

* श्री *

Prakrit

Spring Quarter 2018



Prakrit Meter

Basic Principles





Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



V



NUCLEUS

Every syllable must have
one and only one vowel.



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



NUCLEUS

EXAMPLES

u

a

ō

Every syllable must have
one and only one vowel.



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)

C*

ONSET

V

NUCLEUS

A syllable can have *zero or more* consonants before the vowel.



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



C*

ONSET

V

NUCLEUS

EXAMPLES

hē

kṣi

sva

pra

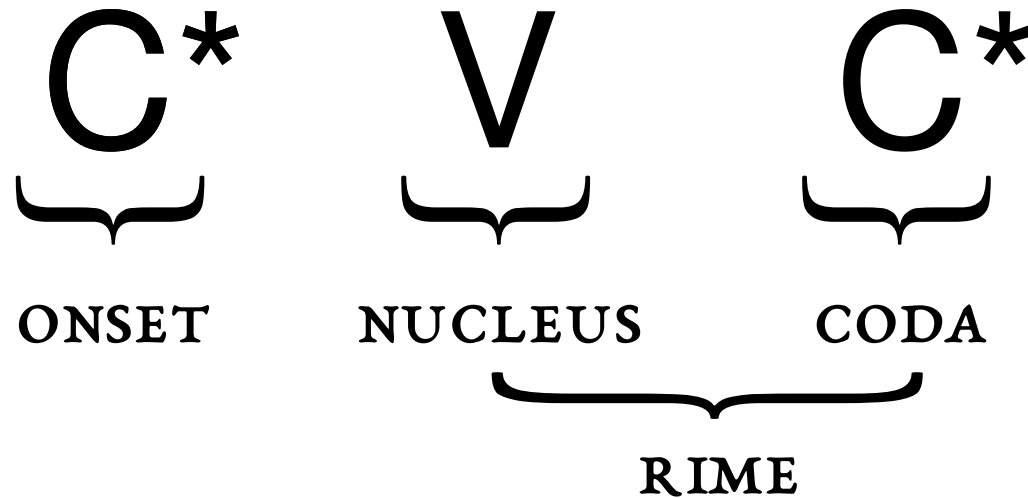
A syllable can have *zero or more* consonants before the vowel.



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



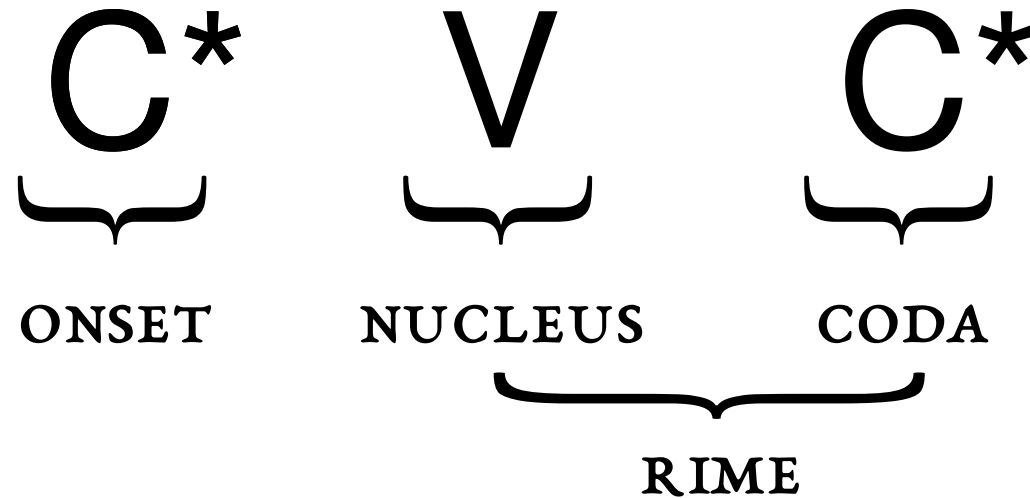
A syllable can have *zero or more* consonants after the vowel.



