

LESSON 1

THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET

1. The Sanskrit alphabet is organized as follows, reading from left to right:

Vowels (when not combined with consonants)

अ a	आ ā	इ i	ई ī	उ u	ऊ ū
ऋ ṛ	ॠ ṝ	ऌ ḷ			
ए e	ओ o	ऐ ai	औ au		

Consonants (with inherent vowel *a*)

Velar:	क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa
Palatals:	च ca	छ cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña
Cerebrals:	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa
Dentals:	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na
Labials:	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma
Semivowels:	य ya	र ra	ल la	व va	
Sibilants:	श śa	ष ṣa	स sa		
Aspirate:	ह ha				

(Add-on signs:) ँ ṁ (anusvāra) : ḥ (visarga)

ऽ ' (avagraha) - the apostrophe
(used to indicate a lost 'a' sound)

2. Below is a guide to pronunciation of the respective Sanskrit sounds for native speakers of American English. It should be kept in mind that these are **only approximate equivalents**.

The vowels above should be pronounced as follows:

- a - like the *a* in organ or the *u* in cut.
- ā - like the *a* in car, held twice as long as short *a*.
- i - like the *i* in chin.
- ī - like the *ee* in week, held twice as long as short *i*.

- u - like the *u* in *bush*.
- ū - like the *u* in *rule* but held twice as long as short *u*.
- ṛ - like the *ri* in *rim*, (regionally as *ri*).
- ṝ - like the *ree* in *reed*, (regionally as *roo* in *root*).
- ḷ - like *l* followed by *ṛ* (*lṛ*).
- e - like the *e* in *they*.
- ai - like the *ai* in *aisle*.
- o - like the *o* in *go*.
- au - like the *ow* in *how*.
- m (anusvāra) - before pause, pronounced like *m*, but contextually changes like *n* in *bingo*, *punch*, and *mint*.
- ḥ (visarga) - a final *h*-sound: *aḥ* is pronounced like *aha*

The consonants are pronounced as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k - as in <i>kick</i> kh - as in <i>Eckhart</i> g - as in <i>give</i> gh - as in <i>dig-hard</i> ṅ - as in <i>sing</i> c - as in <i>chair</i> ch - as in <i>staunch-heart</i> j - as in <i>joy</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> jh - as in <i>hedgehog</i> ñ - as in <i>canyon</i> ṭ - as in <i>tub</i> ṭh - as in <i>light-heart</i> ḍ - as in <i>dove</i> ḍha - as in <i>red-hot</i> ṇ - as <i>rna</i> (prepare to say the <i>r</i> and say <i>na</i>). |
|---|---|

Cerebrals are pronounced with tongue to roof of mouth, but the following dentals are pronounced with tongue against teeth:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> t - as in <i>tub</i> but with tongue against teeth. th - as in <i>light-heart</i> but with tongue against teeth. ḍ - as in <i>dove</i> but with tongue against teeth. dh - as in <i>red-hot</i> but with tongue against teeth. n - as in <i>nut</i> but with tongue between teeth. p - as in <i>pipe</i> ph - as in <i>uphill</i> (not <i>f</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> l - as in <i>light</i> v - as in <i>vine</i> |
|--|---|

b	-	as in <i>bird</i>	ś (palatal)	-	as in the <i>s</i> in
bh	-	as in <i>rub-hard</i>			German word <i>sprechen</i>
m	-	as in <i>mother</i>	ṣ (cerebral)	-	as the <i>sh</i> in
y	-	as in <i>yes</i>			<i>crashed</i>
r	-	as in <i>run</i>	h	-	as in <i>home</i>

3. All vowels are considered to be voiced sounds and do not have aspiration. In the following chart, the term 'voice' refers to a sonorous vibration, while the term 'aspiration' refers to a rush of air. The characters *ṡ*, *ṡ̄*, and *ḷ*, refer to nasal counter parts of *y*, *v*, and *l*. The phonetic analysis of Sanskrit consonants is as follows:

