pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —वः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3.38. **-Comp.** —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्लेशः 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. —वलनं an armour.—स्थः 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. (-स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (-स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *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; मंथकारः author ; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —रः 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, फूत्कार &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 Himâlaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail.-12 Killing, slaughter. **-Comp.** —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-ण्वुल्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.: स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः 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 Kârakas, 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. -3Water produced from hail.-**Comp.** —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession; *e. g.* खिद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नंदति कुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः 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.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger-nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason;कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M.1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object;किं पुनः कारणंMbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R.16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya 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 Naiyâyikas 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. -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.-14Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) -16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that ; हेष° 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 ; Ki. 18. 35. —गत *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause.—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. —वादिन् *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन *a.* without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta 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, —*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). —तं The causal form of a verb.