GLOSSARY

Kerala

Adimakavu slave of a kavu/ temple, or a status individual or family that makes them obliged to attend to a particular kavu hereditarily.

Amsam an administrative unit of settlement led by a village officer called adikari. Amsam was the earlier term for settlement called desham (see desham).

Aduppu hearth; Aduppu kalam means kitchen

Ara room; Ara-kalavara menas configuration of three rooms in row, where ara is in the middle room in which grain and ancestral relic is stored; kalavara is the accompanying room next both sides of ara.

Aryanization cultural process of absorbing Aryan culture or mainstream tradition of Brahmanism into local culture either in India or outside India. It is also called Sanskritization.

Assari builder, traditional professional community of builder.

Bhagavaty mother goddess; Bhagavaty kavu : temple or kavu in Kerala with Bhagavaty as venerated deity.

Cherumman labor class-community.

Desavazhi leader or manager of desham.

Desham a social spatial organization that was the territorial unit of the military system in Kerala; unit of feudal organization presided by Desavazhi (head of a particular desam).
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ezhavas</td>
<td>a category of community of caste immediately lower to Nayar community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harijans</td>
<td>labor class-community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illam</td>
<td>a Tamilian house compound, Kerala’s Brahmin compound</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jenmi. jenmam</td>
<td>“birth right”, landownership.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kavus</td>
<td>sacred grooves. It is late institutionalized as temples and regarded as symbolic presence of ancestors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuttam</td>
<td>the assembly of karanavar (male-head care-takers in settlement level), occasionally led by a chieftain (uuromoopan)</td>
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<td>Mahcu</td>
<td>family goddess, representation of Bhagavaty in taravad (house compound). It appears as idol; Mahcu-ara is ancestral chamber where mahcu idol, ancestral relic and ancestor idol are kept.</td>
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<td>Marumakkattayam</td>
<td>system of matrilineal kinship in Kerala which underline the importance of nephew and sister’s brother as managers and female as property owner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makkatayam</td>
<td>system of patrilineal kinship in Kerala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nairs, Nayars</td>
<td>a indigenous middle class community of Kerala. Some source considers it as non-Brahmin upper class caste category equal as kshatriyas caste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalari</td>
<td>traditional venue for martial art education in Kerala</td>
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<td>Kalapura</td>
<td>living space for receiving guess</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karanavar</td>
<td>a male-head or clan-leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinar</td>
<td>a well, generally situated in north and northeast corner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kolam</td>
<td>pond, generally situated in north and northeast corner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nadu</td>
<td>combination of several Desam under jurisdiction of kingdom</td>
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</table>
Naduvazhi, traditional unit of settlement that is established by several deshams (see. desham)

Naga cobra, idol for the traditional ancient Kerala worshiping rituals

Nagari a concept of settlement composed of many villages (koto/suku/ Kaum) spread out fairly evenly over the land

Nalukettu, Ettukettu and Patinjarkettu are grand courtyard house type with sequential 1 courtyard, 2 courtyard and 4 courtyard.

Nakaram a traditional settlement unit in Kerala which perform function of market; Nakarattar is a traditional leader of nakaram.

Nattumitam courtyard in Kerala ancestral house

Nelpura grain house, literally same with pattayapura but with actual function as grain house

Nira 1) a handful of paddy-steam put on prayer hall, 2) wall construction made of wooden plank.

Prathistan platform with banyan tree and idol facing East

Poojamuri prayers hall

Panchayath administrative unit of village

Pattayapura 1) grain house; 2) denote male-house or living space in general.

Pandal temporary tent for temporary festival activities

Pattipura or paddypura gate or house

Rajah the authority that preside several Nadu

Swaroopam vassalage ruler in Kerala
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Surau</strong></th>
<th>traditionally male-dormitory, where male member of the matrilineal joint family gather, study and live. It also means prayer house.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tamilakam</strong></td>
<td>the cultural sphere in South India characterized by Tamil culture</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tulasi tara</strong></td>
<td>a platform with sacred plants generally install in front eastern yard of house</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tara</strong></td>
<td>1) elevated platform; 2) the Dravidian village that varies in size and appears as congregations of taravads.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tara Nayar</strong></td>
<td>Tara belongs to Nayar community. Culturally it is unit of a group of settlements of martial group.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tattakam</strong></td>
<td>spiritual sphere that spatially consists of constellations of houses and temples demonstrating network within which common festivals are conducted.</td>
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<td><strong>Taravad</strong></td>
<td>a group of people descended from a common ancestress. It is the smallest unit of corporate house-hold unit managed under matrilineal descent-group, in Kerala Taravad members derive a sense of unity from association with an ancestral house. (Gough 1961: 323).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Taragas</strong></td>
<td>member of taras which means subservient community of the taravad</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tozhittu</strong></td>
<td>cowshed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Utayavar</strong></td>
<td>village officer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viswakarma</strong></td>
<td>artisan community</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vastuashastra</strong></td>
<td>cannon of traditional architecture in India in general</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Veedu</strong></td>
<td>structure of house</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viral, kol</strong></td>
<td>units of measurement for building construction. Viral is a distance between the tip to end of hand, and kol is the unit of finger.</td>
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Minangkabau

Alaman central space in between rumah gadangs, where granary is situated normally in the navel of kampung.

