

काहारक *kā-hāraka*, *as*, m. a bearer of a palanquin.

काही *kāhī*, *f*. the plant *Wrightia antidysenterica*, L.

काहजी *kāhūjī*, *m.*, N. of the author of an astronomical work (father of the writer Mahā-deva).

काह्य *kāhūya*, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kāhūya*, *gaṇa śivādī* (*kāhūsha*, Kās.)

काह्य *kāhūsha*. See *kāhūya*.

काहोड *kāhoḍa*, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kāhoḍa*, *gaṇa śivādī*.

काहोडि, *is*, m. id., Kāth. xxv, 7.

काह्लार *kāhlāra*, *mfn.* (fr. *kahl*°), coming from the white water-lily, Kuval.

कि 1. *ki*, a pronominal base, like 2. *kā* and 1. *ku*, in the words *kīm*, *kīyat*, *kis*, *kī-driksha*, *kī-drīś*, *kī-drīśa*, *kīvat*.

कि 2. *ki*, cl. 3. P. *cikēti*. See *√ci*.

कियु *kim-yū*, *kim-rāja*, &c. See *kīm*.

किम-सारु, *kim-sīlā*. See *ib*.

किम-सुका, &c., *kim-s-tu-ghna*. See *ib*.

किम्य *kimstyā*, *am*, n. a kind of fruit (?), Kauś.

किकि *kiki*, *is*, m. a blue jay, L.; the cocoa tree (*Nārikela*), L. — *diva*, *-divi*, m. a blue jay, L. — *divī*, m. id., RV. x, 97, 13; a partridge, TS. v, 6, 22, 1.

किकिन, *i*, m. a blue jay, L.

किकि, *f*. id., L. — *diva*, *-divi*, *-divī*, m. id., L.

किकिरा *kikirā*, *ind.* with *√i. kri*, to tear into pieces, rend into rags and tatters, RV. vi, 53.7 & 8.

किकिटा *kikīṭā*, *ind.* a particular exclamation, TS. iii, 4, 2, 1; Kāth. — *kāram*, *ind.* p. with the exclamation *kikīṭā*, TS. iii.

किकिशा *kikkīśa*, *as*, m. a kind of worm (pernicious to the hair, nails, and teeth), Suśr.

किकिसा, *as*, m. id., Car. *Kikkisāda*, m. 'eating the Kikkisa,' a species of snake, Suśr.

किकिस *kiknasa*, *as*, m. particles of ground corn, bruised grain, goats, AitBr. ii, 9.

किकिशा *kikviśa*, *v.l.* for *kikkīśa*.

किखि *kikhi*, *is*, m. a monkey, L.; (*is*), *f*. a small kind of jackal or fox, L.

किङ्कणी *kinṅaṇī*, *v.l.* for *kinṅiṇī*.

किंकर *kim-kara*, &c. See *kīm*.

किङ्किण *kinṅiṇa*, *as*, m. a kind of drum, L.; N. of a son of Bhajamāna, BhP. ix, 24, 7; (*i*), *f*. a small bell, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of an acid sort of grape (= *Vikaṅkata*), L.; N. of a goddess, Tantras.

किङ्किणि, *is*, *f*. (= °*nī*) a small bell, L.

किङ्किणिका, *f*. id., Sis. v, 58; Hcat.

किङ्किणि (f. of *kinṅiṇa*, q. v.) — *jāla-mālin*, *mfn.* having a circlet of small bells, MBh.; Hcat. — *sāyaka*, m. an arrow ornamented with small bells, MBh. iv, 1336.

किङ्किणिका, id., Kum. vii, 49. *kinṅiṇikāśrama*, m., N. of an hermitage, MBh. xiii, 1709.

किङ्किणिकि, *mfn.* decorated with small bells, MBh.; Hariv. 2023.

किङ्किर *kinṅira*, *as*, m. a horse, L.; the Indian cuckoo (*Kokila* or *Koīl*), L.; a large black bee, L.; the god of love, L.; (*ā*), *f*. blood, L.; (*am*), n. the frontal sinus of an elephant, L.

