7. APPENDIX

The questionnaire that was administered to the informants during the field work contains the questions related to,

1. The personal and agricultural background of the informant.

2. The linguistic background of the informant.

3. Speech variety of area.

4. Personal attitudes of the informants.

5. The socio-cultural activities of the informants.

6. Collection of agricultural related vocabularies from the informants.

I. Personal and agricultural background

1. What is your name?

2. What is your original/native place?

3. What is your educational qualification?

4. What is your age?

5. What is your occupation?

6. How many members are there in your house?
7. What is your parents occupation?

8. How much land do you have?

9. Which type of land you have?

10. What are the crops you grow?

11. How many crops you grow in a year?

12. Do you know harvesting, ploughing, sowing etc.?

13. Do you know all the instruments of agriculture?

14. How many cattles you have in your house?

II. Linguistic Background:

1. How many languages do you know? what are they?
   i) to read.
   ii) to write
   iii) to speak
   iv) to understand.

2. What are the languages you are using with,
   i) Relatives
   ii) Friends
iii) Servants

iv) Officers

v) Strangers

3. What are the languages you use in the following domains?

i) Home

ii) Business

iii) Agriculture

iv) Education

v) Hospital

vi) Market

vii) Rituvals

viii) Others

III. Personal attitudes and languages use:

1. Do you like to speak Marathi, Konkani, Urdu outside the group? Why? Give reasons?

2. Do you want to learn more than one language/dialect?

3. Could you identify the speech of other caste/region?
IV. Socio-religious attitudes:

1. In your village or area, what position of caste system and social hierarchy?
2. Do you have any belief in religious or God?
3. What is your opinion about social reformation?
4. What do you feel about the present day youngsters attitudes towards agriculture?

V. Collection of agricultural occupational vocabularies.

1. Instruments of sowing, ploughing etc.
3. Crops related terms.
4. Cattles
5. Natural inanimates, etc.

Interview:

Personal interview is the most useful method of collecting the data. The conversation between the investigator and the informant was held and the investigator collected the information by making use of the pre-prepared questionnaire. Some more questions were also asked to get these queries.
doubts. The questions were asked on the spot at the time of fieldwork and phonological differences and term variations have been listed on the spot. Instead of this, tape recorded interview has been taken in certain cases, the recorded data has been translated phonetically later, and also some peculiar agricultural instruments like plough, drawell bucket, sickles were taken photograph, later drawn by hand. The interview has been conducted in Kannada, where as in Marathi dominated areas code mixing were practiced. The duration of the interview varies from half an hour to one hour depending on the length of the answer that the informants give.

**Personal observation:**

Being an insider, the investigator could supplement some of the data by participant observation and also serve as a potential and effective source of collecting data. The interviewer, being a participant in the community, is the advantage of collecting the data of all necessary aspects, and also it could be avoid the insult, suspicion and indifference. It has also permitted the interview to be conducted at the level of a conversion.

Thus, the field work has been conducted covering in anticipation of good result, reducing the efforts of subjectivity to a minimum and applying some aspects of the modern
linguistic methodology.

A sample interview

Investigator : nimma hesra e:na?

(what is your name)

Informant : appa:sa:b sivappa: apara:j

(Appasaheb Shivappa Aparaj)

Invest. : nimma dagad e:n?

(what is your occupation?)

Inft. : namma dagad vakklta:n

(our occupation is agriculture)

Invest. : nimma hola: yaTTa e:ti?

(how much you have land?)

Inft. : na:k ekare, ya:DDa guNTe

(four acre and two gunte)

Invest. : holda:ga e:ne:n beLite:ri

(which crops you will grow)

(Sugarcane, jawar, bengalgram, groundnut, wheat, chilly, greennut; blackgram, sajje and other crops.

Invest. : ni:və yalla: beLi beLibe:ka:dra holda:g e:ne:n ma:Dte:ri

(what you will do in the field to grow all these crops)


(first of all we plough the land and make it slap with roundish wood plough, then we will put the lines, afterwords plant the sugarcane).

Invest. : kabba: haccidmXga e:n ma:Dte:ri

(what you will do after planting the sugarcane)


(While planting the sugarcane, we will give water and will make lines and small canals)
Inft. : 

Invest. : 

(below planting the sugarcane, how many days it will take to grow)

Inft. : 

Invest. : 

(what you will do for the sugarcane till the cutting)

Inft. : 

Invest. : 

(after growing sugarcane, we will clean the weed, we will put the fertilizer, we will dig the lines, remove the leaves, we will tie the sugarcane, we will turn the sugarcane, after cutting we will send it to factory)

Inft. : 

Invest. : 

(what other crops you grow other than sugarcane)
Inft. : jva:La:, bammunka:y, kaDli matta ka:ypalle
e:nare beLite:v
(we grow jawar, groundnut, bengalgram and
vegetables and others)

gitte:ri
(what you will do to place the jawar and how
you will sow)

Inft. : nela: savna ma:Di, kurgile jva:La bitte:v
(having plain the land, we will sow the jawar
with the help of seeddrill)

Invest. : maLaki banda mxga e:na ma:Dte:ri
(after germination what will you do?)

