## Male ego's sister's daughter

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 concept 'male ego's sister's daughter', words such as $b^{h} a c ̌ i, ~ s u n, ~ p a n ̃ j i, ~ s a d ə r s z s ̌ i, ~ e t c . ~$ were elicited in different parts of Maharashtra. Apart from these, $b^{h}$ atijui, nat, dikri were also reported for this kin relationship.

The use of the word $\boldsymbol{b}^{h} \boldsymbol{a} \check{\boldsymbol{c}} \boldsymbol{i}$ was reported throughout Maharashtra. The phonetic variations of this word include $b^{h} a \check{i} i, b^{h} a s i$, baši, basi, $b^{h} a \check{c c c} i, b^{h} a c i$, etc.
$\boldsymbol{b}^{\text {hatijui }}$ was reported in the Muslim, Powar, and Korku communities of Raigad, Gondia, and Amravati districts respectively.

The word sun was attested for this relation in the Katkari community of Raigad district and in the Kokna community of Nashik district. The use of the word may be attributed to the cultural tradition in which a man's sister's daughter is brought into the family as a daughter-inlaw through marriage.
sadarsaši was reported in Solapur district. In Kannada, this word is used for sister's daughter. Hence, the influence of the Kannada language may have contributed to the adoption of this word in the local vocabulary.

The word nat was documented sporadically in the Mahadev Koli community of Nashik district as well as in Kolhapur district. Phonetic variations of this word include nat, nati, etc.

The word dikri was noted in the Bhil community of Jalgaon district. baja was reported in the Muslim community of Raigad district. pañ̌i was elicited in the Bhill community of Nandurbar district for the relation of male ego's sister's daughter.

