



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



VISARGASANDHIḤ



विसर्गसन्धिः

VISARGAḤ

Visargaḥ is not a *phoneme* of the Sanskrit language. It is a positional variant (allophone) of two other phonemes:

ष् स् र्

(ṣ is itself a positional variant of s, so it can be included here.)

VISARGAḤ

When we learn a word in its *pausa* form, however, a final *r* and *s* are changed to *visargaḥ*:

देवस् → देवः

पुनर् → पुनः

VISARGAḤ

In *visargasandhiḥ*, it is going to be important to know the phoneme that “underlies” a *visargaḥ*. One way to think of this is “undoing” the *sandhiḥ* process that turns a final s and r of a word into a *visargaḥ* in its isolated form.

देवः → देवस्

पुनः → पुनर्



VISARGASANDHIḤ

Visargasandhiḥ is regressive assimilation of *voicing* and, in certain cases, *place features*.

You should thus keep the following general rules in mind:

1. A *voiced sound* will result when a *voiced sound* follows.
2. A *voiceless sound* will result when a *voiceless sound* follows.
 - 2.a. A *palatal sound* will result when a *palatal sound* follows.
 - 2.b. A *retroflex sound* will result when a *retroflex sound* follows.
 - 2.c. A *dental sound* will result when a *dental sound* follows.

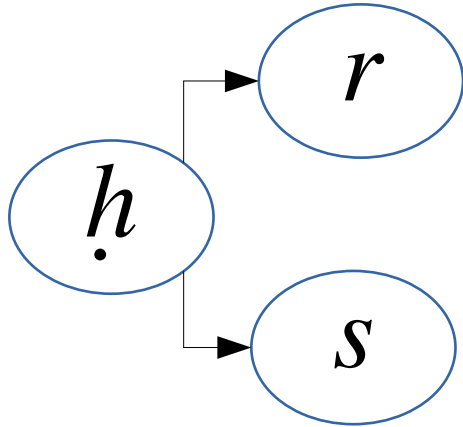


VISARGASANDHIḤ

Unlike many other types of external *sandhi*, however, the outcome of *visargasandhi* will depend on the sound **before** the *visargaḥ*, in addition to the sound that **follows** it.

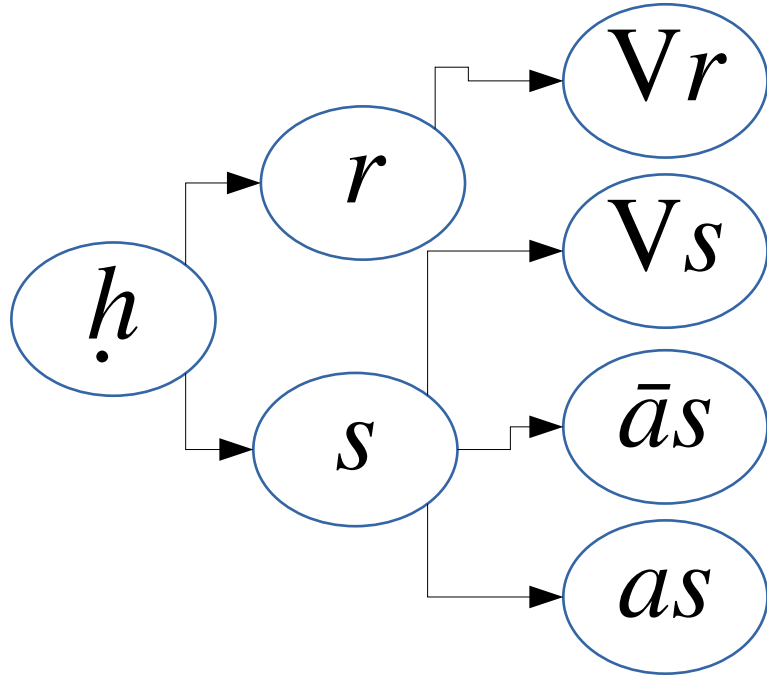
THE FLOWCHART

First make sure you know whether the *visargaḥ* represents an original *r* or *s*.



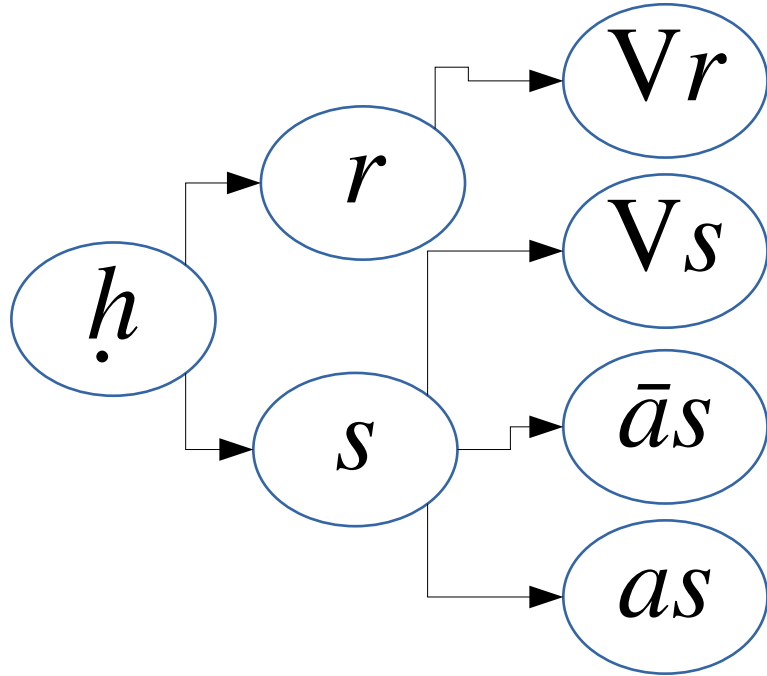
THE FLOWCHART

Then look at the vowel that precedes the *visargaḥ*.



