

# Comprehensive Study of Old Dialectical Words Used in Parbhani Region

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**Abstract-** *The study is about the dialectical words in the region of the Parbhani district, which is in Maharashtra, India. This research has also explored the impact of local communication and cultural expression in the dialect of the Parbhani region. The study is done using qualitative and quantitative methodologies and has a comprehensive exploration of a specific region. The research tells us about the social linguistic framework's impact on the prevention of dialectical words specifically used in the Parbhani region. Studies have also investigated the role of dialectical words in local identity formation. Research is done by collecting data from a specific region and analyzing it by detecting specific words used only in that region. There are some preserved words that are found in a specific Parbhani region that were found by this research. This will help to find the person in any criminal cases specific to that region of Parbhani. This study will help to investigate criminal cases by identifying the region by the dialect of Parbhani.*

**Indexed Terms-** *Criminal cases, Parbhani region, Dialectical words, Specific region, Social linguistic.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

There are various dialects all over the world. Dialects are variations of language that are spoken in different regions or by different social groups. Dialects are often developed due to historic, geographical, and many other social factors, including the broad diversity of languages. Dialects are important parts of language, culture, society, and practice. They represent specific characteristics created over time in a community or region, preserving and documenting these differences. Understanding linguistic diversity can provide insight into how languages vary across regions, social groups, and historical contexts. Linguists can better

understand the factors that influence language diversity and change, such as migration, contact with other languages, and social stratification. Dialects reveal patterns of language change and differentiation by providing clues to the historical development of languages. Language is closely related to cultural identity; language is often a symbol of the region, social group, or ethnic group. Learning English helps us understand how language is used to express culture and how language is used to express unity and solidarity in society. Good communication skills are important for understanding language differences, especially in areas where speakers of different languages interact. By studying dialects, researchers can identify common areas of intelligence and potential misunderstandings, thus improving communication strategies and language policies. Language research can have social and economic consequences, especially in multi-ethnic or multi-ethnic societies. Understanding language differences can inform policies and programs designed to promote linguistic diversity, improve relationships, and provide economic opportunities for speakers of different languages.

Parbhani is one of the districts of the Maharashtra state of India. It is uniquely known for its Marathi dialects, which are varied by cultural and historical factors and the locality of the individuals. The Marathi well-known dialect is spoken in the Parbhani region, and it has several different features compared to standard Marathi speaking. Firstly, the vocabulary term may differ for one of the persons from other specified regions. The people of the Parbhani Region have different vocabulary from the neighbouring regions, and languages as well as dialects are involved in their speaking. The specific terms are only spoken in those specified regions. Whatever culture is present, the influence of that culture is reflected on the person

while conversing and speaking. The tradition is also the term, which is different in every particular region. And the Parbhani district has unique and different traditions, and the impact of those traditions will be influenced by the particular individuals of that region. There are some specific words used in that region, and those words are found in this overall research. Some of the preserved words are found by conversing with them and by communicating with the individuals of those regions. The purpose of this study is to analyse the dialect of the Parbhani region and study its dialect. Linguistics is the standard study of the language. It is used in the criminal investigation. In forensic science, linguistics plays a vital role in the investigation of criminal procedure law.

Linguistics encompasses all aspects of language, including rules, phonetics, and phonological characteristics. Language primarily deals with speech and changes based on lexicon level, phonology, and grammar. It can be studied descriptively or applied, with descriptive focusing on word structure and applied examining regional and social factors. Language structure varies over time, known as synchronic-dialectic variation, and dialects are influenced by geographical area and education.

Linguistic forensics is an interdisciplinary field that uses language to extract insights about individuals and their actions, providing investigators with crucial evidence. It combines linguistics, psychology, and criminology to analyse written documents and decipher spoken words. Applications include developing offender profiles based on language traits and identifying anonymous authors. However, linguistic forensics faces ethical issues and limitations, including linguistic diversity, cultural disparities, and the development of communication technology. Understanding linguistic forensics helps us better understand how language can be used as evidence.

Linguistic forensics is a field that uses language patterns and analysis to assist in civil and criminal investigations. It involves analysing language and communication patterns to identify suspects, solve criminal cases, and present evidence in court. This field emerged in the mid-20th century, with the 1932 Lindbergh child abduction becoming a major turning point. English language analysis has been used in real-

life situations such as the university bombing case, Ted Kaczynski's writings along with his publications, and anonymous letters. Linguists, psychologists, and criminologists collaborate to uncover important evidence, identify criminals, and bring justice.

Types of dialects:

Dialect encompasses various language varieties influenced by various factors, including regional dialects, sociolects, idiolects, and ethnolects, which are the most common types.

1. Regional dialect-

A regional dialect is a unique language form within a specific geographical area, influenced by local norms and differences in pronunciation, tone, and grammar, varying based on the region's isolation and prominence.

2. Sociolects-

Sociolect is a social dialect influenced by factors such as age, profession, gender, socioeconomic class, and race. It differs from geographical dialects as they differ from social dialects. Sociolects are constantly changing, making it a dynamic and diverse language.

3. Ethnolects-

Ethnolects are language forms unique to specific ethnic groups, used by members to establish personal identity, reflect societal position, and help outsiders understand their characteristics and expression methods through language.

