LEARN SANSKRIT -- CONSOLIDATED MODULE-1

THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET -- संस्कृत वर्णमाला

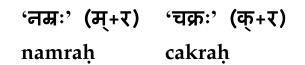
4.8. PRONUNCIATION OF '\(\tau'\):

The letter 'T' is seen pronounced in two ways, viz., (a) Before a letter and (b) After a letter

(a) When 'T' is pronounced (As a half sound) before a Consonant with which it is joined, it assumes the form of a small curve and is written above the letter concerned, as shown in the following examples:

'मार्गः' (र्+ग) 'कार्यालयः' (र्+य) mārgaḥ kāryālayaḥ

(b)(i) When 'T' is pronounced(As a full sound) after a Consonant having a Vertical Line, it assumes the form of a small left slanting stroke and is written to the left of the Vertical Stroke of the letter concerned from a 'convenient junction' as shown in the following examples:



Exception:

'श्रीमान्' (श्+र)

'श्रीधरः' (श्+र)

śrīmān

śrīdharaḥ

(ii) And when 't' is pronounced(As a full sound) after a Consonant not having a Vertical Line, it assumes the form of a small left slanting stroke immediately followed by a small right slanting stroke and written below the letter concerned as shown in the following examples:

'राष्ट्रः' (ष्+ट्+र)

'ड्रोमा' (ड्+र)

rāṣṭraḥ

drāmā

Exception:

'दरिदः' (द+र

Daridraḥ