किङ्किराता, *as*, m. (or *kim-k*°; *gaṇa kimsukādī*) a parrot, L.; the Indian cuckoo; the god of love, L.; Jonesia *Aśoka*, L.; red or yellow amaranth, Kād.

किङ्किराला, *as*, m., N. of a plant (= *varvūra*), L.

किङ्किरि, *i*, m. the plant *Flacourtia sapida*, L.

किङ्किरे *kim-krite*. See *kīm*.

किम-कशा, &c., *kim-ca*, &c. See *ib*.

किञ्चलिक *kinčalika*, *as*, m. an earth-worm, L.

किञ्चलिका, *as*, m. id., Bhpr.

किञ्चलुका, *as*, m. id., *ib*.

किञ्ज *kin-ja*, *-jopya*. See *kīm*.

किञ्जल *kinjala*, *as*, m. = °*jalka*, L.

किञ्जालिका, *as*, *am*, m. n. (or *kim-j*°; *gaṇa kimsukādī*) the filament of a plant (especially of a lotus), AśvŚr.; MBh.; R. &c.; (*am*), n. the flower of *Mesua ferrea*, L.

किञ्जालिकि, *mfn.* having filaments, Devīm.

किट *kiṭ*, cl. 1. P. *keṭati*, to go or approach, Dhātup.; to alarm or terrify, *ib*.; to fear, *ib*.

किट *kiṭa*, *as*, m. a kind of ape, Gal.

किटका, *am*, n. See *kiṭika*.

किटकिटापय *kiṭakiṭāpoya*, *Nom. P.* °*yati*, to gnash the teeth, Car.

किटकिट्या, *Nom. A.* °*yate*, id., Suśr.

किटि *kiṭi*, *is*, m. (cf. *kira*, *kiri*) a hog, Kauś. 25; *Batatas edulis*, Npr. — *mūlaka*, m., — *mūlābha*, m. *Batatas edulis*, Npr. — *vara-vadanā*, *f*, N. of a deity, Buddh.

किटिका, *am*, n. (v. l. °*ṭaka*), a kind of weapon (?), Pān. ii, 4, 85, Vārt. 3, Pat.

किटिभ *kiṭibha*, *as*, m. a bug, L.; a louse, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of exanthema, Suśr.

किटिभका, *as*, m. a louse, Divyāv.

किटिमा, *am*, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr.

किट्ट *kiṭṭa*, *am*, n. secretion, excretion, Suśr.; dirt, rust (of iron), *ib*.; (cf. *tila-k*°, *taila-k*°) — *var-jita*, n. 'free from any impurity,' semen virile, L.

किट्टाला, *as*, m. rust of iron, L.; a copper vessel, L.

किट्टिमा, *am*, n. unclean water, L.

किण *kiṇa*, *as*, m. a corn, callosity, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Śak. &c.; a scar, cicatrix, Bhpr.: Hcar.; an insect found in wood, L. — *kṛita*, *mfn.* (for *kṛita-kina*) callous, MBh. iv, 53. — *jāta*, *mfn.* (for *jāta-kiṇa*), id., *ib*. iii, 11005. — *vat*, *mfn.* id., MBh. iv, 633 & 639.

किणि *kiṇi*, *is*, *f*. *Achyranthes aspera*, L.

किणिहि, *f*. id., Suśr.

किणव *kiṇva* [*as*, m., L], *am*, n. ferment, drug or seed used to produce fermentation in the manufacture of spirits from sugar, bassia, &c., Āp.; Mn. viii, 326; Suśr.; (cf. *tanḍula-k*°); (*am*), n. sin, Un. i, 150.

किण्वि, *i*, m. a horse, L.; (cf. *kindhin*.)

किण्विया, *mfn.*, fr. *kiṇva*, *gaṇa apūṣḍī*.

किण्व्या, *mfn.* id., *ib*.