THE FLOWCHART

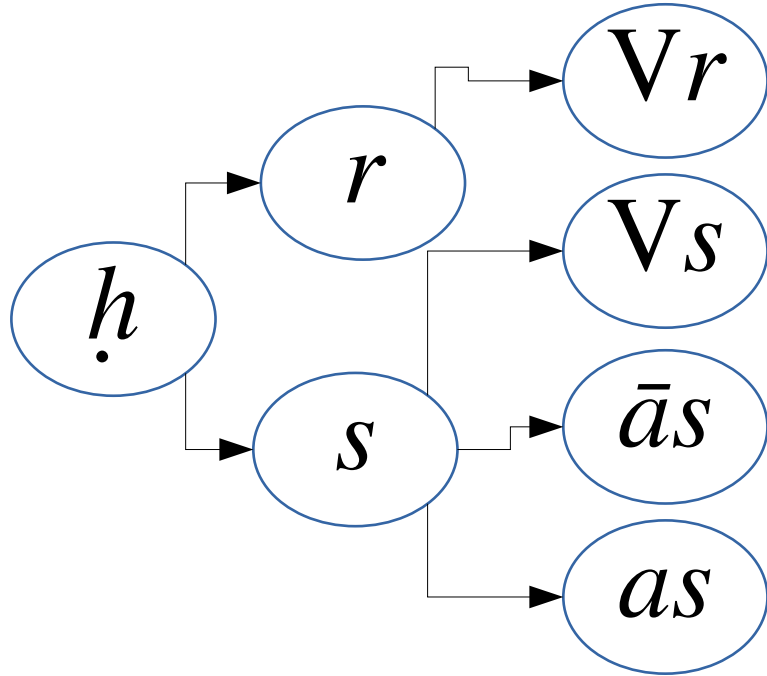
Then look at the vowel that precedes the *visargaḥ*.



a
āDiC
haŚ - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

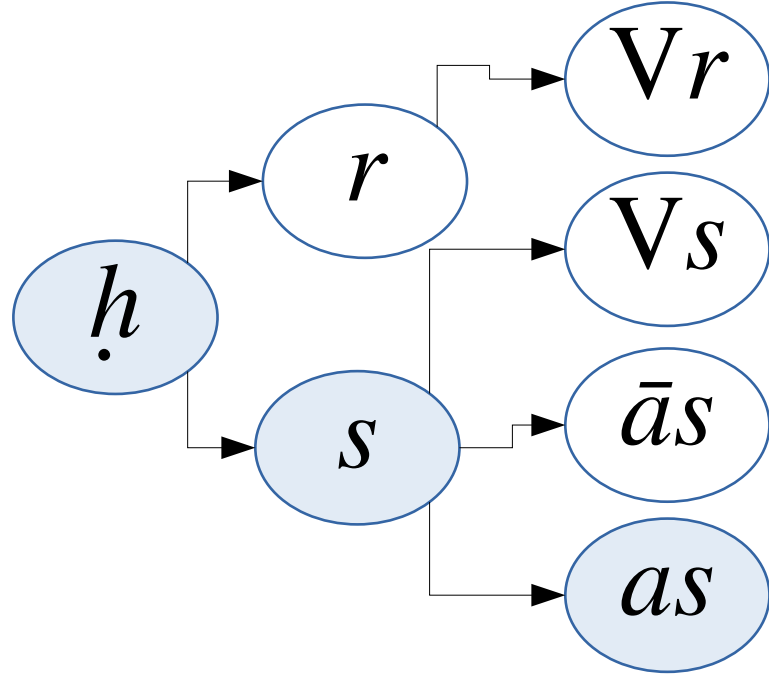
THE FLOWCHART

Finally, look at the sound that follows it. The following classes will be relevant:



a
āDiC
haŚ - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... 0# ^' ...

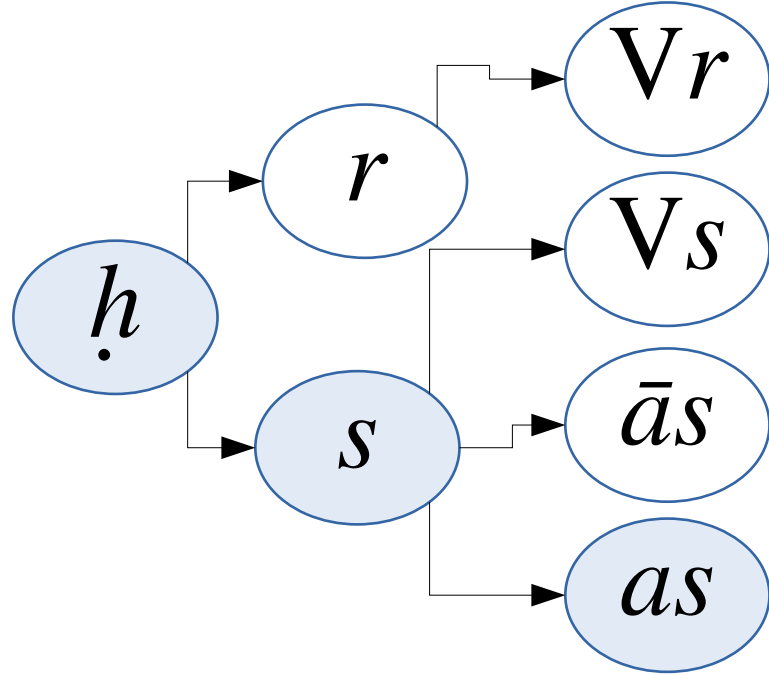
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] अस्ति

देवो ऽस्ति

The final -as becomes -ō, and the initial a- of the following word is elided.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... a#

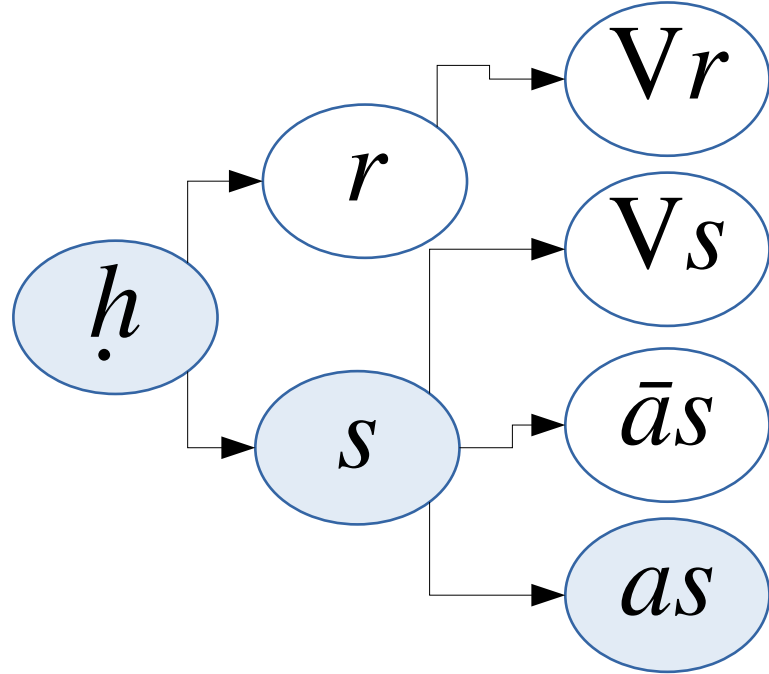
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # इव
[देवस्] ^

देव इव

The final -s (-*ḥ*) is elided, and a hiatus remains between the final -a and the initial vowel of the following word.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ō#

CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] गच्छति

देवो गच्छति

The final -as becomes -ō.