Linguistic analysis is a method used to study linguistic diversity in a particular region, providing insight into the evolution of languages, cultural practices, cultural preservation, heritage, and educational goals. It involves analysing language, speech, grammar, and other languages to understand how a language reflects social, cultural, and historical contexts. Language and culture are closely related, and linguistic analysis helps researchers understand how language is shaped and influenced by culture. In regions where local languages are in danger of extinction due to factors such as globalization, migration, or language change, language research can be used to record these changes and pass them on to future generations. Language analysis also contributes to the development of language skills and language processing skills,

increasing their accuracy and efficiency in different languages. It also promotes social and economic development by providing information about social and economic conditions of the region and future directions. Basic topics include geographical analysis, determination of demographic characteristics, selection of appropriate data collection techniques, determination of speech characteristics and combining analyses, examination of quantity and quality, comparison with other regions or languages, and analysis of the language within its history and culture. Findings in light of research questions and the theoretical framework. Research should also take into account history and culture, as well as factors that may influence the change of regional languages, such as migration patterns, communication quality, urban development, and historical events. Research findings should be interpreted through research questions and theoretical models, with implications for language theory, language policy, education, personal development, and social relations.

## II. METHODOLOGY

This study aims to create a database to solve criminal cases containing telephonic calls, anonymous calls, extortion calls, suicidal calls, etc., and find out the region of that criminal using dialectology. The study is mainly based on quantitative and qualitative data. The research was carried out with people who were members of Prabhani districts.

Collected data: samples were collected from different speakers with the help of a mobile phone in two ways, such as:

- a) call recordings;
- b) audio recordings;

Voice analysis is a method that uses various techniques to understand a person's emotional state, health, or identity. It includes pitch analysis, spectrogram analysis, formant analysis, prosody analysis, speech recognition, acoustic analysis, speaker identification, and speech pathology assessment. These methods help identify patterns and emotional changes in speech, allowing for better understanding and treatment.

Firstly, samples will be collected by meeting with people and having interaction with more than 500 people. The people who belong to the different regions of Prabhani. Such as Pathri, Manwath, Purna, Sonpeth, Gangakhed, Palam, Sailu, Jintur, etc. I have mostly interacted with the old people; they have used some old-generation words such as धकने (dhakne), परात (Parat), खिसा (khisa), भगून (bhagun), etc. I have been finding some very old words. They are not used in the current generation.

## III. RESULT AND FINDINGS

I have analyzed more than 500 peoples by interacting with people who belong to different regions of Parbhani. I have some old words that are not used in today's era. The dialect accent is different from the locality. We observe that the people who belong to different areas of Maharashtra talk differently according to their locality. The following words only talk about the region of Parbhani. I am not saying the words are not used in other areas but are specifically used in the Parbhani region.

This text provides a comprehensive analysis of speech patterns and language use in a sample, focusing on demographic characteristics, speech patterns, word usage, emotional tone, and language variation. It also compares the findings with existing literature on speech patterns, language use, and communication styles. The analysis offers insights into verbal communication patterns, implications for understanding human behavior, and practical applications like voice recognition technology and customer service interactions. However, it acknowledges limitations such as sample bias and methodological constraints and suggests future research to address these gaps. The overall significance of this analysis is significant in the field of linguistics and communication studies.

Table 1

Dialectical Word	Meaning
धकने (dhakne)	पुढे चालणे (walking forward)
परात( Parat)	जेवणं करायला वापरणारी प्लेट

खिसा (khisa)	पँट का असलेले पॉकेट
भगून(bhagun)	जेवण बनवण्याचा भांड
परस(paras)	घरा जवळ असलेले भाजीचा मळा(बाग)
मुंडकं(mundak)	डोक्याला हा शब्द वापरला जातो
लय(lay)	खूप मोठ्या संख्येने(large amount )
घागर(ghagar)	पानी भरायला वापरण्यात येणारं भांड
तुकडे किंवा कुटके (tukde/kutake)	रात्रीच्या वेळेस राहिलेल्या भाकरी किंवा चपाती च एक खाद्य पदार्थ
घास्तेल(ghastel)	रॉकेल(kerosene)

Table 2

खिसा (khisa)	पँट का असलेले पॉकेट
भगून(bhagun)	जेवण बनवण्याचा भांड
परस(paras)	घरा जवळ असलेले भाजीचा मळा(बाग)
मुंडकं(mundak)	डोक्याला हा शब्द वापरला जातो
लय(lay)	खूप मोठ्या संख्येने(large amount )
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घास्तेल(ghastel)	रॉकेल(kerosene)
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## CONCLUSION

This research is all about the old words found in the Specified region of Prabhani. The study investigates dialectical words in the Parbhani district of Maharashtra, India, and their impact on local communication and culture expression. The research uses qualitative and quantitative methodologies to investigate social linguistic forms and their role in local identity formation. The Parbhani region is known for its Marathi dialects, which vary by cultural and historical factors. Understanding language differences can inform policies and programs to promote linguistic diversity, improve relationships, and provide economic opportunities for speakers of different languages. Linguistic analysis helps researchers understand language evolution, cultural practices, preservation, heritage, and educational goals. The study aims to create a database for solving criminal cases containing telephonic calls, anonymous calls, extortion calls, and suicidal calls using dialectology. The findings have implications for language theory, language policy, education, personal development, and social relations. The analysis also offers insights into verbal communication patterns, implications for understanding human behaviour, and practical applications like voice recognition technology and customer service interactions.

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