

Elder sister's husband and younger sister's husband

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.

For the concepts 'elder sister's husband' and 'younger sister's husband', a variety of words were recorded in different parts of Maharashtra.

mew^hna, m^hewna, mewna, mew^hna, mew^hna, mewno, m^hewne, mehuna, m^heuna, mewne, mew^hne, mehune, mew^huna, mew^hanə, mew^hune, d^hakla mewna, moṭa mewna, m^hewnə, meune, mewnə, mehuno, moṭ^ha mewna, mew^hne, mehnəs, mehnas, mehwna, moṭ^ha mehəna, mihnas, mihinās, minās, mihṇas, minas, mihinasis, m^hinas, meuna, mew^hno, m^hewnale, mewən b^hau, b^haujī, b^haujja, b^haojī, b^hawjī, lahan b^haujī, moṭ^ha b^haujī, l^han b^haujī, moṭe b^haujī, ləhan b^haujī, moṭ^ho b^haojī, n^haṅgo b^haojī, b^hawojī, č^hoṭe b^hawojī, moṭ^he b^hawojī, b^hawji, b^hauji, b^hawjīs, d^hakṭe b^hauji, t^horle b^hauji, b^hauni, b^hawas, b^hauja, bəḍe b^hai, b^haijān, b^hawo, b^hao, b^hawəḍ, b^hawəḍə, b^haṭəw, b^haṭwe, b^haṭwajī, b^haṭojī, b^haṭo, b^hawə, daji, dada, jīju, daji, mama, moṭ^he mama, dajība, sadrəlyā, sadərmawa, saḍu, jījajī, jījajī, kunyat, kujat, bəḍe b^haijān, jāujī, jawajī, b^hajjan, b^həunəi, jawəyji, b^hau, jawəi, kuyan, kuyad, pawne, saḍin, boho, jīja, jāwai, jaway, jāwəi, jāmai, bəhnoi, jawais, jāwai, b^haw, jāway, bənwəy, b^hawa, soyra, pahuna, benoi, mew^hṇale, m^hewnale, dulb^hai, mehuna, moṭ^ha mewna, lahna mewna, b^haya, dir, č^hoṭe daji, moṭe daji, jījo, paone, paona, bəhinoi, paw^hna, bəynoyi, bəinoi, bəynoi, kəwəḍsab, bəynai, b^hawnoi, pawna, pahuna, jāwai, b^henoi, pənt, mew^hne, jāwai, dajīs, mehənwəli, b^hawəḍ, mehənwəl, jāwəi, jāwəi, sala, jījjajī, b^həua, bəwwa, jāway, pawdya, pawḍiho, pawḍi, bənoi, bənne bənd^he, bənd^he, bəhenoyi, b^hua, b^hennoyi, bəynoyi, b^heynuyi, jāwəyī, jawəyb^hau, bəhinjəwayi, bapu, jīju, b^hausasra, b^hawsasran, b^həin jawəy, saḷ b^hau, jāmai, buwa, bappu, b^haṭo, bəhinjəwəi, jāwəy bapu, saya, sala, b^haṭwa, bəhinjəwəi, b^haker, bəhinjəwəyī, bəinjəwəi, bəhinjəwəi, b^həinjəwəi, sakilb^hau, sagilb^hau, b^həinjəway, b^həinjəway, b^həin jawəi, b^həi jawəy

mew^hna – This word was reported throughout Maharashtra for the concept 'elder sister's husband and younger sister's husband.' Phonetic variations of this word include *m^hewna, mewna, mew^hna, mew^hna, mewno, m^hewne, mehuna, m^heuna, mewne, mew^hne, mew^hna mehune, mew^huna, mew^hnə, mew^hune, d^hakla mewna, moṭa mewna, m^hewnə, meune, mewnə, mehuno, moṭ^ha mewna, mew^hne, mehnəs, mehnas, mehwnə, moṭ^ha mehna, mihnas, mihinās, minās, mihṇas, minas, mihinasis, m^hinas, meuna, mehnas, mew^hno, mew^hnale, mewən b^hau, mehənwəli*, etc. Further, **mewno** was reported in Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, and Ratnagiri districts. **mehnəs**, *mehnas, mehənwəl, mew^hnas, m^hinas, mihnas, mihinās* and *mihinasis* were elicited in the tribal community of the geographical area of Raigad, Palghar, Thane, and Pune districts.

