

Qartuli anbanis istoria Updated Version

qartuli anbanis istoria

The history of the Georgian alphabet, known as *qartuli anbanis istoria*, is a fascinating journey that reflects the rich cultural, religious, and political evolution of Georgia. This unique writing system has played a crucial role in shaping the national identity of Georgians, preserving their language, literature, and traditions through centuries of change. Understanding the origins, development, and modern significance of the Georgian alphabet provides valuable insight into Georgia's heritage and its ongoing cultural resilience.

Origins of the Georgian Alphabet

Ancient Roots and Early Scripts

The history of the Georgian alphabet begins over a millennium ago, with its roots intertwined with the early development of written language in the Caucasus region. Prior to the creation of a distinct Georgian script, early Georgian tribes likely used pictographic or syllabic systems influenced by neighboring cultures such as the Aramaic and Greek scripts.

Key points about the origins include:

- Pre-Alpha Scripts: Early inscriptions from the 4th century BC suggest the use of proto-Georgian scripts, possibly derived from or influenced by Aramaic or Greek alphabets.
- Adoption of Christianity: The arrival of Christianity in Georgia in the 4th century AD was a pivotal moment. It spurred the development of a writing system to translate religious texts and establish liturgical practices.

The Creation of the Georgian Alphabet

The Georgian script was officially developed in the 4th to 5th centuries AD. The most accepted scholarly theory attributes its creation to Mesrop Mashtots, a noble Georgian and Armenian figure, although some sources debate whether the alphabet was independently devised.

Important aspects include:

- The alphabet was designed to suit the phonetic needs of the Georgian language.

- It was modeled on existing scripts but adapted specifically for Georgian phonology.
- The earliest known inscriptions date back to the 5th century, marking the beginning of the written Georgian language.

The Development of the Georgian Alphabet

Major Script Revisions and Types

Over the centuries, the Georgian alphabet evolved into three main scripts, each serving different purposes and reflecting different historical periods.

- Asomtavruli (Capital Letters)
 - The oldest Georgian script, dating back to the 5th century.
 - Characterized by large, rounded, and monumental letters.
 - Used primarily for inscriptions, religious texts, and ceremonial purposes.
- Nuskhuri (Small Letters)
 - Developed around the 9th century, primarily for religious manuscripts.
 - More compact and suitable for codices.
 - Often used alongside Asomtavruli in religious texts.
- Mkhedruli (Modern Script)
 - Emerged in the 12th century and became the standard for everyday writing.
 - Characterized by its flowing, cursive style.
 - Currently used in all formal and informal contexts in Georgia.

Summary of the three scripts:

| Script | Time Period | Usage | Characteristics |

|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| Asomtavruli | 5th century onward | Religious inscriptions | Monumental, uppercase, decorative |

| Nuskhuri | 9th century onward | Religious manuscripts | Smaller, used in church liturgy |

| Mkhedruli | 12th century onward | Modern Georgian writing | Cursive, flowing, used in all fields |

Transition and Standardization

- By the 19th century, Mkhedruli became the dominant script, replacing the older scripts in everyday use.
- The Georgian alphabet was standardized in the early 20th century, with the current 33-letter alphabet established in 1920, although some variations exist.

Symbolism and Cultural Significance

Religious Influence

The Georgian alphabet has a profound religious significance. It was instrumental in the Christianization of Georgia and the translation of the Bible and other religious texts. The script's ornate and artistic styles are often seen in Georgian ecclesiastical art and manuscripts.

Key points:

- The alphabet helped preserve Georgian liturgy and religious practices.
- Many historical religious manuscripts are written in Nuskhuri and Asomtavruli scripts.
- Religious inscriptions often feature elaborate calligraphy, underscoring the spiritual importance of the script.

National Identity and Cultural Heritage

The Georgian alphabet is a symbol of national pride and cultural resilience. It has survived numerous invasions, political upheavals, and foreign dominations, serving as a unifying element for the Georgian people.

Highlights include:

- The alphabet as a marker of Georgian identity during periods of foreign rule.
- Its depiction in national symbols, architecture, and art.

- The role of the alphabet in the preservation and promotion of Georgian language and literature.

