

pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्राजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —**व**: One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3.38. —**Comp.** —**अभि**: the digestive faculty. —**हेहा**: bodily suffering or pain. —**चिकित्सा** the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —**मानं** measurement of the body —**बंधनं** 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —**दलनं** an armour. —**स्य**: 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्या) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —**स्थित** a. corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—विका f.), कायिक(की f.) a. [काय-ठक्.] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —**का** Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —**Comp.** —**वृद्धिः** f. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् a. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार a. (री f.) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; संयकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —**र**: 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फुल्कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himālaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing, slaughter. —**Comp.** —**अध्वरः** a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a

Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —**कर** a. working, acting as agent. —**भूः** a toll-station.

कारक a. (रिका f.) [कृ-घञ्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्षसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —**कं** 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संपदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —**Comp.** —**शीपकं** (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. क्षियति कृणोति वेदति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नदति सुवि-तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधुः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —**हेतुः** the active or efficient cause (opp. सापकहेतु).

कारकवत् a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज a. Relating to the finger-nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिन्यः M. 1. 18, R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषी तन् R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) अस-ववायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. —5

The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. —6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 18. —7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. —8 An organ of sense. —9 The body. —10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. —11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —12 Action. —13 A legal instrument or document. —14 Agency, instrumentality. —15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). —16 Killing, injuring. —**ण** 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. —2 Casting into hell. —3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that; हेव° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) —**Comp.** —**अन्वित** a. having a cause or reason. —**उत्तरं** a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —**कारणं** an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Kā. 18. 35. —**गत** a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —**गुणः** a quality of the cause. —**द्वलं** वत् a. strong by motives; Pt. 5. 29. —**भूत** a. 1. caused. —2. forming the cause. —**माला** a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —**वादिन्** m. a complainant, plaintiff. —**वारि** n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —**विहीन** a. without a cause. —**शरि** (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. —2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed; °दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितृ, कारयिष्णु Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः f. Action, act, work, —**कारि**, An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. —**ता** Interest, the amount which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —**त** The causal form of a verb.