Comprehensive Study of Marwari Dialect in Satara Region

Prajakta Gandhi[1], Vikram Hankare [2], Manjushree Bagul[3].

1,2,3 Department of Forensic Science, Yashavantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara.

Abstract:

In the various region of India the different types of languages are used for the communication with each other . In this paper, we Comprehensively study the Marwari language in the Satara District. In this paper we analyse the different or various changes in the marwari language's. In this we collected the 138 sample, it included audio recording and call recording, sample are taken from Satara region. To study the influence of the Marwari language in the region of the Satara we collected sample from Karad, Panchgani, Wai, Umbraj, Phaltan, Pachwad etc. Local dialects and social dialects can assist investigators to discover the speaker or author of unknown verbal as well as written verbal exchange. It can be concluded that the use of forensic linguistics can identify the unknown author and with an anonymous voice speak.

Keyword: Marwari Language, Dialect, Variations

Introduction:

In the Indian state of Rajasthan, the people spoken are Marwari, also known as Marwadi or Marvadi. One of the 23 languages included in the Indian Constitution is Marwari. In addition, Marwari is spoken in the neighboring states of Gujarat and Haryana and several neighboring regions in the eastern provinces of Pakistan and several immigrants in Nepal. It is one of the most common varieties in Rajasthan with around 7.8 million speakers (2011 census).Marwari and Gujarati are believed to have evolved from Gujjar Bhakha or Maru-Gurjar. Marwari has twenty different dialects. Jain monks wrote the formal grammar of Gurjar Apabhmsa.

Marwari is mainly spoken in the Indian state of Rajasthan. Marwari speakers have spread widely across India and other countries, but are mainly found in the neighboring state of Gujarat and East Pakistan. The lecturers are also in Bhopal. At about 7.9 million speakers in India according to 2001 census. There are several dialects: Thaḷī (spoken in East Jaisalmer and North West Jodhpur district), Bāgṛī (near Haryana), Bhitrauti, Sirohī, Godwari. dialect is a distinct variety of a language spoken by a group of people. important dialects that are taken into account in the identification task. The speech database considered in this study consists of the spontaneous speech of speakers and speakers.Dialect can be defined as a feature of the language of a particular community. As such, a dialect can be identified based on phonemes, pronunciation, and speaker characteristics such as pitch, loudness, and nasality.

Objective:

1. To determine a language's geographic location based on regional dialect.
2. To create a regional dialect database.
3. To convey a particular region's distinctive characteristics.
4. To extract the dialect from given samples.

Methodology:
Materials Required:
1.Mobile phones
2. Audio recorders

The project is carried out in Satara region(Karad, Wai, Satara, Phaltan, Umbraj, Panchgani). The study mainly based on quantitative and qualitative data. Databases is used to create for solving cases related to extortion calls, kidnapping calls, ramsoms calls and even anonymous calls.

Collection Data:

The samples are collected in two ways i.e Audio recordings and Call recordings.
Both the samples are collected from Satara regions from different speakers. Total 138 samples are taken for analysis respectively.

Data Analysis:

All the 138 samples are analyzed 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.
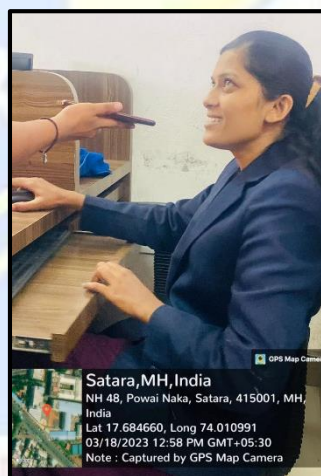
VOICE SAMPLE COLLECTION

Img. 1

Img. 2

Img.3

Img.4

OBSERVATION

STANDARD WORDS	DIALECT WORDS
1.Karad	
1. Melu	Rakhu
2. Vasne	Bhodha
3. Thare	Than
4. Kyo	Q
5. Ka kare	Ki kare
6. Nishe	Nishch
7. Nisetu	Niheseje
8. Man	Maru

2.Wai	
1. Kyo	Ka
2. Dhoya	Ghasiya
3. Hobriyo	Briyo ke
4. Aate aav	Aane aav
5. Momosa	Mama
6. Momisa	Momi
7. Piya	Paiso
8. Thore	Thon
9. Bavsithon	devghar
10. Badhe	Bare

