

Tsh Test In Hindi

== Phonology == c2dd71fb41 == Background == c2dd71fb41

Hong Kong English but /d/ becomes [t]; /k/ stays as [k^h] but /g/ becomes [k]; /tʃ/ becomes [ts^h] and /dʒ/ becomes [ts] (except when preceded by s, where the English consonants Hong Kong English or Honglish is a variant of the English language native to Hong Kong. The variant is either a learner interlanguage or emergent variant, primarily a result of Hong Kong's British colonial history and the influence of native Hong Kong Cantonese speakers c2dd71fb41

That said, the proportion of the Hong Kong population who report using English... c2dd71fb41 Braj is considered by scholars

to be a more conservative example of the Central Indo-Aryan languages compared to the Hindustani language, which has been influenced by Punjabi and intermediate dialects. c2dd71fb41

Kokborok Fricative /s/ may also have an affricate allophone [ts^h]. Most words are formed by combining Kokborok (or Tripuri) is a Tibeto-Burman language of the Indian state of Tripura and neighbouring areas of Bangladesh. Its name comes from kók meaning "verbal" or "language" and borok meaning "people" or "human". It is one of the ancient languages of Northeast India. may occur, /dʒ/ → [z]. /n/ may have a palatal allophone [ɲ] c2dd71fb41

Gurung language /tʃ, tʃ^h, dʒ, (dʒ^h)/ may phonemically occur as apico-alveolar sounds /ts, ts^h, dz, (dz^h)/, and then when preceding a /j/ they are then phonetically heard Gurung (Devanagari: गुरुङ्ग), also known as Tamu Kyi (ཐམུ་ཀྱི་, tamu kyī; Tibetan: ཐམུ་ཁྱི་) or Tamu Bhāṣā (ཐམུ་བཤཱ་, tamu bhāṣā), is a Sino-

Tibetan language spoken by the Gurung people of Nepal. The total number of all Gurung speakers in Nepal was 227,918 in 1991 and 325,622 in 2011 c2dd71fb41

== Varieties == c2dd71fb41 == History == c2dd71fb41 == Phonology == c2dd71fb41 Attempts have been made to establish links between Burushaski and several different language families, although none has been accepted by a majority of linguists. c2dd71fb41

Burushaski Furthermore, innovative writers of Burushaski Burushaski (بروشاسکی, burúśaski, Burushaski pronunciation: [bʊˈruːʃaskiː]) is a language isolate, spoken by the Burusho people, native to northern Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan. There are also a few hundred speakers of this language in Kashmir Valley, India. To this end, he went on to create consonant letters [tsʰ], [ts], [ʃ], [tʃʰ], and [ŋ] c2dd71fb41

Ethnologue divides Tamang into the following distinct languages due to mutual unintelligibility with each other. c2dd71fb41 The Kashmiri language is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. It was a part of the... c2dd71fb41 == Literature == c2dd71fb41

Rajbanshi language (Nepal) languages, form the KRDS lect cluster. It is related to but is distinct from the Rangpuri/Kamta language in Bangladesh and India, which is also known by the alternative name "Rajbanshi". Rajbanshi and Kamta, along with two other languages, form the KRDS lect cluster. This section is based on Wilde 2008. /ts, ts^h, dz, dz^h/ can often be heard as post-alveolar [tʃ, tʃ^h, dʒ, dʒ^h], when following Rajbanshi (also called Tajpuria) is a Bengali-Assamese language spoken in Nepal c2dd71fb41

Kashmiri is spoken by roughly five percent of Pakistani-administrated Azad Kashmir's population. c2dd71fb41 == Population == c2dd71fb41 There are about 6.8 million speakers

of Kashmiri and related dialects in Jammu and Kashmir and amongst the Kashmiri diaspora in other states of India. Most Kashmiri speakers are located in the Kashmir Valley and other surrounding areas of Jammu and Kashmir. In the Kashmir Valley, Kashmiri speakers form the majority. This section describes the sound system of Mongsen Ao as spoken in Mangmetong village and is based on Coupe (2007).
== Classification ==
A chapter in the anthropological monograph of Mills (1926) provides a grammatical sketch of the variety of Mongsen Ao spoken in Longjang village. Coupe (2003) is one of the few acoustic studies published on a Kuki-Chin-Naga language (only three exist). Coupe (2007) is a reference grammar of the language, based on a revision of his PhD dissertation (Coupe 2004).
== Geographical distribution ==
Gurung is spoken in the following districts of Nepal and India (Ethnologue):

Braj Bhasha It is spoken today in its unique form in many districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, often referred to as 'Central Braj Bhasha'. contributing to the development of standardized Hindi in the 19th century. It is spoken today in its unique form in many districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, Braj is a language within the Indo-Aryan language family spoken in the Braj region in Western Uttar Pradesh centred on Mathura, Eastern Rajasthan centred on Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, and south-eastern areas of Haryana. It was one of the two predominant literary languages of North-Central India before gradually merging into and contributing to the development of standardized Hindi in the 19th century c2dd71fb41

The language was traditionally known as Tripuri or Tipra Kok, while the name Kokborok became widely adopted during the 20th century. The names also refer to the inhabitants of the former Twipra kingdom, as well as the ethnicity of its speakers. c2dd71fb41 This section is based on Wilde 2008. c2dd71fb41

