

मराठी मूळ वाक कॉर्पस



MARATHI RAW SPEECH CORPUS

Marathi Raw Speech Corpus

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Annotated, quality language data (both-text & speech) and tools in Indian Languages to Individuals, Institutions and Industry for Research & Development - Created in-house, through outsourcing and acquisition.

**Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages
Central Institute of Indian Languages
Mysore, India-570006**

Marathi Raw Speech Corpus

This Documentation is a part of LDC-IL Marathi Raw Speech Corpus.

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1 LDC-IL RAW SPEECH CORPORA: AN OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Lack of basic linguistic resources have been the first and foremost bottleneck in development of language technology for Indian languages. When text data itself has been available for most of the Indian languages, one could not even think of the speech data. India is one of the foremost multilingual country where multilingualism is ingrained and most people speak more than one language with more than 75 languages having more than one million speakers (as per 2011 Census of India data). As per a study¹ of KPMG and Google released in 2017, the internet user base grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 41% between 2011 and 2016 to reach 234 million users at the end of 2016 and this trend is likely continue. It is also estimated that internet users in Indian language will account for nearly 75% of India's internet user base by 2021.

Despite this, the availability of technology in Indian languages have been on close to null. This is mainly due to the reason that the technology developing agencies find it either too difficult to come up with the language support on various applications for Indian languages or it is economically not a viable solution. However, recent analyses from various quarters have shown that the latter is not correct and the major issue is availability of the linguistic resources based on which language technology and language support for various types of applications proves to be a bottleneck for the developing community, be it industry or otherwise.

Considering this as an issue, the Government of India has taken several initiatives to provide the basic ingredients which may prove as a catalyst for the development of language technology in Indian languages. As part of the this initiative, a scheme named Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL) was established by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development at Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

The goal of LDC-IL was to develop linguistic resources for all Indian languages with the initial focus more on the scheduled languages of India. These linguistic resources may be as deemed fit by the language technology developing community.

Based upon the recommendations of the Project Advisory Committee which includes ex-officio members from MeitY, IITs Ministry of HRD, Director and other academicians from reputed Institutes/Universities working in this area as well as major and minor industrial entities working in this area, the LDC-IL decided to embark upon developing the text and speech corpus for the scheduled languages of India.

There have been several types of datasets prepared under LDC-IL. This document serves as a generic documentation for the raw speech corpus of the LDC-IL being released for several languages.

¹<https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/in/pdf/2017/04/Indian-languages-Defining-Indias-Internet.pdf>

1.2 LDC-IL SPEECH CORPUS

LDC-IL speech corpus is collected after careful deliberations on what type of speech corpus is required for various types of speech based linguistic analysis that may suit multifarious needs of the research and development community.

After several meetings with the experts from around India and abroad, it was decided that LDC-IL should focus on not just developing a speech corpus for a particular need, rather to get the data that would be useful for various tasks such as ASR, STT, linguistic analysis, speech therapy and so on.

Keeping this in mind, various types of content were created a priori before the speech recordings took place. The content of these datasets have been prepared in consultation with the experts from the language as well as linguists giving inputs to ensure that no specific sound patterns are missed out.

For example, it has been ensured that the speech datasets contain all the phones and allophones of the language and ample examples are available in the language to prove their phonemic status in the language. To ensure that the corpus is good for an ASR, the continuous speech is recorded in natural environment.

2 CONTENT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

Each content type has a number of files with each file containing standard content. A sub-set of these files in each of the content types selected randomly constitute subsets that are given to a speaker for reading out in natural flow. A few full sets (namely W3B, W4, and W5) are also read in full by certain selected speakers in each age group.

There are three age group ranges selected for LDC-IL datasets. These are ‘16 to 20 years’, ‘21 to 50 years’ and ‘above 50 years’. Attempt has been made to collect equal number of male and female data from each of the age groups.

The list of the datasets and their notation is given in the table below:

SL	Notation	Content Type
01.	T1	Contemporary Text (News)
02.	T2	Creative Text
03.	S	Sentence
04.	D	Date
05.	W1	Command and Control Words
06.	W2	Place Name
07.	W2	Person Name
08.	W3A	Most Frequent Word-Part
09.	W3B	Most Frequent Word-FullSet
10.	W4	Phonetically Balanced-Fullset
11.	W5	Form and Function Word-Fullset

Table 1: LDC-IL Speech Data Content Types

Detailed descriptions of each of the content types are given in the following sub-sections.

2.1 T1: CONTEMPORARY TEXT

The Contemporary Text (news) data is given the notation of T1. News items have been selected from the LDC-IL news corpora. The text is contemporary in nature as the news items such have been picked over a period from 2005 to 2012, either from news websites or from the print editions newspapers of the respective language.

The domain information is present in the news items as well as the news items deal various topics such as political news, editorials, sports news and so on. Given that the news items have been collected from local news reported for each language, the style may be considered as colloquial or belonging to the news reporting style.

Each LDC-IL dataset ‘Contemporary Text’ contains minimum of 500 words per speaker, which is rarely repeated. Since it is the continuous text, it constitutes the largest part of the speech corpora, in terms of data size and time duration.

2.2 T2: CREATIVE TEXT

‘Creative Text –T2’ is extracted mainly from literary sources. It is used to capture literary terms. Creative Texts are stories or essays collected from books. The text may be any standard text which is descriptive in nature. It exhibits the language style of a particular period from which the text is taken.

Creative texts were prepared in two types. In the first 6 or 8 essays or short stories were prepared. One of these selected randomly from the set, is assigned to one speaker for reading out. The same story may be read by multiple speakers.

In the other approach a distinct text is given to each individual

The creative text section of the LDC-IL Speech dataset comprises of mostly six essays or short stories. One of these essay or short story, selected randomly from the set of the six stories, is assigned to one speaker for reading out. The same story may be read out by multiple speakers.