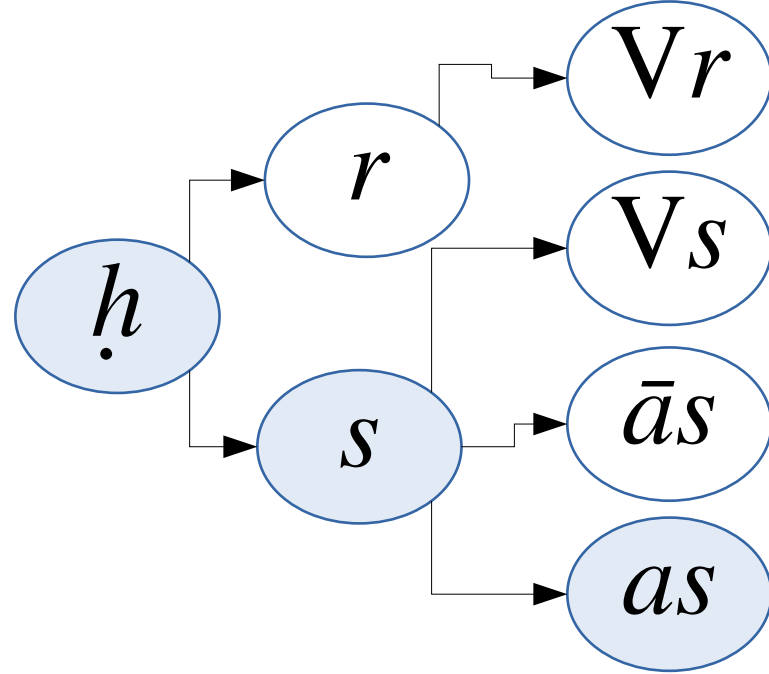
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^ रोचते
[देवस्]

देवो रोचते

The final *-as* becomes *-ō*.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ś#

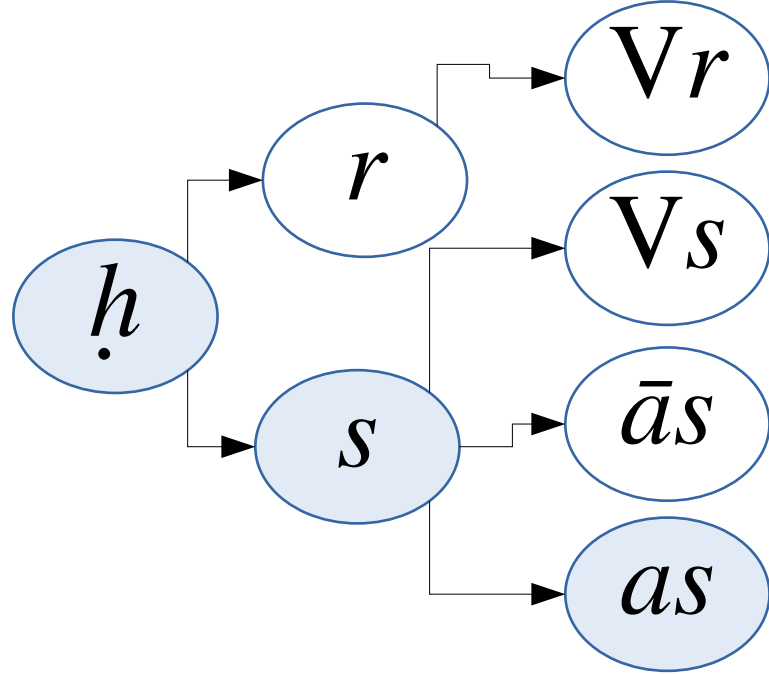
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^ चलति
[देवस्]

देवश्चलित

The final -s takes on the voicing and place features of the following consonant, thus becoming the voiceless palatal sibilant ś.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ṣ#

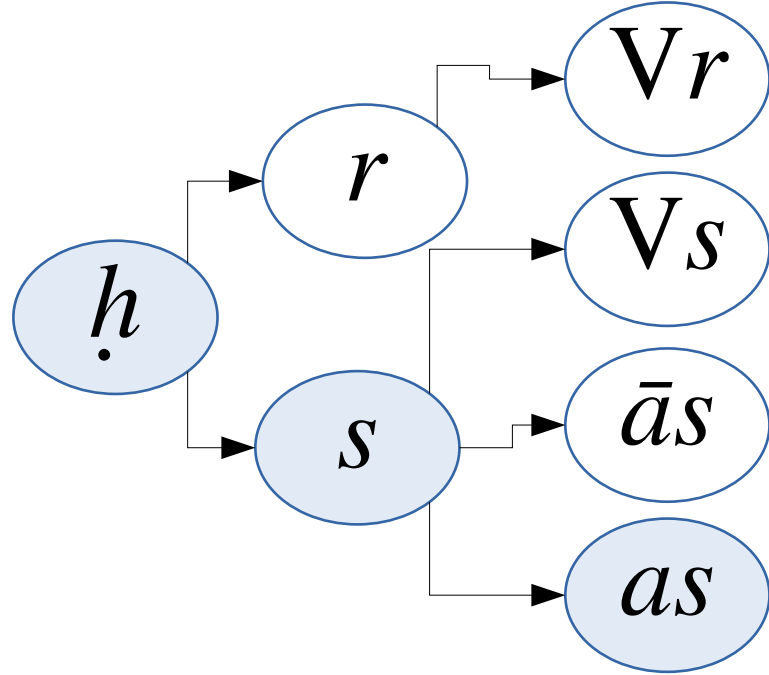
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^ टीकाम्
[देवस्]

देवष्टीकाम्

The final -s takes on the voicing and place features of the following consonant, thus becoming the voiceless retroflex sibilant ṣ.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... S#

