

The Asian Peoples In Multiple Culture Folds Referring To Their Speech Traits

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Abstract : *Asia, the largest continent, extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the earth. (Area: 43-999,000 sq km. population: (mid-1994) 3,344,000,000 (59.2 per cent worlds total). It contains some of the world's greatest mountains e.g. the Himalayas, including vast deserts as well as rivers like the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Hwang Ho, Mekong and the Indus. The population of Asia is denser than that of other continents with multiple ethnic variations; thereby respective speech traits are varied as dealt here. It demands a specific study with reference to respective ethnicity having large number of populations with ethnic variations. There are many races in Asia, which includes India, China, Japan, large parts of the Soviet Union, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Siam. Asia holds on one hand deserts, like in Arabia, Thar and extreme climate on the north; on the other hand the monsoonal south. Asia contains mineral resources like gold, coal, oil, iron, manganese etc., in its principal countries. With reference to the present day World affairs after two World Wars its International Scenario becomes important with reference to United Nations and other International Organizations. Thus multiple branches of languages of Asia and varieties of its speeches became significant.*

Key Words : Geo-morphic environments, Universal Culture Traits of MAN (UCTM), Regional speech traits in Asian Countries

Introductions:

Geo-morphologically Asia is distinct from other continents on earth. Cultural patterns of Asians are also somewhat distinct. Biological features of human beings are almost similar with minor flexibilities depending on ecological, emotional and ethical patterns of the peoples concerned. Obviously the peoples residing in northern Asia are not similar to those belonging to south of equator line. In the present study the inhabitants of Antarctic areas are not taken into account.

Spoken languages in respect to each group of persons depend on land topography of their settlements and inherently related to respective ecology around them. Secondly, Oikonomikos referring to Bio-physics of a particular human group is dependent on economics of the people developed in response to specific environment in which they live.

Thus the present study pattern is Universal culture Traits of MAN i.e. $(a+b)/c$. In elucidation, human languages, whether oral or written, promote human material cultural pattern, are distinct from one another according to necessity at the individual level and that in groups. Universal traits of human culture therefore may be divided as follows.

- a. Material Traits: Referring to (i) individual food patterns with like and dislike and social food habits according to specific ecology. Agricultural ventures had been primary endeavors since the primitive days. (ii) Shelter, housing with necessary accessories, namely, utensils, furniture etc. as the local ecology demands (iii) dress, in variety dependent on seasonal requirements with reference to development of material needs like the metal tools etc. Similarly, modalities in communications generated according to occupations like trades, industries and marketing of produced goods etc.
- b. Speeches develop into Languages in respective methods of scripts and creative compositions in prose, verse and symbols.
- c. Family and Social Systems: Marriage, reckoning of relationship, Inheritance, social control, sports and games etc.
- d. Possession of Property: Institutional Social Rights, and possessions either tangible or transient.

- e. Psychic and Spiritual Traits: Religious Practices, rituals, service to the sick and the weak and treatment of the dead.
- f. Mythology and scientific knowledge: Stories, legends with myths and lore; various knowledge from the Book of Nature like Core Science, Astronomy etc.
- g. Social laws and originations: Executive, administrative with judicial functions.
- h. Warring Traits among Man: Protection from Strangers, enemy Operations with Struggles for existence.

As stated, diversities among the Asian peoples have generated pluralistic cultural patterns since hoary olden days. Early traces of primitive man since Stone Age are found out in many cases. Early finds of Stone Ages and those of Bronze Age settlers spread over the river belts from Caspian sea up to Shakhty high lands. Achaemenid satrapies spread over their control subsequently. Thereafter several peoples had spread over towards the East referring to the vast area from Ural Mountain eastward. Prior to the rise of Greco-Bactrian kingdom c. 250-130 BC ancient evidences of human cultural development are traced through Stone Age to Iron Age. Turkistan referring to western and eastern hold drastic culture diversities in multiple traits on account of ecological plurality.

Speech Distributions of the Asians peoples with local conditions:

Regional speech traits in Asian Countries

1. West Asia and Gulf Areas

A. Lebanon in West Asia having republic and government with national name AL- Joumhouriya Al-Lubhaniya holds 10,400sq km. Among the large Cities Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Tyre, Zahlehj. Nahr al-Litani flows as Principle River. Among her inhabitants Islam, 60%, Christianity 40 %, Judaism is distributed in Middle East to the North-west of Palestine. After the World War-II the Palestine achieved independence in 1944 with Beirut as Capital and chief port.

It is an Agricultural country. Iron is available in westward. Arabic, French and English are the languages among her peoples. National income mostly depends on export of goods like Fruits, Vegetable, textile, Chemicals, refined oil. With their trading partners U.S.A, West Europe and Arab countries.

B. Iran or Persia in west Asia claims distinctions as a kingdom in Middle East. Its ancient culture refers to Mesopotamia ranging the area between the great rivers Tigris and Euphrates with Baghdad city. Oil is the main product. Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea are adjacently located. In north, the Caspian Sea stands. The three Islamic republics, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan are located to the north of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Beside oil Iran also produces wool, cotton, rice, and carpets. The population is estimated at about 21 millions and the capital is Tehran. Besides Petroleum oil, Iran exports Carpets , Fruits , Nuts , Hides to her trading partners in Japan, Turkey, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain etc.

C. Saudi Arabia occupies the centre of the Arabian Peninsula, with the Red Sea to the west and the Gulf to the east, Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north; Bahrain Qatar and United Arab Emirates and Oman to the east South Yemen and North Yemen. The land area 2,250,070 sq km is populated by Islam 100% and the people speak Arabic and English. Its important cities are Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Taif, Buraida, Damman, Abha and Makka (Mecca). It is divided into a number of states, the largest being Saudi Arabia. Yeamen in southern Arabia produces Mocha-coffee, Hadhramaut is ruled by a sultan and form part of the Aden protectorate. Bahrein a state is located on the largest island. It has oil refineries and pearl fisheries. Muscat and Oman states are administered by a Sultan in the coastal plain known as Batinah a famous city for dates all over the world. Kuwait, located at north western coast of the Persian Gulf with valuable oil resources and lastly the Trucial Sheikhdoms, territories of Arabian strip of the Gulf of Oman, ruled as their name suggests, by Sheikhs. Since 1820 East India Company made the treaties in this oil territory with Qatar, Sheikhdom in the Persian Gulf.