2.3 D: DATE

Languages tend to speak out the date in a specific and many a times in a particular manner which may not always conform to the grammatical structure of the language. To capture it, LDC-IL tried to document how a date is spoken in each of the languages.

The normal way is put a question before the informant the answer of which must be in a date format. Normally the following six questions were placed before the informant and the informants would answer minimum one of the questions.

1. What is tomorrow’s date?
2. When is Gandhi Jayanthi observed?
3. What is the date today?
4. When do we celebrate our Independence Day?
5. What is your date of birth?
6. On which date you go to market?

2.4 S: SENTENCES

To ensure that all the types of syntactic structures are covered in the speech data, a set of sentences have been constructed with the help of language experts and linguists for each of the languages. It is ensured that all possible sentence structures are covered including all types of tenses, aspects, moods, compound and complex sentences and so on.

These sentences are isolated sentences and not part of a continuous speech. While care has been taken to extract sentences from the text corpus of the corresponding language, sometimes sentences have also been modified to ensure that the specific valid sentence structure of the language is present.

Very long sentences are avoided while selecting or constructing the sentences, so that the informant can read the sentences easily. The words used in these sentences are common words which are found in day-to-day life. Each sentence in the list contains minimum four words. The sentences are not too long so that each sentence does not span for more than a line in the prompting sheet. Care is taken to avoid abusive or taboo words.

Each speaker is given 25 sentences out of this sentence list for reading out.

2.5 W1: COMMAND AND CONTROL WORDS

Spoken language usually contains a lot of sentences that are commands or use a lot of control words. This happens mostly in the conversational speech. Even though the LDC-IL speech corpus at present does not contain the conversation speech, an attempt has been made by including common command and control sentences/phrases carefully crafted with the help of respective language experts and linguists.

These include imperative sentences, optative sentences as well as other controlling phrases which may come as a reply to an interrogative sentence. Each of the languages has a set of command and control sentences created before the speech data is recorded. Each speaker is given a list of 30 command and control sentences randomly selected from the set. Each of these phrases/sentences is repeated three times by each speaker while recording.

2.6 W2: PROPER NOUN (PERSON NAMES AND PLACE NAMES)

Recognizing proper nouns by using an ASR system is a complex task. For example, voice recognition application in mobile phone may have a few hundreds of names to distinguish when placing a call through voice command. Native speakers use different pronunciations depending on their language of origin and familiarity with the language. The speakers use different pronunciation for native and foreign names ranging from a nativised pronunciation to a totally foreignised pronunciation. All this adds to the complexity of an ASR system in recognizing proper nouns. To address this issue LDC-IL speech data has been collected to include person names and place names.

2.6.1 Person Names

Person names are included to capture the native pronunciations. The names are taken from people from different walks of life like Politicians, Film Actors and Directors, Writers, Kings and Queens, Astrologers, Historical Personalities, Scientists, Sports persons etc.

2.6.2 Place Names

Place names are included to capture the native pronunciations. This data set contains Indian place names. These include main cities, district names and popular tourist destinations from all over India. Some local place names are also included like names of villages, taluk headquarters, district names, local forest reserves, local tourist and pilgrimage destinations etc.

Each speaker typically pronounce 20 person names and 10 place names, out of the total Proper Noun wordlist of the particular language. Each word is uttered three times

2.7 W3: MOST FREQUENT WORDS

Most frequent word list is the regularly and repeatedly used list of words. Since these words are used most frequently in a language, it is imperative to have these words in our dataset.

The most frequent words dataset is derived from LDC-IL Corpus. However, it may be noted that when the most frequent word list was extracted, the text corpus was rather small. So, the frequency list might change if it is compared to the current LDC-IL text corpus.

2.7.1 W3A: Most Frequent Words-Part

The most frequent words of a language are randomly picked from a list of around 1000 most frequent wordlist of a language. Each speaker records randomly selected 30 words from this list. Each word is uttered thrice.

2.7.2 W3B: Most Frequent Words-Full

Two speakers, one male and one female, pronounces the full set of 1000 most frequent words. This is done for each dialect of the language, if available.

2.8 W4: PHONETICALLY BALANCED VOCABULARY

To cover all possible phonemic occurrences of a language, the “phonetically balanced Vocabulary” is prepared. It is a list of words in which the occurrence of a phoneme in initial medial and final positions of that language can be represented.

The pronunciation of the phoneme is varied according to the position of the phoneme in a word and the influence of the following and proceeding phoneme. The pronunciation of initial position is different from middle and final positions. For example the phoneme ‘pa’ is used in different forms while pronouncing words like

- ‘**pallavi**’- ‘pa’ inherent vowel at initial position (CV initial)
- ‘**prakata**’ - ‘p’ as pure consonant in conjunction with ‘ra’ in initial position, (CCV Initial)
- ‘**spandana**’, - ‘pa’ with inherent vowel preceded by a consonant at medial position (CCV Initial)
- ‘**parikalpane**’- ‘pa’ inherent vowel at initial position (CV initial) and ‘pa’ with inherent vowel preceded by a consonant in the medial position (CCV Medial)
- ‘a:**pta**’ - ‘p’ with followed by a consonant in the final position (CCV medial)

Using the articulation score as the measure, phonetically balanced lists have been used to test differences among transmission systems and to test the effects of noise. The phonetically balanced words used in word recognition testing contain speech sounds that occur in the same frequency as those of conversational speech.

2.9 W5: FORM AND FUNCTION WORDS

Form and function words dataset is a closed class list of words. They are quite limited in a language. These constitute mostly the indeclinable words of a language. Form words are static, bearing some content with them. They are meaningful and are actually the building blocks of a language.

The Form and Function dataset includes Grammatical function words, numerals, kinship terms, measurement terms, list of colours, days, months, seasons, directions, zodiac signs, body parts, planets etc. These words are included to the native words which may not be frequent in the overall corpus, but needs representation.

