

The Marathi Language, an Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of Census 2011 data on Hindu dialects revealed a fascinating story of the current Marathi language. Marathi people were a mixture of DNA L and J2b. Marathi language was a mixture of Kannada of DNA L and Grandhika of the DNA J2b. Originally, the J2b lived at the Mt. Trikuta along the Ken river for 20,000 years. They were forced to move to the West Coast when the Trikuta reservoirs dried out at the time of the global drought 4,000 years ago.

About 40,000 years ago, the Kui people, DNA H and L, lived on the West Coast of India, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay), 500 feet below the current sea levels. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. After 20,000 BCE glacial melt, the homelands of the H and L were submerged. The H moved along the Narmada river to the Trikuta. The L were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State. Malayalam and Kannada were the L people. They lived only on the West Coast.

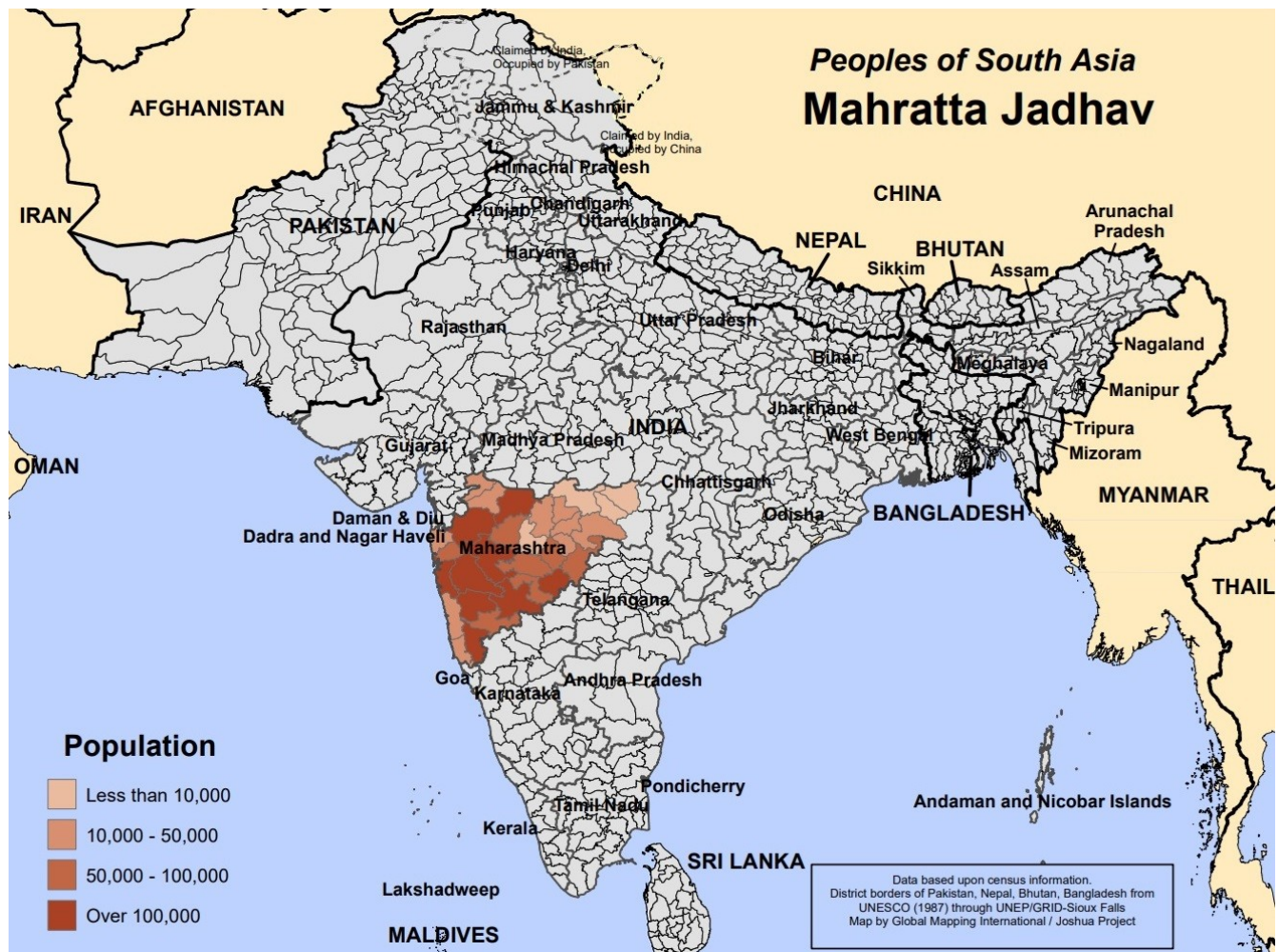
At the time of the glacial melt, the J2b lived in the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. When their homelands were submerged, they moved to the Trikuta and lived along the Ken river. At the time of the global drought, they were forced to move east to the Mahanadi river area called Amarkantak, current Chhattisgarh State. At Amarkantak they were split into three different groups: (1) Pali went north to the Patna City (Bihar), (2) Valmiki went south to the Visakhapatnam City (AP), and (3) Marathi moved west to the Pune City (Maharashtra).

Marathi was a mixture of only Grandhika and Kannada.

All the languages on the West Coast of India, were derived from the original Kui language of the H and L. The H moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago. The L lived only on the West Coast.

Malayalam and Kannada were the original Kui languages. Marathi evolved from Kannada only after the J2b moved to the West Coast 4,000 years ago. Gujarati was a mixture of original Kui and Grandhika.

There are dozens of recorded dialects of Marathi that range from Grandhika to Kannada. The following density map of Mahratta Jadhav dialect is an example of the migration path of the J2b from Amarkantak (Chhattisgarh) to Mumbai.



The Census data also revealed that Odia was a mixture of only Grandhika and Mundari, Telugu was a mixture of only Grandhika and Teli of the H, and Gujarati was a mixture of only the original Kui and Grandhika. The four languages (Gujarati, Marathi, Odia, Telugu) were derived from Grandhika, only after the global drought of 4,000 years ago.

Tamil and Malayalam were the original Kui untouched by Grandhika. They were separated 20,000 years ago.

The density maps of the Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Gujarati, Telugu, Odia, and Marathi reveal how the Peninsular India was populated over the last 60,000 years.