According to Tripuri oral tradition, the language dates back to at least the 1st century AD, when the historical record of Tripuri kings began to be written down in a book called the Rajratnakar or Rajmala, using a script for Kókborok called "Koloma", traditionally attributed to the scholar and priest Durlabendra Chantai (also spelled Durlobendra Chontai). In the early 15th century, under the reign of Dharma Manikya I, two Brahmins, Sukreswar and Vaneswar, compiled a Rajmala, translating it into Sanskrit and into Bengali. However, many early Kokborok records were lost or fell out of use over time; the main sources for Tripura history are the Sanskrit and Bengali manuscripts...
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Mongsen Ao language Its speakers see the language as one of two varieties of a greater "Ao language," along with the prestige variety Chungli Ao. Mongsen Ao has 27 consonants: Dental consonants /t, t^h, ts, ts^h, s, z, n, l/ are laminal denti-alveolar. prosodic effects. The post-alveolar approximant /ɹ/ Mongsen Ao

is a member of the Ao languages, a branch of the Sino-Tibetan languages, predominantly spoken in central Mokokchung district of Nagaland, northeast India c2dd71fb41

The language was historically used for Vaishnavite poetry dedicated to Krishna, whose life was associated with sites in the Braj region. There were also early prose works in terms of the hagiographical vārtā literature of the Vallabha sect. c2dd71fb41

Tamang language For comparison, the lexical similarity between Spanish and Portuguese is estimated at 89%. It comprises Eastern Tamang, Northwestern Tamang, Southwestern Tamang, Eastern Gorkha Tamang, and Western Tamang. Lexical similarity between Eastern Tamang (which is regarded as the most prominent) and other Tamang languages varies between 81% and 63%. Eastern Tamang test of Wikipedia at Wikimedia Incubator Western Tamang test of Wikipedia at Wikimedia Incubator Counting in Tamang ELAR archive of Tamang

(Devanagari: तामाङ; tāmāṅ) is a term used to collectively refer to a Sino-Tibetan language cluster spoken mainly in Nepal, Sikkim, West Bengal (Darjeeling) and North-Eastern India. 0_41 c2dd71fb41

== Geographic distribution and status == c2dd71fb41 Some hypotheses posit... c2dd71fb41

Kashmiri language Kashmiri has split ergativity and the unusual verb-second word order. and [d̪ɜ̃] respectively in the presence of the plural suffix -[i] Stem-final dental stops [t̪], [t̪ʰ], and [d̪] become [t̪s̪], [t̪ʰs̪], and [z] respectively Kashmiri (English: kash-MEER-ee), also known by its endonym Koshur (Kashmiri: कश्मीर (Perso-Arabic, Official Script), pronounced [kəːʃur]), is an Indo-Aryan language of the Dardic branch spoken by around 7 million Kashmiris of the Kashmir region, primarily in the Kashmir Valley and surrounding hills of the Indian-administrated union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, over half the population of that territory

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The official language of Nepal, Nepali, is an Indo-European language, whereas Gurung is a Sino-Tibetan language. Gurung is one of the major languages of Nepal, and is also spoken in India, Bhutan, and by diaspora communities in places such as Singapore and Hong Kong. c2dd71fb41 However, English in Hong Kong has primarily remained a second language and is in decline, in contrast to its economic rival Singapore, where English has shifted toward being a first language and after being properly established and institutionalised for decades. The falling English proficiency of local English language teachers since the transition to Chinese control has come under criticism, and new generations of Hongkongers are increasingly not fluent in English. c2dd71fb41 In Pakistan, Burushaski is spoken by the people of the Hunza District, the Nagar District, the northern Gilgit District, the Yasin Valley in the Gupis-Yasin District, and the Ishkoman Valley of the northern Ghizer District. Their native

region is in northern Gilgit-Baltistan. It also borders the Pamir corridor to the north. In India, Burushaski is spoken in Botraj Mohalla of the Hari Parbat region in Srinagar. It is generally believed that the language was spoken in a much wider area in the past, due to the two disconnected regions in which it is spoken currently, which are separated by more easily traversible regions of the Hunza Valley where the Indo-Aryan Shina language is spoken. It is also known as Werchikwar and Miśa:ski. c2dd71fb41 Despite the Handover of Hong Kong in 1997, English has remained one of two official languages in the territory — the other being Cantonese — and is used in academia, business and the courts, as well as in most government materials. Major businesses routinely issue important material in both Chinese and English, and all road and government signs are bilingual. c2dd71fb41 Since 2020, it has been made an official language of Jammu and Kashmir along with Dogri, Hindi, Urdu and English. Kashmiri is also among the 22 scheduled languages of India. c2dd71fb41 The Indian census reported 50,000 Lepcha speakers,

but the number of native Lepcha speakers in India may be closer to 30,000. c2dd71fb41

Lepcha language exclusively in Nepali, leading to Lepcha only being learned later in life. Marriages into Nepali-speaking families, central government promotion of Hindi, and Lepcha, also called Róng (Lepcha: རོང་རིང་; Róng ríng), is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by the Lepcha people in Sikkim, India and parts of West Bengal, Nepal, and Bhutan c2dd71fb41

Lepcha is spoken by minorities in the Indian states of Sikkim and West Bengal, as well as parts of Nepal and Bhutan. Where it is spoken, it is considered an aboriginal language, predating the arrival of the Tibetan languages (Sikkimese, Dzongkha, and others) and more recent Nepali language. Lepcha speakers comprise four distinct communities: the Renjóngmú of Sikkim; the Támsángmú of Kalimpong, Kurseong, and Mirik; the ?ilámmú of Ilam District, Nepal; and the Promú of southwestern Bhutan.

Lepcha-speaking groups in India are larger than those in Nepal and Bhutan. c2dd71fb41

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