

A FIRST READER IN KOREAN WRITING IN MIXED SCRIPT ENGLISH AND KOREAN EDITION Complete Guide

a first reader in korean writing in mixed script english and korean edition is an essential resource for beginners who are starting to learn Korean through a unique blend of English and Korean scripts. This innovative approach caters to learners who are familiar with English but are new to Hangul, the Korean writing system. In this article, we will explore the significance of a first reader in Korean, how it integrates mixed scripts, and practical tips for maximizing its benefits.

Understanding the Importance of a First Reader in Korean

What Is a First Reader?

A first reader is an introductory book or resource designed to help beginners recognize and understand basic words, phrases, and sentence structures. It serves as the foundational tool for building reading confidence and literacy skills in a new language.

The Role of a First Reader in Language Acquisition

- Gradual Learning Curve: It introduces learners to the Korean alphabet and vocabulary in an accessible manner.
- Building Confidence: Early success in reading encourages learners to pursue more complex materials.
- Cultural Exposure: Through simple stories, learners gain insights into Korean culture and customs.

The Unique Features of a Mixed Script Korean First Reader

What Is Mixed Script?

Mixed script refers to the combination of English and Korean characters within the same text. This approach is particularly effective for learners who are transitioning from English literacy to Hangul reading.

Advantages of Using Mixed Script in a First Reader

- **Bridges Language Gaps:** Provides familiar cues through English to facilitate understanding of new Korean words.
- **Enhances Cognitive Association:** Helps learners associate Korean sounds and meanings with English equivalents.
- **Supports Bilingual Learning:** Encourages simultaneous development of reading skills in both languages.
- **Increases Engagement:** The visual familiarity of English script can motivate learners to continue reading.

Design Elements of a Mixed Script First Reader

- **Dual Script Presentation:** Korean Hangul appears alongside the corresponding English transliteration or translation.
- **Color Coding:** Different colors are used to distinguish Korean from English text.
- **Contextual Images:** Pictures accompany texts to reinforce comprehension.
- **Simple Sentence Structures:** Sentences are short and straightforward, often with repeated patterns.

Benefits of Using a First Reader in Mixed Script for Beginners

Facilitates Early Literacy Skills

By combining familiar English scripts with new Korean characters, learners can more easily recognize and decode words, accelerating their literacy development.

Supports Phonetic Awareness

Mixed script texts help learners connect Korean sounds with their English counterparts, aiding pronunciation and listening skills.

Encourages Bilingual Fluency

This approach promotes simultaneous development in both languages, fostering a balanced bilingual proficiency.

Provides Cultural Context

Through stories and vocabulary relevant to Korean culture, learners gain cultural insights alongside language skills.

Practical Tips for Using a Mixed Script Korean First Reader

1. Regular Practice

Consistency is key. Dedicate daily time to reading sessions, even if only for 10-15 minutes.

2. Use Visual Aids

Leverage images, flashcards, and pronunciation guides to reinforce learning.

3. Incorporate Listening

Pair reading with listening exercises to improve comprehension and pronunciation.

4. Engage in Repetition

Repeat readings to strengthen recognition and retention of vocabulary and structures.

5. Gradually Increase Complexity

Start with simple sentences and progressively move to more complex texts as confidence grows.

6. Supplement with Writing Practice

Encourage learners to write words and sentences they read to reinforce learning.

Examples of Popular Mixed Script First Readers

1. "Hello Korean: A Beginner's Bilingual Reader"

Features simple stories with English translations and Korean Hangul, ideal for absolute beginners.

2. "Korean for Kids: Mixed Script Edition"

Designed for young learners, combining colorful illustrations with bilingual text.

3. "My First Korean Words and Phrases"

Focuses on everyday vocabulary with mixed script annotations.

Challenges and Considerations

Potential Overreliance on English

While mixed scripts can be helpful, overdependence may hinder full immersion in Korean. Balance is essential.

Transition to Pure Hangul

Gradually shift from mixed scripts to reading solely in Hangul to develop native reading skills.

Quality of Resources

Select well-designed and culturally appropriate first readers to ensure effective learning.

