Bottle Gourd

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The lexical variants presented in the note below are arranged according to their frequency of occurrence in the survey data-from most frequent to least frequent.

The following names were reported in the Survey of Dialects of the Marathi Language for the vegetable 'Bottle Gourd' in various regions of the state of Maharashtra: dud^hib^hopla , dud^hi , b^hopla , lawki, kaddu, mugadi, $m^haro\ dud^hi$, tumma, sakeni, $kot^hle/kontlya$, $parsa\ fdodka$, harsul, dangda, etc.

The word *dud*^h*i b*^h*opaļa* and its phonetic variations *dudi b*^h*opaļa*, *dud b*^h*opaļa*, *dudu b*^h*opaļa*, *dudhali b*^h*opaļa*, *dudhali b*^h*opaļa*, *dudhali b*^h*opaļa*, *dudhala b*^h*opaļa*, *dudhala b*^h*opaļa* were primarily documented in Kolhapur, Satara, Solapur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Jalna, and Buldhana districts. The word *dudga* was mainly noted in Nanded district. The independent use of *dudhi* and *b*^h*opla* is extensively noted in the regions where the words such as '*c*^h*akri*-*dangar*' are employed to refer to red pumpkin (*lal b*^h*opla*). Aurangabad, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, etc. districts are among these regions.

The word *lowki* was documented in Wardha, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola, Bhandara, Gondia, and Washim districts of the Vidarbha region. The phonetic variants of this word are *lauki*, *loki*, and *loki*. *koddu* was widely observed in all the communities of Parbhani, Hingoli, and Nanded districts. It was reported in Daradvadi village located in Ambajogai taluka of Beed district, primarily by the Vanjari community, which is predominant in that area. Apart from this, it was recorded in all the communities of: Kinvat taluka (Nanded district), Mantha taluka (Jalna district), and Ghatanji taluka (Yavatmal district). Further, it was also elicited in Marathi-Hindi bilingual communities such as the Balai community of Amravati district, Muslim community of Aurangabad and Sindhudurg districts, and also the Kaikadi community of Pune district. Additionally, some speakers in Raigad district also reported the use of the word *koddu*.

Other words received for this vegetable reflect its different aspects – shape/length, colour, culinary use, etc. For example, in Solapur and Latur districts the words $lamb\ b^hopla$, $lamba\ b^hopla$, $lamba\$



Another lexical item reported was muga di and its phonetic variants are muga da, muga da b^hopla , muga di b^hopla , muga b^hopla . The word was mostly reported in Ahmednagar and Nevasa talukas of Ahmednagar district. Further, it was also noted sporadically in Paithan talukas of Aurangabad district and in Junnar taluka of Pune district.

Words such as $pand^hra\ b^hopla$, $sap^hed\ b^hopla$, $pandra\ b^hopla$, $hirwa\ b^hopla$, etc. were documented, referring to the white/green colour of the vegetable. The word $m^hare\ dud^hi$ is found in Sawantwadi taluka of Sindhudurg district of Goa state. Its phonetic variant is $m^haro\ dud^hi$.

The word *tumma* was elicited in the Kavar and Gond communities of Korchi taluka in Gadchiroli district.

In the K-Thakur community of Hateri village in Palghar district, the word kothle/kontlya is used. It was primarily reported by the uneducated people of older age groups while younger speakers were less likely to use this word. The word dangda was documented in Khatav taluka of Satara District.

Apart from this, variations such as $god\ b^hopla$ for its sweet taste, $tup\ b^hopla$ for its buttery texture, and $kakdi\ b^hopla$ for its resemblance with a cucumber, were also reported. Further, due to its close similarity with an animal's horn, the use of adjectives like $šingadi\ b^hopla$, $šingadya\ b^hopla$, $šendi\ b^hopla$, $jəwari\ b^hopla$, $sad^ha\ b^hopla$, $sada\ b^hopla$, $sərkari\ b^hopla$ is also noted. As it is used to prepare kalwan (a type of curry), variants such as $kalwanaca\ b^hopla$, $kətli\ b^hopla$ were also recorded.

