Comparative Study of Literate and Illiterate Speakers of Maharashtra Region

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Abstract- This overall study focused on the variations of linguistic spoken by the illiterate and literate peoples. Various factors affect in the linguistic variations such as religion, situation, caste, Gender and education etc. This factor makes variation in the speaking of any individual. Tone, pronunciation is varied of one illiterate and literate person. This study has shown that education is the factor which can make linguistic variations of the individuals. The literate person will speak in a standard and in a formal tone whereas the illiterate person will speak in an informal and various varieties of variations in the linguistic. Every language has different dialects and variations in speaking this may make changes in their Tone and pronunciation of an individual. The study is investigated the variation of the Main body Maharashtra people speaking in two categories i.e., literate and illiterate person. The research has shown that how the variations are found and analyzed by the samples. The overall research tells us about Variation in both the categories.

Indexed Terms- Linguistic variations, literate person, illiterate person, Forensic linguistic.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is very important factor in human life. Language is one of the means of communication and conversation with each other. Many social factors affect language variations such as caste, religions, gender, occupations, education etc. And the education is one of the factors that affects in the persons of speaking. While communicating or conversing with each other the main difference will be vocabulary. As the Literate person comes in contact with standard and wide range of vocabulary and the formal speaking is may found. Now a days as the individuals comes in contact with other social media platform and television this thing many influences on the speaking and the Vocabulary of the person may become in a Standard form individual always, we specified vocabulary of their field. Where they are influencing Example. Assistant professors may use specific terms of their daily readings in there day conversations. Lawyer's may use legal aspects of courts in their daily speaking and conversing with any other. Persons environmental background may affect in the conversation broadly. The person who is illiterate, whatever his or her background and environment may affect in the speaking. Grammar is the term may also be one of the reason the behind the variations of in the difference in

As the standard and non-standard Grammar are both the terms which are varied by the person's identity and the persons influence with it. Understanding Grammar is essential for the effective communication as it provides framework for organizing and conveying meaning in the spoken and written language. There are many terms which comes in the Grammar terminology that is syntax, semantics, pragmatics, phonology etc.

The style of using language and the level of the formality used in a particular situation is mainly referred as word Register In the linguistic term. There are different types of registers used by the individuals according to their influence formal Registe informal Register Technical Register and the Colloquial Register etc. Social media, is the platform which encourage the individuals to do many activities and due to Influence of its variations in their linguistic may be found. By using social media language people have started to adapt that language in the daily

routine. As more commonly shortcuts and creative complex ideas have made the variations in speaking of the individuals mainly illiterate community may incorporate internet slang and online specific vocabulary into their language drawn from the interactions and experiences within online communities.

Impact of education on linguistic is observed, when the person acquires any linguistic skills, such as reading, writing, speaking and listening contents. These will really impact on the individuals linguistic the person who is in influence of reading, writing they start to speak differently as per their interaction with that thing. There are various situations which impact on persons speaking variations. We find that if the persons family is educated the illiterate grand persons on any other too starts to speak in formal tone. The impact of family's education makes the other persons variations in the speaking by adopting it. Whatever may be profession the person is doing he starts to use terms as per that for e.g. If the person is doctor, he starts to use the word treatment or diagnosis in his daily conversation too.

II. LANGUAGE REGISTER

The concept of register is typically concerned with variations in language conditioned by uses rather than users and involves consideration of the situation or context of use, the purpose, subject-matter and content of the message, and the relationship between the participants. (ROMAINE, 1994)

There are various language registers are used people use the according to us it depends on
1. Situation
2. Audience
3. Topic

III. FIVE LANGUAGE REGISTERS

1. Frozen
A frozen register refers to a language that remains unchanged over time, resembling a frozen state. It is often used for official purposes like legal or religious matters, requiring standard grammar and vocabulary. However, it can also include informal elements like songs and poems, as well as non-standard language like abbreviations or slang. Additionally, the frozen register can contain archaic language, such as the word 'thou', used by Shakespeare.
Examples:
A. The Bible
B. The Lord's Prayer
C. The Pledge of Allegiance
D. Laws
E. Preamble to the US Constitution

2. Formal
The text describes a language style that is generally impersonal and unemotional, using complete sentences, complex structures, and standard grammar. It is commonly used in Standard English or other languages, and uses extended vocabulary, limited personal pronouns, and avoids pet names, contractions, abbreviations, idioms, metaphorical language, imperative sentences, colloquialisms, slang words, swearing, and vulgarities.

