

Al-Hajji Lexicon in the Political Press Column In Al-Sabah, Al-Mada and Al-Zaman Newspapers for the Period (2014-2017)

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Abstract

Linguistic Hajji (Arguments, then, are related to the relationships between sayings in texts and discourses) are a mechanism born in the arms of politics, because it is a field where the human conflict has raged since ancient times, especially the relationship between the ruler and the governed, the unjust and the oppressed, so the need seemed urgent to employ Hajji mechanisms in the political discourse in line with the nature of the recipient and his level of understanding and assimilation, so that he could convince him and get his support and support for the idea put forward, or change behavior according to what the addressee sees. From here, it seemed necessary to address the research of one of the mechanisms of Hajji, which is the lexical indicator of the multiplicity of its images and uses.

Keywords: *lexical-semantic index, lexical-spatial index, Hajji, politics, lexical vocabulary.*

Introduction

(Index) is a word mentioned in some ancient lexicons (as if the index of the upper arms is a stone), (and the gap is broken by any indicator) and in both resources denotes a prominent sign that draws the attention of the beholder to it. In some modern lexicons, the indicator is defined as (a sign that all signs indicate that problems are on the way to solution), and this is consistent with what the researcher wants to present as an argumentative indicator that helps the reader to understand and reflect, and then influence to support the idea . Another notable feature of its morphological structure is the name of a subject of a non-ternary verb(point), which may be intended to prove . Through this concept, two features of the indicator stand out .

1. The indicator is a mechanism that leads to a specific and convincing result, to which the reader submits a choice.

2. What the morphological evidence of the (indicator) bears the indication of proof is the name of the doer. Since the origin of the event and the proof is the use, not the abstract theoretical conception , the power of the indicator as an argumentative mechanism is manifested in this .

As a result of the above, it becomes clear that a lexical indicator is a symbol or Sign (representing something other than itself) that knocks the reader's mind, takes his thought and drags it towards the writer's purposes. In other words, they are semantic references that refer the reader and guide him towards a certain result that tightens him and increases the degree of his attachment to it; therefore, the indicator is employed as a factor or an

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argumentative link in the speech; to intensify the idea, consolidate it and limit the content to (dominates the mind of the recipient to the point of contemplating its content, and forcing him to submit to it) as this frames the writer's intent and gives the speaker the power to make it a convincing argument .

It should also be pointed out the difference between a lexical vocabulary that denotes a meaning in itself outside the linguistic context and a special meaning when organized in context and a lexical indicator that denotes a meaning that itself lacks others; its meaning is not made only if it is included in a certain linguistic context, it refers to the positions of the operative or his temporal or spatial possession .

It is no secret that the lexicon has an argumentative role, because (the lexicon represents a cognitive value with its verbal, semantic and usage contents, and this cognitive aspect of the lexicon meets with the knowledge required by communication processes and pilgrims; to achieve understanding and gain the ability to interpret, which needs a source on which the lexicon can play, especially in the semantic and verbal aspects).

The indicator falls within the (means of verbal Association); being links with lexical-semantic charges employed to achieve consistency(casting), harmony(weaving) between successive sentences or paragraphs in the speech . This does not contradict the fact that it is a factor that limits the result and restricts it, as Abu Bakr al-Azzawi pointed out in saying:(... The predicate of factors includes such tools as: maybe, almost, almost, a little, a lot, what ...The researcher believes that the indicator is a link or a factor employed by the writer to indicate a result that the reader interacts with, as evidenced by Rashid Al-Rady's indication that his task is simple(consisting in choosing the path to be taken from this or that syllable). the indicator is a sign in a linguistic format that determines the path of the pilgrim trend towards the result. the research was limited to the lexical indicator, so it looked different from some studies that dealt with all linguistic indicators.