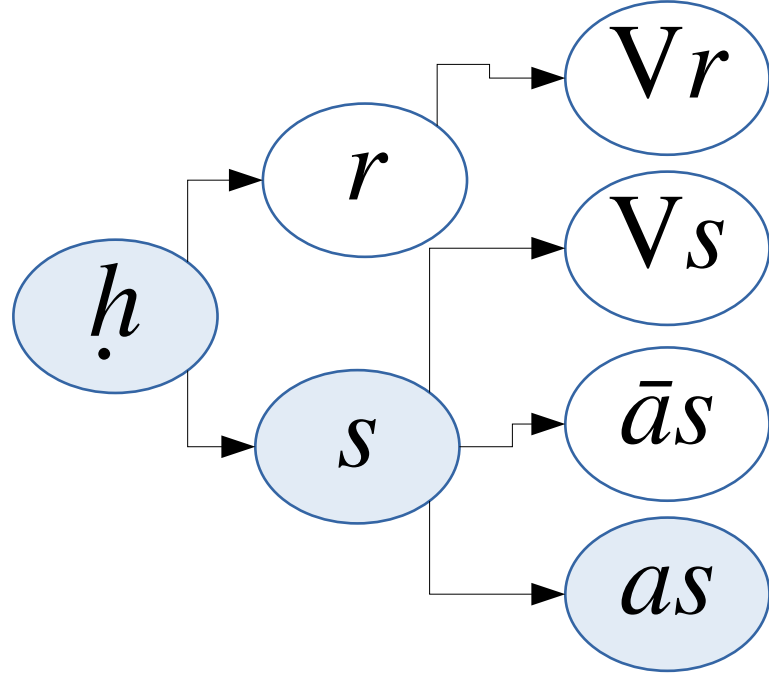
CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] ष

देवस्तु

The final -s takes on the voicing and place features of the following consonant, thus becoming the voiceless dental sibilant s.

CASE I: FINAL -AS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ḥ#

CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] प्रकृष्टः

देवः प्रकृष्टः

The final -s would take on the voicing and place features of the following consonant, but since there is no voiceless labial fricative in Sanskrit, the *visargaḥ*—a placeless and voiceless fricative—remains.

CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] प्रकृष्टः

देवः प्रकृष्टः

Very rarely, you will see a special sign called *upadhmaniyaḥ* used for a voiceless labial fricative.

CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^
[देवस्] : करोति

देवः करोति

The final -s would take on the voicing and place features of the following consonant, but since there is no voiceless velar fricative in Sanskrit, the *visargaḥ*—a placeless and voiceless fricative—remains.

CASE I: FINAL -AS

देवः # ^ करोति
[देवस्]

देव_x करोति

Very rarely, you will see a special sign called *jihvāmūlīyaḥ* used for a voiceless velar fricative.

CASE I: FINAL -AS

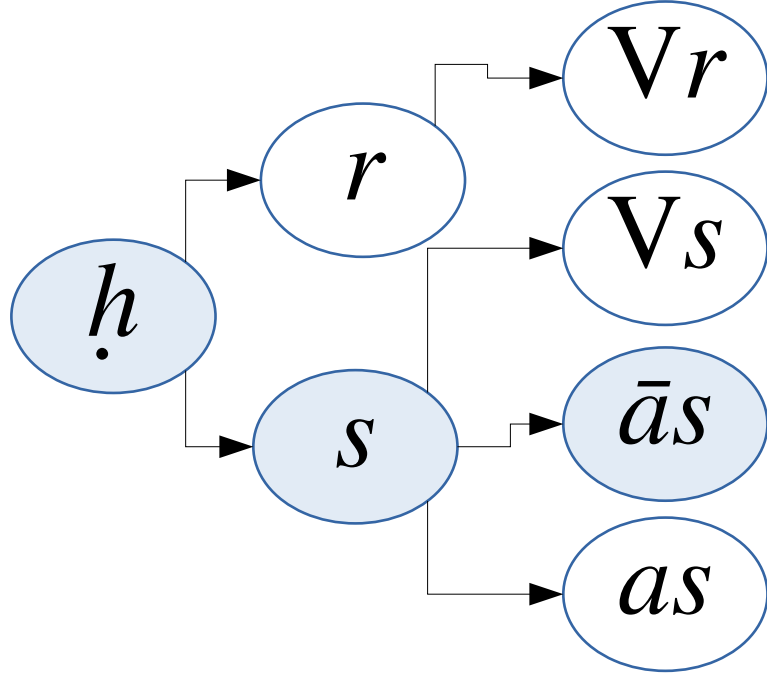
देवः # ^ सर्पति
[देवस्]

देवः सर्पति

A *visargaḥ* always remains before a sibilant.

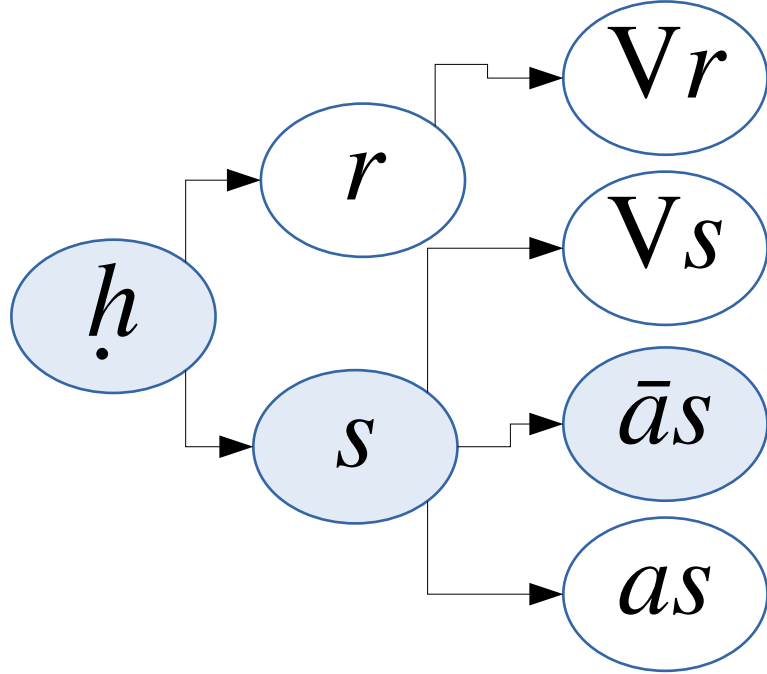
(Occasionally you will see the final -s assimilated to the following sibilant.)

