



A Historical overview of Origin and Development of Indian Language: Telugu

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Abstract : India has a diverse list of spoken languages among different groups of people. At least 800 different languages and around 2000 dialects have been identified. The state government uses their own language along with English for communication with central government. India has a list of 22 official languages [1]. And a huge variety of literature has been produced in these languages over the years. In Indian literature oral and written forms are both are important. Hindu literary traditions dominate a large part of Indian Culture.

IndexTerms - Indian Language, Telugu.

I. INTRODUCTION

Linguistic History of India: originating over 5,000 years ago, the linguistic history of India describe the evolution and transformation of Early human communications techniques- pictorial scripts and engravings to the modern Indian languages that belong to the Indo-Aryan languages and Dravidian languages. Telugu is one of the Dravidian languages [2]. Telugu is one of the official languages of India. It is the official language of the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

History: Telugu words appear in the Maharashtri Prakrit anthology of poems (the Gathasaptashathi) collected by the first century BC Satavahana King Hala (Popularly believed to be collected by GUNADHYA). Telugu speakers were probably the oldest peoples inhabiting the land between the Krishna and Godavari rivers [3]. And it is believed that the land around the three lingas was referred to as Trilingadesa. The language used in this region was later changed to Telugu. The western portion of Andhra Pradesh was under the rule of the Kakatiyas, and this region produced some of the finest poets in the history of Telugu. The influences of Persian, Indian, and Sanskrit languages were also prevalent in this region. Andhra society has remained unchanged since ancient times. The name Andhra is associated with the region in epics and in great festivals. There has been a prolific writing career since the 11th century, but the golden age is widely believed to have started around the 16th century, when Emperor Krishna Raya ruled.

Krishna Deva Raya was impressed by the language Telugu, and he stated that it was the most widely spoken language in the country. This was attributed to Srinatha [4]. The name Andhra has remained the same since antiquity. It is derived from the tales of epics and legends about the people of Andhra. The first clear historical records in Telugu were written around the 7th century AD, and the beginning of the literature was attributed to Nannaya. It is considered that the golden age of Andhra literature started around the 16th century.

The common script used in the languages of India dates back to 220 AD. This is the same script used in the ancient languages of India. The Kadamba script was used to write the South Indian languages Kannada and Telugu. The evolution of the Old Kannada script continued during the 13th century CE. However, it was not until the 19th century that the scripts were modernized.

Context of the case study: The case study for this research is the origin and development of Telugu language. For those whose mother tongue is not Telugu, who loves Telugu and who, wants to know about Telugu language. Telugu is mainly spoken in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and a bit in the neighboring states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Chhattisgarh in India, but it is also spoken in Bahrain, Fiji, Malaysia, Mauritius and the United Arab Emirates where there are large numbers of Telugu-speaking expatriates. Telugu is a Dravidian language, related to Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil, all of which are national languages of India. Other closely-related Dravidian languages are Chenchu, Savara and Waddar [5].

Although Telugu literature has been around for thousands of years, it has remained relatively unknown to the Western world. In most surveys, the literature of India is only given a couple of references.

The changes in academic developments during the past few decades suggest that this may be changing. Further, individuals from both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are contributing to internationalizing Telugu literature. Several English translations of various kinds of Telugu literature have been published during the last two decades. These works, as well as some anthologies, are helping to spread awareness of the language in the West. The establishment of an endowed chair at Emory University in 2015 provided an opportunity for more focused studies on Telugu literature in the West [6].

Methodology:

The establishment of an endowed chair at Emory University, Atlanta in 2015 has given rise to a more sustained focus on Telugu studies in the West.

The theme of the conference by Koppaka family was 'Innovations in Telugu Literary Studies'. Participants came from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in India, and universities in Israel, and the US. Each paper attempted to present a new and innovative way in which Telugu literary texts could be discussed. It was a breath of fresh air in an area where routine and somewhat repetitive analytical practices can dominate [7].

Telugu Language was known to exist since the Time period 400 BCE. Telugu is the only language in the Eastern world that has every single word ending with a vowel sound. Wikipedia says British authors in the 19th century called Telugu the 'Italian of the East'. It is believed that Italian explorer Niccolo Da Conti, who visited Vijayanagara Empire during the 15th century, coined the phrase [8]. Telugu ranks 3rd by the number of native speakers in India (75 million people), and 15th in the Ethnologue list of most-spoken languages worldwide.

Earlier Telugu language known as Tenungu or Telungu. Rabindranath Tagore is said to have stated that Telugu is the sweetest of all Indian Languages. the language had a lot of famous quotes and idioms. An expression in Telugu can bring out various emotions and many things, the laughter and tears, the agony, emotion, excitement, humor in life. A proverb says a thing effectively, they are thought provoking and they speak Universal truth. As per 1931 census, the highest linguistic population from India to Burma was Telugus". Telugu speaking people in Myanmar were known as Moon, Mooni, Mouni. The majority of migrant Telugus were from North Andhra region. The persistent drought those days forced them to leave for to Burma. Telugus had a vibrant role in the establishment of Burma and several cultural and social outfits were thriving. Even a Telugu newspaper - Andhra Mitra - was printed in the late 30s. Burma looked like second Telugu Desam". Later Telugus are identified as Telang and Thailang[9].

Linguistic diversity is an added feature of Indian culture. Every region of India has a rich literary tradition and numerous international award-winning writers. Regional literature in India is rich in both poetry and fiction. However, these stories are seldom recalled by the commoner. There is a huge potential for these works to connect with people overseas and convey India's rich culture and values[10].

Conclusion:

The number of Telugu speakers in the US has grown by 86% in seven years. This is thought to be linked to the growth of the IT sector in America. It is considered a contributing factor to the country's booming information technology industry. Many skilled Telugu speaking Indians from Hyderabad migrated to the US during the 2000s, creating a vibrant Telugu-speaking community. But in spite of this Telugu is not been habitude language.

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