Modern Usage and Preservation

Today, the Georgian alphabet remains a vital part of Georgia's cultural landscape. Efforts to preserve and promote its use include:

- Educational programs and language courses.
- Publishing in Georgian script.
- Digital fonts and Unicode support for the alphabet.
- Cultural festivals celebrating Georgian writing and calligraphy.

Notable Manuscripts and Artifacts

Historical Manuscripts

The oldest surviving Georgian manuscripts include religious texts, legal documents, and literary works, many written in Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri scripts.

Some notable manuscripts:

- The Gospel of Matthew (6th century) ? One of the earliest surviving texts.
- The K'art'veli (12th-century epic poetry) ? Demonstrates the literary richness of medieval Georgia.
- The Shota Rustaveli's "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" ? A masterpiece of Georgian literature, written in Mkhedruli.

Architectural and Artistic Embodiments

The Georgian alphabet can be seen in:

- Religious architecture, such as churches and monasteries.
- Stone carvings, frescoes, and mosaics.
- Modern monuments and public art.

Challenges and Future Perspectives

Preservation and Digitalization

Despite its rich history, the Georgian alphabet faces modern challenges:

- The need for digitization of manuscripts.
- Ensuring the script's survival in a digital age.
- Promoting literacy and usage among younger generations.

Global Recognition and Cultural Diplomacy

Georgia actively promotes its script internationally:

- UNESCO has recognized the Georgian alphabet as part of its intangible cultural heritage.
- Cultural exchanges and exhibitions showcase Georgian writing.

Educational and Cultural Initiatives

To ensure the continued vitality of *qartuli anbanis istoria*, Georgia implements:

- School programs emphasizing Georgian language and script.
- Calligraphy workshops and competitions.
- Support for publishing and media in Georgian.

Conclusion

The *qartuli anbanis istoria* is a testament to Georgia's enduring cultural identity and resilience. From its ancient origins to modern adaptations, the Georgian alphabet embodies the nation's spiritual, literary, and artistic essence. Its development over centuries reflects a deep connection to tradition while continuously evolving to meet contemporary needs. Preserving and promoting this unique script remains vital for Georgia's cultural heritage and identity, serving as a bridge between the past and future generations.

Keywords: qartuli anbanis istoria, Georgian alphabet history, Asomtavruli, Nuskhuri, Mkhedruli, Georgian script development, Georgian culture, Georgian manuscripts, Georgian language, national identity, Georgian writing system

qartuli anbanis istoria: A Comprehensive Exploration of Georgian Alphabet and Script Evolution

When delving into the cultural and linguistic tapestry of Georgia, one cannot overlook the profound significance of its unique script and alphabet system. The *qartuli anbanis istoria* (History of the

Georgian Alphabet) is a captivating journey through time, reflecting centuries of political, religious, and cultural transformations. This article aims to provide an in-depth, expert overview of the origins, development, and contemporary relevance of the Georgian script, presenting it as an essential facet of Georgia's national identity.

Introduction to the Georgian Alphabet and Its Cultural Significance

The Georgian alphabet is one of the oldest and most distinctive scripts in the world. Its origins trace back to ancient times, embodying the soul of Georgia's language, literature, and cultural heritage. Unlike many scripts that evolved through gradual modifications or were borrowed from other languages, the Georgian script was independently developed, making it a symbol of national uniqueness.

The Georgian alphabet comprises three primary scripts:

- Asomtavruli (monumental or uppercase form)
- Nuskhuri (cursive or lowercase form)
- Mkhedruli (modern script used today)

Understanding the evolution and characteristics of these scripts is vital to appreciating Georgia's literary history and its resilience through centuries.

Origins and Early Development

The Roots of the Georgian Script

The origin of the Georgian alphabet is believed to date back to at least the 4th century AD, though some scholars suggest even earlier proto-forms. Its development was influenced by the need for a distinct written language to transcribe the Georgian language, which belonged to the Kartvelian linguistic family. Unlike neighboring cultures that adopted scripts from Greek, Latin, or Persian, the Georgians created their own system, underscoring their desire for cultural independence.