Point of Articulation	Stops				Semi-Vowels		Sibilants	
	-Voice		+Voice		+Voice -Asp	+Voice +Asp	-Voice +Asp	
	-Asp	+Asp	-Asp	+Asp				
Velar	<i>k</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ṅ</i>		<i>h</i>	<i>ḥ</i>
Palatal	<i>c</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>y/ṡ̄</i>		<i>ś</i>
Cerebral	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭh</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍh</i>	<i>ṇ</i>	<i>r</i>		<i>ṣ</i>
Dental	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>l/ḷ</i>		<i>s</i>
Labial	<i>p</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>v/ṡ̄</i>		

4. The following character charts provide a clear view of the basic calligraphic shapes of the Devanāgarī letters, which are traditionally written with a pen with a slanted tip. There are minor regional differences in the shapes of Devanāgarī characters, and the shapes in these charts, as well as the shapes of Devanāgarī characters in the rest of this book, are close to the typography of the well known Nirṇayasāgara Press of Bombay.

अ

आ

इ

ई

उ

ऊ

अ

आ

इ

ई

उ

ऊ

a

ā

i

ī

u

ū

ऋ

ॠ

ऌ

ॡ

ॢ

ॣ

ऋ

ॠ

ऌ

ॡ

ॢ

ॣ

r̄

r̄̄

l̄

e

ai

o

औ अं

अः

औ

au

अं

am̐

अः

ah̐

क

ख

ग

घ

ङ

क ख ग घ ङ
ka kha ga gha ṅa

च

छ

ज

झ

ञ

च छ ज झ ञ
ca cha ja jha ña

ट

ठ

ड

ढ

ण

ट

ठ

ड

ढ

ण

ṭa

ṭha

ḍa

ḍha

ṇa

त थ

द ध

न

त थ द ध न
ta tha da dha na

प

फ

ब

भ

म

प

फ

ब

भ

म

pa

pha

ba

bha

ma

य र

ल व

य र ल व
ya ra la va

श ष

स ह

Special Consonant Clusters

क्ष ज्ञ

श ष स ह क्ष ज्ञ
śa ṣa sa ha kṣa jña

Vowel	Add-on Vowel signs		
अ	consonant X by itself	क	ka
आ	xī	का	kā
इ	xि	कि	ki
ई	xी	की	kī
उ	xु	कु	ku
ऊ	xू	कू	kū
ऋ	xृ	कृ	kr̥
ॠ	xृ	कृ	kṝ
ऌ	x+ल	कल/कृ	kl̥
ए	x̄	के	ke
ऐ	x̄	कै	kai
ओ	xो	को	ko
औ	xौ	कौ	kau
	Add-on signs for ṁ and ḥ		
अं	x̄	कं	kaṁ
अः	x:	कः	kaḥ

