

1. drawing the attention of the hearer
2. applying politeness markers in the request

Thus, in the above cited request the following aspects are incorporated. They are,

1. the address term sa:r which helps to draw attention as well as showing respect to the person who is addressed.
 2. paṭiccitti:ṅkanna: the if clause sentence with honorific suffix gives options to the hearer to hand over the newspaper if he has completed his action of reading it otherwise he can keep it with him. The hearer has to decide whether he has completed the action of reading or not. If completed, he will be free from impositions and hence the request for lending the paper is not a disturbance to him.
 3. koṅcam kuṭuṅka "please give". The imposition is minimized by means of using the word koṅcam literally 'a little bit' acting as a persuasive adverb here with having -ṅka honorific suffix with the main verb kuṭu 'give'.
 4. pa:ttuṭṭut tarre:n 'having seen (will) give'
- The requester mentions that after going through the paper he will return it to the requestee. Thus he assures that he will return the paper after his work is over.

Thus two mechanisms incorporating four features are involved in the request for a newspaper from one person. However, not all the four features need be present in a sentence. Depending upon the relationship between the requester and requestee, choice will be made from the four features. Among the four features described above, the first feature and third one are obligatory in each request, while the second and fourth are optional. That is, the address term or attention caller and the action of requesting i.e., verb used in the sentence are obligatory. They may occur with or without the honorific suffix. The second and fourth are polite features which give option to the requester to decide for the request. Hence these two are called politeness markers.

Depending upon the role played by a person in the society and the role relationship between the speaker - hearer, the choice of attention callers/address terms and politeness markers is made.

9.3.1.1 Attention Callers

A term which draws the attention of a hearer is called attention caller. The term may be an address term or attention caller or attention caller + address terms.

1. honorific attention callers

e:nuṅka

ennaṅka

e:ṅka

2. intermediate intimacy/power avoidance neutral attention callers

ennappa:, e:mpa:, appa:, ennama:, e:mma:, amma:

3. intimacy/power attention callers

ennaḍa:, e:nḍa:, ḍe:(y), aṭa, aṭe:(y), e:(y),
e:le:(y), ennaḍi:, e:nḍi:, aḍiye:

4. kinship/pseudo kinship terms

ayya:, appa:, amma:, aṇṇa:, aṇṇe:, a:ya:

5. address terms

sa:r, ṭi:ccar, motala:li, sa:mi:, me:ḍam, hello

6. attention caller plus address terms

ennaṅkappa:, e:nunḱamma:, ennaṅkaṇṇa:

9.3.1.2 Politeness Markers

While making a request to other persons, the requester intrudes in the activities of the other person and hence he may use the linguistic markers to nullify the intrusion. These markers are called politeness markers. The following politeness markers have been obtained from the data :

1. -ṅka - honorific suffix may be added to the verb

2. koñcam, a persuasive adverb, literally meaning a little bit helps to minimize the imposition
3. assurance by the hearer to return the object which he borrows
4. using address terms to show reverence or respect
5. using if clause in the construction of the sentence
6. making indirect request so as to give options to the requestee
7. using hints to justify the request
8. making incomplete sentences or pause in between words to show respect
9. mentioning the time adverbial to minimize the imposition
- and 10. repeating the sentences to show politeness

9.4 Pattern of Request with Reference to Different Social Groups

Classification of Requests

The politeness markers occur in the requesting sentences according to the relationship between the requester and requestee and the relative status difference between them. The imposition i.e., requesting the object also is an important factor that makes the presence of politeness markers obligatory in a sentence. Based on the presence of number of politeness markers in a single request

and on the nature of such politeness markers ten types of requests could be identified. They are :

1. neutral request
2. single marked request
3. double marked request
4. treble marked request
5. tetra marked request
6. penta marked request
7. power request
8. intimacy request
9. power avoidance neutral request
- and 10. Intermediate intimacy request

9.4.1 Neutral Request

Neutral request is a request that does not comprise any politeness markers in the request. In neutral request, the speaker or requester either does not want to give respect or hesitates to give respect to the requestee. The following are the examples :

<u>cunṇa:mpu</u>	<u>kuṭu</u>	'give lime'
lime	give	

<u>pe:ppar</u>	<u>ta:</u>	'give the newspaper'
paper	give	

9.4.2 Single Marked Request

Single marked request is a request which consists of a single politeness marker in the request. Any one of the politeness markers may occur in the request. The following are some of the examples for single marked requests :

1. e:n ka:liamma: ti:ppet̤i tarri:ya
 Att.Ca. Per. Na. match box give + Ind. Req.

'Oh Kaliamma! will (you) give match box?'

2. de: cun̄na:mbu koñcam kuṭra:
 Att.Ca + PM lime Persu. give + PM

'Hey, give (me) little bit lime'

In the above said examples either one of the politeness markers such as indirect request or using persuasive adverb is used.

9.4.3 Double Marked Requests

Double marked request is a request which consists of two politeness markers in the request. Any of the two politeness markers may occur in the request. The examples for this type are given below:

1. e:n̄ka koñcam cun̄na:mpu kuṭun̄ka
 Att.Ca. + Hon. Suf. Persu. lime give + Hon. Suf.

'Hello, please give lime'