

# maybe in korean language

**maybe in korean language** is a phrase that learners of Korean often seek to understand due to its common use in everyday conversation and nuanced meaning. Expressing uncertainty or possibility is essential in any language, and Korean offers several ways to convey "maybe" depending on context, formality, and sentence structure. This article will explore the different expressions for maybe in Korean language, their grammatical usage, and cultural nuances related to expressing uncertainty. Additionally, practical examples and common phrases will be provided to help learners grasp the concept effectively. Understanding how to say maybe in Korean language enriches communication skills and enhances comprehension when engaging with native speakers or Korean media.

- Common Korean Words for Maybe
- Grammatical Usage of Maybe in Korean Language
- Contextual Differences and Formality Levels
- Examples of Maybe in Korean Sentences
- Common Phrases and Expressions Related to Maybe

## Common Korean Words for Maybe

In Korean language, the concept of "maybe" can be expressed through various words and phrases that indicate possibility or uncertainty. The most frequently used terms include **아마** (ama), **혹시** (hoksi), and **어쩌면** (eojujeomyeon). Each of these words carries a slightly different nuance and usage context. Understanding these differences is crucial for accurate and natural communication.

### **아마 (Ama)**

**아마** is the most direct translation of "maybe" in Korean and is used to express a high likelihood or probability that something might happen. It is often placed at the beginning of a sentence to indicate speculation.

### **혹시 (Hoksi)**

**혹시** is used when asking a question that involves a possibility or when making a cautious guess. It often translates to "by any chance" or "perhaps" and is

common in polite inquiries.

## ㅁㅁㅁ (Eojjeomyeon)

ㅁㅁㅁ conveys a sense of uncertainty with a possibility that something could happen or be true. It can be translated as "maybe," "possibly," or "perhaps," often implying a less certain outcome than ㅁㅁ.

## Grammatical Usage of Maybe in Korean Language

Using maybe in Korean language involves more than just inserting the word; it requires understanding sentence structure and particle placement. Typically, words like ㅁㅁ, ㅁㅁ, and ㅁㅁㅁ function as adverbs and are placed before the verb or the main clause to modify the certainty of the statement.

## Positioning in Sentences

Maybe words usually precede the verb or the clause they modify. For example:

- ㅁㅁ ㅁㅁ ㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ. (Maybe he will come.)
- ㅁㅁ ㅁㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ? (Do you maybe have time tomorrow?)
- ㅁㅁㅁ ㅁㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ. (Maybe it might rain.)

## Use with Verb Endings

In Korean language, verb endings often convey mood and politeness. When combined with maybe expressions, endings such as -ㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ (future tense) or -ㅁㅁ ㅁㅁㅁ (uncertainty) are common, enhancing the tentative tone of the statement.

## Contextual Differences and Formality Levels

Expressing maybe in Korean language varies depending on the social context and the formality level. Korean is a language with distinct speech levels, and choosing the appropriate maybe expression is essential to maintain politeness and clarity.

## Informal vs. Formal Usage

ㅁㅁ can be used in both informal and formal speech, but the verb endings will

adapt to the context. For instance, in formal situations, one might say `아마` `일까요` instead of `아마` `일` `것`. Similarly, `아마` is often used in polite questions to show respect.

## Cultural Nuances

In Korean culture, expressing certainty directly can sometimes be considered rude or presumptive. Therefore, using maybe expressions softens statements and allows room for ambiguity, which is socially appreciated in various communication scenarios.

## Examples of Maybe in Korean Sentences

Practical examples help illustrate how maybe in Korean language functions in different sentence structures and contexts. Below are several sample sentences with translations to demonstrate usage.

- `아마 오늘은 시간이 없을 거예요.` – Maybe I won't have time today.
- `아마 그가 집에 있을까요?` – Maybe he is at home?
- `아마 그 이야기가 사실일 수도 있어요.` – Maybe that story could be true.
- `아마 내일 비가 올 거예요.` – Maybe it will rain tomorrow.
- `아마 저를 도와줄 수 있을까요?` – Could you maybe help me?