Beside oil, its people grow crops, including dates and figs in the fertile regions. Its horses have always been famous. Among the export commodities petroleum and petroleum products, wheat, deserve mention for trade with U.S.A, Germany,

Great Britain and other western European Countries, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan as partners for import of manufactured goods, such as, transport equipment, constructions materials and processed food.

D. Iraq in Middle East (Jumhuriyat Al Iraq) refers to the ancient Mesopotamia that is area between the great rivers, Tigris and Euphrates. The principal city of Iraq is Baghdad. Oil is the principal product. Now days Arabic, Kurdish languages are spoken among the Islamic people (95 %). There are Christians and others (5%) in important cites like Basra and Mosul.

Economic status of Jumhuriyat Al Iraq is dependent on export of goods like foodstuffs and petroleum with trading partners in France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Brazil, United Kingdom, U.S.A, Turkey and Commonwealth of Independent States in other Countries. It is noted that *Iraqi dinar* a still in vogue.

E. Syria is located in the coastal area of the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle East as an independent republic standing to the east of Palestine. Turkey is located to its north, Iraq to its east and south-east Jordan to its south and Lebanon and Israel to its west at the southern part of the country. Parts of it were included in the Holy land of Bible. It achieved its independence in 1944. Aleppo is the most populated town. Damascus is the capital, and one of the oldest still inhabited cities in the world. Major language of the peoples is Arabic. Agriculture provides farm products. Its mineral resources like oil, rock salt, iron ore, asphalt, manganese, chrome, petroleum, textiles, phosphate etc are important export items. Among import goods machinery, metal products, textiles and foodstuffs deserve mention. Major trading partners are Italy, Romania, and Independent Commonwealth States and countries like, U.S, E.C, Arab countries and Canada.

Middle –East

F. Afghanistan otherwise Jamhouri Afghanistan is located in Central Asia. Pakistan is to east and south. Iran is to its west and Soviet Union to its north. The country has a small border with China to the North East Asia. It is situated between Iran and Pakistan. It is a dry, rocky, and mountainous country with fertile plains and valleys where crops are grown. Sheep rearing is important

and wool and lamb-skins are exported. Kabul is its Capital. Its area is 647,500sq km. Among the important cities Kabul, Kandahar, Heart, Mazar-i-Sharif, Qonduz, Charikar, Jalalabad deserve mentions. Various languages like. Dari Persian, Other Turkic minor languages are spoken by multiple groups. It is note that in the northern part particularly Soviet Taziki is use as a sub language. Belonging to Iranian speech family, where as in south and in North West peoples of the country speak Pushtu. Against their export goods fresh and dried fruits, natural gas, carpets in lieu of petroleum products, yarns and textiles and food supplies are import with their trading partners eastern European and Commonwealth of Independent States countries, Japan, and China.

G.-J Turkish speeches spread over a wide area from the Russian steppes southwest to south east steppes in central Asia in multiple dialects. Such as, Turcoman, Uzbek, Kara-Kalpak, Kazak speeches. The settlers of those remote areas however were identically alert to claim distinct areas for themselves. Broadly, Turkmenistan Republic is bounded on the north by the Autonomous Kara-Kalpak Republic, a constituent of Uzbekistan. It is surrounded by Iran and Afghanistan on the south by the Uzbek Republic on the east and the Caspian Sea on the west. They speak Turkman, Russian, Uzbek.

Uzbekistan is bordered on the north by Kazakhstan on the east by Kirghizia and Tajikistan, on the south by Afghanistan and on the west by Turkmenistan. Kazakhstan, Kazak Republic bounded in the west by the Caspian Sea and Russia, in the north by Russia, in the east by China and in the south by Uzbekistan and Kirghizia

Tajikistan (earlier name Tadzhikistan) on the west and north is bordered by Uzbekistan and Kirghizia on the east by Chinese Turkistan and on the south by Afghanistan.

North Asia

K. Soviet Asia, refers to wide area in the north Asian inhabitants having Georgian and Finno-Ugrian speakers. Russia, which is also called the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), has territories which cover one-sixth of the land surface of the globe and her peoples belong to more than ninety five

different nationalities. The U.S.S.R. came into being as a result of the Russian revolution of 1917 and at first consisted of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the republics of Byelorussia (White Russia), and Transcaucasia. Many other republics owing allegiance to the same political system were later admitted, and today there are nearly twenty such republics within the U.S.S.R., some in Europe and others in Asia. It covers Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to and Caucasus, the Altai and Sayan Mountains and the Amur and Ussuri Rivers in the south. As the U.S.S.R. spreads in the west bordering Norway and Finland in the northwest, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus and Ukraine in the west, Asian Soviet region is distributed from Ajerbaijan in the southwest up to sea of Okhotsk Kamchataka peninsular approaching Japan isles and Kazakhstan , Mongolia and China along the southern border. The federation comprises of 21 republics. Turks in Turkmenistan are either Turkish people who live in Turkmenistan even though having been born outside Turkmenistan, or are Turkmenistan-born, but have Turkish roots. By Turkish roots, this could mean roots linking back to Turkey, or in neighboring countries once part of the Ottoman Empire that still have a population whose language is Turkish or who claims a Turkish identity or cultural heritage.

L. Mongolia is the name given to a vast tract of country in Asia which is the home of nomad Mongols and Kalmuks. Since the hoary olden days this region had been a vast area in which the olden peoples used to move. Resultantly the Mongolian peoples claim their massive conglomerations of multiple groups of people since the late metallic period.

It lies to the north of china, Inner Mongolia actually being part of the Chinese Republic is an independent state with its capital at Urgab (Uulan Batur). Imports are machinery and equipment, clothing, petroleum, chemical, sugar, tea etc. Exports are copper cashmere, livestock, animal product, wool, nonferrous, metal etc. Major trading partnered Commonwealth of Independent States, nations, China, Japan, Austria.

