

Evolutionary History of the Telugu Language

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

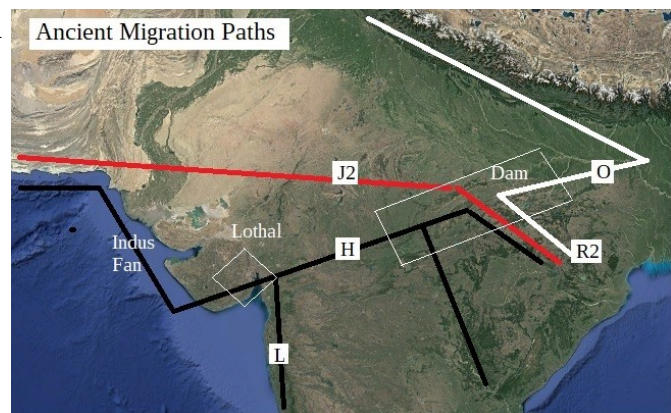
The original Telugu had no Sanskrit words. It was Virgin Telugu (Teli). Today, Andhra is the language of Coastal Andhra. It is commonly known as Telugu. It is a hybrid of Teli and Sanskrit. There are still more than a dozen documented spoken dialects of the Teli in use. The “Telugu” and Koya of Telangana are examples of Teli dialects.

In some parts of Coastal Andhra, Telugu is indistinguishable from Sanskrit. Sanskrit was introduced to India only after 2,000 BCE. It existed only on the East Coast, between the rivers Godavari and Mahanadi. Telugu comes in many shades between the Teli and Sanskrit. Telugu changes its characteristics depending on which dialect of the Teli is mixed in what proportion with Sanskrit. There are dozens of distinct Telugu dialects. Telugu dialects have some Sanskrit. Teli dialects have no Sanskrit.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to understand the evolutionary history of the Teli and Telugu dialects.

Contrary to popular belief, the Vindhyas had a giant natural reservoir around the Mt. Trikuta that stocked rainwater and distributed it to many rivers year-round. Unlike the Himalayan rivers of snowmelt water, the Trikuta rivers of rainwater were perennial and dependable. The reliable water supply of the Trikuta attracted humans from Africa, over tens of thousands of years. The advanced civilizations of Africa sent out scouts in search of a reliable water supply. They all discovered the Trikuta as the only source of dependable water on the subcontinent. People lived only along the rainwater rivers of the Trikuta. People lived at the Trikuta for at least 20 thousand years. They were advanced civilizations who discovered the Trikuta.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The three major advanced civilizations of Africa that discovered the Trikuta were the H, J2, and O. They discovered the Trikuta independently, at different times, and followed different paths. They lived along different rivers with their own languages, cultures, and social structures. They were separated by impassable ridges. They had no social interaction.



All the three civilizations were subgroups of a parent civilization the F that voluntarily moved out of Africa sixty thousand years ago. Originally, they lived along the now submerged Persian Gulf and the West Coast of India called the Indus Fan.

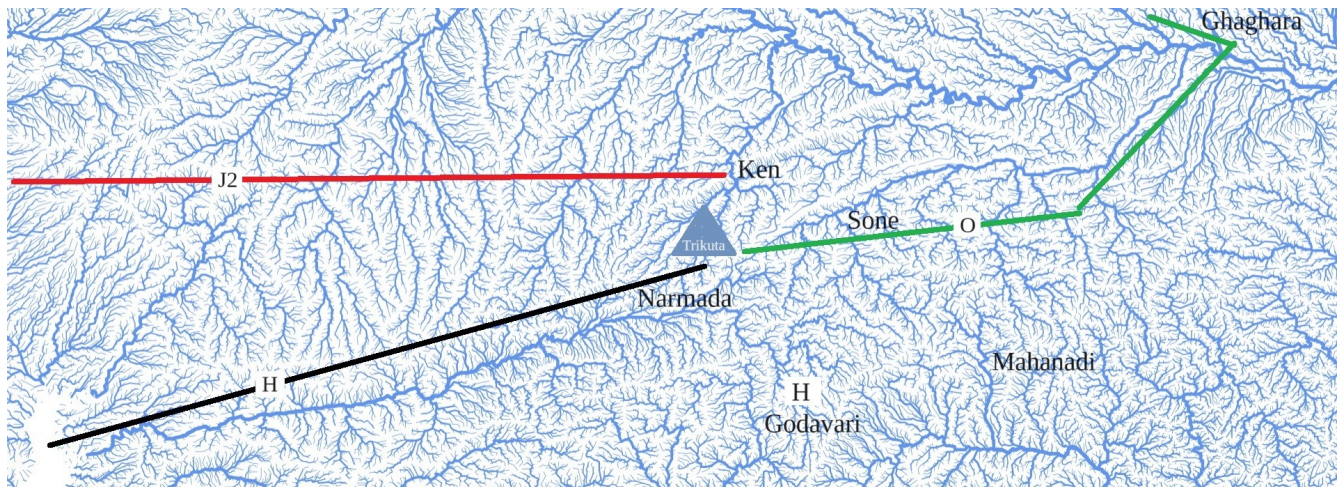
Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The submerged Persian Gulf and Indus Fan were rich fertile valleys that attracted the F from Africa.

