Dialect study of Ahirani language in Khandesh Region

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Abstract:

In the various region of India the different types of languages are used for the communication with each other . In this paper, Ahirani dialects in khandesh region are studied . The language or words spoken by people living in khandesh region will collected and analysed which is spoken in khandesh region i.e Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar. Besides khandesh region outside the region also this language is spoken in the Nashik district and Aurangabad too.

Keyword: Ahirani Language, Dialect, Khandesh

Introduction:

Standard Marathi and Ahirani are different in structure. This indicates that the source and development of these two languages are independent. As a Western Indo-Aryan language, the Ahirani language is closer to Rajasthani and Gujarathi.

Educated Khandeshis speck standard Marathi as well as Ahirani. In the urban areas,Ahirani is losing its popularity among such people to standard marathi, but in the rural areas, Ahirani dominates. The language is widely used among the farmers and villagers. It is also known for its secret words used by goldsmiths, cattle sellers, fruit-purchasers, known only to the members of that community.

The paper contains 150 samples which is taken from various villages in khandesh region. The samples are collected by Voice recorder or mobile phone. This samples are compared with standard words of marathi and also differentiated and analysed. The sample study found significantly difference between the regional language. It will depend upon type of areas, lack of education, community, caste, age, geagraphical status these factors affected on the language.

Objective:
1. To extract the dialect from given samples.
2. To express the unique quality of particular region.
3. To identify the region of a language on the basis of regional dialect.
4. To prepare a data base regional dialect.

Methodology:

Materials Required:
1.Mobile phones
2. Audio recorders

The project is carried out in Khandesh region(Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik,Aurangabad). The study mainly based on quantitative and qualitative data. Databases is used to create for solving cases related to extortion calls, kidnapping calls, ramsoms calls and even anonymous calls.

Collection Data:

The samples are collected in two ways i.e Audio recordings and Call recordings.
Both the samples are collected from Satara regions from different speakers. Total 150 samples are taken for analysis respectively.

Data Analysis:

All the 150 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.

OBSERVATION

Ahirani Sentences	Marathi Sentences
Tu katha jai rhaina	Tu kuthe jat ahes
Tu kay kari rhaina	Tumhi kay karat aahat
Tuni kay randhel she	Tumhi aaj kay shijavl ahe
Tun nav kay she	Tuz nav kay ahe
Tuni kay khad	Tu kay khalls
Tuna baap kay karas	Tumche vadil kay kartat
Kas kay chalu she	Kay chalu she
Kay mhani rhaini tu	Kay mhant ahes tu
Jeevan zaya ka	Jeevan zal ka

Ahirani Dialect	Marathi Dialect
giran	grahan
gilas	glass
gudum	tengul
lagin	lagn
may	aai
kare	Kay re
konhi	koni
phapuda	dhul

nanind	nanand
mori	bathroom
japijay	Zopun ja
khad	khall
Chula	chul
baap	vadil
dhali	mhatari
bhaitan	lakud
chatra	chatur
ang	aang
daar	darvaza
lugd	sadi
kothe	kuthe
she	ahe

Total 150 samples are collected from 150 people. These samples are collected from Khandesh region Rural and urban areas of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik, Aurangabad, etc. These samples were analyzed in descriptive and comparative manner some variations are observed in ahirani langauge.

Result:

On the basis of present study it is concluded that there is significant differences in the way of specking as well as found that spoken language 'Ahirani' in khandesh region is different from Marathi. People living in Urban and Rural area specks the same Ahirani language. The educated people living in khandesh region are specking in marathi.

So its impack is lack of education, age, caste social status, geography, culture. Mostly patil's are specking in Ahirani. It has great impack on marathi of khandeshis.

Conclusion:

Linguistics offers great opportunities to improvise techniques of forensic analysis of speech acts and literary texts. In the Khandesh Region itself, there are many variants of the Ahirani language spoken in rural and urban areas, including Tehsil. When language-related evidence is found at the crime scene, each case can have linguistic significance. Forensic linguistics can be applied to criminal and civil cases to aid in legal reasoning. From this we can deduce that recourse to forensic medicine makes it possible to identify an unknown author and to speak in an anonymous voice. The main goal of the project is to show the importance of the Ahirani language in forensic linguistics for police investigations especially in the state of Maharashtra.

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