first russian words Workbook

First Russian Words: A Beginner?s Guide to Learning Russian Vocabulary

Learning a new language can be both exciting and challenging, especially when it involves a language as rich and complex as Russian. If you're just starting your journey to speak Russian, one of the most important steps is to familiarize yourself with the first Russian words. These foundational words will serve as the building blocks for your vocabulary and help you communicate basic ideas effectively. In this article, we?ll explore essential first Russian words, common phrases, and tips on how to learn and remember them efficiently.

Why Learning the First Russian Words Matters

Understanding the significance of first Russian words is crucial for beginners. These words not only help you start speaking right away but also provide insight into Russian culture and everyday life. Mastering basic vocabulary can boost your confidence and motivate you to continue learning more complex language structures.

Key benefits include:

- Building a strong vocabulary foundation
- Enabling simple conversations
- Enhancing listening and comprehension skills
- Gaining cultural insights through common expressions

Essential First Russian Words and Phrases

Starting with the most common words ensures you can navigate basic interactions in Russian. Below are categories of essential words that every beginner should learn.

Greetings and Basic Expressions

Mastering greetings is the first step in any language. Here are some fundamental Russian words and phrases for greeting others and polite interactions:

- **??????????** (Zdravstvuyte) ? Hello (formal)
- **??????** (Privet) ? Hi / Hello (informal)

- **?????? ????** (Dobroye utro) ? Good morning
- **?????? ????** (Dobry den') ? Good afternoon
- **?????? ?????** (Dobry vecher) ? Good evening
- **????** (Poka) ? Bye / Goodbye
- **???????** (Spasibo) ? Thank you
- **??????????** (Pozhaluysta) ? Please / You're welcome
- **????????** (Izvinite) ? Sorry / Excuse me

Numbers and Basic Quantities

Numbers are essential for shopping, telling time, and understanding quantities:

- ???? (odin) ? one
- ??? (dva) ? two
- ??? (tri) ? three
- ?????? (chetyre) ? four
- ???? (pyat') ? five
- ????? (shest') ? six
- ???? (sem') ? seven
- ?????? (vosem') ? eight
- ?????? (devyat') ? nine
- ?????? (desyat') ? ten

Common Nouns for Everyday Life

Familiarity with basic nouns helps you describe your surroundings and needs:

- ??? (dom) ? house
- ????? (ulitsa) ? street
- ??????? (magazin) ? shop / store
- ?????????? (avtomobil') ? car
- ???? (voda) ? water
- ??? (eda) ? food
- ????? (kniga) ? book
- ???? (stol) ? table
- ???? (stul) ? chair
- ???? (drug) ? friend

Question Words

Question words help you gather information and engage in conversations:

- ??? (kto) ? who
- ??? (chto) ? what
- ??? (gde) ? where
- ????? (kogda) ? when
- ?????? (pochemu) ? why
- ??? (kak) ? how

Tips for Learning Your First Russian Words

Embarking on learning Russian vocabulary can feel overwhelming at first, but with the right approach, it becomes manageable and enjoyable. Here are some effective strategies:

1. Use Flashcards

Create flashcards with the Russian word on one side and the translation on the other. Digital apps like Anki or Quizlet offer spaced repetition systems that enhance memorization.

2. Practice Daily

Consistency is key. Dedicate a few minutes each day to review and practice your first Russian words to reinforce memory.

3. Engage with Multimedia

Listen to Russian music, watch videos, or follow beginner lessons. Hearing native pronunciation aids in understanding and pronunciation.

4. Label Your Environment

Place sticky notes with Russian words on household items?like ????????????? (kholodil'nik) for refrigerator?to familiarize yourself with vocabulary in context.

5. Use Language Apps and Courses

Apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise offer structured courses focusing on first words and basic grammar.

6. Practice Speaking

Find language exchange partners or tutors to practice pronunciation and conversational skills early on.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Learning First Russian Words

Starting out, learners often make certain mistakes that can hinder progress. Be mindful of the following:

- **Overloading vocabulary**: Focus on mastering a manageable number of words before moving on.
- **Ignoring pronunciation**: Russian pronunciation can be tricky, so listen carefully and mimic native speakers.
- **Neglecting context**: Learn words within phrases or sentences to understand their usage better.
- **Skipping review**: Regularly revisit learned words to ensure retention.

