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The  
**Sandhi**  
of **VOWELS** in  
sanskrit

Tatsiana Urbanovich

FIGURATIVE  
workbook in form of  
**Fairy Tale**



THE FIGURATIVE WORKBOOK IN A FORM OF A FAIRY TALE

# THE SANDHI OF VOWELS IN SANSKRIT

TATSIANA URBANOVICH

I dedicate this book to my beloved family:  
Alexander, Margarita & Alexandra Urbanovich.  
This book was written only because their love & support.

Minsk  
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# *Introduction*

My name is Tatyana Urbanovich, I love to study and to learn new languages. While studying Sanskrit, I found many serious books, but not a single entertainment one, so this book is designed for entertainment learning. It will be useful to all beginners in the study of Sanskrit, despite the childish appearance, this is serious book that built to immerse knowledge in memory in a playful way that will allow you to memorize the Sanskrit Vowels Sandhi rules effortlessly.

If you do not know Sanskrit at all, then this book can be used as a children's book with a 20 short stories. Each story contains an idea that will be useful to the child when communicating with friends, in this case just go to the stories themselves. If you want to use the book to learn Sanskrit, then you need to know the Devanagari alphabet and beginner level basics.

## *Sandhi in Sanskrit*

Sandhi (connection, merging) are combinatorial sound changes at the border of words or morphemes for ease and harmony in pronunciation.

Sandhi is applied whenever two sounds come together and this is the point where the sounds come together. Sandhi rules only make sense in sound, not in writ-

ing: it is important, when reading the written word, to sound it out loud, and listen to the sound.

There are external and internal sandhis. Sandhis applied within a word, between its elementary components, are internal sandhis, internal to a single word. The rules that extend between words, joining them together to form a sentence, are the outer sandhis, external to the individual words. The rules for inner and outer sandhis are basically the same, but each has its own field of special cases and exceptions. The next two pages contain a general table for external sandhi and a description of the exceptions. This table must be learned by heart, which is why this book is needed. There are two possible options of words conjunctions for external sandhi, which are called Adesha and Ekadesha.

“Adesha” in the classical Sanskrit rule means replacing only one vowel with



“Ekadesha” option means that both vowels at the the end of the firth word and at the beginning of the second will be replaced by a new vowel or combination.



# Vowel Conjunction table

2 word 1 word	अ अमृतः god, amrita	आ आत्माः soul	इ इन्द्रः Indra	ई ईशः lord	उ उद्धवः	ऊ ऊर्जः energy	ऋ ऋकारः letter ऋ	ॠ लकारः letter ॠ	ए एतः deer	ऐ ऐनाः people	ओ ओज्मन् power	औ औषः flow
अ परमा supreme	आ परमामृत	आ परमात्मा	ए परमेन्द्र	ए 4 परमेश	ओ परमोद्धव	औ 4 परमोर्ज	अर् 3 परमर्कार	अल् परमल्कार	ऐ 2 परमैत	ऐ परमैना	औ 2 सदौज्मन्	औ सदीघ
आ 6 सदा eternal	आ सदामृत	आ सदात्मा	ए सदेन्द्र	ए सदेश	ओ सदोद्धव	औ सदोर्ज	अर् 3 सदर्कार	अल् सदल्कार	ऐ 2 सदैत	ऐ परमैना	औ 2 सदैना	औ परमौघ
इ 6 इती this	य इत्यमृत	या इत्यात्मा	ई इतीन्द्र	ई इतीश	यु इत्युद्धव	यू इत्यूर्ज	यृ इत्यृकार	यू इत्यूकार	ये इत्येत	यै इत्यैना	यो इत्योज्मन्	यौ इत्यौघ
ई 1 लक्ष्मी happiness	य लक्ष्म्यमृता	या लक्ष्म्यात्मा	ई लक्ष्मीन्द्र	ई लक्ष्मीश	यु लक्ष्म्युद्धव	यू लक्ष्म्यूर्ज	यृ लक्ष्म्यृकार	यू लक्ष्म्यूकार	ये लक्ष्म्येत	यै लक्ष्म्यैना	यो लक्ष्म्योज्मन्	यौ लक्ष्म्यौघ
उ 6 तेषु in them	व तेष्वमृत	वा तेष्वात्मा	वि तेष्विन्द्र	वी तेष्वीश	वु तेषुद्धव	वू तेषूर्ज	वृ तेष्वृकार	वू तेष्वूकार	वै तेष्वेत	वै तेष्वैना	वो तेष्वोज्मन्	वौ तेष्वौघ
ऊ 1 चमु army	व चम्वमृत	वा चमवात्मा	वि चम्विन्द्र	वी चम्वीश	वु चम्वुद्धव	वू चम्वूर्ज	वृ चम्वृकार	वू चम्वूकार	वै चम्वेत	वै चम्वैना	वो चम्वोज्मन्	वौ चम्वौघ
ऋ पति ancestor	र पितृमृत	रा पित्वात्मा	रि पित्रीन्द्र	री पित्रीश	रु पित्नुद्धव	रू पित्नुर्ज	रृ पित्नुृकार	रू पित्नुूकार	रै पित्नेत	रै पित्नेना	रो पित्नुोज्मन्	रौ पित्नुौघ
ॠ 1,7	ल	ला	ल	ली	लु	लू	लृ	लू	ले	लै	लो	लौ
ए मे my	एऽ मेऽमृत	अया मयात्मा अ आ म आत्मा	अयि मयिन्द्र अ इ म इन्द्र	अयी मयीश अ ई म ईश	अयु मयुद्धव अ उ म उद्धव	अयू मयूर्ज अ ऊ म ऊर्ज	अयृ मयृर्कार अ ऋ म ऋर्कार	अयू मयूर्कार अ ल म लर्कार	अये मयेत अ ए म एत	अयै मयैना अ ऐ म ऐना	अयो मयोज्म अ ओ म ओज्म	अयौ मयौघ अ औ म औघ

2 word	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
1 word	अमृतः god, amrita	आत्माः soul	इन्द्रः Indra	ईशः lord	उद्धवः birth	ऊर्जः energy	ऋकारः letter ऋ	ॠकारः letter ॠ	एतः deer	ऐनाः people	ओज्मन् power	औघः flow
ऐ तस्मै to him	एऽ तस्मायमृत आ ओ तस्मा अमृत	आया तस्मायात्मा आ आ तस्मा आत्मा	आयि तस्मायनिद्र आ इ तस्मा इन्द्र	आयी तस्मायीश आ ई तस्मा ईश	आयु तस्मायुद्भव आ उ तस्मा उद्भव	आयू तस्मायूर्ज आ ऊ तस्मा ऊर्ज	आयृ तस्मायृर्कार आ ऋ तस्मा ऋर्कार	आयृ तस्मायृर्कार आ ॠ तस्मा ॠर्कार	आये तस्मायेत आ ए तस्मा ए	आयै मयैना अ ऐ म ऐना	आयो तस्मायोज्म आ ओ तस्मा ओज्म	आयौ तस्मायौघ आ औ तस्मा औघ
औ गो cow	ओऽ गोऽमृत	अवा गवात्मा अ आ ग त्मा	अवि गविन्द्र अ इ ग इन्द्र	अवी गवशि अ ई ग ईश	अवु गवुद्भव अ उ ग उद्भव	अवू गवूर्ज अ ऊ ग ऊर्ज	अवृ गवृर्कार अ ऋ ग ऋर्कार	अवृ गवृर्कार अ ॠ ग ॠर्कार	अवे गवेत अ ए ग एवत	अवै गवैना अ ऐ ग ऐना	अवो गवोज्म अ ओ ग ओज्म	अवौ गवौघ अ औ ग औघ
औ द्वौ two	आवा द्वावमृतौ आ आ दवा अमृतौ	वा द्वावात्मौ आ आ दवा आत्मौ	आवि दवावनिद्री आ इ दवा इन्द्रौ	आवी दवावशिौ आ ई दवा ईशौ	आवु दवावुद्भवौ आ उ दवा उद्भवौ	आवू दवावूर्जौ आ ऊ दवा ऊर्जौ	आवृ दवावृर्कारौ आ ऋ दवा ऋर्कारौ	आवृ दवावृर्कारौ आ ॠ दवा ॠर्कारौ	आवे दवावेतौ आ ए दवा एवतौ	आवै दवावैनौ आ ऐ दवा ऐनौ	आवो दवावोज्मौ आ ओ दवा ओज्मौ	आवौ दवावौघौ आ औ दवा औघौ

## Links

- Words in binary ending in ई, ऊ, ए do not form sandhi. कवी इमौ [These two poets]. The exception is मणीव (मणी इव) [These treasures] and दंपतीव (दंपती इव) – [Like husband and wife]. The adverb “These” – अम in binary and and plural अमी and अम् also do not form sandhi – अमी अश्वाः [These horses].

