Comparative Study of Marathi Dialects of Migrated People of Satara Region

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Abstract: Migration is the crucial aspect of individual temperament. Dialect of region indicates the idiosyncrasy in language of that particular areas. Migration is one of most crucial factors affecting the language. Impact of migration population on dialects of Marathi language in Satara region. The study of samples includes 100 recordings. Samples are basically collected from Satara district using two ways audio recording & call recording. Extracted Samples compared with Standard Samples. The database consists of migrant's language based in Satara region. Collection of samples are done in Tehsil of Satara region. This study explains the difference between migrant's language & Native dialects.

Keywords: migration, Marathi dialect, idiosyncrasy, variation, bilingual.

1. Introduction

We know that, language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people and Dialect is a form of a language that is spoken in one area of a country. However, there are various factors which affect the language such as age, education, religion, etc. Migration is one of the factors which affect the language. Human migration involves the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location. Migration flows to a country with the same first official language as that in the origin country are around 20% higher than those to a destination with the most distant language, even after taking account of differences in other socio-economic conditions between origin and destination countries. A dialect is a regional or social variety of a language of a language distinguished by accession, syntax, and vocabulary. The adjective dialectal describes anything related to this topic. The study of dialects is known as dialectology or pragmatics. 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 male and female speakers. Dialect can be defined as the language characteristics of a specific community. As such, dialect can be recognized by a speaker's phonemes, pronunciation, and traits such as tonality, loudness, and nasality. Humanistic discipline which has the potential to provide a veritable framework for such identifications. It is called Forensic Linguistics. Each individual is unique and is endowed with a unique "voiceprint".

Dialects retain identity- Many cultures use different words or accession for the same thing. Unique accession help give a culture its identity. Many times, exact translations are impossible that is one language may have have a specific word for something, while another does not.

1. Variations in syntax
2. Variations in vocabulary
3. Variations in prosody
4. Variations in usage patterns
5. Likely will not have its own written literature
6. Likely will not be specific to a state or nation of its own
7. Likely specific to a region
8. Possibly specific to the social class of speakers

2. Objectives

- To study the Marathi dialect of migrated people of Satara region.
- To study the pronunciation of words of bilingual people.
- To find out the linguistic variation forms by migrating from one place to another.
- To determine the factors affecting secondary language learning.
- To identify the region of language on the basis of regional dialect.
- To prepare a data base regional dialect

3. Methodology

- Growth of population in Satara district is increasing day by day.
- Due to economical and education development people are migrating to Satara. These will indirectly effect on various dialects of Marathi used in Satara region.
- This project is aimed to determine this variation in dialect of migrated people.
- We have first collected the no. of speech samples for analysis.
- The research carried out with people migrated to Satara District.

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- *Sample collection:* We have collected the Speech sample/ discourse of migrants using suitable collecting method.
  - Audio Recordings
  - Call Recordings
- Speech was recorded over telephonic channel.
- Samples were collected through interviews from different speakers to be a migrant to Satara.
- Discourse contain at least 5 sentences.
- Total 100 samples were collected and data were analyzed comparatively.

Sample analysis:
- Audio scripting was done using pen-paper.
- Different dialect of migrants for the standard words were identified and same was note in observation table as follows:

Table 1
Observation table

S. No.	Stanadard Dialect	Migrants Dialect
1	Mule	Mude
2	Goshtivr/ Goshinvr	Goshtiyavr
3	Sutti	Chutti
4	Ethe	Edhar
5	Sgl	Sab
6	Satara	Stara
7	Nav	Nam
8	Varsh	Barsh
9	Zal	Hogya
10	Mla	Mereko
11	Kshala	Ksala
12	Jevan	Khana
13	Maz	Mhara
14	Ghadyal	Ghadi
15	Mul/ Mulge	Chokare
16	Bolla/ Bolli	Bola
17	Kona/ Kontya	Kono
18	Avdta/ Avdicha	Avdcha
19	Manjar	Billi
20	Fakt	Sirf
21	Bhat	Chaval
22	Namskar	Namshkar
23	Chapati	Roti
24	Nashta	Nasta
25	Paus	Barish
26	Ahe	Hai
27	Adchan	Taklif
28	Athvan	Yad
29	Gharmalak	Makan Malik
30	Me	Mai
31	Lahanpan	Bachpan
32	pnn	Par
33	Malak	Malik
34	Eytta	Kaksha
35	Don	Do
36	He bgh/ bgha	Dekho
37	Apla/ Maza	Apna
38	Nau	Nou
39	Kmit Kmi	Karib Karib
40	Me/Apan	Apun
41	Mumbai	Bambai
42	Aplyala/ Mla	Apnala
43	Nokari	Noukari
44	Sheti	kheti
45	Me/Apan	hum
46	Kahi	kuch
47	Bahin	Behen

4. Result

The analysis, it is found that there are the significant differences in Marathi language of migrants of Satara region. Many Factors such as influence of first language/mother tounge, educational knowledge, age, culture, social factors, duration of migration affect bilingualism and dialect of secondary language.

The study explains synchronic variations of Marathi dialects and found that significant variation in regional language. The factors like areas, literacy or illiteracy, religion or caste, community will influence the language

5. Conclusion

Migration is one of most important factors influencing the language. Bilingualism is affected by many factors and it is very important to focus on it. Linguistic significance is very important in the cases which include language related evidence. The main aim of these project is creating database of dialect variation or of bilingual people for the purpose of police investigation and analyze the variation in Marathi language of migrants.

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