Conclusion: Your First Steps Toward Fluency

Starting with the first Russian words is an exciting step in your language learning journey. Building a solid foundation of basic vocabulary, greetings, numbers, and everyday nouns will open the door to more complex conversations and understanding of Russian culture. Remember to practice consistently, use multimedia resources, and engage with native speakers whenever possible. With patience and perseverance, you'll gradually expand your Russian vocabulary and gain confidence in your speaking abilities. Happy learning!

First Russian Words: Unlocking the Origins of a Language and Its Speakers

Language is an intrinsic part of human identity and cultural heritage. For the Russian language, which today boasts over 150 million native speakers and is one of the six official languages of the United Nations, understanding its earliest words offers a fascinating glimpse into the history and evolution of the Slavic peoples. The exploration of first Russian words not only sheds light on linguistic development but also provides insights into the socio-cultural landscape of early East Slavic communities.

Introduction: The Significance of Early Russian Words

The study of the earliest words in Russian is more than a linguistic curiosity; it is a window into the lives, beliefs, and environments of ancient peoples. These words, often inherited through oral tradition and preserved in archaeological finds, form the foundation of the modern language. They help linguists trace phonetic shifts, semantic changes, and cultural influences that shaped the evolution of East Slavic speech over centuries. Understanding the first Russian words allows us to

reconstruct aspects of early Slavic civilization, including their social structures, religious beliefs, and interactions with neighboring cultures.

The Origins of the Russian Language and Its Early Vocabulary

Historical Background of East Slavic Languages

The Russian language belongs to the East Slavic subgroup of the Indo-European language family, which also includes Ukrainian and Belarusian. Its roots can be traced back to the Old East Slavic (or Old Russian), spoken approximately from the 10th to the 15th centuries. This language emerged from the Proto-Slavic language, which in turn derives from Proto-Indo-European.

The earliest written records of Russian date from the 10th century, notably the Primary Chronicle (or Nestor's Chronicle), a historical codex that narrates the early history of the Eastern Slavs and Kievan Rus?. These texts contain some of the earliest examples of Russian vocabulary, providing invaluable data for linguists.

Sources of the First Russian Words

The first Russian words have been preserved through various sources:

- Archaeological findings: Inscribed artifacts, amulets, and runic inscriptions often contain early words or symbols.
- Historical texts: Chronicles, religious manuscripts, and legal codes written in Old East Slavic.
- Loanwords: Borrowings from neighboring languages such as Byzantine Greek, Old Norse, and Turkic languages, which influenced early vocabulary.
- Oral tradition: Folk tales, proverbs, and chants transmitted across generations.

Characteristics of the First Russian Words

Core Vocabulary and Basic Concepts

The earliest Russian words predominantly related to everyday life, survival, and social organization. These core words often include:

- Family and social relations: ???? (mother), ???? (father), ???? (brother), ?????? (sister).
- Nature and environment: ???? (water), ????? (fire), ????? (earth), ???? (sky).
- Body parts and health: ???? (eye), ???? (hand), ???? (leg).
- Basic actions: ???? (to go), ???????? (to speak), ?????? (to do), ?????? (to see).

These words reflect the immediate concerns of early communities: survival, kinship, and environment.

Phonetic and Morphological Features

Early Russian words exhibit phonetic features characteristic of the Old East Slavic dialects, such as:

- Use of consonant clusters and palatalization.
- Preservation of Indo-European root sounds.
- Morphological simplicity, with many words forming through root words and limited affixes compared to modern Russian.

Notable First Russian Words and Their Origins

Common Words of Proto-Slavic Origin

Many of the earliest Russian words are inherited from Proto-Slavic, the common ancestor of all Slavic languages. Examples include:

- ???? (mother) ? from Proto-Slavic mati.
- ???? (father) ? from Proto-Slavic ot?c?.
- ???? (fish) ? from Proto-Slavic riba.
- ???? (day) ? from Proto-Slavic den?.

These words often have cognates in other Slavic languages, indicating their antiquity.

