Introduction to Prakrit ॥ पाउअप्पवेसिआ॥

Lesson 3: Only homorganic conjuncts तइअज्झाओ - सवण्णाइं चिअ संजुत्तक्खराइं

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CONJUNCT CONSONANTS

- Two or more consonants next to each other.
- Prakrit places a lot of conditions on conjunct consonants.
 - there can never be more than **two**;

If you think about it, this follows from the restriction on superheavy syllables: if there are three consonants, two of them will have to be at the end of the preceding syllable, which is not allowed.

all adjacent consonants must share the same place of articulation.

CONJUNCT CONSONANTS

- In other words, two consonants with different places of articulation (velar, palatal, retroflex, dental, labial) can never stand next to each other.
- Using velar consonants as an example, the permitted conjuncts are:

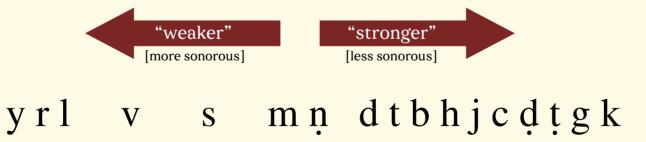
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kk, gg ("plain" geminates)
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kkh, ggh (aspirated geminates)

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CONJUNCT CONSONANTS

- Any other type of conjunct consonant has to be reduced to one of these types.
- The general principle is assimilation, where the "weaker" consonant is assimilated into the "stronger" consonant:



śravyasya

sravyasya

All sibilants become s.

semivowel + sibilant

sravyasya

semivowel + sibilant

ssavyassa

Sibilants are "stronger" than semivowels, so they win.

savyassa

No double consonants at the beginning of a word.

semivowel + semivowel

savyassa

semivowel + semivowel



v is "stronger" than y, so it wins.

semivowel + semivowel

savvassa † sarvasya

semivowel + sibilant

cakrasya

semivowel + sibilant

cakrasya

semivowel + sibilant

cakrassa

stop + semivowel

cakrassa

stop + semivowel



k is "stronger" than r, so it wins.

rś and rș

harşaḥ

darśanam

rs and rs

harşah

darśanam

rś and rș



darśanam

One way of dealing with these clusters is through *epenthesis*, that is, inserting a vowel between the consonants.

rs and rs



darśanam

One way of dealing with these clusters is through *epenthesis*, that is, inserting a vowel between the consonants.

rs and rs

harisō

darśanam

rś and rș

harisō



Another way is by converting the r's cluster to m's.

rś and rș

harisō



Another way is by converting the rs cluster to ms.

stop + stop

āsaktaḥ

stop + stop

āsaktaḥ

stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

turn the first consonant into the second.



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āsattō śabdaḥ

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āsattō śaddaḥ

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āsattō saddō

stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

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āsattō saddō utpannah

stop + stop

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With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

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āsattō
saddō
uppannaḥ

stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

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āsattō saddō uppaņņō

stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

turn the first consonant into the second.

āsattō saddō uppanno muktah

stop + stop

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stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

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āsattō saddō uppanno mukkah

There are always exceptions!

stop + stop

With **stop + stop** conjuncts, the basic principle is **regressive** assimilation:

turn the first consonant into the second.

āsattō saddō uppaṇṇō mukkō

There are always exceptions!

Coming up next...

- stop + sibilant clusters
- nasal + sibilant clusters
- # palatalization (dental + y clusters)

Happy studying! ॥ सहलो होउ सज्झाओ ॥