

Mukhalinga Devalaya Sasana Bhasaloni Padajalam: Pracina Telugu Samskriti 'Ancient Telugu Cultural Literature Found in Mukhalinga Devalaya Inscriptions'

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Abstract

Mukhalinga devalayam is one of the famous ancient Shiva temples located at Mukhalinga village which is 48 kms away from Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh State. River Vamsadhara flows on the west south of Mukhalinga village. The monuments reveal that the temple is constructed around 8th century AD fully resembled with ancient Kalingandhra sculptural art. There are 149 inscriptions which were carved between 1058 and 1516 AD. Many of the Inscriptions are in Telugu language. A few inscriptions are in Sanskrit and Odra languages. Present Research study is limited to the ancient Telugu cultural language found in the inscriptions of Mukhalinga swara devalayam. It is a Bilingual research paper where Telugu is in Phonetic Transcription and English. The below mentioned domain's related language is found in both Telugu and Sanskrit literature.

Keywords: Bandhutva Bodhaka, Tithi Sambandha, Rasi Sambandha, Panduga Sambandha, Dhvajastambha Sambandha, Dipa Sambandha, Drava Sambandha, Dik Sambandha, Vara Sambandha, MAsa Sambandha, Samvatsara Bhodhaka, Jantu Sambandha, Bhumi Sambandha, Kolata Sambandha, Mada Sambandha, Paripalana Sambandha, Vanijya Sambandha, Vrtti Sambandha, Kula Sambandha, Unpudugatte Sambandha, Telugu Cultural Language (Padajalam) is found in the Inscriptions of Mukhalingeswara Devalayam.

Mukhalinga dēvalayam is one of the famous ancient Shiva temples located in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh State. It's exact location is at Mukhalinga village which is 48 kms away from Srikakulam. The other famous ancient Hindu religious temples located in this village are Sômēsvara and Bhêēmēsvara. The monuments reveal that the temple is built around 8th century AD called as Madhukēswarālayam and presently known as Mukhalingēswarālayam. River Vamsadhāra flows on the west south of Mukhalinga village. Mukhalingam is a holy place of Hindus and Mukhalingēswaruḍu is self-existed. This temple is fully resembled with ancient Kaliṅgāndhra sculptural art. There are 149 inscriptions which were carved between 1058 and 1516 AD. Many of the Inscriptions are in Telugu language. A few inscriptions are in Sanskrit and Odra languages.





Mukhalingswaralayam in Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh with its Sculptural Art

Present study is a Telugu and English Bilingual Research paper limited to the ancient Telugu cultural language found in the inscriptions of Mukhaliṅgēswara dēvālayam. Telugu is in Phonetic Transcription.

Bandhutva Bodhaka Padajalam – Relation Expressing Literature

Telugu Literature

- puruṣa sambaiḍha padajālam – Male related literature
- tāta – tāta (45)– Grandfather (the father of one's father or mother)
- taṅḍri – taṅḍri (71), taṅḍri (53)– Father (male parent)
- mogudu/penimiṭi – penimiṭi (15)– Husband (male partner in a marriage)
- koḍuku – koḍuku (4), koḍku (65), koḍkulu (35)– Son/s (male child, boy)
- tammuḍu – tammuḍu (22) – Younger brother
- mēnalluḍu – mēna alluḍu (38)– Nephew (a son of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law)

Stri Sambhanda Padajalam - Female Related Literature

- talli – talli (14) – Mother (a female parent)
- bhārya – peṅḍlamu (27), peṅḍlamu (38),
- peṅḍlāmu (1) – Wife (female partner in a marriage)
- kūturu – kuṅṭuru (57), kūturu (14), kūṅṭuru (33),
- kūṅṭuru (22), kūturu (65)– Daughter (a female offspring especially of human parents)
- cellelu - ṣeliyalu (52) – Younger sister or little sister
- manumarālu – manmarālu – Granddaughter (the daughter of one's son or daughter)

Stril Purusa Sambhanda Padajalam - Female and Male (both) Related Literature

- tōbutṭuvu – tōḍbutṭuvu (38) – Sibling (a person's (male or female) brother or sister)
- ṣaṃskṛta padajālam – Sanskrit literature

Purusa Sambhanda Padajalam - Male Related Literature

- taṅḍri – pitr (70) – Father (male parent)

Stri Sambhanda Padajalam - Female Related Literature

- talli – mātru (70) – Mother (female parent)
- Telugu ṣaṃskṛta dvibhāṣā padajālam – Telugu and Sanskrit bilingual literature

Purusa Sambhanda Padajalam - Male Related Literature

- koḍuku – ṣuptru(ṅ)ṅḍu (77)– Son (male child or boy)
- tithi sambaiḍha padajālam - Time related literature