M. China is great Republic of eastern Asia with more than 1.43 billions of peoples residing a vast land over 4.5 millions square miles. China is probably the oldest nation in the world, in the sense that it has remained a separate entity for thousands of years. Chinese people hold the heritage of advancement

since the Silk route started across Turkistan by the 2nd cent. B.C. Until 1912 it was under the oldest monarchies in the world. Prior to it became a republic. It has suffered repeatedly by the Japanese in warfare, followed by civil war between Nationalists.

Linguistically Chinese language Han yu has multiple dialects of the Hans; like, Fu-chien along with Hakka around A-moy and Tung in south China.

Kamg-tung is spoken by the Cantonese.

Wu –yan /U-yun is spoken in the northern part including La-chin dialect of North China and Beijing (Peking) speeches are giang si (Ki si) ,Kiang shi , Ze kiang.

In course of the Movement for Modernization attempts are made to organize linguistically with Mandarin Chinese and also dialects.

The literal development of the Chinese people may be dated back 6th cent. B.C. China export agricultural products, petroleum, minerals, metals, textiles, garments, telecommunication and recording equipment and illicit drugs. China is illicit producer of opium (bulk production in Yunnan Province). The capital of China is Peking.

It imports grains, Chemical, fertilizer, steel, industrial raw material, machinery and equipment.

Treading partner of China is Japan, Hong Kong, U.S, Germany, Taiwan, Macau, Singapore, Canada and many.

I. North Korea:

N. Korea is a mountainous peninsula of eastern Asia, dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan in 1910, but since 1945 has enjoyed independence – a “people’s Republic “ of Korea ruling in the south. Pyong –Yang is the northern capital and Seoul the southern capital. Korea is chiefly an agricultural country. The combined population of north and south is about 30.5 millions.

In Eastern Asia north Korea is located in the northern part of the Korean peninsula with the Sea of Japan to the east and the Yellow Sea to the west. South Korea is to the south roughly below the 38th Parallel and China to the North West. There is a short border with republics of former Soviet Union to the north-east.

It exports coffee, tea, foodstuffs, resources for wildlife and imports machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, iron and steel products .

Trading partners are western European countries Far East, U.S, Africa, Middle East.

II. South Korea:

In Eastern Asia South Korea is located in the southern part of the Korean peninsula with the Sea of Japan to the east and the Yellow Sea to the west. North Korea is to the north and Japan is about 160km to the southeast of the Sea of Japan.

It exports textiles, electric and electronics steel, ships and imports transport equipment, textiles, oil, grains, chemicals, electronics and machinery.

O. Japan

This island, empire of the Pacific, was so old that the Japanese claim founded by the Emperor Jimmu Tenno in 660 A.C. and is still ruled by his descendants. In 1941, Japan entered the Second World War and after over-running much of Eastern Asia and many Pacific islands were defeated by the Allies, surrendering to them in August 1945. Tokyo is the Capital. The total population numbers about 89 millions. Products including many crops, especially rice. The important industries we can found here are fishing, textile, steel and iron industry.

Japanese language is spoken and written by the people inclusive of the Lush Island (about 9 cores population) and those of Hawaii isles and adjoined portions of America and Brazil. We can found the distinction historically.

Peculiarity of the Japanese language is its phonetic as well as structural construction in eight groups; such as,

CV	CVQ	CSVN
CVV	CSV	CSVQ
CVN	CSVV	

C = Consonant, V = Vowel, S = Semi Vowel

N = Nasal, Q = aspirant e.g

kámi = up and down w.r.t. almighty.

kami = (with uneven tone) paper.

kamí = up and down w.r.t. hair

kûmo = cloud

kumó = spider

It is to note that a sentence may be divided in two parts subject and predicate. The former is independently related to the predicate. Examples;

ga nominative, *wa* subjective, *o* accusative, *de* instrumental, *e* dative, *kara* ablative, *no* genitive, *ni* locative and show on.

As regards scripts

- i. old scripts reform after world war two
- ii. Hiragana
- iii. Katakana

As regards the usages in speeches gender division along with ranks and files are observes. Despite that no distinguishable identity of linguistic origin is traceable.

Export machinery and equipment, automobiles, metals and metal products, textiles, consumer electronics,

Import fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs machinery and equipment.

Major trading partners U.S, Middle East Western Europe, and South-East Asia.

Pacific isles in East Asia

Geographically the Pacific Ocean in East Asia encircles a series of isles from Japan up to Singapore. Thereby pluralistic culture scenario with diver's language traits may deserve separate descriptions.

P. Geologically the island of Taiwan or Formosa is in Eastern Asia is about 300 km of the south-east coast of China, separated from the mainland by the Formosa Strait . It became under control of the Japanese in 1895, but was returned to China after the war. The Chinese Nationalists Fled to Formosa

after their defeat by the Chinese Communist forces. It includes the territory like the Pescadores islets, and Quemoy and Matsu islands which are close to mainland China. Its area is 35988sq km. Its populations has increased since it is regarded the island as the chief centre of Nationalist resistance. Its capital is Taipei where Mandarin Chinese prevails among the peoples. It sustenance depends on the export of goods like textiles, electrical, machinery, plywood, imports machinery, basic metals, crude oil, chemicals with major trading partners like U.S, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany.

It may be noted that the socio-cultural impact on Asian countries after Industrial Revolutions followed by European Renaissance had played on Asian peoples in multiple ways. Particularly that could generate a distinct mark on Pacific isles in East Asia including India, Sri Lanka and China. However the scenario changed after two World Wars. With reference to the warring traits under among human beings as *Universal Culture Traits of MAN* above moderate changes are observed among the countries dealt here.

Q. Philippines: Located in the Western Pacific Ocean, Philippines is a chain of some 7100 Islands to the north-east of Borneo and north of the Celebes and Moluccas (Indonesia). The main Islands are Luzon and Mindanao. Its area is 300000 sq km.

