

veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -अप्य Sin, evil. -Comp. -ऊनन a. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kapvas (?). -दुहितृ, सुता Sakuntalā, Kapva's daughter. -सखिन् a. Ved. a friend of the Kapvas, friendly disposed to them. -हेतु a. one whose priest is a Kapva.

कण्वतम a. Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् a. United with a praiser or with the Kapvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन् -उ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य य-
ज्यं प्रसादनं । न नाममहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसिद्धिः ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing nut plant.

कतम pron. a. [किम्-उतम्] (मत् n.) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन हिम्भागेन गतः स जा-
स्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतुमधि-
कृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र
यानुशङ्ख्यार्थमिभ्राः Māl. 1; G. L. 22;
(sometimes it is used merely as a
strengthened substitute for किम्).
When followed by च and preceded
by यतम् it means 'any whosoever',
'whatsoever'. In negative sentences
कतम् with चन or अपि means 'not
even one', 'none at all' It also means
'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर प्रो. a. (रत् n.) Who or
who or which of two; नैतद्विचः कत-
रजो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः
Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two
sides?

कति प्रो. a. [किम्+इति] (always
declined in the plural only; कति, क-
तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कस्यमयः कति
सूर्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति
कृताः स्वान् ते विप्रलभाः Sānti. 3. 18;
-2 Some. When followed by चित्, चन
or अपि, कति loses its interrogative
force and becomes indefinite in
sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि
शक्वा S. 2. 12; कस्यपि वासराणि
Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्मद्वौ कतिचिद्वलावि-
प्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् ind. How many times.

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. -2 In
how many places or parts.

कतिपय a. [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some,
several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-
सुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Ms. 23;
कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having
elapsed; वृत्तेः कतिपयैरेव मथितस्य स्व-
रैरिव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात्
with some effort.

कतिपयथ a. Advanced to a certain
place or degree.

कतिविध a. How many kinds.

कतिशस् ind. How many at a
time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-
यालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf.
खतमाल.

कथ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To
boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न
कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्णना सर्व क-
थेयाः Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3
To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse,
revile.

कथन a. Boasting, praising. -नं,
-ना Bragging, boasting.

कथय a. Ved. Swelling, rising.
-य Water causing happiness.

कच् 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To
loosen, slaken, remove.

कत्सर्वर The shoulder.

कथ 10U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell,
relate, narrate, communicate (usually
with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्श-
नोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयाम्बुव सः
R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state,
mention; Eg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3
To converse, talk with, hold con-
versation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह
Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak,
show; V. 1. 6; Māl. 8. 10; आकार-
सदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To
describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य
तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां
नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37.

-6 To inform, give information
about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7
To denounce. -8 To suppose.
-Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called.
-2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक a. [कथ-कृत्] A narrator, a
relator. -कः 1 A chief actor,
speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis-
putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन a. Telling, talkative. -नं
Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय a. 1 To be said or told

or declared. -2 Worthy of relation,
to be named.

कथयान a. Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि० अ] A tale, story;
प्रादीप्य U. 4 historical know-
ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story;
कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते
H. Pr. 8 -3 An account, allusion,
mention; कथारि खलु पापानामलमभेय-
से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conver-
sation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4.
1. -5 A variety of prose composi-
tion, often distinguished from आख्या-
यिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तौकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां
विदुः । परंपराधया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका
बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका
also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation.

का कथा or कथा with प्रति (what men-
tion) is often used in the sense of
'what need one say of', 'not to
mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how
much more', or 'how much less';
का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः ।
हुंकारेण धनुषः सह विज्ञानपोहति S.
3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव
कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आसवागनुमा-
नाभ्यां साध्यं त्वो प्रति का कथा 10. 28;
Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः tak-
ing pleasure in conversation, atten-
tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con-
versation; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता
Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेष
or कथाशेष a. one of whom only the
narrative remains, i. e. deceased,
dead. -आक्रमः the commencement
of a conversation. -आरंभः com-
mencement of a tale. -आरामः gar-
den of fable. -आलापः speech, con-
versation. -उदयः the beginning
of a tale. -उद्गातः 1. the second
of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where
the first character enters the stage
after over-hearing and repeating
either the words of the manager (सूच-
धार) or their sense; see S. D. 290;
e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrārākshasa.
-2. commencement of a tale or nar-
ration; आकुमारकथोद्गातं शालिगोप्यो
जगुर्वशः R. 4. 20. -उपकथः उपा-
ख्यानं narration, relation, telling a
story. -छलं 1. the guise of a fable.
-2. giving a false account. -नायकः,
-पुरुषः the hero or leading character
of a story; रामायण U. 4. 6.
-पटि 1. the introductory part of a
tale or story. -2. N. of the first लंबक
or book of the कथासरित्सागर. -प्रबंधः