Loanwords and External Influences

Some of the earliest Russian words show signs of borrowing, primarily from Greek due to the Christianization of Kievan Rus? in 988 AD. Examples include:

- ??????? (church) ? from Greek kuriakon.
- ????? (icon) ? from Greek eikon.
- ??? (God) ? from Old Church Slavonic bog?, itself influenced by Greek.

Other influences include Old Norse (due to Viking interactions) and Turkic languages, which contributed terms related to trade, military, and local flora and fauna.

The Role of Old Church Slavonic in Shaping Early Russian Vocabulary

Old Church Slavonic as a Literary Language

In the 10th and 11th centuries, Old Church Slavonic (OCS) was adopted as the liturgical and literary language in Kievan Rus?. Created by Saints Cyril and Methodius in the 9th century, OCS heavily influenced the vernacular Russian vocabulary, especially religious and scholarly terms.

Impact on First Russian Words

Many of the earliest written Russian words, especially those related to religion, culture, and education, are borrowed from or modeled after Old Church Slavonic. For example:

- ??? (God)
- ??????? (prayer)
- ??????? (church)
- ?????? (saint)

This linguistic influence contributed to the formalization of religious vocabulary in Russian and shaped the development of subsequent dialects and literary forms.

Evolution of the First Russian Words into Modern Language

Phonetic Changes Over Centuries

The transition from Old East Slavic to modern Russian involved significant phonetic shifts:

- Reduction of consonant clusters.
- Vowel shifts, such as the reduction of unstressed vowels.
- Palatalization affecting pronunciation and meaning.

Semantic Shifts and Word Formation

Over time, meanings of words evolved, expanded, or narrowed. For example:

- ???? (mother) remained stable.
- ???? (father) retained its original sense.

- New words emerged through compounding, affixation, and borrowing, enriching the vocabulary.

Standardization and Literary Development

By the 17th and 18th centuries, efforts by writers and grammarians, such as Peter the Great and subsequent scholars, standardized Russian spelling and grammar, cementing the legacy of early words while phasing out archaic forms.

Conclusion: The Legacy of the First Russian Words

The earliest Russian words serve as linguistic anchors, connecting modern speakers with their distant ancestors. They encapsulate the cultural priorities, environmental realities, and spiritual beliefs of early East Slavic peoples. By studying these foundational words, linguists and historians gain valuable insights into the formation of the Russian nation, its language, and its identity.

Understanding the origins of Russian vocabulary reveals a dynamic history marked by indigenous development, external influences, and profound cultural transformations. From simple kinship terms to complex religious concepts, the first Russian words offer a rich tapestry that continues to influence the language today. As Russian continues to evolve in the 21st century, the nostalgic echoes of these ancient words remind us of the enduring power of language as a vessel of history, culture, and human connection.

In-depth exploration of the first Russian words highlights not only linguistic evolution but also the cultural resilience of the Russian people. These words, born out of necessity and shaped by centuries of influence, have become the bedrock of a language that still echoes the voices of its earliest speakers.

QuestionAnswer What are some of the first Russian words learned by children? Common first Russian words for children include '????' (mama), '????' (papa), '??' (yes), '???' (no), '??????' (to eat), and '?????' (to sleep). How did the earliest Russian words develop historically? The earliest Russian words evolved from Old East Slavic, the language of Kievan Rus', with many basic vocabulary words related to family, nature, and daily life forming the foundation of modern Russian. What are some common first words in Russian language learning apps? Learning apps often introduce words like '??????' (hello), '?? ????????' (goodbye), '??' (yes), '???' (no), '???' (house), and '????' (water) as initial vocabulary. Which Russian words are considered essential for beginners to learn first? Essential beginner words include greetings ('??????'), basic verbs ('????' - to go), pronouns ('?' - I, '??' - you), and common nouns like '???' (food) and '?????' (time). Are there any famous Russian words that are among the first learned by non-native speakers? Yes, words like '???????' (thank you), '??????????' (please), and '????????' (excuse me) are among the first words non-native speakers often learn due to their politeness and usefulness. How do Russian linguists categorize the first words learned in the language? Linguists typically categorize first

Russian words into basic vocabulary such as family terms, common objects, everyday actions, and essential phrases that form the foundation of language acquisition.

