

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE PLACE NAMES OF NALGONDA DISTRICT BASED ON INSCRIPTIONAL DATA FROM C.3 BC TO C.13 AD

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### ABSTRACT

Naming a place marks an important turning point in the history of human civilization. It seems to be a common belief that every place has its name. The reality looks a little different, though. It often happens that a modern collector of toponyms, while walking on a terrain, finds places, or at least natural objects that the informant cannot provide a name for. In place names there is the problem of the boundary between common and proper nouns. In Telugu, it is usually the ending that marks a word as a name for a area, generations or kingdoms. Descriptively, I shall refer to such endings as either toponymic suffixes or classifiers (this follows the common terminology used in onomastics). While toponymic suffixes syllabify with the stem and do not form independent prosodic words, classifiers form prosodic words on their own. The first part of complex place names provides the unique aspects of the name; we can refer to these constituents as referential morphemes. A close study of the place names of any given area or place helps us in tracing out the Cultural, Commercial, Social, political, and economic history, and the otherwise unknown Linguistic features of the language of that area. It also guides us in tracing the migration, expansion, and contraction of the people and topographical features of area in study. The present research work explores a brief investigation on structural classification of place names of Nalgonda district based on inscriptional data from Earliest times to Kakatiyas. Attempts have been made to classify place names by size, colour, form, ownership etc., proceeding from the so-called name-giving principles.

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### INTRODUCTION

Onomastic studies are traditionally linked to linguistic history, and most place-name scholars therefore also come from a linguist background. In recent years the Name Research Section at the University level itself has endorsed integration and education of non-linguist students in the study of place-names. The lack of a standardised and practical typology for toponym specifics is a significant obstacle to any effective analysis of placenames. Sørensen (1958) attempts to establish the place of names within the system of word classes, and particularly among nominals, on the basis of a battery of morphosyntactic tests. And one conclusion he offers is that (1958: 159-60) 'There are no appellatives to which the personal pronouns are more closely related than to proper names, but, on the other hand, their relationship to the definite countables is as close as their relationship to proper names'. Various typologies to classify motivation have been used, ranging from the simple to the quite complex, but none has been found to be compelling in its functionality. This research to identify the constituent of the place – names of Nalgonda district and to study their inter-

relationship. This study should open up a new visit of research which will help generate a comprehensive profile of our people and their organization of space as also of the cultural linkages that bind our people.

Since India came under the influence of various races in pre-historic times, every race and community carried its place-names wherever it had gone. This can be seen at the international level. Indians have carried their place-names to south-east Asia. At the National Level, place-names have travelled from north to south as also from south to north. This process is still as work in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The total cultural heritage of our country has to be taken into account in studying place-names, the Austro-Asiatic the Dravidian, the Sanskrit, the Arab-Persian and the colonial English. Layer upon layer have these structures existed; this can be ignored only at the costs of understanding the total fabric.

The second problem at the methodological level, is the interpretation of names, which is based on the rudimentary knowledge of the local Languages and a willingness to free one- self from all biases, particularly the influence of Sanskrit language and also not having constant communion with people in their environment, because they alone can provide their own perspective on names touch it is not easy to get it.

The south has also institutionalised its research experience in the place-names. Society of India (Mysore) and plans (Trivandrum) in which we have to day an instrument to distribute, all over the country the impulse that has inspired its research endeavors.

Particularly, Andhra Pradesh pioneered the study of place-names. Dissertations have been written and a course on mistics has been introduced in Nagarjuna University. The work - hitherto done in this field in Eastern as well as in western countries is omitted in this present chapter, as it was already discussed by the pioneers.

Other type of geographical names is represented in the Astadyayi as regions or zones of population (Vishaya, IV,2-52-54) eg. The Area occupied by the sibi tribc, or more properly within the sphere of sibi was known as saiba and that of the apitas (Afridis) as Apitaka... This in short enumerates paninis Scientific classification of places names on the basis of the linguistic Principles under lying their formation. Name of rivers forest and Mountains ate noticed not in connection with any social or historical significance but has examples of linguistic peculiarity, such as Vowel lengthening (1V3,117-120) or Cerebralization (VIII.4.4-5)<sup>1</sup>. The above intensive quotation from Agrawala's Articles shows bow systematically the problem of place names was dealt with by the father of Indian grammar. During the subsequent centuries no research work with regard to the Study of place names was taken up by Indian scholars. As early as in the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century itself some attempts were made to study Bengali Place names Sunith Kumar Chetterjee. Enlightens us about individual attempts made by scholars to interpret Bengali Place names he himself has discussed the origin and developments of Bengali Place names<sup>2</sup>. Krishna pada Goswami has followed up this study in great defaid<sup>3</sup> setupillai had discussed some aspects of the modern south Indian place names in the annals of oriental research<sup>3-4</sup> a linguistic study of Gnjarati place names was attempted by two scholars in the years (1942-43)<sup>5</sup>, H.D. Sankalia dealt with Gujarati place mimes at length in his scholarly work, studies in the historical and cultural geography and ethnography of Cujarat (1949) he stresses the importance of comparing modem place names with their ancient counterparts by observing; "When a modern name is examined merely from a linguistic point of view, its real historical evolution cannot be satisfactorily traced, for we have no known ancient data top compare with. It is therefore, of prime importance that a given name must be identified with certainty, not merely on the ground of similarity of names, but with respect to its position as mentioned in an ancient record. After this identification is obtained, the names should be studied by a historian and a student of linguistics. There only lull justice can be done to the subject."<sup>6</sup>

