

Broom-1 (Broom typically used for cleaning the areas outside the house)

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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 following variations have been observed for the concept of broom in different dialects of Marathi: *k^hər^haṭa, k^həṭṭa, k^hr^haṭa, k^həroṭa, k^hraṭo j^haḍu, jaḍu, j^haru, j^haḷu, j^haḍu, b^hutari, butari, b^hokri, bok^hri, bok^hrya, bokri, bahri, b^hara, baḍi, bəhara, bahəru, b^hyəḍo, saḷuta, saḷta, saḷati, saḷu, saḷota, səḷota, səraṭa, səraṭi, san, sarən, sarəṇ, ssuni, p^həḍa, p^həḷa, halta, halato, bas, basor, g^hoḷ, g^hoḷən, bəndən, širawa, širaw, širawa, waḍwən, waḍ^hwən, kəisar, molo, muglo, mugḍo, məweli, j^haḍni, j^haḍṇi, j^hanni, j^hanni, j^haḍni, kersuṇi, kersuni, ləkšmi, loṭna, etc.*

Among these, *saḷuta* and its phonetic variants *sauta, saḷta, saḷati*, etc. were elicited in Kolhapur district as well as in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the south Konkan belt. *butari* and its phonetic variants such as *b^hutari, butara, b^hutaru*, along with *j^haḍu* and similar words were reported in Raigad, Thane, and Palghar district. The usage of words like *halta, saḷta* from Kokan-Kolhapur region and *j^haḍni, kersuni, bəhara* from Nashik, Nandurbar, Dhule, and Jalgaon districts were also reported in Palghar and Thane districts due to their geographical contiguity with the mentioned districts/regions. The term *kersuṇi* was observed in districts of central Maharashtra such as Solapur, Satara, Sangli, and Pune, while the word *p^həḍa* or *p^həḷa* was mainly noted in Latur, Osmanabad, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Wardha, Nanded, Yavatmal, Jalna, Buldhana, and Amaravati districts. Variations such as *hiryaca j^haḍu, narəḷaca j^haḍu, naglači j^haḍu* appear to be derived from the type of plant used to make the broom. Whereas variants like *j^haḍni, loṭna* are action indicative.