2. Prefixes ending in अ and आ with verbs beginning in ए and ओ retain ए and ओ: प्र + एजते = प्रेजते, परा + ओहति = परोहति, उप + एषते = उपेषते. The exception is the verbs एध [Grow] and ई [Go, turning into guna ए]: उप + एधते = उपैधते.
3. Words beginning with ऋ, after prefixes with अ and आ, form आ : प्र + ऋजते = प्रार्जते, परा + ऋषती = परार्षती. Although for verbs in ऋ, formed from nouns, this is not necessary. The words ऋण् [Duty] and ऋतः [Justice] always form आ [Not only with prefixes]: ऋण + ऋण = ऋणार्णम्.
4. Some exceptions: स्व + ईर = स्वैरम् [Loose], अक्ष + ऊहिनि = अक्षोहिनि [Full army] प्र + ऊठः = प्रौठः [Full height], प्र + ऊह = प्रौह [Research].
5. Adverbs and indeclinable words in ओ do not form sandhi: अहो अपेहि [Hello, go away!]
6. Indeclinable single-letter words do not form sandhi: इ इन्द्रः [O Indra!], उ उमा [Oh, Uma!], आ एवम् [ Actually?]. आ in the sense of “a little” or as a prefix before verbs forms sandhi: आ + हि = एहि [Come here].
7. Some particles do not form sandhi हे इन्द्रः [Hi Indra!]

## Classic table of sandhi vowels

All sandhi rules can be presented in the form of a general table, with footnotes. Vertically there are examples of words that will occupy the first position in the sentence in relation to the words located horizontally in the table. At the intersection of the rows and columns of the table, you can see the result of the transformation. In some cells, more than one transformation option is also presented. Numbers in cells indicate links that begin below the table and clarify rules or list exceptions.

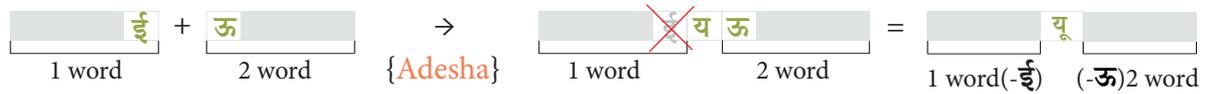
The table does not tell us the type of replacement for Adesha or Ekadesha. We only see the actual replacement at the top of the cell, but from the example below we can determine this in fact. Let's look at a few examples.

1. For example, the first row and fourth column contain the words परमा [Supreme] and ईशः [Lord] respectively. “Supreme” will come first since it's vertical, and “Lord” second because it's horizontal. So we need to find out the sandhi for these two words, for which we find the cell that is their intersection and look at the replacement and the result. Replacement: अ + ई → ए. Example: परमेश. Based on the example, we see that both vowels at the end of the first word and at the beginning of the second word disappeared and a replacement took place with a new vowel, this means the second type of Ekadesha replacement. We also see the number “4” in the intersection cell. This means that under the table in the links under

the number “4” there is additional information. In our case, under the link “4” are listed.



- For example, the third line and the sixth column contain respectively the words इती [this] and ऊर्जः [energy]. “this” will come first since it’s vertical, and “energy” second since it’s horizontal. So we need to find out the sandhi for these two words, for which we find the cell that is their intersection and look at the replacement and the result. Replacement: ई + ऊ → यू. Example: इत्तूरजः. We see from the example that the vowel at the end of the first word changed from ई to य, and the vowel at the beginning of the second word remained unchanged, this means the first type of Adesha substitution. Also, we do not see the number of links in the cell, which means that there is no additional comment to this rule.



# How to use this book

The story is written to memorize the table using mnemonic method. The word “mnemonics” means – the art of memorization, which includes a set of techniques and methods that facilitate memorization and increase memory through the formation of artificial associations. Each rule or group of rules in the story has a story associated with it to help you remember that particular rule. Carefully analyze the examples below to understand exactly how to work with stories.

## Adesha

Lets explore the example below from Adesha substitution rule. The rule it self: Vowel “E” in the end of a firth word before any vowel in the begining of the second word turns into “AY”. Can be illustrated this way:



On the page of the book, it is associated with the story “Elephant & Alligator on Yacht”. The first letter of the names of animals and objects are the letter that are associated with the rule.



In the main story you are about to read, two princess sisters are given birthday presents. The first sister, whose name is **Adesha**, is given three multi-colored **Cats (Yan, Ayadi and Lopa)**, and the second, whose name is **Ekadesha**, is given two bears of artists, who were drawing pictures of **Apes (Guna, Vriddhi and Deergha)**.

*Attentively read the story:*

## Elephant & Alligator on Yacht.

**Cats (Yan, Ayadi and Lopa)**

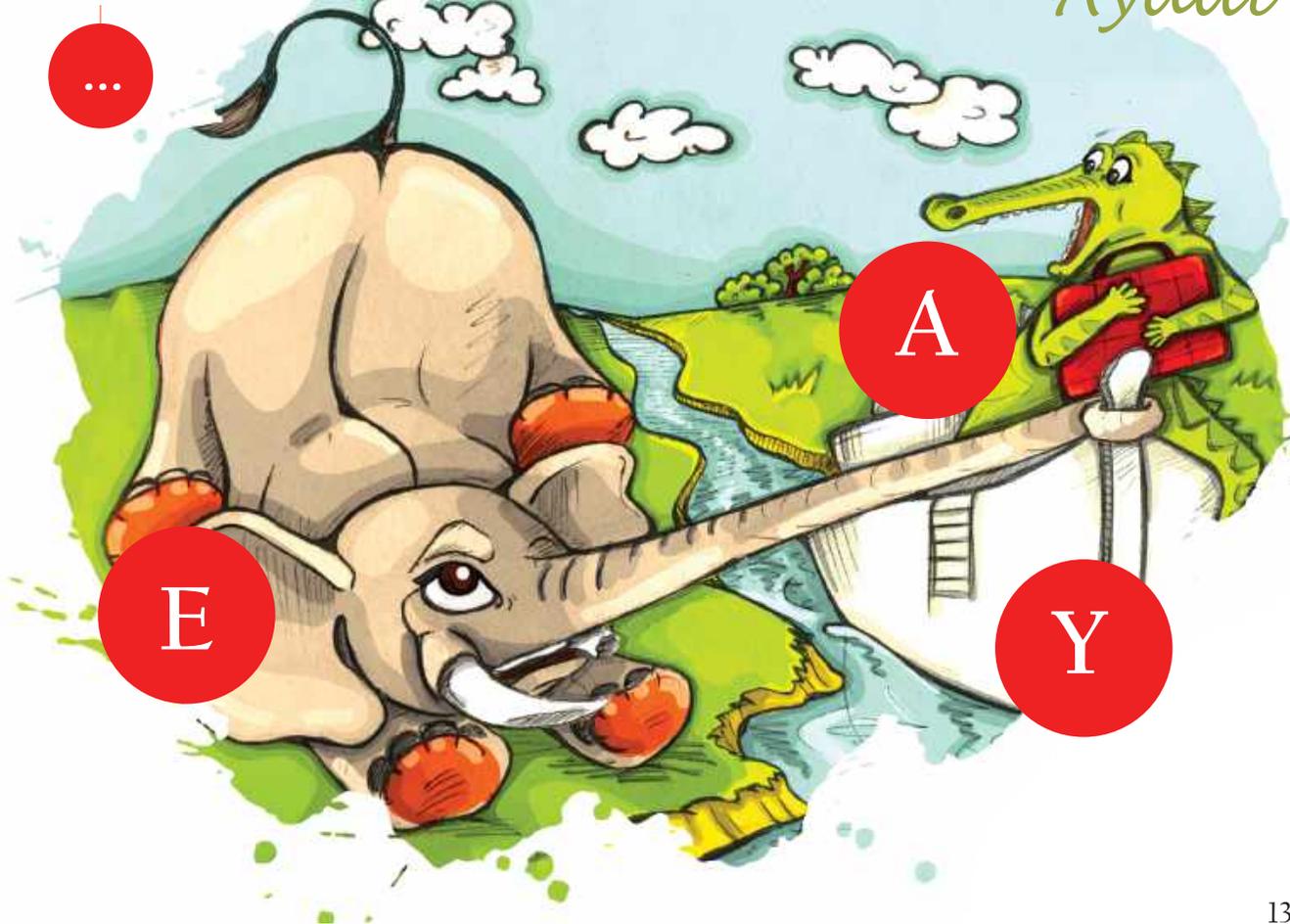
This is a story about **Cat Ayadi**. Once Ayadi had decided to travel together with his friend an **Elephant with a long trunk and one broken tusk**. They were setting sail in the morning.

