

A Review - Forensic Linguistics - The Study of Dialects in Various Regions of India.

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Abstract— *The paper contains the review of forensic linguistics which is one of the emerging fields in forensics. Linguistics mainly deals with the communication. Communication is the process of exchanging words or messages. Communication develops by human civilization. As the civilization increases the criminal activities also increases. Every individual has a unique pattern of voice. Any language of society consists of study of two terms multilingualism and bilingualism. When the persons of two different languages speaks, it influences both the languages. Language can be used to recognize the identity of culture and ethnicity. Linguistics term is considered as descriptive which means the language consists of words to describe something. Dialect is an important term in speaker identification. Dialect is a form of language which differs in different regional areas. Dialects shows the uniqueness of language. This review article also contains the relationship between the dialect and language.*

Indexed Terms— *Linguistics, Communication, Language, Dialect.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics: Linguistics is the term which deals with all aspects of language. Every language has its own rules and regulations. The language has its own phonetics and phonological characteristics. Language largely deals with speech instead of writing. In any language, people learn to speak first instead of write. Language changes from one location to another and it ranges from one speaker to another. Language change based on three variations which are lexicon level, phonology and grammar. Linguistics is can be studied in two parts that are Descriptive and Applied.

Descriptive linguistics: It includes the study of structure of language like morphology of words.

Applied linguistics: It includes the study of change in language due to regional and social factors.

Language structure varies as the time varies. The term used for this study is Synchronic-Diachronic variation of language. The changes in language is know as the diachronic variation. The study of phonetics and phonology is used to changes in sound. Language is a way of communication. Every language has its own dialects. Dialects depend on the geographical area, educational background, etc.

Sociolinguistics is the term used which includes how people in society uses language. Dialect variation depends on the region, location, education and society.

There are various variations of Dialect:

- 1) Lexical variation: Lexical variation means changes in vocabulary. It plays important role in social dialectology. Lexical variation ranges from age groups, slang areas, etc.
 - 2) Phonological variation: Phonological variation means the changes in pronunciation. Phonological variation depends on the Regions.
 - 3) Regional variation: Regional variation means the variation of dialects based on various regions. Regional variations forms due to barriers like rivers, mountains who keeps two populations separate.
 - 4) Social and Stylistic Variation: Social and stylistic variations based on the class of people in society, gender and ethnicity.
1. Ethnicity: Individuals ethnic or culture affects on a dialect of language.

2. Age: The age group of an individual, also results in variation of dialect.
3. Gender: The dialect variation changes from male to female as gender changes.

Language variation: Every human language is unstable and it changes from speaker to speaker, which depends on lexicons, speakers etc. Dialect is a terms used in different ways. Dialects cannot be purely social. Ethnicity also affects the dialect. Single person cannot use same language phonetics all the time.

Standard Language: Standard language is a language used by the people in their routine courses. Finnegan Edward (2007) defined standard language as “A language variety used by a group of people in their public discourse.”

Dialect and Region: Urbanization, education are greatly influenced on dialect. As the dialects changes, Accents of language also changes. The philosophers of 18th century, stated that the language is like a vegetables means it changes as soil, temperature of the Region varies.

Speaker Identification: Speaker identification in forensics starts in the year 1900-1950s. It was started when tape recorders were analyzed the speech mechanism. Speaker identification includes the spectrograph which is also known as voiceprints.

Forensic Phonetics: Forensic phonetics is the process of analysis of an unknown voice sample comparing with known voice samples.

Forensic Linguistics: Forensic Linguistics is the study and analysis of language in the fields of crime or judicial procedures. Forensic linguistics includes the application of linguistics in the legal proceedings.

History of Forensic Linguistics:

1963 USA – Professor Roger Shuy was investigated the Miranda case which included the use of phrases and lexicon in an investigation.

1980 Australia – Linguistics and sociolinguistics terms used in legal issues.

Voice: Voice of an individual plays important role in criminal investigation. A voice of a suspect can detect the emotions, stress and intoxication levels. Dialects also plays important role in criminal identification. Speech communication begins as thought is converted into language.

