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	Nota di contenuto	Linguistic Superdiversity in Urban Areas Editorial page Title page LCC data Untitled Financial support page List of contributors Introduction 1. Preamble 2. The superdiversity framework 2.1 The dynamics of migration and growing diversity 2.2 Research on linguistic diversity: "New repertoires" 2.2 Methodological issues 3. Education in linguistic superdiverse societies - research and methods 4. A traditional attempt to capture linguistic diversity: The case of "bilingual education" 5. Introduction to the volume 5.1 Acknowledgements References Capturing superdiversity Using correspondence analysis to model immigrant multilingualism over time Using correspondence analysis to model immigrant multilingualism over time Modeling multilingualism Correspondence analysis: A brief explanation Basic concepts Visual representation in two- or three-dimensional maps Multiple correspondence analysis Cross-sectional model of immigrant language proficiency, use, and practices The data: Older Spanish-

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structures, choices and uses. China is a case in point. On the one hand, China is one of the engines of economic globalization; on the other hand, the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and the 2010 Shanghai World Expo brought globalized mega-events to China, spurring an already booming tourist industry. These developments have changed the sociolinguistic face of China. After an outline of some important issues in globalization and a provisional sketch of a program for the study of sociolinguistic globalization in China, this contribution gives an example of a sociolinguistic analysis of a sequence of bilingual Chinese English order notices that can be found in the micro-linguistic landscape of Beijing.