



COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF MARATHI DIALECTS IN SANGLI REGION.

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Abstract-Sangli region is used for the collection of sample. The region is 25.11% urban. Sangli is the district of a Maharashtra state. It is present on the southern tip of Maharashtra. In a Sangli district, there are 10 tehsils which are Miraj, Tasgaon, Kavthe Mahankal, Jat, Vita, Atpadi, Kadegaon, Palus, Walwa, Shirala. The samples were collected by audio recording and call recording.

The language of the Sangli region will compare with standard Marathi language. This study understands the differences between the Marathi language. The dialects in Sangli region such as varaki, dabara, vajja, etc. the language depends on the factors such as education, age, community, area, caste, geographical status, etc. This study found that the difference in the regional language. Region wise this is called as regional dialect or regional words.

Each village dialect has a distinct style/accent. These dialects can help investigators to find out the identity of voice and region of the language. This study will be helpful in to find criminal in cases like ransom call, harassment calls, blackmailing, threatening, etc.

Keywords: Marathi dialects; accent; regional dialect

INTRODUCTION:

Dialect is a form of language which is spoken by a smaller group. A dialect is a sub-type of a main language. Marathi is the language spoken in Maharashtra, India. Sangli district is a district of Maharashtra state in India. It is bordered by Satara district, Solapur district to the North, Karnataka state to South-East, by Kolhapur district to South-West and by narrow portion in East side to Ratnagiri district. It is present on the southern tip of Maharashtra. The district is 25.11% urban. Marathi, that belong to the Indo-Aryan language family are derived from early forms of Prakrit. It is the official language of Maharashtra, and additional official language in the state of Goa. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India, with 83 million speakers as of 2011. Marathi ranks 13th in the list of languages with most native speakers in the world. Marathi has the third largest number of native speakers in India, after Hindi and Bengali. The language has some of the oldest literature of all modern Indian languages.

Dialectology is the scientific study of linguistic dialect, a sub-field of sociolinguistics. It studies variations in language based primarily on geographic distribution and their associated features. Dialectology deals with such topics as divergence of two local dialects from a common ancestor. Dialectologists are ultimately concerned with grammatical, lexical and phonological features that correspond to regional areas. Thus they usually deal not only with populations that have lived in certain areas for generations, but also with migrant groups that bring their languages to new areas and synchronic variation.

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language.[1][2] It entails the comprehensive, systematic, objective, and precise analysis of all aspects of language — cognitive, social, environmental, biological as well as structural.

Linguistics is considered to be an applied science as well as an academic field of general study within the humanities and social sciences. Traditional areas of linguistic analysis correspond to syntax (rules governing the structure of sentences), semantics (meaning), morphology (structure of words), phonetics (speech sounds and equivalent gestures in sign languages), phonology (the abstract sound system of a particular language), and pragmatics (how social context contributes to meaning). Subdisciplines such as biolinguistics (the study of the biological variables and evolution of language) and psycholinguistics (the study of psychological factors in human language) bridge many of these divisions.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To extract the dialect from given samples.
- 2.To express the unique quality of particular region.
- 3.To identify the region of a language on the basis of regional dialect.
- 4.To prepare a data base regional dialect.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:

- 1.Audio recorder
- 2.Mobile phone
- 3.Storage device(such as pendrive)

This study is carried out in sangli region.(Miraj ,Tasgaon , Kavthe Mahankal, Jat , Vita, Atpadi , Kadegaon , Palus, Walwa , Shirala).This study is based on the qualitative and quantitative data.

The samples are collected by two methods-

- 1.Call recording
- 2.Audio recording



FIG. Sample recording

Observation Table:

Sangli dialect	Standard dialect
1. Miraj	
varaki	Butter
Dabra	Khada
Dosk	Doke
Eskut	Khel khandoba
bavu	Matan
2.Tasgaon	
Vajja	Oze

Shipparas	Shanpana
Gabas	Gappa bas
lambda	Sap
Kanula	Karanji
3.Kavthe Mahankal	
Adugar	Adhi
Adag	Veda
Nivad	Naivedya
Gulmat	God
4.Jat	
Hanbadiv	Mar
Dhampi	Phandi
Shistat	Halu
Kad Kadan Sut	Parat ja
5.Vita	
Bardi	Badali
Damb	Khamb
Gudhgyat Mendu	Ardhvat
Riks	Risk
6.Atpadi	
Kay Tatay Laglyas	Maja Dakhvayla lagla ahes
Lajgari	Aaram bus
Tamyatu	Tomato
7.Kadegaon	
Harakne	Anandi hone
Harkune tum	Khup Anandat
Takkur	Doke
8.Palus	
Ghmiv	Firav
Ragat	Rakt
Gap Gar	Agdi Shant
9.Walwa	
Lay Ragu Vani Bolu Nagas	Jast Maska Maru Nakos
Bundu Kala	Agadi Chota
Hengad	Vedpat
10.Shirala	
Baska	Bhagdad
Hudak	Shodh

Result:

Basis on analysis, there is an change in the standard word and dialect words in spoken languages in sangli district. The differences is due to the lack of education, age, caste, culture, social situation, surroundings, geographical are affected on people and also on their spoken languages, from above observation we can find the criminal by using regional dialect.

Conclusion:

The study understands the variation of standard marathi and sangli region marathi. In a sangli region there are huge differences in standard marathi and regional marathi in a particular tehsils. The main purpose of the project is to initiate the importance regional dialects in marathi language in forensic linguistics for the police investigation, especially in Maharashtra. This study will also provide future research on marathi dialects. Hence, it can be conclude that use of forensic linguistics can use to identify the voice of unknown person and anonymous voice also to find region of the person.

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