

The Marathi Language, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

An analysis of Census 2011 data on density of 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 existed 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. At Amarkantak they were split into three different groups: (1) Pali went north to the current Patna City (Bihar), (2) Andhra, originally called Valmiki, moved south to the Visakhapatnam City (Andhra Pradesh), and (3) Marathi moved west to the Mumbai City (Maharashtra).

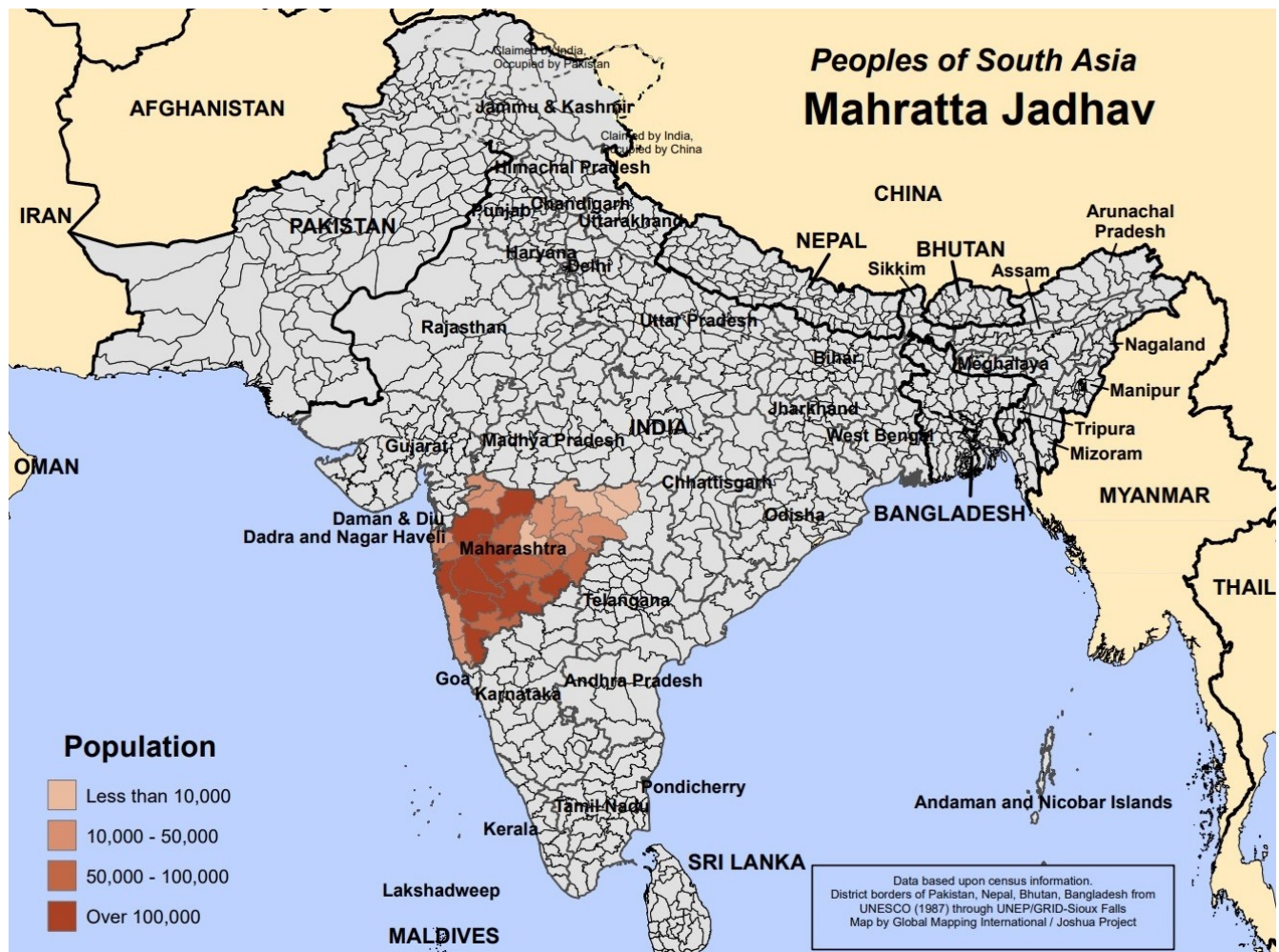
Marathi was a mixture of only Grandhika and Kannada.

Gujarati was the original Malayalam of the L when they lived at the Rann of Kutch for 30,000 years before the Kutch became the current salt desert.

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, Kannada, and Gujarati were the original languages. Marathi evolved from Kannada only after the J2b moved to the West Coast 4,000 years ago.

There are dozens of recorded dialects of Marathi that range from Grandhika to Kannada. An analysis of these dialects revealed the migration path of the J2b from Chhattisgarh State to Mumbai.



The above is a density map of the Jadhav dialect of Marathi, according to Census 2011. It revealed the migration path of the J2b to the West Coast.

The Census data also revealed that Odia is a mixture of only Grandhika and Mundari, and Telugu is a mixture of only Grandhika and Kui of the H on the East Coast. The three languages (Odia, Telugu, Marathi) were derived from the Grandhika of the J2b, only after the global drought of 4,000 years ago. The original languages (Mundari, Malayalam, Kui) existed in India for 20,000 years. Tamil was the original Kui of the H, and it was not touched by Grandhika. The languages to the south of the Krishna river were the original. Only the languages to the north of Krishna were mixed with Grandhika.