5. Consonant+Vowel Combinations (Exceptions marked with '*'):

+a	+ā	+i	+ī	+u	+ū	+r	+ṛ	+e	+ai	+o	+au	+am	+ah
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ	कॄ	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः
ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खृ	खॄ	खे	खै	खो	खौ	खं	खः
ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	गॄ	गे	गै	गो	गौ	गं	गः
घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घृ	घॄ	घे	घै	घो	घौ	घं	घः
ङ	ङा	ङि	ङी	ङु	ङू	ङृ	ङॄ	ङे	ङै	ङो	ङौ	ङं	ङः
च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चृ	चॄ	चे	चै	चो	चौ	चं	चः
छ	छा	छि	छी	छु	छू	छृ	छॄ	छे	छै	छो	छौ	छं	छः
ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	जॄ	जे	जै	जो	जौ	जं	जः
झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झू	झृ	झॄ	झे	झै	झो	झौ	झं	झः
ञ	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	जॄ	जे	जै	जो	जौ	जं	जः
ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टू	टृ	टॄ	टे	टै	टो	टौ	टं	टः
ठ	ठा	ठि	ठी	ठु	ठू	ठृ	ठॄ	ठे	ठै	ठो	ठौ	ठं	ठः
ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डू	डृ	डॄ	डे	डै	डो	डौ	डं	डः
ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढू	ढृ	ढॄ	ढे	ढै	ढो	ढौ	ढं	ढः
ण	णा	णि	णी	णु	णू	णृ	णॄ	णे	णै	णो	णौ	णं	णः
त	ता	ति	ती	तु	तू	तृ	तॄ	ते	तै	तो	तौ	तं	तः
थ	था	थि	थी	थु	थू	थृ	थॄ	थे	थै	थो	थौ	थं	थः
द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दू	दृ	दॄ	दे	दै	दो	दौ	दं	दः
ध	धा	धि	धी	धु	धू	धृ	धॄ	धे	धै	धो	धौ	धं	धः
न	ना	नि	नी	नु	नू	नृ	नॄ	ने	नै	नो	नौ	नं	नः
प	पा	पि	पी	पु	पू	पृ	पॄ	पे	पै	पो	पौ	पं	पः
फ	फा	फि	फी	फु	फू	फृ	फॄ	फे	फै	फो	फौ	फं	फः
ब	बा	बि	बी	बु	बू	बृ	बॄ	बे	बै	बो	बौ	बं	बः
भ	भा	भि	भी	भु	भू	भृ	भॄ	भे	भै	भो	भौ	भं	भः
म	मा	मि	मी	मु	मू	मृ	मॄ	मे	मै	मो	मौ	मं	मः
य	या	यि	यी	यु	यू	यृ	यॄ	ये	यै	यो	यौ	यं	यः
र	रा	रि	री	रु*	रू*	रृ*	रॄ*	रे	रै	रो	रौ	रं	रः
ल	ला	लि	ली	लु	लू	लृ	लॄ	ले	लै	लो	लौ	लं	लः
व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू	वृ	वॄ	वे	वै	वो	वौ	वं	वः
श	शा	शि	शी	शु	शू	शृ	शॄ	शे	शै	शो	शौ	शं	शः
ष	षा	षि	षी	षु	षू	षृ	षॄ	षे	षै	षो	षौ	षं	षः
स	सा	सि	सी	सु	सू	सृ	सॄ	से	सै	सो	सौ	सं	सः
ह	हा	हि	ही	हु	हू	हृ	हॄ	हे	है	हो	हौ	हं	हः

6. Consonant Clusters

When two or more consonants occur successively without any intervening vowels, the consonants are written in a conjoined form.

In writing these conjoined forms, there are two principle ways:

- 1) Horizontal clusters: \overrightarrow{ccc}
2) Vertical clusters: $\begin{matrix} \xi \\ \xi \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$

Horizontal clusters are read from left to right, and vertical clusters are read from top to bottom. By convention, certain combinations are always written as horizontal clusters or as vertical clusters, while certain combinations are written either way.

The rules for making consonant clusters depend mostly on whether the first consonant has a verticle line from top to bottom or a short central stem from which the character is suspended.

- 1) In a horizontal cluster, the final verticle lines of all but the last consonant are dropped, and then the remaining parts are joined together. Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{व्} + \text{य} &= \text{व} + \text{य} = \text{व्य} \\ \text{प्} + \text{न} &= \text{प} + \text{न} = \text{प्न} \\ \text{त्} + \text{म्} + \text{य} &= \text{त} + \text{म्} + \text{य} = \text{त्म्य} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Characters suspended from a central stem have several forms. Doubling such a character is usually done by putting a truncated version of the sign beneath the full one, as in the examples below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{द} + \text{ट} &= \text{दुट} \\ \text{द} + \text{द} &= \text{दद} \\ \text{इ} + \text{ड} &= \text{इड} \\ \text{ल} + \text{ल} &= \text{लुल (or लल)} \end{aligned}$$

3) Other combinations are handled in various ways.

