequently occurring *dushvapnyam* (p. *duḥ-svapnyam*: e. g. vi. 46. 3), with which goes its derivative *dāushvapnyam* (p. *dāuḥ-svapnyam*: iv. 17. 5). The commentator cites them all, excepting the last; the second of them he gives in its connection, thus: *duritam nishvā 'smat*. All these words* have in the edited text been written in a similar manner, with but a single sibilant, as I have here cited them, and as they are given by the commentary in our manuscript. This does not, however, appear to be the way in which the Prātiśākhya intends that they should be written, for it prescribes that the final *visarjaniya* or sibilant should be converted into *sh* before the initial *s*; not that there should be a dropping out of either sibilant. Yet the Prātiśākhya also is defective as regards its treatment of them; for, while it has directed above (ii. 16) that a dental mute (*lavarytiya*) be converted into a lingual after final *sh* in the preceding word, it has given no such rule respecting the dental sibilant. If we follow our treatise, then, implicitly, we shall write *anishṭrītaḥ*, *nish svā*, *dushsvapnyam*, which are barbarous and impossible forms. The manuscripts write, without dissent, *anishṭrītaḥ* and *nishva*; as regards *dushvapnya*, their usage is very irregular; they vary with the utmost inconsistency between that form and *duḥshvapnya*, in no single instance writing *dushshvapnya*. While, therefore, we are compelled to look upon *anishṭrītaḥ*, *nish svā*, and *dushshvapnyam* as the forms which the Prātiśākhya intends to sanction, we cannot but hold the editors justified in following for the two former cases the unanimous authority of the MSS., and in making the third conform to them. To *dushtara* reference has been made under the preceding rule, as a case akin with these, but differently treated, in that one of the two sibilants has been rejected: on account of this irregularity, doubtless, it is treated as an anomalous case by the *pada*-text, and left undivided.

The Vāj. Pr. (iii. 71) adopts and sanctions the form *duḥshvapnya*: the Rik Pr. (v. 1, r. 1, ccxviii) requires, like our treatise *dushshvapnya*, although the manuscripts, as noticed by Müller, usually read *dushvapnya*.

* Except in the passage vi. 121. 1, where the edition, by a reprehensible inconsistency, reads *niḥ shva*.

नामिकरेफात्प्रत्ययसकारस्य ॥ ८७ ॥

87. Also the *s* of a suffix, after an alterant vowel, *k*, or *r*.

This rule, like the corresponding one in the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 57), is not precisely in place in a Prāṭyākhya, which has nothing to do with the processes of derivation in connection with which its application must be made: hence the other two treatises present nothing analogous to it. The commentator illustrates it by citing *phālāj jātaḥ karishyati* (x. 6. 2), *iyakshamānā bhṛgubhiḥ* (iv. 14. 5), and *haviṣā* "hārsham enam" (iii. 11. 3). He explains *ka* in the rule by *kavargāt*, 'after a guttural,' probably in view of the requirement of some authorities (see under ii. 6) that the *k* should become *kh* before the sibilant.

स्त्रिषूयम् ॥ ८८ ॥

88. Also that of *strāishūya*.

This word occurs but once in the text, in a passage cited by the commentator: *strāishūyam anyatra* (vi. 11. 3: p. *strāishūyam*). Why, among the words mentioned in iv. 83, should be singled out to be made thus the subject of a special rule, is not at all clear. The position of the rule, too, thrust in between the two closely related rules 87 and 89, and disturbing their connection, is in a high degree awkward, and calculated to inspire suspicions of an interpolation.

नलोपि ञि ॥ ८९ ॥

89. Even when a *n* has been lost.

This rule attaches itself immediately and closely to rule 87, from which it has been blunderingly separated by the intrusion of rule 88. It is intended to apply to such cases as *yajūnīshi*, *havinīshi*, where, by ii. 34, there has been a loss of *n* before the ending *si*, accompanied, by i. 67, with nasalization of the preceding vowel, when the ending itself is converted into *shi* after the alterant vowel, although the latter is nasal. Among the other treatises, the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 56) alone gives a similar precept. The illustrative citations of the commentator are the same which he has already twice before given, under i. 84 and ii. 34.

उपसर्गाद्वातोः ॥ ९० ॥

90. Also that of a root, after a preposition.

This is a very general precept, and the instances of its application in the text, in forms of conjugation and of derivation, are quite numerous. The commentator selects as illustrations but two: *vrkṣaṁ yad gāvaḥ parishasvajānā anusphuram* (i. 2. 3: p. *pari-sasvajānāḥ*; *anusphuram* is an exception to the rule, akin with those detailed in rule 102, below), and *vishitāṁ teṣustibilam* (i. 3. 8: p. *vi-sitam*). As counter-examples, to show that it is only after a preposition that the initial *s* of a root is

regularly converted into *sh*, the commentator fabricates a couple of cases, viz. *dadhi siñcati*, *madhu siñcati*; the former of them appears also among the counter-examples under the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (viii. 3. 65). The proper exceptions to the rule are detailed below, in rules 102-107.

The Tāitt. Pr. (vi. 4) has a general rule like this of our own treatise, for the change of an initial *s* after a preposition: the other two Prātiçākhyas rehearse the cases in detail (see R. Pr. v. 4-10; V. Pr. iii. 58-70).

अभ्यासाच्च ॥ ११ ॥

91. As also after a reduplication.

The commentator is more than usually liberal in his citations under this rule; he gives us *sushūdata* (i. 26. 4), *abhi sishtyade* (v. 5. 9), & *su-shvayanti* (v. 12. 6; 27. 8), *sishāsavaḥ sishāsatha* (vi. 21. 3), *taṣ sishāsati* (xiii. 2. 14), and *sushuve* (xiv. 1. 43). In all these cases, as in all others of the same kind which the text affords, the *pada*-text gives the dental sibilant unchanged; thus, *sushūdata*, *sisyade*, etc.

This class of cases is not treated by itself in the other Prātiçākhyas.

स्यासहिसिचीनामकारव्यवाये ऽपि ॥ १२ ॥

92. And that of the roots *sthā*, *sah*, and *sic*, even when an *a* is interposed.

There is, owing to the imperfection of our manuscript, a slight doubt as to the precise reading of this rule, the copyist, as in one or two other cases which we have already had occasion to notice, having skipped a line of his original, or from one *kāra* to another and later one, whereby we have lost part of the original statement of the rule and nearly the whole of its paraphrase; the final repetition of the rule before the one following being also slightly defective. I restore the mutilated passages conjecturally as follows, noting within brackets the parts supposed to be omitted: *sthāsahisicnām akāra[vyavāye 'pi: sthāsahisicnām upa-sargaathan nimitthād akāravavyavāye 'pi dhātusakāra]sya shakāro bhavati: sthāsahisicnām akāravavyavā[ye] 'py abhyāsavyavāye 'pi sthāh*.

Of the cases to which the rule relates, the commentator instances three; viz. *abhy ashtām viçvāḥ* (x. 5. 36 and xvi. 9. 1), *tena devā vy ashakanta* (iii. 10. 12), *yenā 'kshā abhyashicyante* (xiv. 1. 36). For the root *sthā* the text affords us two other examples, *adhy ashtāt* (x. 10. 13) and *adhy ashtām* (xii. 1. 11). These are actually all the cases occurring in the Atharvan in which the three roots named in the rule are preceded by prepositions ending in alterant vowels, with interposition of the augment—except the anomalous form *vy āsthan* (xiii. 1. 5), where the irregular initial *ā* is read in *pada* as well as in *sanhitā*, and which does not come under the present rule, since there is an interposition of *ākāra*, not *akāra*.

Similar cases are noted by the other treatises (see V. Pr. iii. 64; T. Pr. vi. 3).

अभ्यासव्यवाये ऽपि स्थः ॥ १३ ॥

93. And that of the root *sthā*, even when the reduplication is interposed.

Two cases are cited by the commentator under this rule, viz. *sapta sindhavo vitasthīre* (iv. 6. 2), and *brahma pururūpaṁ vi tasthīre* (ix. 10. 19). In the latter passage, the edition gives erroneously *vi tasthīre*: two of the manuscripts (W. and E.) read *vi casthīre*; the others have, correctly, *vi tusthīre* (or, by a carelessness very common in the codices, *vi tashīre*: E., for instance, never distinguishes *sthā* and *shī* from one another): the *pada*-text presents *vi : tasthīre*. We have in two other passages (ix. 9. 2. xiv. 2. 9) *adhi tasthuh* (not *tasthuh*); this apparently constitutes an exception to the rule which has escaped the notice both of the treatise and of the commentator: possibly, however, the *adhi* is not in these passages regarded as standing in the relation of *upasarga* to the root *sthā*, since it does, in fact, belong rather, in a prepositional relation, to preceding ablative cases, than to the verbal form as its prefix: and this is the more clearly indicated by its retaining its independent accent before the accented verb.

परमेभ्यो ज्ञापानि ॥ १४ ॥

94. As also after *parama* etc.; but not after *āpāka*.

The commentator's explanatory paraphrase is as follows: *paramādi-bhyaḥ pūrvapadebhyaḥ anāpāke uttarapadaśasya sakārasya śakāro bhavati*; 'after *parama* etc., as former members of a compound, excepting *āpāke*, the *s* of the second members of the compound becomes *sh*.' This does not, in terms, restrict the rule to cases of the root *sthā* in composition, implying an *anuvrtti* of *sthāḥ* from the preceding rule: yet we can hardly doubt that it is properly to be so restricted, and the commentator himself gives examples only from the root *sthā*: they are *parameshthī* (e. g. iv. 11. 7: p. *parame-sthī*), *bhuvaneshthāḥ* (ii. 1. 4: p. *bhuvane-sthāḥ*), *madhyameshthāḥ* (ii. 6. 4: p. *madhyame-sthāḥ*), and *aṅgeshthāḥ* (vi. 14. 1: p. *aṅge-sthāḥ*). The exception, as noted by him, is *āpākesihāḥ prahāsināḥ* (viii. 6. 14: p. *āpāke-sthāḥ*). These are all the words in which *sthā* is compounded with a locative ending in *e*; and, considering the form of the rule, it is probable that only such compounds were intended to be included under it: if the other compounds in which the *s* of *sthā* is lingualized (viz. *rayishthā*, *rayishthāna*, *giri-shthā*, *pathishthā*, *goshthā*, and *gavishthīra*—of which the last is read in *pada* as in *sunkhīta*, while the others are separated, with restoration of the dental sibilant) had also been aimed at, the exception *bhūrishthātra* (iv. 30. 2: p. *bhūri-sthātra*) would likewise have required notice.

The form of statement of the *gaṇa*, *paramēbhyāḥ* instead of *paramādi-bhyaḥ*, is quite peculiar.

अपसव्याभ्यां च ॥ १५ ॥

95. As also after *apa* and *savya*.

There is still *anuvṛtti* of *sthaḥ*: the *s* of the root *sthā* becomes *sh* after *apa* and *savya*. The cases are separately noticed, because in them the change takes place irregularly after *a*, instead of after an alterant vowel. The commentator cites the two passages: *apāsthāc chṛṇḡdāt* (iv. 8. 5: p. *apāsthāc*), and *savyasthāc candramāḥ* (viii. 8. 23: p. *savya-sthāc*).

अग्नेः स्तोमसोमयोः ॥ १६ ॥

96. Also that of *stoma* and *soma* after *agni*.

The commentator instances *yāvad agnishtomena* (ix. 6. 40: p. *agni-stomena*), and *agnishomāu adadhuh* (viii. 9. 14: p. *agnishomāu*). As was the case with the last rule, the two words to which the precept relates are of different character, the one necessarily requiring the rule, in order to determine its *saṁhitā* reading, while the other might have been safely left unnoticed by the Prātiçākhyā. There is yet another case in the Atharvan text, which would seem to call for inclusion in this rule: it is *agnishvātītāḥ* (xviii. 3. 44: p. *agni-svātītāḥ*). We can hardly suppose that it was intentionally omitted here, to be included in the *gana* of rule 98, below: either it must have been overlooked by the maker of the treatise, or the verse which contains it (it is also a Rik verse; see R.V. x. 15. 11) was not in his Atharva-Veda: that it was, however, contained in the text recognized by the commentator, is shown by the fact that he several times (under i. 80, 84 and ii. 34) cites the phrase *atto havīṁshi*, which forms part of its second line.

The commentator gives, as counter-example, *abhi somo avyrdhat* (i. 29. 3).

सुजः ॥ १७ ॥

97. Also that of *su*.

The commentary furnishes the following examples: *idam ū shu* (i. 24. 4), *tad ū shu* (v. 1. 5), *mahim ū shu* (vii. 6. 2), *anya ū shu* (xviii. 1. 16), *stusha u shu* (xviii. 1. 37), and *tyam ū shu* (vii. 85. 1). Other cases are: after *ū*, v. 6. 4; after *u* (the same particle not lengthened), vii. 73. 7; after *mo*, v. 11. 7. xviii. 3. 62; after *evo*, vi. 84. 3; after *o*, vii. 72. 2; after *vidmo*, i. 2. 1. These are all the instances in which *su* follows in the Atharvan the particle *u*, or a word whose final is combined with the latter. On the other hand, in the only passage in the text (*prthivī su*: xviii. 3. 51) in which it follows an alterant vowel of another character, it remains unchanged. Our rule, then, is defective, and should have been restricted either by the specification of the alterant vowels to which the effect upon *su* is limited, or by a mention of the exception. The other treatises are less general, and hence, it may be presumed, more accurate, in their treatment of the change of this particle (see R. Pr. v. 2, 3; V. Pr. iii. 59, 60, 61: T. Pr. vi. 2).

त्र्यादिभ्यः ॥ १८ ॥

98. Also after *tri* etc.

Here is another of those convenient *gaṇas*, set as a catch-all for whatever cases may not have been otherwise provided for, and rendering it impossible for us to ascertain the precise degree of accuracy with which the authors of the treatise examined and excerpted their text. The commentator cites three passages, *ye triśaptāḥ* (i. 1. 1: p. *tri-saptāḥ*), *goshedhām* (i. 18. 4: p. *go-sedhām*), and *raghushyado'dhi* (iii. 7. 1: p. *raghu-syadah*): he also, in his paraphrase, limits the application of the rule to cases of this character, in which an alterant vowel at the end of the first member of a compound comes before an initial *s* of the following member. Of such cases, besides those falling under rule 90, above, and those which are specially referred to in the rules preceding and following this, or which are mentioned in connection with them, I have noted in the Atharvan text the following: *dhṛṣṇushena* (v. 20. 9: p. *dhṛṣṇu-sena*), *sushtuti* (c. g. vi. 1. 3: p. *su-stuti*), *puruṣtuta* (vi. 2. 3: p. *puru-stuta*), *ṛshishtuta* (vi. 108. 2: p. *ṛshi-stuta*), *gabhiṣhak* (vii. 7. 1: p. *gabhi-sak*), *pr̥thushṭuka* (vii. 46. 1: p. *pr̥thu-stuka*), *sushūman* (vii. 46. 2: p. *su-sūman*), *anushṭup* (e. g. viii. 9. 14: p. *anu-stup*), *triśṭup* (e. g. viii. 9. 14: p. *tri-stup*), *trāiṣṭubha* (ix. 10. 1: p. *trāiṣṭubha*), *trishandhi* (e. g. xi. 9. 23: p. *tri-sandhi*), *rātishác* (e. g. xviii. 3. 20: p. *rāti-sác*), and *divishāmbha* (xix. 32. 7). Exceptions will be given below, under rule 103.

ऋकारात्तात्सदेः ॥ ११ ॥

99. Also that of the root *sad*, after a word ending in *ṛ*.

The commentator instances *hotṛshadanam* (vii. 99. 1: p. *hotṛ-sadanam*), and *pitṛshadanāḥ* *pitṛshadane tvā* (xviii. 4. 67: p. *pitṛ-sadanāḥ* etc.). To these may be added *pitṛshad* (xiv. 2. 33: p. *pitṛ-sad*); and in *nārshada* (iv. 10. 2: p. *nārśadu*) is also implied *nṛshad*.

बर्हिपथ्यसुदिविपृथिवीति च ॥ १०० ॥

100. As also after *barhi*, *pathi*, *apsu*, *divi*, and *pr̥thivi*.

The instances are, as cited in the commentary, *barhishadaḥ* *pitaraḥ* (xviii. 1. 51: p. *barhi-sadaḥ*), *pothishadi* *nṛcakṣasā* (xviii. 2. 12: p. *pathisadi* *iti* *pathi-sadi*), *apsushado* 'py *agnin* (xii. 2. 4: p. *apsu-sadaḥ*), *ye devā* *divishadaḥ* (x. 9. 12: p. *divi-sadaḥ*), and *pr̥thivishadbhyaḥ* (xviii. 4. 78: p. *pr̥thivisat-bhyaḥ*).

We have reason to be surprised that the root *sad* is treated in this manner, being made the subject of these two separate rules. If the compounds into which it enters as final member are to be excepted from the general *gaṇa* of rule 98, we should expect to find it directed that the *s* of *sad* should always be lingualized after an alterant vowel, as is actually the case. Not only is there, by the method adopted, a loss of that brevity which treatises of the *sūtra* class are wont to aim at almost as their chief object, but there is also a loss of completeness: the only remaining compound of *sad* of this class, *sushad* (e. g. ii. 36. 4), is left out, to be provided for in the general *gaṇa*. Or is it possible that *su* is regarded as falling under rule 90, as if a proper *upasarga* or preposi-

tion? If so, the forms into which it enters would be sufficiently provided for; since, excepting in the cases noted in the later rules (102 etc.), it always lingualizes the initial *s* of a root, while it has no effect upon that of a preposition or adverb, as in *susaha* (vi. 64. 3 : p. *su-saha*) and the numerous compounds in which it is followed by *sam*, as *susam-rabdha*.

ह्रिदिविभ्यामस्तेः ॥ १०१ ॥

101. Also that of the root *as* after *hi* and *divi*.

The commentator cites two of the cases falling under this rule, viz. *āpo hi shīhā* (i. 5. 1), and *ye devā divi shīhā* (i. 30. 3) : to which I add *divi shan* (xvii. 12 and xviii. 4. 59). The commentator then notes an exception which had escaped the authors of the treatise—prefacing it with *tato 'pa vadati*, 'from this rule is made the exception'—*vimuco hi santi* (vi. 112. 3) : it is, in fact, the only case of the kind which the text affords—unless *hi satyāh* (i. 10. 1) is to be regarded as also falling under the rule, *satya* being an evident and acknowledged derivative from the root *as*.

Thus ends the Prātiçākhyā's tale of the conversions of final or initial *s* into *sh* ; what remains of the chapter is only a rehearsal in detail of exceptions to the rules already given. But there are still left in the Atharvan text a few instances of the same conversion, which can hardly be regarded as included in any of the preceding rules, since they are analogous with none of the other cases there treated of: unless something has been lost from this final section of the chapter—of which there are no indications—the treatise-makers and their commentator must lie under the imputation of having been careless enough to overlook them. The passages referred to are as follows: *ād u shīenam* (iv. 3. 4), *tam u shīuhi* (vi. 1. 2), *nī sha hīyatām* (viii. 4. 10), and *cid dhi shmā* (xviii. 1. 33). There would be little plausibility in a claim that the verses containing these passages were not included in the Atharva-Veda accepted by the school to which the treatise belonged, or that the readings of the school were different. And certainly, neither of these things could be maintained with regard to *svarshāh* (v. 2. 8 : p. *svah-sāh*), since the conversion of the final *visarjantya* of its *svah* into *r* has already been made the subject of a special rule, while nevertheless the Prātiçākhyā contains no precept directing us to read it otherwise than *svarsāh*. The word would fall under the analogy of rule 87, but its final syllable could by no means be reckoned as a suffix (*pratyaya*).

न सृपिसृजिसृशिसृजिस्वरतिस्मरतीनाम् ॥ १०२ ॥

102. The *s* of the roots *sarp*, *sarj*, *sparç*, *sphúrj*, *svar*, and *smar* is not changed into *sh* according to the preceding rules.

This is evidently a rule of kindred sphere with rule 106, below, and the two might well enough have been combined into one, which should teach that a root containing a *r*, either semivowel or vowel, was not liable to the changes prescribed in this section. The corresponding

rules in the other treatises have nearly this form (R. Pr. v. 11, r. 23, cccx1; V. Pr. iii. 81; T. Pr. vi. 8). As so stated, it would require the notice of but a single exception, *vi shparat* (vi. 56. 1 and x. 4. 8). As the rules now stand, they are slightly inexact, for in neither of them are included *anusphuram* (i. 2. 3), *atisara* (v. 8. 2 etc.), and *pratisara* (e. g. ii. 11. 2), although other forms of the root *sar* are contemplated in rule 106.

The commentator's illustrative examples are as follows: *vi srpo vi-rappin* (not in AV.; take instead *parisarpati* [v. 23. 3]; there are an abundance of such cases in the actual text), *alistrshṭo apām vṛshabhāḥ* (xvi. 1. 1), *visprcaḥ* (perhaps a corrupted reading for *uparisprcaḥ* [v. 3. 10], the only case our text contains), *vāḥyamānā 'bhi sphūrjati* (xii. 5. 20), *vidathā 'bhisvaranti* (ix. 9. 22), *nirṛtho yaḥ ca nisvaraḥ* (xii. 2. 14), and *prati smarethām tujayadbhiḥ* (viii. 4. 7).

गोसन्यादीनां च ॥ १०३ ॥

103. Nor that of *gosani* etc.

The instances which the commentator has chosen to give from this *gaṇa* are *gosanim* (iii. 20. 10), *vi śmataḥ* (iv. 1. 1), *abhi śishyade* (v. 5. 9), and *anu śtūtm savitave* (vi. 17. 1-4). We cannot but be surprised that the first of these words was chosen to head the *gaṇa*; it is no proper exception to any of the foregoing rules; the only one under which it would have any claim to come is rule 98, and there its simple exclusion from the *gaṇa* to which alone the precept is calculated to apply would be sufficient warrant for its reading. The third instance is a fair exception to rule 90, besides being an instance under rule 91. The second and fourth are, like the first, no legitimate cases for a rule like this, since *vi* and *śmataḥ*, *anu* and *śtūtm*, are disconnected words, which only accidentally come together in the arrangement of the sentence: if all such cases are to be taken note of, the *gaṇa* will be considerably and unnecessarily extended. Of actual cases having claim to constitute together a *gaṇa* of exceptions, the text does not furnish a great number: I have noted, besides the three words mentioned under the last rule, *antisumne* (vii. 112. 1), *pratispāṣanam* (viii. 5. 11), *visatyaka* (e. g. ix. 8. 2), *abhisatvā* (xix. 13. 5), and *prātisutvanam* (xx. 129. 2: the reading is very doubtful). As good a right as *gosani* to inclusion in the *gaṇa* have also *bhūristhātṛām* (iv. 30. 2), and *bahusūvart* (vii. 46. 2).

अधभिभ्यां स्कन्देः ॥ १०४ ॥

104. Nor that of the root *skand*, after *adhi* and *abhi*.

The cited instances are *adhi skanda vitrayasva* (v. 25. 8), and *abhi-skandam mrgt 'va* (v. 14. 11). As counter-instance, the commentator brings forward *ekaṣatām vishkandhāni* (iii. 9. 8), which is a blunder—unless, indeed, the commentator's grammatical system derives *skandha*, 'shoulder,' from the root *skand*. An actual example of the kind he seeks to give is *parishkanda* (xv. 2. 1 etc.).

परिः स्तृणातिः ॥ १०५ ॥

105. Nor that of the root *star*, after *pari*.

The commentator cites *pari str̥ṇīhi pari dhehi vedim* (vii. 99. 1), and *paristarāṇam id dhaviḥ* (ix. 6. 2). As counter-example, he can find only *vishtārt jātaḥ* (iv. 34. 1). *Vishtārin* doubtless comes from the root *star*; yet, as the *pada*-text does not analyze it, but writes it in its *saṁhitā* form, it might have been neglected, and the root *star* added to those rehearsed in rule 102, with which it evidently belongs.

रेफपरस्य च ॥ १०६ ॥

106. Nor one that is followed by *r*.

The examples offered in the commentary are *sīratām nārt* (i. 11. 1), *parisrutāḥ kumbhaḥ* (iii. 12. 7), and *pra bhānavāḥ sīrate* (xiii. 2. 46): the first and third are exceptions to rule 91, the second to rule 90. The text furnishes a number of other cases, which it is unnecessary to rehearse here, as there are no counter-exceptions.

अभि स्याम प्रतन्यतः ॥ १०७ ॥

107. Nor in *abhi syāma pr̥tanyataḥ*.

The passage, as cited by the commentator, is *vayam abhi syāma pr̥tanyataḥ* (vii. 93. 1*): as a quite peculiar case, it is properly enough made the subject of a special rule. To show the necessity of citing in the rule the following word, *pr̥tanyataḥ*, the commentator brings forward *viṣvāḥ pr̥tanā abhi shyāma* (xiii. 1. 22).

The signature of the chapter is as follows: 16: *iti dvitīyo 'dhyāyāḥ samāptaḥ*. The number which should inform us how many rules are counted in the chapter is again unfortunately corrupt, and we are left to conjecture as to how it should be amended. I see no reason to suspect the loss of a rule or rules in the manuscript.

CHAPTER III.

CONTENTS:—SECTION I. 1–25, lengthening of final and other vowels in *saṁhitā*.

SECTION II. 26–28, doubling of consonants when final or in combination with other consonants; 29–32, exceptions; 33–36, vowels exempt from euphonic combination; 37, nasals do.; 38, method of combination of *d* between two vowels; 39, conversion of final vowels into semivowels; 40, do. of final diphthongs into vowel and semivowel; 41–52, fusion of final and initial vowels; 53–54, absorption of initial *a* after final *e* and *o*.

* All the MSS. except W. read *shyāma*, which has accordingly been received into the edited text.

SECTION III. 65-64, different kinds of *svarita* accent; 65-74, occurrence and modifications of the several accents in the combinations of the phrase.

SECTION IV. 75-85, conversion of the dental nasal *n* into the lingual *ṇ*; 86-95, exceptions; 96, anomalous insertion of a sibilant in a single case.

सहावाडन्ते दीर्घः ॥ १ ॥

1. Before the root *sah*, when it ends in *āt*, the vowel is lengthened.

In this rule, *ādanta* has virtually the same meaning as *sādbhūta* in rule ii. 82. It would not do to say "before *sah* when it becomes *sāh*," because of the words *amitrāsāha* and *abhimātishāha*, in which, though the vowel of the root is lengthened, the preceding final remains unchanged. The illustrative citations of the commentator are precisely those already given, under ii. 82, including the two words, example and counter-example, *prāśhāt* and *prasahanam*, which are not found in the Atharva-Veda.

This rule also belongs in the category of the supererogatory, since in none of the words to which it relates does the *pada*-text afford a different reading from that of the *sanhitā*. There would be just as much reason, so far as we can see, for a rule prescribing the prolongation of the *a* in the root *sah* itself—and that, in fact, is what the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 121) does, while it takes no notice of the change of the preceding vowel.

The Rik Pr. devotes three chapters (vii-ix) to the subject of the irregular prolongation of vowels. In the Vāj. Pr., the same subject occupies the sixth section of the third chapter, and one rule in the seventh (iii. 95-128); in the Taitt. Pr., the third chapter: the latter treatise inverts the form of statement adopted by the others, and details the cases in which a vowel which is long in *sanhitā* must be shortened in *pada*. The method in which the different works combine and put forth the phenomena of prolongation is so different, and so little would be gained by any detailed comparison of their teachings, that I shall for the most part content myself with this general reference.

अष्ट पदयोगपक्षपणदिष्टचक्रेषु ॥ २ ॥

2. Also is lengthened the *a* of *ashṭa*, before *pada*, *yoga*, *paksha*, *parṇa*, *dañshṭra*, and *cakra*.

Compounds of *ashṭa* with *parṇa* and *dañshṭra* are not to be found in the present Atharva-Veda, nor are we necessarily to conclude, from their being mentioned in the rule, that any such occurred in the text recognized by the makers of our treatise: it is more likely that they have here, as in some other cases, detailed all the instances of the prolongation which they had noticed, without being particular as to their source. The rule, moreover, is an unnecessary one, since the *pada*-text everywhere offers the same reading with the *sanhitā*, as is expressly directed by a later rule (iv. 94).

The citations of the commentary are *aṣṭāpāḍī caturakṣhī* (v. 19. 7), *aṣṭāpakṣhām* (ix. 3. 21), *aṣṭāyogāhī* (vi. 91. 1), *aṣṭāparṇah*, *aṣṭādanīṣṭram*, *aṣṭācakraṇā navadvārā* (x. 2. 31), and *aṣṭācakraṇā vartate* (xi. 4. 22).

व्याधप्रत्यये ॥ ३ ॥

3. Also a vowel before the root *vyadh*, when it is without a suffix.

The commentator's instances are *śvāvit* (v. 13. 9), and *hṛdayāvidham* (viii. 6. 18); to these is to be added only *marmāvidham* (xi. 10. 26), which, under iv. 68, is also cited in the commentary. By the latter rule, the *pada* in all these cases reads precisely like the *saṁhitā*, without any division of the words, and without restoration of the short vowel. As counter-example, to show that, when the root takes a suffix, the vowel preceding it is not lengthened, we have a form of verbal inflection, *pravidhyanto nāma* (iii. 26. 4), brought forward.

उज इदमूष्मादिषु ॥ ४ ॥

4. The particle *u* is lengthened in *idam ū shu* etc.

Of the passages in which *u* is thus made long, the commentator cites six, viz. *idam ū shu* (i. 24. 4), *tad ū shu* (v. 1. 5), *maṭm ū shu* (vii. 6. 2), *anya ū shu* (xviii. 1. 16), *stusṣa ū shu* (xviii. 1. 37), and *tyam ū shu* (vii. 85. 1); the other cases afforded by the text are *pary ū shu* (v. 6. 4), and *para ū te* (xviii. 3. 7). Were it not for this last case, the rule of our treatise might have been constructed like that of the Vāj. Pr., which says (iii. 109) that *u* before *su* is lengthened.

श्रोषधेरपञ्चपद्याम् ॥ ५ ॥

5. Also the final vowel of *oshadhi*, except in the strong cases.

Those of the strong cases of *oshadhi* which the rule would except are, of course, only the nominative and accusative singular, since the others would, by the rules of declension, show a gunated or a lengthened vowel, or a semivowel, in its place. The commentator cites no actual passages in illustration of the rule, but merely catalogues the forms in which the long vowel would appear, viz. *oshadhībhiḥ* (e. g. ii. 10. 2), *oshadhībhyām* (not found in AV.), *oshadhībhyah* (e. g. vi. 20. 2), *oshadhīnām* (e. g. iii. 5. 1), and *oshadhīshu* (e. g. i. 30. 3): as counter-example, he adds *iyam ha mahyam tvām oshadhīḥ* (vii. 38. 5). The *pada*-text, in all these cases, reads precisely like the *saṁhitā*.

Since the rule does not restrict itself to forms of declension, it is guilty of an oversight in taking no account of the compound *oshadhija* (x. 4. 23: p. *oshadhī-ja*) as a farther exception. In the only other compounds which the text affords—viz. *oshadhīsāṁpita* (x. 5. 32: p. *oshadhī-sāṁpita*), and *oshadhīmant* (xix. 17. 6; 18. 6)—the rule of the Pratiçākhyā is observed.

जीवन्तीमोषधीम् ॥ ६ ॥

6. And except in the phrase *jīvantīm ośadhīm*

The commentator quotes the passage a little more fully, *jīvantīm ośadhīm aham* (viii. 2. 6; 7. 6), and adds that the inclusion of the accompanying word in the rule is intended to limit the exception to this particular passage; citing, as counter-examples, *imān khanāmy ośadhīm* (iii. 18. 1), and *ośadhīm śepaḥarshaṇīm* (iv. 4. 1).

साढः ॥ ७ ॥

7. The vowel of *sāḍha* is long.

The commentator cites for us the only passage in which this particle occurs, *vācā sāḍhaḥ parastardm* (v. 30. 9). The rule is one of the most utterly superfluous presented by our treatise, which, of course, has nothing to do with the mode of formation of such words. Moreover, if it was inclined to do a work of supererogation as regards them, it should not have omitted to notice also *rūḍhvā, rūḍha, mādha, gūḍha*, and other like forms which the text contains. Probably the reason why this particular one was noticed, and not the others, is that the regular form, according to the rules of the general grammar, is *soḍha*. Pāṇini (vi. 3. 113) remarks the occurrence in specific cases of forms like *sāḍha*. The compound *śāḍha* is found but once in the Atharvan, and that in the nineteenth book (xix. 7. 4).

बहुलं रात्रिः ॥ ८ ॥

8. As to the final vowel of *rātri*, diversity of usage prevails.

This is rather a discreditable confession on the part of our treatise, whose business it is to settle authoritatively the reading of its school in all cases admitting of any doubt, that it does not feel equal to dealing with the irregularities of the word in question. Nothing like it has hitherto met us, but we shall find several instances in that which follows. It is also a very unnecessary acknowledgment; for, in the first place, there was no such rule as this absolutely called for, since the *pada*-text everywhere reads all the forms of *rātri* like the *sankīrṣā*; and, in the second place, there is no great perplexity in the phenomena. In the nominative we always meet with *rātri*, except in a single case (xiii. 4. 30), where *rātris* occurs; as accusative, only *rātrim* is found, and *rātrim*, which the Rig-Veda has (e. g. i. 35. 1), is never read; as vocative, we have only *rātri*, never *rātre*; and the other forms are, with the exception of *rātraye* (viii. 2. 20), such as would come from the theme *rātri*.

The commentator, as under rule 5, gives the series of cases *rātribhiḥ* (xviii. 1. 10), *rātribhyāḥ, rātribhyaḥ, rātrinām* (e. g. iv. 5. 4), and *rātrīshu*, only two of which are to be found in our text. As example of the short vowel, again, he cites an actual case, *vrātya ekām rātrim* (xv. 13. 1).

विश्वस्य नरवसुमित्रेषु ॥ ९ ॥

9. Also as to that of *viśva*, before *nara*, *vasu*, and *mītra*.

Here are quite heterogeneous cases, mixed together in one rule. The noun *viṣvānara* and its derivative *vāṣvānara* always show the long vowel, and moreover are read in *pada* precisely as in *saṁhitā*. *Viṣvāvasu* the *pada*-text divides, restoring the short vowel: thus, *viṣva-vasu*; but the long vowel invariably appears in *saṁhitā*. We also find *viṣvāmitra* three times in the text (iv. 29. 5. xviii. 3. 15, 16), and it is each time written *viṣvāmitra*, without division, by the *pada*-text. But in a half-verse which occurs twice in the eighteenth book (xviii. 3. 63; 4. 54), we meet with *viṣvamitrāḥ*, which the *pada* divides, *viṣva-mitrāḥ*.* It is only, then, in regard to this last word that we need in our rule the implication of *bahulam* by inference from the one preceding, and it is so very difficult to justify the implication, with no *ca* in the rule to indicate it, and with nothing in any following rule to denote its cessation, that I am inclined to think that the passage containing *viṣvamitrāḥ* was overlooked by the authors of the treatise, or did not occur in the text they recognized, and that the interpretation of the rule has been modified by the commentator in order to bring it in.

The commentator cites, as instances of the long vowel, *viṣvānare akramata* (iv. 11. 7), *yā viṣvāvasum* (ii. 2. 4), and *viṣvāmitra jamadagne* (xviii. 3. 16); as example of the short vowel, *tam arcata viṣvamitrāḥ* (xviii. 3. 63; 4. 54).

मूनः पदे ॥ १० ॥

10. Also as to that of *ṣvan* before *pada*.

The commentator cites all the instances of occurrence of the compound of these two words which the text contains, three of them as examples of the long vowel, and one of the short; they are as follows: *atho sarvaṁ ṣvāpadam* (xi. 9. 10), *ṣvāpado makṣhikāḥ* (xi. 10. 8), and *uta vā ṣvāpadaḥ* (xviii. 3. 55); and, on the other hand, *vyāghraḥ ṣvapadām iva* (viii. 5. 11 and xix. 39. 4). All these forms admit of being derived from a theme *ṣvapad*, instead of *ṣvapada*, and the last of them must necessarily come from *ṣvapad*. It would be possible, then, to get rid of the necessity of implying an *anuvṛtti* of *bahulam* in this rule, as the commentator does, by regarding it as relating only to the cases in which *ṣvan* precedes *pada*, and not to that in which it precedes *pad*. There is the same strong objection to the inference of *bahulam* here as in the preceding rule: that nothing in the rule indicates it, and that the next one implies not *bahulam*, but simply *dirghaḥ*, without anything to point out the cessation of the former and the resumption of the latter. Such ambiguity is quite foreign to the usual method of the treatise.

The *pada*-text reads, in each of the passages cited, precisely like the *saṁhitā*, without division of the compound, so that the rule might be omitted altogether without practical loss.

* The first time, all the manuscripts, without exception, accent *viṣvāmitrāḥ*, and the edition follows their authority: in the repetition of the verse, Bp. and M. and the edited text have *viṣvamitrāḥ*, B. and P. *viṣvāmitrāḥ*: this part of the eighteenth book has been lost in E. and is unaccented in I. The word is evidently a vocative, and the true reading is *viṣvamitrāḥ*, without accent, in both passages.

उपसर्गस्य नामिनो दस्ति ॥ ११ ॥

11. A final alterant vowel of a preposition is lengthened before *t* of the root *dā*.

The only two words in the text falling under this rule are *apratittam* (vi. 117. 1) and *partittah* (vi. 92. 2), in which the final *i* of *prati* and *pari* becomes *ī* before the *t* which is all that remains of the root *dā* before the participial suffix *ta*. The commentator mentions both, and likewise *ntittā*, *vittā*, and *parittih*, no one of which is to be found in the Atharvan; nor are his counter-examples, *prattam* and *avattam*, Atharvan words. The rule has a more general form of statement than would be required if it were constructed only to fit the cases which our text presents: and we may also, indeed, recognize in the fact of its presence at all the influence of the general grammar: the words to which it relates are read alike in *pada* and in *saṁhitā*, and none of the other treatises has anything corresponding to it: compare Pāṇini, vi. 3. 124

वर्तादिषु ॥ १२ ॥

12. As also before *varā* etc.

What words we are to assume to be implied in this rule, by inference from those which precede it, is not entirely clear. The commentator's understanding of it we are unable to arrive at, for there is here another slight *lacuna* in the manuscript: the copyist has jumped carelessly from the *varādisku* of the first statement of the rule to that of the paraphrase, so that the greater part of the latter is lost. The instances given in the commentary are *abhi-varāna* (i. 29. 1: p. *abhi-varāna*), and *viçvam anyām abhivāra* (i. 32. 4: p. *abhi-vāra*). We may with plausibility conclude from this that we are to imply in the rule not merely the *dirghah*, 'conversion into a long vowel,' which belongs to the whole section, but the specific limitation to a preposition ending in an alterant vowel, given in the last rule; and that the commentary would read, if restored, as follows: *varādisku* [: *upasargasya nāmyantasya varādisku*] *parataḥ dirgho bhavati*. The words, then, to which the rule relates, would be, besides those already cited: *vibarha* (ii. 33. 7: p. *vi-barha*), *abhivarga* (e. g. iii. 5. 2: p. *abhi-varga*), *pariçāsa* (v. 14. 3: p. *pari-çāsa*), *prati-bodha* (e. g. viii. 1. 13: p. *prati-bodha*), *prativarā* (e. g. viii. 5. 4: p. *prati-varā*), *anūvrj* (ix. 4. 12: p. *anu-vrj*), *pratikāṣa* (ix. 8. 6: p. *prati-kāṣa*), *abhivṛta* (e. g. ix. 10. 7: p. *abhi-vṛta*), *parivṛta* (e. g. x. 3. 31: p. *pari-vṛta*), *samparivṛta* (x. 2. 33: p. *sam-parivṛta*), *prathāra* (xi. 7. 12: p. *prati-hāra*), *nivid* (xi. 7. 19: p. *ni-vid*), *abhimodanud* (e. g. xi. 7. 28: p. *abhimoda-mud*), *abhi-lāpalap* (xi. 8. 25: p. *abhi-lāpa-lap*), *anūrādha* (xix. 15. 2), *purinah* (xix. 48. 1), and *nindha* (xix. 57. 4)—all which are separated by the *pada*-text (except in the nineteenth book, which has no *pada*-text), with restoration of the original short vowel of the preposition. In the same category would belong *anūjahire* (p. *anu-jahire*), which is the reading of all the Atharvan manuscripts at xviii. 3. 40, but which in the published text is altered to *anūhire*, to accord with the Rik reading of the same passage (x. 15. 8), for which the other seems a

blundering substitution. In a single word, *nihāra* (e. g. vi. 113. 2), the *pada* does not restore the theoretically correct form, but reads with the *sanhitā*: possibly *nināha*, were there a *pada*-text for the passage, would be treated in the same way. There are a few cases where a final *a* of a preposition is also lengthened before a root, but in these the *pada*-text attempts no restoration of the regular form, and their omission from the rules of the Prātiśākhya would therefore be of no practical importance: they are *prānāha* (ix. 3. 4), *prāvṛṣh* (e. g. xii. 1. 46), *prāvṛta* (e. g. xii. 5. 2); and *upānah* (xx. 133. 4) doubtless belongs to the same class.

There are, however, still remaining a few compounds in the Atharvan text, the final vowel of the first member of which is lengthened in *sanhitā*, and which are not treated of in any of the rules which follow; so that, if the rule now in hand is to be so interpreted as to exclude them, no provision would appear to have been made for them in our treatise; they are *saṁdhanājī* (e. g. v. 20. 3: p. *saṁdhanā-jī*), *ukthā-mada* (v. 26. 3: p. *ukthā-mada*), *tardāpati* (vi. 50. 3: p. *tardā-pati*), *sa-haśrāposha* (e. g. vi. 79. 3: p. *saḥasra-posha*; at vi. 141. 3 we have *saḥas-raposha*), *āhuti-vṛdh* (vii. 32. 1: p. *āhuti-vṛdh*), *svāvasum* (vii. 50. 3: p. *sva-vasum*: RV. reads in the corresponding passage *svavasam*), *naghā-risha* (e. g. viii. 2. 6: p. *nagha-risha*), *pavīnasa* (viii. 6. 21: p. *pavi-nasa*), *purīlat* (e. g. ix. 7. 11: p. *puri-lat*), *vishūvṛt* (x. 2. 11: p. *vishu-vṛt*), *purūvṛt* (x. 2. 11: p. *puru-vṛt*), *purūvasu* (xiv. 2. 47: p. *puru-vasu*), and *urūnasa* (xviii. 2. 13: p. *uru-nasa*).

अकारस्याभ्यासस्य बहुलम् ॥ १३ ॥

13. The *a* of a reduplication is or is not lengthened.

As instances of the prolongation of *a* in a syllable of reduplication, the commentator gives us *dādhrshuh* (i. 27. 3: p. *dadhṛshuh*), *abhivāvṛdhe* (i. 20. 1: p. *abhi-vavṛdhe*), *vāvṛdhe* (v. 1. 5: p. *vavṛdhe*), and *jītasya vāvṛtuh* (v. 10. 13: p. *vavṛtuh*). The same prolongation takes place in the Atharvan in *sāsahe* (xix. 34. 5) and *sāsahānah* (iii. 6. 4), *cākṛpat* (vi. 35. 3), *cākṛpuh* (ix. 10. 10), and *cākṛpe* (e. g. vii. 87. 1), and *tātṛshuh* (xviii. 3. 47); and also, in the twentieth book (xx. 127. 3), in *māmahe*. As examples of the short *a* in the same position, the commentator cites *anena viśvā sāsahe* (i. 16. 3) and *sāsahe śatrūn* (ii. 5. 3). The root *sah* is the only one in which, while the *pada*-text gives always the short vowel to the reduplication, the *sanhitā* sometimes prolongs it and sometimes leaves it unchanged. Elsewhere we have in *sanhitā* either always the long *ā* (and especially often in the forms of *vāvṛdh*), or always the short *a*.

There are also two or three roots in the reduplications of which other vowels than *a*, short in the *pada*-text, are lengthened in *sanhitā*: they are *rūrupah* (iv. 7. 5), *rīrishah* (e. g. v. 3. 8), and *śūśucah* (xviii. 2. 4). The Prātiśākhya may intend to include these forms in the *gaṇa* of rule 21, below, but they would much more properly have been provided for in the present rule.

नीह्रीडाकम् ॥ १४ ॥

14. Note *jīhādā* 'ham.

Or, as the commentator expounds it, there is in this passage a lengthened vowel—viz., that of the first syllable of *jihīda*. The passage is cited: *akratuṛ jihīdā 'ham** (iv. 32. 5: p. *jihīda*). The commentator regards the word *bahulam* as still in force from the preceding rule, and adds, as an instance in which a short vowel appears in the reduplication of this root, *yad vā pitā 'parāddho jihīde* (vi. 116. 2). But it is evident that there is no need here of any implication of *bahulam*, and that all cases but one of the occurrence of *jihīda* are excluded from the rule by the citation in the latter of the accompanying word *aham*.

Compare farther rule iv. 87, which teaches *samāpatti* of *jihīda* in the *pada*-text.

साह्याम ॥ १५ ॥

15. And *sāhyāma*.

The commentator quotes from the text: *sāhyāma dāsam āryam* (iv. 32. 1: p. *sāhyāma*). He does not attempt to prove the implication of *bahulam* by *anuvṛtti* from rule 13, although there is just as good reason for doing it here as under the preceding rule. Compare the converse of this rule in the next chapter (iv. 88).

There are in the Atharvan text a few causative forms from verbal roots which show in the first or radical syllable a short *a* in *pada* and a long *ā* in *sanhitā*, and which are not specially noted in this section, being left, apparently, to fall into the *gaṇa* of rule 21, below, although no reference is there made to them by the commentator. They are *yāvaya* etc. (e. g. i. 20. 3), from *yu*; *cyāvayati* etc. (e. g. x. 1. 13), from *cyu*; *vānuyantu* (vi. 9. 3), from *van*; *yāmaya* (vi. 137. 3), from *yam*; and *glāpayanta* (ix. 9. 10), from *glā*. Directions for the shortening of their first syllables in *pada* are given in the next chapter (iv. 91–93).

विद्वादीनां शरादिषु ॥ १६ ॥

16. The final vowels of *vidma* etc. are lengthened before *ṣara* etc.

This rule, together with two later ones of this section (19 and 25)—of which the one relates to the final of an instrumental case, and the other to that of the particle *adha*—makes up the sum of all that our treatise has to say respecting the frequent and important phenomenon of the prolongation in *sanhitā* of a final vowel. The other Prâtīkhyas treat the subject at great length and apparently with exhaustive fullness (see R. Pr., chapters vii and viii; V. Pr. iii. 96–128; T. Pr. iii). As regards our own treatise, we must confess that we can hardly help questioning the actuality of all its *gaṇas*, when we find set up in the rules such as would have to be of so immense extent as the two here presented us, which must contain hundreds of words each.† It were

* The edition reads erroneously *jihīdā 'ham*, with the corresponding Rik passage. All the *sanhitā* manuscripts of the Atharvan give *jihīda*, and in the *pada*-text the word is followed by a figure 4, the usual sign of a *sanipāṇa* word, or one which the *pada* has reduced from an irregular to a theoretically regular form.

† The longest *gaṇa* belonging to Pāṇini's grammar, *asdharecādayah*, contains, in Bhatling's edition, 232 words.

almost as well, we should think, to turn off the matter with a *kvacit*, as is done below, in rule 54, openly confessing inability to master its intricacy and vastness, as to dispose of it thus.

The commentator does not feel called upon to give himself any more trouble than the authors of the treatise have taken, and he leaves the two *gaṇas* to take care of themselves, after citing three passages by way of examples, as follows: *vidmā śarasya pītarām* (i. 2. 1), *evā rogaṁ cā "śrāvam* (i. 2. 4), and *evā me prāṇa mā bibheḥ* (ii. 15. 1 etc.). In filling out the *gaṇa*, and giving a complete account of the usage of the Atharvan text with reference to the prolongation of a final vowel, I shall put together all the cases, including those which belong under rules 19 and 25, since the same principle evidently governs them all.

The prolongation is so prevaillingly a metrical phenomenon in the Atharva-Veda, called out by the exigencies of the verse, that I shall arrange my exhibition of it accordingly. There are certain points in the *pāda*, whether of eight, of eleven, or of twelve syllables, at which the long vowel is especially liable to be called forth: these are, 1st, toward the beginning of the *pāda*, of whatever length, the second syllable; 2nd, toward the end, the sixth syllable in a *pāda* of eight syllables, and the eighth or the tenth in one of eleven or twelve syllables: the protraction evidently tending in the former case to give an iambic movement to the commencement of the verse, and, in the latter case, to impress upon it an iambic cadence—which, however, is in the 11-syllable *pāda* made trochaic by the addition of an odd syllable. A long syllable at these points, then, I shall regard as regular; elsewhere, as irregular.

L The *pāda* of eight syllables (rarely lengthened to ten), usually forming *anushtubh* verses, but, less often, combined into *gāyatrī*, *pankti*, or *brhatt* stanzas: these do not require to be distinguished from one another, since the prolongation depends solely upon the interior construction of the *pāda* itself, and not upon the mode of combination of the latter.

1. Protraction of a final vowel in the second syllable of the *pāda*, as in the example *vidmā śarasya pītarām* (i. 2. 1):

a. Of verbal forms: *vidmā* (i. 2. 1; 3. 1-5), *pībā* (ii. 5. 1), and *tiṣṭhā* (iv. 7. 5).

b. Of forms of declension: *tenā* (i. 3. 1-5. iii. 7. 3; * 14. 1. iv. 5. 1; 7. 1. vi. 7. 1, 2, 3; 12. 1, 2; 24. 3; 80. 1, 3; 82. 3; 91. 1. vii. 38. 2. xviii. 2. 30), and *yenā* (i. 13. 1. iii. 9. 4. vii. 38. 2. ix. 5. 17. xiii. 2. 21).

c. Of particles: *evā* (i. 2. 4; 3. 6-9; 11. 6. ii. 15. 1-6; 30. 1; 36. 4. iii. 6. 3, 6. v. 21. 4-6. vi. 8. 1, 2, 3; 17. 1-4; 46. 3; 58. 2; 70. 1-3; 85. 3; 102. 1; 105. 1-3; 138. 5; 139. 4, 5; 141. 3. vii. 13. 1; 50. 5. ix. 1. 11, 12, 13, 16, 17. x. 1. 13; 3. 13-16, 17-25; 6. 33. xi. 4. 19. xii. 4. 34; 5. 65. xiv. 1. 43. xviii. 4. 55. xix. 50. 4; 57. 1), *adhā* (i. 28. 4. iii. 20. 1. vi. 65. 1. x. 4. 25. xiii. 1. 30. xiv. 2. 20. xviii. 2. 23), *yatrā* (iii. 28. 6), and *ghā* (vi. 1. 3).

2. Protraction in the sixth syllable, or the third from the end of the *pāda*, as in *imam vārdhayatā girāḥ*:

a. Of verbal forms: *vārdhayatā* (i. 15. 2. xix. 1. 1, 2), *janayathā* (i. 5.

* The edition, following the authority of a part of the MSS., *tera*.

3), *īlayatā* (i. 17. 4), *yāvayā* (i. 20. 3; 21. 4. iv. 19. 7. xii. 1. 32), *gamayā* (i. 21. 2), *nāṣayā* (i. 23. 2, 3), *kṛṇutā* (iii. 9. 1. xii. 2. 34), *anaśatā* (iii. 13. 1), *jāyatā* (iii. 19. 7), *vardhayā* (iii. 20. 1. vi. 5. 3; 54. 1), *tānayā* (iv. 4. 6. vi. 101. 2), *śhvāpayā* (iv. 5. 7), *kalpayā* (iv. 12. 5), *nuyathā* (iv. 13. 1), *jīvayathā* (iv. 13. 1), *chāpayā* (iv. 18. 4), *dūshayātā* (vi. 100. 2), *dyā* (vi. 103. 2, 3; 104. 2), *cakṛmā* (vi. 114. 1; 115. 1. x. 3. 8), *mādayā* (vi. 130. 4), *śhyā* (vii. 18. 1), *bhavatā* (vii. 60. 7), *jaghnīmā* (x. 4. 12), *bhojā* (xiv. 1. 25), *vāpayā* (xviii. 3. 6), *carā* (xx. 127. 11).

b. Of forms of declension: *sahasyenā* (iv. 5. 1), and *bhadrenā* (vii. 60. 7).

c. Of particles: *ivā* (vi. 37. 2).

3. Besides cases of the two kinds already noted, we have a few in which the protraction still favors the iambic movement of the verse, although not at its two cardinal points:

a. In the fourth syllable of the *pāda*, as in *harinasayā bhīyaṁ kṛdhi*: of verbal forms, *parśhā* (iv. 33. 8), and *ṣṛṇotā* (xx. 127. 7); of forms of declension, *dhāmā* (vi. 31. 3), and *harinasayā* (vi. 67. 3); of particles, *aṅgā* (ii. 3. 2), and *achā* (iii. 20. 2).

b. In the final syllable of the *pāda*: of this class we have but two cases, viz. *kalpayā* (iv. 12. 5), and *aṅgā* (ii. 3. 2); and in each passage the same word occurs in another position, protracted according to the usual analogies, so that we may regard the irregular protractions in the final syllable as the effect of attraction.

4. Protraction of a final vowel in such a position that it seems to obstruct, rather than assist, the regular movement of the verse:

a. Protraction in the third syllable of the *pāda*, as in *ṣrathayā śūshams tvam*: of verbal forms, *ṣrathayā* (i. 11. 3), *mṛḍayā* (i. 13. 2; 26. 4), *itā* (iii. 19. 7), *sunotā* (vi. 2. 3), *juhotā* (xviii. 2. 2); of particles, *smā* (x. 4. 6).

b. Protraction in the fifth syllable, or in the fourth from the end: only a single case, *ivā* (iv. 4. 7, third *pāda*)*.

A summary view of the cases of protraction in the 8-syllable *pāda* (including also the very rare 10-syllable *pāda*) is as follows:

Syllable,	Regular.		Indifferent.		Irregular.	
	2nd.	6th.	4th.	8th.	3rd.	6th.
Verbal forms,	8	40	2	1	6	0
Forms of declension,	26	2	2	0	0	1
Particles,	77	1	2	1	1	0
Sum,	111	43	6	2	7	1
Total,	154		8		8	

II. In the *pāda* of eleven syllables, with trochaic close; usually forming regular *trishṭubh* verses, but not unfrequently irregularly combined, especially with *jagatī pādas*, of twelve syllables:

1. Protraction at the commencement of the *pāda*, in the second syllable: e. g. *vidmā tam utsam yata ābāhātā*.

a. Verbal forms: *vidmā* (iv. 31. 5. x. 1. 20. xiii. 3. 21), *yukshvā* (xviii.

* The edition reads, with a part of the MSS., *iva*.

1. 25), *vahā* (xviii. 1. 30), *mṛdā* (xviii. 1. 40), *ācyā* (xviii. 1. 52), *bhavā* (xix. 24. 5), and *ṣrudhī* (ii. 5. 4. xviii. 1. 25).

b. Forms of declension: *tenā* (iii. 16. 5. vii. 20. 4; 79. 1), *yenā* (vii. 12. 1. xviii. 1. 54; 4. 44), and *kshāmā* (xviii. 3. 21).

c. Particles: *evā* (iv. 30. 1, 3, 5, 7. vi. 72. 1; 74. 3. xii. 2. 25), *adhā* (iii. 4. 4. iv. 32. 7. v. 22. 2, 2. vii. 73. 11. viii. 4. 15. x. 2. 7. xii. 3. 2, 9. xviii. 1. 16, 51; 2. 11; 3. 21; 4. 48, 70), *yatrā* (iii. 28. 5. vi. 22. 2; 120. 3. ix. 9. 22. xviii. 1. 50), *atrā* (v. 1. 5. ix. 10. 12. xii. 2. 26, 27), *adyā* (viii. 4. 15. ix. 10. 9), *ghā* (xviii. 1. 11), *achā* (vi. 39. 2), and *smā* (xii. 3. 3).

2. Protraction in the cadence of the *pāda*. Here we have two classes of cases to distinguish, viz., those in which the eighth syllable, or the fourth from the end, suffers protraction, as in *divam gachu prati tishthā ṣartrāhi*; and again, those in which the tenth syllable, or the last but one, is made long, as in *mā vah susroc camaso dṛñhatā tam*.

a. Protraction in the eighth syllable.

a. Verbal forms: *vivecā* (i. 12. 3. xi. 4. 20), *tishthā* (ii. 34. 5. xviii. 2. 7), *bhajā* (iii. 4. 2, 4), *avā* (iii. 16. 3), *medayathā* (iv. 21. 6), *bharā* (iv. 32. 3), *svadayā* (v. 12. 2), *srjā* (v. 27. 11), *juhutā* (vi. 32. 1), *ṛakshā* (viii. 3. 19), *nahyā* (x. 9. 1), *taratā* (xii. 2. 26, 27), *nudatā* (xii. 2. 30), *pacatā* (xii. 3. 27), *bhavatā* (xii. 3. 29), *srjatā* (xii. 3. 46), *cakrmā* (xviii. 1. 51), *diyā* (xix. 13. 8), and *avatā* (xix. 13. 11).

b. Forms of declension: *asyā* (i. 12. 2), *janimā* (ii. 28. 2. iv. 1. 3. xviii. 3. 22), *amṛtenā* (iii. 12. 8), *kāvyeṇā* (v. 1. 5), and *martyeṇā* (ix. 10. 8, 16).

c. Particles: *cā* (vii. 4. 1. x. 8. 12), *adyā* (vii. 82. 0), and *utā* (vii. 97. 1).

β. Protraction in the tenth syllable. This case is comparatively rare, and is nearly confined to verbal forms, of which we have *mṛdatā* (i. 20. 1. xviii. 3. 16), *bhavā* (ii. 6. 3. iv. 32. 7), *srjā* (v. 2. 3), *hantanā* (vii. 77. 2), and *dṛñhatā* (xix. 58. 4): besides these, we find only *ishā* (xix. 50. 6).

3. In the *trishṭubh pāda*, as in the *anusṭubh*, we have in a few odd cases the fourth syllable lengthened, as in *tirah purū cid arnavam jagan-vān*; they are as follows: verbal form, *tishthatā* (xii. 2. 27); form of declension, *purū* (xviii. 1. 1); particle, *ghā* (xviii. 1. 3).

4. The irregular protractions are found to take place in the third, the fifth, or the seventh syllable of the *pāda*.

a. Protraction in the third syllable, as in *urushyā na urujmann aprayuchan*: but two cases occur, viz. *urushyā* (vi. 4. 3), and *vyathayā* (xiii. 1. 31), and in the latter passage the metre is hopelessly irregular.

b. Protraction in the fifth syllable, as in *mītraṣ cid dhi shmā juhurāno devān*: of this class, we have only cases of particles, viz. *prā* (ii. 5. 5. vii. 26. 1*), and *shmā* (xviii. 1. 39).

c. Protraction in the seventh syllable: an example is *na yat purā cakrmā kad dha nūnam*. The words of which the final is lengthened in this position are, with a single exception, verbal forms, viz. *kṛnuthā* (iv. 21. 6), *bharā* (iv. 22. 6. vii. 73. 9), *khidā* (iv. 22. 7), *ṣṛtā* (vi. 63. 2, 84. 3), *suavā* (vii. 14. 3), *nudā* (vii. 34. 1), and *cakrmā* (xviii. 1. 4, 23). Of forms of declension, we have *janimā* (v. 11. 5).

* In both these passages the printed text reads *prā*, without any support from the manuscripts.