Philippines is now an independent state among Pacific Isles in East Asia, was once Spanish territory and then under Japan during the World War II. Afterwards United States of America gave the Philippines full independence in 1946 .Now the Republic consists of some seven thousand Island, the largest being Luzon and Mindanao. Multiple cities are Manila, its capital on Luzon, and Davao, Cebu, Caloocan City, Zamboanga City, Pasay City, Bacolad City. Besides English multiple speeches are spoken by separate Islander as given below :

Bahasa(State Language)	Makasar
Filipino/Taagaalog	Baataak
Jaavaanese (in dialects)	Daayaka (north Borneo)
Sundaa	Igorot
Balinese (in Bali Island)	Ilokaano
Maduraar	Bisaayaa

Lambak(in Lmbak Isles)

Cebuano

The population number is about 2.1 millions and above.

Agricultural products include abacq or Manila hemp, bananas, coconuts and rice. Rubber is also produced. There are rich forests and considerable mineral resources including gold, copper, and iron.

With trading partners U.S, Japan, Western European and Latin American Countries they export agricultural products like coconut products, fish products, cotton, bananas, coffee and mineral products like lead zinc, oil, sugar, logs and lumber, copper, concentrates, garments, nickel etc. Among they import goods machinery food stuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, transport equipment deserve mention.

R. Malaysia located in South-east Asia peninsular Malaysia occupies the southern parts of the Kra peninsula, with Sumatra (Indonesia) to the west across the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea to the east.

Thailand is to the north and Singapore Island to the South, Sabah and Sarawak are adjoining territories on the north coast of Borneo. Indonesia occupies the larger southern part of Borneo and Brunei an enclave within Sarawak.

Its capital city is Kuala Lumpur. Its official language is Maalai/ Maalayi along with Tamil, Chinese and English. Among important cities for trade and commerce George Town (Pinang), Ipoh, Johor, Baharu, Petaling, Jaya, Kelang (Klang), Kota Baharu, Taiping, Serampan, Kuantan, Kota Kinabalu, Malacca (Melaka)

This occupies the whole of the Malaya peninsula and consist of the Malaya states of the peninsula, together with Penang and Malacca. It does not include the British colony of Singapore. On August 31st, 1957 the Federation attained its independence and became a full member–nation of the British Commonwealth.

The capital of the Federation is Kuala Lumpur. The total population of the Federation, including races other than the Malays, is nearly six millions. Rubber, tin, rice, coconuts, and oil palms constitute the main industries.

S. Singapore : Formerly one of the Straits Settlements, but now a British Colony since 1819, Singapore Stands at the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula.

It is an island surrounded by the Pacific Ocean in south and is about 26 miles long and 14 miles wide.

Located in south-east Asia, the island of Singapore is at the southern end of the Malay peninsula, with Malaysia to the north, separated by the Straits of Johore, about 1 km wide. There is a causeway across these Straits linking the island with the peninsula. The islands which are part of Indonesia are several kilometers to the south. Its area 570 sq K.M. languages are Malaya, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil, English.

As important corner point of Pacific isles in East Asia with several islands in right and left sides Singapore became an important clearing house for South-East Asian trade. Thus as an important global trade center, partners are U.S, Japan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan for exporting electrical machinery, electronics, rubber, computers and computer peripherals, petroleum products. Import goods are also aircraft, chemicals, foodstuff, manufactured commodities, petroleum inclusive motor car and motor bike etc.

T. Indonesia:

Located in South-east Asia Indonesia is a group of 13,667 islands off the coast of mainland. Only about 6,000 islands are inhabited. Main islands or parts of islands are Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes), Maluku (Moluccas), Kalimantan (Borneo) and Irian Jaya (West New Guinea). In Borneo there is a border to the north with Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), in New Guinea a border to the east with Papua New Guinea and in Timor a border to the east with East Timor.

This term embraces the following islands of the East Indies-Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and many smaller ones. It is also the name of the republic which the peoples of nearly all these islands have established in these former Dutch colonial possessions, with Djakarta as the capital. The products of Indonesia include rice, maize, soya beans, cassava and groundnuts.

Tea, rubber and coffee are also produced. Tin, bauxite and coal are mined. Oil is also produced.

The peoples are of many different races and some sixty different languages are spoken

U. Indo China Peninsula and Myanmar.

It corresponds to the present-day areas of Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, inclusive of Malaysia and Singapore have already dealt. The term was later adopted as the name of the French colony. Presently Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos hold separate identity after decolonization. The entire area of Indochina is now usually referred to as the Indochinese Peninsula or Mainland Southeast Asia.

Myanmar: Presently Myanmar recalls its ancient identity of the people belonging to the region. Located in East Asia, Myanmar has a coastline on the Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh and India are to its west, China to its north and Laos and Thailand to its east.

Burma, formerly a province of the British Empire in India, is now an independent republic with its capital at Rangoon. It has been so since 2 January 1948 when Britain handed over authority to the first Burmese President. It is known officially as Bu the Union of Burma and is no longer joined within the British Commonwealth. Although it still has ties with Britain the total population is over 19 million of which 9 millions are Burmans. The country has rich timber forests and produces rice and other crops. Tin, lead and other minerals are mined. See *Burma, the Land of Bu Pagodas*,

Vietnam: Located in South-East Asia, Vietnam has a coastline to the East and South on the South China Sea . China is to the north, Laos and Cambodia (Kampuchea) are to the West. It is other wise known as Indo-China. The language Vietnamese is the officials used and French, English , Khmer , Chinese also prevail. Its peoples are multi-religious like Theravada Buddhist, Roman, Catholic, Islam, Taoist, Confucian, Animist .

Laos: Laos is a landlocked country in South-East Asia. China is to its North, Vietnam to its East, Cambodia (Kampuchea) to the North-West. Its area 236,800 sq km. Laos is a state of Indo-China and was formerly known as Lane Xang, which means, land of the millions of elephants .

Export electric power, forest, products, tin concentrate, coffee, gypsum, cardamom, clothing and textiles . import rice, foodstuffs, petroleum, products, machinery, transport equipment

Cambodia: Cambodia is located in South-East Asia. Cambodia, presently Kampuchea has a coastline on the Gulf of Siam. Thailand is to its West and North Laos to north and Vietnam to its East and South. It is a state of Indo-China. Its chief products are rice, rubber, wood, pepper and cattle. The chief town is Phnom-Penh. Mon Khmer is the official language and French colonize language. Its area is 181000sq km. Theravada Buddhism is followed with Christianity also prevails.

