Since I cannot directly send a file attachment through this chat interface, I have prepared the content below in a **clean, document-ready format**.

You can simply **Copy & Paste** the text between the lines below into Microsoft Word or Google Docs and select **"Save as PDF"**.

Project Resource: Marathi Dialect Converter

Date: December 2, 2025
Topic: Marathi Regional Dialects & Implementation Strategies

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1. Overview of Marathi Dialects

While Standard Marathi (*Praman Bhasha*) is used in education and government, the spoken language varies significantly by region.

A. Standard Marathi (Praman Bhasha)

- **Region:** Pune, Education, Official Documents.
- **Characteristics:** Grammatically formal. Used as the baseline for translation.

B. Varhadi (Vidarbha)

- **Region:** Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal.
- **Key Features:** Uses "Ha" instead of "La". Continuous tense often uses "Rahili".
- **Tone:** Rhythmic and sweet.

C. Ahirani (Khandesh)

- **Region:** Jalgaon, Dhule.
- **Key Features:** Influence of Gujarati/Hindi. Often ends sentences with "She" (शे) or "Sa".
- **Tone:** distinct rural flavor.

D. Malvani (Konkan)

- **Region:** Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri.
- **Key Features:** Uses "Go" (for females) and "Re" (for males). Verbs often end in "as" (e.g., Kartas).
- **Tone:** Fast-paced, distinct accent.

E. Kolhapuri (Western Maharashtra)

- **Region:** Kolhapur.
- **Key Features:** Direct, "Rough & Tough" affection. Often skips pronouns.
- **Tone:** Energetic and forceful.

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2. Translation Matrix: "Tu Kay Kartiy?"

Scenario: Asking a female "What are you doing?"

Dialect	Marathi Script	Pronunciation	Notes
Standard	तू काय करते आहेस?	*Tu kay karte ahes?*	Grammatically perfect.
Varhadi	तू का करून राहिली?	*Tu ka karun rahili?*	"Ka" replaces Kay; "Rahili" indicates continuous action.
Ahirani	तू काय करी राहिली शे?	*Tu kay kari rahyli she?*	Adds "She" at the end.
Malvani	तू काय करतस गो?	*Tu kay kartas go?*	"Go" is an affectionate suffix for women.
Kolhapuri	काय करायलागलीस?	*Kay karay-laglis?*	"Tu" is implied/skipped. Action-oriented phrasing.

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3. Technical Implementation (No Dataset Approach)

Since there is no public dataset for these dialects, use a **Hybrid Rule-Based + LLM Approach**.

Strategy A: The Dictionary Method (Rule-Based)

Use simple string replacement (Python) for high-frequency words. This is fast and free.

Dictionary Logic:

1. **Map Suffixes:** Change 'La' → 'Le' (Varhadi) or 'La' → 'Ka' (Malvani).
2. **Map Verbs:** Change 'Ahe' → 'Hay' (Varhadi/Kolhapuri) or 'Asa' (Malvani).
3. **Map Pronouns:** Change 'Mala' → 'Male' (Varhadi) or 'Maka' (Malvani).

Strategy B: The LLM Wrapper (AI API)

For complex sentences, send the text to an LLM (Gemini/OpenAI) with a specific system prompt.

System Prompt Example:

> "Convert the following Standard Marathi text to **[Target Dialect]**. Keep the meaning unchanged but adapt the grammar, vocabulary, and tone to match the specific region of Maharashtra."

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4. Starter Dictionary (JSON Format)

You can use this data structure to start your code.

JSON

```json
{
  "varhadi": {
    "ahe": "hay",
    "mala": "male",
    "tula": "tule",
    "kay": "ka",
    "nahi": "nhai",
    "kuthe": "kotha"
  },
  "malvani": {
    "ahe": "asa",
    "mala": "maka",
    "tula": "tuka",
    "kay": "kay",
    "nahi": "nay",
```

```
      "kuthe": "khuya"
    },
    "ahirani": {
      "ahe": "she",
      "mala": "male",
      "kay": "kay",
      "nahi": "nahi",
      "kuthe": "kutha"
    }
}
```

Option for Developers: Python Script

If you prefer to generate this PDF programmatically (which is great for your project documentation), here is a Python script using the fpdf library.

Note: You will need a Marathi-supporting font (like Mangal.ttf or NotoSansDevanagari.ttf) on your computer for this script to render the Marathi characters correctly.

Python

```python
from fpdf import FPDF

class PDF(FPDF):
    def header(self):
        self.set_font('Arial', 'B', 15)
        self.cell(0, 10, 'Marathi Dialect Project Resource', 0, 1, 'C')
        self.ln(10)

def create_pdf():
    pdf = PDF()
    pdf.add_page()

    # Note: Standard FPDF doesn't support Unicode/Marathi by default.
    # You must use a Unicode font (TTF) like NotoSans or Mangal.
    # pdf.add_font('MarathiFont', '', 'path_to_mangal.ttf', uni=True)
    # pdf.set_font('MarathiFont', '', 12)

    # For now, we will use Transliteration for the PDF generation example
```

```python
    # to ensure it runs without external font dependencies.
    pdf.set_font("Arial", size=12)

    content = [
        "1. Standard (Pune): Tu kay karte ahes?",
        "2. Varhadi (Vidarbha): Tu ka karun rahili?",
        "3. Ahirani (Khandesh): Tu kay kari rahyli she?",
        "4. Malvani (Konkan): Tu kay kartas go?",
        "5. Kolhapuri: Kay karay-laglis?",
        "",
        "--- Implementation Strategy ---",
        "Use a dictionary mapping approach for simple words:",
        "Mala -> Male (Varhadi)",
        "Mala -> Maka (Malvani)",
        "Ahe -> Hay (Varhadi/Kolhapuri)"
    ]

    for line in content:
        pdf.cell(0, 10, line, 0, 1)

    pdf.output("Marathi_Dialects.pdf")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # create_pdf() # Uncomment to run if you have FPDF installed
    print("Copy the code and run locally.")
```