The tabular summary for the 11-syllable *pāda* is as follows:

Syllable,	Regular.			Indifferent.	Irregular.		
	2nd.	8th.	10th.		3rd.	5th.	7th.
Verbal forms,	10	23	7	1	2	0	10
Forms of declension,	7	8	0	1	0	0	1
Particles,	36	4	1	1	0	3	0
Sum,	53	35	8	3	2	3	11
Total,	96			3	16		

III. In the *jagatī pāda*, or that of twelve syllables.

1. Protraction at the beginning of the *pāda*, in the second syllable, as in *ṣikṣhā no asmin puruḥitā yāmani*. Here we have, of verbal forms, *ṣikṣhā* (xviii. 3. 67); of forms of declension, *purā* (vi. 49. 3); of particles, *evā* (iv. 23. 2. vi. 97. 1), *adhā* (vii. 83. 3. xviii. 4. 63), and *yadī* (xviii. 1. 21).

2. Protraction in the cadence of the *pāda*, taking place, as in the *trishṭubh pāda*, at two different points, either at the eighth syllable or at the tenth; that is, at the fifth or the third from the end.

a. At the eighth syllable, as in *asmākam aṅgam ud avā bhare-bhare*: of such cases, the text affords us the verbal forms *muñcā* (ii. 35. 3), *kṛnūtā* (vi. 55. 3), *ruhemā* (vii. 8. 3), *ava* (vii. 50. 4), and *ichā* (xviii. 1. 16); and the form of declension *dharmā* (vi. 51. 3).

β. At the tenth syllable, as in *tāḥ saplagraḍhrā iti ṣuṣrumā vāyam*: here we have only the verbal forms *siñcathā* (vi. 22. 2), *dhārayā* (vii. 82. 3), *ṣuṣrumā* (viii. 9. 18), *veṣayā* (ix. 2. 25), and *śīdatā* (xi. 1. 12).

3. Of the protraction in the middle of the verse, or at the fourth syllable, there is to be found but a single case, *yad gāthā maruto rukma-vakṣasah* (vi. 22. 2).

4. Protraction of a final against the requirements of the metre, in the seventh syllable, or the sixth from the end. Only one unquestionable case can be found, viz. *pary ū shu pra dhanvā vājasātaye* (v. 6. 4); with which may be classed *grṇatā*, at v. 27. 9, in a verse of irregular character, and perhaps rather belonging under the 8-syllable *pāda*.

The cases of the 12-syllable *pāda* may be thus summed up:

Syllable,	Regular.			Indifferent.	Irregular.
	2nd.	8th.	10th.		
Verbal forms,	1	5	5	1	2
Forms of declension,	1	1	0	0	0
Particles,	5	0	0	0	0
Sum,	7	6	5	1	2
Total,	18			1	2

There thus appear to be, in the whole text, 268 cases of the protraction of a final vowel to help the metrical movement in the opening or the cadence of the *pāda*, and 12 which favor the movement in the middle of the *pāda*, against 26 which contravene the orderly flow of the metre. To point out the cases in which protraction does not take place at the two important points at which it is thus shown usually to occur, and to establish the laws, if there be any, which determine in each instance the retention or the change of the short vowel, cannot, of course, be attempted here.

It will be noticed that the vowel which is lengthened is almost always *a*: the text furnishes us, indeed, but three examples of the protraction of a final *i* (ii. 5. 4. xviii. 1. 21, 25), and two of that of *u* (vi. 49. 3. xviii. 1. 1)—except the particle *u*, as taught in rule 4 of this chapter.

बहुलं मतौ ॥ १७ ॥

17. Before the suffix *mant* a vowel is or is not lengthened.

The term *matu* is treated by the commentary as covering both the suffix *mant* and its equivalent *vant*: in fact, he cites instances only for the latter, as follows: *śāle 'śvāvatt* (iii. 12. 2), *aśvāvattṛ gomattḥ* (iii. 16. 7), and *aśvāvattm pra-tara* (xviii. 2. 31); and farther, as examples of the short vowel before the suffix, *vīravattḥ sadam* (iii. 16. 7), and *ghṛta-vatt payasvaty uc chrayaśva* (iii. 12. 2).

The complete list of words in our present Atharvan text which exhibit in *saṁhitā* a prolongation of the final vowel of a theme before the possessive suffix *vant* is as follows: *aśvāvant* (e. g. iii. 12. 2), *varanāvant* (iv. 7. 1), *maddāvant* (e. g. iv. 7. 4), *samāvant* (iv. 18. 1), *prīyāvant* (iv. 18. 4), *uttarāvant* (e. g. iv. 22. 5), *vīryāvant* (e. g. iv. 37. 5), *vṛshnīyāvant* (v. 25. 8), *bhaṅgurāvant* (vii. 71. 1), *açitāvant* (ix. 6. 38), *rocanaṁvant* (xiii. 3. 10), *iṣṭāvant* (xviii. 3. 20), *klādīvant* (vii. 90. 3), and *vishūvant* (ix. 3. 8). In all these words, the *pada*-text restores the final vowel of the theme to its short form, and (by iv. 17) separates the theme and the suffix by *avagraha*.* For the suffix *mant* we have but a single word, *tvishmant* (e. g. iv. 19. 2: p. *tvishi-mant*): and so also for the suffix *van*—viz. *satyāvan* (p. *satya-van*: iv. 29. 1, 2)—respecting which I do not know whether it should be regarded as included under the technical designation *matu*. There are a few words in which the long vowel before the possessive suffix is properly regarded as rightfully belonging to the theme, and so is left unshortened in the *pada*-text: such are *dakṣhināvant*, *çtikāvant*, *hlādikāvant*, *ulkushtmant*, and *jyotishmant*.

Of the words mentioned above, only two—viz. *aśvāvant* (vi. 68. 3. xviii. 3. 61) and *vīryāvant* (viii. 5. 1. xviii. 4. 38)—ever show in *saṁhitā* forms having the vowel short. The former of them is specially noted in the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 97) as doing so in a single instance.

इहायां च यकारादौ ॥ १८ ॥

18. As also before a suffix beginning with *y*, in a desiderative form.

In this rule, the *anuvṛtti* of *bahulam* is duly indicated, by the insertion of *ca*. As examples of desiderative forms exhibiting the lengthened vowel before *y*, the commentator cites *adhvari-yatām* (i. 4. 1: p. *adhvari-yatām*), *vṛshāyamānaḥ* (ii. 5. 7: p. *vṛsha-yamānaḥ*), and *çatrū-*

* Our *pada* MS. does, indeed, read *rocanaṁvant* (xiii. 3. 10), without separation: but this is, it can hardly be doubted, a mere error of the scribe.

yatm abhi (iii. 1. 3: p. *ṣatru-yatm*): as examples of the short vowel, he gives *arātiyāt* (iv. 30. 1: p. *arāti-yāt*), *janiyanti* (xiv. 2. 72: p. *jani-yanti*), *putriyanti* (xiv. 2. 72: p. *putri-yanti*), and *mrgayuh* (x. 1. 26: p. *mrga-yuh*)—adding to the last word *prabhṛtāni ca*, which I take to be, not a part of this or of any other citation, but (with amendment to *prabhṛti ca*) a simple expression for 'et cetera'; although the commentator does not anywhere else, I believe, give us such an intimation that more examples might be had for the seeking. The only ones of this class which our text farther presents are *sukshettriya* and *sugātuyā* (both at iv. 33. 2: p. *su-kshettriya*: *su-gātuyā*), besides *amitrāyu*, in the twentieth book (xx. 127. 13). Of cases of the long vowel, we have also *aghāyant* (e. g. x. 4. 10: p. *agha-yant*) and *aghāyu* (e. g. i. 20. 2: p. *agha-yu*: in *abhyaghāyānti* [v. 8. 9 and vii. 70. 3*] the *pada*-text leaves the vowel long, writing *abhi-aghāyānti*), *vasūyā* (iv. 33. 2: p. *vasu-yā*), *ṣapathiyant* (o. g. v. 14. 5: p. *capathi-yant*), *jantiyant* (vi. 82. 3: p. *ja-ni-yant*), *amitrāyant* (vii. 84. 2: p. *amitra-yant*: the Rik, in the corresponding passage [x. 180. 3], has the short vowel), *kantiyamāna* (ix. 9. 18: p. *kavi-yamāna*), and *nipriyāyate* (xii. 4. 11 etc.: p. *ni-priyayate*): *satvanāyant* (v. 2. 1) seems to belong to the same class, but it is written by the *pada* with the long vowel, *satvanā-yan*. From the themes *amitra* and *jani*, it will be noticed, come desiderative or denominative forms of either class, or with both the short and long vowel.

तृतीयात्तस्य ॥ ११ ॥

19. As also the final vowel of an instrumental case.

In the form of this rule there is nothing which continues the implication of *bahulam*, but such an implication is, of course, unavoidably necessary, and is made by the commentator. As instance of the long vowel, he cites *yenā sahasraṁ vuhasi yenā 'gne sarvavedasam* (ix. 5. 17); as instance of the short vowel, *kena śrotriyaṁ āpnoti* (x. 2. 20). All the cases occurring under this rule have been detailed above, in the note to rule 16: excepting *tenā* and *yenā*, which are tolerably frequent (*tenā* occurs 24 times, and *yenā* 8 times), we have, of instrumentals with lengthened finals, only a few sporadic instances, viz. *sahasryenā*, *bhadrenā*, *amṛtenā*, *kāvyenā*, and *martyenā*, each in a single passage. Of other forms of declension which undergo a like prolongation, the text affords us two genitives, *asyā* and *harinasyā*; and, as accusative singular, *puru* is twice lengthened into *purū*. Besides these, we find only such forms as *janimā* for *janimāni*, in which the long vowel may be more properly regarded as thematic and not metrical. This latter class of cases, however, has been reckoned in with the rest under rule 16, because it is so treated by the *pada*-text, which writes the final vowel short.† In a single instance (*brahma*: v. 2. 8) the *saṁhitā* preserves the short vowel.

* Amended in the published text to *abhyaghadyti*.

† Excepting in two cases, viz. *varimā* (iv. 25. 2), and *nāmā* (ix. 9. 3). I do not at all understand the reason of these exceptions, and they may possibly be misreadings of our *pada* MSS.; the *pada*-text reads *nāma* at v. 1. 3, and in the Rik passage (i. 164. 8) corresponding with ix. 9. 8, both *pada* and *saṁhitā* give *nāma*.

रुत्तोपि ॥ २० ॥

20. When *r* is dropped, the final vowel is lengthened.

The other treatises (R. Pr. iv. 9, r. 29, ccxlviii; V. Pr. iv. 34; T. Pr. viii. 17), with better reason, give this rule in connection with that for the omission of the final *r*, which takes place (by ii. 19) only before a following initial *r*. The commentator repeats once more the same series of quotations which he has given already twice before, under i. 28 and ii. 19, only excepting the first, *śaradaḥ purūci rāyaḥ* (ii. 13. 3): he then, as if in surprise at his own audacity, asks himself why he has omitted this; and makes reply that, although it offers an instance of the loss of a final *r*, it shows no protraction of the vowel, which was long already.¹

नारकादीनां प्रथमस्य ॥ २१ ॥

21. Of *nāraka* etc., the first vowel is lengthened.

The commentator cites only three cases under this rule, viz. *nārakam* (xii. 4. 36: p. *narakam*), *sādanam* (e. g. ii. 12. 7: p. *sadanam*), and *āsata indra* (viii. 4. 8: p. *asataḥ*). The first word occurs only once in the Atharvan; the second is found several times, but *sadana*, with short antepenult, still oftener; for *āsata* we have also two other passages in the same hymn with the one quoted (viii. 4. 12, 13). Besides these, the word of most frequent occurrence, belonging to the same class, is *puruṣa*, which usually* becomes *puruṣa* at the end of a *pāda* (as noted by the Vāj. Pr., iii. 118), or where its first syllable has that place at which a long vowel is especially needed in the cadence of the *pāda*. Moreover, the text offers us *sūyamān* (iv. 27. 1: p. *su-yamān†*), and *sūyavasa* (e. g. iv. 21. 7: p. *su-yavasa*), with its compound *sūyavasād* (vii. 73. 11: p. *suyavasa-at*). Causative forms, such as *yāvaya* (p. *yavaya*), which the treatise perhaps meant to include in this rule, have been spoken of above, under rule 15.

दीदायादीनां द्वितीयस्य ॥ २२ ॥

22. Of *dīdayat* etc., the second vowel.

The commentator's examples are *dīdayat* (iii. 8. 3: p. *diddayat*), *uśāso vīravatḥ* (iii. 16. 7: p. *ushasaḥ*), and *uśāsānaktā* (e. g. v. 12. 6: p. *ushasānaktā*). The latter compound occurs several times in our text: from the theme *uśas* we have also once (xiii. 2. 46) the accusative *uśāsam* (p. *ushasam*). The only other word of like character which I have noted in the Atharvan is *śrathāya* (vii. 83. 3: p. *śrathaya*). A part of the compounds exhibiting protraction in the final syllable of the first member, and of which a detailed list has been given above, under

¹ *kim artham idam nodārdhate: purūci rāyaḥ: yady api rālopo dīrgha evāvah.* The reading is very corrupt, but the thing aimed at is, I believe, clear.

* In the Atharvan only usually, and not universally: exceptions are v. 80. 2. viii. 7. 2. xi. 8. 32. xii. 4. 13. xix. 6. 1, and one or two others.

† The edition reads, with I. and H., *suyamān*.

rule 12, might be regarded as falling under this rule; but as a part of them also would not, since it is their third syllable that is prolonged, and not their second, I preferred to give them all together in that place.

सात्रासाहादीनामुत्तरपदाद्यस्य ॥ २३ ॥

23. Of the compounds *sātrāsāha* etc., the first vowel of the second member.

The instances cited by the commentator are *sātrāsāhasya* (v. 13. 6: p. *sātrā-sahasya*), *amitrāsāhaḥ* (e. g. i. 20. 4: p. *amitra-sahaḥ*), and *viśāsāhiḥ* (e. g. i. 29. 6: p. *vi-sasahiḥ*); all of them from the root *sah*. The text furnishes another derivative from the same root belonging under this rule, viz. *abhimātishāhaḥ* (iv. 32. 4: p. *abhimāti-sahaḥ*): the only other case which I have found is *nyāyanam* (vi. 77. 2: p. *ni-ayanam*). The word *ukthaśāsaḥ*, which the *pada*-texts of the Rik and White Yajus write *uktha-śasaḥ*, and which therefore receives attention from their Prāticākhyas (R. Pr. ix. 19; V. Pr. iii. 122), is read in our *pada* (xviii. 3. 21) *uktha-śasaḥ*.

ऋत वृधवरीवानेषु ॥ २४ ॥

24. Of *ṛta*, the final vowel, before *vr̥dh*, *var̥i*, and *vān*.

The instances cited by the commentator are *ṛtāvṛdhaḥ* (e. g. xi. 8. 19: p. *ṛta-vṛdhaḥ*), *ṛtāvartī yajñiye* (vi. 62. 1: p. *ṛta-vartī*), and *ṛtāvānam vāṣṭvānaram* (vi. 36. 1: p. *ṛta-vānam*): the same words occur elsewhere, in a few passages which it is unnecessary to specify; they always show a long vowel in *saṅhita* and a short in *pada*, while the other numerous compounds of *ṛta* have everywhere the short vowel only.

अध त्यंघीःपरवर्जम् ॥ २५ ॥

25. Also that of *adha*, excepting when followed by *tyam* and *dhīh*.

The commentator's illustrative citations for *adhā*, with lengthened final, are *adhā yathā naḥ* (xviii. 3. 21), and *adhā pitṛñr upa drava* (xviii. 2. 23): he also quotes the exceptions mentioned in the rule, as follows: *adha tyam drapsam* (xviii. 1. 21), and *adha dhīr ajāyata* (xviii. 1. 21). There is, however, yet another case in the text in which the final vowel is left short, and which has been overlooked both by treatise and commentator: it is *adha syāma* (xviii. 3. 17). All the passages in which *adhā* occurs have been given above, in the note to rule 16. Except in the single case in which it is followed by *dhīh*, the word always stands at the beginning of a *pāda*. The commentator adds from his metrical authority a verse containing a virtual repetition of the rule: *adhe 'ti vyañjane dīrgho varjayitvā tyadhīparum: svarādāv api¹ sarvatra vyanjane hrasva eva tu*; 'adha is long before a consonant, excepting the cases in which it is followed by *tyam* and *dhīh*; but before a consonant preceded by a vowel (i) it is everywhere only short.'

Very little can be said in praise of the manner in which our treatise, in this section, deals with the intricate and numerous phenomena of the irregular prolongation of vowels in the Atharvan text; its statements are greatly wanting in accuracy, in completeness, and in systematic construction and arrangement. The form of its general rules, which embrace a great number of cases, is objectionable from indefiniteness: the cases which are made the subject of its special precepts are chosen arbitrarily and with little judgment, and in part are such as required no notice; while, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether one or two classes of cases are provided for at all: and finally, in several instances it abdicates altogether the office of a *Prāticākhyā*, and, instead of determining the usage of its school as to the points upon which it touches, leaves them as unsettled as it found them.

As elsewhere in the signature of the separate sections of this chapter, no statement is made respecting the number of rules which the section contains: the manuscript says simply *trītyasya prathamah pādaḥ*.

पदान्ते व्यञ्जनं द्विः ॥ २६ ॥

26. At the end of a word, a consonant is pronounced double.

The subject of the duplicated pronunciation of consonants, or of the *varṇakrama*, as it is sometimes called, is one of the most peculiar in the whole phonetical science of the Hindus. It is also the one, to my apprehension, which exhibits most strikingly their characteristic tendency to arbitrary and artificial theorizing; I have not succeeded in discovering the foundation of fact upon which their superstructure of rules is based, or explaining to myself what actual phonetic phenomena, liable to occur in a natural, or even a strained, mode of utterance, they supposed themselves to have noted, and endeavored thus to reduce to systematic form. The *varṇakrama*, however, forms a not inconspicuous part of the phonetic system of all the *Prāticākhyās*, and is even presented by Pāṇini (viii. 4. 46-52), although the latter mercifully allows us our option as to whether we will or will not observe its rules. To present and compare in full detail the systems of the other authorities in connection with that of our own treatise would take a great deal of room, and, moreover, could be done at best but imperfectly, since our manuscript, as will be shown below, exhibits a *lacuna* of some extent and importance in the midst of its treatment of the subject. I shall accordingly only refer under each of our own rules to those precepts of the other treatises which are most nearly related to it.

If the first rule of the second chapter is still to be strictly applied, we must conclude that the makers of the *Prāticākhyā* recognized the duplicated methods of pronunciation as of force only in the *saṁhitā-pāṭha*, and not in the utterance of the disjoined text, or the *padapāṭha*. This interpretation is somewhat supported by the fact that both the Rik Pr. (vi. 3, r. 14, cccxc) and Pāṇini (viii. 4. 51) attribute to Çākala or Çākalya, the teacher to whom the invention of the *padapāṭha* is generally ascribed, a denial of all duplicated utterance.

As regards our first rule, it is directly in contravention with the doc-

trine of the other treatises (R. Pr. vi. 2, r. 7, cccxxxiv; V. Pr. iv. 114; T. Pr. xiv. 15), which unanimously teach that a consonant is not duplicated in *pausa*. The commentator's instances are again *godhuk*, *virāt*, *dr̥shat*, *trishṭup*, the same words which we have had adduced so many times before (see i. 3 etc): they are accordingly to be pronounced *godhukk*, *virātt*, *dr̥shatt*, *trishṭupp*; but the manuscript omits, as in almost all the examples given under the following rules, to write the duplicated letter double.

उणाना ऋस्वोपधाः स्वरं ॥ २७ ॥

27. As are also *ñ*, *ṇ*, and *n* before a vowel, when final and preceded by a short vowel.

This is a rule familiar to all students of Sanskrit, as being obligatory in the euphony of the later classical dialect, and not in the older language of the Vedas alone. It is equivalently stated by all the treatises (R. Pr. vi. 4, r. 15, cccxci; V. Pr. iv. 104; T. Pr. ix. 18, 19), except that the others omit the needless mention, along with the other two nasals, of *ṇ*, which never occurs as a final. Pāṇini's *pratyāhāra* (viii. 3. 32) includes all the three. Pāṇini and the Tāitt. Pr. very properly treat this doubling of a final nasal as something apart from and unconnected with the phenomena of the *varṇakrama*, by teaching it in a different part of their texts from that which deals with the latter subject; and in the Rik Pr., also, the rule rather follows next after, than is introduced among, those which prescribe the other duplications.

The commentator cites, as examples of a final nasal doubled, *pratyāññ* *r̥noti* (not in AV.), *pratyāññ ud eṣhi* (xiii. 2. 20), *udyann ādityaḥ* (ii. 32. 1), and *sugann āste* (no such case in AV.: the instance is also given by Pāṇini's scholiasts). To illustrate the necessity of the restrictions "when preceded by a short vowel" and "before a vowel," he cites *arvāñ ākūtyā cara* (iii. 2. 3), and *udan jātaḥ* (v. 4. 8). Finally, he quotes from his metrical authority a verse which restates the rule, with examples: *nanandś tu padāntā ye hrasvapārvāḥ svarodayāḥ: teshāṃ dvirbhāvam ichanti pratyāññ udyann sugann iti*.

संयोगादि स्वरात् ॥ २८ ॥

28. Also the first consonant of a group, after a vowel.

In all the other treatises (R. Pr. vi. 1, r. 1, cccxxviii; V. Pr. iv. 97; T. Pr. xiv. 1), this is put at the head of the subject of the *varṇakrama*, as the fundamental and most important rule.

The commentator gives as instances the two indifferent words *agnih* (e. g. i. 7. 4) and *vr̥kshaḥ* (e. g. iv. 7. 5), which are to be pronounced *aggnih* and *vr̥kkshaḥ*. Then follows a *lacuna* in the manuscript, of some extent and importance, since it certainly includes one or more rules. After the two quoted examples, namely, follows *visarjantyaḥ sasthāne ca*, of which the two last words constitute a rule which the commentary goes on to expound in full, while the first, *visarjantyaḥ*, is the final repetition of the rule next preceding: and in both of them there is *anuvṛtti*

of *na*, 'not,' that is to say, the text has passed from giving rules for the occurrence of the duplication, to giving those for its non-occurrence. As we have found several times before, where there were lesser *lacunæ*, that the copyist had skipped carelessly from a word to a like word farther on, so we may suppose the same to have taken place here: *agniḥ* and *vrkṣaḥ* were very probably quoted again as examples under the rule *visarjantyaḥ*, and, the copyist's eye falling upon them, he overleaped all that intervened. It may be, however, that this conjecture is erroneous, and that the *lacuna* is of greater extent than would fairly admit of such an explanation. How many rules it includes, there are no means of determining: of this chapter we appear to have remaining ninety-six rules, while its signature states a hundred and five to be the number contained in it: but, on the one hand, we have not hitherto found reliable the numbers given in the signatures to the chapters; and, on the other hand, there is still another *lacuna*, of undetermined extent, in the fourth section (see under rule 80); and yet once more, we cannot be absolutely certain that the commentator does not, in one or two cases, state and expound two or more rules together, as once or twice in the first chapter (rules 12-13, 14-16). The treatment of the general subject by the other *Prātiçākhyas* varies so much, as regards fullness of detail as well as the doctrines held on minor points, that I do not venture to attempt to fill up, by their guidance, the gap which the carelessness of our copyist has left, and I continue without break the enumeration of the rules which still remain to us.

* * * * *

[न] विसर्जनीयः ॥ २९ ॥

29. *Visarjanīya* is not doubled.

The other treatises also exempt *visarjantya* from duplication: see *Rik* Pr. vi. 1 (r. 1, cccclxxviii), *Vāj.* Pr. iv. 112, and *Tāitt.* Pr. xiv. 15.

As already explained, in the preceding note, it is probable that the commentator gave again, in order to show that *visarjantya* is not doubled when final (by iii. 26), like any other consonant, the instances *agniḥ* and *vrkṣaḥ*.

सस्थाने च ॥ ३० ॥

30. Nor a consonant which is followed by another of the same class.

The *Rik* Pr. makes no such exception as this: the other two treatises, however, do so, and each divides the precept into two, the one (*V.* Pr. iv. 108; *T.* Pr. xiv. 23) prohibiting the doubling of a consonant when followed by the same consonant, the other (*V.* Pr. iv. 113; *T.* Pr. xiv. 23, last half), when followed by a mute of the same series; the *Vāj.* Pr. farther specifying that the following mute must not be a nasal.

The commentator cites as instances a number of words, evidently without any particular reference to the Atharvan text, although two or three of them happen to occur there: they are *indrah* (e. g. i. 9. 1),

candraḥ (e. g. ii. 15. 3), *mandraḥ* (xviii. 1. 30), *ushtraḥ*, *kroshṭraḥ* (*kroshṭre*, xi. 2. 2), *bhrāshṭram*, *neshṭram*, and *rāshṭram* (e. g. iii. 4. 1). Several of them are found also in the scholia to Pāṇini, as illustrations of his rule (viii. 4. 50) that, according to Ṣākāṭyana, no duplication takes place in a group of more than two consonants. The instances are wanting in variety, as illustrating our text, since they all present groups of three consonants, while we must suppose our rule to apply no less to groups of two, and to forbid duplication in such words as *antaḥ*, *asti*, *aśṭa*, etc.

रेफहकारौ परं ताभ्याम् ॥३१॥

31. Nor *r* and *h*—but the consonant following those two letters is doubled.

The commentator's examples are those which have been already given, and in part twice, under i. 58 and i. 100, and they need not, therefore, be repeated here.

The Rik Pr. (vi. 2, r. 4, cccclxxxi) subjects only *r* to this rule, leaving *h* to meet the same treatment with the other spirants; the Tāitt. Pr. (xiv. 4) does the same; the precept of the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 98) is to the same effect with ours, and so is also that of Pāṇini (viii. 4. 46), except that the latter here, as elsewhere, merely allows, and does not require, the duplication.

शषसाः स्वरे ॥३२॥

32. Not, however, *ś*, *sh*, and *s*, before a vowel.

This is an exception, of course, to the latter part of the preceding rule, since the sibilants would not, by any other precept, be subject to duplication before a vowel. The illustrations given in the commentary are none of them from the Atharvan, although a part of them are to be met with in the scholia to the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (viii. 4. 49); they are *karshutī*, *ūdargah*, *akshatarṣah*, and *tatarsha*¹ *purodāṣam*. As counter-example, to show that the sibilant is exempt from duplication only before a vowel, we have given us *varshshyodakena yajeta*, which is also no citation from the Atharvan text.

The Rik Pr. (vi. 2, r. 10, cccclxxvii) exempts from duplication any spirant, when followed either by a vowel or by another spirant. The Tāitt. Pr. (xiv. 16) and Pāṇini (viii. 4. 49) precisely agree with our treatise. The Vāj. Pr. fails to make any corresponding exception.

The manuscripts of the Atharva-Veda, so far as known to me, do not, save in very infrequent and entirely sporadic cases, follow any of the rules of the *varṇakrama* proper (rule 27, as already remarked, is really of another character), excepting the one which directs duplication after a *r*; and even in this case, their practice is as irregular as that of the manuscripts of the later literature. See Weber, pp. 246–248, for interesting statements respecting the usage of the codices of the Vāissaneyī-Samhitā.

प्रगृह्याश्च प्रकृत्या ॥ ३३ ॥

33. The *pragr̥hya* vowels remain unchanged.

As was already remarked above, under i. 73, the designation of certain vowels as *pragr̥hya*, made in the first chapter (rules 73-81), is not enough to exempt them from the operation of the rules for the combination in *sanhitā* of final and initial vowels: it is deemed necessary to add here that the vowels so designated maintain under all circumstances their own proper form. The method of the Rik Pr. and Vāj. Pr. is the same: see R. Pr. ii. 27 (r. 50, 51, clv, clvi); V. Pr. iv. 84.

The commentator's examples are *kena pārshñi ābhr̥te: pārshñi iti* (x. 2. 1), *indravāyū ubhāu: indravāyū iti* (iii. 20. 6), and *ubhāv indragñt ā bharatām: indragñt iti* (v. 7. 6). The text offers a single case in which a final *pragr̥hya* vowel is combined with a following initial: it is *nr̥pātī 'va* (viii. 4. 6). The same passage is found in the R̥g-Veda (vii. 104. 6), exhibiting the same anomalous *sandhi*, and such exceptional cases are duly noted by the Rik Pr. (ii. 27, r. 54, cliv), as is one of the same character by the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 86). That no reference is made to the passage in our treatise is possibly to be taken as an indication that the true Atharvan reading is *nr̥pātī iva*, as is actually given by E. and I.

एना एहा आदयश्च ॥ ३४ ॥

34. Also *enā ehāḥ* etc.

The passage cited in the rule as heading the *gaṇa* is found at xii. 3. 33, where both *sanhitā* and *pāda* read *enā' ehā'ḥ pāri* etc., the establishers of the *pāda*-text evidently regarding *enā* as the instrumental of the pronominal root *a*. To me, however, it seems more plausible to take the word as accusative plural feminine of the pronoun *ena*, which is usually enclitic, but in one or two instances (see the Böhtlingk-Roth lexicon, *sub verbo*) is accented, when standing at the head of a *pāda*. The form then would be *enā'ḥ*, and the *sandhi* perfectly regular, and its treatment as an irregularity would be due only to a misapprehension on the part of the author of the *pāda*. The other cases cited by the commentator, as composing the rest of the *gaṇa*, are *yathā man nā 'pagā asah* (i. 34. 5. ii. 30. 1. vi. 8. 1-3), and *pr̥thivī uta dyāuḥ* (xviii. 1. 5). The latter is found also in the R̥g-Veda (x. 10. 5), and is noticed by its Prātiśākhya (ii. 39). The other is a somewhat intricate case. As regards, first, the accent of the word—all analogy requires that, as containing a root for its final member, it should be accented upon the last syllable, *apagā'*. Thus, indeed, the *pāda*-text actually reads where the passage first and last occurs; but at ii. 30. 1 it gives *āpa-gā*, and with this accentuation agree all the *sanhitā* manuscripts in every instance, so that this reading has been received into the printed text. Second, as regards the form—there is not, so far as I can see, any reason why we should not regard *apagā* as the theme of the word, and not *apaga*, and so consider the form as found in the text to be *apagāḥ*, and the *sandhi* to be entirely regular. It is true that most of the Atharvan compounds

into which the root *gam* or *gā* enters as final member exhibit it in the shortened form *ga* (as *durgā*, *sugā*, *svargā*), but we have once *purogā* (v. 12. 11), and in like derivatives from other similar roots, as *jan* and *pā*, the short and long forms exchange with one another quite irregularly (e. g. *prathamajā'h*, iv. 35. 1, and *prathamajāh*, iv. 4. 5). I should be inclined to accuse the *pada*-text of a similar misapprehension in this passage with that exhibited in the other. There are one or two other cases in the Atharvan text which belong more or less clearly under this rule. In iv. 16. 1, all the *sanhitā* MSS., without exception, read *adhi-sthātā antikād iva* (p. *adhi-sthātā*): the edition treats this as a blunder, and amends to *adhishthātā 'ntikād iva*, but it might be possible to regard the passage as offering a case of anomalous *sandhi*. The theory of an error in this case, in which all the *sanhitā* MSS. chance to coincide, is supported by the analogy of the quite similar passage *rocana'*: *asyā*, at vi. 31. 2, where P., M., and I. read *rocana'* *asyā* in *sanhitā*, while W., E., and H. give *rocana'* *'syā*, with the Rik, Sāman, and White Yajur Vedas. At v. 26. 8, where the *sanhitā* manuscripts read *rūpā' asmin*, the *pada* has *rūpā'h: asmin*. Unless authority for *rūpā* as a feminine noun can be found elsewhere, it will probably seem easier to regard *rūpā* as a briefer form of *rūpāni*, and the *sandhi* as an anomalous one. A like case is vii. 97. 4, *sādanā akarma*, where Bp. is amended by a second hand from *sādanā* to *sādanāh*. An evident instance of pretty gross blundering is to be seen at xviii. 4. 58, where, instead of *pratāritā 'shāsām*, as the sense and metre require, and as is read by the Rik and Sāma Vedas (RV. ix. 86. 19; SV. i. 559), all our *sanhitā* manuscripts present *pratāritā ushāsām*, which the *pada* also supports by giving *pra-tāritāh*.

यवलोपि ॥ ३५ ॥

35. Where *y* or *v* has been dropped, the preceding vowel remains unchanged.

That is to say, wherever, by the loss of a final *y* or *v* according to the phonetic rules of the second chapter (ii. 21), a hiatus takes place, and two vowels are brought into juxtaposition with one another, they are not combined, but the hiatus remains. Two vowels can be thus brought together, according to the rules of our treatise, only by the loss of *y* and *v*, a final *visarjantya* being converted into *y*, by the theory here taught, before its final disappearance. The same prohibition against applying the rules of combination twice over to the same case is given by the other treatises (R. Pr. ii. 2, r. 5, cix; V. Pr. iii. 3), in the form of a general precept, governing and restricting the application of its special rules.

As instances, the commentator cites again the whole series of passages given under ii. 21, and which I refrain from repeating here.

Although this is a rule of universal application as regards the mode of writing the text, the metre shows that it was not always observed by the authors of the hymns: see, for example, ix. 4. 19, 23, where we have to read *brāhmaṇebhya rshabham dattvā* and *asmin goshtō 'pa pr̥ncā nah*, instead of *brāhmaṇebhya rshabham* and *goshtā upa*. Such

cases are not infrequent. In a single instance, too (x. 1. 15), our *sanhita* MSS. make the double combination, reading *ayam panthāḥ kṛtye 'ti tvā nayāmaḥ*, instead of *kṛtya iti* (p. *kṛtye : iti*);* but the edited text has restored the latter reading.

केवल उकारः स्वरपूर्वः ॥ ३६ ॥

36. Also an *u* forming a word, when it is preceded by a vowel.

That is to say, of course, the particle *u*—whenever, by the operation of the euphonic rules, a hiatus is produced before it. There are found but three such cases in the Atharva-Veda; two of them are cited by the commentator, as follows: *sa u eva mahāyamaḥ* (xiii. 4. 5), and *sa u aṣmānam asyati* (xiii. 4. 41); the third is *ayam vā u agniḥ* (xv. 10. 7).

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. ii. 28 (r. 55, clx), Vāj. Pr. iv. 87, and Tāitt. Pr. ix. 16, 17: the Rik Pr. also leaves the *u* unchanged after a *y* arising from conversion of an original *i*, one such case occurring in its text (*praty u adarṣi*, vii. 81. 1), while the Tāitt. Pr. inserts a transition *v* between the *u* and the following vowel.

नमो संधौ ॥ ३७ ॥

37. Also *n* and *m*, when the results of euphonic processes.

The commentator fabricates his examples, instead of deriving them from the Atharvan text: they are *nadīm tarati* and *tristhum nayati*. The former is intended to show that a *n* which is the result of the assimilation of a final *m*, by ii. 31, before an initial *t*, is not liable to a farther insertion of a sibilant before the *t*, by ii. 26; the latter, that a *m* which grows out of the assimilation of a final labial to a following initial dental nasal, by ii. 5, is not then, by ii. 31, convertible into *n* by a second assimilation.

This rule is of the same character with the last but one, and is replaced, or rendered unnecessary, in the other treatises, by the general precepts there referred to.

आकारः केवलः प्रथमं पूर्वेण ॥ ३८ ॥

38. An *a* forming an entire word is first combined with the preceding vowel.

An instance will best explain the meaning of this rule. In the passage which the *pada*-text writes *dhiyā : ā : ihi*, if *ā* is first combined with the following word, it will form *e'hi*, and the combination of this with the preceding word will give *dhiyāi'hi*: but if the combination of *ā* with *dhiyā* be first made, producing *dhiyā*, the addition of *ihi* will give, as final result, *dhiye'hi*. The latter is the true method of making the two successive *sandhis*, as we are taught by this rule, and by corresponding rules in the other treatises (R. Pr. ii. 2, r. 5, colt; T. Pr. v. 3);

* For the same reason, the MSS. of the Atharva-Veda have *ayam panthāḥ kṛtye 'ti* instead of *kṛtya iti*.

which, however, express themselves in a more general manner, declaring that all *sandhis* must be made in the order of their occurrence.

The commentator is this time conscientious enough to cite all the passages illustrating the rule which the text contains: they are *dhiye* " *hi* (ii. 5. 4), *jushasve* " *'ndra* (ii. 5. 4), *stanayitnune* " *'hi* (iv. 15. 11), *kushthe* " *'hi* (v. 4. 1), *udakene* " *'hi* (vi. 68. 1), and *avapaśyate* " *'la* (xviii. 4. 37).

स्वरे नामिनो ज्तःस्या ॥३१॥

39. Before a vowel, an alterant vowel becomes a semivowel.

Instead of citing actual examples from the text, the commentator prefers to fabricate his illustrations, which are *dadhy atra*, *madhy atra*, *mātrartham*, *pitrartham*: a part of them are identical with those given in the *scholia* to the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (vi. 1. 77).

The other treatises have corresponding rules: that of the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 45) being precisely like our own; that of the Rik Pr. (ii. 8, r. 21, 22, cxxv, cxxvi) being more elaborately stated; and that of the Tāitt. Pr. (x. 15) restricting the conversion into a semivowel to *i*, *ē*, and *u*—a restriction which might with the same propriety have been made by all, since final *ū* is always *pragrhya*. and final *r* nowhere in the Vedas, so far as I am aware, comes to stand before an initial vowel.

संयन्तराणामववायावः ॥४०॥

40. The diphthongs, in the same situation, become respectively *ay*, *av*, *āy* and *āv*.

And then farther, by ii. 21, 22, the final semivowels are dropped, except in the case of *āv*, so that of *e* and *o* is left before an initial only *a*; of *āi*, only *ā*—which vowels are then exempt, by iii. 35, from farther combination with their successors. The absorption of initial *a* by final *e* and *o*, and its retention without change after them in some cases, is taught by rules 53 and 54, below.

The commentator's illustrations are again of his own devising, for the most part; they are *agna āsām*, *vāya āsām*, *agna ūtaye*, *vāya ūtaye* (iv. 25. 6), *asmā ud dhara*, *asāv ādityaḥ* (xv. 10. 7), *śvayanam*, *cāyakaḥ*, *lavanam*, *lāyakaḥ*, *pavunam*, *pāvakaḥ* (e. g. vi. 47. 1). The last six are examples of applications of the rule which the Prāṭiśākhya does not contemplate. A few of the instances are identical with those given under the corresponding rules of Pāṇini (viii. 3. 18, 19. vi. 1. 78).

The Rik Pr. (ii. 9, 10, 11, r. 25, 28, 31, cxxix, cxxxii, cxxxv) converts *āi* and *āv* directly into *ā*, and *e* and *o* directly into *a*, adding that after the *a* and *ā* which come from *o* and *āv* a *v* is inserted except before a labial vowel. The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 46) and Tāitt. Pr. (ix. 11–15) precisely agree with our treatise.

पूर्वपरयोरैकः ॥४१॥

41. In the following rules is taught the fusion of a preceding and a following vowel into a single sound.

This is a general heading or *adhikāra* for that which is to follow, or a rule governing the interpretation of the remaining rules in the section. The technical language of the *Prātiśākhya*s has no recognized method of indicating the fusion of two sounds into one, and the form of the following rules is ambiguous, since rule 44, for instance, literally means, according to the usual phraseology of the treatise, that *a* before *i* becomes *e*, and not *a* with *i*. Hence the necessity of this special rule of interpretation. It has its correspondents in the *Vāj. Pr.* (iv. 49), and the *Tāitt. Pr.* (x. 1); while the *Rik Pr.* (ii. 6 etc.) attains the desired end by a fuller or less technical mode of statement.

समानाक्षरस्य सवर्णे दीर्घः ॥४२॥

42. A simple vowel, with one of like quality, becomes long.

The commentator's illustrations are again of his own making: they are *daṇḍāgram*, *dadhindrah*, *madhūshnam*, *hotṣṣyah*, and *pitṣṣyah*. For the last case, indeed, the combination of two *ṛ*'s, no Vedic example could be found.

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are *Rik Pr.* ii. 6 (r. 15. cxix), *Vāj. Pr.* iv. 50, *Tāitt. Pr.* x. 2.

सीमन्ते ऋस्वः ॥४३॥

43. In *śimanta*, the resulting vowel is short.

A most blundering and superfluous rule! The *Atharva-Veda* contains no such theme as *śimanta*. In the passage which the commentator cites in illustration of the rule—viz. *jinato vajra tvam śmantam* (vi. 134. 3)—the theme is evidently *śimant*, from which we find also a plural accusative, *śimantaḥ*, at iv. 1. 1; it is a parallel form with, and equivalent to, *śiman*, of which the text affords us an accusative singular, *śimānam*, at ix. 8. 13. The rule evidently assumes *śimanta* as the theme, and regards it as composed of *śiman* and *anta*. Our *pada*-text, as might be expected, makes no attempt to analyze the word. The commentator, after his illustrative citation, adds to the rule a restriction of his own, quite in the style of a *vārttika* to Pāṇini, as follows: *śmant-keśaveshte 'ti vaktavyam: yo hi śimno antaḥ śmāntaḥ saḥ*; 'it should have been said, "in *śimanta*, when it means the parting of the hair;" for the extremity (*anta*) of a boundary (*śiman*) is *śmānta*.' Since, however, *śmānta* does not occur in the *Atharvan*, the limitation is just as impertinent as the original rule: more so, it could not well be. Compare *vārttika* 3 to Pāṇ. vi. 1. 94.

अवर्णस्यैवर्ण एकारः ॥४४॥

44. *A* and *ā*, with *i* and *î*, become *e*.

The commentator's illustrations, as given by our manuscript, are *ravadgomālendrah*, which, however, a comparison of the examples under the next rule and under the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (vi. 1. 87) shows to require amendment to *khaṭvendrah*, *mālendrah*.

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. ii. 6 (r. 16, xx), Vāj. Pr. iv. 52, and Tāitt. Pr. x. 4.

उवर्ण ओकारः ॥ ४५ ॥

45. With *u* and *ū*, they become *o*.

The commentator, as so generally in this portion of his work, makes his own illustrations, viz. *khaṭvodakam*, *mālodakam*: compare under Pān. vi. 1. 87.

See the identical rules in the other treatises: Rik Pr. ii. 7 (r. 17, cxxi), Vāj. Pr. iv. 52, and Tāitt. Pr. x. 5.

There is a single instance in the text, in which this rule is not observed, and *a + ū* are not combined into *o*, but into *āu*: it is the word *prāudhaḥ* (xv. 15. 4: p. *pra-ūḍhaḥ*). B., indeed, reads *prodho*, but doubtless only by an error of the copyist. We must suppose, either that the authors and commentator overlooked this word, or that its *pada* as well as *sanhitā* reading in their text would be *prāudhaḥ*, or that the passage containing it was not in their Atharva-Veda—of which suppositions, I should regard the first as the most plausible, and the last as the least likely.

अरमृवर्णे ॥ ४६ ॥

46. With *r* and *ṛ*, they become *ar*.

The commentator's examples are *tosya rshabhasya 'ṛgāni* (ix. 4. 11), *yajñartaḥ* (viii. 10. 4: p. *yajña-ṛtaḥ*), *kāmartaḥ* (not in AV.), and *nāi 'nān avaritā* (iv. 34. 3: the *pada*-text always writes the word *avaritā*, without separation).

The Tāitt. Pr. (x. 8) makes one *sandhi* in the same manner as our treatise: the Rik Pr. (ii. 11, r. 32, cxxxvi) and Vāj. Pr. (iv. 48), however, treat it very differently, merely prescribing that both *a* and *ā* become *a* before *r*, without requiring the conversion of the latter into *r*. The usage of the *sanhitā* manuscripts of the Atharva-Veda is in conformity with neither rule; they follow a method of their own, in which is to be recognized the influence of a doctrine agreeing with or resembling that of our Prāṭiśākhya respecting the *svarabhakti*, or fragment of vowel sound, assumed to be thrust in between *r* and a following consonant (see i. 101, 102). Where the phonetical theory requires the insertion of the longer *svarabhakti*, or where a sibilant follows, there the manuscripts usually and regularly give the vowel *ṛ* instead of *r*, reading *iva rshabhaḥ* (iii. 6. 4), *svasa rshīṇām* (vi. 133. 4), etc.; before any other consonant, or where our treatise and the Rik Pr. interpose the shorter *svarabhakti* after the *r*, and the other Prāṭiśākhyas require no insertion at all (see the note to i. 101, 102), there our manuscripts regularly make the combination according to the rule now under discussion, writing *rāśya rtena* (vi. 114. 1), *iva rbhuḥ* (x. 1. 8), *sa rām* (x. 8. 10), etc. These rules are not, however, altogether without exceptions: there are a number of passages in which one or more of the manuscripts read the semivowel *r* instead of the vowel *ṛ* before a *śh* (viz. iv. 4. 8. ix. 8. 14,

15, 16. x. 7. 14a; 10. 10. xi. 1. 1, 3; 3. 38. xii. 1. 6. xiii. 1. 55. xv. 2. 4, first time), and even a few (viz. x. 7. 14c. xi. 6. 11. xv. 2. 4 (bis); 14. 4. xix. 9. 13) in which they all agree in so doing; and, on the other hand, while in the very great majority of cases the *r* is changed to *ṛ* before any other consonant (it is found so changed, in the Atharvan text, before *k*, *g*, *c*, *j*, *ch*, *t*, *d*, *n*, *dh*, and *bh*), there are a very few instances (viii. 10. 4. xviii. 2. 31; 3. 24) in which one or more manuscripts leave it unaltered, and even two (x. 1. 12; 5. 30, before *g* and *k*) where they unanimously read *r*.* As regards the orthography of the *sandhi* in the published text, accordingly, three courses were open to the editors: first, to follow the rule of the Prātiçākhyā, and to convert the initial vowel everywhere into the semivowel; second, to carry out consistently the general principle derivable from the practice of the manuscripts, writing always *ṛ* before a sibilant and *r* before any other consonant; and third, to be governed everywhere by the authority of the manuscripts where they were unanimous, and, where they disagreed, to give due weight to the principle just referred to, in choosing between their discordant readings. Unfortunately the edition has adopted none of these courses, but, while adhering with tolerable closeness to the manuscript readings through the early part of the text, gives everywhere only *ṛ* from the beginning of the eighth book onward, thus introducing the rule of the Rik and White Yajur Vedas, and following neither the Prātiçākhyā nor the manuscripts of the Atharvan. The details given above, however, will show what are the readings of the manuscripts in any given passage.

It is worthy of remark that the manuscript of our commentary, like those of the Atharvan text, writes *ṛ* in the first instance cited (*lasya ṛshabhasya*), and *r* in all the rest.

There is a single passage of the text requiring special notice, as exhibiting in the *samhitā* manuscripts an entirely irregular *sandhi* of final *ā* with initial *ṛ*: it is at xviii. 2. 31, where the *ā* of *sucevā* is left unshortened before *ṛkshākām*, B. writing *sucevā ṛkshākām*, and all the others *sucevā ṛkshākām*. Probably the reading is corrupt, or the words wrongly analyzed by the *pada*-text: perhaps we have to correct and divide *sucevā*: *ārkschikām*.

उपर्शन्त्यादिषु च ॥४७॥

47. Also in *uparshanti* etc.

The words and forms contemplated by this rule are exceptions to the one next following, according to which we should have *upārshanti* etc. The commentator cites in illustration the passages *yā hrdayam uparshanti* (ix. 8. 14), *yāḥ pārçve uparshanti* (ix. 8. 15), and *yās tiraçcīr uparshanti* (ix. 8. 16); and these are the only cases of the kind pre-

* The lingual sibilant, *sh*, is the only spirant before which a *sandhi* of final *a* or *ā* with initial *ṛ* is made in the Atharvan text: the text does, indeed, contain a single passage in which such a combination should properly take place before *ç*—viz. *krāmasva ṛça iva rohitam* (iv. 4. 7)—but the tradition has most palpably and grossly misunderstood and blundered over the phrase, and the *pada* writes it *krāma*: *svārçah-iva*: *rohitam* instead of *krāmasva*: *ṛçah-iva*: *rohitam*.

sented by the text, so that the "etc." at the end of the rule is quite superfluous as regards the Atharvan. In the passages cited, the *pāda* reads *upa-rshanti*, and the *saṃhitā* manuscripts, as already noticed in the last note, vary between *uparshanti* and *upārshanti*, V. even giving, in the second and third cases, *uparishanti*.

उपसर्गस्य धात्वादावारम् ॥ ४८ ॥

48. The *a* or *ā* of a preposition, with the initial *r* or *ṛ* of a root, becomes *ār*.

The commentator's illustrations are of his own fabrication, and in part are to be found under the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (vi. 1. 91): they are *upārshāti*, *prārshāti*, *upārçhati*, *prārçhati*, *upārđhnoti*, and *prārđhnoti*. The only case arising under the rule in the Atharva-Veda is *ārchatu*, at ii. 12. 5. Our treatise might, then, like the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 57), have restricted the operation of the rule to the preposition *ā*. The Tāitt. Pr. (x. 9) states the principle in the same general form in which it is here given.

भूतकरणास्य च ॥ ४९ ॥

49. As does also that of the augment.

This rule, of course, in a treatise whose subject is the *sandhyapadyāu guṇāu* of words (i. 1), is out of place and superfluous. It has no correspondent in any of the other treatises, and its chief interest and value to us lies in its presenting a term for 'augment'—*bhūtakarana*, 'maker of past meaning'—which is elsewhere unknown, at least in the Prātiçākhya literature.

The commentator cites, in illustration of the rule, *sa ārdhnot* (iv. 39. 1 etc.); and also, as counter-example, showing that it applies only to the augment, *kaṭamā sa rcām* (x. 8. 10).

एकारैकार्योरैकारः ॥ ५० ॥

50. With *e* and *ai*, *a* and *ā* become *ai*.

Again the commentator gives us only fabricated illustrations, which, with the help of the *scholia* to the corresponding rule of Pāṇini (vi. 1. 88), are readable as follows: *khaṭvāirakā*, *mālāirakā*, *khaṭvāitīkāyanah*, *mālāitīkāyanah*.¹

The corresponding rules in the other treatises are Rik Pr. ii. 7 (r. 18, cxxii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 55, Tāitt. Pr. x. 6.

ओकारैकार्योरैकारः ॥ ५१ ॥

51. With *o* and *au*, they become *au*.

The commentator this time presents us two actual citations from the

¹ *khaṭvāiragāḥ*: *mālāiragāḥ*: *khaṭvāitīkāyanāḥ*: *mālāitīkāyanāḥ*.

text, viz. *brahmādanam pacati* (xi. 1. 1 : p. *brahma-odanam*), and *tasyāu 'danasya* (xi. 8. 1); but then adds a fictitious case, *brahmāupagavaḥ*, which occurs also in Pāṇini's *scholia* (to rule vi. 1. 88).

The corresponding rules in the other treatises are Rik Pr. ii. 7 (r. 19, cxiii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 55. and Tāitt. Pr. x. 7.

शकल्येष्यादिषु परत्रपम् ॥ ५२ ॥

52. In *śakalyeshi* etc., the result has the same form with the latter constituent.

The commentator cites under this rule the following cases : *śakalyeshi yadi vā te janitram* (i. 25. 2 : p. *śakalya-es*hi), *anantivā upetana* (iii. 14. 3 : p. *upa-étana*), *arvāci gāur upe 'shatu* (vi. 67. 3), and *upeshantam udumbatam* (viii. 6. 17 : p. *upa-es*hantam). Of these cases, the first would equally admit of being regarded as a case of regular *sandhi*, and analyzed as *śakali-es*hi: the second is analogous with the combinations to which rule 38 of this chapter relates, the preposition *ā* being in *sankhita* combined with *upa*, and then the resulting *upā* with *itana*. Of this kind, the text presents one additional instance, in *upeyimā* (x. 1. 10 : p. *upa-eyimā*; it is made up of *upa-ā-tyimā*): it is the only passage falling under the rule which the commentator does not give.

Similar cases are noted by the Rik Pr. at ii. 36, 37, by the Vāj. Pr. at iv. 53, 54, and by the Tāitt. Pr. at x. 14.

एकारौकारान्तापूर्वः पदादेरकारस्य ॥ ५३ ॥

53. After a word ending in *e* or *o*, an initial *a* becomes one with the preceding vowel.

The commentator cites a few instances of this exceedingly common *sandhi* (the occurrence of which will be more particularly treated of under the next rule), as follows : *te 'vadan* (v. 17. 1 : the instance, however, may perhaps be given as one fabricated, and not as a citation from the Atharvan text; it is found in the *scholia* to Pān. vi. 1. 115), *te 'kra-van* (as is read both here and under iii. 55; perhaps we are to amend *te 'kravan*, but that also is not to be found in the Atharvan), *so 'bravti* (xv. 3. 2), *yo 'sya dakṣiṇaḥ karnaḥ* (xv. 18. 3), and *so 'rajyala* (xv. 8. 1).

The physical explanation of this combination is exceedingly difficult. The Rik Pr. (ii. 12, 13, r. 33, 34, cxvii, cxviii) and Vāj. Pr. (iv. 58), as well as Pāṇini (vi. 1. 109), treat it in the same manner as our treatise, as a union of *a* with the preceding diphthong, or its absorption by the latter. The Tāitt. Pr. alone (xi. 1) teaches an actual loss or omission of the *a*.

वाचित्प्रकृत्या ॥ ५४ ॥

54. Sometimes the *a* remains unabsorbed.

The commentator quotes from the text, in illustration, the passage *ye agnayaḥ* (iii. 21. 1), and adds *sahāsararcam ide atra*, which is not found in the Atharvan text.

With this rule and the preceding our treatise makes short shrift of a subject which occupies long passages of the other Prāticākhyas (R. Pr. ii. 13-26; V. Pr. iv. 58-82; T. Pr. xi. 1-xii. 8), and has cost their authors a vast deal of labor. The saving is made, however, at the expense of its reputation and value as an authority for the readings of its text, since it does not determine the *sanhitā* form of one of the many hundred passages in which initial *a* comes in contact with final *e* or *o*. There is not in the whole work another so discreditable confession of unwillingness or inability to cope with the difficulties of an intricate subject.

In endeavoring to make some systematic exhibition of the usage of the Atharvan text with reference to this *sandhi*, I have been able, after more than one trial, to devise no better scheme of presentation than one founded upon a comparison of the actual written usage of the text with the requirements of the metre. If there is any rule or system of rules, of a more formal character, underlying and determining the very various phenomena—which I cannot but seriously doubt—I have been unable to discover any trace of it. The tabular conspectus, then, is as follows—the lines distinguishing the cases in which the metre appears to require the retention of the *a* unabsorbed, as a separate syllable, from those in which its absorption is demanded, in order to make the verse of proper length; and the columns showing how often the *a* is by the manuscripts omitted and retained respectively:

	In written text:		Total
	omitted.	retained.	
I. Where metre requires omission,	252	41	293
II. Where metre requires retention:			
<i>a</i> , at beginning of <i>pāda</i> ,	198	39	
<i>b</i> , elsewhere in <i>pāda</i> ,	102	965	
	800	1004	1804
Total in metrical part of text,	552	1045	1597
III. In unmetrical passages.	192	26	220
Total in whole text,	744	1073	1817

Upon examining this table, it will be seen, in the first place, that in the unmetrical portions of the Atharvan text the greatly prevailing method of making the *sandhi* is that which is followed in the Sanskrit literature proper, viz. by omission of the *a*: the proportion of omissions to retentions is that of 7 to 1. In the metrical portions, on the other hand, the more common custom is to retain the *a*, the retentions being to the omissions nearly as 2 to 1. When we come to inquire farther what was the usage of the makers of the hymns, we find that the proportion in favor of the retention of the *a* as a separate syllable is considerably greater, or almost as $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. There is, then, considerable discordance between the written and spoken usage in the metrical part; and yet this discordance appears in great measure at a single point, or where the final *e* or *o* of a *pāda* precedes the initial *a* of another *pāda*. In this situation—where, if ever, we should expect the traditional and written reading to correspond with the original spoken form of the verse—the recorded text usually leaves out the *a*, and mars as much as it can the metrical form of the verse: the proportion of omissions to retentions is here as 5 to 1; and in the Rig-Veda, so far as I have observed, it is still larger: there can be but very few instances in the

earlier portions, at least, of that text, where the custom of omission of *a* at the beginning of a *pāda* is not followed. Making exception of this special case, it may be said that the usage of the written text follows in the main the requirements of the metre—although with not infrequent exceptions, which in the case of the required omissions make somewhat less than a sixth of the whole number, and in the cases of required retention, considerably less than one-ninth.

There are, of course, a number of doubtful cases, where the metre is irregular and obscure, or where it might be restored either with the omission or the retention of the *a* as a separate syllable: but, rather than form of them a separate class, I have determined and ranked each case according to my best judgment; and the general relations and bearings of the scheme are not, I am sure, perverted by any errors I may have committed.

Here, at the end of the second section of the chapter, the manuscript says again simply *trītiyasya dvitīyaḥ pādaḥ*.

The proper subject of the next section is the calling forth or modification, in connection with the combinations of the phrase, of the accents already laid down and defined in the first chapter (i. 14-17). With this, however, is also connected a distinction and nomenclature of the different kinds of *svarita* or circumflex accent which the theory of the school recognizes: and the latter subject is even allowed in part to take precedence of and overlie the former, in such a manner as to render their joint presentation confused and imperfect, as will be pointed out in detail below. By way of introduction to the section, and before stating and explaining its first rule, the commentator gives us the following four verses: * *śhaḍ eva svaritajātāni lākṣaṇāḥ pratijānate: pūrvaṁ pūrvaṁ dr̥dhataṁ mṛadiyo yad yad uttaram:—abhinihitāḥ prāḍṣiṣṭa jātyaḥ kṣhāipraḥ ca tā ubhāu: tāirovyañjana-pādavṛttāu etat svaritamandalam:—sarvatikṣhṇo 'bhinihitas tataḥ prāḍṣiṣṭa ucyate: tato mṛdutarāu svārāu jātyaḥ kṣhāipraḥ ca tāv ubhāu:—tato mṛdutarāḥ svāras tāirovyañjana ucyate: pādavṛtto mṛdutarā iti svārabalābālam;* 'those skilled in distinctions recognize six kinds of circumflex accent, and no more. Of these, each preceding one is harder, each succeeding one is softer: viz., the *abhinihita*, the *prāḍṣiṣṭa*, and the *jātya* and *kṣhāipra*, these two; farther, the *tāirovyañjana* and *pādavṛtta*: this is the series of circumflex accents. The *abhinihita* is entirely sharp; next is ranked the *prāḍṣiṣṭa*; the next pair, of softer character, are the *jātya* and *kṣhāipra*, these two; the *tāirovyañjana* is called softer than these; the *pādavṛtta* is still softer: thus are laid down the relative strength and weakness of the circumflex accents.' We have here evidently the schemes of two different authorities, which accord quite closely with one another; the only difference being that the former seems to rank as equal the two accents last mentioned. Indeed, the commentator goes on to add, in accordance with this, *apara āha: tāirovyañjanapādavṛttāu tulyavṛttāu iti*; 'another says, "the *tāirovyañjana*

* The last two of these verses are also cited in Uvāṭa's commentary to the Vāj. Pr.: see Weber, p. 130.

and *pādavṛtta* are of like quality.” Other authorities, however, construct the scale somewhat differently: thus the Vāj. Pr. (i. 125) makes the order run as follows: *abhinihita*, *kshāipra* (with which the commentator declares the *jātya* to agree in rank), *praśliṣṭa*, *tāirovyañjana*, *tāirovirāma* (see below, under rule 62), and *pādavṛtta*; while the Tāitt. Pr. (xx. 9–12) declares the effort of enunciation (*prayatna*) of the *kshāipra* and *jātya*, together with the *abhinihita*, to be harder, that of the *praśliṣṭa* and *prātihata* (see under rule 62) to be softer, and that of the *tāirovyañjana* and *pādavṛtta* to be yet less (*alpātara*). The Rik Pr., like our own treatise, takes no notice of these alleged differences of utterance among the different kinds of circumflex. It is not, however, without good reason that our commentator gives himself the trouble to state them, since their recognition can hardly have been without its important influence upon the division of the *svarita* into its numerous forms. The three arrangements quoted above agree, it will be noticed, in ranking the forms of the independent *svarita* above those of the enclitic, but are discordant as regards the relative position of the members of each class; and this may serve to us as a significant indication that the differences of secondary rank are of but trifling consequence. Precisely what is meant by “sharp” (*tikṣṇa*) and “hard” (*dr̥ḍha*) on the one hand, and “soft” (*mṛdu*) on the other, is not very clear: but that the proper circumflex, which arises upon the combination into a single syllable of an original acute and an original grave element, is more strongly marked and distinct in its quality of double pitch than that circumflex which is only enclitic, need not be doubted.

