



# IMPACT OF HINDI OF MADHYA PRADESH ON THE MARATHI DIALECT OF NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAHARASHTRA.

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## ABSTRACT:

Dialect is the particular form of language. Day by day criminal cases are rapidly increasing. They are: threatening calls, extortion calls, blackmail threats, anonymous calls, etc. Investigation of such cases is carried out in the particular division of forensic science called as Tape Authentication and Speaker Identification. The most important evidence found in such criminal cases is 'voice'. With the help of voice as evidence we can get various features such as sex, age, religion, educational background of the criminal, etc. We can also differentiate in the prestigious language and non-prestigious language. Marathi is such a language which has various dialects. The variations can be seen by traveling for at least 5km. Other languages also create great impact on the Marathi language. Hindi language of Madhya Pradesh also has great impact on the Marathi of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra. Hence we can get dialectal variations. In this study, 400 voice samples of people speaking Marathi in the region of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra are taken with the help of recordings. Half of the sample's will be of females and half will be of males. Also the age group of people will be taken into consideration. Unique words will be taken out. Firstly they will be compared with the normal Marathi and then they will be compared with the standard Marathi. This will help us to identify the region on the basis of dialect. It will be very helpful to identify the criminal on the basis of his/her dialect. Hence, the effect of Hindi language on the Marathi dialect of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra will be studied.

**KEYWORDS:** Dialect, voice, speaker identification.

## INTRODUCTION:

Language is a communication system which allows humans to convey messages through spoken or written symbols and gestures. It is a complex phenomenon that allows us to express a wide range of thoughts, emotions, and ideas. Language has several key components, including phonetics, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Verbal communication, written communication and nonverbal communication are the various types of communication which are used by humans to communicate with each other. By the means of language we can think and also solve our problems. We can form abstract concepts, ideas, make plans and express thoughts and feelings. Language plays an important role in shaping our social interactions, beliefs, and values. It is a dynamic and constantly evolving system, reflecting the changing needs and experiences of the communities that use it.

Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language. It is spoken by 82 million people in the state of Maharashtra and neighbouring areas. Marathi is influenced by various languages and dialects. Marathi has a long history; from 8th century AD it was known as Maharashtra. It was used in official documents and court records during the reign of the Satavahanas, Rashtrakutas, and Chalukyas. From the 13th century there was a rise in the Marathi

saint poetry. Saint Dnyaneshwar wrote Bhagavad Gita in Marathi. From the British colonial period Marathi emerged as powerful language Great personalities such as Jyotirao Phule and Bal Gangadhar Tilak played their significant role in promoting Marathi. Marathi was declared as the official language of the state of Maharashtra after the India's independence in 1947. Since then, Marathi has continued to evolve and adapt to modern times, with a rich literary tradition and a strong cultural heritage.

Here is an overview of some of the major dialects of Marathi:

**Standard Marathi:** This is the official language of the state of Maharashtra and is based on the dialect spoken in the city of Pune. Standard Marathi is taught in schools and is used in official documents and media.

**Varhadi:** This dialect is spoken in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts of Amravati, Akola, and Yavatmal. It has some unique vocabulary and grammar, and is sometimes considered a separate language.

**Koli:** The Koli dialect is spoken by the Koli community in Maharashtra and some parts of Gujarat. It has some unique words and expressions, and is influenced by Gujarati.

**Malvani:** This dialect is spoken in the coastal regions of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts of Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, and Raigad. It has some similarities to Konkani and is influenced by Portuguese.

**Ahirani:** The Ahirani dialect is spoken in the Khandesh region of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts of Dhule and Jalgaon. It has some unique vocabulary and grammar, and is influenced by Gujarati and Hindi.

**Deshi:** This is a rural dialect of Marathi spoken in the western parts of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, and Satara. It has some unique words and expressions, and is influenced by Kannada.

**Nagpuri:** This dialect is spoken in the Nagpur region of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, and Chandrapur. It has some unique vocabulary and grammar, and is influenced by Hindi.

These are some of the major dialects of Marathi, but there are many more that vary from village to village. Despite the differences in dialect, speakers of Marathi are able to understand each other fairly well.

Hindi and Marathi are two major languages spoken in India, and they share some similarities due to their historical and geographical proximity. Hindi is an Indo-Aryan language. Marathi is a member of the Southern branch of the Indo-Aryan language family. There is significant influence of Hindi and Marathi on each other. Specially the use of Hindi words as loan words in the Marathi language. Those words are used the areas of Education, Administration, Politics. Marathi have borrowed grammatical structures and syntax from Hindi. Marathi has also influenced Hindi in certain ways, particularly in the use of Marathi loanwords in Hindi. This borrowing is observed in the areas of food, clothing, and social customs. Despite these similarities, Hindi and Marathi are distinct languages with their own unique features and characteristics. Both languages have a rich literary tradition and are widely spoken in India, with Hindi being the most widely spoken language in the country, and Marathi being one of the official languages of the state of Maharashtra.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:**

Various steps such as data collection, data analysis, and interpretation were done.