It has been noted the widespread use of lexical indicators in the language of contemporary journalism, some of them are authentic Arabic, and others were translated from other languages as a reason for entering Arabic and employing it in their texts. These indicators can be classified using what Halliday presented and Hassan's paper in classifying the means of verbal association, some of which are used to denote :

1. Linking between paragraphs or between consecutive sentences have convergent adjectives towards: (also, in addition, as well as) .
2. Opposing meanings or (negated comparison) towards: (on the other hand, on the contrary, in turn, it is Strange, alas, though, but that, no matter, anyway) .
3. A new meaning that shares with its predecessor the same effect or significance in a similar or similar way as : (for example, like this) .
4. Customization such as: (especially, especially, especially, here it should be noted, important).
5. Explanation and explanation such as: (I mean, what I say, in other words).
6. Acknowledgement and confirmation of the truth such as:(in fact, honestly, in fact, obviously) .
7. Linking and continuing the text without including a semantic relationship such as :(now, of course, for sure, and for sure).
8. Preponderance and weighting such as: (as long, often, often, usually, soon, mostly) .
9. The approach is like: (almost, almost, it seems).
10. Doubts and suspicions such as :(at least, at least, a little, some, some, expected) .
11. The end of a series of sentences, focusing on the thrust of the speech and the results or reaching a climax such as:(finally, at the end, the best to say, the bottom line). These

indicators have been defined as a kind of guides, hints or hints to draw the reader's attention and direct him towards one result, since (the lexical word reveals itself through the meaning relationships that the word establishes with the other word, the vocabulary within the semantic field is not without relationships among themselves)

For this reason, the importance of the pilgrim lexical indicator stands out in this study; it is a link (between the superficial formal level and the deep level, where the lexicon analyzes the formal aspect and connects it– accordingly-with the connotations expected through the available contextual clues) .

Applied examples of the lexical indicator:

In order to reveal the Hajj role of the lexical index, the research will provide examples of them, commonly used in the articles of the columns of the Iraqi political newspapers Al-Sabah, Al-Mada and Al-Zaman, as follows:

1- (as well as) : it comes in the sense (from the first, in addition, in addition, or in addition to) and this tool is used(in a place where the lower is excluded and it is intended that what is above it is impossible, and for this reason it falls between two words of different meaning, and the most use of it should come after negation) and to clarify the meaning referred to above, we quote the following example:(and saying that he does not have dirhams, as well as a dinar and Dinara?).That is, the post-indicator is the strongest in the direction of the hajj to be broadcast in the shop.

One of his examples is the article:(future strategies) in Al-Sabah newspaper: (the froth of the crises that have ruined Iraqi life in the last decade stands as an obstacle to the construction of the country; the decline that has occurred has not only destroyed the state structures but also negatively affected the social fabric and left a clear disparity as well as ideological and methodological disharmony) .

The writer pointed out that the decline of the country at all levels resulted in the destruction of the state structures materially and morally, and wanted to focus on the moral aspect, linking two arguments to reach an influential and convincing result; therefore, he denied a definite denial (not destroyed) and supported by(only) used to confirm and seal the meaning, it does not increase that the destruction that occurred in the past due to the decline of the country then the meaning was linked to a Hajji lexical indicator (as well as), it sounded like an alarm bell; to distract the reader from paying attention to the above negatives related to H2= ideological and methodological dissonance-sectarianism, which is the scourge of the times suffered by Iraqi society; to convince the reader of the result, which is:(sectarianism is more dangerous for the future of the country).

One example is the article: (the government of salvation.. Problem or solution In Al-Mada newspaper: Isis ... Is this a wild fantasy No one could have imagined that this ISIS coalition would invade the entire Nineveh province as well as Anbar.. Use (as well as) in the sense of (in addition to) to connect two arguments, the second is stronger and closer to an implied result in order to interact with the reader of his article and convince him of what serves the thesis and take a supportive position for it.It is noted in (H1 = did anyone imagine that this ISIS coalition would sweep the entire Nineveh province)that the writer knocked the reader's ears with the exiled question (Did he imagine... And then shock him by referring him to a stronger argument; to remind him of the above (H2 = occupation of Anbar) in order to draw an implicit conclusion(the danger of ISIS). Anbar is the largest province in Iraq with an area of 501. 138) km². While Nineveh has an area of (323 .37) km² .

One of his examples is an article: (Iraqis between the disappointment of retreat and the philosophy of completion), in the newspaper Al-Zaman: (the Iron first flew, and secondly he spoke when the radio appeared to exist and people gathered around him eagerly and in surprise, then he took the iron as well as talking with movement and mobility, so the

television appeared to tell Iraqis that's how life is in evolution and change... What caught your eye, Baghdad .. Haven't you ever been the apple of your eye?').