This paper also deals with a brief historical sketch of Nalgonda district is Presented essentially in relation to Political history of the dynasties that ruled over the Nalgonda district is being narrated here As is widely known inscriptions form the basis source. Material for the reconstruction of the history for any part of this Nalgonda and so is the case with Andra also. The earliest epigraphs discovered as yet in the region in study arc of the great emperor Asoka (3rd B.C) However, they are not of any help to the present study. After the

Decline of the Maurya an empire the Satavahanas ruled over extensive part of the Deccan for a few counties. The Satavahanas for the sake of Administrative Convenience divided the Kingdom into various provinces, rasthras. They were kept either under the control of princes of royal blood or feudatory chiefs. The Satavahanas were followed by the Ikshavakas, in the Nalgonda district and their inscriptions, conched in Prakrit, dating from the 3rd century on wards have been discovered in Andhra region. After the downfall of the Ikshvakas, the kings of the Vishnukundirs family held their sway over the Nalgonda district. The names of places administrativedivisions mainlined in their records, such as Ravi-reva and Palak-Vsihaya illustrate the independent states enjoyed by Telugu at mat time. It is interesting to note that some of the epithets of the Chola Monarch were given as second names to the towns in chased in the Vengi Country. After the decline of the Chalukyas, Palltivas Rasthra kutas and the Kakatiyas Kingdom held swamy over the Nalgonda district. The founder of the Kakatiy royal house was a certain Durjana of the Chaturthanvaya. The earliest known king of this time was Beta I(C. 1000-1030 A.D.) Who ruled the Koravi Country which included at least a part of Modern Nalgonda District.

As a general rule, all place-names are nouns. A few of them contain a single element and are called simplexes. But most of the place –names are phrases. They are endocentric constructions having a common noun, like uru, pdu, Nagaram etc., as the generic. They generally indicate a habitation. This generic is the head and all other elements-nouns, agentives, etc; are subordinate and Attributive to it. So these place names are noun phrases or nominal compounds. Hence classified as under follows.

1. Simplexes.
2. Noun phrases

**Simplexes:** The place – names with possess single free Morphemes are called simplexes; There are only even place –names in the Nalgonda district while can be categorized as simplexes.

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Aleru    | Koppolu |
| Akaram   | Kurella |
| Cherda   | Parada  |
| Chityala | Peruru  |
| Indanal  | Togaria |
| Koduru   |         |

**3.3.3 Noun phrases:** Place – names which two or more morphemes are the noun phrases. All the place-names of Nalgonda district.

The phrases may be classified as under follows. They are

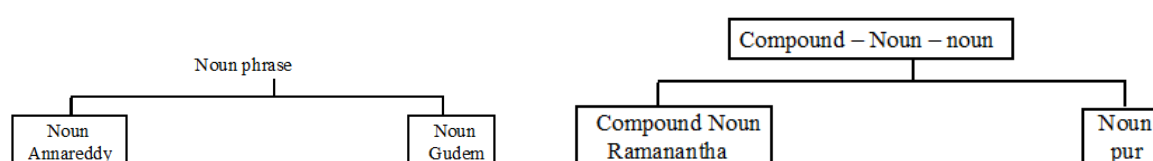
1. Possessive phrases
2. Locative phrases
3. Adjectrial phrases.

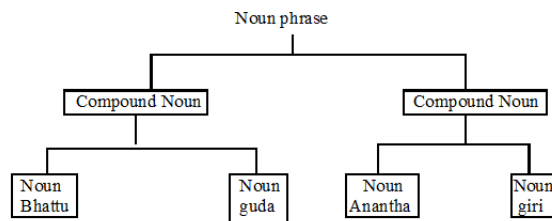
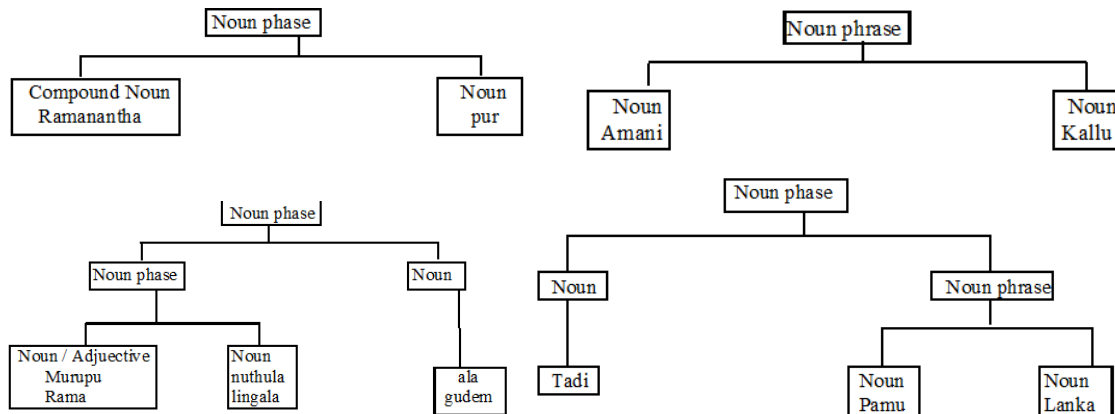
Above said classification is based on the relation between the specifics and generics of the place-names. Since the previous section of the chapter is devoted to the study of semantiees only a few examples are given in the part of the chapter.

