

## Hoṁ a Chakra

Written by Visti Larsen

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Avakahaṁ a or Hoṁ a Chakra tabulated in its final form based on the work Hora Ratnam of Balabhadra.

For full article and examples please read the article in the upcoming Jyotish Digest, 3rd Quarter 2012.

Nakṣatra	Pada 1	Pada 2	Pada 3
Kṛttika	a (अ)	i (इ)	u (उ)
Rohiṇī	o (ओ)	va (व)	vi (वी)
Mṛgaśira	ve (वे)	vo (वो)	ka(क)
Ārdra	ku (कु)	gha (घ)	ṅa (ङ)
Punarvasu	ke (के)	ko (को)	ha (ह)
Puṣya	hu (हु)	he (हे)	ho (हो)
Aśleṣa	ṅi (ङी)	ṅu (ङु)	ṅe (ङे)
Magha	ma (म)	mi (मी)	mu (मु)
P. Phalguṇī	mo (मो)	ṅa (ट)	ṅi (टी)
U. Phalguṇī	ṅe (टे)	ṅo (टो)	pa (प)
Hasta	pu (पु)	ṅa (ष)	ṅa (ण)

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Chitra	pe (पे)	po (पो)	ra (र)
Svati	ru (रु)	re (रे)	ro (रो)
Viśakha	ti (ती)	tu (तु)	te (ते)
Anurādha	na (न)	ni (नी)	nu (नु)
Jyeṣṭha	no (नो)	ya (य)	yi (यी)
Mūla	ye (ये)	yo (यो)	bha (भ)
P. Aṣṭha	bhu (भु)	dha (ध)	pha (फ)
U. Aṣṭha	bhe (भे)	bho (भो)	**ja (ज)
Abhijit*	ju (जु)	je (जे)	jo (जो)
Śravaṇa	khi (खी)	khu (खु)	khe (खे)
Dhaniṣṭha	ga (ग)	gi (गी)	gu (गु)
Śatabhisaj	go (गो)	sa (स)	si (सी)
P. Bhadrpada	se (से)	so (सो)	da (द)
U. Bhadrpada	du (दु)	tha (थ)	jha (झ)
Revati	de (दे)	do (दो)	ca (च)
Aśviṇi	cu (चु)	ce (चे)	co (चो)

Bharaṁ i

li (ली)

lu (लु)

le (ले)

### Exceptions:

Several opinions are voiced w.r.t. the distribution of sounds in Abhijit. Balabhadra, of Hora Ratnam, voices these opinions and concludes that the correct method being that the four sounds of Uttara Aṁ aṁ ha should be distributed among its 3 pada thus dividing a span of 10 degrees into 2 degrees 30 minutes for each soun. Further the last 1 pada of Uttara Aṁ aṁ ha and the first 1/16th of Śravaṁ a, which is designated to Abhijit, should be divided into four equal portions wherein each sound is placed. Finally the remnants of Śravaṁ a are also divided into four equal portions wherein its sounds are placed.

\*\* The z sound is widely used in the world and is often thought to be lacking in the Sanskrit alphabet. However, with the mix of Urdu with Hindi the letter z has been integrated. Herein the letter ja (ज) has been made more fricative to make the sound za (ज़). This has been confirmed to be working in practice in that natives with the name beginning with z have strong links between the Lagna or its lord and the sign Capricorn wherein the sound ja resides.

In some newer tabulations ña (ञ) has been replaced by śa (श), ma (म) tna (त्न) or tra (त्र). Whilst śa (श) is lacking from the rest of the tables and would be a likely option, the likelihood of including the conjunctions tna (त्न) or tra (त्र) seems unlikely and wrong. Further, ma (म) already exists in the Nakṁ atra Magha, and its repetition here is erroneous. Here it must be noted that the sounds ña (ञ) and ṁ a (ङ) do not initiate names, yet do figure in this scheme likely for purposes other than initiating the name.

Notably the sounds śa (श) and ba (ब) are missing from this tabulation and here the work Svarodaya clarifies:

- ba (ब) and va (व) are interchangeable and should be considered synonymous. Note: This is also the case in eastern India, and is also evident in older Sanskrit texts e.g. where the word vīja is exchanged with bīja.

- sa (स) and śa (श) are interchangeable and should be considered synonymous in this scheme. Note: In Telugu the sound śa (श) doesn't figure and has commonly been clubbed with the sound sa (स) in their pronunciation, e.g. in the name Śiva becoming Siva. The latter is not a suitable exchange, but is acknowledged in Svarodaya.

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No mention is of the vowel sounds अ (अ), ऋ (ऋ) and ए (ए), but it may be safe to assume that their semivowels: हा (ह), रा (र) and ला (ल) respectively have replaced these.