CHAPTER X

ACCENT
Accent is marked in the four Vedas, along with two Brahmanas. The Satapatha Brahmana (including the Brāhāraṇyaka Upaniṣad) and the Taittiriya Brahmana (including its Āraṇyaka).

Usually Scholars have considered three names (acute, grave, and circumflex) for the accent as these are directly related to the substance. From the meaning point of view, acute accent has more importance than the remaining two. The accents are placed on a vowel, not on a consonant. On the other hand, we can say that these are the qualities of vowels, and are well known in the sacred and secular literature. No word is available in the Atharvan language which is not accented by a main accent, i.e., acute.

Treatment of Acute and Grave in the Atharva-Veda

A grave vowel which combined with the preceding acute vowel remains itself acute, in the AV. Samhitā, e.g.,

\[ \text{dhiya} \, \text{a} \, \text{ihi} = \text{dhiyehi} \, (\text{AV. II. 5.4}), \]
\[ \text{jugāva} \, \text{a} \, \text{indra} = \text{jugasvēndra} \, (\text{AV. II. 5.4}), \]
stanayitnuna a ihi = stanayitnune hi (AV. IV. 15.11),
udakēna a ihi = udakena hi (AV. VI. 68.1),
kūsthā a ihi = kūsthēhi (AV. V. 4.1),
'avā paśyate a ita = 'avā paśyate (AV. XVIII. 4.37), etc.

An original grave vowel, when it is preceded by an acute vowel, becomes an enclitic circumflex in the AV. Samhitā, e.g.,
canyēbhirābhṛtaḥ (AV. VIII. 5.9), etc.

Even in the disjointed text (pada pāth), the circumflex is the substitute for a grave vowel which preceds an acute vowel, e.g.,
amṛtam (AV. I. 4.1),
antāriksam (AV. II. 12.1),

A division which is made by an avagraha in the disjointed text between two compounds words, and grave syllable which preceds by an acute, receives a circumflex, e.g.,

'su samsitaḥ (AV. VI. 105.2),
'su yataḥ (AV. VI. 3.1),
'su sṛtma (AV. VII. 72.1),
Originally a grave vowel remains grave when an acute or a circumflex follows the grave, in combined text, e.g.,

\[ \text{sam na apah (AV. I. 6.4),} \]
\[ \text{asya sutasya svah (AV. II. 5.2),} \]
\[ \text{yo asya viśvaj manah (AV. XI. 4.28).} \]

The acute tone takes the place of the grave vowels which follow the circumflex vowels in close proximity. It means when the words are joining together in a sentence for the purpose of reading, then the grave vowels are pronounced at the pitch of acute if they are preceded by circumflex vowels, e.g.,

\[ \text{devir dvāro bṛhatīr viśvamīnā (AV. V. 12.5),} \]
\[ \text{mādhvī dhartārā vidathasya satpatī (AV. VII. 73.4).} \]

The grave syllables which are preceded by the circumflex accent receive the tone of acute in the disjointed text, e.g.,

\[ \text{urugulāyāḥ (AV. V. 13.8),} \]
\[ \text{kakāṭikām (AV. X. 2.8).} \]
Where there is division of a compound word in disjointed text, the grave vowel preceded by circumflex accent, has the tone of acute, e.g.,

\[
\text{ṣvaṇ vatiḥ (AV. XI. 9.15),}
\]

\[
\text{āśman vati (AV. XII. 2.26),}
\]

\[
\text{ṣvāḥ vati (AV. XVIII. 1.20).}
\]

The grave vowel is converted into sannatara when such grave immediately preceds an acute or a circumflex in combined text. It should be noted here that the sannatara is also a kind of grave that is lower than grave, e.g.,

\[
\text{idāṃ devaḥ śṛṇuta ye (AV. II. 12.2),}
\]

\[
\text{idāṃ indra śṛṇuhi somapa yat (AV. II. 12.3),}
\]

\[
\text{ajās tād dadṛśe kvā (AV. X. 8.41).}
\]

Varieties of Circumflex Available in the Atharva-Veda

When \( \text{e} \) and \( \text{o} \) final in a word with acute accent, after them the short \( \text{a} \) with grave accent, that circumflex becomes an abhinihita accent in combined text of the AV., e.g.,

\[
\text{tē vadan (AV. V. 17.1),}
\]

\[
\text{sō bravit (AV. XV. 3.2),}
\]
so rajyata (AV. XV. 8.1),
yo sya daksinah (AV. XV. 18.3), etc.

