



## Importance of Andhra Pradesh Mother Tongue-a Study on Telugu Language

### KEYWORDS

Andhra, Baasha, language, Telugu, Poet

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**ABSTRACT** *Telugu is the most widely spoken language amongst those using the Brahmi script. These comprise the languages of south India (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Tulu and others such as Sinhala (spoken in Sri Lanka) and languages spoken in South East Asia such as Burmese, Thai and Cambodian) In terms of population, Telugu ranks second to Hindi among the Indian languages. The main languages spoken in Andhra Pradesh are Telugu, Urdu, Hindi, Banjara, and English followed by Tamil, Kannada, Marathi and Oriya. Telugu is the principal and official language of the State. It was also referred to as 'Tenugu' in the past. 'Andhra' is the name given to it since the medieval times. Some argued that 'Telugu' was a corruption of 'Trilinga' (Sanskrit meaning three 'lingas'). Its vocabulary is very much influenced by Sanskrit. In the course of time, some Sanskrit expressions used in Telugu got so naturalized that people regarded them as pure Telugu words.*

### INTRODUCTION

Telugu language has written literature from more than thousand years. The language which is spoken is called language. When there is development in language there will be development of society. Out of 12 Dravidian languages, this is one and only classical language. In our country there are nearly 1600 languages and out of them only 400 languages have writeable (Lipi literatures. But in Indian 8<sup>th</sup> schedule only 8 languages are recognised as regional languages.

In Andhra Pradesh State, the people speak Telugu. Telugu also got other names like Andhrum and Tenugu. In Indian languages, Telugu has got 2<sup>nd</sup> place. When contend as more spoken language by population in Dravidian languages it has the first place.

Mother tongue is a language which is a person from even childhood; he listens, follows, understands, and speaks. But in regional languages, teaching is not done according to plan. No country should got such a situation, those countries which have many speaking languages facing same problems. Before independence the position of our country was still bad. Before invasion of English people, Arabic, Persian, Urdu languages were spoken. After the entry of English people, we have stated our business in English. Because the administration is in that language

Telugu language is not only the old one but also very powerful language. Telugu language taken the words of languages as such or which few changes and mixes with in words and is expressed powerfully and useful for development. In earlier days, Telugu was using Sanskrit words, Urdu, Paraseeka in is language. Today people speak Telugu with English words. In Telugu we can express all sensitive feelings, proud feelings and anything. So not our ancestors, but also poets and writers of other languages also appreciated Telugu. Western peoples also appreciated Telugu.

### POET COMMENTS ON TELUGU:

Subramanya Bharathi, whom Tamilian called as national

poet called Telugu as "Sundara Telugu".

Nicolas called Telugu as "Italian of the east".

Poet Srinathudu called as "Karnaata Baasha".

Kaliki Somana called Telugu as "Jaanu Tenugu".

Sri Krishnadeveraya told "Desha bashalandu Telugu Lessa".

In 1885, after foundation of Congress national movement has stated. Here people came with feelings of my language, my religiosity, my country. They have stated opposes foreigner's rule, by stating national movement.

During English rule, they have established newspapers. For development of Christianity, they have stated printing press. They are writing and printing only about Christianity. They have stated not in India, but even in Telugu land also. Later for spreading literature.-normal speaking language movements have stated. Gidugu Ramamurthy Panthulu garu handle this movement.

Gidugu garu is one of the important person who played main role in Telugu language movement. He was born in 1863 at Paruvathala peta, Srikakulam district. He completed with other poets like Venkata Ramana Shastri, Jayanthi Ramaiah panthulu, Gurajada Venkata Apparao, Komarraju Laxmana Rao. He prepared lipi, grammar, and dictionary for this language. It become for backbone for prose "Telugu". He criticized poetic Telugu and wrote "Andhra Panditha Bishakkula baasha basism". We cont forget the efforts made by him to Telugu people. So he got a name called "Abhinava Vaagamashanudu".

Telugu is very oldest language. It was very long history. Many scientist told about this. Many researchers about this. First Andhra sound became state or regional language and then one of language in nation. In first BC., A Greek Geologist named "Tolomy" called Indian places as "Trilingon". These are three Siva temples at Draaksharam, Srisailam, Kapileswaram, and the region between

these three religion places was called "Trilingadesam" from this thenplus Kalinga sound Trilingadesam raised.

Amaravathi Stoopam which belongs to first BC on it there is called "Nagabu". It is first Telugu word which is available. Language gives recognition to a person depending upon the language a person speaks we can identifying the nature of person. We can't live without our mother tongue. A state which is formed for the first time on the basis of language is Andhra Pradesh.

If the Telugu language dies, what is the sustenance of Telugu people? This is the question in front of us. UNESCO, international institute declared Telugu is the list of languages which are going to die. If it happens, the Telugu people cannot sustain. The sin is because of every one of us. Became we are loving the other languages and liking them. We are not giving importance to our language and telling others like we can't speak Telugu. We don't know Telugu and in all the meetings and conferences also we are speaking English. There are the main reasons for the present conditions of Telugu. Even foreigners come to our country and they are learning and speaking our language but we people are not speaking our language. We learn other languages and feel proud in speaking other languages. That way there is poem.

"Ye Baasha needi yemi veshamura

Ye Baasha yee veshamevarikosamura

Anglmanduna maatalanagane

Inthagulekkedavu endukosamura

Telgu biddavi Telguraadanchunu

Sigguleeka inka jepputendukura

Anya baashalu neerchi Andhranbhu radanchu

Sakalinchu Andhruda chavacendukura"

Written by Kaloji Narayana Rao garu.

## CONCLUSION

Telugu prose had a stunted growth, Telugu prose style wriggled out of the clutches of the traditional pundits. The emergence of mass media of communication, like the radio, T.V., cinema, language, newspapers and new forms of writing, under the impact of nationalist movement reinforced the importance of the spoken word and various literary forms blossomed in modern language. The language now used in all modern forms of literature and newspapers has a great degree of uniformity and acceptability, which lends it the status of a standard language. Now the nationalised text-books and those prescribed for Telugu language degree by universities are the only 'sanctuaries' of the poetic dialect.

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