Formal Register Use
The formal register is a clear and complete medium used by academic speakers, students, and employees when addressing their boss or addressing authority figures in public. It is suitable for teaching, as it is clear, complete, and uses full sentences, grammar, and extended vocabulary. Students may also use the formal register when communicating with academic professionals, as it shows respect and authority in their field. In job situations, the formal register is appropriate for addressing bosses or requesting clarification on work-related matters. In public speeches, politicians and other authority figures often use the formal register, using full sentences, avoiding slang, and following specific conventions.

Examples:
1. Introductions between strangers
2. Rhetorical statements and questions
3. standard for work, school, public offices and business settings.

3. Consultative
Consultative is an adjective that describes a noun, referring to the ability to provide advice or counsel. In the context of the English Language, this refers to the type of language used when providing expert or professional advice or recommendations. The

adjective describes the type of language used in a social exchange where someone is seeking or giving consultation. The term 'consultative' is derived from the word's 'consult' and '-active'.

Examples-

A. Doctor: patient, lawyer: client, lawyer: judge,

B. Teacher: student,

C. Superior: subordinate

D. Colleagues, peers

4. Casual

Casual refers to a relaxed, informal, unconcerned, or friendly environment. It can be seen in various aspects of life, such as clothing, events, relationships, and conversations. In the context of English, register refers to a language used for specific purposes or situations, often referring to the formality of social interactions. Other types of register include formal register, frozen register, consultation register, neutral register, and intimate register. Casual register is often used in casual situations, while neutral register is used in academic settings and personal settings. In summary, casual refers to a relaxed, informal, and unconcerned environment.

Examples:

A. friends and acquaintances

B. family

C. teammates

D. chats and blogs

Dialects are variations of language spoken in different regions or by different social groups, often developed due to historic, geographical, and other social factors. 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.

Language is closely related to cultural identity, as it 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.

Linguistics is the standard study of the language and plays a vital role in criminal investigation. It encompasses all aspects of language, including rules, phonetics, and phonological characteristics. 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 patterns and analysis to assist in civil and criminal investigations.

Dialect encompasses various language varieties influenced by various factors, including regional dialects, sociolects, idiolects, and ethnolects. Regional dialects are unique language forms within a specific geographical area, influenced by local norms and differences in pronunciation, tone, and grammar. Sociolects are social dialects influenced by factors such as age, profession, gender, socioeconomic class, and race, while ethnolects are language forms unique to specific ethnic groups.

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 contributes to the development of language skills and language processing skills, increasing their accuracy and efficiency in different languages. Research findings should be interpreted through research questions and theoretical models, with implications for language theory, language policy, education, personal development, and social relations.

The Maharashtra peoples are mostly used Marathi language –

Marathi is an official language of India, with nearly 90 million native speakers worldwide. It is the eleventh most spoken language globally and India's third most common language. Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language group member, similar to Hindi and Punjab. It is mainly spoken in Maharashtra, Mumbai,

and Goa, and is also known as Maharashtra, Marathi, Malhatee, Marathi, and Muruthu.