Conclusion

A first reader in Korean writing in mixed script English and Korean edition is a powerful educational tool that bridges the gap between familiarity and newness. By combining English cues with Hangul, it creates an engaging and accessible pathway for beginners to develop foundational reading skills, cultural understanding, and confidence in Korean. When used thoughtfully alongside other learning strategies, such resources can significantly enhance the language acquisition journey.

Whether you're a classroom teacher, a self-learning enthusiast, or a parent, integrating mixed script first readers into your study plan can make learning Korean an enjoyable and rewarding experience. Embrace the blend of scripts, and watch as your Korean reading skills blossom with confidence!

A First Reader in Korean Writing in Mixed Script: An Analytical Review

In the evolving landscape of language education, especially for non-native speakers, the development of effective, engaging, and culturally relevant first readers remains a cornerstone. The concept of a "first reader in Korean writing in mixed script (Hangul and Romanized English)" represents a unique pedagogical approach that aims to bridge language barriers, foster early literacy, and introduce learners to the Korean language's rich script and cultural nuances. This article offers an in-depth exploration of this innovative educational tool, examining its structure, pedagogical significance, advantages, challenges, and future prospects.

Understanding the Concept: What Is a First Reader in Korean Mixed Script?

Definition and Purpose

A first reader in the context of Korean language education is an introductory book or resource

designed for beginners?children, new learners, or early-stage students?aimed at developing foundational literacy skills. When this reader employs a mixed script?integrating Hangul (the Korean alphabet) with Romanized English?it serves a dual purpose: facilitating pronunciation and comprehension for learners unfamiliar with Hangul while gradually immersing them in native Korean script.

The primary goal of such a resource is to ease the transition from familiar Latin script-based reading to the more complex Korean script, providing context-rich content that nurtures both decoding skills and cultural understanding.

Significance of Mixed Script Usage

Using mixed scripts in early reading materials is a pedagogical strategy that recognizes the diverse backgrounds of learners. It offers several benefits:

- Bridging the gap between Romanized familiarity and Hangul literacy.
- Supporting pronunciation accuracy through Romanized cues.
- Enhancing comprehension by associating Korean words with their Latin-script counterparts.
- Reducing cognitive load by allowing learners to focus on meaning before mastering script complexity.

By integrating Romanized English with Hangul, the first reader becomes an accessible entry point into Korean literacy, especially for learners with prior exposure to Latin alphabets or those learning in multicultural settings.

Structural Components of a Korean Mixed Script First Reader

Content Organization and Design

A well-structured first reader in mixed script typically follows a systematic progression:

- Simple Vocabulary: Starting with basic nouns, verbs, and adjectives relevant to daily life (e.g., ??, ?? (family); ??, hakgyo (school))
- Repetitive Sentences: Reinforcing vocabulary through repetitive, predictable sentence structures.
- Illustrations: Rich visual aids that contextualize words and scenes, aiding memory and engagement.
- Bilingual Annotations: Korean words paired with Romanized forms and their English translations.

The layout often balances text and imagery, with clear demarcations between Korean script and Romanized pronunciation guides. For example:

- Korean: ?? ??? ??.
- Romanized: Naneun hakgyoe ganda.
- English: I go to school.

This tripartite presentation ensures clarity and reinforces learning through multiple modalities.

Content Examples and Themes

Themes are typically centered around daily routines, family, animals, food, and cultural elements, making the content relatable and engaging:

- Family members
- School activities
- Nature and animals
- Common objects and foods
- Cultural festivals and traditions

Each theme introduces new vocabulary and sentence structures, gradually increasing in complexity to build confidence and literacy skills.

Pedagogical Advantages of First Readers in Mixed Script

Facilitating Early Literacy Skills

The combined use of Hangul and Romanization supports multi-sensory learning:

- Visual recognition of characters
- Phonetic cues for pronunciation
- Associative learning between written form and spoken language

This approach accelerates the decoding process and enables learners to read with confidence early on.

Supporting Multilingual and Multicultural Learners

In multicultural classrooms or among language learners, the mixed script approach:

- Affords familiarity through Latin script, easing anxiety.
- Provides gradual exposure to Hangul without overwhelming learners.
- Encourages a positive attitude towards Korean language acquisition.

