

## A2 Level Examination – Pāṇini Option Sūtras

Note: These sūtras are given in the same order as the list on page 9 of the Advanced Level Sanskrit syllabus specification sheet dated 1995 (including three later corrections to the list). This compilation has been made to make recitation of the sūtras easier, and the English translations are provided only as a reminder of the meaning. The translations are mainly taken from S.C. Vasu's edition of the Aṣṭādhyāyī published by Motilal Banarsidass. For a full explanation of the sūtras, please refer to material on the Laghu Siddhāntakaumudī, and the Aṣṭādhyāyī.

### 1. Māheśvarāṇi Sūtrāṇi

॥ अइउण् । ऋलृक् । एओङ् । ऐऔच् । ह्यवरट् ।  
। लण् । अमङणनम् । भभञ् । घढधष् । जवगडदश् ।  
खफढ्ठथचटतव् । कपय् । शषमर् । हल् ॥

### 2. Paribhāṣā

॥ तस्मिन्निति निर्दिष्टे पूर्वस्य ॥ १.१.६६ ॥

When a term is exhibited in the seventh case in these sūtras, the operation directed, is to be understood as affecting the state of what immediately precedes that which the term denotes.

॥ षष्ठी स्थानेयोगा ॥ १.१.४९ ॥

The force of the genitive case in a sūtra is that of the phrase "in the place of" when no special rules qualify the sense of the genitive.

॥ स्थानेऽन्तरतमः ॥ १.१.५० ॥

When a common term is obtained as a substitute, the likeliest of its significates to that in the place of which it comes, is the actual substitute.

॥ तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य ॥ १.१.६७ ॥

An operation caused by the exhibition of a term in the ablative or fifth case, is to be understood to enjoin the substitution of something in the room of that which follows the word denoted by the term.

॥ तपरस्तत्कालस्य ॥ १.१.७० ॥

The letter which has a त् after or before it, besides referring to its own form, refers to those homogenous letters which have the same prosodial length or time.

॥ अलोन्त्यस्य ॥ १.१.५२ ॥

The substitute takes the place of only the final letter (of that which is denoted by a term exhibited in the genitive or sixth case).

॥ आदेः परस्य ॥ १.१.५४ ॥

That which is enjoined to come in the room of what follows is to be understood as coming in the room only of the first letter thereof.

॥ पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् ॥ ८.२.१ ॥

Whatever will be taught hereafter, up to the end of the work, is to be considered as not taken effect, in relation to the application of a preceding rule.

॥ आद्यन्तौ टकितौ ॥ १.१.४६ ॥

Of whatsoever the augments enunciated are distinguished by an indicatory ट् or क्, they precede or follow it accordingly.

॥ प्रत्ययलोपे प्रत्ययलक्षणम् ॥ १.१.६२ ॥

When elision of an affix has taken place (lopa), the affix still exerts its influence, and the operations dependent on it take place as if it were present.

॥ डिच्च ॥ १.१.५३ ॥

And the substitute which has an indicatory ङ् (even though it consists of more than one letter) takes the place of the final letter only of the original expression.

॥ स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ ॥ १.१.५६ ॥

A substitute (ādeśa) is like the former occupant (sthāni) but not in the case of a rule the occasion for the operation of which is furnished by the letters of the original term.

### 3. Sañjñā

॥ अदेङ् गुणः ॥ १.१.२ ॥

अ, ए and औ are called gūna.

॥ वृद्धिर्गदैच् ॥ १.१.१ ॥

आ, ऐ and औ are called vṛddhi.

॥ अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकम् ॥ १.२.४५ ॥

A significant form of a word, not being a verbal root (dhātu), or an affix (pratyaya) is called a Prātipadika or crude-form.

॥ कृतद्धितसमामाश्च ॥ १.२.४६ ॥

The forms ending in Krit affixes, or Taddhita affixes, or compound are also called Prātipadika.

॥ यस्मात् प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादि प्रत्ययेऽङ्गम् ॥ १.४.१३ ॥

After whatsoever there is an affix enjoined, whether verbal root or crude-form, that which begins therewith in the form in which it appears when the affix follows it, is called an Inflective base (anga).

॥ सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि ॥ १.१.२७ ॥

The words sarva, 'all', and the rest are called sarvanāma or pronouns.

॥ अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्ययः ॥ १.२.४१ ॥

An affix consisting of a single letter is called an Aprikta.

॥ ह्रस्वं लघु ॥ १.४.१० ॥

A short vowel is called 'light' (laghu).

॥ संयोगेगुरु ॥ १.४.११ ॥

When a conjunct consonant follows, a short vowel is termed 'heavy' (Guru).

