

Roof – 2 (Flat Roof)

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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.

A roof (*č^hət/č^həppər*) serves as a protective covering on the top of a house, shielding it from the sun, wind, and rain. The geographical structure of Maharashtra gives rise to two distinct types of roof structures in various districts: slanting roofs and flat roofs. Flat roofs are predominantly found in regions with lower rainfall. The following variations were observed for this concept in different dialects of Marathi in Maharashtra:

slæb, slæp, sləp, səlap, slyap, slyab, slap, sələp, səlip, sləp, səleb, slep, silep, silæp, šilap, šilæp, šilyap, č^hət, šet, sət, gəcči, gəči, č^həppər, šəppər, č^həpər, səppər, č^həprə, č^həppərus, , d^habə, d^haba, d^haba, terej, teres, teris, tarəs, koba, aršiši, pətrə, pətra, pətre, bədri, səjo, səjja, wəṇḍi, səpre, səpra, siliṅg, malwəd, maḷwəd, səpəi, səpər, plastər, pəḍwi, lænten, j^hap, paka, etc.

In the present survey, the geographical distribution of these words is noted as follows: The word *slæb*, which is a borrowed from English, is reported all over Maharashtra with a slight difference in the pronunciation. The word *šilap* was reported mainly by respondents of the Warli community; it was also reported infrequently in other tribal communities such as Kokna and Gond communities. This word was also noted in the Kumbhar, Kunbi, Buddhist, Naik, and Dhangar communities in specific districts. The word *silap* was reported by both educated and uneducated speakers of all communities in all districts of Maharashtra.

The word *č^hət* was mainly reported in Marathwada except Aurangabad district; it was also noted infrequently in Nagpur and Nashik districts.

The word *gəcči* was observed in Nagpur, Jalgaon, Beed, Palghar, and Someshwar in Ratnagiri district.

The word *səppər* was reported by only women in Nashik district and Soygaon taluka of Aurangabad district.

The word *d^habə* is reported in northern Maharashtra, Soygaon in Aurangabad district, and Jalgaon Jamod in Buldhana district.

The word *teres* was observed in coastal districts such as Thane, Palghar, and Sindhudurg. It was also reported infrequently in Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, and Nagpur districts.

The word *koba* was reported mainly in the Warli and Katkari communities whereas the word *č^həppərus* was reported infrequently in the Mangela community.

The words *j^hap, aršiši, pətra, t̥iba, lænten, wəṇḍi, səpəi, siliṅg, plastər, maḷəd* were reported very infrequently in specific villages. Similarly, the word *plastər* was reported infrequently in the Warli community in Girgaon, a village in Palghar district. The word *bədri* was reported widely only in some villages of Nagpur district; the word *t̥iba* was also reported in same area.

The word *malwəd* was reported in Latur district whereas the word *maḷwəd* was reported in Sangole taluka of Solapur district.

