## Part 3

## Summary

Vowels:
$\boldsymbol{a}=\mathrm{a}$ in sofa
$\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}=\mathrm{a}$ in father
$\boldsymbol{i}=\mathrm{i}$ in pin
$\overline{\boldsymbol{\imath}}=\mathrm{i}$ in pique
$\boldsymbol{u}=\mathrm{u}$ in put
$\overline{\boldsymbol{u}}=\mathrm{u}$ in rune
$r=$ re in fibre (or $=$ ri)
$\bar{r}$ like $\boldsymbol{r}$ but long
$l=$ le in able
$\boldsymbol{e}=$ ei in rein
$\boldsymbol{a i}=$ ai in aisle
$\boldsymbol{o}=\mathrm{o}$ in opal
$\boldsymbol{a} \boldsymbol{u}=$ ou in out
Note: airurlare
short; all other vowels are long.

Note: Retroflex letters
$\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{n}=$ dental letters $\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{t h} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{n}$ except that for the former the tongue touches the roof of the mouth, for the latter it touches the back of the teeth.

Consonants:
$\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{h}=$ English b
$\boldsymbol{c} \boldsymbol{c h}=$ ch in church
$\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{h}=$ English d
$\boldsymbol{g} \boldsymbol{g h}=\mathrm{g}$ in good
$\boldsymbol{h}=$ English h
$\boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{h}=$ English $\mathbf{j}$
$\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{h}=$ English k
$\boldsymbol{l}=$ English 1
$\boldsymbol{m}=$ English m
$\boldsymbol{n}=$ English n
$\dot{\boldsymbol{n}}=\mathrm{ng}$ in singing
$\tilde{\boldsymbol{n}}=$ ny in canyon
$\boldsymbol{p}=\mathrm{p}$ in spin
$\boldsymbol{p h}=\mathrm{p}$ in pat $($ never $=\mathrm{f})$
$r=$ English r
$\boldsymbol{s}=$ English s
śs = English sh
$\boldsymbol{t}=\mathrm{t}$ in stop
$\boldsymbol{t h}=\mathrm{t}$ in top, th in Thomas
(not = th in thin or this)
$\boldsymbol{v}=$ English v or w
$\boldsymbol{y}=\mathrm{y}$ in yodel (not the y in gym)

The aspirate letters, $\boldsymbol{k h}$ gh ch $\boldsymbol{j h} \boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{h}$ th $\boldsymbol{d h} \boldsymbol{p h} \mathbf{b h}$, are single letters pronounced with a heavy breath - something like big-horn or wart-hog, if divided as bi-ghorn and war-thog.

The consonant cluster $\boldsymbol{j} \tilde{\boldsymbol{n}}$, found in many words derived from $\boldsymbol{j} \tilde{n} \bar{a}$ (know), is pronounced as $n n y, d n y$, or $g y$ - never as $j$-n. Thus, $\boldsymbol{p r a j} \tilde{n} \bar{a}$ (wisdom) is pronounced pran-ny $\bar{a}$, prad-ny $\bar{a}$, or pra-gy $\bar{a}$ - never as praj-ny $\bar{a}$ or $p r a j-n \bar{a}$.

The letter $\boldsymbol{h}$ stands for an aspiration (a light $h$ sound) after a vowel.

The letter $\boldsymbol{m}$ or $\dot{\boldsymbol{m}}$ is a nasal. Before $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{s} \boldsymbol{s} \boldsymbol{s} \boldsymbol{h}$ it indicates a nasalized vowel (as in French bon), or it can be pronounced $\boldsymbol{n}$. Before other consonants it stands for the corresponding nasal consonant: saṃtāna = santāna, śaṃkara = śanikara. At the end of a word it is pronounced $\boldsymbol{m}$.

Accentuation: A light syllable contains a short vowel at the end of a word or followed by a single consonant. A heavy syllable contains a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by two or more consonants. Generally, the heavy syllable closest to the end of a word is stressed. Thus:
$r \bar{a}-m \bar{a}-y a-n a, v e-d \bar{a} n-t a, m a-h \bar{a}-b h \bar{a}-r a-t a$