3.Panchgani	
1. Badhe	Bave
2. Tav	Dhok
3. Jimiyo ke	Jimyo ke
4. Momisa	Mamisa
5. Man	Mane
6. Tharu	Than
7. Aapre	Aapro
8. Tharu	Thore
9. Deraser	Mandir

4.Satara	
1. Sag	Hag
2. Vasne	Ghaselu
3. Vanariya	Kapiya
4. Melu	Rakhu
5. Huthi	Adhi
6. Vanariya	Kamiya
7. Vagroni	Chirmura
8. Modhi	Havre ni
9. Badhe	Bave

5.Phaltan	
1. Bavasi	Bhagwan
2. Vas	Vayna
3. Rajasthan	Marwad
4. Modhi	Bimar
5. Nachne	Ni hai
6. Kyo kr nu	Ka kr nu
7. Ka kr nu hai	Ni kr nu kyo

Total 138 samples are collected from 138 people. These samples are collected from Satara Region villages of Karad, Wai, Satara, Phaltan, Pachgani, etc. These samples were analyzed in descriptive and comparative manner some variations are observed in marwadi langauge.

Result:

Based on this study and analysis , it is found that there is a significant difference in variation spoken language among Satara District region such as karad, wai, Panchgani, Phaltan and Satara. Some variation in specific words spoken among Satara region as shown below:

Standard Word	Variation in word in Different region				
	Phaltan	**Satara**	**karad**	**Panchgani**	**Wai**
1. Modhi	Bimar	Havre ni	Modhi	Modhi	Modhi
2. Man	Man	Man	Maru	Mane	Man
3. Kyo	Kyo	Kyo	Q	Kyo	Ka
4. Badhe	Badhe	Bave	Badhe	Bave	Bare

Conclusion:

Linguistics offers great opportunities to improvise techniques of forensic analysis of speech acts and literary texts. In the Satara district itself, there are many variants of the Marwari language spoken in rural and urban areas, including Tehsil. When language-related evidence is found at the crime scene, each case can have linguistic significance. Forensic linguistics can be applied to criminal and civil cases to aid in legal reasoning. From this we can deduce that recourse to forensic medicine makes it possible to identify an unknown author and to speak in an anonymous voice. The main goal of the project is to show the importance of the Marwari language in forensic linguistics for police investigations especially in the state of Maharashtra.

Reference:

1. Binny Abraham, Binoy Koshy, and Vimal Raj R (2012) Sociolinguistic survey of selected Rajasthani speech varieties of Rajasthan, India SIL INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

2. Malcolm Coulthard, Alison Johnson and David Wright. (2017), An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics Language in Evidence Second Edition ISBN 97813115630311 (ebook)

3. Sweta Sinha. Jawaharlal Nehru University, UP, India. (2015), Forensic Linguistics and Forensic Phonetics: An Introduction. International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS), 2015, Vol. 2, No.6, 153-157. ISSN :2348-0343.

4. Albertson E, Fourcin AJ (2007), Introduction to speaker Profiling and Dialectology 21(4):305-318

5. Ruiz Souse-Silva and Malcolm Coulthard; Forensic Linguistics. Bilingual journal: (2014) 1(1): 70-94,2014

6. . Let. P. See Kumar (2018), Science and Justice: Scope of Forensic Linguistics in India. Dravidian University. Gov. Of Kerala @ Thiruvanantpuram on 2018 March 27-29

7. Dr. S. Prema, Dept. Of Linguistics, University of Kerala. (2018), A note on forensic linguistics in India. Appeared in DLA news Vol. 42 No. 1 January 2018.

8. Doshi, S. L. & Purohit, D. S. (1968). Social Aspects of Language: Rajasthan's Multilingual Situation. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 3, No. 38, 1441- 1444.

9. Grierson, G. A. (1908). Linguistics Survey of India (Vol 9, Part 2). Calcutta: Office of the superintendent of government printing, India. Lewis, M. Paul, G. F.

10. Simons and Charles, D. F. (Eds) (2016). Ethnologue: Language of the world, Nineteenth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International.

11. Wardhaugh, R. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. 5thedn. USA, UK, Australia: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

12. Samuvel, N., Joshua, M., Koshy, B., Abraham, B., & Kelsall, J. (Eds.): (2012). "Sociolinguistic survey of selected Rajasthani speech varieties of Rajasthan, India." Preliminary overview: Volume 1, SIL International

13. Portes, A. & Hao, L. (1998). E pluribus Unum: Bilingualism and loss of language in the second generation. Sociology of Education, 269-294.