

Telugu Language, an Archeological View

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Dialects evolved naturally to facilitate communications. They change over a distance of a few miles to incorporate local objects. Languages were artificial rules of syntax and grammar invented to facilitate mass communications across a set of dialects of an area. Dialects are natural, and languages are synthetic. Telugu is a language that evolved on the East Coast from three different dialects of the DNA J2b, H, and O.

The original dialects of the Telugu were Valmiki of the J2b, Kuvi of the H, and Savara of the O. The three groups of Hindus moved to the east of the Satpura only 4,000 years ago. They lived on the west side of the Satpura as separate people for 20,000 years. They followed different paths and reached the Srikakulam area. They were boxed in between the Eastern Ghats on the north, flood zone on the west and east, and the ocean on the south. They were forced to become one people with a common language. The syntax and grammar for Telugu was invented by Paravastu Chinnaya Suri (1806-1862 CE). The Valmiki is now known as the Grandhika Bhasha.