3 PLANNING FOR FIELDWORK

3.1 DATASET PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION

To ensure representativeness of the speech corpora, a conscious effort has been made to balance the speech data by taking varieties of styles into consideration. The first and foremost among at LDC-IL has been to take an expert view on the varieties of languages. For example, for Kannada it is ensured that speech varieties from different regions such as Hyderabad Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka, Coastal Karnataka and Old Mysore get proportionate weightage.

LDC-IL collected the data using two approaches, with two different kind of Dataset Models. They are as follows:

- Dataset Model 1 (T1, T2, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, S, D)
- Dataset Model 2 (Distinct Texts of T1 and T2)

Some Languages followed Model-1 only, and some Languages followed both Model-1 and Model-2. After the regions are identified, speech samples are collected as per the criteria shown in the tables below:

Standard Speech Dataset Distribution for Each LDC-IL Fieldwork Dataset Model 1							
Content type	Content size#	Content to be read by one speaker	Total No. of speakers	Age group wise no. of speaker; Female & Male equally distributed#			Content selection type
				16-20	20-50	50+	
Contemporary Text	150 Texts	1 Text	150	18	90	42	Distinct Text
Creative Text	6 Texts	1 text	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Sentences	142 Sentences	25 Sentences	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Command and Control Words	82 Words	30 Words	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Person Names	489 Words	20 Words	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Place Names	511 Words	10 Words	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Most Frequent Words	1144 Words	30 Words	150	18	90	42	Random set*
Phonetically Balanced Vocabulary	390 words	Full set	6	2	2	2	Full set to be read by the speaker
Form and Function Words	432 words	Full set	6	2	2	2	Full set to be read by the speaker
1000 Most Frequent Words	1000 Words	Full set	2	0	2	0	Full set to be read by the speaker
*picked randomly by machine #The figures shown are for illustration purpose only. The numbers may differ for each language. Please refer specific Language documentation for actual figures.							

Table 2: Standard Speech Dataset Distribution for Each LDC-IL Fieldwork with Model-1 Dataset

Speech dataset distribution for fieldwork Dataset Model 2						
Content type	Content size	Content to be read by one speaker	Total No. of speakers	Age group wise no. of speaker; Female & Male equally distributed		Content selection type
				16-20	21-50	
Contemporary Text (News)	150 Texts	1 Text	150	75	75	Distinct Text
Creative Text	150 Texts	1 text	150	75	75	Distinct Text

Table 3: Standard Speech Dataset Distribution for Each LDC-IL Fieldwork with Modle-2 Dataset

As the data is collected from different cities across India (as per the demand of the language), its imperative that proper preparation is made before proceeding towards the field such that day-to-day necessities of field are met with. Investigators had to make that s/he had sufficient charged batteries as well as alkaline batteries if so required, empty SD cards, laptops in proper condition, sufficient number of random and full datasets (prompt sheets) and so on. These formed as the daily routine for the linguists while in the field.

4 FIELD WORK

Some common guidelines and instructions were provided to the field workers before proceeding to the field. A brief of it is noted below.

4.1 POSSIBLE PLACES FOR COLLECTING DATA

Once the dataset is prepared and taken to the field, the next step is to determine places where there is an availability of speakers who can read fluently. The best possible places are schools, colleges, universities, govt. offices etc.

The Head of these organizations have to be briefed and asked permission for recording data from students, faculties etc. Certain infrastructural requirements like space, if possible power source for charging batteries etc. has to be requested from the institutions. The speakers from whom we collect data are referred as informants.

4.2 FIELD WORK ETHICS

The informants are briefed about the procedures, nature and purpose of speech data collection. Informants are informed about the funding agency behind the data collection. In case of LDC-IL, the data collection is funded by Govt. of India. Informant are made aware of who exactly is carrying out the data collection process and what will be done with the data collected before they give their consent.

There have been situations where the informant would find it distressing that the data given by them will be segmented and further processed. In such cases, their opinions have to be respected and the investigators have to refrain from taking their data. The informants are made aware of the degree of confidentiality and anonymity that will be maintained after collecting the data. The informants are also made aware of the potential benefits of the data to the wider community. Once the informant is aware of all these information and is ready to give the data, consent is acquired in written along with certain personal details such as their educational qualification, mother tongue, place of elementary education etc.

Informants are allowed to read the dataset earlier before recording so that they can get familiar with the content of the text. It is ensured that the informants do not have any objection to the content they are about to read. For example, the informant may have objection regarding the political, social views expressed in the content. In such cases, a different dataset is offered to the informant. There are certain texts in the data set, which may pose difficulty for a certain informant to read. For Example, some informants may have difficulty in reading contents which involve dialogues between people. Such contents may differ in dialects spoken by the informant which may pose a difficult situation for them while reading. In such cases, a different dataset is offered to the informant. Complex datasets are given only to the informants who are capable of reading them and state likewise.

An attempt is made to reduce the extra noise as much as possible before recording. If necessary, test recordings are conducted before the actual recording on certain portions of the text.

Brief introduction about the informant and investigator along with details like place, time, region etc. are collected at the beginning of each recording. The conversation between investigator and informant is done in their native language so that the informant is comfortable and the natural flow of language is established.

Care is taken while recording the words, so that there is a pause between two words or between utterances of the same word. All the words of the content type W1 to W5 (i.e. ‘Command and Control words’, ‘Proper Nouns’, ‘Most Frequent Words’, ‘Phonetically Balanced Vocabulary’ and ‘Form and Function words’) are repeated three times in a sequence. A pause is maintained between two sentences as well while recording.

