

camphor, rice dressed with spices and camphor and ghee. — *Karpūra-prakarāṇa*, *am*, n. a Jaina work by Hari. — *Karpūra-maiyari*, f. title of a dramatic work by Rāja-śekhara. — *Karpūra-maṇi*, *is*, m. a white mineral used medicinally. — *Karpūra-saras*, *as*, n., N. of a lake or pond.

2. *karpūra*, nom. P. *karpūratī*, -*ritum*, to spread like the smell of camphor.

*Karpūrakā*, *as*, in. zedoary, Curcuma Zerumbet.

कफैर *karphara*, *as*, m. a mirror; [cf. *karhara*.]

कर्ब *karb*, cl. 1. P. *karbati*, -*bitum*, to go, move, approach.

कर्बर *karbara*. See *karvara*.

कर्बु *karbu*, *us*, *u* (said to be fr. rt. *kav*, to paint, colour), variegated, spotted. — *Karbu-dāra*, *as*, m. the tree Bauhinia Candida or Barleria Cærulea. — *Karbu-dāraka*, *as*, m. the tree Cordia Latifolia. — *Karbuka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people.

*Karvura* and *karvura*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, variegated, of a spotted or variegated colour; white; (*as*), m. a variegated colour; sin; a Rakshas; the plant Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet; rice growing amidst inundation; (*ā*), f. the plant Bignonia Snaevolens; another plant, commonly called Varvā; (*i*), f. an epithet of the goddess Durgā; (*am*), n. gold; the plant Datura, and the fruit of it; water. — *Karvuraphala*, *as*, m. a plant, commonly called Sākuruṇḍa.

*Karbūra* or *karvūra*, *as*, m. a Rakshas; the plant Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet; (*ā*), f. a leech; (*am*), n. gold; a yellow ornament.

*Karbūraka*, *as*, m. the plant Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet.

*Karbūrīta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, variegated, many-coloured.

कबैल *karbela*, *as*, m. an epithet of the copyist Vishṇu-bhaṭṭa.

कर्म *karman*, *a*, n. (fr. rt. 1. *kri*; according to some also m.), action, work, deed; performance, business; office; specific action, moral duty, the obligation imposed by peculiarities of tribe, occupation, &c.; labour (as opposed to rest, *praśānti*); any religious action or rite (as sacrifice, ablution, &c.), especially as originating in the hope of future recompense and as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of spirit); action consisting in motion as the third among the seven categories of the Nyāya philosophy, (of these motions there are five, viz. *ut-kṣhepaṇa*, throwing upwards; *ava-kṣhepaṇa*, throwing downwards; *ā-kūṭcana*, contraction; *pra-sāraṇa*, extension or dilatation; and *gamana*, going or motion in general); product, result, effect; organ of sense [cf. *karmendriya*]; natural or active property (as maturity, of heat; support, of earth; dispersion, of wind, &c.); the immediate object of an agent or act; (in grammar) the idea or notion expressed by the acc. case, (this object is of four kinds, viz. a. *nirvartya*, when anything new is produced, e. g. *kaṣam karoti*, 'he makes a mat'; *putram prasūte*, 'she bears a son'; b. *vikārya*, when change is implied either of the substance and form, e. g. *kāśhtham bhasma karoti*, 'he makes ashes out of fuel'; or of the form only, e. g. *svarnaṃ kuṇḍalam karoti*, 'he fashions gold into an ear-ring'; c. *prāpya*, when any desired object is attained, e. g. *grāmam gaḥḥatī*, 'he goes to the village'; *chandram paśyati*, 'he sees the moon'; d. *anipṣita*, when an undesired object is abandoned, e. g. *pāpaṃ tyajati*, 'he leaves the wicked'); fate, the certain consequence of previous acts [cf. *karma-pāka* and *karma-vipāka*]; (in astronomy) the tenth lunar mansion. — *Karma-kāra*, *as*, *i*, *am*, working for other people, a hired labourer, a servant of any kind (as a pupil &c.) who is not a slave, an agent, any one who does work or business; (*ā*), m. an epithet of Yama, the regent of the dead; (*i*), f. the plant Sansevieria Zeylonica; the plant Momordica Monodelpha. — *Karma-kartrī*, *tā*, m. 'an object-agent' or 'object-containing agent,' i. e. an agent which

