CHAPTER – V
THE INVENTORY OF TERMS AND MAJOR CLASSIFICATION

V. 1. AGRICULTURAL TERMS

V. 1.1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an ancient profession in our country. Men opened a chapter of his life by constructing residence after clearing the forests. He had been thriving by hunting the animals. First he used to eat fruits and there after he started growing plants. He channeled the forest river after trimming up the forest land for agricultural purposes. For doing all these works, started designing the agricultural implements. Starting from stone, he subsequently used wood and later on metals in the dimensional growth of the instruments. Men used agricultural instruments and employed animals in the execution of work and now, the machines do these works.

The variations in language have been noted by grammarians as well as linguistics from the beginning of the linguistic study. Among the variations, regional variations have been codified earlier as dialects and the study of dialects is called dialectology. It is mainly interested to collect the archaic forms and non-recorded forms in the literary texts as part of the historical study of a language.

The social variations have also been noted earlier as social dialect and the study of dialects is called socio-linguistics. This is a new branch in modern linguistics. In Socio-linguistics, another type of variation noted by linguists is called ‘Occupational dialects’ (C. Srinivasa Varma, 1977:194).

The Occupational dialects in Telugu have been under taken and many monographs published by Telugu sahitya Academy, Hyderabad. (Kirushnamurthy:1962) ‘A Telugu dialect Dictionary of Occupational vocabularies’ Vol. 1. Agriculture. It is a monumental work in this area. In
Tamil also Occupational dialects like fisherman dialect (Mrs. Rajakumari varma, 1983) and agricultural dialects (Mr.Gnanam, 1980) are studied by the scholars in the Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University.

The agriculture is one of the earliest occupations of the Tamils as attested in sangam literature (see for detail Vaidyanandan,s.1954:198). However no attempt has been made so far to study the agricultural terms in Tamil. But this is only a minor to study the Agricultural Terms as found in the Nagapattinam District in Tamilnadu.

V .1. 2. Occupational terms

Occupational terms is a specialized vocabulary items created for the representation of particular occupation like Agricultural, Carpentry, Pottery, Weaving etc. occupational terms for example many lexical items relating to the agricultural vocabulary are in function in a technical since. Such a type of lexical items is called occupational vocabulary.

For example in agricultural profession a word like / mo:li / refers to the handle part a plough. The same word has no existence in common Tamil usage. Instead of mo:li, the term handle are always used / kaipuTi /

eg.

kalappa kaipuTi - “plough Handle”
aruva kaipuTi - “sickle handle”
oru kaipuTi katiru - “one Hand harvest paddy”
oru kaipuTi vera - “one hand seed”

But in agricultural parlance the handle part of a body is called mo:li this can be called agricultural vocabulary. Special professional vocabulary is used in various professions like the age old

This kind of occupational vocabulary is a general terms used for particular register of an occupation. Occupational registers may be
consisting of sophisticated occupation and unsophisticated occupation may be consisted of unsophisticated registers like carpentry medicine registers of village courts etc. However in recent days of linguistics (i.e.) in the late 20th century period, occupational vocabulary denotes more specifically unsophisticated occupations. This paper is an attempt to concentrate on agricultural occupational technical terms in Nagapattinam district.

5. 1. 3. Linguistics features found in agricultural terminologies.

Agricultural terminologies can be classified into two different heads.

(1) **Native Items**, (2) **Borrowings** from other languages

5. 3. 1. Native items

In order to group the significance of these terminologies, functional as well as linguistics aspect are concentrated here. The language is being practical in conversational and referential in contrast with formal writing. The most striking peculiarities of this Nagapattinam dialect are that from the very beginning of the tradition, as one has observed it. And increasingly as time went on, it was modified in the direction of colloquialism. It is noted that most apparent is the contraction in the language of conversational forms.

Here, the spoken variety is the source for linguistic analysis. From the available linguistics data, the variations are noted on three levels. They are phonemic, lexical and semantic level.

