

9.5.1.3.5 Indirect Requestennaḍa:paṭucca:cca:

Att. Ca. + IM read + Pas. Ten. Aux. Comp. + Ind. Req.

'Hey, have you read?'

9.5.1.3.6 If Clauseti:ppetṭiirunta:kuṭra:

match box if (you) have give + IM

'If (you) have match box, give'

9.5.1.3.7 Using Neutral Markersmayilbuke:ta:vatuirunta:kuṭu

Per. Na. book any if available give

'Mayil, if (you) have any book, give'

This type of request is made by informants of middle age group having college education to persons of young age group having college education. When both of the interactants economically well off, belong to the same caste and belong to same friends circle, this type of usage is found to be quite prevalent. The requester does not want to add the -ra: intimacy suffix because of the requestee's higher educational qualifications.

The similar type of neutral request is found in the speech of agricultural women of forward community, when they request the same age group women of the backward community.

9.5.1.3.8 Intermediate Intimacy Request

When a person wants to avoid the intimacy marker -ra:, then he will use -ppa: or -mma: or -yya: suffixes to mark the intimate relationship between the requester and requestee. The middle and old age group informants mostly use this intermediate intimacy markers to their friends. It indicates that the level of relationship is neither too intimate nor too respectful but intermediate between these two.

<u>pe:pparak</u>	<u>kutappa:</u>
paper + Acc.	give + IM

'Give the paper'

The above type of requests are made by middle age group college educated informants to their friends in which the intermediate intimacy marker is used.

9.5.1.3.9 Honorific Suffix to Friends

-nka honorific suffix is found to be used to friends rarely in this analysis. The two cases of -nka honorific suffix attested are as given below :

A Hindu temple priest of old age group uses -nka suffix to his friend.

piccumani anta pe:ppare citta kuṭunko:

Per. Na. that paper + Acc. Persu. Dia. give + Hon.Suf.

'Piccumani, give that paper please'

He always uses honorific suffix to all the members of the society because, as he says, he should respect all the people due to the nature of his job i.e., serving as a priest. However, the temple priests of younger generation do not use the same pattern i.e., respect language to all the members of society. The middle and young generations of the temple priests use -ra: suffix also to their friends. The pattern of request of middle and young age group gurukkals are given below :

1. koñcam cunṇa:mpu kuṭra:
 Persu. lime give + IM

'Give lime please'

2. cunṇa:mpu kuṭra:
 lime give + IM

'Give lime'

A retired police uses -nka honorific suffix to a retired teacher of the scheduled community eventhough he is a friend. From these instances it becomes clear that in villages usage of honorific suffixes among friends is very rarely found. Only the intimacy marked requests are quite prevalently used. If this feature is compared with the urbanites, we may be able to get some striking conclusions about the ways of life of rural and urban people.

9.5.1.4 Requests to Colleagues

Even while making a request to a colleague, several factors such as intimacy level, the nature of job, etc. are taken into consideration.

9.5.1.4.1 Intimacy Markers

The agricultural labourers have a close relationship and familiarity with each other and they have better co-ordination among themselves. Moreover, they happen to belong to the same caste group and same age group and therefore they make a direct request. The following is the mode of request made by them :

<u>ata</u>	<u>ti:ppetti</u>	<u>kuṭra:</u>
Att. Ca. + IM	match box	give + IM

'Hey, give the match box'

The above type of request was made by agricultural labourers of scheduled caste. The other type of requests are made by adding either persuasive adverb or if clause structure or by making an indirect request alone with koncam persuasive adverb and if clause structure. However, the informants belonging to the backward community old age group and working as agricultural labourers make their requests without intimacy suffix -ra: i.e., neutral request. The example is as follows :

<u>e:</u>	<u>muttappa:</u>	<u>koñcam</u>	<u>cunna:mpu</u>	<u>irunta:</u>	<u>kuṭu</u>
Att. Ca.	Per. Na.	Persu.	lime	if available	give

'Hey, Muttappa, if (you) have lime, give (me) please'

9.5.1.4.2 Politeness Markers

When the requestee happens to be working in institutions such as college, government departments, banks, etc. where profession leads extreme formalities, the requester makes use of politeness markers to make a request. The following examples explain this type of situation :

When the requester and requestee do not have intimate relation the following elements are used :

1. asking apology for intrusion

2. adding -nka honorific suffix
 and 3. adding either koñcam persuasive adverb or giving assurance.

<u>ekskyu:s</u>	<u>mi:</u>	<u>koñcam</u>	<u>pe:ppar</u>	<u>kuṭunka</u>
excuse	me	Persu.	paper	give + Hon. Suf.

'Excuse me, give (me) the paper, please'

Besides the above mentioned items, indirect requests, if clause structures and address terms such as sa:r, ayya:, ṭi:ccar, 'sir, father, teacher' are also used by the informants of the above category.

9.5.1.5 Requests made to Superiors

When a person makes a request to his superior, he uses a number of strategies to show extensive deference to him. The strategies may be any or combination of the following :

1. prolonged pause in between words
2. using time adverbials
3. using incomplete sentences
4. asking apology for intrusion
5. adding if clause