Several theories suggest that the earliest form of the Georgian script was derived from the Aramaic alphabet, which was widespread in the region during antiquity. However, evidence indicates that the Georgian script evolved uniquely, with its characters designed to suit the phonetics of the Georgian language.

The First Known Manuscripts and the Emergence of Asomtavruli

The earliest surviving examples of Georgian writing are inscriptions on stone and metal dating from

the 5th to 6th centuries. These inscriptions are primarily in the Asomtavruli script, characterized by its monumental and angular letterforms. Asomtavruli served predominantly in religious and monumental contexts, symbolizing authority and permanence.

Features of Asomtavruli include:

- Large, uppercase-like characters
- Clear, geometric shapes
- Used mainly for inscriptions, titles, and religious texts

This script laid the foundation for subsequent developments and remained in use for centuries, especially in ecclesiastical settings.

The Evolution of the Georgian Scripts

Nuskhuri: The Script for Religious Texts

By the 8th century, a cursive script called Nuskhuri emerged alongside Asomtavruli. Nuskhuri is characterized by its smaller, more rounded characters, making it suitable for handwriting and liturgical purposes. It was primarily used in religious manuscripts, including Bible translations and ecclesiastical documents.

The relationship between Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri is complex: they are often used together in a hybrid script called Khutsuri, with Asomtavruli serving as uppercase initials and Nuskhuri as lowercase text. This combination symbolizes the sacred and liturgical nature of religious writings.

Features of Nuskhuri include:

- Rounded, flowing shapes
- Compact and efficient for manuscript writing
- Used in religious contexts, especially during the medieval period

Mkhedruli: The Modern Georgian Script

In the 11th century, the Mkhedruli script appeared, gradually replacing earlier scripts in everyday writing. It is distinguished by its flowing, rounded, and more cursive characters, designed for quick writing and printing.

Today, Mkhedruli is the standard script used in Georgia for all non-religious purposes, including

newspapers, official documents, and digital communication.

Characteristics of Mkhedruli include:

- 33 unique letters representing phonemes
- No distinction between uppercase and lowercase, as it is inherently in a lowercase form
- Adaptable to modern typography and digital formats

Historical Milestones and Key Developments

The Golden Age and Literary Flourishing

During the medieval period, especially between the 12th and 14th centuries, Georgia experienced a cultural renaissance. This era saw the proliferation of religious texts, poetry, and historical chronicles written in the Mkhedruli script. The development of a standardized alphabet facilitated the preservation and dissemination of Georgian literature.

Notable milestones include:

- The compilation of the Kartlis Tskhovreba (History of Georgia)
- The creation of iconic religious manuscripts like the Vepkhistkaosani (The Knight in the Panther's Skin)
- The codification of the alphabet in the form recognizable today

The Alphabet Reform and Modern Standardization

While the core structure of Mkhedruli remained stable, the 19th and 20th centuries brought efforts to modernize and standardize the Georgian script. The introduction of printing technology and the development of typography led to the refinement of letterforms, ensuring clarity and consistency across various media.

The establishment of the Georgian National Unicode standard in the digital age further cemented Mkhedruli's role in modern communication, enabling Georgian to be represented accurately in digital platforms worldwide.

Contemporary Usage and Cultural Significance

The Role of the Georgian Alphabet Today

Today, the Georgian alphabet is a potent symbol of national identity, cultural resilience, and linguistic pride. It is taught across schools, featured prominently in national symbols, and celebrated during cultural festivals.

Key aspects of contemporary usage include:

- Educational curriculum: All Georgian children learn the alphabet early in their education.
- National branding: The alphabet appears in logos, official documents, and public art.
- Cultural festivals: Events like the Georgian Alphabet Day celebrate the script's history and importance.
- Digital presence: Unicode support and font development have ensured the Georgian alphabet's vitality in the digital era.

The Preservation and Promotion of Georgian Script

Efforts to preserve the script focus on:

- Digitization of ancient manuscripts
- Promotion of calligraphy and typography
- Inclusion in international cultural heritage programs
- Support for Georgian language and script in digital platforms

These initiatives aim to keep the script vibrant and accessible for future generations.