॥ दीर्घञ्च ॥ १.४.१२ ॥

And a long vowel is also termed heavy (Guru).

॥ सुप्तिङन्तं पदम् ॥ १.४.१४ ॥

That which ends in a sup (case-affix) IV.1.2; or in tiṅ III.4.78 (tense affix) is called a pada or inflected word.

॥ भूवाद्यो धातवः ॥ १.३.१ ॥

The words beginning with Bhū 'to become', and denoting action, are called dhātu or verbal roots.

#### 4. Itsutrāni

॥ उपदेशेऽजनुनासिक इत् ॥ १.३.२ ॥

The nasalized vowels are इत् in Upadeśa, or original enunciation.

॥ हलन्त्यम् ॥ १.३.३ ॥

In Upadeśa, the final consonant of roots etc. is इत्.

॥ न विभक्तौ तुस्माः ॥ १.३.४ ॥

The final dental consonants, and the final स् and म्, are not इत् in affixes called vibhakti or inflective affixes.

॥ आदिर्बिटुडवः ॥ १.३.५ ॥

The initial ñi, ṭu and ḍu are इत्.

॥ षः प्रत्ययस्य ॥ १.३.६ ॥

The initial ष् of an affix is indicative.

॥ चूट् ॥ १.३.७ ॥

The initial palatals and linguals of an affix are indicatory.

॥ लशक्वतद्धिते ॥ १.३.८ ॥

The initial l and ś, and the gutturals of all affixes, except taddhita, are indicatory.

॥ तस्य लोपः ॥ १.३.९ ॥

Of this, (namely of that which has been called इत्), there is elision.

## 5. Acsandhi

॥ इको यणचि ॥ ६.१.७७ ॥

The semi-vowels य् व् र् ल् are the substitutes of the corresponding vowels इ उ ऋ and लृ (long and short), when followed by a vowel.

॥ एचोऽयवायावः ॥ ६.१.७८ ॥

For the vowels ए ऐ ओ and औ are respectively substituted अय् आय् अव् and आव् when a vowel follows.

॥ उरण् रपरः ॥ १.१.५१ ॥

When a letter of अण् prātyāhara comes as a substitute for ऋ it is always followed by a र्.

॥ आद्गुणः ॥ ६.१.८८ ॥

The guṇa is the single substitute of the final अ or आ of a preceding word and the simple vowel of the succeeding (अ or आ + a vowel = guṇa).

॥ अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः ॥ ६.१.१०१ ॥

When a simple vowel is followed by a homogenous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the precedent and the subsequent vowels.

॥ णडः पदान्तादति ॥ ६.१.१०९ ॥

In the room of ण or ओ final in a Pada, and the short अ which follows it, is substituted the single vowel of the form of the first (ण or ओ).

॥ ईदूदेद्विवचनम् प्रगृह्यम् ॥ १.१.११ ॥

A dual case affix ending in इ or ऊ or ए is called Pragrihya, or excepted vowels which do not admit of sandhi or conjunction.

॥ निपात एकाजनाड् ॥ १.१.१४ ॥

A particle I.4.56 consisting of a single vowel, with the exception of the particle आड् is a Pragrihya.

॥ ओत् ॥ १.१.१५ ॥

The final ओ of a particle is a pragrihya.

॥ लोपः शाकल्यस्य ॥ ८.३.१९ ॥

व् and य् preceded by अ or आ and at the end of a pada, are elided before an अश् letter, according to the opinion of Śākalya.

## 6. Halsandhi

॥ भलां जशोन्ते ॥ ८.२.३९ ॥

A corresponding ज ब ग ड or द is substituted for all consonants (with the exception of semivowels and nasals) at the end of a word.

॥ स्तोः श्चुना श्चुः ॥ ८.४.४० ॥

The letters म and the dentals when coming in contact with श and the palatals, are changed to श and the palatals respectively.

॥ ष्टना ष्टः ॥ ८.४.४१ ॥

The letters म and the dentals when coming in contact with ष and cerebrals, are changed into ष and cerebrals respectively.

॥ यरोनुनासिकेनुनासिको वा ॥ ८.४.४५ ॥

In the room of a यर् letter (every consonant except ह final) in a Pada, when a Nasal follows, there is optionally a Nasal substitute.

॥ तोर्लि ॥ ८.४.६० ॥

In the room of तु (a dental) when the letter ल follows, one homogenous with the latter is substituted.

॥ खरि च ॥ ८.४.५५ ॥

In the room of भल् there is the substitute चर् when खर् follows.

॥ भयो होन्यतरम्याम् ॥ ८.४.६२ ॥

In the room of the letter ह, after (a sonant Mute) there is optionally a letter homogenous with the prior.