## Common Phrases and Expressions Related to Maybe

Besides standalone words for maybe in Korean language, there are common phrases and idiomatic expressions that incorporate the meaning of possibility or uncertainty. These enrich conversational skills and comprehension.

## Possibility Expressions

Expressions such as `~아마` `일` are widely used to express uncertainty or possibility. It translates to "might" or "could" and pairs with verbs to indicate something is possible but not certain.

## Examples of Common Phrases

- `그가 올지도 모르겠어.` – He might come.
- `그게 그럴 수도 있어.` – That could be the case.
- `그게 그럴지도 모르겠어.` – Maybe that's so.
- `아마도 우리가 틀렸을지도 모르겠어.` – Maybe we are wrong.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### How do you say 'maybe' in Korean?

'Maybe' in Korean can be said as '`아마`' (ama) or '`혹시`' (hoksi), depending on the context.

### What is the difference between '`아마`' and '`혹시`' in Korean?

'`아마`' (ama) expresses a higher probability of 'maybe' or 'probably', while '`혹시`' (hoksi) is used when asking a question or expressing a possibility with uncertainty.

### How can I use 'maybe' in a Korean sentence?

You can say '`아마 내일 갈지도 모르겠어.`' (Ama gal geoyeyo) meaning 'Maybe I will go.'

### Is there a polite way to say 'maybe' in Korean?

Using '`아마`' or '`혹시`' is already polite when used with polite sentence endings like '`-습니다`'. For example, '`아마 내일 갈 것입니다.`' means 'Maybe it will work.'

### Can 'maybe' be used at the beginning of a sentence in Korean?

Yes, you can start a sentence with '`아마`' or '`혹시`' to express uncertainty or possibility, such as '`아마 내일 올 것입니다.`' (Maybe I will come tomorrow).

### Are there any slang or casual ways to say 'maybe' in Korean?

In casual speech, Koreans might just use '`아마`' (geulsse) meaning 'well...' or 'maybe,' to express uncertainty.

## Additional Resources

### 1. *Maybe It's Love*

이 작품은 사랑의 본질을 탐구하는 희곡이다. 두 남녀가 만나고 헤어지고 다시 만나고 헤어지는 과정을 통해 사랑의 복잡성을 보여준다. '사랑'이란 무엇인가에 대해 질문을 던진다.

### 2. *Maybe Tomorrow Will Be Different*

이 작품은 미래에 대한 불확실성을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 자신의 미래를 예측하려고 노력하지만, 결국은 운에 맡겨야 한다는 사실을 깨닫는다.

### 3. *Maybe So*

이 작품은 인생의 불확실성을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 자신의 인생을 되돌아보며, '아마도'라는 단어를 자주 사용한다.

### 4. *Maybe It's My Fault*

이 작품은 죄책감과 자괴감을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 자신의 과거 행동을 되돌아보며, '아마도'라는 단어를 사용하여 자신의 잘못을 인정한다.

### 5. *Maybe It's Just a Dream*

이 작품은 꿈과 현실의 경계를 주제로 한다. 주인공은 자신이 꿈속에서 살고 있는지, 아니면 현실에서 살고 있는지 혼란스러워한다.

### 6. *Maybe We'll Meet Again*

이 작품은 운명론을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 과거의 사랑을 되찾고 싶어하지만, 운명이라는 것이 무엇인지에 대해 질문을 던진다.

### 7. *Maybe It's Fate*

이 작품은 운명론을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 자신의 운명을 받아들이고, '아마도'라는 단어를 사용하여 운명의 불가항력성을 강조한다.

### 8. *Maybe I Forgot You*

이 작품은 기억과 망각을 주제로 한다. 주인공은 과거의 사랑을 잊어버렸는지, 아니면 단지 잊어버리고 싶었는지에 대해 질문을 던진다.