While recording the News Item and Creative Text, the informants are briefed to read the text given, as naturally as possible. It should be as natural as reading a book or newspaper. Informants answer to a particular question themselves regarding date format. This is done to capture how people usually pronounce the date. The investigator does not prompt any particular format

4.3 DATA COLLECTION

The LDC-IL data is recorded using Roland EDIROL Recorder. It is a 24-bit Linear PCM (R-09) Recorder.

4.3.1 Technical Specifications for collecting data

Recording Setup:	Sample Rate : 48.0 KH
Recording Mode:	wav -16bit
Date Setup:	Current date and time.
Storage:	SD Card
Power:	• Always use rechargeable batteries (Ni-MH) for recording. Otherwise line hum will come. Never use Ni-CD battery type as it is potential for ‘memory effect’. • Rechargeable batteries need to be thoroughly recharged before recording (minimum 16 hrs continuous charging).
Peak	While recording please be aware that it should not reach the peak i.e. PEAK (in the recorder) should not glow.
Recording Distance	• Keep minimum 5 cm to 25 cm distance between the microphone and the speaker and if possible use microphone holder. • The recorder should not be placed orthogonally but it should be placed diagonally. • Do not move the recorder during recording • Fix the recorder upon a table/ fixed plane if possible. • Try to have fixed the distance between the recorder and speaker • The recorder should not be placed orthogonally but it should be placed diagonally

Table 4: Technical Specifications for collecting data

After each recording, it is recommended to verify the recorded data, whether it is recorded in the right way. If the informant also wishes to hear the data, the investigator may oblige.

4.3.2 Metadata

The value of speech data can be determined according to the quality of metadata obtained. It is imperative to maintain metadata of the entire data collection for linguistic analysis.

After the recording is taken from the informant, personal details are collected. Care should be taken so that the signature and other formalities are completed as required.

The metadata of the speech corpus is made through the personal details taken from the informants. A typical copy of metadata sheet contains information as noted below:

Informant Data:

Name:
Dataset ID:
Address:
Gender:
Age Group: (with three options of 16 to 20, 21 to 50, and 50+)
Educational Qualification: (with three options of School/Bachelors/Masters)
Place of Elementary Education:
Mother Tongue:
Dialect (if any):

Investigator Data:

Name:
Date:
Place:
Region:
Environment:

It is to note that the name and the address of the informants are discarded while archiving metadata to keep the confidentiality and anonymity.

Dataset ID: It is a unique ID given to each speaker.

The following fields are considered for the distinctiveness of each data item recorded. Each field contributes certain features which pave way for diverse research.

Gender: The Speech data is taken from both male and female to capture the difference in intensity and pitch. The difference in vocal folds size between men and women makes them different in their pitched voices. Male voice usually has low pitch whereas a female voice is of high pitch. Pitch and intensity are proportional to each other.

Age Group: Different age groups exhibit difference in pitch and loudness. As the human body ages, it undergoes changes such as lessening strength, slower movements, degeneration of body tissues etc. these factors impact the voice as well. As people age their speech slows down, syllables and words are elongated, sentences are punctuated with more pauses for air. Scientific studies also show that as male and female age, the changing larynxes changes pitch and intensity. Age also affect the hearing process, which may make a person speak louder.

Educational Qualification: This determines the fluency and speed of reading speech data.

Place of Elementary Education: This parameter determines the effects of environment and dialect of a particular place of childhood which impacts the articulation of the speech.

Mother Tongue: Mother Tongue is one of the influential factors of a native speaker, for example In Karnataka, mainly in Canara region; it can be observed that the mother tongue of native Kannada speakers may be Tulu, Konkani, Chitpavani etc. This influences the articulation of Kannada speech in these areas.

Place: Place gives better information about the speech data collected. For example, Kannada spoken in Kundapura has its own distinct variety even when it belongs to Canara region.

Date: Date describes the timeline of data collected. It becomes useful information for historic research and language evolution in time line. It also dates the technology being used in that age.

Region: Region is an influencing factor of the language. Hence keeping the information about it with the data is always useful.

Environment: The recording environment information's like Indoor, Outdoor, School, Office, etc. is useful, and its marking could be helpful in determining the noise level and the kind of noise that can be expected with the data.

Each of the datasets released contain a metadata sheet which has information about each of the audio files. A total of 25 fields are there in the metadata sheet.

A brief of each of these 25 fields/legends is given in the table below:

SL	Legend	Description
1	Language	Name of the Language
2	SpeakerID	Each speaker has a unique identity language. However, this is within the language. If one is working on speech corpus from more than one language, the IDs may get repeated.
3	ContentType	This corresponds to the notation of the content types noted above.
4	ContentID	This corresponds to the ID of the text being read out.
5	Gender	Notes gender, whether it is male, female or other.
6	AgeGroup	Three age groups of 16 to 20, 21 to 50, and 50+
7	Dialect	Notes the dialect of the language. An attempt has been made to cover all the dialects of the language as agreed upon in the academia of the language experts and linguists.
8	ReadInScript	The script in which the content has been provided to read in.
9	RecordingEnvironment	A brief info on the environment in which the recording has been done.
10	PowerSource	The source of the power using which the recording was done. It may be Li-ion, NiCd or Alkaline batteries.
11	RecorderManufacturer	Manufacturer of the recorder.
12	RecorderType	Type of the recorder. It is mostly 24-bit Linear PCM (R-09).
13	SamplingFrequency	Sampling frequency. It's mostly 48.
14	BitPerSample	Bit per sample. It is mostly 16-bit.
15	Channel	How many channels. All of LDC-IL data is stereo. Only data set is mono which is segregated and constitutes a separate dataset of its own.
16	State	Name of the Indian state/province to which the speaker belongs to.
17	District	Name of the Indian district to which the speaker belongs to.
18	Place	Name of the place to which the speaker belongs to.
19	MotherTongue	Mother tongue of the speaker. It is note that data has been taken from people who professo to speak the language. However, it may be that the speaker uses the target language as a second or third language. However, as long as the speaker confidently says (and it is also verified by other speakers of the community), some samples have been taken from these types of users as well. This adds to the variety of the speech data collected.
20	EducationalQualification	Highest educational qualification of the speaker.
21	PlaceOfElementaryEducation	Place of the elementary education. This usually corresponds to the early childhood experiences which happens to more than often affect the way a language spoken.
22	RecordingDate	Date when the recording took place.
23	Investigator	Name of the Investigator.
24	RecordedText	Text of the recorded speech (in the script of the language).
25	TextInRoman	Text of the recorded speech (in the Roman transliteration as per the LDC-IL transliteration scheme. If the text is long (as is the case with T1 and T2 content types), a reference of the corresponding file is given.)

