

Korean Language Learning In Nepali Handbook

Korean language learning in Nepali has gained significant popularity in recent years, driven by the global rise of Korean culture, including K-pop, K-dramas, and Korean cuisine. Many Nepali students, professionals, and language enthusiasts are increasingly interested in mastering the Korean language to explore new career opportunities, connect with Korean culture, or simply fulfill a personal interest. This article provides a comprehensive guide to learning Korean in Nepal, covering the importance of Korean language skills, available resources, learning methods, and tips for effective language acquisition.

Importance of Learning Korean in Nepal

1. Cultural Connection and Entertainment

Korean pop culture has taken the world by storm, and Nepal is no exception. Korean dramas, music, and movies have a large fanbase among Nepali youth. Learning Korean allows fans to enjoy content in its original form, understand cultural nuances, and connect more deeply with Korean entertainment.

2. Career Opportunities

With Korea being a major player in technology, manufacturing, and trade, proficiency in Korean can open doors to job opportunities in Nepali companies collaborating with Korean firms or in South Korea itself. Skills in Korean can be advantageous for careers in tourism, teaching, translation, and international business.

3. Educational Exchange and Scholarships

Numerous South Korean universities offer scholarships and exchange programs for international students. Learning Korean enhances your chances of gaining admission and making the most of educational opportunities in South Korea.

4. Personal Growth and Cognitive Benefits

Learning a new language like Korean boosts cognitive abilities, improves memory, and enhances cross-cultural understanding. It also fosters patience, discipline, and adaptability.

Available Resources for Learning Korean in Nepal

1. Language Institutes and Cultural Centers

Several institutions in Nepal offer Korean language courses:

- Korean Cultural Center Nepal (KCCN): Provides structured Korean language courses, cultural programs, and certifications.
- Nepalese Universities: Some universities incorporate Korean language courses within their language departments or as extracurricular activities.
- Private Language Schools: Various private institutions and language schools in Kathmandu and other cities offer Korean language classes.

2. Online Learning Platforms

The rise of digital education has made learning Korean more accessible:

- Duolingo: Offers beginner-friendly Korean courses.
- Talk To Me In Korean (TTMIK): Provides comprehensive lessons, PDFs, and audio resources.
- Coursera and edX: Offer courses from universities and institutions.
- YouTube Channels: Several channels provide free Korean lessons, pronunciation guides, and cultural insights.

3. Mobile Apps

Language learners can utilize mobile apps for practice:

- HelloTalk and Tandem: Language exchange apps to practice Korean with native speakers.
- Memrise and Drops: Vocabulary building and interactive lessons.
- Korean Keyboard Apps: To enable typing in Hangul.

4. Books and Learning Materials

Investing in textbooks and workbooks enhances structured learning:

- Integrated Korean Series: Widely used in academic settings.
- Korean Grammar in Use: For grammar practice.

- Hangul Practice Books: For mastering the Korean script.

Methods and Strategies for Learning Korean in Nepal

1. Enroll in Formal Classes

Joining a structured course provides a solid foundation:

- Focus on pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and cultural context.
- Regular assessments and feedback aid progress.

2. Practice Speaking and Listening

Active practice is key:

- Use language exchange platforms like HelloTalk or Tandem.
- Participate in conversation clubs or language meetups.
- Watch Korean dramas, movies, and listen to K-pop to improve listening skills.

3. Immerse Yourself in Korean Culture

Cultural immersion enhances language comprehension:

- Attend Korean cultural events in Nepal.
- Cook Korean cuisine at home.
- Follow Korean social media pages and news outlets.

4. Use Technological Tools

Leverage apps and online resources:

- Use flashcards for vocabulary retention.
- Follow YouTube channels dedicated to Korean language learning.
- Record yourself speaking for pronunciation practice.

5. Set Realistic Goals and Consistent Practice

Consistency is crucial:

- Set daily or weekly language learning targets.
- Practice speaking, reading, writing, and listening regularly.
- Track progress and adjust learning strategies accordingly.

Challenges Faced by Nepali Learners of Korean

1. Limited Local Resources

Compared to other languages, there are fewer Korean language institutes in Nepal, making access to quality instruction challenging.