Promoting Cultural Understanding

Incorporating cultural themes and context-rich stories fosters appreciation of Korean traditions, customs, and social norms, enriching language learning with cultural literacy.

Gradual Transition to Full Hangul Literacy

By initially relying on Romanized cues and then progressively emphasizing Hangul, learners develop:

- Phonemic awareness
- Script recognition
- Fluency in reading Korean texts independently

This scaffolded progression aligns with best practices in early literacy education.

Challenges and Criticisms of Mixed Script First Readers

Potential Dependence on Romanization

One concern is the risk of learners becoming overly reliant on Romanized spelling, potentially hindering their ability to read Hangul fluently independently. Overuse of Romanization might delay full script mastery and lead to improper pronunciation habits.

Limited Exposure to Authentic Korean Texts

Focusing heavily on mixed script materials may reduce exposure to pure Hangul texts, which are essential for advanced literacy, comprehension, and cultural immersion.

Design and Cultural Authenticity

Balancing simplicity with cultural authenticity can be challenging. Over-simplified content risks diluting the richness of Korean language and culture, while overly complex materials may

overwhelm beginners.

Variability in Learner Needs

Different learners have diverse backgrounds and learning paces. A one-size-fits-all mixed script approach may not suit all, necessitating adaptable and individualized materials.

Future Directions and Innovations in First Reader Design

Integrating Digital and Interactive Media

The advent of digital platforms offers opportunities to create interactive first readers with:

- Audio features for correct pronunciation
- Touch-responsive elements
- Gamified learning modules

Such innovations can enhance engagement and cater to modern learners' preferences.

Adaptive Learning Technologies

Artificial intelligence can tailor content difficulty and script emphasis based on individual progress, ensuring optimal learning trajectories.

Enhanced Cultural Content

Future readers can incorporate multimedia elements?videos, music, stories?to deepen cultural understanding and make learning more immersive.

Balancing Mixed Script with Pure Hangul Exposure

Designing curricula that transition smoothly from mixed script to full Hangul literacy is essential. Combining initial mixed script readers with subsequent exposure to authentic Korean texts ensures comprehensive language acquisition.

Conclusion: The Role and Impact of Mixed Script First Readers in Korean Language Education

A first reader in Korean writing in mixed script exemplifies a thoughtful pedagogical innovation aimed at lowering barriers to Korean literacy. By thoughtfully combining Hangul with Romanized English,

educators provide a scaffolded, engaging, and culturally meaningful introduction to the language. While challenges such as dependency on Romanization and limited exposure to authentic texts must be managed, the approach's benefits—accelerated literacy, cultural immersion, and learner confidence—are significant.

As Korean language education continues to globalize, especially with the rise of K-culture and Korean as a second language, such hybrid materials will likely evolve further. The integration of digital technologies, adaptive learning, and culturally rich content promises a future where early readers serve as effective gateways into the Korean language, fostering lifelong literacy and cultural appreciation.

In sum, the development and deployment of mixed script first readers are vital in shaping inclusive, effective, and culturally responsive Korean language learning pathways—an endeavor that holds promise for learners worldwide eager to explore Korea's linguistic and cultural landscape.

