camphor, rice dressed with spices and camphor and ghee. — *Karpūra-prakaraṇa, am,* n. a Jaina work by Hari. — *Karpūra-mañjarī,* 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. *karpūrati, -rītum,* to spread like the smell of camphor.

Karpūraka, as, m. zedoary, Curcuma Zerumbet.

कर्फर *karphara, as,* m. a mirror; [cf. *karkara.*]

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

कर्बर *karbara.* See *karvara.*

कर्बु *karbu, us, 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.

Karbura 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 Suaveolens; another plant, commonly called Varvarā; (*ī*), f. an epithet of the goddess Durgā; (*am*), n. gold; the plant Datura, and the fruit of it; water. — *Karbura-phala, 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 orpiment.

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

Karbūrita, as, ā, am, variegated, many-coloured.

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

कर्मन् *karman, a,* n. (fr. rt. 1. *kṛi;* 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, *prasānti*); 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-kshepaṇa,* throwing upwards; *ava-kshepaṇa,* throwing downwards; *ā-kuñcana,* contraction; *prasāraṇa,* 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. *kaṭaṃ karoti,* 'he makes a mat;' *putraṃ prasūte,* 'she bears a son:' b. *vikārya,* when change is implied either of the substance and form, e. g. *kāshṭhaṃ bhasma karoti,* 'he makes ashes out of fuel;' or of the form only, e. g. *suvarṇaṃ kuṇḍalaṃ karoti,* 'he fashions gold into an ear-ring:' c. *prāpya,* when any desired object is attained, e. g. *grāmaṃ gaćchati,* 'he goes to the village;' *ćandraṃ paśyati,* 'he sees the moon:' d. *anīpsita,* 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-kara, as, ī, 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; (*as*), m. an epithet of Yama, the regent of the dead; (*ī*), f. the plant Sanseviera Zeylonica; the plant Momordica Monadelpha. — *Karma-kartṛi, 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 paćyate,* 'the mashed grain cooks of itself,' see Gram. 461. *c*); *karma-kartāran,* m. du. the work and the person accomplishing it. — *Karma-kāṇḍa, as, am,* m. n. that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites; N. of a Jaina work. — *Karma-kāra, as, ī, 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 Viśva-karman and a Śūdrā woman); (*ī*), f. the plants Sanseviera Zeylonica and Momordica Monadelpha. — *Karma-kāraka, as, ā, am,* one who does any act or work. — *Karmakārāpaya,* nom. (fr. *karma-kāra*) A. *karmakārāpayate, -yitum,* to cause any one to work as a servant. — *Karma-kārin, ī, iṇī, i,* working, doing any work or act, (in compounds preceded by an adjective or pronoun, e. g. *śubha-karma-kārin,* doing good works; *tat-karma-kārin,* 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-kṛit, t, t, t,* performing any work, skilful in work (e. g. *tīkshṇa-karma-kṛit,* working with zeal); a workman, an artisan; a servant; one who has done any work. — *Karma-kṛitavat, ān,* m. the director of a religious rite, the reciter of Mantras or formularies. — *Karma-kṛitya, am,* n., Ved. activity, the state of active exertion. — *Karma-kshama, as, ā, am,* competent to perform an act, able to do it. — *Karma-kshetra, am,* n. the district or region of religious acts; [cf. *karma-bhūmi.*] — *Karma-granthi-prathama-vićāra,* title of a Jaina work. — *Karma-ghāta, as,* m. lit. 'the killing of work,' i. e. the act of leaving off work. — *Karma-ćandra, as,* m., N. of a prince of Mālava. — *Karma-ćit, t, t, t,* Ved. collected or accomplished by work. — *Karma-ćeshṭā,* f. active exertion, action. — *Karma-ćodanā,* 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-vāćya, 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-tva, am,* n. or *karma-tā,* f. state of action, any act, the active discharge of the duties and functions of life. — *Karma-dushṭa, 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 Samāṇādhikaraṇa-tatpurusha; cf. *adhi-karaṇa*). — *Karma-dhvaṃsa, as,* m. loss of benefit arising from religious acts, destruction of any work, disappointment. — *Karma-nāman, a,* n. a participle. — *Karma-nāśā,* 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-nirhāra, as,* m. removal of (bad) deeds or their effects. — *Karma-nishṭhā, 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 Miśra. — *Karmapradīpa-vivṛiti,* N. of Śivarāma's commentary on the Karmapradīpa. — *Karma-pradīpikā,* f. title of a work of Kāma-deva. — *Karma-pravaćanīya,* employed for the definition of an action; (*as*), m. (scil. *śabdas*) 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 *dus,* whereas the Gatis include many other adverbial prefixes such as *alam* and the nouns and adjectives which take the affix *ćvi* &c. Lastly, prepositions are Karmapravaćanīyas if they are unconnected with verbs and govern a noun either separated from it or forming a compound with it. A Karmapravaćanīya 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. *karmaranga.*] — *Karmaphalodaya* (°*la-ud*°), *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 existence, as the consequence of acts. — *Karma-bhū, ūs,* 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 Hemaćandra 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-kshetra.*) — *Karma-maya, as, ī, 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-mīmāṇsā,* see s. v. *mīmāṇsā.* — *Karma-mūla, am,* n. Kuśa 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. — *Karma-yoni, is,* m. f. source of action. — *Karmargha, as,* m. (fr. *karman* and *ṛigha* in *ṛighāya*), N. of a teacher. — *Karma-vaćana, am,* n. (with Buddhists) the ritual. — *Karma-vajra, as, ā, am,* 'whose thunderbolt is work;' an epithet of the Śūdra. — *Karma-vat, 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. — *Karmavaśi-tā,* f. the condition of having power over works, a quality of a Bodhi-sattva. — *Karma-vaśin, ī, inī, i,* having power over works. — *Karma-vāṭī,* 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,