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Zvelebil, Kamil (1990), Dravidian Linguistics: An Introduction, Pondicherry Institute of Linguistics and Culture, ISBN 978-81-8545-201-2 Telugu language at Wikipedia's sister projects Definitions from WiktionaryMedia from CommonsQuotations from WikiquoteTextbooks from WikibooksPhrasebook from WikivoyageTelugu edition of Wikipedia Telugu language at Encyclopædia Britannica Dictionary of mixed Telugu By Charles Philip Brown Origins of Telugu Script Portals: Languages India Retrieved from " 1 Practice writing the individual Telugu vowels and consonants. The Telugu alphabet (వర్ణమాలా) (varnamaala) is syllabic in nature, and all consonants have an inherent vowel. Vowels are written independently only when they begin a syllable. Start learning how to write in Telugu by focusing on the individual letters first.[4] The individual vowels (అచ్చులు - accchulu) are: అ ట ఠ డ ఢ ణ డ ణ డ ణ డ ణ pronounced respectively as a, aa, i (as in meet), u (as it put), uu (as in root), ru (as in peck), ae (as in peck), ae (as in my), o (as in row), ou (as in cow), am (as in mum) and aha. The individual consonants (అక్షరాలు - hallulu) are: ట డ ఢ ణ డ ణ డ ణ డ ణ డ ణ ka, kha, ga, gha; డ ఢ ణ డ ణ డ ణ డ ణ cha, chha, ja, jha, nya; డ ఢ ణ డ ణ డ ణ Ta, Tha, Da, Dha, Na; డ ఢ ణ డ ణ డ ణ pa, pha, ba, bha, ma; డ ఢ ణ డ ఢ ణ డ ఢ ణ డ ఢ ణ sa, ha La, ksha, Ra 2 Work on writing the conjunct consonants and vowel diacritics. Conjunct consonants are special symbols used when certain consonants are combined. There are 34 of these conjunct consonants in Telugu. Additionally, there are 14 vowel diacritics—these symbols appear above, below, or after a consonant in order to change the consonant's inherent vowel.[5] 3 Set aside time to write in Telugu script daily. If you're used to writing in Latin script, Telugu lettering may appear impossibly difficult. However, with daily practice, you'll get the hang of the letter formations more quickly than you might expect. The important thing is to dedicate yourself to learning by keeping your ultimate goal in mind.[6] Grab some Telugu-language books and copy the script you see in them. Eventually, test yourself by translating texts from Latin script to Telugu script. 4 Identify the parts of speech in Telugu grammar. To master Telugu grammar (వ్యాకరణం - vyaakarana), you'll probably need the help of a Telugu tutor or a Telugu writing class. However, you can begin by identifying the parts of speech (అక్షరములు - bhashaabhaagaalu) of Telugu words. The parts of speech are:[7] పదములు - Noun (naamavaachakam) పదములు - Pronoun (sarvanamam) పదములు - Verb (kriya) పదములు - Adjective (visaashanam) పదములు - Adverb (avyayam) 5 Practice Telugu grammar rules for prepositions, negations, and questions. Once you become comfortable writing in Telugu script and identifying the parts of speech (nouns, verbs, etc.), move on to more challenging grammatical practice. For instance, work on identifying and placing prepositions, negations, and questions in Telugu writing.[8] Examples of prepositions: He came with his small dog - అతను చిన్న కుక్క వచ్చాడు. (Tana cina kukka vaccina); I eat without a knife - నేను కత్తి లేకుండా తినాణికి. (Nēnu katti lēkuṇḍa tinaṅāniki) Examples of negation (compare the following): I understand you - నేను మీరు అర్థాను. (Nēnu miru arthānu) I don't understand you - నేను మీరు అర్థాను కారు. (Nēnu miru arthānu kādu) Examples of questions: What is your name? - మీ పేరు ఏమిటి? (Mī pēru emiṭi?); How much is this? - ఇది ఎంత? (I enta undi?)