

object; e. g. the root भिद् is कर्मस्थभावक as the action of splitting produces a perceptible change in the object (wood); the reflexive construction (कर्मकर्तारि) like भिद्यते काष्ठं स्वयमेव is allowed in the case of कर्मस्थ-भावक roots only.

कर्मोपसङ्ग्रह—The explanation of यास्क is obscure. According to दुर्ग it stands for aggregation which is only one of the meanings conveyed by the term.

कर्षण—Dragging; extension; extension of duration (कालविप्रकर्ष).

कविकल्पद्रुम—A list of roots arranged according to their endings by बोपदेव.

कातन्त्रविस्तर—A commentary by वर्धमान on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति. वर्धमान was patronized by कर्णदेव, probably the ruler of Gujarat in 1088 A. D. He is different from वर्धमान, author of गणरत्नमहोदधि.

कात्यायन—He is said to have been born at कौशाम्बी, to सोमदत्त and वासवदत्ता and educated under वर्ष at पाटलिपुत्र, but this is not certain. His probable date is around 300 B. C.

In explaining पाणिनि's सूत्र^s he adopts the method which is generally used in dealing with the अधिकरण by giving the पूर्वपक्ष, answering the points raised and finally giving सिद्धान्त. He also explains grammatical points on the analogy of incidents found in the world and mentioned in the Vedas; cf. वार्तिक.

कार—The Suffix which, when it has been added to the वर्ण, designates the letter; कात्यायन. (वर्णात् कारः) e. g. ककार, गकार etc. This is the usual method of designating a particular letter.

कारक—Cause of action, instrumental in bringing about an action; that which is construed with a word denoting sense of an action; P. 1.4.23.

कारकचक्रप्रयोक्त—The term refers to the agent because he instigates the whole circle of accessories (कारक^s) towards the accomplishment of action; वै. भू.

कारकव्यापार—Operation of causal agencies.

कारिकावलि—An elementary grammar, meant for his son, by नारायण भट्टाचार्य चक्रवर्ती.

कार्य—The grammatical operation.

कार्यकाल—(संज्ञा^s and परिभाषा^s) leave their places and unite with the operation enjoined by the Pāṇinian rules which require for their own construction the संज्ञा^s and परिभाषा^s that are indicated by certain peculiarities in the rule; Pbh. 4.

कार्यिन्—A grammatical element, undergoing a grammatical operation; requiring an affix.

सं. इ. को... १२

कालदुष्ट—(A word) corrupt by the effect of time.

कालभिन्न—The letters which differ considerably in length.

कालविप्रकर्ष—Extension of duration.

कालसामान्यवाचिन्—(A word or grammatical element) which denotes an undifferentiated time.

कालापकाः (Plural)—Adept in the कालाप school of grammar.

काशकृत्स्न—Founder of a grammatical school, prior to पाणिनि.

काशिका—Jointly written by जयादित्य and वामन in 650 A. D.

काशीनाथ—(1) Author of सार, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

(2) Author of सारस्वतभाष्य, a commentary on सारस्वत-प्रक्रिया; lived prior to 1610 A. D.

काश्यप—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.67.

(2) Author of बालावबोध (1200 A. D.). He was a Ceylonese Buddhistic priest different from ancient काश्यप.

कु—The class of gutterals; क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्; P. 8.3.37.

कुमारतातय—A commentator of पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

कुमारीस्तनयुगाकृति—The graphic description of विसर्जनीय.

कुर्वत् (or कुर्वती)—The name of the present (लट्) used by the Aitareya Brāhmana.

कुशल—Commentator on कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका.

कूक्ति—A bad expression.

कृत्—The name of the primary suffixes which form nouns from roots; Vāk. P. पाणिनि defines the terms thus: the suffixes which follow the roots except the तिङ् suffixes are called the कृत् suffixes; P. 3.1.93.

कृतम्—The name of the Past tense in the Aitareya Brāhmana.

कृताकृतप्रसङ्ग—Contingency of the application (of a rule) when some operation was to take effect and when it does not take effect; Pbh. 39.

कृतार्थ—Said of a rule which serves the purpose; Śir. Pv. 49.

कृत्य—The suffixes which form the potential passive participles by adding तव्य, अ, अनौय, य and एलिभ are included under the name 'कृत्य' suffixes, which is subdivision of कृत् suffixes. (कृत्य itself being such a participle); [P. 2.1.68]. Potential passive participles