ट्	+	य	=	टय
द्व्	+	य	=	द्य
क्	+	य	=	क्य
क्	+	त	=	क्त,

When ल् is the second character in a consonant cluster, it may be written either below or after the first consonant.

क्	+	ल	=	क्ल or क्ल
म्	+	ल	=	म्ल or म्ल

4) Special forms: श् and र्

a. For श् a special combining form is generally used. Alternatively, श्र may be used.

श्	+	च	=	श्च or श्च
श्	+	ल	=	शल or श्ल
श्	+	र	=	श्र (but not श्रर)

b. र् has several combining forms, depending on its position in the syllable and on the character it combines with.

(i) Following another consonant:

a) Consonants with a vertical line. The र् is represented by an oblique line as in the following examples.

प्	+	र्	=	प्र	pra
क्	+	र्	=	क्र	kra
ब्	+	र्	=	ब्र	bra

Note these special forms:

त्	+	र्	=	त्र	tra
क्	+	र्	=	ऋ	kra

b) Consonants with a central stem. The र् is represented by the sign ^ put below the

consonant.

ट् + र = ट्र tra
ड् + र = ड्र dra

Note exception:

दृ + र = द्र dra

- (ii) Preceding a syllable-final consonant. The र् is represented by a curve put over the following consonant and its vowel sign. If the vowel sign extends above the top bar, the curve goes to the right of the vowel sign.

र् + म = र्म rma
र् + व = र्व rva
र् + वे = र्वे rve
र् + को = र्को rko

7. List of Consonant Clusters

k-ka	कक
k-kha	कख
k-ca	कच
k-ṇa	कण
k-ta	कत, क्त
k-t-ya	कत्य
k-t-ra	कत्र
k-t-r-ya	कत्र्य
k-t-va	कत्व
k-na	कन
k-n-ya	कन्य
k-ma	कम
k-ya	क्य
k-ra	कर, क्र
k-r-ya	कत्र्य
k-la	कल, कु

k-va	क्व
k-v-ya	क्व्य
k-ṣa	क्ष
k-ṣ-ma	क्ष्म
k-ṣ-ya	क्ष्य
k-ṣ-va	क्ष्व
kh-ya	ख्य
kh-ra	ख्र
g-ya	ग्य
g-ra	ग्र
g-r-ya	ग्र्य
gh-na	घ्न
gh-n-ya	घ्न्य
gh-ya	घ्य
gh-ra	घ्र
ñ-ka	इक, क्क
ñ-k-ta	इक्त, क्त
ñ-k-t-ya	इक्त्य
ñ-k-ya	इक्य
ñ-k-ṣa	इक्ष, क्क्ष
ñ-k-ṣ-va	इक्ष्व
ñ-kh-ya	इख्य
ñ-ga	इग, क्ग
ñ-g-ya	इग्य
ñ-gha	इघ, क्घ
ñ-gh-ya	इघ्य
ñ-gh-ra	इघ्र
ñ-ña	इड, क्कः
ñ-na	इन
ñ-ma	इम
ñ-ya	इय

c-ca	च
c-cha	छ
c-ch-ra	
c-ña	छ
c-ma	चम
c-ya	च्य
ch-ya	छय
ch-ra	छ्र
j-ja	ज
j-jha	झ
j-ña	ज्ञ
j-ñ-ya	ज्ञय
j-ma	जम
j-ya	ज्य
j-ra	ज्र
j-va	ज्व
ñ-ca	ञ, ञ
ñ-c-ma	ञम
ñ-c-ya	ञ्य
ñ-cha	ञ्च
ñ-ja	ञ्ज
ñ-j-ya	ञ्य
ṭ-ṭa	ट
ṭ-ya	ट्य, टय
ṭh-ya	ठय
ṭh-ra	ठ्र
ḍ-ga	डग, ङ
ḍ-g-ya	डग्य
ḍ-gha	डघ, ङ

