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

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 popula-
tion, 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 
oficial 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 
very much influenced by Sanskrit. In the course of time, some Sanskrit expressions used in Telugu got so naturalized 
people regarded them as pure Telugu words.

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 accord-
ing 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, 
we have stated our business in English. During English rule, they have established newspapers. 
For development of Christianity, they have stated printing 
press. They are writing and printing only about Christian-
ty. They have stated opposite foreigner's rule, by stating national movement. 

In 1885, after foundation of Congress national movement 
has stated. Here people came with feelings of my lan-

guage, my religionality, my country. They have stated op-

Telugu language is not only the old one but also very 
powerful language. Telugu language takes the words of 
languages as such or which few changes and mixes with 
in words and is expressed powerfully and useful for de-
velopment. In earlier days, Telugu was using Sanskrit words, 
Urdu, Paraseeka in is language. Today people speak Telu-
gu with English words. In Telugu we can express all sen-
sitive 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 bashandalu Telugu Lessa”. 

In 1885, after foundation of Congress national movement 
has stated. Here people came with feelings of my lan-

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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 lan-
guage 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 Draakshara-
mam, Srisailam, Kapileswaram,and the region between
these three religion places was called “Trilingadesam” from this then plus 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
Intghulekkedavu 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:
This work was supported financially by University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, India under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) scheme.