Bright Earth The Invention Of Colour English Edit Document

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The history of color in human culture is as old as civilization itself, shaping our perceptions, communications, and artistic expressions. Among the many milestones in this vibrant journey, the concept of "Bright Earth" and the invention of color hold a special place. The phrase "Bright Earth" encapsulates both the natural beauty of our planet and the technological innovations that allowed humans to recreate and manipulate color in ways previously unimaginable. In this article, we delve into the fascinating story of "Bright Earth" and explore how the invention of color in English editing has transformed art, industry, and communication.

The Origin of Bright Earth and Its Significance

Understanding the Concept of Bright Earth

The term "Bright Earth" often symbolizes the luminous quality of our planet as seen from space, emphasizing the vividness and richness of natural landscapes. Geographically, it refers to the mineral-rich soils and pigments derived from the Earth itself, which have historically been used to produce dyes and paints. These natural sources?such as ochre, malachite, and lapis lazuli?laid the groundwork for the development of color in art and decoration.

Furthermore, "Bright Earth" embodies the idea of harnessing natural resources to create vibrant, lasting colors. The discovery and extraction of mineral pigments marked a pivotal moment in human history, enabling artists and artisans to produce more durable and luminous colors for their work. This connection between the Earth?s inherent brightness and human creativity underscores the importance of natural pigments in the evolution of color.

The Role of Natural Pigments in Early Color Invention

Before the advent of synthetic dyes, humans relied on natural pigments obtained from minerals, plants, and insects. These pigments were invaluable for:

- Creating cave paintings that have survived thousands of years
- Decorating pottery and textiles with vibrant hues
- Developing early forms of artistic expression and symbolism

Some notable examples include:

- Red ochre ? used across cultures for its striking hue
- Lapis lazuli ? prized for its deep blue color in ancient Egypt
- Malachite ? a vivid green mineral used for painting and ornamentation

The natural origins of these pigments contributed to a sense of connection with the Earth, inspiring artists and craftsmen to explore new ways of expressing themselves through color.

The Invention of Synthetic Color in English Editing

Transition from Natural to Synthetic Dyes

The 19th century marked a revolutionary shift in the history of color with the invention of synthetic dyes. The first synthetic dye, mauveine (also known as Mauve), was accidentally discovered by William Henry Perkin in 1856. This breakthrough opened the floodgates for a vast array of vibrant, affordable, and consistent colors.

Synthetic dyes revolutionized industries such as:

- Textile manufacturing
- Printing and publishing
- Cosmetics and art supplies

The ability to produce bright, uniform colors on a large scale transformed the aesthetic landscape of the modern world.

English Editing and the Standardization of Color Terminology

As the use of synthetic colors expanded, the need for precise and standardized terminology in English became crucial. The development of comprehensive color dictionaries and editing standards helped ensure consistency across various industries.

Key elements in this process included:

- Development of color naming conventions (e.g., Pantone, Crayola)
- Introduction of color codes and systems for digital and print media
- Refinement of language to describe colors accurately in art, design, and communication

These efforts in English editing facilitated clear communication of color specifications, especially important in manufacturing, branding, and digital media.

Bright Earth and Its Influence on Art and Culture

Artistic Movements Inspired by Bright Earth

Throughout history, the concept of "Bright Earth" has inspired various artistic movements that celebrate the natural beauty and vibrant colors of our planet. Some notable examples include:

- Impressionism ? capturing the fleeting qualities of light and color in nature
- Post-Impressionism ? exploring vivid palettes to express emotion
- Modern abstract art ? using bold colors to evoke feelings and concepts

Artists like Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet sought to emulate the luminous qualities of natural landscapes, emphasizing the importance of color in conveying mood and atmosphere.

Color in Cultural and Religious Contexts

Colors derived from "Bright Earth" have held symbolic meanings across cultures:

- Red ochre and cinnabar ? symbols of vitality and power in many ancient societies
- Blue from lapis lazuli ? associated with divinity and spirituality in Egypt and the Middle East
- Green malachite ? representing fertility and renewal

These cultural associations demonstrate how the natural brightness of Earth?s minerals shaped human beliefs and artistic expressions.