Related keywords: Russian, language, vocabulary, basics, beginner, learning, pronunciation, alphabet, words, phrases

leviafan russian language russian edition

Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition

Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition: A Deep Dive into the Cultural and Linguistic Treasure

leviafan russian language russian edition is more than just a phrase; it embodies a

fascinating intersection of literature, language, and cultural heritage. For anyone interested in Russian literature or the Russian language, the Leviafan edition in Russian o?ers a unique window into the nuances, history, and beauty of the language as it is used in one of Russia?s most compelling works. This article explores the signi?cance of the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition, its appeal to language learners and literature enthusiasts, and why it remains a sought-after item in Russian literary circles.

Understanding Leviafan: Beyond the Literal Meaning

The word ?Leviafan? (????????) in Russian immediately evokes powerful imagery and deep associations. Originally derived from biblical texts, where Leviathan is depicted as a colossal sea monster, the term has been adopted in Russian culture to symbolize vastness, complexity, and sometimes chaos. The Leviafan Russian language Russian

edition, whether referring to a book, movie script, or literary compilation, delves into these themes, re?ecting the profound and often turbulent nature of Russian storytelling.

The Linguistic Richness of Leviafan Russian Edition

One of the most compelling features of the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition is its linguistic depth. Russian, a Slavic language with a rich history, is known for its complex grammar, extensive vocabulary, and expressive capacity. Editions like Leviafan highlight these attributes beautifully, often showcasing:

Intricate sentence structures that challenge even advanced learners.

Nuanced vocabulary that captures the emotional and philosophical undertones of Russian culture.

Stylistic devices typical of Russian literary tradition, such as metaphor, allegory, and irony.

For readers seeking to immerse themselves in the authentic Russian language, the Leviafan edition serves as both a challenging and rewarding experience.

The Cultural Signi?cance of the Leviafan Russian Edition

Russian literature is renowned worldwide for its depth, realism, and philosophical insight. The Leviafan Russian language Russian edition is no exception. It embodies themes that resonate deeply within Russian society, such as authority, freedom, and the individual's place within the state and nature.

Leviafan in Russian Literary Tradition

The concept of Leviathan has been explored by many Russian writers, from classical authors like Dostoevsky and Tolstoy to contemporary voices. The edition brings together these explorations, providing readers with a panoramic view of how Russian authors conceptualize power, chaos, and human struggle.

Modern Interpretations and Adaptations

In recent decades, the Leviafan theme has transcended literature, in?uencing cinema, theater, and political discourse in Russia. The Russian edition often includes commentary or supplementary materials that discuss these modern adaptations, giving readers context on how the Leviathan motif continues to evolve and in?uence Russian cultural identity.

Why Choose the Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition?

Whether you are a language learner, a literature a?cionado, or a cultural scholar, the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition o?ers numerous bene?ts.

For Language Learners

Engaging with the Leviafan edition exposes learners to authentic Russian language usage, including idioms, colloquialisms, and formal literary expressions. This immersion is invaluable for:

Enhancing vocabulary retention through contextual reading.

Improving comprehension of complex grammatical structures.

Gaining insight into Russian cultural references embedded in the language.

For Literature Enthusiasts

The edition is a treasure trove of literary artistry, presenting texts that challenge and inspire. Readers can appreciate:

The narrative techniques unique to Russian storytelling.

The philosophical and ethical questions posed through the Leviathan metaphor.

The historical context behind the works, enriching the reading experience.

For Cultural Studies

The Leviafan Russian language Russian edition serves as a primary source for understanding Russian societal values, historical struggles, and the ongoing dialogue between tradition and modernity.

Tips for Making the Most of Your Leviafan Russian Language

Russian Edition

To fully appreciate and bene?t from the Leviafan Russian edition, consider the following strategies:

Read with a bilingual dictionary: This helps clarify unfamiliar words and idioms.

1.

Annotate as you go: Make notes on themes, vocabulary, and cultural references.

2.

Supplement with audio resources: Listening to Russian readings can improve

3.

pronunciation and ?uency.

