

Teli Dialects of the East Coast, an Archeological View

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

The Gondi, Kui, Kuvi, Konda Dora, Koya, Buduga, Jangalu, and Yerukula dialects of the East Coast of India belong to the Teli family of the Kui people. Malayalam, Tamil, Teli, and Telugu are different families of the Kui. Each family has hundreds of dialects of various sizes. Dialects evolved naturally to facilitate communications.

Originally, 40,000 years ago, the Kui people (DNA H and L) lived on the West Coast, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay), 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. It was a different climate and landscape.

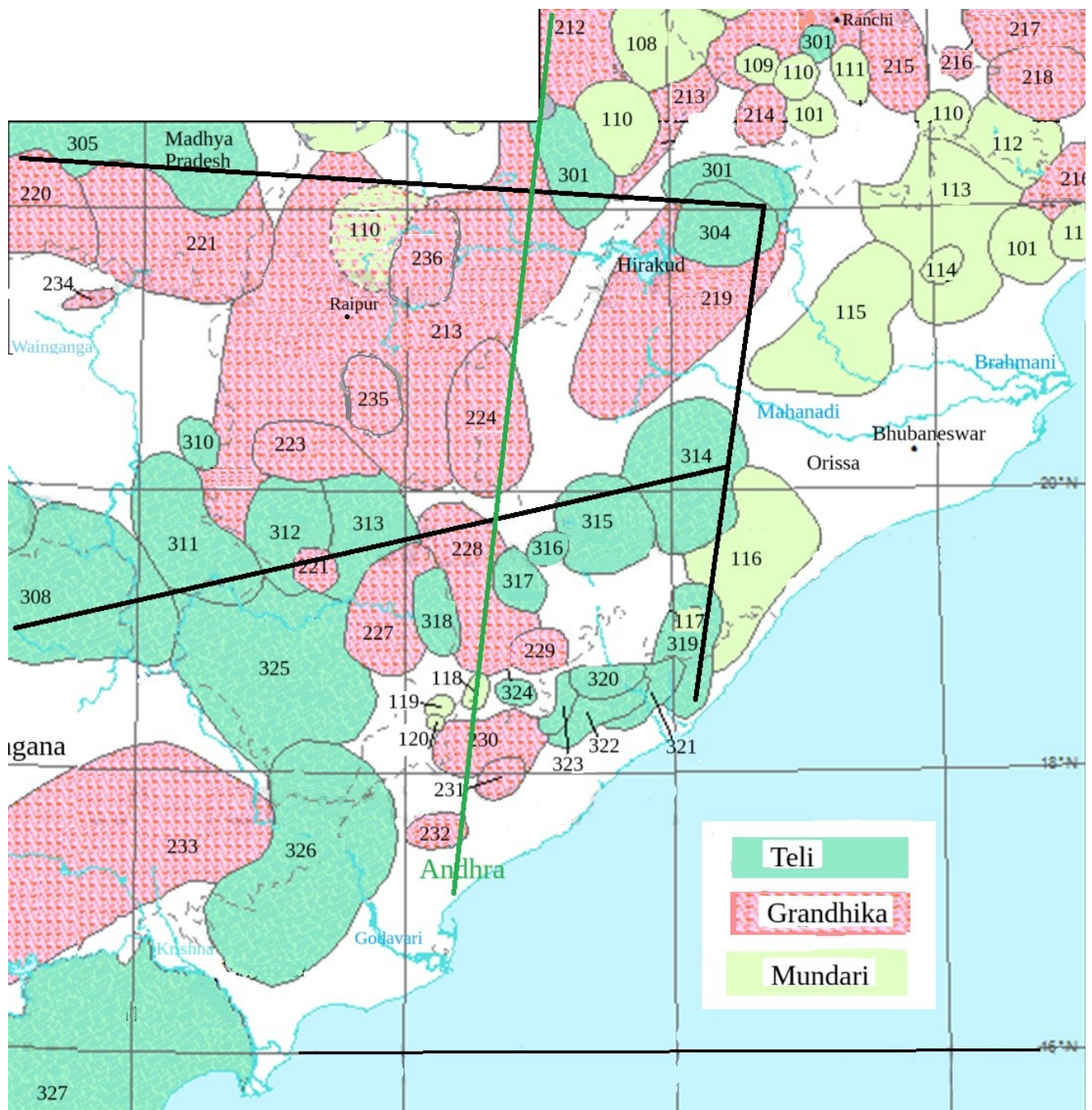
The glacial melt of 20,000 years ago swallowed the homelands of the Kui. The H were forced to move, along the Narmada river, to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. The L were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State; they are the Malayalam family.

At the Trikuta, some of the H went south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to the East Coast. Currently, they live to the south of the Krishna river; they are the Tamil family.