After this preliminary exposition, the commentator goes on to add *udāttaḥ pūrvah: paro 'nudāttaḥ: svaritaḥ sandhiḥ*; ‘an acute preceding; a grave following: their combination circumflex.’ I am not altogether confident that this is not the first rule of the section, since, as we shall see, the two rules which follow are defective in form, and need some such predecessor. Considering, however, the faulty construction of the whole section, the limited applicability of the words in question as an *adhikāra* or heading for that which follows, their inconsistency with rule 66 below, and the absence of the paraphrase and repetition which ought to follow them, if they are a rule, I have not ventured to regard them as a part of the treatise; they are more probably an addition of the commentator, intended to supply the deficiency of the next two rules.

एकारैकारौ पदान्तौ परतो ज्कारं सोऽभिनिहितः ॥५५॥

55. When an *a* is absorbed by a preceding final *e* or *o*, the resulting circumflex is *abhinihita*.

This is by no means a close version of the rule as it stands in the text; literally translated, it reads as follows: ‘final *e* and *o*; following them, an *a*: that is *abhinihita*.’ The construction presents a grammatical difficulty. ‘If *akāra*, ‘the sound *a*,’ is not here used as a neuter—and such words are elsewhere only masculine—the form *akāram* must be understood as an accusative, and can only be construed as dependent upon *parataḥ*, used prepositionally, and taken as meaning ‘before’ in-

stead of 'after,' so that we must translate 'final *e* and *o* before an *a*: that is *abhinihita*.' and to treat *parataḥ* thus seems to me hardly admissible.* The commentator does not help us much, but, if I rightly apprehend his meaning, he treats the word as a neuter nominative; his paraphrase reads *ekārāukārāu padāntāu udātātāu parataḥ akārom¹ padādi anudātām sa abhinihitaḥ svarō bhavati*; 'e and o, final, with acute accent; after them, a, initial, unaccented; that becomes an *abhinihita* accent (or vowel).' But passing over this difficulty, as of inferior consequence, since the virtual meaning of the phraseology is clear, we find another and a graver one in the fact that the form of the rule seems to imply that the occurrence of this *svarita* has been already sufficiently taught, and that nothing remains but to give it a name; while nevertheless the treatise nowhere informs us under what circumstances a circumflex accent arises in connection with the meeting of a final *e* or *o* and an initial *a*, or even that it arises at all. Its doctrine must be, of course, the same which is taught in all the other treatises; namely, that when an initial unaccented or grave *a* is elided after or absorbed into a final diphthong which itself has an acute accent, its own accent is represented in that of the resulting diphthong, reducing the latter from acute to circumflex. This case of circumflex, as well as that which forms the subject of the next rule, is an exception under rule 66 below, which teaches that a vowel resulting from the fusion of elements whereof one is acute, is itself acute: it ought, accordingly, to be specifically described and taught as such an exception. The admission as a rule of the words referred to above as used by the commentator before the statement of the precept now under discussion—viz. 'an acute preceding; a grave following: their combination circumflex'—would not satisfactorily relieve the difficulty, because this would be equivalent to setting up over against rule 66 another general rule opposed to it, without establishing in any way the relation between them. We can hardly avoid supposing that the constructors of this part of the treatise have not been skilful enough, or careful enough, to combine the two subjects of the section in such a manner as to give completeness to both. The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 50) and Tāitt. Pr. (xii. 9) give rules for the occurrence of the *abhinihita* circumflex in connection with those for the absorption of the initial *a*, and define and name the accent elsewhere (V. Pr. i. 114; T. Pr. xx. 4), when treating of the general subject of accent: the Rik Pr. deals with both matters together, but with clearness and precision, first prescribing the *svarita* (iii. 7, r. 12, cxcix), and then later (iii. 10) giving it its distinctive appellation.

The names of the different kinds of *svarita* are chiefly derived from those belonging to the euphonic combinations in connection with which they arise. These latter, however, are not expressly given in all the treatises. Thus, the Rik Pr. alone (ii. 13, r. 34, cxxviii) calls the absorption of initial *a* into preceding final *e* and *o* the *abhinihita sandhi*

* The commentator uses *parataḥ* very often, in paraphrasing the locative of precedence, but always puts it after the locative: thus, in the first rule of this chapter, *sahāu*, 'before the root *sah*,' is explained by *sahāu parataḥ*; and so in scores of other cases.

¹ *akātra*.

while the Vāj. Pr., as well as our own treatise, agrees with it in applying to the resulting circumflex the title of *abhinihita*. The Tāitt. Pr. (xx. 4) has for the same accent the slightly different name *abhinihata*, which is palpably an artificial variation of the other.

As examples of the *abhinihita* circumflex, the commentator gives us precisely the same series of phrases as under rule 53 above, viz. *tè 'va-dan*, *tè 'kravan*, *sò 'bravít*, *yò 'sya dákshinaḥ kárnaḥ*, *sò 'rojyata*. In a few cases (which are detailed below, in a marginal note*), our Atharvan manuscripts fail to give the circumflex to an *e* or *o*, originally acute, which has absorbed an unaccented *a*, and leave it acute; but these are evidently to be explained simply as perpetuating original errors of transcription, and as requiring at our hands the emendation which they have not received from the native copyists.

इकारयोः प्रग्लिष्टः ॥ ५६ ॥

56. The circumflex arising from the fusion of two short *i*'s is *prāḡlishṭa*.

Prāḡlishṭa or *praḡlesha* is the name given by the Rik Pr. (ii. 7, r. 20, cxxiv) to all those cases of combination in which two vowels, or a vowel and diphthong, are fused together into a single vowel or diphthong: that is to say, to those of which our treatise treats in the latter half of the preceding section (rules 42–51). A *svarita* accent arising in connection with such a combination is by all the other treatises called *prāḡlishṭa*. The manuscript of our own treatise, both text and commentary, varies between the two forms *prāḡlishṭa* and *prākḡlishṭa*, more often reading the latter; which, however, has seemed to me too anomalous, not to say too monstrous, a term to be permitted to stand. The Rik Pr. (iii. 8, r. 13, cc) informs us that a single teacher, Māṇḍukeya, held that the *prāḡlishṭa svarita* arose in all cases of a *praḡlesha* combination where the former element was acute and the latter grave, and it is well known that the Çatapatha Brāhmaṇa follows this rule of accentuation throughout. Pāṇini (viii. 2. 6) also permits it, whenever the unaccented latter element is the initial of a word—that is to say, everywhere in the combinations of the phrase. But the predilection of the Sanskrit for the circumflex accent is much too weak to allow of so frequent an occurrence of it as the general acceptance of this rule would condition, and all the Prāticākhyas lend their authority to the usage prescribed in our rule 66 below, that a combination into which enters an *udātta* vowel is itself *udātta*, the acute element raising the grave to its own pitch. All, however, allow the exception which forms the subject of the last rule,

* The passages are x. 10. 10 (*his*). xi. 3. 49; 10. 28. xii. 8. 58; 4. 85, 47 (here, however, I. gives *sò* instead of *só*, and B. has been amended to the same reading). xv. 14. 8 (B. and P. *apò*). xvi. 4. 8. xviii. 4. 15. The edition has generally corrected the accentuation in these cases; but in three passages—viz. xi. 10. 23. xii. 8. 58. xviii. 4. 15—the erroneous reading of the manuscripts remains. Once, by a contrary error, the codices generally agree in giving the circumflex to a final *o*, while leaving the *a* unabsorbed after it: thus, *yajñò ajāyata* (xiii. 1. 48), but I. and E. (the latter by emendation) give the consistent reading *yajñò 'jāyata*, which has been received into the edited text.

and all but the Tāitt. Pr. allow also that which is treated of in this rule: if *i* and *i*, both short, are fused together into a long vowel, this vowel has the *prāṅlishṭa svarita*: thus, *i'*. The illustrations cited by the commentator are *abhi' 'hi manyo* (iv. 32. 3), *bhindhī' 'dām* (vii. 18. 1), and *diṣṭi' 'tāh* (xi. 2. 12 etc.).* But the arising of the circumflex is expressly restricted to the case in which both the *i*'s are short: if the former of the two is long, it is very natural that, as the more powerful element, it should assimilate the weaker grave vowel, and make the whole compound acute. Thus *enī' iva* becomes *enī' 'va*, not *enī' 'va* (v. 14. 11); *mahī' : iyām* becomes *mahī' 'yām* (ix. 10. 12), etc. Such cases, especially of *iva* following an acute final *i*, are not uncommon.† The cases in which a long unaccented *i*, on the other hand, is preceded by a short accented *i*, are exceedingly rare; there is but a single one in the whole Atharvan text, and it is cited by the commentator as a counter-example under the present rule, as follows: *mā' vanīm mā' vācam no vī' 'rtsih* (v. 7. 6: p. vi: *rtsih*); he adds, *paro dirghah: iha asmāt prāṅlishṭo na bhavati*; 'the latter of the two *i*'s is long: hence here the *prāṅlishṭa* accent does not arise.' We should, however, expect that in such a compound, especially, the circumflex would not fail to appear; for if, in the fusion of *i* and *i*, the grave accent of the second element is represented in the accentuation of the resulting long vowel, by so much the more should this be the case in the fusion of *i* + *i*, where the second element is the stronger. The teachings of accentual theory are so obvious and explicit upon this point that it is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that the Hindu grammarians, in establishing their system, overlooked or disregarded the combination *i* + *i*, on account of its rarity, and that the accent of the cases later noted was made to conform to the rule, instead of the rule being amended to fit the cases. The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 133), indeed, makes a special exception of the word *vīkshita* (p. v: *īkshita*), allowing it the *prāṅlishṭa* circumflex which all such compounds palpably ought to have: whether the text of the White Yajus contains any other examples of the class, besides the one cited under the general rule (iv. 132: *hi' 'm*, from *hi: im*; the same passage is the only one given under the corresponding rule in the Rik Pr. [iii. 7, r. 12, cxcix]), Weber does not inform us. It is not easy to see any reason in the nature of things why a combination of two *i*'s should not be subject to the same law of accent as that of two *i*'s. This, however, is another very rare case; in the whole Atharvan not a single example occurs, nor have I happened to meet with any in the Rig-Veda; that this is the reason why the Prātiśākhya generally take no notice of any *prāṅlishṭa* accent arising from such a combination is altogether probable. It is not a little remarkable, then, that the Tāitt. Pr. takes no note of the fusion of two *i*'s as giving rise to a *svarita*, but (x. 17) prescribes it for the case in which, by a *prāṅlesha* combination, *ū* is formed, and applies (xx. 5) to this alone the name *prāṅlishṭa*: the instances cited in

* The other instances which the text affords are to be found at iii. 11. 2. v. 22. 7. vi. 92. 3; 123. 2; 126. 3. vii. 26. 7; 73. 7. xi. 3. 18. xii. 8. 34, 41. xv. 2. 3. xviii. 2. 41. xix. 44. 7.

† In the Atharvan, we have them at iv. 38. 6. v. 14. 11 (*bis*); 20. 11. vi. 3. 3. vii. 62. 1. ix. 2. 6; 4. 2; 10. 12. x. 1. 14, 32. xi. 5. 1. xiv. 2. 31, 44.

It may be questioned whether this rule is merely nomenclatory, or also prescriptive; whether its meaning is that the *svarita* which appears in the finals of the strong cases of certain words whose themes are oxytone is to be accounted as *kshāipra* and not *jātya*, or that a circumflex of the *kshāipra* variety arises when the accented final vowel of a theme, in the strong cases, is converted into a semivowel before the case-ending. The same question comes up also in connection with the two following rules. But I presume that they are all to be understood as precepts, and to be reckoned along with the other cases in which our Prāticākhyā turns aside to meddle with matters lying without its proper sphere. Not one of the other treatises offers anything corresponding; they would all, apparently, class as *jātya* the circumflex accents here treated of, not distinguishing them from the others which occur within the limits of a word, or in the uncombined text. The rules, however, are not without some interest, as showing that the authors of our work appreciated the entire analogy which the circumflex accents with which they deal have with the ordinary *kshāipra*. Thus *nadyās* is equivalent to *nadī'-as*, as *nadyāsti* would be to *nadī'asti*, while *nadyā'i*, *nadyā's* represent *nadī-ā'i*, *nadī-ā's*; the terminations of the strong cases showing no trace of that tendency which is exhibited by the other case-endings to draw away upon themselves the accent of the final vowel of the theme: compare *tudāntam*, *tudāntau*, *tudāntas*, with *tudatā'*, *tudatōs*, *tudatās*.

The commentator cites from the text, by way of illustration, *nadyō nā'ma stha* (iii. 13. 1), *pippalyāḥ sām* (vi. 109. 2), and *rudatyāḥ pīrushe haté* (xi. 9. 14); and also, as counter-example, to show that the circumflex arises only in a strong case, *tāyā sahasraparnyā' hr'dayam* (vi. 139. 1). Instances of both kinds are of not infrequent occurrence. In a small number of cases—viz. *karkaryāḥ* (iv. 37. 4), *prḍākvām* (x. 4. 17), and *viliptyām* (xii. 4. 41)—all the manuscripts give an acute accent to endings of the class to which the rule refers; these are, however, evident errors, and should properly have been amended in the edited text.

The commentator closes his exposition, as so often elsewhere, with a verse which is a virtual re-statement of the rule, but its form is so corrupt that I refrain from attempting to restore and translate it.¹

उकारस्य सर्वत्र ॥ ६० ॥

60. Or also throughout the declension, if the final of the theme is *ū*.

The manuscript reads in this rule *ukārasya*, 'if the final is *u*,' but the facts seem to require the amendment to *ū*, and the method of writing of our copyist is too careless to make his authority of much weight against it. The rare termination *ū* has power usually to hold its own accent, even before the ending of a weak case, and the resulting final syllable thus becomes circumflex. The commentator's instances are *tanvā'* (e. g. i. 33. 4), *tanvē* (e. g. i. 3. 1), *uttānāyoḥ camvōḥ* (ix. 10. 12),

¹ It reads: *antodatta nadi nyāyā hrasvanāmi cat tatthā: apañcapadyām vacanam udattaḥ kshāipra ucyate.*

and *vadhvāṣ ca vāstram* (xiv. 2. 41). The only other cases afforded by the text are *tanvās* (gen. or abl.: e. g. ii. 29. 1), *tanvām* (at i. 18. 3, and one or two doubtful places in the nineteenth book), and *asūsvās* (x. 10. 23). But there are also sundry exceptions to be found in the Atharvan, which the commentator has not failed to notice and record; he says: *tato 'pavadati*, 'from this rule one must make the exceptions,' *urvārvā'iva* (vi. 14. 2), *prḍākvā'h* (x. 4. 5), *ṣvaṣrvā'i*¹ (xiv. 2. 26), and *ṣvaṣrvā'h* (xiv. 1. 44); to which is to be added *vadhvā'i* (xiv. 2. 9, 78). All these exceptional forms, it will be remarked, have a heavy ending, while of those which exhibit the circumflex accent the ending is light in every instance but one (*tanvām*). The words *bāhvās* (c. g. vii. 56. 6) and *ūrvās* (xix. 60. 2) are instances—and, if my search has been thorough, the only ones which the text presents—of like forms from themes in *u*, which are not to be regarded as contemplated by the rule.

ओंणोश्च ॥ ६१ ॥

61. Also in *onyōh*.

That is to say, in the single word *onyōh* the final syllable has a *kshāi-pra svarita*, though the form is a weak case, and not from a theme in *ū*. The commentator cites the passage *onyōh kavikratum* (vii. 14. 1), the only one in which the word occurs. The Atharvan affords one other like case, viz. *kalyānyā'i* (vi. 107. 3), unless we are to assume there an error of the tradition represented by our manuscripts, which seems to me more likely.

व्यञ्जनव्यवेतत्तैरोव्यञ्जनः ॥ ६२ ॥

62. A circumflex between which and the preceding acute vowel consonants intervene, is the *tāirovyañjana*.

Literally, 'one separated by consonants is *tāirovyañjana*.' There is here a notable change of subject and of implication. We have passed, without any warning, from considering the necessary or independent circumflex to treating of that which is enclitic only, arising, according to following rules (rules 67-70), in an unaccented syllable which is preceded by an acute, and not again immediately followed by an acute or circumflex. Our treatise and the Rik Pr. (iii. 9, 10) subdivide the enclitic circumflex into two forms only, the *tāirovyañjana*, where the circumflexed syllable is separated from the acute by one or more consonants, and the *pādarṣṭta* (the Rik Pr. calls it *vāirṣṭta*), where a hiatus intervenes. The Vāj. Pr. (i. 117, 119) and the Taitt. Pr. (xx. 6, 7) also teach the same accents; but the former distinguishes under the *tāirovyañjana* a sub-form, *tāirovirāna* ('having a pause between'), as occurring when the acute is parted from its enclitic circumflex not only by consonants but by the *avagraha*, or pause which separates the two parts of a compound word: thus, in *prajā'-vat*, for instance, the enclitic accent of *vat* would be the *tāirovirāna*, while in *prajā'nām* that of *nām*

¹ t--MS. *ṣvaṣrah*.

its commentary are *sū' nṇiyam. iva. sū' dgātā', māṣū' ttiṣṭhan,* and *dikshū' padādhātī.*

Our commentator discourses upon this rule at more than his usual length. After the citation of the examples and counter-example, with the remark upon the latter, which have already been given, he goes on as follows: *āt' 'va yāḥ: āt' 've 'ty āti-iva: tāirovyañjana ity eṣaḥ: tkāroh prākṣishṭo yadā syād udāttaḥ pūrvah paro 'nudāttaḥ sa prākṣishṭaḥ svaryata eva nityam sandhiyam svaritam nā 'nyad āhuḥ: divi 'va cakshuḥ: divi 'va jyotiḥ: divi 've 'ti divi-iva;* 'in the passage *āt' 'va yāḥ* (ii. 12. 0)—where the *krama*-text would read *āt' 've 'ty āti-iva*—the circumflex of the *i* is *tāirovyañjana*' (see rule 62, below). 'When an *i* is the result of *praçlesha*, the former element being acute and the latter grave, that result of *praçlesha* is always made circumflex. No other circumflex accent is declared to arise from the *sandhi*. Instances are *divi 'va cakshuḥ* (vii. 26. 7), *divi 'va jyotiḥ* (vi. 92. 3), where the *krama*-text reads *divi 've 'ti divi-iva.*' I am not quite sure that I have correctly interpreted all of this, but its significance is evidently of the smallest.

Precisely the same objection lies against the form of this rule as against that of the preceding: that, whereas it ought to be a definition and a prescription, it is in fact merely nomenclatory.

**अनुदात्तपूर्वात्संयोगाद्यवात्तात्स्वरितं परमपूर्वं वा
जात्यः ॥ ५७ ॥**

57. A circumflex which follows a conjunction of consonants ending with *y* or *v* and preceded by an unaccented vowel, or which has no predecessor, is the *jātya*.

The meaning of the term *jātya* is 'natural, original, primitive:' the circumflex syllables to which it is applied are those which have that accent in their own right and always, independently of the combinations of the sentence. The long, lumbering, and awkward account of it which the rule offers may be divided into two parts: that which is necessary to its distinction from the enclitic *svarita*, which, by rule 67 below, ordinarily follows any acute syllable, and that which is added to describe the kind of syllable in which it is invariably found to occur. The former part is contained in the words "preceded by an unaccented vowel, or having no predecessor," the enclitic circumflex being only possible as succeeding an acute. The other part is "after a conjunction of consonants ending with *y* or *v*:" that is to say, no syllable in Sanskrit has an independent circumflex accent except as it results from the conversion of an original accented *i* or *ū* (short or long) into its corresponding semivowel *y* or *v* before a following dissimilar vowel; thus *kanyā'* represents an earlier *kantī-ā*, *svār* an earlier *sū-ar*, and the like. The *jātya svarita*, then, precisely corresponds in origin and in quality with the *kshātipra*, the one next to be described, and differs from it only in period, arising in connection with the combination of syllables into words, rather than of words into a sentence.

The definition or description of the *jātya* circumflex given by our

treatise is after all imperfect, since it fails properly to distinguish the *jātya* from the *kshāipra*. Such *kshāipra* accents as are instanced by *abhyārcata* (vii. 82. 1), *nv ètēna* (v. 6. 5), and the like, answer in every particular to the defined character of the *jātya*. The word *pade*, 'in an independent or uncombined word,' or something equivalent, needs to be added to the rule. Such a limitation is not omitted from the description of any of the other treatises. The Rik Pr. (iii. 4, r. 7, xciv) defines all the other kinds of *svarita* first, and describes this as the one which remains, and which occurs in an uncombined word; the Vaj. Pr. (i. 111) gives a definition nearly corresponding to our own, but much more concisely expressed, and omitting the specification corresponding to our *apūrvam vā*, 'or which has no predecessor,' which the commentator is therefore obliged to supply. Finally, the Tāitt. Pr. (xx. 2) agrees quite closely with our treatise in the form of its definition, only adding the item noticed above as omitted here; but it calls the accent *nitya*, 'constant, persistent,' instead of *jātya*.

The commentator, after a simple repetition of the rule with the appendix of *svaro bhavati* to fill out its ellipsis, adds in illustration the same series of words which he has given us once before, under i. 17: they are, as instances of the *jātya* circumflex preceded by an unaccented vowel, *amāvāsyā*, *kanyā*, *dhānyām*, *ācāryāḥ*, and *rājanyām*; of the same in an initial or unpreceded syllable, *nyān*, *krā*, *svāḥ*.

अन्तःस्थापत्तावुदात्तस्यानुदात्ते क्षैप्रः ॥५८॥

58. The circumflex arising upon the conversion into a semi-vowel of an acute vowel before a grave is the *kshāipra*.

The name *kshāipra* is given by the Rik Pr. (ii. 8) to the combinations taught in our rule 39, above, or to those in which *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*, and *r* become respectively *y*, *v*, and *r* before a following dissimilar vowel: the term comes from *kshipra*, 'quick, hasty,' and marks the *sandhi* as one in which there is a gain of time, or a hastened, abbreviated utterance of the semivocalized vowel. All the treatises (R. Pr. iii. 7; V. Pr. iv. 47; T. Pr. x. 16) teach that in such a case, when the former element of the compound is acute and the latter grave, the resulting syllable is circumflex; and all (R. Pr. iii. 10; V. Pr. i. 115; T. Pr. xx. 1) apply to the circumflex thus arising the name of the combination, *kshāipra*. Our own rule is this time free from the ambiguities which we have had occasion to notice in the definitions of the *abhinīhita* and *prāṭishṭa* accents, and would admit of being interpreted as a precept as well as a definition, as follows: 'in the case of the conversion into a semivowel of an acute vowel before a grave, there arises the circumflex called *kshāipra*.'

The commentator cites two actual cases of the *kshāipra* circumflex, viz. *abhyārcata* (vii. 82. 1: p. *abhi*: *arcata*) and *vidvāṅgaḥ* (vi. 125. 1: p. *vidvā*-*ṅgaḥ*), and fabricates two others, viz. *mātrārtham*, *pitrārtham* (i. e. *mātr*-*artham* etc.).

अन्तःपदे ऽपि पञ्चपद्याम् ॥५९॥

59. And even in the interior of a word, in a strong case.

would be the *tāirovyañjana* simply. The *tāirovirāma*, then, can occur only in the *pada*-text. The Tāitt. Pr. takes no notice of this *pada* accent, but allows the name *tāirovyañjana* only to a circumflex which follows an acute in the same word: if the acute syllable is a final, and the circumflex an initial, the latter is to be denominated *prātihata* (xx. 3): thus, in *tātra*, the enclitic *svarita* of *tra* would be *tāirovyañjana*; in *tāt te*, that of *te* would be *prātihata*.* The practical importance of these numerous and varying subdivisions of an enclitic accent must be, as we cannot but think, very insignificant.

The commentator's examples of the *tāirovyañjana* accent are *idām devāḥ* (ii. 12. 2) and *idām indra* (ii. 12. 3): it is, in both instances, the initial syllable of the second word which is made circumflex by the influence of the preceding acute. According to the Tāitt. Pr., both would be cases of *prātihata*.

विवृत्तौ पादवृत्तः ॥ ६३ ॥

63. Where there is a hiatus, the circumflex is *pādavṛtta*.

As was noticed in the last note, the Rik Pr. calls this accent *vāivṛtta*, 'arising in connection with a hiatus.' The term *pādavṛtta* is evidently a mutilated substitute for *pādavivṛtta* or *pādavāivṛtta*, 'arising in connection with a hiatus between two words.'[†]

The commentator illustrates from the *Ātunarvan* text with *yā'h kṛtyā' āngirast'r yā'h kṛtyā' āsurt'r yā'h kṛtyā'h svayāmkṛtā yā' u cā 'nyebhir ā'bhṛtāḥ* (viii. 5. 9): here are three cases of the *pādavṛtta* circumflex. viz. in the syllables *āng* and *ds*, following the first and second occurrence of *kṛtyā'*, and in the particle *u*, following the last *yā'*.

अवग्रहे सविधः ॥ ६४ ॥

64. Where there is a division between the two parts of a compound word, the accent is of the same character.

This rule is far from possessing all the explicitness that could be desired; two or three different interpretations of it seem admissible. In the first place, it may be understood to apply only to a class of cases falling under the preceding rule, the implication of *vivṛttāu* being continued; it would mean, then, that when in the division of a compound word a hiatus is made between the acute final of the former member and the grave initial of the latter member, the enclitic circumflex accent of the latter is to be ranked as a *pādavṛtta*, just as if the hiatus caused by the *avagraha* had been due to the operation of the ordinary rules of euphony. This interpretation is supported by the character of the citations made by the commentator to illustrate the rule; they are as follows: *ukshā-annāya*: *vaṣā'-annāya* (iii. 21. 6), *yajñā-ṛtaḥ* (viii. 10.

* Roth (preface to his *Nirukta*, p. lxxv) and Weber (p. 186) regard the *tāirovirāma* and *prātihata* as identical, but I do not see how this is possible.

† The definition of the Tāitt. Pr. (xx. 8) brings out this derivation more distinctly than our own; we read there *pādavivṛtṭydm pādavṛttaḥ*.

4), * *ṣatā-odanā* (e. g. x. 9. 1), *ṣatā-āyushā* (iii. 11. 3, 4), and *dirghā-āyushā* and *dirghā-āyushah* (not to be found in AV.: we have, however, the nominative *dirghā-āyuh*, at xiv. 2. 2, 63): in all these compounds, the enclitic *svārta* of the vowel following the sign of division is *pādavṛtta*. But the rule as thus interpreted seems of very little use, since such cases might be regarded as falling under the preceding rule without any special direction to that effect. The commentator does not include the word *virṛtāu* in his paraphrase, and the fact that his citations are all of one class is far from conclusive against the intended comprehension of the other classes also under the same precept. If the implication of *virṛtāu* be rejected, and *avagraha* be taken to mean 'in any case of the separation of the two parts of a compound,' whether accompanied by a hiatus or not, there will, however, still remain a question as to the signification of *sauidhah*, 'of the same character.' Does it refer only to *pādavṛtta*, and shall we assume that the enclitic circumflex of an initial syllable after a pause of separation, or *avagraha*, is always to be reckoned as *pādavṛtta*, the pause having the same effect in all cases as a hiatus—so that in *ṣatā-vṛshnyam* (i. 3. 1 etc.), *sām-grutam* (i. 3. 6), *ā-bhṛtāh* (i. 6. 4), and the like, the syllables *vr*, *gru*, and *bhr* would be *pādavṛtta*? Or does it refer also to *tāirovyañjana*, and shall we understand that, notwithstanding an *avagraha*, the accent of a following syllable remains just what it would be were there no such pause; a hiatus conditioning a *pādavṛtta*, and the intervention of consonants (as in the examples last quoted) a *tāirovyañjana*? Of these three possible interpretations, I am inclined to favor the last; and especially, as it is supported by the authority of the Rik Pr., which lays down the general principle (iii. 15, r. 23, cex) that where syllables are separated by *avagraha*, their accentuation is the same as if they were connected with one another according to the rules of *sandhi*.

अभिनिहितप्राश्लिष्टात्यक्षैप्राणामुदात्तस्वरितोदयानाम-
णुमात्रा निधाता विकम्पितं तत्कवयो वदन्ति ॥ ६५ ॥

65. Of the *abhinihita*, *prāṣliṣṭa*, *jātya*, and *kshāipra* accents, when followed by an acute or a circumflex, a quarter-mora is depressed: this the wise call *vikampita*.

The reason of this rule cannot be made evident without a somewhat detailed exposition of the laws laid down by the Hindu grammarians as regulating the rise and fall of the voice in connection with the consecution of the accents. In the first chapter (i. 14-17) we had merely a brief definition of the three tones of voice in which a syllable may be uttered: the low or grave (*anudātta*), belonging to unaccented syllables, the high or acute (*udātta*), which is the proper tone of an accented syllable, and the circumflex (*svārta*), combining a higher and a lower

* The *pada* manuscript reads *vajña-r'tah*, but such an accentuation is contrary to all analogy, and would in itself be in a high degree suspicious; and it is fully convicted of falsity by the citation of the word as an instance under this rule.

pitch within the limits of the same syllable, and, as we have seen, always resulting, as an independent accent, from the fusion of two originally separate elements, of which the one was acute and the other grave. If this were the whole story, the subject of accent in Sanskrit would be of no more intricacy and difficulty than in Greek: nor even of so much, since in Sanskrit neither of the accents is restricted as regards the place which it may occupy in the word; and we should only have to note and learn upon which syllable, and with which accent, each word in the language was uttered, and what were the few simple rules which govern the combinations of accented and unaccented syllables in the phrase. A great complication, however, is introduced into the system, in the first place, by the rule, taught by all the Hindu authorities (see our rule 67, below), that an originally grave syllable, when it follows an acute, receives an enclitic circumflex: that is to say, that the voice, when once raised to the pitch of acute, does not ordinarily come down with a leap to the level of the grave, but makes its descent in the course of the next following syllable; or, to illustrate by an instance, that we do not say *a.mit' trân*, but *a.mit' trân.** To this rule is made the important exception (rule 70, below), that the syllable which would otherwise receive the enclitic circumflex maintains its character of grave, in case an acute or circumflex comes next after it: the theory being, apparently, that the voice prepares itself for rising to the acute pitch by sinking before it: it must, if possible, mount from the station of a syllable wholly grave. Thus we have, as the mode of utterance of *amitrân pari* and *amitrân kvâ*, *a.mit' trân.npari*, *a.mit' trân.nkvâ*. Now comes the farther complication, in which all the Prâtiçâkhyas agree (see rule 71, below), that the unaccented syllables which follow a circumflex, although regarded as having the value of grave, are yet pronounced at the pitch of acute: that is to say, that, in pronouncing *prîshadâjyâpranûtânâm*, we say *prîsha-dâj-yap'ra-nût-tânâm*, and not *prîsha-dâj-yap'ra-nût-tânâm*. This grave accent with the tone of acute is in the Rîk Pr. (iii. 11) and Tâitt. Pr. (xxi. 10) called the *pracaya* (the word means 'accumulation'): its theoretical ground I find it exceedingly difficult to discover. But it evidently stands in close relation—whether as cause or as effect, I would not attempt to say too confidently—with a somewhat different description of the character of the circumflex. The first portion of the latter accent, namely, is by the Rîk Pr. (iii. 2, 3) declared to be uttered, not at acute pitch, but with a yet higher tone, and its later portion at acute pitch. The Tâitt. Pr. (i. 41-42) gives the same account of a circumflex that immediately follows an acute, although, as we have seen (in the note to i. 17), liberally citing the discordant opinions of other authorities. These two treatises, then, would require our pronunciation to be *prîsha-dâj-yap'ra-nût-tânâm*. Neither our own work nor the Vâj. Pr. gives such a definition of the circumflex; and yet the theory of the

* In writing these instances, I follow the rules for the division of the syllables given in the first chapter (i. 55-58); and also, in order not to misrepresent them, I make the duplications of the *varṇakrama* (iii. 28-32), but omit any attempt to designate *abhinidhāna*, *yama*, etc.

pracaya accent, to my apprehension, so manifestly recognizes and implies it, that I cannot believe otherwise than that its statement is omitted by them, and that it really forms a part of their system. If the voice has already, in the utterance of the enclitic *svarita*, sunk to the actual grave pitch, it can scarcely be believed that it should be called upon to rise again to the level of acute for the utterance of the following unaccented syllables: while, on the other hand, if the circumflex be removed bodily to a higher place in the scale, and made to end at acute pitch, the following grave syllables might naturally enough be supposed to run on at the same level. Hence I regard the form of the word last given as representing the mode of its pronunciation which must be assumed to be taught by the theory of our treatise, as well as by that of the others. If, now, the grave syllables succeeding a circumflex are uttered at acute pitch, how shall an actual acute, occurring after them, be distinguished from them? Provision for this case is made in the rule, common to all the treatises (see our rule 74, below), that the grave which next precedes an acute or circumflex is not of acute tone, but remains grave. Thus, putting an acute syllable after the word which has been employed in illustrating the *pracaya* accent, we should have *prsha-*

dajyápranuttánam má' pronounced as *prsha-dáj-yap'ra-nut-tá-nám.má*

Thus is assured to the voice a low syllable from which to rise to the following acute, just as where the enclitic *svarita*, before an acute or circumflex, was given up for a grave pronunciation. Analogous with these two cases is that which forms the subject of the rule at present under discussion. It is constantly happening that an acute syllable follows one which has an independent circumflex, which cannot, of course, like the enclitic, be converted to grave out of complaisance to its successor. If, however, it were left unaltered, the distinction of the following acute from a *pracaya anudatta* would be endangered. If *yè 'syám'in sthá pra-*

tt'cyám dipt should be uttered *yés-syám's-thap'pra-tic-yám-dī-ti*, it might be understood as *yè 'syám sthá pra°* etc.; while the sinking of the cir-

cumflex syllable *yè* to the level of the *anudatta* pitch—as *yé₃.syám* etc.—would mark the following syllable as truly *udatta* or acute. But that the avoidance of such ambiguities was the sole, or even the principal, reason for the depression of tone taught in the rule is rendered improbable by the fact that the same is prescribed also before an independent *svarita*, which latter could not, even without any alteration of tone in the preceding syllable, be confounded with an enclitic *svarita* or with any other accent. The depression is more probably owing to the theoretical requirement that the voice should, when possible, always rise to the utterance of a real acute or circumflex from the lowest or *anudatta* pitch: which is satisfied by the retention of the *anudatta* quality before an *udatta* or *svarita* in a syllable which would otherwise become enclitic *svarita* or *pracaya anudatta*, and by the lowering of the final portion of an independent *svarita* in the same position.

The equivalent rule of the Rik Pr. (iii. 3, r. 5, excii) is given in connection with the first definition of the *svarita* accent: this is to be of the pitch of *udatta* in its latter portion, unless an *udatta* or *svarita* fol-

lowe, in which case it is *anudātta*. The commentary informs us that the depression to *anudātta* pitch is called *kampa*, a term connected with the *vikampita* of our rule (both come from the root *kamp*, 'to tremble'). An interpolated verse at the end of the third chapter of the Rik Pr. (iii. 19) restates the same precept, in terms closely corresponding with those of our treatise. The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 137) says, in like manner, that before an *udātta* or *svarita* the latter portion of a *svarita* is farther depressed. It is upon the authority of the Vāj. Pr. (i. 60) that the term *anumātrā*, literally 'minute measure,' used in our text, is interpreted to signify the definite quantity of a quarter-mora. The same phenomenon of *kampa* is treated in the Tāitt. Pr. (xix. 3 etc.), but with peculiar complications of theory which it is not necessary to explain here.

The commentator offers instances of each of the kinds of circumflex mentioned in the rule; they are as follows: of the *abhinihita*, *yò 'bhtyā-taḥ* (xi. 2. 13), *yè 'syā'm* (iii. 26. 1 etc.), so *'rtham* (the Atharvan contains no such phrase, nor can it be a genuine instance, as *artha* has the acute on the first syllable, and the accentuation of the two words combined would be *sò 'rtham*; it is altogether probable that the reading is corrupt, and that the phrase intended to be cited is *sò 'bhvām* [xiii. 4. 25]; this is the nearest approach to the other which our text furnishes, and is moreover an instance of a circumflex before a circumflex, which the commentator would be likely to seek); of the *prāḥlishta*, *bhindhī' 'dām* (vii. 18. 1), *dīpī' 'lāḥ* (xi. 2. 12 etc.); of the *jātya*, *amāvāsyā' svāḥ* (these two words do not occur in juxtaposition in the Atharvan: we have *amāvāsyā' mām* at vii. 79. 2, and e. g. *svār nā* at ii. 5. 4); and of the *kṣātipra*, *nadyò nā'ma stha* (iii. 13. 1), *pippalyāḥ sām* (vi. 109. 2), and *rudatyāḥ pūrushe haté* (xi. 9. 14): they are to be pronounced *ru-dat' 'yoṣṣu-pu-ṣe ha-te*, *bhin-^dhī-dām*, *yò-bhi-^yā-taḥ*, etc.

Whether the Hindu grammar is much the gainer by this intense elaboration of the accentual theory may fairly be questioned: whether, indeed, it has not lost more than it has gained by the exaggeration, and even the distortion, in more than one particular, of the natural inflections of the voice. To me, I must acknowledge, it seems clear that those ancient grammarians might better have contented themselves with pointing out in each word the principal accent and its character, leaving the proclitic and enclitic accents, the claimed involuntary accompaniments of the other, to take care of themselves; or, if they could not leave them unnoticed, at least stating them in a brief and general way, as matters of nice phonetic theory, without placing them on a level with the independent accents, and drawing out a complete scheme of rules for their occurrence. The obscurity and false proportion given by them to the subject of the Sanskrit accent has availed to confuse or mislead many of its modern investigators: and we find, for instance, our modern Sanskrit grammarians explaining the independent circumflex as originated by the fusion of an acute with an enclitic circumflex, *is* which fusion the former accent gives way to the latter, the substance to its own shadow! The Prāticākhyas, it will be noticed, countenance no such explanation, but describe the real circumflex as arising from the combination of an acute with a following grave element.

The designation of the accents in the Atharvan manuscripts is somewhat various, and requires a brief explanation. The Rik method of designation is now familiar to all students of the Vedic department of the Sanskrit literature, and is perfectly adapted to the theory of the accent as above set forth; all syllables uttered at grave or *anudatta* pitch have a horizontal mark below them; a *svarita* or circumflex syllable, whether its circumflex be independent or enclitic, has a perpendicular stroke above; all syllables spoken with acute or *udatta* tone are left unmarked, whether they be proper *udatta* or accented syllables, or only *pracita anudatta*, grave in value but acute in pitch. An example is the verse (xi. 10. 19) from which some of the illustrations given above have been drawn:

त्रि॒ष॒न्धे॒ तम॑सा॒ त्वमि॒त्रान्य॑रि॒ वार॑य ।

trishandhe tāmāśā tvām amitrān pāri vāraya,

पृ॒ष॒दा॒ज्यप्र॑णु॒त्तानां॑ मा॒मीषां॑ मोचि॒ कश्च॑न ॥

pṛṣhadājyapraṇuttānām mā'mi'shām moci kác canā.

The agreement between theory and method of designation here is, indeed, so close as reasonably to awaken suspicion whether the latter may not have exercised some influence upon the former. This mode of marking the accented syllables, now, has been adopted in the edited text of the Atharvan, although not followed throughout by a single one of our Atharvan manuscripts. In these, the circumflex, whether independent or enclitic, which follows an acute is usually marked within the syllable itself, sometimes by a dot, sometimes by a horizontal line; the independent circumflex after a grave, generally by an oblique line drawn upward and across the syllable, but often by a convex line below it. The grave syllable is marked as in the Rik, or, quite as often, by a dot instead of a horizontal line below. The different methods are interchanged in several cases within the limits of a single manuscript, and as some of their features are incapable of being represented in printing without complete suits of type prepared expressly for the purpose, no one can call in question the right of the editors to substitute the Rik method.* But there is one other case, namely that which forms the subject of the rule to which this note is attached, which gives trouble in the designation. A *svarita* immediately preceding an *udatta* cannot receive simply the usual *svarita* sign, lest the following syllable be deemed a *pracaya* instead of *udatta*. The method followed in such a case by the Rik is to append to the circumflexed vowel a figure 1 or 3—1 if the vowel be short, 3 if it be long—and to attach to this figure

* Lesser and occasional peculiarities of the manuscript usages are passed over without notice: it may be farther remarked, however, that E., throughout a great part of its text, marks the acute syllables with the perpendicular line above, in addition to all the other usual signs of accent. The peculiar *svarita* signs of the White Yajus (see Weber, p. 138) nowhere appear.

the signs both of *svārīta* and of *anudātta*. Instances, in part from the examples already given, are:

दिशि॑तः । नद्यो॑ नाम । रुद॒त्यः॑ पु॒रुषे॑ ।

dict' 'lāḥ

nadyò nā'ma

rudatyāḥ pūrushe

दे॒व्यु॑ष॒सः ।

devy' ushāsah

(x. 8. 30),

घ॒र्मो॑ ऽभ॒न्धि ।

gharmò 'bhî 'ndhe

(xi. 3. 18),

भा॒गो॑ऽस्व॒तः ।

bhāgò 'psv àntāḥ

(x. 5. 15).

What is the reason of this style of writing the *vikampita* syllable, we are left to find out for ourselves; the Prāticākhyas teach us only the modes of utterance. In seeking to explain it, we may first note the method pursued in the text of the Sāma-Veda, which is always to protract the vowel of the syllable, lengthening it if short, and adding the usual sign of protraction or *pluti*, the figure 3. This suggests to us, as not wanting in plausibility, the conjecture that the two Rik signs have a similar meaning, and are marks of protraction, the 1 indicating the mora or part of a mora by which the short vowel is regarded as increased, and the 3 the protracted or *pluta* value, to or toward which the long vowel is raised in pronunciation; the cause of the prolongation lying in the necessity of carrying the vowels concerned to a lower pitch of voice, which leads to an extension of their quantity—even though the theory of the Prāticākhyas known to us does not recognize any such extension. The attachment to the figure of the signs of both *svārīta* and *anudātta* tone of course denotes that the syllable, although circumflex in its general character, descends, unlike the other circumflex syllables, to the full level of *anudātta* pitch, indicated by the lower horizontal mark. This Rik method of notation of *vikampita* syllables has also been followed in the published Atharvan text, along with the rest of the system to which it belongs. As to the Atharvan manuscripts, they are not infrequently careless enough to omit the figure altogether, and when they write it, it is in almost all cases a 3, whether the vowel to which it is appended be long or short.* In about twenty passages,† they follow the method of the Sāma-Veda, and prolong the vowel of the syllable: this has, however, been restored to its short form in the edition, except in three instances (x. 1. 9. xiii. 1. 15; 3. 16). It will, I presume, be generally acknowledged that, in this condition of the manuscript authorities, the editors followed the safest course in accepting and carrying out consistently the Rik method of designation of the class of cases under discussion.

* In the second half of the text, or in books x-xx, I have noted but a single passage where all the MSS. read 1 after a short vowel, and but three others in which that figure is given by more than a single authority: its occurrence is in general entirely sporadic; it occasionally appears also, in place of 3, after a long vowel.

† The details are as follows: all lengthen the vowel at vi. 109. 1. x. 1. 9. xii. 4. 4; 5. 21. xiii. 1. 15; 3. 16. xix. 4. 8; one or more make the same prolongation at ii. 13. 5; 33. 5. vi. 97. 1; 109. 2; 120. 3. viii. 4. 18. x. 8. 30. xii. 5. 53. xvi. 6. 5. xviii. 1. 8; 2. 24. xix. 8. 2.

एकादेश उदात्तेनोदात्तः ॥ ६६ ॥

66. A vowel produced by combination with an acute is itself acute.

That is to say, when two simple vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, coalesce and form a single vowel or diphthong (by rules 42-53, above), in case either of the two was acute, the resulting syllable is acute. The rule is a general one, and suffers only the two exceptions which form the subject of rules 55 and 56, above: namely, that *é* and *ó*, when they absorb a following *a*, become *è* and *ò*, and that *i*+*i* become *i'*. The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. iii. 6 (r. 10, cxvii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 131, and Tāitt. Pr. x. 10 and xii. 10.

The series of passages given by the commentator in illustration of the rule is the same which was furnished under rule 38, above: viz. *dhiyé* " *hi* (*dhiyá* : *á* : *ihi*), *jushasvé* " *ndra* (*jushasva* : *á* : *indra*), *stanayitnúné* " *hi* (*stanayitnúná* : *á* : *ihi*), *kúshthé* " *hi* (*kúshtha* : *á* : *ihi*), *udakéné* " *hi* (*udakéna* : *á* : *ihi*), and *áva paṣyaté* " *ta* (*áva* : *paṣyata* : *á* : *ita*). The instances are ill chosen, so far as regards variety of combination; but they illustrate sufficiently the fact that, whether the acute element is the former or the latter of the two combined, the accent of the result of fusion is alike acute. It might have been well to offer also examples of the extreme cases in which a final acute *á* assimilates and renders acute a following diphthong, such as *ṣatá'udaná* (*ṣatá-odaná* : e. g. x. 9. 1) and *ihá'í'vá* (*ihá* : *evá* : e. g. i. 1. 3) : such combinations with *ái* and *áu* the text does not contain.

The other treatises give the rule (R. Pr. iii. 6, r. 11, cxviii; V. Pr. iv. 130; T. Pr. x. 12) that when a circumflex is combined with a following grave, the result of the combination is circumflex. A like rule is needed here also, in order to determine the accentuation of such cases as *tanvá* ' *ntáriksham* (xvii. 13 : *tanvá* : *antáriksham*), *pathyé* ' *va* (xviii. 8. 39 : *pathyá*-*iva*), etc., and its omission must be regarded as an oversight.

उदात्तादनुदात्तं स्वर्यते ॥ ६७ ॥

67. A grave syllable following an acute is circumflexed.

This is the rule prescribing the enclitic *svarita*, the position of which in the accentual system has been sufficiently explained in the last note but one. It is, as we have seen above (rules 62, 63), subdivided into the two kinds called *táirovyañjana* and *pádavṛtta*, according as one or more consonants, or only a hiatus, intervene between the acute vowel and its successor. The commentator gives here only the two instances of the *táirovyañjana* which he had already cited under rule 62.

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. iii. 9 (r. 16, cciii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 134, and Tāitt. Pr. xiv. 29, 30.

व्यासे ऽपि समानपदे ॥ ६८ ॥

68. And even in the disjoined text, within the limits of the same word.

The term *vyāsa*, excepting here and in rule 72, is not met with anywhere in the Hindu grammatical language. Our commentator, according to his usual custom, spares himself the trouble of giving any explanation of it, or even of replacing it in his paraphrases by a less unusual synonym. The instances adduced, however, in illustration of the rules, and the general requirements of the sense, show clearly that it means the disjoined or *pada* text. By their *adhikāra* (ii. 1), all rules in the second and third chapters should apply only to the *saṅhitā*, or combined text; hence it must here be specifically taught that in *pada*, as well as in *saṅhitā*, the syllable following an acute is enclitically circumflex, if the latter be in the same word with the former, and so not separated from it by a pause or *avasāna*. The examples given under the rule are *ayūtām* (e. g. viii. 2. 21), *amṛtam* (e. g. i. 4. 4), and *antārikṣam* (e. g. ii. 12. 1); in these words, the syllables *tām*, *tam*, and *rik* have the *tāirovyañjana* variety of the enclitic circumflex, and they are accordingly written अयुतम् । अमृतम् । अन्तरिक्षम्, and not अयुतम् । अमृतम् । अन्तरिक्षम्.

A corresponding rule is to be found in the Rik Pr. at iii. 4 (r. 6, cxiii).

अवग्रहे च ॥ ६१ ॥

69. As well as where there is a separation of a compound into its constituents.

That is to say: although, in the *pada*-text, the pause which separates each independent word from the one following it breaks the continuity of accentual influence, so that a final acute of the one does not render circumflex the initial grave of the other, yet the lesser pause of the *avagraha*, which holds apart the two members of a compound word, causes no such interruption; on the contrary, an acute at the end of the former member calls forth the circumflexed utterance in the first syllable of the latter member. The commentator offers us rather a monotonous series of illustrations, namely *sū-saṃpitaḥ* (vi. 105. 2), *sū-yataḥ* (vi. 111. 1), *sū-ṣṭam* (vii. 72. 3), *sū-dṛdham* (x. 2. 3), *sū-bhṛtam* (e. g. vi. 39. 1), and *sū-hutam* (e. g. vi. 71. 1): these are to be pronounced and written सु ऽ संश्रितः । सु ऽ यतः etc., and not सु ऽ सश्रितः । सु ऽ यतः etc.

The Rik Pr. (iii. 15, r. 23, cex) and Vāj. Pr. (i. 148) lay down the principle that *avagraha* makes no difference in the accentuation of the syllables which it separates; both, also (R. Pr. iii. 16, V. Pr. i. 148), except the rare cases in which each of the parts of a compound has an acute accent; such as are, in the Atharvan, *pāri-dhātavā'i* (ii. 13. 2) and *tānū-nāpāt* (v. 27. 1). In such words as the latter, the Vāj. Pr. (i. 120) calls the circumflex of the syllable preceding the pause by a special name, *tāthābhāvya*.

नीदात्तस्वरिणपरम् ॥ ७० ॥

70. Not, however, when an acute or circumflex syllable succeeds.

A syllable originally grave remains grave before a following *udātta* or *svarita*, even though preceded by an *udātta*, and hence, by the last rules, regularly entitled to the enclitic circumflex. The proclitic accent thus appears, in the estimation of the Hindu phonetists, to be more powerful than the enclitic, and the law which requires the voice to plant itself upon a low pitch in order to rise to the tone of acute or independent circumflex to be more inviolable than that which prescribes a falling tone in the next syllable after an acute. The commentator illustrates by citing *śām na á'paḥ* (i. 8. 4), *yá asyá viśvájānmanah* (xi. 4. 23), and *asyá sutásya svāḥ* (ii. 5. 2): the syllables *na*, *as* and *viś*, and *su* and *syas*, which by rule 67 would be circumflexed, are by this rule reinstated in their *anudātta* character, and must be written with the *anudātta* sign below: thus, शं न्नापः । यो अस्य विश्वजन्मनः । अस्य सुतस्य स्वः ।

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Rik Pr. iii. 9 (r. 16, cciii, last part), Vāj. Pr. iv. 135, and Tāitt. Pr. xiv. 31. Cases of occurrence of the accent called by the Vāj. Pr. *tāthābhāvya* (as noticed under the last rule) constitute in the other systems an exception, which is apparently not admitted by the school to which our *Prātiçākhyā* belongs.

स्वरीतादनुदात्त उदात्तश्रुतिः ॥ ७१ ॥

71. A grave following a circumflex has the tone of acute.

The position and relations of this rule in the accentual system have been sufficiently treated of in the note to rule 65. All the other treatises (R. Pr. iii. 11, r. 18, ccv; V. Pr. iv. 138, 139; T. Pr. xxi. 10) lay down the same principle, stating also distinctly what must be regarded as implied in our precept, that not only the single grave syllable which immediately follows the circumflex receives the acute utterance, but those also which may succeed it, until, by rule 74, the proximity of an acute or circumflex causes the voice to sink to the proper *anudātta* tone. The Rik Pr. and Tāitt. Pr. use the term *pracaya*, 'accumulation, indefinitely extended number or series,' in describing this accent, the latter employing it in its ordinary sense, the former giving it as the name of the accent.

The commentator cites from the text, as instances, *dévur dvāro brhatr viçvaminváḥ* (v. 12. 5), and *má'dhuv dhartārā vidathasya satpatt* (vii. 73. 4): each passage presents a whole *pracaya*, or accumulated series, of syllables having the accent prescribed by the rule. Such syllables are, as has been already pointed out, left unmarked with signs of accentuation in the written texts, like the proper acute syllables whose tone they share: thus, देवीर्द्वारो बृहतीर्विश्वमिन्वाः ।

Next follow two rules, identical in form with rules 68 and 69 above, and, like them, prescribing the application of this principle in the *pada*-text also. They are covered by the same rules of the other treatises which have already been cited.

व्यासे ऽपि समानपदे ॥ ७२ ॥

72. And even in the disjoined text, within the limits of the same word.

That is to say, in *pada* as well as in *sanhitā*, those unaccented syllables which follow in the same word a circumflex, whether independent or enclitic, are uttered at the pitch of acute; and they are correspondingly marked in the written texts. The commentator's examples are *uru gū'layāh* (v. 13. 8) and *kukā'likām* (x. 2. 8): these are uttered and written उरुऽगूलायाः । कुकाटिकाम्, and not उरुऽगूलायाः । कुकाटिकाम्.

अवग्रहे च ॥ ७३ ॥

73. As well as where there is a separation of a compound into its constituents.

That is to say, again, the *avagraha*, or pause of division, does not interfere with the influence of a circumflex, any more than (by rule 69) with that of an acute, upon the following unaccented syllables. The commentator gives us the examples *svān-vatīh* (xi. 9. 15), *svāh-vatī* (xviii. 1. 20), and *āśman-vatī* (xii. 2. 26), which we are to read and write स्वन्ऽवतीः । स्वऽवती । अश्मन्ऽवती, and not स्वन्ऽवतीः । स्वऽवती । अश्मन्ऽवती.

स्वरितोदात्ते ऽनन्तरमनुदात्तम् ॥ ७४ ॥

74. But the syllable immediately preceding a circumflex or acute is grave.

This rule applies only to those originally *anudatta* syllables which would otherwise, under the action of rule 71, be spoken with the *udatta* tone, as following a *svarita*. It is, as has been already pointed out, closely analogous in character with rules 65 and 70, above, and has a like theoretic ground. The commentator illustrates it by citing the passages *ojās tād dadṛṣe krā* (x. 8. 41), *idām devāh ṣṣṇuta yé* (ii. 12. 2), and *idām indra ṣṣṇuhi somapa yāt* (ii. 12. 3), where the syllables *ṣṣk*, *ta*, and *pa*—which, though properly unaccented, would be pronounced at acute pitch, like their predecessors, by rule 71—are depressed to the level of grave, in preparation for the succeeding circumflex or acute. We write, accordingly, अत्रस्तद् ददृश कृ । इदं देवाः षष्णुन् ये । इदमिन्द्र षष्णुहि सोमप यत्.

This rule is common to all the systems: compare Rik Pr. iii. 12 (r. 20, ccvii), Vāj. Pr. iv. 140, and Tāitt. Pr. xxi. 11.

As, at the beginning of this section, the commentator gave us an introduction to it, composed mainly of citations from unnamed sources, so here, at the end, he appends a postscript, chiefly made up of the *dicta*, upon points connected with accentuation, of authorities to whom

he refers by name. He first says: *asvarāṇi vyanyjanāni svaravanti 'ty. ānyatareyah*; 'the consonants are destitute of accent: "they are accented," says Ānyatareya.' Upon this point our treatise nowhere distinctly declares itself, but, as already noticed (under i. 55), its rules of syllabication may be naturally interpreted as implying that the consonant which is assigned to a particular syllable shares in the accentuation of its vowel. The Vāj. Pr. (i. 107) states this explicitly. Next we have: *kim saṁdheḥ svaritam bhavati: pūrvarūpam ity. ānyatareyah: uttararūpam śāṅkhamitriḥ*; 'what part of a combination is circumflexed (or accented)? "the former constituent," says Ānyatareya; "the latter constituent," says Śāṅkhamitri.' In the absence of any illustrations, I am at a loss to see to what kind of combinations this question and its answers are to be understood as applying. Next follows a passage which we have had once before, in the commentary on i. 93 (see the note to that rule); it reads here as follows: *kim akṣharasya svaryamānasya svaryate: ardham hrasvasya pādo dirghasye 'ty eke sarvam iti śāṅkhamitriḥ akṣharasyāi 'shā vidhā na vilyate: yad yad viparibhava*. A renewed consideration affords me no new light upon this passage. Finally, we read *ṛgardharcapadāntanāvagrahavivṛttiṣu mātṛakālakālah*, which appears to me to have to do with the determination of the length of the different pauses occurring in the recitation of the Veda; namely, the pauses at the end of a half-verse, between two words in the *pada*-text, between two parts of a divisible compound (also in *pada*-text), and where a hiatus occurs in *saṁhitā*; but I have not succeeded in restoring any intelligible and consistent reading of the passage. The Vāj. Pr. (v. 1) and Rik Pr. (i. 6, r. 28, xxix) declare the pause of division of a compound, or the *avagraha*, to have the length of a mora; the Tāitt. Pr. (xxii. 13) recognizes four pauses (*virāma*): that at the end of a verse, that at the end of a *pada* or disjoined word, that of a hiatus, and that of a hiatus within a word (as *prāṅgam*), declaring them to have respectively the length of three moras, two moras, one mora, and a half-mora.

The signature of the *pāda* or section is *trītiyasya trītiyaḥ pādah*.

स्वर्णरिषकरेभ्यः समानपदे नो णः ॥ ७५ ॥

75. After *r* and *ṛ*, *r*, and *sh*, within the limits of the same word, *n* is changed to *ṇ*.

This rule is an *adhikāra*, or heading, indicating the subject of the section, and making known what is to be implied in the following rules. It might properly, then, have been left by the commentator without illustration, like ii. 1. He prefers, however, to cite from the text the passages *pari str̥ṇṭhi pari d̥hehi vedim* (vii. 99. 1) and *paristarāṇam id dhaviḥ* (ix. 8. 2), which offer instances of the lingualization of the nasal; and he also adds *koshanam* and *toṣhanam*, which are not Atharvan words. As counter-examples, to show that the nasal is converted only if the preceding cerebral is found within the same word, he gives *svaṛ nayati*, *prātar nayati*, which are also fabricated cases; compare the similar ones in the scholia to Pāṇ. viii. 4. 1.

The Rik Pr. introduces the same subject with a precept (v. 20, r. 40, ccelvii) which also includes our next rule and a part of 89 below. The leading rules of the Vâj. Pr. (iii. 83) and Tâitt. Pr. (xiii. 6) are in close agreement with ours.

पूर्वपदादुषणादीनाम् ॥ ७६ ॥

76. In *drughana* etc., the same effect takes place after a cause which is contained in the former member of a compound.

The commentator paraphrases *pûrvapadât* by the expression which, for the sake of clearness, has been substituted for it in translating, viz. *pûrvapadasihân nimittât*. His cited illustrations are *drughanaḥ* (vii. 28. 1 : p. *dru-ghanah*), *sûta grâmanyah* (iii. 5. 7 : p. *grâma-nyah*), *rakshohanaṁ vâjinam* (viii. 3. 1 : p. *rakshaḥ-hanam*), *br̥haspatipronuttânâm* (viii. 8. 19 : p. *br̥haspati-pronuttânâm*), *pr̥shadâjyapronuttânâm* (xi. 10. 19 : p. *pr̥shadâjya-pronuttânâm*), and *durnihitâishintm* (xi. 9. 15 : p. *durnihita-eshintm*). The latter case, we should think, is one of somewhat ambiguous quality, since in the form of the word, as given by the *pada*-text, there is nothing to show that *dur* stands in the relation of *pûrvapada*, or former member of a compound, to *nihitâ*, they being unseparated by *avagraha*. The same objection lies against the two preceding instances; but also the much more serious one that they are examples properly belonging under rule 79, below, the converted *n* being that of a root after a preposition.