They left home on time but the elephant walked so slow that they arrived in the pier late and the Elephant's seat was sold to an **Alligator with a red suitcase** who was already aboard of a **white yacht**. The Elephant got upset and grabbed the yacht with the trunk and tried to stop it but Ayadi asked him to calm down and not to worry.

Now both of them knew that they needed more time than Ayadi thought, and Ayadi put one more bell on his tail to remember that when traveling with friends, you need to consider their speed, age, gender and know their habits, this will help to plan an itinerary better and not be late.

“...” This symbol will mean “before any vowel”

*Ayadi*



Answer the questions:

1. What color are the animals or what objects do they interact with based on the text of the story? For ease, the necessary descriptions are highlighted in green in the text of the story itself. In our example:

Elephant → Elephant with a long trunk and one broken tusk  
Alligator → Alligator with a red suitcase  
Yacht → White Yacht

2. Pay attention to the character in the story. Who is she related to? Any of the Cats (Ayadi, Lopa or Yan) that belong to Adesha? Or is story about the Apes (Guna, Vriddhi or Deergha), that were drawn by bears that belong to Ekadesha? That is crucial point to define and memorise. Returning to the example...

The name of the cat in the story is Ayadi. All cats were presented to the first princess Adesha. Thus, it must be remembered that this rule refers to the type of Adesha substitution. That means, as was said before, when words merge in this type of substitution, only the vowel at the end of the first word will change. Look again at the example rule itself and at the rule illustration on the next page:





3. Make handwritten notes for yourself on the pages of this book or on a piece of paper. Write down the characters in the stories, their names and the objects they interact with. Close your eyes and imagine the story as a cartoon, this is important. Put the book aside and recreate the story in your mind using the indicated descriptions of key characters. (Elephant with a long trunk and one broken tusk; Alligator with a red suitcase; White Yacht)
4. Return to the book and do the exercises related to this rule on the next page without looking at the keys.
5. Check yourself through the keys on the right.

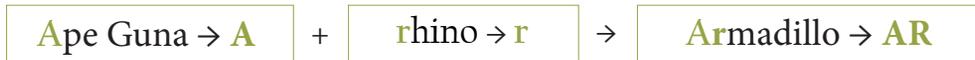
# Ekadesha

Lets explore the example below from Ekadesha substitution rule:

The rule it self: Vowel “A” in the end of a firth word before vowel “r” in the be-  
gining of the second word BOTH turn into “AR”. Can be illustrated this way:



On the page of the book, it associated with story ”Ape Guna, Rhino & Armadillo”. The firth letter of the names of animals and objects are the letters that are associated with the rule.



In the main story you are about to read, two princess sisters are given birthday presents. The first sister, whose name is Adesha, is given three multi-colored **Cats** (**Yan, Ayadi and Lopa**), and the second, whose name is Ekadesha, is given two bears of artists, who were drawing pictures of **Apes** (**Guna, Vriddhi and Deerga**).

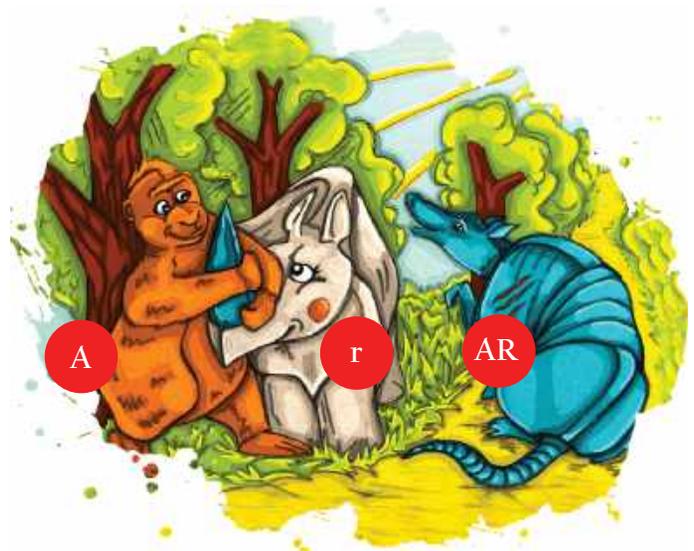
*Attentively read the story:*

## Ape Guna, Rhino & Armadillo.

Apes (Guna, Vriddhi or Deergha)

*Guna*

Once a red Ape Guna had met in the field a Rhino with a big blue horn. The horn had already grown very big and the Rhino decided to get rid of it and he asked the Ape to help him. The red Ape grabbed the horn with two hands and it came off staying in her hands. In place of the old horn was the same only small. At that moment a blue Armadillo with a scratched side passed by. He saw that the Rhino dropped his old horn and asked for it for himself to take off a few scales from it to cover the scratch that he got when he made his way through the woods and the Rhino gave it to him. Sometimes what you don't need anymore may be needed by someone else.



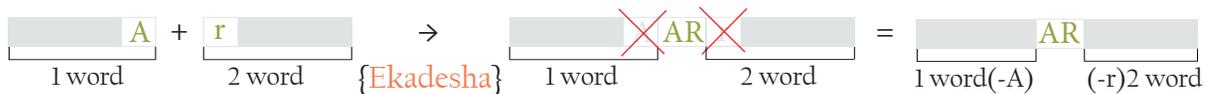
Answer the questions:

1. What color are the animals or what objects do they interact with based on the text of the story? For ease, the necessary descriptions are highlighted in green in the text of the story itself. In our example:

Ape → Red Ape Guna  
 rhino → rhino with a big blue horn  
 Armadillo → Blue Armadillo with a scratched side

2. Pay attention to the character in the story. Who is she related to? Any of the Cats (Ayadi, Lopa or Yan) that belong to Adesha? Or is story about the Apes (Guna, Vriddhi or Deergha), that were drawn by bears that belong to Ekadesha? That is crucial point to define and memorise. Returning to the example...

The animal in the story is Ape Guna. All apes were presented to the second princess Ekadesha. Thus, it must be remembered that this rule refers to the type of Ekadesha substitution. That means, as was said before, when words merge in this type of substitution, both letters: at the end of the first word and at the beginning of second word will be replaced by a new combination. Look again at the example rule itself and at the general rule illustration on the next page:





3. Make handwritten notes for yourself on the pages of this book or on a piece of paper. Write down the characters in the stories, their names and the objects they interact with. Close your eyes and imagine the story as a cartoon, this is important. Put the book aside and recreate the story in your mind using the indicated descriptions of key characters. (Red Ape Guna; Rhino with a big blue horn; Blue Armadillo with a scratched side)
4. Return to the book and do the exercises related to this rule on the next page without looking at the keys.
5. Check yourself through the keys on the right.