It seems that (as well as) came in the sense of (in addition to), the tracer of the above, the Hajj index(as well as) hints at a gradual movement path of the regular notes in the context of the saying, namely:(H1= flew, spoke), and that what followed, i.e. (H2= Speech, Movement and mobility), which was embodied in(TV) stronger than before (airplane, radio)the writer intended to guide the reader to a certain result(N= evolution and change in life the reader is guided to restore the past glory, which is possible and not difficult to achieve.

2 - (regardless, regardless, with no consideration): the pronunciation is a compound of (anger) and(consideration). Looking: consider the thing by eye . And (turning a blind eye):not considering and leaving meditation, he turned a blind eye to such; that is, distracted him from it and did not pay attention to it. And(regardless) in the sense of leaving negligence, and (out of sight) in the sense of indifference or paying attention at all to what the results will turn out to be. The latter has been popularized by researchers recently, and it is noted from its lexical meaning that it is more emphatic, stronger indicative than the other two words that suggest-apparently-several possibilities that the recipient has in mind but employing(regardless, regardless) an invitation to move from one previous state to another .

One of his examples is an article : (No, Mr. MP) in Al-Sabah newspaper: (I say, regardless of the position on the declaration of a state of emergency, but what is remarkable is the failure of some of the parliaments to respond to the convocation call to discuss this issue, as well as the travel of others, which caused the lack of a parliamentary quorum) .

It seems that the writer employed the Hajj Index (regardless+striking) to connect two arguments, the first made the reader ignore or overlook (H1=the position of the declaration of a state of emergency) and moved to the reader's attention to focus on the most important thing, which is (h2= the position of some parliamentarians that they did not respond to the discussion of the emerging crisis), and then report a result that would be the subject of the reader's attention and attention (n= the parliamentarians let down their people) and it is nice to match the writer between (regardless) and(striking) this increased the energy of the hajj files to be more informed in persuasion .

One of his examples is the article :(the leader's speech) in Al-Mada newspaper :(the consolidation of democracy begins with the consolidation of its traditions) one of his examples is the article :(the leader's speech) in Al-Mada newspaper :(the consolidation of democracy begins with the consolidation of its traditions within the parties participating in the political process, through holding conferences to elect the secretary general, and the political bureau . According to the internal regulations, the Arab region with the theory of the "ruling party" is not interested in consolidating democratic traditions, it is an imported heresy from abroad, which gives way to someone who has given a gift to occupy the political front regardless of his qualifications, experience, and history.).

Beside that, he left thinking about something and spent it to others .In this sense, it is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an ("and the discharge of the wind" Surah Al-Baqarah :164)and("Allah deflected their hearts" Surah Al-tawbah :127), and there is a subtle difference in which it differs from The(regardless of) the male passer-by. The writer has employed the Hajj Index (regardless) to link two arguments that lead the reader to acquiesce and recognize the planned result according to his vision: H1= democracy is a heresy in the theory of the ruling party that gives way to the chaos of the process

H2= having qualifications and experience is not justified to participate in the political process in the theory of the ruling party

N= ruling party dictatorship

One of his examples is the article:(calls for fasting and prayer for peace in Iraq) in the newspaper Al-Zaman:(Pope: I wish the entire Iraqi nation security, peace and a future of reconciliation and Justice where all Iraqis, regardless of their religious affiliations, can build their homeland together, and make it a model of coexistence, let us all pray to the Virgin Mary for the sake of the Iraqi people ... Religious belief is the origin of the existence of creation and cannot be eliminated from human life, but it is necessary that it does not become a criterion for accepting the other and preferring him over others in Iraq, which is characterized by multi-sects. In this way, the writer built his arguments and employed a pointer(regardless) to fit in with the implicit meaning he wanted to refer the reader to: respect all Islamic doctrines and take into account the anger of Iraqis without offending any of them. The meaning was strengthened by the use of the religious symbol(the Virgin Mary)indicating purity and purity, linking two arguments, the second is the strongest in capturing the reader's core, achieving submission, surrender and changing his behavior towards tolerance and peaceful coexistence to build the country. According to Malinovsky (the main function of language is to play an active role in human behavior) .