ḍ-gh-ra	इघ्र
ḍ-ma	इम ,
ḍ-ya	इय, ड्य
dh-ya	दय, ढ्य
dh-ra	दू
ṇ-ṭa	ण्ट
ṇ-ṭha	ण्ठ
ṇ-ḍa	ण्ड
ṇ-ḍ-ya	ण्डय, ण्ड्य
ṇ-ḍ-ra	ण्डू
ṇ-ḍ-r-ya	ण्डूय
ṇ-ḍha	ण्ठ
ṇ-ṇa	ण्ण
ṇ-ya	ण्य
ṇ-va	ण्व
t-ka	त्क
t-k-ra	त्क्र
t-ta	त्त , त
t-t-ya	त्त्य
t-t-ra	त्त्र
t-t-va	त्त्व
t-tha	त्थ
t-na	त्न , त्न
t-n-ya	त्न्य
t-pa	त्प
t-p-ra	त्प्र
t-ma	त्म
t-m-ya	त्म्य
t-ya	त्य
t-ra	त्र
t-r-ya	त्र्य
t-va	त्व

t-sa	त्स
t-s-na	त्सन्
t-s-n-ya	त्सन्त्य
th-ya	थ्य
d-ga	दग , ङ
d-g-ra	दग्र , ङ्र
d-gha	दघ , ङ्घ
d-gh-ra	दघ्र , ङ्र्घ
d-da	दद , ङ
d-d-ya	ददय
d-dha	दध , ङ
d-dh-ya	दध्य
d-na	दन ,
d-ba	दब , ङ
d-bha	दभ , ङ
d-bh-ya	दभ्य
d-ma	दम , य
d-ya	दय , य
d-ra	द्र
d-r-ya	द्य
d-va	दव , ङ
d-v-ya	दव्य
dh-na	ध्न
dh-n-ya	ध्न्य
dh-ma	धम
dh-ya	ध्य
dh-ra	ध्र
dh-va	ध्व
n-ta	न्त
n-t-ya	न्त्य
n-t-ra	न्त्र

n-da	न द
n-d-ra	न द र
n-dha	न ध
n-na	न न
n-pa	न प
n-p-ra	न प र
n-ma	न म
n-ya	न य
n-sa	न स
p-ta	प त
p-t-ya	प त य
p-na	प न
p-pa	प प
p-ma	प म
p-ya	प य
p-ra	प र
p-la	प ल
p-va	प व
p-sa	प स
p-s-va	प स्व
b-gha	ब घ
b-ja	ब ज
b-da	ब द
b-dha	ब ध
b-na	ब न
b-ba	ब ब
b-bha	ब भ
b-bh-ya	ब भ य
b-ya	ब य
b-ra	ब र
b-va	ब व
bh-na	भ न भू

bh-ya	भ्य
bh-ra	भ्र
bh-va	भ्व
m-na	मन, म्ना
m-pa	मप
m-p-ra	मप्र
m-ba	म्ब
m-bha	मभ
m-ma	मम
m-ya	म्य
m-ra	म्र
m-la	म्ल
m-va	म्व
y-ya	य्य
y-va	य्व
l-ka	लक
l-pa	ल्प
l-ma	लम
l-ya	ल्य
l-la	ल्ल, ल्ल
l-va	ल्व
l-ha	लह
v-na	व्न
v-ya	व्य
v-ra	व्र
v-va	व्व
ś-ca	श्च, श्च, श्च
ś-c-ya	श्च्य, श्च्य
ś-na	श्न, श्न, श्न
ś-ya	श्य, श्य