Question What is a 'First Reader' in the context of Korean language learning? A 'First Reader' in Korean language learning is an introductory book designed to help beginners develop basic reading skills, often combining simple Korean characters with English explanations to facilitate comprehension. **How does mixing English and Korean scripts benefit early learners?** Mixing English and Korean scripts helps learners understand Korean pronunciation and vocabulary by providing familiar cues, making the learning process easier and more engaging for beginners. **Are 'First Readers' in Korean suitable for non-native English speakers?** Yes, many 'First Readers' in Korean are designed to accommodate non-native English speakers by using simple language and mixed scripts, easing their transition into reading Korean. **What are some popular titles for 'First Readers' in Korean with mixed scripts?** Popular titles include 'Korean for Beginners', 'My First Korean Readings', and 'Mixed Script Korean Stories' which combine English explanations with Korean text for effective learning. **How can parents or teachers effectively use these mixed script readers?** Parents and teachers can use these readers to introduce new vocabulary, practice pronunciation, and build confidence in reading by engaging children with interactive exercises and bilingual explanations. **Are there digital versions of 'First Readers' in Korean with mixed scripts?** Yes, many publishers offer digital versions, including e-books and apps, that feature interactive elements and audio support to enhance the learning experience. **What age group are these mixed script 'First Readers' typically designed for?** They are generally aimed at children aged 4 to 10 years old, but can also be useful for adult beginners who are new to Korean. **Do these books include cultural context along with language learning?** Many 'First Readers' incorporate cultural elements and stories to provide contextual understanding and make learning more immersive and meaningful. **How do mixed script 'First Readers' compare to traditional Korean textbooks?** Mixed script 'First Readers' are more accessible and engaging for beginners, focusing on reading fluency and basic vocabulary, whereas traditional textbooks may be more comprehensive but less interactive for early learners.

Related keywords: Korean first reader, bilingual Korean English book, mixed script Korean reading,

Korean literacy beginner, Korean alphabet learning, Korean reading practice, English Korean bilingual edition, Korean writing skills, Korean language primer, Korean literacy education

An introduction to english language

An Introduction to English Language

The English language is one of the most widely spoken and influential languages in the world today. From global business and international diplomacy to entertainment and technology, English serves as a vital communication tool across countless domains. Understanding the roots, development, and characteristics of the English language is essential for learners, educators, linguists, and anyone interested in global communication. This comprehensive guide aims to provide an insightful introduction to the English language, exploring its history, structure, global significance, and future trends.

Historical Background of the English Language

The Origins of English

English is a Germanic language that originated in early medieval England. Its roots can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon tribes—Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—that migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. The language spoken by these tribes formed the basis of Old English.

The Evolution Through Ages

The history of English is marked by several distinct periods:

- **Old English (c. 450?1150 AD):** Characterized by Germanic roots, Old English was heavily influenced by Norse invaders and Latin church influence.
- **Middle English (c. 1150?1500 AD):** Marked by Norman conquest in 1066, which introduced Norman French vocabulary and grammar influences.
- **Early Modern English (c. 1500?1700 AD):** The Renaissance brought a revival of classical learning, expanding vocabulary and standardizing spelling and grammar.
- **Modern English (1700 AD to present):** The language continued to evolve with colonial expansion, technological advances, and globalization, leading to the diverse forms of English spoken today.

The Role of Literary and Cultural Influences

English literature, from Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* to William Shakespeare's plays and modern authors like J.K. Rowling, has significantly shaped the language's development. Cultural exchanges through colonization, trade, and diplomacy have also contributed to the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions in English.

The Structure and Features of the English Language

Phonology and Pronunciation

English phonology includes a wide range of vowel and consonant sounds. The pronunciation varies significantly across different regions and accents, which adds to the language's richness but also presents challenges for learners.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts one of the largest vocabularies among languages, with estimates ranging from 150,000 to over a million words, considering technical and scientific terms. This extensive lexicon is a result of:

- Borrowings from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages
- Coining of new terms during technological and scientific advancements
- Slang and colloquialisms evolving over time

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar is characterized by:

- Relatively simple verb conjugation compared to other languages
- Use of auxiliary verbs for tense and aspect (e.g., be, have, do)
- Flexible word order, with Subject-Verb-Object being standard
- Extensive use of prepositions and articles

Writing System

English uses the Latin alphabet, consisting of 26 letters. Its orthography (spelling system) can be complex due to historical spelling conventions, silent letters, and irregular pronunciation rules.

The Global Significance of the English Language

English as a Global Lingua Franca

Today, English is regarded as the world's primary lingua franca—an auxiliary language used for international communication. It is the official or working language in over 50 countries and widely used in international organizations like the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee.

English in Business and Commerce

English dominates international business, finance, and trade. Many multinational corporations operate primarily in English, and proficiency is often a prerequisite for global career opportunities.

English in Science, Technology, and Education

A significant portion of scientific research, technological development, and academic publications are in English. Universities worldwide offer courses in English to attract international students.