When two short i, are amalgamated together into a long \( \ddot{i} \), then the resulting circumflex is prāśliṣṭa, in the AV. e. g.,

\[ \text{abhi hi manyo} = \text{abhi hi manyo} \quad (AV. IV. 32.3), \]
\[ \text{bhinddhi dam} = \text{bhinddhi dam} \quad (AV. VII. 18.1), \]
\[ \text{disitah} = \text{disitah} \quad (AV. XI. 2.12), \text{etc.} \]

On the other hand the long unaccented \( \ddot{i} \) preceded by a short accented \( \dddot{i} \), is uncommon. There is only one example in the AV. in all, e. g.,

\[ \text{vi irtsi} = \text{virtsi} \quad (AV. V. 7.6). \]

Counter examples

\[ \text{eniva} \quad (AV. V. 14.11), \]
\[ \text{mahiyam} \quad (AV. IX. 10.12), \text{etc.} \]

A combination of consonants ending in \( y \) or \( \ddot{y} \), which is not gravely accented due to acute accent, there arises the circumflex called jātya, in close proximity of the AV., e. g.,

\[ \text{kanyā} \quad (AV. I. 14.2), \]
The i, u, ñ, l become respectively y, v, r, 1, before a vowel. This type of combination is known kṣaipra. According to it when an acute vowel changes into semi vowel before a grave, the resulting syllable is circumflex called kṣaipra, in the AV. Saṃhitā, e.g.,

abhya rcata (AV. VII. 82.1),
vidvango (AV. VI. 125.1).

The circumflex of the inner part of a word is called kasaipra, in a strong case only, e.g.,

idam devaḥ (AV. II. 12.2),
idam indra (AV. II. 12.3).

Here we see that the first syllable of the second word becomes circumflex before acute accent.

After the semi vowel substitutes for the ū when it is preceded by a consonant, and the weak case ending in a vowel, then the resulting final syllable becomes circumflex in combined text of the AV., e.g.,

tanvē (AV. I. 3.1),
tanva (AV. I, 33.4),
camvoh (AV. IX, 10.12),
vadhvah (AV. XIV, 2.41), etc.

urvarva iva (AV. VI, 14.2),
prdakvah (AV. X, 4.5),
svasrvai (AV. XIV, 2.26),
svasrvah (AV. XIV, 1.44),
vadhvai (AV. XIV, 2.9, 73).

Exceptions

There are two citations, where the final syllable circumflexly accented in a weak case and that is known as kṣaipra, in close proximity of the AV., e.g.,
kalyanyai (AV. VI, 107.3),
onyoh (AV. VII, 14.1).

When a consonant preceded by an acute and followed by enclitic circumflex, there arises the circumflex known as tairovyāñjana in the AV. Saṁhitā, e.g.,
ativa yo (AV. II, 12.6),
diviva jyotih (AV. VI, 92.3),
divi va caksu (AV. VII, 26.7).
In the AV. Samhita, if the vowels get interval between two words or remain unabsorbed, then the resulting circumflex is pādavṛtta. On the other hand a circumflex vowel is the substitute for a grave vowel, e.g.,

\[ \overset{\text{i}}{\text{kṛtya āṅgirasī}}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{i}}{\text{kṛtya āsuri}}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{anyē bhīrā bhṛtāh}}{\text{(AV. VIII. 5.9)}}. \]

When the compound words are separated in disjoined text by a mark of avagraha (= S), then the arising circumflex will be pādavṛtta. It means avagraha is not the obstruction of Samhita compound accent, e.g.,

\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{satā vrṣṇyam}} \text{(AV. I. 3.1)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{sam srutam}} \text{(AV. I. 3.6)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{bhṛtāh}} \text{(AV. I. 6.4)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{satā āyusā}} \text{(AV. III. 11.3, 4)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{uksā annāya}} \text{(AV. III. 21.6)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{yajñā rtaḥ}} \text{(AV. VIII. 10.4)}, \]
\[ \overset{\text{S}}{\text{satā odanā}} \text{(AV. X. 9.1)}. \]

Method of Marking the Accent in the Atharva-Veda

The methods of marking the accent given in the
different editions of the AV. are so common that the AV.
as adopted the familiar and sufficient method of the RV.,
and the style of marking the accent of the RV. is obeyed
generally throughout in the AV.

Acute

Acute raised sound\(^1\) means the accent placed on a
vowel by raising the voice is called acute (udatta) accent.
It is not marked in writing in the AV.

Grave

Grave not raised is the low or grave tone\(^2\). The
vowel accent known as grave is pronounced by lowering voice.
In writing it is marked by a line underneath the vowel in
the AV. The vowel which is uttered from the lower portion
of its special place of pronunciation gets the grave accent
in the AV., e.g.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{agninā} &= \text{agninā} \\
\text{(AV. XVIII. 17.9).}
\end{align*}
\]

Enclitic Circumflex

The combination of acute and grave tones is known
as circumflex. It means the sustained tone, neither high
nor low. The circumflex accent is pronounced by the
combined raising and falling of the voice\(^3\). It is marked
by a perpendicular line on the top of the latter in the AV.
Independent Circumflex

The simplest way of marking the independent circumflex in the AV. is by a line which runs up through the word (akṣara) either downwards or through the middle i.e., \( \int \). The citations of this sign which the text affords are to be found at AV. IV. 20.6; II. 5.6; I. 1.1; 30.2; III. 11.2; V. 171.17; IV. 40.1, etc. This type of sign is found in the AV. only.