5. 3. 1. 1 Phonemic level:

**Conversation rules:**

Phonologically or grammatically conditional conversational rules have been elicited and presented here as follows

(1) -i - > e- / ca / - ai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilai</th>
<th>kele</th>
<th>branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vilaiccal</td>
<td>velecce</td>
<td>growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vitai > vete - seed
irai > ere - draw pump out to irrigate
ilai > ele - leaf
olai > ole -

(2) -ai - > -e /- u - > o
callaTai > calLaTe - fine sieve
kuvalai > kovalae - large vessel with a wide mouth
mulai > mole - sprout
ural > orel - a large stone mortar
ulakkai > olakke - wooden pestle
ulavu > olavu - ploughing

(3) -ai - > - e / - o
aruvaTai > aruvaTe - harwest
kalai > kale - weed
ko:rai > ko:re - sedges and bulrushes
ku:rai > ku:re - ceiling or roof
valai > vale - net

(4) -rr > -tt - / every where
e:rru > e:ttu - loding
tu:rru > tu:ttu - winnowing
ka:rru > ka:ttu - wind
na:rru > na:ttu - seedling
ne:rru > ne:ttu - tomorrow
u:rru > u:ttu - spring
(5)  -y -> v / -r

Kayiru > kairu  _  rope

Vayiru > vairu  _  stomach

(6) -cc -> -s / (c) vcu

viLaiccal / veLesalu

velecce  -  growth of grains

The above rules are considered as conversational rules. Some of them are to the treated as non-conversational rules as they are peculiar for Nagapattinam District dialect they are only such rules as the rule No 5 and rule No 6.

5.3.1.2 Lexical features:

The following lexical items are treated as peculiar dialectal features for this area. Since they are as follow elsewhere.

to:ge /co:le ‘ sheath, as of sugar cone’

PaTa ca:lu ‘ furrow in plough king’

koluvu / u:ttani ‘ supporting nail in a plough’

5.3.1.3. Semantic features

These are certain words deviated from their original meaning. Some words are used in the original meaning.

They are given under for example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>common meaning</th>
<th>Extended meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buumi</td>
<td>- earth</td>
<td>- agricultural field land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samsa:ri</td>
<td>- family person</td>
<td>- land owner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some words are dialect from the lexical meaning. In the functional level they are used to denote different meanings. For example, pudikkiratu
(piTittal ) holding is used for different meanings as of veTTuratu, adikkiradu, eerratu, aTukkiradu etc.

Vaiikka: veTTuradu > vaaikkaa pudikkiradu – making the channel

maruntu adikkiradu > marundu pudikkiradu – Spraying

5.3.2. Borrowing:

Language contact is considered by some anthropologist as one aspect of cultural contact. Language interferences are as a facet of cultural definition and acculturation. Cultural is borrowing inclusion of new element or elements from another culture, but the elimination of certain previously existing elements and the modification and reorganization of the others may also happen. Therefore sporadic lexical borrowing is to be expected in languages.

5.3.2.1. Lexical definition

Lexical interferences have been particularly well studied among genetically or culturally related language. The borrowed words from other Dravidian languages can be grouped as of two types viz.

1, borrowed words used as such.

2, borrowed words used with little semantic variation

5.3.2.1.1. borrowed words used as such

Ka:r - a plough share
Kuppe - the husk of grains such as rage, maize etc.
Ku:lom - husk
Ba:Tte - that means one way road
mappu - cloud, dark raining cloud
mo:TTa: - thickness paddy
5.3.2.1. 2. borrowed words used with little semantic deviation

Some borrowed words occasionally differ from their original meaning also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>original meaning</th>
<th>sense used dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uppusom</td>
<td>(&lt; uppasam) a branchital</td>
<td>enlargement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>of stomach</td>
<td>his cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gedde</td>
<td>ridge of the field</td>
<td>ridge of the field only in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The noun burl and not in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the functional weld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsa:ri</td>
<td>married who</td>
<td>Settled in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land owner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer of these words and semantic extension due to contact are common in this dialect.

Conclusion

This study established the linguistic variation of occupational terms in agricultural at different levels i.e. phonemic, lexical and semantic features of language use in different domains.

VI. CARPENTRY

6.1. INTRODUCTION

Any work means doing some action with some instruments to produce some objects or things. In carpentry also, some action are married out with the help of some instruments. As the result of the actions objects are produced. Objects are made of two types of components (component means parts of the objects). They are wooden components which are made by the carpenters (like caTTom ‘weight reaper’; ri:pper ‘Reaper’ and a
palava ‘Board’) and iron components which are bought from the shops like a:ni ‘nail’, ki:lpaTTe ‘padlock’ and po:lTTu ‘bolt’). From the linguistic point of view of the carpentry terms can be classified into two grammatical categories, nouns and verbs. Instruments, objects and components are all nouns, and actions are all verbs.

