Introduction to varnamala- Vyanjan (Hal), Alpaprana, Mahaprana

Class Objective:

To understand the consonants of Sanskrit and how words are formed, where the sounds are produced.

Concept A: Let us learn about consonants (হ্যাঁত্রন). Consonants are also called Hal (हल्). Consonants are dependent on swaras (vowels) for formation of words unlike swara, which are very independent and don't need any help from any other letter.

The consonants have a slant line (halant) below the letter:

Example:क् ख्

This is before they combine with vowels.

After they combine with vowels, the slanting line (called halant) goes away. Example:

क् + अ = क

ख् + इ = खि

Concept B: Categorization of consonants:

We have the below groups of consonants based on similar sounds:

K varga (क् वर्ग) क् ख् ग् घ् इ : (ka kha ga gha nga)

C Varga (च् वर्ग) च् छ् ज् झ् ञ् : (ca cha ja jha nya)

T Varga (ट्वर्ग) ट्ठ्ड्ढ्ण्: (ta tha da dha na)

T Varga (त्वर्ग) त्थ्द्ध्न्: (ta tha da dha na)

P Varga (प्वर्ग) प्फ ब् भ् म्: (pa pha ba bha ma)

We have the below consonants which are not grouped:

य्र्ल्व् (ya ra la va)

श्ष्स्ह (sha sha sa ha)

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