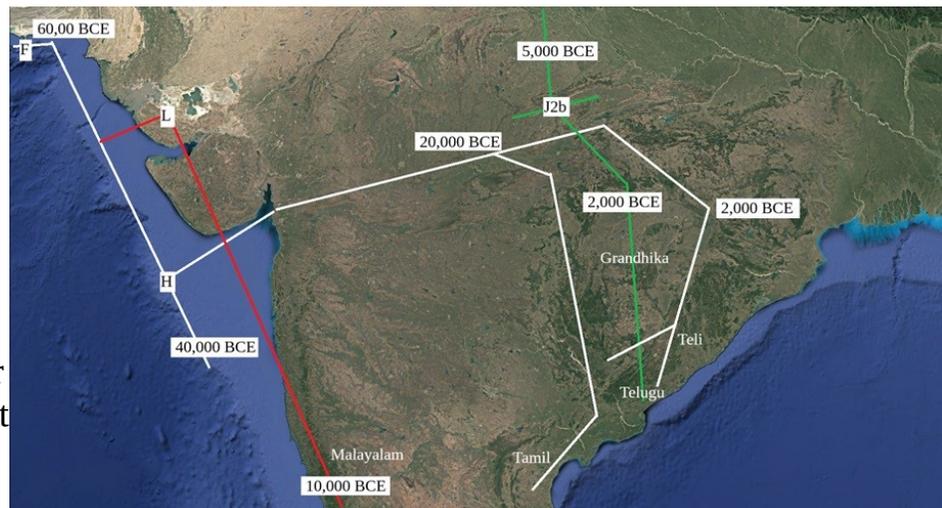


Evolutionary History of the Telugu Language

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

Malayalam, Tamil, Teli, and Telugu are dialect families of the Kui people. Each family has dozens of dialects of various sizes. Dialects evolved naturally to facilitate local communications. Languages were derived from dialects for mass communications (books, newspapers). Unlike dialects, languages were synthetic with rigid syntax and grammar to reach wide audience. Dialects evolved naturally. They do not have a script or books. Languages were man made and taught in schools.

Originally, 40,000 years ago, the Kui people (DNA H and L) lived on the West Coast of India, 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. The area with medium blue color, in



the map, was fertile valleys that are now submerged. The glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago. The current sea levels were reached 10,000 years ago.

The DNA F, parent of Kui, voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa), 100,000 years ago, in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. At that time, the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman were fertile valleys. The F were in the Persian Gulf 60,000 years ago. The offspring (H, L) moved to the West Coast 40,000 years ago. They lived in different locations. They were siblings with the same language and culture.

The glacial melt of 20,000 years ago forced the H, who lived on the Narmada delta of the then Arabian Sea, to move along the river to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The L were forced to move south to the current Kerala State. They were the Malayalam family of the Kui.

Some H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river. Currently, they live to the south of the Krishna river. They were the Tamil family. They avoided the Krishna and Godavari rivers near the coast because at that time the rivers

were flood prone. The flood zone was occupied only recently, after flood control measures (dams) were implemented by the British.

Some H lived at the Trikuta along the Hiran tributary of the Narmada river. They were the Teli family. Kui was split into Tamil and Teli families.

About 10,000 years ago, the Persian Gulf was submerged. The DNA J2b, another offspring of the F, who lived in the Gulf, were forced to move to the Trikuta, along the Ken river. The H and J2b lived along different rivers that originated at the foot of the Trikuta.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out, and all the people were forced to move to the east side, the Mahanandi river. They followed different paths.

The H and J2b evolved into dozens of dialects. The H dialects were the Teli family. The J2b dialects were the Grandhika family.

The Gondi, Kui, Kuvi, Konda Dora, Koya, and Yerukula were Teli dialects of the H. The Andhra was a Grandhika dialect of the J2b.

The H and J2b who lived in peace and harmony as separate people met at the same dead-end sign on the coast, the current Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of the Andhra Pradesh State. They were trapped between the Eastern Ghats, flood zone, and the ocean. They were forced to live at the same location by nature. They naturally evolved a common dialect to facilitate communications between the two. They evolved into a new Telugu family.

Telugu was a mixture of only Andhra (Grandhika) and Teli dialects on the coast called Savara. Grandhika had no Savara, and Savara had no Grandhika. Telugu has both. It was a new family that evolved only on the coast to facilitate communications between the two people. All the Savara dialects on the coast were transformed into Telugu.

The popular Telugu poets Annamacharya, Vemana, and Kshetrappa lived to the south of the Krishna. Their works have high concentration of Teli words. The poet Nannaya lived to the north of the Krishna, on the coast. His famous work, the Andhra Mahabharatam was a specimen of the original Andhra.

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 in his now famous “Telugu Dictionary.” The word Telugu gained currency only after CP Brown.

Malayalam, Tamil, Teli, and Telugu are families of the Kui. Telugu is the youngest member. It is a hybrid. It is only 3,000 years old.

After the British built dams to control floods, Telugu people moved in. The former flood zone (Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari) was called the Andhra. It was the former homeland of the Grandhika people.

There was a political war between Andhra and Telugu for the medium of instruction. Telugu won the war and Andhra became extinct. Andhra is now called the Grandhika Bhasha.

The L (Malayalam) lived only on the West Coast. The H (Tamil) lived only on the East Coast to the south of the Krishna. The H (Teli) lived only to the north of the Krishna, current Telangana State. The H (Telugu) lived only in the former flood zone.

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