Table 5: Metadata Legends and their Description

4.3.3 Data Transferring and Storing

After the data is collected for the day or when the SD card is full, the data needs to be transferred to the PC. It is important, to take certain precautions in this process so that the data is safely transferred. The data should be copied and pasted in the PC rather than cut and pasted. After successful transfer and rechecking the copied data, the SD card can be cleared.

For easier maintenance and organization of the data in PC, folder system is recommended for saving data. Each recorded wave file has to be labelled with corresponding speaker ID.

The investigator should try to get the required number of speakers/data before completing the field work within their schedule.

4.3.4 Observations

One of the reasons for error prone reading could be the over consciousness of the informant about being voice recorded. Despite being informed, the informant may try to read the data in a dramatic way, but may eventually lead to normal reading after few sentences. Even after the informants give consent and their data, they may later change their mind or express their concern about the text they have read. Some may even request to discard their recordings. In such cases, the investigator has to reassure them about their given data. If they still want their data to be discarded, they have to be accommodated. It is preferable to provide complete information to the informants to avoid such situations. In many instances informants assume that they are giving auditions for Radio Jockey vacancies, or some reality shows. They should be briefed about the purpose of data collection beforehand to avoid such situations.

The investigator may be in not so hospitable environments depending upon the region they are visiting. Proper precaution and aid is to be acquired before visiting such places.

The investigator may have to face challenges in food and accommodation since he/she travels in unfamiliar places. It is recommended to be prepared for such situations. The investigator should be prepared for all such hardships and take proper measures to minimize them beforehand.

5 ORGANISING AND ARCHIVING THE DATA

After the field work is completed, the data has to be stored in a server as soon as possible for safe keeping. Taking a backup of the saved data is also recommended as the data collected is of vital importance.

5.1.1 Text - Speech Mapping and Naming Conventions

After the data is stored, it is segmented and mapped with its corresponding text and metadata. Each recording is named in accordance with its metadata information like language name, speaker id, content id, gender, age, content type etc.

A Typical LDC-IL naming convention for recorded data is shown below.

"LDC-IL_Scheduled_Kannada_Female_16To20_Contemporary Text-T1_SP-0035_T1-0035.wav"
"LDC-IL_Scheduled_Kannada_Male_21To50_Sentence-S_SP-0001_S-0004.wav"

Wave Surfer, free software, is used for segmentation of LDC-IL Speech data. It is an open source tool which can be downloaded freely from the web. While segmenting the speech data file for archiving, the introduction, content headings and any unnecessary speech are discarded. Only the dataset content is retained.

The ASR data is prepared keeping in the view, the stochastic systems such as HMMs or neural networks that do not use explicit rules for speech recognition. On the contrary, they rely on stochastic models which are trained using some statistical optimization procedure, with very large amounts of speech corpus.

5.1.2 Observations

While segmenting a single large recording containing all the content types, there may be instances where an informant has made an error and later corrected it. In such cases, it is always a good approach to segment a recording from the end of the file in reverse order so that the correct utterance can be found before incorrect utterance; hence the incorrect utterance can be discarded/ignored. One may observe the interventions of investigator or other people between reading two data items which may also need to be discarded.

6 DATA VERIFICATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Since mapping audio recordings with its corresponding text and other metadata information is a manual task. The process is prone to human errors; the data verification process will be done

Much of the audio text mapping is automated, but in case of distinct set texts, and other metadata entry is done by human needs verification. In this,

- The Audio recording of each speaker is checked against the mapped text.
- Each distinct text audio recording will be matched with automated entries of the same speaker to check for any mis-mapping of speaker.
- Metadata like Gender, age group, District etc. are selective part of manual data entry and could be prone to errors so verification is needed.
- Metadata like Dialect entry, place, etc. are keyed in by manual data entry and could be prone to errors like typo errors so verification needs to be done.
- The audio segments could be duplicated because of system/network errors and need to be checked.
- At the time of data segmentation, one might have saved the whole file instead of selected part. Such cases need to be checked.
- Some audio segments may not get migrated to the system because of wrong naming conventions. Such segments will be handpicked and corrected and migrated into the system.

7 MARATHI RAW SPEECH CORPUS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Marathi language is an Indo-Aryan language. It is the official language of Maharashtra state of India. Marathi has some of the oldest literature of all modern Indo-Aryan languages, dating from about the 1st century AD. Marathi is primarily spoken in Maharashtra (India) and parts of neighbouring states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka (Particularly the bordering districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga and Uttara Kannada), union-territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The former Maratha ruled cities of Baroda, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Tanjore have had sizable Marathi speaking populations for centuries. Marathi is also spoken by Maharashtrian emigrants to other parts of India and overseas.