### 9. *Maybe We Can Start Again*

이 작품은重新开始를 주제로 한다. 주인공은 과거의 실패를 딛고, 새로운 시작을 시도한다.

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**maybe in korean language:** *The Language Archive and Other Plays* Julia Cho, 2020-12-08  
From whimsical comedies to nail-biting chillers, Julia Cho is one of the most versatile playwrights in

the contemporary theatre scene. For the past fifteen years, her stunning plays have been performed all over the country. Her works are both touching and challenging, amusing and electric, and this new anthology contains a captivating sampling of her widely-lauded work.

**maybe in korean language: Switching Languages** Steven G. Kellman, 2003-01-01 Though it is difficult enough to write well in one's native tongue, an extraordinary group of authors has written enduring poetry and prose in a second, third, or even fourth language. *Switching Languages* is the first anthology in which translingual authors from throughout the world examine their experiences writing in more than one language or in a language other than their primary one. Driven by factors as varied as migration, imperialism, a quest for verisimilitude, and a desire to assert artistic autonomy, translingualism has a long and brilliant history. In *Switching Languages*, Steven G. Kellman brings together several notable authors from the past one hundred years who discuss their personal translingual experiences and their take on a general phenomenon that has not received the attention it deserves. Contributors to the book include Chinua Achebe, Julia Alvarez, Mary Antin, Elias Canetti, Rosario Ferrá, Ha Jin, Salman Rushdie, L  opold S  dar Senghor, and Ilan Stavans. They offer vivid testimony to the challenges and achievements of literary translingualism.

**maybe in korean language: Reformulation, Noticing, and Second Language Writing** Rebecca Raewyn Sachs, 2003

**maybe in korean language: Two Homelands** Toyoko Yamasaki, 2007-10-31 *Two Homelands* (Futatsu no sokoku) tells the powerful story of three brothers during the years surrounding World War II. From the attack on Pearl Harbor to the Pacific War, relocation to Manzanar, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and the Tokyo war crimes trials, we follow the lives of Kenji, Tadashi, and Isamu Amo, the California-born sons of Japanese immigrants. The eldest, Kenji, must grapple with what it means to belong to two nations at war with one another and to face betrayal by both. Tadashi, in school in Japan when war breaks out, is drafted into the Japanese army and renounces his U.S. citizenship. Later Kenji and Tadashi find themselves on opposite sides of a battlefield in the Philippines; although they both survive the conflict, their relationship is destroyed by the war. Isamu, the youngest and the most thoroughly American of the brothers, loves John Wayne movies and gives his life to rescue the lost Texas battalion fighting in France. Popular Japanese novelist Toyoko Yamasaki spent five years interviewing Japanese-Americans and researching documentary sources to assemble the raw material for her book. Through the story of the Amo family, she forces readers to confront the meaning of love of country as her characters encounter prejudice and suspicion on both sides of the Pacific. Almost a quarter century after its Japanese publication, this English-language translation affords a valuable opportunity to understand the postwar reassessment of what it means to be Japanese in the modern world.

**maybe in korean language: Attitudes to World Englishes** Hyejeong Ahn, 2017-03-27 This book critically examines South Korean English teachers' awareness of and attitude towards eight varieties of English and how they respond to the proposal of a World Englishes approach in their teaching practice. It showcases the deeply rooted favouritism towards American English and illustrates how relevant challenges arising from this attitude can be addressed to meet the changing needs of future participants in international contexts. This book argues that disclosing and questioning the hidden discursive practices embedded in the English education policy in South Korea may be the first step in raising awareness of and in changing negative attitudes towards embracing diversified Englishes. The findings are systemically discussed in relation to the implications that researching awareness and attitude has for pedagogical considerations and for teacher training. This book aims to contribute to the field of WE, where studies relating to the South Korean context are largely limited.