V. Thailand located in south-east Asia, has a coastline on the Gulf of Siam in the South China Sea. Laos and Cambodia (Kampuchea) are to the east, Burma to the north and west and Malaysia to the south. Thailand includes the main part of the Isthmus and peninsula of Kra, north of Malaysia. Its earlier name is Siam. A country of South-East Asia which is at times called Thailand. It is bordered on the eastward by Indo-China and on the west, where it extends, in to the Malay Peninsula, by Burma.

Bangkok, its capital stands on the river Menam and has both old and new building. It is the great seaport of Siam, being only a few miles from the river mouth and is intersected by many water ways. Its population is estimated at over 18 million.

Its chief product is rice, and teak cutting, and tin mining are prosperous industries. The people are nearly all Buddhists.

Linguistically Sino-Dai (Thai) had been separate in speech family from the Indonesian, Malai / Malay groups of languages. Also it holds lien to Thai Kadai spoken in Siam Valley adjacent to Laos and Vietnam (Discuss separately).

W. Sri Lanka otherwise Ceylon dominated by the British up to 1948 is a large island of the Indian Ocean, lying south of Indian peninsula. Colombo is the Capital. Since February 1948 Ceylon has been an independent Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Colombo is its capital. Its area 65610 sq km. Singhalese, Tamil, English languages prevail.

Principal products are tea, rice, coconuts, rubber, spices, cotton, oil seeds, wheat, millet, and sheep.

Among export goods petroleum products, gems and jewelry, tea, rubber deserve mention and petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar, fertilizer may be mentioned as import goods with trade partners Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, U.S, Germany, Japan, Singapore, India, Iran, Taiwan, Belgium, Hong Kong, China.

X. The Indian peninsula comprised of a wide area from Bhutan in the north to Comoros in the South. Prior to the Independence of India the vast peninsula had been under British rule. Since 1947 scenario has changed. Located in South Asia has the Bay of Bengal to the east and Arabian Sea to the west (parts of the Indian Ocean). Pakistan is to its west, China, Nepal and Bhutan to the north, and Burma to the east. Bangladesh in the east is mainly surrounded by Indian Territory.

Y. Bangladesh: Located in South Asia, Bangladesh has a coastline on the Bay of Bengal. It mainly comprises the Delta of the Ganges River. India borders the country to the west, north and east Burma is located to the South-East. Its area is 143998 sq km. Its capital and large city is Dhaka. Bangla is the official language. Among export goods are jute, tea, leather, seafood, import are food grains, fuels, raw cotton, yam, manufactured goods. Major trading partners are U.S, Japan, Western and Europe.

Z. Pakistan inclusive of Afghanistan: In South-West Asia Pakistan has a coastline on the Arabian Sea to the South. Iran is located to its West, Afghanistan to its North-West, China to its North-East and India to the East . Its area is 803936 sq km.

The Sub-continent of India in 1947 and is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Pakistan means literally “land of the pure” and implies politically separated from Hindu India. Pakistan consists of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier, West Punjab and Sind. These were formerly territories of British India. It has a predominantly Moslem population. The territories are

now organized as Pakistan. The federal capital is Islamabad in Pakistan. Agriculture is the main industry, but there is considerable development of heavy industry and manufactures.

Afghanistan: A landlocked country, Afghanistan is located in Central Asia. Pakistan is to its east and South, Iran to its west and Soviet Union to its north. The country has a small border with China to the North-East. It's area 647500 sq km. Kabul is capital city.

Export fresh and dried fruits, natural gas, carpets and import Petroleum products, yarns and textiles and food supplies. Major trading partners Eastern European and CIS countries, Japan and China. Afghanistan is the world's second largest opium producer (after Myanmar) and a major source of hashish. Above speech variations among the Asian peoples become the basis of distributing diverse cultural traits of each group of speaker according to the environments to which each groups of speakers belong. The common traits of universal human cultures like food, drink, housing and dress hold a general unity despite of local variations as particulars environment demands. Inhabitants of Soviet Asia dress themselves differently than those of Singapore and Malaya peninsular. Their speech varieties are explicit. Obviously the emotional traits and respective ethical values become distinct. All those details are approachable in their respective literatures developed since their scripts and writing generated in the passage of time. That follows separately.

Oral identities of Asian speeches available. :

Asian peoples are multiple as their spoken languages preserve their separate identity, up till now from hoary olden days. In alphabetical order Arabic language is taken primarily. It had been spoken in a wider part of the human world; including the Arabic people in Asia are:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Saudi Arabia (a) | 7. Iran |
| 2. Jordan (a) | 8. Israel |
| 3. Syria (b) | 9. Pakistan |
| 4. Iraq (a) | 10. Philippines |

5.Kurdistan

11. Turkey

6.Lebanon

12. Afghanistan

Five distributions are shown in small letters.

It may be added that Hebrew belongs to the ancient Semiya-Hami/ Hamit Group of speeches which are now obsolete. Linguists however differ whether it had been two separate speeches or was conjoined with each other. Semiya speech had had two folds, Eastern Semiya or Western Semiya. Its paleographic evidence goes back to Assyrian and Akamanians dia by 2500B.C in cuneiform goes back to Assyria, an ancient country of which we read in the Holy Bible. It now forms part of Iraq or Mesopotamia. The Assyrians became a powerful nation and flourished from about 1300 B.C. to 700 B.C. They were a race of fighters, and were the first to use chariots and horses in warfare. The arts of peace also flourished in Assyria. The capital city was Nineveh.

Their writing style is cuneiform with arrow designed. Its sub groups were Canaanite Phoenician and Hebrew. It is akin to Hebrew in which the Bible was composed. Among the western branches the Arabic group and Abyssinia group evolved. Egyptian had come down from this Hami group of speeches. Obviously the Arabic speaking Asian countries may be distributed in three culture groups.

- a. Official as majority language
- b. Official as minority language
- c. Co-official as majority language
- d. Co-official as minority language
- e. Not official as minority language

Iranian / Persian: Iranian / Persian speeches prevail among a wider people belong to Persian Plateau up to Indus Valley in India.