**3.3.4 Possessive noun phrases:** According to the semantic value of these specifics some common names like flore, founa, and Divine indicative and personal names, surnames, caste and tribel – religious names and village, and the village – names which becomes popular by the nearby places come into this category.

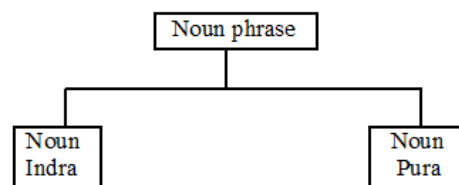
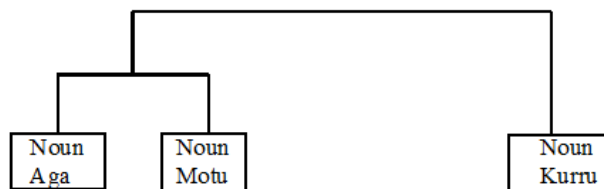
The structure of possessive noun phrases in alaysed here under in tree diagrams

eg.:



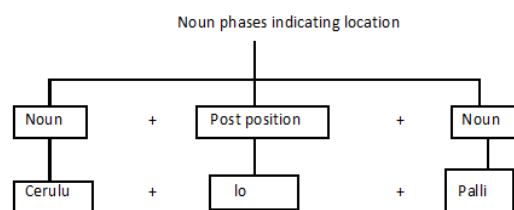


**Syntactic Ambiguity**  
Noun phrases



**Locative phrases:**

In the place – name, cerlopalli 'Lo' a locative generic is used



## Structure of Possessive Noun Phrase

### Noun Phrases

|    |               |   |                   |           |       |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------|-----------|-------|
|    |               |   | Noun              |           |       |
| 1. | Aita          |   | +                 | pamula    |       |
|    | Pro-noun      |   | +                 | Noun      |       |
|    |               |   | Mom               |           |       |
| 2. | Aku           |   | +                 | Aram      |       |
|    | Noun          |   |                   | Noun      |       |
|    |               |   | Noun Phrase       |           |       |
| 3. | Aku           | + | Reddy             | +         | Gudem |
|    | Noun          |   | Noun              |           | Noun  |
|    |               |   | Noun              |           |       |
| 4. | Anna          |   | +                 | Vram      |       |
|    | Noun          |   |                   | Adjective |       |
|    |               |   | Noun Phrase       |           |       |
| 5. | Ale           |   | +                 | Uru       |       |
|    | Noun          |   |                   | Noun      |       |
|    |               |   | Adjective Phrases |           |       |
| 6. | Atma          |   | +                 | Kuru      |       |
|    | Adjective     |   |                   | Adjective |       |
|    |               |   | Noun Phrase       |           |       |
| 7. | Amani         |   | +                 | Kallu     |       |
|    | Noun          |   |                   | Noun      |       |
|    |               |   | Noun Phrase       |           |       |
| 8. | Amaru         |   | +                 | Qram      |       |
|    | Adjective     |   |                   | Noun      |       |
|    |               |   | Noun Phrase       |           |       |
| 9. | Anntha        |   | +                 | Giri      |       |
|    | Compound Noun |   |                   | Noun      |       |

### Possessive Noun Phrase

|    |         |             |       |   |       |
|----|---------|-------------|-------|---|-------|
| 1. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Anna    | +           | Reddy | + | Gudem |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   | Noun  |
| 2. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Amani   | +           | Pura  |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 3. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Bhime   | +           | Pura  |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 4. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Aku     | +           | Aram  |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 5. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Cheruvu | +           | Gutta |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 6. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Dosa    | +           | Padu  |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 7. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Gudi    | +           | Vada  |   |       |
|    | Noun    |             | Noun  |   |       |
| 8. |         | Noun Phrase |       |   |       |
|    | Gummadi | +           | Uru   |   |       |



|     |            |             |         |
|-----|------------|-------------|---------|
|     | Noun       |             | Noun    |
| 9.  | Gadi       | Noun Phrase | Cheruvu |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 10. | Gundla     | Noun Phrase | Palli   |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 11. | Gundu      | Noun Phrase | Uru     |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 12. | Huzur      | Noun Phrase | Nagar   |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 13. | Indra      | Noun Phrase | Pura    |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 14. | Kondu      | Noun Phrase | Uru     |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 15. | Koldu      | Noun Phrase | Uru     |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 16. | Kolanu     | Noun Phrase | Paka    |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 17. | Kolli      | Noun Phrase | Paka    |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 18. | Krishna +  | Noun Phrase |         |
|     | Noun       | Puram       | Noun    |
| 19. | Malle      | Noun Phrase | Palle   |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 20. | Narayana   | Noun Phrase | Gudam   |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 21. | Nakerak +  | Noun Phrase |         |
|     | Noun       | Kallu       | Noun    |
| 22. | Pamula     | Noun Phrase | Pandu   |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 23. | Pillala    | Noun Phrase | Marri   |
|     | Pronoun    | +           |         |
| 24. | Peru       | Noun Phrase | Uru     |
|     | Noun       | +           | Noun    |
| 25. | Rama +     | Noun Phrase | Pur     |
|     | Noun       | Anantha +   | Noun    |
| 26. | Ramanantha | Noun Phrase | Pur     |
|     |            | +           |         |



