



COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF MARATHI DIALECTS IN SATARA REGION

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How to Cite:

Shinde, A., Vikram, H. (2021). Comprehensive Study of Marathi Dialects in Satara Region. *IJFL (International Journal of Forensic Linguistics)*. 2 (1). 15-18.

Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22225/ijfl.2.1.3975.1-4>

Abstract - Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language, this language speaks many marathi peoples in the world. Dialects is an important aspect of speaker variability. Regional dialects Social dialects can help investigators to find out the speaker or author of unknown verbal as well as written communication. Comprehensive Study of Marathi Dialects in Satara Region. To extract the dialect in given samples. To express the unique quality of particular region. To identify the region of a language on the basis of regional dialect. To prepare a data base regional dialect. The study sample include 300 recording. sample are taken in Satara district using two ways audio recording and call recording. Sample will be extracted and analysed. Region wise this is called as Regional dialect or regional words. It will be compared with standard words and unique words are differentiate in particular region. The database consists of regional dialects in Satara district. Collection of samples are done in Tehsils of Satara district. The dialect for each subject collected two times i.e., Hay, Nhay, Ratbhar, Aan, Kuth etc. The study explains differences between dialects of Marathi Language, shows uniqueness of particular regional dialects. This paper existing the regional varieties of Marathi language. The attempts to addresses need to examine the Synchronic variation in selected Marathi dialects. Tue study found that the significant difference in regional language. It will depend on type of areas, lack of education, community, caste, age, geographical status these factors affected on the language.

Keywords: marathi dialect; variations; regional; social; linguistic

I. Introduction

Human beings can communicate with each other by using marathi language. We are able to exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, threats, commands, declarations, and feelings.

Marathi is one of the 23 recognized language by the constitution of India; written in Marathi script. The Marathi script is the script used for writing Sanskrit, from the which language are been derived. Marathi has the 4th largest number of native speakers in India. Standard Marathi is the standard language of Maharashtra state, which is cover a huge geographical area which consist of 35 distinct districts. The original dialect of Marathi language is called Standard Marathi and Varadi Marathi. Standard Marathi language is based on dialects. The scholars categorized 42 dialects of

Marathi language. (Shrishirmal & Deshmukh, 2015)

Marathi is particularly interesting from the point of view of its structure. It is a blending of linguistic features of the Indo-European and Dravidian language families. Marathi provides fascinating data for the study of language typology, structural change, and language universals.

A dialect is any distinguishable variety of a language spoken by a group of people. prominent dialects considered for the identification task. Speech database considered for this study consists of spontaneous speech spoken by male and female speakers. (Rao et al., 2010)

The speech database consists of more than 15000 speech files. Speakers read 10 sentences each into their mobile phone. Speech was recorded over telephone channel.

Emotions provide naturalness to speech. Along with dialect identification, we have also carried out

emotion recognition using tone of speech. (Rao & Koolagudi, 2011)

Dialect can be defined as the language characteristics of a specific community. As such, dialect can be recognized by a speaker's phonemes, pronunciation, and traits such as tonality, loudness, and nasality. (Etman & Beex, 2015)

scientific discipline which has the potential to provide an authentic framework for such identifications. It is called Forensic Linguistics. Each individual is unique and is endowed with a unique "voiceprint". (Sinha, 2015)

Linguistics is a structured study of language. It includes uses of language. The order is subdivided into two major branches.

1. Descriptive
2. Applied

Descriptive Linguistics is a branch which is dedicated to the study of language formation and the characterization of the linguistic standardized of speakers. It includes; Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, semantics, Syntax.

Linguistic variation refers to regional and social differences in which particular, language is used. Variation between languages, dialects, and speakers is called inter-speaker variation. Variation in a language of a single speaker is called Intra speaker variation. Linguistic variations is a central to the study of language use. It is unbearable to study of language used in real texts without being resisted, with the issue of a Linguistics Variability. Variability is inherent in human language: a single speaker will use different linguistics form in different occasions, also different speakers will express the same meaning using different form of the language.