In the AV., when an independent circumflex is followed by an acute vowel, the independent circumflex marked by the sign of \( \underline{=} \), when circumflex vowel is short or long, it is marked by the sign of \( = \), along with both these signs are marked by the perpendicular line of circumflex and the underneath of grave side by side, e.g.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{devu} & \quad \underline{1} \quad (AV. X. 8.30), \\
\text{yo} & \quad \underline{3} \quad \text{smān} \quad (AV. X. 5.15), \\
\text{tanke} & \quad \underline{1} \quad (AV. I. 3.1), \text{ etc.}
\end{align*}
\]

Accent of Euphonic Combination in the Atharva-Veda

Combination of Final and Initial Vowels

In the AV., when two simple vowels are combined together to form a single long vowel, the resulting syllable will be an acute accent, e.g.,
Peculiarity

In the AV, where the letter ending in short acute i vowel and the following standing at the beginning of a word with a grave short i vowel, there arises the praslista circumflex, e.g.,

\[ \text{abhi hi manyo (AV. IV. 32.3)}, \]
\[ \text{bhindhi dam (AV. VII. 18.1)}. \]

Irregular Vowel Combination

In this combination when acute i and u converted to y and y accordingly, then the following grave vowel becomes independent ksaipra circumflex in the AV, e.g.,

\[ \text{viduangah = vidyangah (AV. VI. 125.1)}, \]
\[ \text{abhi arcata = abhyarcata (AV. VII. 82.1)}. \]

First Position Combination

Peculiarity

When e and o final in a word (pada) with an acute accent and followed by short a with grave accent, in such a case resulting independent known as abhinihita, e.g.,
Accent of Declension in the Atharva-Veda

I. When we are dealing with the declension of monosyllabic stems when the ending of all the weak cases are accented in the AV., e.g.,

ins. sing. ʋaça (AV. XVIII. 1.30),
gen. sing. ʋacaḥ (AV. I. 1.2),
loc. sing. ʋaci (AV. V. 12.11).

(a) The crude form of word svan is accented in all the cases, e.g.,
nom. dual svanau (AV. XVIII. 2.11),
nom. plu. svanah (AV. XI. 2.11),
acc. plu. svanah (AV. VI. 80.1),
ins. sing. suna (AV. VII. 5.5),
dat. sing. sune (AV. I. 11.14),
dat. plu. svabhyah (AV. XI. 2.30),
loc. sing. sunam (AV. III. 9.4).
(b) Stems ending in at of the nom. and acc. sing. and
dual have no tendency to take the accent away from the stem,
and therefore strong case affixes are accented\(^{10}\), e.g.,

\[\text{adat (AV. XII. 4.20)},\]
\[\text{adatah (AV. V. 11.9)},\]
\[\text{adatl (AV. XII. 4.13)};\]

and in the same way

\[\text{brhata (AV. XIII. 2.9)},\]
\[\text{mahata (AV. II. 31.5)}\]

whose endings are accented. And affix \(\dot{\text{i}}\) is accented, if
not preceding by augment \(\text{n}\), e.g.,

\[\text{brhati (AV. IV. 16.3)},\]
\[\text{mahati (AV. XII. 1.18)}\].

(c) The forms endings in weak cases are accented, when
coming after anci\(^{11}\), e.g.,

\[\text{pranec = pracyem (AV. V. 4.8)}\].

(d) The crude forms ending in an or man are accented in
all the weak cases, when the preceding \(\text{a}\) is dropped\(^{12}\), e.g.,

\[\text{vrtrahan = acc. plu. vrtraghanah (AV. VI. 82.1)},\]
\[\text{ins. sing. vrtraghanah (AV. III. 6.2),}\]
mahiman = ins. sing. mahimand (AV. XI. 1.19),
dat. sing. mahimane (AV. IX. 3.25),
bhuman = dat. sing. bhumne (AV. VI. 114.1).

II. When a crude form of noun ending in vowel gets combined with the coming unaccented vowel, the final word will be accented\textsuperscript{13}, e.g.,
priyam (AV. XV. 2.4).

(a) Weak cases ending in vowel are accented, when the final is changed into a semi-vowel before the ending\textsuperscript{14}, e.g.,
devya (AV. XIV. 1.47),
devyam (AV. VI. 156.1).

But when the acute final vowel of the stem is preceded by a consonant, the weak case is not accented\textsuperscript{15}, e.g.,
tanva (AV. XVII. 1.13),
tanvam (AV. I. 18.3),
tanva (AV. IX. 3.6), etc.

