

## The expansion of anatomical modern humans and the spread of Japonic language family

Hiroki Oota suggests two routes for expansion of anatomical modern humans (AMH) to East Asia in Paleolithic times. First, the southern dispersal route represents the routes through south of the Himalaya Mountains: AMH migrated to Southeast Asia, went up north, and expanded to East Asia and Northeast Asia (Siberia). Second, the northern dispersal route represents the routes through north of the Himalaya: AMH accompanying the Microlith culture expanded to East Asia and Siberia. This hypothesis will be proved by the ancient genome analyses. One of the possibilities of spreading Japonic language family is the latter northern dispersal route of AMH. On the other hand, there were several times of immigrants from Korean Peninsula to Japanese Archipelago in the Holocene. The most impact of these was the beginning of Yayoi period accompanied with the dispersal of irrigated rice agriculture in 9<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. In this time, there are not only physical anthropological difference between Jomon and Yayoi people but also the different archeological evidences between two periods especially for pottery product technique. Kazuo Miyamoto suggests that the new pottery product technique of Yayoi period was spreading from the Pianpu culture of Manchuria through Mumun pottery culture of Korean Peninsula along with spread of Japonic Language. Ainu language family might be the offspring of the language family of northern route of AMH in the Paleolithic times.