

## A NEW PALI SANDHI IN ABHINAVA CULLA NIRUTTI

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### Introduction

Each and every *sandhi* and rule applicable to euphonic combinations in Pali language have been discussed by the traditional Pali grammarians as well as modern scholars. It is very rare to find a *sandhi* or a formula of *sandhi* which has not been subjected to analysis.

The substitution of 's' into ' ' is a rare case of euphonic combination in Pali language. None of the traditional sources *Kacc yana*, *R pasiddhi* or *Blvat ra* has analyzed a formula related to the function of this *sandhi*. Even in *Moggall yana* we can't find a formula of this *sandhi* function. The only grammarian who has paid attention to this *sandhi* is venerable *Saddhamm la kra* who compiled *Abhinava Culla Nirutti*. The objective of this paper is to inquire into it.

### Discussion

Under the section of *Niggah ta sandhi* the *Kacc yana* tradition has pointed out the substitution of some consonants into *niggah ta*. The substitution of group ending letters , , n, m with the rule of 'Vagganta v vagge' (last letter of the same group is placed). With the rule 'Mad sare' (the *niggah ta* followed by vowel is substituted by 'm' or 'd') 'm' or 'd' is substituted for ' ' followed by a vowel; when followed by 'y'. ' ' together with 'y' is optionally

changed into ' ' with the rule 'Ehe a'. ' ' followed by 'e' or 'h' is optionally changed into ' ' and respectively ' '. When it is doubled becomes with the rule 'Saye ca'. The rule 'Vagganta v vagge' consists of the term 'v' denotes somewhere is also substituted to ' ' (*Vak rena le lo ca. pulli ga.*) But the substitution of 's' has not been mentioned here. If the description about 'l' is not mentioned here, substitution of 's' can be implied with the word 'v'. Depending on these references we can come to following conclusions.

- i. *Kacc yana* tradition has skipped this *sandhi* due to ignorance.
- ii. Since this is a rare *sandhi*, the authors of traditional works of grammar failed to find examples.
- iii. This *sandhi* may be a rest of evaluation of vocal language, and in the period of compiling grammatical works this *sandhi* did not appear.

But the author of *Abhinava Culla Nirutti* indicates the substitution of 's' into ' ' by the word of 'ca' of the rule 'Saye ca'. In this text we find two examples for this.

- i. *Buddha + sara a*  
*Buddhas + sara a*  
*Buddhassara a*
- ii. *Ava + siro*  
*Avas + siro*  
*Avassiro*

These examples may be creations of the author. Otherwise we can't find these words in Pali canons or somewhere. So these words can't be accepted at all as practical examples. We can examine the function of these *sandhi* with practical examples. In the *Mah vaggapali* we come across a word *Paripu assa*. It is used in the meaning of 'his.....is fulfilled'. To have this meaning it should be disjoined as *Paripu a + assa*.

The formation of *Paripu assa* is as follows.

*Paripu a + assa* - disjoined word.

*Paripu a + ssa* - the vowel following can be elided by the rule '*Paro v saro*'.

*Paripu a + sa* - the vowel after having been elided, if there be a double consonant it also become single due to the rule '*Byajano ca visa ogo*'.

*Paripu as + sa* - substitution of 's' into .

*Paripu assa* - combined word.

### Methodology

This paper is mainly based on literary survey and personal observations. Data collected from the texts were analyzed using the analytical and descriptive methods.

### Conclusions

With the above references it can be clearly see the substitution of 's' into ' ' and how it is in practical usage. Only the *Abhinava Culla Nirutti* has pointed out this *sandhi* rule among the Pali grammarians. So it is clear that the early Pali grammarians have not entirely covered the whole *sandhi* in

Pali language. That is why the author of *Blvat ra* says that 'in this manner other combination also which are opposite to the language of '*Tanti*' should be understood'. (*Evama api vi eyy sa hit tantiy hit .*)

### References

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