

Taittirīyā Śākhā

I. Oriental Research Institute, Mysore editions

Taittirīya Saṁhitā, ed. A. Mahādeva Śāstrī and K. Raṅgācārya
Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ed. A. Mahādeva Śāstrī and L. Śrinivāsācārya
Oriental Research Institute, Mysore

(1) Bindu ' ' is used before stops and semivowels. If this is in accord with TPr. then it represents a nasalized stop or semivowel homorganic with the following stop or semivowel. TPr. 5.27 provides for the replacement of *m* by the nasalized stop homorganic with the following stop, and 5.28 provides for the replacement of *m* by the nasalized semivowel homorganic with the following semivowel.

TB I.1.10.78-79
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#) [top line]

(2) Candra-bindu with virāma is used before *r*, spirant, and also after a long vowel followed by a vowel. Nasalization (*anunāsika*) of the preceding vowel occurs in these contexts in accordance with TPr. 15.1. But anusvāra occurs according to some (*ekeṣām*) as reported in TPr. 15.2-3.

TB I.1.3.17
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#) [top line]

(3) Candra-bindu over candra-bindu with virāma is used before a spirant initial in a conjunct consonant.

TB I.1.10.78-79
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#) [2nd & 4th line]

Candra-bindu is used over the vowel preceding double *l* (instead of over the first *l*), perhaps indicative of nasalized vowel preceding the resulting double *l*, a sandhi prescribed by TPr. 5.31, "Ātreya holds that, when a nasal mute becomes *l*, the previous vowel is nasalized."

TS 1.5.4.4
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Candra-bindu above an akṣara followed by the numeral 4 denoting the dīrgha raṅga kampa is seen in all the editions of the *Taittirīya Saṁhitā*. The numeral 4 must be an indication of the length of the vowel.

राजाभूत्सुश्लोकाँ४सुमङ्गलाँ४सत्यराजा३न् । (TS I.8.16.32) A. Mahādeva Śāstrī and K. Raṅgācārya edition p.196-197.

TS I.8.16.32
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)
[p. 196, bottom line; p. 197, top line and 4th line]

(4) The vertical bar marking a svarita is placed over candrabindu virāma.

In the following, *n* changes to *gm̄* (see VIII, 1 below) which instead of the preceding vowel, is recited svarita and hence marked with vertical line above.

सर्वाँ अग्रिँ रप्सुषदौ हुवे वो मयि वर्चो बलमोजो नि धत्त । TS 5.6.1.2 (Sastri and Rangacharya, 1898: 92)

(TS 5.6.1.2 refers to Taittirīya Saṁhitā Kāṇḍa 5 Prapāṭhaka 6 Anuvāka 1 and Pañcāsati 2)

< सर्वान् अग्नीन् अप्सुषदः

TS 5.6.1.2
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अग्ने क्रत्वा क्रतूँरनु । TB I.4.8.46 (Sastri 1911: 228)

< क्रतून् अनु

TB I.4.8.46
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(5) The horizontal bar marking anudātta is placed under candrabindu virāma and double candrabindu virāma.
In the following, *n* changes to *gm̐* (see VIII, 1 below) which, in addition to the preceding vowel, is recited anudātta and hence is marked horizontal line below.

शरीरमेव संस्कृत्यात्मनाऽभ्यारौहति TS 5.6.6.26 (Sastri and Rangacharya, 1998: 131)
[double candrabindu virāma with a horizontal line below denoting anudātta]

< संस्कृत्य

TS 5.6.6.26
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#) [2nd line]

भूयोस्यान्नस्यादित्यन्तेषु TS 5.7.11.42 (Sastri and Rangacharya, 1998: 253)

< अन्नं स्याद् - double candrabindu with virāma and having a vertical line above denoting svarita.

TS 5.7.11.42
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#) [2nd line]

II. Pune editions

The Vaidika Saṁśodhana Maṇḍala, Poona edition of TS and Ānanda Āsrama, Poona edition of TS do not make any distinction between (2) and (3); they simply use candra-bindu with virāma in both environments.

III. Editions in Grantha script

In the Kumbakonam edition of the *Taittirīya Saṁhitā* in the Grantha script, this dīrgha raṅga kampa is represented by candra-bindu above and the number 4 following within parenthesis.

TS I.8.16.32
[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

IV. Editions in Telugu script

In the Gomāṭham edition of the *Taittirīya Saṁhitā* in the Telugu script, this dīrgha raṅga kampa is represented by a circle (corresponding to bindu in Devanāgarī and commonly called anusvāra) followed by number 4.