The other examples of the action of this rule afforded by the Atharvan text are *parâyana* (e. g. i. 34. 3 : p. *parâ-ayana*), *vṛshayamâna* (ii. 5. 7 : p. *vṛsha-yamâna*; the *uttarapada* is here a suffix of derivative conjugation), *paripâna* (e. g. ii. 17. 7 : p. *pari-pâna*), *vṛtrahanam* etc. (e. g. iv. 28. 3 : p. *vṛtra-hanam*), *durṇaṣa* (v. 11. 6 : p. *duḥ-naṣa*), *trinâman* (vi. 74. 3 : p. *tri-nâman*), *purunâman* (vi. 90. 1 : p. *puru-nâman*), *urûṇasa* (xviii. 2. 13 : p. *uru-nasa*), and *sahasranîtha* (xviii. 2. 18 : p. *sa-hasra-nîtha*). We have also a few cases of a class analogous with the last one given by the commentator, where the principle is precisely the same, although, in the actual division of the words, the *avagraha* falls elsewhere than between the converting lingual and the nasal: they are *suprapâna* (iv. 21. 7 : p. *su-prapâna*; our *pada*-manuscript, to be sure, reads here, but doubtless only by an error of the copyist, *su-prapâna*), *suprâyana* (v. 12. 5 : p. *su-prâyana*), and *anuprayâna* (vii. 73. 6 : p. *anu-prayâna*). Some other words, which would otherwise have to be noted under this rule, are made the subject of special precepts later in the section (rules 82-85).

The general rule of the Rik Pr., as already noticed, includes this of ours as well as the preceding. By the Vâj. Pr. and Tâitt. Pr., the cases are stated in detail.

अकारान्तादङ्गः ॥ ७७ ॥

77. The *n* of *ahan* is changed after a former member of a compound ending in *a*.

Pāṇini's rule, viii. 4. 7, is precisely coincident with this, and the illustrative citations of its scholiasts are in good part those which our commentator gives us, and which are all strange to the Atharvan: they are, as examples of the rule, *prāhṇaḥ*, *pūrvāhṇaḥ*, and, as counter-examples, *nirahṇaḥ*, *paryahṇaḥ*, and *durahṇaḥ*. Our text has only the two examples *aparāhṇaḥ* (ix. 6. 46: p. *apara-ahnaḥ*) and *sahasrāhṇyam* (c. g. x. 8. 18: p. *sahasra-ahnyam*), and furnishes no counter-examples at all, so that the rule evidently finds its justification in the observed phenomena of the general language, and not in those of the Atharva-Veda.

विभक्त्यागमप्रातिपदिकान्तस्य ॥ ७८ ॥

78. Also is liable to be changed the *n* of a case-ending, that of an *āgama*, and the final *n* of a *prātipadika*.

This rule is the exact counterpart in form of Pāṇini's rule viii. 4. 11, and the technical terms which it contains are undoubtedly identical in meaning with those there given: *āgama* is an augment or inorganic insertion; * *prātipadika* is a theme of regular derivation, ending in a *kṛt* or *taddhita* suffix. The commentator's instances are as follows: for the case-ending *ina*, *svargeṇa lokena* (not in AV.), *varāheṇa pṛthivī* (*samvidānā* (xii. 1. 48); for the *āgama n*, *atī durgāni viçvā* (vii. 63. 1: p. *duḥ-gāni*); for the final of a theme, *nāi 'nam ghnanti paryāyinaḥ* (vi. 76. 4: p. *pari-āyinaḥ*).

The other treatises have nothing corresponding to this rule, which is, indeed, an unnecessary one, as a Prātiçākhyā usually takes the words of its text in their *pada*-form, without going farther back to enquire how they came to assume that form. Such a word as *varāheṇa*, where *pada* and *sanhitā* read alike, is not regarded by the others as calling for any notice: those analogous with the other instances cited might have been ranked as falling under the preceding rule. *Puryāyinaḥ* is, it may be remarked, the only word of its class which the text presents, excepting *pravāhinaḥ*, in book xx (xx. 127. 2), and *durgāni* also stands alone in its class; nor have I noted a single instance of such a compound form as would be *srah-geṇa* or *duḥ-geṇa*, where the alteration of the case-ending in the second word would be made in the reduction of *pada* to *sanhitā*.

उपसर्गाद्वातोर्नानापदे ऽपि ॥ ७९ ॥

79. Also that of a root after a preposition, even in a separate word.

That is to say, even when the words are not connected together as parts of a compound. The commentator gives us a single instance where the cause of conversion stands *nānāpade*, and two in which it stands *pūrvopade*; they are *apah pra nayati* (ix. 6. 4), *yā eva yajña āpah pranīyante* (ix. 6. 5: p. *pra-niyante*), and *jivām ṛtebhyah parinīyamānām*

* The Böhtlingk-Roth lexicon, upon the authority of this rule, erroneously makes it signify 'suffix'.

(xviii. 3. 3: p. *pari-ntyamānām*). Instances of a somewhat different character, where the preposition lingualizes the initial *n* of the root in *saṅhitā* and not in *pāda*, although in the latter text no *avagraha* separates the two words, have been already given above, under rule 76. The text presents us *pranutta* in like combinations also after *vāibādha*. (iii. 6. 7) and *sāyaka* (ix. 2. 12); and we have farther, in *pāda*, *su-pranṭi* (e. g. v. 11. 5), and *parānayāt** (xviii. 4. 50). The initial *n* of a root is almost always cerebralized by the preceding preposition in the Atharvan, even when (as at ii. 7. 1, ix. 2. 17, x. 4. 20, etc.) the augment intervenes: the only exceptions are the combinations of *nabḥ* with *pra* (vii. 16. 1, 2), and of *narī* with *pari* (e. g. iv. 38. 3) and *pra* (e. g. viii. 6. 11). It is unnecessary to detail, therefore, all the rather numerous instances of the change.

The cases forming the subject of this rule are not classified together by the other Prāṭicśākhyas.

प्रपराम्यमिनः ॥ ८० ॥

80. Also that of *ena*, after *pra* and *parā*.

The commentator cites nearly all the examples which the text affords: they are *prāi 'nān chṛiṇi* (x. 3. 2), *prāi 'nān vrkshasya* (iii. 6. 8: the same verse has, in its first *pāda*, *prāi 'nān nude*), and *parāi 'nān devaḥ* (viii. 3. 16). As counter-example, to show that it is only after the two prepositions mentioned in the rule that *ena* exhibits the lingualization of its nasal, is farther cited *pary enān prānaḥ* (ix. 2. 5).

Here follows a *lacuna*, apparently of considerable extent. Where this rule should be repeated, before the one next succeeding, we read *praparābhyāmernayāmāsi navateṣ ca*; and the sequel shows that *navateṣ ca* is a rule by itself, while what precedes is the mutilated remnant of another. This, aided by the implication in *navateṣ ca*, and by the text, which offers us the passage to which the rule was evidently intended to refer, we are enabled to restore with tolerable certainty to its true form, as *punar nayāmāsi*: what has become lost in the interval, we can only conjecture. Perhaps the treatise next took note of another case which the text affords of the lingualization of the nasal of *ena*, viz. *ā jabhārāi 'nām* (v. 31. 10). Possibly there followed also a mention of the passage *arjan nir enasaḥ* (ii. 10. 8); but this is very questionable, as the reading itself is doubtful.† But it is beyond question that a part of the omitted passage had reference to the not infrequent change of the *n* of *naḥ* in *saṅhitā* into *ṇ* after a lingual near the end of the preceding word: this is much too common to have been passed over without notice, and the class of cases is too large and distinct to have been thrown

* This is a case of entirely anomalous division and accentuation. We should expect *upa-sampārānayāt*, like *anu-saṇiprayāhi* (xi. 1. 36) etc.; but the *pāda* reads *upu-sām*: *parānayāt*, and all the *saṅhitā* MSS. agree with it as regards the accent: it can hardly be otherwise than an error of the tradition: see below, under iv. 2.

† It is given by M. W. H. and I.; but P. (if I have not been careless enough to omit to note its reading) and E. have *enasaḥ*, and the printed text has followed their authority.

under any of the other rules of the section. The statement might be put into the form of two rules, as follows :

प्रपरिभां नः ॥

आशीर्हृष्यगृहेषुशिक्षेभ्यश्च ॥

'The *n* of *naḥ* is lingualized after *pra* and *pari*. As also, after *ācīr*, *urushya*, *gr̥heshu*, and *śikṣa*.'

Under the first rule, the cases would be i. 2. 2; 7. 5. ii. 4. 2, 6; 7. 3, 4. iii. 16. 3; 20. 2. 3. iv. 10. 6. v. 7. 3. vi. 37. 2. vii. 2. 1; 5. 5. xi. 2. 20. xii. 2. 13; 3. 55-60. xiv. 2. 67. xix. 34. 4, 5. Under the second, the passages are *ācīr ṇa ūrjam* (ii. 29. 3), *urushyā ṇa urujman* (vi. 4. 3: E. *na*), *asamātiṁ gr̥heshu naḥ* (vi. 70. 1: E. *nuḥ*), *upahūto gr̥heshu naḥ* (vii. 60. 5: E. *naḥ*), and *śikṣā ṇo asmiṁ* (xviii. 3. 67). Where *naḥ* follows *gr̥heshu*, the edition reads both times *naḥ*, without conversion, although the manuscript authority for the lingual nasal is precisely what it is for the same after *urushyā*, E. alone dissenting. At iv. 31. 2, a part of the manuscripts (P. M. W.) read *śandatr naḥ*, but the edition properly follows the prevailing authority of the others (E. I. H.), and gives, with the Rig-Veda (x. 84. 2), *naḥ*. I have noted a single case where the Atharvan reads *naḥ*, while the Rik, in the parallel passage, has *naḥ*: it is vii. 97. 2 (RV. v. 42. 4).

It is altogether probable that a whole leaf, or a whole page, of the original of our copy of the text and commentary (or possibly, of the original of its original), is lost here, with as many as three or four rules. Fortunately, it is in the midst of the rehearsal of cases of a certain kind, which rehearsal can be made complete without the aid of the treatise: so that the loss is not of essential consequence.

पुनर्णयामसि ॥ ८१ ॥

81. Also that of *ṇayāmasi*, after *punaḥ*.

The passage referred to is *taṁ tvā punar ṇayāmasi* (v. 14. 7): all our *sanhitā* manuscripts agree in giving the lingual nasal. Whether I have given the form of the rule correctly is not quite certain, a portion of it being lost altogether, as was pointed out in the last note.

नवतिश्च ॥ ८२ ॥

82. As also that of the root *nu*.

The word to which alone the rule relates is *punarnava* (p. *punaḥ-nava*), for which the commentator cites three passages, viz. *candramāc ca punarnavah* (x. 7. 33), *yā rohani punarnavāḥ* (viii. 7. 8), and *punar ā'gāḥ punarnavah* (viii. 1. 20). The authors of our treatise, then, must have derived *nava*, 'new,' from the verbal root *nu*, 'to praise,' instead of from the pronominal word *nu*, 'now.'

पूर्याणाः ॥ ८३ ॥

83. Also in *pūryāṇa*.

The commentator instances but a single phrase in illustration of the rule, viz. *pathibhiḥ pāryāñāḥ* (e. g. xviii. 1. 54 : p. *pāḥ-yāñāḥ*). There is small reason to be seen for singling out this word in order to make it the subject of a special rule, and the same is true of those treated in the two following rules: they might all have been as well left to fall into the *gaṇa* of rule 76.

डुर्णाम्नः ॥ ८४ ॥

84. Also that of *durnāman*.

The commentator extracts from the text three of the passages in which this word occurs, viz. *durnāmnāḥ sarvāḥ* (iv. 17. 5), *durnāmā tatra mā gr̥dhat* (viii. 6. 1), and *durnāmā ca sunāmā ca* (viii. 6. 4). The *pada* writes *duḥ-nāman*.

अवयवाद्दकारात् ॥ ८५ ॥

85. Also after an *ṛ* at the end of the former member of a compound.

The commentator's examples are *devayānāḥ pitṛyānāḥ* (vi. 117. 3 : the *pada* form of the word is everywhere *pitṛ-yāna*), *pitṛyānāḥ saṁ vā ā rohayāmi* (xviii. 4. 1), and *nṛmanā nāma* (xvi. 3. 5 : p. *nṛ-manāḥ*). The text furnishes but a single other word falling under the rule, and that in the nineteenth book; viz. *nṛpāṇa* (xix. 58. 4).

It is worthy of note that Pāṇini has a rule (viii. 4. 26) which precisely corresponds with this, and that his scholiasts quote the same two words in illustration of it.

न मिनाति ॥ ८६ ॥

86. But not that of the root *mī*.

The commentator brings forward all the illustrations of the rule which the text contains—they are *pra minṭi janitrīm* (vi. 110. 3), *pra minānti vratāni* (xviii. 1. 5), and *pra mināti saṁgiraḥ* (xviii. 4. 60)—excepting one in the nineteenth book, *pramināma vratāni* (xix. 59. 2). The rule itself is to be understood, it may be presumed, as giving exceptions to rule 79 above: yet the latter would seem to apply only to conversions of the nasal of a root itself, and not of the appended conjugational syllable.

The manuscript reads *minānti* instead of *mināti*, and the final repetition of the rule before its successor is wanting.

भानोश्च ॥ ८७ ॥

87. Nor that of *bhānu*.

This rule is entirely superfluous. Of the two cases cited under it by the commentator, the first, *citrabhāno* (iv. 25. 3), could fall under no rule for lingualizing the dental nasal excepting 76, and from that it

would be excluded by absence from the *gana* to which alone the precept applies; the other, *pra bhānavaḥ śisrate* (xiii. 2. 46), cannot be forced under any rule that has been laid down.

The Rik Pr. (v. 22, r. 49, cccclxvi) and Vaj. Pr. (iii. 91) also note *bhānu* as a word whose nasal is not subject to be changed to a lingual.

परिहिनोति ॥ ८८ ॥

88. Nor that of the root *hi* after *pari*.

The Atharvan text furnishes but one such case, which the commentator quotes: it is *parihinomi medhayā* (viii. 4. 6). As counter-example, the commentator brings up *pra hiṇomi dārom* (xii. 2. 9); but here, as well as in the other cases where the forms of the same verb exhibit a lingualized nasal after *pra*, the *pada*-text also (by iv. 95) shows the same. A strict application of rule 70, then, to the nasal only of a root itself, would render this rule also unnecessary.

The Rik Pr. (v. 22, r. 50, cccclxvi^b) has a corresponding precept.

पदान्तस्पर्शयुक्तस्य ॥ ८९ ॥

89. Nor a final *n*, nor one conjoined with a mute.

The commentator's illustrative instances are *pūshan tava vrate* (vii. 9. 3), *saṁkrandanaḥ* (v. 20. 9), and *pāṇo granthiḥ* (ix. 3. 2). To the first part of the rule would need to be made the exceptions noted at iv. 99, but that, by the operation of that precept, they are made to read in *pada* as in *saṁhitā*, and so are withdrawn from the ken of the Prātiçākhyā.

The first part of this rule is included in the general precept for the conversion of *n* as given by the Rik Pr. (v. 20, r. 40, cccclvii); which adds later (v. 22, r. 47, cccclxiv) that the *n* is not altered if combined with *y* or a mute. The Vaj. Pr. also divides the two parts of our precept (iii. 88, 92), but specifies only a dental mute as preventing the conversion of the nasal by combination with it. The Tāitt. Pr. (xiii. 15) includes in one rule this of ours and also 91, 93, and 94 below.

नशेः पान्तस्य ॥ ९० ॥

90. Nor that of the root *naç*, when it ends in *śi*.

This rule is precisely the same with one of Pāṇini (viii. 4. 80), and it belongs rather to the general grammar than to a Prātiçākhyā of the Atharvan, since our text does not furnish a single case to which it should apply. The examples which the commentator gives are in part those which are found also in Pāṇini's scholia: they are *pranashṭaḥ*, *parinashṭaḥ*, *nirnaṣṭaḥ*, and *durnashṭaḥ*. A counter-example, *durnāçam cid arvāk* (v. 11. 6), he is able to bring up from the Atharvan.

स्वरलोपि कृतेः ॥ ९१ ॥

91. Nor that of the root *han*, when its vowel has been omitted.

The commentator offers the two following examples: *vṛtraghnāḥ stomāḥ* (iv. 24. 1), and *indrena vṛtraghnā medi* (iii. 6. 2); and the counter-example *rakshohanaṁ vājinam* (viii. 3. 1), which has already figured as example under rule 76 above. Unless *sparṣayukta*, in rule 89, meant only 'combined with a following mute,' which is very unlikely, the present precept is superfluous, as merely specifying a case already sufficiently provided for elsewhere.

Pāṇini (viii. 4. 22) looks at this matter from the opposite point of view, and teaches that the *n* of *han* is lingualized whenever it is preceded by *a*. The Tāitt. Pr. (xiii. 15) mentions the case along with others, in a comprehensive rule.

क्षुभ्रदीनाम् ॥ १२ ॥

92. Nor that of the root *kshubh* etc.

This, again, is coincident with one of Pāṇini's rules (viii. 4. 39), and, so far as *kshubh* is itself concerned, is out of place in the Prāṭiśākhya of the Atharva-Veda: for not only does this Veda contain no derivatives from the root to which it should apply (we find only *vicukshubhé* [vii. 57. 1] and *kshobhana* [xix. 13. 2]), but also, if such forms as *kshubhnāti* (which the commentator gives as an example under the rule), *kshubhnītaḥ*, etc., did occur, their reading would be sufficiently determined by rule 89, above. The commentator fills up the *gaṇa* with *parinṛtyanti* *iva* (x. 7. 43), *madhunā praptnāḥ* (xii. 3. 41), and *pari nṛtyanti keṇinīḥ* (xii. 5. 48): to these are to be added other forms of the root *nart* after *pari* and *pra*, and forms of *nubh* after *pra*—as already noted, under rule 79.

व्यवाये शसलैः ॥ १३ ॥

93. Nor when there is intervention of *ç*, *s*, or *l*.

The instances cited in the commentary are *kaḥ pṛṣṇīm dhenum* (vii. 104. 1), *garbhe antur adṛṣyamānaḥ* (x. 8. 13), and *saṁvīta prasavānām* (v. 24. 1). For the intervention of *l*, no case is brought up, nor do the Rik Pr. and Tāitt. Pr. make any account of this semivowel as ever coming in to hinder the conversion of the nasal. The Vāj. Pr., however, does so, and cites an instance, *nirjarjalpena* (in which, however, there is intervention also of a palatal). The latter treatise (iii. 94) and the Tāitt. Pr. (xiii. 15) throw together into one this rule of ours and the one next following: the Rik Pr. gives a separate precept answering to each (R. Pr. v. 21, r. 44, 42, cccxi, ccclix).

चटवर्गेश्च ॥ १४ ॥

94. Or of palatal, lingual, or dental mutes.

The commentator gives the examples *upe 'ho 'paparcanaḥ 'smīn goshtha upa pṛṇca naḥ* (ix. 4. 23), *reshuyāi 'nān* (xi. 1. 20: this, however, is no example under the rule), *yathā 'so mitravardhanaḥ* (iv. 8. 6), and *taṁ vartaniḥ* (vii. 21. 1).

The corresponding rules of the other Prātiçākhyas have been referred to above (under rule 93).

The physical explanation of the effect of the sounds mentioned in these two rules to prevent the lingualization of the nasal is obvious: they are all of them such as cause the tongue to change its position. When this organ is once bent back in the mouth to the position in which the lingual sibilant, semivowel, and vowels are uttered, it tends to remain there, and produce the next following nasal at that point, instead of at the point of dental utterance; and it does so, unless thrown out of adjustment, as it were, by the occurrence of a letter which calls it into action in another quarter.

पदेनावर्जिते च ॥ १५ ॥

95. Or of a word, unless it be *ā*.

As an example of prevention of the lingualization of *n* by the interposition of a word or words, even though composed only of such sounds as would not in the same word produce such an effect, the commentator gives us *pari 'ne gām aneshata* (vi. 28. 2). As an illustration of the specified exception, that *ā* may so intervene, and the conversion yet take place, he gives *paryānaddham* (xiv. 2. 12: p. *pari-ānaddham*), which is, I believe, the only case of the kind afforded by the text.

The construction of the other rules relating to this general subject in the remaining Prātiçākhyas is not such as to require them to make the restriction here taught. Pāṇini, however, takes due note of it (viii. 4. 38), but omits to except the preposition *ā*, so that (unless he makes the exception by some other rule which I have not observed) he would read *paryānaddha*.

तुविष्टमः ॥ १६ ॥

96. Note *tuvishṭamaḥ*.

This word occurs only once in the Atharvan, in a passage cited by the commentator, as follows: *indrah patis tuvishṭamaḥ* (vi. 33. 3). The *pada*-text reads *tuvi-tamaḥ*, so that there takes place, as the commentator says, an inorganic insertion of *s* (*sakārāgamaḥ*). The same word is found more than once in the Rig-Veda, but is written by the *pada*-text *tuvishṭama*, so that there is nothing irregular in the *sanhitā* form, and it requires and receives no notice from the Rik Prātiçākhyā. It is a legitimate matter for surprise to find the rule thrust in in this place, in connection with a subject to which it stands in no relation whatever: we should expect to meet it in the second chapter, along with rules 25 and 26 of that chapter, or after rule 30, or elsewhere. Its intrusion here, and the indefiniteness of its form, cannot but suggest the suspicion of its being an interpolation, made for the purpose of supplying an observed deficiency in the treatise.

The commentator, after citing the passage containing the word, goes on to say: *sc̥hīṭāyām ity eva: tuvītama itī tuvītamaḥ*:¹ *anadhikāre*

¹ The MS. writes, in every case, *tuvittama* in the commentary, but doubtless only by a copyist's error.

sûtranirdeṣaḥ: sûtrârthas tardyâgaḥ ca carcâparihârayor vacanam mâ bhûd iti; 'this is the form only in *sanhitâ*; the *krama* reads *tuvi-tamaḥ*: in the absence of an explanatory heading, the rule simply points out the form; and the significance of the rule is . . . (?) : in *carcâ* and *parihâra* [repetitions of *krama*] the reading is not to be so made: that is the meaning.'

The signature of the chapter is as follows: 105: *iti tṛtīyo 'dhyâyaḥ*. If its enumeration is to be trusted, our two *lacunæ* (unless some parts of the introduction and postscript of section iii are to be accounted as rules) have cost us nine rules.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTENTS:—SECTION I. 1-2, combination of prepositions in *pada*-text with following verb; 3-6, exceptions; 7, separation by *avagraha* of such combinations; 6-12, do. of the constituents of compound words; 13-30, do. of suffixes of derivation from primitive words; 31-34, do. of case-endings from themes; 35-40, do. of other suffixes and constituents of compounds; 41, do. of *īra* from the preceding word; 42-46, do. of the constituents of words doubly compounded.

SECTION II. 47-48, absence of *avagraha* before suffix *mant* etc. in certain cases; 49-50, absence of division by *avagraha* of certain copulative compounds; 51-54, do. of other compounds; 55, do. of *vṛddhi* derivatives from compound words; 56, do. of compounds with the negative prefix; 57-72, do. of other compounds and derivatives.

SECTION III. 73-77, general rules for restoration in *pada*-text of original or normal forms of words; 78, their application in *krama*-text also; 79-93, rules for restoration in certain cases and classes of cases; 94-100, exceptions.

SECTION IV. 101-109, necessity of the *krama*-text and of its study; 110-126, rules for construction of *krama*-text.

Our three preceding chapters have covered the whole ground which a comparison of the other treatises shows it to have been the bounden duty of a Prâtiçâkhyâ to occupy, and in this final chapter are brought up matters which might have been left unhandled without detriment to the character of the work as a complete and comprehensive phonetic manual for the school to which it belonged. Its first three sections, namely, teach the construction of the *pada*-text; whereas we have hitherto assumed this text as established, and have been taught how to construct the *sanhitâ* upon its basis, we now look upon the body of traditional scripture from just the opposite point of view, and, assuming the *sanhitâ*, receive directions for forming the *pada* from it. No other of the kindred treatises thus includes in its plan the construction of the *pada*-text; the Vâj. Pr. is the only one which takes up the matter at all: devoting, indeed, the whole of its chapters, the fifth, to an exposition of the rules determining the use or omission of the *avagraha*, or pause of separation between the two parts of a compound word,

which is the subject of our first two sections, but leaving untouched the subject of our third section, or the restoration of words to their normal form in *pada*, which is not less indispensable than the other to the formation of the text. As regards the fourth section and its theme, the *krama*-text, their correspondences and relations will be set forth when we arrive at the place.

As was the case with the third section of the foregoing chapter, our commentary offers us here a long introduction, containing about twenty *glokas*, to the subject of the chapter. It is prefaced with the following words: *samāsāvagrahavigrahān pade yatho 'vāca chandasi cākaṭāyanaḥ: tathā vakshyāmi catuṣṭāyaṁ padam nāmākhyātopasarganipātānām*.* 'as Cākaṭāyana has set forth for the Veda the combination, division, and disjunction of words in *pada*, so will I set forth the quadruple word—noun, verb, preposition, and particle.' Next follows a definition of each of these four classes of words, and then an exposition of the rules according to which they are to be regarded as compounded with one another, as they occur in the connection of continuous text, illustrations of the principles stated being drawn from the Atharvan text. Finally is given a list of the twenty *upasargas* or prepositions, and a designation of their accentuation, which is also followed by a list of the *upasargavṛttinī*, or words which are treated as if they were prepositions—such as *achā*, *tiraḥ*, *paraḥ*, *hiṁ*, etc. The verses are in one or two places very corrupt, and their precise meaning is sometimes doubtful: hence, in order not to interrupt the progress of our treatise by too long an interlude, I defer to an additional note, at the end of the work, a presentation of their text and an attempt to translate them.

उपसर्ग आख्यतिनोदत्तेन समस्यते ॥१॥

1. A preposition is compounded with a verb when the latter is accented.

This is the well-known usage of all the Vedic *pada*-texts, at least so far as they have been brought to general knowledge. With a true appreciation of the slightness of the bond which connects a verb with its prefix, the constructors of the disjoined text have ordinarily treated the two as independent words: unless, indeed, by the laws of accentuation of the sentence, the usually enclitic verb retains its accent, in which case the preceding preposition in turn loses its accent and becomes proclitic; and the two are then written together as a compound. The commentator cites, as instances of verbs thus compounded, *pari-yānti* (i. 1. 1), *sam-ābharah* (i. 9. 3), and *sam-srāvanti* (i. 15. 3). He adds, *upasargavṛttibhiḥ ca*, 'the same is the case with the words which are to be treated as if prepositions,' and cites *yām: arāte: paraḥ-dhatsé* (v. 7. 2), and *yām: amī' iti: paraḥ-dadhīre* (v. 8. 5). That our treatise itself, in mak-

* With the slight alteration of *yatho 'vāca* to *yathā 'ha*, we should have here three equal successive *pādas* of a metrical verse: but the impossibility of forcing the last compound into any such metrical form, as a fourth *pāda*, renders it very doubtful whether this is anything more than a curious coincidence, and whether the words are not meant for simple prose.

ing no special reference to such ambiguous words, means to regard them as to all intents and purposes actual *upasargos*, is altogether probable. As counter-example, to show that the preposition is not compounded with the verb when the latter is unaccented, the commentary offers *yātu-dhātūnān : vi : lāpaya* (i. 7. 2).

The rule of the Vāj. Pr. (v. 10) is to the effect that *avagraha* is used between a verb and a preceding preposition, when the latter is unaccented. This is in some degree a better form of statement, since the loss of accent in the preposition is rather the cause of its combination with the verb than the latter's acquisition of a tone.

अनेको ऽनुदत्तेनापि ॥२॥

2. If there be more than one of them, they are compounded even with an unaccented verb.

If more prepositions than one are compounded with an unaccented verb, only one of them, the one next the verb, is accented, the others becoming proclitic. In such a case, the constructors of the *padu*-text have very properly combined all with the verb, instead of simply putting the prepositions together, since it is not the relation of the former to the latter preposition that costs the former its accent, but rather their common relation to the verb: we have not a compound preposition, but a duplicate verbal compound. A later rule (rule 7, below) teaches us that in such a combination the first of the prepositions is separated by *avagraha* from the rest.

The commentator gives as illustrations the compounds *ut-āvasyati* (ix. 6. 64), *sam-ā'cinushva : anu-samprāyāhi* (xi. 1. 36), and *upa-sampārānaya'ti** (xviii. 4. 50). He adds, as under the last rule, *upasargavṛttibhiḥ ca*, and illustrates with *acha-ā'vadāmasi* (e. g. vii. 38. 3) and *abhi-hiṅ-kṛnōta* (xii. 3. 37).

I do not find any corresponding precept in the Vāj. Pr., although the cases which it concerns are not such as would properly fall under the rule of that treatise already referred to.

अनर्थकर्मप्रवचनीयान्ययुक्तैर्विग्रहो ऽभिवितन्वादिषु ॥३॥

3. Disjoined from the verb, however, are such as are used without significance, or to set forth the object, or such as are otherwise connected—namely, in the cases *abhi vi tanu* etc.

The Sanskrit language, much more than any other of the Indo-European family, has, throughout its whole history, maintained the *upasargas* or prepositions in their original and proper character of adverbial prefixes, directing the action of the verb itself, and not belonging especially to the object of that action, or immediately governing its case-relation. Even in the Vedic dialect, where the preposition admits of being widely

* The citation of this word here and under rule 7 shows that its true *pada*-form is as here given, and not as it has been noticed above (under iii. 79) that our *padu*-MS. actually reads.

separated from its verb, it yet, in the great majority of cases, belongs distinctly to the verb, and not to any noun. But, while this is true as a general rule, there are yet cases, in the Vedic as well as in the more modern classical Sanskrit, where the preposition has detached itself from the verb, and is to be construed more intimately with the object of the action. Even here, it more often follows the noun, as auxiliary to its case-ending, and so occupies an intermediate position between adverb and preposition, something like the German adverbs of direction in such phrases as *aus dem Walde heraus*, *in den Wald hinein*, or like the German *an* in *ich blicke ihn an*, as compared with the *at* in our nearly equivalent expression "I look at him." Whenever it happens that a preposition thus attached to a noun comes, in the construction of the sentence, to stand before an accented verb, or before another preposition which is connected with a verb, there arises an exception to the two foregoing rules, and such exceptions are made the subject of this and the two following rules: the first of them deals with such cases as *grhá'n : úpu : prá : sídāmi* (iii. 12. 9), where the preposition is followed by another accented preposition and an unaccented verb, so that, by iv. 2, 7, we ought to have *upa-prásídāmi*; the second, with such as *yáh : víṣvā : abhi : vi-páçyati* (vi. 34. 4), where the following preposition loses its accent before the verb, and the same rules would require *abhi-vipáçyati*; the third, with passages where a single preposition comes before an accented verb, and so ought to lose its own accent and enter into combination with it, so that we should have, instead of *yé : ásatuḥ : pári : jajñiré* (x. 7. 25), *pari-jajñiré*. The description which our rule gives of such uses of the prepositions is in near accordance with that of Pāṇini, who also (i. 4. 83-98) calls by the name *karmapravacantya* ('concerned with the setting forth of the object of the action') such prepositions as are used otherwise than in immediate connection with a verb. He likewise uses in the same connection (i. 4. 93) the term *anarthaka*, 'non-significant,' applying it, according to the scholiast's illustrations, to *adhi* and *pari* when used after an ablative adverb—thus, *kutaḥ pari*, 'whence'—where they are unessential to the completeness of the sense. Whether the same term would be applied to the same prepositions when following a case, as an ablative or locative, I do not know; nor precisely how it is to be understood in our rule: the commentator gives no explanation of it, nor of *anyayukta*, nor does he assign his illustrations to the several items of specification which his text furnishes him. The term *anyayukta* probably means 'belonging to another verb,' but such cases are quite rare in the text: an instance of the kind intended is perhaps *niḥ stuvánāsyu pātaya* (i. 8. 3), where the preposition *niḥ* belongs to the verb *pātaya*, and not to the intervening participle, to which it would otherwise be attached, with loss of its own accent. Pāṇini's *karmapravacantya* is comprehensive enough to include all the cases to which our rules apply.

In filling up the *ganus* of our treatise, and giving all the cases of a preposition preceding a verb, but not placed in accentual and compositional relations with it, I shall include together all that would fall under this and the two following rules, since they evidently form a single class, and are only formally distinct from one another:

Of *adhi*, with an ablative case (or, rarely, an ablative adverb), ii. 7. 3. viii. 9. 4 (*bis*). ix. 5. 6; 9. 18. xiii. 1. 42; 3. 2. xix. 56. 1; with a locative case (or locative adverb), i. 3. 6; 32. 4. ii. 1. 5. viii. 9. 19. ix. 5. 4, 8; 9. 2; 10. 7. x. 7. 1, 12; 8. 41. xi. 7. 8, 9, 14. xii. 3. 36. xiii. 1. 37; 3. 6, 18. xiv. 1. 1; 2. 48. xviii. 4. 3 : *anu* with an accusative, ii. 34. 3. vi. 97. 3; 122. 1. viii. 9. 12. x. 5. 25-35. xi. 8. 11, 19-22, 24, 27. xii. 2. 21. xiii. 2. 40; 3. 1. xv. 6. 1-9; 9. 1; 14. 1-12. xviii. 4. 28. xix. 13. 6; 44. 10 : *antar* with a locative, i. 13. 3 : *abhi*, with an accusative, iii. 21. 5. iv. 1. 3. v. 19. 4. vi. 34. 4. viii. 2. 4; 3. 9. ix. 10. 6. xii. 1. 29, 33; 3. 8, 12, 30, 52. xviii. 3. 2;* with an ablative, viii. 6. 22;† with a locative, xviii. 3. 40;‡ *ā* with a locative, xviii. 1. 59; *upa* with an accusative, iii. 21. 1, 9. xix. 56. 3; *pari* with an ablative, ii. 34. 5. x. 7. 25. xii. 3. 53.

But these prepositional or quasi-prepositional uses of the *upasargas* are of less importance to give in detail, because they are liable to occur in any part of the sentence, and their treatment as exceptions to the first rules of our chapter is a result of their accidental position in contact with a verb. There are other passages, considerably less numerous, where the prefixes, although evidently belonging to the verb, have an adverbial signification which is so far independent that they maintain their separate accent before an unaccented verb, or before another verbal prefix. The one most often thus treated is *abhi*, which is found before *pra* at iii. 1. 2; 2. 5. iv. 8. 2; 32. 7. xviii. 3. 73, and before other *upasargas* at i. 1. 3. viii. 4. 21. ix. 9. 3 : *upa* occurs only before *pra*,§ at i. 28. 1. iv. 31. 1. vi. 37. 1. xviii. 2. 53 : *ā*, also before *pra* alone, at iii. 4. 5. vi. 35. 1. xviii. 4. 49 : *apa*, at iv. 31. 7; 32. 5 : *pari*, at iii. 2. 4 : *ava*, at vi. 65. 1 (p. *āva* : *ā-yatā* : *āva* etc.) : *anu*, at xiii. 4. 28 : *sam* (perhaps to be connected with the following instrumentals), at xviii. 2. 58 : and *ud*, at xii. 1. 39—where, however, it is difficult not to believe the manuscript reading erroneous, and requiring amendment to *ut-ānrcūh*.

In a single phrase, *sām sām sravantu* (i. 15. 1. ii. 26. 3. xix. 1. 1), the preposition *sam*, being repeated for emphasis before the verb, is both times accented, and so is left uncombined. At vi. 63. 4, in a like repetition, there takes place a combination, with accentuation only of the former word—thus, *sām-sam* : *it*, etc.; and, at vii. 26. 3, the repetition of *pra* is treated in the same manner.

A briefer, and, we should have supposed, a more acceptable manner of disposing of all the cases to which these three rules relate, would have been to prescribe that when an *upasarga* maintained its own accent before an accented verb or another *upasarga*, it did not undergo combination with them. Such exceptions to the general rules for combination are treated by the Vāj. Pr. in rules 5 to 10 of its sixth chapter.

The commentator's cited illustrations are *ihā : evā : abhi : vi : tanu* (i. 1. 3), *sām : sām : sravantu* (e. g. i. 15. 1), *sū : prā : sādahaya* (i. 24. 4),

* In some of these passages—viz. iii. 21. 5. xii. 3. 12, 30—the special connection of *abhi* with the noun is but the faintest, and the cases are hardly to be reckoned as belonging in this class.

† Here, too, the preposition belongs rather with the verb than with the noun.

‡ This is a combination unsupported by other passages, and hardly to be borne : for *abhi* is doubtless to be read *adhi*, with the Rig-Veda (x. 13. 3).

§ Except in the anomalous combination *upa* : *vandydh*, at xviii. 4. 65.

and *upa : prá : agát* (i. 28. 1). The third is a case having no proper analogy with the others, since *su* is not at all a verbal prefix; I have taken no account of it in drawing out the above statement.

पूर्वेणाभिविपश्याम्यादिषु ॥ ४ ॥

4. In *abhi vipaśyāmi* etc., the former preposition is disjoined.

The cases falling under this rule—those of a preposition retaining its accent and independence before another preposition which is itself made proclitic and combined with a following accented verb—have been detailed in the preceding note. The commentator quotes four of them, viz. *yá'vat : te : abhi : vi-páśyāmi* (xii. 1. 33), *mánasā : abhi : sam-vidúh* (iii. 21. 5), *yá'vat : sá' : abhi : vi-jángahe* (v. 19. 4), and *yáh : viśvā : abhi : vi-páśyati* (vi. 34. 4). The examples, as in sundry cases elsewhere, are wanting in variety.

योनावध्यैर्यन्तादिषु च ॥ ५ ॥

5. In *yonāu adhy áirayantu* etc., the preposition is also disjoined from the verb.

This rule applies to such of the cases detailed in the note to rule 3, above, as show an accented and independent preposition immediately before an accented verb. The commentator instances *samāné : yonāu : ádhi : áirayanta* (ii. 1. 5), *ádhi : tusthúh* (ix. 9. 2), *yé : ásatāh : pári : jajñiré* (x. 7. 25), *samuśrá't : ádhi : jajñishé* (iv. 10. 2), and *pári : bhú-ma : já'yase* (xiii. 2. 3). The citation of the last passage seems to imply that the commentator regarded *bhúma* as a verbal form, from the root *bhú*; but he can hardly, except in the forgetfulness of a moment, have been guilty of so gross a blunder.

आशीर्बभूवेति प्लुतस्वरस्य सिद्धत्वात् ॥ ६ ॥

6. *Āśīh* and *babhūva* are disjoined, owing to the determination of the protracted vowel.

That is to say, if I do not misapprehend the meaning of the rule, owing to the recognition of the final syllable of each word as a protracted one. To what end the precept is given, unless the words referred to (x. 2. 28 and xi. 3. 26, 27) have an irregular accent on the protracted syllable, I do not see. If accented, they would have a right, by the first rule of this chapter, to combination with the preceding preposition; but, the present rule virtually says, they are seen to lose this right upon a recognition of the fact that the accented vowel is protracted, and that its accent is therefore of an anomalous character. It has been already noticed (under i. 105) that a part of our manuscripts accent *babhūva'd'āh* in the latter of the two passages referred to: not one gives an accent to *āśīh*, in either case of its occurrence.

पूर्वेणावग्रहः ॥ ७ ॥

7. The former preposition is separated by *avagraha*.

The *avagraha*, or pause of separation between the two parts of a compound word, is defined by two of the Prātiçākhyas (as has been already remarked, in the note following iii. 74) as having the length of a mora. From here to the end of section II (rule 72), the treatise is occupied with rules for its employment or omission. And, in the first place, with however many prepositions a verbal form may be compounded, it is always the first of them that is separated from the rest of the compound by *avagraha*. The commentator gives us as examples the same series of words which we had under rule 2, above, only prefixing to them *upa-āvdāiti* (ix. 6. 53).

यातुमावत् ॥ ८ ॥

8. In *yātumāvat*, also, the former constituent is separated by *avagraha*.

I interpret this rule according to the explanation of the commentator, who regards *pūrvēṇa* as implied in it, by inference from the preceding rule. It comes in rather awkwardly here, as only prepositions have been contemplated, thus far in the chapter, as former constituents of compounds. The commentator adds an exposition of the matter, which is, however, too much corrupted and mutilated for me to restore and translate it: it reads *matvarthe: vāyaṁ māvacchabdo manupo makāra-sya vakārah: ākārāgamaḥ*. The word is apparently regarded as being *yātu-mant*, with an added suffix *vant*, and the rule is designed to teach us that, instead of being divided *yatumā-vat*, as we might expect, it is to read *yātu-māvat*—as our *pada* manuscripts do in fact present it to us. The word occurs only at viii. 4. 23.

समासे च ॥ ९ ॥

9. Separation by *avagraha* takes place also in a compound.

The *ca* in the rule evidently continues the implication simply of *avagrahaḥ* from rule 7, and the connection of the text casts upon *yātumāvat* the suspicion of being an interpolation. A corresponding precept, *samāse 'vagrahaḥ*, is by the Vāj. Pr. set at the head of its chapter upon the use of *avagraha* (v. 1).

The commentator cites, as examples of separable compounds, *upa-hātaḥ* (e. g. i. 1. 4), *bhūri-dhāyasam* (i. 2. 1), *bhūri-varpasam* (i. 2. 1), and *bhūri-dhanāḥ* (vii. 60. 4). Whether such words as the first of these, or the participles of compounded verbs, should be regarded as falling under the designation *samāsa*, appears to me doubtful, as they present the closest analogies with the verbs from which they come. I have included them with verbal forms in filling up the *gāṇas* of rules 3 to 5.

उपज्ञाते परेण ॥ १० ॥

10. When a compound is farther compounded with an appended member, the latter constituent is separated.

The instance which the commentator selects for illustrating this rule is *prajāpatisṛṣṭāḥ* (x. 6. 19). The word *prajā* is itself divisible as a compound—thus, *pra-jā* (e. g. vii. 35. 3); upon farther adding *pati*, the former division is given up in favor of that between the old compound and its added member, and we have *prajā-pati* (e. g. ii. 34. 4); and a similar addition and removal of the pause of separation gives us *prajā-pati-sṛṣṭāḥ*: while we might have, did the words occur, the yet farther change *prajāpatisṛṣṭāḥ-iva*, or *prajāpatisṛṣṭi-bhiḥ*, and *prajāpatisṛṣṭi-bhiḥ-iva*. In no compound is the separation by *avagraha* made at more than one point, and it is always the member last appended which is entitled to separation.

The form of the corresponding rule in the Vāj. Pr. (v. 7) is vastly preferable to that of our own. That treatise says "in the case of a compound composed of several members, separation by *avagraha* is made of the member last added." This puts the matter upon its true basis, and accounts for the usage of the *pada*-text-makers both where they separate the latter member, and where they separate the former member, from the rest of the compound. We shall see below (rule 12) that the treatment by our Prātiśākhya of the separation of a former member is very obscure and imperfect.

सुप्राव्या च ॥११॥

11. Also in *suprāvyā*.

That is to say, in the word specified the last member is separated from the rest of the compound, and not the first, as would be more in accordance with the general analogies of the system of separation. The passage, the only one in the Atharvan where the word occurs, is quoted by the commentator: *supra-avyā*: *yājamanāya* (iv. 30. 0). *Su-prāvi* is divided in the same manner by the *pada*-text of the Rīg-Veda (e. g. i. 34. 4): it is of obscure derivation and meaning, and whether the etymology of it which is implied in its analysis as made by the Hindu grammarians is correct, is at least very doubtful. But whether composed of *su-pra-avi* or *su-pra-vi*, we should expect the *pada*-text to write it *su-prāvi* or *su-pravi*, and it is the recognition of its anomalous division which has caused it to be made the subject of a special rule. The commentator adds a verse about it, which, however, appears to deal rather with its accentuation than its division: *avateḥ propūrvasya* [*su-prapūrvasya*?] *tāṣabdaḥ* [*yaṣabdaḥ*?] *svaritāḥ paraḥ*: *suprāvi* 'ti *irṭiyā-yāḥ kshāiprah chandanī svaryate*.

The Atharvan reading *suprāvyā* is at any rate established by this rule, against *suprāvyē*, which the Rīk (x. 125. 2) offers, and which the connection also appears to require. Possibly the form implies an explanation of the word which seems suggested by the first line of the verse just quoted, as if from the root *av*, with the prefixes *su* and *pra*, and with the added desiderative suffix *yā*, 'with desire to show propitious favor.' Such an explanation, of course, would be futile, being sufficiently disproved by the accent alone.

अनिङ्गेन पूर्वेण ॥ १२ ॥

12. If the appended member is indivisible, the former member is separated.

This rule is very obscure, and I am far from feeling confident that my translation rightly expresses its meaning. The manuscript readings of its first word, in text and in comment, vary between *anīṅgena*, *otiṅgena*, and *amiṅgena*. If the word really means 'immovable,' i. e. 'indivisible, inseparable,' we should expect rather *anīṅgyena* (compare *īṅgya* in rule 76, below); and possibly the latter may be the true reading: but as *īṅga* also is an acknowledged word, having the meaning 'movable,' I have not ventured to alter the form presented by the manuscript. As I have rendered it, the rule would appear to mean only that when to a word already compounded an inseparable appendix, for instance a suffix, was added, the division would remain as before—as in *su-vīratāyāt*, *pra-padābhyaṁ*, and the like—but this is a perfectly simple case, and one which hardly calls for especial attention and determination. The commentator's exposition is as follows: *anīṅgeno 'pajāte: anīṅgena viśeṣhalakṣhaṇena avikṛṣhiteṇa: dvayoḥ saṁśayaḥ jāte pūrveṇā 'vagraho bhavati*; 'when a word is farther compounded with an indivisible—that is to say, with a modificatory appendage which is not taken apart—and there arises a doubt between two, separation is made of the former.' My translation of the rule is founded upon my (somewhat questionable) interpretation of this paraphrase. The cited illustrations, however, do not at all support it; they are *su-kṣhetriyā: su-gātuyā* (iv. 33. 2), *sahasūktavākāḥ* (vii. 97. 6), *sa-antardeśāḥ* (ix. 5. 37), and *su-prajāḥ* (iv. 11. 3). The last three of these are plain cases of separation of the constituent last added from the rest of the compound: the first two are less unequivocal, since we should rather regard the suffix *yā* as added to *sukṣhetra* and *sugātu*, and the more natural division as being *sukṣhetri-yā*, *sugātu-yā*;* but neither is *yā* an *anīṅgya* suffix, as is shown by the next following word, *vasu-yā*, and the others detailed in rule 30, below. The commentator adds a verse of farther exposition, but this also throws no additional light upon the matter in hand: it is *dve yatra 'vagrahashtāne pūrveṇa 'li pareṇa vā: pūrveṇā 'vagrahas tatra sukṣhetriyā śāntardeśāḥ suprajāś ca nidarśanam*; 'where there are two places for separation by *avagraha*, either of the former or of the latter member of a compound, separation is there to be made of the first member: instances are *sukṣhetriyā*, *śāntardeśāḥ*, and *suprajāḥ*.' I do not see how this statement can be accepted as a correct one; for, of the compounds consisting of more than two members, the last is even more often separated from the first two than the first from the last two: the point of division being, except in a very few cases of which the treatise takes special note, determined by the history of the double or triple compound, upon the principle distinctly laid down in the Vāj. Pr., that the member last added is the one which must be separated. Thus, in

* The Rik *pada* (i. 97. 2) actually reads *sugātu-yā*, although it divides *su-kṣhetriyā* like our own text.

the first four books of the text, we have, upon the one hand, *ṛta-prajāta*, *madhu-saṁdṛṣa*, *vi-āyāma*, *prati-abhikaraṇa*, *mushka-ābarha*, *brahma-saṁṣila*, *su-saṁnata*, *svapna-abhikaraṇa*, *ā-utsūryam*, *ā-vyusham*, *āyuh-pratarana*, *śiva-abhimarṣana*, *akṣha-porājaya*, and *aṣva-abhidhāni*; and, on the other hand, *sarūpa-kṛt*, *sarūpa-karaṇi*, *sopatna-kṣayaṇa*, *viskan-dha-dūshana*, *sopatna-han*, *abhimāti-jit*, *abhiṣasti-pā*, *saṁkulpā-kulmala*, *agnihotra-kut*, *ākūti-pra*, *ācāra-eshin*, *vijēsha-kṛt*, *abhibhūti ojas*, and *abhimāti-sahas*. And in the rare cases where three independent words are fused into a compound by a single process, the last one is separated from the other two: such are *nugha-risha* and *itiha-āsa* (xv. 0. 4). It will be difficult, I think, to find any interpretation for our rule which shall make it other than a bungling and inaccurate account of the phenomenon with which it professes to deal. To connect *anīṅgena* in construction with *pūrvēṇa*, and translate 'the former member is separated from the rest when it is an indivisible word,' although it would satisfy well enough the requirements of the instances given by the commentator, would only throw us into new difficulties, for it would require us to read *sa-rūpakṛt* as well as *sa-antardeśa*, *su-parṇasuvana* (v. 4. 2) as well as *su-kshetriyā*, and the like.*

तद्धिते धा ॥ १३ ॥

13. *Dhā* is separated, when a *taddhita*-suffix.

As instances of the separation of the secondary suffix *dhā* from the themes to which it is attached, the commentator cites *catuh-dhā*: *retah* (x. 10. 29), *aṣṭa-dhā*: *yuktah* (xiii. 3. 19), *nava-dhā*: *hitah* (xiii. 4. 10), and *dvādaśa-dhā* (vi. 113. 3): in the same manner is treated *mitra-dhu*, at ii. 6. 4, for which the Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā, in the corresponding passage (xxvii. 5), has *mitra-dheye*. On the other hand, the text offers a single exception to the rule, *viśvādā* (vi. 85. 3), which neither the Prātiçākhyā nor its commentary notices: it is accented on the penult, while all the other compounds with *dhā* accent the suffix itself.

The commentator adds: *vyatyayasvaçraddirghebhya dhāpratyaye na avagraho bhavati*; 'the suffix *dhā* does not suffer separation after . . . (?), *sva*, *çrat*, and a long vowel.' The words *svadhā* and *çradhdhā*, into which the root *dhā* enters as last member, are here referred to, and

* The best way, it seems to me, of saving the credit of our Prātiçākhyā as regards its treatment of the subject of double composition in these two rules, will be to regard rule 10 as equivalent to Vāj. Pr. v. 7; understanding *upajate* as meaning simply 'added to,' whether by prefixion or suffixion, and *parçna* as signifying 'the later (i. e. the last added) constituent'; and then farther, taking rule 12 to be added in limitation of 10, and to mean: 'when, however, the added constituent is incapable of being separated, the division remains as before.' It might well enough be thought that, in such cases of prefixion as *avira-han* (from *vira-han*), or in such cases of suffixion as *su-viratā*, *vāddhi-ya*, *pari-ratsarīna*, *vi-ictat*, etc., the addition of another element virtually fused the prior compound into one word, and would be understood as annulling its division by *avagraha*, unless some direction was given to the contrary. This interpretation, however, would be contrary to the authority of the commentator, would require us to understand *parçna* and *pūrvēṇa* in a different from their usual sense, and would convict rule 11 of being an interpolation, made since the misinterpretation of rule 10.

perhaps *godhâ* (iv. 3. 6); but to what the first item in the enumeration refers, I have not succeeded in discovering.

The kindred suffix *dâ* remains always attached to the theme to which it belongs.

The Vâj. Pr. (v. 27) forbids the separation of *dhâ* from a numeral, but allows it in other cases: it would read *caturdhâ*, *ashlodhâ*, etc., in *pada*. The usage of the Rik *pada*-text also does not entirely correspond with that of the Atharvan in regard to the same suffix: thus the former has *bahudhâ*, while the latter separates *bahu-dhâ*.

त्राकारान्ते ॥ १४ ॥

14. Also *trâ*, when it ends in *â*.

The commentator's examples are *deva-trâ* : *ca* : *kṛṇuhi* (v. 12. 2), and *puru-trâ* : *te* : *vanvatâm* (vi. 126. 1); and his counter-examples, of *tra* inseparable, are *yatra* : *devâḥ* : *amṛtam* (ii. 1. 5), and *tatra* : *amṛtasya* : *cakṣhaṇam* (v. 4. 3).

The Vâj. Pr. (v. 9) declares *trâ* separable, and, as our treatise might just as well have done, regards *tra* as excluded by the designation of the form of the separable suffix as *trâ*. The usage of the Rik *pada* is also the same with that taught in our rule. Doubtless it is the character of the forms to which *tra* is attached, as being pronominal roots, that prevents its separation from them, rather than anything in the suffix itself. The ablative suffix *tas* is not separated, even when it follows a word having an independent *status* in the language, as in *abhitas*.

धनिकाक्षरेण ॥ १५ ॥

15. Also *thâ*, when it is combined with a polysyllable.

The commentator's examples are *ṛtu-thâ* : *vi* : *cakṣate* (ix. 10. 26), *nâma-thâ* : *sa* : *mânyeta* (xi. 8. 7); and his counter-examples are *adha* : *yathâ* : *naḥ* (xviii. 3. 21), and *tathâ* : *ta* : *agne* (v. 29. 2). Here, again, it is evidently not the length of the words to which the suffix is appended, as monosyllables or polysyllables, that determines its separability, but the character of the former as pronominal roots and of the latter as nominal themes.

The Vâj. Pr. (v. 12) details the words after which *thâ* is separable.

तारतमयोः ॥ १६ ॥

16. Also *tara* and *tama*.

The commentator cites, as instances of these suffixes with separable character, *mâdhoh* : *asmi* : *mâdhu-tarah* : *madûghât* : *mâdhumot-tarah* (i. 34. 4), *ût-tamah* : *asi* : *ôshadhînam* (c. g. vi. 15. 1), *ahâm* : *asmi* : *ya-câh-tamah* (vi. 39. 3), and *nṛnâ'm* : *ca* : *bhûgavat-tamah* (ii. 9. 2). He adds, according to his usual method of introducing counter-examples: *taratamayoh iti kim artham*, 'why does the rule say *tara* and *tama*?' and gives the counter-examples *açvatarâsya* (iv. 4. 8) and *açvatarâyûḥ* (viii. 8. 22). The citation of these words in this manner, as if they were

excluded by the very form of the rule itself from falling under its operation, suggests as the true reading and interpretation of the rule *tara-tamapoh*, 'tara and tama when unaccented,' giving to the indicatory letter *p* the same force which it has as appended to the same suffixes by Pāṇini (e. g. v. 3. 55, 57). My copy of the manuscript, indeed, gives me everywhere *taratamayoh*; but, considering the small difference between *y* and *p* when hastily formed, I cannot be confident that the Hindu scribe did not mean to write the latter letter. But, in the first place, I find it very hard to admit that our Prātiçākhyā would thus use an indicatory letter as an essential and determinative part of one of its rules, without giving anywhere any explanation of its value. Other such appendages to a suffix, corresponding with those which Pāṇini employs, are, it is true, elsewhere found in the treatise: thus we have (iv. 20) *tātil*, where the *l* indicates that the syllable preceding the suffix has the accent; also *matu*, *valu*, and *vasu*, whose appended *u* is intended to show that the suffix receives an augment (*āgama*) *n* in the strong cases, and takes the feminine ending *i*; and the particles *u* and *su* are called, with Pāṇini, *uñ* and *suñ*, to distinguish them from the exclamation *u* and the case-ending *su*: but the appended letters are nowhere used as significant. Again, we should expect that the *p*, if used at all, would be applied to each suffix, and that the rule would read *taraptamapoh* (compare Pāṇ. i. 1. 22), which is certainly not its form in the manuscript. Finally, the admission of the indicatory letter, with its Paninean signification, would not make the rule complete and accurate, as stating the usage of our *pada*-text with regard to the suffixes in question; for, on the one hand, we have *ratham-tarā* (e. g. viii. 10. 13), and the prepositional comparatives *pra-tarām* (e. g. v. 1. 4), *vi-tarām* (v. 12. 4), and *sam-tarām* (vii. 16. 1); and, on the other hand, there are cases in which the unaccented endings are not separated from the themes to which they are attached, and one of these cases is even noted and specified by the commentator. The latter's discussion of the rule is fuller than usual, as he seems, for once, to feel the necessity of doing something to supply the deficiencies of his text; but his effort is only partially successful, and moreover, his language is so mutilated by the manuscript that I can make it out but imperfectly. He first asks why the separation of *tara* and *tama* is not made also in *katarā* and *katamā*, *yatarā* and *yatamā* (to which we may add *itarā* and *āntarā*), and answers *netāuche [nāi 'tāu stas?] taratamāu anyāu elāu akārādī pratyayāu : aṅgasyā 'trā 'dīmātram u śishyate lupyate param : svarādī pratyayāu elāu padatvam nā 'tra śishyate*; 'these are not *tara* and *tama*, but other suffixes, commencing with a [viz. *atara*, *atama*]: in the derivatives in question, the first portion of the theme remains, but the last is dropped [i. e. *yatarā* = *y* + *atara* etc.]: these are two suffixes with initial vowel: capability of standing as separate *padas* is not taught of them.' This distinction of the suffixes as applied to pronominal roots from those applied to other themes is evidently artificial and false: the difference is that the roots themselves are not, like derivative themes, detachable from the suffixes appended to them—as we have seen to be the case under the two preceding rules. The commentator, changing his subject, then goes on to say *gotamaḥ pratishedho vaktavyaḥ*; 'the

word *gotama* must be noted as an exception to the rule; and he cites the passage in which it occurs: *yâ'u : gôlamam : âvathah* (iv. 29. 6); adding, by way of explanation, *saṃjñâyām rūdhiḥabdo dhâ tama 'trâ 'natipāyane : asamānuh samudrādīs tasmān netiyati gotamoh*. I have not succeeded in restoring this verse so as to translate it, but so much of it as applies to *gotama* may be pretty clearly understood: the word, as a proper name, is one of common currency, a *saṃjñā*, or specific appellation employed without reference to its etymology, and its suffix *tama* has no superlative signification; hence there is a propriety in treating it otherwise than as an ordinary superlative.

There yet remains one word in the Atharvan, viz. *uttara*, whose treatment by the *pada*-text requires an exposition which the Prâṭicākhya omits. While *uttama* is always divided—thus, *ut-tama*—the comparative is variously treated, being sometimes divided and sometimes left without *avagraha*. The Vāj. Pr. (v. 2) takes special note of this irregularity, declaring a word formed with *tarā* or *tama* not separable when opposed in meaning to 'south'; that is, when meaning 'north'—this being, as we may suppose, another case of *saṃjñā*. This principle is so far followed in our text that the word is never divided when it has the meaning 'north:' but it is also left without *avagraha* in quite a number of passages* where it has its own proper signification 'upper,' or the naturally and regularly derived ones 'superior,' 'remoter,' or 'later.' I can only suppose that the true principle which should determine the separation or non-separation was misunderstood and misapplied by the constructors of our *pada*-text.

मत्तौ ॥ १७ ॥

17. Also *mant*.

The illustrations chosen by the commentator from among the very numerous examples of this rule presented in the Atharvan text are *madhu-mat* (e. g. i. 34. 3) and *go-mat* (xviii. 3. 61). Exceptions are noted farther on, in rule 47.

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 8) states the principle more broadly, including together all possessive suffixes; among them, most of those which form the subject of our next rule.

वकारादौ च ॥ १८ ॥

18. Also a *taddhita* beginning with *v*.

The commentator cites as examples *atri-vat : vah : krimayoh : hanmi : kanva-vat : jamadagni-vat* (ii. 32. 3), *ṛtu-vānam* (vi. 36. 1), *satya-vānam* (iv. 29. 1, 2), *aṣva-vān* (vi. 68. 3), *añji-vam* (viii. 6. 9), *keça-vāh* (viii. 6. 28),† *mārtu-vatsam* (viii. 6. 20), *ā-vayam* (viii. 6. 26), and *vādhū-yam*

* They are as follows: iii. 5. 5. iv. 22. 6. v. 28. 10. vi. 16. 4; 118. 3; 184. 2. viii. 2. 15. xi. 8. 18. xii. 1. 54.

† The MS. next gives *rānvatah*, which I have not succeeded in identifying with any word in the Atharvan text.

(xiv. 1. 29). He must have been nodding when he added the last three words, of which the third has no suffix beginning with *v*, and the two others are not formed by suffixes, but by composition. He goes on to say *vijñā pratishedho vaktavyaḥ*, but what is to be understood in, or from, *vijñā*, I do not see: the cases of irregular absence of separation by *avagraha* which he adduces are *dravyaḥ : vi-baddhuḥ* (v. 20. 2), *ubhayaḥvinam* (v. 25. 9), and the three words, of kindred character with the latter, *amayāvi*, *mekhalāvi*, *medhāvi*, no one of which is found in the Atharvan, although we once have an accusative of the last of them, *medhāvinam* (vi. 108. 4).