(b) Polysyllabic bases ending in short vowels are accented, when the final of the base regains the accent if
it regains its syllabic identity, e.g.,

\[\text{agni} = \text{agninā (AV. XI. 2.26),} \]
\[\text{agnaye (AV. XIV. 2.4), etc.} \]

(c) The ins. cases are accented if they are preceded by the monosyllabic stems, e.g.,

\[\text{dhiyā (AV. X. 1.8),} \]
\[\text{dhibhip (AV. V. 12.2),} \]
\[\text{rāyāh (AV. III. 10.3),} \]
\[\text{rāyā (AV. XIV. 2.36), etc.} \]

But the weak cases of monosyllabic stems as go, dyo, and nr are not accented, e.g.,

\[\text{gobhīh (AV. XVIII. 2.58),} \]
\[\text{dyo (AV. XII. 2.18),} \]
\[\text{nrbhīh (AV. XVIII. 4.65), etc.} \]

(d) ām of gen. plu. from bases ending in i, u, and r take the accent through separated by n from the base, e.g.,

\[\text{patnīnām (AV. IX. 3.7),} \]
\[\text{dhenūnām (AV. IV. 27.3),} \]
\[\text{pitrnām (AV. X. 5.13),} \]
\[\text{dātnām (AV. V. 25.3).} \]
III. The nom. and acc. plu. of tisr is accent on the final syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{tisrah (AV. XI. 7.3).} \]

(a) The u of catur is accented before the affix of acc. plu., e.g.,

\[ \text{caturah (AV. XIV. 1.60).} \]

(b) The case affixes beginning with consonants are accented, when they are preceded by tri and sas, and gen. plu. nam is accented, when preceded by saptan, e.g.,

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{tribhīh (AV. VI. 112.2),} \\
\text{trīsu (AV. X. 10.11),} \\
\text{śadbhīh (AV. XII. 2.48),} \\
\text{saptanām (AV. III. 10.6).}
\end{align*} \]

IV. Some word formations of pronouns are gravely accented, e.g.,

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{acc. sing. mā (AV. I. 1.4),} \\
\text{acc. dual no (AV. I. 32.1), etc.}
\end{align*} \]

(a) Although vad, tad, kim and sva, are monosyllabic pronouns, even though their crude form is accented in the AV., e.g.,
yaya (AV. X. 8.10),
\textit{yäni} (AV. IV. 7.7),
yabhā (AV. VI. 112.2),
tayā (AV. XV. 11.2),
tasmin (AV. III. 15.6),
tāni (AV. XII. 6.5),
kasmāt (AV. X. 2.2),
kena (AV. V. 11.2),
kasmāi (AV. III. 29.7),
svāya (AV. VII. 3.1),
svasya (AV. XII. 4.10),
svanām (AV. IX. 2.14), etc.

(b) The inflexions of word idām in case of its re-employment (anvādesa) are graviely accented when the ins. case affix and the remaining follow\textsuperscript{23}, e.g.,
asmai (AV. II. 5.6), etc.
But when there is no re-employment (anvādesa) then the weak case is accented, e.g.,
asmai (AV. I. 30.3),
ebhyā (AV. VIII. 8.24),
ebhyā (AV. III. 3.3), etc.
Accent of Compounds in the Atharva-Veda

In the AV, a compound word is generally acutely accented on the last syllable\textsuperscript{24}, and in the possessive compound of the AV, the first member gets an accent\textsuperscript{25}. Generally speaking the first member of the possessive and an iterative compounds preserves its own original accent. But the co-ordinative, determinative, and adverbial compounds have an accent on the last syllable.

Now we shall discuss them under their respective heads as they are available in the AV.

Co-ordinative Compound

In the AV, the final syllable of the co-ordinative compound has an accent, e.g.,

- ajāvayāḥ (AV. VII. 62.5),
- aho-rātre (AV. XII. 1.9),
- bhadra-rām (AV. XII. 1.48),
- bhūta-bhayām (AV. XI. 7.20).

Peculiarities

(a) Sometimes in the AV, both members of the co-ordinative compound of names of divinities are accented\textsuperscript{26}, e.g.,
mitra-varuna (AY. III. 4.4),
indra-varuna (AY. VII. 58.1),
bhavā-sarvau (AY. IV. 28.1).

(b) Somewhere in the AV, the last syllable of the co-ordinative compound of names of divinities gets an accent, e.g.,

indravyū (AY. III. 20.6),
indrāgni (AY. I. 35.4).

(c) In the AV, a numeral word standing as the first member of a co-ordinative compound, has an accent, e.g.,

eka-satam (AY. XI. 8.16),
eka-dasa (AY. V. 16.11).

Adverbial Compound

Generally in the AV, the adverbial compound word has an accent on the last syllable, e.g.,

anu-gigram (AY. VIII. 6.6),
yathā-balām (AY. III. 20.9),
ā-vyūṣam (AY. IV. 5.7), etc.
Peculiarity

Sometimes in the AV, the adverbial compound gets an accent on its first member, e.g.,

adhi-rajjuh (AV. VI. 118.2), etc.

