



## The Role of Trumpet Musical Aesthetics in Movement II of Bandung Marching Band: An Analysis in “Bandung 1946”

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This study examines the influence of trumpet musical aesthetics in Movement II of the Bandung Marching Band "Bandung 1946," emphasizing the deep correlation between visual and auditory components, historical backdrop, and cultural importance. The focus of this inquiry is the trumpet's capacity to augment a performance's impact through its visual presentation, ornamentation, and symbolic associations with tenacity and defiance, which are rooted in Indonesia's war for independence. The significance of this research is in comprehending how the trumpet's musical aesthetics enhance the total experience and emotional impact of the performance, guaranteeing that the legacy of "Bandung 1946" persists in inspiring and captivating audiences. A descriptive qualitative method was utilized to analyze this musical work's intricate and culturally rich nature. This method entails methodically gathering, arranging, and explaining data while capturing descriptive information through verbal or written language and observable behaviours. The research methodology employed observations and document analysis to collect extensive data on the trumpet's aesthetic and cultural importance. The findings demonstrate that the trumpet's precise synchronization with the music's rhythm and dynamics, strategic embellishments, and historical and cultural symbolism greatly enhance the performance. The combination of visual and audio elements in this synthesis results in a compelling and captivating experience that pays tribute to Indonesia's heritage and enhances its cultural narrative. The descriptive qualitative method successfully captured the intricate and subtle role of the trumpet, showcasing its significance in attaining a powerful and meaningful performance. This study emphasizes the crucial significance of musical aesthetics in establishing a connection between audiences and cultural and historical narratives through performance.</p> <p>© 2023 Kantor Jurnal dan Publikasi UPI</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 27 Sep 2023</i> <i>First Revised 27 Sep 2023</i> <i>Accepted 30 Sep 2023</i> <i>First Available online 15 Nov 2023</i> <i>Publication Date 30 Nov 2023</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Musical aesthetics, Bandung Drum. Corp, Marching band, Performance, Trumpet</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The convergence of historical tales and musical composition frequently leads to deep revelations about the human condition (Abbate, 2004), and this is precisely the case with the second movement of the Bandung Marching Band performance, entitled "Bandung 1946." The movement, referred to as "Building Impact," is a component of a suite consisting of five songs that symbolize the Dutch colonization of Bandung City and the enduring strength of its inhabitants. The arranger skillfully weaves the classic Bandung folk song "Cingcangkeling" into the composition, creating a narrative that strongly conveys themes of optimism and perseverance. The trumpet is the focal point of this work, as its musical aesthetics are essential in expressing the emotional and historical significance of the movement. The utilization of music as a means to narrate tales of defiance and optimism is a widespread occurrence that can be witnessed in various cultures and across different epochs in history. The Bandung Marching Band utilizes music to narrate a momentous episode in Indonesian history, as exemplified by the case of "Bandung 1946." The trumpet, frequently linked with authority and lucidity, is a symbolic representation of the vocal expression of the Bandung community. The instrument's capacity to convey various emotions and themes is prominently showcased in Movement II. This phenomenon highlights the wider significance of music in cultural representation and historical record-keeping.

The significance of this research stems from the necessity to document and understand how music can function as a conduit for historical and cultural expression. With the increasing global interest in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, it is crucial to comprehend the precise musical components that enhance the aesthetic encounter of historical narratives. This analysis enhances our understanding of the Bandung Marching Band's performance and offers valuable insights that may be applied to studying other musical compositions with comparable objectives.

Prior studies on musical aesthetics frequently highlight the significance of speed, rhythm, dexterity, clarity, and clean tone in crafting a unified and captivating musical encounter. Studies conducted by Herrington and Capella (1994) and Krumhansl (2000) demonstrate the impact of tempo and rhythm variations on the mood and structure of a work. Dalyono (2012) examine the significance of dexterity and physical skill in musical performance, whereas Ih et al. (2003) and Luesutthiviboon et al. (2019) investigate the crucial function of clarity and clean tone in attaining a superior sound quality. Nevertheless, more in-depth research is needed to examine the trumpet's function in communicating historical and cultural stories, especially in Indonesian music. This gap in the existing body of research provides a chance to investigate how the musical aesthetics of the trumpet can enrich our comprehension of historical events and cultural manifestations. This research is innovative in examining the trumpet's function within the particular framework of Movement II of the Bandung Marching Band performance. This study offers a comprehensive analysis that explores the impact of tempo, rhythm, dexterity, clarity, and clear tone on the musical beauty of the trumpet. It aims to connect the broader concepts of musical aesthetics with specific historical contexts. Including a traditional folk song in a contemporary marching band performance enhances the distinctiveness of this work, emphasizing the dynamic interaction between tradition and innovation in musical representation.