Twenty thousand years ago, when the glaciers started to melt, the land was submerged, and the people were forced to look for sources of dependable water sources. They sent out scouts to scour the area.

The H followed the Narmada river to reach the Trikuta. They spoke the Kui language.

The O sent out scouts along the Himalayan ridge in search of a reliable water supply. They discovered the Sone river. They followed the Sone to the Trikuta. They spoke the Mundari language.

The J2 moved to Syria and the Mediterranean Sea. A subgroup of the J2, known as the Agni, evolved their own culture, language, and lifestyle. Their scouts discovered the Ken river. They followed the Ken to the Trikuta. They spoke the Pidgin (bazaar language) a mixture of Syrian and Latin of the Mediterranean.



All the three major advanced civilizations (H, O, J2), out of Africa, were attracted to the Trikuta magnet of reliable water supply. They were the only people on the Indian subcontinent. They settled along different rivers: Narmada, Sone, and Ken.

The Godavari river originated at the Trikuta, at the same place as the Narmada. Some of the H at the Trikuta followed the Godavari to reach the East Coast. They spread out all along the coast.

The climate of the East Coast was different from that of the Trikuta. They evolved different dialects of the Kui, to meet their communications needs.

The Kui dialects below the Krishna river were the Tamil family. The dialects above the Krishna were the Teli family. The people at the Trikuta spoke the original Kui.

There were numerous dialects of Teli and Tamil. All of them were variations of the Kui. Majority of the Kui people were at the Trikuta. The major dialects of Kui, in the order of evolution, were: Kui, Kuvi, Konda, Koya, Teli, and Tamil. Originally, they were in that order along the coast. Today, they still exist in that order, only along the Eastern Ghats.

Before 2,200 BCE, the H (Kui) were on the south side of the Trikuta, the O (Mundari) were on the east side, and the J2 (Pidgin) were on the west side. The Trikuta reservoir was 300 miles long and 100 miles wide.

Around 2,200 BCE, also known as the 4.2 Kiloyear event, there was a prolonged global drought. The Trikuta lost its capacity and people were forced to vacate. The O (Mundari), who came from the Himalayas, retreated to the Himalayas. A subgroup of the O, the R2, decided to stay behind to follow the H to the East Coast.

The J2 on the west side were trapped. They managed to find a way to escape, and join the H and R2 on the east side. They recorded their exodus in a series of folktales. The Agni folktales were the source to almost all the major works of the Indian literature.

By 2,000 BCE, all the groups (H, R2, J2) safely relocated to the Mahanadi river area, the present-day Odisha (Orissa) State. At the Trikuta, they lived as separate people. The hardship of evacuation, over several decades, forced them to live as one people. They evolved a common language called Grandhika, a hybrid of Kui (H) and Pidgin (J2). It was a dialect of the Kui, just like the Teli and Tamil. The present-day Andhra, in Coastal Andhra, is a dialect of the Grandhika. Grandhika existed mostly along the coast, between the rivers Mahanadi and Godavari.