Determinative Compound

Generally in the AV, the determinative compound has an accent on the last syllable, e.g.,

tri-yejanam (AV. VI. 131.3),
aparahp (AV. IX. 10.5),
ati-pasyam (AV. XI. 2.17), etc.

Peculiarities

(a) Accusatively Dependent

In which the pripr member of the compound preserves its original accent in the AV, e.g.,

himam ghramsam (AV. XIII. 1.47),
svargam-lokam (AV. XII. 3.17).

(b) Instrumentally Dependent

The first member of this compound is accented in the AV, e.g.,

tila-misra (AV. XVIII. 3.69),
reṣma-chinna (AV. VI. 102.2).
(c) *Datively Dependent*

In the AV, the first member of this compound retains its original accent\(^3\), e.g.,

- jāla-dandam (AV. VIII. 8.12),
- pūta-dakṣāḥ (AV. V. 22.1).

(d) *Genitively Dependent*

In this compound an accent gets various positions when the first member is followed by word पति.

Sometimes in the AV, the prior member retains its original accent when it is followed by पति\(^3\), e.g.,

- grha-pati (AV. XIV. 1.51),
- go-pati (AV. XVIII. 3.4),
- atithi-pati (AV. IX. 6.3).

In the same way, the first member of this compound in the AV gets an accent, when it is followed by word पत्नी, e.g.,

- grha-patnī (AV. XIV. 1.20),
- deva-patnī (AV. VI. 118.3).

Somewhere in the AV, the last member of this compound word पति preserves its original accent, e.g.,
In the same way, in some instances the last member word *pati* retains its original accent, e.g., *vasu-pati* (AV. IX. 15.5).

In some usages of the AV, the last member of this compound word *pati* gets an accent on its final syllable, e.g., *apsara-pati* (AV. IV. 37.7), *vraja-pati* (AV. VII. 75.2).

(e) Somewhere in the determinative compounds of the AV, the first member has an accent, when it ends in *ti* affix\(^{32}\), e.g., *deva-juti* (AV. III. 18.2), *deva-huti* (AV. III. 18.2), *deva-hute* (AV. XII. 2.22), *vasu-niti* (AV. XII. 2.6), *soma-piti* (AV. XVII. 1.10).

(f) Sometimes in the AV, genitive compound(aluk) retains its original accent on both of the members\(^{33}\), e.g., *brhas-pati* (AV. VIII. 5.5), *vānas-pati* (AV. XV. 6.2).
(g) Independent (upapada) and an indeclinable (gati) compounds of the AV. last member ending in primary (kṛt) suffix, gets an accent \(^\text{34}\), e.g.,

- havirād (AV. XVIII. 3.48),
- pathi-raksi (AV. VIII. 1.9),
- ati-jivāḥ (AV. VIII. 2.26),
- ati-bhāti (AV. X. 3.17).

(h) In descriptive compound of the AV. the first member has an accent, when a word with which the second member is compared \(^\text{35}\), e.g.,

- puruṣa-tejā (AV. X. 5.35),
- puruṣ-gandhi (AV. XII. 2.49).

(i) In the AV. the negative (han) compound and prepositional (prādi) compound, both get an accent on the first member \(^\text{36}\), e.g.,

- nāka (AV. X. 10.11),
- a-martya (AV. XI. 2.3),
- a-rasa (AV. VI. 138.3),
- prācina (AV. V. 12.4),
- prā-pitāmahā (AV. XVIII. 4.35),
su-bhesajam (AY. II. 3.1).

But sometimes the last syllable of the negative compound has an accent\(^37\), e.g.,

\textit{a-rasam} (AV. VI. 138.3), etc.

**Possessive Compound**

Generally in a possessive compound the first member retains its original accent\(^38\), e.g.,

\textit{hatā-mātri} (AV. II. 32.4),

\textit{hatā-svasr} (AV. V. 23.11), etc.

**Familiarities**

(a) A possessive compound is constructed by the negative (na\(\bar{\text{n}}\)) or by \textit{su}, gets an accent on the final syllable\(^39\), e.g.,

\textit{a-bhrātī} (AV. I. 17.1),

\textit{a-bala} (AV. VIII. 19.7),

\textit{a-phala} (AV. VIII. 7.27),

\textit{su-phala} (AV. III. 17.8).

But sometimes an accent falls on the first syllable, when it is preceded by the negative particle (na\(\bar{\text{n}}\)) or by \textit{su}\(^40\), e.g.,
a-śāra (AV. VIII. 3.20),
a-mitra (AV. XI. 11.19),
su-bhāga (AV. XIV. 1.18),
su-krātu (AV. VII. 15.2),
su-vīra (AV. XII. 2.49).

(b) In a possessive compound of the AV. the final member is accented after the numeral words dvi and tri⁴, e.g.,
dvi-pād (AV. X. 2.6),
dvi-pād (AV. VI. 107.1),
dvi-vṛṣa (AV. V. 16.2),
dvi-rātrā (AV. XI. 9.10),
tri-cakra (AV. XIV. 1.14),
tri-dvā (AV. X. 9.5),
tri-nāka (AV. IX. 5.10), etc.