is at the same time the object of an act on (this is the idea expressed by the reflexive passive, as in *odanaḥ paḍyate*, 'the mashed grain cooks of itself,' see Gram. 461. c); *karma-kartāra*, m. du. the work and the person accomplishing it. — *Karma-kāṇḍa*, *as*, *am*, n. that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites; N. of a Jaina work. — *Karma-kāra*, *as*, *i*, *am*, a worker, one who does any business, an artisan, a mechanic; one who performs any act (without receiving wages for it, according to native lexicographers); (*as*), m. a bull; a blacksmith (forming a mixed caste regarded as the progeny of the divine artist Viśvakarman and a Sūdrā woman); (*i*), f. the plants Sansevieria Zeylonica and Momordica Monodelpha. — *Karma-kāraka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, one who does any act or work. — *Karmakārāpaya*, nom. (fr. *karma-kāra*) A. *karmakārāpāyate*, -*yitum*, to cause any one to work as a servant. — *Karma-kārīn*, *i*, *tī*, *ī*, working, doing any work or act, (in compounds preceded by an adjective or pronoun, e. g. *śubha-karma-kārīn*, doing good works; *tat-karma-kārīn*, performing the same business.) — *Karma-kārmuka*, *as* or *am* (?), m. or n. 'the bow of action,' i. e. an efficacious or strong bow. — *Karma-kīlaka*, *as*, m. a washerman. — *Karma-kṛt*, *t*, *ī*, *t*, performing any work, skilful in work (e. g. *tīkṣhṇa-karma-kṛt*, working with zeal); a workman, an artisan; a servant; one who has done any work. — *Karma-kṛtaval*, *ān*, m. the director of a religious rite, the reciter of Mantras or formularies. — *Karma-kṛtya*, *am*, n., Ved. activity, the state of active exertion. — *Karma-kṣhama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, competent to perform an act, able to do it. — *Karma-kṣhetra*, *am*, n. the district or region of religious acts; [cf. *karma-bhūmi*]. — *Karma-granthi-prathama-vicāra*, title of a Jaina work. — *Karma-gḥāta*, *as*, m. lit. 'the killing of work,' i. e. the act of leaving off work. — *Karma-āndra*, *as*, m., N. of a prince of Mālava. — *Karma-ēt*, *t*, *t*, Ved. collected or accomplished by work. — *Karma-śeṣā*, f. active exertion, action. — *Karma-śodanā*, f. the motive impelling to ritual acts. — *Karma-ja*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, resulting from or produced by any act whether religious or immoral; (*as*), m. the holy fig tree, Ficus Religiosa; the Kali-yuga or fourth and present age of the world, the age of iniquity. — *Karmaja-guṇa*, *as*, m. a property resulting from human acts (as separation, reunion, &c.). — *Karma-jit*, *t*, m., N. of a prince. — *Karma-jña*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, skilled in any work; acquainted with religious rites. — *Karmaṇi-vācya*, *as*, m. the passive voice in grammar, (but according to Pāṇini the passive is an Ātmane-pada verb with the affix *yak* in four tenses, and *karman* expresses only one idea of the passive.) — *Karma-tyāga*, *as*, m. abandonment of worldly duties or ceremonial rites. — *Karma-va*, *am*, n. or *karma-tā*, f. state of action, any act, the active discharge of the duties and functions of life. — *Karma-dūṣṭa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, corrupt in action, wicked in practice, immoral, disreputable. — *Karma-deva*, *as*, m., Ved. a god by actions (opposed to *ājāna-deva*, a god by birth). — *Karma-dosha*, *as*, m. a sinful work, sin, vice; error, blunder; the evil consequence of human acts, discreditable conduct or business. — *Karma-dhāraya*, *as*, m., N. of a class of compounds (see Gram. 755); according to native grammarians a subdivision of the Tat-purusha class, the members of which are in the same relationship either as adjective and substantive or as two substantives in apposition (e. g. *śvetāśva*, 'a white horse'; Pāṇini I. 2, 42, calls a *Karma-dhāraya* comp. a *Samāśādhikarāṇa-tatpurusha*; cf. *adhi-karāṇa*). — *Karma-dhvaṇsa*, *as*, m. loss of benefit arising from religious acts, destruction of any work, disappointment. — *Karma-nāman*, *a*, n. a participle. — *Karma-nāśa*, f., N. of a river between Kāśī and Vihāra, contact with which destroys the merit of works. — *Karma-nibandha*, *as*, m. necessary consequence of works. — *Karma-nīrhāra*, *as*, m. removal of (bad) deeds or their effects. — *Karma-nīshṭhā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. diligent in