Some of the H lived along the Hiran tributary of the Narmada. At that time, the DNA J2b who spoke the Grandhika language, lived along the Ken river. The Narmada and Ken originated at the Mt. Trikuta and flowed in different directions. The J2b originally lived in the current submerged Persian Gulf. The H and J2b moved to the Trikuta when their homelands were submerged by the rising sea levels caused by the glacial melt.

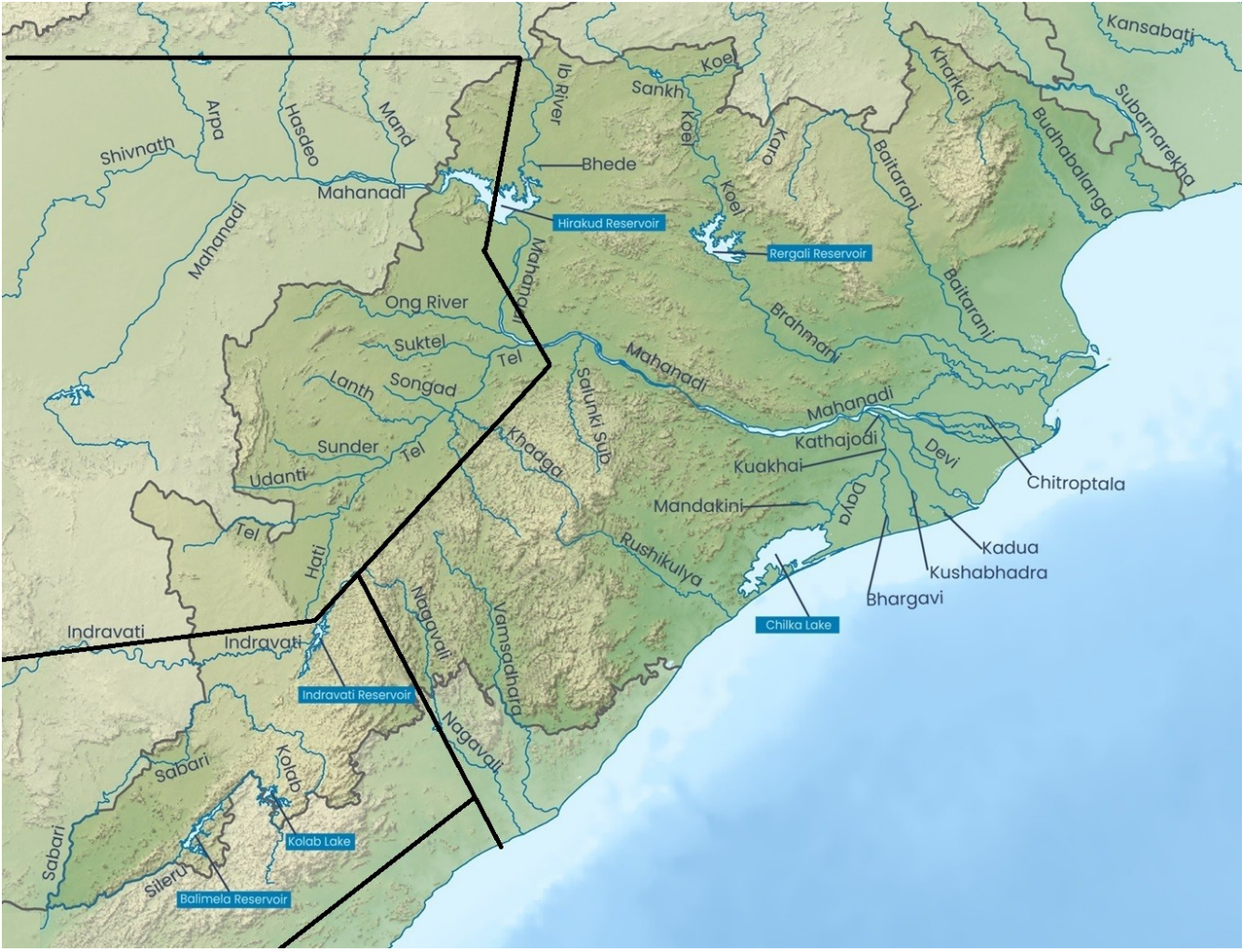
Around 2,200 BCE there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. The H and J2b were forced to move to the east. The J2b moved to the current Amarkantak area. The H moved further east to the current Hirakud reservoir area. They lived in separate locations with their own dialects and cultures.

The dialects of the Kui (H) were the Teli family. The dialects of the Agni (J2b) were the Grandhika family. The original Andhra was a dialect of the Grandhika. The Telugu family was a hybrid of Teli and Andhra that evolved only along the coast line.



The above is a map of Kui, Agni, and Mundari dialects, based on Census 2011 data. The black line shows the migration path of the H, and the green line shows that of the J2b.

