The following ten lines are incorrect examples of Sanskrit poetry. They were originally written correctly, but there have been five deleted macra, four added macra, three changed letters and two deleted words, so that only one line remained unchanged. No syllables have been added or lost (except in the deleted words).

For instance, sentence 9 was originally syād indravajrā yadi tau jagau gah. We can restore the deleted macron over the a in syād for metrical reasons, but to purge the added macron over the second a in indravajrā requires knowing the word (or comparison with line 10). Fortunately, the poets wrote in such a way that it’s possible to correct all the changes except that one without any prior knowledge of Sanskrit.

The mark “¯”, called a macron (pl. macra), denotes vowel length; b, d, g, h, j, n, ñ, ṣ, ṭ and y are consonants. There is one more rule of transliteration relevant to the metre that you will have to discover.

The translations correspond to the lines after the two words were deleted and the three letters changed, but before any macra were added or deleted.

1. bhujanga-prayātām caturbhir gakaraśah “The movement of the snake” consists of four gas.
2. gurunidh anamanulagur iha śāśikalā In the case where a guru is at the end of 14 laghus, it is said to be “the ascending period of the moon”.
3. jara jara tato jagau ca pañcacacaram vadet A ja-and-ra, a ja-and-ra and then a ja-and-ga is called “the fan made of five yak tails”.
4. mabhalag gajagatiḥ “The gait of an elephant” is ma bha la ga.
5. mo go go go vidyunmalā A ma and a ga and a ga and a ga is “the garland of lightning”.
6. nanagi madhumati Where there is na na ga, there is “(that which is) full of honey”.
7. pramanikā pramanikā padadrayam vadantī pañcacāram “The little measure” is __________.
8. pramanikā padadrayam vadantī pañcacāram Two lines of “the little measure” they call “the fan made of five yak tails”.
9. syād indravajrā yadi tau jagau gah If perchance there are a pair of tas, a ja-and-ga, and a ga, then it is “Indra’s thunderbolt”.
10. upendravajrā prathame laghau sā “Upendra’s thunderbolt” is that (Indra’s thunderbolt) in which the first is laghau.

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

(b) Restore the two deleted words, revert the three changed letters, remove the four added macra, and restore the five deleted macra.

(c) The macra have been removed from the Sanskrit mnemonic yamatarajabh anasalagam. Which syllables were guru?

A mnemonic is a word or sentence that helps remembering something (How I wish I could recollect . . . → 3.14159 ≈ π). Indra and his younger brother Upendra are Hindu gods. —Adam Hesterberg
Distribute at 0 minutes

The following insights will at some point be given as hints: the meaning of guru, the constraints of the poetry, and (in 3 hints) the use of yamatarajabh anasalagam.

Answers as of 30 minutes

Team: __________________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

(b) • Deleted words: ______________________________, ______________________________.
• Changed letters:
  1.
  2.
  3.
• Words with added macra:
  1. The second a in the word indravājrā in line 9.
  2.
  3.
  4.
• Words with deleted macra:
  1. The a in the word syad in line 9.
  2.
  3.
  4.
  5.

(c) Which syllables in yamatarajabh anasalagam were guru?

(+) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):
Distribute at 30 minutes

We suggest that you compare lines 3 and 8, and lines 9 and 10. (This is just a hint, not the sort of insight you’d get points for.)

A syllable is guru if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.

The a in syllable 12 in line 2 had a macron added.

Answers as of 60 minutes

Team: ________________________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

______________________________.

(b)  
• Deleted words: ________________________________.

• Changed letters:
  1. 
  2. 
  3. 

• Words with added macra:
  1. The second a in the word indravājrā in line 9.
  2. The a in syllable 12 in line 2.
  3. 
  4. 

• Words with deleted macra:
  1. The a in the word syad in line 9.
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 
  5. 

(c) Which syllables in yamatarajabhānasalagam were guru?

(+) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):

A syllable is guru if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.
Distribute at 60 minutes

We suggest that everyone on the team read every part of the problem and all the hints, since some of them may be relevant in unexpected places. (This is just a hint, not the sort of insight you’d get points for.)

Each line describes the metre in which it’s written.

The last g in line 1 is incorrect.

Answers as of 90 minutes

Team: __________________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

(b) • Deleted words: __________________________. __________________________.

• Changed letters:
  1. The last g in line 1 was originally _____.
  2.
  3.

• Words with added macra:
  1. The second a in the word indravājrā in line 9.
  2. The a in syllable 12 in line 2.
  3.
  4.

• Words with deleted macra:
  1. The a in the word syad in line 9.
  2.
  3.
  4.
  5.

(c) Which syllables in yamatarajabhānasalagam were guru?