**maybe in korean language: Task-Based Language Learning in a Real-World Digital Environment** Paul Seedhouse, 2017-02-09 How can you use the latest digital technology to create an environment in which people can learn European languages while performing a meaningful real-world task and experiencing the cultural aspect of learning to cook European dishes? This book explains how to do this from A to Z, covering how a real-world digital environment for language

learning was designed, built and researched. The project makes language learning motivational and fun by tapping into people's interest in both cooking and technology – you can learn a language while cooking and interacting with a speaking digital kitchen. The kitchens provide spoken instructions in the foreign language on how to prepare European cuisine. Digital sensors are inserted in or attached to all the kitchen equipment and ingredients, so the digital kitchen detects what learners are doing and gives them feedback. Learners are also able to communicate with the kitchens and can ask for help via photos and videos if they don't understand any foreign language words. Based on two research grants, the book provides five research studies showing the learning experiences of users in five European countries. The book explains the principles and procedures involved in the project, enabling others to design and implement a real-world digital learning environment in the same way. It includes numerous photographs of the system in use and evidence of how and what 250 users actually learnt.

**maybe in korean language: Memento Mori** Daniel King, 2010 Fiction. Daniel King's short story collection cycles through the shadowy landscapes of death, gnarled relationships, the slippery side of human nature, even the contemporary lure of cosmetic surgery pushed to a surprising extreme. Philosophically pointed with a surreal bite, the characters of these stories wrestle with existence and each other as profound questions scatter them. King's stories have been widely published and praised in Australia and overseas, and this compilation was Highly Commended in the 2010 Interactive Publications Picks Award for Best Fiction.

**maybe in korean language: A Study in Secrets** Debbi Michiko Florence, 2025-03-11 Only Murders in the Building meets Escape from Mr. Lemoncello's Library in this action-packed novel about a girl pulled into a mysterious treasure hunt at her new boarding school. Ever since her mom passed away, twelve-year-old Megumi "Meg" Mizuno has been spiraling. After too many low grades and cut classes, she's been expelled from school—apparently, everyone else has moved past her grief and expects the same from her. Her dad secures her a spot at the prestigious Leland Chase Academy, a boarding school in the middle-of-nowhere New York, called the Last Chance Academy by its student body. If Meg can't make it work there, she'll be forced to live with her horrible aunt. At first, Leland Chase seems like an average, if very strict, boarding school, though Meg tentatively warms up to her roommate and some of their classmates. Then, one night, a mysterious envelope appears under her door, inviting Meg and her roommate to participate in a scavenger hunt. The only rules: don't get caught by faculty or staff and no cheating. The grand prize? A luxury stay at a fancy resort in California. And after learning her dad has plans to sell their family home—with all its memories of Mom—Meg knows she has to win the competition and use the trip to convince Dad to stay. Thanks to her mom, who taught her how to solve ciphers, Meg has a knack for puzzles she uses to get ahead in the hunt. But she quickly learns that her classmates seem to have their own sets of skills keeping them in the competition. And as they get deeper in the game, Meg and her fellow competitors realize the anonymous creator has their own agenda...and LCA isn't quite what it seems.

**maybe in korean language: Refusals and Reflections**, 2024-11-04 Though qualitative research methods shape scholarship around the globe, and institutions worldwide offer qualitative coursework, there is very little explicit discussion on how to effectively teach qualitative research. Instead, a standard approach is for instructors to gain in-depth expertise in qualitative methodologies, with little or no pedagogical training. The effect is a continuous and nearly exclusive emphasis on content knowledge that undermines the preparation of novice researchers as both teachers and learners. This book works to fill that gap by offering perspectives, strategies, and applications from instructor and student perspectives, based on a semester-long class emphasizing social justice in qualitative research. This edited volume offers sections on pedagogical strategies, students' responses to and applications of those concepts, and then instructor reflections. The goal is to offer an important starting point for explicit discussions on how qualitative research might be taught and learned, in addition to how it might be thoughtfully and ethically conducted. Contributors are: Erica T. Campbell, Sun Young Gu, Kelsey H. Guy, Aimee J. Hackney, April M. Jones, Alison N. Kearley, Caran Kennedy, Amon Neely-Cowan, Allyson Pitzel, Diana Quito, Erin E. Rich, Stephanie

Anne Shelton, Ashley Salter Virgin and Venus Trevae Watson.