Northern Gondi (305), Southern Gondi (308), Kui (314), Kuvi (315), Konda Dora (320), and Koya (326) are dialects of the Teli family. Original Andhra was a dialect of Agni, found only along the Godavari delta, on the coast. The Teli dialects along the coast, white space, were transformed into the Telugu family.



Teli and Telugu are different families. Teli has no Andhra. Telugu is a hybrid of Teli and Andhra.

The following is a sentence expressed in Teli and Telugu dialects, in the Telugu script.

Teli dialects

Kovi: వారు పరలోకనికి తిరిగి వెళ్ళినపుడు ఆయన చేసిన ఆధుబుతా క్రియలను మొదటి గ్రంథాని రచించాను.

Koya: ఓండు పరలోకతికి అత్త రొజుధాకా, ఓండు తుంగ్ పనుంగిని గురుంచి, ఓండు కెత్త బోదకిని గురుంచి నా మొదోటి పుస్తకాతె నన్న రాస్తోన్.

Yerukula: అదు లోకనీకి చేర్చుగీం తుకు ఈ మానము వరకు అదు చేయీతుకు సొన్నం తాకు మొదలిటిస ఐ అద్ది గూర్చి అదు మిన్ని గ్రంథం రాచూ.

Buduga: వాడు స్వర్గానికి జనిపోయినా రోజు వరకు వాడు చేసిన, తెల్పిన వాటన్నిటిని గూర్చి నాగింజ మతేన్ని నేటికించాను.

Jangalu: ఆయన పైకి జనిపోయిన రోజు చేర్చేగిన చెప్పిచేగిన మోదలు చేగుతున్నారు అన్నిటిని రాచి చేగుతున్నాను.

Telugu dialects

Telugu 01: ఆయన పరలోకానికి ఆరోహణమైన రోజు వరకూ ఆయన చేసిన, బోధించిన వాటన్నిటిని గూర్చి నా మొదటి గ్రంథాన్ని రచించాను.

Telugu 02: పరలోకానికి ఆయన కొనిపోబడిన సమయం వరకు ఆయన ఏమేమి చేశారో ఏ విషయాలను బోధించారో వాటన్నిటిని గురించి నా మొదటి పుస్తకంలో నేను వ్రాశాను.

Telugu 03: ఆయన పరమునకు చేరుకొనబడిన దినమువరకు ఆయన చేయుటకును బోధించుటకును ఆరంభించిన వాటినన్నిటినిగూర్చి నా మొదటి గ్రంథమును రచించితిని.

The Persians (R1a1) who lived in the South Bactria (Avesta) were two rival groups Asura and Deva that hated each other. Asura had a sacred text called Zend Avesta. Deva were con artists who vandalized the Zend to fictional Vedas to rob people with sacrificial rituals called Yajna. According to an Avesta inscription, discovered in 1935, around 500 BCE Vedas, Yajna, and Deva were forbidden in Avesta. Deva were expelled, and lived as refugees in Kashmir.

The Greeks (R1b) who occupied Kashmir around 200 BCE had their own con art called Idolatry, worship of fictional gods. They discovered the unethical Avesta Deva refugees, and put them on their payroll to resurrect the forbidden Avestan Vedas to incorporate idolatry, to help them rob Hindu.

The original Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, and Ramayana were written in the Agni Grandhika dialects. They were books on logic at the Patna University. The Greeks in Kashmir employed the unethical Deva refugees to vandalize them. The refugees invented Sanskrit, a pseudo Grandhika, as a hybrid of Grandhika and Avestan of Deva. All the Sanskrit literature was vandalized versions of Grandhika literature. The vandalism was financed by the Greek colonialists.

Grandhika, Avestan, and Teli had nothing in common. Sanskrit has only Grandhika and Avestan. Telugu has only Grandhika and Teli. The Zend Avesta was pure Avestan.

Using scientific tools, we excavated Grandhika by discarding Avestan from Sanskrit and Teli from Telugu. The Grandhika excavated from Sanskrit was exactly the same as the Grandhika excavated from Telugu. It is obvious that Sanskrit did not exist before the Greeks. It was falsely promoted as a language of antiquity.

All the Sanskrit literature was Greek financed vandalized versions of the Grandhika literature. Grandhika literature was pure logic. Sanskrit literature was plain rubbish. The unethical Deva refugees were delusional, never had any intellect or logic. They glorified themselves in superlatives in the Sanskrit fiction.

Sanskrit was pseudo Grandhika (Andhra) invented by the unethical Deva refugees in Kashmir on the Greek payroll. Vedas and Deva were forbidden in Avesta for a good reason. They were the plague that destroyed the ancient Hindu civilization that existed only in the Peninsular India in peace and prosperity for 60,000 years.