Babalahan a process of branching out of families

Balai 1) hall; 2) market.

Bundo-kanduang 1) mother, 2) assembly of married females in a kampung.

Dapur kitchen

Dangau temporary farmer shelter. where the workers stay and work. It implies low class society.

Darek (heartland/ land of origin/ remote area of the interior). Darek has more cultural significance than rantau because is situated in the homeland, West Sumatra.

Dewi Sri ancient goddess of paddy

Eto traditional unit measurement used from the tip to the end of hand

Guguak table land

Harta Pencarian earned property

Jorong or korong settlement unit on table land, or currently an administrative unit of settlement. The idea of korong indicate path lines as the major orientation

Jenjang stairs

Jurai inter-nagari social organization in which marriage is prohibited

Kaum or sa-kampuang 1) literally, people; 2) socially member of a kampung or maternal joint family

Kampung maternal joint family compound

Kepala suku or datuk pucuak and tuo-kampung clan-group leader

Kandang cowshed
Kantor wali nagari  nagari office
Kedai/ warung  food stall or coffee stall
Kerapatan Adat Nagari (KAN)  assembly of elder member (ninik mamak) in nagari level.
Kolong  stilted portion of the elevated building in Indonesia
Kabupaten  modern administrative unit parallel to district
Kecamatan  modern administrative unit parallel to sub-district
Koto  a stage of settlement development in Minangkabau where the settlement has reach complete form but not yet to make nagari
Luhak  pond
Lakuak  slopes between waterlines and table land
Laras  political category of clan whose expression is reflected in their architecture style, there are two category known: Koto-Piliang political category of clan characterized with its democratic character. It is generally there in Koto and Piliang clan
Bodi Caniago  political category of clan characterized with its aristocratic character. It is generally there in Bodi and Caniago clan
Labuan  literally means anchor place, but it denotes path line,
Masjid raya  is grand mosque
Ninik- mamak  elder member of community or family.
Pamedanan, or Medan bapaneh  is traditional venue for assembly of elders of a clan
Pandam pakuburan  land used for cemetery
Penghulu  ceremonially instituted male head of a matrilineage corporate descent group (kampung or payung) with special title, Datuk
Suku clan, or literally "quarter"). Each clan is divided into a number of payuang (subclans, literally "umbrellas"). Each subclan is composed of a number of genealogical isolates (lineages) of varying degrees of size, genealogical depth, and extension, whose boundaries are not as stable as those of the clan and subclan. There is no native term for the genealogical isolate. "(Chadwick, 1991). The following are sukus in Minangkabau: Bodi, Caniago, Koto, Piliang, Patapang, Koto Anyie, Melayu, Bendang, and Mandahiliang, name of clan groups in Minangkabau. Therefore if clan in suku contain mythical ancestor meaning,

Payuang as actual clan with traceable referred ancestor, and

saparuik as lineage; Sa-buah paruik, Saparuik is a unit of extended family typically composed of 3-4 generations of living maternal kin. The smallest unit of corporate house-hold unit managed under matrilineal descent-group, in Minangkabau (Chadwick 1991). Each of Saparuik lived in house compound called Ruma

sa-kampuang a term that refers to the members with the same suku name (but who are not necessarily from the same clan or blood-related kin) and who live in the same neighbourhood. Although the sa-kampuang has kinship and territorial connotations, it is not represented by a panghulu and is not a jural structure.

Ruma "house”.

Rumah bagonjong architectural style of house with horn-like roof shape

Rumah ketek small house, or ordinary house

Rumah Gadang grand ancestral maternal house, in Minangkabau
Rangkiang grannary
Rantau area beyond core traditional area of origin or ancestral land.
Tapian mandi bathing ghats
Tiang tuo / tonggak tuo, central post
Tambo or Tambo Alam Minangkabau is traditional literary works and poetry that expose legend and customs about Minangkabau land
Taratak, dusun, koto, nagari are sequence of transformation from house. Group of houses, settlement units and confederations of settlement units
Wali nagari the leader of nagari
Warga people of kampung, non-blood related or ‘adopted’ member of clan