



Comparative Study of Standard Marathi and Konkan Region Marathi.

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Abstract :-The expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds is called as speech. when it based on comparison of speech they differentiate with the help of individual and class characteristics. we compare the standard Marathi language with Konkan region Marathi. it's also interesting that you mentioned the dialects in Konkan regions, which differ from the standard version of the language. Dialects are variations of a language that are unique to a particular region or group of people, and they often reflect differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.

Keywords: Marathi dialects, konkan Region, Linguistic.

Introduction :-

The expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds is called as speech. We can communicate and express our thoughts with the help of the speech. 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 speakers. Linguists and sociolinguists generally define “dialects” as versions of a single language that are mutually intelligible, but that differ in systematic ways from each other. There are different degrees of difference in human language.

The Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language, primarily spoken in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Marathi is widely and mainly used language in state of Maharashtra. As our country is diverse in many aspects. Maharashtra has large diversity in languages which are spoken in each part of the state.

Marathi is the official language of Maharashtra and is widely spoken in the Konkan region. Konkan is a coastal region in Maharashtra that comprises six districts, namely Mumbai, Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg. However, the dialects of Marathi vary across the Konkan, with each district having its unique style and intonation.

In Konkan, the Marathi language has a significant

influence on the local culture and identity. People in the region converse in Marathi, and it's also used as a medium of instruction in schools and colleges.

The Konkan region has a rich history, and Marathi literature plays a vital role in preserving its heritage. Many famous Marathi writers, poets, and playwrights hail from Konkan, such as V.S. Khandekar, P.L. Deshpande, and Vi da Karandikar. Moreover, the Konkan region has a vibrant folk tradition, where Marathi folk songs and dances are popular. These cultural practices have contributed to the evolution of the Marathi language and its usage in the region. While there are no comprehensive studies on the Marathi language in the Konkan region, it's clear that Marathi is an integral part of the Konkan culture, and its use continues to evolve with time.

Methodology:-

This study is focused on constructing a database to address criminal cases involving various types of Audio recordings or calls. The study also seeks to determine the area of the criminal by examining dialectology. The research will employ both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods and will include participants from Konkan region.

Collection and Analysis of Data:-

- The study employed informative methodology and utilized primary data.

Samples are collected by following methods.

- Interviews: The research team will conduct interviews with key informants who are fluent in the Marathi dialects spoken in the Konkan region. The interviews will be semi-structured and will focus on topics related to the research questions.
- The data was collected in two formats audio recordings and call recordings. We collect these data from various individuals who lived in
- Konkan region. A total of 150 samples were collected and the data was analysed using comprehensive analysis.
- The various regional variations of standard words were identified and recorded in an observation table. The different dialects were extracted from all the audio samples and a distinct dialect was determined. The audio samples were collected from the region and included specific dialects or words that varied in the Marathi language.

Observation Table:-

Sr.no	Standard	Konkan region dialect
1.	Lavkar	Begin
2.	pati	Ghov
3.	Zala	Zalo
4.	Mala	Maka
5.	Patni	Bhail
6.	Disla	Dislo
7.	Kashi	Kaso
8.	Ha	Hav
9.	Ahe	Aasa
10.	Bara	Baro
11.	Kuthe	Khai
12.	Rahto	Ravta
13.	Tumhala	Tumka
14.	Maan	Gomti
15.	Aale	Eele
16.	Dada	Dadus
17.	Jatoys	Jatas
18.	Aamcha	Aamcho
19.	Gela	Gelo
20.	Kele	Kelan
21.	Sangtoy	Sangtav
22.	Madhe	Mandi
23.	Janm	Jalm
23.	Rakt	Ragat
24.	Badli	Baldi
25.	Aamba	Aambo
26.	Mahje	Mhje
27.	Kay	Kite

28.	Kuthe	Khay
29.	Rahta	Ravto
30.	Rasta	Rasto
31.	Tukda	Tukdo
32.	Vachtoy	Vacttav
33.	Aanloy	Aanlay
34.	Tula	Tuka
35.	Baba	Bapus
36.	Hoy	Hav
37.	Visarloy	Isarlay
38.	Kartoys	Kartas
39.	Kuthe	Khay
40.	Shimga	Shingo
41.	Laavtat	Laavtale
42.	Kartat	Kartale
43.	Baghal	Baghshal
44.	Bajula	Bajuk
45.	Naachte	Naachta
46.	evdha	yeevra
47.	hee	hyav
48.	Tee	Tyav
49.	Aale	Aaliv
50.	Gavala	Gaavak

Result:

It has been determined that there are notable differences in various word spoken in Konkani region. Finally, the study could also investigate the impact of language policies and language education programs on the use and preservation of these dialects. For example, efforts to promote standard Marathi as the official language of Maharashtra may have led to the marginalization of local dialects in some areas, while language revitalization initiatives may be working to promote the use and preservation of these dialects.

Conclusion:

comparative study of dialects involves analysing the linguistic features of different dialects spoken in a particular region to identify similarities and differences between them. In the case of the Konkani region, which is located on the western coast of India, the study could focus on dialects spoken in Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.

Various words which are used in Konkani region are different from standard Marathi dialects. For example, in Konkani region the LA word replaced by Ak.

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