2. Language Complexity

Korean grammar and pronunciation can be difficult for Nepali speakers due to linguistic differences.

3. Lack of Native Speakers for Practice

Limited opportunities for real-life practice with native Korean speakers can hinder fluency development.

4. Motivation and Persistence

Learning a new language requires dedication; maintaining motivation over time can be challenging.

Tips for Successful Korean Language Learning in Nepal

1. Maintain Regular Practice

Consistency ensures steady progress. Dedicate specific times daily or weekly for Korean study.

2. Engage in Cultural Activities

Attend Korean cultural events or join Korean student groups to stay motivated.

3. Use Multiple Resources

Combine textbooks, online courses, apps, and media for comprehensive learning.

4. Practice with Native Speakers

Seek language exchange partners or participate in online Korean communities.

5. Be Patient and Persistent

Language learning is a gradual process; celebrate small victories and stay motivated.

Future Prospects of Korean Language Learning in Nepal

Learning Korean in Nepal is expected to grow steadily, aligned with Nepal's increasing engagement with Korean culture and economic ties. As more Nepali students pursue Korean language certifications and participate in exchange programs, the demand for qualified Korean language educators and translation services will also rise. Furthermore, the establishment of more Korean cultural centers and online learning platforms will make Korean language learning more accessible and effective.

Conclusion

Korean language learning in Nepali offers a rewarding journey into a rich culture and opens numerous academic, professional, and personal opportunities. With the availability of diverse resources—from formal classes and online platforms to cultural exchanges—Nepali learners can effectively master Korean. The key to success lies in consistent practice, cultural immersion, and leveraging multiple learning tools. As Korean culture continues to influence Nepal and the world, proficiency in Korean will become an increasingly valuable skill for Nepali individuals seeking to expand their horizons.

Embark on your Korean language learning journey today and unlock a world of cultural and professional possibilities!

Korean Language Learning in Nepali: Unlocking New Cultural and Career Opportunities

Korean language learning in Nepali has gained remarkable momentum over recent years. As South Korea continues to expand its cultural, technological, and economic influence worldwide, Nepali learners are increasingly drawn to the Korean language. Whether motivated by the allure of K-pop, Korean dramas, technological innovations, or career prospects, many in Nepal are eager to embark on their Korean language journey. This article explores the current landscape of Korean language learning in Nepal, the methods and resources available, the challenges faced, and the promising future that awaits passionate learners.

The Rising Popularity of Korean Language in Nepal

Cultural Influence and Soft Power

South Korea's global cultural wave, often termed the "Korean Wave" or Hallyu, has significantly contributed to the surge in Korean language interest in Nepal. K-pop idols like BTS and BLACKPINK, popular Korean dramas such as Descendants of the Sun or Crash Landing on You, and Korean movies have captivated Nepali audiences. Many young Nepali fans aspire to understand these cultural products in their original language, fueling curiosity and motivation to learn Korean.

Economic and Educational Opportunities

South Korea is renowned for its advanced technology, robust economy, and high-quality education system. Nepali students see Korean language proficiency as a gateway to scholarships, internships, and employment opportunities in Korea. Companies operating in Nepal also value bilingual employees who can facilitate cross-cultural communication and business expansion.

Growing Educational Infrastructure

Recognizing the increasing interest, educational institutions, language centers, and online platforms in Nepal have begun offering Korean language courses. This infrastructure provides accessible avenues for learners from diverse backgrounds to start their language journey.

Learning Korean in Nepal: Resources and Institutions

Formal Language Courses and Institutes

Several language centers and universities in Nepal have incorporated Korean language programs. Notable among them are:

- Korean Cultural Center Nepal (KCCN): The official cultural embassy promotes Korean language and culture through classes, cultural events, and exchange programs.
- Tribhuvan University and Kathmandu University: Some departments offer Korean language courses as part of their foreign language programs.
- Private Language Centers: Various private institutions in Kathmandu and other major cities offer beginner to advanced Korean courses, often with flexible schedules.

