

Study of Variation in the Dialect of Various Region of India : Review

Shweta Patil, Shivani U Patole

Department of Forensic Science, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science (Autonomous), Satara, Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Accepted: 25 March 2024

Published: 12 April 2024

Publication Issue :

Volume 11, Issue 2

March-April-2024

Page Number :

542-544

ABSTRACT

Dialect refers to different characteristic of language of a specific group of speakers. These dialects are closely related and often mutually understandable, especially if close geographical region. Dialects can be sociolect, ethnolect, or regiolect, and can be associated with social class, ethnic group, or geographical/regional factors. Any variety of a language can be classified as a dialect. Migration is most important factor for idiosyncrasy in languages in particular area. A region wise variation in language of people is known as dialect. Dialects are an important aspect of speaker variability. To express the individual quality of specific region. Children encounter multi-dialectal interactions. An review paper described techniques contributed for India regional language processing it gives information about sources of dataset for the Indian regional languages.

Keywords : Dialect, Regional, Migration

I. INTRODUCTION

Dialect :- While dialect refers to a particular variation of a language, frequently a spoken variety, language includes written communication.

Types Of Dialect :- Interpret their origins geographically (regional dialect), socially (class dialect), or occupationally (occupational dialect).

Forensic Use Of Dialect :- The honesty of witnesses may be influenced by the language spoken in court, so having access to an interpreter is essential to guaranteeing fair trials.

Children encounter multi-dialectal interactions. This article review on “regional variant is a remnant of

the Francoprovençal language and its usage by adults is strongly associated with local identity in the French Alps”. (Stephanie Barbu, 2014)

India has 22 major languages with over 720 dialects, with Hindi, Bengali, and Punjabi being the most spoken globally. However, other languages, except Hindi, automatic speech recognition systems are not developed. This paper surveys existing literature on Indian languages through the automatic speech recognition, analysing opportunities, challenges, techniques, and methods. The survey aims to give actual answers to scientific questions. (Amitoj Singh, 2019)

It is review on methods given by the researchers for India regional language processing. It gives information about origion of dataset for the India regional languages, difficulties which influence to solve language processing problems. (B.S.Harish, 2020)

The study explores the differences between regional accent of the Marathi language, highlighting the unique qualities of each region, highlighting the importance of speaker variability. (Anisha Shinde, 2021)

The paper presents AraXL.Net, the first XLNet-based language structure in Arabic, aimed at improving prediction accuracy in Arabic tasks, as demonstrated using various standard datasets. (Alhanouf Alduailej, 2022)

The study of dialectology examines linguistic differences in relation to regional characteristics and geographic distribution. Spoken in Maharashtra, India, Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language that is ranked 13th in the world. Subdisciplines like biolinguistics and psycholinguistics bridge the cognitive, social, environmental, biological, and structural components of human language that are the focus of the academic area of linguistics, an applied science. (Sayali D.Kanase, 2023)

Any variation of a language used by people in any place is called a dialect. The main goal of this essay is to examine the variations in the dialects of Kashmiri that are spoken in the Anantnag district in South Kashmir. This study will examine this facet of language in addition to evaluating how language is used differently depending on the situation.. (Saqifa Yaseen Khan, 2023)

The study reveals that Standard Marathi and Ahirani are independent languages, with Ahirani being closer to Rajasthani and Gujarathi. In urban areas, Ahirani is losing popularity to standard Marathi, but dominates in rural areas. The study found significant differences between regional languages, influenced by factors such as lack of education, community,

caste, age, and geographical status. (Sonali Ahhire, 2023)

One of the study fields that is being utilized more and more in court proceedings to resolve criminal cases is forensic linguistics. This essay compares and contrasts the dialects of the Satara and Kolhapur regions. By utilizing their distinct languages, forensic investigators can identify the locations and use that information to solve crime cases. (Divya S.Nawadkar, 2023)

Migration is most important factor for idiosyncrasy in languages in particular area. This article review on impact of migration population on dialects of Marathi language in satara region. (Aarati Ajay Nikate, 2023)



(Andrews, 2020)

II. METHODOLOGY

Materials needed and sample collection :-

- 1) A Cellophane
- 2) Audio Capture

Data Analysis

- 1) Gathering data
- 2) Recording calls
- 3) Assess

III. CONCLUSION

This review article summarizes about variations in the dialect of people. The dialect analysis plays an important role in the recognition of unknown voice samples. We can detect the age, sex, education, religion, etc of a person based on the dialect. It plays

an important role in the speaker identification. The scope of dialect analysis look forward for development of various softwares to record and study the the dialects.

IV. REFERENCES

- [1]. Stephanie Barbu, N. M.-p. (2014). The mentenance of reginoal dilects : A matter of gender ? Boys, but not girls,use local varieties in relation to their friends' nativeness and local identity. *Frontiers in psycology*
- [2]. Amitoj Singh, V. K. (2019). ASROIL : a comprehensive survey for automatic speech recognition of Indian languages
- [3]. B.S.Harish, R. R. (2020). A comprehensive survey on Indian regional language processing . *SN Applied Science*.
- [4]. Anisha Shinde, V. H. (2021). Comprehensive study of marathi dialect in satara region. *IJFL*.
- [5]. Alhanouf Alduailej, A. A. (2022). AraXLNet : pre-trained language model for sentiment analyasis of Arabic. *Journal of big data*.
- [6]. Sayali D.Kanase, V. K. (2023). Comprehension study of marathi dilects in sangali region. *IJRAR*.
- [7]. Saqifa Yaseen Khan, V. k. (2023). A comprehensive study : Prosodic features of Kashmiri dialect of MARAAZ (Anantnag). *IRE*.
- [8]. Sonali Ahhire, V. H. (2023). Dialect study of Ahirani language in Khandesh region. *IJCRT.ORG*.
- [9]. Divya S.Nawadkar, V. K. (2023). Comparative study of Marathi dialects in Kolhapur and Satara region. *IJMDES*.
- [10]. Aarati Ajay Nikate, V. H. (2023). Comparative study of Marathi dialetcts of migrated people of satara region. *IJMDES*.