Among the speakers of this Family of languages, inhabitants of Northern Afghanistan in additions to speakers of Tajik speech in Soviet Tazakistan are included. Again Balauchi of the Iranian Family in Baluchistan belongs to these groups of languages. Along the Caucasus hill tract peoples Oscetic speeches prevail. In the Pamir Plateau in Central Asia Ghalcha sub group out of the

Iranian / Persian reside. Interestingly Indus Valley peoples up to border of Afghanistan Speaks Iranian in local naming like Sindhi Among the Inhabitants of Cutch peninsula; Hindigi-Lahala in Western Punjab along the Central Area of Indus Valley and Dard / Dardic is spoken among the inhabitants of Kashmir, Pakistan bordering up to Afghanistan .

Alienations between Iranian Speech Family speakers and those of the Vedic language speakers may be thus noted that the Eastern Iranian speech in the medieval period c.2000 B.C had prevail presently in generating the Rig Vedic speech. Thus the historical data regarding the migration of the eastern Iranian speakers depict cultural affiliations between the western Asian and Eastern Asians.

As regards Persian speakers in Asia presently multiple groups of people belonging to are accustomed since Iran, Afghanistan (as Dari) , Tajikistan (as Tajik), Uzbekistan (as Tajik) , Azerbaijan, and Iraq in Asia .

Aryans / Northern Indians: The Iranian languages are grouped in three stages: Old Iranian (until 400 BC), Middle Iranian (400 BC – 900 AD), and New Iranian (since 900 AD). The two directly attested Old Iranian languages are Old Persian (from the Achaemenid Empire) and Old Avestan (the language of the Avesta). Of the Middle Iranian languages, the better understood and recorded ones are Middle Persian (from the Sasanian Empire), Parthian (from the Parthian Empire), and Bactrian (from the Kushan and Hephthalite empires). As of 2008, there were an estimated 150–200 million native speakers of the Iranian languages. *Ethnologue* estimates that there are 86 Iranian languages, the largest among them being Persian, Pashto, and the Kurdish dialect continuum. Geographic neighboring locations of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India show the ancient movements of respective inhabitation from one country to other country for materials needs as well as speech amalgamations with one another.

Since the hoary olden days after the growth of kingship generated out of group leadership with accumulation of natural wealth, multiple empires generated all over Western Asia. Scythian States and Parthian States entered in the historical account of Western Asia by 2000 B.C. Among the regional

peoples the speech / language in scripts moved further from the regional kingdoms.

In respect to speech amalgamations with each other separate studies on comparative linguistics focus new approach of study on cultural affinity between the Iranian people and the Aryan people at times. A comparative study on the Avestan language and that of Rig Veda particularly speak about the middle period of Iranian language what attributes cultural affinities.

Presently the Aryan groups among the Asians have been distributed in multiple zones of Northern India. They speak multiple branches of speeches though generated from the Indo-Iranian Speech Family with numerous local speech trends .Thus from North-West bordering Pakistan they following speeches / languages prevail .

SpeechFamily;

Punjabi

Gujrati

Dogri

Rajasthani

Konkani(Maharashtra sea coast inhabitants)

Hindi groups

Indo-AryanSubgroup

Santali groups

Magadhi /Magahi

Assamia / Asamiya

Oriya / Orissa

Bengali

After 1947 Pakistan state has been entered in the UNO as a separate state in the Indian peninsula spreading upto Afghanistan in the west and Bharat (SRI, Sovereign Republic India). Resultantly its inhabitants speak multiple languages belonging to the Indo-Aryan languages in relation to Indo-Aryan speech family.

The speeches spoken by inhabitants of Pakistan are; belonging to Indo-Aryan speech family are .

Punjabi

Dogri

Hindko

Rajasthani

Gojri (Gujari)

Saraiki

Marwari

Kashmiri

Referring to the Indian merchant group of people who had been there prior to division of India.

South India; Dravida Speech Family

In South India Dravida Speech Family prompts to enumerate the following speeches.

Gondi spoken in Central India, Andhra Pradesh partly and Madhya Pradesh.

Telugu in Andhra Pradesh

Kannada /Kaanidi in Mysore/ Mahishuur north

Kota / Toda and Tulu in Mysore/ Mahishuur South

Tamil in Tamilnadu / Madras

Malayalam in Kerala

It is to add that Tamil is also spoken by the settlers of Tamil speaking peoples in India for Rubber Industry and other causes since olden time.

Besides the above several peoples belonging to non Aryans and Dravidians in India speak

Bodo (Sino-Tibetan)

Meitei (Sino-Tibetan)

Bhotiya (Kirata Speech)

Group of languages.

Turki/ Turkic speeches tend to unite western Asia with Eastern Europe with a cultural trend despite of Geographic bifurcation. The speech covers the wide area from Chinese Eastern Turkistan up to the Ural Mountain in the West. Its dialects spoken by the inhabitants of the wide area may be distributed thus. Osmani Turki is spoken in the western part up Turkey peninsula region and on the plateau inhabitants.

Turkey as the official language is spoken in, Northern Cyprus (official), Cyprus (official), beside that Turkish is spoken in wide area Asia, Iraq, Syria, Azerbaijan, Kosovo, Romania, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also in Europe Turkish is spoken partly in North Macedonia, Greece. Among

group of the Eastern Armenian hill tracts Turkey is spoken. Geographically the Turkish speaker is not restricted to Turkish peninsula to Turkish plateau. Turcoman / Turcoman speech belongs to the people of Russian steppes in the Southwest part. Uzbek speech is spoken among the inhabitants of Central Asian steppes partly. Scholars are diverse in opinion in respect to the Eastern Central Asian Manchu and the West Central Asian Mongol speech in relation to Turkish. Analytically cascading of Turkish is distinct from those of Arabic. A broad scenario is given below with speech diversions.