Online Learning Platforms

In recent years, online platforms have democratized Korean language learning in Nepal, offering accessible, flexible, and often free resources. Popular options include:

- Duolingo: Offers beginner Korean courses suitable for those starting out.
- Talk To Me In Korean (TTMIK): A comprehensive platform with lessons, podcasts, and workbooks.
- Coursera and edX: Universities worldwide offer Korean language courses online, some even with certification.
- YouTube Channels: Channels like Korean Unnie, Sweet and Tasty TV, and KoreanClass101 provide free tutorials and cultural insights.

Mobile Applications

Mobile apps are increasingly popular among Nepali learners for their convenience:

- HelloTalk and Tandem: Language exchange apps enabling Nepali learners to practice Korean with native speakers.
- LingoDeer: Designed specifically for Asian languages, including Korean.

Cultural Experiences and Language Exchange

Participating in cultural events, language exchange meetups, and Korean film festivals in Nepal provides immersive experiences that enhance language skills and cultural understanding.

Challenges Faced by Nepali Learners

While the resources are expanding, learners in Nepal encounter several hurdles:

Limited Qualified Instructors

There's a scarcity of certified Korean language teachers in Nepal, which can lead to inconsistent teaching quality.

Lack of Standardized Curriculum

Different institutions may follow varied syllabi, leading to disparities in learning outcomes and difficulty in measuring proficiency.

Language Complexity

Korean's unique script (Hangul), honorifics, and grammatical structures pose initial challenges for Nepali speakers unfamiliar with similar linguistic features.

Resource Accessibility

Although online resources are plentiful, some learners face issues like unreliable internet connectivity or lack of access to devices, especially in remote areas.

Cultural Nuances

Understanding Korean cultural norms, etiquette, and social cues is crucial but often overlooked in formal learning, leading to gaps in practical communication skills.

Strategies and Opportunities for Effective Learning

Leveraging Technology

Nepali learners should utilize online resources such as TTMik, YouTube tutorials, and language exchange apps to supplement formal education.

Community Building

Forming or joining Korean language clubs and cultural groups in Nepal fosters peer support, motivation, and practical language practice.

Focused Practice on Speaking and Listening

Given that Korean pronunciation and intonation can be complex, emphasizing conversational skills and listening comprehension accelerates fluency.

Employing a Cultural Approach

Engaging with Korean movies, music, cuisine, and traditions enriches vocabulary and cultural awareness, making language learning more immersive and enjoyable.

Future Outlook: The Road Ahead for Korean Language Learners in Nepal

Government Initiatives and Collaborations

The Nepalese and South Korean governments have been exploring avenues to expand cultural exchange programs, scholarship opportunities, and joint educational initiatives. The establishment of more Korean language centers and teacher training programs is anticipated.

Integration into Academic Curricula

Inclusion of Korean language courses in school and university curricula could broaden accessibility and create a future generation of bilingual professionals.

Digital Expansion and AI Tools

Emerging technologies like AI-powered language tutors and virtual reality immersive experiences promise to make Korean learning more engaging and effective.

Career Pathways

Proficiency in Korean opens doors to careers in tourism, international business, translation, and diplomatic services, especially as Nepal and Korea strengthen their bilateral ties.

Conclusion

Korean language learning in Nepali is more than a trend; it is a cultural bridge and economic asset that offers Nepali individuals a global perspective. While challenges remain, the proliferation of resources, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges provide a promising environment for learners. As the South Korean influence continues to grow worldwide, Nepal's youth and professionals stand to benefit immensely from mastering the Korean language, fostering mutual understanding and opening new horizons for personal and professional development.

Whether you're a student, a professional, or simply a language enthusiast, embarking on a Korean language journey in Nepal can be a transformative experience—one that connects you to a vibrant culture and a dynamic economy. With perseverance, resourcefulness, and curiosity, Nepali learners can unlock the many opportunities that knowing Korean has to offer.

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Related keywords: Korean language course, Nepali Korean translation, Korean vocabulary Nepali, Korean grammar Nepali, Korean pronunciation Nepali, Korean language app Nepali, Nepali Korean tutor, Korean language book Nepali, Korean language practice Nepali, Korean language classes Nepali

romaine introduction to sociolinguistics

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics provides a foundational overview of how language functions within society, exploring the dynamic relationship between language, culture, identity, and social structures. As a prominent figure in the field, Jean Berko Gleason Romaine has contributed significantly to our understanding of how language varies and evolves in social contexts. This article aims to delve into the core concepts of sociolinguistics, its importance, key theories, and Romaine’s contributions, offering a comprehensive introduction for students, researchers, and language enthusiasts alike.