Samskṛta Padajalam – Sanskrit Literature

- pād̥yami – sukla pād̥yami (38),
- śuklapakṣa pād̥yami (1) – 1st (First) day after the new moon day
- vidhiya – sukla vidhiya (149) – 2nd (Second) day after the new moon day
- tadhiya - sukla tadhiya (148) – 3rd (Third) day after the new moon day
- pañcamī – suka(la) pañcamī (93) – 5th (Fifth) day after the new moon day
- aṣṭamī – suddha aṣṭamī (84),
- sukla aṣṭamī (85) - 8th (Eighth) day after the new moon day
- dasamī – kri(ṣṇa) dasamī (110) – 10th (Tenth) day after the full moon day
- êkādasi – (su)kla êkādasi (60) – 11th (Eleventh) day after the new moon day
- dvādasi –sukla mahādvādasi (71) –12th (Twelfth) day after the new moon day
- caturdasi - kṛṣṇa catuddarsi (101),
- kṛṣṇa catuddarsi (131) - 14th (Fourteenth) day after the full moon day
- punnamī – punnamī (107) – Full moon day
- amāvāsya - amāvāse (107) – New moon day

Rasi Sambandha Padajalam - Astrology Related Literature

- śamṣkrta padajālam – Sanskrit literature
- dhanurāsi - dhanirāsi (147)– Horoscope

Panduga Sambandha Padajalam – Literature Related to Festivals

- śamṣkrta padajālam – Sanskrit literature
- saṅkrāṅti – uttarāyaṇa saṅkrānti (82), saṅkrāṅti (27),
- saṅkrānti (22), saṅkrānti (107) – Pongal festival
- ka(kkār)ṭaka saṅkrānti (42), kanya saṅkrāṅti (92),
- kanyā saṅkrānti (78), mēṣa saṅkrāṅti (118),
- viṣu/viṣuvu saṅkrānti (6,94), vrisika saṅkrāṅti (66),
- vrisika saṅkrāṅti (139), sakābdē saṅkrāṅti (109),
- srāhi uttarāyaṇa saṅkrānti (15), srāhi uttarāyaṇa saṅkrāṅti (26)
- srāhi yuttarāyaṇa saṅkrāṅti (26),
- srāhi dhakṣināyāni saṅkrāṅti (13) - Literature related to Pongal festival
- kṛṣṇāṣṭami - kṛṣṇāṣṭami (69) – Birthday of lord Krishna

Dhvajastambha Sambandha Padajalam – Literature Related to Temple flagpole

- Telugu padajālam – Telugu literature
- gaṅṭalu (76)– bells (a metal, cup-shaped instrument that emits a musical ringing sound when struck, often hanging inside the temples)
- muvvalu (76) – pearls (a gem formed in layers as a grain of sand which has gotten into the shell)
- toṅgoḍlu (76) – bunches of flowers or a bouquet
- kucculu (76)– tassels (a dangling ornament made by laying parallel, a bunch of cords or threads by tying them at one end)
- śamṣkrta padajālam – Sanskrit literature
- dhvajastambhamu - dhvajamu (76) - Temple flagpole
- dīpa sambaṅdha padajālam – Literature related to lamp
- Telugu padajālam – Telugu literature
- vatti (4), vattiṅ (54) –Wattles (loosely woven cord (in a candle or oil lamp) that draws fuel by capillary action up into the flame)

- Telugu –m pratyayātmaka śamṣkrta padajālam – Telugu –m suffixed Sanskrit literature
- dīpam (54), ddīpam (4) – lamp
- śamṣkrta telugu dvibhāṣā padajālam –Sanskrit and Telugu bilingual literature
- akaṅḍa vatti (17), akaṅḍa vattiṅ (14), akaṅḍa vatti (17), akaṅḍa vattiṅ (14)– an ever burning lamp
- drava sambaṅdha padajālam – Literature related to liquids
- Telugu padajālam – Telugu literature
- nūne – nūniya (33) – Oil
- neyyi – neyi (24), nēti (100) – Ghee
- dik sambaṅdha padajālam – Literature related to directions
- Telugu padajālam – Telugu literature
- tūrpū - tūrpūṅ (13) – East
- paḍamara – paḍamaṭa (13) – West
- telugu śamṣkrta ubhaya bhāṣā padajālam – Telugu Sanskrit and bilingual literature
- uttaramu – uttaramu (13) – North
- dakṣiṇamu - dakṣiṇamu (13)– South
- vāra sambaṅdha padajālam – Literature related to week
- telugu śamṣkrta dvi bhāṣā padajālam – Telugu and Sanskrit bilingual literature
- ādivāram – ādivāramu (60), ādivyāramu (34), saurivāramu (121) – Sunday
- śōmavāram – śōmavāramu (61) – Monday
- maṅgaḷavāram – maṅgaḷavāramu (107), maṅgaḷavāramu (84) – Tuesday
- budhavāram – budhavāramu (131), (kuṣa)vāramu (93) – Wednesday
- guruvāram – guruvāramu (1) – Thursday
- sukṛavāram – sukṛavāramu (14) – Friday
- mĀsa sambaṅdha padajālam – Literature related to month
- telugu śamṣkrta dvi bhāṣā padajālam – Telugu and Sanskrit bilingual literature
- srāhi kumbhamāsamu (86) – Aquarius month (Zodiac sign)
- srāhi makaramāsamu (72) – Capricorn month (Zodiac sign)