CASE II: FINAL -ĀS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

CASE II: FINAL -ĀS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ā#

CASE II: FINAL -ĀS

देवाः # ^ एव
[देवास्]

देवा एव

The final -s (-*ḥ*) is elided, and a hiatus remains between the final -*ā* and the initial vowel of the following word.

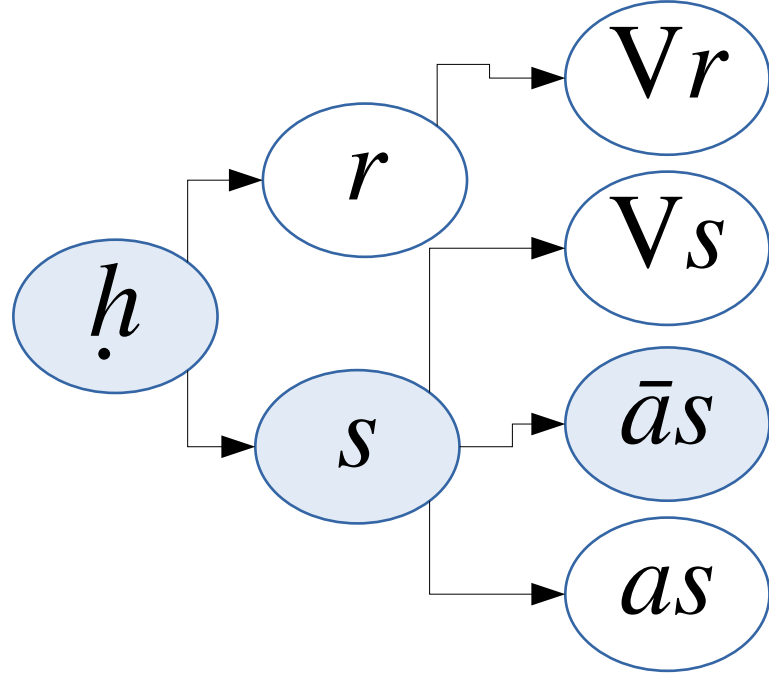
CASE II: FINAL -ĀS

देवाः # ^ ये
[देवास्]

देवा ये

The final -s (-ḥ) is elided.