Understanding Sociolinguistics

Definition and Scope

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language is used within society and how social factors influence language variation and change. It examines the relationship between linguistic features and social variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, social class, and geographical location. The field seeks to understand not just how language functions in communication but also how it reflects and shapes social identities and power dynamics.

Historical Development

The origins of sociolinguistics trace back to the early 20th century, with pioneering work by scholars like William Labov, who is often regarded as the founder of modern sociolinguistics. His studies on language variation in New York City laid the groundwork for understanding linguistic diversity within urban communities. Over time, the discipline expanded to include studies on dialects, language attitudes, multilingualism, and language policy.

Core Concepts in Sociolinguistics

Language Variation

Language variation refers to differences in speech patterns across different social groups or regions. These variations can be systematic and are often linked to social factors. For example, dialects, accents, and vocabulary choices often distinguish one community from another.

Language Change

Language change is a natural process where languages evolve over time due to social influence, contact with other languages, and internal linguistic developments. Sociolinguists study how social context accelerates or constrains these changes.

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

Code-switching involves alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation or even a sentence. It often reflects cultural identity and social relationships. Code-mixing refers to blending elements of different languages within a single utterance.

Language Attitudes and Ideologies

Attitudes towards different languages or dialects influence social interactions and language policies.

Ideologies about language can reinforce social hierarchies or promote social cohesion.

Key Theories and Approaches in Sociolinguistics

Variationist Sociolinguistics

This approach, pioneered by William Labov, emphasizes studying observable linguistic variation and correlating it with social variables. It involves meticulous data collection and statistical analysis to understand patterns.

Ethnography of Communication

Developed by Dell Hymes, this approach emphasizes understanding language in its cultural context. It considers speech communities and the social norms governing communication.

Social Construction of Language

This perspective views language as a social product that is constructed and reconstructed through social interactions, emphasizing the fluidity of language and identity.

Identity and Language

Research in this area explores how individuals use language to construct and express their social identities, such as ethnicity, gender, or social status.

Romaine's Contributions to Sociolinguistics

Educational and Pedagogical Perspectives

Romaine has extensively studied language development, bilingualism, and language education. Her work emphasizes the importance of understanding sociolinguistic factors in language teaching and learning, advocating for inclusive approaches that respect linguistic diversity.

Language and Identity

Romaine's research highlights how language choice and variation are integral to identity formation. She explores how social groups use language to signal membership, resistance, or social stratification.

Multilingualism and Language Policy

A significant part of Romaine's work addresses the challenges and opportunities of multilingual societies. She advocates for language policies that promote linguistic rights and respect for minority languages.

Research on Language Attitudes

Romaine has investigated how attitudes towards different dialects and languages influence social integration and educational outcomes. Her findings underscore the importance of positive language attitudes in fostering social cohesion.

Applications of Sociolinguistics

Language Planning and Policy

Sociolinguistics informs government and institutional policies on language use, education, and preservation of minority languages.

Language Education

Understanding sociolinguistic principles helps educators develop curricula that accommodate linguistic diversity and support bilingual or multilingual learners.

Social Justice and Equality

Studies in sociolinguistics shed light on linguistic discrimination and advocate for equal recognition of all language varieties.

Technology and Communication

The digital age has expanded the scope of sociolinguistics to include online communication, social media language, and digital dialects.

Challenges and Future Directions in Sociolinguistics

Globalization and Language Contact

Increased contact among languages raises questions about language shift, endangerment, and the future of linguistic diversity.

Technological Advances

Advances in data collection and analysis, including computational linguistics and corpus studies, are opening new avenues for research.

Interdisciplinary Approaches

Integrating insights from anthropology, psychology, and sociology enriches understanding of language in social contexts.

Addressing Language Inequality

Future research aims to promote multilingualism and challenge linguistic hierarchies, fostering inclusive societies.