शसि वीप्तायाम् ॥ ११ ॥

19. Also *śas*, with distributive meaning.

The instances given in the commentary are *paru-śaḥ : kalpaya : enam* (ix. 5. 4), and *dharma-śaḥ : sthātre : rejante : vi-kṛtāni : rūpa-śaḥ* (ix. 9. 16); the counter-examples, showing that *śas* is only separable when distributive, are *aikuṣaḥ* (vi. 82. 3) and *kindāśaḥ* (c. g. iii. 17. 5)—cases which it was very unnecessary to cite, since their suffix, if they have one, is *śa*, not *śas*.

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 9) marks *śas*, along with other secondary suffixes, as separable.

तातिलि ॥ २० ॥

20. Also *tāti*.

Pāṇini (c. g. iv. 4. 142) calls the suffix *tāti* by the same name, *tātil*, the appended *l* signifying, as has been already noticed, that the syllable preceding the suffix is accented. The Vāj. Pr., in its corresponding rule (v. 9), calls it simply *tāti*.

The commentator illustrates with the two passages *mahyāi : arishta-tātaye* (iii. 5. 5), and *haviṣmantam : mā : vardhaya : jyeshtha-tātaye* (vi. 30. 1).

The related suffix *tā* is never separated from the theme to which it is appended: *tva* forms the subject of rule 26, below.

उभयाद् द्युभि ॥ २१ ॥

21. Also *dyu*, after *ubhaya*.

The commentator cites the examples *ubhaya-dyuh : abhi-eti* (i. 25. 4) and *ubhaya-dyuh : upa : haranti* (viii. 10. 21), and the counter-example *yah : anyedyah* (i. 25. 4); which are the only cases (except a repetition of the phrase in i. 25. 4 at vii. 116. 2) presented in our text of derivatives—or, more properly, of compounds—formed with *dyu* or *dyus*. The name *dyubh* or *dyubhi*, which our treatise gives to the latter, is a strange one, and not supported by anything in Pāṇini: indeed, the latter seems never to use *bh* as an indicative letter; the general grammar forms *ubhayadyus* with the suffix *dyus*, and *anyedyus* and its numerous kindred (see the Böhtlingk-Roth lexicon, under *dyus*, or Paṇ. v. 3. 22)

with the suffix *edyusac*: one is tempted to conjecture that the authors of our system may have regarded *dyus* in these compounds as a contraction for the instrumental plural *dyubhis*. The reading of the word is well assured, not only by the text and comment, but also by a cited verse with which the commentator closes his exposition: it reads *anyasyā dyubhi tv etvām ayād anyo vā dyahbhir ishyate: lopa edyubhi cā 'ntyasya siddho vā 'yam punar dyubhi*. This evidently has to do with the formation of *anyedyus*, accounting for the *e* which precedes the suffix: but I can offer no entirely satisfactory restoration of the text.

मात्रे च ॥ २२ ॥

22. Also *mātra*.

This is most palpably a rule which has its ground in the observed phenomena of the general language, and not in those of the Atharva-Veda; for although, in the later language, *mātra* came to be used in such a mode and sense as to give some ground for its treatment as a suffix, it is in the Atharvan nothing but a noun, and even enters into composition only with *ati*, forming the adjective *atimātra*, 'above measure, excessive.' The commentator cites, in illustration of the rule, the two passages in which this compound occurs, namely *ati-mātram: avardhanta* (v. 19. 1) and *ye: ātmānam: ati-mātram* (viii. 6. 13).

विश्वादानीमि ॥ २३ ॥

23. Also *dānīm*, after *viṣva*.

The commentator cites, as example and counter-example, *viṣva-dāntm* (e. g. vii. 73. 11) and *tadāntm* (e. g. x. 8. 39), the only two Atharvan words which are formed with this suffix. Here, again, is an instance of a suffix remaining attached in *pada* to a pronominal root, while it is separated from a nominal theme (compare under rules 14-16).

मये ऽसकारात् ॥ २४ ॥

24. Also *maya*, excepting after *s*.

A single example of the separation of the suffix *maya* is cited in the commentary, viz. *śaka-mayam: dhūmam* (ix. 10. 25); and also a single example of its non-separation, when following a theme ending in *s*, viz. *anṣ: manasmayam* (xiv. 1. 12).

के व्यञ्जनात् ॥ २५ ॥

25. Also *ka*, after a consonant.

Words in which the suffix *ka* is appended to a consonant are not at all frequent in the Atharvan: the commentator brings up two cases, viz. *avat-kam* (ii. 3. 1) and *ejat-kāḥ* (v. 23. 7) and I have noted but two others, viz. *manāḥ-kam* (vi. 18. 3) and *anṣyaḥ-kam* (x. 8. 25). As counter-examples, where the same suffix, following a vowel, is left attached

in *pada* to its theme, he gives us *tundikah* (viii. 6. 5) and *ṣipavitrukāḥ* (v. 23. 7). Such formations occur by scores in our text.*

वे चान्तोदत्ते ॥२६॥

26. Also *tva*, in a word accented on the final syllable.

The instances cited by the commentator of the occurrence of this common suffix are *mahi-tvā'* : *kāsmāi* (iv. 2. 4), *amṛta-tvām* : *ānaṣuḥ* (ix. 10. 1), and *śucayah* : *cuci-tvām* (xii. 3. 28). As counter-example, to show that the *tva* is separated only when it receives the accent, is cited *āditiḥ* : *jānitvam* (vii. 6. 1 : the Rik *pada*, in the corresponding passage [i. 80. 10], has *jāni-tvam*); and this is the only word of the kind which the text contains, for at ii. 28. 3, where the edition reads *jānitvāḥ*, all the manuscripts have *janitrāḥ*. The commentator adds a verse respecting his counter-example, as follows : *janitvam aditeḥ param ne 'ngyate kṛjjanaparataḥ* : *ilvo vā syāj janas tena padatvaṁ nā 'tra śishyate* : this informs us that *janitva* following *aditi* is not to be treated as separable, as being formed from the root *jan* by the suffix *itva*, which is not taught to be an ending capable of constituting an independent *pada*. He then proceeds to ask the question *iha kasmāt samāso na bhavati* : *ekaja* : *tvam* : *mahi* : *tvam* ; 'why is there no combination in the passages *ekaja tvām* (iv. 31. 3 : p. *eka-ja* : *tvām*) and *mahi tvām* (not found in AV.) ; and he answers by a verse, from the authority, doubtless, which had suggested to him the query : *ekaja tvam mahi tvam ca tad ubhayaṁ samasyate* [*tū 'bhayaṁ na samasyate*?] : *āmantritaṁ tayoḥ pūrvam yushmadō[s?] tvam param padam* ; 'in neither of the phrases *ekaja tvam* and *mahi tvam* is there a combination ; the former word is there a vocative, and the latter is *tvam* from *yushmad*.' It is clearly a work of supererogation on the part of the commentator to explain such self-evident matters. But he is not content even with this ; he continues "why is not *agrepitva* separated?"—that is to say, I presume, why is it not divided *agrepi-tva*, instead of *agre-pitva*?—and he again cites a verse : *taddhite 'vagrahaḥ śishtah padatvaṁ nā 'tra śishyate* : *pibates tam nibodhata itvaṁ chānda-sam ish-yate* ; 'separability is taught only of *taddhitas* ; division into separate *padas* is not taught of this case ; note that the word comes from the root *pī*, 'to drink,' with the Vedic suffix *itva*.' But, even were this exposition in itself worth giving, the word to which it relates does not occur in the Atharvan, nor—judging from its non-appearance in the Böhrling-Roth lexicon—in any other of the known Vedic texts. We could wish that our commentator had reserved his strength for points where its exertion would have done us some service.

The suffix *tra*, which appears in the single word *saṁskṛtatṛā* to fill the office of *tva*, is in our *pada*-text (iv. 21. 4) left inseparable, while the Rik, in the corresponding passage (vi. 28. 4), interposes the *avagraha* before it. *Taya*, in *catushtaya* (x. 2. 3), is not separated from its theme. Of *tā*, notice has been taken under rule 20.

* For example, in the first eight books, from which alone I have excerpted them, at i. 2. 2 ; 3. 6-9. 9 ; 11. 5 ; 25. 4 ; 34. 2. ii. 8. 1 ; 24. 1. 2 ; 26. 5. iii. 11. 2 ; 23. 4. v. 18. 8. vi. 20. 3 ; 43. 1 ; 53. 3 ; 121. 4. vii. 56. 6. viii. 6. 10, 21 (*dis*).

कृते समासो वा नानापददर्शनात् ॥ २७ ॥

27. *Kṛva* is combined or not, according to its appearance as an independent word or otherwise.

Kṛvas occurs but three times in the Atharvan: twice it is treated as an independent word, both it and the preceding numeral having an accent; once it is combined with the numeral, the latter losing its separate accent, and it is then separated by *avagraha* from it. The commentator cites all the passages, as follows: *catûr : nâmaḥ : aṣṭa-kṛ'tvaḥ : bhavâ'ya : dâça : kṛ'tvaḥ* (xi. 2. 9), and *triḥ : sapta : kṛ'tvaḥ* (xii. 2. 29). After this, having not yet recovered from the impulse which made him so fertile of exposition under the foregoing rule, he continues: *nanu evam : katham : vyavasthitena vikalpena vâçubdena pratipâditavât*; 'now then, how is it! since a diversity of usage is taught respecting the word, by the use of the term *vâ'* and he makes reply in a lengthy citation from his metrical authority, which wanders at the end far beyond the limits of the subject in hand: *karoter daçasaptâbhyâm tvaçabdaḥ krd vidhityate : saṅkhyâyâ anudâtîyâ aṣṭaçabdât samasyate : udâtîdâ daçasapte 'ty evam pûrveṇâ vîgrahaḥ : dhâparyantâs taddhitâ ye te 'shle vâ 'vagrahu bhavet : ato 'nyena padatve 'pi yuvatyâdishu taddhitam : dhâtirâthâtâtîli-ṣasidântmîtaratamomatup : vamatradyubhi ketvâpi mayakṛtveshu avagrahaḥ*. In the last verse we have an enumeration of all the suffixes thus far treated of as separable.

जातीयदिषु च ॥ २८ ॥

28. *Jâtîya* etc. are also separable.

As instances of the use of *jâtîya*, the commentator gives us *paṭu-jâtîya*, *mṛdu-jâtîya*, *paṇḍita-jâtîya*, and *çobhanâ-jâtîya*: none of these words, however, nor any other compounds with the same final member, are to be met with in the Atharvan text. The general grammar also treats *jâtîya* as a suffix, and P'ânini's scholiasts (under v. 3. 69) give, as an example of its use, the first of the instances of our commentator. The latter farther cites, to fill out the *gana* of the rule, some of the compounds of *dheya*, viz. *bhâga-dheyam* (e. g. vi. 111. 1), *rûpa-dheyam* (*rûpa-dheyâni*: ii. 26. 1), and *nâma-dheyam* (vii. 109. 6). What other frequently occurring final members of compounds it may have pleased the authors of our treatise to regard as suffixes, and to include in this *gana*, I do not know: I have noted no actual suffixes as needing to be comprehended in it.

यादाविहायां स्वरात्कर्मनामतन्मानिप्रेप्सुषु ॥ २९ ॥

29. Also a suffix commencing with *y* and preceded by a vowel, in a desiderative form; namely, in participles, denominatives, and desiderative adjectives.

Not one of the technical terms used in this rule is known to me to occur elsewhere than in the grammatical language of our treatise. One

of them, *ichā*, we have had at another place (iii. 18), and in such a connection as to show that it is employed to designate the whole class of words to which this rule applies; the others, then, are specifications under it, or a classified statement of the cases which it includes. The same thing is indicated by the commentator, who paraphrases as follows: *yāddāv ichāyām svarāt avagraho bhavati karma*^o etc. *Karmanāma*, then, I have without much hesitation rendered by 'participle;' and *tanmānin* seems to me to mean 'implying the making or doing of that which the theme indicates,' and so to be applicable to such words as *ṣatṛāyanti*, *aghāyanti*, where the signification is not simply desiderative: but of this I do not feel altogether confident, and I have at one time sought in the word a designation of the middle participles having the termination *māna*; *prepsu* I think must belong to such derivative adjectives as *devayū*, *ṣṛaśyū*. The commentator, as usual, fails to give us any light upon these points: he only cites, as instances of the separable suffixes to which the rule relates, *adhvari-yatām* (i. 4. 1), *agha-yuh* (e. g. iv. 3. 2), *vṛsha-yamānaḥ* (ii. 5. 7), and *ṣatru-yatm*: *abhi* (iii. 1. 3): and further, as counter-examples, *tat*: *sisāsati* (xiii. 2. 14), to show that no desiderative suffix is separable unless beginning with *y*; and *yena*: *ṣṛaśyavaḥ* (iii. 9. 4), to show that the suffix beginning with *y* must not be preceded by a consonant.

The Vāj. Pr. has a corresponding rule (v. 10), but more briefly expressed.

वस्ववस्वप्रसुप्तसाधुभिर्या ॥ ३० ॥

30. Also *yā*, when combined with *vasu*, *ava*, *svapna*, *sumna*, and *sādhu*.

Why this rule should be necessary, after the one which precedes it, and which would include all the cases to which it is intended to apply, I find it difficult to see. It can hardly be that it was meant to exclude such words as *su-kshetriyā*, *su-gātuyā*, since these have been otherwise provided for (see under rule 12, above): more probably, forms like *mīhuyā* (e. g. iv. 29. 7) and *urviyā* (e. g. v. 12. 5) are to be regarded as its counter-examples. The Vāj. Pr. (v. 20) also does a like work of supererogation in reference to sundry words of its text. The commentator repeats the words, but gives nothing of the context of the passages in which they occur: they are *vasu-yā* (iv. 33. 2), *ava-yā* (ii. 35. 1), *svapna-yā* (v. 7. 8), *sumna-yā* (vii. 55. 1), and *sādhu-yā* (x. 4. 21). The second of them is classed with the rest only by a blunder, since it is evidently *avayās*, the irregular nominative singular of *ava-yāj*, and ought to be written by the *pada*-text *ava-yāḥ*, instead of *ava-yā*.

The comment closes with another verse: *pañcāśi 'vā 'vagrahān āha yāṣabdo ṣaṭatāyanaḥ: antodāttaḥ padatvam ca vibhaktiartih bhavet tu ya*; 'Ṣaṭatāyana mentions five cases in which *yā* suffers separation by *avagraha*: it is accented as final, and stands as an independent element, when used as a case-ending.' I am by no means confident that I have correctly interpreted the last line.

भिर्याभ्यःसु ॥ ३१ ॥

31. Also *bhis*, *bhyām*, and *bhyas*.

As illustrations, the commentary furnishes *pañca-bhiḥ* : *aṅguli-bhiḥ* (iv. 14. 7), *uru-bhyām* : *te* : *aśtītvad-bhyām* : *pārshni-bhyām* : *prā-padā-bhyām* (ii. 33. 5), and *asthi-bhyaḥ* : *te* : *majja-bhyaḥ* : *snāva-bhyaḥ* : *dha-mani-bhyaḥ* (ii. 33. 6). The case-ending *bhyam*, as in *tubhyam* and *asmabhyam*, is not treated as separable.

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 13) puts our rules 31 and 33 into one, declaring a case-ending beginning with *bh* separable, when following a short vowel or a consonant. This would teach the division *tu-bhyam*, *asma-bhyam*, also; but the latter is expressly declared indivisible in another rule (v. 35), and the former was perhaps overlooked.

सौ च ॥ ३२ ॥

32. Also *su*.

The commentator's instances are *anīha-su* (vi. 35. 2), *ap-su* (e. g. i. 4. 4),¹ and *vayam* : *rāja-su* (vii. 50. 7).

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 14) combines this rule with rule 34, and says that *su* is separated when its *s* is not changed to a lingual.

न दीर्घात् ॥ ३३ ॥

33. But not after a long vowel.

This restriction applies to both the two preceding rules : no case-ending is separable after a long final vowel, whether this be an original long final of the theme, or the result of a prolongation according to the rules of declension. The commentator instances *yābbhiḥ* : *satyam* : *bhavati* (ix. 2. 25), *tābbhiḥ* : *tvam* : *asmān* (ix. 2. 25), *okṣtibhyām* : *te* : *nāsikā-bhyām* : *karnābhyām* (ii. 33. 1), *gobhyaḥ* : *aśvebhyaḥ* (iii. 28. 3), and *asu* : *itarāsu* (iii. 10. 4).

Compare Vāj. Pr. v. 13, as quoted under rule 31, above.

विनामे च ॥ ३४ ॥

34. Nor where conversion into a lingual takes place.

This is an exception under rule 32, applying only to the termination *su*. The two, as was already remarked, are by the Vāj. Pr. combined into a single rule (v. 14). Our commentator cites *prati* : *tisthā* : *dikṣhu* (iv. 14. 9), *namasyaḥ* : *vikṣhu* : *īdyaḥ* (ii. 2. 1), *mānushishu* : *dikṣhu* (v. 11. 8), *marutah* : *vikṣhu* (viii. 4. 18), *yam* : *cu* : *vikṣhu* (ix. 5. 10), *pari* : *paśya* : *vikṣhu* (viii. 3. 10), and *su-irjanāsu* : *dikṣhu* (xviii. 1. 46).

¹ The MS. adds *dup-su*, which I have not been able to identify with any Atharvan word. Possibly *hṛt-su* is intended.

वसौ ह्रस्वात् ॥ ३५ ॥

35. *Varis* is separated after a short vowel.

The commentator quotes from the text the examples *caṭṭ-vān* (ii. 85. 3) and *papi-vān* (xiv. 1. 3), and the counter-example *vidvān* (e. g. ii. 1. 2), and then goes on with a long citation from his metrical authority, as follows: *apade 'vagrahaḥ śiṣṭa ikāreṇa pudādinā: dhātvantāc ca vasāu hrasvāc caṭṭvān papivān iti: upasargasamāse 'pi vasāu evā 'vagrhyate: kikinādurāviśeṣeṇa bhūte tābhyām vidhīyate: vasusvārthe tayo lubdham bahulam chandasi 'ti ca: vā tayoḥ kṛtoḥ samāsāc cā 'pojāyeta vastutaḥ: avakāre padatvaṁ na pūrvendāi 'vā 'vagrhyate: ahrasve 'pi padatvaṁ syāt prāptas tatṛā 'py avagrahaḥ: ahrasve chāndasatvāt tu rutvaṁ āhur manīṣiṇaḥ*. The meaning of some of these lines is very clear, and they are seen to cover the ground of our present rule and of the two following: others are obscure, and need emendation before they can be intelligently rendered.

The Vāj. Pr. gives but one rule (v. 11) respecting the separation of the suffix of the perfect participle, combining together the specifications and counter-specifications of the three rules of our treatise.

तेनैवोपसृष्टे ऽपि ॥ ३६ ॥

36. And that, even when the form is combined with a preposition.

The cited illustrations are *pareyi-vāṁsam* (xviii. 1. 40), *praviṣi-vāṁsam* (iv. 23. 1), *jakṣhi-vāṁsaḥ: papi-vāṁsaḥ* (vii. 97. 3), and *utlasthi-vāṁsaḥ* (vi. 93. 1). The same words (excepting *jakṣhivāṁsaḥ*, perhaps omitted by the carelessness of the copyist) were found cited under i. 88, and it is probably their association there which has caused the inclusion among them here of the two forms from simple roots, which are of no value as regards the matter now under treatment. But for this rule, we might expect *pra-viṣivāṁsam*, *ut-tasthivāṁsam*, and so on, like *pra-viṣtam*, *ut-tisthataḥ*, etc. And yet, the separation as here taught is not discordant with the general principle that the last added member shall be the one which receives *avagraha*, since we may more properly regard the participial suffix as combined with the root after the latter's composition with its prefix than before: were *ta* a separable suffix, we should doubtless also have *praviṣ-ta*, *utthi-ta*, and the like.

उपसर्गेणावकारे ॥ ३७ ॥

37. But the preposition is separated, when the suffix shows no *v*.

That is to say, when the suffix is contracted into *ush*, in the weak forms of declension, it is no longer separable, and the *avagraha* remains where it was before, between the preposition and the verb; as in the forms cited by the commentator, *ā-jagmushaḥ: anu-mate* (ii. 28. 2), and *vacā: pra-dadushe: duhe* (xii. 4. 35). He adds a verse: *yadā prasāra-*

nam tasya padatvam ne 'shyate tadā: pūrvenā 'vagrahaḥ siddho yatas taj'jīyate padam; 'when the suffix suffers contraction, its capability of standing as an independent *padu* is not taught: the former constituent then maintains the *avagraha*, as having a superior right to it (?)'

समन्तः पूरणे ॥ ३८ ॥

38. *Samanta* is divided, when it has the sense of completion.

The commentator gives us, as instances of the separable compound, *pushkarinīḥ: sāmāntāḥ* (iv. 34. 5 etc.), and *sām-agraḥ: sām-antaḥ: bhū-yāsam* (vii. 81. 4); and, as instance of the separable compound, *yāthā: vr̥kshām: libujā: samantām* (vi. 8. 1). But how the word has the sense of completion any more in the two former cases than in the latter, I quite fail to perceive. The commentator adds a farther exposition, which puts the distinction upon a safer, though still an arbitrary, ground: *samantām sarvatō'rthe 'ntodāttam nā 'vagr̥hyate, ādyudāttam avagr̥hyate: pūraṇārtham pushkarinīḥ samantāḥ*; '*samantam*, having the sense of *sarvatas*, 'wholly,' and accented on the final, does not suffer *avagraha*; when accented on the first, and having the sense of completion, it suffers *avagraha*, as in *pushkarinīḥ samantāḥ*.'

अनतौ विसंभ्यां प्राणाख्या चेत् ॥ ३९ ॥

39. The prepositions *vi* and *sam* are separated from the root *an*, when the word formed is a name of the breath.

We should have expected this rule to be stated the other way; namely, that the root *an* was not separated from *pra* and *apa* (in the compounds *prāna* and *apāna*, which are always thus written in *pada*, without division). This would, on the one hand, be theoretically preferable, since the general rules for division would lead us to expect the *pada*-readings *pra-āna*, *apa-āna*, *vi-āna*, and *sam-āna*, and we therefore ought to have the first two denied, rather than the last two ratified, by a special rule: and, on the other hand, it would be practically more accurate, since *udāna*, which occurs in the combination *vyāna-udāna*, is doubtless a separable compound, and is in fact so regarded by the commentator, under rule 42 below. Why *prāna* and *apāna* should not also be divided, it is far from easy to see.

The commentator gives us the examples *vi-ānaḥ: āyuh* (xviii. 2. 46) and *sam-ānam: asmin: kaḥ* (x. 2. 13). To show that it is only after *vi* and *sam* that the *avagraha* takes place before *an*, he brings up the counter-example *prānaḥ: apānaḥ* (xviii. 2. 46); and, to show that the compound must be a name of the breath, he cites *samānam: astu: vo: manah* (vi. 84. 3). The specification *prānākhyā cet*, however, is after all pleonastic, since the adjective *samāna*, 'resembling, like, accordant,' is from *sa + māna*, not *sam + āna*.

The Rik and White Yajus treat the word *prāna* in the same manner as our text: *apāna* does not appear to occur in the former Veda, and in the latter it is (Vāj. Pr. v. 33, comm.) separable. Compare also Vāj. Pr. v. 36, which deals with *samāna*.

काम्याम्रेडितयोः ॥ ४० ॥

40. Also are separated *kāmya* and a repeated word.

This is a strange rule. In the first place, the Atharva-Veda furnishes no ground whatever for the treatment of *kāmya* as a suffix, even though it be regarded as such in certain combinations in the general grammatical system (see Pān. iii. 1. 9 etc.). We find it only in such compounds as the commentator instances by citing *aṣṭaddhāḥ : dhana-kāmyā* (xii. 2. 51) and *aṇṭam : vitta-kāmyā* (xii. 3. 52), which would fall under rule 9 of this chapter without occasioning any difficulty or hesitation. In the second place, I can discover no possible reason for combining together in one rule things so utterly unconnected and incongruous as the occurrence of this suffix and that of words repeated in an emphatic or a distinctive sense. The dual termination, however, is our warrant that we have not here, as in the case of rules 12 and 13 of the first chapter, two rules written and explained together by the commentator. The latter cites a single passage containing two words which are *āmreḍita*, viz. *bhūyuh-bhūyāḥ : śvāḥ-śvāḥ* (x. 6. 5 etc.).

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 18) has the same rule respecting repeated words, and calls them (i. 146) by the same name. Pāṇini also employs the term *āmreḍita* (e. g. vi. 1. 99) in a kindred sense.

इवे च ॥ ४१ ॥

41. Also *iva*.

The commentator cites but a single instance—*sālavṛkân-iva* (ii. 27. 5)—of this exceedingly frequent case of combination. The Vāj. Pr. notes it at v. 18.

मिथोवगृह्ययोर्मध्यमेन ॥ ४२ ॥

42. Separation is made between two words which are each of them separable.

Or, as the commentator paraphrases it, when two words, themselves separable, are combined into a single word, separation of the middle member (*parvan*) is made. His instances are *yat : āñjana-abhyañjanam* (ix. 6. 11), *prajā-amṛtatvam : utu : dirgham : āyuh* (xi. 1. 34), and *vyāna-udānāu : vāk* (xi. 8. 4); to which we might add indefinitely, not only copulative compounds, but possessives (e. g. *āhṛta-yajñakratuḥ*, ix. 6. 27) and others.

The Vāj. Pr. finds no need of such a rule as this, nor does it seem imperatively called for, all possible cases being already disposed of by rules 10 and 12, above. Still less is to be seen the necessity of adding to it the two which next follow, and which it obviously includes.

समासयोश्च ॥ ४३ ॥

43. As also, between two compounds.

The sole example furnished in the commentary is *aghaṣaṇsa-duḥṣaṇ-sābhyām* : *kareṇa* (xii. 2. 2).

द्विक्ते चावगृह्ये ॥ ४४ ॥

44. As also, between a separable word and its repetition.

The commentator cites instances of repeated words occurring in five successive verses of the Atharvan text, without troubling himself about the fact that two of them are not separable : they are *kurvatīm-kurvatīm* : *eva* (ix. 5. 32), *saṁyattīm-saṁyattīm* : *eva* (ix. 5. 33), *pinvatīm-pinvatīm* : *eva* (ix. 5. 34), *udyattīm-udyattīm* : *eva* (ix. 5. 35), and *abhibhavanatīm-abhibhavanatīm* : *eva* (ix. 5. 36). He adds a verse : *prthagjyasa-māse ca madhye kuryād avagraham* : *saṁyattīṇsaṁyattīm cāi* 'va vyāno-ānāu nidarṣanam ; 'separation by *avagraha* must be made in the middle of a compound made up of two severally separable words : instances are *saṁyattīm-saṁyattīm* and *vyāno-ānāu*.'

वसुधातरुः सहस्रसातमेति वसुसहस्राभ्याम् ॥ ४५ ॥

45. In *vasudhātara* and *śahasrasātama*, separation is made after *vasu* and *sahasra*.

The passages are cited by the commentator : *vasu-dhātaraḥ* : *ca* (v. 27. 6), and *sahasra-sātumā* : *bhava* (iii. 28. 4). It is not without reason that the Prâṭicakhyā takes note of these cases ; for, since the suffixes *tara* and *tama* are separable (by iv. 16), and are plainly the last added members, the words they form should read, in *pada*, *vasudhā-tara* and *sahasrasā-tama*. Comparatives and superlatives of this particular class, however, where the suffixes are appended to root words which directly govern the preceding member of the compound, are treated in the same manner by the *pada*-texts also of the Rik (e. g. *ratna-dhātamaṁ*, i. 1. 1) and White Yajus, and the latter's Prâṭicakhyā (V. Pr. v. 3), makes special mention of them. The commentator adds : *vasudhātara iti* : *vasū-nām dhātṛtaraḥ* : *śaśthyanlena* [*arthena*?] *saṁāsah* : *saṁāse avagraho bhavati* : *vasūni vā dadhati* : *vasu-dhātaraḥ* : *saṁāse avagraho bhavati* ; 'vasudhātara : that is, one who is in a high degree a giver (*dhātṛtara*) of good things ; composition is made with a form having a genitive sense ; the compound suffers *avagraha* : or, *vasudhātaras*, 'they bestow good things ;' the compound suffers *avagraha*.' The only item of value derivable from this exposition is that some authorities regarded *vasu-dhātaraḥ* as the plural of *vasu-dhātar*. It would be, in fact, in its Atharvan connection, much more easily interpretable in this manner, but that the accent speaks strongly for the other mode of derivation. The passage in which it occurs is shown by comparison with the White Yajus (xxvii. 15) to be curiously misunderstood and corrupted, and the Atharvan *vasudhātaraḥ* corresponds to *vasudhātamaḥ* of the other text : we may suppose that the former means to give the plural of *vasu-dhātar*, but gives it the accent which belongs to *vasudhātama* and its corresponding comparative *vasudhātara*. The commentator closes his treatment of the subject with a verse : *sanibhyām* [*sādhabhyām*?] *ca*

krdantābhyām vihitāu taddhitāu parau : tābhyām shashthīsamāse ca pūrvenā 'vagrahaḥ smṛtaḥ : 'after *sā* and *dā* (f), as *kr̥t*-endings, *taddhitas* are declared to follow: in a compound with these having a genitive meaning, the former member is separated by *avagraha*.'

सुभिषक्तमस्तमे ॥ ४६ ॥

46. *Subhishaktama* suffers separation by *avagraha* before *tama*.

The commentator cites *subhishak-tamāḥ* (vi. 24. 2); we have also the nominative singular masculine at ii. 9. 5. He adds *śobhanaḥ bhishak : subhishak ;* 'subhishak means propitious physician;' and then again gives a verse: *bhishajā hi suśabdo 'yam puṁliṅgena samasyate : upajātaḥ tamaḥ tasmāt pūrvenā [parenā?] 'vagrahaḥ smṛtaḥ ;* 'here *su* is compounded with the masculine *bhishaj*, and *tama* is farther appended: separation by *avagraha* is made of the latter.'

I can see no reason at all for any such rule as this: the case specified is simply one in which the separation by *avagraha* takes place normally, according to the general rules, and a score more of precisely similar cases might easily be quoted from the Atharvan text:—instances are *bhāgavat-tama* (ii. 9. 2) and *bhāgavat-tara* (iv. 13. 6), *sphātimāt-tama* (iii. 24. 6), *mṛtūmanah-tara* (vi. 18. 2), and *vṛtrahān-tama* (vii. 110. 1).

The signature of the first section, which closes here, is as follows: 47: *caturthasya prathamah pādah : caturādhyāyibhāshye caturthasya prathamah pādah samāptaḥ*. We have found but forty-six rules in the section, but have remarked one (rule 40) which ought to have been divided and counted as two. Possibly two may have been fused together in it, in order to allow the commentator's introduction to the chapter to count as a rule, without altering the received number in the section: but I have neither been willing to allow the rank of a rule to anything in that introduction, nor ventured to divide rule 40 into two parts.

न तकारसकाराभ्यां मत्वर्थे ॥ ४७ ॥

47. The suffix *mant* and its equivalents are not separable after *t* and *s*.

The commentator cites in illustration *datvatt* (e. g. iv. 3. 2), *garutmān* (e. g. iv. 6. 3), *marutvān* (e. g. vi. 104. 3), *ūjasvān* (*ūjasvantah*, vii. 60. 2), *payasvān* (e. g. vii. 73. 5), *ūjasvatt* (e. g. iii. 12. 2), and *payasvatt* (e. g. iii. 10. 1). The only consonants other than *t* and *s* which are found to occur before the suffix *vant* are *n* and *ṇ*, which allow separation; instances are *āsan-val* (vi. 12. 2), *asthan-vantam* (ix. 9. 4), *brahman-vatim* (vi. 108. 2), etc. The rule is an exception under rule 17 above; by the Vāj. Pr. (v. 8) it is included with the general rule in one statement.

यत्तदेतेभ्यो वतौ ॥ ४८ ॥

48. Nor *vant*, after *ya*, *ta*, and *eta*.

The commentator's examples are *yāvat : te : abhi : vi-paṣyāmi* (xii. 1. 33), *tāvat : sam-āitu : indriyam* (iii. 22. 5), and *etāvat : asya : prācinam* (iv. 11. 8); and his counter-examples, which are hardly called for, are *sūnṛtā-va* (e. g. v. 20. 6), and *apāshṭha-va* (xiv. 1. 29). This rule, also, is included in Vāj. Pr. v. 8, since in each of the words to which it refers there is an irregular prolongation of the final vowel of the theme before the suffix.

देवतादन्ते च ॥४१॥

49. Nor a copulative compound made up of the names of divinities.

The commentator gives pretty nearly the whole series of such compounds which the text furnishes: they are *indrāgnī* (e. g. i. 35. 4), *indravāyū* (iii. 20. 6), *bhavārudrāu* (xi. 2. 14), *bhavāṣarvāu* (e. g. iv. 28. 1), *vātāparjunyā* (x. 4. 16), *agnīshomā* (e. g. i. 8. 2), *mitrāvaruṇā* (e. g. iii. 4. 4), *indrāvaruṇā* (e. g. vii. 58. 1), and *indrāsomā* (e. g. viii. 4. 1): to be added are only *somārudrāu* (e. g. v. 6. 5), *indrāpūshunā* (vi. 3. 1), and *agnāvishnū* (vii. 29. 1, 2). A number of verses follow in the commentary, in the usual corrupt condition of text: *devatānām iha dvandve dirghatvam yadi¹ dr̥ṣyate: anīṅgyam tat² padam vācyam agnīshomāu nidarṣanam*: thus much is clear, and is a virtual repetition of our rule, but with a restriction to cases in which a long vowel appears at the end of the first member of the compound, which requires a specification farther on of the single exception *indravāyū*; what follows is more obscure, and I have not been able, with what time I have given to it, to restore the text to an intelligible form; it reads: *vāsuraṇām dvandve³ py avagr̥hyam katham padam: śakalyasye 'ṅgite nityam yathā satyāṅte* [i. 33. 2] *tathā: brahma prajāpatis* [xix. 9. 12] *tv aha nā 'vagr̥hyam kadā cana: ānañch pratishedhaḥ ca vāyoḥ co 'bhuyataḥ puram: indravāyū* [iii. 20. 6] *ādīshu katham dirgho yatra tad [na?] dr̥ṣyate: dvandvama-trenashedustvam ahorātre nidarṣanam*.

The rule of the Vāj. Pr. (v. 28), which includes also our rules 50 and 52, is to the effect that dual copulative compounds whose first members end in a vowel are not separable.

यस्य चोत्तरपदे दीर्घि व्यञ्जनादौ ॥५०॥

50. Nor one which shows a long vowel before an initial consonant of the latter member of the compound.

The instances furnished by the commentator are *ishṭāpūrtam* (e. g. ii. 12. 4), *pitāputrāu* (vi. 112. 2), *hasānmudrāu* (xiv. 2. 43), *dyāvāprthivī* (e. g. ii. 1. 4), *dyāvābhūmī* (xviii. 1. 31), and *ushāsānoktā* (e. g. v. 12. 6). To these I add *śunāsirā* (iii. 17. 5), *sūryāmāsāu* (iii. 29. 5*), *sūryācandramāsāu* (vi. 28. 3), and *yujñāyujñīyam* (viii. 10. 13). To the same class, of *dvandvas* exempt from division, belongs *prānāpānāu* (e. g. ii. 16. 1), although it does not show the peculiarities of form which this rule

¹ yad.

² anityat.

* In the edition, *sūryam*^o is a misprint.

demands, and therefore ought to be made the subject of a special precept: our treatise-makers and their commentator, apparently, have overlooked it. A single counter-example the commentator gives, viz. *satyānrte iti satya-anrte* (i. 33. 2). He adds a verse: *irāmivāpurobhyaṣ¹ ca prukṛtyā dirgha eva saḥ: krasvasya yatra dirghutvaṁ sa dvandvo nā'vagṛhyate*; 'after *irā*, *amivā*, and *purah* [*avagraha* comes in], for in those cases the vowel is long by nature; but where a short vowel is lengthened, there no division by *avagraha* takes place.' This is a very blundering statement, so far as concerns the instances given in the first *pāda*: *purah*, of course, could form no copulative compound; *amivā* forms none such in the Atharvan, and it also, though a feminine with a long final vowel, as a separate word, always shortens its final in composition (*amivā-cātana*, e. g. i. 28. 1; *amivā-kan*, e. g. RV. i. 18. 2); *irā*, too, is found only in the compound *irā-kshirā* (x. 10. 6), which is not copulative.

The implication of *dvandva* from the preceding rule seems clearly made by the particle *ca* in this rule, and is supported by the connection as shown by the two following rules: the commentator, also, inserts *dvandvasya* after *yasya* in his paraphrase. Such compounds, then, as *viṣvānara*, *svāvṛk*, *vīrudh*, *sūkara*, etc., which are left undivided in the *pada*-text on account of the irregularly protracted final of their first members, must be left to fall into the general *gaṇa* of rule 54.

षोडशी संदेहात् ॥५१॥

51. Nor *shoḍaṣin*, on account of the interfusion of the two members of the compound.

Or, it may be, 'on account of doubt'—that is to say, of doubt as to the form to which the constituents should be restored, their mode of combination being an entirely anomalous one. It is to be observed; however, that our treatise has itself (at i. 63) given special directions as to how *shat* and following *daṣa* are combined together, so that to the student of the Prātiçākhyā the *pada*-reading *shat-daṣa* ought to occasion no difficulty. That the rule reads *shoḍaṣi* instead of *shoḍaṣa* is surprising, since both words (each in but a single passage) occur in the text: the commentator cites them, as follows: *iṣṭāpūrtasya: shoḍaṣam* (iii. 29. 1), *shoḍaṣi: kṣpta-rātraḥ* (xi. 7. 11).

The Vāj. Pr. mentions *shoḍaṣa* in a rule (v. 37) containing a long list of indivisible words.

अहोरात्रे ॥५२॥

52. Nor *ahorātre*.

The commentator's illustrations are *ahorātrābhyām: nakshatrebhyaḥ* (vi. 128. 3), and *ahorātre idam brūmaḥ* (xi. 6. 5). The Vāj. Pr. includes the word in the same rule with *shoḍaṣa* (v. 37).

There is nothing in the character of either *ahorātre* or *shoḍaṣa*, so far as I can discover, which should withdraw them from the action of rule 50, and render their separate mention necessary.

अच्चतिज्त्वंसु ॥५३॥

53. Nor the root *añc*: nor former constituents of a compound.

It is, if possible, even more surprising here than at rule 40 to find two so utterly heterogeneous matters put together in the same rule. We cannot suppose that the commentator would combine them, in statement and in exposition, unless he regarded them as composing a single precept; but, on the other hand, we have not the same warrant here as in the former case that his division is a correct one: there is nothing in the form of the rule which would absolutely forbid its simple division into two parts, without further change—although we should, in that case, expect rather *añcātāu* than *añcati*.

As illustrations of the inseparability of the root *añc*, we have given us *prācīh* (c. g. v. 28. 11), *prācī* (v. g. iii. 27. 3), and *udīcīh* (c. g. xii. 1. 31). All the compounds with this root are treated as indivisible by our *pada*-text: the Vāj. Pr. also (v. 30) declares the root inseparable, with exception (v. 19) of a single derivative.

To show that, when new members are added to a compound, the existing division by *avagraha* of their former members is given up, the commentator instances *śamātīti-bhiḥ*: *arishatātī-bhiḥ* (iv. 13. 5): compare *arishatā-tālaye*, cited above, under rule 20. The principle has been already sufficiently illustrated in these notes, under rule 10. The Vāj. Pr. has nothing corresponding to this part of our rule, which is, in fact, virtually superfluous, since the directions already given for the separation of a newly-added member might be understood as involving the suspension of the ancient division.

The commentator ends with a verse which seems to say precisely the opposite of the rule of his text: *yutro 'bhe pratividyhe te upajātam jarām ca yat, jaratā 'vagrahaḥ kurya ṛksāmābhyām nidarṣanam*; 'when both members are severally separable, both the newly-added and the ancient, separation by *avagraha* is to be made of the ancient one: an instance is *ṛk-sāmābhyām*.' But this is mere nonsense, as it stands, the word cited being a case where the last-appended element is inseparable, as following a long vowel (see rule 33, above), and where, therefore, the division must be suffered to remain between the two original constituents of the compound. If the theme of declension had been *ṛk-sāman*, instead of *ṛksāma*, we should have an instrumental dual *ṛksāma-bhyām*, which would be a true illustration of the rule. One may conjecture that the last line originally read *jare nā 'vagrahaḥ kurya ṛksāmābhyām nidarṣanam*, and that it was amended to its present form by some copyist who knew that the Atharvan read, not *ṛksāma-bhyām*, but *ṛk-sāmābhyām*, but who was careless enough to overlook the discordance which he thus introduced between the text and its comment.

समुद्रादिषु च ॥५४॥

54. Nor *samudra* etc.

The whole comment upon this rule is wanting in our manuscript: the copyist has again carelessly skipped from its first statement to its final

repetition before the rule next following. This, however, gives us reason to believe that the commentator had performed his work in his usual brief and unsatisfactory style, and had done very little toward filling up the *gāṇa*. It would have been particularly curious and interesting to see how many and which of the words contained in the Atharvan the makers of the Prātiśākhya looked upon as fairly entitled to a division which the constructors of the *paṇḍu*-text had not admitted. The Vāj. Pr. (at v. 37) gives a list of such words for its text, but Weber finds it, as was to have been expected, both deficient and redundant. It is by no means easy to draw up a list which shall include all that ought to be received, and exclude all that ought to be left out; but I have looked through the Atharvan text with some care for this purpose, and trust that my filling up of the *gāṇa* of the text will be found to comprehend all or nearly all of the matter to which the rule ought to apply.

There is, in the first place, in this as in the other Vedic texts, a considerable class of compound words exhibiting an irregular prolongation of the final vowel of the former member, and which the constructors of the *paṇḍu*-text have chosen to leave unchanged, instead of separating them by *avagraha* and restoring the normal quantity of the altered vowel. Why they should be thus treated, however, in distinction from the words with which our treatise deals in the first section of its third chapter, no sufficient reason appears. They are as follows: *apāmārga* (e. g. iv. 17. 6: the word, by V. Pr. v. 21, is divisible), *apashṭha* (iv. 6. 5: see above, ii. 95), *ashṭhvant* (e. g. ii. 33. 5), *idāvatsara* (vi. 55. 3: cf. V. Pr. v. 32), *ubhayādant* (e. g. v. 31. 3: divisible by V. Pr. v. 21), *udhayāvin* (e. g. v. 25. 9: see above, under iv. 18), *ekādaśa* (v. 16. 11: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *kakṣhvant* (o. g. iv. 29. 5: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *totāmaha* (e. g. v. 24. 17), *dvādaśa* (e. g. iv. 11. 11: cf. V. Pr. v. 18), *narācaṇśa* (v. 27. 3: cf. V. Pr. v. 37) and *nārācaṇśi* (e. g. xiv. 1. 7), *ntādra* (e. g. vi. 113. 2: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *prāṇāha* (ix. 3. 4), *prāvṛta* (e. g. xii. 5. 2: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *prāvṛśh* (e. g. xii. 1. 46), *marmāvidh* (xi. 10. 26: cf. iii. 3, iv. 68), *viśvāmītra* (e. g. iv. 29. 5: cf. iii. 9 and V. Pr. v. 37), *viśvānara* (e. g. iv. 11. 7: cf. iii. 9 and V. Pr. v. 37) and *vāiṣvānara* (e. g. i. 10. 4), *virudh* (e. g. i. 32. 1), *śvāpad* (e. g. viii. 5. 11: cf. iii. 10), *śvāvidh* (v. 13. 9: cf. iii. 3, iv. 68), *sāraṅga* (e. g. ii. 32. 2), *sārathi* (e. g. viii. 8. 23), *sūkara* (e. g. ii. 27. 2), *sūnṛtā* (e. g. iii. 20. 3), *svāvṛk* (xviii. 1. 32) and *hrdayāvidh* (viii. 6. 18: cf. iii. 3, iv. 68).

Another smaller class is composed of certain words which have as their first member a real or an apparent case of declension: such are *anyedyus* (i. 25. 4: cf. iv. 21), *ācūṃga* (vi. 14. 3), *gaviṣṭhira* (iv. 29. 5: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *narishṭā* (e. g. vii. 12. 2: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *patanṅga* (e. g. vi. 31. 3), *pitāmaha* (e. g. v. 5. 1), *madhyamādiṇa* (e. g. iv. 11. 12), *mātarīṣvan** (e. g. v. 10. 8), and *pitīmga* (xi. 5. 12).

The number is by no means an inconsiderable one of words whose division seems so naturally suggested by an etymology which is either incontestable or at least very plausible, that we are reasonably surprised

* At v. 2. 9, all the manuscripts have *mātaribhvari*, which the edition, hardly with sufficient reason, has amended to *mātarīṣvari*: it is, like the latter, left undivided.

that they were not divided by the Hindu grammarians. Of these, I name *anavāya* (viii. 4. 2), *anusūthū* (xii. 4. 45: probably regarded as formed by an inseparable suffix), *apāna* (e. g. ii. 28. 3: cf. under iv. 39), *abhiṣṭi* (e. g. i. 6. 1), *avartī* (e. g. iv. 34. 3), *avaskava* (ii. 31. 4), *aṣvātara* (e. g. viii. 8. 22: cf. under iv. 16), *asvaga* (xii. 5. 45), *āghrñi* (vii. 9. 2), *ādhi* (vi. 131. 1 etc.: Rik *pada*, *ādhi*), *ānushak* (iv. 32. 1), *āpri* (xi. 7. 19), *āyudha* (e. g. iii. 19. 5: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *ārti* (e. g. iii. 31. 2), *ārpita* (e. g. vi. 112. 3: at viii. 9. 19 only, we have *ā-ārpitāni*), *āṣṭvisha* (xii. 5. 34), *āsakti* (xiv. 1. 26), *āsikta* (xii. 3. 25: probably the absence of division is here only an error of the manuscript; we have *ā-siktam* at iv. 7. 1), *uttāna* (e. g. ix. 9. 14), *rtvij* (e. g. vi. 2. 1), *oshadhi* (e. g. i. 23. 1: cf. V. Pr. v. 35), *gopā* (e. g. iii. 8. 4: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *gopītha* (e. g. v. 9. 7), *candramas* (e. g. v. 24. 10: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *dāyāda* (v. 18. 6, 14), *nyagrodha* (e. g. iv. 37. 4: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *purodāṣa* (e. g. ix. 6. 12: see i. 68: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *prāna* (e. g. ii. 12. 7: cf. under iv. 39), *prāyaścitti* (xiv. 1. 30), *vivasvant* (e. g. xi. 6. 2), *vishtap* (e. g. x. 10. 31: cf. V. Pr. v. 41), *vish-tambha* (xiii. 4. 10: cf. V. Pr. v. 41), *vishtārin* (iv. 34. 1 etc.), *śiṅgumdra* (xi. 2. 25), *śraddhā* (e. g. v. 7. 5), *sabhā* (e. g. iv. 21. 6), *samantām* (vi. 8. 1: cf. iv. 38), *samudra* (e. g. i. 3. 8: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *surābhi* (e. g. vi. 124. 3: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *sthapati* (ii. 32. 4), *svadhā* (e. g. ii. 29. 7), *svapati* (viii. 6. 16), *svasti* (e. g. i. 30. 2), and *hāridrava* (i. 22. 4). It is not hard to conjecture, in the case of some of these words, reasons which may have led to their being treated as exceptional cases, but in many of them no such reason is apparent, and in a part, at least, we are compelled to suppose that the composition was fully recognized, and the division neglected for some arbitrary and unexplained cause. That the four compounds of pronominal elements *anu*, *nahī*, *nakis*, and *mākis* were left by the *pada* in their *sanhitā* form is not to be wondered at: three of them are noted also by the Vāj. Pr. (v. 35, 37) as indivisible.

There yet remains quite a list of compounds and derivatives, the division of which may plausibly be supposed to have been neglected from uncertainty of etymology, anomaly of form, difficulty of restoring the original constituents, or the like: while yet, in most cases, we should not have been surprised to see the constructors of the *pada* making an attempt at their analysis. In drawing up this part of the list, especially, I may very possibly have omitted to note down some words of the text which to another would seem not less worthy of mention than those given: the series, as collected by me, is *akūpāra* (v. 17. 1), *ajāgara* (e. g. iv. 15. 7: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *adomada* (vi. 63. 1) and *adomadha* (viii. 2. 18), *anadvāh* (e. g. iii. 11. 5: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *anṛkshara* (e. g. xiv. 1. 34), *abhiṣu* (e. g. vi. 137. 2), *abhra* (e. g. iv. 15. 1: cf. V. Pr. v. 34), *avadya* (e. g. ii. 10. 6), *ātura* (vi. 101. 2), *āmikshā* (e. g. ix. 4. 4), *āhanas* (e. g. iv. 30. 6), *udārathi* (iv. 7. 3), *urvaṣi* (xviii. 3. 23), *karmāra* (iii. 5. 6: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *karṣapha* (iii. 9. 1), *kasarnīla* (x. 4. 5, 17), *kucara* (e. g. vii. 23. 2: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *kṛkavāku* (v. 31. 2), *godhā* (iv. 3. 6: cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *jāshkamada* (xi. 9. 9), *daṣṇasi* (x. 4. 17), *duhunā* (e. g. v. 17. 4: cf. ii. 61), *durdabhna* (xii. 4. 4, 19), *durāhā* (viii. 8. 24), *dru-vaya* (e. g. v. 20. 2: cf. under iv. 18), *dhivan* (iii. 5. 6), *padbīṣu* (e. g. vi. 96. 2), *paṇḍaya* (viii. 6. 16), *prānada* (iv. 35. 5), *maryāda* (e. g. v. 1. 6), *māhīluka* (x. 10. 6), *ratharvi* (x. 4. 5), *vanisagu* (xviii. 3. 30), *valaga* (e. g.

v. 31. 4 : cf. V. Pr. v. 35), *viṣvāhā* (e. g. vii. 50. 1 : cf. V. Pr. v. 37) *vyāghra* (e. g. iv. 3. 1 : cf. V. Pr. v. 37), *śāṇḍadūrva* (xviii. 3. 6), *sadyas* (e. g. viii. 10. 21) and *svāhā* (e. g. ii. 16. 1).

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 37) notes a couple of words as indivisible which are found divided in the Atharvan : they are *upa-sti* (e. g. iii. 5. 6) and *pa-vīra-vant* (iii. 17. 3). In like manner, *saṁvatsara*, which the Rik *pada* does not analyze, is in our text uniformly written *saṁ-vatsara* (e. g. iii. 10. 9). One or two other such cases of discordance among the several *pada*-texts are pointed out in the notes to the different rules : but there is, in general, such close agreement among them as to show conclusively that the *pada* method of text-analysis, in its details as well as in its main plan, is the production of a single teacher, or of a single school.

It may be well to add here, *per contra*, a few of the cases in which the *pada*-text makes unintelligible or palpably erroneous divisions of words : I have noted, as the most striking instances of this kind, *anam-gureh* (viii. 6. 22), *anapa-dyatām* (iv. 17. 6), *jighat-svam* (ii. 14. 1), *go-pana* (xii. 4. 10), *śam-opya* (i. 14. 3), *hr-dyola* (i. 22. 1) and *hr-dyotana* (v. 20. 12). The peculiar form, accentuation, and division of two passages in the fourteenth book—*śūbham : yatīh* (xiv. 1. 32) and *pātim : yatīh** (xiv. 2. 52)—is also worthy of remark in connection with this subject.

वृद्धेनैकाक्षरेण स्वरात्तेन ॥ ५५ ॥

55. Nor is a member which has suffered *vṛddhi* separable, if it be monosyllabic and end in a vowel.

The commentator's examples of an inseparable *vṛddhi*ed initial syllable are *sāpatnaḥ* (ii. 7. 2), *sāumanasoḥ* (e. g. iii. 30. 7), *sāumanasam* (e. g. xiii. 1. 19), *sāudhanvanāḥ* (vi. 47. 3), *trāistubham* (ix. 10. 1), *sāubhagam* (e. g. ii. 38. 1), and *sgubhāgyam* (e. g. xiv. 1. 42). His counter-example, brought forward to show that the inseparable member must have suffered *vṛddhi*, is *su-parṇaḥ* (e. g. i. 24. 1) ; to show that it must be monosyllabic, they are *āirā-vataḥ* (viii. 10. 29), *mārta-vatsam* (viii. 6. 26), and *vādhū-yam* (e. g. xiv. 1. 29) ; to show that it must end in a vowel, they are *nāih-bādhyena : havishā* (vi. 75. 1) and *dāuḥ-svapnyam : dāuḥ-jivityam* (iv. 17. 5). I add, in the farther illustration of the inseparable class, *vāimanasya* (v. 21. 1) and *prāhrūdi* (viii. 10. 22) ; of the separable class, *sām-itya* (viii. 10. 6), *sām-rājya* (xiv. 1. 43), *pāurna-māsi* (vii. 80. 1), *sāurya-varcasa* (viii. 10. 27), and *avāira-katya* (vi. 20. 3). The rule is, I believe, carefully observed throughout the whole of the Atharvan text, and the Vāj. Pr. (v. 29) has one precisely corresponding ; nor have I noted any cases in which the usage of the Rik *pada*-text was not in accordance with it. Its somewhat arbitrary character, however, is patent.

The commentator again closes his exposition with a verse : *avagrhyāt padād yaṁtu taddhito vṛddhimān bhavet : ekāt vṛddhisvarānteshu na cāi'vā 'vagraho bhavet : āirāvato mārta-vatsam vādhūyam ca nidurṇanāt.*

* In this passage, the printed text reads *pātim yatīh*, but without any support from the manuscript.

A little amendment makes this mean, in restatement of our rule, 'where a *taddhita* suffix requiring *vṛddhi* is appended to a divisible word, separation is not made of a member which is monosyllabic and ends in a vowel.'

अवर्णान्तेनैकाक्षरेण प्रतिषिद्धेनाप्रयावादिवर्जम् ॥ ५६ ॥

56. Nor a monosyllabic member ending in *a* or *â* and negated—excepting in the case of *aprayâvan* etc.

The form of statement which our treatise has adopted for its rule respecting the separability of negative compounds is not particularly well chosen. The general usage of the Atharvan *pada*-text, as regards such compounds, is as follows. The negative prefix *a* or *an* is not itself ever separated by *avagraha* from the word to which it is attached: we have *asat*, *anṛta*, etc. If, however, the word negated is already a compound, the negative prefix is in almost all cases treated like any other added inseparable element, and leaves the prior division of the compound unaffected: we have *parâ-jita* and *aparâ-jita*, *vīra-han* and *avīra-han*, etc. A few exceptions to this mode of treatment occur, and with them it is the province of our rule to deal. The preposition *â*, with *an* prefixed, is always made inseparable: thus we find *â-arâva*, but *anâsrâva* (e. g. ii. 3. 2, 3), and, in like manner, *anâjânant*, *anâdhr̥shya*, *anârambhana*, *anâ-dishṭa*, and *anâvṛtta*. The same analogy is followed by the negative forms of compounds with *sa*, and by a single one of those with *pra*—viz. *aprajāsam* (e. g. vii. 35. 3)—and by these alone. The Vāj. Pr., then, which declares (v. 24, 25) the negative prefix inseparable when alone and when followed by *â*, leaving other rare and exceptional cases to be provided for as such, expresses more truly the usage of the text. Our commentator gives us, first, as illustrations of the rule, the only two cases of negative compounds with *sa* which are found to occur in our text: they are *asabandhuḥ* (vi. 15. 2) and *asapatnaḥ* (e. g. i. 19. 4): the latter is mentioned by the Vāj. Pr. (v. 37) in its list of indivisible words, along with *asajāta*; *asabandhu*, according to Weber (p. 305, marginal note), is treated as divisible in the White Yajus.* The commentator adds *aprajāh*, *aprajātāh*, but neither of the words is to be found in the Atharvan. As counter-examples, he gives first *avi-dvesham*: *kṛṇomi*: *vah* (iii. 30. 1), to show that the negated member must end in *a* or *â* in order to be inseparable; secondly, to show that, if ending in *a* or *â*, it must also be monosyllabic, he gives *agne*: *akravya-at* (xii. 2. 3); and thirdly, as evidence that a monosyllabic member ending in the vowels specified is not separable unless negated, he cites *yuh*: *sa-patnaḥ* (i. 19. 4). Finally, he partly fills up the *guna*, with *apra-yâvan* (iii. 5. 1), *apra-mâdam* (e. g. xii. 1. 7), *apra-hitâu* (vi. 29. 2), and *apra caṅkoṣāḥ* (viii. 6. 16): I have noted in addition only *apra-yuchan* (e. g. ii. 6. 3). To close up the exposition, is added the verse *çāksharasavarṇāntam yad bhavet padam uttaram*: *tat padam nâ 'vagr̥hṇīyâd aprayâvâdivarjitam*;

* In one of the two cases where it occurs in our own text (vi. 54. 3), the *pada* divides it, *usa-bandhuḥ*: this, however, is probably a copyist's error.

'if the word following the negative particle be monosyllabic and end in a vowel homogeneous with it, it is not to be separated, except in the cases *aprayāvan* etc.'

प्राणति प्राणन्ति ॥ ५७ ॥

57. Nor are *prāṇati* and *prāṇanti* divided.

The commentator cites *yāḥ : prāṇāti* (iv. 30. 4), *yāt : ca : prāṇāti* (xi. 4. 10), *yéna : prāṇanti* (i. 32. 1), and *yásmāt : prāṇanti* (xiii. 3. 3). But the rule is an exceedingly insufficient exposition of the treatment by the *pada*-text of the forms of the root *an* with the prefix *pra*. Division is, in fact, omitted only when the verb, and not the preposition, has the accent; but then, not in the two forms specified only, but also in the participles—as *prāṇat* (e. g. x. 8. 2), *prāṇatē* (xi. 4. 8), *prāṇatás* (iv. 2. 2), *prāṇatā'm* (iii. 31. 9), and *prāṇatī'nām* (viii. 9. 9)—and in the causative, as *prāṇáyati* (xiii. 3. 3). On the other hand, if the prefix takes the accent, it is disjoined from the verb, according to the general usage in such cases, and we read *prá : ana* (iii. 31. 9), and *prá : anati* (x. 8. 19. xi. 4. 14). If the root is compounded with *apa*, also, the same usage is followed, and we have *apánatē* (xi. 4. 8) and *ápa : anati* (xi. 4. 14).

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 33), as acutely amended by Weber, gives a nearly corresponding precept, although it appears (Weber, p. 303, marginal note) that the text to which it belongs contains no verbal forms in which the division requires to be made.

संपरिभ्यां सकारादौ करोतौ ॥ ५८ ॥

58. Nor are *sam* and *pari* separated from the root *kar*, if the latter begins with *s*.

The commentator cites the only words occurring in our text in which the root *kar* has the sibilant prefixed to it, in composition with the two specified prefixes: they are *sañskṛtatram* (iv. 21. 4), *sañskṛtām* (xi. 1. 35), and *parishkṛtā* (e. g. ix. 3. 10).

The doctrine of the Vāj. Pr. (v. 43) is the same, so far as concerns the compounds of *sam* and *kar*; but it apparently allows the division of *parishkṛta* (which also occurs in its text: see iii. 52).