Significance of the Georgian Alphabet in National Identity

The qartuli anbanis istoria is not merely a linguistic tale but a reflection of Georgia's enduring sovereignty and cultural uniqueness. The alphabet has served as a symbol of resistance against foreign domination, a guardian of religious traditions, and a vessel of literary excellence.

Its unique character shapes foster national pride and the sense of a distinct Georgian identity. The alphabet's evolution over centuries mirrors the resilience and adaptability of the Georgian people, serving as a bridge connecting past, present, and future.

Conclusion: An Enduring Cultural Treasure

The history of the Georgian alphabet is a testament to Georgia's rich cultural heritage and linguistic ingenuity. From its ancient roots in monumental inscriptions to its modern digital form, qartuli anbanis istoria encapsulates a story of independence, artistic expression, and cultural continuity.

Understanding this history enhances appreciation for Georgia’s literary achievements and underscores the importance of preserving such unique scripts in an increasingly globalized world. As a living symbol of national identity, the Georgian alphabet continues to inspire pride, unity, and cultural resilience among Georgians and scholars worldwide.

In summary, the qartuli anbanis istoria is a compelling narrative that highlights the evolution, significance, and modern relevance of Georgia’s unique script. Its journey from ancient monumental inscriptions to contemporary digital typography exemplifies a resilient cultural tradition that remains vital to Georgia’s national identity and cultural expression.

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Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni

germanul qartuli leqsikoni: Your Ultimate Guide to Georgian Language Learning

Learning a new language can be an exciting journey, and for many, diving into the rich world of Georgian language and culture is an enriching experience. If you're interested in exploring the unique alphabet, grammar, and vocabulary of Georgian, then understanding the fundamentals of the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni** ? or the Georgian alphabet ? is the essential first step. This comprehensive guide will introduce you to the Georgian script, its history, features, and practical tips for mastering it, ensuring your language learning path is both enjoyable and effective.

Understanding the Georgian Alphabet (Qartuli Leqsikoni)

The Georgian language is written in its own unique script, known as the Qartuli alphabet or Georgian script. This alphabet is distinct and has a rich history that dates back over a millennium. Familiarity with the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni** is crucial for reading, writing, and pronouncing Georgian correctly.

The History of the Georgian Script

Georgian script has evolved through several stages:

- **Asomtavruli:** The oldest form, used mainly for religious and monumental inscriptions. It features large, rounded letters and is often considered the "uppercase" style.
- **Nuskhuri:** Developed alongside Asomtavruli, this script is more cursive and was primarily used for religious manuscripts and liturgical purposes.
- **Mkhedruli:** The modern Georgian script, used in everyday writing and printing. It is characterized by its flowing, rounded letters and has no distinction between uppercase and lowercase.

Today, the most commonly used script is Mkhedruli, which forms the basis of the modern **germanul qartuli leqsikoni**.

Features of the Mkhedruli Script

The Mkhedruli alphabet consists of 33 letters, each representing a specific sound in the Georgian language. Some notable features include:

- No case distinction: All letters are written in the same form regardless of their position in a word.
- Consistent phonetic representation: Each letter corresponds to a specific sound, making pronunciation more straightforward once learned.
- Unique letter shapes: The script's flowing, rounded characters give Georgian its distinctive visual identity.

Learning the Georgian Alphabet: Tips and Resources

Mastering the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni** is fundamental to achieving fluency in Georgian. Here are some effective strategies and resources to help you learn the alphabet efficiently.

Starting with the Basic Letters

Begin by familiarizing yourself with the 33 Mkhedruli letters:

- Learn each letter's name and sound.
- Practice writing the letters by hand to develop muscle memory.
- Use flashcards to reinforce recognition and pronunciation.

Utilize Visual Aids and Mnemonics

- Visual aids such as charts and posters can help you memorize the alphabet more easily.
- Creating mnemonics for each letter can enhance recall, especially for learners unfamiliar with the script.

Practice with Online Resources and Apps

- Websites like Omniglot and GeorgianLanguage.com offer comprehensive charts and practice exercises.

- Mobile apps such as Duolingo, Memrise, or Drops include Georgian courses that focus on the alphabet and pronunciation.

Engage with Georgian Media

- Reading Georgian newspapers, signs, or children's books can help reinforce your learning.
- Watching Georgian movies or listening to Georgian music allows you to familiarize yourself with natural pronunciation.