Conclusion

Romaine's introduction to sociolinguistics provides a comprehensive overview of how language functions as a social phenomenon. Her work emphasizes the importance of understanding linguistic variation, language attitudes, and identity within diverse social contexts. As the field continues to evolve, sociolinguistics remains vital for addressing contemporary issues related to language policy, education, and social justice. By exploring the intricate relationship between language and society, Romaine's contributions help us appreciate the rich complexity of human communication and its role in shaping social identities and structures.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, Romaine, language variation, language change, code-switching, language attitudes, multilingualism, language policy, identity, language education

Romaine Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Exploring Language in Society

Introduction

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics offers an insightful glimpse into how language functions within social contexts. As a field, sociolinguistics examines the dynamic relationship between language and society, exploring how social factors influence language use, variation, and change. This discipline bridges the gap between linguistics and sociology, revealing the intricate ways in which identity, culture, power, and social structures shape communication. Whether through regional accents, social dialects, gendered language, or language policies, sociolinguistics unpacks the profound impact of societal factors on language phenomena.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the core principles introduced by Jeanette Romane, a pioneering figure in sociolinguistic research. We will explore foundational concepts such as language variation, dialects, and sociolects, delve into how social identities influence language,

and examine contemporary issues like language contact and language policy. By the end, readers will gain a solid understanding of how sociolinguistics illuminates the complex relationship between language and society, emphasizing its relevance in today's diverse and interconnected world.

The Foundations of Sociolinguistics: Jeanette Romane's Perspective

Jeanette Romane's contributions to sociolinguistics have been instrumental in establishing the field as a rigorous academic discipline. Her approach emphasizes that language cannot be studied in isolation from its social context. Romane argued that language is both a reflection of society and a tool for social interaction, shaping and being shaped by social identities and power relations.

Key Principles of Romane's Approach:

- **Language Variation Is Systematic:** Romane highlighted that linguistic differences are not random but follow social patterns. Variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar often correlate with factors like geography, social class, ethnicity, gender, and age.
- **Language and Identity:** She emphasized that language choices serve as markers of personal and group identity, allowing speakers to signal belonging or differentiation within social groups.
- **Language Change Is Socially Driven:** Romane pointed out that language evolves through social processes, influenced by contact, migration, and social mobility.

Her work laid the groundwork for understanding language as a social practice, emphasizing that linguistic phenomena are deeply embedded in social realities.

Core Concepts in Sociolinguistics

Language Variation and Dialects

One of the fundamental concepts in sociolinguistics is language variation—the idea that no language is monolithic but exists in multiple forms across different communities.

- **Dialect:** A regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. For example, British English and American English are dialectal variations.

- Accent: A way of pronouncing words associated with a particular region or social group. For instance, a Southern American accent versus a New York accent.

- Sociolect: Language variation associated with a particular social class or group. For example, the language used by teenagers today versus older adults.

Why is variation important? It reveals social identities, geographical boundaries, and social stratification. Romane argued that understanding these variations helps linguists decode social structures and cultural identities.

Registers and Styles

Language adaptation is another key concept. Speakers modify their language according to context?formal or informal settings, professional environments, or casual conversations.

- Register: A variety of language used in a specific context, characterized by vocabulary, tone, and formality. For example, legal language versus casual chat.

- Style-shifting: The phenomenon where speakers switch between registers depending on social situation or audience.

Romane emphasized that code-switching and style-shifting are natural strategies for negotiating social identities and maintaining social cohesion.

Language and Social Identity

Romane's work underscores that language is a powerful marker of social identity. People use language consciously or unconsciously to express their belonging or differentiate themselves from others.

Gender and Language: Romane explored how gender influences language use, with women and men often exhibiting different speech patterns. For instance, women might use more standard language forms, whereas men might show more linguistic innovation.

Ethnicity and Language: Ethnic identity can be expressed through language choices, dialects, or code-switching. For example, bilingual speakers may alternate between languages to signal cultural identity.

Social Class: Language reflects social stratification. Working-class speech may differ markedly from upper-class speech, with implications for social mobility and perceptions of competence.

Romane argued that understanding these social markers is essential for analyzing power dynamics and social inequalities.

Language Contact and Change

Language contact occurs when speakers of different languages or dialects interact regularly, leading to borrowings, pidgin and creole formation, and language shift.