|     |                               |         |                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
|     | Compound- Nun                 |         | Noun               |
| 27. | Raja<br>Noun                  | +       | Rama<br>Noun       |
| 28. | Raja<br>Noun                  | +       | Ram<br>Noun        |
| 29. | Ramalingala<br>Noun           | +       | Gudem<br>Noun      |
| 30. | Ranaga +<br>Noun              | Reddy + | Gudem<br>Noun      |
| 31. | Rangareddy<br>Compound – noun | +       | Gudem<br>Noun      |
| 32. | Rajn<br>Noun                  | +       | Peta<br>Noun       |
| 33. | Saram<br>Noun                 | +       | Peta<br>Noun       |
| 34. | Tadipuram<br>Noun             | +       | Lanka<br>Noun      |
| 35. | Saida<br>Noun                 | +       | Pur<br>Noun        |
| 36. | Tadipamu<br>Noun              | +       | Lanka<br>Noun      |
| 37. | Tunga<br>Noun                 | +       | Padu<br>Noun       |
| 38. | Tngedu +<br>Noun              |         | Palle<br>Noun      |
| 39. | Tadi<br>Noun                  | +       | Matta<br>Noun      |
| 40. | Tummala<br>Noun               | +       | Gudem<br>Noun      |
| 41. | Uru<br>Noun                   | +       | Kond/Gonda<br>Noun |
| 42. | Vada<br>Noun                  | +       | Palle<br>Noun      |
| 43. | Yadla<br>Noun                 | +       | Palle<br>Noun      |

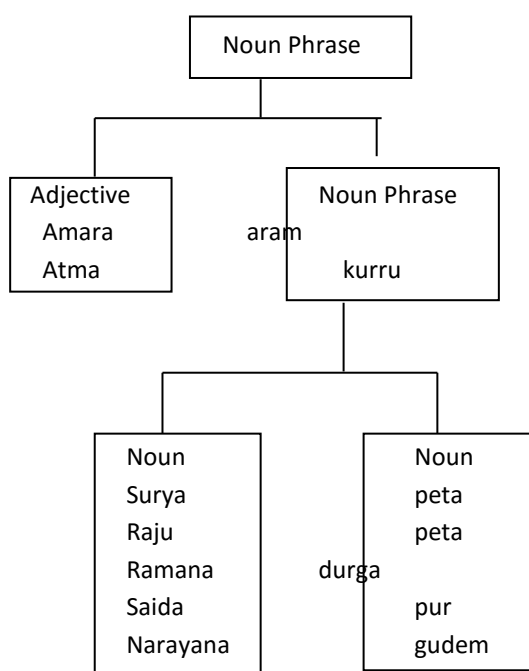
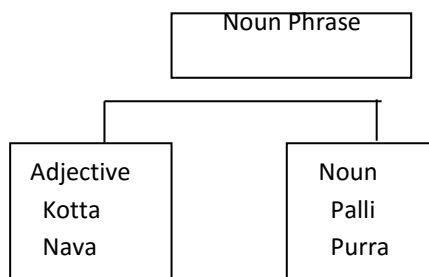
## Adjectival Phrases:

In this class of place - names. Adjectives indicating a follows under, they are

1. Indicants of time
2. Indicants of size
3. Indicant of colour
4. Indicant of number
5. Indicants of land Revenue

In these place-names specifics are adjectives and some time in a few cases prefixes of specifics may also be seen as adjectives.

eg.:



### Structure of the Adjectival Phrases

1. Noun Phrases indicating Adjective  
Anna + Varam  
Adjective Adjective
2. Noun Phase  
Atma + Kurru  
Adjective Adjective / Noun
3. Noun Phrase Indicating Adjective  
Bolle + Palle
4. Noun Phase indicating caste, Pronoun and location.  
Battu Vari Guda





|     |             |                      |           |
|-----|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 5.  | Noun Phrase | Indicating adjective |           |
|     | Chikati     | +                    | Manidi    |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 6.  | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Chitti      | +                    | Ala       |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 7.  | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Duvva       | +                    | Palle     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 8.  | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Gundram     |                      | Palle     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 9.  | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Jettu       |                      | Pura      |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 10. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Kotta       |                      | Palle     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 11. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Koppu       |                      | Olu       |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Adjective |
| 12. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Kanne       | +                    | Kallu     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 13. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Kandu       | +                    | Kurru     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Adjective |
| 14. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Mangala     | +                    | Aram      |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 15. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Maddira     | +                    | Ala       |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 16. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Mota        | +                    | Uru       |
|     | Adjective   | Adjective/ Noun      | Noun      |
| 17. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Matta       | +                    | Palle     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 18. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Matu        |                      | Uru       |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 19. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Nava        | +                    | Pura      |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 20. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Nadi        | +                    | Gudem     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 21. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Nadi        | +                    | Gallu     |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 22. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |
|     | Pedda       | +                    | Vidu      |
|     | Adjective   |                      | Noun      |
| 23. | Noun Phrase |                      |           |