Marathi is written in Balbodh Devanagari script, a Sanskrit script used in many Indian languages, including Hindi. It has no capital and lowercase letters, is read left to right, and has forty-seven letters, fourteen vowels, and thirty-three consonants. Marathi Devanagari has an additional vowel and four more consonants for fifty-two letters and ten numeral symbols. Marathi, a sister language of Sanskrit, originated from early Prakrit forms used on the Indian subcontinent from 300 B.C.E. to 800 C.E., a precursor to Maharashtri Prakrit. Marathi has been an established language in Maharashtra since at least the 12th century, with evidence from copper plates and stone inscriptions dating back to 1000 C.E.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This study aims to create a database to solve criminal cases involving telephonic, anonymous, extortion, and suicidal calls using dialectology. Data was collected from Maharashtra's different district residents through call recordings and audio recordings. Voice analysis techniques, including pitch, spectrogram, formant, prosody, speech recognition, acoustic, speaker identification, and speech pathology assessment, help identify patterns and emotional changes in speech, enabling better understanding and treatment.

firstly, Samples of the literate and illiterate individuals from various Backgrounds age groups and regions to ensure representative of sample.

Data collection-
The data is collected from the spoken samples by audio and call recordings from both literate and illiterate participants. This were taken by the interview type and by the conversations with both the individuals.

Language Analysis-
The data is analyzed by the linguistic Variations by observing the vocabulary and the sentence constructions, structure of sentencing, Grammar, pronunciation and other features

Comparison-
The samples were compared by the linguistic patterns between literate and illiterate individuals. Complexicity of sentences grammatical errors, use of slang and other features.

Qualitative Analysis-
In the Qualitative Analysis the factors of education level, socio – economic background and influence of culture which contributes in the variations of both are analyzed.

V. RESULT AND FINDINGS

The overall study concludes that variations of the oner literate and illiterate person is analyzed. The study investigated by analysis the samples by approaching more than 300 peoples and the study gives the result. As we know that there are various dialects and languages spoken in the Maharashtra region, by various factors gender, caste, various culture, time, education etc. the variations in the speaker's conversation are observed. This study helps the researchers to understand variations such as pronunciations, different sentences construction by accordance of influences of other things, there syntax different and many more variations are observed.

Table 1(Tone of Literate and Illiterate Speakers of Maharashtra region.)

Formal tone	Informal tone
तुमचं शिक्षण किती झालंय ?(illiterate) - मी १०	तुमचं शिक्षण किती झालंय ?(Under influence of Android mobile and TV)- मी SSC passed आहे
तुम्ही काय करतात?(illiterate people)- मी होय घर काम करती	तुम्ही काय करतात ?(illiterate but influence in social media)- मी का हाऊस wife आहे.

Table 2(Common pronunciation difference)

दवखण्यात(illiterate)	दवाखान्यात(literate)
हालो	हॅलो
वहय	होय
डाक्टर	डॉक्टर

हायत्या	आहेत
व्हाटसाप	व्हॉट्सअँप
हावे ला राहतो	हायवे ला राहतो
शिती	शेती

Table 3(Syntax difference)

Literate	Illiterate
मी आज कामासाठी बाहेर जात आहे	मला आज कामा कशता बाहेर जायला लागेल
तुम्ही काय करत आहात	तुम्ही काय करीताय
तुम्ही कुठे जात आहात	तुम्ही फुठे जायला लागलाय
तु अजून करत आहेस का?	तूं अजून करायलाय आहे का ?
काहीही	कायपण

CONCLUSION

This study explores the linguistic variations of illiterate and literate individuals in Maharashtra, India, focusing on factors such as religion, situation, caste, gender, and education. Literate individuals use a standard, formal tone, while illiterate individuals use informal and varied styles. Education plays a significant role in determining linguistic variations, with vocabulary being a key difference. Grammar, including syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and phonology, is crucial for effective communication. Language registers, including formal, informal, technical, and colloquial registers, are influenced by social media and family education. There are five language registers: frozen, formal, formal, and informal. Dialects are variations of language spoken in different regions or social groups, and understanding linguistic diversity can provide insight into language variation across regions, social groups, and historical contexts. Linguistics is essential in criminal investigation, and Marathi, India's official language, is used to express culture and unity. The study aims to create a database to solve criminal cases involving telephonic, anonymous, extortion, and suicidal calls using dialectology.

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