TS I.8.16.32

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V. Professor Witzel's Manuscript, *Rudra Namaka Camaka*, folios 1-10, *Taittirīyā Saṁhitā* 4.5.1-11 & 4.7.1-11

In this manuscript candra-bindu with a virāma below is used before a spirant (irrespective of whether it is a conjunct or not) and *r*, in accordance with (2).

e.g., मा हिँसीः पुरुषं जगत् ॥ Folio 1 verso, line 5

ये चेमाँ रुद्रा अभि Folio 1 verso, line 8

अहींश्च Folio 1 verso, line 7

Folio 1 verso

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सहस्रशोवैषाँ हेड ईमहे । Folio 2 recto, line 1

Folio 2 recto

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

Preceded by a long vowel and followed by a vowel candra-bindu with a virāma below occurs, in accordance with (2), and disregarding the distinction made in (3).

e.g., विशल्यो बाणवाँ उत । Folio 2 recto, line 6

Folio 2 recto

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

VI. Professor Witzel's Manuscript, *Svāhākārarudra*

Here also candra-bindu with a virāma below occurs before a spirant (irrespective of whether it is a conjunct or not) and *r*, in accordance with (2), and disregarding the distinction made in (3).

e.g., मा हिँसीः पुरुषं जगत्स्वाहा । Folio 1 verso, line 5

अहींश्च Folio 1 verso, line 7

ये चे माँ रुद्रा Folio 1 verso, line 8

Folio 1 verso

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VII. Penn Ms. of Rudraprārambha or Rudra
Rudraprārambha or Rudra

Poleman No. 3474
UPenn No. 2032

Gomukha with candrabindu and virāma before spirants and *r*, conjunct initial spirants, and after long vowel followed by a vowel, i.e. in circumstances (1)-(3) described above under I.

e.g. मा हिँसीः folio 1 verso line 7 and folio 2 recto line 1

Folio 1 verso

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

Folio 2 recto

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

अहींश्च [> *n*; sic: अहिँश्च] folio 2 recto line 4

Folio 2 recto

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

ये चेमाँ रुद्रा [> *m*] folio 2 recto line 5

Folio 2 recto

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

बाणवाँ उत [> *n*] folio 2 verso line 7

Folio 2 verso

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

किरिक्केभ्यो देवानां हृदयेभ्यो [> *m*] folio 9 recto line 7

Folio 9 recto

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Here the Gomukha sign unusually has an additional bindu below the candra-bindu. [The anusvāra is anudātta, which may be indicated by this sign, but other anudātta anusvāras are not so indicated.]

सहस्रँ हेतयो folio 11 recto line 4

Folio 11 recto

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VIII. Kannada and Telugu scripts

Kannada and Telugu scripts do not have a special character for denoting (2) or (3) above. Three variants of anusvāra or nasalization (*anunāsika*) are distinguished and are represented as follows:

- 1) '*gm̐*' before a spirant or *r*, irrespective of the length of the preceding vowel, and also preceded by a long *ā* and followed by a vowel.
- 2) '*gg'*' or '*ggm̐*' before a conjunct initial spirant when preceded by a short vowel
- 3) '*g'*' or '*gm̐*' before a conjunct initial spirant when preceded by a long vowel

माऽघर्षगंसो रुद्रस्य हेतिः TS I.1.1, Gomāṭham Publication, page 1.

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

सुषदायोनिगं स्वाहा TS I.1.24, Gomāṭham Publication, page 9.

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

ओषधे त्रायस्वैनगं स्वधिते TS I.2.1, Gomāṭham Publication, page 12.

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द्यावापृथिवीभ्यागं स्वाहोरोरन्तरिक्षात्स्वाहा TS I.2.5, Gomāṭham Publication, page 13.

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उपसमितगं सगं स्रावभागाः TS I.1.22, ed. P.S.Rāmeśvarāvadhānī, Jyoti Sāṃskṛtika Pratiṣṭhāna Publication, Vol.2, page xv.

[View Scan \[.png\]](#) [High Res \[.tif\]](#)

चित्रः शिशुः परि तमागं स्यक्तः TS IV.1.4, Rāmākṛṣṇāśrama Publication, Vol.2, page 8

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IX. Whitney TPr.

In his edition of the Taittirīyā Prātiśākhya p. 69, Whitney writes:

A bindu or chandra bindu over the vowel indicates a nasal vowel.

Brought down between characters in the line of characters it is an anusvāra. Placement over the vowel implies the nasality belongs to the vowel. The intervention implies that anusvāra is a consonant between a clear vowel and a following consonant.

For amśa अंश or अंश, VājSaṃ. writes अं श (counterclockwise spiral with bindu) and

TaiSaṃ. writes अं श dotted crescent with virāma. "They have brought down one of the visual signs of nasality from above the syllable to a position between the syllables giving it an addition which enables it to maintain its place there."

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