॥ शश्छोटि ॥ ८.४.६३ ॥

In the room of the letter श preceded by a surd Mute, there is optionally the letter छ when a vowel or य व or र follows such श .

॥ मोऽनुस्वारः ॥ ८.३.२३ ॥

The Anusvāra is substituted for म् at the end of a word, before a consonant.

॥ अनुस्वारस्य ययि परमवर्णः ॥ ८.४.५८ ॥

In the room of anusvāra, when यय् follows, a letter homogenous with the latter is substituted.

॥ डमो ह्रस्वादचि डमुण्णित्यम् ॥ ८.३.३२ ॥

After a word ending in ड् ण् or न् which is preceded by a light vowel, the same consonant ड् ण् or न् is added invariably at the beginning of the next word, which commences with a vowel.

॥ वा पदान्तस्य ॥ ८.४.५९ ॥

In the room of anusvāra final in a Pada, the substitution of a letter homogenous with the latter is optional.

## 7. Visargasandhi

॥ समजुषो रुः ॥ ८.२.६६ ॥

For the final स् and for the ष् of सजुष् is substituted रु at the end of a word.

॥ खरवसानयोर्विसर्जनीयः ॥ ८.३.१५ ॥

The Visarjanīya is substituted for र् before a खर् consonant or when there is a Pause.

॥ विसर्जनीयस्य सः ॥ ८.३.३४ ॥

स् is the substitute of a visarga, when a hard consonant (खर्) follows.

॥ वा शरि ॥ ८.३.३६ ॥

The visarga is optionally the substitute of a visarga, when a sibilant follows.

॥ कुष्वोक्त्तौ च ॥ ८.३.३७ ॥

क्त् and क्त् are optionally substituted for the visarga, when followed by a hard guttural or a hard labial.

॥ अतो रोऽप्लुतादप्लुते ॥ ६.१.११३ ॥

The उ is the substitute of रू (the र् substitute of a final स् VIII.2.66) when an अ, which is not a *pluta*, both precedes and follows it.

॥ हशि च ॥ ६.१.११४ ॥

The उ is the substitute of रू (the र् substitute of a final स् VIII.2.66) when it is followed by a soft consonant and preceded by an *apluta* short अ.

॥ भोभगो अघो अपूर्वस्य योशि ॥ ८.३.१७ ॥

य् is substituted for the रू called र्, when it is preceded by भो, भगो, अघो, अ or आ, before an अश् letter (vowels and soft consonants).

॥ रो रि ॥ ८.३.१४ ॥

र् is elided before a र्.

॥ सात्पदाद्योः ॥ ८.३.१११ ॥

The ष् substitution does not take place in the affix सात् and for that स which stands at the beginning of a word.

॥ एतत्तदोः सु लोपो ऽकोऽनञ्ममामे हलि ॥ ६.१.१३२ ॥

After एतद् and तद् there is elision of the case affix स् (of the nominative singular) when a consonant follows it, when the words are not combined with क (V.3.71) and have not the Negative Particle in composition.

॥ नश्छव्यप्रशान् ॥ ८.३.७ ॥

रू is substituted for the final न् of a word, with the exception of the न् of प्रशान्, before a छव् letter (छ ठ थ च ट त), which is followed by an अम् letter (vowel, semivowel and nasal).

॥ अत्रानुनासिकः पूर्वस्य तु वा ॥ ८.३.२ ॥

In the following sūtras up to VIII.3.12, this is always to be supplied:- “But here a nasal vowel may optionally be substituted for the preceding vowel after which रू has been ordained”.

॥ अनुनासिकात्परो ऽनुस्वारः ॥ ८.३.४ ॥

After what precedes रू, if we omit to substitute the nasal, then anusvāra shall be the augment.

## 8. Rāmarūpāni

॥ ङ्याप्प्रातिपदिकात् ॥ ४.१.१ ॥

(From this point forward as far as the end of Book Fifth, whatever we shall treat of, should be understood to come), after what ends with the feminine affixes डी or आप्, or after a Nominal stem.

॥ स्वौजसमौट्ठष्टाभ्याम्भिस् ङेभ्याम्भ्यस् ङसिभ्याम्भ्यस्  
ङसोसाम् ङयोस्सुप् ॥ ४.१.२ ॥

(After what ends with the feminine affixes डी or आप्, or after a Nominal stem the following case affixes are employed for declension):-

सुँ	औ	जस्
अम्	औट्	शस्
टा	भ्याम्	भिस्
ङे	भ्याम्	भ्यस्
ङसिँ	भ्याम्	भ्यस्
ङस्	ओस्	आम्
ङि	ओस्	सुप्

॥ प्रत्ययः ॥ ३.१.१ ॥

An affix.