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One of his examples is the article: (O problem Group) in the newspaper Al-Zaman:(between one and two years, people watch, read and hear a crowd of unions and the media, which this time will focus on terms, words and speeches loosely titled, professional or code of Honor word. In fact, there are none of these recommendations, but rather they are closer to the place and buying and selling than to professionalism, honor and The Voice of truth and man . The propaganda, information and Advertising Media based on our years are not smart and genius may seem so only because now people in our sick country are numb, and the shares of intelligence and vision in their heads and chests have sunk to their distant bottoms .A major problem) .

The entry of (May) on(looks) turns its connotation into a different meaning from what has already been mentioned in the advanced example. Before entering (May), the word (it seems) indicated clarity, and after entering it indicated the expected and probable of any thing that is expected to happen. The writer has done well in employing the lexical indicator to make the reader imagine and anticipate, so the researcher senses the power of the indicator in moving from the exiled saying: (H1 = the media is not smart ... To say (H2= it may only seem so), where he proves the quality of (smart and genius) on the surface and questions the merit of the media in reality when this intelligence is tied to the state of hibernation that people live(drugged - our sick country).

He puts the reader in front of an implicit conclusion that he deduces from the arguments broadcast by the writer in his article, namely: (n = the media control the misleading media in light of the people's ignorance and abandonment of its role in the popular movement).

5 - (bottom line, the best thing to say, Finally): this mechanism suggests the importance of what follows, which is a short and concise summary of the writer's ideas, the content of

the article or the results of his thinking that he wants to communicate easily and easily through this summary . In employing these indicators, the writer stops the reader and invites him to actively participate in supporting the idea and supporting it in Word and deed. So, the bottom line is his butter and his essence, and what is clear from the abstract speech about the appendages and curiosities . It has also been mentioned that the word(best to say) is used in the sense of (effort, purpose, and the end of the matter) and (saying butter), i.e. :the choice of speech is the best, because butter(which raises water and other foam when boiling or the speed of its movement). these indicators have lexical charges that increase the strength of the Hajj vocabulary.

The researcher notes that this indicator in its three forms is an additional compound and its addition is purely a real moral one; because she knew the nothingness (essence, best, butter)when added to knowledge(saying), it increased in its semantic value as an argumentative indicator. As for (the last), it was not mentioned in this verbal form in the old lexicons, but(the delay, the other) was mentioned against the introduction, and the first, while the indicator (finally)stands out from its predecessors in that it seems clearer in signifying the conclusion of the idea of the article; The Last, which is followed by nothing. One of its meanings is to refer to (the end) and(the conclusion), which is a noun of preference .

One of his examples is an article (regardless of ISIS does not represent anyone)in the morning newspaper :(... The Baath organizations, which we know well, stand with everyone who messes with Iraq and those who support him, whether Tel Aviv, from which the websites of this organization are managed, and other capitals of evil that lurk in Iraq, land, people and holy sites ... The bottom line is that "ISIS" represents only itself and can only be a dirty name on its way to extinction) . The argumentative lexical index connects the argument and the result, giving the utterance an inherent argumentative energy in the index, which draws the reader's attention in a striking way and refers him to a summary in which the writer summarized his goals as follows: Q(H1= the advanced narrative of the whole article+(the bottom line). (H2= ISIS represents only itself, i.e. an independent entity that has nothing to do with Islam, and then decides the outcome(n= countering ISIS, which is alien to the Islamic Society.

One of his examples is the article: (political sectarianism and the conflict of states) in Al-Mada newspaper: (it has become clear that the sentence of execution of the Saudi Shiite citizen Nimr al-Nimr, will turn into a crisis of sectarian hatred ... It is interesting that Tehran, considering itself the protector of the Shiite sect, is resisting to challenge the rule of the authorities of another state...We are not going to defend Saudi Arabia and we are not going to condemn Iran ... It is best to say that sectarianism is an epidemic that is not monopolized by religions and sects, as it includes all forms of intolerance, but religious and sectarian sectarianism is the most dangerous, and today it finds its outlet with the increasing presence of political Islam, which is a " negative" escalation due to its inability or desire to contain the members of both communities in a party...).