The Future of Bright Earth and Color Innovation

Technological Advances in Color Creation

The ongoing development of digital technology continues to expand the possibilities of color:

- High-definition displays with billions of color options
- Advanced pigment synthesis for sustainable and eco-friendly colors
- Artificial intelligence-driven color matching and editing tools

Such innovations help preserve the vibrancy and accuracy of colors inspired by Bright Earth, ensuring their relevance in future applications.

Sustainable and Eco-Friendly Color Solutions

As awareness of environmental impact grows, the focus shifts toward:

- Developing biodegradable and non-toxic pigments
- Utilizing natural pigments in new, sustainable ways
- Reducing reliance on mined minerals by synthesizing similar hues ethically

The future of color invention emphasizes harmony with the Earth, echoing the original inspiration behind Bright Earth.

Conclusion: Embracing Bright Earth in the Modern World

The story of Bright Earth and the invention of color is a testament to human ingenuity and our deep connection with the natural world. From the earliest mineral pigments to the latest digital technologies, our pursuit of vibrant, lasting colors reflects a desire to capture the beauty, diversity, and brightness of our planet.

Understanding the history and evolution of color?especially through the lens of Bright Earth?enhances our appreciation of art, culture, and technology. As we continue to innovate, the legacy of Bright Earth inspires us to create sustainable, expressive, and captivating colors that honor the natural world and enrich our lives.

Whether in art, design, or digital media, the invention of color remains a vital part of human expression. Embracing the brightness of Earth in our creations reminds us of our roots and guides us toward a colorful, sustainable future.

Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour ? An English Edition is a compelling exploration into the history, science, and artistry behind the development of color in art and technology. This book, or perhaps a scholarly work, delves into how humans have perceived, created, and utilized color across centuries, emphasizing the English contributions to this vibrant story. As a comprehensive guide, this article will analyze its themes, historical context, key insights, and significance, providing a detailed understanding of the transformative journey of color in human culture.

Introduction: The Significance of Color in Human History

Color is more than just a visual phenomenon; it is a fundamental aspect of human experience,

communication, and creativity. From the earliest cave paintings to modern digital displays, the invention and mastery of color have shaped art, science, and society. The phrase bright earth the invention of colour english edit encapsulates a focus on how color was discovered, manipulated, and refined, particularly within an English context, and how this process influenced the broader cultural landscape.

This guide aims to unpack the narrative behind bright earth the invention of colour english edit, exploring its historical roots, scientific breakthroughs, and artistic innovations.

The Historical Evolution of Color

Early Human Use of Color

- Prehistoric Times: Human ancestors used natural pigments like ochre, charcoal, and clay to create cave paintings, marking some of the earliest examples of color in human expression.
- Natural Pigments and Materials: Early societies relied on readily available materials such as:

- Red and yellow ochre (iron oxide)
- Charcoal for black
- Clay and chalk for white
- Plants and minerals for other hues

The Development of Artistic Techniques

- Ancient Civilizations: The Egyptians, Mesopotamians, and Chinese developed complex methods for producing and applying pigments, including:

- Encaustic painting
- Fresco techniques
- Lacquers and varnishes

- Medieval and Renaissance Innovations: The European tradition saw significant advancements, including:

- The creation of more vivid and durable colors

- The development of oil paints in the 15th century, revolutionizing color blending and realism

The English Contribution to Color Technology

- The Invention of Synthetic Dyes: While originally pioneered elsewhere, the English played a vital role in refining and popularizing synthetic dyes, which democratized access to vibrant colors.

- Notable Figures:

- William Henry Perkin: Discovered the first synthetic dye, mauveine, in 1856, leading to the synthetic dye industry.
- Sir William Henry Perkin's work exemplifies the English contribution to the "bright earth" of synthetic color.

Scientific Foundations of Color

Understanding Light and Perception

- The Physics of Color: Light comprises electromagnetic waves; different wavelengths correspond to different perceived colors.
- Human Visual System: The eye's cone cells respond to these wavelengths, translating them into signals interpreted as color by the brain.

Pigments and Dyes

- Natural vs. Synthetic: Natural pigments are derived from minerals, plants, and animals; synthetic dyes are chemically manufactured for consistency and vibrancy.
- Colorfastness and Stability: Advances in chemistry improved the durability of colors, enabling their widespread use in textiles, art, and industry.

The Role of Chemistry in Color Invention

- The development of dyes involved understanding molecular structures, such as chromophores, that absorb specific light wavelengths.
- The English scientific community contributed significantly to this understanding, leading to more

vibrant and stable colors.