किन् *kit*, cl. 3. *ciketti*. See 2. *cit* & *ketaya*.

कित *kita*, *as*, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa aśvādī*.

कितव *kitavā*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa saundhādi* [also *vyāghrādī*, but not in Kās. and Gaṇar.]) a gamester, gambler, RV.; VS.; &c.; a cheat, fraudulent man, BhP. viii, 20, 3; Megh.; Amar.; (also *ifc.*, e. g. *yājñika-k*°, Pān. ii, 1, 53, Kās.); (= *matta*) a crazy person, L.; thorn-apple (cf. *dhūrta* and *un-matta*), L.; a kind of perfume (commonly *Rocana*), Bhpr.; N. of a man, *gaṇas tikādī*, *utkarādī*, *aśvādī*; (*ās*), m., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1832; (*i*), *f*. a female gambler, AśvGr.

कितविया, *mfn.*, *gaṇa utkarādī*.

किटभ *kidarbha*, *as*, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa bidādī* (vv. ll. *kim-d*°, *vid*°, &c.; cf. Gaṇar. 243).

किनाट *kināṭa*, *am*, n. the inner part of a tree, ŚBr. xiv.

किनारिलिपि *kināri-lipi*, *is*, *f*. a kind of writing, Lalit.

कितनु *kim-tanu*, *-tu-ghna*, &c. See *kīm*.

किन्दुबिल्व *kindu-bilva*, N. of the place where Jaya-deva was born and where his family resided, Git. iii, 10 (vv. ll. *kinduvilla*, *kenduvilla*, and *tinduvilla*).

किदेव *kim-deva*, &c. See *kīm*.

किन्दिन् *kindhin*, *i*, m. a horse, L. (v. l. for *kilkin*).

किनर *kim-nara*, &c. See *kīm*.

किम-नु. See s. v. *kīm*.

किप्य *kippa*, *as*, m. a kind of worm, Suśr. (v. l. *kishya*).

किम् *kīm*, *ind.* (fr. 1. *ki*, originally *nom.* and *acc. sg. n.* of 2. *kā*, q. v.), what? how? whence? wherefore? why?

Kim is much used as a particle of interrogation like the Lat. *num*, *an*, sometimes translatable by 'whether?' but oftener serving only like a note of interrogation to mark a question (e. g. *kim vyādhā vane 'smiṇ samcaranti*, 'do hunters roam about in this wood?') In an interrogation the verb, if uncompounded with a preposition, generally retains its accent after *kim*, Pān. viii, 1, 44). To this sense may be referred the *kim* expressing inferiority, deficiency, &c. at the beginning of compounds (e. g. *kim-rājan*, what sort of king? i. e. a bad king, Pān. ii, 1, 64; v, 4, 70); also the *kim* prefixed to verbs with a similar meaning (e. g. *kim-adhīte*, he reads badly, Pān. viii, 1, 44, Kās.) *Kim-uta* or *kim-uta-vā* or *kim-athavā-uta*, whether—or—or, R.; Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (cf. *utā*.)

Kim is very frequently connected with other particles, as follows: *kim āngā*, wherefore then? RV.; *atha kim*, see *ātha*; *kim api*, somewhat, to a considerable extent, rather, much more, still further, Śak.; Megh. &c.; *kim iti*, why? Śak.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; *kim-iva*, what for? Śiś. xvi, 31; *kim-ū* or *kim-utā*, how much more? how much less? RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; *kim kila*, what a pity! (expressing dissatisfaction), Pān. iii, 3, 146; *kim-ca*, more-over, further, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; what more (expressing impatience), Śak.; *kim-cana* (originally *-ca na*, negative = 'in no way'), to a certain degree, a little, Kathās.; (with a negation) in no way, not at all, MBh. i, 6132; *kim-cid*, somewhat, a little, MBh.; R. &c.; *kim tarhi*, how then? but, however, Pān. ii, 2, 4, Pat.; iv, 1, 163, Kās.; *kim-tu*, but, however, nevertheless (bearing the same relation to *tu* that *kim-ca* bears to *ca*), MBh.; R. &c.; *kim-nu*, whether indeed? (a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone), MBh.; R. &c.; how much more? how much less? Bhag. i, 35; *kim nu khalu*, how possibly? (a still stronger interrogative), Śak.; *kim punar*, how much more? how much less? R.; Bhag. ix, 33 &c.; however, Bālar.; but, *ib*.; *kim vā*, whether? or whether? Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; or (often a mere particle of interrogation); *kim svīd*, why? Kathās. xxvi, 75; a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone, RV.; MBh.; Kathās.

