Tracing Gujarati Dialects Philogically and Sociolinguistically

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Abstract: Gujarati is the one of old language of the subcontinent. Dialect of various Regions describe the idiosyncrasy in language of that specific area. In forensics personal identification and criminal profiling have proved to be one of the crucial tasks in which divergent features have been evaluated for the information related to individuals through voice is one appearance of qualitative research of vowels in different Gujarati –speaking Regions was done to study the emphasis of spoken Gujarati. Although Gujarati is authorized official language of Gujarati state. Qualitative analysis of Gujarati vowels, acoustic features, intonation and tone of a speaker as compared in this study could have the potential to identify the Dialects.

Keywords: Idiosyncrasy, divergent features, acoustic features, qualitative research.

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 country. However, there are various factors affects the language such as age, education, religion etc. ASR (Automatic Speech Recognition) is a technique to determine human voice this is a purity process of converting analog signals into logical digital representation. The language has a long history, with some of its earliest literature dating back to 12th century. Gujarati is an important language for the business community in India and it is widely used in trade and commerce. Out of the 65.5 million speakers of the Gujarati Language in the world, the majority live in the western state of India, Gujarat. As With any language, it sounds different parts of the state as people have their own accent and ways of speaking Guajarati in their own regions. The Dialects of Gujarati Language refer to difference in pronunciation or accents, words and expressions. Gujarati dialects are the different forms of Gujarati language spoken by particular group of people in different regions. It is important to know Gujarati dialects because different Gujarati Dialects are spoken by Gujarati speakers.

Like other languages in the world, Gujarati language also has many varieties. These Gujarati dialects are spoken over the entire Gujarati speaking regions The total number of Gujarati dialects is 8. In some of the languages, there are sub dialects too. The language of Gujarati is also known as Gojarati or Gujerati is the official language of the state of Gujarat. The language is after the Gujar/Gurjar Community people who are said to have settled in the region sometimes in the middle of the 5th century C.E. The language is actually a part of the Indo-Aryan family which is a branch of the Indo-Europe.

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. Scientific discipline which has the potential to provide an authentic framework for such identifications. It is called Forensic Linguistics. In its most basic designation dialect is a sub-categorization of a language, linguistically differentiated via grammar, lexis, and in terms of speech - phonology. The dialect are as 'Manner of speaking, language, speech; a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class. Although this genericism broadly fulfils societies' perception of dialect, it belies the covert connotation that a dialect is a 'sub-standard' rather than 'non-standard' form hence linguists use the term 'variety' interchangeably. However, any form of dialect, including the standard one, can incite social prejudice, covert prestige, ridicule, and even humor.

2. Material and Methods

1) Mobile Phones
2) Audio Recorders

The project is carried out in Gujarat region (Kathiaawadi, Surati). The study mainly based on quantitative and qualitative data. Databases is used to create for solving cases related to extortion calls, kidnapping calls, random calls and even anonymous calls.

Collection Data:

The primary data will be taken for analysis. The Samples are collected in two ways i.e.,

1) Audio Recording
2) Call Recording

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Data Analysis:

Different Dialects for standard words were identified.

All the samples are analyzed different dialects for the standard words were identified and same was note in observation table as well different dialects was extracted from all the audio sample and unique dialect was determined

Table 1
Observation Table

Kathiawaadi Gujarati Language	Surati Gujarati Language
Chhokra	Poyro
Chhokri	Pori
Tagaaru	Kadolo
Thelo	Kalto
Raab	Bhadakoo
Dungadi	Kaando
Aandhavo	Bhaakharo
Vasan Ghasavaa	Noru
Nathi madatoo	Knee ma le
Kumchi	Gudvu
Khetiyo	Aoth
Uchalla	Kashti
Khaddu	Gago
Aadabhid	Khapalii
Aauu	Aablu
Beer	Kardaki
Beet No Kad	Gomaas
Aagal	Baalvaan
Pahela	Karvu
Aagal uthi	Krukarnar
Mitrane jeem vartvu	Kasavu
Bhik Mangvi	Vartan
Bhikari	Najara jovu
Manvu	Modu padela
Ghant	Ghantavalu minaro
Su karo cho	Javu che
Aaje	Khavu che ne
majaama	Ramish
Ketla vage	Aaplu
Jldi avis	Gharee javus
Aaplee	Saathe jau chu
Pachad	chalse
Ganda	kale
Baalvaan Banvuu	Madpudo
Bav Garami	Taru naam
Saathe	Vage aaavis

3. Result

Based on the analysis, there is a change in the standard word and dialect words in spoken language in Gujarat Region. The Differences is due to the lack of education, age, case, culture, social situation, surrounding, geographical are affected on people and also on their spoken languages, from above observation we can find out the criminal by using regional dialects from all over the Gujarat Region.

Forensic Linguistic works in the Justice System and some of the difficulties that linguistics and lawyers may have in understanding each viewpoint.

The principle behind the speech identification of a person from a speech sound is based on the fact that the same speakers or by different uttered by the same speaker or by different speakers are quite apparent to a listener.

Forensic Linguistic is the study of linguistic techniques to investigate crimes especially rapes, murders, Drug dealing, Telephoned bomb threats, random treats, missing, kidnapping, social media disputes, terrorism etc.

4. Conclusion

Linguistics offers great opportunity to extemporize techniques of forensic analysis of speech acts and literary texts. In Gujarat Regions itself, many variations are observed in Gujarati language spoken in rural and in urban areas in particular Cities. When language related evidence found on crime scene, then every case can have linguistics significance. Forensic linguistics can simultaneously be applicable in criminal cases as well as civil cases to support legal conclusion. It can be concluded that the use of Forensic can enable us to identify the author of unknown and speaker of anonymous voice. The main purpose of the project is to initiate the importance of Gujarati language in forensic linguistics for the police investigation, especially in Gujarat State.

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