

Indian Dialects: An Archeological View

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Dialects and languages are distinctly different classes. A dialect evolved naturally to facilitate communications in a genetically distinct population group; it is a genetic signature of the group. When several dialects were forced to live in a location by geography or climate, they invented languages to facilitate communication across dialects. Unlike dialects, languages are artificial rules of syntax and grammar established by a committee and taught in schools to standardize mass communications.

Languages are synthetic and do not carry any genetic information. Only dialects, not languages, are DNA samples. The 2011 Census collected data on more than 2,000 dialects. They were listed as scheduled castes and tribes with distinct names. Each tribe (dialect) is a unique DNA signature. An analysis of the distribution of the tribal populations revealed a fascinating story of the now lost human history.

DNA F moved out of Somalia 100,000 years ago in search of life-sustaining perennial rainwater resources and discovered Peninsular India. They were in the currently submerged Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago and in Gujarat 60,000 years ago. In Gujarat they were split into H, L, J2b, and O and spread out to occupy Peninsular India. They never lived along the current Indus River or the Himalayas. They lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon path. They were warm-climate people and lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age or the Stone Age. They had nothing to do with the Africans (A and B) or the Europeans (R1). They moved from one river to the next to adapt to changing climatic conditions. They were relocated every 20,000 years to follow the Milankovitch cycles of Earth's rotation around the Sun.