Linguistics is a use of Linguistic for crime investigation, court trial and other judicial procedures. Forensic Linguistics cover the language of law, and language investigation and language trial and the issues of interpretation of judgment and law. It is a firmly established area of applied linguistic in succeed universities and institutions. There are journals and organization like forensic linguistics. However, Forensic linguistics is not introduced in India in spite of its wide potential in our multilingual nation. The already established forensic infrastructure by the central and state governments across the nation did not scientific knowledge to assist the criminal justice deliver system of the country (Prema, 2018)

The role of experience differs between perceptual dialect classification and cross-dialect speech processing, with respect to geographic mobility. (Clopper, 2008)

The main uses of these transcription skills were in collecting pronunciation data for dialect analysis, in transcribing, analysing and

subsequently phonemicizing the sounds of 'new' languages and in assisting speech therapists to diagnose and correct the problems of people with speech defects.

Most of the variation is highly systematic: speakers of a language make choices in grammar depending on a number of non- linguistics factors, pronunciation, morphology and word choice etc. These factors include that of the speaker's purpose in communication, the relationship between speakers and hearer.

Dialectology incite as dialect geography in which the difference between dialectal variants and their geographic location was documented (Chambers and Trudgill, 1998 Ch. 2). Later on, Dialectology also included social factor into dialectology by accepting a sociolinguistic perspective.

Dialectology is a pleasing field to study the speaking variation in the source of the speaker and allow us some insight in the speaker's society. Similarity between different dialects are indications of contact, both in the present and in the past.

A Dialect is a pattern of pronunciation of a language used by a community of native speakers belonging to the same geographical region.

It shows how a socially determined standard dialect can have regional variations in its grammatical patterns. Much of the early work on the influence on language variation of macro/social factors such as class, gender, and age centred on pronunciation or accent studies.

We employ a dialectometric technique that provides an additive measure of pronunciation difference: the pronunciation distance. This allows us to determine how much of the linguistic variation is accounted for by geography. (Heeringa & Nerbonne, 2001)

Dialectometry is a subdivision of dialectology, where the dialectometrists have focused on an assortment of the problems studied under the division of dialectology. Dialectologists commonly have classified by variation by identify the smallest of varying linguistics feature in connection with social background (i.e. Social dialectology) of the speakers or their geographical location. Dialectometry was primarily developed as a quantitative method it is used to investigate dialectal variation more quantitatively, by measuring dialect distances on the basis of (i.e., gathering over) linguistic features. In compare to researches in social dialectology, dialectometrists have focused more over on dialect mapping and have mainly overlooked the characteristics related to social background of the speakers. The absence of focus on the problem of identifying individual features in the results of an aggregate analysis have resulted in harsh criticism of the dialectometric approach by linguists. (Ma, 2018).

Geographical Location: North Latitudes 17.5 to 18.11: East Longitude 73.33 to 74.54

Geographical Area: 10480 (sq. km.)

According to survey, the total population of the Satara district is 27.97 lakhs, 267 persons per sq. km. The male and female population is 14.02 lakhs and 13.95 lakhs. The rural population and urban population is 23.99 lakh (86%) and 3.98 lakh (14%). The literacy rate in the Satara district is 78.52%, as against the state of average is 76.2%. Male is 88.45% and the female is 68.71%.

According to 2001 survey, the total working population in the Satara district was 21.86 lakh, which was 43.77% total population of Satara district. Of total of the working population, 50.88% are occupied in agriculture and allied activities. 1.60% are in cottage industries and the remaining 47.52% are in other manufacturing and service industries.

The Satara district be made up of eleven Tehsils. Each Tehsil have its own Tehsil Office and Panchayat Samiti Office. These offices are exercising the administrative as well as all developmental control over the Tehsils. According to survey there were 1707 revenue villages which is included 26 deserted villages and there are 1478 Grampanchayat / Group Grampanchayat. There are 11 towns in the Satara district and eight Nagar Parishads viz. Satara, Wai, Mahabaleshwar, Pachagni, Phaltan, Karad, Rahimatpur, and Mhaswad.