**maybe in korean language:** *Business in Korea: A Guide for Foreigners* Robert Oakley, 2023-12-27 This 2nd edition includes; Updated Explanations of Cultural Nuances, New sections on Startups and Getting a Job in Korea, and now includes a Korean Phrasebook to get you communicating in no time. This book is for people who do business in Korea or do business with Koreans. Maybe you work in a Korean company, travel to Korea for business, or maybe you are a student, whatever your reason... if you want to learn the art of business in Korea, and gain an understanding of business culture and etiquette to help you succeed in business with Koreans, then this book is for you.

**maybe in korean language:** *Where Does It Hurt?* Jonathan Bush, Stephen Baker, 2014-05-15 A bold new remedy for the sprawling and wasteful health care industry. Where else but the doctor's office do you have to fill out a form on a clipboard? Have you noticed that hospital bills are almost unintelligible, except for the absurdly high dollar amount? Why is it that technology in other industries drives prices down, but in health care it's the reverse? And why, in health care, is the customer so often treated as a mere bystander—and an ignorant one at that? The same American medical establishment that saves lives and performs wondrous miracles is also a \$2.7 trillion industry in deep dysfunction. And now, with the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), it is called on to extend full benefits to tens of millions of newly insured. You might think that this would leave us with a bleak choice— either to devote more of our national budget to health care or to make do with less of it. But there's another path. In this provocative book, Jonathan Bush, cofounder and CEO of athenahealth, calls for a revolution in health care to give customers more choices, freedom, power, and information, and at far lower prices. With humor and a tell-it-like-it-is style, he picks up insights and ideas from his days as an ambulance driver in New Orleans, an army medic, and an entrepreneur launching a birthing start-up in San Diego. In struggling to save that dying business, Bush's team created a software program that eventually became athenahealth, a cloud-based services company that handles electronic medical records, billing, and patient communications for more than fifty thousand medical providers nationwide. Bush calls for disruption of the status quo through new business models, new payment models, and new technologies that give patients more control of their care and enhance the physician-patient experience. He shows how this is already happening. From birthing centers in Florida to urgent care centers in West Virginia, upstarts are disrupting health care by focusing on efficiency, innovation, and customer service. Bush offers a vision and plan for change while bringing a breakthrough perspective to the debates surrounding Obamacare. You'll learn how:

- Well-intended government regulations prop up overpriced incumbents and slow the pace of innovation.
- Focused, profit-driven disrupters are chipping away at the dominance of hospitals by offering routine procedures at lower cost.
- Scrappy digital start-ups are equipping providers and patients with new apps and technologies to access medical data and take control of care.
- Making informed choices about the care we receive and pay for will enable a more humane and satisfying health care system to emerge.

Bush's plan calls for Americans not only to demand more from providers but also to accept more responsibility for our health, to weigh risks and make hard choices—in short, to take back control of an industry that is central to our lives and our economy.

**maybe in korean language:** *Face[t]s of First Language Loss* Sandra G. Kouritzin, 1999-04-01 This book contributes to the understanding of first-language loss in both immigrant and indigenous communities in (at least) three ways. First, it provides insight into the process of language loss and the factors contributing to it. Second, it attempts to define, from an insider perspective, what it means to lose a language. Third, it analyzes the perceived consequences of first language loss in terms of social, academic, emotional, and economic factors—an approach previously lacking in research on language loss. Most studies of first language loss are impersonal, even when they tell emotional stories. This polyphonic book about language loss and imperfect learning of heritage languages tells the inside story. Easy to read and yet academic, it gives voice to five different storytellers who relate the histories of their first language loss and analyzes themes from 21



life-history case studies of adults who had lost their first languages while learning English. The stories in this book make a compelling argument that heritage languages should be preserved, that ESL should be about developing bilinguals not English monolinguals. Important reading for researchers, practitioners, and graduate students in ESL and bilingual education, multicultural education, cultural studies, and sociology, this book will also interest qualitative researchers as an example of a unique form of both doing and writing research.