ś-ra	श्र
ś-r-ya	श्र्य
ś-la	शल, श्ल
ś-va	श्व, श्व
ś-v-ya	श्व्य, श्व्य
ś-śa	शश

ṣ-ṭa	ष्ट
ṣ-ṭ-ya	ष्ट्य
ṣ-ṭ-ra	ष्ट्र
ṣ-ṭ-r-ya	ष्ट्र्य
ṣ-ṭ-va	ष्ट्व
ṣ-ṭha	ष्ठ
ṣ-ṭh-ya	ष्ठ्य
ṣ-ṇa	ष्ण
ṣ-ṇ-ya	ष्ण्य
ṣ-pa	ष्प
ṣ-p-ra	ष्प्र
ṣ-ma	ष्म
ṣ-ya	ष्य
ṣ-va	ष्व

s-ka	स्क
s-kha	सख
s-ta	स्त
s-t-ya	स्त्य
s-t-ra	स्त्र
s-t-va	स्त्व
s-tha	स्थ
s-na	स्न
s-n-ya	स्न्य
s-pa	स्प
s-pha	स्फ
s-ma	स्म
s-m-ya	स्म्य

s-ya	स्य
s-ra	स्र
s-va	स्व
s-sa	स्स
h-ṇa	ह्ण
h-na	ह्न
h-ma	ह्म
h-ya	ह्य
h-ra	ह्र
h-la	ह्ल
h-va	ह्व

8. Punctuation

- 1) To represent a single consonant, a short oblique line is drawn from the lower right point of the letter
म्, प्, क्, श्
- 2) The end of a sentence is indicated by a single vertical line.
रामो गृहं गच्छति ।
- 3) In modern editions of Sanskrit texts, most types of English punctuation will be found: , : ?

Exercises

- 1) Write the series of the following:
घ , ठ , झ , क्ष , स्न्य , म्र
- 2) Write the romanized words below in devanagari, and put the words in Devanagari into romanization:

rāmeṇa
kamalam
dāruṇā
vanayoḥ
mātṛṇām
jalaiḥ
auśadham
oghaḥ
iha
itiḥ

ūkāraḥ

देवानाम्

रामाय

कमलैः

कृपायाः

भवतः

लवनम्

डमरुः

आयुः

īkṣati
jñānam
śaknoti
vrātyasya
prajñābhyām
kṛtsnam
svapnebhyaḥ
śrotrāṇām
kātyāyanaḥ
vakṣyati

ज्ञाप्यते

गुप्तस्य

वैलक्षण्यम्

व्याख्यानम्

प्रक्रमते

स्थास्यति

गच्छति

उज्ज्वलत्वम्

चातुर्वर्ण्यम्

3) Write the following in devanagari:

- 1) kena mārgeṇa bhoḥ svāmin dehī brahmamayo bhavet,
tvam kṛpām kuru me svāmin namāmi caraṇau tava.
- 2) gurudarśitamārgeṇa manaḥsuddhiṃ tu kārayet,
anityam khaṇḍayet sarvaṃ, yat kiñcidātmagocaram.

- 3) kāsikṣetram tannivāso jāhnavī caraṇodakam,
gurur viśveśvaraḥ sākṣāt tārakam brahma niścitam.
- 4) laukikāt karmaṇo yānti jñāna-hīnā bhavārṇavam,
jñāni tu bhāvayet sarvaṃ karma niṣkarma yat kṛtam.
- 5) piṇḍam kiṃ tu mahādeva padaṃ kiṃ samudāhṛtam,
rūpātītam ca rūpaṃ kiṃ etadākhyāhi śaṅkara.

4) Transcribe the following into Roman script:

नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न चायुक्तस्य भावना ।
 न चाभावयतः शान्तिरशान्तस्य कुतः सुखम् ॥
 इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां यन्मनोऽनुविधीयते ।
 तदस्य हरति प्रज्ञां वायुर्नावमिवाम्भसि ॥
 तस्माद्यस्य महाबाहो निगृहीतानि सर्वशः ।
 इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥
 या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी ।
 यस्यां जाग्रति भूतानि सा निशा पश्यतो मुनेः ॥
 आपूर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं समुद्रमापः प्रविशन्ति यद्वत् ।
 तद्वत् कामा यं प्रविशन्ति सर्वे स शान्तिमाप्नोति न कामकामी ॥
 भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैर्नवाम्बुभिर्भूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः ।
 अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम् ॥