

are generally used either with instrumental or with genitive case.

**कृत्वसुच्**—The affix कृत्वसुच् (कृत्वस्) added to numerals to denote the repetition of action; P. 5.4.37. In the वेद<sup>s</sup>, कृत्वस् is used as a separate word; (e. g. भूरि कृत्वः, पञ्च कृत्वः).

**कृत्वोऽर्थ**—The numeral adverbs denoting repetition of action; P. 8.3.43.

**केवलसमुदायशक्ति**—cf. रुढि. -

**केवलावयवशक्ति**—cf. योग.

**कैयट**—cf. कैभ्यट.

**कैय्यट**—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of जैभ्यट, pupil of महेश्वर. The lower limit of his date is circ. 1300 A. D.

**कौण्डभट्ट**—Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तभूषण, an original work on syntax and philosophy on the lines of भट्टोजी, his uncle.

**किङ्त्**—The suffixes with the indicatory letters क् and ङ् i. e. weak endings. पाणिनि generally uses this term instead of the terms निवृत्तिस्थान and संक्रम.

**क्रम**—Doubling or the lengthening of consonants in certain contexts. P. refers to this phenomenon in the following rules by the term द्वे — 8.4.46; 8.4.47; 8.4.50; 8.4.51; 8.4.52.

**क्रमदीश्वर**—Author of संक्षिप्तसार modelled on भर्तृहरि<sup>s</sup> महाभाष्यदीपिका.

**क्रिया**—That which is accomplished by the movement of the agent; सपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्या क्रिया । cf. कर्तृस्थक्रियक.

**क्रियातिपत्ति**—The non-realisation of an action; P. 3.3.139. The name of the conditional (लङ्) in the कान्त्र system.

**क्रियान्तराकाङ्क्ष**—That which has expectancy of another word denoting the sense of action to complete the sense. The forms पाकः, कृतिः etc. have expectancy of other verbs as भवति etc., because they cannot stand alone without a verb.

**क्रियान्वयित्व**—Connection (of a कारक) with an action; Pbh. 97.

**क्रियार्थोपपद**—Existence of another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action; P. 2.3.14.

**क्रियासमभिहार**—The intensity of the action or the repetition of the action; P. 3.1.22.

**क्रियासामान्यवार्त्ती**—That which denotes an action in general (i. e. the roots कृ, भू, अस्); Sk. under P. 3.1.40.

**कैयादिक**—The roots belonging to the कयादि class (9th conjugation).

**कृदन्त**—A noun derived from a root by the addition of a कृत् affix; a primary derivative noun.

**कृष्णमित्र**—Author of भावप्रदीप, a commentary on भट्टोजी<sup>s</sup> शब्दकौस्तुभ and रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

**कृष्णमिश्र**—Author of रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; कल्पलता, on प्रौढमनोरमा; and भावदीप, on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

**कृष्णाचार्य**—Father of रामचन्द्र, the author of प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

**क्षीरस्वामिन**—Author of (i) धातुवृत्ति, a commentary on धातुपाठ, (ii) निपाताव्ययोपसर्गवृत्ति, (iii) निघण्टुवृत्ति, (iv) a commentary on अमरकोश, (v) क्षीरतरङ्गिणी. His date is roughly 1050 A. D.

**क्षेमेन्द्र**—Son of हरिभट्ट or हरिभद्र, pupil of कृष्णाश्रम. Lived before the first quarter of 16th century A. D.

**क्षेमेन्द्रटिप्पनखण्डन**—A work by धनेश्वर who flourished before 1535 A. D.

**खय**—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the first two letters of each वर्ग.

**गजकुम्भाकृति**—The graphic description of उपध्मानीय.

**गणकार्य**—An operation affecting a गण; गणकार्यमन्त्यम् (Pbh.) 'an operation affecting a गण is not universally valid'.

**गणरत्नमहोदधि**—A complete work on गणपाठ in metrical form, written by वर्धमान in 1140 A. D.

**गति**—The technical term गति is the name given to certain particles and indeclinables for purposes of compounds and their accentuation. The गति<sup>s</sup> are also connected with the verbs; P. 1.4.60-79.

**गमकत्व**—Being intelligible.

**गार्ग्य**—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.2.40.

**गालव**—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P.

**गुण**—The vowels अ, ए, ओ; P. 1.1.2; the title गुण (or secondary feature) corresponds to the Indo-European 'reduced' grade vowels.

**गुणरत्नसूरि**—Author of कियारत्नसमुच्चय (1408 A. D.) on the use and conjugational peculiarities of more important Sankrit roots. Pupil of देवसुन्दरसूरि.

**गुणवृद्धिस्थान**—Endings or suffixes in which there is the presence of the cause of गुण and वृद्धि, i. e. strong endings or suffixes. This term is preserved in the कान्त्र system.

**गुणीभूत**—(An augment which) forms a part (of that to which it has been) added; Pbh. 10.