- srâhi mâghamâsamu (14) – 10th (Tenth) month of the Telugu year
- srâhi vriccikamâsamu (14) – Scorpio month (Zodiac sign)
- sâhi tulâmâsamu (149) – Libra month (Zodiac sign)
- sâhi mēsamâsamu (148), srâhi mēsa (16) – Aries month (Zodiac sign)
- śamvatsara bhôdhaka padajâlam – Literature used for the expression of year.
- Telugu śamṣkrta dvi bhâṣâ padajâlam – Telugu and Sanskrit bilingual literature
- śamvatsarâlu – sakâbdamulu (84), sakâbdambulu (23),
- śamvatsaramulu (18), śamvatsarambulu (16), śammâtsaramulu (44), vatsaramulu (82), varuṣambulu (94), vaṣṛṅḃulu (42), varuṣâmulu (124)– years
- saka śamvatsaramu – sakAbdamulu (84), sakAbdambulu (23) – Centuries saka vatṣaramulu (82), saka varuṣAmulu (124), saka varuṣambulu (14), sakha varuṣambulu (17) śakA varuṣambulu (126), śaku varuṣambulu (94), śakha varuṣambulu (61) , saka vaṣṛmbulu (124) – 100 (hundred) years, Shaka era (year numbering in the Historical Hindu calendar era)
- jaṅṭu sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Animals
- Telugu padajâlam – Telugu literature
- goṛṛelu – goṛṛyalu (15), goṛṛye(lu) (121), gôṛṛyalu (14) – Sheep
- inpa eḍlu (4) – cattle
- bhûmi sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Earth / land
- Telugu padajâlam – Telugu literature
- gaḍḍa (13) – ball of mud
- nela (1) – land
- polamu (13)– irrigation land
- tôṅṭa (32) – Garden
- ceru maḍi (136) – seed bed
- tôpu maḍi (31) – Huge field
- maḍi polamu (88) – paddy field
- irupuṭi nêla (75)– land which can be cultivated in two seasons in a year
- tôṅṅa nêla (54) – registered land
- muḍupu nêla (39) – donated land
- śamṣkrta padajâlam – Sanskrit literature
- bhûmi (75) – Earth, land, Field
- kolata sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to measurement
- Telugu padajâlam – Telugu literature
- puṭṭi (13), puṭṭlu (39), puṭṭeṅḍu (16), puṭṭeṅḍu (136) - The putty or candy (khandī in Telugu) is from 800 to 1000 seers.
- mâḍa sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Temple streets
- Telugu –lu pratyayâtmaka śamṣkrta padajâlam – Telugu –lu suffixed Sanskrit literature
- mâḍalu (44), mâḍḍalu (65) – four streets surrounding a temple (East mâḍḍa street, West mâḍḍa street, North mâḍḍa street and South mâḍḍa street)
- paripâlana sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Administration
- śamṣkrta padajâlam – Sanskrit literature
- pradhâni (26) – Prime Minister
- śênâpati (7), śênâdhipati (143) – Army head
- nâyaki (7), nâyakuṛâlu (13), paripâlini (7) – lady (female) ruler
- vâṅṅijya sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Trade
- Telugu –lu pratyayâtmaka śamṣkrta padajâlam – Telugu –lu suffixed Sanskrit literature
- vyâpârulu – vyavahârulu (38) – traders (Affaires)
- vrtti sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to Occupation (work)
- Telugu padajâlam – Telugu literature
- kâpari (134) – watchman, security guard
- panivâru (1) – workers, labours
- maṅḅgali (61) – barber
- kula sambarḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to caste
- Telugu padajâlam – Telugu literature
- teliki kâpulu (31) – sub caste of a particular kâpu caste

- teliki pedda (41) –head of a particular teliki caste (a sub caste of kâpu caste)
- kâhîpulu (34)– people of a particular caste (Literally meaning ‘a cultivator or protector’)
- şamşkrta padajâlam – Sanskrit literature
- brâhmaṇa (42) – Brahmin (highest or priestly caste in the Hindu caste system)
- vaisya (80) – Vaisyas (an Hindu upper caste traditionally assigned to commercial and agricultural occupations)
- uḥpuḍugatte sambaḥḍha padajâlam – Literature related to *mistress* (kept woman)
- şamşkrta padajâlam – Sanskrit literature
- laḥjiya (50) – mistress, courtesan (illegally kept woman)

Conclusion

I conclude that there is an inevitable relationship between Telugu and Sanskrit languages and the same can be seen here while explaining the Ancient Telugu language Cultural Literature found in the inscriptions of Mukhaliḥgêswara dêvâlayam..

Note: brâkeṭiô sâsanam ankelanu sũcincânu (Inscription numbers are shown in the brackets against each word)

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