

Drumstick

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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 variation was observed in regional varieties of Marathi in the SDML survey to refer to the vegetable ‘drumstick’. *šewga, šewgyača šeᅅga, šewgyači šeᅅg, šewga šeᅅgo, šewgan šeᅅgo, šegu, šeᅅga, šewgana šeᅅga, muᅅgna, muᅅgᅅa, muᅅgnyāča šeᅅga, muᅅgnyāka šeᅅgan, muguniča šeᅅga, muᅅgap^hᅅlli, muᅅgp^hᅅᅇi, šekᅇa, šegᅇ, seᅇᅇani seᅅg, šᅅᅅgp^hᅅlli, šekᅇači seᅅg, šekᅇača šeᅅga, , šegul, šeglača šeᅅga, šegul ki p^hᅅlli, ᅇamba, ᅇambᅇ, ᅇambyača šeᅅga, heᅇᅇa heᅅga, heᅇᅇa hiᅅgo, hiᅅga, hiᅇᅇa, šowga, nuᅅgiči šeᅅga hegwa papᅇi heᅅgya, haᅇᅇyači seᅅg, bᅇrbᅇᅇin, šewgo, šiwaᅅga, bᅇrbᅇᅇi, mura, lᅇwaᅅgišeᅅga, šewri, lamšeᅅg, k^hᅇrsiᅅgača šeᅅga, bᅇᅇᅇyači seᅅg, bugna, uᅇiyap^hul, goᅇšeᅅga, etc.*

The word **šewga** and its phonetic variants were reported in almost all districts of Maharashtra. According to Dhongde (2013: 62), the word *ᅇambe* and *šekᅇa* are known in specific centres whereas the word **muᅅgnyāča šeᅅga** is reported to be found in limited centres such as Nagpur and Chandrapur districts. In the SDML survey, the word **muᅅgnyāča šeᅅga** was reported in Bhandara and Gondiya districts; Bhikapur-Naygaon, a village in Aurangabad taluka of Aurangabad district; Dhawedi, a village in Jalna taluka of Jalna district; and Maregaon (khalche), a village in Kinwat taluka of Nanded district. The word **muᅅgna** which shows similarity to the Hindi word for drumsticks, was observed in Parbhani, Washim, Akola, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur, and Gadchiroli districts. The word **šekᅇa** was mainly reported in Raigad and Palghar districts, it was also reported in Khed and Dapoli talukas of Ratnagiri. Its phonetic variant **heᅇᅇa** was observed in Thane, Amaravati, Nashik, Ratnagiri, and Yavatmal districts. The word **šegu** was observed in Surgana and Trimbakeshwar talukas of Nashik district which have a large number of tribal settlements. The word **šegul** was reported in Rajapur taluka of Ratnagiri district; in Sindhudurg district it was reported in Kankavali, and Dodamarg which is a taluka adjacent to Goa. The word **šegla** was mainly reported in Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Raigad, and Sindhudurg districts along with Murud and Mahad talukas of Raigad district. The word **ᅇamb** was only observed in Ratnagiri district. The word **nuggi** was reported in Kasgi, a village in Umarga taluka of Osmanabad district; this word shows similarity to the Kannada word for drumsticks, *nugge*, as this region is adjacent to Karnataka.



Reference:

Dhongde, Ramesh. 2013. *Maharashtracha Bhashik Nakasha: Purvatayari*. Mumbai: Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha.



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