सर्वस्मिन्नेवागमसकारादौ तुविष्टमवर्जम् ॥ ५९ ॥

59. Nor is division made in any case where a *s* is inserted—except in *tuviṣṭama*.

The instances which the commentator gives of the insertion of *s* as an augment (*āgama*) between the two members of a compound word, and of the consequent unresolvability of the compound, are *ataskarām* (xii. 1. 47), *tāskarāḥ* (e. g. iv. 8. 2), *vānaspātīḥ* (e. g. iv. 3. 1), and *bṛ'has-pātīḥ* (e. g. ii. 13. 2). Their citation under such a precept implies the acceptance of some such etymological theories of their derivation and form as are given by the Vāj. Pr. (iii. 49, 51), which explains *tas-*

kara and *bṛhaspati* as from *lat-kara* and *bṛhat-pati* respectively, with loss of *l* and insertion of *s*, and *vanaspati* as from *vana-pati*, with insertion of *s*; but it is unnecessary to remark that such explanations are futile: *taskara* is obscure, and the other two are without much doubt compounds of *pati* with the preceding genitive of an obsolete noun, being analogous with *brâhmanas pâti*, *vâcâs pâti*, *śubhâs pâti*, etc.; and they would doubtless be separated by the *pada*-text into two independent words, like these, but for their frequency of occurrence, and, yet more, the irregularity of the accent of their former members as genitives of a monosyllabic theme. The counter-example, which the commentator also cites—*indroḥ patis tuvishtamaḥ* (vi. 33. 3: p. *tuvi-tamaḥ*)—has been made the special subject of one of our previous rules (iii. 96).

विश्वपतिर्विश्वपती ॥ ६० ॥

60. Nor in *viçpati* and *viçpatnî*.

The commentator cites instances of the occurrence of each of these words—viz. *svaptu*: *viçpatiḥ* (ix. 5. 6) and *yâ*: *viçpatnî* (vii. 46. 3)—and adds a verse in explanation of their etymology, as follows: *viçpatir viçpatnî yasya patir viçvasya viçpatiḥ: vaçabdo lupyate patyâu viçâm vâ patir viçpatiḥ*. This gives us our option as to whether we will take *viçpati* to represent *viçvapati* or *viçâm pati*: we shall not be slow to choose the latter. The indivisibility of the compound is doubtless owing to the rarity of the consonantal conjunction *sp*, and the embarrassment which would accompany the restoration of the *sanhitâ* form from a *pada*-reading *viç-pati*.

ददातौ च तकारादौ ॥ ६१ ॥

61. Nor is the root *dâ* separated when it begins with *t*.

We have given us once more, under this rule, the whole series of derivatives presenting the root *dâ* reduced to the form of a simple *t* which the commentary to iii. 11, above, presented, and of which *apratittam* (vi. 117. 1) and *parittah* (vi. 92. 2) are the only ones found to occur in the Atharvan. The difficulty of making out an acceptable analysis of them for the *pada*-text is reason enough for their being treated in that text as indivisibles.

The Vâj. Pr. marks *paritta* as indivisible at v. 45.

उदो हन्तिहरतिस्थास्तम्भिषु ॥ ६२ ॥

62. Nor the roots *han*, *har*, *sthâ*, and *stambh*, after the preposition *ud*.

For the combination of *han* with *ud*, the commentator cites *addhattah*; no such word, however, is to be found in the Atharvan, nor does any other combination of these elements occur there (except at xiv. 2. 16, where the preposition is separated from the root by the intervention

of other words) For *ud* + *har*, the selected instances are *uddhṛtā* and *uddhriyamānā* (both xii. 5. 34), and *uddhṛteshu** (xv. 12. 1). The *pada*-text, however, appears to treat the combinations as inseparable only where there is actual composition, as in the participles, and as would also be the case if the unaccented preposition preceded the accented verb, for we find *ūt : hara* in three passages (iv. 14. 7. ix. 6. 19. xii. 3. 36). For *sthā* with *ud*, two cases are cited, viz. *utthātuḥ* (ix. 4. 14) and *utthitāḥ* (e. g. vi. 43. 2): it has already been noticed (under ii. 18) that where the preposition would be, by the general rules of combination, disjoined from the verb, it is actually so disjoined, and that the *pada* accordingly has *ūt : sthuh*, *ūt : sthāpaya*, etc., where the *saṅhitā* has *ūt thuh*, *ūt thāpaya*, etc. For *ud* + *stambh* is quoted the only example which the text affords, viz. *uttabhītā* (xiv. 1. 1).

The Vāj. Pr. takes note of this class of cases at v. 38, but says nothing of the roots *han* and *har*; nor is any reason apparent why their compounds should be treated in this peculiar manner. One would have thought it especially desirable that the *pada*-text should separate *ut-hṛta* etc., in order to mark the forms as coming from the root *har*, and not from *dhur*.

दधातौ च दृकारादौ ॥ ६३ ॥

63. Nor the root *dhdā*, in a form beginning with *h*.

The commentator illustrates with *ye : dagdhāḥ : ye : ca : addhitāḥ* (xviii. 2. 34), and we have also *uddhitā* at ix. 3. 6: no finite verbal forms of this root as compounded with the preposition *ud* are found in the Atharvan. We meet, however, with *uddhi* once (viii. 8. 22), and our *pada*-text leaves it undivided, although it does not fall under this rule, being composed of *ud* and *dhi*.

The same rule in the Vāj. Pr. (v. 38) might cover both this and the preceding one of our treatise: but no such forms as *uddhita* are there cited by the commentator.

ज्ञास्पत्यम् ॥ ६४ ॥

64. Nor is *jāspatyam* divided.

The commentator cites the only passage in which the word in question occurs: *saṃ : jāhpatyam* (vii. 73. 10). This rule and one in the next section (iv. 83), taken together, show that the true *pada* reading recognized by our treatise is *jāhpatyam*; our *pada* manuscript, however, gives *jāh-patyam*, with *avagraha*. The commentator adds an attempt at an etymological explanation of the form: *jāyāpatyam : yā-ṣabdo lupyate : patyāu : asanturūśhmāṣu dvyakṣharo jāyāḥ vā jābhāvaḥ*. Although much corrupted, it is evident that this teaches the same etymology with that given by the Vāj. Pr. (at iv. 39): *jāspatya* for *jāyās-patya*.

* Our *pada* manuscript writes all these words with simple *dh*, instead of *ddh*: *thuh*, *udhṛtā* etc.

मनुष्यत् ॥ ६५ ॥

65. Nor *manushyat*.

The commentator cites the passage containing the word—*idā ma-nushyat* (v. 12. 8)—and adds an explanation of its form, as follows: *manushyuvan manushyat: yuṣabdo lupyate vukārasya ca yakārah; 'manushyat' is properly manushyavat: ya is dropped, and v converted into y.* It is unfortunate that, the Atharvan form of the word being thus fully established, and its treatment having been prescribed by the Prātiçākhyā with so much care, it should have been altered in the edited text to *manushvat*, even though the latter is theoretically decidedly the preferable reading, and is presented by the Rig-Veda in the corresponding passage (x. 110. 8).

त्रेधा ॥ ६६ ॥

66. Nor *tredhā*.

This word, which our *pada*-text, like that of the Rig-Veda (and, I presume, the other Vedas also), always leaves undivided, is an exception under rule 13 of this chapter.

The manuscript has a *lacuna* here, omitting at least the instances cited under this rule, the first statement of the one next following, its paraphrase, and perhaps a part of the illustrations belonging to it. It is impossible to say, of course, whether a rule or two has not dropped out also, affecting one or more of the words which I have introduced into the *gāṇa* of rule 54; but this is not at all certain, nor would the loss be of much consequence, considering the quality of the rules in this part of the section.

संज्ञायाम् ॥ ६७ ॥

67. Nor a specific appellative.

The term *saṁjñā* is evidently used by our treatise in the same sense as by Pāṇini (see Böhrtlingk's glossary to Pāṇini, *sub verbo*) and the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 98): it might be tolerably rendered by our term "proper name." The commentator's illustrations—which, as remarked in the preceding note, follow immediately upon the paraphrase of rule 66, and are perhaps therefore defective—are *aśvatthāḥ: nyagrodhāḥ* (iv. 37. 4 ~ cf. V. Pr. v. 37); *kaṣyapah* (c. g. iv. 37. 1), and *viçvāmītrah* (xviii. 3. 15). He adds: *bahulam iti ca vaktavyam*; 'it should have been said that with regard to *saṁjñā* usage varies;' and he gives, as instances of proper names which are separable, *jamadagnyātharvana* (not in A V.), *jamat-agne* (xviii. 3. 16), *bharat-vājam* (iv. 29. 5), *parā-çara* (vi. 65. 1), and *vāna-deva* (xviii. 3. 16). The amendment is made with exceeding good reason, for the rule is absurdly comprehensive in its form of statement. It can only be said with truth that the being a *saṁjñā* is a circumstance which rather favors non-division, helping to excuse the *pada*-text from attempting the analysis of an obscure or anomalously formed word.

व्यधी ॥ ६८ ॥

68. Nor is the root *vyadh* separated.

Compounds with this root have already been made the subject of one of our rules (iii. 3), and it has been there explained that the usage of our *pada*-text is to leave undivided such of them as show a protracted vowel before the root. The commentator cites here two of the three instances which the Atharvan offers, viz. *hrdayāvidham* (viii. 6. 18) and *mārmāvidham* (xi. 10. 26). The rule is too broadly stated, and should have been restricted by him, as was the preceding one: it is only when a protracted vowel precedes the root that the compound is left undivided; and we have, for instance, *vi-vyādhin*, *abhi-vyādhin* (both i. 19. 1), and *kṛta-vyudhanī* (v. 14. 9).

दृशौ सर्वनामैकारान्तेन ॥ ६९ ॥

69. Nor the root *dr̥ṣ*, when compounded with a pronoun ending in *a* or *i*.

The form of this rule is in one respect very unusual: such a thing as the fusion into a diphthong of two vowels of which the specification is desired is elsewhere unknown. If the reading were slightly amended, to *sarvanāmnekārāntena*, it would answer all the purposes of a rule of our Prātiçākhyā, for the Atharva-Veda presents only a single one of the compounds which it appears in its present form to contemplate, viz. *īdr̥ṣ* (e. g. iii. 1. 2). The commentator, however, paraphrases as I have translated, and gives the instances *īdr̥ṣk*, *īdr̥ṣaḥ*, *yādr̥ṣk*, *yādr̥ṣaḥ*, *īdr̥ṣk* (iv. 27. 8), and *īdr̥ṣaḥ*.

The Vāj. Pr. (v. 37) instances *īdr̥ṣ* and *anyādr̥ṣ* among indivisible words.

सहावाउत्ते ॥ ७० ॥

70. Nor the root *sah*, when it ends in *āt*.

Under this rule, the commentator gives us once more the same series of compounds of *sah* which we have had above, under rules ii. 82 and ii. 1, and which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

Compare Vāj. Pr. v. 30.

अव्ययानाम् ॥ ७१ ॥

71. Nor are indeclinables divided.

As examples of indivisible indeclinables, the commentator offers us *sanutah*: *yuyotu* (vii. 92. 1), *prātah* (e. g. iii. 16. 1), *uccāh* (iv. 1. 3), *uccāt* (*uccā*, xiii. 2. 36), *nicāh* (e. g. iv. 1. 3), and *nicāt* (*nicā*, e. g. i. 21. 2). The rule does anything but credit to the acuteness of the authors of the Prātiçākhyā, for no word in the text which would otherwise be entitled to *avagraha* is left unresolved on account of its being an indeclinable.

आशा दिशि ॥ ७२ ॥

72. Nor *âçâ*, when it means 'region.'

The word *âçâ*, meaning 'region,' comes from the root *aç*, and furnishes no ground for a division by the *pada*-text: *âçâ*, on the other hand, meaning 'hope, desire,' is a later form of *âças*, and comes from the root *çais*, with prefix *â*; hence it is divisible. The commentator cites the words and phrases *âçâbhyah* (x. 5. 29), *âçânâm* (i. 31. 1), *âçâh*: *ânu* (vii. 9. 2), and finally, by way of counter-example, *abhi-dhâ-vâmi*: *â-çâ'm* (vi. 119. 3).

The signature of the section is merely *caturthasya dvitīyâh pādah*.

प्रकृतिदर्शनं समापत्तिः ॥ ७३ ॥

73. Restoration is exhibition of the natural form.

This is simply a definition of the term *samâpatti*, which I have ventured, instead of transferring, to translate by 'restoration.' It means as the next rule will show, the reinstating, in the *pada* and *krama* texts, of that form of a word which is looked upon as the original and normal one, to the rejection of the anomalies of Vedic orthoepy. It does not occur in any other of the grammatical treatises, although its correspondent *samâpâdya* (see below, rules 117, 124) is once found in one of the later chapters of the Rik Pr. (xiii. 11, 12), in a passage so obscure, without the light which the treatment of the subject in our own Prâtiçâkhyâ casts upon it, that its meaning has, very naturally, been misapprehended by the learned editor.

ष्वणतोपाचारदीर्घदुबलोपान्यदानां चर्चापरिहारयोः समापत्तिः ॥ ७४ ॥

74. In the repetitions of the *pada* and *krama* texts, restoration of the natural form is made where *s* has been converted into *sh*, *n* into *ñ*, *visarjanīya* before *k* and *p* into *s*, where a vowel has been lengthened, *t* or *th* made lingual, an element omitted, or final *n* converted into *visarjanīya*.

Most of the technical terms of this rule meet us here for the first time, and several of them are not employed elsewhere in our treatise. *Carçâ* (see iv. 123) designates the repetition, with *iti* interposed, made in the *pada*-text of a divisible compound which is also *pragrhya*, or which ends in a vowel not subject to the ordinary rules of combination: for example, *satyânrté iti satya-anrté* (i. 38. 2); *parihâra* (see iv. 117) is the like repetition made in the *krama*-text of a *pragrhya*, a divisible compound, a word requiring restoration to its natural form, and the last word before a pause. The former term is employed in a like sense by the Vâj. Pr. (c. g. iii. 19); the latter is peculiar to our treatise, being replaced in the others by *parigraha* and *sthitopasîhita*. *Upâçâra*, 'the

conversion of *visarjantya* into a sibilant before *k* and *p'* (by ii. 62 etc.), corresponds to the *upácāra* and *upācarita* of the Rik Pr. (xiii. 12, iv. 14), and *ānpada* is the term employed by the same treatise (iv. 27) to designate the conversion into *visurjantya*, and consequent loss, of a final *n* before a following vowel, as taught in our rule ii. 27. *Shatva*, *natva*, and *tutva* are of obvious derivation and significance, nor is there anything calling for remark in their form, excepting the *u* in *tutva*, which identifies the term with a Paninean symbol (viii. 4. 41 : *śtūnā śtūh**).

A quite embarrassing question now presents itself, in connection with the part of the text contained in this and the following rules; namely, with reference to the constitution of the *pada*-text which they imply. The actual *pada*-text of our manuscripts is very sparing in its use of *carcā*, or repetition with *iti* interposed: it avails itself of that expedient only in the case already referred to as prescribed by iv. 123, or when a *pragrhya* is likewise *avagrhya*. The Rik *pada* employs it in one additional case; namely, when a word ends in a *visarjantya* which is *riphita*, or liable to pass into *r* before a sonant, but which does not actually become *r* in the *sanhitā*: it would read, for example, at ii. 32. 1 (where the Atharvan *pada* has simply *antāh*), *antār ity antāh*. The Vājasaneyi-Sanhitā is, according to the rules of its Prāticākhyā (iv. 17–22)—with which, in the absence of any testimony from Weber to the contrary, we must suppose the usage of the known manuscripts to correspond—very much more liberal in its employment of the repetition; not only in the two cases where this is practised in the Rik *pada*, but also in the case of a simple *pragrhya* (thus it says *dvé iti dvé*, where Atharvan and Rik would give simply *dvé iti*), in that of a word which contains a lengthened vowel or a lingualized consonant, and even in that of a mere divisible compound, it performs *carcā*. In short, it repeats in *pada*-text all that is repeated in *krama*-text, excepting (by iv. 21) *su* and the final word of a sentence. The precept of the Vāj. Pr. corresponding to this one of ours is to be found implied in iii. 18, 19, where direction is given that in the repetitions of the *pada*-text the remaining rules of the chapter should not be observed—they being precisely the ones which teach the changes which our precept specifies in detail. Now when we find put forth in our treatise, as its leading and principal direction for the restoration of the natural form in *pada*, a rule like the one here given, which classes *pada* repetitions and *krama* repetitions together, and corresponds, as regards the *pada*, so nearly with the Vāj. Pr., we cannot help suspecting that it contemplates a *pada*-text in which, as in that of the Vāj. Sanhitā, the repetitions of *krama* and *pada* extend over nearly the same classes of cases. It is actually the fact that, if we allow the *pada*-text to be of the form in which our manuscripts give it, there are but about half a dozen words in the whole Atharvan text to which this rule and the two following, all together, have any application: while, on the other hand, the Prāticākhyā is found to give no direction at all for

* *Śtū* and *śatva* are also used by the little *krama*-treatise belonging to the Rig-Veda, and called the *Upalekha* (*Upalekha*, de *kramapāṭha* libellus. *Textum Sanscriticum recensuit, varietatem lectionis, prolegomena, versionem Latinam, notas, indicem* adiecit Dr. Guil. Pertsch. Berlin: 1854. 8vo), to which we shall, in the sequel, have frequent occasion to refer.

the use of *iti* alone in *pada* after a *pragr̥hya*, or for the innumerable restitutions of natural form which are made in words not repeated. I find myself, I must acknowledge, hardly able to avoid the conclusion that this part of our Prāṭiśākhya was framed to suit a *pada*-text in which all *pragr̥hyas*, divisible words, and words requiring restoration to normal form, were alike repeated, or suffered *carcā*: such seems to me to be the only intelligible and consistent interpretation of its rules. That the fourth section of the chapter contains a direction for *carcā* agreeing with the nature of our extant *pada*-text, would find its explanation in the evident character of that section as a foreign addition to the main body of the work; we should have to assume that the school to which the treatise as a whole belonged, in its present form, framed its *pada*-text in the manner there taught, and probably suffered that rule to take the place of one of another character formerly contained in this section, and now omitted from it; while yet they did not so recast the section as to adapt it fully to their new method of construction of the *pada*. This may seem a violent and improbable supposition; but it appears to me, after making every possible attempt to avoid it, to involve less difficulty than the interpretation of the rules of this section in such a manner as to make them suit the *pada*-text of the manuscripts.

The true illustrations of our rule, then, would be of the nature of the following: for the conversion of *s* to *śh*, in *vasośh pate* (i. 1. 2), *vasor iti vasośh*; in *vidmo śhu* (i. 2. 1), *śu iti śu*; in *vy aśhahanta* (iii. 10. 12), *aśhahante 'ty aśhahanta*: for the conversion of *n* to *ṇ*, in *pari naḥ* (i. 2. 2), *na iti naḥ*; in *prā 'ṇāikśhit* (ii. 7. 1), *anāikśhit ity anāikśhit*: for the conversion of *visarjaniya* to *s* before *k* and *p*, in *tatas pari* (i. 10. 1), *tata iti tataḥ*; in *tokebhyaśh kṛdhi* (i. 13. 2), *tokebhyaśh iti tokebhyaśh*: for the lengthening of a vowel, in *vidmā śarasya* (i. 2. 1), *vidme 'ti vidma*; in *yāvaya* (i. 2. 3), *yavaye 'ti yavaya*: for the lingualization of dental mutes, in *bahish te* (i. 3. 1), *ta iti te*; in *vi taśhte* (ix. 10. 19), *taśtha iti taśthe*: for omission of an element, in *ut thuḥ* (vii. 52. 2), *sthur iti sthuḥ*: for the conversion of final *n* to *visarjaniya* and its consequent omission, in *mahāñasi* (i. 20. 4), *mahān iti mahān*.

One other solution of our difficulties, less satisfactory, but also less violent, deserves to be suggested. If we could omit the words *carcā-parihārayaśh* from the rule altogether, leaving the latter to authorize a restoration of normal form in the *pada* generally, we could perhaps make shift to get along with such inconcinnities and omissions as would still remain—of which the principal would be that the treatise made no provision for the use of *iti* after a *pragr̥hya* word, and that it did not direct what form words should have in the numerous repetitions of the *krama*-text.

The commentator, offering no explanation of the rule, gives a series of compound words in illustration of it, which belong more properly under the following rules; and to the next, accordingly, I shall take the liberty of relegating them.

पूवपदनमित्तानां च ॥ ७५ ॥

75. And also, where the cause of the conversion stands in a former member of a compound.

The commentator's paraphrase is simply *pūrvapadanimittānām ca shatvādānām samāpattir bhavati*; 'and restoration is made of the conversions detailed in the preceding rule when their cause stands in a former member of a compound.' He cites no examples, but says *etāny eva 'dāharaṇāni*, 'the illustrations are those already given:' namely, under the preceding rule. According to his exposition, then, the present rule would seem merely an explanatory appendage to its predecessor. But this is clearly inadmissible: not only ought we to have it, in that case, combined with the other, so as to form part of it, but, more especially, it would not contain the particle *ca*, 'and,' which positively stamps it as something added to the other. We cannot avoid, as it seems to me, understanding rule 74 of the abnormal changes of disjoined and independent words, and rule 75 of such as are produced by an altering influence in the prior member of a compound. The illustrations which the commentator offered under the other rule, and which do, in fact, in good part appertain to this, are as follows: conversion of *s* to *śh*, *nishceranam*: *niseccanam iti ni-seccanam* (i. 3. 1 etc.: our *pada*, simply *ni-seccanam*); conversion of *n* to *ṇ*, *parāyanam*: *parāyanam iti parā-ayanam* (e. g. i. 34. 3: *p. parā-ayanam*); conversion of *visarjantiya* to a sibilant, *adhahpadam*: *adhahpadam ity adhah-padam* (e. g. ii. 7. 2: *p. adhah padām*); prolongation of a vowel, *abhivartene*: *abhivartene 'ty abhi-varitena* (i. 29. 1: *p. abhi-varitena*); conversion of dental mute to lingual, *yo viśtabhnāti*: *viśtabhnāti 'ti vi-stabhnāti* (xiii. 1. 25: *p. vi-stabhnāti*); omission, *ṣepaharshanīm*: *ṣepoharshanīm iti ṣepah harshanīm* (iv. 4. 1: *p. ṣepah-harshanīm*: see above, ii. 56); and loss of final *n*, *sālārṣkāṇ iva*: *sālārṣkāṇ iva 'ti sālārṣkāṇ-iva* (ii. 27. 5: *p. sālārṣkāṇ-iva*). The commentator does not state whether he takes his instances from the *pada* or from the *krama* text: according to the construction of our present *pada*, they could only come from a *krama*; if the conclusion drawn above as to the original *pada* contemplated by our text is correct, they may be illustrations of both. In the very rare cases in which the extant *pada*-text has occasion to repeat words showing any of the abnormal changes which the rule mentions, it restores the normal form: thus we have *dushtano iti duh-tano* (iv. 7. 3: *s. dushtano*), *pratisheh iti prati-she* (iv. 26. 1, 2: *s. pratishthe*), *āyushpatni* ity āyush-patni* (v. 9. 8: *s. āyushpatni*), *viśtabhite iti vi-stabhite* (x. 8. 2: *s. viśtabhite*), and *pathisadi iti pathi-sadi* (xviii. 2. 12: *s. pathishadi*).

The commentator adds a couple of counter-examples—viz. *parirāpiṇam iti pari-rāpiṇam* (v. 7. 2) and *sutrāmāṇam iti su-trāmāṇam* (vii. 6. 8)—to show that, when the effecting cause of an alteration of form is in the same member of a compound with the alteration itself, the latter is not reversed, and the normal form restored, by the repetition and resolution of the word.

* Our *pada*-MSS. write the word as I have given it, apparently infringing the rule; but I have no question that the *sh* here is only an attempt to represent the labial spirant, or *upadhmāṇiya*, which the theory of the Prātiśākhya requires (by ii. 40) in such a place: another like case is *chandahpakṣhe* *iti chandah-pakṣhe* (viii. 9. 12: *s. chandahpakṣhe*—or, more properly, *chandah-pakṣhe*—by ii. 62). Before the *iti*, where no pause of *anagraha* intervenes between the two members of the compound, they are, of course, to be put in simple *sandhi* with one another: thus, *dushtano*, *ṣepoharshanīm*, and, as we ought strictly to read, *adhahpadam*; we have also *sadhavirbhāṇe* *iti sadhahavirbhāṇe* at xii. 1. 38.

इंग्यानाम् ॥ ७६ ॥

76. And where the compound is divisible.

That is to say, restoration to the normal form is made only in such compounds as are by the *pada*-text resolved into their constituent elements. Those words which, although they may be acknowledged compounds, are left undivided on account of special anomalies of form, retain also their irregularities of orthoepy. The commentator, in his paraphrase, represents *ingyānām* by *ingyamānānām avagrhyamānānām*, 'forms which undergo division, or separation by *avagraha*,' and adds again *etāny evo 'dāharanāni*, 'the examples are those already given'—namely, under rule 74 (here presented under rule 75). Of counter-examples, however, he furnishes two—viz. *parishkṛtā* (e. g. ix. 3. 10) and *prānanti* (e. g. i. 32. 1)—and then cites a verse which contains two more: *aniṅgyatvāt samāpattir eshu nelapadeshu tu: utpanne 'vagrahe cā 'tra samāpattis tathāi 'va ca: sūnṛtāvad apāśhṭhavod ity udāharet*. The commentator's own instances belong to the class of those in which a cause in the former member of the compound produces an effect in the latter member: the words, if divided, would read *pari-skṛtā*, *prānanti*: in the other two, the irregularities are mainly in the first members themselves, and, if *sūnṛtā* and *apāśhṭha* were resolvable, we should read (according to the next rule), with restoration, *sūnṛtā-va*, *apāśhṭha-va*, instead of, as now, *sūnṛtā-val* (e. g. v. 20. 6), *apāśhṭha-val* (xiv. 1. 29). The rule, as these illustrations help to show, is not a mere additional specification to the one preceding, affecting only the cases to which the other applies: in that case it would have been incorporated with it, not made to follow it, as an independent precept; but it concerns all changes occurring in the interior of divisible words, whether in the former or the latter member, and a part of the commentator's examples, rehearsed under rule 75, belong to it, and not to the latter.

अन्वेनापि पर्वणा ॥ ७७ ॥

77. In which case restoration is made, even when the word is farther compounded with another member.

That is to say: a compound which, being divisible by *avagraha*, is entitled to restoration of the normal form of its constituent parts, retains its right even when, by farther composition, the division of its original members is lost. Examples are given in the commentary as follows: *visita-srupah* (vi. 60. 1: s. *nishitasrupah*), *abhi-nihpatan**: *apt-pat* (vii. 64. 1: s. *abhinishpatan*), *vishṭitāh-ira* (vii. 115. 4: s. *vishṭhitāh-ivo*), *brhaspati-pranuttānām* (viii. 8. 19: s. *°pranuttānām*), *prashadāgya-pranuttānām* (xi. 10. 19: s. as before), and *durnihita eshinim* (xi. 9. 15:

* Our manuscript writes *abhi-nishpatan*, as do also the manuscripts of the Atharvan *pada*-text in the passage cited; but I suppose here, as in the other similar cases referred to in the note to rule 75, that the *sh* is an attempt at representing the labial spirant: we have the guttural spirant, the *jihvimuliga*, in like manner represented by *sh* in *abhi-nishkṛta* (x. 1. 12) and *abhi-nishkṛin* (x. 1. 51).

s. *durnihitāishinam*). Other instances afforded by the text are *viskan-dha-dūshana* (ii. 4. 1), *atisthā-vant* (iii. 22. 6), *su-prantti* (e. g. v. 11. 5), *durnānu-cātana* (viii. 6. 3), *anu-visicyate* (viii. 10. 33), *abhimoda-mud* (xi. 7. 26), *jāyrat-duḥsvapnyam* and *svapne-duḥsvapnyam* (xvi. 6. 9), *prithivi-sat-bhyaḥ* (xviii. 4. 78), etc. Three exceptions to the rule are made below, in rule 96, and the text affords one more, as is there pointed out in the note. The commentator again adds a verse, but it is more than usually mutilated and obscure; it reads: *prakṛtyā maṇatvaṁ yad avagrhyet tathāi 'va tat: upatishṭhanti prapañādny udāhureḥ*.

क्रमे परेण विग्रह्यात् ॥ ७८ ॥

78. In *krama*, restoration is made of a word which is taken together with another word than the disjoinable cause of its altered form.

The commentator's paraphrase is *krame pareṇa prasaṁullāne vi-grhyān nimittāt*; which shows us—what the necessities of the case would of themselves have pointed out—that the important word to be supplied with *vi-grhyāt* is, by inference from rule 75, *nimittāt*, 'the cause of the altered or abnormal form.' *Vi-grhya* denotes a word which is altogether independent, and therefore disjoined from others in the *pada*-text, a *nā-nāpada*, in distinction from *avagrhya*, which means 'divisible into its constituents (*pūrvapada* and *uttarapada*), as a compound.' In the construction of the *krama*-text, then, where each word is in succession taken along with its predecessor and its successor, a word which in *sanhitā* has an abnormal form, under the influence of the former or of the latter, retains that form when in the same *kramapada* with the altering word, but is restored to its natural form when making a *kramapada* along with any other word. The commentator cites a couple of passages—*āpo hi śthā mayobhuvāḥ* (i. 5. 1) and *puri no vr̥ndhi* (vi. 37. 2)—but does not write them out in *krama* form, so as to illustrate the rule: they would read *āpo hi: hi śthā: śthā mayobhuvāḥ*, and *puri nah: no vr̥ndhi*. As counter-examples, to show that restoration of the normal form is made in a *kramapada* only when the cause of euphonic alteration stands in a separate word, and so is left out of the *krama-pada*, we have given us two passages in their *krama*-form: *pr̥thivyām te: te nishecanaṁ: nishecanaṁ bhiḥ: niseranam iti ni-seranam* (i. 3. 1 etc.), and *āyane te: āyane ity ā-yane: te parāyane: parāyane dūrvā: parāyana iti parā-ayane* (vi. 106. 1). Here the *sh* of *nishecanaṁ* and the *n* of *parāyane* are maintained wherever the words containing them enter into a *kramapada*, and only suffer restoration (by rule 75, above) to *s* and *n* in the repetition or *parihāra*.

The corresponding rules in the other treatises are Rik Pr. x. 5 (r. 5), xi. 21 (r. 44), and Upaśkha iii. 3, 4. I do not find in the Vāj. Pr. any special direction upon the subject.

दीर्घस्य विरामे ॥ ७९ ॥

79. A lengthened vowel is restored to its natural form before a pause.

The illustrative passages are given by the commentator in *pada* form : as, *āpaḥ : hi : stha : mayah-bhuvah* (i. 5. 1 : s. *sthā*), and *parva : asya : grabhitā* (i. 12. 2 : s. *asyā*). The rule, however, evidently applies not less to the *krama* than to the *pada* text, and is even intended chiefly for the former : it is our authority for shortening a protracted final when it comes to stand at the end of a *kramapada*, while it is left long when taken together with its successor : we read *hi sthā : sthā mayabhuvah*, and *parvā asya : asyā grabhitā*.

चतूरात्रो ऽवग्रह एव ॥ ८० ॥

80. In *catūrātra*, this is done only before the pause of separation.

From rule 74, which prescribes restoration of the normal form of a lengthened vowel in both parts of a repetition, one might draw the conclusion that the word here in question should be written, when repeated, *catūrātra iti catuḥ-rātroḥ* : hence this rule, which teaches the reading *catūrātra iti catuḥ-rātroḥ*. Our commentator cites, in *krama*-form, the passage containing the word, *catūrātraḥ pañcurātruḥ : catūrātra iti catuḥ-rātroḥ* (xi. 7. 11).

पदान्तविकृतानाम् ॥ ८१ ॥

81. Restoration is made of alterations taking place at the end of a word.

The commentator's paraphrase is *padāntavikṛtānām ca śatvādānām samāpattir bhavati*, which would seem to show that he understands the rule as referring to the same series of abnormal alterations which was detailed in rule 74. His illustrations, however, put quite another face upon the matter : they are *pari-eti : rakshaṇ* (iv. 38. 5) and *abhi-āmi : devāḥ* (vi. 118. 3). Here the only changes of form which have undergone restoration are the regular conversions of *i* into *y* (by iii. 30) before the following dissimilar vowel. We are thus guided to a different interpretation of the rule : whereas we have heretofore dealt with irregular or abnormal changes only, learning under what circumstances, in *pada* and in *krama*, they become reversed, and the original form restored, here we are taught that all alterations made at the end of a word, by the ordinary as well as the extraordinary combinations of the phrase, undergo restoration when the word comes to stand, in *pada* or in *krama*, before a pause (*virāme*, rule 79). It should be remarked that the final repetition of this rule is wanting in the manuscript, and that we cannot therefore be certain that we may not have lost with it other examples and farther exposition, which would have set the meaning of the rule, or the commentator's apprehension of it, in a clearer light.

अभ्यासविनतानां च ॥ ८२ ॥

82. Also of forms lingualized by the influence of a reduplication.

The Prātiśākhya now goes on to inform us where restoration must be made of alterations which have taken place in the interior of a word, and not under the influence of any cause lying outside of the word itself. The rules in this portion of the work are in great part the reverse of others formerly given, when the subject under treatment was the conversion of *pada* into *saṅhitā*. Thus, the present precept is the correlative of ii. 91, and it is illustrated by precisely the same series of examples; which, however, are here given in the *pada* form: thus, *susūdata* (i. 26. 4), *ubhi : sisyaṇde* (v. 6. 9), *ā : susvayanti* (v. 12. 6), *sisāsavaḥ : sisāsatha* (vi. 21. 3), *sisāsati* (xiii. 2. 14), and *susuve* (xiv. 1. 43).

स्त्रिषूयं नार्षदेन दुष्टरं त्रिष्टुभं त्रिहायणाज्ज्ञास्यत्यम् ॥८३॥

83. Also of *strāishūyam*, *nārshadena*, *dushtaram*, *traishṭubham*, *trāihāyanāt*, and *jāḥpatyam*.

By rule 76, above, no compound was declared entitled to restoration of the natural form of its constituents, unless it was by the *pada*-text treated as divisible. The words here detailed constitute exceptions under that rule, and have their irregular alterations reversed, even though (partly by rule 55, and partly by 54, above) they are not *avagṛhya*. Our *pada*, in fact, reads *strāishūyam* (vi. 11. 3), *nārshadena* (iv. 19. 2), *dushtaram* (vi. 4. 1), *traishṭubham* (ix. 10. 1; we have also other forms from the same theme in the same and the following verse), and *trāihāyanāt* (x. 5. 22 and xii. 4. 16); and *jāḥpatyam* (vii. 73. 10) is prescribed by iv. 64, although, as there remarked, our *pada*-manuscript actually gives *jāḥpatyam*.

अभ्यासस्य परोक्षायाम् ॥८४॥

84. Also of a reduplication, in a form of the perfect.

The term *paroksha*, 'beyond the sphere of sight, out of one's sight,' is also employed by Pāṇini (iii. 2. 115 etc.), along with *bhūta*, 'past,' and *anadyatana*, 'not on the present day,' to define the proper sphere of the perfect tense. We may suppose it here used alone as a name of the tense as being its distinctive characteristic, since the imperfect and aorist are also entitled regularly to one or both of the other designations. The commentator cites, as instances, *tārpuḥ* (xi. 7. 13; s. *tārpuḥ*) and *vārṣṇiḥ* (v. 19. 13; s. *vārṣṇiḥ*); and, as counter-instances, to show that the vowel is not shortened in any other tense than a perfect, he gives *lālapiti* (vi. 111. 1) and *rārajiti* (vi. 71. 2). The usage of the Atharvan texts as concerns the reduplication was fully explained under iii. 13, the only rule in which the subject is treated in the earlier part of the work.

A couple of verses follow in the commentary; they read as follows: *abhyāsasya ca dirghatvaṁ dirghokiteti dr̥ṣyate : na tasya 'shtā samāpat-tir lālapiti nidarṣanam : yady abhyāsasya dirghatvaṁ vujādinām ca yaṇlukoh : savarṇe ca parokshayām na samāpadyete kvacit*. I have not succeeded in amending the text so as to be able to translate the whole passage.

वावृधानप्रभृतीनां च ॥ ८५ ॥

85. Also of *vāvṛdhāna* etc.

The commentator's instances under this rule are *vāvṛdhāna-iva* (not found in AV.), *sasahiḥ* (iii. 18. 5 : s. *sāsahiḥ*), and *vāvṛdhānaḥ* (e. g. i. 8. 4). The *gaṇa* might be filled up from the material collected and presented in the notes to the first section of the third chapter, but I have not taken the trouble to put it together, as it is uncertain how much and what the authors of the treatise meant the precept to cover.

कृपिरुषिरीषाणामनह्वानाम् ॥ ८६ ॥

86. Also of the roots *kṛp*, *rup*, and *rish*, when they are *anahva*.

I can find nowhere any clue to the derivation and use of *anahva*, and the range of the cases to which the rule applies is too narrow for the induction with any confidence of a definition from them. For the root *kṛp*, either the commentator furnished no instances, or the manuscript has omitted them: the only derivative from that root, so far as I can discover, which the rule can have any concern with, is *cākṛpat* (vi. 35. 3 : p. *cakṛpat*); since *cakṛpuḥ* and *cakṛpe* would properly fall under rule 84. For the root *rup* is cited *na : rurupaḥ* (iv. 7. 5, 6 : s. *rūrupaḥ*); for the root *rish*, the two passages *enasah : deva : ririshaḥ* (vi. 51. 3 : s. *rī-rishaḥ*) and *mā : nah : ririshuḥ* (v. 3. 8 : s. *ririshaḥ*). The commentator then asks *anahvānām iti kim artham*, 'why does the rule say "when they are *anahva*,"' and cites, as counter-examples, *na : animadaḥ : na : ariḥ : upaḥ* (iv. 6. 3), *mā : ririshaḥ : nah* (xi. 2. 20 : this is, however, no counter-example, but precisely analogous with the two already cited for the same word), and *sinivāli : actkṛpat* (vi. 11. 3). So far as these instances go, *anahva* might be understood as designating an aorist form which has lost its accent; or, virtually, an aorist subjunctive.

The text affords one other word, *śuśucaḥ* (xviii. 2. 4 : s. *śūśucaḥ*), of the same class with those treated in this rule. Its omission must be understood as signifying, either that the verse containing it was not in the Atharvan text of the authors and commentator of our Prātiśākhya, or that their text read, with the Rig-Veda (x. 16. 1), *śocaḥ*, or, finally, that the word escaped their notice.

जीहिडाहम् ॥ ८७ ॥

87. Also of *jīhidā* 'ham.

The commentator cites the passage in its *pada*-form, *akratuḥ : jīhtā : aham* (iv. 32. 5). Compare rule iii. 14, of which this is the reverse.

साह्याम ॥ ८८ ॥

88. Also of *sāhyāma*.

The commentator cites the passage in its *pada*-form, *sahyāma : dāsam* (iv. 32. 1). Compare the previous rule, iii. 16. He adds a verse or two :

sahyâmrjñiya saheḥ dīrghatvaṁ yad dr̥ṣyate : na śasye 'śhṭā samāpattir yaḥ śabdo dīrgha eva saḥ : ākhyāte 'utahpade krasvo na samāpadyate punaḥ. The various irregularities of form appearing in, or in connection with, the root *sah* have been the subject of several previous rules : see ii. 82, iii. 1, iv. 70.

दीदायत् ॥ ८९ ॥

89. Also of *dīdāyat*.

In the former rule (iii. 22), *didayat* was made the leading word of a *gana* composed of forms exhibiting an irregular prolongation in the second syllable, and we are justly surprised at not finding the statement here made in a corresponding manner. The commentator, in fact, cites precisely the same cases as before, in their *pada*-form—viz. *didayat* (iii. 8. 3), *ushasaḥ : vira-vatīḥ* (iii. 18. 7), and *ushasānaktā* (e. g. v. 12. 6)—just as if the rule read here also *dīdāyādnām*.

नारकादीनाम् ॥ ९० ॥

90. Also of *nāraka* etc.

Here we have the precise counterpart of rule iii. 21, above, and the commentator cites from the text the same three cases, viz. *narakam* (xii. 4. 36), *sadanam* (e. g. ii. 12. 7), and *asateḥ : indru* (viii. 4. 8).

च्यावयतेः कारितान्तस्य ॥ ९१ ॥

91. Also of the root *cyu*; in a form containing the causative affix.

Under this rule the commentator is unusually liberal of his citations : they are *ā : cyavayantu : sakhyāya* (iii. 3. 2). *yathā : vātah : cyavayati* (x. 1. 13), *aṅgāt-aṅgāt : pru : cyavaya* (x. 4. 25), *cyavayan : ca : vṛkshān* (xii. 1. 51), *devatāḥ : cyarayanu* (xii. 3. 35), and *pūshā : trā : itāḥ : cyavayatu* (xviii. 2. 54). These are all the cases which the text furnishes of causative forms from the root *cyu*; in every instance, the *saṁhitā* prolongs the vowel of the first syllable, reading *cyāvayantu* etc.

वावयतेराव्यते ॥ ९२ ॥

92. As also of the root *yu*, if the form be a verbal one.

The commentator cites three of the numerous examples of causative forms from this root, having the long vowel of their first syllable shortened in *pada* : they are *viriyah : yuvayu : vadham* (e. g. i. 20. 3 : s. *yāvayā*), *asmat : yarayatam* (i. 20. 2 : s. *yāvayatam*), and *varanyu : yuvaya* (i. 20. 3 : p. *yāvaya*). He does not explain the meaning of the restriction *ākhyāte* added to the rule, nor cite any counter-example. I can discover no other reason for it than the occurrence of the word *yarayārānah*, at ix. 2. 13 : this may have been deemed by the authors of the treatise to contain the causative ending (*kāritānta*) *aya*, and

therefore to require the rule to be so framed as to exclude it. But the word is divided by the *pada*-text *yava-yāvānaḥ*, as if composed of *yava* and *yāvan*, from *yā*: and this seems the best account to be given of it.

वनियमिश्चयिग्लापि ॥ १३ ॥

93. Also of the roots *van*, *yam*, *ṣrath*, and *glāp*.

The cases referred to in the rule are cited by the commentator, as follows: *anām* : *sam* : *vanayantu* (vi. 9. 3 : s. *vānayantu*), *vi* : *madhyam* : *yamaya* (vi. 137. 3 : s. *yāmaya*), *mudhyanmam* : *ṣruthaya* (vii. 83. 3 : s. *ṣrathāya*), and *na* : *im* : *ava* : *glāpayanta* (ix. 9. 10 : s. *glāpayanta*).

The manuscript contains no final repetition of this rule, but offers, after the last citation, the words *ingyavoca*. What to make of these words I do not precisely know: they may be part of a cited verse, of which the rest, along with the repetition of the rule, is lost; or they may possibly belong to an omitted rule: but I can hardly suppose the latter to be the case, not seeing what the meaning of the phrase should be, as a rule or a part of one.

The form of our rule 93, it may be remarked, is somewhat unusual: we should expect at the end of it the genitive plural ending: thus, *°glāpinām*.

नाष्टनः ॥ १४ ॥

94. *Aṣṭa* is not restored to its natural form.

The commentator gives the same citations as under the corresponding rule above (iii. 2): they are, in *pada*-form, *aṣṭā-paṭi* : *catuḥ-akṣhi* (v. 10. 7), *aṣṭā-pakṣhām* (ix. 3. 21), *aṣṭā-parṇah*, *aṣṭā-daṁṣhīram* (these two are not found in AV.), *aṣṭā-yogāih* (vi. 91. 1), *aṣṭā-cukrā* : *nava-dvārā* (x. 2. 31), and *aṣṭā-cukram* : *vartate* (xi. 4. 22). He also interposes, between the first and third examples, *aṣṭā-yoniḥ*; but this is a blunder, for the word is read with a short vowel in both *pada* and *saṁhitā* (viii. 9. 21), in our Atharvan manuscripts, nor is *yoni* mentioned (iii. 2) by the Prâṭhakhya among words before which the final vowel of the numeral is made long.

दिनोतिः ॥ १५ ॥

95. Nor the root *hi*.

That is to say—wherever forms of this root, having the conjugational suffix *nu* or its modifications, show in *saṁhitā* after *pra* a lingual nasal, this nasal remains lingual also in the *pada* text. The commentator's examples are *prati-prahinmah* (x. 1. 5), *pra* : *hiṇomi* : *dūram* (e. g. xii. 2. 4), and *pra* : *hiṇuta* : *pitru* (xviii. 4. 40).

Rule 88 of the preceding chapter is to be compared. The *pada* usage as regards these forms is quite anomalous: I can only conjecture that it may have been adopted in order to mark the euphonic alteration as itself of anomalous and exceptional character: there being, so far as I

have been able to find, no other cases in which a preposition lingualizes the nasal of a conjugational sign.

बोधप्रतीबोधौ केसरप्राबन्धाया अभ्यघायन्ति पणिष्य-
दतिष्ठिपं दाधार जागार मीमावेति ॥ १६ ॥

96.: nor is restoration made in the words here mentioned.

The first three of the words detailed in this rule are exceptions under rule 77, above, or cases in which the normal form is not restored to a divisible compound, on its being farther compounded with another member: the *pada* writes them *bodha-pratibodhāu* (v. 30. 10: compare *prati-bodha*, e. g. viii. 1. 13), *kesara-prābandhāyāḥ* (v. 18. 11: *pra-bandha* is not found in the Atharvan text), and *abhi-aghāyanti* (v. 6. 9, vii. 70. 3: compare *agha-yantam*, x. 4. 10). The last three are exceptions under rule 84, above, being forms of the perfect tense with short vowel unrestored in the *pada*-text, which writes them like the *sanhitā*, viz. *dādharma* (e. g. iv. 2. 7), *jāgāra* (e. g. v. 10. 10), and *mīmāya* (v. 11. 3). The text affords us once *mīmāya* (ix. 10. 21), so that the rule is deficient in explicitness as regards this form, and should have cited along with it a preceding or a following word. The other two, *panishpadā* (v. 30. 16) and *atishṭhipam* (vii. 95. 2), might be regarded as falling under the first general rule (iv. 74) for restitution of original form; or they might as naturally, one would think, be looked upon as special cases, falling under no previous rule, and therefore not needing specification here.

Of the class of the first three cases is *saṁ-nishadya* (iv. 16. 2), which equally calls for inclusion in this rule, unless the reading in our *pada* manuscript is a copyist's error, and should be amended to *saṁ-nisadya*.

प्रपणाः पणतिरेव ॥ १७ ॥

97. Nor in *prapaṇa*, provided only it comes from the root *paṇ*.

The commentator cites the only two passages in which this word is to be found in the Atharvan, namely *yenu : dhanena : pra-paṇam : carāmi* (iii. 15. 5), and *ṣunam : naḥ : astu : pra-paṇaḥ* (iii. 15. 4). I cannot in the least understand why any such rule as this should be deemed called for. There is no rule, and no principle, which should require the restoration of the *ṇ* of *prapaṇa* to a dental form, nor is there any word in the text which exhibits an element *paṇa* whose nasal is lingualized by a previous constituent of a compound. So far as we can see, it is merely the fear lest some one should be stupid enough to mistake the *ṇ* for an effect of the preposition *pra*, and so should commit the blunder of speaking, in *pada*, *pra-paṇa*, that calls out the precept. Its repetition before the one next following is wanting in the manuscript: possibly, then (as in the case of rule 81, above), we have lost something in the way of exposition or illustration which would have further enlightened us. In his paraphrase, the commentator says *propana iti paratāiraka samāpattir na bhavati*; but what *paratāiraka* is, I do not know.

इदमूष्वादिषु पदत्वात् ॥ १८ ॥

98. Nor in *idam ū shu* etc., on account of their forming together (in *krama*) a single word.

The commentator paraphrases *padatvāt* by *tripadatvāt*, the latter being apparently a technical designation for those *kramapadas* which, by rule 113, below, are composed of three words, instead of, as usual, two only. The rule evidently applies to the *krama*-text alone; the *pada* reading of the passages referred to does not deviate in any manner from the usual norm: we have *idam : ūñ iti : su*, etc. But what the point of the rule is, as concerns the *krama*-text, I find it rather difficult to see. The passages cited in illustration by the commentator are nearly the same with those already twice given, under ii. 97 and iii. 4: they are *idam ū shu* (i. 24. 4), *tad ū shu* (v. 1. 5), *pary ū shu* (v. 8. 4), *mañm ū shu* (vii. 8. 2), *anya ū shu* (xviii. 1. 16), and *atusha ū shu* (xviii. 1. 37). According as the abnormal alteration aimed at by the rule is understood to be the prolongation of the *u* or the lingualization of the sibilant of *su*, we should add to the series the farther passages vii. 85. 1 and xviii. 3. 7, or vii. 72. 2, 73. 7, and 85. 1. I presume that we must adopt the former of the two interpretations: the *ū*, in these passages, is nowhere to be restored to its short form in the *krama*, since it cannot fulfill the condition required by rule 79, and appear before a pause.

ब्रह्मण्वत्यादीनाम् ॥ १९ ॥

99. Nor in *brahmanvati* etc.

The commentator cites *brahman-vatīm* (vi. 108. 2), *paṣyat : akṣhaṇ-vān* (ix. 9. 15), *śrīṣhaṇ-vatī* (x. 1. 2), and *vṛṣhaṇyanti-iva : kanyalā* (v. 5. 3). The irregularity which renders necessary the rule is the retention of the lingual *n* as final, against the principle of rule iii. 80, above. The last case cited, however, does not belong with the rest, since the denominative ending, by rule 29, above, is separable only after a vowel, and we read *vṛṣhaṇyantiyāḥ* (vi. 9. 1) and *vṛṣhaṇyatyāḥ* (vi. 70. 1-3), without *ava-graha*: hence there is no ground for restoration.

दीर्घायुवादीनां च ॥ १०० ॥

100. Nor in *dirghāyutva* etc.

The same passages which were cited under the corresponding rule in another part of the treatise (ii. 59), and no others, are here again given by the commentator: they are, according to the reading of the *pada*-text, *dirghāyu-tvāya* (e. g. i. 22. 2), *sahasracakṣho iti sahasra-cakṣho : tvam* (iv. 20. 5), and *barhi-sadaḥ* (xviii. 1. 45, 51).

The signature of the section is as follows: 102 : *catuṛthasya trītyaḥ pādah*; so that, unless rule 53 is to be divided into two, or unless the copyist's count is inaccurate, we have lost, somewhere in the course of the second and third sections, one of the rules of the text.

The concluding section of the treatise is occupied, first, with the recommendation of the study of the *krama* form of the text, and second, with the description of its mode of construction. The way in which it is stated and explained by the commentator is altogether different from that hitherto followed. First we have presented us the whole of the text of the section, separated by marks of punctuation into the rules which compose it. Then follows the independent statement and explanation of each rule in succession; but not, as heretofore, according to the set method of restatement in paraphrase, brief and dry illustration by examples, and final repetition: we have, instead of this, a free exposition, drawn out at considerable length and with some unction, much more in the style of the known comments upon the other treatises of the class. This not only authorizes, but compels us to conclude that the remaining part of the commentary is by another hand than that which furnished the preceding. And the difference in style of the text itself no less justifies us in believing that the section was not an original part of our treatise, but is a later appendage to it. Whether or not it takes the place of another similar body of rules in the original *Prātiçākhyā*, and was substituted for them as being a fuller and more satisfactory exhibition of the subject, it would not become us to attempt to say too confidently: the near agreement of the preceding chapters in respect to extent (each containing not much more than a hundred rules) would favor the supposition that it had been tacked on as new matter to the treatise, carrying with it a new division of the preceding rules of the chapter into three instead of four sections: the subject of *krama* may have been formerly disposed of in a few brief rules forming part of the last section: but our *Prātiçākhyā* has in too many of its previous rules made allusion to or implication of the *krama*-text (sometimes even naming it and contemplating it alone), to allow our assuming with plausibility that the construction of that text was not from the beginning one of the subjects with which the treatise dealt.

The *krama* is not treated by the *Taitt. Pr.*; it is disposed of by the *Vāj. Pr.* in the closing rules of the final section of its fourth chapter (iv. 179-184), not occupying a whole section. In the *Rik Pr.* it takes up two chapters, the tenth and eleventh, each of which is by itself a complete *krama* treatise; the former giving (in fourteen verses) a concise exhibition of the subject, the latter (in thirty-seven verses) setting it forth with much greater fullness of detail. It is also the exclusive theme of the *Upalekha*, of unknown date and authorship, to which reference has already been made (see note to rule 74, above). The corresponding rules of all these authorities will be cited or referred to in connection with those of our own text.

वेदाध्ययनं धर्मः ॥ १०१ ॥

101. Study of the Veda is duty.

In the comment we read three times, instead of the full form of the rule, *vedā dharmah* (or *dhurman*) simply; but doubtless by a copyist's omission. The commentator adds to the rule the more detailed state-

ment *karmaṣeṣhabhūtat* : *vedā[dhyayanam]* *dharmam āhur yājñikāḥ*—because sacrifices are performed by means of the Veda, and sacrifice is obligatory. He makes reference to a couple of verses or sayings which inculcate the necessity or advantage of sacrifice, thus: *svargakāmo aghāyatām ity unena mantrēṇa śatāudavāśtakhyaṁ* [*śatāudavāśkhyam?*] *karma kṛtvā svargam ādhuyed iti yājñikāmnānam*. He then anticipates and explains rule 104, below, concluding *na nina vedāir yojñas tāyate*, 'sacrifice is not performed without the Vedas'; and he winds up his exposition with *vedādhyayanam dharma ity ādisūtram*, 'this is the first rule.'

प्रेत्य ज्योतिष्टुं कामयमानस्य ॥ १०२ ॥

102. On the part of one desiring a condition of light after death.

Pretya, literally 'having gone forward, having departed, deceased,' is by the commentator, with many words, explained to mean 'having quitted this world and gone on to another.' Upon *jyotiṣṭvam* he discourses as follows: *jyotiḥbhāro jyotiṣṭvam* : *uktaṁ hi* : *ye vā iha yajñādir āruhuvaṁś teshām etāni jyotiṣṭvāni yāny amāni nakṣatrāṇi* 'ti : *jyotiḥ dīptibhāvam ity arthāntaram*. The next rule he introduces by the question, "is it merely the reading that is duty? the answer is, no: how is it then?"

याज्ञिकैर्यथासमाम्नातम् ॥ १०३ ॥

103. In the manner as handed down by those who understand the sacrifice.

A *yājñika* is defined as 'one who studies or understands the sacrifice' (*yājñam adhīte yujñam vidur vā*). Not merely the study of the Veda, but its study according to the traditional methods of those versed in sacred things, is declared meritorious. *Āmnāna* is defined by *pathana*, 'reading,' and the commentator continues: "and how do the *yājñikas* read? 'with the verse *svargakāmo aghāyatām* [already referred to, under the first rule of this section] one must secure paradise: but it is objected 'that is an act of sacrifice, not a study of the Veda: hence merit is acquired by sacrifice, not by the study of the Veda:' this, however, is not so"—as the rule which is next to be given is intended to show.

यस्ततिर्न पृथग्वेदेभ्यः ॥ १०४ ॥

104. There is no performance of the sacrifice without the Vedas.

Hence, as the Vedas are an indispensable aid to the performance of that in which duty consists, the declaration that their study is a duty is one to which no objection can be made (*iti niravadyam vedādhyayanam dharma iti*).

यज्ञे पुनर्लौकाः प्रतिष्ठिताः ॥ १०५ ॥

105. In the sacrifice, again, the worlds are established.

I add the whole argument by which the commentator proves this pious proposition : *dyānṛ viyad avanis trayo lokā yajñe pratishthitāḥ : katham : nirrāpādīnaṣkṛtāḥ havir aṅguṣṭhaparvamātrena śukayā 'vat-tam antar vidhanas'ābhākaraṇa agnau kutaḥ jyotirdhūmabhāvena pari-natam jyotirbhāvena dyūlokaḥ dhūmabhāvena 'ntarikṣam punar vṛkṣi-bhāvena parinatam pṛthivīm yāti : evaṁ yajñe lokāḥ pratishthitāḥ*. The properly prepared sacrifice, duly offered in the fire, becomes light and smoke : the light goes to the sky, the smoke to the atmosphere, and, becoming rain, returns again to the earth : thus it reaches all the three worlds—and, as one chooses to look upon it in that light, establishes and supports them all.

पञ्चजना लोकेषु ॥ १०६ ॥

106. As are the five races in the worlds.

The five races, the commentator says, are men : they are established in the worlds, the worlds in the sacrifice, the sacrifice in the Veda, and the Vedas are *dharmageṣhabhūtāḥ : dharmādāivatumatidāṇṣat karmaṇi ṣeṣatām ca gachanti* : which last sentence is corrupt and obscure. From this, he goes on to point out the necessity of the study of the *pada*-text, and, as a help to it, of the *Prātiśākhya*, anticipating the rule which is next to follow : "the connection and distinction¹ of the appellation (*abhidhāna*) and the subject of appellation (*abhidheya*) is not, without

study of the *pada*-text ; the recognition of the terminations is not assured, without the study of the *pada*-text : hence, in order to an understanding of the *mantra*, its *pada*-text (*padāni*) must be studied ; and, by one who studies the *pada*, the *Prātiśākhya* must necessarily be studied, in order to the resolution of doubts (*avaśyaṁ saṁśyachedāya prātiśākhyam udhyeyam*) : and the uses of the study of the *pada* are farther set forth in the following rule."

पदाध्ययनमन्तादिशब्दस्वरार्थज्ञानार्थम् ॥ १०७ ॥

107. The study of the *pada*-text is for the sake of gaining knowledge of the endings, the beginnings, and the proper forms of words, and of their accent and meaning.

The commentator explains and illustrates this rule at considerable length, and by means of examples which are for the most part taken from our present Atharvan text. First, as he says, we are told that a rinsing of the mouth with water (*udakācamanam*) is prescribed to be accompanied by the *pādas* of the verse *śaṁ no devī (śaṁ no devyāḥ pādāḥ* : the verse is found at i. 6. 1) ; and here, without study of the *pada*, one fails to know that the first *pada* ends with *e* (*abhiśṭāye* : in *sanhitā*,

¹ I—MS. *sambadhāu antanain ca*.

it is *abhishtaya*). The next following example is intended to illustrate the difficulty, without the *pada*-text, of finding upon occasion the right beginning of a word: it reads *ṛtubhyas tvā yaja ity ārtavebhyas tvā yaja ity atrā "kāraḍi na tu jñāyate*. The reference here is to iii. 10. 10, *ṛtubhyas tvā "rtavebhyah . . . yaje*; eight separate recipients of offering are enumerated in the verse, and it seems intended that, in liturgical use, *tvā yaje*, which the verse gives once for all, should be appended to each separately; this is intimated, though obscurely, by a prefixed direction: *aṣṭakāyām : ṛtubhyas tve 'ti' vigraham aṣṭāu*. Again, "without study of the *pada*, the Vedic forms of words (*vāidikāḥ ṣabdāḥ*) are not known: as for instance, *aṣṭavatiṁ strāisūyam*,² etc.; in *saṁhitā* they have different forms, viz. *aṣṭavatiṁ* (xviii. 2. 31), *strāishūyam*,² (vi. 11. 3): therefore the *pada*-text must be studied (*adhyeyāni padāni*). The next point made is the necessity of *pada* study to the understanding and right application of the rules respecting accentuation: "the *brahmayajña* etc. (? *brahmayajñādi*) are directed to be made with the employment of the three accents (*trāisvaryeṇa*): here one who does not study the *pada* is unpractised (*upravīṇah*) as regards the words: here, in the passages *brahmāndanam pacati* (xi. 1. 1) etc., one is to speak not with the accents, but with monotone, at the pitch of acute (? *tatra brahmāndanam pacati 'tyevamādishū 'dāttaṣrutya ekaṣrutya tā na svareṇa adhiyāta*): now beware lest there appear here the fault of a *mantra* deprived of [its proper] accent. In the Atharvan rites, excepting the *yāga*, in the tyings on of an amulet, etc., in the performance of the sacrifice (? *yajñāneke*), the employment of the *mantras* is taught to be made with the use of the three accents." Finally, the assertion that study of the *pada* is necessary in order to the comprehension of the meaning of the text is supported with much fullness of illustration: as instances are cited *vi hara* (v. 20. 9: this, however, may be no citation, but part of the exposition), *alasālā 'si* (vi. 10. 4: we could wish that the *pada* actually taught us more about this obscure verse), *yavān ne 'd adān* (vi. 50. 1), *ūñ iti* (passim), *saṁ v āsnā 'ha āsyam* (vi. 56. 3), *tad v asya retaḥ* (ix. 4. 4); and farther, with special reference to the element of accent, *yē asmākaṁ tanvām* (ii. 31. 5), and *svadv' admi' 'ti* (v. 18. 7): and the conclusion is "here, and in other instances, one who does not study the *pada* would spoil the *saṁhitā*; hence, for these reasons, the *pada* must be studied." I add the whole text, which in places is corrupt and obscure, and of which the value is too small to make an elaborate attempt at restoration necessary or advisable: *mantrārthaḥ ca padādhyayanād vinā na jñāyate: vākyam hi padaḥ vibhaktam anuvyakti: tuc ca padādhyāyāt suṁdhiṁ ca pade chedam tu ṣaknuvād vibhaktam: vi hara: alasālā 'si: yavān ne 'd adān: ūñ iti: saṁ v āsnā 'ha āsyam: tad v asya retaḥ: ityevamādishu saṁhitāyām ca bhavati: rya-jati 'ty atra saṁhitikāḥ sa pra kuryāt: tathā udāttaavaritodayena vighātam ojanan: ye asmākaṁ tanvām: anyatrā 'pi nihanyeta: svadv admi 'ti: atra ca svaritam kuryāt: tathā udāttaṁtanasya pūrṇapadasyā 'nudāttdāv uttarapade tat tasyā 'ntasthāpattāu svaritam okṣamnathe janasyarthe 'ty anyatrā 'pi tat kuryāt: evam ādy anyatrā 'py apadādhyāyāt saṁhitām vindayet: tasmād ebhiḥ kāraṇāir avacyādhyeyāni: kim ca:*

¹ MS. *ṛtubabhyasyeti*.² MS., both times, *trāisūyam*.