6.2. Instruments

Instruments are classified into three types viz.,

1. Proper instruments: specially meant for carpentry
2. Accessories: Used in carpentry and also in other fields like tailoring and memory.
3. Note instruments: Specially means for carpentry and helpful to repair the instrument ‘saw’

6.2.1 Proper instruments

1. va:lu ‘saw’
2. vetrimpu ‘tin-cutter’
3. varuvukatte ‘line drawer’
4. va:cci ‘leveller’
5. elapuli ‘levelling chisel’
6. tari ‘small exe’
7. a:kkeru ‘driller-big hole’
8. torapnom ‘driller-small hole’
9. uli ‘chisel’
10. koTTa:puli ‘stabbing weight wood’
11. puTiccira:vi ‘steady-keeper at sawing’
12. kiTTi ‘steady-keeper at railing’
6.2.2. Accessories

1. Te:ppu ‘tape’
2. pencilu ‘pencil’
3. ka:mpacu ‘compass’
4. ske:l u ‘scale’
5. mu:la-maTTam ‘corner checker’
6. racamaTTam ‘horizontal-checker’
7. maTTapalava ‘surface checker’
8. koraTu ‘cutting player’
9. cutti ‘hammer’
10. katriko:lu ‘scissors’

6. 2.3. Meta instruments

1. aram ‘file’
2. velakkem ‘saw’s teeth mendor’

It is to be noted that the following instruments have different types. They can be classified on the basis of the purpose for which they are used.

1. va:lu kai va:lu ‘to saw the small words’
   periya va:lu ‘to saw the big woods’

2. elapuli kaTTeyelapuli ‘to level the rough woods’
   Ka:Tiyelapuli ‘to level the frames’
   o:rakku:Tu ‘to level the edge’
   maTTakku:tu ‘to level one side’
   koluvukku: tu ‘to level and dig a pit simultaneously’

3. cutti kavurucutti ‘for nailing and disinailing’
4. uli kattavuli ‘to be rough works’
cittuli ‘to put small holes’
aTivuli ‘to use a wedge’
5. aram paTTaram ‘to sharp the file
muppaTTaran ‘to sharp the small file
koluvaTTaram ‘to sharp the big file’
ututtaram ‘to file the iron holes’

6.3 Objects
6.3.1 Agricultural purpose
1. kalappa ‘plough’
2. nokatta:Ti ‘yoke’
3. mamuTTi ‘pick axe’
4. e:ttom ‘water irrigator (country made)’
5. kiTTi ‘rat killer’
6. e:Ni ‘ladder’
6.3.2 Transport purpose
1. kaTTavaNTi ‘bullock cart’
2. TayeruvaNTi ‘bullock cart’
3. ku:NTu vaNTi ‘covered small cart’
4. kutura vaNTi ‘horse-cart’
5. kay vanNTi ‘man pulling small cart’
6. nata vaNTi ‘child-cart’
6.3.2 Homely purpose
1. tu:nu ‘pillar’
2. taNTiyam ‘pillar supporter’
3. ca:ram ‘tile supporter’
4. taNTiya kaTTa ‘tandiyam-suporter’
5. utrom ‘roof supporters’
7. ca:ttu ‘palm-reaper’
8. ri:pparu ‘reaper’
9. mo:TTuvale ‘ca:ttu supporter’
10. mu:TTukaTTa ‘pillar caram supporter’
11. ma:vele taNTiyam ‘hanger for mango-lear wreath’
12. alama:ri ‘almirah’
13. arika: ‘door supporter’
14. katavu ‘door’
15. cannalu ‘window’
16. ventilettaru ‘ventilator’
17. o:revalekkali ‘roof supporter’

6. 3. 3. House-hold things
1. Te:pulu ‘table’
2. me:cai ‘table with drawer’
3. pi: ro: vu ‘bureau’
4. celpu ‘shelf’
5. penici ‘bench’
6. na:rka:li ‘chair’
7. mukka:li ‘chair-three leged’
8. palavakaTTe ‘plank for sitting’
9. i:siccaru ‘easy chair’
10. aruva:mane ‘kukking cutter’
11. a:ppe ‘ladle’ (wooden)
12. mattu ‘churning rod’
13. pa:lmattu ‘milk-churning rod’
14. vaTitaTTu ‘rice-filter’
15. olakka ‘pestle’
16. oralu/kunta:ni ‘wooden grinder’
17. patta:yam ‘paddy storager’
18. kaTlu ‘coir-cot’
19. toTTilu ‘cradle’

6. 3. 4. Objects from the other fields

1. to:Ni ‘big boat’
2. kanna: ‘small boat’
3. cekku ‘oil grinder’
4. cakatai ‘charroit’
5. a:yakka:u ‘weight-lifter’
6. ke: takam ‘ideal-frame’
7. pa:tai ‘pire’

6.3.5. Components

As already noted, each and every object is made of certain components. So according to the object’s components are produced and named.
All the components of the various objects are collected but are not listed here for want of space.