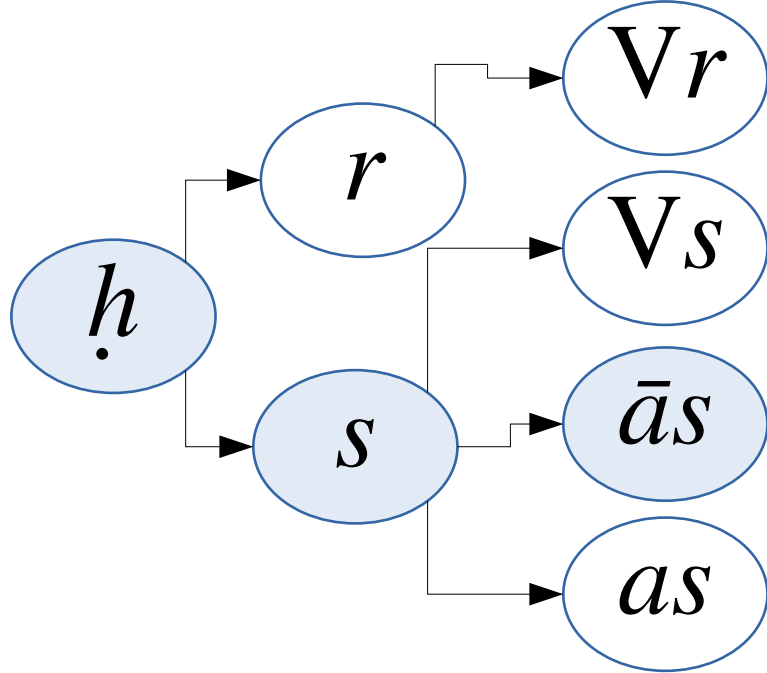
CASE II: FINAL -ĀS



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ś#
... ṣ#
... s#

CASE II: FINAL -ĀS

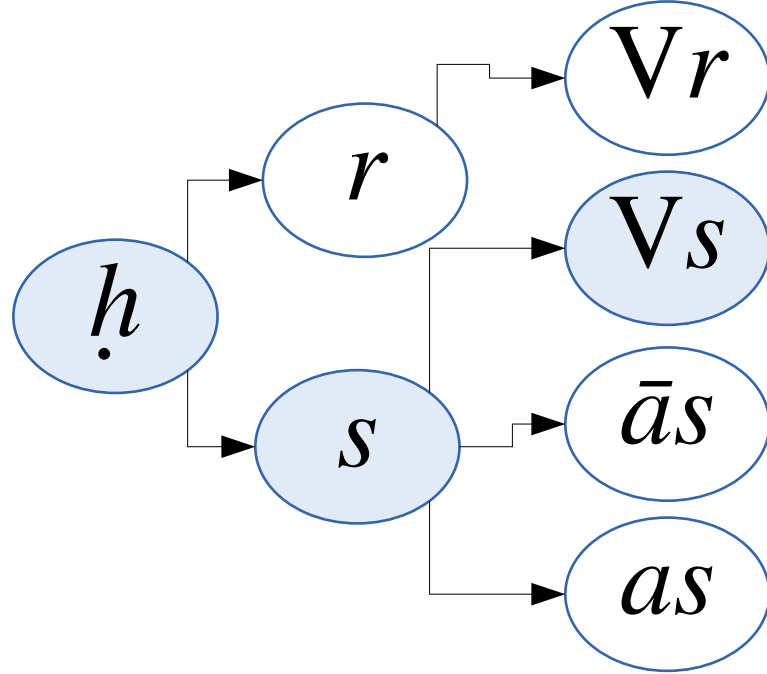


a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ḥ#

CASE III: FINAL -VS

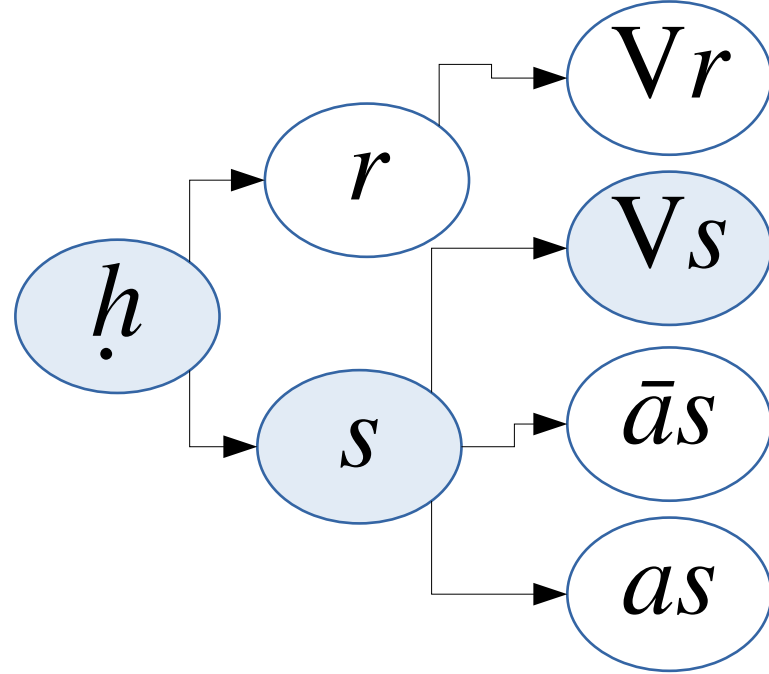
(any vowel except a or ā)



a
āDiC
haŚ - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

CASE III: FINAL -VS

(any vowel except a or ā)



- a
- āDiC
- haś - r
- r
- c ch
- ṭ ṭh
- t th
- k kh p ph
- ś ṣ s

... Vr#

CASE III: FINAL -ĀS

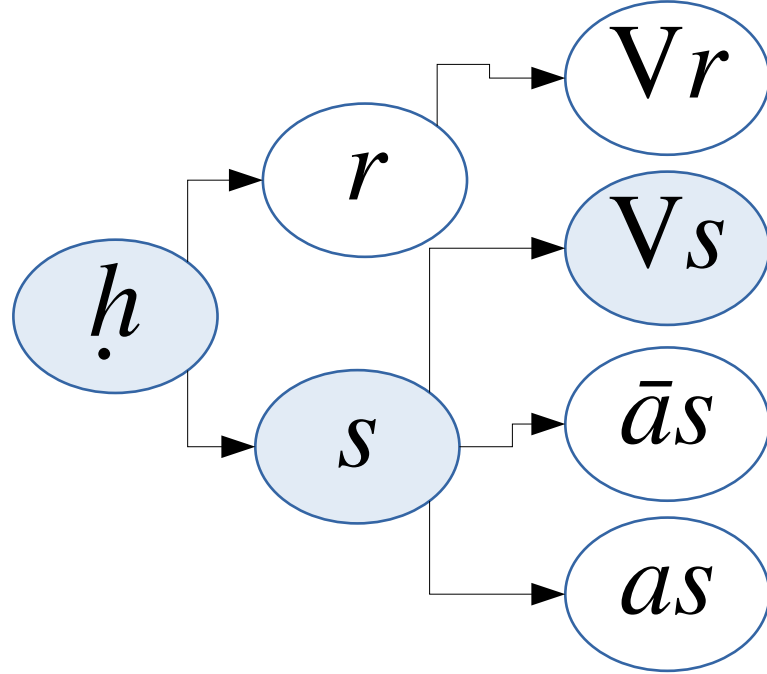
अग्निः # ^ अस्ति
[अग्निस्]

अग्निरस्ति

The final -s (-ḥ) becomes *r*.

CASE III: FINAL -VS

(any vowel except a or ā)



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... $\bar{V}\#$

CASE III: FINAL -VS

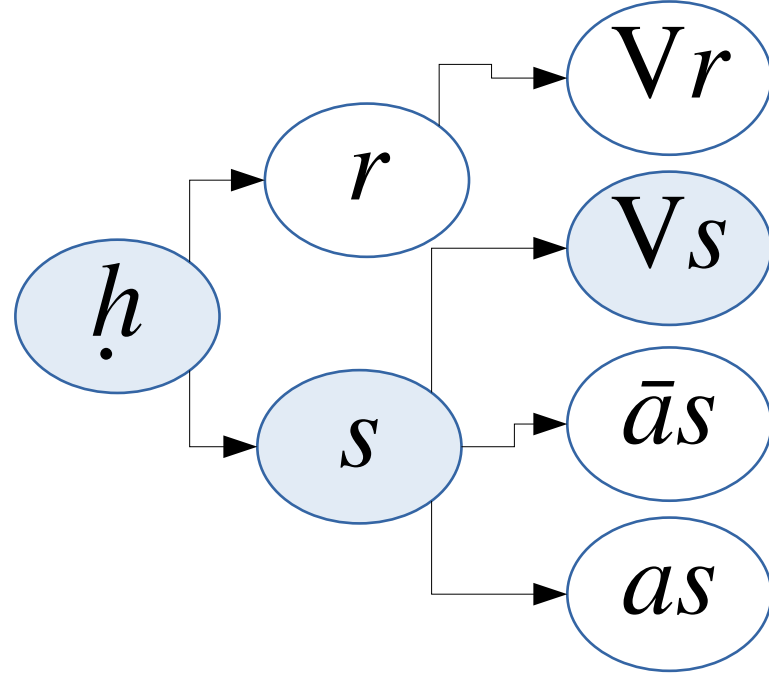
अग्निः # ^ रोचते
[अग्निस्]

अग्नी रोचते

The final -s (-ḥ) becomes *r*, but this *r* is immediately lost before the following *r*, and the preceding vowel is lengthened in compensation.