Various methods such as surveys, interviews, recordings were carried on. Data was collected through recordings of conversation between Marathi speakers in the regions of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra. The data was collected through call recordings, video recordings, audio recordings. The audio was also recorded of the people who were asked to read some Marathi paragraphs. The data was also collected through surveys and interviews with native speakers to understand their language use and preferences.

Ethical considerations were followed and the confidentiality was maintained.

The collected data was analysed to identify the patterns and variations in the Marathi dialect spoken in those regions. The analysis was focused on the lexical, phonological and grammatical features of the language.

The data was interpreted to draw the conclusions based on the analysis. The interpretation was focused on the impact of Hindi on the Marathi dialect in the regions of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra.

## OBSERVATIONS:

400 Samples of people from the regions of North Maharashtra and East Maharashtra(Dhule, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Amravati, Bhandara, Gondia )were collected

They were analysed and compared with the Standard Marathi words.

| Sr. no. | Words from Marathi dialect of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra | Words from Standard Marathi dialect. |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | कारून  | का                                   |
| 2       | काय बे   | काय रे                               |
| 3       | काय करून राहिली  | काय करतीये                           |
| 4       | पोट्टे   | मुलं                                 |
| 5       | पोट्टीया   | मुली                                 |
| 6       | पोट्टी   | मुलगी                                |
| 7       | पोट्टा   | मुलगा                                |
| 8       | क्या बोलते   | काय म्हणतेस                          |
| 9       | अगाऊ पन्ती   | अगाऊ पणा                             |
| 10      | भैताड  | वेडा                                 |
| 11      | भोकण्या  | आंधळा                                |
| 12      | बावाजि   | म्हातारा माणूस                       |
| 13      | चमन  | वेडा                                 |
| 14      | चाप्टर   | चतुर                                 |
| 15      | चेंगड  | कालवा                                |
| 16      | ढापने  | चोरी करणे                            |
| 17      | एक नंबर  | मस्त                                 |

|    |              |                  |
|----|--------------|------------------|
| 18 | लुंग लुंग    | ना इकडे ना तिकडे |
| 19 | बुहारी       | नाट लावणे        |
| 20 | चाटणे        | मस्का लावणे      |
| 21 | सोट्टे पडणे  | मार पडणे         |
| 22 | मध्यात       | मध्ये            |
| 23 | दौ           | प्रियसी          |
| 24 | हरु          | हो               |
| 25 | खीलविले      | खायला दिले       |
| 26 | कानपाटणे     | कानफडणे          |
| 27 | भोसकने       | खुपसने           |
| 28 | चींदी चोर    | कंजुस            |
| 29 | सकाड         | सकाळ             |
| 30 | दोडे         | डोळे             |
| 31 | पोपटीचे दाणे | पावटा            |
| 32 | टोंगळे       | पायाचे गोळे      |
| 33 | चांदरी       | बुटके            |
| 34 | बंडल मारणे   | थाप मारणे        |
| 35 | रहायते       | राहते            |
| 36 | पहिलेच       | अगोदर            |
| 37 | आहो          | आहे              |
| 38 | दोघीलेच      | दोघीना           |
| 39 | चालली जाते   | जाते             |
| 40 | पुष्कळ       | खूप              |

|    |                    |              |
|----|--------------------|--------------|
| 41 | सांगल              | सांगितले     |
| 42 | वेडी               | वेळी         |
| 43 | तुया वाला          | तुझा वाला    |
| 44 | माया वाला          | माझा वाला    |
| 45 | अंगोड              | अंधोळ        |
| 46 | हडू हडू            | हळू हळू      |
| 47 | मोकडा              | मोकळा        |
| 48 | काकाजी             | काका         |
| 49 | मामाजी             | मामा         |
| 50 | हांजी              | हा           |
| 51 | घेतलीस का          | घेतले का     |
| 52 | माहोल              | वातावरण      |
| 53 | हेपलांटी हवाई जहाज | थापाडा       |
| 54 | कायले              | काय रे       |
| 55 | कशाले              | कशासाठी      |
| 56 | मेलती का           | मेली होती का |
| 57 | खोपच्यात           | कोपच्यात     |
| 58 | तापट               | रागिष्ट      |
| 59 | भलता               | वेगळा        |
| 60 | रयपटने             | मारणे        |
| 61 | रुचतय              | खुसय         |
| 62 | तबर तबर            | चपड चपड      |

## RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

It was observed that there is a lot of difference in the Marathi dialect of Northern and Eastern Maharashtra as compared to the Standard Marathi Dialect. It is also observed that the people speak some Hindi words while speaking Marathi. From this we come to know that there is great impact of Hindi from the border regions of Madhya Pradesh on the Marathi dialect. Some Hindi loan words are used while speaking in Marathi. Apart from the differences in words, there is great difference in the pronunciation and rhythm of same words. One of the major observations is that the people from North and East Maharashtra cannot pronounce the letter la(ळ). Instead, they pronounce it as da(ड) (they speak सकाळ as सकाड).

This study can help us to accurately identify a speaker's background in case of voice identification for criminal cases.

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