क्रमाध्ययनं संहितापददार्ढ्यार्थम् ॥ १०८ ॥

108. The study of the *krama* has for its object the fixation of both *saṅhitā* and *pada*.

The true reading of this rule is a matter of some doubt. Prefixed to the commentator's exposition, the manuscript gives simply *saṅhitā-dārḍhyārtham*, and the commencement of the comment implies or requires no more than that: it might seem, then, that we had here only an addition to the last rule, "the study of *pada* is in order to the fixation of *saṅhitā*." But this would be a lame conclusion to the argument of this part of the section, which must be intended finally to bring out the importance of the *krama*-text. And as the exposition closes with pretty clearly assuming as the full form of the rule under treatment that which is presented above, and as the prefixed text of the whole section so far favors the latter as to read *saṅhitāpada-dārḍhyārtham*, I think there can be little question that it is to be received as here given.

The *pada*, the commentator tells us, must be studied for the sake of the establishment of the *saṅhitā*. He defines *dārḍhya* by *dṛḍhasya bhāvanā*, and cites the rule of Pāṇini which teaches its formation (*varṇadrḍhādibhyaḥ shyān ca*,¹ Pān. v. 1. 123). He goes on: "when here, in the *saṅhitā*, a doubt arises, the student of the *pada* will give a solution of the doubt. Then what need of a study of the *krama*? On this point, it says: 'the study of the *krama* has for its object the fixation of both *saṅhitā* and *pada*.'" What follows is corrupt, and only in part intelligible: *saṅhitā ca svarasāṁśā ca bhavati: yudāmūṇy ekapada-dvīpadāc ca pragrhyāvaṇṇhyasāmtehāpanodanam*. Finally, he introduces the next rule by saying *idaṁ cā 'puram kārṇam kramādhyayasya*, 'and here follows another reason for the study of *krama*.'

स्वरोपजनश्चादृष्टः पदेषु संहितायां च ॥ १०९ ॥

109. And the origination of accent is not seen in *pada* or in *saṅhitā*.

That is to say—as we are doubtless to understand it—in the *pada* we have before us only the accent of the uncompounded elements; in the *saṅhitā*, only that of the combined phrase: how the one grows out of the other is shown by the *krama*, which gives everything in both its separate and combined state. The commentator defines *upajana* by *utpatti*, and declares it unperceived in *pada* (*padakāle*), while it actually takes place in *krama* (*kramakāle*). As an illustration, he takes *svādo' admi* 'ti (v. 18. 7): here, in *padu*, we have an oxytone and an unaccented syllable, which form a circumflex, while in the *saṅhitā* the circumflex farther suffers depression (*nīghāta*, the *vikampita* of our rule iii. 65, above), and the circumflex itself only appears in *krama* (in *svādo' admi*, where the cause of depression of the *svarita* is not present): hence, he concludes, the *krama* ought to be studied. He adds: "now comes the description: of what sort, it is asked, is this *krama*:" the following rules of the section will answer.

¹ MS. *varṇadrḍhādīvāt : dhyān :*

द्वे पदे क्रमपदम् ॥ ११० ॥

110. Two words form a *krama*-word.

The commentator is very brief upon this rule: he says "the study of *krama* being now assured (*prasiddha*), two combined words form a single *krama*-word; their combination will be taught hereafter [in rule 122], where it says 'according to the rules' (*yathāśāstram*)."

The corresponding rules of the other treatises are Vāj. Pr. iv. 180, Rik Pr. x. 1 (r. 2) and xi. 1 (r. 1), and Up. i. 14. With the exception of the latter, they are more comprehensive than ours, including something of what here is made the subject of following rules. The precept of the Vāj. Pr. covers our rules 110-113.

तस्यान्तेन परस्य प्रसंधानम् ॥ १११ ॥

111. With the final of this is made farther combination of the following word.

The term *antena* is explained by *avasānena*, 'close, end:' we might have rather expected the reading *antyena*, 'with the last word of each *krama*-word as already defined.' To *parasya* is supplied *padasya*, in the comment, as in the translation. The commentator takes the trouble to tell us that to the end of this following word is then to be farther appended its successor, and so on, so that one constructs the *krama* by thus successively combining the words of the text by twos. Were this rule not given, he says, the former one might be erroneously understood as prescribing that we should form our *krama*-words by taking first the first and second words of a verse, then the third and fourth, then the fifth and sixth, and so on; while this shows us that we are to take the first and second, then the second and third, then the third and fourth, and so on. We may take, as an illustration, the last line of the first hymn of the Atharvan (i. 1. 4 c, d), in constructing the *krama*-text of which only this simple and fundamental rule would come into action: it would read *sañ grutena : grutena gamemahi : gamemahi mā : mā grutena : grutena vi : vi rādhihi : rādhihi 'ti rādhihi* (by iv. 117).

The Vāj. Pr. and Rik Pr. combine this rule with the preceding: the Upalekha (i. 15) states it separately, and in a distincter manner than our treatise: *tayor uttareṇo 'tlaram padam saṁdadhyāt*.

मातृगतं परेण ॥ ११२ ॥

112. A last word is not combined with its successor.

By *antugatam*, literally 'a word gone to, or standing at, the end,' is meant, in verse, the closing word of a half-stanza, or one preceding a pause: in a prose passage, it doubtless indicates a word preceding one of the pauses of interpunction by which a numbered passage, or verse, is divided into parts. A pause, which interrupts the ordinary combinations of *sandhi*, interrupts those of *krama* also: there is no need that the *krama*-text should exhibit the euphonic connection of words which

in *saṅhitā* do not euphonically influence one another. The rule, as the commentator tells us, is intended to restrict the too great extension (*atiprasaktam*) of the one which precedes it. That the final word, thus left uncombined, suffers *parihāra*, or repetition, is taught in rule 117.

The corresponding rules in the other treatises are Vāj. Pr. iv. 180, Rik Pr. x. 8 (r. 9), 11 (r. 18), and xi. 21 (r. 44), and Up. i. 16.

त्रीणि पदान्यपृक्तमध्यानि ॥ ११३ ॥

113. Three words form a *krama*-word, if the middle one of them is a pure vowel.

The term *apṛkta* we have met with before (i. 72, 70), as used to designate a word composed of a single vowel or diphthong, unconnected with any consonant: the commentator, after exposition of its meaning, paraphrases it by *avyañjanamiṣṭraṣuddhakevalasvaraḥ*, 'a pure and entire vowel, unmixed with consonants.' He cites, as an instance, *dhiyā : ā : ihi* (ii. 5. 4): here the *krama* reading is not *dhiyā* " : e 'hi, but *dhiye* " 'hi: to which, by rule 115, would follow again e 'hi, and then, by the present and other rules, *ihy ā naḥ : ā naḥ : na ihi naḥ*. The only *apṛkta* words which the text contains are the preposition *ā*, the particle *u* (p. *ūñ itī*: see i. 72, 73), and their combination *o* (p. *o ihi*: see i. 79). It is doubtless to point out and call attention to this mode of treatment of the *ā* in the *krama*-text, that our Atharvan *pada* manuscripts quite frequently write a figure 3 after the word which follows it: thus, in the instance cited, the manuscript gives *dhiyā : ā : ihi : ३*; at i. 1. 2, *punaḥ : ā : ihi : ३*, etc.*

All the *krama*-systems have this feature: compare Vāj. Pr. iv. 180, 181 (which calls such a *krama*-word, composed of three members, a *trikrama*). Rik Pr. x. 2 (r. 3), xi. 2 (r. 3), and Up. i. 17. The two latter authorities, however, except the compound *o*, and would have it treated like any ordinary word. The Vāj. Pr. is obliged to note (iv. 183), as farther instances of *trikramas*, *mo shu naḥ* and *abhi shu naḥ*, where, if the *krama* were performed in the usual way, the *saṅhitā* reading of lingual *n* in *naḥ* would not be capable of exhibition; and like reasons compel it (iv. 184) to establish, in a few cases, *krama*-words of four constituents, as *ūrdhva ū shu naḥ*. The Rik systems, also, are not a little complicated by the necessity of attending to such special cases occurring in their text, and which once cause a *krama*-word to contain even five members. The fact that such complicated cases of *sandhi* do not happen to be met with in the Atharva-Veda saves our treatise the like trouble.

एकदेशस्वरसंधिदीर्घविनामाः पञ्चजनम् ॥ ११४ ॥

114. The grounds of this are the fusion of vowels into a single sound, the combination of vowels, prolongation, and lingualization.

* The addition of the figure is usual, but not invariable, in the first books of the text; later, it is only made here and there. The figure is never inserted after *u*.

The longer of the two *krama*-treatises incorporated into the text of the Rik Prāṭiśākhya is the only other authority which gives any reason why *apṛkta* words should not be independently reckoned in constructing the *krama*-text. It says (R. Pr. xi. 2, r. 3) that the omission takes place "for fear of nasalization;" that is, lest the particle should, if suffered to stand at the end of a *krama*-word, receive a nasal pronunciation. The entire disagreement of the two explanations offered is noteworthy, and may be taken as an indication that neither is authoritative, and as a permission to us to find a better one, if we are able. It seems to me more likely that the weakness of the vowel-words *ā* and *u*, unsupported by consonants, and their liability to disappear in or become obscured by the final of the word which precedes them, as if they were mere modifications of its termination, was the cause of their exceptional treatment. A similar suggestion has already been made (see under i. 73) as to the way in which the *pada*-text deals with *u*. The commentator's exposition of the rule is elaborate, but deficient in point. To illustrate the item *ekādeṣa*, 'vowel-fusion, substitution of one vowel-sound for two or more others,' he takes *dhiyā : ā : ihi* (ii. 5. 4): here, he says, by the operation of the rule *samānāksharusya* (iii. 42), *dhiyā* and *ā* become *dhiyā*: the *u* of the latter, combined with the *i* of *ihi*, becomes *e*, and the result is the one word *dhiyehi*: ergo, this is the way the combination must be made, otherwise there would be no *krama*-word (*tasmād ity anena samāhānena bhavitavyam*: anyathā *kramapadam eva na syāt*). The conclusion appears to me an evident *non-sequitur*, a mere restatement of the original proposition. For the second item, he selects the example *ihī : ā : nah* (ii. 5. 4): here, if we compound *ihy ā* and *ā nah*, a vowel-combination (*svarasandhih*) is made of the *i*, by the rule *svare nāmīno 'ntohsthā* (iii. 39). How this vowel-combination furnishes a ground for the *krama*-word *ihy ā nah*, he does not attempt to point out. For the third and fourth items, the chosen instance is *idam : āñ iti : su* (i. 24. 4). This, too, is to be regarded as (in *krama*) forming a single word. The following text is corrupt, and I subjoin it, instead of attempting a restoration and translation: *tasyā ca na sandhih*: *tathā hi*: *idamūśerōdīshv asanhitikam dirghatvam*: *carcā 'sya tripadasya madhya-bhāvād ishyate*: *idamūśer ity evāñbhūtasyāi 'va rūpākhyātāyām avasyam tripadam vañcakramēṇa na bhavatiavyam*: *atrāi 'vā 'padotvam*: *tud api tripadamadhyāvayavam*. The prolongation of the *u* in this and similar cases would indeed seem to furnish a reason for the construction of the *krama*-word out of three members, since the long vowel could not properly appear if the particle were made the final of one such word and the beginning of another; but I am unable to see how the lingualization of the sibilant should have any effect in the same direction, since there would be no difficulty in reading *u shu* as a *krama*-word, if the *u* were treated in the ordinary manner.

आकारौकारादि पुनः ॥ ११५ ॥

115. *Ā* and *o* are made to begin a word again.

That is to say, after *ā* and *o* have been included, as middle members, in a triple *krama*-word, they are again taken as initials of the word next

following. The commentator's examples are *gopáyatā* " 'smákam : á 'smákam (xii. 3. 55 etc.), *dhiye* " 'hi : e 'hi (ii. 5. 4), and *havir o shu : o shu : o ity o* (vii. 72. 2).

The same usage, as concerns á, is taught also by the other treatises: compare Vāj. Pr. iv. 182, Rik Pr. x. 8 (r. 11) and xi. 18 (r. 34), Up. iv. 13.

उकारः परिहार्य एव ॥ ११६ ॥

116. *U* is merely to be repeated.

The mode of repetition of the particle is taught in the next rule but one. This rule is, as the commentator explains it, intended to forbid the combination of *u* (like á and o) with the next following word to form a new *krama*-word (*anyayogunivṛttyarthah*). As an example, he gives us *sa u sūryah : ūñ ity ūñ iti* (xiii. 4. 5).

प्रगृह्यावगृह्यसमापाद्यान्तगतानां द्विर्वचनं परिहार्य इति मध्ये ॥ ११७ ॥

117. Repetition with *iti* interposed, or *parihāra*, is to be made of *pragr̥hyas*, of words admitting separation by *avagraha*, of those requiring restoration to the natural form, and of those standing before a pause.

The commentator simply expounds this rule, without bringing up any instances to illustrate it. The kinds of words specified are to be repeated, or spoken twice, in the *krama*-text (*kramakāle*), the name of the double utterance being *parihāra*: and this *parihāra* is to be made with interposition of *iti*: having performed one of the two utterances, one is to say *iti*, and then repeat the word.

The mode of repetition is, as has already been noticed (under iv. 74), called in the Rik Pr. by the related name *parigraha* (e. g. R. Pr. iii. 14). The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 187) styles it *sthitopasthita*, which title is also known to and defined by the Rik Pr. (x. 9 and xi. 15). The Up. (iv. 12) knows only *parigraha*. The forms to be repeated are, according to the doctrine of the Vāj. Pr. (iv. 187–193), a divisible word (*avagr̥hya*), one in the interior of which appears a prolongation or a lingualization, a *pragr̥hya*, a *riplita* of which the *r* does not appear in *sanhitā*, and a word preceding a pause (*avasāna*). The first and the last three of these classes are, indeed, treated in the same manner by all the other authorities (compare R. Pr. x. 6–8, r. 7–9, and xi. 13–14, i. 25; Up. iv. 4–11); but, as regards the words which in *sanhitā* undergo an abnormal alteration of form, there is a less perfect agreement among them. The Rik Pr. and Up. specify as requiring repetition in *krama* (besides sundry special and anomalous cases), words having their initial vowel prolonged, and those in the interior of which there is a change not brought about by external influences—that is to say, due to euphonic causes within the word itself. Whether the Vāj. Pr. includes among the repeatable words those having a prolonged initial, or whether any cases of this kind occur in the text to which it belongs, I do not

know. Our own *krama*-system, it will be noticed, while in one respect more chary of the repetition than the others, in that it repeats no *riphita* words, in another respect is vastly more liberal of its use, applying it in the case of every word which requires restoration from an abnormal to a normal form, according to the rules given in the preceding section of this chapter. There is no limitation made, either by the text or by the commentary, of the term *sumāpādyā*; so far as I can see, every word in the text which undergoes in *sanhitā* any of the changes detailed in rule 74, above, must suffer *parihāra*. The Atharvan *krama* is thus made a more complete and elaborate index of the euphonic irregularities occurring in its text than is that of either of the other Vedas.

By way of introduction to the following rule, our commentator says, at the close of his exposition, that the words mentioned in this precept have their repetition made with a single *iti*: we are next to be told that in the repetition of the particle *u* two are required.

द्वाम्यामुकारः ॥ ११८ ॥

118. The particle *u* requires two *iti*'s.

That is to say, when *u* is repeated, each occurrence of the word is followed by *iti*, and we have *ūñ ity ūñ ity*. None of the other treatises supports this reading: all would prescribe simply *ūñ ity ūñ*.

अनुनासिकदीर्घत्वं प्रयोजनम् ॥ ११९ ॥

119. The reason of this is its nasalization and protraction.

The commentator explains as follows: "the nasalization of this particle *u* when followed by *iti* is taught by the rule *ukārasye 'tāv aprkta-sya* [i. 72]; if, then, it should not be distinguished by (*ādriyeta*) a second *iti*, it would be deprived of its nasal quality—as also of its protraction [since this also, by i. 73, is prescribed only before *iti*]. Therefore, considering its prescribed nasality and protraction, *u* must always be repeated with a double *iti*."

सुतश्चासुतवत् ॥ १२० ॥

120. A protracted vowel is, in repetition, to be treated as if unprotracted.

The commentator's exposition is: *plutaḥ cā 'plutavac ca parihartavyaḥ*: *aplutena tulyatām prāvahitavyaḥ*: *parihāra-kāle*: *puruṣaḥ*: *ā*: *babhūvāñ*: *ā*: *atra ā ity akāraḥ plutaḥ*: *sā aplutavatā parihartavyaḥ*: *ā*: *babhūvāñ*: *iti babhūve 'ti vaktavyam*; 'a protracted vowel is to be repeated as if it were unprotracted; i.e., it is to be reduced, in *parihāra*, to equivalence with an unprotracted vowel: thus, in the passage *puruṣaḥ*: *ā*: *babhūvāñ* (x. 2. 28), the *ā* is a protracted *a*: it must be repeated along with [or, in the form of] an unprotracted *a*; we must read *ā babhūvāñ*: *iti babhūve 'ti*. The reading of the manuscript is unfortunately corrupt at the end, where the required *krama*-form is to be given: the scope and intent of the rule will be examined under the one next

following, which also concerns only the passage here cited by the commentator.

अनुनासिकः पूर्वश्च शुद्धः ॥ १२१ ॥

121. And a nasal vowel, in its first occurrence, is to be made pure.

I again add the whole comment: *yaḥ pūrvam anuṇāsiko dṛṣṭaḥ sa parihāra-kāle suddham kṛtvā parihartavyaḥ: etod ero 'dāharaṇam: atrāi 'va puruṣa ā babhūvāñ ity urasāne: iti: avasāne ā iti pūrvam anuṇāsiko dṛṣṭaḥ suddhaḥ parihartavyaḥ: babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ;* 'the vowel first seen as nasal is, in *parihāra*, to be repeated pure [i. e. free from nasality]: the instance is the one already given: here, the vowel first appearing as nasal before the pause—by the rule *puruṣa ā babhūvāñ ity urasāne* (i. 70)—is to be repeated pure: thus, *babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ.*' The most obvious and natural understanding of this would be that the nasalization is only to be retained in the first utterance of the word, and that in *parihāra*, by this and the preceding rules, both protraction and nasality should be lost altogether; so that the *krama* would read *ā babhūvāñ ity: babhūve 'ti babhūva.* But the rules in the first chapter to which the commentator refers expressly require the nasality to be retained before a pause, and forbid the protraction only before *iti*, so that they would appear to teach *babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ;* which, as we see, is the actual reading of the commentator under this rule, while, under the preceding, the reading is too corrupt for us to understand what he intends to give us. The best manner, as it appears to me, of reconciling these apparent discrepancies is to take *pureaḥ* in the present rule as belonging with the predicate instead of the subject, and as indicating the former of the two occurrences of the repeated word in *parihāra*, thus making the translation such as it is given above; and farther, assuming the same thing to be implied also in rule 120, the repetition, or *parihāra*, there referred to, being, in a restricted sense, the occurrence of the word before *iti*: the Upalekha employs *parigraha*, in part, in the same sense.* It may be, however, that we ought to confess a discordance between the teachings of our treatise here and in the first chapter, and to understand the *krama* reading here prescribed to be *babhūve 'ti babhūva*—or, if *pūrvāḥ* be interpreted in the manner proposed, *babhūve 'ti babhūvāñ.* A like case occurring in the Rig-Veda (x. 146. 1) is, according to the Upalekha (vii. 9, 10: the Rik Pr. seems to take no notice of it), to be treated in the manner laid down in our first chapter: *vindatiñ*, for *vindati*, is in *krama* to be read *vindati 'ti vindatiñ*. What is the doctrine of the Vāj. Pr. in a similar instance has been mentioned in the note to i. 97.

यथाशास्त्रं प्रसंधानम् ॥ १२२ ॥

122. The successive combination of words into *krama*-words is to be made according to the general rules of combination.

* See Pertsch's preliminary note to chapter v.

The commentator expounds this rule in a clear and pertinent manner. He says: "it has been said in a former rule [iv. 111], 'with the final of this is made farther combination of the following word:' there, however, the method of combination is not taught (*saṁdhānavidhānam no 'ktam*): wherefore the present rule is here added. The term *yathāśāstram* means 'according to the several rules (*yad yac śāstram*):' whatever mode of combination of separate words is taught in the *padaśāstra* (*yad yat padaśāstre padānāṁ saṁdhānalokṣaṇam uktam*), that has force also here in the formation of each single *krama*-word. This is expressly stated, in order to guard against the danger of understanding a *krama*-word to be composed of disconnected vocables (? *kramapadavāḍ anyasabdasāṅkayo 'cyate*): this must not be the case."

The Vāj. Pr. has no precept corresponding to this, evidently regarding it as clearly enough implied in the general direction that two words "are to be combined" (*saṁ dudhāti*: iv. 180) to form a *krama*-word. It is, however, distinctly laid down by the other treatises (R. Pr. x. 5, r. 6, and xi. 21, r. 44; Ūp. iii. 3-5).

प्रगृह्यावगृह्यचर्चायां क्रमवदुत्तरस्मिन्नवग्रहः ॥ १२३ ॥

123. The *pada*-repetition of a divisible *pragṛhya* is to be made in the manner of that of *krama*, with separation by *avagraha* in the latter recurrence of the word.

The commentator begins with explaining *pragṛhyāvagṛhya* to be a determinative and not a copulative compound (*yasminn avagṛhyatvam [pragṛhyatvaṁ ca] ekasminn eva yugapad bhavati*), and goes on as follows: "such a word, in its *pada*-repetition (*carcāyām*), is to be treated as in *krama*: *carcā* means twofold utterance (*dvirevacanam*): that takes place in the *pada*-text (*padakāle*) just as in the *krama*-text (*kramakāle*); that is, one repeats (*pariharet*) the form of the *krama*-text. In *krama*, both *pragṛhyas* and divisibles suffer repetition; in *pada* (*padeshu*), on the other hand, only a divisible *pragṛhya* is repeated. In such a repetition, how is separation by *avagraha* made? The rule says, 'with separation by *avagraha* in the latter recurrence of the word:' that is, the latter or second recurrence of the word is to receive *avagraha*, and not the first: for example, *virūpe iti virūpe* (x. 7. 6, 42)."

The usage of both our Atharvan *pada*-text and that of the other Vedas in regard to *carcā*, or repetition, has been fully set forth in the note to iv. 74, above, as also the doubt which may reasonably be entertained whether the usage here taught, and followed in the extant manuscripts, is that which the rules of the preceding section contemplate.

The prescription in this rule, and in this alone, of the employment of *avagraha* in separating the constituents of a compound word when it appears for the second time in the repetition, after *iti*, seems necessarily to imply that, in the repetitions of *krama*, separation by *avagraha* is not to be made at all, either before or after *iti*, but that we are to read, for instance (i. 1.1), *ye trishaptāḥ: trishaptāḥ pariyaṁti: trisaptā iti trisaptāḥ: pariyaṁti viṣvā: pariyaṁti 'ti pariyaṁti*, etc. To regard the specification *uttarasminn avagrahaḥ* of our rule as in such manner re-

prospective as to reflect its prescriptive force, through *kramavat*, back into the rule for *krama*-repetition, or *parigraha*—understanding the meaning to be, 'in *paau*-repetitions, the second recurrence of the repeated word is to suffer division by *avagraha*: as is to be the case also in *krama*-repetitions'—would be, I should think, much too violent. Nevertheless, the Rik Pr. (x. 10, r. 16, and xi. 16, r. 31) and Upalekha (iv. 3) distinctly teach that the *avagraha* is to be used in the repetition of compound words, after *iti*. I cannot find that the Vāj. Pr. prescribes the separation either in *poda* or in *krama*, although it is regularly made by the commentator on that treatise in the examples which he cites, and Weber passes it over without remark.

समापाद्यानामन्ते संहितावदचनम् ॥ १२४ ॥

124. Words requiring restoration, if occurring before a pause, are to be spoken in their *sanhitā* form.

The three last rules of the section and of the treatise concern the treatment of such words as, while they stand at the end of a half-verse, or in any other situation before a pause, also exhibit in *sanhitā* some abnormal peculiarity of orthoepy which, by the rules of the preceding section, requires restoration to the natural form. A word of this class, instead of being combined with its predecessor into a *krama*-word, and then repeated, is, before its repetition, to be spoken once more in *sanhitā* form. The commentator takes the example *sā vṛkshāñ abhi śishyade* (v. 5. 9: p. *sisyade*, by iv. 82), and, without writing it out in full in the *krama* form, says that we must utter *śishyade* again, and then repeat it, *sisyade iti śisyade*. He adds: "so also may be brought forward as instances (*udāhāryāḥ*) *praṇītaye* (vi. 23. 2: p. *pra-nītaye*) and all other like words, having the cause of alteration within their own limits." This last restriction, as we shall see, he insists upon more distinctly under the next following rule.

This special point is left untouched in all the other *krama*-treatises.

तस्य पुनरास्थापितं नाम ॥ १२५ ॥

125. Of this, furthermore, the name is *āsthāpita*.

Weber (p. 283) regards *punaḥ* here as a part of the title, which he understands to be *punarāsthāpita*. This would not be in itself unlikely, but it is not favored by the commentator, who, both here and under the following rule, treats *āsthāpita* alone as the term designating the word to which the rule relates. He omits *punaḥ* altogether, in his paraphrase of the present rule, as being superfluous: *tasya sōṇhitāvad vacanaṅga: āsthāpitam ity evaṁ saṁjñā bhavati*. He then goes on to state more at large the restriction hinted at under the last rule: namely, that a word which is *samāpādyā*, or liable to restoration, as being altered at its commencement by the influence of the preceding word, is not to be treated in the manner prescribed by these rules: "that is to say, where cause and effect (*nimittanāमित्तिके*) are in one word; for instance, *śishyade*: here the conversion into *sha* produced by the reduplication

holds over, owing to the fact that the reduplication and the altered sibilant are in the same word. But this is not the case in the passage *striyām anu śicyate* (vi. 11. 2), [or, in *pada* form] *taḥ : striyām : anu : śicyate*: here no repetition in the *saṅhitā* form takes place [or, the repetition does not take place in the *saṅhitā* form: *iti na saṅhitāvad bhavati*]; and why? because cause and effect are declared to stand in two separate words: *anu* is a preposition; it produces conversion into *śh* by the rule *upasargāt* etc. (ii. 90), and that conversion is heard (*śrutāḥ*) in a separate word; here, then, let the process not be performed (*i tenātramidibhūt*): for this reason is this explanation made." It might still seem doubtful, after all this lengthy exposition, whether such a word as *śicyate* was regarded by the commentator as not to be separately spoken at all, or as to be separately spoken, only not in *saṅhitā* form, as follows: *striyām anu : anu śicyate : śicyate : śicyata iti śicyate*; but the latter interpretation seems to me the more probable.

स एकपदः परिहार्यश्च ॥ १२६ ॥

126. That is a *krama*-word of a single member, and is also to be repeated.

The commentary upon this rule is not so clear as the rule itself seems to be, without comment or explanation: it reads as follows, with only the most obvious emendations: *parihartavyaḥ ca sa āsthitasaṃjñāpadarśaḥ [āsthitāpitasaṃjñādikapadaḥ?]: yo 'sau saṅhitādvirvacanena nirḍiṣyate: nimittānimittikayor bhinnapadaasthātāt: sa parihāryaḥ ca bhavati*. If the intent of this is to limit the application of the rule to those words whose cause of alteration is situated in a preceding independent word, it can hardly be accepted. What follows is still more corrupt and less intelligible: *saṅhitāvad vidāci bahulam iti yaḥ chandast 'ti varṇālopāgamahrasvadinḥapluta ātmaneshā parasmāi vibhāśā api yanti*.

Finally, to close up the commentary, two verses are given us, but so much mutilated that hardly more than their general sense (and even that only in part) is recognizable: *natoktibudhyā nacaśāstra dṛṣṭyā yathāmnānam anyathā nāi 'va kuryāt: āmnātam parishannasya śāstram dṛṣṭo vidhir vyatyayaḥ pūrvaśāstre: āmnātavyam anāmnātam prapāthe 'smin rkvācatpadam: chandaso 'parimeyatvāt parishannasya lakṣhaṇam: parishannasya lakṣhaṇam iti*.

The signature of the chapter and of the work has been already given in the introductory note, but may be repeated here: *iti śāunakiye caturādhyāyike caturīhaḥ pādaḥ: caturādhyāyibhāśhyam samāptam: śrīr astu: lekhaḥkapāthakayoh ṣubhoṃ bhavatu: śrīcandikāyāi namaḥ: śrīrāmāḥ: samvat 1714 varshe jyūṣṭhāṣuddha 9 dine samāptulikhitaṃ pustakam*. I may also be permitted to add the propitiatory heading of the manuscript, which was, by an oversight, omitted to be given in its proper place: it reads *om namaḥ sarasvatyāi namaḥ: om namo brahmavedāya: athāṅgirasah*. The last word is, as I cannot doubt, a copyist's error for *atharvāṅgirasah*.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1. Analysis of the Work, and Comparison with the other Prâtishākyas.

So far as concerns the agreement or disagreement of the other Prâtishākyas with that of the Atharva-Veda in respect to the doctrines taught in the latter, the comparison has already been made in detail in the notes to the text. I have thought, however, that it would be advisable to append here a systematic view of the contents of our treatise, and a brief statement of the correspondences of the rest, in order to exhibit more clearly the sphere of the former, and to show how far those of the latter coincide with it, and how far they cover more or less ground than it occupies.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

Introductory, object of the treatise, i. 1, 2; definition of terms, i. 3, 42, 43, 48, 49, 92, iv. 73, 125; interpretation and application of rules, i. 95, iii. 38.

II. PHONETICS AND EUPHONY: PRODUCTION, CLASSIFICATION, PROPERTIES, AND COMBINATION OF SOUNDS.

1. *Simple sounds*: formation and classification of consonants, i. 10-13, 18-21; do. of vowels, i. 27, 32-41, 71; quantity of vowels and consonants, i. 59-62; accents, i. 14-17.

2. *Sounds in combination, and resulting modifications*: possible finals, i. 4-9, ii. 3; final vowels not liable to euphonic change (*praghyā*), i. 73-81, iii. 33; syllable, i. 93; division of syllables, i. 55-58; quantity of syllables, i. 51-54:—kinds of independent circumflex accent, iii. 55-61, 65; kinds of enclitic do., iii. 62-64; evocation and modification of accents in words and sentences, iii. 67-74:—conjunction of consonants, i. 49, 50, 94, 98, ii. 20; *abhinidhāna*, i. 43-47; *yama*, i. 99, 104; *ndākyā*, i. 100, 104; *varabhakti*, i. 101, 102, 104; *sphotana*, i. 103, 104, ii. 38; *karṣhāṇa*, ii. 39; euphonic duplication of consonants (*varṣakrama*), iii. 26-32.

III. CONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED TEXT, OR SANHITĀ.

Prolongation of initial, final, and medial vowels, iii. 1-25:—combination of final and initial vowels and diphthongs, iii. 39-54, ii. 21-24, i. 97; resulting accent, iii. 55, 56, 58, 65, 66; resulting nasality, i. 69; final vowels not liable to combination, iii. 33-36:—combinations of final and initial consonants: final non-nasal mutes, ii. 2-8, 13, 14, 38, 39; final nasals, ii. 9-12, 25, 26, 28, 30-37, iii. 37, i. 67; final semivowels, ii. 19, 21-24, iii. 20; final *visarjaniya*, ii. 21, 24, 40, 43-52, 54-59, 62-80; initial consonants, ii. 7, 15-18:—final nasal before a vowel, ii. 27, 29, i. 68, iii. 27; final *visarjaniya* before a vowel, ii. 41, 42, 44-53, 56:—lingualization of *t* and *th*, ii. 15, 16; do. of *n*, iii. 75-95; do. of *s*, ii. 81-107:—insertion of *s*, iii. 96.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF KRAMA-TEXT.

Importance of *krama*-text, iv. 108, 109; its construction, iv. 110-122, 124-126, 74-100, i. 70, 97.

V. CONSTRUCTION OF DISJOINED, OR PĀDA-TEXT.

Importance of *pāda*-text, iv. 107; combination or separation of verb and preposition, iv. 1-7; do. of suffixes, iv. 13-37, 40-48, 53, 65, 66; do. of compounds, iv. 8-12, 21, 22, 27, 28, 38-45, 49-54, 67-72; restoration of the original form of words, iv. 74-77, 79, 81-97, 99, 100; repetition in *pāda*, iv. 123; special cases, i. 72, 73, 81, 2; enclitic accent in *pāda*, ii. 68, 69, 72, 73.

VI. SUNDRIES, SPECIAL CASES, ETC.

Study of Veda recommended, iv. 101-109:—special irregularities of formation, i. 83-66, ii. 26, 60, 81, iii. 7, 43; special case of accent, i. 96; list of protracted vowels, i. 106; quantity of nasalized vowels in interior of word, i. 83-91.

In regard to the matters embraced in the first of the general divisions here laid down, it may be said that our treatise is much more curt and concise, and more ready to pass without notice what may be assumed as already known, than either of the others. Definitions of terms are far from numerous, and the whole department of *paribhāṣā*, or explanation of modes of phraseology, of extent, bearing, and application of the rules, and the like, which in all the other Prātiçākhyas occupies considerable space, is here almost wholly wanting. This is in part owing to the simpler and less artificial mode of arrangement adopted in our work.

In the division of Phonetics and Enphony, the discordances among the different authorities affect chiefly matters of detail, and are not of a character to call for notice here. The other three treatises include or imply a list and enumeration of the sounds of the spoken alphabet, which is wanting in our own. All, also, after treating the subject of the formation of articulate sounds in the outset in a manner nearly according with that here followed, return to it in their later and less genuine chapters, and discuss it anew with a straining after greater theoretic profundity. The niceties of consonantal combination, as *abhi-nidhāna* etc., make nearly the same figure in all the four: for minor differences, see the notes on the text. The Rik Pr., to its specification of possible finals (which is wanting only in the Tāitt. Pr.), adds that also of possible initials, and of compatible or conjoinable consonants (xii. 1-4).

Under the head of the conversion of *pada*-text into *samhitā*, the authorities differ only on minor points, or by the treatment of special cases appertaining to the text with which each has to deal.

Thus far, the subjects treated are those which no Prātiçākhyā can pass over in silence: those which remain are not essential to the completeness of a work of this class, and are accordingly found altogether wanting in one or more of the treatises. Thus, the IVth general division, the construction of the *krama*-text, is not touched upon in the Tāitt. Pr., and the parts of our own and of the Rik Pr. which concern it are open to the suspicion of being later accretions to the text. The Vth division, the construction of the *pada*-text, receives still more scanty attention, being entirely passed over in the Tāitt. Pr., and represented in the Rik Pr. only by a few scattering rules relating to special cases, analogous with those found in the earlier chapters of the Ath. Pr.; only the Vāj. Pr. joining the latter in treating it at large, although in a less complete and elaborate manner.

A more detailed comparison will be necessary under the last head, that of miscellaneous and extra-limital additions to the body of the work, of matters more or less akin with its proper substance, and auxiliary to its object, yet omissible without detriment to its completeness as a Prātiçākhyā. As concerns the study of the Veda, the first subject mentioned in our analysis, the Rik Pr. offers a very interesting chapter (xv. 1-16) on the mode of instruction followed in the schools of Vedic study; the Vāj. Pr. recommends Vedic study (viii. 35-42), and tells (i. 20-26, viii. 32-34) who should pursue it, and under what circumstances. All the other treatises give explanations of single irregular and excep-

tional words and forms, of which the list will be more or less extended according as we include in it all those words which the *pada*-text does not analyze, or only such as are of especially anomalous character. The Rik Pr. alone among them (i. 6) catalogues the few protracted vowels occurring in its text. Like our treatise, it also teaches (in a late chapter, xiii. 7-10) when interior nasalized vowels are long: the Tāitt. Pr. (xvi. 1-31) goes farther, and laboriously catalogues all the nasalized vowels contained in its text, short or long, which are not the result of euphonic combination. Of this same class of appendices, which are designed to call attention to points in the text where especial liability to error is held to exist, are the following: the Rik Pr. (ii. 5) gives a list of instances of hiatus within a word; the Vāj. Pr. attempts (in part, in a bungling manner, and with very sorry success) to point out words which do not end with *visarjantya* (iv. 26-32), which contain one *y* or two (iv. 149-159), or single, double, or triple groups of consonants (vi. 25-30); the Tāitt. Pr. adds to its list of nasalized vowels only (xiii. 8-14) that of words showing an original lingual *n*. The Vāj. Pr. (iii. 1, viii. 50, 51) defines a word, and both it (i. 27, viii. 52-57) and the Rik Pr. (xii. 5, 8, 9) distinguish and define the parts of speech, while all the three give a list of the prepositions (R. Pr. xii. 6, 7; V. Pr. vi. 24; T. Pr. i. 15): and the Vāj. Pr., after its fashion, carries the matter into the domain of the absurd, by laying down (viii. 58-63) the divinities and the families of *ṛshis* to whom the several classes of words, and even (viii. 47) of letters, belong. The Rik Pr. (x. 12, xi. 12) and Vāj. Pr. (iii. 148, iv. 77, 165-178, 194) treat of the *śamaya* or *śamkrāma*, the omission of verses or phrases which have already once occurred in the text. Such omissions are abundantly made in all the manuscripts of the Atharva-Veda, *śaṁhitā* as well as *pada*, but the Prāṭiśākhya takes no notice of them. The Rik Pr. has a chapter (xiv. 1-30) on errors of pronunciation, from which, by careful comparative study, important information on phonetic points may be drawn. It also, in its three closing chapters (xvi-xviii), treats with much fullness the subject of metre, which no one of the others even hints at. The Tāitt. Pr. devotes a single brief chapter (xviii. 1-7) to the quantity and accent of the auspicious exclamation *om*. The Vāj. Pr. has an interesting, although rather misplaced, series of rules (vi. 1-23) respecting the accentuation of verbs and vocatives in the sentence, and also makes a foolish and fragmentary attempt (ii. 1-45, 55-64) to define the accent of words in general. With its rules respecting the ritual employment of different tones and accents (i. 127-132) is to be compared what the Tāitt. Pr. (xxii. 12, xxiii. 12-20) says of tone and pitch. The Vāj. Pr., finally, remarks briefly and imperfectly (iii. 17, 137, 138) on the omission in the Vedic dialect of certain terminations.

It is thus seen that the Atharva-Veda Prāṭiśākhya does not greatly differ in its range of subjects from the other treatises of its class; being somewhat less restricted than the Tāitt. Pr., and somewhat less comprehensive than the remaining two, the Vāj. and Rik Prāṭiśākhyas. Its style of treatment is marked by sundry peculiarities, of which the most striking and important is the extensive use which it makes of *gāṇas* in the construction of its rules. It is this which has enabled it, while in-

cluding so much, to be at the same time so much the briefest or the four works. This approximates it, also, to the character of the general Sanskrit grammar, as finally and principally represented to us by Pāṇini. The close connection between the two is farther shown by many other circumstances which have been pointed out in the notes upon the text — by the contemplation in numerous rules, both general and special, of phenomena of the general language rather than those of the Atharvan vocabulary alone, by a more liberal introduction of grammatical categories than any other of the Prāticākhyas makes (the Tāitt. Pr. is its antithesis in this respect), and by the exhibition (not the use, as significant) of some of the indicatory letters employed by Pāṇini himself. It is very sparing of its references to the opinions of other authorities, Āunaka and Ākaṭayana being the only grammarians whom it cites by name. The latter of the two appears, both from the text and the commentary, to have stood in an especially near relation to the authors of our treatise. Āunaka, although his opinion is rejected in the only rule where his name appears, is yet mentioned in a way which may be regarded as implying his special importance as an authority; it being thought necessary to teach expressly that his *dictum* upon the point referred to is not binding. There is nothing, at any rate, in the mode of the reference, which should militate against the claim apparently implied in the name of the work, that it represents in the main the doctrines of a Āunaka, and belongs to a school which derives its name from him.

Whether the peculiarities pointed out are of a nature to determine the chronological relation of our treatise to the other Prāticākhyas is a difficult and doubtful question. The discussions of this point hitherto made appear to me nearly barren of any positive results. They are all more or less based upon the assumption that the appearance in a Prāticākhyā of a later phase of grammatical treatment or of grammatical phraseology is an unequivocal evidence of later composition. That this is so is not readily to be conceded. Since Prāticākhyas are no complete grammatical treatises, but only the phonetical text-books, and the manuals of rules for conversion of *pada* into *saṁhitā*, belonging to special schools, and since they imply a vastly more complete grammatical science than they actually present, it is not to be denied that any one of them might include more or less of the form and the material of that science, as its compilers chose, or as the traditional usage of their school required. Thus, for instance, there would be no implausibility in supposing that the Tāittirīya Prāticākhyā, though so much more limited in its grammatical horizon than those of the Vājasaneyi and Atharvan, was actually composed at a later date than either of them, and deliberately adopted the method of treating its material according to the letter rather than the meaning, as being better suited to the character of a Prāticākhyā, which concerns itself only with phonetic form, and not with sense. If such a supposition admits of being proved false, it can only be so by a more searching and wary investigation and comparison than has yet been made, or than is possible before the full publication and elucidation of all the treatises. It is very doubtful whether any one of the Prāticākhyas has escaped extensive modifi-

cation, by alteration, insertion, and addition, since its first substantial construction. The fact that in the Rik Pr. all that is essential to make out such a treatise is contained in the first half, or chapters i-ix, is strongly suggestive of the accretion of the later chapters, and the character of more than one of them lends powerful support to such a suggestion. That the Vāj. Pr. has suffered interpolation and increment is the opinion of its editor, and we cannot help surmising that its weakest and most impertinent portions, especially those in which the expression seems intended to conceal rather than convey the meaning they cover, are the work of a very late hand. None of the other treatises is disfigured by such features. In point of dignified style, and apparent mastery of the material with which it deals, the first rank belongs unquestionably to the Rik Prātiçākhyā; with what inaccuracies and deficiencies it may have to be reproached, its editors have not ascertained for us: a careful testing of the rules by the text whose phenomena they were meant to present in full will have to be made for all the treatises before their comparison can be rendered complete. The results of such a testing as regards the Atharva-Veda are to be found scattered everywhere through the notes upon the text, and do not need to be summed up here. I fulfil, however, a promise previously given (note to i. 1), by making summary reference below to the rules in which our treatise oversteps the limits of the subject which it is treating, or of the sphere of such a work as it professes to be, or in which it contemplates euphonic combinations and words not to be found in its text.

Treatment of matters purely concerning the *pada*-text, in the portions properly devoted to *saṁhitā*, is made in rules i. 72, 73, 81, 82, iii. 64, 68, 69, 72, 73: a like thing is done for the *krama*-text at i. 70, 97, iv. 74 etc., 98. Combinations not Atharvan are had in view at i. 47, ii. 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 26, iii. 27, 46; words not Atharvan, at i. 77, 80, 87, ii. 25, 51, iii. 2, 92, iv. 28, 62, 69. The bounds set in the first rule of the work are transgressed, by the inclusion of matters of word-formation and derivation, and the explication of forms which have no other qualities in *pada* than in *saṁhitā*, at i. 63-66, ii. 18, 33, 34, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67, 89, iii. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8-11, 43, 49, 57, 59, 60, 61, 75, 78, 87, 90. Among these last cases, a few are palpably and grossly out of place; but the greater part may be explained and excused by supposing that the *pada*-text implied by the Prātiçākhyā is an ideal one, which our established and recorded *pada*-texts nearly approach, but do not altogether coincide with.

2. Relation of the Prātiçākhyā to the existing Text of the Atharva-Veda.

In attempting to determine the relation of our treatise to the only known text of the Atharva-Veda, by the help of the citations which the former contains, it is necessary, of course, to consider as one the text and its commentator, since the *gaṇa*-method pursued by the treatise relieves it from quoting more than a small part of the words and passages to which it was intended to apply. And even with the help of the commentator, since he fills out the *gaṇas* but in part, we are able to find references to no more than a portion of the phenomena of the text to which the view of the makers of the Prātiçākhyā was directed. This

state of things deprives our investigation of much of the definiteness and certainty which it ought to possess, and which would attend a similar examination of any other of the Prātiçākhyas by means of its Veda; yet it is desirable even here to make the comparison, which will be found not barren of valuable results. The index of passages in the Atharvan text cited by the Prātiçākhyā and its commentary, to be given later, furnishes in full detail the principal body of the material of investigation; and from that we derive at once the important information that to the apprehension of the Prātiçākhyā the Atharva-Veda comprehended only the first eighteen books of the present collection. The two single apparent references to passages in book xix, the one made by the commentator (under ii. 67), the other by an authority whom he cites (under iv. 49), are of no account as against this conclusion: the absence from the rules of the treatise of any notice of the numerous irregularities of the two closing books, and the want of other citations in the commentary than the two equivocal ones referred to, are perfectly convincing. This testimony of the Prātiçākhyā, moreover, agrees entirely with that which we derive from a consideration of the character of those books and the condition of their text: no *pada*-text of book xix and of those portions of book xx which are not taken bodily from the Rig-Veda is known to be in existence, and it is not at all likely that there ever was one; the text could hardly, in that case, have become so corrupt. The citations run through all the other books of the Atharvan; they are more numerous, as was to be expected, in the earlier books, and in parts of the text they are but thinly scattered; yet no extended portion of the first eighteen books can with plausibility be supposed not to have lain before the commentator for excerption. As regards single passages, there is room for more question: although our lack of the complete *gaṇas* greatly interferes with a full discussion of this point, we are able to discover phenomena in the existing text of which the Prātiçākhyā, even as at present constructed, plainly fails to take notice. Some such cases of omission the commentator himself has perceived, and calls attention to,* but those which have escaped his notice also are much more numerous.† Many, probably the greater part, of these are to be set down to the account of the authors of the treatise, as results of their carelessness or want of accuracy: but that all of them can be thus disposed of does not appear to me likely; it seems a more probable supposition that in our authors' Atharvan single passages and single readings were wanting which are met with in the present text. The question, however, hardly admits of a positive solution: it would aid us not a little in coming to a conclusion upon it, did we know precisely what is the completeness and accuracy of the other treatises, as tested by their respective texts.

Differences of reading offered by the manuscripts as compared with the Prātiçākhyā form another main branch of the evidence bearing upon the question under consideration. That which I have collected, how-

* See under ii. 63, 65, 101, iii. 60, iv. 16, 18, 67.

† All, so far as my own search for them has been successful, have been set down in the notes on the text, above: see under ii. 63, 72, 93, 96, 97, 101, 102, iii. 5, 12, 13, 25, 33, 45, 61, 80, iv. 13, 16, 39, 50, 67, 63, 68, 86, 96.

ever, is not of decisive character, and hardly furnishes so much ground for suspicion of a discordance between the present text and that of the authors and commentator of our treatise as was derived from the citations. That the manuscripts neglect the refinements of Vedic orthoepy, such as the *yama*, *nāsikya*, *svarabhakti*, and *sphoṭana*, and the duplications of the *varṇakrama*, is a matter of course. Other theoretical niceties of a similar character, as the aspiration of a final mute before a sibilant (ii. 6), and insertions between a mute and sibilant (ii. 8, 9), we are equally prepared to see neglected in the written text, and we should not think of founding upon their absence the suspicion that the manuscripts represented the Veda of another school. Some peculiarities of euphonic combination—the insertion of *t* between *n* and *s* (ii. 9), the assimilation of *n* to *j* (ii. 11), the omission of a mute between a nasal and another mute (ii. 20), the conversion of *m* to nasal *l* before *l* (ii. 35), the retention of *visarjantiya* before a sibilant and following mute (ii. 40)—have been noted as followed or disregarded by the copyists of our codices with utter irregularity and absence of rule. Their treatment of *a* or *ā* before *r* (iii. 46) is a more distinctive trait, and may possibly rest upon a difference of scholastic theory. Their writing of *dhḍh* or *dh* for *ḍḍh* (i. 94) is of no significance, being more or less common in all Vedic MSS., while opposed to all sound phonetic theory and doctrine. Nor do I regard as of importance the great discordance of the manuscript treatment of the *visarjantiya* with that which the Prātiśākhya teaches (ii. 40)—viz. the neglect of the guttural and labial spirants, and the retention of *visarjantiya*, instead of its assimilation, before a sibilant: all the written Vedic texts, so far as I know (with, at least, but rare and unimportant exceptions), follow in these respects the usage of the later language, and not the requirements of the Vedic phonetic grammars. A few single cases have been pointed out in the notes, where all or nearly all the manuscripts give readings of words differing from those which the rules of the treatise require: but most of these* are of a kindred class with those last noted, or concern the conversion or nonconversion of *visarjantiya* into a sibilant, and are therefore of doubtful value: upon such points our Atharvan manuscripts, closely connected as they are with one another in origin, not unfrequently disagree. These being set aside, only two or three indubitable cases of violation of the Prātiśākhya rules in the existing *śākhā* of the Atharvan remain,† and these admit of ready and plausible explanation as errors of copyists.

We come now to consider the remaining department of the evidence, or that afforded by the references and citations in the text and commentary which furnish words and phrases not to be found in the extant Atharvan text. Such references and citations are very numerous, occurring in or under nearly a fifth of the rules which the treatise contains.‡ Much the greater part, however, of the considerable body of

* See under ii. 62, 73-76, 80, 86, 98, 107, iv. 75, 77.

† See under iii. 76, 79, iv. 64.

‡ See the notes to i. 4, 14-16, 20, 25, 28, 44, 47, 49, 52, 56, 58, 65, 66, 77, 78, 86, 87, 89-91, 98; ii. 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 31, 40, 41, 47, 50-52, 63, 64, 74, 82, 83, 86, 90, 102; iii. 1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 20, 27, 30, 32, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44-46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 64, 75, 77, 78, 90, 92; iv. 18, 26, 28, 56, 61, 62, 67, 69, 85.

non-Atharvan material thus presented us is recognizable at first sight as of no force to show any discordance between the Atharva-Veda of the Prāticākhya and that of the existing manuscripts. It is, as has been often pointed out in the notes, a peculiarity of the authors of our treatise to give their rules a wider scope than the vocabulary of the Atharvan requires, in many instances contemplating and providing for combinations of sounds which are found nowhere in the whole body of the Vedic scriptures, and for which, accordingly, the commentator is obliged to fabricate illustrations. Moreover, even where the Atharvan furnishes numerous or innumerable examples of the application of a rule, the commentator sometimes prefers to draw upon his own fancy, instead of citing its text (notable instances of this are to be found especially under iii. 42-50). This being the case, it is evidently impossible to draw any distinct and certain line of division between what may be cited from an Atharvan text not agreeing with the one which we possess, and what is derived from other sources. But there are a certain number of sentences, among those given by the commentator, which have more or less clearly the aspect of genuine citations from a Vedic text; and although some among them might be regarded as instances of carelessness on his part, he quoting by memory from another source than his own Veda, we cannot plausibly extend this explanation to them all: it must remain probable that in part, at least, they were contained in some hitherto unknown *śākhā* of the Atharva-Veda. The sentences referred to are as follows: *prā 'mū ca roha* (i. 14-16), *punā raktam vasaḥ* (i. 28, ii. 19, iii. 20), *ṛtūṅr ṛtubhiḥ* (i. 68), *amī aśaṣre* (i. 78), *tad abhūtam* (ii. 2), *dhātār dehi savitar dehi punar dehi* (ii. 47), *samaho varṭate* (ii. 50), *yad aho rūpāni dṛṣyante* (ii. 51), *yudā 'ho rathanītarām sāma gīyate* (ii. 51), *bhuvō viśveshu savaneshu yajñīyah* (ii. 52: found in Rig-Veda, x. 50. 4), *āvish krñute rūpāni* (ii. 63), *dyāush pitar nyanān adharān* (ii. 74), *vi sṛpo vṛapṣin* (ii. 102), *tatarsha purodācam* (iii. 32), *vārshyodakena yojeta* (iii. 52), *sahāsarcam ide atra* (iii. 54), *svargeṇa lokena* (iii. 78), *mahi tvam* (iv. 26), *jamadagnyātharvaṇa* (iv. 67), and *vavrdhānah-iva* (iv. 85). In two instances these citations are directly referred to in a rule of the text (ii. 51): in all the other cases where the treatise itself mentions or implies words not found in the Atharvan,* it seems to me unnecessary to see anything but the tendency of the rule-makers to give their rules a wider bearing than the nature of the case required.

The identity or near correspondence of many of the fabricated illustrations furnished by the commentator with those given by the schoolmasters to Pāṇini has been remarked in many instances,† and is a very noteworthy circumstance, as adding a new proof to those already elsewhere given of the more intimate relation of the grammatical system of our treatise than of that of any other of the Prāticākhyas with the general Sanskrit grammar; and also, as indicating the antiquity and the persistence in use of at least a part of the examples selected to illustrate the Paninian rules.

* They are i. 77, 80, 87, ii. 25, iii. 2, 92, iv. 28, 62.

† See under i. 58, ii. 14, 25, 40, 62, 63, 83, 90, iii. 27, 30, 32, 39, 40, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 58, 77, 90, iv. 29; analogies might also be pointed out in Pāṇini for the examples under i. 49, 99, ii. 8, 9, 26, iii. 42, and a more thorough and careful search than I have made would doubtless bring to light additional correspondences.

3. The Consonantal Combinations of the Atharva-Veda, and their Phonetic Form according to the Rules of the Prātiçākhyā.

In the course of the notes upon certain portions of the text of the Prātiçākhyā, I found it highly desirable, or almost necessary, to ascertain how many consonantal combinations of certain classes were to be found in the Atharva-Veda, and with what frequency they occurred. I was hence led to draw out a complete list of all the combinations of consonants which the text contains. Later, in examining and comparing with one another the nicer points in the phonetic theory of the treatise, particularly those which the written alphabet does not attempt to represent, I thought it worth while to make a practical application of all the phonetic rules to the collection of combinations already drawn up, writing each one out in the form which the rules would require it to assume. The result is the following scheme, which has seemed to me of sufficient interest to be worth appending to the present work.

To make out a complete list of the consonantal groups of our text is a work only of time and patience: to determine in every case what is the Prātiçākhyā's doctrine as to its true phonetic form is less easy, since it involves the application of rules which sometimes appear to trench upon each other's spheres, and of which the reconciliation cannot always be satisfactorily effected. I have not, however, been willing to assent to the opinion which Weber (p. 247) expresses, that any of the modifications prescribed are absolutely inconsistent with, and exclude, one another. It is not easy to see how, in that case, the phonetical treatises should present them side by side without any apparent misgivings, and without notifying us that the application of certain ones exempts us from the necessity of making certain others. At any rate, I shall here follow as accurately as I can all the directions which our Prātiçākhyā gives, expressing now and then such doubts as may suggest themselves respecting the mutual limitations of the rules: if the resulting combinations sometimes look strange, intricate beyond measure, and unutterable, the fault will lie with our Hindu authorities.

One circumstance deserves to be specially noted here: namely, that the loss of a rule or rules from the midst of the passage of the Prātiçākhyā treating of duplication (see under iii. 28) doubtless loads our list with a few more doubled consonants than it should properly bear. I do not venture, however, to fill out the *lacuna* by conjecture: a suggestion or two will be made farther on as to what the lost rules may in part have contained.

I. Groups not liable to phonetic modification. These are, α, of two consonants: *cy, chy, jy, ts, pu, bu, bhv, mv, yy, ll, ḷ, zk, xkh, çc, çch, çy, çç, sh, shh, shñ, shsh, st, sth, sn, ss, çp, çph*; β, of three consonants: *tsm, tøy, tsv, xkl, xkr, xksh, çcy, ççm, ççy, ççr, ççl, ççv, shly, shtr, shlv, shthy, shny, shnv, sty, str, slv, sthy, ssk, sst, ssih, ssn, ssp, ssm, ssj, sss, ssv, çpr, çpl*; γ, of four consonants: *xkshv, shtry, sstr*.

This class, it will be noticed, is composed of combinations containing two consonants of the same organ (*sasthāna*), where, by iii. 30, no duplication is made—the constitution of the group being, at the same time, not such as to necessitate *abhinidhāna*, or any of the euphonic insertions taught at i. 99–104. To the groups containing, in the

printed text, a final *visarjantya* as their first member, I have given the form required by the Prāṭicṣhīya at ii. 40, representing (after Müller's example) the *jihvāmūltya* spirant by *x*, and the *upadhāntya* by *φ*, as I have also done in one or two isolated cases in the notes on the text.

II. Groups suffering *abhinidhāna* only (by i. 44). These are as follows: α, of two consonants: *kk, gg, ggh, ṅk, ṅkh, ṅg, ṅgh, ṅñ, cc, cch, jj, ṇc, ṇch, ṇj, ddh, nṭh, nd, ndh, tt, tt', dd, ddh, nt, nth, nd, ndh, nn, pp, bb, mp, mṇh, mb, mbb, mm*; β, of three consonants: *kksh, ṅkr, ṅkl, ṅkv, ṅksh, ṅkhy, ṅgy, ṅgr, ṅgl, ṅghr, cchr, cchl, cchv, jṇy, jṇv, ṇchy, ṇchr, ṇchl, ṇchv, ṇjy, ddhy, ndy, tṭy, tṭr, tṭv, ddy, ddr, ddv, ddhy, ddhr, ddhv, nty, ntr, ntv, nts, ndy, ndr, ndv, ndhy, ndr, ndhv, nny, mṇr, mṇl, mps, mbr, mṇhr, mml*; γ, of four consonants: *ṅkshn, ṅkshv, ntry, ntst, ntsth, ntsp, ntsv, ndry*.

All these groups are of such a character that, by the rule already referred to (iii. 30), they are not subject to duplication of their initial consonant; which latter, however, by i. 44, must, as being followed by another mute, undergo the weakening process of *abhinidhāna*. Representing, as I propose to do, this weaker utterance by a type smaller and set a little lower, the pronunciation will be *kk, kksh, ṅkshn*, etc.

III. Groups suffering duplication only: 1st, with duplication of first consonant; α, groups of two consonants: *yv* (as *yvy*), *lk, lg, lp, lph, ll, lm, ly, lv, vn, vy, vr, sn, sp, sm, sr, sl, sv, shk, shp, shm, shy, shv, sk, sp, sph, sm, sy, sr, sv*; β, of three consonants: *lgy* (as *llgy*), *frv, fvy, shkr, shpr, shmy, sphy, smy, svy*;—2nd, with duplication of second consonant; α, groups of two consonants: *hy* (as *hyy*), *hr, hl, hv*; β, of three consonants: *hvy* (as *hvv*).