The indicator(best statement) refers to an advanced meaning in the article in which the statement is separated, and between arguments and evidence . To further clarify, the writer resorted to summarizing his idea and crystallizing it in a useful abbreviation to gather the reader's mind to reach it convincingly. The researcher believes that this indicator differs from the previous one (bottom line) because he was trying to notify the reader of the article that the writer has done his best, and gave the idea attention in order to give a clear and unambiguous picture, he nods by using this lexical indicator that he has performed his explanation, explanation and explanation and did not fall short in the statement. Context also involves the repetition of meaning without pronunciation, which increases the power of vocabulary. Q (H1 = the detail provided + (the best statement)+ (H2 = religious and sectarian sectarianism born of political Islam), he comes to the conclusion that: (N= the danger of political Islam and its uniqueness by ruling the country

One of his examples is an article: (questions.. He explained why in Al-Zaman newspaper: (the big and small question marks are clearly drawn ...

There are those who launch a broad question by saying:...And at the same level why not put poor people ...And another important question that can be formulated in capital letters : Why is this deterioration ...So why and why and why did we know it after the fall of the regime in 2003.It revolves around sectarian, customary and ethnic ditching... There are those who ask the government if its argument for the absence of security and safety is terrorismSo why not banish those ... And a question for the Ministry of youth and sports : are you satisfied ... And why not ban steroids ...Why and why ...As for health ... It happened and there is nothing wrong ... And ask why the patient is neglected ...And the same thing we ask him for education ... Finally, we repeat the eternal question and look for an answer to it ... Is the egg from the hen or is the hen from the egg ... Why doesn't anyone answer us!!).

After he elaborated the statement and separated the argument and established it, the article was filled with interrogatories, so that the context gained an argumentative load, and then the lexical indicator was employed (finally) to link the previous path (H1= the advanced detail, which was dominated by the declarative interrogative of an argumentative nature) with the subsequent (h2= the eternal question and we are looking for an answer to it), which is the best face and the strongest argument . It is a concentrated extract of his previous idea and includes it ; to achieve his goal in the interaction of his reader and his support for it, and he offered this by employing the question again and concluding his article with it, because the question has a pleasant Bell for the recipient. And to support the implicit result (N= uprising in the face of indifference and ignoring the concerns of The Citizen, which began after the fall of the regime in 2003 and continues).

The researcher believes that it is nice to use the indicator (finally) to declare the conclusion of the article and finish after a detailed

It has been a long time, because the recipient of each speech generally draws his attention and sharpens his idea of the beginning and the end, and he is more attached to the speech when he receives a notification from the speaker, or an indicator that predicts the end . For all this, the research was based on these indicators that point to the focused idea, which is a recommended method to achieve the greatest harmony and coherence of the files, as Robert De Beaugrand believes that (formulating the largest amount of information by spending the least amount of means possible)

6 - (now, since): these indicators play an argumentative role through the temporal relationship between the files, time is an influential factor in the argumentative discourse, as the sequence of events and their sequence in a chronological path facilitates understanding and lures the reader to the case at hand without difficulty in the realization of thought, and this is what the audience of readers seeks (the best way to understand the language is to put it in the framework of movement) and the indicator(a lexical charge with a temporal value). Temporal semantics has become the focus of linguistic analysis in modern studies. The researcher will show what effect the time indicator has on the reader in order to convince him as follows :

(Now, since): now: a circumstance that indicates the present state, that is, the moment the event occurred, and it is very connected with it, and in some lexicons it is (every time is intermediate between the past and the future). This indicates that the use of (now) is an indicator of kinematic character; however, this is a feature of time in general

As for (since): an adverb is followed only by the words of the tense, which is inherent to the addition, and is used to denote the abbreviation on behalf of the verb

One of his examples is an article (Article: American moods) in Al-Sabah newspaper: (for example, the threat of the confrontational regime to World Peace was not born at the

beginning of the third millennium, but the threat was clear since the beginning of the Eighties of the last century).

