

## Re: A China–Sumer connection

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Comm wrote:

- > *He could have simply asked me why I thought that about Sumer and Tatars and*
- > *Indonesians (Austronesians) and I'd have simply told him – it's very very*
- > *simple. Nomads move around and spread ideas. These people were land and*
- > *sea nomads and that is 100% well known.*

It's Sunday morning in Taiwan and I am clear headed enough to refute arguments, including my own. This is a good thing because Peter Daniels outright refused to respond to my post. Oh well.

The basic problem I see is that people living in cities have schools but people travelling on the land or on boats only have oral traditions. Worse, nomadic people are unlikely to know –or care– about agriculture because it isn't part of their way of life. I suppose we would have to assume that knowledge was passed on in the form of rumours: people learned enough about distant lands through third parties that they were inspired to do similar things. I think this gives everybody a lot of credit.

- > *Take a look at English, the language, the Americanization of just about*
- > *every place in the world. Do you think that is independent development or*
- > *air travel and mass media that enabled this? It's threatening to replace*
- > *indigenous cultural things, even whole national cultural things. The same*
- > *exact types of things happen, over and over again. Big enough groups of*
- > *nomadic people travel around – they meet other people – they exchange ideas,*
- > *implements, knowledge and etc.*

sci.lang: Re: A China–Sumer connection

This reminds me of another problem: language. How could Turks or Austronesians communicate easily with both Sumers and Chinese? I suppose if they were merchants then they would only need to know some basic words like "How much?" and "One, two, three..." and maybe some words for weights and measures. Not enough to communicate complex ideas. Of course, aliens from Vega would have had an even harder problem. :D

Of course, this is why it is good that this is posted to sci.lang too. I understand that Turkish and Azeri is related to Korean and Japanese. Why and to what extent? I have studied both Japanese and Filipino and I find that their grammatical structures are similar too (the way they both add endings to a b