Pronunciation and Phonetics in Georgian

Understanding the sounds associated with each letter in the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni** is essential for proper pronunciation and effective communication.

Basic Phonetic Principles

- Each Mkhedruli letter corresponds to a specific phoneme, making Georgian a largely phonetic language.
- Unlike English, Georgian pronunciation is consistent, which simplifies the learning process once the alphabet is mastered.

Common Pronunciation Tips

- Pay attention to the soft and hard sounds of consonants, as some have distinct pronunciations depending on context.
- Practice vowels thoroughly; Georgian has five primary vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*.
- Listen to native speakers and repeat aloud to develop an authentic accent.

Resources for Improving Pronunciation

- Use language learning apps with speech recognition features.
- Watch Georgian tutorials on YouTube for pronunciation demonstrations.
- Engage with native speakers through language exchanges or online communities.

Practical Tips for Mastering the Georgian Script

Achieving fluency in reading and writing Georgian requires consistent practice and immersion. Here

are some practical tips:

Set Realistic Goals

- Aim to learn a certain number of letters or words each week.
- Celebrate small milestones to stay motivated.

Practice Daily

- Dedicate at least 15-20 minutes daily to writing and reading exercises.
- Incorporate Georgian into your daily routines, such as labeling household items with their Georgian names.

Use Language Journals

- Keep a journal where you write daily entries using Georgian script.
- Practice spelling and sentence construction regularly.

Join Language Communities

- Participate in online forums or local groups focused on Georgian language learning.
- Exchange feedback and tips with fellow learners.

Additional Resources for Learning Georgian

To deepen your understanding of the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni**, explore these comprehensive resources:

- **Books:** "Georgian: A Learner's Grammar" by Donald Rayfield offers detailed explanations of grammar and script.
- **Websites:** GeorgianLanguage.com provides interactive lessons, alphabet charts, and pronunciation guides.
- **Apps:** Duolingo's Georgian course introduces the alphabet alongside vocabulary and grammar exercises.
- **YouTube Channels:** Channels like "Learn Georgian" focus on pronunciation, reading, and writing skills.

Conclusion: Embracing the Georgian Alphabet and Language

Embarking on your journey to learn the **germanul qartuli leqsikoni** opens the door to Georgia's rich history, culture, and traditions. Mastering the alphabet is the foundational step that will empower you to read signs, understand texts, and communicate effectively in Georgian. Remember that consistency, practice, and immersion are key to success. Whether you're learning for travel, academic purposes, or personal enrichment, embracing the Georgian script will deepen your appreciation for this beautiful language and its unique alphabet.

Start today by exploring the alphabet charts, practicing writing, and listening to native pronunciation. With dedication and the right resources, you'll soon find yourself reading Georgian texts with confidence and enjoying the cultural treasures that come with language mastery.

Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni: A Deep Dive into the Unique World of Georgian Language and Script

The Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni (German Georgian Cyrillic Script) is a fascinating subject that bridges two diverse linguistic worlds: the German language and the Georgian script. While the term might seem unfamiliar to many, it refers to a specialized adaptation or study involving the Georgian alphabet, tailored for German speakers or used within German contexts. This article aims to explore the origins, features, applications, and cultural significance of this unique script, providing a comprehensive overview for linguists, language enthusiasts, and cultural historians alike.

Understanding the Foundations of the Georgian Script

Historical Background of the Georgian Alphabet

The Georgian script, known as Mkhedruli, is one of the oldest writing systems still in use today. It dates back to at least the 5th century AD and has evolved over centuries to become the elegant, flowing alphabet recognized worldwide. Unlike many scripts that have multiple forms, Georgian has a relatively straightforward alphabet comprising 33 letters in contemporary usage.

Historically, the Georgian script has served as a vital cultural symbol, embodying national identity, religious tradition, and literary heritage. Its unique letterforms are characterized by their rounded and intricate shapes, which have inspired calligraphers and typographers alike.

The German Connection to Georgian Script

The connection between German and Georgian scripts is complex and multifaceted. Historically, German scholars and linguists have shown interest in the Georgian language due to Georgia's strategic location and rich cultural history. This interest led to the development of various transliteration systems and educational tools that aimed to facilitate the learning of Georgian by

German speakers.