(+) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):

A syllable is guru if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.

Each line describes the metre in which it’s written.
Distribute at 90 minutes

If a scribe knew Sanskrit but not the mnemonic system, they’re more likely to have changed, say, a *ta* to a *ra* than a basic Sanskrit word. (This is just a hint, not the sort of insight you’d get points for.)

Each metre can be described by a *unique* sequence of the consonants of *yamatarajabhanasalagam*.

The *a* in syllable 2 in line 7 had its macron deleted.

Answers as of 120 minutes

Team: ______________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

__________________________

(b) • Deleted words: ______________________. ______________________.

• Changed letters:
  1. The last *g* in line 1 was originally ____.
  2.
  3.

• Words with added macra:
  1. The second *a* in the word *indravājra* in line 9.
  2. The *a* in syllable 12 in line 2.
  3.
  4.

• Words with deleted macra:
  1. The *a* in the word *syad* in line 9.
  2. The *a* in syllable 2 in line 7.
  3.
  4.
  5.

(c) Which syllables in *yamatarajabhanasalagam* were *guru*?

(+ ) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):

A syllable is *guru* if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.

Each line describes the metre in which it’s written.

Each metre can be described by a *unique* sequence of the consonants of *yamatarajabhanasalagam*. 
Distribute at 120 minutes

That line 1 is four of something is useful information even if you don’t know what it’s four of. (This is just a hint, not the sort of insight you’d get points for.)

The syllables la and ga stand for laghu and guru. Each other syllable of yamatarajabhansalagam represents a unique sequence of three laghu or guru syllables.

The additional rule of transliteration is that e and o are long vowels, although they are written without macra. (In fact, they were once diphthongs ai and au, and the current diphthongs were once aii and au.)

Answers as of 150 minutes

Team: __________________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?

— The vowels e and o are long, although they are written without macra.

(b) • Deleted words: __________________________. __________________________.

• Changed letters:
  1. The last g in line 1 was originally _____.
  2. __________________________.
  3. __________________________.

• Words with added macra:
  1. The second a in the word indravājrā in line 9.
  2. The a in syllable 12 in line 2.
  3. __________________________.
  4. __________________________.

• Words with deleted macra:
  1. The a in the word syad in line 9.
  2. The a in syllable 2 in line 7.
  3. __________________________.
  4. __________________________.
  5. __________________________.

(c) Which syllables in yamatarajabhansalagam were guru?

(+) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):

A syllable is guru if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.

Each line describes the metre in which it’s written.

Each metre can be described by a unique sequence of the consonants of yamatarajabhansalagam.

The syllables la and ga stand for laghu and guru. Each other syllable of yamatarajabhansalagam represents a unique sequence of three laghu or guru syllables.
Distribute at 150 minutes

The names of some of the metres correspond to the metres in poetically interesting ways. For instance, there are 14 days in the lunar cycle, starting with the new moon, when the moon waxes, followed by the full moon itself. (This is just a hint, not the sort of insight you’d get points for, unless you manage to guess a metre from its name alone.)

Each of the first 8 syllables of *yamatarajabh anasalagam* stands for the pattern of *laghu* and *guru* syllables in that and the next two syllables, after restoring its macra.

One of the deleted words is *jarau*.

Answers as of 180 minutes

Team: ________________________________

(a) What is the additional rule of transliteration?
   — The vowels e and o are long, although they are written without macra.

(b) • Deleted words: *jarau*, ________________________________.

   • Changed letters:
     1. The last g in line 1 was originally _____.
     2. 
     3. 

   • Words with added macra:
     1. The second a in the word *indravājrā* in line 9.
     2. The a in syllable 12 in line 2.
     3. 
     4. 

   • Words with deleted macra:
     1. The a in the word *syad* in line 9.
     2. The a in syllable 2 in line 7.
     3. 
     4. 
     5. 

(c) Which syllables in *yamatarajabh anasalagam* were *guru*?

(+) Insights into the problem matter (use the back of the paper if necessary):

A syllable is *guru* if and only if it has a long vowel or a diphthong or ends in a consonant. Division into syllables ignores word divisions. A sequence of type VCV is divided as V-CV; of type VCCV, as VC-CV.

Each line describes the metre in which it’s written.

Each metre can be described by a *unique* sequence of the consonants of *yamatarajabh anasalagam(m)*.

The syllables *la* and *ga* stand for *laghu* and *guru*. Each other syllable of *yamatarajabh anasalagam(m)* represents a *unique* sequence of three *laghu* or *guru* syllables.

Each of the first 8 syllables of *yamatarajabh anasalagam* stands for the pattern of *laghu* and *guru* syllables in that and the next two syllables (after restoring its macra).