

**Asian Approaches to Human Communication:
A Selected Bibliography**

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The following bibliography identifies several areas of anthropology and linguistics in which questions of agency and agentivity have come into focus in recent years. It is divided into five separate sections that may be of interest to the group, with particular attention to topics addressed in meetings over the course of the past year. He approaches agency through a highly complex vocabulary drawn from a Peircean theory of meaning in order to recognise how agency can be seen as highly graduated and distributed well beyond specific people, places and times. In relating this approach to sociolinguistics, they warn against "reducing language to the sum of individual utterances" or "endowing it with the ability to construct social reality". Human communication is strikingly different from any other known natural communication system. From an evolutionary perspective, this is particularly striking because, biologically, humans are primates whose communication system has evolved during a long and shared phylogenetic history. One way to investigate the roots of human language is with comparative studies of primate cognition, particularly the basic processes required for language production and perception. A key feature of any language definition is that, during acts of communication, signallers draw their recipients' attention to what Asian approaches to communication theory [Review of Communication theory: Eastern and Western perspectives and Communication theory: The Asian perspective]. Media Development, 38(1), 53-55. Hara, K. (2001). Human Communication: A Journal of the Pacific and Asian Communication Association, 4(1), 1-10. Ishii, S. (2001). The Japanese welcome-nonwelcome ambivalence syndrome toward marebito/ijin/gaijin strangers: Its implications for intercultural communication research. Rhetoric of East Asia: A bibliography. Rhetorical Society Quarterly, 17(2), 213-230. Jensen, J. V. (1987).