Artistic Movements and Color Innovation

The Impact of Color in Art History

- Renaissance and Baroque: Rich, layered colors created depth and realism.
- Impressionism: The emphasis on capturing light and fleeting moments led to experimental use of pure, unmixed colors.
- Modernism and Beyond: Artists like Kandinsky and Rothko explored emotional and symbolic uses of color.

The English Artistic Perspective

- Prominent English artists integrated bold colors and innovative techniques, influenced by advances in pigment and dye technology.
- The Arts and Crafts movement emphasized craftsmanship and the use of natural and synthetic colors to evoke emotion and tradition.

The Invention of Colour: Key Milestones

From Natural to Synthetic

- Early Pigments: Red ochre, charcoal, and other natural sources.
- Chemical Discovery: The synthesis of dyes like mauveine, which sparked a color revolution.
- Industrial Production: Mass manufacturing of synthetic colors for textiles, art supplies, and industry.

Notable English Contributions

- William Henry Perkin: His accidental synthesis of mauveine in 1856 marked the beginning of the synthetic dye era.
- Henry Perkin?s Impact: Made vibrant, consistent dyes accessible, transforming fashion, art, and textiles.

The Modern Era of Color

- Digital Color: The advent of computer-generated colors and displays, heavily influenced by scientific understanding.
- Sustainable and Eco-Friendly Dyes: Recent innovations in eco-conscious color production, with English companies leading some efforts.

Cultural and Societal Impacts

Color in Industry and Commerce

- Branding and marketing increasingly rely on specific colors to evoke emotions and brand identity.
- The availability of bright, stable dyes has fueled the global fashion and design industries.

Color and Identity

- Colors have cultural significance, symbolizing everything from political allegiance to social movements.
- The invention and dissemination of new colors have influenced societal perceptions and personal identities.

Conclusion: The Legacy of Bright Earth and the Invention of Colour

The phrase bright earth the invention of colour english edit encapsulates a rich narrative of innovation, science, and artistry. From primitive pigments to synthetic dyes and digital displays, the journey of color is intertwined with human progress and creativity. The English contributions?particularly in chemical innovation and artistic expression?have been pivotal in expanding the palette available to artists, manufacturers, and consumers alike.

Understanding this history enriches our appreciation for the colors that surround us daily, highlighting the profound impact that scientific discovery and cultural evolution have had in shaping our visual world. As we continue to explore sustainable and technologically advanced ways to produce color, the story of bright earth remains a testament to human ingenuity and the eternal quest to bring more vibrancy and meaning into our lives through color.

In summary, the exploration of bright earth the invention of colour english edit offers valuable insights into how our perception and application of color have evolved, driven by scientific breakthroughs, artistic experimentation, and cultural shifts?an enduring testament to human creativity and innovation.

QuestionAnswer What is 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour' about? 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour' is a documentary that explores the history and development of colour in art, science, and culture, highlighting how the concept of colour has evolved over time. Who is the author or creator behind 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour'? 'Bright Earth' was written by Philip Ball, a science writer and journalist known for his work on the history and science of colour. Why is 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour' considered a significant work? 'Bright Earth' is considered significant because it provides a comprehensive and insightful look into the history of colour, bridging art, science, and technology to show how our understanding and use of colour have developed. What are some key themes discussed in 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour'? Key themes include the scientific discovery of pigments, the cultural significance of colour in different societies, and how technological advancements have influenced the availability and perception of colour. How has 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour' influenced contemporary understanding of colour? 'Bright Earth' has deepened understanding by revealing the complex history behind colour creation and use, influencing artists, designers, and scientists to appreciate the cultural and scientific dimensions of colour. Is 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour' suitable for a general audience? Yes, the book and related content are accessible to a general audience, offering engaging stories and explanations without requiring specialized prior knowledge. Are there any notable visual or artistic elements associated with 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour'? While primarily a written work, 'Bright Earth' is accompanied by rich visual examples of historical pigments, artworks, and colour experiments that enhance the understanding of its themes. Where can I watch or access 'Bright Earth: The Invention of Colour'? 'Bright Earth' is available through various platforms such as libraries, academic institutions, or online retailers that sell or lend the book and related documentary content.

Related keywords: bright earth, invention of colour, English edit, color history, color theory, art history, color perception, pigment development, color innovation, artistic techniques

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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