- **Borrowing:** Inclusion of words or phrases from one language into another. For example, English has borrowed extensively from French and Latin.

- **Pidgins and Creoles:** Simplified languages that develop in contact situations, often as a means of communication among groups without a common language, evolving into fully developed creole languages over time.

- **Language Shift:** When a community gradually adopts a different language, often due to social or economic pressures. For example, indigenous communities shifting to dominant national languages.

Romane emphasized that language contact phenomena reflect historical and social processes like colonization, migration, and globalization.

Language Policy and Ideology

Language is not only a social phenomenon but also a political instrument. Romane examined how governments and institutions influence language use through policies and ideological frameworks.

Language Planning: Efforts to regulate or influence language use through standardization, promotion, or suppression.

Language Ideology: Beliefs and attitudes about language that reflect social power and cultural values. For example, the prestige associated with Standard English or the marginalization of minority languages.

Language Rights: Debates around linguistic diversity and the rights of communities to maintain their languages in education, media, and public life.

Romane highlighted that language policies can reinforce social inequalities or promote social cohesion, making the study of language ideology crucial for understanding societal power structures.

Contemporary Relevance of Sociolinguistics

Today, sociolinguistics continues to evolve, addressing issues such as digital communication, globalization, and multilingualism.

Digital Age and Language: The internet has created new varieties of language, including slang, emojis, and memes, influencing how identity and community are expressed online.

Globalization: Increased contact among languages leads to language death, borrowing, and the emergence of global lingua francas like English.

Multilingual Societies: Countries like India and Canada exemplify linguistic diversity, where policies aim to balance the promotion of multiple languages with national unity.

Language and Social Justice: Sociolinguistics now plays a role in advocating for linguistic rights, combating discrimination based on language use, and promoting inclusive communication.

Conclusion

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics provides an essential framework for understanding how language functions within social contexts. By examining variation, identity, contact, and policy, the field reveals the complex interplay between language and society. Jeanette Romaine's pioneering work underscores that language is not merely a system of rules but a living social practice that shapes and is shaped by social forces.

In an increasingly interconnected world marked by migration, digital communication, and cultural exchange, sociolinguistics remains vital for analyzing how language reflects societal structures and influences individual identities. Whether studying accents, dialects, or language policies, the insights from Romaine's approach help us appreciate the richness of human communication and the social fabric it weaves.

Understanding sociolinguistics equips us to navigate and appreciate linguistic diversity, promote social justice, and foster more inclusive societies. As language continues to evolve in response to social change, the principles introduced by Romaine offer timeless guidance for scholars, policymakers, educators, and anyone interested in the intricate dance between language and society.

Question What is the main focus of 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' by Romaine?

Romaine's 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' explores how language varies and changes in social contexts, examining the relationship between language and society, including topics like dialects, accents, language attitudes, and social identity. Why is sociolinguistics important in understanding language use today? Sociolinguistics helps us understand how language reflects social identities, power dynamics, and cultural diversity, which is crucial in multicultural and multilingual societies to promote effective communication and social cohesion. What are some key concepts introduced in Romaine's book? Key concepts include language variation (dialects and accents), language change, language attitudes, code-switching, language and identity, and the social functions of language. How does Romaine describe the relationship between language and social identity? Romaine emphasizes that language is a vital marker of social identity, influencing and reflecting aspects such as class, ethnicity, gender, and social group membership. Can you explain the concept of language variation discussed in Romaine's book? Language variation refers to differences in language use across regions (dialects), social groups (sociolects), and contexts, highlighting that no language is monolithic but shaped by social factors. What role does Romaine assign to language attitudes in sociolinguistics? Romaine highlights that language attitudes?opinions and feelings about different languages or dialects?affect language change, social acceptance, and identity formation. How does 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' address language change over time? The book discusses how social factors such as contact, migration, and technological advances influence language evolution, emphasizing that language change is a natural and ongoing social process. What are some real-world applications of sociolinguistics principles explained by Romaine? Applications include language planning, education, addressing linguistic discrimination, designing inclusive communication strategies, and understanding language policies in multilingual societies.

Related keywords: sociolinguistics, language variation, speech community, language and society, dialects, linguistic identity, language change, code-switching, social factors in language, linguistic diversity

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