

# A Study of Language Variation Analysis - A Review

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article History:

Accepted: 12 April 2024

Published: 21 April 2024

### Publication Issue :

Volume 11, Issue 2

March-April-2024

### Page Number :

696-699

## ABSTRACT

Dialectology is the research of dialects, which are varieties of a language that differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, and sometimes grammar. It explores regional, social, and historical variations within a language, aiming to understand how and why these differences occur. This paper has its focus on studying the difference between the regional language and standard language. The data is collected by using various recording devices and mobile phones. The primary goal of this paper is to explore how language changes in different situations. The focus is on examining variations in language usage, especially the choice of words (vocabulary), across various contexts. By carefully analyzing these linguistic differences, the study intends to offer valuable insights into understanding the specific context in which an individual is communicating. This can shed light on how language adapts to different environments and provides a deeper understanding of communication patterns. Analysis of dialects can help identify the geographic or social origin of a speaker, providing insights into their background. This can be useful in cases where the origin of a suspect or victim is uncertain. Linguistic experts may analyze speech patterns, vocabulary, and pronunciation to draw conclusions about a person's likely dialect, contributing to the overall forensic investigation

Keywords :- Dialects, Vocabulary, Historical Variations, Recording Devices, Linguistic, Linguistic Experts, Forensic Investigation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dialects are indented subcategories of language characterized by differences in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation. These variations are often arising from often regional, social or cultural factors (Bowen, 2011). Dialectology is the study of dialect begins in 19th century which is regional or social variation.

Scientific study of language is known as linguistic (Anisha Shinde, 2021). There are various features of dialects such as vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, syntax etc. According to Sonal et al. As population separated due to migration or other historical events dialogues helps to identify the original place of these people. Dialects can be source of fascination for linguistic and a valuable tool for understanding

language change, geographic distribution and social stratification, dialects continue to play a crucial role in shaping our linguistic landscape( (kulkarni-joshi, 2015)). Geographic isolation plays a significant role in dialect formation. Due to social and cultural factors Dialect can be influence such as class or it ethnicity. Peoples of different regions languages come into contact their languages can be influenced to each other ( (sayali D.Kanase, 2022)).

Prosodic cues refer to the rhythmic and melodic aspects of speech, such as intonation, stress patterns, and rhythm. Human perception tests have shown that these cues can be utilized to differentiate between languages or accents. For example, the rising or falling pitch at the end of a sentence, the emphasis placed on certain syllables, and the overall rhythm of speech can vary between languages and accents. People can unconsciously pick up on these prosodic features, contributing to their ability to distinguish one linguistic variety from another (muthusamy, 1994).

There are some factors which affected on Dialect such as age personality lexicon, social class, intonation and mother tongue influence.

Prosodic features: Prosodic features refer to the elements of speech that go beyond the actual word being spoken. They include aspects of the pitch, rhythm, intonation, stress which can convert additional meaning and emotional tones.

Acoustic features: in the context of speech and audio processing refer to various characteristics of sound signals that can be analyzed and extracted to understand and process audio data. This Feature is often used in fields such as recognition music analysis and sound classification. Some common acoustics features are, spectral features, pitch and Timber features, temporal features, rhythm and tempo features, statistical features.

## II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Anisha et al. do comprehensive study on Marathi dialect from the Satara region. This study includes 10

regions from the Satara district. Here 300 samples are collected for the studies and these samples are compared with standard and unique words. According to result there are huge difference in language between various regions of Satara district due to their social situation, age, culture, cast and lack of education (hankare, 2022). Similar studies are carried out for Sangali district. In this study the regions from Sangli, such Miraj, Kavthe Mahakal, Palus , Jat, Miraj, Vita, Tasgaon, Atpadi, Walwa, kadegaon,Shirala are used. According to result language variation is occurs from region to region (sayali D. kanase).

