

va:ttiya:re:	- 'teacher'
sa:r	- 'sir'
gurukkal	- Hindu Temple Priest
sa:mi:	- 'lord' (extensively polite)
a:ya:	- 'grand mother'

9.6.2.1.3 Kinship Terms

Sometimes kinship terms are also used to draw the attention of the hearers.

ma:ma:	- 'uncle'
ma:mi:	- 'aunt' (Brahminical connotation)

9.6.2.1.4 Attention Callers Per se and Address Terms

Sometimes, attention callers per se and address terms both compound together to form a compound word which is used to draw the attention of the hearer. The following are the examples selected from the data:

ennaṅkayya:	-	<u>ennaṅka</u>	+	<u>ayya:</u>
		hello + honorific suffix	+	'father'
		attention caller per se		pseudo kinship term
		'father'		used as address term.

ennāṅkappu - ennāṅka + appu
 hello + honorific suffix + dialectal, pseudo
 kinship 'brother' used
 as address term
 attention caller per se

9.6.2.2 Authoritative Features Used in the Request

Authoritative features are used in order to make the hearer to reconsider his activities. The following strategies have been adopted while making a request not to park the bicycle/two or four wheeler vehicles in front of their houses by various persons. The verb base nīl 'stop' is inflected in the following ways :

1. niruttu - park
2. niruttāṅka - park + honorific suffix
3. niruttuppa: - park + power avoidance neutral
marker or intermediate intimacy
marker
4. niruttura: - park + non-honorific suffix
5. nirut(a)riye: - park + present continuous +
II PT + action deploring marker
6. nirut(a)ri:ṅkaḷe: - park + present continuous +
honorific suffix + action
deploring marker
7. nirutta ve:ṅam - don't park

8. eṭuttu niruttu - take it and park
(somewhere else)
9. niruttuna: enna: - what is problem in parking (here)
10. niruttuṅkale:n - you park + suggestive
11. ve:ra eṭattula
niruttu - you park at some other place
12. niruttittu
varala:m̄la - you could have parked and come +
suggestive
13. nirutta:te - don't stop
14. o:rama: nirutta
ma:ṭṭi:yo: - won't you park (it) aside
15. niruttittu:
piraccineille - no problem if (you) park (there)
16. nirutti
vacciṭṭup po: - you park and go
17. veḷila
niruttittu
varratuta:ne - you park (it) outside and
then come + suggestive

Thus, the verb in the construction of a sentence may denote the authoritativeness of the requestee, and it may vary according to the status of the hearer. The verb may be inflected for honorific suffix or for non-honorific suffix and request may range from the suggestive request type to command depending upon the hearer's status and the relationship between the participants.

9.6.2.3 Softening Features in the Authoritative Request

When a person makes a deliberate request to someone not to park the bicycle, he will get annoyed over it or may feel unhappy or get wounded. Hence, there are some linguistic strategies that make the request a mild or soft one instead of expressing authority. These features are called polite or softening features. These features help to make the request polite though it has some authority primarily. For instance, let us consider the following constructions :

niruttu	- park + Ø
niruttunka	- park + honorific suffix
talli niruttunka	- move a little bit + park + honorific suffix
koñcam talli niruttunka	- persuasive adverb + move (a little bit) + park + honorific suffix.

In the above sequence of constructions we find polite or softening features added one after another. And at last, if we compare the first and last constructions then we find the softening features such as -nka honorific suffix, suggestion to park the bicycle aside and persuasive adverb are added in the request which ultimately makes the request a polite one instead of an authoritative one. This process is called 'softening feature'.

9.6.2.4 Lexical Features Making the Request as Polite

There are some linguistic devices which help to make the request more polite. The features which help to make the request more polite are listed below :

1. adding -ñka honorific suffix to the verb
2. making the request in the indirect form orama: nirut(ta)-ri:ñkaḷa: 'will you park aside?'
-a: is a question marker.
3. using persuasive adverb
..... koñcam taḷḷi vayñka
'please park (your bicycle) a little bit away'
4. using if clause sentence
o:rama: niruttitṭa: parava:lla
'It is good if you park aside'
5. pausing between two words
koñcam saykkile taḷḷi
'please move (your) cycle a little bit away'
6. using double sentences
saykkle taḷḷi vayñka taḷḷi vaccirunka saykkle
park the cycle little bit away
park the cycle little bit away'