The following are mostly common in carpentry:

**Wooden components**

1. cattam ‘weighty frame’
2. ri:pper ‘reaper’
3. pre:mu ‘frame’
4. palava ‘wooden board’

**Iron components**

1. a:ni ‘nail’
2. ki:lpatta ‘padlock’
3. polttu ‘botl’
4. kokki ‘hock’
5. na:ta :nki ‘circled-hock’
6. unti ‘hock for yoke’

**6.3.6. Operations**

Carpentry work involves five major actions or operations. They are as follows:

1. alattal ‘measuring’
2. vettutal ‘cutting’
3. ilaittal ‘levelling’
4. caripa:rtal ‘checking’
5. ko:r:tal ‘joining’
The first operation alattal ‘measuring’ and the fourth operation capiraattal ‘checking’ are universal and as such they are applicable to many other fields, like tailoring, masonry and engineering works.

The second operation vettutal ‘cutting’, the third operation ilaiattal ‘leveling’, the first operation ko:rttal ‘joining’ are restricted to carpentry. There operations exclusively used in carpentry have the following verbs. The major operations involves one or more action and so they have more than one verb under each category.

6.3.6. veTTutal:

This operation varies with the type of raw materials and size of the woods.

If the wood is bigger, the operations are as follows:

1. aruttal ‘sawing’
2. taTTutal ‘romoving the brabches’
3. murittal ‘cutting into more than two pices’

If the wood is smaller, the operations are as follows:

1. oTittal ‘breaking’
2. narukkutat ‘cutting into small pices’

If the raw material is tin-sheet, the operation is as follows:

vavurutal ‘cutting’

ilaiattal

1. cettutal ‘peeling’
2. kottutal ‘removing the weighty branches’
3. ci:vutal ‘tapping off the curves’
4. elaiittal ‘levelling’

Ko:rttal

1. taittal ‘joing tge reapers with ralls’
2. nempu vaittal ‘joining the frames with nembers’ (nembu = both tips sharpened-nails)

3. ko:rttal ‘joining the cattams according to their ‘tavvu’ and ka:ti’
   (cattam = weighty reaper,
   tavvu = shaped tip suitable for ka:Ti
   ka:ti = a pit for the above tip)

Some verbs are specially used to denote the finishing of the preparation of some particular objects.

kalappai keta:vu ‘plough’-prepare finally
vanti pu:ttu ‘cart’ – prepare – finally
aruka:l ko:rttu ‘door-frame – prepare-finally
ca:ttu cettu ‘pal-reaper’ prepared-finally

keta:vu, pu:ttu, ko:ru and cettu are giving the same meaning ‘prepare finally’ the different objects.

Instruments (nouns) and their corresponding actions (verbs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>va:lu</td>
<td>‘aruttal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veTrimpu</td>
<td>‘vavurutal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katriko:lu</td>
<td>‘narukkutal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varuvkaTTa</td>
<td>‘varaital’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va:cci</td>
<td>‘cottutal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elapuli</td>
<td>‘elaittal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tari</td>
<td>‘cottutal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:kru</td>
<td>‘tolaiyiTutal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torapnam</td>
<td>‘tolaiyiTutal’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Morphological structure of the terms

Morphologically carpentry terms are all either monomorphemic words or polymorphemic words. Polymorphemic words are consisted either of bi-morphemes or of tri-morphemes.

Bi-morphemic words:

They are of three kinds:

1. Verbal root + noun
2. Verbal noun + noun
3. Noun + noun

Verbal root + nouns:

1. vetrimpu veTTu + irumbu
2. katri ko:lu kattari +ko:lu
3. varuvuk kaTTe varuvu +kaTTa
Verbal noun + noun

1. elapuli  elappu +uli
2. tirupuli  tiruppu + uli
3. aTivuli  *aTivu +uli
4. koTTa: puli  *koTTu +uli

Noun + Noun:

1. mu:la mattam  mu:lai + mattam
2. raca mattam  racam+ mattm
3. maTTa palava  maTTa + palava
4. o:rakku:Tu  oram + ku:Tu
5. maTTakku:Tu  maTTam +ku:Tu
6. koluvukku:tu  koluvu + ku:tu
7. kavuru cutti  kavar + cutti
8. kaTTavuli  kaTTa + uli
9. cittuli  ciru + uli
10. paTTaram  paTTa + aram
11. koluvaram  koluva + aram
12. uruTTaram  uruTTu + aram
13. nokattaTi  nokam + taTi
14. kaTTavanTi  kaTTa + vanTi
15. ku:tu vanti  kuttra + vanti
16. kutura vanTi  kutura + vanTi
17. kai vanti  kai + vanti
18. tanTiya kaTTa  tanTiym + katta
19. mo:TTuvala  mo:Tu +vala
20. muttukkatta  muttu + katta
21. pa:lmattu  pa:l + mattu
22. na:rkka:li na:nku + kali
23. mukka:li mu:nru + ka:li
24. manapalava manam + palava

Tri-morphemic words:

They are of four kinds:

1. noun + (Verbal noun + noun)
2. (Verbal root + noun) + noun
3. (Noun + noun) + noun
4. (Verb + Verb) + Agentive suffix

Noun + (Verbal noun + noun)

kattelapuli kattai + elapuli
ka:ti elapuli ka:ti +elapuli

Verbal root + noun + noun:

aruva:mania aruva:l+mania

(Noun + noun) + noun:

ma:vila tantiyam ma:vilai + tantiyam
muppattaram muppattai +aram

(Verb + Verb) + Agentive suffix:

puticcira:vi puticciram:vu+i

Morphological construction:

It is clear that the morphological construction is involved in the bimorphemic words and tri-morphemic words.

Bimorphemic words:

As far the bimorphemic construction, the noun+noun combinations and verbal root+noun combinations will be considered as compounds,
and this has been discussed in detail in modern as well as traditional grammars.

Verbal root + noun:

Here, there are only three words belonging to verbal root + noun combination among them, elapuli and triupuli are formed from the verb roots ela ‘level’ and tiru ‘turn’.

The verbal nouns are formed by the addition of the suffix “p (u)”, and the verbal nouns elaippu and triuppu are attested in the language. The word ativuli should be derived from the verbal root ati ‘to beat’ and the verbal noun form of this verb is ativu. This verbal noun form is not attested as such in the language.

In the words of morphological construction, there is no phonological problems except in the casekkotta:puli kotta:puli is interpreted by Tamil Lexicon as Kottu+piti. Here three phonological problems are involved and they are:

kottu > kotta:

piti >* puti

*puti > puli

The change of i> u/p- is a case of assimilation and it is found in many other words in colloquial language:

e.g.  pillai pullai ‘child’

puttu  puttu ‘a dish’ etc.

Trimorphemic words:

As for the tri-morphemic construction the word ‘puticoira:vi is interpreted as piti + ara:vu+i by Tamil Lexicon. Piti and ara:vu are verbal roots and ‘i’ is an agentive suffix the ‘cci’ is past tense suffix found in colloquial Tamil. Since, it does not contrast with any other tense, marker
and also does not have any past tense meaning here. So it has to be taken as an empty morph. The construction, involved here is verb + verb + agentive suffix.

The other tri-morphemic words can also be explained as the combination of a word with already existing bi-morphemic words.

Eg:

Kattelapuli can be interpreted as kattai + elapuli, elupuli is a bimorphemic word which is already existing in the language. This is formed by the process noun+ (Verbal noun+noun). Similarly in ma:vilatantiyam, ma:vila is a bimorphemic word, already existing in the language and tantiyam is added to that. This is formed by process (Noun + noun+) +noun. In the same way aruva:mania can be interpreted as aruva:l + mania, aruva:l is a bimorphemic word which is already in the language and mania is added to that. This formed by the process similar to the above example. But the word, muppattaram is an interesting one, from the point of morphological construction.