1. **Kim** (in comp. for *kīm*). — *yū*, *mfn.* what wishing? RV. iii, 33, 4. — *rāja*, m. whose sovereign? Pān. v, 4, 70, Pat. — *rājan*, see s. v. *kīm*. — *rūpa*, *mfn.* (ā)n. of what shape? MBh. i, 1327; Pañcat.; Hcat. — *lakṣhaṇaka*, *mfn.* distinguished by what marks? Comm. on Bādar. — *vat*, *mfn.* having what? Pān. i, 1, 59, Pat.; (*t*), *ind.* like what? Sarvad. — *vadanta*, m., N. of an imp (inimical to children), PārGr. i, 16; (*i*), *f*. (Un. iii, 50) 'what do they say?' the common saying or rumour, report, tradition, tale, Prab.; Dhūrtas.; Hit. — *vadanti*, *is*, *f*. = *vadanti* before, L. — *varāṭaka*, m. one who says 'what is a cowrie?' i. e. a spendthrift who does not value small coins, Hit. ii, 87. — *varṇa*, *mfn.* of what colour? MBh.; BhP. — *vid*, *mfn.* what knowing? ŚāṅkhBr. — *vidya*, *mfn.* possessing the science of what? MBh. xii. — *vidha*, *mfn.* of what kind? Bālar. — *vibhāga*, *mfn.* (ā)n. having what subdivisions? Sūryas. — *viśeṣaṇa*, *mfn.* distinguished by what? Comm. on Nyāyad. — *vishayaka*, *mfn.* relating to what? Comm. on Bādar. — *virya*, *mfn.* of what power? R.; BhP. — *vṛitta*, m. who says 'what is an event?' i. e. who does not wonder at any event (N. of the attendants of a lion), Pañcat.; (*am*), n. any form derived from the pron. *kā*, Pān. iii, 3, 6 & 144; viii, 1, 48. — *vyāpāra*, *mfn.* following what occupation? Śak. — *sāru* [m., Un.], n. the beard of corn, AitBr. ii, 9; (*us*), m. an arrow, L.; a heron, L. — *śilā*, *mfn.* (land) having small stones or gravelly particles, VS.; TS.; MaitrS.; Kāth. — *śīla*, *mfn.* of what habits? in what manner generally existing or living? MBh. — *śuka*, m. the tree *Butea frondosa* (bearing beautiful blossoms, hence often alluded to by poets), MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. the blossom of this tree, R.; Suśr.; (cf. *palāśā* & *sukimśukā*); °*kādī*, a *Gaṇa* of Bhoja (Gaṇar. 107); °*kōḍaka*, n. a decoction made from the blossoms of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Suśr. — *śulaka*, m. a variety of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Pān. vi, 3, 117; °*lakā-giri*, m., N. of a mountain, *ib*.; °*lakādī*, a *Gaṇa* of Pān., *ib*. — *śuluka*, v. l. for *-śulaka*, q. v. — *sa*, *mfn.* = *kim syati*, Pān. viii, 3, 110, Kās. — *sakhi*, *nom.* ā, m. (Pān. ii, 1, 64, Kās.) a bad friend, Kir. i, 5. — *samnisraya*, *mfn.* (ā)n. having what support or substratum? Comm. on Bādar. — *samācāra*, *mfn.* of what behaviour? MBh. xii. — *sādhanā*, *mfn.* hav-