# The Story

In one kingdom there was a King and he had two beautiful daughters Adesha and Ekadesha. Adesha had such lush and long hair that one could braid 3 luxurious golden braids, and a blue crescent moon shone in her forehead. Ekadesha's skin shone like a warm sun and a yellow sun shone in her forehead.

When they grew up and bloomed, it was time for them to get married but before giving them away, the King wanted to teach them wisdom. He called the court Magician and ordered him to prepare gifts for his daughters so they could become not only beautiful but wise as well. Then the court Magician went into secret caves for a long time where he created presents for the royal daughters. On the birthday of the sisters during the celebration, the King asked the Magician to give gifts to Adesha and Ekadesha. The magician had come to the palace. He brought two large chests and said that the King's daughters are very different and therefore gifts with wisdom are also be different for them.

The first chest he presented to Adesha, three cats jumped out of it and a golden ball rolled out. One cat was large and dark grey and had bracelets on all his paws. The second cat was completely white, very fat and wore a heavy necklace that looked like it would fall when he was running. The third cat was red, skinny and had gold earrings and 4 bells on his tail. They joyfully ran to Adesha, sat on her knees and began to play with her three braids. The golden ball kept following them all by itself.



The second chest was presented to Ekadesha and two brown bears came out of it stained with different colors. They had tassels in their paws, and they kept arguing with each other about something. The bears did not immediately notice Ekadesha, they argued about their last painting but then they stopped and looked in surprise at Ekadesha's hands, as if wondering at their elegance, then they came up and sat quietly next to her.

The Magician called Adesha and Ekadesa to come to him and said that he would present them their gifts. The Magician came to Adesha, showed her the cats and told her that these three cats are brothers but they are very different, they will always be together. The first grey cat with the bracelets on his paws is called Yan. The second cat - snow white, is thick and that's why he loses his necklace, his name is Lopa. The third cat - red, with earrings and 4 bells, his name is Ayadi. Take them with you and let them teach you. Then the Magician came to Ekadesha who had already looked at the paintings of her bears and told her that the bears are artists, and if she wants to learn something, she should ask them about the paintings and they will tell her what they saw.

## *Adesha*

Adesha took her magic cats to her chambers. Over time she learned that the golden ball took turns to teach each of them wisdom, in their stories it always rolled in front of them showing the way to new adventures. In the mornings they came in turn to Adesha with the golden ball and told stories and wisdom they had acquired.



इ + ... = य

Before any vowel इ goes  
to य

इति + आह =  
= इत्याह

[He said thus]

## Iguana & Yak

Once cat Yan had walked in the woods in winter and everything around him was covered in ice. His golden ball brought him to the meadow where the **green Iguana with yellow eyes** was making huge ice cream from the snow and painted it in pink and yellow. It was big and looked like a real one. Yan saw a **small brown Yak** with white ears and a tail enter the meadow and began to run around the ice cream, at some point he tried to eat it, thinking that it was real. Iguana ran after him trying to drive him away but little Yak still bit off a piece. The ice was not sweet, Yak's face turned pink and part of the ice cream fell off. Then Yan came to little Yak and explained to him that things that look the same from the outside are not necessarily the same on the inside and put on the first bracelet on his hand so as not to forget this story.

Yan



## Exercises

1. यदि + अपि = .....
2. इति + आदि = .....
3. नदी + अर्पण = .....
4. देवी + आगमन = .....
5. इति + अस्ति = .....
6. नदी + अत्र = .....
7. मुनि + उपासना = .....
8. देवी + उवाच = .....
9. प्रति + अहम् = .....



## Keys

1. यद्‌यपि
2. इत्यादि
3. नद्‌यर्पण
4. देव्यागमन
5. इत्यस्ति
6. नद्‌यत्
7. मुन्युपासना
8. देव्युवाच
9. प्रत्यहम्

उ + ... = व

Before any vowel उ goes  
to व

मधू + इव =  
= मध्व

[Like honey]

## Umbrella & Volcano

Once cat Yan had gone to the mountains and had taken a **magical red umbrella with golden tassels** with him. Along the way, he saw a **yellow volcano with a snow cap** that slept. Then Yan thought that the volcano froze and had decided to warm it up. He opened the magical red umbrella over it and all the snow melted immediately. The volcano woke up and began to erupt. The animals ran away in every direction in horror and then scolded at Yan for a long time for his “help”. Then Yan put on one more bracelet on his paw to remember that there is no need to help if you were not asked for it, one can make a mistake and annoy everyone.

Yan



...

U

V

## Exercises

1. अनु + अय = .....
2. सु + आगत = .....
3. अनु + एषण = .....
4. सु + आगतम् = .....
5. वधू + आदेशः = .....
6. धेनु + ऐक्यम् = .....
7. सु + आगतम् = .....
8. वधू + इच्छा = .....
9. मधु + अरि = .....



## Keys

1. अन्वय
2. स्वागत
3. अन्वेषण
4. स्वागतम्
5. वध्वादेशः
6. धेन्वैक्यम्
7. स्वागतम्
8. वध्वच्छि
9. मध्वारि

ऋ + ... = र

Before any vowel ऋ goes  
to र

दातृ + अस्ति =  
= दात्रस्ति

[That which gives exists]

## Rat & Rabbit

Once cat Yan had seen a **small grey Rat in a red hat** in the woods which was hiding behind a small stone on a meadow, peeping at a **big white Rabbit with black spots and a blue sport headband**, Rabbit was plucking grass in a clearing. The Rat was upset and Yan asked him why. The Rat said that he loves to run fast, then he pointed to the Rabbit and said that he would never run as fast as that Rabbit. Yan asked the Rat to take off his red hat and throw it into the clearing towards the Rabbit. The little Rat took off his hat and threw it. Although this was only a small hat, the Rabbit got scared and fled at full fling. Yan explained to the Rat that for a rabbit his speed is the only salvation of his life in the wild forest and everyone has something different for this. Rabbits run fast, and rats can live in families and help each other. Yan also told the rat that appreciating one's main talent is more important than exaggerating the value of the talents of others. Not to forget this story Yan put another bracelet on his paw.

Yan



## Exercises

1. पितृ + आज्ञा = .....
2. पितृ + आदेशः = .....
3. दातृ + ईशः = .....
4. धातृ + औदार्यम् = .....
5. पितृ + अंश = .....
6. पितृ + इच्छा = .....
7. पितृ + इङ्गति = .....
8. पितृ + अनुमति = .....
9. भ्रातृ + एषणा = .....



## Keys

1. पित्त्राज्जा
2. पित्त्रादेशः
3. दात्त्रीशः
4. धात्त्रौदार्यम्
5. पित्त्रांश
6. पित्त्रचिष्ठा
7. पित्त्रङ्गित
8. पित्त्रनुमति
9. भ्रात्त्रेषना

लृ + ... = ल

Before any vowel लृ goes  
to ल

लृ + आकृतीः =  
= लाकृतीः

[A form like L]

## Lemur & Leopard

Once cat Yan had walked in the woods and had seen a **big grey Lemur with a mirror in which he looked all the time**, even when he was eating, Yan was very much interested in what would happen to this funny Lemur in the middle of the forest, who does not look around at all. Yan hid behind a tree and waited, soon a big **Leopard with a mustache and a seashell necklace** came to Lemur. But Lemur didn't take his eyes off the mirror. The Leopard came closer and asked the lemur what he was doing? He answered that he is the most beautiful animal in this forest pressive yellow eyes. The Leopard objected that he is the most beautiful for he has a big strong body and a wonderful necklace with a seashell. The Lemur did not take his eyes off the mirror to see who he was arguing with and continued to debate, then the Leopard got angry and ate him. Yan put on another bracelet on his paw to remember that truth is not born in disputes, and one who is weaker and dumber can be eaten.