Inft. : maLaki banda mxga yaDi hvaDite:v, kurpn
ma:Dte:v
(after germination we will plough with the
help of digging instrument and we remove
weeds)

(when it will takes place an ear of corn)

(after three months it will take place an ear of corn)

Invest. : teni ya:va:ga a:gte:ti

(when it will be an ear of the corn)


(after two month it becomes an ear of the corn
(with full pledged)

Invest. : teni ya:va:ga ko:yte:ri

(when it will be cut?)

Inft. : pura: vaNgid mXga ko:yte:v

(we will cut after it gets dried)

Invest. : teni korda ~ ko:da mXga e:n ma:Dte:ri

(after cutting an ear of corn, what will you do?)

Inft. : ra:ši ma:Dte:v

(we will make heap)


(what you will do for heaping)
Inft. : ra:\$i ma:Dbe:ka:dra madla k'hana: ma:Dte:v
       (first we will make threshing floor)

Invest. : k'hana: ma:Did m\$ga e:na ma:Dte:ri
       (what will you do after preparing threshing floor)

Inft. : k'hana: ma:Did m\$ga teni adra:ga suruvte:v
       (after preparing the threshing floor, ear of corn will be poured into it.)

Invest. : survid m\$ga e:na ma:Dte:ri?
       (after having poured into it, what will you do?)

Inft. : yatago:L kaTTi, ro:L\$ ha:ste:v
       (having tighten the bullocks, we will ahve the roll)

Invest. : ro:L\$ ha:sidm\$ga e:ne:n ma:Dte:ri
       (after rolling what you will do?)

Inft. : ka:L\$ matta teni bXre bXre ma:Dte:v
       (we separate grains from the ear of the corn)

Invest. : a:m\$ga e:na ma:Dte:ri
       (what you do afterwords?)

(afterwords we will winnow the grains and will separate the goNDi)

Invest. : tu:ridmxga e:na ma:Dte:ri

(what will you do after winnowing?)


(we will gathered grains to the catapult stick, then we will make puja afterwords grains will be filled in to gunibags)

Invest. : a:mxga e:na ma:Dte:ri

(what will you do afterwords)


(afterwords grains will be taken to home in cart, and put them into underground storage)
DIAGRAMS OF INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION
Fig. 1. Wooden plough.
1. Wooden piece
2. Hook
3. Manj
4. Hole
5. Handle
6. Outer surface of the plough
7. Stamoch
8. Beam

Fig. 2. Operating plough
1. Wooden piece
2. Handle of the catapult
3. Beam
4. Outer surface of the plough
5. Stomach
6. Manj
7. Strape
8. Yoke

Fig. 3. Iron plough
1. Handle
2. Spanner
3. Manj
4. Cahin
5. Hook
6. Wheel
Fig. 4. Digging plough
1. Handle
2. Stick
3. Roudish of wood
4. Hook
5. Coulter
6. Ring
7. Simpa
8. Beam

Fig. 5. Weeding instruments
1. Handle rumm
2. Hole
3. Handle
4. A hook like structure
5. Harrow
6. Holw
7. Coulter
8. Ring
9. Blade
10. Beam
Fig. 6. Weeding plough

1. Handle
2. Holw with wood
3. Hook like structure
4. Harrow
5. Coulter
6. Ring
7. Blade
8. Rope
9. Beam

Fig. 7. Digging plough

1. Handle
2. Stick
3. Roundish of wood
4. Hook
5. Coulter
6. Ring
7. Simp
8. Beam
Fig. 8. Wooden block of harrow
1. Handle
2. Stick
3. Roundish of wood
4. A hook like structure
5. Coulter
6. Ring
7. Blade
8. Beam

Fig. 9. Seed drill
1. Handle
2. Wooden piece
3. Ring
4. Coulter
5. Beam
Fig. 10. Ragol