A closer look at the context of the files shows clearly the indicative power loaded in (since), which was added to a certain time, apparent by two words (beginnings) and (decade of the eighties), that is, the writer points out that the end of the eighties is not included in this reference, and draws attention to (its beginnings). It also seems to the researcher that the use of the plural in a rhythm that touches the reader's thought cannot be ignored. There is no doubt that the reader of this article is aware of the intention behind this reference, as the unrest that affected the Iraqi people due to the Iran-Iraq War. And the reader who lived in this period or read about it will react to the events that took place in this time circumstance. In this reference, there is an argumentative character that dominates the reader's mind and then convinces him of the writer's desire. The indicated pilgrim path can be illustrated with (since) H1 = danger of a clash in the third millennium + (since)

H2 = previous dangerous early eighties n = clash of the hand game of America

One of his examples is an article: (New Year .. Another black flag (in Al-Mada newspaper): (as if Iraq needs more flags .. Here it is, "ISIS" adds a new Black Flag ... He has not raised an Iraqi flag in his entire life .. The flag is always raised "over" Iraq, not from Iraq.. Not for Iraq... We fought those local (small) wars with or against, and in Kurdistan the government was throwing us into the arm army to kill the brothers of the north of the heart: the Kurds .. Our slogan, back then, was: democracy for Iraq and peace in Kurdistan .. The slogan became another proof of Rashid Musleh's barking: exterminate them wherever you find them)

The writer linked two times that do not have a long time between them, and for that, he employed (then) then a compound pronunciation of (Ann) meaning (when) and the name of the sign (the)+(Enough speech), so the reference to the past time of the medium dimension to strip it of (a), f(H1= the image of the immediate present where ISIS is killing Iraqis+ (then)+ H2= the image of the past represented by the era of Saddam and his coup comrades (Rashid Al-Kilani, Ahmed al-Bakr, Abdul Salam Arif and others) who poured their anger on the people. To reach an implicit conclusion =The Awakening of the people to ward off the threat of ISIS and defend the independence of foreign countries. By means of this comparison between the two images, the reader believes in the danger of external interventions that take care of their interests on the ground of Iraq (not Iraq) .

It seems to the researcher that it is good to recall the past and evoke reality by means of the indicator (then), it is intended to point to a time not distant but close to memory, especially when that time is full of horror, fear and murder; tens of years cannot erase that hideous picture.

One of his examples is the article: (the secretions of the American occupation) in Al-Zaman newspaper: (What is happening these days of sectarian shipping, sectarian war and fierce battles fueled by the youth of this country, its sons and future leaders are only the secretions of this occupation .

Have the Iraqis and their politicians now realized the real reasons for the American occupation of Iraq after they were touched, lived, fed up and killed by the secretions of the destructive occupation. The writer linked the time between the recent past of the time of speaking and the moment of utterance, as if he wanted to combine two images in one frame to put them in the reader's mind to reach his goal of achieving persuasion and reaching the reader to a conclusion approved by (now) the vital Hajj indicator, namely the American occupation is a constant threat to the image of the Iraqi people . It is nice that the meanings mentioned (now) are characterized by a noticeable kinetic character, so whenever the time of speaking is renewed, the meaning is renewed with it, it does not represent a particular time .

In the light of the linguistic analysis of the use of the indicator in political columns, its importance and its obvious role in the pilgrims to convince the reader were revealed. The researcher believes that the function of the Hajj lexical indicator is more like the methods of paying attention, cognition and getting out of one meaning to another; moving from the past to the present and vice versa or from one place to another place by the indicator creates a state of mental activity in the reader and enhances attention and intensifies interaction with the ideas put forward. And the integration with the writer and the continuation of the communication process by means of these indicators. The reader will not be able to understand the spatial signals unless he has some knowledge of the course of events, their temporal and spatial dimensions and the underlying meanings behind them.

The most important results of the research can be summarized as follows :

- The word (indicator) is authentic, it has been mentioned in modern ancient lexicons.
- The research revealed the significance of the lexical indicator and its difference from the lexical vocabulary and the mechanism of employing it hajjajically based on its significance, which lacks its Dimension (indicated) .
- The abundance of lexical indicators in the columns of political newspapers, reading one article in newspapers (morning, range and time) reveals this.
- The indicator is like a bell that rings strongly, drawing the reader's attention to the meaning of his care and attention. The context of the notes in which it falls is similar to the methods of attention and introspection
- The research highlighted the importance of political discourse in Hajj linguistic studies .
Recommendation: the researcher recommends similar studies of Iraqi political discourses in various media in the light of linguistic pilgrims; to create a link between language, politics and modern technologies; to enhance the Arabic language in contemporary studies and to increase the interest of the new generation in it.

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