Karakalpak and Kazakh are spoken by the inhabitants of middle steppes along the Aral Sea, and those of Northern half part of steppes. Kyrgyz people resident of Tiensan speak it. Uyghur is spoken in Xinjiang plateau. Other Turkish speeches are;

Turkish	Bashkir
Tatar	Chuvash
Qashqai	Afshar
Karachay-Balka	Crimean
Sakha/Yakut	

The Turkic languages may be divided into six branches.

Southwestern (Oghuz Turkic)

Northwestern (Kipchak Turkic)

Southeastern (Karluk Turkic)

Northeastern (Siberian Turkic)

Arghu Turkic

Oghur Turkic

From the culture point of view Turkic language speaking peoples in Asia hold a wide canvas to build Turkic human spheres since the hoary past.

Among the Turkic speeches and languages in multiple folds had been split out above in general. Besides them several endangered language or moribund language are sought out linguistically.

An endangered language or moribund language, refers to sick language with a risk of falling out of use as its speakers die out or shift to speaking another

language. Language in the history of human gift of gab occasional loss occurs when the speech as well as writing signals in character or in scripts are lost. Obviously its speakers have no more language separately. Thus it becomes a “dead language”.

In the case of Turkic Speech and language it goes back as early as the 2nd million B.C. and that spread a wide area from Chinese Turkistan North East and North West Asia around Turkey and that extends up to the Balkan States in Europe. Obviously wide Turkic speakers in the passages of time had lost their olden tongues in course of time on account for multiple reasons. However in respect to this speech used by Asian peoples the list has been jotted down above.

Dari and Pashto : Belonging to multiple speeches spoken by Afghanistan people is the State language along with Pashto. In this regard Harald Haarmann in his *Sprachen-Almanach – Zahlen und Fakten zu allen Sprachen der Welt* refers to more than 40 minor languages with around 200 different dialects. Dari is the official name of the Persian language in Afghanistan. Since Dari and Pashto belong to Indo-European Persian group Afghanistan literatures hold affinity in thoughts with those of ancient India, particularly after the spread of Buddhism in Afghanistan narrated by C.S. Upasaka “*Buddhism in Afghanistan*”. According to the Constitution of Afghanistan people Dari and Pashto have been taken as their National languages. This policy underwent a change by in 2004 Uzbek, Turkmen, Balochi, Pashayi, Nuristani and Pamiri as a third official language in areas where they are spoken by a majority of the population. Resultantly Afghanistan people accepted new cultural design and that awaits in the passage of time to result.

Israel : A multi-language speaking country is inhabited with majority of the Jews people. Hebrew is the national language declared by the UNO after its freedom in 14 May 1948. Antiquity of the Jewish vernacular goes as back as c. 3rd century BCE and that continued as liturgical and literary language among the early Christians in respect to their Old Testament. In Israel in language reformation occurred since 19th century down in order to meet the present requirements.

Hebrew belongs to old Semitic language group spoken by Armenian as non-colloquial speech with reference to religious ceremony and rituals alike the

Indian Zg -Vedic sermons. However it has been revived since a couple centuries or more by the Jews. Biblical Hebrew language is significantly in important. Comparatively, the speech relationship between the Aveastan language in the Iranian group and the Zg-Vedic composition among the old Aryans may resemble. However Modern Hebrew preserve fewer phonemes than Biblical Hebrew though changes occur.

Modern Hebrew phonology

Modern Hebrew has fewer phonemes than Biblical Hebrew but it has developed its own phonology. Complexity in Israeli Hebrew has 25 to 27 consonants and 5 to 10 vowels, depending on the expressions to connote ideas of speakers. Modern Hebrew morphology goes back as old as the Biblical Hebrew referring to formation, structure, and interrelationship of words in a particular language. Modern Hebrew therefore preserves the inflectional morphology of the classical uses in order to formation of new words. That requires separates study as a Semitic branch of languages.

Pakistan: A newly formed state in Asia since 1947 after the partition of the Indian peninsula with multi speech speaking peoples have been separated from her partner division. The principal languages are Urdu, English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Baluchi along with the national language Urdu. English is in vogue for international communication. Several Indo-Aryan speeches are spoken by a sizeable number of Indian merchants who had not migrated during the pre-independence population exchange program prior to partition. Many of them had been in practice of speaking Urdu since the Arabs had ruled in Sindh prior to the entrance of the British in India. Also some inhabitants of Pakistan speak Indo-European speech family languages along with Indo-Aryan speeches. After 1971 Eastern Pakistan referring to Bangladesh language warfare with west Asian languages got importance. Resultantly Pakistan has eight administrative unites e.g.

1. Azad Jammu and Kashmir *AJK* Muzaffarabad
2. Balochistan *BL* Quetta
3. Gilgit-Baltistan *GB* Gilgit
4. Islamabad Capital Territory *ICT* Islamabad

5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa *KP* Peshawar

6. Punjab *PJ* Lahore

7. Sindh *SN* Karachi

8. Pakistan *PK* Islamabad

However the following speeches among the inhabitants of Pakistan are available and that may be distributed in Indo-Aryan, Indo-Iranian Semitic and Indo-European speech families as jotted down below.

Aer	Lasi	Hindko
Zangskari	Gurgula	Gowro
Yidgha	Hazaragi	Gojri (Gujari)
Waneci	Gujarati	Goaria
Wakhi	Koli-Parkari	Kohistani Indus
Uyghur (spoken by Uyghur community)	Koli-Kachi	Kati
Ushojo / Ushoji	Khovar	Gawar-Bati
Torwali	Domaaki	Dogri
Sansi	Khetrani	Dehawri
Pothowari	Dhatki / Thari	Dari
Kalasha-mun	Kamviri	Bhaya
Kalami	Ghera	Bhaya
Palula	Kalkoti	Dameli
Ormuri	Kachchi / Kutchi	Balti
Od / Odki	Kabutra	Changthang
Memoni	Jogi, language spoken by Jogi	Chitrali
Marwari	Jandavra	Chilisso
Loarki	Jadgali	Bagri / Vagri
Burushaski	Brokskat	Bateri
Burig / Purik	Brahui	Badeshi

Sri-Lanka : According to the Indian traditional account of Ramayana the Indians had crossed the Pak-Strait in the hoary olden days to enter Sri-Laṅkā, the then Kingdom of Rāvaṇa . That account is also corroborated in the Buddhist Sanskrit text *Ārya-Laṅkāvatāra sūtra*. Also , tradition records that Vijaya-shingha of Bengal crossed over the Bay and arrived the Island ; there by its name Singhala (Pali *sīhala*) was reputed . Historically , the Maurya emperor Ashoka (3rd century B.C) deputed his son Mahendra (Pali Mahinda) in order to spread the teachings of the Buddha among the inhabitants of the Island with love and amity . Evidently the island holds a lien of antiquity with the Indian peninsula, though geomorphologically its holds relations to Malacca isles. However language affinity since the Ashokan period has been closer with in extending Pali among the speakers. Also a wide number of Tamil speakers are inhabitants of the Island since the olden days.

