

GLOSSARY

Adigekone	The kitchen room
Agel	Offering food to the deities, most oftenly non-vegetarian meals
Aliyakattu	The system of inheritance in the female line
Aliyasanthana	Aliyakattu family
Amedina	Pollution purification day
Aradhana	Worship
Arishina	Turmeric
Ayano	Temple festival
Badi - Banger	Dowry, usually money and Gold
Bale Thottilu	Cradling the child
Bari (Bali)	Clan, lineage or descent
Bhandaro	The sword, the bell, the mask, etc , kept in the temple of a devil (i e Bhutastano)
Bhandi	Chariot Also used to refer chariot festival
Bhuta	The Ghost
Bhutastana	Temple of Devils
Bojja	Propitiation ceremony
Chakra	Potter's wheel that is used to bring a shape to the pot
Chavadi	Veranda
Choulakarma	Hair cutting ceremony
Daiva	Deity, God
Devarakone	God's room Small but sacred room in each house to which the women do not enter during their menstrual periods
Dhare	Solemnizing the marriage by pouring holy water on the hands of the bride and the bridegroom

Dukhada Ganji	Mourning meal, the meals taken after the cremation of the deceased
Ghalige	Time of twenty four minutes, an auspicious time to perform any Hindu ritual
Govu pooja	Worship of Cow
Gurikara	Caste headman in the settlement naturally found in the rural area
Homa	Sacred fire
Isukolu	Potter's stick, used to separate the impurities from the mud
Kalasa	An ornamental or rounded pinnacle at the top of the temple
Kalasaneeeru	Holy water oftenly taken from the nearest temple to purify the family or the house
Kara Pathavuni	Puberty rite, celebrated for a lady at her first menstruation
Keshakandana	Hair removing ceremony
Kirtana	Dancing and singing the glory of god
Kolo	A Devil dance 'Kolo kattuno' means to assume a mask for devil
Kuladevaru	God of caste – For Kulals it is God Venkatramana of Tirupathi
Kutumba	Lineage Here, it is joint family
Maddela	The washer man
Madhurangi Shastra	A rite performed to the Bride or the Groom, the day before marriage It is also called Mehandi rite
Madimal Apuni	The first menstruation of a lady
Makkalakattu	The line of inheritance in the male line The rights and responsibilities pass on from the father to the son

Mami	Mother-in-law
Mangalya	Symbolic of Hindu married woman It indicates the sacramental nature of Hindu marriage Mangalya includes Tali, Bangles and other ornaments worn by the bride at marriage, which she should not take out from her body at any circumstance
Marmal	Daughter-in-law
Mayo	Attachment for worldly objects and pleasure derived from them
Moksha	Liberation
Muli	Country-grass used for roofing the huts
Nagabano	A sacred grove with the stones having the image of Cobra
Nagaradhana	Worship of Cobra, a special character of Dakshina Kannada Hindu religious structure
Nakshatra	Star of a person that is determined at the time of his birth
Namakarana	Naming ceremony
Nighantu	The initial settlement of Marriage
Nischaya	Bethrothal or engagement ceremony related to marriage It is the final confirmation of Nuptials
Paddano	A legendary account of the demons and heroes of Tuluva society
Pallaki	Pallanquin, A cradle used for the procession of God of the festivals
Parake	A vow made with a purpose or the promised offering to God or devils
Parva	Offering food to the deities, most oftenly fruits, ghee, milk and other vegetables

Ponjevu Apuni	See 'Madimal Apuni'
Rathotsava	See 'Bhandi'.
Salori	Salori literally means the 'Horoscope' Here, it is the initial stage of marriage in which the horoscopes of both male and female are tallied
Sankramana	The last day of the month in Tulu Calendar
Seegekai	Soap nut
Sutika	The impure status of a family It is 10 days at the birth of a child and at the time of puberty, where as it is 11 days at the death of the close relative
Suttige	Rice and coconut kept for 'Swastika' on an auspicious ceremony It is the symbol of God Vigneshwara
Tali	A sacred token of marriage usually made of gold, tied around the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the auspicious time of marriage
Thirtha	See 'Kalasaneeru'
Thodammane	Nuptial dinner at the bride's house
Tulu	The language spoken by the Hindus in Dakshina Kannada
Tulunadu	Land of Tulu speaking people
Vamsha	Lineage, A group descended from common ancestor
Varna	A form of social stratification in which the society is divided into four categories, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras

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