Since, pattaram is there, one may be tempted to take this as, mup + pattaram that is, the combination of the type of noun +(Noun + Noun). But when pattaram and uruttaram are taken into consideration, it is clear that aram is head word, patta and uruttu are used as attributes to distinguish one from another. Here, pattaram really means ‘flat shaped file’ contrasting with uruttaram ‘round shaped file’. Therefore, pattaram can be taken as bimorphemic wood. However, pattai means ‘flat’ having two sides which can be seen the other word which has same meaning is tattai and it also denotes ‘flat shape’ tattai implies that only one side can be seen. Therefore, pattai means rea;;y irupattai ‘flat on two sides’ which is confirmed by the other word muppattaram ‘flat on three sides’.
From the above discussion, it is clear that muppattaram cannot be interpreted as

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mup+pattaram
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that is combination of the type of Noun + (noun+noun) but as,

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muppattai + aram
```
that is combination of the type of (noun+noun) + noun.

**6.5. THE SPECIAL LINGUISTIC FEATURES**

The special features of the carpentry terms cane be noted under two categories. The first category is, the use of common words in specialized or technical, meaning. The second category is the usage of entirely new words (monomorphemic and polymorphemic).

### 4 The list of the common words in technical meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Common meaning</th>
<th>Teaching meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tari</td>
<td>‘thread –weaving machine’</td>
<td>‘small-axe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kiTTi</td>
<td>‘cymbal’</td>
<td>‘an instrument for steady-keeping’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. velakkam</td>
<td>‘gap’</td>
<td>‘an instrument for sharpening’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. tacci</td>
<td>‘having stitched’</td>
<td>‘a carpenter’s one day work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. taTTu</td>
<td>‘to slabe’</td>
<td>‘remove the branches’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. vavuru</td>
<td>‘to tear the skin’</td>
<td>‘to cut the tin-sheet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. kottu</td>
<td>‘to dig the soil’</td>
<td>‘to cut the weighty edges’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. ci:vu ‘to sharp’ ‘to shave off the curves’
9. pu:TTu ‘to lock’ ‘to begin’
10. vara ‘to draw’ ‘to mark’
11. velakku ‘to remove’ ‘to sharp the saw’s teet’
12. muri ‘to out into two’ to out the big into more than two
13. oTi ‘to breake’ to cut the big branches
14. tai ‘to atitch’ nailing
15. nempu ‘to push up’ both tips sharpened nails

The above words show, how each field of discourse develops new vocabulary from the common language.

The list of entirely new words:

Monomorphemic words:

1. aram ‘file’
2. a:ppu ‘peg’
3. torapnam ‘driller’
4. va:cci ‘levelling instrument’
5. keTa:vu ‘to prepare a thing with some instruments’
6. ra:vu ‘to file’
7. tavvu ‘shaped wooden tip’
8. ka:ti ‘groove in the wood’
9. a:kru ‘auger’
From these words, aram, a:ppu. Torapnam and va:cci are nouns and also they are native words. Torapnam seems to be derived from the verbal base ‘tura’. The words ka:ti and a:kru are loan words: ka:ti is borrowed from the Urdu word gha:ti’ according to Tamil Lexicon. a:kru is a loan word from English ‘auger’ according to Tamil Lexicon.

It is to be noted that the torapnam and a:kru are two instruments doing more or less same action.

Torapnam is a country made driller whereas a:kru was imported from the foreign countries in early times. So, it is borrowed from English.

Among the two verbs, keTa:vu is derived from the word katavu this word has undergone a shape change by kata:vu. The word ra:vu is derived from the verb ara:vu by notathesi tavvu is a verbal noun, which is derived from the verb ‘tavvu’ means ‘decrease’.

One may able to find out some roots common to ordinary language, for the native monomorphemic words, if the historical studies are undertaken.

**Bimorphemic words:**

1. veTrimpu ‘tin-cutter’
2. varavukaTTa ‘line-drawer’
3. naTa vaNTi ‘child-cart’
4. kavuru cutti ‘nailing and unnailing hammer’
5. koTTa:puli ‘weighty wooden staber’
6. elapuli ‘leveller’
7. tirupuli ‘nail sorewer’
7. POTTERY

7.1. Process of collecting clay and preparation of pots

The potters were collecting clay from the paddy fields, when the farmers are not cultivating the potters was collecting an amount for one year. They collect the maNalu (soil), kuruve manNu, tavuTu and ku:lam long with the clay.

There are two kinds of clay mixtures used to make different vessels like pot, bowls, and plates. In which they used kalimaNNu, kuruve maNNu and maNalu. The second type of mixture is know as ku:la manNNu, which has tavuTu, ku:lam and kalimaNNu with this mixture pots and cattle water tub.

7.1. The process of baking