English in Media and Entertainment

English-language media, including movies, music, television, and literature, have a global reach. Hollywood films, English pop music, and online streaming platforms have popularized the language worldwide.

English on the Internet and Social Media

English is the dominant language on the internet, accounting for a large percentage of online content. Social media platforms facilitate global interaction primarily in English, further fostering its universal status.

Learning and Teaching the English Language

Why Learn English?

Learning English offers numerous benefits:

- Access to a vast amount of information and educational resources
- Enhanced employability and career prospects
- Ability to communicate with people worldwide
- Participation in global culture and entertainment

Methods of Learning English

Effective approaches include:

- Classroom instruction with trained teachers
- Online courses and language learning apps
- Immersive experiences through travel and cultural exchange
- Practice with native speakers or language exchange partners

Challenges in Learning English

Some common difficulties faced by learners are:

- Complex spelling and pronunciation rules
- Irregular verb forms
- Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs
- Regional accents and dialects

The Future of the English Language

Emerging Trends

English continues to evolve with technological innovations:

- Increased influence of digital communication and social media
- Emergence of new slang and internet vernacular
- Globalization leading to more diverse accents and dialects
- Integration of loanwords from other languages due to cultural exchange

Potential Challenges

As the language grows, there are concerns about:

- Language homogenization potentially overshadowing regional dialects
- Loss of linguistic diversity
- Difficulty in maintaining standardization across different regions

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic and influential means of communication. Its rich history, extensive vocabulary, and widespread use make it an invaluable global asset. Whether for personal growth, academic pursuits, or professional development, learning English opens doors to countless opportunities. As the world continues to embrace globalization and technological innovation, the role of English is poised to expand further, shaping the future of international communication.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Introduction to English language
- History of English
- English language structure
- Global importance of English
- Learn English online
- English language development
- English as a lingua franca
- Benefits of learning English
- Future of the English language
- English language learning tips

Introduction to the English Language: A Comprehensive Overview

The English language, often regarded as the global lingua franca, has a rich history, complex structure, and widespread influence that permeates nearly every corner of the world. As one of the most widely spoken and studied languages today, understanding its fundamentals offers invaluable insights into its role in communication, culture, and international relations. This detailed exploration delves into the origins, evolution, grammatical features, vocabulary, phonetics, and the significance of English in contemporary society.

Historical Background of the English Language

Origins and Early Development

The roots of English trace back over 1,400 years to the Germanic tribes—namely the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—who migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. These tribes brought with them their languages, which gradually coalesced into what we now call Old English.

Key points about early English:

- Old English (circa 450?1150 AD): Characterized by a complex system of inflections, a vocabulary heavily influenced by Latin and Norse, and a rich oral tradition including epic poetry like Beowulf.
- Influence of Latin and Norse: Latin arrived through Christian missionaries, while Norse influence increased due to Viking invasions, shaping vocabulary and syntax.

Middle English and the Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest of 1066 marked a pivotal turning point:

- Norman French influence: The ruling class spoke Norman French, which heavily influenced the vocabulary, especially in law, governance, art, and cuisine.
- Language features: Middle English (circa 1150?1500) saw simplification of inflectional endings and an expansion of vocabulary.

Early Modern English and the Renaissance

From the late 15th to the early 17th century:

- The Renaissance: Brought a revival of classical learning and an influx of Latin and Greek words.
- The printing press: Invented by Johannes Gutenberg, it standardized spelling and grammar, making literature more accessible.
- Notable figures: William Shakespeare and the King James Bible significantly shaped the language.

Modern English and Global Spread

Since the 17th century:

- Colonial expansion: British colonization spread English worldwide.
- Industrial Revolution: Facilitated international trade and communication.
- Contemporary English: Continues to evolve with influences from numerous languages and cultures, especially in the digital age.

Structural Aspects of the English Language

Phonetics and Pronunciation

English phonetics is known for its complexity and variability:

- Consonant and vowel sounds: The language features approximately 24 consonant sounds and around 20 vowel sounds, with many variations.
- Spelling and pronunciation discrepancies: Due to historical influences, English spelling often does not align directly with pronunciation (e.g., though vs. through).

