



**Critical Observational Study on Vyakarana w.s.r to Ashtanga Hridaya Sutra Sthana 4<sup>th</sup> Adhyaya: A Literary Research**

**Dr. Manjula<sup>1a, 1b</sup>, Dr. Akshar Kulkarni<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1a</sup> *Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Ayurveda Samhita and Siddhanta, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Vadodara, Gujrat*

<sup>1b</sup> *Assistant Professor, Department of Ayurveda Samhita and Siddhanta, BLDEAS AVS, Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Vijayapur*

<sup>2</sup> *Associate Professor, Dept. of Kriya Sharira, PIA, Vadodara, Gujrat*

**Corresponding Author :Dr. Manjula**

[manjulahaiyalkar06@gmail.com](mailto:manjulahaiyalkar06@gmail.com)

---

**Abstract:**

Ashtanga Hridayam (AH) is one among the brhatrayees, which is neither very brief nor in elaborate form of ashtangasangraha. The way Ashtanga Hridaya has been written it shows the expertise of Vagbhata in Ayurveda, Sanskrit and Poetry. Ashtanga Hridaya Samhita is divided into sutra, nidana, sharira, chikitsa, kalpa, and uttarasthana, It contains 120 chapters, 7471 shlokas, & sutra sthana contains 30 adhyayas in which 1603 shlokas are written, among these 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya is Rogaanutpaadaniyam adhyaya, contains 36 shlokas<sup>1</sup>. To read these shlokas with proper pronunciation & to understand the shloka artha i.e. exact meaning of the each word of the shloka sanskrit vyakarana is needed, among vyakarana sandhis and samaasa are very important and compulsory. As major Ayurveda treatises are written in Sanskrit language, to read and understand the samhitas one has to have the complete & deep knowledge of Sanskrit vyakaranas. Sandhi means (सम् + धि) which means to join. It is a change that occurs between two words at the time of joining of two words and samaasa means combined words. The changes target on observations of every single verse of ashtangahridaya 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya of sutra sthana to contemplate the distribution of sandhis and samaasa to understand the exact meaning of the shlokas & also to understand the importance of vyakarana in reading and understanding samhitas.

**Keywords:** Ashtangahridayam, sandhi, shlokas, vyakarana, samaasa.

**Introduction:** Acharya Vagbhata is well known for Preeminence of Sootrasthana. Among Brihatrayee, Ashtanga Hridaya is a better option to study and understand Sootrasthana. It explains concepts in a simpler and clear way systematically in Padya Roopa Shlokas (Sootras). Sootra is one which gives the knowledge of the whole treatise in a nutshell. Acharya Sushruta has explained the importance of Sootrasthana with three facts that, it gives a brief description of ideas permeated all through the treatise, the ideas scattered all over the treatise can be understood like composing together the flowers in a thread and it contains ideas in the form of a seed to grow further in the treatise, to read and understand these treatise detailed knowledge of Sanskrit is needed. Sanskrit vyakarana consists of many concepts such

as sandhi,pada cheda ,samaasa,anvaya etc,to read and understand any ayurveda treatises it is necessary to do the pada cheda i.e splitting of words with sandhis,it helps the reader to find the each pada with proper pronunciation and meaning. In Sanskrit, *sandhi*, which means “joining” or “junction.” Sandhi refers to what happens at the *junction* of different sounds<sup>2</sup>.It is the change that occurs between two words at the time of joining.The changes generally occurs at the end of the poorvapada i.e last letter and at starting position of the uttarapada i.e first letter.After this one will get the pada cheda then by each pada one can get the proper meaning of the any sutra/shlokas.Samaasa<sup>4</sup> are the one which are combined words/compound words to give a perfect meaning.

### Aims & objective:

1.To study the distribution of vyakarana i.e sandhi and samaasa in the ashtangahridaya sutra sthana 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya.