b^haujī - This word was reported all over Maharashtra for this relation. Phonetic variations of this word include *b^haujja, b^haojī, b^hawjī, lahan b^haujī, moṭ^ha b^haujī, l^han b^haujī, moṭe b^haujī, ləhan b^haujī, moṭo b^haojī, n^haṅgo b^haojī, b^hawojī, č^hoṭe b^hawojī, moṭ^he b^hawojī, b^hawji, b^hauji, b^hawjīs, d^hakṭe b^hauji, t^horle b^hauji, b^hauni, b^hawas, b^hauja*, etc. The word *b^haujja* was observed in the Christian community of Chandgad village in Kolhapur district.

jāwəi - *jaujī, jawajī, jawəyji, jāwəi, jāwai, jaway, jāwai, jāwəi, jāwəi, jāwəi, jāwəi, jāwəy, jāwəyī, jawəyb^hau, bəhinjəwayi, bəhinjəwəi, bəhinjəwəi, bəhinjəwəyī, bəinjəwəi, bəhinjəwəi, b^həinjəwəi, b^həinjəway, b^həinjəway, b^həin jāwəi, b^həi jāwəy*, etc were documented as phonetic variations of this word. The words *jāwəi, jāwəi, jāwəi, jāwəyī, jāwəi, jāwai, jāwəi, jāwəi, jaway*, etc. were reported in Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Amaravati, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Wardha,



Gondia, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur districts. Further, the words *jawəyb^hau*, *bəhinjəwayi*, *bəhinjəwəi*, *bəhinjawəi*, *bəhinjawəyi*, *bəinjawəi*, *bəhinjəwəi*, *b^həinjawai*, *b^həinjəway*, *b^həinjaway*, *b^həin jawəi*, *b^həi jawəy* etc. were documented in the Vidarbha region. *b^həi jawəy* was noted in Datala village of Chandrapur district.

b^haṭwa – This word was primarily reported in all the districts of the Vidarbha region. Phonetic variations of this word include *b^haṭəw*, *b^haṭwe*, *b^haṭwaji*, *b^haṭoji*, *b^haṭo*, etc.

b^henoī – It was mainly recorded in Nashik and Washim districts. While, its phonetic variations *benoi*, *bəhnoi*, *bəhinoi*, *bənoi*, *bəynoyi*, *bəinoi*, *bəynoi*, *bəynai*, *b^hawnoi*, *bəhenoyi*, *b^hennoyi*, *bəynoyi*, *b^heynōyi*, *bəhenoyi*, etc. were reported in Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Akola, Washim, and Yavatmal districts.

ḷḷju- This word was reported in Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, Raigad, and Nanded districts. Phonetic variations of this word include *ḷḷjaji*, *ḷḷjaji*, *ḷḷjo*, *ḷḷjjaji*, *ḷḷju*, *ḷḷja*, etc.

mew^hna*, *dajī*, *bəhinoi*, *b^haujī*, *b^haṭwa*, *paw^hna*, *ḷḷjaji*, *jawəi* or *bəinjawəi*, *sala were the words that were reported frequently and among them, the variation reported above was observed. ***b^haujī*** and ***mew^hna*** were reported throughout Maharashtra for this kin relationship. According to Karve (1953:166), the words *mew^hna* and *mew^hne* are of Sanskrit origin and have been derived from *mait^huna/mait^hunaka*. These words from Sanskrit changed to *mehuṇa* or *mehuṇaga* in Prakrit. However, in Vedic Sanskrit, the word *mait^huna* is not relatable to any kind of kinship term but was used to refer to pairs that have been formed due to marriage, etc. Later, Marathi inherited the form from Prakrit. In Marathi, the word *mehuṇ* is used only to refer to a married couple who are invited by a family for a meal on auspicious occasions. While the word *mait^huna/mait^hunaka* is neuter in Sanskrit, the derived word *mew^hna* is masculine in Marathi and is also used as a kinship term.

dajība*, *sadrəḷya*, *sadərmawa*, *dulb^hai*, *b^haker*, *sakilb^hau*, *sagilb^hau, these kinship terms were reported in Solapur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Yavatmal, Gondia, and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra.

References:

1. Karve, Iravati, 1953, *Kinship Organisation in India*, Deccan College Monograph Series: 11, Pune.
2. Monier-Williams, 1899. *A Sanskrit-English dictionary: Etymologically and philologically arranged with special reference to Cognate Indo-European Languages*. Oxford, The Clarendon Press

