

Broom 3 (Broom typically used for cleaning old fashioned houses)

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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.

‘Broom’ (*j^hadu*) is a common household object typically used for cleaning old fashioned houses. The following words were noted in the Survey of Dialects of the Marathi Language to refer to this household object: *p^hada*, *p^hala*, *j^hadu*, *kersuni*, *j^had^hni*, *j^had^hni*, *j^had^hni*, *širai*, *bahara*, *širaw*, *maṅgači širaw*, *širawi*, *širay*, *šira*, *saḷuta*, *lakšimi*, *bahri*, *bahari*, *bahari*, *b^hahri*, *bohri*, *moḷ*, *moli butari*, *b^hutari*, *butarə*, *saḷta*, *k^haraṭa*, *k^har^haṭi*, *k^haroṭa*, *k^haraṭo*, *saḷati*, *j^hanni*, *j^hanni*, *j^hal^hanni*, *b^hara*, *b^hari*, *b^harə*, *b^haro*, *mol*, *mowaḷ*, *moyaḷa*, *b^hadi*, *baḍi*, *bayḍi*, *mayer*, *mayerə*, *māyaru*, *sauta*, *məuḷ*, *mouḷ*, *mowaḷ*, *moḷa*, *moḷači j^hadu*, *kuñča*, *kuñca*, *kučči*, *kuča*, *kuca*, *bayrə*, *bayri*, *bairi*, *halta*, *pisoli*, *sarən*, *san*, *sun*, *sun*, *moya*, *mol^hj^hadu*, *buhari*, *buari*, *moḷwəṇḍi*, *kerkaḍ^hni*, *loṭna*, *wəhari*, *wahri*, etc. The geographical and social distribution of these words is given below.

The words *p^hada*, *p^hala* were primarily received in Latur, Osmanabad, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Wardha, Nanded, Yavatmal, Jalna, Buldhana, and Amravati districts.

The words *j^hadu* and similar words were reported in Raigad, Thane and Palghar districts.

The word *kersuni* was noted mainly in Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Pune districts in central Maharashtra.

The word *j^had^hni* was mainly noted in Dhule, Nandurbar, and Jalgaon districts. It was also observed (though less frequently) in Malegaon and Satana talukas of Nashik district and in some parts of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Wardha, Beed and Ratnagiri districts. The word was mainly reported in the Bhil and Maratha communities of Aurangabad district. In Ratnagiri, Beed, Amravati and Wardha districts it was reported by Brahmin, Maratha, Arak and Teli communities respectively. The words *j^had^hni*, *j^hanni*, *j^had^hni*, *j^hal^hanni*, *j^hanni*, etc. were recorded as its phonetic variants.

The word *širai* was reported widely in Nashik and Palghar districts. It was also reported in Akole taluka of Ahmednagar district and Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district while it was reported infrequently in Jalna district. Phonetic variations of this word include *širaw*, *maṅgači širaw*, *širawi*, *širay*, *šira*, *širai*, etc.

The word *saḷuta* and its phonetic variants *sauta*, *saḷta*, *saḷati*, etc. were reported in Kolhapur and southern Konkan (Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri) belt.

The word *lakšimi* was widely observed in Ahmednagar district. It was also reported in Aurangabad, Pune, Nashik, and Solapur districts which are adjacent to Ahmednagar. It was also observed (though less frequently) in Raigad and Washim districts; it was mostly noted in the Maratha community.

The term *bahri* was noted in the districts of Raigad, Thane, Pune, Palghar, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Gondia. The word was mainly received from speakers of the Katkari community of Raigad, Thane, Pune and Palghar districts. It was also noted by Dubla and Dhodia communities of Palghar district; Pawra community in Jalgaon district; Powar, Mahar, Gowari, Dhiwar, Halbi communities of Gondia district; Lodhi, Kalal, and Marar communities of Nagpur district; and Valvi, Bhil, Chambhar communities of Nandurbar district. Phonetic



variants such as *bahri*, *bəhari*, *bahari*, *bayrə*, *bayri*, *bairi*, *bohri*, *wəhari*, *wahri*, *b^hara*, *b^hari*, *b^harə*, *b^haro*, *b^hahri*, *buhari*, *buari*, *b^haḍi*, *baḍi*, *bayḍi*, etc. were observed. The variants *b^hara*, *b^hari*, *b^harə*, *b^haro*, *b^hahri*, *buhari*, *buari* were noted in Thane, Palghar, and Pune districts while the variants *b^haḍi*, *baḍi*, *bayḍi* were noted in various parts of Nandurbar district. The variants *bəhari*, *bahari*, *bayri*, *bairi*, *wəhari*, *wahri* were observed in Raigad and Jalgaon districts whereas the variants *bayrə*, *bayri*, *bairi* were noted in Nagpur district.

The word ***mol*** and its phonetic variants *məul*, *mol*, etc. were mainly noted in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts. Phonetic variations of this word include *mol*, *mol*, *moli*, *mowaḷ*, *moyaḷa*, *moya*, *molj^haḍu*, *məul*, *məyer*, *məyerə*, *məyaru*, *mouḷ*, *mowəḷ*, *moḷa*, *moḷači* *j^haḍu*, *moḷwəṇḍi*, etc.

The word *butari* was noted in Raigad and Thane districts; it was mainly reported in the Thakur and Katkari communities. It was also observed in the Kunbi, Maratha, Agri, Bhandari communities in these regions while it was observed occasionally in the Buddhist and Teli communities. The words *b^hutari* and *butarə* were recorded as its phonetic variants.

The words *j^hadni*, *kersuni*, *širai*, *bəhara*, etc. which are typically observed in Nashik, Nandurbar, Dhule and Jalgaon districts were also observed in Thane and Palghar districts due to geographical proximity. Similarly, the words *halta*, *saḷta* which are typically observed in the Konkan-Kolhapur region are also found in these regions.

The use of the word ***k^həraṭa*** was noted in the Warli community of Palghar district and the Gond community of Gondia, Chandrapur, and Gadchiroli districts. It was also noted infrequently in some other districts as well, especially in the following communities: Kalar in Nagpur district, Gujarati Matang in Nandurbar district, Lingayat in Latur district, Bhandari in Raigad district, M-Thakur in Thane district, Kohli in Bhandara district, and the Maratha community in Beed, Aurangabad and Wardha districts. The phonetic variants *k^hər^haṭi*, *k^həroṭa*, *k^həraṭo* etc. were observed for this word.

The word ***kuñca*** was observed occasionally in Nandurbar, Pune, Sindhudurg, Satara, and Palghar districts. The phonetic variants *kuñca*, *kuñča*, *kučči*, *kuča*, *kuca* etc. were observed for this word.

The word ***pisoli*** was noted in Sawantwadi Taluka of Sindhudurg district; this word was observed among members of the Maratha, Christian and Muslim communities. The word ***sarən*** was also noted in Sindhudurg district; the words *sarən*, *san*, *sunī*, etc. were recorded as its phonetic variants.

The words *šindiči j^haḍu*, *molači j^haḍu* seem to be derived from the type of plant from which the broom is made. The words such as *j^hadni*, *kerkaḍ^hni*, *loṭna* are indicative of the function of the broom.