1. Wooden piece
2. Teaths
3. Beam

Fig. 11. Ragol

Fig. 12. Reversing placed ragol
Fig. 13. Digging ragol

1. Wooden piece
2. Teaths
3. Beam

Fig. 14. Toungs of footwear

1. Woden plank
2. Holes
3. Leg
Fig. 15. Seed drill

1. Handle
2. Ring
3. A hook like structure
4. Coulter
5. Front portion
6. Beam
Fig. 16 Sowing of seed drill

1. Sowing
2. Sowing mouth
3. Holes
4. Sowing of shape
5. Patti
6. Hanipatti
7. Jute holes
8. Hook
9. Ring
Fig. 17. Sowing of seed drill
1. Sowing
2. Hanipatti
3. Thread tying seed drill
4. Sowing thread
5. Catpull of stick pipe
6. Wooden piece
7. Handle
8. Coulter
9. Front portion
10. Hook
11. Beam

Fig. 18. Big wooden instrument of Seed drill
1. Sowing
2. Hanipatti
3. Choupatti
4. Thread of sowing
5. Sowing pipe
6. Wooden piece
7. Jute thread
8. Coulter
9. Beam
Fig. 19 Slopy wooden sowing instrument
1. Sowing
2. Ear
3. Mouth of sowing
4. Thread of sowing seed drill
5. Hugal
6. Thread rope
7. Pillar

Fig. 20 A whip made up of leather strap
1. Stick
2. Chain of bells
3. Leather bar
4. End part of leather strap
Fig. 21 Gwari

1. Hook
2. Wooden plank
3. Beam

Fig. 22 Wooden hammers used to the surface of soil in the house or threshing yard

1. Stick
2. Piece of wooden plank

(a) Wooden plank used to hit the hay stalk to make it straight

1. Stick
2. Wooden plank
Fig. 23  Leg stool

1. Holes  
2. Wooden plank  
3. Leg

Fig. 24 Broom stick made by uttarani

Fig. 25. Vocate

1. Catpult  
2. Thread of rubber  
3. Leather holder

(a) Sling

1. Leather holder  
2. Leather strap  
3. Ear
Fig. 26. Winnowing basket

a. Grain winnowing basket
b. Grain with bran winnowing basket
c. Rice, wheat winnowing basket
d. Sorghum grains winnowing basket
Fig. 27. Axes

a. Carpenter axe
b. Half moon shaped axe
c. Sharp axe
d. Wooden break axe
e. Sharp (moon shaped) axe
f. Axe
   1. Long wooden handle
   2. Inserted of axe
   3. Handle
   4. Sharp edge of the axe
Fig. 28. Sickle

Simple sickle

1. Handle
2. Inner portion
3. Outer edge of the sickle
4. Iron ring
5. Pointed
   a. Sickle of use to cut sorghum stalk
   b. Ploughing sickle
   c. Grass bitting sickle
   d. Sickle used at home for cutting vegetables
   e. Sickle of sugarcane cutting
   f. Bamboo stick sickle
   g. Hook sickle used for removing betal leaf
   h. Stick with curver
Fig. 29. Spade

1. Handle
2. Upper portion of the handle
3. Peak of the handle
4. Iron spade
Fig. 30. Hoe

1. Having a sharp handle

2. Having a flat portion

3. Handle
   a. Single handed hoe
   b. Steel hoe used in furniture
Fig. 31. Using the cart
1. Thread
2. Wooden
3. Stick of sipayi

Fig. 32. Stout stick
1. Rope
2. Stout stick
3. Stake mouth
4. Stick
Fig. 33. Cart instruments

1. Yoke
2. Long stick behind the bullocks
3. Wheel
4. Ring
5. Long wooden stick
6. Teeths
7. Mu:ka - Wooden piece to help the cart to keep in good position
8. Stout
9. Edibiritanti
10. Edibirikatigi
11. Small wooden stick
   a. Cart having choultry structure
   b. Cart of guny bag.
   c. Cart of hay stalk
Fig. 34. Worship of heap

1. Gwari
2. Tas basket
3. Heap of budan
4. Bands
5. Winnowed main heap
6. Blanket
7. Ragol
8. Sickle
9. Basket
10. Leg stool
Fig. 35.  

a) Sorghum hay stalk  
b) Panicum colonum hay stalk  
c) Hay stalk  
d) Sorghum hay stalk
Fig. 36. Bucket of bullock drawell

1. Hook
2. Vocate
3. Chain
4. Bucket of drawell
5. Well
6. Wooden stick
7. Yoke
8. Bullocks
9. Leather strape
10. Man
Fig. 37. Leather bucket of bullocks drawell

1. Stick
2. Ring
3. Iron belt
4. Ghot belt
5. Eye
6. Mouth of rope
7. Holes made at the leather bag
8. Water flows
9. Front part of leather bag

a) Bidamatti: A carte wooden pole on both the sides of which the bullock along
Fig. 38. A long stone tank

1. Green or dried straws
2. Stout
3. Wooden piece
4. Chain

Fig. 39. Winnowing
Fig 39 Winnowing