

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.

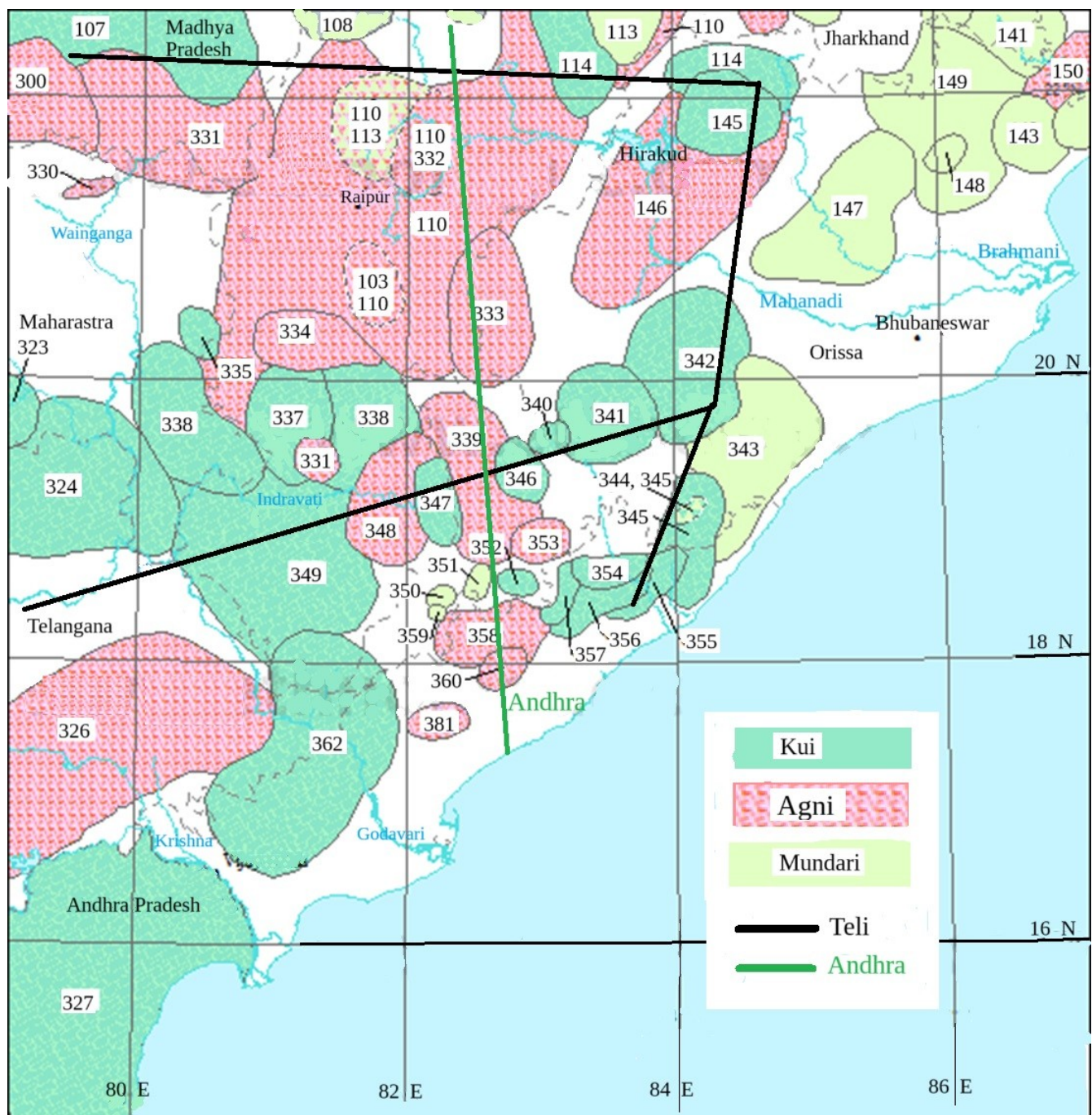
The glacial melt of 20,000 years ago swallowed the homelands of the Kui. The H were forced to move, along the Narmada river, to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. The L were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State; they are the Malayalam family.