|     |           |                |           |
|-----|-----------|----------------|-----------|
|     | Patarla   | +              | Padu      |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |
| 24. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Pillala   | +              | Marri     |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |
| 25. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Podaru    | +              | Paka      |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |
| 26. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Palaka    | +              | Vidu      |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |
| 27. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Pedda     | + Mona +       | Gallu     |
|     | Adjective | Adjective      | Noun      |
| 28. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Sandula   | + Hallu        |           |
|     | Adjective |                | Adjective |
| 29. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Uru       | +              | Kurru     |
|     | Adjective |                | Adjective |
| 30. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Vaddadi + | Giri + Cheruvu |           |
|     | Adjective | Noun           | Noun      |
| 31. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Venkata   | + Revula       |           |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |
| 32. |           | Noun Phrase    |           |
|     | Velika    | +              | Aram      |
|     | Adjective |                | Noun      |

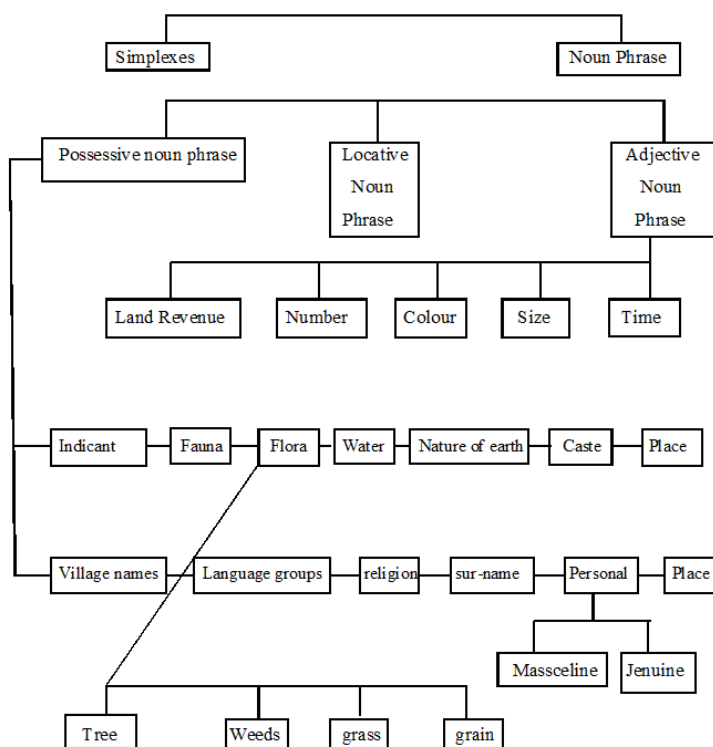
**Structural classification Influenced by Various features are as under follows**

|     |   |          |         |
|-----|---|----------|---------|
| 1.  | Noun Phrase indicating founa and flora            |          |         |
|     | Alu   | +        | Gadapa  |
| 2.  | Noun Phrase indicating flora and soil             |          |         |
|     | Buruga  | +        | Gadda   |
| 3.  | Noun Phrase indicating size and fauna             |          |         |
|     | Chitti  | +        | Ala     |
| 4.  | Noun Phrase indicating flor type of soil          |          |         |
|     | Kan   | +        | Gal     |
| 5.  | Noun Phrase indicting flora, fauna and location   |          |         |
|     | Tadi  | + Pamula | + Lanka |
| 6.  | Noun Phrase indicating flora and location         |          |         |
|     | Tadi  | +        | Matta   |
| 7.  | Indicating flora and location                     |          |         |
|     | Trummala  | +        | Gudem   |
| 8.  | Noun Phrase indicating direction and water source |          |         |
|     | Venaka  | + Revula |         |
| 9.  | Noun Phrase indicating flora and location         |          |         |
|     | Tunga   | +        | Padu    |
| 10. | Noun Phrase indicating flora and locaton          |          |         |
|     | Yadla   | +        | Palle   |
| 11. | Noun Phrase indicating size, caste and location   |          |         |
|     | Anna  | + Reddy  | + gudem |
| 12. | Noun Phrase indicating fauna and location         |          |         |
|     | Ale   | +        | Uru     |