IV. Groups suffering duplication and *abhinidhāna*. 1st, with *abhinidhāna* of one consonant; α, groups of two consonants: *ky* (as *kky*), *kr, kl, kv, ksh, khy, gy, gr, gl, gv, ghr, ghv, ṅy, ṅv, jr, jv, ty, dy, dr, dv, dhy, dhr, dhv, nṇ, nv, ty, tr, tv, thy, thv, dhr, dhv, nṇ, ny, nr, nv, py, pr, pl, pṇ, ps, br, bl, bhy, bhr, nṇy, nr, ml, ls, lh*; β, groups of three consonants: *kshn* (as *kkshn*), *kshv, kshy, kshv, ghry, ṇvr, try, trv, dvy, dvr, dhry, nvy, nvr, psy*; γ, of four consonants: *kshmy* (as *kkshmy*);—2nd, with *abhinidhāna* of two consonants; α, groups of two consonants: *kc* (as *kkc*), *kt, kth, kp, gj, gd, gdh, gb, gbh, ṅj, ṅt, ṅd, ṅdh, ṇn, ṇp, ṇm, ṅh, tt, tp, db, dbh, nn, nm, tp, tṇh, dg, db, dbh, np, nb, nbh, nm, nh, pt, bj, bd, bdh, mn, mn*; β, of three consonants: *kty* (as *kkty*), *ktr, ktv, kthy, kpr, gdhy, gdhv, gbhy, ṇty, ṇtv, ṇdhy, ṇpr, tṭv, tṭr, dbr, dbhy, nny, tṭr, tṭl, dbr, dbhy, dṇv, npr, nps, nbr, nbhr, nny, pty, ptv, bdhv, may*.

V. Groups suffering one or both the above modifications, with interposition of *yama*. 1st, with *yama* and double *abhinidhāna*; α, groups of two consonants: *jñ* (as *jññ*), *tn, thn, dn, dhn, pm*; β, of three consonants: *cñy* (as *cñyy*), *jñy, tny, dhny, sthn* (as *stñhn*);—2nd, with *yama* of second consonant, and triple *abhinidhāna*: *ṅhn* (as *ṅhñññ*), *jññ, ṇññ*;—3rd, with duplication of first consonant, *yama*, and triple *abhinidhāna*; α, groups of two consonants: *kn* (as *kkññ*), *kn, km, khn, gn, gm, ghn, jm, tm, tm, dm, dhm, pn, bñn, bhñ*; β, groups of three consonants: *kny* (as *kkñny*), *gny, ghny, dny, pny*;—4th, with duplication of first consonant, *yama* of second, and quadruple *abhinidhāna*: *kñhn* (as *kkññññ*).

The Vāj. Pr. (iv. 111) has a rule expressly prohibiting duplication of

the first consonant in a case like the last, where a consonant suffering *yama* follows it. Such a precept is very possibly one of those lost in the *lacuna* exhibited by our MS. after iii. 28; and I should hope that the Prāticākhya might have extended the exemption from duplication also to any consonant of which *yama* is made, thus including our 3rd division, and allowing us to say simply *kṛṇ*, etc. There were enough of duplication, one would think.

VI. Groups suffering one or more of the above modifications, with interposition of *nāsikya*; viz. duplication of second consonant, *nāsikya*, and *abhinidhāna*; α, groups of two consonants: *hṇ* (as *hṇṇ*), *hn*, *hm*; β, groups of three consonants: *hny* (as *hṇny*), *hny*.

VII. Groups suffering the interposition of *svarabhakti* only: 1st, of the longer *svarabhakti*: *rṣ* (as *rṣṣ*), *rsh*;—2nd, of the shorter; α, of three consonants: *rjy* (as *rṣjy*), *rls*, *rshṭ*, *rshṇ*; β, of four consonants: *rlsy* (as *rṣsy*), *rshny*.

I have assumed that, in the last class of cases, the rule forbidding the duplication of a consonant before another of the same class prevailed over that prescribing the duplication after the *r*. In the absence, however, of any direction as to this point in either the text or its commentary, I am by no means confident that my understanding is the true one.

VIII. Groups suffering *svarabhakti*, together with one or more of the preceding modifications. 1st, with *svarabhakti* (shorter) and *abhinidhāna*: *rlt* (as *rṣlt*);—2nd, with *svarabhakti* and duplication; α, with longer *svarabhakti*: *rh* (as *rṣhh*); β, with shorter; α, groups of two consonants: *ry* (as *rṣyy*), *rl*, *rv*; β, groups of three consonants: *rūy* (as *rṣūy*), *rur*, *rṣv*, *rshṃ*, *rshy*, *rshv*, *rhy*, *rhr*, *rhu*;—3rd, with *svarabhakti* (shorter), duplication, and *abhinidhāna*; α, groups of two consonants: *rk* (as *rṣkk*), *ry*, *rgh*, *rc*, *rch*, *rj*, *rn*, *rt*, *rth*, *rd*, *rdh*, *rn*, *rp*, *rb*, *rkḥ*, *rm*; β, groups of three consonants: *rksh* (as *rṣksh*), *rgy*, *rgr*, *rny*, *rty*, *rtr*, *rtv*, *rdy*, *rdr*, *rdv*, *rdhy*, *rdhr*, *rdhv*, *rny*, *ropy*, *rbr*, *rbhy*, *rhhr*, *rmy*; γ, groups of four consonants: *rkshy* (as *rṣkshy*), *rtvy*;—4th, with *svarabhakti* (shorter), *yama*, and double *abhinidhāna*: *rln* (as *rṣln*), *rdhn*;—5th, with *svarabhakti*, duplication, *yama*, and triple *abhinidhāna*: *rlm* (as *rṣlmm*).

Two or three of these combinations are liable to the doubt expressed after the last class. It may also excite a question whether *r* and *h* are to be duplicated when following one another: I have, however, in classifying such groups, interpreted the first part of rule iii. 31 as meaning '*r* and *h* are not liable to duplication when either is the first consonant of a group:' this would leave each free to be doubled when preceded by the other.

IX. Groups liable to *sphotana*, together with some of the preceding modifications: viz. to duplication, double *abhinidhāna*, and *sphotana*; α, groups of two consonants: *tḥ* (as *tḥḥ*), *tḥ*, *tḥh*, *dḥ*, *dḥh*, *pḥ*, *pḥh*, *bḥ*, *bḥ*, *nḥ*, *nḥh*, *uḥ*, *uḥh*; β, groups of three consonants: *tḥr* (as *tḥḥr*), *tḥv*, *tḥsh*, *dḥr*, *nḥr*, *nḥsh*, *uḥr*.

With regard to the question whether the groups commencing with *n* are to be ranked in this class, see the note to ii. 33. If denied *sphotana*, they would fall under IV. 2. α.

It would seem most natural to regard a mute as relieved by *sphotana*

of its modification by *abhinidhāna*; and if any of these subtle euphonic changes mutually exclude one another, the two in question must certainly do so. It is not absolutely impossible that the Hindu grammarians may have regarded the name *sphoṭana* itself as implying suspension of *abhinidhāna*, and so have saved themselves the trouble of specifically teaching the fact of such suspension: yet I cannot think this likely, and so have combined the modifications as they are given above. The admission of a nullifying effect in the *sphoṭana* would remove merely the *abhinidhāna* of one consonant; changing, for instance, *ḍḍg* to *ḍḍḡg*.

It remains only to take notice of a peculiar class of cases, where a final surd mute comes to stand before an initial sibilant, and their combination undergoes (according to the rules ii. 6, 8, 9) certain euphonic modifications, which are not usually represented in the manuscripts or in the edited text.

X. Combinations of a final surd mute with an initial sibilant. 1st, with aspiration of the surd: *ts* (as *ths*), *tsy*, *tṣr*, *tṣv*, *tṣr*;—2nd, with aspiration, duplication, and *abhinidhāna*: *ks* (as *kkhs*), *ṭṣ*, *pṣ*, *kṣh*, *pṣv*;—3rd, with insertion and *abhinidhāna*: *ṭṣ* (as *ṭṣ*), *tṣv*, *nṣ* (as *ṅks*), *nṣh*.

Akin with a part of this last class is the combination of *n* and *s*, with insertion of *t*; I have not brought it in here, because the inserted letter is regularly given in the printed text. It might be made a question whether all these inserted mutes are not liable to be converted into aspirates by the action of rule ii. 6, so that we ought to speak *ṭhs*, *ṅks*, *nṭhs*, etc. But, considering the want of explicitness of the treatise upon this point, and the uncertainty whether the inserted mute is properly to be regarded as appended, in the character of a final, to the former word, I have thought myself justified in adopting for the combinations in question the simpler mode of utterance.

In order to facilitate the determination, with regard to any given group, of its occurrence in the Atharvan text and of the phonetic form to which the rules of the Prāṭiśākhya reduce it, I add an alphabetical list of all the groups, each followed by its theoretic mode of pronunciation, and by a reference to a passage of the text where it occurs. As in the preceding examples, a sound which has suffered *abhinidhāna* is marked by a smaller letter; a *yama*, or nasal counterpart, has a straight line above it; the *nāsikya* is expressed by a superior *n*; the two *svara-bhaktis*, shorter and longer, by a heavy dot and a little circle respectively; the *sphoṭana*, by a superior *s*. Where a group has the phonetic form given it only when composed of final and initial letters taken together, the division between final and initial is made by an interposed period.

I. Groups of two consonants:

kk (*kk*: iv. 19. 6), *kc* (*kc*: i. 6. 3), *kn* (*kkñ*: viii. 10. 18), *kt* (*kt*: i. 23. 1), *kth* (*kkth*: i. 10. 3), *kn* (*kkñ*: i. 23. 1), *kp* (*kkp*: i. 14. 1), *km* (*kkkm*: i. 25. 1), *ky* (*kkyy*: ii. 33. 2), *kr* (*kkṛ*: i. 12. 1), *kl* (*kkḷ*: ii. 33. 3), *kv* (*kkv*: i. 27. 1), *ksh* (*kksh*: i. 2. 3), *ks* (*kkhs*: iii. 1. 4); *khn* (*kkhñ*: v. 31. 8), *khy* (*kkhy*: iii. 3. 2); *gg* (*gg*: ii. 36. 7), *ggh* (*gggh*: iii. 19. 6), *gj* (*ggj*: iv. 15. 2), *gd* (*ggd*: iv. 3. 1), *gdh* (*ggdh*: i. 10. 2), *gn* (*ggñ*: i. 0. 2), *gb* (*ggb*: iii. 27. 0), *gbh* (*ggbh*: iii. 6. 0), *gm* (*ggm*: ii. 2. 3), *gy* (*ggy*: vii.

44. 1), *gr* (*ggr*: i. 10. 1), *gl* (*ggl*: iv. 4. 7), *gv* (*ggu*: iv. 19. 5); *ghn* (*gghghn*: i. 28. 4), *ghr* (*gghr*: iv. 3. 1), *ghv* (*gghv*: xix. 55. 5); *ñk* (*ñk*: i. 12. 2), *ñkh* (*ñkh*: iv. 10. 1), *ñg* (*ñg*: i. 12. 2), *ñgh* (*ñgh*: iv. 11. 10), *ññ* (*ññ*: v. 22. 2), *ñj* (*ññj*: v. 4. 8), *ñt* (*ññt*: xvii. 17), *ñd* (*ññd*: xiii. 2. 20), *ñdh* (*ññdh*: i. 25. 1), *ñn* (*ññn*: ix. 1. 3), *ñp* (*ññp*: xii. 2. 1), *ñm* (*ññm*: v. 1. 1), *ñy* (*ññy*: v. 26. 12), *ñv* (*ññv*: iii. 4. 1), *ñs* (*ññs*: iv. 11. 8), *ñh* (*ññh*: iv. 19. 7).

cc (*cc*: iv. 1. 3), *cch* (*cch*: iii. 12. 3), *cy* (*cy*: i. 3. 6); *chy* (*chy*: ix. 5. 4); *jj* (*jj*: i. 11. 4), *jñ* (*jñ*: i. 7. 6), *jm* (*jñm*: iii. 30. 0), *jy* (*jy*: i. 1. 3), *jr* (*jr*: i. 7. 7), *jv* (*jv*: iii. 24. 2); *ñc* (*ñc*: i. 4. 1), *ñch* (*ñch*: iv. 8. 4), *ñj* (*ñj*: i. 2. 4).

t^hk (*t^hk*: iv. 18. 3), *tt* (*tt*: i. 11. 1), *tp* (*tp*: v. 14. 8), *tm* (*tm*: viii. 6. 15), *ty* (*ty*: xix. 44. 0), *t^hf* (*t^hf*: ix. 5. 21), *t^hs* (*t^hs*: xi. 1. 2); *ddh* (*ddh*: vii. 97. 7), *db* (*ddb*: vi. 96. 2), *dbh* (*ddbh*: xii. 2. 48), *dy* (*ddy*: ii. 2. 1), *dr* (*ddr*: xi. 7. 11), *dv* (*ddv*: iii. 11. 5); *dhy* (*ddhy*: i. 18. 4), *dhr* (*ddhr*: vii. 95. 3), *dhu* (*ddhu*: viii. 8. 11); *ñth* (*ñth*: x. 9. 15), *ñd* (*ñd*: ii. 7. 3), *ñdh* (*ñdh*: xix. 29. 6), *ñn* (*ññn*: v. 20. 11), *ñm* (*ññm*: i. 13. 3), *ny* (*ny*: i. 9. 2), *nv* (*ñnv*: i. 13. 4).

t^hk (*t^hk*: i. 24. 2), *t^hkh* (*t^hkh*: iv. 11. 10), *tt* (*tt*: i. 9. 1), *tth* (*tth*: i. 8. 4), *tn* (*tn*: i. 9. 2), *tp* (*tp*: i. 12. 2), *tph* (*tph*: vi. 124. 2), *tñ* (*tñm*: i. 18. 3), *ty* (*ty*: i. 7. 4), *tr* (*tr*: i. 1. 1), *tv* (*tv*: i. 7. 6), *ts* (*ts*: i. 15. 3), *ts* (*ths*: i. 13. 9); *thn* (*thñn*: ii. 30. 1), *thy* (*tthy*: iii. 4. 7), *thv* (*tthv*: xiii. 2. 22); *dg* (*ddg*: i. 27. 3), *d^hg* (*dd^hg*: i. 2. 3), *d^hgh* (*dd^hgh*: v. 21. 8), *dd* (*dd*: i. 28. 1), *ddh* (*ddh*: i. 7. 7), *dn* (*ddn*: vii. 45. 2), *db* (*ddb*: ii. 29. 1), *dbh* (*ddbh*: i. 20. 1), *dm* (*ddm*: i. 2. 1), *dy* (*ddy*: i. 1. 1), *dr* (*ddr*: i. 3. 8), *dv* (*ddv*: i. 2. 2); *dhn* (*ddhñn*: i. 14. 1), *dhm* (*ddhñm*: i. 22. 1), *dhy* (*ddhy*: i. 8. 2), *dhr* (*ddhr*: iii. 12. 2), *dhu* (*ddhu*: i. 4. 1); *n^hk* (*nn^hk*: i. 14. 2), *n^hkh* (*nn^hkh*: v. 19. 3), *ng* (*nn^hg*: ii. 1. 2), *n^hgh* (*nn^hgh*: iii. 10. 11), *nt* (*nt*: i. 15. 2), *nth* (*nth*: i. 27. 1), *nd* (*nd*: i. 7. 1), *ndh* (*ndh*: i. 4. 3), *nn* (*nn*: i. 7. 5), *np* (*nnp*: i. 25. 1), *nb* (*nnb*: v. 26. 0), *n^hb* (*nnbh*: ii. 9. 4), *nm* (*nnm*: i. 10. 4), *ny* (*nnny*: i. 2. 1), *nr* (*nnr*: ii. 35. 2), *nv* (*nnv*: i. 1. 1), *n^hsh* (*ntsh*: viii. 9. 17), *n^hs* (*nts*: viii. 5. 16), *n^hh* (*nnh*: i. 12. 2).

p^hk (*pp^hk*: viii. 9. 20), *p^hch* (*pp^hch*: vi. 48. 3), *pt* (*ppt*: i. 1. 1), *pn* (*ppñ*: ii. 11. 1), *pp* (*pp*: iii. 17. 5), *pm* (*ppm*: iii. 31. 1), *py* (*pñy*: i. 14. 3), *pr* (*ppr*: i. 7. 2), *pl* (*ppt*: iii. 6. 7), *pv* (*pv*: iii. 2. 5), *pf* (*ppf*: vi. 2. 2), *ps* (*pps*: ii. 2. 3), *p^hs* (*pphs*: i. 6. 2), *b^hg* (*bb^hg*: xviii. 2. 6), *b^hj* (*bbj*: viii. 4. 1), *b^hj* (*bb^hj*: xix. 21. 1), *bd* (*bbd*: ii. 24. 6), *b^hd* (*bbdh*: v. 13. 4), *bb* (*bb*: xix. 21. 1), *br* (*bb^hr*: i. 6. 2), *bl* (*bb^hl*: xi. 9. 19), *bv* (*bv*: xiii. 1. 15); *bñ* (*bbññ*: iii. 8. 6), *bñ* (*bbññ*: x. 3. 3), *bhy* (*bbhy*: i. 4. 3), *bhr* (*bbhr*: i. 1. 1), *bhu* (*bbhu*: v. 2. 7); *mñ* (*mmñ*: ii. 36. 2), *mñ* (*mmñ*: ii. 25. 2), *mp* (*mnp*: iii. 26. 5), *m^hp* (*m^hp*: x. 6. 6), *mb* (*m^hb*: i. 4. 1), *m^hb* (*m^hb*: i. 6. 2), *mm* (*mm*: iii. 30. 1), *my* (*mmy*: i. 11. 2), *mr* (*mnr*: ii. 24. 3), *ml* (*mm^hl*: viii. 6. 2), *mv* (*mmv*: vi. 56. 3).

yy (*yy*: i. 1. 3), *yv* (*yyv*: i. 11. 4); *rk* (*r^hkk*: iii. 3. 2), *rg* (*r^hgg*: vi. 69. 2), *rgh* (*r^hggh*: i. 22. 2), *rc* (*r^hc*: i. 2. 3), *rch* (*r^hch*: xx. 34. 12), *rj* (*r^hjj*: i. 2. 1), *rñ* (*r^hññ*: i. 10. 4), *rt* (*r^htt*: i. 28. 2), *rth* (*r^hth*: i. 7. 6), *rd* (*r^hdd*: i. 22. 2), *rdh* (*r^hddh*: i. 9. 3), *rn* (*r^hnn*: i. 1. 3), *rp* (*r^hpp*: i. 2. 1), *rb* (*r^hbb*: i. 1. 1), *r^hb* (*r^hbbh*: i. 11. 2), *rm* (*r^hmm*: i. 4. 1), *ry* (*r^hyy*: i. 3. 5), *rl* (*r^hll*: i. 18. 1), *rv* (*r^hvv*: i. 2. 2), *rf* (*r^hff*: iv. 4. 7), *rsh* (*r^hsh*: i. 6. 4), *rh* (*r^hhh*: i. 8. 4); *lk* (*llk*: v. 17. 4), *lg* (*llg*: ii. 30. 1), *lv* (*llv*: iii. 8. 1), *lph* (*llph*:

x. 2. 1), *lb* (*llb*: iv. 2. 8), *lm* (*llm*: ii. 30. 3), *ly* (*lly*: vi. 11. 8), *ll* (*ll*: ii. 32. 5), *ll* (*ll*: iv. 38. 5), *lv* (*llv*: ii. 31. 1), *lf* (*llf*: vi. 30. 2), *lh* (*llh*: v. 22. 5); *vn* (*vvn*: vi. 2. 3), *vy* (*vvy*: i. 3. 1), *vr* (*vvr*: ii. 1. 1).

zk (*zk*: i. 4. 3), *zkh* (*zkh*: i. 6. 4); *fc* (*fc*: i. 5. 4), *fch* (*fch*: ix. 3. 14), *fn* (*fcn*: i. 11. 4), *fp* (*fcp*: iv. 5. 6), *fm* (*fcm*: i. 2. 2), *fy* (*fy*: i. 7. 5), *fr* (*fr*: i. 1. 2), *fl* (*fl*: i. 31. 3), *fv* (*fv*: i. 1. 1), *ff* (*ff*: i. 5. 2); *shk* (*shkh*: i. 11. 3), *shl* (*shl*: i. 3. 1), *shth* (*shth*: i. 2. 4), *shn* (*shn*: i. 13. 4), *shp* (*shshp*: i. 1. 2), *shm* (*shshm*: i. 12. 3), *shy* (*shshy*: i. 14. 1), *shv* (*shshv*: i. 2. 1), *shsh* (*shsh*: xi. 5. 2); *sk* (*sak*: i. 13. 2), *st* (*st*: i. 1. 2), *sth* (*sth*: i. 16. 1), *sn* (*sn*: v. 5. 8), *sp* (*ssp*: i. 1. 1), *sph* (*sph*: iv. 7. 3), *sm* (*ssm*: i. 1. 4), *sy* (*ssy*: i. 2. 2), *sr* (*ssr*: i. 2. 4), *sv* (*ssv*: i. 2. 3), *ss* (*ss*: i. 4. 2); *pp* (*pp*: i. 1. 1), *pph* (*pph*: iii. 15. 4).

hn (*h^ann*: ii. 34. 5), *hn* (*h^ann*: ii. 33. 3), *hm* (*h^amm*: i. 8. 4), *hy* (*hyy*: i. 8. 4), *hr* (*hrr*: iv. 15. 14), *hl* (*hll*: xviii. 3. 60), *hv* (*hvv*: i. 4. 3).

II. Groups of three consonants:

kksh (*kksh*: xix. 24. 2), *kty* (*kkty*: i. 12. 3), *ktr* (*kktr*: iii. 30. 6), *ktv* (*kktv*: iv. 31. 4), *kthy* (*kkthy*: vi. 9. 1), *kthn* (*kkthn*: xx. 136. 4), *kny* (*kkny*: i. 23. 3), *kpr* (*kkpr*: ix. 1. 10), *kshn* (*kkshn*: ii. 33. 3), *kshm* (*kkshm*: vii. 89. 1), *kshy* (*kkshy*: i. 8. 3), *kshv* (*kkshv*: ii. 2. 1), *ksth* (*kksth*: x. 34. 3); *gdhy* (*ggdhy*: ix. 33. 1), *gdhv* (*ggdhv*: v. 18. 10), *gny* (*ggny*: ix. 1. 12), *gbhy* (*gggbhy*: x. 6. 12); *ghny* (*ggghny*: iii. 30. 1), *ghry* (*ggghry*: xii. 2. 4); *nkr* (*nkr*: v. 20. 9), *nkl* (*nkl*: vi. 138. 1), *nkv* (*nkv*: x. 7. 1), *nksh* (*nksh*: i. 5. 4), *nkhy* (*nkhy*: iv. 16. 5), *ngy* (*ngy*: iv. 37. 2), *ngr* (*ngr*: xiv. 1. 38), *ngl* (*ngl*: iv. 38. 3), *nghn* (*nghghn*: vi. 76. 4), *nghr* (*nghr*: xiii. 1. 46), *nty* (*nnty*: xiii. 3. 5), *ntv* (*nntv*: xviii. 2. 60), *ndhy* (*nndhy*: viii. 3. 6), *npr* (*nnp*: x. 8. 19), *nvr* (*nntv*: xv. 18. 5).

chr (*chr*: iii. 12. 2), *chl* (*chl*: x. 2. 1), *chv* (*chv*: xviii. 3. 18), *cny* (*ccny*: xii. 4. 30), *jñ* (*jñ*: ii. 12. 7), *jy* (*jy*: vi. 61. 1), *jv* (*jv*: iii. 11. 8), *jñy* (*jñy*: xiv. 1. 44); *nchy* (*nchy*: xi. 9. 17), *nchr* (*nchr*: iv. 8. 3), *nchl* (*nchl*: xviii. 1. 33), *nchv* (*nchv*: xi. 10. 23), *njñ* (*njñ*: iii. 14. 4), *njy* (*njy*: i. 9. 1).

ttv (*ttv*: iii. 4. 1), *tpr* (*tpr*: xi. 4. 12), *tav* (*tav*: viii. 9. 9); *ddhy* (*ddhy*: xi. 1. 31), *dbr* (*dabr*: xi. 8. 30), *dbhy* (*dabhy*: iii. 3. 4); *ndy* (*ndy*: vi. 138. 2), *nnny* (*nnny*: vi. 77. 2).

t^akr (*t^akr*: ii. 12. 6), *t^akv* (*t^akv*: ix. 9. 17), *t^aksh* (*t^aksh*: ii. 8. 2), *tty* (*tty*: v. 6. 10), *ttr* (*ttr*: vi. 107. 1), *ttv* (*ttv*: i. 23. 4), *tny* (*tny*: ii. 12. 1), *tpr* (*tpr*: ii. 34. 2), *tpl* (*tpl*: v. 5. 5), *try* (*ttry*: ii. 8. 2), *trv* (*ttrv*: vi. 40. 2), *t^am* (*t^am*: vii. 52. 2), *t^ay* (*t^ay*: xi. 3. 37), *t^asy* (*t^asy*: iii. 13. 4), *t^ar* (*t^ar*: xii. 4. 34), *t^av* (*t^av*: ii. 5. 4), *t^aav* (*t^aav*: iii. 3. 1); *d^agr* (*d^agr*: ii. 10. 6), *ddy* (*ddy*: iv. 19. 6), *ddr* (*ddr*: ii. 10. 1), *ddv* (*ddv*: vi. 107. 2), *ddhy* (*ddhy*: xii. 2. 9), *ddhr* (*ddhr*: vi. 87. 3), *ddhv* (*ddhv*: iv. 14. 2), *dbr* (*dabr*: i. 32. 1), *dbhy* (*dabhy*: ii. 33. 5), *dbhv* (*dbhv*: xviii. 4. 26), *dmy* (*ddmmy*: v. 23. 13), *dvy* (*ddvy*: iv. 19. 6), *dvr* (*ddvr*: vii. 90. 1); *dñy* (*ddñny*: i. 1. 1), *dñry* (*ddñry*: iv. 29. 4); *n^akr* (*n^akr*: ii. 31. 2), *n^aksh* (*n^aksh*: x. 4. 8), *n^agr* (*n^agr*: viii. 7. 11), *n^aty* (*n^aty*: i. 3. 7), *n^ar* (*n^ar*: i. 3. 6), *n^av* (*n^av*: i. 4. 2), *n^ats* (*n^ats*: viii. 8. 8), *ndy* (*ndy*: ii. 14. 2), *ndr* (*ndr*: viii. 8. 8), *ndv* (*ndv*: ii. 11. 3), *ndhy* (*ndhy*: vi. 25. 3), *ndhr* (*ndhr*: iv. 16. 7), *ndhv* (*ndhv*: v. 13. 7), *nnny* (*nnny*: v. 5. 5), *npr* (*nnp*: i. 10. 2), *nps* (*nnp*: x. 3. 14), *nbr* (*nabr*: i. 29. 1), *n^abhr* (*n^abhr*: v. 22. 12), *nnny* (*nnny*: xi. 10. 13), *nvy* (*nvy*: iv. 3. 1), *nvr* (*nvr*: xv. 3. 1).

pty (*pply*: i. 28. 4), *ptv* (*pptv*: iv. 5. 6), *pnv* (*pppnv*: iv. 9. 6), *psv* (*ppsv*: x. 9. 1), *pav* (*pphav*: i. 4. 4); *bdhv* (*bbdhv*: i. 8. 2); *mnv* (*mmnv*: iv. 7. 5), *mpr* (*mpr*: i. 7. 4), *mpl* (*mpl*: ii. 33. 4), *nps* (*mnp*: x. 5. 43), *mbr* (*mbr*: i. 8. 4), *mbr* (*mbr*: vi. 120. 2), *mml* (*mml*: vi. 66. 3).

rksh (*r'ksh*: xviii. 2. 31), *rgy* (*r'ggy*: ix. 2. 14), *rgg* (*r'gg*: iii. 2. 5), *ryj* (*ryj*: vii. 22. 1), *rnv* (*r'nnv*: ii. 25. 1), *rit* (*r'it*: ii. 7. 5), *rtv* (*r'tv*: i. 1. 3), *rtm* (*r'tm*: iii. 8. 6), *rtv* (*r'tv*: iii. 31. 2), *rtv* (*r'tv*: x. 1. 30), *rtv* (*r'tv*: i. 4. 3), *rtv* (*r'tv*: v. 7. 1), *rdy* (*r'dy*: vii. 6. 1), *rdv* (*r'dv*: vii. 28. 1), *rdv* (*r'dv*: v. 12. 5), *rdhv* (*r'dhv*: iv. 39. 1), *rdhy* (*r'dhy*: vi. 94. 3), *rdhr* (*r'dhr*: vi. 88. 1), *rdhv* (*r'dhv*: iii. 26. 6), *rny* (*r'ny*: ii. 14. 3), *rvy* (*r'py*: ix. 2. 22), *rhr* (*r'br*: iii. 20. 5), *rbhy* (*r'bbhy*: i. 12. 4), *rbhr* (*r'bbhr*: v. 1. 1), *rny* (*r'nnv*: iv. 5. 5), *rvy* (*r'vvy*: iii. 17. 3), *rvr* (*r'vvr*: i. 10. 1), *rcv* (*r'cgv*: ii. 33. 3), *rshv* (*r'sht*: iv. 18. 7), *rshv* (*r'shv*: x. 2. 1), *rshv* (*r'shv*: iii. 4. 2), *rshv* (*r'shv*: vi. 18. 1), *rshv* (*r'shv*: xviii. 3. 2), *rhy* (*r'hhy*: iii. 1. 2), *rhr* (*r'hhr*: xii. 5. 20), *rhu* (*r'hhu*: vii. 56. 3); *lgv* (*llgv*: xii. 3. 32).

xkl (*xkl*: ii. 2. 5), *xkr* (*xkr*: ii. 32. 1), *xksh* (*xksh*: ii. 8. 5); *fcy* (*fcy*: x. 1. 13), *fcv* (*fcgv*: xiv. 2. 26), *fcv* (*fcv*: viii. 3. 15), *fcv* (*fcv*: v. 31. 8), *fcv* (*fcv*: v. 5. 8), *fcv* (*fcv*: iii. 17. 2), *fcv* (*fcv*: v. 20. 7), *fcv* (*fcv*: viii. 5. 11), *shkr* (*ekshkr*: ii. 34. 1), *shv* (*shv*: i. 12. 1), *shv* (*shv*: viii. 2. 27), *shv* (*shv*: i. 22. 3), *shv* (*shv*: i. 9. 3), *shv* (*shv*: i. 3. 1), *shv* (*shv*: iii. 19. 5), *shv* (*shv*: iv. 10. 4), *shv* (*shv*: ii. 32. 3), *sty* (*sty*: ii. 32. 3), *str* (*str*: i. 8. 1), *stv* (*stv*: i. 10. 3), *sthv* (*stkhv*: iv. 12. 1), *sthy* (*sthy*: iv. 12. 3), *sthy* (*sthy*: xi. 3. 9), *smv* (*smv*: iv. 32. 6), *svv* (*svv*: v. 28. 10), *ssk* (*ssk*: ix. 7. 3), *ssv* (*ssv*: i. 8. 3), *ssv* (*ssv*: i. 31. 2), *ssv* (*ssv*: vi. 115. 3), *ssv* (*ssv*: iv. 16. 4), *ssv* (*ssv*: v. 22. 10), *ssv* (*ssv*: ii. 10. 7), *ssv* (*ssv*: ii. 3. 3), *ssv* (*ssv*: i. 19. 3); *qpr* (*qpr*: i. 7. 5), *qpl* (*qpl*: ix. 7. 12).

hny (*h'ny*: x. 8. 18), *hny* (*h'ny*: vi. 110. 3), *hny* (*h'ny*: iv. 17. 2).

III. Groups of four consonants:

kshny (*kshny*: i. 18. 1), *nkshv* (*nkshv*: v. 20. 1), *nkshv* (*nkshv*: iii. 12. 6); *tsr* (*tsr*: vi. 11. 1), *ntv* (*ntv*: ii. 31. 4), *ntv* (*ntv*: ii. 35. 2), *ntv* (*ntv*: v. 2. 4), *ntv* (*ntv*: viii. 3. 7), *ntv* (*ntv*: iv. 5. 1), *ndry* (*ndry*: x. 2. 9); *rkshv* (*r'kshv*: vii. 85. 1), *rtv* (*r'tv*: viii. 10. 22), *rtv* (*r'tv*: x. 1. 21), *rshv* (*r'shv*: vi. 24. 2); *xkshv* (*xkshv*: viii. 3. 7), *shv* (*shv*: iv. 1. 2), *ssv* (*ssv*: vii. 95. 3).

There is no group of five consonants in the Atharva-Veda: if, however, the order of two words in i. 8. 1 had been reversed, we should have had a group of six, viz. *ntstry* (*pumantstry akah*). The fact deserves to be remarked here, although familiar to all students of the Vedas, that by no means all the groups of four and three consonants, or even of two, were, in all the cases of their occurrence, actually such groups to the makers of the hymns: in a majority of the passages where a *y* or *v* follows two or three other consonants, and very frequently where they follow a single consonant only, they are, as the metre shows, to be read as *i* or *u*, or *é* or *ú*, constituting separate syllables. Those combinations which seem most difficult of enunciation are thus often relieved of a part or the whole of their harshness. Rarely (as at v. 28. 10), an apparent group of three consonants is to be resolved into two separate syllables.

4. Longer Metrical Passages cited by the Commentator.

In the notes on the text, I have passed over two extracts of considerable extent, made by the commentator from unnamed sources, and I now offer here the text of them. The first is found under rule i. 10; it runs as follows:

apara āha: caturtho hakāreṇa 'ti:

1. *pañcāi 'va prathamān sparśān āhur eke manishīṇaḥ,
teshām guṇopasaṃcayād ānyabhāvyaṃ pravartate.*
2. *jihvāmūltyaśaśasā upadhānīyopañcamāḥ,
etāir guṇāiḥ samanvitā dvitīyā iti tān viduḥ.*
3. *ta eva saha ghoshena tṛtīyā iti tān viduḥ,
ūshmanā ca dvitīyena caturthā iti tān viduḥ.*
4. *prathamāḥ saha ghoshena yadā syur anuñāsikāḥ,
tān āhuḥ pañcamān sparśān tathā varṇaguṇāḥ smṛtāḥ.*
5. *na tu hi vyañjanasāndhir asaṃyogo bhavet punaḥ,
saṃyogaś ca prasajyeta kramo vācyah punar bhavet.*
6. *dvitvaprāptiḥ caturtheshu hakāro hy atra kōra,
dvitīyeshu tu tan nā 'sti sasthāne tannivāraṇāt.*
7. *pippalyādīshu yad dvitvaṃ svarac chabduvidhiḥ kṛtāḥ,
jāpakaṇṇṇ ca dvitīyānām dvitvaprāpter iti sthitiḥ.*
8. *guṇamātrā nu tatṛai 'śhām apūrṇam vyañjanam kvacit,
apūrṇe vyañjane kramah saṃyogaś ca kuto bhavet.*
9. *prthaksattvāni paçyāmas tulyaliṅgāni kani cit,
na teshām liṅgasāmānyād ekatvam pratijāyate.*
10. *sattvapṛthaktvād dvāliṅgyam yad eleshu nibodha tat,
tathāi 'va pañcavargena guṇamātreṇa tulyatā.*

The other passage is the commentator's introduction to the fourth chapter:

*sumāśādvagrohavirgrahān pade yatho 'vāca chondasi śakāṭāyanaḥ; ta-
tha vakshyāmi catuṣṭayaṃ padāni nāmākhyātopasarganipātānām.*

- II. 1. *ākhyātaṃ yat kriyāvāci nāma sattvākhyam ucyate,
nipātāç cādanyah sarva' upasargās tu prāçanyah.*
2. *nāma nāmnā 'nudāttenu samastam prakṛtiśvaram,
na yushmadasmadvaranāni nu cā "mantrilam ishyate.*
3. *nāmā 'nudāttam prakṛtiśvaro gatir anucco vā nāma cet syād
udāttam, kriyāyoge gatiḥ pūrvah,¹
samāso yāvanto 'nuccāḥ samarthāṇs tān samasyate.*
4. *yatrā 'neko 'nudātto 'sti puroç ca prakṛtiśvaraḥ,
ākhyātaṃ nāma vā yat syāt sarvam eva samasyate.*
5. *sopasargam tu yan nicāḥ pūrvam vā yudī vā pīram,²
udāttena samasyante tathāi 'va supraliṣṭhitam.*
6. *udāttas tu nipāto yuḥ so 'nudāttuḥ kvaciḥ bhavet,
samasyante tathā vidhim itihāso nidarṣanam.*
7. *naghāriṣhām susuḥe 'ty evamādiṇy udāhṛet,
sahe 'ty anenā 'nudāttam paraṃ nāma samasyete.*
8. *anudāttenu co 'dāttam svabhāvo yatra co 'cyate,
sahasūktuvākah sūntardeçāḥ śalākṛato nidarṣanam.*

9. *anudatto gatiṛ¹ madhye pūrvaparāu prakṛtisvarāu.*
pūrvēṇa vigrahas tatra puruṣhe 'dhi samāhitāḥ.
10. *udāttānugatīṛ yatrā² 'nuddāttam paraṁ padam,*
pūrvēṇa vigrahas tatra saṁ subhūṭyā nidarṣanam
11. *yatro³ 'bhe prakṛtisvare pūrvam yac ca paraṁ ca yat,*
varjayitvā⁴ 'dyudāttāni sarvam eva samasyate.
12. *nā⁵ 'khyātāni samasyante na cā⁶ 'khyātām ca nāma ca,*
nāma nāmno⁷ 'pasargāis tu sambandhārtham⁸ samasyate.
13. *na yushmadasmadādeṣā anudāttāt padāt pare,*
nāmopasargagatibhiḥ⁹ samasyante kudā cana.
14. *mām anu pra te pra vām ityevamādīny udāhareṭ,*
etadarṣconudāttāni idam asya tathāi va ca.
15. *nāmopasargagatibhiḥ¹⁰ samasyante kudā cana,*
bṛhann eṣhām ya enām vanim āyanti pary enām pary asye¹¹ 'ti
nidarṣanam.
16. *anudatto gatiḥ sarvāḥ samastuḥ svaritādibhiḥ,*
saṁsṛavyeṇa¹² durarmanya ācārye¹³ 'ti nidarṣanam.
17. *pra-parā-ni-sam-ā-dur-nir-avā-dhi-pari-vini ca,*
aty-abhy-api-sū-d-apā ya upā¹⁴-'nu-pratir viṇṣatiḥ.
18. *ekāksharā udāttā ādyudāttāis tathā¹⁵ 'pare,*
abhi¹⁶ 'ty anta upasargāḥ kriyāyoge gatis tathā.
19. *ādyudāttā daṣṭi¹⁷ 'teshām uccā ekāksharā nava,*
viṇṣater upasargāṇām anudāttas tv¹⁸ 'abhi¹⁹ 'ty ayam.
20. *achā²⁰ 'ram-astam-hasta-lāṅgūla²¹-'tirah-purah²²-'punar-namcḥ²³-*
kshiti²⁴-vāti²⁵-'phali-hiṁ-srug²⁶-'vashat-prādur²⁷-'ulā-kakojā-
-svāhā-svadhā-ṣrat-svaralale¹²⁸ 'ty upasargavṛttiṇi yathāstāta-
svarāni.

Of this passage, the preliminary sentence (or verse) has been already translated, in the introductory note to the fourth chapter. The first verse gives a definition of the four parts of speech—or rather, a definition only of the verb and noun, the prepositions and particles being referred to as the two series commencing respectively with *pra* and *ca* (compare Pāṇ. i. 4. 57, 58, and the lists of prepositions in the other Prātiśākhya). Thenceforward, from the second to the sixteenth verse, inclusive, the extract is occupied with giving directions for the combination or non-combination, in the *pada*-text, of the various parts of speech, as they stand in juxtaposition with one another in connected discourse. The text of the Veda is assumed as existing in an utterly disjointed state, each independent element being known in its phonetic form (including its accent), and as such and such a part of speech; and the attempt is made to define the cases in which the elements form compounds with one another. The problem, however, is evidently much too extensive and difficult to be so briefly solved—if, indeed, any solution of it is possible without taking into account also the inflectional forms of the nouns and verbs—and the system of rules laid down is only fragmentary: but I have not taken the trouble to test them by the text, so as to

¹ *anudāttanugatīṛ*

² *saṁsṛavyaṇi.*

³ *hantolāṅgūlām*

⁴ *udkshiti*

⁵ *saṁvadhārtham.*

⁶ *abhipti.*

⁷ *punah.*

⁸ *hintrak.*

⁹ *namop.*

¹⁰ *apūyānityupā.*

¹¹ *navah.*

¹² *gudur.*

determine where their deficiencies lie. The second verse informs us that a noun which has its natural accent is compounded with another which is unaccented, except in the case of an enclitic pronoun of the first and second persons, or a vocative: thus we must combine *tri* : *saptāḥ* (i. 1. 1), *ṣatā* : *vr̥shnyam* (i. 3. 1), into *tri-saptāḥ*, *ṣatā-vr̥shnyam*. The next verse and the one following treat of the combination of nouns and verbs with prepositions and other words employed as prepositions: these receive here and in what follows the name *gati*, which Pāṇini also (i. 4. 60 etc.) uses. Verse five has for its subject such compounds as are instanced by *sūpratisthitam* (xii. 1. 63 : p. *sū-pratisthitam*). The sixth verse applies to compounds into which a particle enters as a constituent, and cites *itihāsāḥ* (xv. 6. 4 : p. *itihā-āsāḥ*) as an example; and the first line of the next verse adds the farther instances *naghāriśhām* (viii. 2. 6; 7. 6 : p. *nagha-rishām*) and *sūsaha* (vi. 64. 3 : p. *sū-saha*). Hence to the end of verse 8, compounds with *saha* (and its substitute *sa*) are defined, the chosen illustrations being *sahāsūktavākāḥ* (vii. 97. 6 : p. *sahā-sūktavākāḥ*) and *sāntardeśāḥ* (ix. 5. 37 : p. *sā-antardeśāḥ*): *ṣaṭakrato* is also added, but apparently only by a blunder; or rather, the reading is probably false and corrupt, as the metre helps to show. Verse 9 prescribes the mode of combination in such a case as *pūrushē dhi samāhitāḥ* (x. 7. 15), where an unaccented preposition stands between two others, both of which have their proper accent. The next verse takes for its example *sām ūbhūtyā* (iii. 14. 1), where two accented prepositions precede an unaccented noun, and the former of them is to be made independent. Verse 11 has no example, and, although easily enough translated, its meaning is to me obscure. We are then told what combinations are possible: verbs are not compounded with verbs or with nouns; but nouns with nouns and with prepositions. A verse and a half follows, denying the enclitic forms of the first and second personal pronouns the capability of entering into compounds, and citing as instances *mām ānu prā te* (iii. 18. 6) and *prā vām* (e. g. vii. 73. 5): and three additional lines extend the same exception to the enclitic demonstrative pronouns, and give the examples *brhānn eśhām* (iv. 16. 1), *yā enām vanim āyānti* (xii. 4. 11), *pāry enān* (ix. 2. 5), and *pāry asya* (xv. 12. 7). The sixteenth verse declares an unaccented preposition capable of composition with a following word, however accented, but illustrates only their composition with a circumflexed word, as *saṁsṛā-vyēna* (e. g. i. 15. 1), *durarmanyāḥ* (xvi. 2. 1), and *ācāryāḥ* (xi. 5. 3 etc.). The subject now changes, and verses 17-19 give us a list of the twenty prepositions and a definition of their accentuation. Finally, the last verse (or prose passage) attempts to give a list of those words which are treated as if they were prepositions, although properly belonging to other classes. This list is a somewhat strange one, with regard both to what it includes and what it omits. A part of the forms which it contains are in frequent use, and familiarly known as bearing marked analogies with the prepositions proper. Such are *achā*, *tirah*, *purah*, *punah*, *hīn*, *prādūḥ*, and *prat*. Others, as *aram* and *astam*, are more remotely connected with the same class. *Vashat*, *svāhā*, and *vatt* are in the Atharvan compounded only with *kāra* and *kṛta*, and hardly in such a manner as should require their inclusion in the list. *Svadhā*

and *sruk* form no other compounds than *svadhākāra* and *srukkāra* (ix. 6. 22); *phali* forms *phalikarāṇa* (xi. 3. 6); *kakajā* forms *kakajākṛta* (xi. 10. 25). *Namas* enters into *namaskāra*, *namaskṛta*, and *namaskṛtya* (vii. 102. 1), which last affords actually good ground for special treatment, as does *hastayrhya* (e. g. v. 14. 4), on account of which *hasta* is ranked with the others. For *lūṅgūla*, *kshiti*, and *ulā*, I can find nothing at all in the Atharvan; there is room in the case of the two last, and especially of the third, to suspect corrupted readings. What may be hidden in *svaratālā*, I have not been able to discover, nor how the last word in the extract, which apparently has to do with the accent of the words treated of, is to be amended into intelligibility. There are two words which we especially miss in this list of *upasargavṛttinī*, and can hardly believe to have been originally absent from it: they are *antaḥ* and *diviḥ*: I cannot, however, find by emendation any place for them in the text as it stands.

5. Corrections and Emendations.

I add here a rectification of certain errors in the body of the work, which have attracted my attention as I have been engaged in preparing the indexes; as also, corrections of such errors of the press as I have hitherto discovered.

At p. 25, rule i. 24, for तिङ्गं read तिङ्गयं.

At p. 41, rule i. 47, translation, for *palatal* read *lingual*.

At p. 48, l. 16, for *kārpanyam* read *kārpanyam*.

At p. 79, in commenting upon ii. 15, 16, I failed to notice that the implication in the former rule is of *catavargābhyām*, 'after palatal and lingual mutes,' and mutes only: hence this rule has nothing to do with any cases practically arising in the conversion of *pada* into *sanhitā*, and rule 16 covers all the lingualizations of *t* and *th* after *sh*, whether in the same or a different word.

At p. 89, rule ii. 29, at the end, for °दीनास् read °दीनाम्.

At p. 106, comm. to ii. 62, l. 4, the hyphen representing the *avagraha* has dropped out from *viçvalaḥ-pāniḥ*.

At p. 106, comm. to ii. 62, l. 28: another like instance of repetition is found at xx. 132. 12, where all the MSS. read *punaḥ punaḥ*.

At p. 107, rule ii. 64, translation: for *is* read *does*.

At p. 112, rule ii. 76, at the end, read °त् (broken letter).

At p. 118, under rule ii. 92, I was so heedless as to refer to *vy āsthan* (xiii. 1. 5) as an anomalous form from *sthā*, forgetting for the moment that it was, in fact, the irregular aorist of the root *as*, although I had formerly interpreted and indexed it as such. The *pada*-reading is *vi*: *āsthan*, as given by our manuscript; but it seems to require amendment to *vi*: *āsthat*, having *rohitaḥ* as subject.

At p. 120, rule ii. 97, comm., l. 3: for *stusha u shu* read *stusha u shu*.

At p. 126, comm. to iii. 5: a compound analogous with *oshadhi-ja* is *prthivi-sad* (*prthivishadbhyaḥ*: xviii. 4. 78), which has also a claim to the attention of the Prātiçākhyā in this part. Its *sa* was prescribed by ii. 100.

At p. 184, at the top, introductory note to chapter iv, I have expressed myself in a manner which misrepresents and does injustice to the Vāj. Pr. Although that treatise does not make the restorations of normal form in *pada* the subject of detailed treatment, yet its rules iii. 18, 19 (as pointed out in the note to iv. 74, above) virtually cover the ground, with more or less completeness.

At p. 209, under rule iv. 53, I have omitted the reference belonging to *ṛksāmābhyām*: it is xiv. 1. 11.

At p. 214, rule iv. 59 would have been more accurately translated "nor is division made before any member having an inserted *s* as its initial," etc. Whether, however, there is any propriety in regarding the inserted sibilant of *turiṣṭama*, and of the other words cited, as the initial of the second member of the compound, is very questionable.

At p. 253, l. 32, for *vavṛdhānaḥ-iva* read *vavṛdhānaḥ-iva*.

The indexes call for but a few words of explanation.

Into the first I have admitted all distinct references to single passages of the Atharva-Veda, made by either the text or the commentary of the Prāṭiśākhya, distinguishing those of the latter always by an appended *c*. Words or brief phrases found at two or more places in the Atharvan (and so referred in the notes to the first of them, with a prefixed *e. g.*) are made no account of unless they are of peculiar and distinctive character; and, when noticed, they are marked here also by an added *e. g.*, or, if found only in a series of passages occurring in the same connection (as in different verses of the same hymn), by an added *etc.* I have also included in the index all passages to which important reference has been made in the notes on the text, as for the purpose of amending a reading, giving account of an emendation made in the edited text, stating the manuscript authority favoring or opposing a given reading, or the like: these are distinguished by an *n* affixed to the Prāṭiśākhya reference.

The second, or Sanskrit index, comprises, in the first place, the whole vocabulary of the treatise itself, both its grammatical phraseology and its citations from the Atharvan, the latter being denoted by a prefixed *a*. I have added as much of the vocabulary of the commentary as seemed to me worth the trouble, adding always a *c* to the reference. The pseudo-citations of the commentator, or the illustrations which he fabricates or derives from other sources than the Atharva-Veda, are also (excepting the phrases given in the latter part of add. note 2) included in the index, and marked with a prefixed *g*. This same indicatory letter is set before the few words quoted in the text of the treatise which are not found in the Atharvan.

In the third index it has not seemed to me worth while to make detailed references to the doctrines of the other treatises referred to in the notes; they may always be found stated in connection with the treatment of the related subject by our own Prāṭiśākhya.

INDEXES.

1. INDEX OF ATHARVAN PASSAGES,

CITED OR REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT, COMMENTARY, AND NOTES.

An *e. g.* added to the Atharvan reference marks it as denoting one of two or more passages where the word or phrase cited is found; an *etc.*, as denoting the first verse of a hymn or passage to which the reference applies. A *c* added to the Prâtilçakhyâ reference marks it as belonging to the commentary; an *n*, to the editor's note. The passages of the commentary given in add. note 4 are indicated by 4. II. 16 etc.

AV. I.		AV. I.		AV. II.	
1. 1	II. 98c, iv. 1c.	29. 8	II. 96c.	30. 3	II. 55c.
2	I. 70c.	30. 3	II. 101c.	31. 1	I. 3c etc.
3	I. 82, iv. 3c.	31. 1	iv. 72c.	1 e. g.	I. 45c, 68c.
2. 1	iv. 9c.	32. 1	iv. 57c.	5	iv. 107c.
1 e. g.	III. 16.	4	III. 12c.	82. 1	I. 47c, III. 27c.
3	II. 32c, 90c.	33. 2	II. 11c, iv. 40c,	3	iv. 18c.
4	III. 18c.		50c.	33. 1	iv. 33c.
3. 1 e. g.	I. 5c.	34. 4	II. 5c, iv. 16c.	5	iv. 31c.
1 etc.	II. 84c, iv. 75c,	5 e. g.	III. 34c.	8	I. 60c, iv. 31c.
	78c.	35. 4	II. 84c.	34. 8, 4	II. 85.
3	II. 32c.			5	II. 67.
8	II. 90c.	AV. II.		35. 1	iv. 80.
4. 1	III. 18c, iv. 29c.	1. 1	II. 2c.	2	II. 31c, 85n.
5. 1	II. 101c, iv. 78c,	2	II. 73c.	3	iv. 35c.
	79c.	4	II. 94c.	36. 4	II. 57c.
6. 1	iv. 107c.	5	iv. 5, 14c.	8	II. 33c.
4	III. 70c.	2. 1	II. 70c, iv. 34c.		
7. 2	iv. 1c.	2	II. 70c.	AV. III.	
7	II. 37.	4	III. 9c.	1. 1	II. 57c.
9. 8	iv. 1c.	3. 1	I. 103c, II. 38c, iv.	3	II. 10c, 17c, III.
10. 1	II. 66.		25c.		18c, iv. 29c.
4	II. 5c.	3. 5	II. 40c, 40n.	2. 8	III. 27c.
11. 1	II. 106c.	5. 2	II. 48c, III. 70c.	3. 2	iv. 91c.
2	I. 30.	8	II. 52c, III. 1c, 13c,	5. 1	iv. 56.
12. 1	II. 40c.		iv. 70c.	5	iv. 20c.
2	I. 101c, iv. 79c.	4	I. 94n, III. 38c,	7	III. 70c.
13. 1	II. 60.		66c, iv. 113c,	4. 1 e. g.	I. 27c, 53c, 83c, II.
3	II. 40c.		114c, 115c.		33c.
14. 3	II. 30c.	5	III. 10n (to II. 4 b).	2	III. 91c.
4	II. 40c, 62c.	7	III. 18c, iv. 29c.	8	III. 80c.
15. 1 e. g.	iv. 3c, 4. II. 16.	6. 2	II. 14c.	7. 1	II. 98c.
2	II. 30c.	4	II. 94c.	3	III. 16n (to I. 1. b)
3	iv. 1c.	7. 1 e. g.	II. 27c.	8. 3	III. 32, iv. 69.
16. 3	III. 13c.	2	iv. 55c.	5	I. 78c, II. 40c.
18. 4	II. 99c.	9. 2	iv. 16c.	6 (?)	I. 99c.
19. 8 e. g.	II. 27c.	10. 7	II. 46c.	9. 4	iv. 29c.
3	II. 42c.	8	III. 80n.	6	II. 104c.
4	II. 40c, iv. 56c.	12. 2	III. 62c, 67c, 74c.	10. 4	iv. 33c.
20. 2	iv. 92c.	3	III. 62c, 67c, 74c.	5	II. 63c.
3	iv. 92c.	6	III. 56c.	6	II. 79.
4	II. 37c.	13. 2	II. 15c.	10	II. 84n, iv. 107c.
24. 4	I. 28c, II. 19c, 97c,	3	I. 28c, II. 19c, III.	12	II. 92.
	III. 4, 20c, iv. 3c,		20c.	11. 8	II. 27c.
	98, 114c.	15. 1 etc.	III. 16c.	8, 4	III. 64c.
25. 2	III. 32.	25. 1	II. 44c.	12. 2	III. 17c.
4	iv. 21c.	26. 2	iv. 37c.	7	II. 106c.
26. 4	II. 91c, iv. 82c.	27. 5	I. 45c, 68c, iv. 41c,	13. 1	III. 59c, 65c.
27. 3	II. 38c, III. 13c.		75c.	3	II. 2c, 45c.
28. 1	iv. 3c.	28. 3	iv. 20n.	6	II. 44c.
29. 1	III. 12c, 13c, iv. 75c.	4	II. 84c.	7	II. 44c.

AV. III.		AV. IV.		AV. V.		AV. v.	
14. 1	II. 82c, 4. II. 10.	17. 2	II. 40n.	5. 9	II. 91c, 108c, iv.		
3	III. 62c.	5	II. 31c, III. 84c, iv.		82c, 124c, 125c.		
15. 4	iv. 97c.		55c.	6. 4	iv. 89c.		
5	iv. 97c.	18. 6 c. g.	I. 68.	9 e. g.	iv. 96.		
16. 1	II. 48c.	19. 2	iv. 83.	7. 2	iv. 1c, 75c.		
7	III. 17c, 22c, iv.	7	I. 47c.	6	I. 75c, II. 22c, III.		
	89c.	20. 2	II. 39c.		33c, 56c.		
17. 1	II. 55c.	5	II. 59c, iv. 100c.	7	II. 53c.		
18. 1	III. 6c.	5 e. g.	II. 63c.	8	iv. 30.		
5	iv. 85c.	7	II. 80c.	8. 5	iv. 1c.		
6	4. II. 14.	21. 4	iv. 58c.	7	II. 11c.		
19. 6	II. 7c.	22. 2	II. 65c.	11. 3	iv. 96.		
20. 6	I. 75c, II. 22c, III.	4	I. 82c.	6	III. 90c.		
	33c, iv. 49c.	23. 1	I. 68c, iv. 38c.	7	I. 68c, II. 29c.		
10	II. 103.	24. 1	III. 91c.	8	iv. 34c.		
21. 1	III. 54c.	5	I. 23.	12. 2	iv. 14c.		
2	II. 40n.	25. 3	I. 81c, III. 87c.	5	III. 71c.		
5	iv. 4c.	5	I. 74c.	6 etc.	II. 91c, iv. 82c.		
6	III. 64c.	6	I. 81c, III. 40c.	8	iv. 65.		
22. 5	iv. 48c.	27. 1	III. 21n.	13. 5	I. 81c.		
23. 4	II. 84.	4	II. 68c.	6	I. 68c, II. 42c, III.		
6	II. 74n.	6	iv. 69c.		23.		
26. 1 etc.	III. 65c.	29. 1, 2	iv. 18c.	8	III. 72.		
4	III. 3c.	5	iv. 67c.	9	III. 3c.		
28. 3	iv. 38c.	6	iv. 16c.	14. 7	III. 81.		
4	iv. 45c.	30. 4	iv. 57c.	11	II. 104c.		
5	II. 35c.	6	iv. 11.	15. 2-4	I. 27c, 53c, 88c, II.		
29. 1	I. 63c, II. 2c, iv.	31. 3	III. 80n.		83c.		
	51c.	3	I. 77n, 94c, iv. 26c.	6	II. 39c.		
3 etc.	II. 35c.	4	I. 51c.	17. 1 (?)	III. 53c, 55c.		
5	iv. 50n.	32. 1	III. 15, iv. 88.	4	II. 01c.		
30. 1	iv. 56c.	3	III. 56c.	5	II. 2c.		
5	II. 82c.	5	II. 47c, III. 14, iv.	18. 7	iv. 107c, 109c.		
			87.	11	iv. 06.		
AV. IV.		6	I. 68c, 81c, II. 20c.	13	II. 55c.		
1. 1	II. 44c, 103c.	7	I. 69c.	18. 1	iv. 22c.		
3	II. 5c, iv. 71c.	83. 2	iv. 12c, 30.	2	II. 40c.		
2. 4	iv. 26c.	34. 1	II. 105c.	4	iv. 4c.		
4. 1	II. 56, III. 6c, iv.	3	III. 40c.	7	III. 2c, iv. 94c.		
	75c.	5 etc.	iv. 38c.	8	II. 61c.		
7	III. 16n (to I. 4. b),	8	II. 80n.	13	III. 13c, iv. 84c.		
	III. 40n.	36. 1	II. 9c, III. 18c.	20. 2	iv. 18c.		
8	iv. 16c.	5	I. 31c.	6	II. 69c.		
6. 2	II. 93c.	37. 1	I. 28c, II. 10c, III.	8	II. 7c.		
3	iv. 86c.		20c.	9	III. 80c, iv. 107c.		
5	II. 95.	4	III. 80n, iv. 87c.	10	II. 62.		
8	II. 84c.	38. 5 c. g.	II. 55c, iv. 81c.	11	II. 23, 83c, III. 1c,		
7. 3	II. 62c, 85c.	39. 1 etc.	III. 49c.		iv. 70c.		
5, 6	iv. 86c.	2	II. 6c, 43c.	21. 8	II. 42c.		
6	II. 84c.	2 etc.	II. 75.	22. 1	II. 83c.		
8. 6	III. 94c.	4	II. 20c.	5	I. 34c.		
9. 9 e. g.	II. 67c.	0	II. 62c.	6	II. 85.		
10. 1	II. 67c.	AV. v.		7	II. 40c.		
2	iv. 5c.	1. 1	II. 5c.	9	I. 40c.		
4	II. 62n.	3	I. 76c, 77n.	14	II. 11c.		
11. 3	iv. 12c.	5	I. 76c, II. 97c, III.	23. 7	I. 103c, II. 38c, iv.		
7	III. 9c.		4c, 13c, iv. 98c.		25c.		
8	iv. 48c.	2. 8	II. 49.	24. 1	III. 03c.		
9	II. 84c.	9	iv. 54n.	25. 8	II. 104c.		
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