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 Agni language, lived along the Ken river. The Agni and Kui lived to the west of the Satpura Range that tapped clouds to fill the reservoirs with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. The perennial rainwater reservoirs was the magnet that attracted the H and J2b when their homelands were submerged by the glacial melt. The J2b originally lived in the current submerged Persian Gulf.

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 of the Satpura. 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. Over time, some of them moved south to the East Coast.

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. Teli was the virgin Telugu with no Andhra. Telugu has some Andhra. Teli and Telugu are distinctly different families.



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 (107), Southern Gondi (324), Kui (342), Kuvi (341), Konda Dora (354), and Koya (362) are dialects of the Teli family. They have no Andhra. Original Andhra was a dialect of Agni, found only along the Godavari delta, on the coast. The Teli dialects on the coast were transformed into the Telugu family.

Teli and Telugu are different families with hundreds of dialects each. Teli has no Andhra. Telugu is Teli with some Andhra mixed.

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

Teli dialects

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

Koya: ఓండు పరలోకతికి అత్త రోజుధాకా, ఓండు తుంగ్ర పనుంగిని గురుంచి, ఓండు కెత్త బోదకిని గురుంచి నా మొథోటి పుస్తకాతె నన్న రాస్తోన్.

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

Buduga: వాడు స్వధానికి జనిపోజనా రోజు వరకు వాడు చేసిన, తెల్పిన వాటన్నిటిని గూర్చి నాగింజ మతేన్ని నేటికించాను.

Jangalu: ఆయన పైకి జానిపోయిన 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 చేర్చుకొనబడిన దినమువరకు ఆయన చేయుటకును బోధించుటకును ఆరంభించిన వాటిని గూర్చి నా మొదటి గ్రంథమును రచించితిని.

A new Telugu family was born on the Godavari delta, from the Teli dialects, only 3,000 years ago, to facilitate communications between the Kui and Agni people. Until they met on the coast, the Kui and Agni lived as separate people with their own languages and cultures. Only the Teli dialects on the coast acquired the Andhra texture to become Telugu. Telugu changes its color depending on the amount of Andhra mixed.

The word Telugu was coined by CP Brown in 1853. Prior to that, it was variously known as Telinga, Teloogoo, and Gentoo. In the Teli dialects the word Telinga meant Teli people (Telis). The suffix -nga is a plural termination like the -s and -es of English.

CP Brown's famous Telugu dictionary defined Telugu as a collection of words borrowed from Sanskrit, Teli, and Hindi. It had no native Telugu words. It mistakenly classified the Agni Grandhika as Sanskrit.

The Persians who lived in the South Bactria (Avesta) were two rival groups Asura (DNA R1a1) and Deva (Z93, R1a1-a1h) that hated each other. Asura were religious people with a sacred text called Zend. Deva were con artists who vandalized the Zend to fictional Vedas to rob innocent people with sacrificial rituals called Yajna. According to an inscription discovered in 1935 called the Daiva Inscription, 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 had their own con art to rob people called Idolatry. They discovered the unethical Avestan Deva refugees, and put them on their payroll to rewrite the forbidden Avestan Vedas to incorporate local legends and idolatry, to help them rob Hindu (H, J2b).

The original Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, Upanishads, and Hindu Ramayana were written by the Agni (J2b) people in the Grandhika. They were textbooks on logic.

The unethical Deva refugees on the Greek payroll appropriated the Grandhika (J2b) literature as their own invention. The Deva refugees Panini and Patanjali invented syntax and grammar to the newly created Sanskrit, a pseudo language, a vandalized version of Grandhika and Avestan of the Deva. It was never a naturally evolved dialect of any people. Unlike the other languages that evolved naturally from local dialects, Sanskrit was a product of a committee, a Greek invention to promote idolatry. It was falsely promoted as of ancient origin. The banned original Vedas were in Avestan, not Sanskrit. Avestan was falsely called Vedic Sanskrit. Much of the current Sanskrit vocabulary was borrowed from the Grandhika.

The European missionaries, to actively promote their ideology, intentionally employed unethical scholars to translate Sanskrit works into English. The English translations should be taken with a pinch of salt; they reflected prejudices of the Europeans who actively promoted the false theory that Hindu were Europe Homo Sapiens.