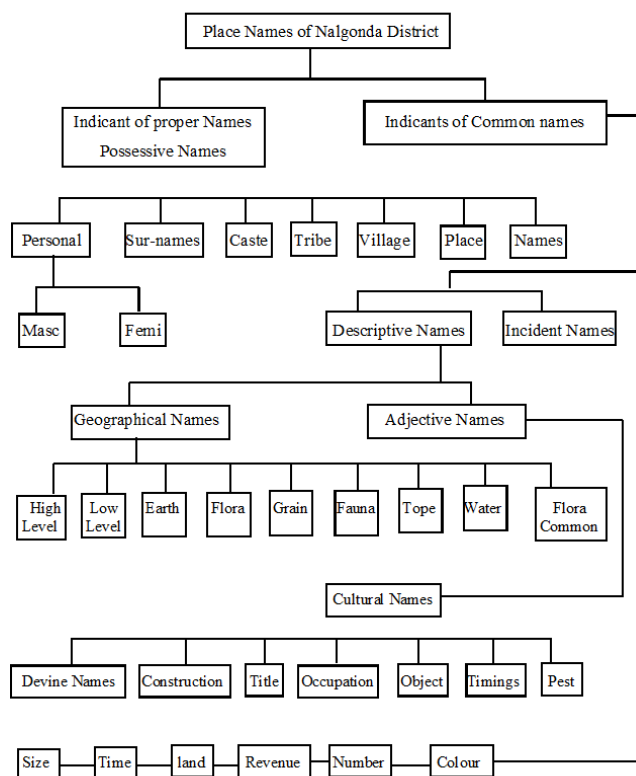
13. Noun Phrase indicating fauna and location  
Buruga + Gadda
14. Noun Phrase indicating fauna and location  
Chiluka + Uru
15. Noun Phrase indicating flora and location  
Dosa + Padu  
Dond + Padu
16. Noun Phrase indicating Religious, fauna and temple  
Devala + Naga + Aram
17. Noun Phrase indicating caste and location  
Domala/ Dommara + ple
18. Noun Phrase indicating caste and location  
Mangal + Palle
19. Noun Phrase indicating flora and location  
Mamilla + Guda
20. Noun Phrase indicating caste and auspicious  
Mangala + Aram
21. Noun Phrase indicating fauna and location  
Gurram + Pudi

**Table of syntax:**

Place – names of Nalgonda District



Semantic Table



## Classification of place – names based – Names Based on their Meanings:

### Personal Names:

The personal names are subdivided into Masculine and Faminine name

### Indicants of Masculine nouns:

|                        |   |                  |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| Anna + Reddy + Gudem   | = | Annareddygudem   |
| Bhattu + vari + guda   | = | Bhattuvariguda   |
| Ganapa + varam         | = | Ganapavaram      |
| Kishta + puram         | = | Kishtapuram      |
| Narayana + gudem       | = | Narayanagudem    |
| Raju + peta            | = | Rajupeta         |
| Rama + lingala + gudem | = | Ramalingalagudem |
| Raja + aram            | = | Rjaram           |
| Rama + nantha + pur    | = | Ramananthapur    |
| Ranga + Reddy + gudem  | = | Rangareddygudem  |
| Saida + pur            | = | Saidapur         |
| Bhima + pura           | = | Bhimapura        |
| Indra + pura           | = | Indrapura        |
| Ramanna + peta         | = | Ramannapeta      |
| Rama + durga           | = | Ramadurga        |
| Surya + peta           | = | Suryapeta        |
| Chandu + patla         | = | Chandupatla      |
| Anantrha + giri        | = | Ananthagiri      |

### Indicants of Feminine

|               |   |            |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Amani + kallu | = | Amanikallu |
|---------------|---|------------|

|                |   |             |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| Ambali + palli | = | Ambalipalli |
| Mare + palli   | = | Marepalli   |
| Siri + konda   | = | Sirikonda   |
| Saram + peta   | = | Sarampeta   |

A number of personal names are after names of Gods, Mostly Hindu.

|                   |   |             |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| eg.: Surya + peta | = | Suryapeta   |
| Indra + pura      | = | Indrapura   |
| Chendu + patla    | = | Chendupatla |

A few of the names are derived from caste names.

|                          |   |                |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| eg: Bhattu + Vari + guda | = | Bhattuvariguda |
| Bhattu + guda            | = | Bhattuguda     |
| Mangala + palli          | = | Mangalapalli   |

### **Indicants of Surnames:**

There is only place-names in Nalgonda Taluq having Surname in this specific. Most of this specific is followed by the genitive oblique "vari"? This surnames, based on sementics, can be classified as below:

### **Indicant of flora:**

|                  |   |               |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| Buruga + gadda   | = | Burugagadda   |
| Chinta + palli   | = | Chintapalli   |
| Chikati + mamidi | = | Chikatimamidi |
| Dosa + padu      | = | Dosapadu      |
| Donda + padu     | = | Dondapadu     |
| Gogilla + puram  | = | Gogillapuram  |
| Gummudi + uru    | = | Gummuduru     |
| Kan + gal        | = | Kangal        |
| Kandu + kuru     | = | Kandukuru     |
| Mlle + palli     | = | Mallepalli    |
| Mamilla + guda   | = | Mamillaguda   |
| Maddi + rala     | = | Maddiriyala   |
| Miriyala + guda  | = | Miriyalaguda  |
| Nakera + kallu   | = | Nakerakallu   |
| Pillala + marri  | = | Pillalamarri  |
| Tali + matta     | = | Talimatta     |
| Tengedu + palli  | = | Tangedupalli  |

|                    |   |                |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Tandi + pamutlanka | = | Tandipamulanka |
| Tummala + gudem    | = | Tummalagudem   |
| Tunga + turthi     | = | Tungaturthi    |
| Vellam + jala      | = | Vellamjala     |
| Buruga + palli     | = | Burugapalli    |

The meaning of some of the specifics above mentioned are different from the traditional meanings found in the dictionary.

