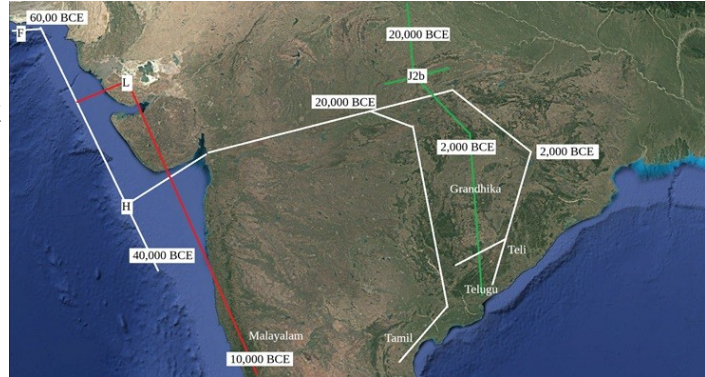


## Evolutionary History of the Telugu Language

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 artificial rules of syntax and grammar invented for communications across several dialects in a geographic area.

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 the 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 glacial melt forced the H to move along the Narmada River to its headwaters, Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The L were forced to move south to the Kerala state. They were the Malayalam family.

Some H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga, a 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. The H were split into Tamil and Teli families.

The DNA J2b was another subgroup of the F who lived in the current Thar Desert when it was a fertile land. When the monsoon winds reversed direction 40,000 years ago, they moved to the east side of the Aravalli Ridge, called the Yamuna Basin. When the winds reversed direction again 20,000 years ago, they moved to the Trikuta area and lived along the Ken River.

Around 2,000 BCE, the winds reversed direction again, and the Trikuta area turned into a wasteland. All the people were forced to move to the east side, the Mahanandi River. They followed different paths.

The monsoon winds reverse direction every 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called the Axial tilt. When the winds reverse direction, fertile lands become wastelands and vice versa. The last reversion was 4,000 years ago.

H and J2b at the Trikuta evolved into dozens of dialects. The H dialects were the Teli family. The J2b dialects were the Grandhika family. Andh was a dialect of Grandhika in the Maharashtra State that was later known as Andhra on the coast.

The Gondi, Kui, Kuvi, Konda Dora, Koya, and Yerukula were Teli dialects of the H.

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

Telugu was a mixture of only Grandhika and Teli dialects on the coast. Grandhika had no Teli, and Teli had no Grandhika. Telugu had both. It was a new family that evolved only on the coast.

The popular Telugu poets Annamacharya, Vemana, and Kshetrappa lived to the south of the Krishna. Their works have a 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 Grandhika.

The first published Telugu grammar, in English, by Carey (1814), was titled Telinga. The first published Telugu dictionary, by William Brown (1818), was titled Gentoo. In the Madras Presidency, the British called it Telinga, the Portuguese called it Gentoo, and the missionaries called it Teloogoo.

CP Brown (1853) popularized literary Andhra (Grandhika) 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 language. Telugu is a hybrid. It is only 3,000 years old. The other three had no Grandhika.

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

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. It is a literary language of nostalgia, not a spoken language.

The L (Malayalam) lived only on the west coast. The H (Tamil) lived only on the east coast to the south of the Krishna, in the current Tamil Nadu state. The H (Teli) lived only on the east coast to the north of the Krishna, in the current Telangana state. The H (Telugu) lived only in the former flood zone.

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