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar, while relatively straightforward compared to some languages, has distinctive features:

- Parts of speech: Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.
- Sentence structure: Typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.
- Tenses: Present, past, future, along with perfect and progressive aspects.
- Agreement: Subject-verb agreement in number and person.
- Modifiers: Use of adjectives and adverbs to add detail.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts an extensive vocabulary, estimated at over a million words:

- Loanwords: Borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Greek, German, and many other languages.
- Synonyms and antonyms: Rich variety of words with nuanced differences, offering precision and expressiveness.
- Neologisms: Continual creation of new words, especially in technology and popular culture.

Unique Features of the English Language

Orthography and Spelling

English spelling can be irregular due to its diverse origins:

- Historical influences: Words retain spellings from older forms or borrowed languages.
- Examples: Knight, psychology, colonel.

- Spelling reforms: There have been proposals but no widespread standardization.

Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs are integral:

- Idioms: Phrases whose meanings are not deducible from individual words (e.g., kick the bucket).
- Phrasal verbs: Verb + particle combinations with idiomatic meanings (e.g., look up, give in).

Varieties and Dialects

English manifests in numerous dialects:

- British English: Variations like Cockney, Received Pronunciation.
- American English: Distinct vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Other varieties: Australian, Canadian, Indian English, each with unique features.

The Role of English in the Modern World

Global Lingua Franca

English is the primary language of:

- International diplomacy
- Business and commerce
- Science and technology
- Entertainment and media

English in Education and Research

- Most scientific journals publish in English.
- Universities worldwide offer courses in English.
- English proficiency is often a requirement for international careers.

The Digital Age and English

- Dominance in internet content, social media, and digital communication.
- Emergence of digital slang, memes, and abbreviations, influencing language evolution.

Cultural Impact

- English-language music, films, and literature shape global pop culture.
- Cultural exchange and understanding facilitated through shared language.

Learning and Teaching English

Methods and Approaches

- Traditional grammar-translation
- Communicative language teaching
- Immersive and bilingual approaches
- Use of technology and online platforms

Challenges for Learners

- Irregular spelling and pronunciation
- Idiomatic expressions
- Extensive vocabulary
- Variations in dialects and accents

Resources and Tools

- Language apps (Duolingo, Babbel)
- Online courses and tutorials
- Media and literature in English
- Language exchange programs

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic, influential, and complex means of communication. Its history reflects centuries of cultural exchange and adaptation, shaping a language that is both diverse and adaptable. For learners, educators, and global citizens alike, understanding English's structure, history, and role in society unlocks numerous opportunities for connection, learning, and

cultural appreciation. As it continues to evolve in the digital age, English's significance is poised to grow, cementing its status as a cornerstone of international communication.

In summary, mastering the English language provides access to a vast repository of knowledge, culture, and opportunities. Its rich history and widespread use make it a fascinating subject of study and an essential skill in today's interconnected world. Whether for academic pursuits, professional advancement, or cultural engagement, an introduction to English opens the door to endless possibilities.

QuestionAnswer What are the key features that define the English language? English is a West Germanic language characterized by a rich vocabulary, extensive use of loanwords, and a flexible grammar system. It is known for its adaptability, widespread global use, and its role as a lingua franca in international communication. How did the English language develop over time? English evolved from the Anglo-Saxon languages brought to Britain by Germanic tribes around the 5th century. It was later influenced by Norman French, Latin, and other languages, leading to the Modern English we use today. This development spans Old English, Middle English, and Modern English periods. Why is English considered a global language? English is considered a global language because it is the primary or secondary language in many countries, used extensively in international business, science, technology, entertainment, and diplomacy, making it a key tool for global communication. What are the main components of learning the English language? Learning English involves mastering four main components: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Additionally, understanding grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural context are essential for effective communication. How has the internet influenced the spread and evolution of the English language? The internet has accelerated the global spread of English, introduced new slang, abbreviations, and digital communication styles, and facilitated intercultural exchange, thereby continuously shaping and evolving the language in real-time.

Related keywords: English language, language learning, linguistics, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, phonetics, language skills, language history

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