### **Indicant of founa:**

|               |   |            |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Ale + uru     | = | Aleru      |
| Alu + gadapa  | = | Alugadapa  |
| Aita + pamula | = | Aitapamula |
| Anumu + la    | = | Anumula    |
| Chilka + uru  | = | Chilkuru   |

|                |   |             |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| Eddam + palli  | = | Eddampalli  |
| Gurram + padu  | = | Gurrapadu   |
| Koda + da      | = | Kodada      |
| Koldu + uru    | = | Kolduru     |
| Nagula + padu  | = | Nagulapadu  |
| Pamula + padu  | = | Pamulapadu  |
| Pittla + gundu | = | Pittlagundu |
| Yadla + palli  | = | Yadlappli   |

### **Indicants of profession:**

|                      |   |                 |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Bhattu + vari + guda | = | Bhattuvaridguda |
| Kosya + palli        | = | Kosyapalli      |
| Mangala + palli      | = | Mangalapalli    |

### **3.1.7 Indicants of personal names:**

|                        |   |                  |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| Anna + varam           | = | Annavarm         |
| Amani + kallu          | = | Amanikallu       |
| Amabali + palli        | = | Ambalipalli      |
| Anantha + giri         | = | Ananthagiri      |
| Anna + Reddy + gudem   | = | Anna Reddygudem  |
| Bhattu + guda          | = | Bhattuguda       |
| Bhima + pura           | = | Bhimapura        |
| Chandu + patla         | = | Chandupatla      |
| Ganapa + varam         | = | Ganapavaram      |
| Indra + pura           | = | Indrapura        |
| Kishta + puram         | = | Kishtapuram      |
| Mare + palli           | = | Marepalli        |
| Muna + godu            | = | Munagodu         |
| Narayan + peta         | = | Narayangudem     |
| Ramanna + peta         | = | Ramannapeta      |
| Raju + peta            | = | Rajupeta         |
| Racha + konda          | = | Rachakonda       |
| Raja + aram            | = | Rajaram          |
| Rama + lingala + gudem | = | Ramalingalagudem |
| Rama + nantha + pur    | = | Ramananthapur    |
| Rnga + reddy + gudem   | = | Rangreddygudem   |
| Siri + konda           | = | Sirikonda        |
| Saram + peta           | = | Sarampeta        |
| Surya + peta           | = | Suryapeta        |

### **Indicant of place –names:**

|                     |   |                |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Bhanu + vari + guda | = | Bhattuvariguda |
|---------------------|---|----------------|

### **Indicant of caste names:**

|                 |   |              |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| Mangala + palli | = | Mangalapalli |
| Dommar + palli  | = | Dommarapalli |
| Bhattu + guda   | = | Bhattuguda   |
| Bhammeri + ga   | = | Bhammeriga   |
| Palaka = vidu   | = | Palakavidu   |
| Raju + peta     | = | Rajupeta     |

Ranga + reddy + gudem = Rangareddygudem

### **Indicant of Adjectives:**

Aga + Motu + Kuru = Agamotukuru  
Amara + aram = Amararam  
Anna + Reddy + gudem = Annreddygudem  
Bhon + giri = Bhongiri  
Bolle + palli = Bollepalli  
Bhima + pura = Bhimapura  
Chiti + ala = Chityala  
Gundrum + palli = Gundrumpalli  
Kolanu + paka = Kolanupaka  
Matte + palli = Mattepalli  
Pittula + gundu = Pittlagundu  
Utu + kuru = Utukuru

### **Indicant of land Revenue:**

Kosya + palli = Kosyapalli  
Bhattu + guda = Bhattuguda

### **Indicant of ground level:**

Kanduka + uru = Kanduduru  
Patarlya + padu = Patarlapadu  
Cheruvu + gutta = Cheruvugutta  
Cherlo + palli = Cherlopalli  
Koppa + olu = Koppolu  
Kuchi + manchi = Kuchimanchi  
Konda + palli = Kondapalli  
Matte + palli = Mattepalli  
Uru + kurru = Utukuru

### **3.1.13 Indicant of Garden:**

Chikati + mamidi = Chikatimamidi  
Mamilla + palli = Mamillapalli  
Malle + palli = Mallepalli  
Toga + rai = Togarai

### **Common Nouns:**

The common nouns used in place names of this area can be broadly divided into:

1. Descriptive names
2. Indicants of an incident

The descriptive names are further classified as geographical cultural Adjectival and locative names.