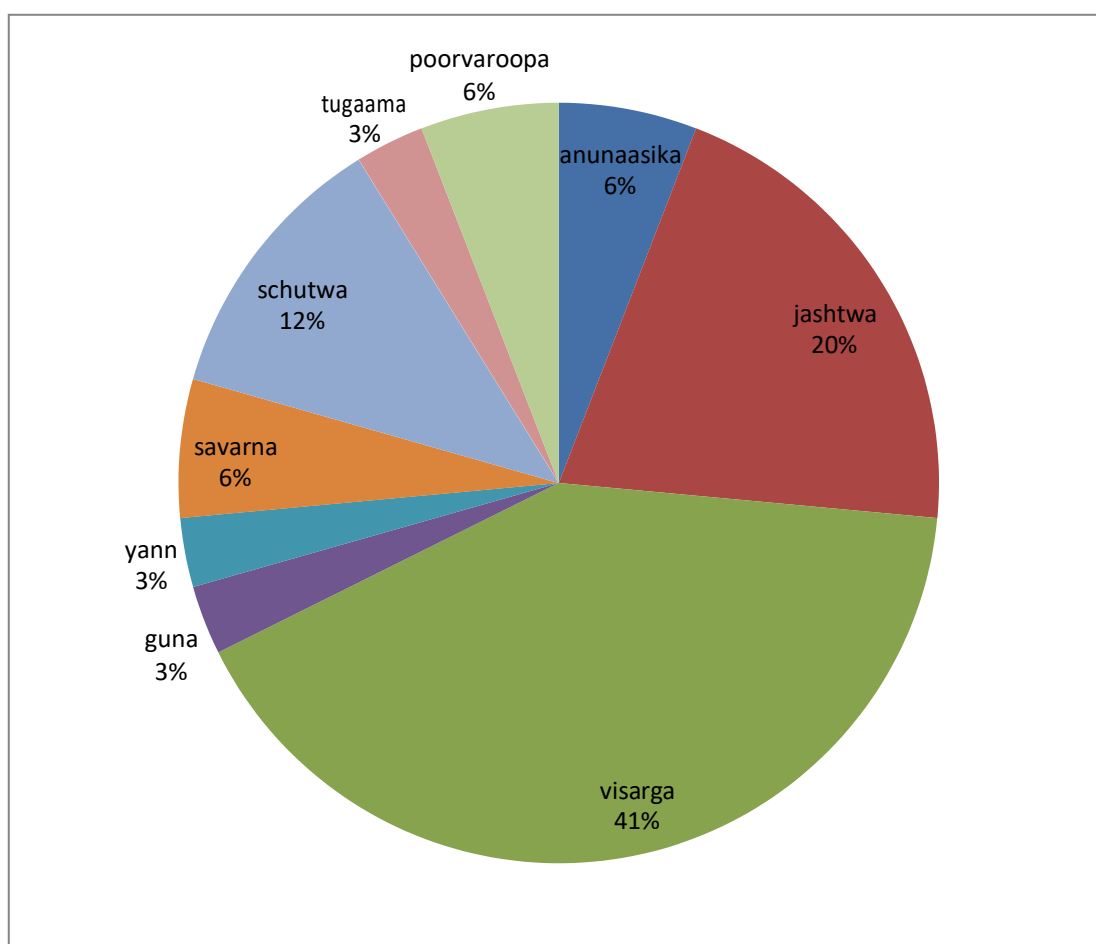
Materials and Method – Arundutta’s Sarvangasundara commentary of AH edited by Pt. Hari Sadashiv Shastri Paradakara was thoroughly screened to do the critical observational study of the distribution of vyakarana i.e sandhi and samaasa in 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya.

### Observation:

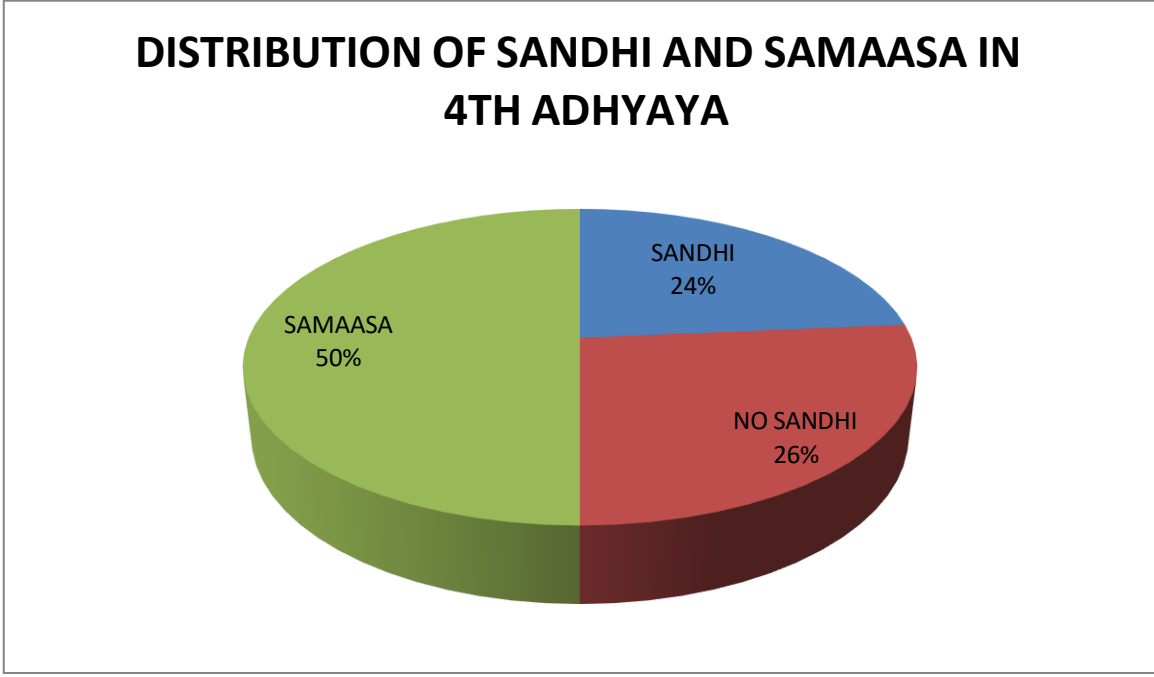
Distribution of vyakarana i.e sandhi and samaasa in each sutra of ashtangahridaya sutra sthana 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya<sup>3</sup>-

