The servants working in these hotels also belong to backward communities. The educated job goers, landlords, priests and other trading community people and agricultural labourers are addressed by the servers in the hotels as niṅka 'you – pl.' However, the scheduled community low income group persons and service community people are addressed as ni: 'you – sg.' This discrimination in the use of pronouns is based on the caste and occupational differences.

4.5.4 Colleagues

The government employed individuals generally address their colleagues by using the pronoun niṅka 'you – pl.' This type of use is attested in the case of most of the informants irrespective of caste and community. However, in some cases the agricultural labourers, temple priests of same age group and service caste people use ni: 'you – sg.' to address their colleagues.

Thus, from the use of the pronouns niṅka 'you – pl.' or ni: 'you – sg.' to colleagues, one could understand the distant or intimate relationship existing between the two persons. Those who are working in the organized sectors get the formal relationship with their colleagues and hence they use mostly the pronoun niṅka 'you – pl.'. Those who are working in the unorganized sectors use