Grandhika is not Sanskrit. What is commonly known as Sanskrit is the language of Persian Brahmin in Kashmir. It is an archaic Persian dialect of Avestan. Grandhika is a Kui dialect. Sanskrit is a Persian dialect.

Brahmin belonged to the Haplogroup R1a1. They were Central Europeans (Persian). Brahmin never existed at the Trikuta. They lived only in Kashmir. They were Persian.

Linguists, who lacked scientific skills, mistakenly labeled Grandhika as Sanskrit.

Sanskrit existed only in Kashmir. Grandhika existed only on the East Coast.

The Greeks (200 BCE) who occupied Kashmir, employed the Kashmir Brahmin to vandalize Indian sacred texts into Brahmin Sanskrit, to help them rob India. All the books in the Kashmir Brahmin Sanskrit (Panini) are the vandalized versions, not the originals. They are Brahmin rubbish (pure fiction), financed by the Greeks for commercial exploitation of the Indian people. There was no Sanskrit in India before the Greeks. The Brahmin rubbish was falsely attributed to antiquity. It was a myth perpetrated by the Greeks who deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu civilizations that existed for tens of thousands of years.

What is commonly known as Andhra is actually a hybrid of Teli and Grandhika, two different dialects of the Kui. Grandhika, in its pure form, is no longer a spoken language. Any Kui dialect that has Grandhika is a Telugu dialect. Teli dialects have no Grandhika. Teli dialects existed for a long time. Telugu dialects existed only after Grandhika was invented in 2,000 BCE, after the global drought.

Grandhika spread among the other Kui people on the coast. Slowly, it spread to the inland. New dialects evolved, naturally, as mixtures of the new Grandhika dialect and the old native Kui dialects.

The Teli and Tamil families evolved before the Grandhika. Only Teli, not Tamil, was exposed to Grandhika. The hybrid dialects of Teli and Grandhika are the Telugu dialects. The Teli is older than the Tamil, but the Telugu is newer than the Tamil.

As we travel west from the East Coast, the proportion of the Grandhika words decreases with the distance. Eventually it reaches zero, to reveal the original Kui dialect that existed before the Grandhika. There are still many distinct Teli dialects today. They use the Telugu script.

Today, the original Kui is spoken only along the northern parts of the Eastern Ghats (the Trikuta). A variation of Kui, called Kuvi, is also spoken by the present-day Kui people. Kuvi is in-between Kui and Teli. Kui and Kuvi are structurally rigid. Teli evolved to be elastic to accommodate diverse linguistic needs. Even today, many words have the same

meaning in Kui, Kuvi, and Teli; for example, talli=mother, aalu=wife, illu=house, paalu=milk, and pallu=tooth.

In Teli, the word Konda (Koi in Kui) means hill. People who lived in the hills, Eastern Ghats, were called Konda (Konda Reddi, Konda Kapu, Konda Dora, Koya). They are a family of Kui dialects. Koya is a dialect of the northern part of Telangana.

The Teli people are called Teli-nga, and their land is called Teli-nga-na. In Kui and Kuvi, -nga is a plural termination, like -s and -es of English; for example, A-nga (foreign people, Bihar), Va-nga (faraway people, Bengal), Kali-nga (plains people), Koi-nga (hill people), Kui-nga, Kuvi-nga, and Teli-nga.

The Grandhika dialect spread to inland only above the Krishna. There was no Grandhika below the Krishna. Tamil has no Grandhika words. It is the original Kui dialect.

The popular Telugu poets Annamacharya, Vemana, and Kshetrappa lived below the Krishna. Their works have high concentration of Teli words. The poet Nannaya lived above the Krishna, on the coast. His famous work, the Andhra Mahabharatam, hardly had any Teli words. It was a specimen of pure Grandhika.

The first published Telugu grammar, in English, Carey (1814), was titled Telinga. The first published Telugu dictionary, William Brown (1818), was titled Gentoo. In Madras Presidency, British called it Telinga, Portuguese called it Gentoo, and missionaries called it Teloogoo. CP Brown (1853) popularized literary Andhra as Telugu. Nizam of Hyderabad retained the original name Telinga.

The word Telugu gained currency only recently, after CP Brown (1853).

There are dozens of distinct Teli and Telugu dialects in use today.

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