Join discussion groups: Engaging with others interested in Russian literature

4.

provides diverse perspectives.

Explore historical background: Understanding the era in which the texts were

5.

written enhances comprehension.

Where to Find the Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition

Finding an authentic Leviafan Russian language Russian edition can be a rewarding quest.

Here are some avenues to explore:

Russian bookstores and libraries: Especially those specializing in classic and

1.

contemporary Russian literature.

Online retailers: Websites o?ering international shipping often carry Russian

2.

editions.

Academic institutions: Universities with Slavic studies departments may have

3.

copies accessible for research.

Digital libraries: Some editions may be available as e-books or PDFs in Russian

4.

literary archives.

In addition, collectors and enthusiasts often share recommendations on forums and social media dedicated to Russian language learning and literature.

The Everlasting Appeal of Leviafan in Russian Language Editions

The enduring fascination with Leviafan in Russian language editions stems from its ability to encapsulate the spirit of Russian thought and expression. The blend of mythological grandeur with modern existential questions creates a compelling narrative that continues to captivate readers worldwide. Whether approached as a linguistic challenge, a literary masterpiece, or a cultural artifact, the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition o?ers a profound journey into the heart of Russia?s rich intellectual tradition.

Question

Answer

What is 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition?

The 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition is a version of the novel 'Leviathan' translated and published speci?cally for Russian-speaking readers, often featuring localized content and language adaptations.

Who is the author of 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition?

The author of 'Leviafan' (Leviathan) is Paul Auster, but the Russian Language Russian Edition refers to the translated version of his work for Russian readers.

Where can I purchase the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition?

You can purchase the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition at major bookstores in Russia, online retailers like Ozon, Labirint, or Amazon, and sometimes in libraries or specialty shops.

Is the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition a direct translation or an adaptation?

The 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition is typically a direct translation of the original text, although some editions may include adaptations or annotations to better suit Russian cultural context.

What is the di?erence between 'Leviafan' and

'Leviathan' in Russian

editions?

?Leviafan? is the transliteration of 'Leviathan' into Russian,

and editions under this title are Russian translations of

the original English book, sometimes with additional

commentary or localized edits.

Are there any notable

translators for the 'Leviafan'

Russian Language Russian

Edition?

Yes, notable Russian translators such as [translator

names, if known] have worked on the 'Leviafan' Russian

edition, ensuring high-quality and culturally nuanced

translations.

What themes does the

'Leviafan' Russian Language

Russian Edition explore?

The 'Leviafan' Russian Edition explores themes like

existentialism, chaos and order, the individual versus

society, and the complexity of human nature, consistent

with the original work.

Is there an audiobook version of the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition?

Yes, there are audiobook versions of the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition available on platforms like Audible, LitRes, and other Russian audiobook services.

How popular is the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition in Russia?

The 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition is quite popular among readers interested in contemporary literature, philosophical novels, and translations of Western literature.

Are there any study guides available for the 'Leviafan' Russian Language Russian Edition?

Yes, study guides and analyses for the 'Leviafan' Russian

Language Russian Edition can be found online, in

academic resources, and sometimes included in special

editions to help readers understand the text better.

Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition: An In-Depth Examination

leviafan russian language russian edition has garnered considerable attention

among literary circles, language enthusiasts, and cultural scholars seeking an authentic representation of contemporary Russian language and storytelling. This particular edition represents not only a linguistic artifact but also a vivid cultural snapshot, encapsulating nuances of Russian expression, idiomatic richness, and syntactic complexity that are often lost in translation. As a result, the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition provides invaluable insight into both the mechanics of the Russian language and the socio-cultural undercurrents embedded within the text.

Contextual Background of Leviafan in Russian Literature

Leviafan, originally a term derived from biblical and mythological sources referring to a colossal sea monster or force, has been appropriated in modern Russian literature and discourse to symbolize overwhelming power, systemic structures, or existential threats. The Russian edition of Leviafan, therefore, operates on multiple interpretative levels. Its language and stylistic choices re?ect a deliberate engagement with Russian literary traditions while simultaneously pushing the boundaries of contemporary narrative techniques.