But sometimes in the possessive compound dvi or tri have an accent, e.g.,
dvi-pakṣa (AV. IX. 3.21),
dvi-pāda (AV. XIII. 3.25),
dvi-pād (AV. XIII. 2.27),
tri-kadruka (AV. XVIII. 2.6), etc.
(c) After puru or bahu, the last member of the possessive compound preserves its original accent\(^{42}\), e.g.,

- puru-hāta' (AV. XVII. 1.11),
- puru-gava (AV. XIV. 1.8),
- bahu-sūvīrā (AV. VII. 48.2),
- bahu-carīn (AV. XI. 4.15).

But sometimes an accent falls on the first member of the compound, e.g.,
- puru-pāman (AV. VI. 99.1).

**Iterative Compound**

The first member of an iterative compound gets an accent\(^{43}\), e.g.,

- annamannam (AV. X. 6.5),
- pṛacimprācim (AV. XII. 3.7),
- sapta-sapta (AV. IV. 16.6), etc.

**Accent of the Conjugation in the Atharva-Veda**

After a deep study of the Atharvanic verbal system, it can be stated that the verb in the majority of its total occurrences remain unaccented. Generally speaking
accent means the tone, sometime, which is shifted up on the ending, sometime upon the root, and sometimes upon the characteristic class-sign.

I. In the first conjugation, which adds a to the root the syllable of the root is accented, e.g.,

- bhavati (AV. XI. 5.5),
- vadati (AV. VI. 29.1).

II. The fourth conjugation adds ya to the root, and its inflections are also precisely like that of the first conjugation. In this class the syllable of the root is accented, e.g.,

- nrt = nṛtyanti (AV. XII. 1.41).

III. In the sixth conjugation the characteristic class-sign a is accented in its whole inflections, e.g.,

- saḥurati (AV. XIII. 1.56),
- visate (Pai. XII. 2.11).

IV. The second conjugation has no characteristic class-sign, before three pers. sing. affixes the vowel of the root is accented, e.g.,

- eti (AV. I. 12.1),
- etu (AV. X. 1.1),
avati (AV. XIII. 1.58),

hi (AV. XII. 3.1).

In the active voice of the potential tense, the augment ya is accented, e.g.,

brūvat (AV. XV. 11.12).

And in the middle voice the termination is accented, e.g.,

bravātha (AV. VII. 58.7).

It should be noted here that the roots svap and svas are accented on the first syllable, when a personal ending, provided that the vowel is not the augment i, e.g.,

svapantu (AV. IV. 5.6),

svasantu (AV. IV. 15.12).

V. The third conjugation forms its stem by prefixing a reduplication to the root. The acute accent falls on the first syllable of the reduplicate verbs when followed by an affix beginning with a vowel, e.g.,

dā = dādati (AV. VIII. 12.4),

hu = juhvati (AV. XVII. 1.18).

Also when the unaccented endings of the three persons in the singular follow, then the first syllable of the
reduplicate form is accented, e.g.,

\[ \text{dadāti (AV. XVIII. 1.55),} \]
\[ \text{dadāsi (AV. VII. 50.2),} \]
\[ \text{dadāmi (AV. XVIII. 2.37).} \]

But after these reduplicate forms, affix has an accent on its first syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{dā = dattāḥ (AV. XIV. 2.42), etc.} \]

It is significant to note that some reduplicate forms of the roots are accented, before the three pers. sing., on the syllable which precedes the affix\(^2\), e.g.,

\[ \text{ki = cikitse (AV. VIII. 1.1),} \]
\[ \text{cikitsatu (AV. V. 68.2), etc.} \]

VI. The characteristic class-sign (nu, na, and nā) of the fifth, seventh, and ninth conjugations are accented accordingly when they are followed by the three pers. in sing. affixes\(^3\), e.g.,

\[ \text{kṛpoti (AV. XVIII. 1.53),} \]
\[ \text{yunākti (AV. III. 31.5),} \]
\[ \text{grbhnmā (AV. VI. 94.2).} \]

And when they are not followed by above affixes,
then the vowel being not i is accented, e.g.,

djntahu (AV. XVIII. 4.37),

vainanti (AV. XVI. 66.2),

badhnanti (AV. III. 32.5; XVI. 44.3).

VII. The eighth conjugation which interposes u, gets an accent on the end syllable, e.g.,

tavate (AV. XII. 1.13),

djpvate (AV. VIII. 5.7), etc.

VIII. The augments a and a are accented of the verbal stem in the aorist imperfect and the conditional tenses respectively, e.g.,

abhut (AV. VI. 81.1; VIII. 1.21),

abhavat (AV. V. 12.11; VII. 1.2),

abhaisma (AV. XVI. 6.2).