In some cases, this has resulted in adaptations of the Georgian script into forms that can be more easily understood or used within German linguistic contexts. The term Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni encapsulates this intersection?it's an approach or a system that aims to represent Georgian sounds using German orthographic principles or to provide German speakers with a more accessible way to learn or transcribe Georgian.

Features of the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni

Design and Structure

The Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni typically involves a transliteration system that maps Georgian letters to German phonetic equivalents. This can be used in educational materials, linguistic research, or informal communication to bridge the gap between the two languages.

Features include:

- Phonetic Approximation: Georgian sounds are represented with German letters or letter combinations that approximate pronunciation.
- Consistency: The system aims for consistency in representing sounds, making it easier for learners to grasp pronunciation rules.
- Ease of Use: Designed to be intuitive for German speakers, often avoiding complex diacritics or unfamiliar symbols.

Advantages and Challenges

Pros:

- Simplifies learning Georgian for German speakers.
- Enhances cross-cultural communication.
- Useful in academic and linguistic research involving both languages.
- Can be adapted for digital encoding or transcription purposes.

Cons:

- May oversimplify certain sounds, leading to pronunciation inaccuracies.
- Not a standardized system recognized officially by linguistic authorities.

- Limited utility outside educational or transliteration contexts.
- Potential for confusion if not used consistently.

Applications of the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni

Educational Tools and Language Learning

One of the primary uses of the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni is in language education. For German speakers beginning to learn Georgian, transliteration systems provide an accessible entry point, allowing learners to read and pronounce Georgian words without immediately mastering the Georgian script.

Educational materials such as textbooks, flashcards, and online courses often incorporate this system to facilitate initial learning stages. It helps bridge the gap before learners become familiar with the Georgian alphabet and pronunciation nuances.

Diplomatic and Cultural Exchanges

As Georgia has increased its cultural and diplomatic outreach, the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni has played a role in easing communication. Transliterated texts, official documents, and cultural materials benefit from this system, especially when precise phonetic rendering is necessary for accurate pronunciation.

Research and Linguistic Analysis

Linguists studying the phonetics and phonology of Georgian or comparing it with German also employ this transliteration. It simplifies complex phonetic transcriptions and allows for easier analysis and comparison across languages.

Digital and Technological Uses

With the rise of digital communication, the system has been adapted for use in encoding Georgian in environments where native Georgian fonts or scripts are unsupported. Transliterated versions enable content sharing, social media posting, and online communication across language barriers.

Cultural Significance and Future Prospects

Preserving Georgian Linguistic Heritage

While the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni is primarily a practical tool, it also plays a role in cultural preservation. By making Georgian more accessible to German speakers, it fosters greater interest

and understanding of Georgian culture, literature, and history.

Potential for Standardization

Currently, the system exists in various forms without a universally accepted standard. The future may see efforts to formalize the transliteration rules, which could enhance consistency and international recognition.

Integration with Digital Technologies

Advancements in Unicode and digital fonts open opportunities for better integration of Georgian scripts and their transliterations. Developing dedicated tools and software that incorporate the Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni can further expand its usability.

Pros and Cons Summary

Pros:

- Simplifies learning Georgian for German speakers.
- Facilitates cross-cultural communication.
- Useful in educational, diplomatic, and research contexts.
- Adaptable for digital use.

Cons:

- Lacks official standardization.
- May lead to pronunciation inaccuracies.
- Not suitable for advanced linguistic analysis without supplementary tools.
- Limited recognition outside specific communities.

Conclusion

The Germanul Qartuli Leqsikoni stands as a testament to the creative and practical efforts to bridge the linguistic divide between German and Georgian cultures. While it is not an official alphabet or script, its role as a transliteration system makes it an invaluable resource for learners, researchers, and cultural ambassadors. As technological advancements continue to facilitate cross-language communication, the potential for such systems to grow and evolve remains promising. Embracing this hybrid approach not only promotes linguistic diversity but also deepens intercultural understanding, fostering closer ties between the German and Georgian peoples.

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