## 2. METHODS

This study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach to investigate and assess the significance of trumpet musical aesthetics in Movement II of the Bandung Marching Band "Bandung 1946." This method is highly efficient in gathering precise and comprehensive data, as it enables a thorough analysis of the phenomena being studied through direct observations and detailed descriptions. Descriptive research is the methodical gathering of data to characterise an event or phenomenon (Glass & Hopkins, 1984; Vaismoradi, et al., 2013). This procedure systematically categorizes the gathered data into tabular format, accompanied by a comprehensive exposition of the discoveries. A descriptive study thoroughly depicts the subject matter, essential for comprehending the various nuances of the trumpet's function in musical performance. Some research describes *qualitative research* as collecting descriptive data through spoken or written words and observed behaviours (Moleong, 2004; Polkinghorne, 2005; Moser & Korstjens, 2018). This approach is especially valuable for capturing the subtleties of human behaviour and the circumstances in which it takes place (Mohajan, 2018). For this research, qualitative data-gathering approaches such as observations, and document analysis were used to gain in-depth information about the aesthetic and cultural importance of the trumpet in performances. Integrating descriptive and qualitative research approaches enables a comprehensive comprehension of the topic. Through collecting and analyzing qualitative data, we can gain a more profound understanding of the visual and aural aspects, historical and cultural meanings, and the overall influence of the trumpet's musical aesthetics. This methodology guarantees that the conclusions are based on the actual performance observations, resulting in a dependable and detailed comprehension of the trumpet's function. According to the definitions and characteristics of Glass and Hopkins (1984) and Moleong (2004), the descriptive qualitative approach is appropriate for this research. It allows the researcher to precisely capture and depict the intricate nature of the trumpet's involvement in "Bandung 1946," guaranteeing that the findings thoroughly represent the author's first-hand experience and observations. This approach not only facilitates the precise gathering and categorization of data but also enables a thorough examination of the artistic and cultural aspects of the musical performance.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Literature Review

Aesthetics encompasses beauty's artistic, natural, moral, and intellectual aspects (Lothian, 1999). The aesthetic appeal of art can be visually perceived or audibly experienced, encompassing both visual art and music (Andrijauskas, 2016). The aesthetic allure of the natural world is experienced when an individual reacts to the condition of the environment (Foster, 1998; Lee, 2006). Moral beauty is experienced when contemplating the virtue of goodness (Paris, 2019). Upon observing these two intellectual beauties, one will perceive the profound intellectual capacity of an individual (Synnott, 1989). We can observe its beauty in different facets of life. Observing this aesthetic is accomplished through the faculties of sensing, perception, emotions, personal encounters, and perspectives (Wright, et al., 2008). As a result, all cultural aspects are interconnected and contribute to establishing unity and peace (Karyono, 2014). As one's knowledge and understanding grow, their ability to appreciate beauty and produce culturally significant works improves. Every human being can experience beauty (Sisti, et al., 2021). However, each person in society may have a distinct

subjective evaluation of cultural creations. The concept of beauty can be evaluated from both an objective and subjective perspective (Lothian, 1999; del Carmen Torres-Sibille, et al., 2009). Objective beauty refers to the beauty of an object as it is perceived, while subjective beauty is defined by the individual's perception (Kartika & Prawira, 2004).