There were 83 million native Marathi speakers in India, according to the 2011 census, making it the third most spoken native language after Hindi and Bengali. Native Marathi speakers form 6.86 % of India's population. Native speakers of Marathi formed 68.93% of the population in Maharashtra, 10.89% in Goa, 7.01% in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 4.53% in Daman and Diu, 3.38% in Karnataka, 1.7% in Madhya Pradesh and 1.52% in Gujarat. The major dialects of Marathi are called Standard Marathi and Varhadi Marathi. There are a few other sub-dialects like Ahirani, Dangi, Vadvali, Samavedi, Khandeshi, Zadi Boli, Koli and Malvani. Standard Marathi (Puneri) is the official language of the State of Maharashtra. Standard Marathi is based on dialects used by academics and the print media. Marathi is thought to be a descendant of Maharashtri, one of the Prakrit languages which developed from Sanskrit.

Khandeshi is spoken in the Khandesh region, wedged between the territory of Bhili and that of Marathi. It consists of Khandeshi proper, and the Dangri and Ahirani dialects. Zadi Boli or Zhadiboli (झाडीबोली) (is spoken in Zadipranta (a forest rich region) of far eastern Maharashtra or eastern Vidarbha or western-central Gondwana comprising Gondia, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and some parts of Nagpur of Maharashtra. Zadi Boli Sahitya Mandal and many literary figures are working for the conservation of this important and distinct dialect of Marathi. Varhadi (Varhādi) (or Vaidharbhi is spoken in the Western Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. In Marathi, the retroflex lateral approximant is common, while in the Varhadii dialect, it corresponds to the palatal approximant, making this dialect quite distinct. Such phonetic shifts are common in spoken Marathi and, as such, the spoken dialects vary from one region of Maharashtra to another. Malvani is a dialect of Konkani with significant Marathi influences and loanwords. Though Malvani does not have a unique script, scripts of the other languages native to the regions its speakers inhabit are used. Devanagari is used by most of the speakers.

Although there are many scripts and languages in India but not much research work is done for handwritten Marathi characters. Marathi handwritten character recognition is the challenging task in the pattern recognition field. Marathi first appeared in writing during the 11th century in the form of inscriptions on stones and copper plates. Marathi was written in Modi script a cursive script minimizes the lifting of pen from paper while writing. Most writings of the Maratha Empire are in Modi script. However, Persian based scripts were also used for court documentation.

With the advent of large scale printing, Modi script fell into disuse, as it proved very difficult for typesetting. Currently, due to the availability of Modi fonts and the enthusiasm of the younger speakers, and getting slots in Unicode slot the script is getting revived. Now, Marathi is written in the Devanagari script, a set consists of 16 vowels. The phoneme inventory of Marathi is similar to that of many other Indo-Aryan languages.

Many government and semi-government organizations exist which work for the regulation, promotion, and enrichment of the Marathi language. These are either initiated or funded by the government of Maharashtra. Marathi Language Day (Marathi Dina, Marathi Diwasa : is celebrated on 27 February every year across the Indian states of Maharashtra and Goa. This day is regulated by the State Government. Earlier Marathi suffered from weak support by computer operating systems and Internet services, as have other Indian languages. But recently, with the introduction of language localization projects and new technologies, various software and Internet applications have been introduced.

LDC-IL divided the Marathi speaking areas into these four regions and collected speech data from each. After determining the regions for fieldwork, the dataset is prepared from which the prompt sheets were generated

Places from which LDC-IL Marathi Speech Data is collected in Each Region is listed in the table below:

Marathi Regional Dialect	District
GOA	South Goa
MARATHWADA	Ahmednagar
MARATHWADA	Aurangabad
MARATHWADA	Beed
MARATHWADA	Hingoli
MARATHWADA	Jalna
MARATHWADA	Latur
MARATHWADA	Nanded
MARATHWADA	Nashik
MARATHWADA	Osmanabad
MARATHWADA	Parbhani
PUNERI	Parbhani
PUNERI	Pune
VIDHARBH	Yavatmal

Table 6: Districts from LDC-IL collected Marathi Speech Data

8 DATASET PREPARATION FOR MARATHI

For the selected Regions, Marathwada, Puneri, Vidharbh and Goa LDC-IL prepared the following dataset by which the prompt sheets were prepared. The prompt sheets were in Devanagari Script.

Content Type	Count
Creative Text	8
Date	2
Command and Control Words	265
Most Frequent Words	1000
Form and Function Words	542
Phonetically Balanced Words	386
Person Name	440
Place Name	447
Sentences	385

Table 7: Representation of Marathi Content Type

Distinct News Items were prepared to get the audio recording of contemporary text. It was made sure that each selected news item had minimum 500 words. Each prompt sheet had a distinct news item and part of the dataset prepared as follows.

Content Type	Content that Each typical prompt sheet had	Content selection type
Contemporary Text	1 Text	Distinct Text
Creative Text	1 text	Random Text selected from dataset*
Sentences	25 Sentences	Random set selected from dataset*
Command and Control Words	30 Words	Random set selected from dataset*
Person Names	20 Words	Random set selected from dataset*
Place Names	10 Words	Random set selected from dataset*
Most Frequent Words	30 Words	Random set selected from dataset*
* selected by machine		

Table 8: Representation of Marathi Prompt Sheet

The full set of

1. Phonetically Balanced Vocabulary
2. Form and Function Words
3. 1000 Most Frequent Words

were also carried to the field to get recorded by selected individuals. Once all these preparations were made, the investigator started collecting the data.

The Collection of data is carried out in four phases for different regions as follows:

Filed Work	Investigator name
July 2010 to August 2010	Apoorva Betkekar
January 2010 to July 2010	Gajanan
June 2018	Bhageshree
June 2018	Godavari

Table 9: Data Collection period and investigator details of Marathi Speech Data

9 TRANSLITERATIONS IN LDC-IL MARATHI READ CORPUS

For easy reference and uniformity, the recorded text in the metadata file, is transliterated from Marathi (Devanagari) to Roman letters. Numeric characters were transliterated from Marathi (Devanagari) to Hindu-Arabic system.

The LDC-IL transliteration scheme of Marathi (in Devanagari scripts) to Roman is given below.

