

कारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. कारका मित्रकार्याणि सीतालाभाय सोऽब्रवीत् Bk. 7. 29. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. -कम् 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) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -3 Water produced from hail. -4 An organ (इन्द्रिय); जगाद् जीमूतगभीरया गिरा बद्धाञ्जलीन्संवृतसर्वकारकात् Bhāg. 8. 6. 16. -Comp. -गुप्तिः f. a. sentence with a hidden meaning. -Comp. -दीपकम् (in Rhet.) Case illuminator, a figure of speech in which the same Kāraaka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. रिवयति कृणति वेष्टति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अन्तर्नन्दति चुम्बितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधुः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal, शब्दो न यत्र पुरस्कारकवान्क्रियार्थः Bhāg. 2. 7. 47.

कारकुक्षीयः N. of the शाल्व country.

कारज a. Relating to the fingernail.

कारणम् [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुडम्बिन्यः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object; प्रवाज्य चीरवसनं किं नु पश्यसि कारणम् Rām. 2. 73. 12. किं पुनः कारणम् Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुम् R. 16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; गर्भलावे मासतुल्या निशाः शुद्धेस्तु कारणम् 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) असमवायि (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. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem &c. -8 An organ of sense; हित्वा तनुं कारणमानुषीं ताम्. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; प्रमाणं चैव लोकस्य ब्रह्मात्रैव हि कारणम् Ms. 11. 84. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action; आत्मना कारणैश्चैव समस्येह महीक्षितः Mb. 12. 59. 130. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -17 A desire (वासना) created formerly (as पूर्ववासना); पूर्वं नित्यं सर्वगतं मनोहेतुम-

सं. ई. को.... ७१

लक्षणम् । अज्ञानकर्मनिर्दिष्टमेतत्कारणलक्षणम् ॥ Mb. 12. 211. 6. -णा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (-कारणात् for the reason that; द्वेषं on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) -4 Action; निमित्ते कारणात्मके Mb. 12. 289. 7. -Comp. -अन्तरम् 1 a particular reason; प्रविष्टोऽस्मि दुराधर्षं बालिनः कारणान्तरे Rām. 4. 10. 28; -2 instrumental cause; येन वैश्रवणो भ्राता वैमात्राः कारणान्तरे Rām. 3. 48. 4. -अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. -आख्या a. N. of the organ of perception and action, of बुद्धि, अहंकार and मनस्. -उत्तरम् a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणम् an elementary or primary cause; an atom; त्वं कारणं कारणकारणानाम् Ki. 18. 35. -कारितम् ind. in consequence of; यदि प्रवाजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28. -गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -गुणः a. quality of the cause; Sān. K. 14. -बलवत् 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. -मूलम् (in Rhet.) a law of causation. -वादिन m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -शरीरम् (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

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

कारणता Causality, causation; प्रलयस्थितिसर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारणिक a. (-का or -की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative. -3 A teacher; कश्चित्कारणिका धर्मं सर्वशास्त्रेषु कोविदाः Mb. 2. 5. 34.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed; ०क्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयित्, कारयिष्णु Causing to do, perform, effect &c. योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12.

कारापकः A person appointed to look after the construction of a temple or a building.

कारिः f. Action, act, work; यां कारिं राजपुत्रोऽयमनुतिष्ठति... Bk. 7. 75. -m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तम् The causal form of a verb. कारितार्थं causal sense शेत्यर्थः कारितार्थो वा निर्देशोऽयं समीक्षितः Mbh. on P. V. 3. 55.

कारिन् a. Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp.). -m. A mechanic, artist, preparer न कारिसोमं प्रपौ अग्ने Mbh. on III. 2. 115.