Yan



I

L

## Exercises

1. लृ + आकारः = .....
2. लृ + आकृतिः = .....
3. लृ + अनुबन्धः = .....
4. लृ + आदेशः = .....
5. लृ + ओटा = .....
6. लृ + अङ्गः = .....
7. घस्लृ + अदेशः = .....
8. गम्लृ + अदेशः = .....
9. लृ + अन्यस्वरः = .....



## Keys

1. लाकारः
2. लाकृतिः
3. लनुबन्धः
4. लादेशः
5. लोटा
6. लङ्गः
7. घस्लादेशः
8. गम्लादेशः
9. लान्यस्वरः

ए + ... = अय

Before any vowel ए goes  
to अय

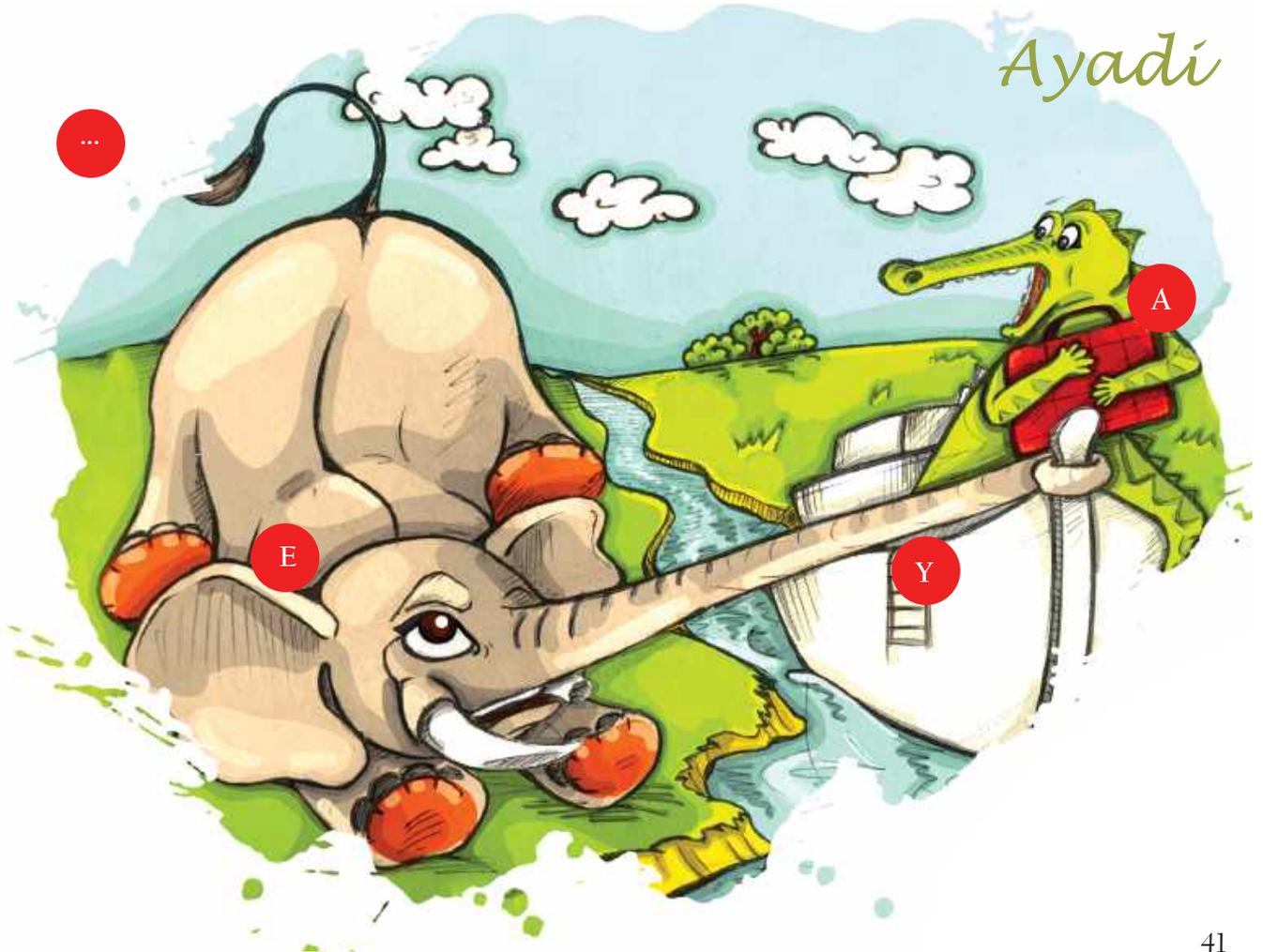
हरे + ए =  
= हरये

[For Hari]

## Elephant & Alligator on Yacht

This is a story about cat Ayadi. Once Ayadi had decided to travel together with his friend an **Elephant with a long trunk and one broken tusk**. They were setting sail in the morning. They left home on time but the elephant walked so slow that they arrived in the pier late and the Elephant's seat was sold to an **Alligator with a red suitcase** who was already aboard of a **white yacht**. The Elephant got upset and grabbed the yacht with the trunk and tried to stop it but Ayadi asked him to calm down and not to worry. Now both of them knew that they needed more time than Ayadi thought, and Ayadi put one more bell on his tail to remember that when traveling with friends, you need to consider their speed, age, gender and know their habits, this will help to plan an itinerary better and not be late.

# Ayadi



## Exercises

1. ने + अनम् = .....

2. कवे + ए = .....

3. हरे + ए = .....

4. शे + अनम् = .....

5. हरे + एहि = .....

6. चे + अनम् = .....

7. ने + अन = .....

8. वर्धते + एव = .....

9. देवे + इह = .....



## Keys

1. नयनम्
2. कवये
3. हरये
4. शयनम्
5. हरयेहि
6. चयनम्
7. नयन
8. वर्धतयेव
9. देवयिह / देव इह

ऐ + ... = आय

Before any vowel ऐ goes  
to आय

नै + अक =  
= नायक

[A leader]

## Airplane & 2 Apes with Yurt

Once cat Ayadi had seen a pink airplane with an open cargo door from which flowers were falling down, blue and yellow irises. They were falling nicely onto the meadow. Irises didn't grow in the woods where Ayadi lived and they looked quite exotic. There were so many flowers that the animals began to pick them up and bring them home and on one meadow there were enough flowers for two small Apes to decorate the big brown yurt which they were getting ready for the arrival of a special teacher and wise man. Ayadi later studied with this sage too. Ayadi observed this beauty - Yurts in flowers, and it touched him so much that he put another bell on his tail to remember that moments of beauty need to be remembered on purpose.

