

## Grantha - 15 - Conjunct IV



॥ ஒம் நமோ ஶுநீந்த்ராய ॥

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ராஜ்யொஹொமெஸக்ய ஜெ நாயெஷா ந யாக்ரெந யக்ரெந வா  
புரஸாதொ ஜஜ ஶுஸெஹொ ஹவெயம் திவெஷாஶுஜ:



राज्यभोगैश्च मे नार्थो न धान्येन धनेन वा

प्रसादो मम बुद्धेभ्यो भवेयं द्विपदोत्तमः

ராஜ்யபோ<sup>4</sup>கை<sup>3</sup>ஸ்<sup>2</sup>ச மே நார்தோ<sup>2</sup> ந தா<sup>4</sup>ந்யேந த<sup>4</sup>நேந வா

ப்ரஸாதோ<sup>3</sup> மம பு<sup>3</sup>த்<sup>3</sup>தே<sup>4</sup>ப்<sup>4</sup>யோ ப<sup>4</sup>வேயம்' த்<sup>3</sup>விபதோ<sup>3</sup>த்தம:

A king's enjoyment is of no use to me, nor have I need of grain or wealth  
Since in the Buddhas I have faith, may I become a Buddha

We have been seeing only simple Samyuktashara-s with only two consonants in the cluster. As expected, Conjuncts in Sanskrit can be more complex with 3 or even more consonants in the Cluster.

We'll see how to represent such complex conjunct formation rules in Grantha script.

### Nasalized Ya

In the previous lesson, I had commented, ய்ய ய்ய̃ is an exception to the usual conjunct -y- rules. Usually, yya ய்ய̃ ய்ய̃ is represented as ய்ய̃. However, when Nasalized ya ய்ய̃ appears, the other /ya/ is stacked below.

य्य̃ + य → य्य̃

### -ry- Conjunct

During the last part, we had seen how -r- and -y- will take special forms, when they occur as a part of Samyuktakshara. So, how do we represent the Samyuktakshara- *rya* र्या र्य̃?

To put it in Jargon - The pre-consonantal form of -r- takes priority rather than the post-consonantal form of -y- (-). (i.e) sūryaḥ सूर्याः सूर्यः is written

as ஸௌயுஃ using the pre-consonantal form of -r-

For Complex Conjuncts with -rya- as an element like *bhrya ப்<sup>4</sup>ர்ய ஶ்ய* the special signs are placed next to each other.

ஹ் + ர் + ய → ஹ்<sub>ர</sub> + ய → ஹ்ய

## Complex -y- Conjunct

For Triple Cluster Samyuktaksharas with -y- as the final element, the first two consonants must be first clustered [either by Stacking or Combining] and then ya sign should be added.

(e.g) *rkya ர்க்ய க்ய*, *ntyா ந்த்ய ந்ய*, *psya ப்ஸ்ய ப்ய*

ர் + க் + ய → ர்க்<sub>ய</sub> + ய → ர்க்ய

ந் + த் + ய → ந்த்<sub>ய</sub> + ய → ந்த்ய

ஶ் + ஸ் + ய → ஶஸ்<sub>ய</sub> + ய → ஶஸ்ய

## Complex Stacking Conjuncts

So far in the previous lessons, we had seen only stacking conjuncts with two consonants. In Grantha, another consonant can be added beneath, to form complex Samyuktaksharas. The Consonant Stack will have the first consonant in full width, and other two following consonants as minatures one below the other.

Triple Stacking is applied when all the three consonant do not have any combining forms with each other, and the only means of clustering the consonants is Stacking.

Consider *spla ஸ்ப்ல ஶ்ல*, *klva க்ல்வ க்வ* - They are written as three level stacking.

$\text{வ்} + \text{வ்} + \text{ய} \rightarrow \text{வ்வ்} + \text{ய} \rightarrow \text{வ்வய}$   
 $\text{க்} + \text{வ்} + \text{வ} \rightarrow \text{க்வ்} + \text{வ} \rightarrow \text{க்வவ}$

When -r- & -y- occur as the second element in triple clusters., the miniature forms are used instead of their special conjunct signs. (e.g) *grda க்<sup>3</sup>ர்த்<sup>3</sup> ட* & *kyva க்ய்வ*  
*க்ய*

$\text{ஸ்} + \text{ர்} + \text{உ} \rightarrow \text{ஸ்ர} + \text{உ} \rightarrow \text{ஸ்ரஉ}$   
 $\text{க்} + \text{ய்} + \text{வ} \rightarrow \text{க்ய்} + \text{வ} \rightarrow \text{க்ய்வ}$

## Complex -r- Conjunct

### Post-Consonantal -r-

For Stacking Conjuncts, the Miniature version of the samyuktakshara sign is placed when -r- occurs as the final consonant in a Triple cluster. (e.g) *stra ஸ்த்<sup>3</sup>ர ஸ*

$\text{வ்} + \text{த்} + \text{ர} \rightarrow \text{வ்த்} + \text{ர} \rightarrow \text{வ்த்<sup>3</sup>ர}$

For Combining Conjuncts, the regular post-consonantal -r- sign is applied as usual. (e.g) *ndhra ந்த்<sup>4</sup>ர ஸ*

$\text{ந்} + \text{ய்} + \text{ர} \rightarrow \text{ந்ய்} + \text{ர} \rightarrow \text{ந்ய்<sup>3</sup>ர}$

### Pre-Consonantal -r-

When Triple clusters appear with pre-consonantal -r- occur - the final consonants barring -r- is clustered first and then the pre-consonantal -r- sign is applied. (e.g) *rśca ர்ஸ்ச ஶ* & *rṅga ர்ங்க்<sup>3</sup> ஜ*

நீ + ஸீ + வ → நீ + ஸவ → ஸவ

நீ + ஜீ + ஸ → நீ + ஜீ → ஜீ

## Complex Combining Conjuncts

We had seen combining Conjuncts with only two consonants. Three consonants can also combine to give a single ligature.

They are usually only two such Samyuktaksharas in Grantha - *ntva* நீத்வ ஸ்வ  
& *ktva* க்த்வ க்வ

நீ + தீ + வ → நீத் + வ → நீத்வ

கீ + தீ + வ → கீத் + வ → கீத்வ

Thats all (atleast :-P ) for now.

We'll be seeing some more on Complex Conjunct formation in the next lesson.

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|| யஜெஹ ரக்ஷதி ரக்ஷிதஃ ||

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