The usual manner in which most of the potters bake their wares is as follows. A circular space about ten feet in diameter is marked out on the ground in any convenient open stop. Small pieces of wood and dried sticks are spread over this space to a depth of about six inches, and a layer of ra:TTi (dried cow-dung cakes) laid over the sticks. The vessels are then carefully piled on top of this platform of fuel to a height of about five or six feet and the whole heap is covered over with straw, and plastered over with clay, a few small openings being left here and there to allow the smoke to escape. These arrangements being completed, the fuel at the bottom is fired and in the course of a few hours the process of baking is completed. Yet, there is another method of baking the pots viz. ‘karunju:le’ there are some vessels bust in block colour, which as named as ‘karunju:le pa:ne’. They are also made by the previous baking system with some modifications.

The potters slightly distribute the baking in the ending stage and they poured ‘kuTukka: and umi’ on the heap of the vessels and then they
close the whole thing. They leave it for some time, then the smoke of the 
kaTukka: (in-nut) and umi (husk) are caused to block the vessels. This type 
of backing is know as ‘karunju:le’ Painted hollow images are made by 
special families of kosavan known as pu:ca:ri, who, for the privilege of 
making them, have to pay an annual fee to the headman. Who spends it as 
a festival at the caste temple. Horses made of clay hollow and painted red 
and other colors, are set up in the fields to divine away demons, or as a 
thank-offering for recovery from sickness or any piece of good luck. The 
villagers erect these horses in honor of the fields. Who is a renowned 
huntsman Ayyana:r is said to he, the special deity of the caste. Kosavans are 
generally the pu:ca:ri in Ayyana:r’s temples, and they make the 
earthenware (and lime and brick mortar) horses and images, which are 
placed before those temples. This kind of work is called as cutai ve:lai /sota 
ve:la/’lime mortar icon work’.

The services of the potters are required in connection with the 
marriage ceremonials of may castes. A number of variously coloured pots, 
large and small pots are used in the marriages. Totally they called this kind 
of marriage ceremonial vessels as ‘sa:lunkalacam’. Some special 
phonological features found in these potter’s Tamil speech. Generally the 
potter’s Tamil speech belongs to the standard regional spoken Tamil. But 
there are some differences between the potter’s Tamil speech and the 
standard regional spoken Tamil. In standard regional spoken Tamil we 
have the sound /p/, phoneme and the (b), bilabial voiced stop, as an 
allophone of /p/. But in their speech /b/should be taken as a separate 
phoneme.

7.1.1. But it is only found in the borrowing terms

in native words:

a). /p/ (p) /- in initial position and in medially.
(b) after a nasal round, it occurs in the native words.

b). in loan words:

/b/ it occurs initially and medially

/p/ occurs also initially and medially positions

Ex: /bonsa:yi/, /bo:ya:/ ‘te:bil va:sa’

2. (a) In standard regional spoken Tamil the /o/ is a phoneme and [s] is an allophone of that /c/. (b) but in weaver’s speech they used the /s/ as separate phoneme because of the influence of loan words.

/c/ [c] – it occurs medially after a nasal and in gemination.

[s ] it occurs elsewhere.

[b] /c/ -/c/ - it occurs initially and medially.

/s/ - it also occurs initially and medially and finally.

Ex.

/bonsa:yi/

/labbaru/

/te:bil va:s/

In the above examples (1) and (2) the vowel ending and in (3) the retroflex in the initial position are nativiczed to said standard Tamil CVC pattern.

The special Linguistics features

Each occupation has its own things to talk about, but the difference goes beyond merely having different words for different things. It often embodies a variety of names for the some thing the sooth sawyer has his augury, the weatherman his forecast, the doctor his prognosis and the
scientist his prediction. Similarly the potter has his technical vocabulary on clay potter’s wheel and tools and earthenware’s.

The special features of the potter’s terms can be classified under two categories. The first one is the technical terms under the category borrowed words. The second category is the native words with special referential meanings.

The Inventory of Terms and Major Classification

Instruments

i). Proper Instruments

aTikkalam _ ‘bottom of a wet vessel’
aTikkalam aTikkira palave _ ‘a kind of wooden plank’
iTumbakkal - ‘a stone which the wheel rotates’
u:ci - ‘needle to cut the wet vessel’
kavara:cikkaTTa - ‘a bamboo strips to make pots’
talukkurapalave - ‘beating wooden plank’
taTTukkalapalave - ‘a kind of wooden plank’
taTTukkalue - ‘a stone used to give shapes to the vessels’
taTTuppalave - ‘a wooden plank to shape the vessel’
palave - ‘wooden plate of the wheel’
taTTukkaTTe _ ‘wooden piece’
taTTukku:Te _ ‘cattie foot tub’
tiruve _ ‘potter’s wheel’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiruvakkali</td>
<td>‘bamboo stick used to rotate the wheel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruvamole</td>
<td>‘the axle of the wheel’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ii). Accessories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oTacal</td>
<td>collog (croaked and broken utensils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:TTa</td>
<td>hole pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimaNNu</td>
<td>clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuruvamaNNu</td>
<td>‘kind of soil’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kondukko:l</td>