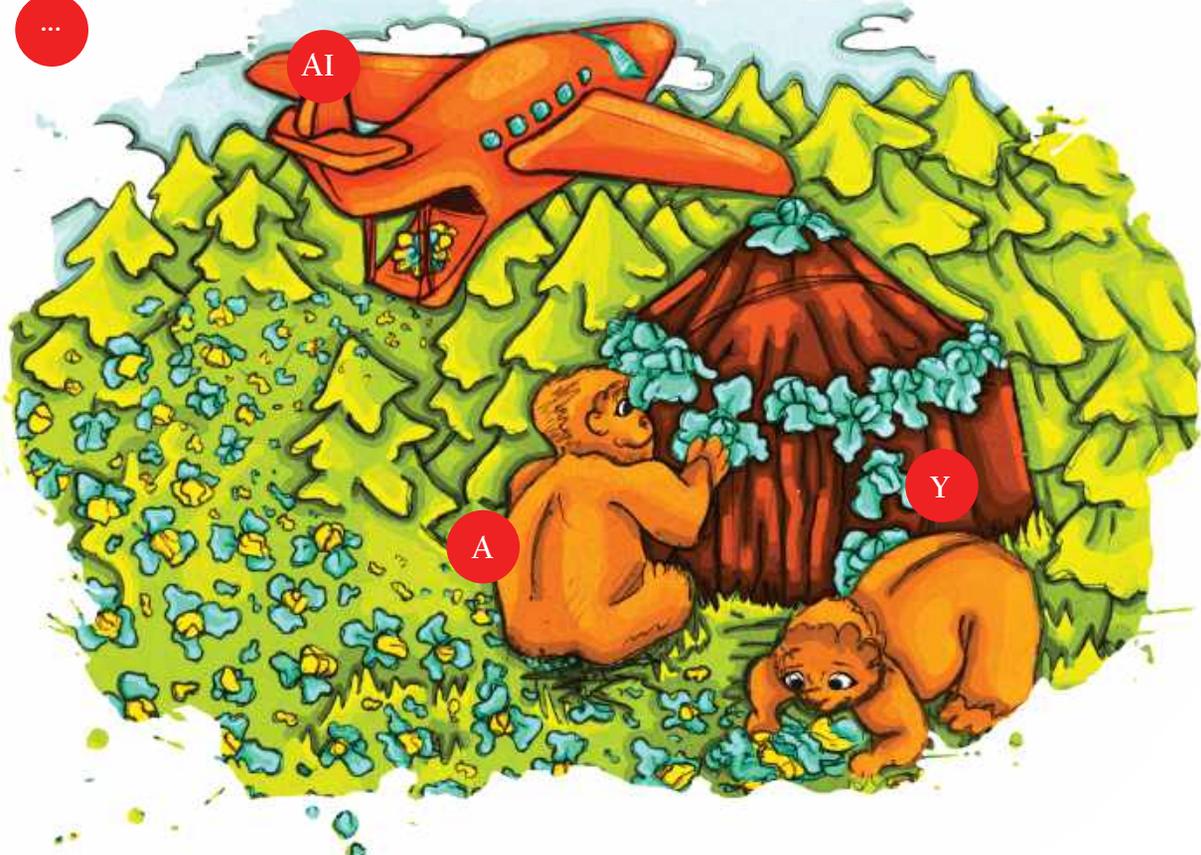
# Ayadi

...

AI

A

Y



## Exercises

1. गै + अकः = .....
2. नै + अकः = .....
3. सै + अकः = .....
4. गै + अनित् = .....
5. देव्यै + अवदत् = .....
6. नद्यै + इह = .....
7. गै + अति = .....
8. तस्मै + ओदनम् = .....
9. तस्यै + इदम् = .....



## Keys

1. गायकः
2. नायकः
3. सायकः
4. गायन्ति
5. देव्यायवदत् / देव्या अवदत्
6. नद्यायिह
7. गायति
8. तस्मायोदनम्
9. तस्यायिदम्

ओ + ... = अव

Before any vowel ओ goes  
to अव

गुरो + ए =  
= गुरवे

[For the guru]

## Octopus & Arrow in Vase

Once cat Ayadi had bought a large beautiful yellow orange which didn't grow in the forest where Ayadi lived. Ayadi peeled it, showed it to everyone who lived in the forest and decided to eat it by himself but a **small blue octopus** wanted to try it very much and he asked Ayadi for a small piece. Ayadi didn't want to share the orange and so that no one else would ask, he decided to hide an orange in a **red vase with a wide throat** but octopus saw it and when Ayadi had left, he took a bow and shot an **arrow with feathers** into the vase. The arrow pierced the vase and the orange in it. Orange slices spilled out to the joy of all forest inhabitants. When Ayadi got back the orange was gone and then he put on one more bell on his tail to remember: if you have something you don't want to share, there is no need to show it to others from the very beginning but if you want to show it, you can always keep a part for yourself and show the other half to others and share it if asked.

# Ayadi



## Exercises

1. ओ + अच् = .....
2. पो + अनः = .....
3. भो + अनम् = .....
4. वष्णो + इह = .....
5. लो + अनः = .....
6. प्रभो + एहि = .....
7. भानो + इच्छसि = .....
8. विष्णो + ए = .....
9. पो + इत्रम् = .....



## Keys

1. अवच्
2. पवनः
3. भवनम्
4. वष्णवहि
5. लवनः
6. प्रभवेहि
7. भानविच्छसि / भान इच्छसि
8. विष्णवे
9. पवतिरम्

औ + ... = आव

Before any vowel औ goes  
to अव

नौ + अवतु =  
= नावतु

[May He/She/It protect us]

but there were no sounds, the Unicorn saw that no matter how hard they tried the violin was too big for them, and it was obvious that they couldn't play. All of a sudden she realized that this heavy chain with the anchor on her neck torment her but from the outside, it looks as strange as ants playing music on the violin. She asked Ayadi to help her remove the chain and anchor. And Ayadi saw a beautiful sparkling rainbow on her chest that shimmered and filled everyone with joy. Then Ayadi put another bell on his tail to remember that sometimes silent observation helps others more than direct advice and criticism.

Anchor on Unicorn & 2 Ants with Violin

Once cat Ayadi had walked in the woods and had met a beautiful Unicorn teenager with an anchor hanging on a necklace on her neck. The anchor was large and heavy and Ayadi asked her why she carries it on her chest? She replied that it is very fashionable and all unicorn teenagers wear such anchors. Cuts and bruises from the chain were visible on her delicate neck but Ayadi dropped the topic and silently wished her to see this decoration with her own eyes. They went together along the road to the clearing where they saw two yellow Ants on the brown violin, one pulled the strings and the second held the bow. The Unicorn teenager asked what they were doing and they replied that they were playing the violin

# Ayadi



## Exercises

1. भौ + उकः = .....
2. पौ + अकः = .....
3. असौ + अयम् = .....
4. अग्नौ + इह = .....
5. भौ + अयति = .....
6. इन्दौ + उदिते = .....
7. रवौ + उवाच = .....
8. उभौ + एव = .....
9. कलौ + इव = .....



## Keys

1. भावुकः
2. पावकः
3. असावयम्
4. अग्नावहि
5. भावयति
6. इन्दावुदिते
7. रवावुवाच / रवा उवाच
8. उभावेव
9. कलाविव

ए + अ = ए  
ओ + अ = ओ

This is an exception to the Ayadi sandhi. At the end of a firth word, if ए or ओ is combined with अ then अ is removed as a special sign ऽ also known as Avagraha.

ते + अब्रुवन् = तेऽब्रुवन्  
[They said]

सो + अब्रवीत् =  
= सोऽब्रवीत्  
[He said]

## Eagle & Acorn

Once cat Ayadi with his golden ball had walked in the woods and an Eagle flew over him in the sky. The brown with white Eagle carried a golden acorn with precious stones that shone as brightly Ayadi's ball. The Eagle liked Ayadi's ball and wanted to take it. So he went down low to the ground, in one paw he carried his golden acorn and with the second paw, he grabbed Ayadi's ball and soared high into the sky. But to carry both the acorn and the ball was overwhelming for the Eagle. First, he dropped the acorn and then the ball over the abyss where they irretrievably disappeared. Ayadi couldn't study without his magic ball, couldn't even create new bells to remember the stories. He wandered sadly home through the woods and along the way he saw a beautiful earring that someone must've lost, then Ayadi took it and hung it in his ear to remember that the one who steals risks losing everything.

# Ayadi



## Exercises

1. ग्रामे + अस्मिन् = .....
2. ये + अपि = .....
3. हरे+ अवि = .....
4. वने + अत्र = .....
5. ग्रामे + अपि = .....
6. भानो + अस्मिन् = .....
7. वषिणो + अस्ति = .....
8. ते + अन्तमध्यादिगाः = .....
9. दाने + अपि = .....