Prosodic features refer to the aspects of speech that go beyond individual sounds and include elements like pitch, rhythm, intonation, and stress. These features contribute to the overall melody and expressiveness of spoken language. It provides some alternative words for the same word used in Utterasoo and close areas, Brad and close areas. For this analysis some recording device and mobiles used. The samples are collected from Anantnag town According to results there are variation in rhythm and pronunciation of words. Younger people mostly use Urdu and the English words in their daily communication than old Kashmiri words. Dialects are the variations of a language that occur in different geographical regions. These contrasts can include differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. People in distinct areas may develop unique linguistic characteristics that set their speech apart from others who speak the same language in different regions (saqifa yaseen khan, 2023).

The Marwari language is a Rajasthani dialect spoken primarily in the Marwar region of Rajasthan, India. It has several sub-dialects, each influenced by local cultural and linguistic variations. Marwari is known for its rich vocabulary, reflecting the heritage of the region. While it shares similarities with other Rajasthani languages, it has distinct features that make it unique. The script used for writing Marwari is usually Devanagari. It plays a significant role in

preserving the cultural identity of the people in the Marwari region. Marwadi is also found in the nearest State of Gujarat and Haryana and some migrated communities in Nepal and eastern Pakistan. This data is collected from 7 students who know Marwari language. In this literature review, they studied that the students' mastery depends on the language and the place the students are from (shougrakpam, 2022). Linguistic variation refers to the way language varies across different regions, social groups, or contexts. A "code matrix" in this context might be associated with the idea of code-switching or code-mixing. Code-switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages or language varieties within a conversation. This can happen for various reasons, such as adapting to different social contexts or expressing specific cultural identities. Code-mixing is similar but involves blending elements of two or more languages within a single utterance or sentence. A code matrix, in the context of linguistic variation, could represent the patterns and rules governing how individuals switch or mix languages in different situations. This matrix might include factors like social context, speaker identity, or the topic of conversation, influencing the choice to switch or mix languages. It's essentially a way to analyze and understand the systematic variations in language use across different communicative contexts. The researchers may have examined how code matrices, likely related to code-switching or code-mixing, contribute to linguistic variation in a particular region. However, instead of delving deeply into each specific dialect or language spoken in that area, they may have opted for a broader analysis, possibly looking at overall patterns and trends in code usage and linguistic variation without examining each linguistic element individually. The linguistic landscape in Kanpuria, a region or community, has been significantly influenced by social, cultural, and geographical factors. These influences have been so profound that they've led to the emergence of distinct dialects within Kanpuria. Social factors could include

aspects like societal norms, social hierarchies, and interactions among different groups. For instance, language use might vary based on factors such as age, gender, or social class. Cultural factors refer to the traditions, customs, and shared behaviors within a community. These aspects can shape language use by incorporating specific vocabulary, expressions, or linguistic conventions unique to the culture. Geographical factors involve the physical environment of the region. This can impact language through interactions with neighboring areas, exposure to different languages, and even variations in pronunciation or vocabulary based on geographic features. The deep impact of these combined social, cultural, and geographical factors has resulted in the differentiation of language use within Kanpuria, giving rise to distinct dialects that reflect the unique linguistic characteristics shaped by the local context (chaturvedi, 2015).

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study determines the variation in language from region to region. The primary aim of the project is to highlight the significance of regional dialects in forensic linguistics, particularly within the context of police investigations. Forensic linguistics involves the application of linguistic analysis to legal and criminal matters. In this context, understanding regional dialects becomes crucial for several reasons. Incorporating regional dialect analysis into forensic linguistics enhances the investigative process, contributing to more accurate and informed conclusions in police investigations.

### IV. CONCLUSION

This Paper provides a comprehensive understanding of how languages exhibit variations across geographical distances, influenced by the educational and social contexts of the people in those regions. While some differences may seem subtle and could be

overlooked, they hold significance, contributing to the uniqueness of each language variation. The mention of learning a standard dialect underscores the practical benefits, especially for the student community. Acquiring proficiency in a standard form of the language can facilitate effective communication and comprehension, serving as a common ground for individuals with diverse linguistic backgrounds. This can be particularly advantageous in educational and professional settings, promoting clear and universally understood communication.

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