Resultantly, the language scenario is pluralistic ; though those belong to Indo-Aryan speech family . Sinhali speech however is a mixed expiration with mid Indo-Aryan language like Pali and Dravidian phonemes with structural characteristics akin to the above. It is to mention that since 3rd century B.C. Pali, a mid Indo-Aryan speech could spread over in verbose as well as in writing. It may be added that the Pali Tipitaka , threefold distribution of Gautama the Buddha sayings had been firstly came in writing by the Sri-Lankan Buddhist since the first century A.D. Sinhalese is written using the Sinhalese script, which is one of the Brahmic scripts, a descendant of the ancient Indian Brahmi script closely related to the Kadamba alphabet. However, prior to the introduction of teachings of the Buddha, *Ela* is said to be the olden language of the islanders.

Conclusions :

The above survey amounts to narrate respective cultural dimensions of multiple ethnic groups among the Asians in respect to separate speech traits. In developing separate language identities among the inhabitants in Asia a brief survey is attempted subject to further study. In the history of humankind speech varieties apparently refer to distinguish identity of one group to other in articulation of respective speech traits along with variation in ecology that of emotion and with reference to social ethics. Speeches in many instances vary on account

of the above three salient features. In a group speech, however, these three factors play significantly depending on a speaker's awareness in local conditionality. A language is documented with scripts and writing manuals what may be recorded since manuscripts had been invented olden days. Widely speaking, uniformity prevails despite of multifarious pluralities in the human cultures.

Appendix:

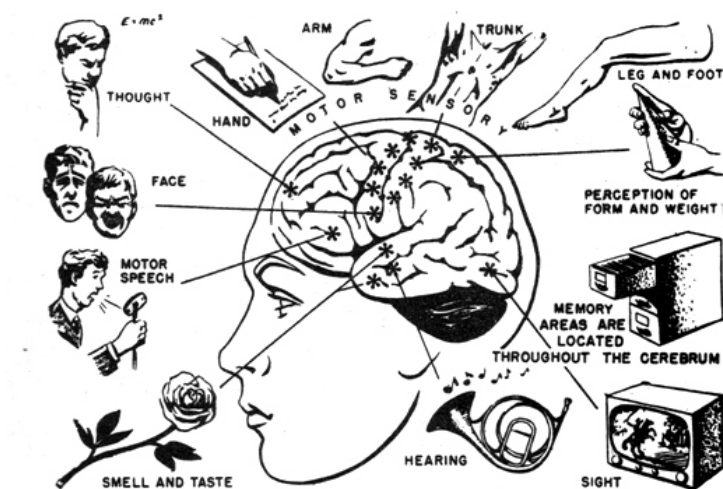


Fig. 28.44. Human cerebral functions. A large part of the cerebrum is made up of association areas that are believed to be centres for memories and for intelligence. From C. Gramet and J. Mandel *Biology Serving You*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1958.

Since the development of the human brain lobes with corpus callosum, grey matters in three layers of meninges in convoluted nervous substance inside skull of diacephalic human head the ingestions for knowing becomes stronger and stronger as the days gone. By the excellence of brain power the humans becomes eager to know themselves externally and internally. Their external knowing has no bound and their deep internal existence is fathomless. Their knowledge about themselves thus becomes endless in course of studying the nature around. Anthropologically the curiosity about their socio-genitive awareness with numerous items externally includes numerous factions to which persons hold inquisition.

Different groups innately hold separate modes of speech to express themselves, from other, depending on basic distinguishable conditions; namely, Ecology,

Emotions and Ethics. These refer to three basic factors in respect to a particular human group;

- i. *Environment in human Biology* is important since the primitive man developed with adequate brain structure to distinguish light from darkness.
- ii. *Emotions* in human mind are expressed through vocal organs dependent on individual's brain functions.
- iii. *Ethics* dependent on particular social environs and are distinct from one another as co-related to above two.

With the development of brain pursuit for knowledge becomes stronger in humans. Other faculties are correlated with quest for knowledge become stronger with the development of the human brain lobes with corpus callosum.

By the human cognitive investigations and experiments including many chapters of the Book of Nature and their relationship with the animate and the inanimate have been explored since the hoary past. All of them are not yet complete. So the dimensions of sciences expand day by day. The inquisitions for knowing about 'man' outward and inward with meticulous investigations prompt to differentiate human beings from other animate beings. Those have been methodically investigated as distinct branches of human knowledge for about last few centuries. The investigators have devoted to collect data from various. Peoples of the human world thoroughly among the unsophisticated indigenous human groups remaining segregated with deferent environment

Broadly speaking, Asian peoples may be distributed in the following groups according to their languages .e.g.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Turkish | 13. Indonesian |
| 2. Iranian | 14. Mon-Khmer |
| 3. Semitic Caucasian | 15. Anami / Vietnam |
| 4. Indo-Aryans | 16. Chinese (Sino-Dai) |
| 5. Dravidian | 17. Japanese |
| 6. Mongolian | 18. Korean |
| 7. Tongues | |
| 8. Syamoyen | |
| 9. Finno-Ugrian | |
| 10. Georgian | |
| 11. Tibeto-Burmese | |
| 12. Dai-kadai | |

The above shows multiplicity among the Asian peoples with their respective ethnic variations vividly. Their respective cultural diversities make Asians pluralistic in varied cultural groups. Obviously the social features are traced with reference to distinct ecological environs as dealt here.

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