## Keys

1. ग्रामेऽस्मिन्
2. येऽपि
3. हरेऽवि
4. वनेऽत्र
5. ग्रामेऽपि
6. भानोऽस्मिन्
7. विष्णोऽसित्
8. तेऽन्तमध्यादिगाः
9. दानेऽपि

अय = अ

After sandhi अय not compulsory can become अ

रामे + इति =  
= रामयिति =  
= राम इति

[This is Rama]

## Album, Yarn & Apron

The third cat's name was Lopa and he was large, fat and wore a large golden necklace that he often lost. Once Lopa had decided to visit his granny that lived far away. For presents, he bought her a brown photo album with golden corners and yellow yarn but at the airport, Lopa was not allowed to take the yellow yarn on board because they did not know what it was. Lopa could not exchange the ticket and he had to throw the yellow yarn away. Lopa arrived with the photo album only and on top of that on the way to granny he had lost his necklace but she was happy to meet him and was glad of his gift. She put this album into the pocket of her orange apron and carried it in there all day long. Sometimes we lose stupidly and unexpectedly and it is as normal as when we find something.

Lopa



## Exercises

1. नरे + इह = .....
2. नद्द्यै + अश्वहः = .....
3. वर्तन्ते + इति = .....
4. ते + आसन् = .....
5. ते + इह = .....
6. वर्धते + एव = .....
7. नद्द्यै + इह = .....
8. देवे + इह = .....
9. देव्यै + अवदत् = .....

## Keys



1. नरयिह / नर\_इह
2. नद्याश्वहः / नद्या\_अश्वहः
3. वर्तन्तयति / वर्तन्त\_इति
4. तयासन् / त\_आसन्
5. तयिह / त\_इह
6. वर्धतयेव / वर्धत\_एव
7. नद्यायिह / नद्या\_इह
8. देवयिह / देव\_इह
9. देव्यायवदत् / देव्या\_अवदत्

अव = अ

After sandhi अव not compulsory can become अ

गुरौ + अत्र =

गुराव् अत्र =

गुर अत्र

[Guru is there]

Lopa with Archer, Viper & Ax

Once cat Lopa met an archer in a silver helmet, he carried a big green viper head down on his shoulder. Lopa in horror asked him why he was dragging this dangerous snake on his shoulder but the archer answered Lopa that he had lost his ax with a red handle in this forest and the viper admitted that she saw it but doesn't want to go and show exactly where, that's why he carries her by force. Lopa said that he saw it also and knows where this ax is, then the archer let the viper go and Lopa took him to the place where the ax with the red handle was lying on a small brown stump. The ax was found but Lopa again lost his necklace, and they could not find it. Communicating with others and making enough efforts, you can often return what you lose, but not always.

Lopa



## Exercises

1. भानो + इदम् = .....
2. उभौ + अपि = .....
3. गुरो + इह = .....
4. तौ + अदि = .....
5. भौ + अयति = .....
6. असौ + अयम् = .....
7. नरौ + अश्वम् = .....
8. भो + अनम् = .....
9. विष्णो + इह = .....



## Keys

1. भानविद्म् / भान\_इद्म्
2. उभाविप / उभा\_अपि
3. गुरविह / गुर\_इह
4. तावदि / ता\_अदि
5. भावयति/ भा\_अति
6. असावयम् / असा\_अयम्
7. नरावश्वम् / नरा\_अश्वम्
8. भवनम् / भ\_अनम्
9. विष्णविह / विष्ण\_इह

# *Ekadesha*

Ekadesha and the bears had gone into her chambers. Every morning the bears came to her and brought their numerous pictures. They asked Ekashsha which animal she liked most? Ekadesha loved apes for their vigorousness and cheerful nature and then the bears began to paint various apes for her and together tell about their wisdom through stories about them.

# *Bear's paintings*



अ + इ = ए

If after अ goes इ they both transform to ए

रामस्य + इच्छा =  
= रामस्येच्छा

[Rama`s wish]

## Ape Guna Impala & Elk

Once **red Ape** that name was **Guna** had walked in the woods and had met a **brown Impala with a golden web between her horns**. Impala asked the Ape to help remove the web because it accidentally clung to her in the woods. The Ape began to take off the web but when she touched the magic horns of the Impala, the two of them turned into a **red Elk with a golden web on his chest**. The Elk had to go to the sage who lived in this forest and ask him to bewitch the animals. Sometimes the events that happen to us are inexplicable and looks magical if we don't know real nature of event.

# Guna



## Exercises

1. न + इमे = .....
2. राज इन्द्रः = .....
3. मम + इव = .....
4. परम + ईश्वरः = .....
5. महा + इन्द्रः = .....
6. रमा + ईशः = .....
7. उप + इन्द्रः = .....
8. सुर + ईशः = .....
9. लता + इच्छति = .....



## Keys

1. नेमे
2. राजेन्द्रः
3. ममेव
4. परमेश्वरः
5. महेन्द्रः
6. रमेशः
7. उपेन्द्रः
8. सुरेशः
9. लतेच्छति

अ + उ = ओ

If after अ goes उ they both transform to ओ

योग + उपदेश =  
= योगोपदेश

[The teaching of Yoga]

Ape Guna, Unicycle & Oak

Once an **Ape Guna** that became grey because of the sun was presented with a **yellow unicycle** and she rode it through the woods, suddenly she saw a **brown dry oak**. The Ape liked it so much that she rode her unicycle around the oak all day long. Once in a while she went to the river to drink and rolled a path from the river to the oak, as well as around it. Water began to flow along this path to the oak and it revived. Sometimes our actions lead to unexpected results.

# Guna



## Exercises

1. सूय + उदय = .....
2. सीता + उक्तवती = .....
3. गङ्गा + उदकम् = .....
4. एव + उष्यते = .....
5. त्यक्त्वा + उत्तिष् = .....
6. नित्यस्य + उक्ताः = .....
7. पुर+उवाच = .....
8. च + उपपन्नम् = .....
9. तदा + उच्यते = .....



## Keys

1. सुयोदय
2. सीतोक्तवती
3. गङ्गोदकम्
4. एवोष्यते
5. त्थक्त्वोत्तितष्
6. नित्यस्योक्ताः
7. पुरोवाच
8. चोपपन्नम्
9. तदोच्यते

अ + ऋ = अर

If after अ goes ऋ they both transform to अर

रामस्य + ऋक् =  
= रामस्यर्क्

[Rama's verse]

## Ape Guna, Rhino & Armadillo

Once a **red Ape Guna** had met in the field a **Rhino with a big blue horn**. The horn had already grown very big and the Rhino decided to get rid of it and he asked the Ape to help him. The red Ape grabbed the horn with two hands and it came off staying in her hands. In place of the old horn was the same only small. At that moment a **blue Armadillo with a scratched side** passed by. He saw that the Rhino dropped his old horn and asked for it for himself to take off a few scales from it to cover the scratch that he got when he made his way through the woods and the Rhino gave it to him. Sometimes what you don't need anymore may be needed by someone else.

# Guna



## Exercises

1. ग्रीष्म + ऋतुः = .....
2. मम + ऋणम् = .....
3. वर्षा + ऋतुः = .....
4. मह + ऋषीणाम् = .....
5. देव + ऋषिः = .....
6. महा + ऋषयः = .....
7. महा + ऋषिः = .....
8. व्यास + ऋषिणा = .....
9. राजा + ऋषिः = .....



## Keys

1. ग्रीष्मर्तुः
2. ममरणम्
3. वर्षर्तुः
4. महर्षीणाम्
5. देवर्षिः
6. महर्षयः
7. महर्षिः
8. व्यासर्षिणा
9. राजर्षिः

अ + लृ = अल

If after अ goes लृ they both transform to अल

तव + लृवर्णः =  
= तवलृवर्णः

[Sound of L]

## Ape Guna, Lion & Alligator

Once a red Ape Guna and a big Lion with a blue crystal on a necklace had met at a watering point. The Ape asked the Lion to take a closer look at the crystal, he took it off and accidentally dropped it into the river, and when they thought it's lost forever, a green Alligator with a orange nose and orange tail came out of the water with the crystal in his mouth and gave it to the Lion. Sometimes help comes suddenly.