IX. In the tenth (derivative, causative) conjugation the root is accented on the end of its syllable, e.g.,

patavanti (AV. XV. 22.8),

catavate (Pal. XVIII. 19.8),

snapavanti (AV. V. 19.14),

srpayat (AV. XI. 1.4).
X. In the desiderative verbs an accent falls on the first syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{cikir\text{\textsection}ati (AV. XII. 4.19),} \]
\[ \text{gighastsanti (Pai. XVII. 14.5).} \]

XI. In the intensive verbs, an accent falls on the first syllable of the reduplicate form, when followed by an affix beginning with a vowel, e.g.,

\[ \text{kanikradat (AV. II. 30.5),} \]
\[ \text{davidyutat (AV. VII. 64.1).} \]

XII. In the intensive and in the denominative verbs the affix \text{\textsection}a is accented accordingly, e.g.,

\[ \text{var\textsection}ar\textsectionav\textsectionanti (AV. XII. 7.11),} \]
\[ \text{mah\textsectionyase (Pai. VII. 12.6),} \]
\[ \text{mah\textsectionyate (AV. V. 17.15).} \]

Accent of Primary and Secondary Suffixes in the Atharva-Veda

The rules of accentuation on primary and secondary suffixes in the AV. are the following:

I. In the AV. generally a suffix has an accent on its first syllable, thus primary suffix \text{\textsection}ayya has an accent on the first \text{\textsection}, e.g.,

\[ \text{janite\textsectionya (AV. IV. 23.7),} \]
And the secondary suffix īva, e.g., āhavanīya (AV. XV. 6.14), ta, e.g., jātā (AV. XI. 7.5), tavat, e.g., asitavati (AV. IX. 8.8). But it should be noted here, this general rule applies only where no special rule is mentioned.

II. In the AV. suffixes ya, vat, tama are gravely accented, e.g.,

- ya = ādaya (AV. XII. 10.11),
- vat = āsvyat (AV. XVIII. 3.61),
- tama = śreśthatama (AV. VI. 138.1), etc.

III. In the AV. suffixes āna gets an accent on the final syllable, e.g.,

- āna = duḥānā (AV. IV. 11.2).

But when the characteristic class-sign interposed, then this rule does not apply, e.g.,

- yajmānā (AV. I. 123.3).

IV. In the AV. a stem constructed by secondary suffix ra, an accent will fall on the final syllable, e.g.,

- tara = katārā (AV. VI. 45.1).

V. In the AV. a stem formed with a secondary suffix
eya gets an accent on the end syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{eya} = \text{pauruṣeya} \] (AV. XI. 11.10).

VI. In the AV, suffixes tum, tave, aka, and ya throw an accent invariably on the first syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{tum} = \text{kartum} \] (AV. V. 31.11),

\[ \text{tave} = \text{gantave} \] (AV. IX. 5.17),

\[ \text{aka} = \text{gavaka} \] (AV. XVIII. 4.59),

\[ \text{ya} = \text{garhapatya} \] (AV. XV. 6.14).

VII. In the AV, if a stem formed with primary and secondary suffixes ana, tā, an accent throws on the syllable immediately preceding the suffix, e.g.,

\[ \text{ana} = \text{bhojana} \] (AV. X. 8.21),

\[ \text{tā} = \text{puruṣatā} \] (AV. XVIII. 1.52).

VIII. In the AV, a stem constructed with suffix anīya, an accent falls on the penultimate syllable, e.g.,

\[ \text{anīya} = \text{urajīvaniya} \] (AV. VIII. 13.4).

IX. In the AV, if a stem is formed with primary and secondary suffixes tavya, ya, the final syllable remains independent circumflex, e.g.,
Accent of the Sentence in the Atharva-Veda

The first syllable of the vocative case is accented in the AV.67, e.g.,

- agne (AV. III. 20.2),
- mitrāvaruṇā (AV. XVIII. 3.12).

About the accent of the vocative case it can be said that it remains accented when such a word at the beginning of a hemistich (pāda), as well as sentence, e.g.,

- agne prehi pratham (AV. IV. 14.5),
- indra gīt bhip raḥ ā (AV. VII. 115.3).

But it should be noted here that the vocative case remains accentless in the AV., if it does not stand at the beginning of the hemistich (pāda)68, e.g.,

- ut maṁca pāśaṁ tvam agne (AV. VI. 112.2).

Accent of a Finite Verb

I. In the AV. a finite verb is gravely accented69, e.g.,

- vajñena vajnam ayajante (AV. VII. 5.1).

Here ayajante is a finite verb; so it remains...
II. It is significant to note that the previous rule is not applied regularly in the AV.; we find exceptions. Sometimes a finite verb, if it occurs in the beginning of the hemistich (pāda) or sentence, is accented, e.g.,

jahī prajām nayasya ca (AV. I. 8.3), etc.

III. In the AV, a collection of words which contains a finite verb is understood a complete sentence. So after a first finite verb, the next finite verb in the same clause is understood the beginning of the new sentence, resulting every following finite verb is marked with an accent in the AV., e.g.,

jahī prajām nayasya ca (AV. I. 8.3), etc.

