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

9.5.2.1.3 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:

ennanka:y ya: - ennanka + ayya:

- hello + honorific suffix + 'father'
- attention caller per se + pseudo kinship term
- 'father' used as address term.
ennãŋkappu - ennãŋka + 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 nil 'stop' is inflected in the following ways:

1. niruttu - park
2. niruttunka - 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:ṅkale: - park + present continuous + honorific suffix + action deploring marker
7. nirutta ve:ṇam - don't park
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
- niruttuna
- talli niruttuna
- koñcam talli
- niruttuna

-公园
-公园 + honorific suffix
- move a little bit + park + honorific suffix
- 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 -ña 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 -ṁka honorific suffix to the verb
2. making the request in the indirect form orama: nirut(ta)-riṁkāla: 'will you park aside?'
   -a: is a question marker.
3. using persuasive adverb
   ...... koṁcam tali vayṅka
   'please park (your bicycle) a little bit away'
4. using if clause sentence
   orama: niruttita: paravilla
   'It is good if you park aside'
5. pausing between two words
   koṁcam ........ sayykīle tali
   'please ........ move (your) cycle a little bit away'
6. using double sentences
   sayykīle tali vayṅka tali vacciruṅka sayykīle
   park the cycle little bit away
   park the cycle little bit away