Basic Principles



I. The Syllable (σ)



EXAMPLES

om̄

brīḥ

prāg

kārt

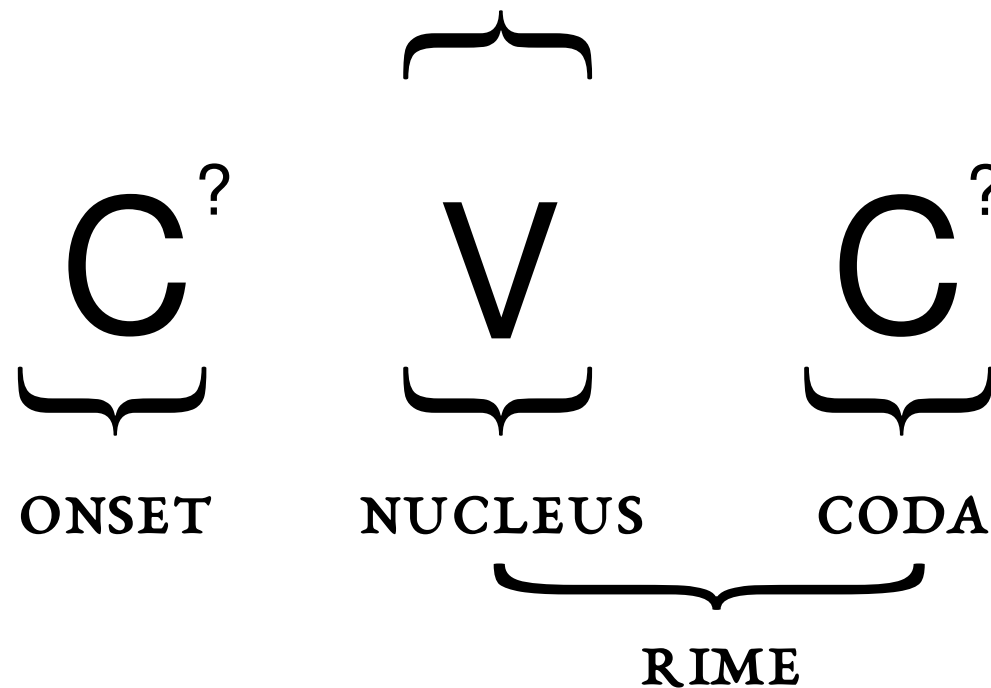
A syllable can have *zero or more* consonants after the vowel.



Basic Principles



1. The Syllable (σ) in Prakrit



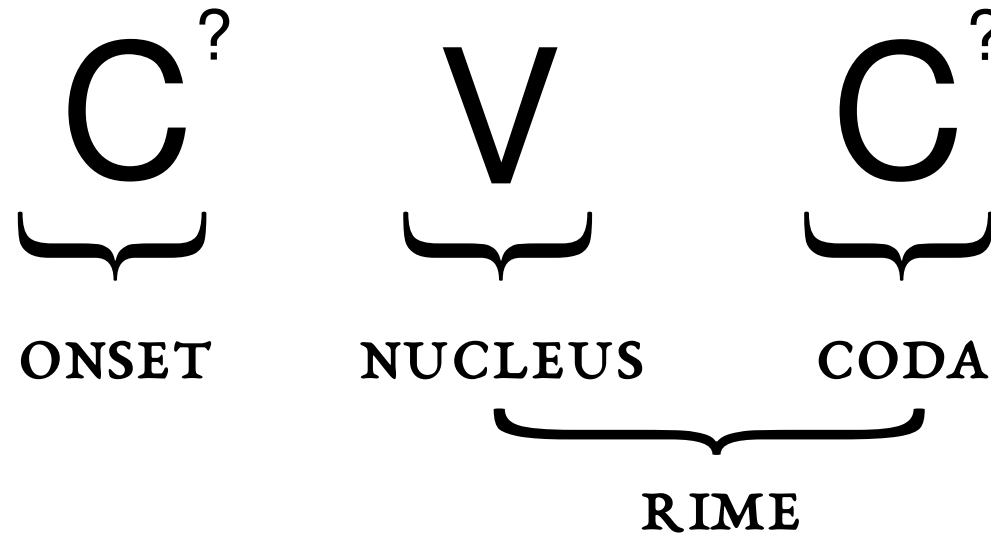
In Prakrit, *one* consonant at most may occur both in onset and in the coda.



Basic Principles



1. The Syllable (σ) in Prakrit



EXAMPLES

taṁ

maṁ

In Prakrit, *one* consonant at most may occur both in onset and in the coda.



