

कर्करः a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull); fragment; अन्तःशीर्णकरङ्ककर्करपयः Māl. 5. 19. -5 m., n. Stone, limestone (Mar. कंकर). -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अङ्गः the Khañjana bird. -अन्धुकः a blind well; cf. अन्धकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी (-रिः) A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve. -2 A kind of lute; यदुत्पत्तन् वदसि कर्करियथा Rv. 2. 43. 3.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck (= अर्धचंद्र)?

कर्करेटुः (= कर्कटुः).

कर्कशा a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशाङ्गुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; ऐरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पृशं तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Śi. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.); तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा राक्षसाः कोपकर्कशाः Rām. 3. 53. 6. -3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविहारसंभवम् R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory; प्रभुरिव पुनः कार्ये कार्ये भवत्यतिकर्कशाः Mv. 2. 11. -6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्के वा मृशकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. -9 Niggardly. -10 Greatly addicted to (अत्यासक्त); नानागन्धर्वमिथुनेः पानसंसर्गकर्कशैः Rām. 4. 67. 45. -शः 1 A sword. -2 A substance in आयुर्वेद. -3 A black sugarcane; cf. Nm. -Comp. -वेदन a. of harsh sensitivity (Mātaṅga L. 8. 24.)

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः -नम् A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity.] -2 The sugar-cane. -3 The बिल्व tree.

कर्चुरिका A sort of wheat cake stuffed with pulse-paste. (a sanskritisation of कचोरी).

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. (Mar. कापूरकाचरी). कालागुरुं च कर्चूरं कङ्कालं रक्तचन्दनम् Śiva. B. 30. 13. -रम् 1 Gold; रराज कर्चूरपिशाङ्गवासाः Śi. 3. 11. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकाः Turmeric.

कर्ज 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ. q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). -र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलभुजङ्गस्य विपरितवधक्रमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णे दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whis-pers in the ear; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel; उभा कर्णा हिरण्यया Rv. 8. 72. 12. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship; सेना भ्रमति संख्येषु हत-कर्णव नौर्जले Rām. 6. 48. 26. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 The diameter of a circle; Sūrya. -6 An intermediate region or quarter (उपदिग्भाग); Mb. 6. 60. 10. -7 (In prosody) A spondee. -8 N. of a tree (Mar. बाहवा, रुद्रमंदार); Rām. 5. 56. 34. -9 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. भवान् भीष्मश्च कर्णश्च Bg. 1. 8; 11. 34. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhṛitaraṣṭra, and given over to his wife Rādhā, who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtāputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Aṅga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brāhmaṇa and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brāhmaṇa went to Paraśurāma and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Paraśurāma had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was curse by a Brāhmaṇa (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Paṇḍavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhīṣma and Droṇa had fallen. He maintained