Sl. No,	Shloka No	Distribution of sandhi in each shloka
1.	Shloka 1	Anunaasika -1,jashtwa-1,samaasa present
2	Shloka 2	No sandhi,samaasa present
3	Shloka 3	Visarga -3,guna-1,schutwa-1,savarna-1,samaasa present
4	Shloka 4	Visarga-1,samaasa present
5	Shloka 5	Visarga-1,schutwa-1, samaasa present
6	Shloka 6	Jashtwa-3, samaasa present
7	Shloka 7	Schutwa-1,savarna-1, samaasa present
8	Shloka 8	No sandhi, samaasa present
9	Shloka 9	No sandhi, samaasa present
10	Shloka 10	No sandhi, samaasa present
11	Shloka 11	No sandhi, samaasa present
12	Shloka 12	No sandhi, samaasa present
13	Shloka 13	Visarga -2,poorvaroop-1, samaasa present
14	Shloka 14	No sandhi, samaasa present
15	Shloka 15	Jashtwa-1,anunaasika-1, samaasa present
16	Shloka 16	Yann-1, samaasa present
17	Shloka 17	No sandhi, samaasa present
18	Shloka 18	No sandhi, samaasa present
19	Shloka 19	No sandhi, samaasa present
20	Shloka 20	No sandhi, samaasa present
21	Shloka 21	Jashtwa-1,poorvaroop-1, samaasa present

22	Shloka 22	No sandhi, samaasa present
23	Shloka 23	Na sandhi, samaasa present
24	Shloka 24	No sandhi, samaasa present
25	Shloka 25	Tugaama sandhi-1, samaasa present
26	Shloka 26	Visarga-3, samaasa present
27	Shloka 27	Visarga-1,satwa-1, samaasa present
28	Shloka 28	Visarga-1, samaasa present
29	Shloka 29	Jashtwa-1, samaasa present
30	Shloka 30	No sandhi, samaasa present
31	Shloka 31	Visarga-2,schutwa-1, samaasa present
32	Shloka 32	No sandhi, samaasa present
33	Shloka-33	No sandhi , samaasa present
34	Shloka 34	No sandhi, samaasa present
35	Shloka 35	No sandhi, samaasa present
36	Shloka 36	No sandhi, samaasa present



**DISTRIBUTION OF SANDHI IN ASHTANGA HRDAYA 4<sup>TH</sup> ADHYAYA**



**Discussion:** Ashtanga Hridaya contains 6 sthanas, 1<sup>st</sup> sthaana is sutrasthaana which contains 30 adhyayas, 4<sup>th</sup> adhyaya of sutra sthana is rogaanutpaadaniya adhyaya contains 36 sutras. Among 36 sutras, 17 shlokas are containing sandhi, but in 19 shlokas no sandhi are observed, total no of sandhis observed in 17 shlokas are 34. Among sandhis anunaasika 6%, jashtha 20%, visarga 41%, guna 3%, yann 3%, savarna 6%, schutwa 12%, tugaama 3%, poorvaroopaa 6% are observed. And samaasa are present all over the 36 shlokas. After doing the critical observation of each shloka. By above results one can understand the importance of vyakarana to read and understand each and every word of shloka. How important is the language Sanskrit to understand and read any treatise of Ayurveda. It doesn't mean that if the shloka is not containing any sandhi it is not having importance of vyakarana but instead here the samaasa are applied, to understand any shloka either the sandhi or samaasa play a very important role. Without these the exact meaning is not known, as it is mentioned in Ayurveda, tantrayukti puts light on the shlokas to understand the hidden meaning in the similar way the vyakarana throws lime light on the shlokas to do the pada cheda, which in turn one can get the proper meaning.

**Conclusion:** Vyakarana plays a very important role in understanding the samhitas. It is a challenging task to implement the sandhi and samaasa in each shloka. To understand each and every word of shloka it is mandatory to do the pada vicchedana and to apply the samaasa.

**References:**

1. Vagbhata. Ashtanga Hridayam, with Sarvangasundara and Ayurved Rasayana Commentary by Arundutta and Hemadri respectively, Pt. Hari Sadashiva Shastri Paradkara, editor. Sutrasthana, 4<sup>th</sup> Adhyaya, 1-36, Sarvangasundara Commentary. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana; Reprint 2017; 52-60p.

2. <https://sanskritstudio.wordpress.com/2014/01/22/sanskrit-sandhi-overview>

3.Chandrakant jha,sugama Sanskrit vyaakarana,2<sup>nd</sup> adhyaya,bhaarati bhavan distributors and publishers,reprint 2014,5-13p.

4.Chandrakant jha,sugama Sanskrit vyaakarana,7th adhyaya,bhaarati bhavan distributors and publishers,reprint 2014,132-138p.