**maybe in korean language:** Continua of Biliteracy Nancy H. Hornberger, 2003-01-01 Biliteracy - the use of two or more languages in and around writing - an increasingly inescapable feature of our lives and schools worldwide, yet one which most educational policy and practice continues blithely to ignore. The continua of biliteracy featured in the present volume offers a comprehensive yet flexible model to guide educators, researchers and policy-makers in designing, carrying out and evaluating educational programmes for the development of bilingual and multilingual learners, each programme adapted to its own specific context, media and contents. The continua model is premised on a view of multilingualism as a resource and on the metaphor of ecology of language.

**maybe in korean language:** Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader Bradley K. Martin, 2006-01-10 Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader offers in-depth portraits of North Korea's two ruthless and bizarrely Orwellian leaders, Kim Il-Sung and Kim Jong-Il. Lifting North Korea's curtain of self-imposed isolation, this book will take readers inside a society, that to a Westerner, will appear to be from another planet. Subsisting on a diet short on food grains and long on lies, North Koreans have been indoctrinated from birth to follow unquestioningly a father-son team of megalomaniacs. To North Koreans, the Kims are more than just leaders. Kim Il-Sung is the country's leading novelist, philosopher, historian, educator, designer, literary critic, architect, general, farmer, and ping-pong trainer. Radios are made so they can only be tuned to the official state frequency. Newspapers are filled with endless columns of Kim speeches and propaganda. And instead of Christmas, North Koreans celebrate Kim's birthday--and he presents each child a present, just like Santa. The regime that the Kim Dynasty has built remains technically at war with the United States nearly a half century after the armistice that halted actual fighting in the Korean War. This fascinating and complete history takes full advantage of a great deal of source material that has only recently become available (some from archives in Moscow and Beijing), and brings the reader up to the tensions of the current day. For as this book will explain, North Korea appears more and more to be the greatest threat among the Axis of Evil countries--with some defector testimony warning that Kim Jong-Il has enough chemical weapons to wipe out the entire population of South Korea.

**maybe in korean language:** Purrieties of Language Edith Podhovnik, 2023-04-27 A fun entrance point to linguistics, this accessible book uses online cat discourse to introduce a wide range of concepts.

**maybe in korean language:** The Magical Language of Others: A Memoir E. J. Koh, 2020-01-07 Winner of the Pacific Northwest Booksellers Association Award and the Washington State Book Award in Biography/Memoir Named One of the Best Books by Asian American Writers by Oprah Daily Longlisted for the PEN Open Book Award The Magical Language of Others is a powerful and aching love story in letters, from mother to daughter. After living in America for over a decade, Eun Ji Koh's parents return to South Korea for work, leaving fifteen-year-old Eun Ji and her brother behind in California. Overnight, Eun Ji finds herself abandoned and adrift in a world made strange by her mother's absence. Her mother writes letters in Korean over the years seeking forgiveness and love—letters Eun Ji cannot fully understand until she finds them years later hidden in a box. As Eun Ji translates the letters, she looks to history—her grandmother Jun's years as a lovesick wife in Daejeon, the loss and destruction her grandmother Kumiko witnessed during the Jeju Island Massacre—and to poetry, as well as her own lived experience to answer questions inside all of us. Where do the stories of our mothers and grandmothers end and ours begin? How do we find words—in Korean, Japanese, English, or any language—to articulate the profound ways that distance can shape love? The Magical Language of Others weaves a profound tale of hard-won selfhood and

our deep bonds to family, place, and language, introducing—in Eun Ji Koh—a singular, incandescent voice.