CASE III: FINAL -VS

(any vowel except a or ā)

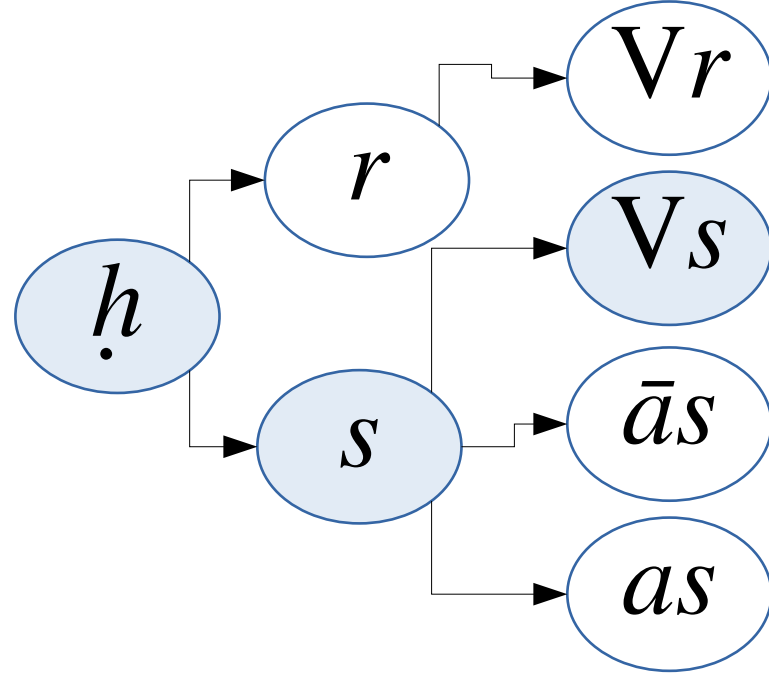


a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ś#
... ṣ#
... s#

CASE III: FINAL -VS

(any vowel except a or ā)

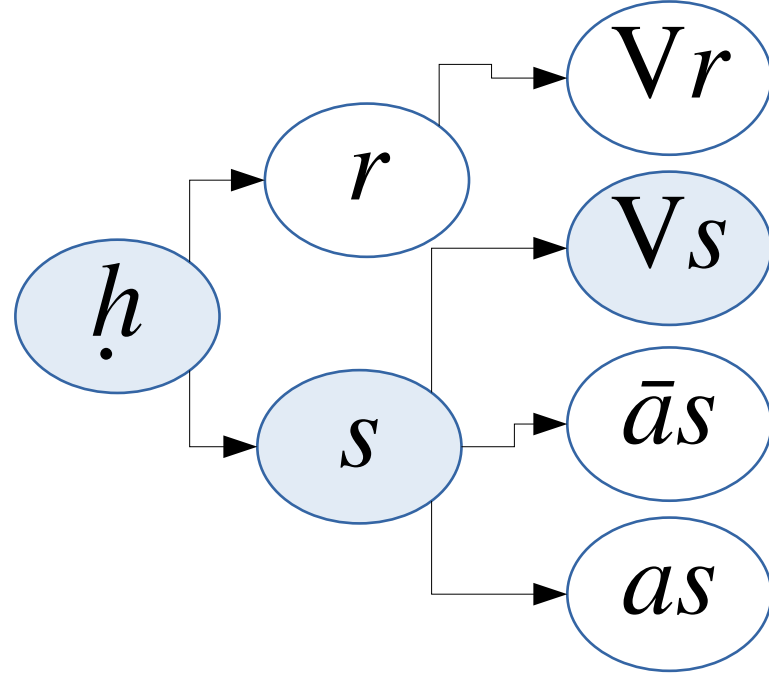


a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ḥ#

CASE III: FINAL -VS

(any vowel except a or ā)

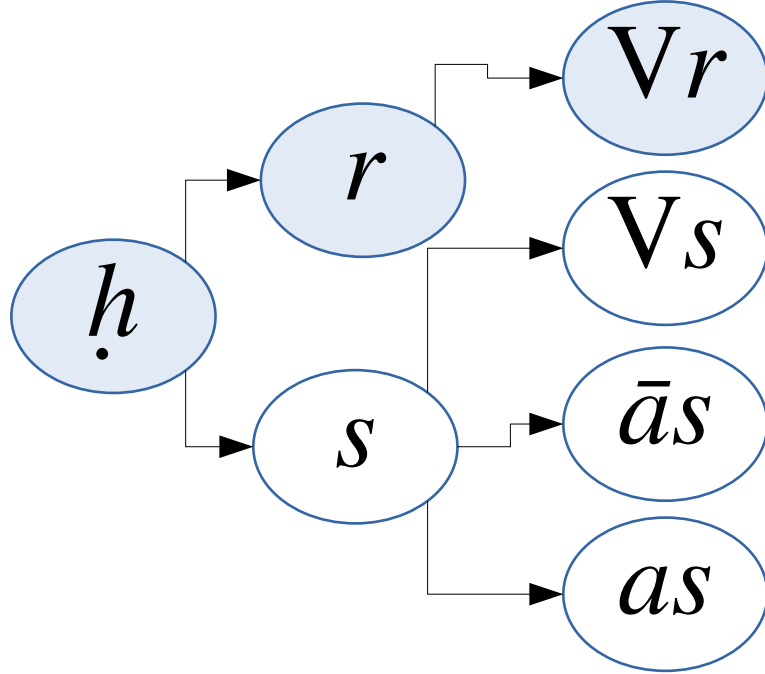


a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ḥ#

CASE IV: FINAL -VR

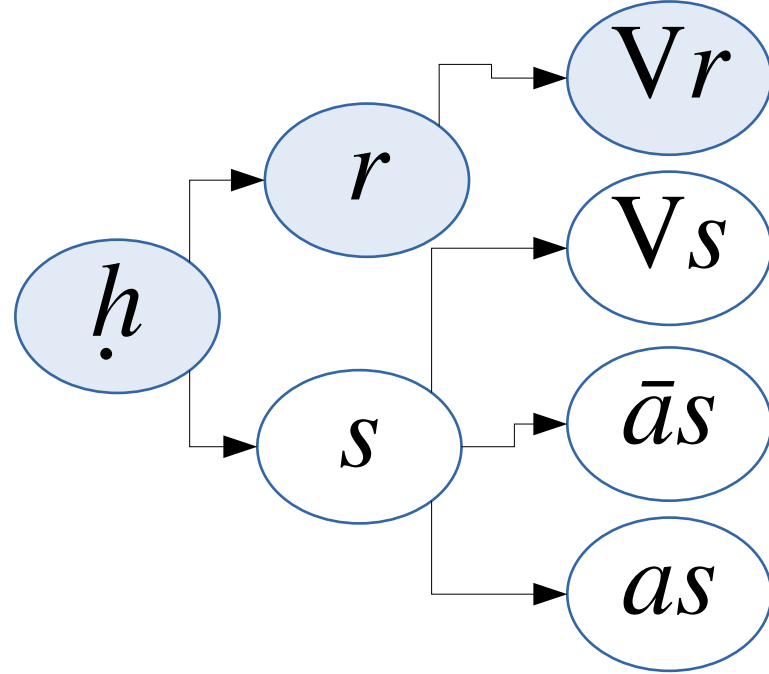
(any vowel)



a
āDiC
haŚ - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

CASE IV: FINAL -VR

(any vowel)