The Russian edition distinguishes itself by its commitment to preserving the linguistic

integrity of the original text, ensuring that idiomatic expressions, colloquialisms, and cultural references resonate authentically for native readers. This authenticity is critical to maintaining the thematic depth and emotional resonance that the Leviafan narrative demands.

Language Features and Stylistic Characteristics

Lexical Richness and Authenticity

One hallmark of the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition is its lexical richness. The edition employs a broad vocabulary spectrum, ranging from the colloquial and vernacular to the highly formal and literary. This range not only enhances the text?s realism but also serves as a tool for character development and thematic emphasis. For instance, the use of regional dialects and slang grounds the narrative in a speci?c socio-geographic milieu, while literary Russian elevates moments of introspection or philosophical musing.

Syntax and Sentence Structure

The syntax within the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition is notably varied, re?ecting the complexity of thought and emotion conveyed by the text. The edition utilizes both long, intricate sentences typical of Russian literary prose and shorter, punchier sentences that drive narrative momentum. This syntactic diversity aids in maintaining reader engagement and mirrors the ?uctuating pace of the storyline.

Idiomatic Expressions and Cultural References

A standout feature of this edition is its meticulous rendering of idiomatic expressions and

culturally speci?c allusions. These elements are essential for the text?s immersive quality and for fostering a deeper understanding of the socio-political subtext. For example, proverbs, sayings, and historical references are woven seamlessly into dialogue and narration, enriching the reader?s experience and providing contextual layers.

Comparative Insights: Leviafan Russian Edition vs. Translated Versions

When compared to translated editions, the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition o?ers a more nuanced and textured reading experience. Translations often struggle to capture the full spectrum of connotative meanings and stylistic subtleties present in the original Russian. Literal translations risk ?attening the narrative?s emotional intensity, while freer translations may sacri?ce linguistic precision.

Furthermore, the Russian edition?s typography, punctuation, and formatting choices re?ect conventions speci?c to Russian publishing, which shape the reading rhythm and comprehension. This attention to detail highlights the importance of engaging with the original language edition for a comprehensive understanding of Leviafan.

Pros and Cons of Reading the Russian Edition

Pros:

1.

Authentic linguistic and cultural experience

1.

Access to original idioms and stylistic nuances

2.

Enhanced connection to thematic depth

3.

Preservation of authorial intent

4.

Cons:

2.

Requires pro?ciency in Russian language

1.

Potential di?culty with archaic or regional expressions

2.

Limited availability outside Russian-speaking regions

3.

Production Quality and Edition Speci?cs

The physical production values of the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition also merit attention. Published by a reputable Russian house known for its commitment to literary excellence, the edition features high-quality paper, carefully designed typography, and cover art that re?ects the thematic gravity of the work. These elements contribute to a reading experience that is both aesthetically pleasing and intellectually stimulating. Moreover, the inclusion of footnotes, glossaries, or editorial commentary in some versions

enhances accessibility for readers less familiar with certain cultural or historical references, thereby broadening the edition?s appeal without compromising its authenticity.

Target Audience and Market Reception

This edition primarily targets Russian-speaking readers with a keen interest in literary ?ction, cultural studies, and socio-political critique. It has found a receptive audience among academics, critics, and general readers who appreciate its layered narratives and linguistic depth.

Market reception indicates a positive critical response, with particular praise directed at the edition?s ?delity to the original text and its capacity to illuminate aspects of Russian society and psyche. Sales ?gures suggest steady demand, especially in metropolitan centers with vibrant literary communities.

Conclusion: The Signi?cance of the Leviafan Russian Language Russian Edition

In sum, the Leviafan Russian language Russian edition stands as a vital conduit for experiencing a work deeply embedded in Russian linguistic and cultural frameworks. Its careful curation of language, style, and presentation not only preserves the integrity of the original text but also enriches the reading experience through a nuanced interplay of words and meaning. For those seeking to delve into the complexities of Russian literature and language, this edition o?ers an unparalleled resource that transcends mere translation to capture the essence of Leviafan itself.

????????, ??????? ????, ??????? ???????, ????? ?????, ???????????? ?????????,

???????????? ???????, ?????????, ???????????? ??????????, ??????????, ??????

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