**maybe in korean language: Talking About Second Language Acquisition** Karim Sadeghi, 2022-09-21 This book includes interviews with fourteen internationally-acclaimed leading figures in Second Language Acquisition (SLA), who speak on seminal issues in the field as well as their own contributions to SLA scholarship. As well as covering the contributors' backgrounds and academic achievements, the interviews also delve into their areas of expertise, current theoretical and practical considerations, and contemporary questions, developments and challenges in SLA. The author probes their views on current topics including input and interaction, vocabulary acquisition, teaching pronunciation, writing development, syntactic processing, multilingualism, L1 attrition, complex dynamic systems, processing instruction, instructed second language acquisition, and technology in language teaching. An introduction by the author draws out the key themes and debates in the field today, and highlights areas for future research and further exploration, and a foreword is provided by Rod Ellis. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of Applied Linguistics, Teacher Education and Methodology, and Second and Foreign Language Education.

**maybe in korean language: Still Standing** Larry Hogan, Ellis Henican, 2020-07-28 Still Standing reveals how an unlikely governor is sparking a whole new kind of politics—and introduces the exciting possibilities that lie ahead. As the rookie Republican governor of deep-blue Maryland, Larry Hogan had already beaten some daunting odds. A common-sense businessman with a down-to-earth style, he had won a long-shot election the Washington Post called a stunning upset. He'd worked with cops and neighborhood leaders to quell Baltimore's worst rioting in 47 years. He'd stared down entrenched political bosses to save his state from fiscal catastrophe, winning praise from Democrats, Republicans and independents. But none of that prepared him for the life-threatening challenge he would have to face next: a highly aggressive form of late-stage cancer. Could America's most popular governor beat the odds again? The people of Maryland, with their Hogan Strong wristbands, were certainly pulling for him, sending him back to the governor's office in a landslide. As Governor Hogan began his second term cancer-free, his next challenge went far beyond Maryland: bringing our divided country together for a better future. And in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic changed that future forever, Hogan was once again called to rely upon his bold, open-minded approach to problem-solving to lead and serve in a time of unprecedented turmoil. In his own words and unique, plain-spoken style, Larry Hogan tells the feel-good story of a fresh American leader being touted as the anti-Trump Republican. A lifelong uniter at a time of sharp divisions. A politician with practical solutions that take the best from all sides. An open-hearted man who has learned important lessons from his own struggles in life. As we face a future full of questions, Hogan offers some surprising answers. Still Standing is a timely reminder that perseverance in the face of unexpected obstacles is at the heart of the American spirit.

**maybe in korean language: Critical Perspectives on Teaching in the Multilingual University** Ibrar Bhatt, Khawla Badwan, Mbulungeni Madiba, 2024-11-18 This book critically and reflectively engages with the 'Language Problem' in the contemporary multilingual university. It paints a complex picture of the lived multilingual realities of teachers and students in universities across geographies such as Pakistan, Timor-Leste, South Korea, Bangladesh, Somaliland, Afghanistan, Fiji, Colombia, and the UK (including Northern Ireland) and focuses on three overall analytic themes: language and colonial epistemologies, language policies and practices, and language and research. Globalisation, global knowledge economy, and neoliberal governance has significantly impacted higher education by elevating colonial languages, particularly English, to a global academic lingua franca. Universities now collaborate and compete globally, with English emerging as the dominant language for education and research. The imposition, or uncritical adoption, of English poses profound political, cultural, and epistemic challenges for those who have to use the language in everyday university administration, research, and teaching and also intertwines with issues of race, gender, coloniality, and social class. This volume addresses this as higher education's multifaceted Language Problem which requires interdisciplinary collaboration

and critical debate, and ultimately aims towards understanding multilingualism in higher education across both the Global North and South. The contributions to this book continue to remind us of the coloniality of language and of the linguistic stratification that governs epistemological structures and power relations in the academy. It will be of interest to scholars, researchers, and practitioners of higher education, applied linguistics, education policy and politics, and sociology of education. This book was originally published as a special issue of the journal Teaching in Higher Education.

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