Formation of voice:

Inhalation is the process by which the air is taken into the lungs. The air is stored in the lungs for some time. Then by the process of exhalation the air is transferred from lungs into the trachea. During the production of sound there must be need some disturbance which is produced by the lips, tongue, etc. The role of the trachea is to set the air molecules into the vibration. The process is known as the phonation and in that way, sound is formed.

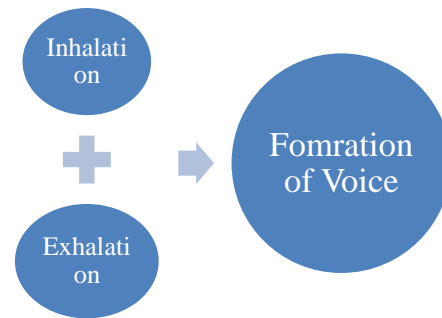


Fig.1 Gives the process of formation of voice.

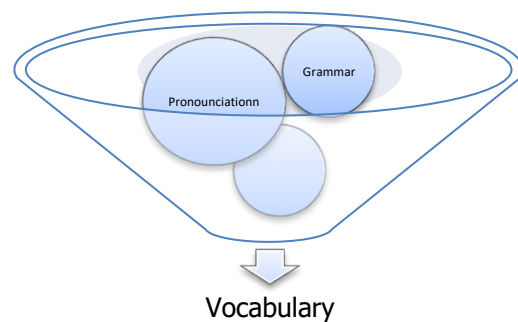


Fig. 2 Gives the components of voice or dialect.

II. METHODOLOGIES

Forensic linguistics is the branch of linguistics which involves the legal analysis of language, dialects and text messages. (Leonard, Ford, & Christensen, 2017).

In the paper (Kulkarni-Joshi & Kelkar), The data is collected from various Tehsils of Maharashtra such as Chandgad, Malwan, Sangameshwar, Trimbakeshwar, Dhule, Udgir and Akkalkot. The data collected by- Responding to the questionnaires, Responding to pictures and videos, Narratives, Narrations of marathi stories, etc. Diachronic data collected from historical sources from marathi of 12th -13th century, 14th -15th century and 18th -20th century.

In the paper (Mhaiskar, 2014), The method used for data collection is sociolinguistics. Data is collected from three districts of Vidarbha such as Chandrapur, Wardha and Nagpur. The voice samples of both genders taken and the age group between 15 to 70 years. Response to Questionnaire is used.

In the paper (Shinde & Hankare, 2021), The data is collected by descriptive method. A data collected by Audio recordings and call recordings.

In the paper (MHAISKAR, 2012-2013), The method used for data collection is sociolinguistic method. The data is collected from Nagpur, Maharashtra. Data is collected by Natural spoken data and interviews. Both the genders taken and are of different age groups. Data is analyzed by comparative method.

In the paper (Mishra & Bali, 2011), The data collected from 7 different hindi speaking regions. Total 996 samples collected, 70 conversations analysed and speech time is about 4 hours. Comparison method is used for analysis.

Data collection methods	Data analysis Methods
1. Response to questionnaires, pictures and videos.	1. Comparison method.
2. Sociolinguistic method.	2. Common method.
3. Narrations of stories.	
4. Audio recordings and call recordings.	

CONCLUSION

Forensic linguistics is the emerging field in forensic science. Forensic linguistics includes the scope as

forensic analysis of words, phrases and sentences. The study concluded that there is slightly variation in a language in a time of conception. For example, the marathi language or some dialects of the marathi language changes as we move from 13th, 14th and 19th century. The pronunciation of some dialects in the language doesn't change, but the phonological characteristics changes due to influence of language. Dialects in the language changes in literate-illiterate peoples, societies, cultures, environmental factors, etc. The person who is bilingual influence the languages for example, The Nagpuri marathi is greatly influenced by the hindi language. The review shows how language is common but dialects varies. It shows the difference between dialect and language. The culture and caste of an individual affects on dialect. Discourse analysis is process which plays important role in criminal identification.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am grateful to thanks all who guide me to review the article. I would like to thank Dr. B.T. Jadhav Sir, Principle, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara, Maharashtra. Who gave me opportunity to review on papers. I am thankful to guide miss. Manjushree Bagul, Assistant professor, Department of Forensic Science, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara. Who guide me at every query about the review.

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