LDC-IL Transliteration Schema

Marathi -Devanagari characters to Roman and Marathi Numerals to Hindu-Arabic

Vowels and Vowel Signs																
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ	एँ	ऐ	ए	ऐ	ऑ	ओ	औ
	ा	ि	ी	ु	ू	ृ	ॄ	ॢ	ॣ	ँ	े	े	ै	ॉ	ो	ौ
a	A	i	I	u	U	x	X	q	Q	eo	e	E	ai	ao	o	au
Consonants					Ayogavaha											
क	ख	ग	घ	ङ												
ka	kha	ga	gha	ng'a												
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ												
ca	cha	ja	jha	nj'a												
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण												
Ta	Tha	Da	Dha	Na												
त	थ	द	ध	न												
ta	tha	da	dha	na												
प	फ	ब	भ	म												
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma												
य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह	ळ	ळ							
ya	ra	la	va	sha	Sa	sa	ha	La	Za							
Numerals (Marathi-Devanagari to Hindu-Arabic)																
०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							

10 SUMMARY OF THE CORPUS

In the sections below, we provide the tabular details of the different content types of the Marathi raw speech corpus based on various yardsticks which can also be filter out from the metadata sheet. These figures may be helpful in tuning the corpus for various purposes of training, testing and evaluating various algorithms as well as provide useful insights into the dataset. The data size is of total duration 89:17:25 (hh:mm:ss) comprising 58544 audio segments.

10.1.1 Summary of the Audio Segments

The table below shows the total number of Audio Segments and their distribution in the Marathi speech dataset.

LDC-IL Marathi Speech Data Status	Gender →	Female			Male		
	Age Group →	16-20 Years	21-50 Years	50+ Years	16-20 Years	21-50 Years	50+ Years
Content Type	Total Segments	Segments	Segments	Segments	Segments	Segments	Segments
Contemporary Text (News)-T1	302	17	97	39	16	91	42
Creative Text-T2	302	17	97	39	16	91	42
Sentence-S	7555	422	2436	978	400	2270	1049
Date-D	604	34	194	78	32	182	84
Command and Control Words-W1	9068	509	2925	1168	479	2729	1258
Person Name-W2	6058	339	1961	781	319	1820	838
Place Name-W2	3037	170	980	392	160	914	421
Most Frequent Word-Part-W3A	9104	510	2943	1177	480	2733	1261
Most Frequent Word-FullSet-W3B	10987	996	3997	997	999	2999	999
Phonetically Balanced-W4	4609	380	1923	384	385	1152	385
Form and Function Word-W5	6918	541	3248	538	540	1511	540

Table 10: Representation of Audio Segments of Marathi Raw Speech Data

10.1.2 Duration of the Marathi Raw Speech Data

The table below shows the duration of each of the content type and their distribution across a few factors in Marathi Speech Data.

LDC-IL Marathi Speech Data	Gender →	Female			Male		
	Age Group →	16-20 Years	21-50 Years	50+ Years	16-20 Years	21-50 Years	50+ Years
Content Type	Total Duration	Duration (hh:mm:ss)	Duration (hh:mm:ss)	Duration (hh:mm:ss)	Duration (hh:mm:ss)	Duration (hh:mm:ss)	Duration (hh:mm:ss)
Contemporary Text (News)-T1	22:26:06	1:14:27	7:34:40	3:05:48	1:07:00	6:10:46	3:13:25
Creative Text-T2	13:37:34	0:46:59	4:17:29	1:51:27	0:44:41	3:59:43	1:57:15
Sentence-S	06:49:58	0:22:15	2:11:00	0:55:09	0:21:04	2:01:30	0:59:00
Date-D	00:39:57	0:02:09	0:13:30	0:05:03	0:01:54	0:12:02	0:05:19
Command and Control Words-W1	07:50:10	0:24:10	2:30:23	0:59:32	0:22:28	2:23:50	1:09:47
Person Name-W2	07:44:56	0:23:44	2:28:41	1:02:18	0:22:45	2:18:47	1:08:41
Place Name-W2	02:49:32	0:08:38	0:53:46	0:21:46	0:08:17	0:51:47	0:25:18
Most Frequent Word-Part-W3A	07:22:57	0:22:02	2:20:51	0:56:25	0:21:34	2:16:40	1:05:25
Most Frequent Word-FullSet-W3B	09:53:28	0:46:24	3:40:07	0:46:22	0:45:07	3:13:55	0:41:33
Phonetically Balanced-W4	04:10:47	0:18:44	1:45:43	0:18:43	0:18:56	1:12:24	0:16:17
Form and Function Word-W5	05:52:00	0:26:26	2:46:29	0:25:30	0:26:00	1:27:04	0:20:31

Table 11: Representation of Marathi Raw Speech Data Duration

10.2 DISTINCT SET

The Distinct Set usually contains data which is distinct to each speaker and is rarely repeated. The LDC-IL speech data set contains newspaper extracts which are read by each speaker.

10.2.1 Contemporary Text (News)

Distinct Text Extracts from Newspapers are recorded from the informants to get the Marathi speech data of contemporary text. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	35	19	16	9	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	186	95	91	46	45	49	46	1	0	1	0
50+	81	39	42	21	21	18	21	0	0	0	0
Total	302	153	149	76	74	75	75	1	0	1	0

Table 12: Representation of Marathi Contemporary text (News)

10.3 RANDOM SET

The Random Set data comprises of content types which are sampled by machine for each speaker. They are sampled from collection of master datasets available. The random sets are given below:

10.3.1 Creative Text-T2

One randomly selected text of literature out of 8 texts from the prepared Marathi dataset is recorded from the informants to get the speech data of Creative text. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	33	17	16	9	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	188	97	91	46	45	49	46	1	0	1	0
50+	81	39	42	21	21	18	21	0	0	0	0
Total	302	153	149	76	74	75	75	1	0	1	0