<td>foot for pecking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kondal(varivaTivam)</td>
<td>picking nibbling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca:yam</td>
<td>‘dye, hue in pot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taTTuci:le</td>
<td>Touching cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra:TTi</td>
<td>dried cow dung cake (used as fuel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poTimaNal</td>
<td>kind of soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve:va:ri</td>
<td>unburned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umi</td>
<td>‘husk’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objects**

**i). House held thinks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agulu</td>
<td>small shallow lamp (made of fired clay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aNNaveTTi</td>
<td>to serve cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aNNakku:Te</td>
<td>large mouthed shallow to for cleaning rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aNNakuNTa:n</td>
<td>to serve cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aNTa:</td>
<td>large vessel cauldron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:Naikka:l kallu</td>
<td>large tube fixed on the walls or roots for rain water to pass through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:Naikka: kovale</td>
<td>kind of pot (used for rice storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:Ta caTTi</td>
<td>vessel of cream scummy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appai</td>
<td>ladle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arikkancaTTi</td>
<td>dial very (large mouthed shallow pot for cleaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arikkum caTTi</td>
<td>dial very (large mouthed shallow pot for cleaning rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aruva:poTTi</td>
<td>basked of palm leaf fastened to the Waist of Climbers of pal trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:Nakka:l</td>
<td>large tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaTTuppa:ne</td>
<td>float or raft constructed on inverted pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalavaTe</td>
<td>plaited coil used for resting water vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuturu</td>
<td>a large barrel-like receptacle for storing grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuTuve</td>
<td>(mud) vessel with round bottom and long neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulicaTTi</td>
<td>earthen pan with hollow cavities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunta:Ni</td>
<td>Larger stone mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuNTa:n</td>
<td>vessel with wide mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komuTTi aTuppu</td>
<td>kind of oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kOtiATuppu</td>
<td>an oven with a connected smaller oven its side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muTiya:tticaTTi</td>
<td>hair dryer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
murippa:Ne _ one kind of pots
goTTitta:la: _ kind of pot
vaTitaTTu _ filter plate
verakaTuppu _ fair wood oven

ii). Ceremonial purpose

araca:Nippa:ne _ large painted earthen pots placed one above another on the marriage platform and often containing bits of gold in water or grain
kalacam _ censer (pot-like structure on the pot of temple tower)
ca:lunkaravam _ one kind of ceremonial pots
calunkotaum _ kind of ceremonial pot
ta:mbalam _ a large salver with raised rim
tu:vakka:l _ a device with a cup-like upper port for
kutaracela _ horse idol
kumpakalacam _ the pot of water used on ceremonial occasions
neruppucaTTi _ pot containing live coal or burning for lighting
potava:Nakkola: _ kind of pot
pu:NtoTTi _ flower pot
Conclusion

The linguistic study of occupational terms in pottery established the linguistic variation of occupational terms in Tamil. As this profession is on the verge of extinction, it is high time to record and preserve them for future studies. This study has made a little contribution to the literature.

I. There are phonological differences that take place in the professional pottery usage, i.e.

\[
/P/ \text{ voiceless become voiced } [b] \\
/c/ \text{ voiceless become voiced } [j] \\
\text{Long vowels will be short vowel}
\]

II. The native used professional pottery terms are slowly disappearing due to modern technology, goals education and migration from the technical works.

III. Elder pottery people are well known in the field of pottery than younger generation, because of the lack of jobs, so in this field not interested to learn the pottery works.

IV. The pottery profession is to be preserved by the government authority; they meet poor income from their profession.

V. The researcher found that there are some basic problems to continue their works i.e., less money; manufacturing will be depending upon calamities. In the rainy season, they do not work. For rainy purpose, the pottery professions as well as the pottery technical terms are going declined.

VI. The usage of pottery items would be increased by the government.

VII. The Tamil culture enriched by use of pottery for example. In pongal, the Tamil people are making pongal in the mud pot. In modern days, there is such kind of things the researcher appealed.