# Guna



## Exercises

1. तव + लृकारः = .....
2. मम + लृकारः = .....
3. तव + लृदन्तः = .....
4. होतृ + लृकार = .....
5. उप + लृकारीयपि = .....
6. राम + लृकारः = .....
7. रमा + लृकारः = .....
8. पितृ + लृकारः = .....
9. मातृ + लृकारः = .....

## Keys



1. तवल्कारः
2. ममल्कारः
3. तवल्दन्तः
4. होत्ल्लुकार
5. उपल्कारीयपि
6. रामल्कारः
7. रमल्कारः
8. पित्कारः
9. मात्कारः

अ + ए = ऐ

If after अ goes ए they both transform to ऐ

रामस्य + एव +  
+ अस्ती =  
रामस्यैवास्ती

[It is surely Rama's]

Ape Vriddhi draws Airplane on Easel

Once a red Ape Vriddhi had decided to paint and bought a wooden easel with red legs. The Ape went for a walk to find someone to paint but didn't see anyone but on the field behind the forest, she saw a big white airplane. She took out her paints and there was only a white one that was perfect for the occasion. Inspiration can be found in unexpected places and you can draw in one color. You can choose an interesting idea that is proper for such an implementation.

# Vriddhi



## Exercises

1. कृष्ण + एकत्वम् = .....

2. जन + एकता = .....

3. बाला + एका = .....

4. तेन + एकः = .....

5. बाला + एका = .....

6. मम + एकः = .....

7. अत्र + एकमत्यम् = .....

8. राज + एषः = .....

9. बाला + एषा = .....



## Keys

1. कृष्णैकत्वम्
2. जनैकता
3. बालैका
4. तेनैकः
5. बालैका
6. ममैकः
7. अत्रैकमत्यम्
8. राजैषः
9. बालैषा

अ + ओ = औ

If after अ goes ओ they both transform to औ

रामस्य + ओष्ठौ =  
= रामस्यौष्ठौ

[Rama's lips]

## Ape Vriddhi, Owl, & Autograph

Once a red Ape Vriddhi was told all literate people must know how to put down an autograph but the Ape didn't know that, so she went to ask a wise blue Owl on an oak how to do it. The wise blue Owl took out a sheet of old paper and drew her autograph on it - AU and the Ape understood how to do it. It's always interesting to learn something new, knowledge increases our capabilities.

# Vriddhi



## Exercises

1. वन + ओषधि = .....
2. अरण्य + ओकस = .....
3. परम + ओजस्वी = .....
4. तण्डुल + ओदनम् = .....
5. परम + ओजः = .....
6. जल + ओघः = .....
7. गंगा + ओघः = .....
8. मधुर + ओदनः = .....
9. दंत + ओष्ठ = .....



## Keys

1. वनौषधि
2. अरण्यौकस
3. प्ररमौजस्वी
4. तण्डुलौदनम्
5. परमौजः
6. जलौघः
7. गंगौघः
8. मधुरौदनः
9. दन्तोष्ठ

अ + ऐ = ऐ

If after अ or आ goes ऐ they both transform to ऐ

योग + ऐक्य =  
= योगैक्य  
[Unity of Yoga]

सेना + ऐश्वर्य =  
= सेनैश्वर्य  
[The sovereignty of an army]

Ape Vriddhi takes Airscrew to Airport

Once a red Ape Vriddhi had walked along the road and saw an iron aircrew from an airplane. The Ape thought that it may come useful one day. She dragged it by herself all the way to the forest for a long time, there she looked for ways to use it but as a result, it didn't come in handy for anyone. The animals didn't want garbage in the forest, so they asked the Ape to take this aircrew to a small airport behind the neighboring field. The Ape had to carry the aircrew all the way to the airport. If you are not sure about the necessity of a thing for you, it is better not to take it just for a sake of it.

# Vriddhi



## Exercises

1. धारा + ऐक्यम् = .....
2. इन्द्र + ऐरावतः = .....
3. परम + ऐश्वर्यम् = .....
4. दैव + ऐश्वर्यम् = .....
5. देव + ऐश्वर्यम् = .....
6. दीर्घ + ऐकारः = .....
7. नृप + ऐश्वर्यम् = .....
8. महा + ऐश्वर्यम् = .....
9. मत + ऐक्य = .....



## Keys

1. धारैक्यम्
2. इन्द्रैरावतः
3. परमैश्वर्यम्
4. दैवैश्वर्यम्
5. देवैश्वर्यम्
6. दीर्घैकारः
7. नृपैश्वर्यम्
8. महैश्वर्यम्
9. मतैक्य

अ + औ = औ

If after अ or आ goes औ they both transform to औ

योग + औषध =  
= योगौषध  
[Yoga herbs]

सेना + और्ग्य =  
= सेनौर्ग्य  
[The fierceness of an  
army ]

Ape Vriddhi, Aurochs & Autobus

Once a red Ape Vriddhi had decided to study and to go to school every day. To have more fun she talked a grey Aurochs with a ring in the nose into going together with her. But the school was very far away and they had to walk for many miles. Then the Aurochs suggested riding on a yellow school Auto-bus. They found out the autobus schedule and had started riding on it to school that was a lot faster and more comfortable. Together, any activity is always more interesting and effective, together we share ideas helping each other.

Vriddhi



## Exercises

1. दन्त + औषधम् = .....
2. महा + औषधिः = .....
3. तव + औदार्यम् = .....
4. विद्या + औत्सुक्यम् = .....
5. मम + औदार्यम् = .....
6. लता + औषधम् = .....
7. विद्या + औत्सुक्यम् = .....
8. मिलन + औचित्य = .....
9. ज्ञान + औषधि = .....



## Keys

1. दन्तौषधम्
2. महौषधिः
3. तवौदार्यम्
4. विद्यौत्सुक्यम्
5. ममौदार्यम्
6. लतौषधम्
7. विद्यौत्सुक्यम्
8. मिलनौचित्य
9. ज्ञानौषधि

अ/आ + अ/आ = आ

इ/ई + इ/ई = ई

उ/ऊ + उ/ऊ = ऊ

If after अ or आ goes अ or आ  
they both transform to आ.

If after इ or ई goes इ or ई  
they both transform to ई.

If after उ or ऊ goes उ or ऊ  
they both transform to ऊ.

राजा + आसीत् =  
= राजासीत्

[There was a king]

## Apes Deergha & Liana game

Often the animals played games in the woods, **the brothers red apes with surname Deergha** were divided into pairs, tied the lianas around the waist with one end and the other end with the partner's liana, then ran in pairs to the indicated place. One ape's liana was short, the other long, but in a pair it did not affect the result. Some imperfection or deficiency may not be important for teamwork.

सिद्धि + इन्द्र =  
= सिद्धीन्द्र

[The best of the supernatural  
powers]

भानु + उदय =  
= भानूदय

[Sun-rise]

# Savarna Deergha



## Exercises

1. च + अपि = .....
2. देव + आलयः = .....
3. दया + आनन्दः = .....
4. रवि + इच्छा = .....
5. कवि + ईशः = .....
6. लघु + ऊर्मीः = .....
7. वधू + उत्साहः = .....
8. मातृ + ऋणम् = .....
9. स्वसृ + ऋद्धिः = .....



## Keys

1. चापि
2. देवालयः
3. दयानन्दः
4. रवीच्छा
5. कवीशः
6. लघूर्मीः
7. वधूत्साहः
8. मातणम्
9. स्वसद्धिः

## *Epilogue*

When all the cat's and bear's stories were told to Adesha and Ekadesha, they came to the King and asked for his blessing to get married. The contented king, now confident that his daughters would live in wisdom, blessed them. The next day two the most deserving princes from the neighboring kingdom came to the palace with their wedding proposals for Adesha and Ekadesha. The princes were the epitome of friendliness, respect, generosity, and wisdom. The two kingdoms have now merged into a new one in which harmony, unity, and love flourished for 1000 years.

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