

Many and less

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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 quantitative or numerical adjectives in Marathi have subtypes like enumerative, frequency, and indefinite. For the concepts of “many/a lot” or “less/ a little,” the following variations are observed across Maharashtra.

For “a lot/many,” words such as *b^harapur*, *ĵast*, *ĵastā*, *k^hup*, *lai*, *bāric*, *ānek*, *b^harāmsaṭ^h*, *āsank^hyā*, *mayāndāḷ*, *mop*, *puškāḷ*, *čikkar*, *gāyra*, *gāhire*, *gān*, *gāñj*, *mutla*, *mukla*, *sawṭa*, *b^halta*, *gāčcis*, *pākki*, *ĵam*, *p^har*, *bāhu*, *b^halti*, *waryāmap*, *bākkāḷ*, *ap^haṭ*, *k^haṇḍib^har*, *ānāntā*, *lāgit*, *mokkar*, *b^hākkām*, *ad^hik*, *āmap*, *g^hon*, etc. were attested.

From the mentioned words, *b^harapur*, *ĵastā*, and *k^hup* were more or less recorded in all the districts. The words *mop* and *lai* were primarily noted in Kolhapur and Sindhudurg districts. The words *gāyra*, *gāhire*, *gān*, *gāñj*, *mutla*, *mukla*, *sawṭa* were mainly reported in Dhule, Nandurbar, and Nashik districts. *pākki*, *ĵam*, and *p^har* were observed in Palghar, Raigad, and Thane districts. The word *mokkar* was attested in Pune and Ahmednagar districts while *bākkāḷ* was mainly noted in Solapur, Satara, and Sangli districts. (It was also recorded in Latur, Beed, Nanded, Washim, Parbhani, Jalna, and Aurangabad districts). *puškāḷ* and *lāgit* were documented in Wardha, Amaravati, and Nagpur districts while the presence of *b^hākkām* was noteworthy in Buldhana district.

Similarly, for “less/a little” different words were noted in different geographical regions. They are as follows: *t^hoḍe*, *kāmi*, *nākaḍā*, *waic*, *ĵarase*, *halka*, *ulya*, *mojke*, *t^huḍki*, *kirkol*, *holikše*, *ittasa*, *kiñčit* etc. Some of these adjectives are quantitative and some are qualitative.