Table 13: Representation of Marathi Creative Text

10.3.2 Sentences

The sentences content type contains a list of sentences that is a representation of almost all the phonemes occurring in Marathi. 25 Randomly selected Sentences are recorded from a list of 385 sentences. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	822	422	400	225	200	197	200	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	4706	2436	2270	1149	1126	1214	1144	49	0	24	0
50+	2027	978	1049	524	524	454	525	0	0	0	0
Total	7555	3836	3719	1898	1850	1865	1869	49	0	24	0

Table 14: Representation of Marathi Sentences

10.3.3 Date Format

The answer of 2 questions is collected from each speaker to get the Marathi date format of the informants. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	66	34	32	18	16	16	16	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	376	194	182	92	90	98	92	2	0	2	0
50+	162	78	84	42	42	36	42	0	0	0	0
Total	604	306	298	152	148	150	150	2	0	2	0

Table 15: Representation of Marathi Date formats

10.3.4 Command and Control Words

The command and control words content type contains a list of 265 words that is a representation of almost all the command and control words occurring in Marathi. 30 randomly selected words of the list are recorded from each informant. Each word is uttered three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	988	509	479	270	239	239	240	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	5654	2925	2729	1378	1349	1463	1380	55	0	29	0
50+	2426	1168	1258	630	629	538	629	0	0	0	0
Total	9068	4602	4466	2278	2217	2240	2249	55	0	29	0

Table 16: Representation of Marathi Command and Control Words

10.3.5 Person Name

The person name contains a list of 440 popular Pan Indian and regional person name. 20 randomly selected names are recorded from a list of names. Each name is uttered three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	658	339	319	180	160	159	159	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	3781	1961	1820	920	900	982	920	34	0	25	0
50+	1619	781	838	420	420	361	418	0	0	0	0
Total	6058	3081	2977	1520	1480	1502	1497	34	0	25	0

Table 17: Representation of Marathi Person Names

10.3.6 Place Name

The place name contains a list of 447 popular Pan Indian and regional place name. 10 randomly selected names are recorded from a list of names. Each name is uttered three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	330	170	160	90	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	1894	980	914	461	452	490	462	15	0	14	0
50+	813	392	421	209	211	183	210	0	0	0	0
Total	3037	1542	1495	760	743	753	752	15	0	14	0

Table 18: Representation of Marathi Place Names

10.3.7 Most Frequent Word-Part

The most frequent words-part contains a list of 1000 most frequent words occurring in Marathi. 30 randomly selected words of the list are recorded from each informant. Each word is uttered three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16to20	1082	602	480	270	240	240	240	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	5584	2851	2733	1381	1353	1470	1380	59	0	33	0
50+	2438	1177	1261	630	630	547	631	0	0	0	0
Total	9104	4630	4474	2281	2223	2257	2251	59	0	33	0

Table 19: Representation of Marathi Most Frequent Words-Part

10.4 FULL SETS

The full sets are the master set of certain data sets which are read completely from few selected speakers in each group. The full sets are as below

10.4.1 Most Frequent Word- Full

The most frequent words contain a list of 1000 most frequent words. In full set all the 1000 words are recorded from the informant. Each word is uttered three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	1995	996	999	0	0	996	999	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	6996	3997	2999	0	0	3997	2999	0	0	0	0
50+	1996	997	999	0	0	997	999	0	0	0	0
Total	10987	5990	4997	0	0	5990	4997	0	0	0	0

Table 20: Representation of Marathi Most Frequent Words -Full

10.4.2 Phonetically Balanced Vocabulary

The phonetically balanced vocabulary contains a list of words where almost all the phonemes of Marathi language have occurred in all the possible positions of a word. In full set all the 386 words is recorded from the informant where they uttered those words three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	765	380	385	0	0	380	385	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	3075	1923	1152	0	0	1538	1152	0	0	385	0
50+	769	384	385	0	0	384	385	0	0	0	0
Total	4609	2687	1922	0	0	2302	1922	0	0	385	0

Table 21: Representation of Marathi Phonetically Balanced Vocabulary

10.4.3 Form and Function Word

The form and function words contains a list of 542 words that is a representation of almost all the form and function words occurring in Marathi. All the words are recorded from the informant where they uttered those words three times. The distribution of data is as follows:

Age Group	Total Audio Segments	Gender-wise Distribution		Region-wise Distribution							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	1081	541	540	0	0	541	540	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	4759	3248	1511	0	0	2168	1511	539	0	541	0
50+	1078	538	540	0	0	538	540	0	0	0	0
Total	6918	4327	2591	0	0	3247	2591	539	0	541	0

Table 22: Representation of Marathi Form and Function Word

10.5 NATIVE SPEAKERS DISTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows the distributions of Marathi Native Speakers across the regional dialects.

Region-wise Distribution of Native Speakers											
Age Group	Total Native Speakers	Gender-wise Distribution of Native Speakers		Dialects							
				MARATHWADA		PUNERI		VIDHARBH		GOA	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16 to 20	33	17	16	9	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
21 to 50	193	100	93	46	45	52	48	1	0	1	0
50+	81	39	42	21	21	18	21	0	0	0	0
Total	307	156	151	76	74	78	77	1	0	1	0

Table 23: Representation of Marathi Native Speakers Distributions

10.6 MOTHER TONGUE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NATIVE SPEAKERS

The following table shows the distribution of mother tongue of the native speakers in LDC-IL speech data.

Mother Tongue of the native speaker	Geographical Dialect Distribution of LDC-IL Marathi Speech Corpus				Total speaker
	Marathwada	Puneri	Vidharbh	Goa	
Marathi	149	155	1	-	305
Konkani	-	-	-	1	1
Hindi	1	-	-	-	1
Total	150	155	1	1	307

Table 24: Representation of Mother Tongue Distributions of Marathi Native Speakers