

a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग a. 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवाहं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुवाहतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional storyteller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त a. reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष a. see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A storyteller.

कथित p. p. 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविद् R. 11. 10. —Comp. —पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad loc.

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथीकृत a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं ind. [किम्-प्रकारार्थेथमु कददेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मको त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपरी मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed, "how possibly", 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the

particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way', 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुञ्चितं तु S. 3. 25; न लो-कवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिद्वीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उल्लिखितः Pt. 1; विस्मय कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt. 1 —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिन्तादृशा संभवति Māl. 2. 9. —Comp. —काथिकः an inquisitive person. —कारं ind. in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालेवा कीर्तिर्यामिधिरौहति Si. 2. 52; कथंकारं भुङ्क्ते Sk; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण a. of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत a. 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप a. of what shape. —वीर्य a. of what power. कथंता What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कयते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् ind. [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. —2. bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ a. 1. useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदयितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Ph. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कदयितोऽ-

हमेभिर्वारं वीरसंवाहविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत a. 1. despised, disdained. —2. rendered useless and un-availing. —अर्थ्य a. 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—र्थः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. —ता-र्यं 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. —भावः avarice, 'stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार a. deformed, ugly. —आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भिका. —तौष्यं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवर्जिनं बभञ्ज भृजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् a. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्रवं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्रवो नृपः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, contemptible.

कद् a. 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Māl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —वी N. of a plant (देवदालि). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —वं A multitude. —कं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —आनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमाला-तिसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कौरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा, —ष्पं a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; =°अनिल.