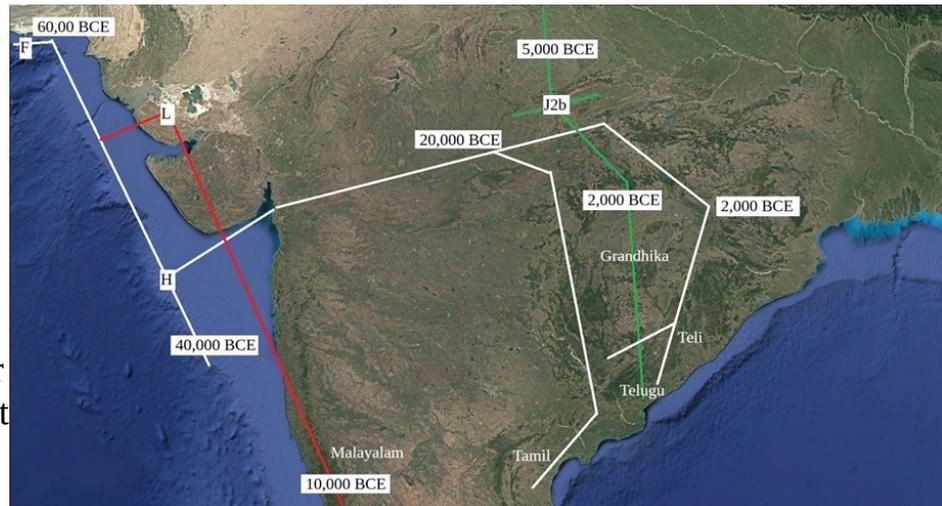


Evolutionary History of the Telugu Language

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

Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, and Teli 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. 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 and Kannada families of the Kui. They avoided the Krishna and Godavari rivers near the coast

because at that time the rivers were flood prone. People occupied the flood zone only recently after flood control measures (dams) were implemented.

Some H lived along the Hiran tributary of the Narmada river at the Trikuta. 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 current Bihar and Odisha States. Over time, some of them moved south to the East Coast.

The H and J2b evolved into dozens of dialects to facilitate local communications. 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. They were forced to live at the same location by nature and naturally evolved a common dialect to facilitate communications between the two. They evolved into the Telugu family of dialects. Telugu was a mixture of Andhra and Teli dialects of the H.

Grandhika had no Teli, and Teli 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 Teli dialects on the coast were transformed into Telugu dialects by mixing Andhra. There are dozens of distinct Telugu dialects. Telugu is nothing but Teli with some Andhra mixed. Teli was virgin Telugu with no Andhra.

The original Andhra dialect does not exist anymore, except in books written long time ago.

The Andhra spread to other dialects only to the north of the Krishna. The Krishna and Godavari flood zone prevented the Andhra from reaching the Kannada and Tamil.

The popular Telugu poets Annamacharya, Vemana, and Kshetravaya 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. His famous dictionary used the title Telugu for the first time. The word Telugu gained currency only after CP Brown.

Unlike the Teli dialects, the Telugu dialects did not retain their original names.

Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Teli, and Telugu are families of the Kui. Telugu is the youngest member. It is a hybrid. After the flood zone was open for human occupation, naturally Andhra spread to the south and mixed with Kannada and Tamil.

The L (Malayalam) live only on the West Coast. The H (Tamil, Kannada) live only on the East Coast to the south of the Krishna. The H (Teli) live only on the East Coast to the north of the Krishna. They are highlanders. The H (Telugu) live mostly on the coast line. They are lowlanders and live mostly in the former flood zone.

The Kui (H, L) lived only in the South India. Until recently, they were the only people in the South India. Originally, they lived on the now submerged West Coast of India. They moved to the mainland only after the glacial melt.

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