

## Location of Meluhha and mleccha language

Meluhha lay to the east of Magan and linked with carnelian and ivory. Carnelian! Gujarat was a carnelian source in the ancient world.

What was the language the sea-faring traders with Mesopotamia spoke? Mleccha, meluhhan.

[quote] "Baloch" is the corrupted form of Melukhka, Meluccha or Mleccha, which was the designation of the modern eastern Makkoran during the third and the second millennia B.C., according to the Mesopotamian texts.<sup>6</sup> Dr. Munir Ahmad Gechki, a history professor in Balochistan University, however, relates it to "Gedrosia" or "Bedrozia" the name of the Baloch country in the time of Alexander the Great (356-323 BC).<sup>7</sup> Muhammad Sardar Khan theorised that the term Baloch is a derivative of Belus, the title of Babylonian or Chaldian Kings. Nimrud, the son of Kush or Cush or Kooth, was called Nimrud the Belus.<sup>8</sup> The followers of Nimrud were known as Belusis. Among the Arabs Belusis were pronounced Balos.<sup>9</sup> Thus the word Baloch has come from Belusis or Balos, Sardar Khan and Marri argue. According to G. P. Tate<sup>10</sup>, however, the name has historically meant "nomads". It would therefore be a synonym for "bedouin".

6 J. Hansman, "A Periplus of Magan and Melukha", in BSOAS. London, 1973, p. 555; H.W. Bailey, "Mleccha, Baloc, and Gadosia", in: BSOAS. No. 36, London, 1973, pp. 584-87. Also see, Cf. K. Kartrunen, India in Early Greek Literature. Studia Orientalia, no. 65, Helsinki: Finnish Oriental Society, 1989, pp. 13-14.

7 Interview with Munir Ahmad Gichki.

8 Muhammad Sardar Khan Baluch, History of Baluch Race and Baluchistan, pp. 14-16.

9 Mir Khuda Bakhsh Bijarani Marri Baloch, Searchlight on Baloches and Balochistan. pp. 9-

10. 10 G. P. Tate, Seistan: A Memoir on the History, Topography, Ruins, and People of the Country, (in Four Parts, Part IV, The People of Seistan), Calcutta, 1912, p. 365.

11 That is also the case with other similar names such as Kurdistan (the Kurdish homeland), Arabistan (the Arab homeland), Uzbekistan, etc. In these names, the Persian affix "istan" meaning land or territory is added to the name of its ethnic inhabitants. [unquote]

Source: Baluchistan nationalism: its origin and development –



balochwarna.org

<http://www.hindunet.org/saraswati/interactionmap.jpg>

"The relationship between Bharatiya [including Dravidian, Munda (Austic)] and West-European and other Eurasiatic languages must be explored in the broader context of the Eurasiatic language family (Greenberg 2002 2000, Ruhlen, 1994), which in its turn is part of the search for the origin of human speech itself. We reject the current piecemeal approach taken by IEL that chooses some languages at the expense of others to build trees according to an unfalsifiable ideology. In Saptasindhu region (RV refers to this in the line: sarasvati\_saptathi\_sindhuma\_ta\_), apart from speakers of Avestan, speakers of Munda are recognized, so are speakers of Dravidian (Brahui) and Language X (farming communities). These Prakrits

may also be referred to as mleccha during the Sarasvati civilization period (ca. 3300 to 1900 BCE).” Source: Proto-Vedic Continuity Theory <http://protovedic.blogspot.com/>

Possehl locates meluhha in the mountains of Baluchistan and meluhhan use magilum-boat (Possehl, Gregory. Meluhha. in: J. Reade (ed.) The Indian Ocean in Antiquity. London: Kegan Paul Intl. 1996a, 133–208 sinda refers to date-palm. (cf. Landsberger, Die Welt des Orients 3. 261). Shu Ilishu’s personal cylinder seal showed him to be a translator of Meluhhan language. “Based on cuneiform documents from Mesopotamia we know that there was at least one Meluhhan village in Akkad at that time, with people called “Son of Meluhha” living there. Therefore, to find evidence of an official translator was no surprise, though it is nifty when archaeology can document this sort of thing...The presence in Akkad of a translator of the Meluhhan language suggests that he may have been literate and could read the undeciphered



Indus script. This in turn suggests that there may be bilingual Akkadian/Meluhhan tablets somewhere in Mesopotamia. Although such documents may not exist, Shu-ilishu’s cylinder seal offers a glimmer of hope for the future in unraveling the mystery of the Indus script.” Source: G. Possehl, Shu-ilishu’s cylinder seal <http://130.91.80.97:591/PDFs/48-1/What%20in%20the%20World.pdf>