Basic Principles



1a. Parsing Syllables

ajjaṁ gao tti gaṇirīē



Basic Principles



1a. Parsing Syllables

1. Each vowel gets its own syllable.

σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ
| | | | | | | |
ajjaṃ gao tti gaṇirīē



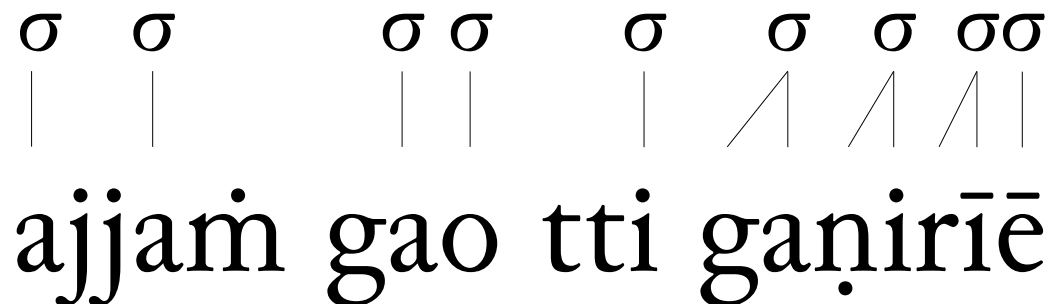
Basic Principles



1a. Parsing Syllables

2. Fill onsets before codas:

Single (non-conjunct) consonants are always onsets.





Basic Principles



1a. Parsing Syllables

2. Fill onsets before codas:

In conjunct consonants, assign the *rightmost* conjunct to an onset, and then the *leftmost* conjunct to a coda.

σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σσ
	/	/		/	/	/	/
aj	jaṃ	ga	o	tti	ga	ṇirī	ē



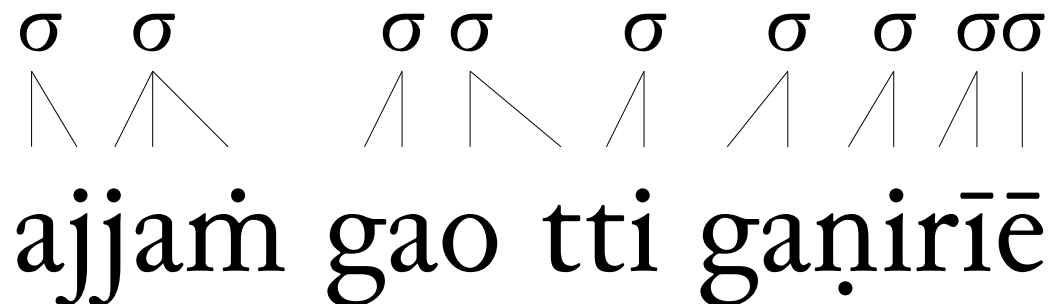
Basic Principles



1a. Parsing Syllables

2. Fill onsets before codas:

In conjunct consonants, assign the *rightmost* conjunct to an onset, and then the *leftmost* conjunct to a coda.





Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

Syllables have a property of *weight* that is a function of the number of *moras* (μ) in the syllable.



Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

Both vowels and consonants can contribute *moras* to the syllable.

Among consonants, only *coda* consonants contribute moras in Prakrit.

(Onset consonants contribute *zero* moras.)



Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

The number of *moras* contributed by a vowel is determined by its length:

Short vowels contribute **one** mora, and *long vowels* **two**.

(Long diphthongs like *ai* and *au* would contribute three, but they do not occur in Prakrit, precisely because they are *trimoraic*.)



Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

Each *coda consonant* contributes **one** mora to the weight of the syllable.

(In Prakrit, there is never more than one coda consonant.)



Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

Syllables with **one** mora are called **light** (*lahu-*),
and those with **two** are called **heavy** (*garua-*).

(In Prakrit, a syllable never has more than two moras.)



Basic Principles



2. Syllable Weight

$C^?V$ (e.g.: *khu*) \longrightarrow **Light**

$C^?VC$ (e.g.: *taṁ*) \longrightarrow **Heavy**

$C^?\bar{V}$ (e.g.: *sō*) \longrightarrow **Heavy**



Basic Principles



2a. Parsing Syllables by Weight

1. Count.

SYMBOLS

∣ = *light*

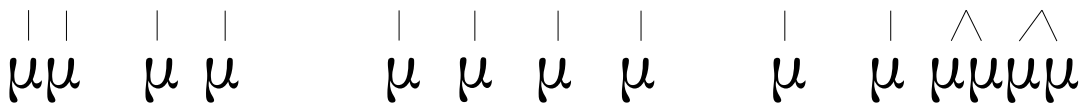
∫ = *heavy*

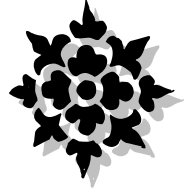
∫ ∫ ∣ ∫ ∣ ∣ ∫ ∫

σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ



ajjam gao tti ganirē





समाप्तम्

