

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, 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, mehwana, moṭ^ha mehəna, mihnās, mihinās, minās, mihṇās, 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, daḍi, dada, jīju, daḍi, mama, moṭ^he mama, daḍiba, sadraḷya, sadərmawa, saḍu, jījajī, jījajī, kunyat, kujaṭ, bəḍe b^haijān, jaujī, jawajī, b^haijān, b^həunəi, jawəyji, b^hau, jawəi, kuyan, kuyad, pawne, saḍin, boho, jīja, jawai, jaway, jawəi, jəmai, bəhnoi, jawais, jawai, b^haw, jaway, bənwəy, b^hawa, soyra, pahuna, benoi, mew^hnale, m^hewnale, dulb^hai, mehuna, moṭ^ha mewna, lahna mewna, b^haya, dir, č^hoṭe daḍi, moṭe daḍi, jījo, paone, paona, bəhnoi, paw^hna, bəynoyi, bəinoi, bəynoi, kəwəḍsab, bəynai, b^hawnoi, pawna, pahuna, jawai, b^henoi, pənt, mew^hne, jəwai, daḍis, mehənwəḷi, b^hawəḍ, mehənwəḷ, jəwəi, jəwəi, sala, jījjajī, b^həua, bəwwa, jaway, pawdya, pawḍiho, pawḍi, bənoi, bənnə bənd^he, bənd^he, bəhenoyi, b^hua, b^hennoyi, bəynoyi, b^heynuyi, jawəyi, jawəyb^hau, bəhinjawəyi, bapu, jīju, b^hausasra, b^hawsasran, b^həin jawəy, saḷ b^hau, jəmai, buwa, bappu, b^haṭo, bəhinjawəi, jawəy bapu, saya, sala, b^haṭwa, bəhinjawəi, b^haker, bəhinjawəyi, bəinjawəi, bəhinjawai, b^həinjawai, sakilb^hau, sagilb^hau, b^həinjaway, b^həinjaway, b^həin jawəi, b^hai 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, 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, mehwana, moṭ^ha mehna, mihnās, mihinās, minās, mihṇās, minas, mihinasis, m^hinas, meuna, mehnas, mew^hno, mew^hnale, mewən b^hau, mehənwəḷi*, etc. Further, **mewno** was reported in Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, and Ratnagiri districts. **mehnəs**, *mehnās, mehənwəḷ, mew^hnas, m^hinas, mihnās, 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.

jəwəi - *jaujī, jawajī, jawəyji, jawəi, jawai, jaway, jawai, jəwəi, jəwəi, jəwəi, jəwəi, jəwəy, jəwəyi, jawəyb^hau, bəhinjawəyi, bəhinjawəi, bəhinjawəi, bəhinjawəyi, bəinjawəi, bəhinjawai, b^həinjawai, b^həinjaway, b^həinjaway, b^həin jawəi, b^hai jawəy*, etc were documented

as phonetic variations of this word. The words *jawəi, jəwəi, jəwəi, jəwəyi, jəwəi, jawai, jawai, jawəi, jaway*, etc. were reported in Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Amaravati, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Wardha,



Gondia, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur districts. Further, the words *jawāyb^hau*, *bāhinjāwayi*, *bāhinjāwāi*, *bāhinjawāi*, *bāhinjawāyi*, *bāinjāwāi*, *bāhinjāwāi*, *b^hāinjāwāi*, *b^hāinjāway*, *b^hāinjāway*, *b^hāin jawāi*, *b^hāi jawāy* etc. were documented in the Vidarbha region. *b^hāi jawāy* 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^haṭāw*, *b^haṭwe*, *b^haṭwāji*, *b^haṭoji*, *b^haṭo*, etc.

b^henoi – It was mainly recorded in Nashik and Washim districts. While, its phonetic variations *benoi*, *bāhnoi*, *bāhinoi*, *bānoi*, *bāynoyi*, *bāinoi*, *bāynoi*, *bāynai*, *b^hawnnoi*, *bāhenoyi*, *b^hennoyi*, *bāynoyi*, *b^heynōyi*, *bāhenoyi*, etc. were reported in Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Akola, Washim, and Yavatmal districts.

jīju – This word was reported in Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, Raigad, and Nanded districts. Phonetic variations of this word include *jījaji*, *jījāji*, *jījo*, *jījjaji*, *jīju*, *jīja*, etc.

mew^hna, *daḷi*, *bāhinoi*, *b^hauji*, *b^haṭwa*, *paw^hna*, *jījaji*, *jawāi* or *bāinjāwāi*, *sala* were the words that were reported frequently and among them, the variation reported above was observed. *b^hauji* 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.

daḷiba, *sadrāḷya*, *sadārmawa*, *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

