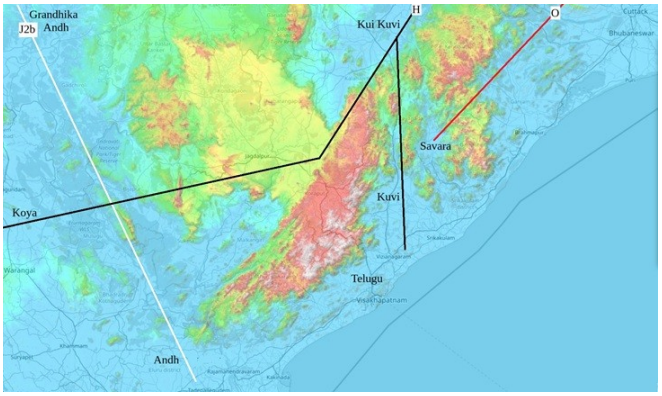
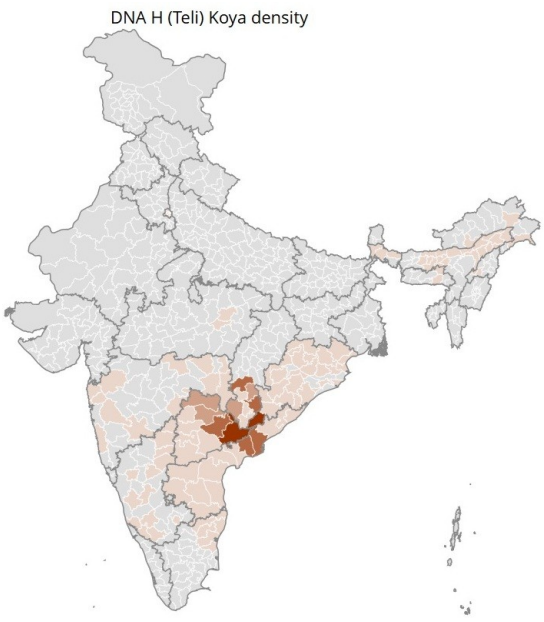
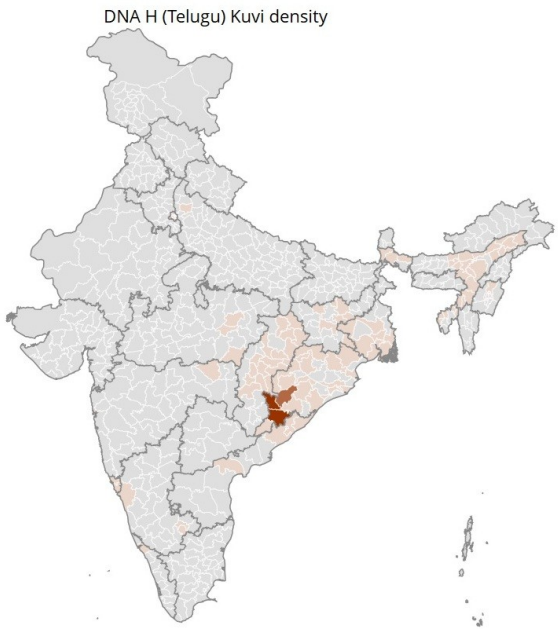
The Telugu Language: An Archeological View

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

Dialects evolved naturally to facilitate communications. 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 carry genetic history; languages are synthetic and devoid of any genetic information. 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 Andh 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 as separate people for 20,000 years. They followed different paths and reached the Srikakulam area. They were forced by the geography to become one people with a common language. The syntax and grammar for Telugu was invented by Paravastu Chinnaya Suri (1806-1862 CE). The Andh is now known as the Grandhika Bhasha (Andhra). Kui > Kuvi > Koya > Telugu was the evolutionary path.