The geographical names can be subdivided as:

### **Indicants of high ground level:**

Koppa + olu = Koppolu  
Matte + palli = Mattepalli  
Aga + Mota + Kuru = Agamotakurru  
Uru + gonad = Urugonda

### **3.2.5 Indicants of low ground level:**

Cherlo + palli = Cherlopalli  
Kolanu + paka = Kolanupaka

|                  |   |                |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| Kanduka + uru    | = | Kandukuru      |
| Jalala + puram   | = | Jalalapuram    |
| Kurre + ala      | = | Kurela         |
| Meddla + cheruvu | = | Meddalacheruvu |
| Utu + kurru      | = | Utukuru        |

#### **Indicants of flora:**

|                   |   |                |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Buruga + gadda    | = | Burugagadda    |
| Buruga + palli    | = | Burugapalli    |
| Chinta + palli    | = | Chintapalli    |
| Chikati + mamidi  | = | Chikatimamidi  |
| Dosa + padu       | = | Dosapadu       |
| Donda + Padu      | = | Dondapalu      |
| Gogilla + puram   | = | Gogillapuram   |
| Gummudu + uru     | = | Gummuduru      |
| Kan + gal         | = | Kangal         |
| Kanduk + uru      | = | Kandukuru      |
| Malle + palli     | = | Mallepalli     |
| Manddi + rala     | = | Maddirayala    |
| Mirialal + guda   | = | Miriyalaguda   |
| Nakera + kallu    | = | Miriyalaguda   |
| Pillala + marri   | = | Pillalamarri   |
| Tali + matta      | = | Talimatta      |
| Tangedu + palli   | = | Tangedupalli   |
| Tandi + pamulanka | = | Tandipamulanka |
| Tummala + gudem   | = | Tumalagudem    |
| Tunga + turthi    | = | Tungaturthi    |

#### **Indicants of water**

|                 |   |              |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| Cheruvu + gutta | = | Cheruvugutta |
| Cherlo + palli  | = | Cherlopalli  |
| Gadi + cheruvu  | = | Gadicheruvu  |
| Jalala + puram  | = | Jalalapuram  |
| Kodu + uru      | = | Konduru      |
| Kolanu + paka   | = | Kolanupaka   |
| Kolli + paka    | = | Kollipaka    |
| Kure + ala      | = | Kurela       |
| Utu + kurru     | = | Utukuru      |

#### **Place – names of position or location:**

In order to differentiate a new settlement from another or parental village the new settler some times gave a name that denotes a relation of the old village with the new one in location, proximity or extremity. Hence such new villages were called first – village / Middle – village,

Junction village,  
in between village,  
front village,  
behind village,  
corned village,  
and boundary village , etc,

When a new settlement is established in the middle of other villages it may some times, be called middle –



villages using the specific

Nadi  
Nadu  
Nedu

Such villages found mentioned in the inscriptions on Nalgonda district. The village of Irukuturu may also denote a middle village, as the word 'Iruku' is an early form of 'Ikku' meaning middle.

|     |                   |   |               |
|-----|-------------------|---|---------------|
| eg; | Gadi + ceruvu     | = | Gadiceruvu    |
|     | Inkri + ala       | = | Inkriyala     |
|     | Maddir + ala      | = | Middiriyala   |
|     | Munu + godu       | = | Munugodu      |
|     | Nadi + gudem      | = | Nadigudem     |
|     | Nandi + gallu     | = | Nadigallu     |
|     | Sandula + halu    | = | Sandilahalu   |
|     | Venkata + trevula | = | Venkatarevula |

Sometimes a village is known as the first village i.e. first either in time the earlier village or in space – first from a hill

river  
tank  
field etc.,

Those villages denoting first in time are,

Adivasa  
Aduru

Aduvada and those in space are Modapalle and Mottavadi.

Two villages are understood to be centrally located namely, Bodderu (Boddu = Navel centre) Denderu (denda = heart, centre) Some villages were known as in between villages such as

|          |   |              |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Idaiyur  | = | Idai + uru   |
| Edavalli | = | Edava + alli |
| Atmakuru | = | Atma + kuru  |

Some villages are distinguished by their proximity with the main or older or parental village.

Pravada and chandaruru were place – names denoting neighborhood and nearness respectively.

Konneki and konnuru are place – names denoting corner.

Matturu was probably a village situated in a corner not easily visible.

|     |             |   |          |
|-----|-------------|---|----------|
| eg: | Matu + uru  | = | Maturu   |
|     | Muna + godu | = | Munagodu |

## Conclusion

The typology which the model produces is centred on the 'mechanism' of the naming process. In other words, it is based on the modus operandi of the naming. Where available and relevant, it takes into account the procedures, methods, strategies, motivation, original reference and/or referents of names. Through the typology's recognition of nine major categories for toponym specifics, all based on explicitly defined and intuitive semantic components, the previously-experienced problems of overlap and uncertainty of classification have been avoided.

In this paper, I have proposed a morphological analysis of complex place names in Telugu language in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been shown that when analyzed as morphologically complex, many place names that are usually regarded as phonologically exceptional can be shown to display predictable linguistic behavior. It has been found that many place names in Telugu, as in many other languages, consist of two bound morphemes, a referential morpheme and either a classifier or a toponymic suffix. I have argued that the combination of semantically underspecified morphemes is not restricted to names: for instance,



similar strategies can be found in the formation of names for river names. Furthermore, morphemes comparable to place name classifiers are attested in various other languages.

To conclude, I believe that the proposed analysis opens a wide range of possibilities for further research: synchronicmorpho-phonological studies on place names and other types of names are virtually absent in the literature on Telugu language as well as other languages.

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