religious actions, engaged in active duties; (*as*), m. a Brāhman who performs sacrifices &c. — *Karma-patha*, *as*, m. the way or direction of an action. — *Karma-paddhati*, *is*, f. title of a work. — *Karma-pāka*, *as*, m. the ripening of actions, i. e. recompense for actions done in a former life; [cf. *karma-vipāka*]. — *Karma-pradīpa*, *as*, m. title of a work of Kātyāyana; N. of a work of Mīśra. — *Karmapradīpa-vīrtī*, N. of Sivarāma's commentary on the *Karmapradīpa*. — *Karma-pradīpikā*, f. title of a work of Kāma-deva. — *Karma-pravaḥṇiya*, employed for the definition of an action; (*as*), m. (scil. *śabdās*) a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs, not connected with a verb, but with a case of a noun; (according to Pāṇini the first and general category to which prepositions belong is that of Nipātas or particles; they are *Upasargas* and *Gatis* when they are in connection with verbal action, i. e. with the tenses of a verb; but the term *gati* is more comprehensive than *upasarga*, and is applicable also when the verbal root becomes developed into a noun substantive, adjective, or participle. Moreover, the term *upasarga* is confined to the prepositions with *su* and *du*, whereas the *Gatis* include many other adverbial prefixes such as *alam* and the nouns and adjectives which take the affix *ḥri* &c. Lastly, prepositions are *Karmapraḥṇiyas* if they are unconnected with verbs and govern a noun either separated from it or forming a compound with it. A *Karmapraḥṇiya* never loses its accent, and exercises no euphonic influence on the initial letters of a following verb.) — *Karma-pravāda*, *as*, m., N. of the eighth of the fourteen Pūrvas or oldest religious writings of the Jainas. — *Karma-phala*, *am*, n. the fruit or recompense of actions; pain, pleasure, &c., considered as the consequence of acts; the fruit of the tree Averrhoa Carambola; [cf. *karmarāṅga*]. — *Karmaphalodaya* ('*la-uḍ*'), *as*, m. the occurrence of consequences. — *Karma-bandha*, *as*, m. the tie of works (by which the soul is attached to pleasure &c.). — *Karma-bandhana*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, bound by acts; (*am*), n. confinement to repeated exercise, as the consequence of acts. — *Karma-bhū*, *is*, f. tilled or cultivated ground. — *Karma-bhūmi*, *is*, f. the land or region of religious actions, i. e. where such actions are performed; (according to Hemaṇdra the *Karmabhūmis* are Bharata, Airāvata, and Videha, but not the district of the Kurus; the other Varshas are *phala-bhūmayas*, i. e. lands of recompense; cf. *karma-kṣhetra*.) — *Karma-maya*, *as*, *i*, *am*, consisting of works, resulting from works. — *Karma-mārga*, *as*, m. the way of work; a technical term used by thieves for the breaking of walls &c. — *Karma-mīmāṃsā*, see s. v. *mīmāṃsā*. — *Karma-mūla*, *am*, n. Kūśa or sacrificial grass, used as an essential part in many religious and sacred rites. — *Karma-yuga*, *am*, n. the fourth and present age of the world, the iron age, the Kali-yuga. — *Karma-yoga*, *as*, m. performance of a work or business or of worldly functions and religious duties; active exertion, industry; connection with a sacrifice. — *Karmayoni*, *is*, m. f. source of action. — *Karmārgha*, *as*, m. (fr. *karman* and *ṛgha* in *ṛghāya*), N. of a teacher. — *Karma-vaḥana*, *am*, n. (with Buddhists) the ritual. — *Karma-vajra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, 'whose thunderbolt is work'; an epithet of the Sūdra. — *Karma-val*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, busy with a work, employed in it. — *Karma-vaśa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being in the power of or subject to former actions; (*as*), m. the necessary influence of acts; fate, considered as the inevitable consequence of actions done in a former life. — *Karmavaśī-tā*, f. the condition of having power over works, a quality of a *Bodhi-sattva*. — *Karma-vaśin*, *i*, *ini*, *ī*, having power over works. — *Karma-vāṇī*, f. a lunar day or the thirtieth division of a lunar month (regulating all ceremonies, observances, religious actions, &c.). — *Karma-vighna*, *as*, m. an impediment to work, obstruction. — *Karma-vidhi*, *is*, m. rule of action, observance, practice, mode of conducting any ceremony. — *Karma-viparyaya*, *as*, m. succession of office or employment,