IV. In the AV, preceding vocative is considered as non-existent for the purpose of the accent of the following word, so the finite verb which is preceded by the vocative gets an accent, e.g.,

indra jīva, sūrya jīva, deva jīvata (AV. XIX. 70.1).

This Atharvanic hymn contains three sentences and the finite verb of each sentence gets an accent.
V. In connection with pronoun yad in all its forms, the finite verb is accented in the AV., e.g.,

*yat tarṇamaharanti* (AV. IX. 6.6),
*yatra ca gacchati* (AV. X. 8.16).

VI. Most probably in the connection with the particles, the finite verb retains its original accent in the AV., e.g.,

*hanyorhi jihvāmadadhūt* (AV. X. 2.7),
*vai sa ...bhavati* (AV. XIV. 2.18).

VII. In the AV., the first finite verb is accented in connection with ca and va, if the mere connection with the verb is meant, e.g.,

*samā ca idhyasvāgne pra ca vardhayēmām* (AV. II. 6.2),
*sa vā antarikṣat ajāyata* (AV. XIII. 4.31).

VIII. In connection with eka and anya the first finite verb is accented in the AV., e.g.,

*prajāmēka jinvatuyumēka-raṣṭrameka rakṣati devyūnām* (AV. VIII. 9.13),
*pra anyān sapatnēn sahasā sahasva* (AV. VII. 35.1).
IX. In the Atharvanic language the prepositions are employed with the verbs optionally that is, sometime they are compounded with the verbs and sometime other words are interposed between the prepositions and the verbs when the prepositions are not compounded with the verbs, then they keep their independent accent, e.g.,

> āte nayatu (AV. II. 36.8),
> āte yonim garbha etu (AV. III. 23.2),
> prā tvā - māñcami (AV. XIV. 1.19, 58).

X. In the AV. the prepositions are gravely accented, when they are composed with the acute finite verbs\(^76\), e.g.,

> pratipasyati (AV. IX. 6.3),
> prekṣate (AV. IX. 6.3), etc.

XI. If more than one preposition is compounded with an unaccented verb, then the only final of them is accented and the others becoming proclitic\(^77\), e.g.,

> anu sam pravāhi (AV. XI. 1.36),
> up prāgāt (AV. VI. 37.1), etc.
REFERENCES

1. Cf. AV. Pr. I. 14; V. Pr. I. 108; T. Pr. I. 38; P. Gr. I. 2.29.
3. Cf. AV. Pr. I. 16; T. Pr. I. 40; V. Pr. I. 110; P. Gr. I. 2.31.
4. Cf. AV. Pr.; R. Pr. III. 11; T. Pr. X. 10; V. Pr. IV. 132; P. Gr. VIII. 2.5.
5. Cf. AV. Pr.; R. Pr. III. 13; V. Pr. IV. 133.
6. Cf. AV. Pr.; R. Pr. III. 18; V. Pr. I. 115; T. Pr. XX. 1; P. Gr. VIII. 2.4.
10. Cf. P. Gr. and Värt. VI. 1.73.
15. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.175.
23. Cf. NK. IV. 25; P. Gr. II. 4.32 and Vārt. See Kaiyaṭ and Pradipa on the same Sūtra, and Kāśikā also. Moreover, P. Gr. II. 4.34 and Vārt. see Kāśikā and Si. Kau. and V. Pr. II. 7 also.
26. Cf. V. Pr. II. 48; P. Gr. VI. 2.141.
27. Cf. V. Pr. II. 55-57; P. Gr. VI. 2.142.
28. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.35.
29. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.2 Vārtik.
33. Cf. V. Pr. II. 47; P. Gr. VI. 2.140.
34. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.139.
35. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.2.
36. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.2.
40. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.116-120.
41. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.197.
42. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 2.138, 175.
43. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.9.
44. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.68.
45. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.69.
46. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.77.
47. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.3.
49. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.186.
50. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.88 and Värtik.
52. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.192.
53. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.73; 78; 81.
54. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.79.
56. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.162.
58. Cf. P. Gr. II. 4.74.
59. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.22.
60. Cf. P. Gr. III. 1.4.
61. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.163.
63. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.165.
64. Cf. P. Gr. VI. 1.197.
67. Cf. V. Pr. II. 24; P. Gr. VI. 1.198.
68. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.16-18; V. Pr. II. 27; P. Gr. VIII. 1.19.
69. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.28.
70. Cf. P. Gr. II. 1.1; M.B. VIII. 1.28.
71. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.72.
72. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.66.
73. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.30; 34; 35; 36; 64.
74. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.59.
75. Cf. P. Gr. VIII. 1.65.
76. Cf. P. Gr. AV. Pr. IV. 1; V. Pr. V. 16; P. Gr. VIII. 1.71.
77. Cf. AV. Pr. IV. 2; P. Gr. VIII. 1.70.