॥ पश्च ॥ ३.१.२ ॥

And subsequent.

॥ सुपः ॥ १.४.१०३ ॥

Of sup (which is a Pratyāhāra formed of su the first of the case affixes and the final p of the last of them) the three expressions in each successive set of the three, are also severally called singular, dual and plural.

॥ सरूपाणामेकशेष एकविभक्तौ ॥ १.२.६४ ॥

Of the words having the same form, and all in the same one case termination, the last one is only retained.

॥ प्रथमयोः पूर्वमवर्णः ॥ ६.१.१०२ ॥

For the simple vowel of a nominal-stem and for the vowel of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative in all numbers, there is the single substitution of a long vowel corresponding to the first vowel.

॥ नादिचि ॥ ६.१.१०४ ॥

The substitution of a long vowel homogenous with the first, does not take place when अ or आ is followed by a vowel (other than अ ) of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative.

॥ संबोधने च ॥ २.३.४७ ॥

And when the sense is that of addressing, the first case-affix is employed.

॥ ण्ड् ह्रस्वात्सुंबुद्धेः ॥ ६.१.६९ ॥

The consonant of the nominative-affix (सु and its substitute अम् ) is elided in the Vocative singular after a nominal stem ending in ण or ओ or a short vowel.

॥ अमि पूर्वः ॥ ६.१.१०७ ॥

There is the single substitution of the first vowel, when a simple vowel is followed by the अ of the case ending अम्.

॥ तस्माच्छमो नः पुंसि ॥ ६.१.१०३ ॥

After such a long vowel homogenous with the first, न् is substituted for the स् of the Accusative case affix शम् in the masculine.

॥ र्षाभ्यां नो णः समानपदे ॥ ८.४.१ ॥

After र् and ष् the ण् is the substitute of न्, when they occur as component letters of the same word.

॥ पदान्तस्य ॥ ८.४.३७ ॥

Of a न् final in a Pada, ण् is not the substitute.

॥ सुपि च ॥ ७.३.१०२ ॥

Before a case-ending beginning with य or भ (lit a consonant of यच् Pratyahara) the final अ of a Nominal-stem is also lengthened.

॥ अतो भिस् ऐस् ॥ ७.१.९ ॥

After a nominal stem ending in अ, ऐस् is substituted for the case-ending भिस्.

॥ डेर्यः ॥ ७.१.१३ ॥

After a stem ending in ह्रस्व अ there is य in place of सुप्रत्ययडे.

॥ बहवचने भल्येत् ॥ ७.३.१०३ ॥

Before a case-ending beginning with भ् or स् (lit. a भल् consonant), in the Plural, ण् is substituted for the final अ of a Nominal stem.

॥ वावसाने ॥ ८.४.५६ ॥

In the room of भल्, there is the substitute चर् when खर् follows.

॥ ओसि च ॥ ७.३.१०४ ॥

Before a case-ending ओस्, ए is substituted for the final अ of a Nominal-stem.

॥ ह्रस्वनद्यापो नुट् ॥ ७.१.५४ ॥

The augment न् is added before the genitive Pl. ending आम्, after stems ending in a short vowel, after stems called Nadi (I.4.3 etc), and after stems ending in the feminine affix आ.

॥ नामि ॥ ६.४.३ ॥

The long vowel is substituted for the final of the stem before the Genitive Plural affix नाम् (having the augment नुट्).

॥ आदेशप्रत्यययोः ॥ ८.३.५९ ॥

ष् is substituted for that स् which is a substitute (of the ष् of a root in Dhātupātha by VI.1.64), or which is (the portion of) an affix, under the abovementioned conditions VIII.3.57,58), of being preceded by an इण् vowel or a guttural.

॥ जसः शी ॥ ७.१.१७ ॥

After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, ई is substituted for the nominative plural substituted for that अस्.

॥ सर्वनाम्नः स्मै ॥ ७.१.१४ ॥

After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, स्मै is substituted for the ए of the Dative.

॥ ङसिङ्योः स्मात्स्मिनौ ॥ ७.१.१५ ॥

After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, स्मात् is substituted for the Ablative ending अस् and स्मिन् for the Locative ending इ .

॥ आमि सर्वनाम्नः सुट् ॥ ७.१.५२ ॥

After a Pronominal stem ending in अ or आ , the affix आम् of the Genitive Plural gets the augment स् at the beginning.

॥ टाडसिडसामिनात्स्याः ॥ ७.१.१२ ॥

After a stem ending in अ , are substituted इन for the Instrumental ending आ, आत् for the Ablative ending अस्, and स्य for the Genitive ending अस् .