II. Methods

This study aims to create database for solve criminal cases containing telephonic calls, anonymous calls, extortion call, suicidal etc. and find out the region of that criminal using dialectology. The study mainly based on quantitative and qualitative data. The research carried out with person who be a member of Satara district.

2.1. Collection Data

Recordings Data

Descriptive methodology was being used in this study. Primary data was taken for analysis. A data was given in two ways, 1) Audio Recording and 2) Call Recording the samples. Both the samples were collected through interviews from different speakers to be a member of Satara district. Total 300 Samples were collected and data were analyzed descriptively.

2.2. Data analysis

Audio script was written by using pen-paper. Different dialects for the standard words were identified and same was note in observation table as well different dialects was extracted from all the

audio sample and unique dialect was determined. Comprise the audio sample from the region and the specific dialect or words between variable in Marathi language.

Observation Table

Standard Dialect	Regional Dialect
Khandala	
Gure	Gur
Ek	Yaak
Mulga	Lyok
Lakshyat	Dhyanat
Chy Shiivay	Bigaar
Konate	Kanch
Thode	Vaych
Kahipan	Kaybi
Jato	Jatu
Bai	Baya
Phaltan	
Nahi	Nhay
Aanakhi	Aankhin
Nuksan	Nuskan
Sheti	Shiti
Varshaad	Adsaali
Kapani	Khadani
Bare Ahe	Baray
Mhais	Mhans
Kevha	Kava
Kartoy	Kartuya
Natu	Natvand
Khatav	
Patni	Bayaku
Ahe	Haya
thevato	Thivatu
Gheto	Ghitu
Tyanchysathi	Tyasani
Natu	Natvand
Karato	Karat
Ahet	Milat
Khato	Khatu
Maan	
Eaikane	Aaykane
Kuthe	Kuth
Vinkam	Enkam
Kartoy	Kartuy
Milato	Milatu
Chalvato	Chalivto
Padato	Padatu
Satara	
Navra	Mister
Karate	Karati
Chya Vyatirikt	Shivay
Jaoli	
Nahi	Nhay
Bhandhakam	Bigari
Karanji	Kanavale
Javalache	Javlach
Ahe	Hay
Wai	
Slap	Salap
Varsh	Vars
Sagalech	Sagalach
Bhandhakam	Shentring
Konati	Konachi
Patni	Mandali
Changale	Changal
Nantar	Punha
Zaleli	Zal
Ani	Aan

Standard Dialect	Regional Dialect
Koregaon	
Aapan	Aapan
Mhanje	Maji
Jan	Jani
Aanakhi	Aanik
Asate	Aasatyat
Khurapane	Benane
Sagale	Sagal
Vyavasay	Yavsay
Patan	
Aahes Ka	Hayas Ka
Nahi Ye	Nyayans
Aale	El
Zale	Zal
Hoti	Vhati
Hoy	Vhay
Aani	Aan
Karachiy	Ghalachiy
Takley	Takliya
Aahet	Haytya
Dilya	Dilyatya
Karad	
Nahit	Nhyayatya
Tyanna	TYasani
Yanna	
Basloy	Baslay
Ratrabhar	Ratbhar
Aahet	Hayatya
Kalpasun	Kalchyadharani

III. Result

Based on the analysis, it is found that there are significant differences in spoken language among tehsil of Satara district. The differences refer to urban areas and rural areas, lack of educational knowledge, culture, social situation, age, caste, geography, ethnicity and also social status/ class factors are affected on people's and their spoken language.

IV. Conclusion

Linguistics offers great opportunity to extemporize techniques of forensic analysis of speech acts and literary texts. In Satara district itself, many variations are observed in Marathi language spoken in rural and in urban areas in particular tehsils. When language related evidence found on crime scene, then every case can have linguistics significance. Forensic linguistics can simultaneously be applicable in criminal cases as well as civil cases to support legal conclusion. It can be concluded that the use of Forensic can enable us to identify the author of unknown and speaker of anonymous voice. The main purpose of the project is to initiate the importance of Marathi language in forensic linguistics for the police investigation, especially in Maharashtra.

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