- a
- āDiC
- haś - r
- r
- c ch
- ṭ ṭh
- t th
- k kh p ph
- ś ṣ s

... r#

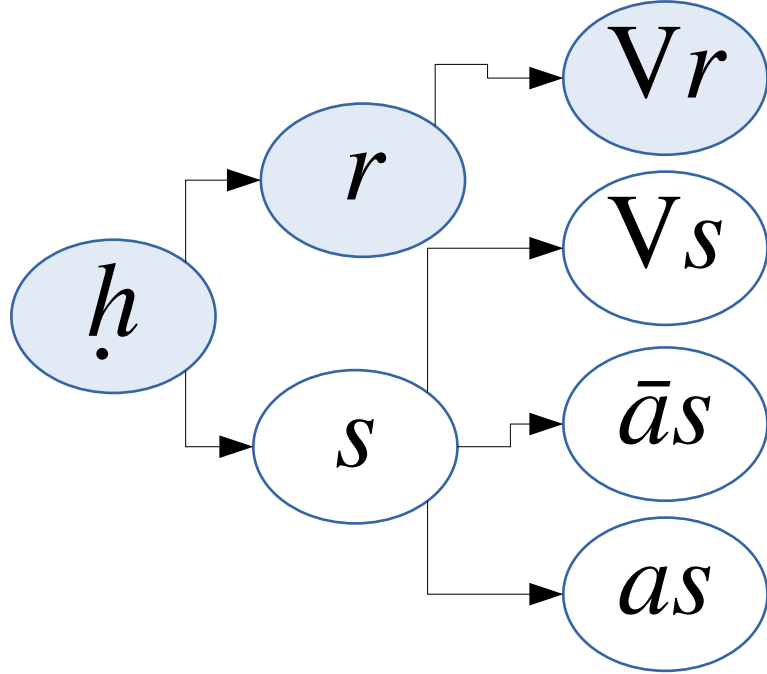
CASE III: FINAL -VS

पुनः # ^
[पुनर्] अपि

पुनरपि

The final *-ḥ* becomes *r*.

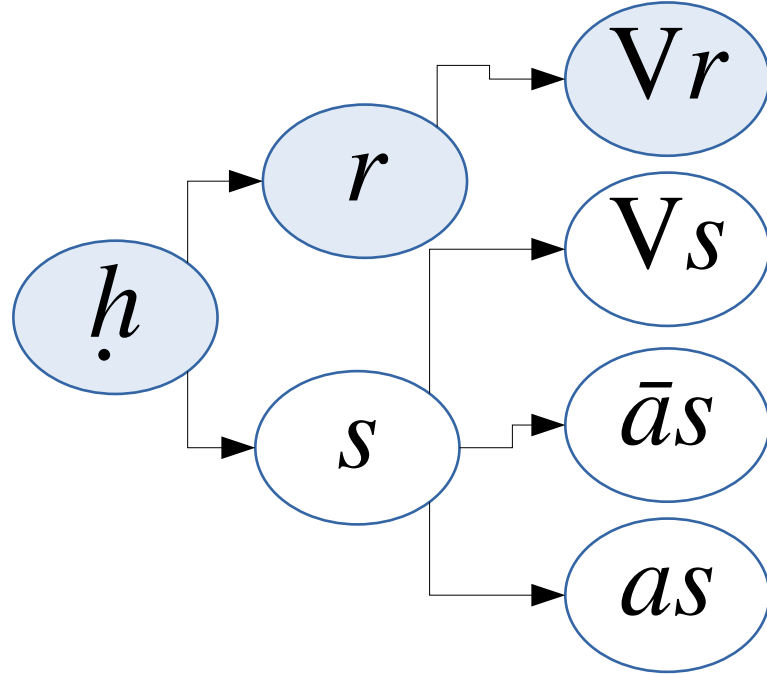
CASE IV: FINAL -VR (any vowel)



- a
- āDiC
- haś - r
- r
- c ch
- ṭ ṭh
- t th
- k kh p ph
- ś ṣ s

... V̄#

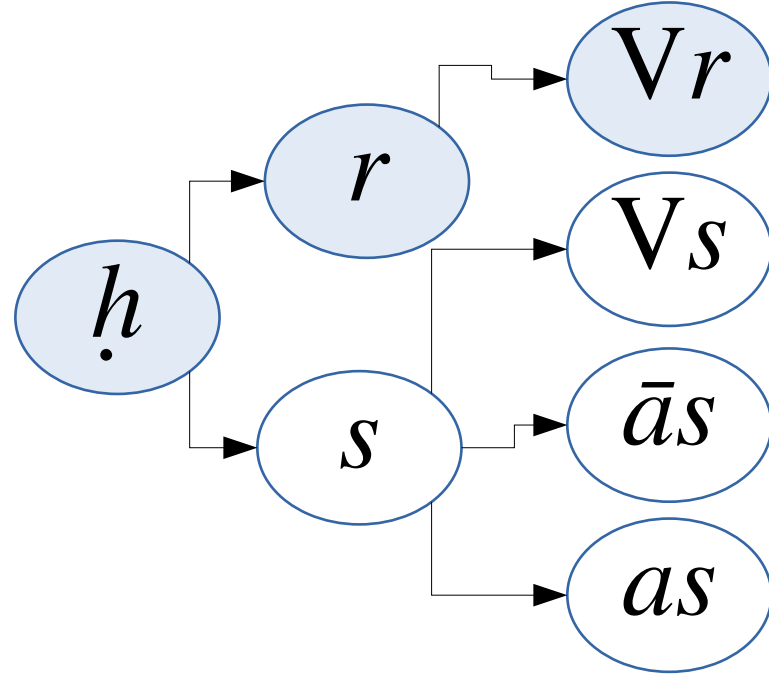
CASE IV: FINAL -VR (any vowel)



a
āDiC
haś - r
r
c ch
ṭ ṭh
t th
k kh p ph
ś ṣ s

... ś#
... ṣ#
... s#

CASE IV: FINAL -VR (any vowel)



- a
- āDiC
- haś - r
- r
- c ch
- ṭ ṭh
- t th
- k kh p ph
- ś ṣ s

... ḥ#

