

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.

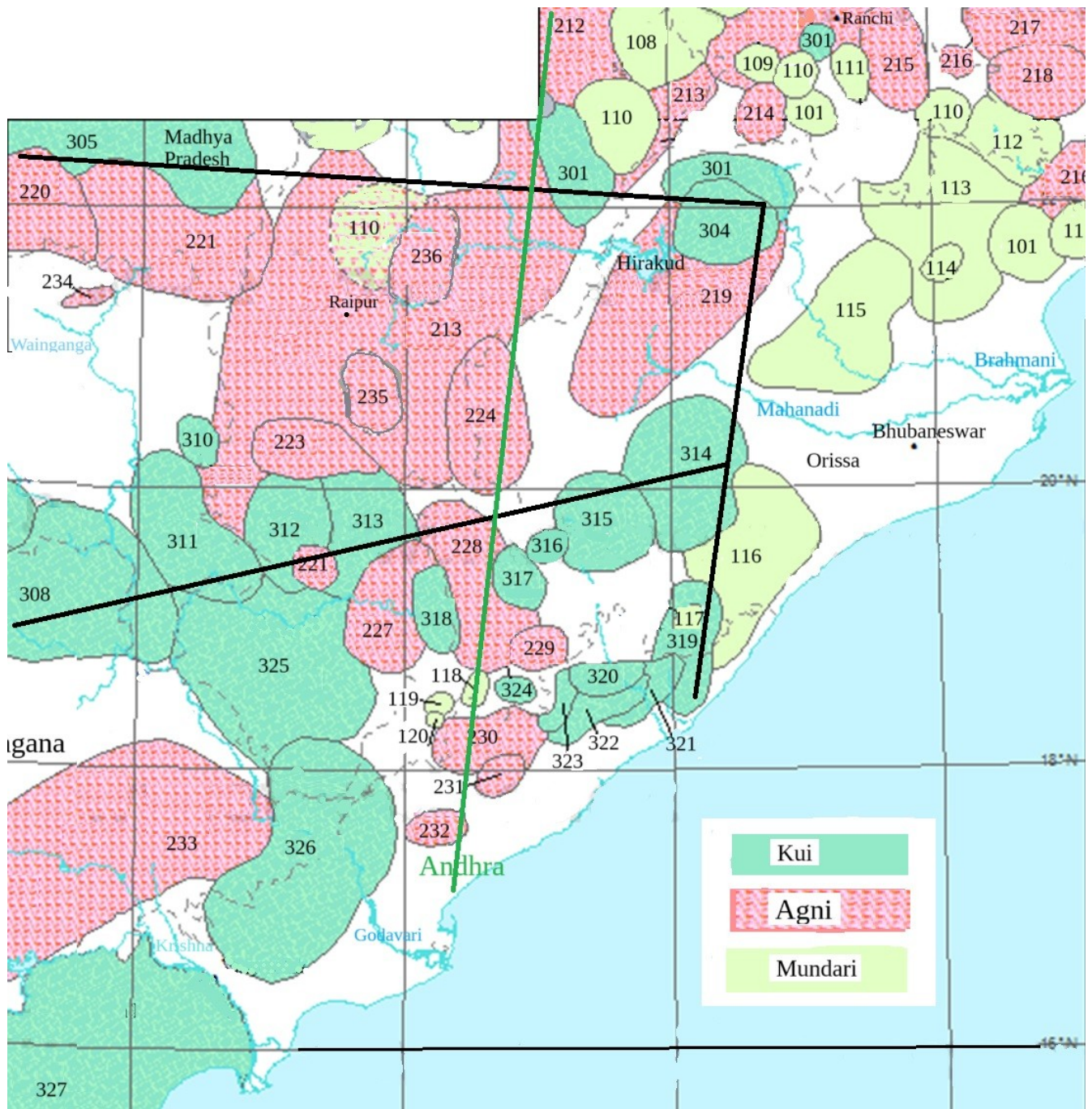
The glacial melt of 20,000 years ago swallowed the homelands of the Kui. The H were forced to move, along the Narmada river, to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. The L were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State; they are the Malayalam family.

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 (305), Southern Gondi (308), Kui (314), Kuvi (315), Konda Dora (320), and Koya (326) 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, white space, 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. Teli is virgin Telugu.

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 రొజుధాకా, 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 జనిపోయిన 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, the white space in the map, from the Teli dialects, only 3,000 years ago, to facilitate communications between the Kui and Agni people on the coast. Only the Teli dialects on the coast, white space, acquired the Andhra texture to become Telugu. Telugu changes its color depending on the amount of Andhra mixed. The white space around the Godavari delta, on the coast, is Telugu. Unlike the current Teli, Telugu dialects lost their original distinct Teli names.

The word Telugu was coined by CP Brown in 1853. Prior to that, it was variously known as Telinga, Teloogoo, and Gentoo.

CP Brown's famous Telugu dictionary defined Telugu as a collection of words borrowed from Sanskrit and Teli. It had no native Telugu words. It mistakenly classified the Agni Grandhika words 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 Avesta inscription, discovered in 1935, 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 called Idolatry, worship of fictional gods, to rob people. They discovered the unethical Avesta Deva refugees, and put them on their payroll to rewrite the forbidden Avestan Vedas to incorporate idolatry, to help them rob both the Agni Grandhika and Avesta (Bactria) people.

The original Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, Upanishads, and Hindu Ramayana were written in the Agni Grandhika dialects. They were textbooks on logic at the Patna University.

The unethical Deva on the Greek payroll appropriated the Grandhika literature as their own invention. The Greeks invented Sanskrit, a pseudo Grandhika, a hybrid of Grandhika and Avestan. It was never a naturally evolved dialect of any people. It never existed before the Greeks. It was falsely promoted as of ancient origin. The Grandhika literature was vandalized to promote idolatry, and was rewritten in Sanskrit.

All the words in the CP Brown's dictionary tagged as Sanskrit were in fact Grandhika.

Sanskrit has only Grandhika and Avestan. Telugu has only Grandhika and Teli. We can excavate Grandhika by discarding Avestan from Sanskrit and Teli from Telugu.

Sanskrit was the exclusive language of the colonialists and their stooges. Avestan was Indo-European. Grandhika was Asian. Sanskrit was falsely classified as Indo-European. All the books in Sanskrit were composed only after it was invented by the Greeks in Kashmir to promote idolatry. Grandhika books existed for over 20,000 years only at the Trikuta. All Sanskrit books were vandalized versions of Grandhika books.

The archeological evidence has an entirely different story to tell.