*Music aesthetics* is a scientific field that explores the rules and principles governing the beauty of music (Widhiatmoko & Al Ayuni, 2022; Nieminen, et al., 2012). It examines both the inherent qualities of the music itself and its psychological connection to human existence (Downes, 2014). Music aesthetics include the study of the philosophy of music and the critical analysis of musical compositions (Herzog, 1995; Gumilar & Putri, 2023). Music aesthetics is a scientific field that explores the rules and principles of musical beauty, encompassing both the inherent qualities of music and its psychological impact on human existence (Sunarto, 2016). The trumpet is classified as a brass instrument (Luce & Clark, 1967). It has the highest pitch among the tuba, euphonium, trombone, sousaphone, French horn, and baritone. The trumpet is tuned to the key of Bb (Fletcher & Tarnopolsky, 1999). Trumpets are equipped with only three keys, and trumpeters must modify their embouchure to produce other tones (Zicari, et al., 2013). The Bb trumpet is the most prevalent variety, although trumpets in the keys of C, D, Eb, E, F, G, and A are also available. The C trumpet is predominantly utilized in American orchestras because of its compact design, imparting a more vibrant and energetic tone than the Bb trumpet (Fu'adi, 2015).

A drum band refers to a collective of individuals that perform a repertoire of musical compositions by utilizing a variety of instruments, including wind, percussion, and pit instruments, in unison (Rhode et al., 2017). The drum band performance integrates the melodic sounds produced by woodwind and percussion instruments with the synchronized movement of the performers as they march. Typically, drum band performances are conducted under the guidance of one or two field commanders. The performances occur in open and closed fields, with the dancers arranged in rows that create formations with dynamic patterns that correspond to the choreography of the music. The flag players do dance motions in accompaniment. Drum band is often classified based on its function, member count, composition, equipment type, and performance style (Asmoro & Alhakim, 2023). Originally, drum band performances served as accompaniment to festive parades or festivals. These performances occurred on open fields, with the musicians arranged in rows following a predetermined and regimented pattern while playing marching melodies. The performance achieved a dynamic equilibrium by executing separate attractions by the mayor or many instrumentalists. A performer can perform Drumbeat music in open or closed fields during a celebration or championship.

### 3.2 Musical Elements

The trumpet is a brass instrument often used as a melody in a musical composition, one of which is in Movement II of the Bandung Marching Band: Bandung 1946. Movement II is a building impact (Song 2) in the Bandung Marching Band performance of five songs. This performance tells about the Dutch colonization of Bandung City, which made residents in the Bandung City area enslaved Dutch people. In Movement II, the arranger makes this music as a description of the people of Bandung who can still accept colonization because they believe

there will be grace and blessings from the God of the universe. Therefore, the arranger used a Bandung folk song entitled "Cingcangkeling".

Movement II has many elements of musical aesthetics from the trumpet instrument. Content is the main thing that the arranger does when making a song. The following content is contained in Movement II:

a. Tempo

Tempo, the rate at which a musical composition is performed, is a fundamental element of musical expression that greatly impacts the mood and vitality of the song (Jakubowski, et al., 2015). The arranger utilizes a range of tempos in Movement II to craft a compelling and captivating storyline. The opening portion is characterized by a pace of 160 beats per minute (bpm), establishing a vibrant and dynamic atmosphere. The fast pace of this music perfectly conveys the inherent energy and strength of the people of Bandung. The tempo in Movement II is dynamic, varying through the utilization of musical expressions such as "rall," "ritardando," and "accelerando." These changes are employed to accentuate specific segments of the music, enhancing the intricacy and profundity of the overall composition. For example, a ritardando, which refers to a steady decrease in tempo, might be employed to emphasize a moment of contemplation or seriousness. Conversely, an accelerando, which denotes a gradual increase in tempo, can symbolize a sudden burst of optimism or resolve. The variations in speed enhance a complex and intricate musical storyline that reflects the changing situations and emotions experienced by the inhabitants of Bandung during the period of colonization.

b. Rhythm

Rhythm is a fundamental aspect of musical composition that refers to the arrangement of sounds and pauses that structure the music (Large, 2008). The rhythm in Movement II is distinguished by a wide variety of note values, ranging from basic quarter notes (1/4) to intricate sixteenth notes (1/16). The presence of many rhythmic patterns is crucial for sustaining the audience's attention and showcasing the artists' high level of technical skill. The diverse rhythmic patterns in Movement II also fulfil a narrative role. They reflect the complexity and hardships the people of Bandung encountered during colonization. The interaction between several rhythms produces a layered soundscape that effectively depicts the complex and diverse character of their experiences. The complex rhythmic patterns necessitate accurate performance, guaranteeing that every note and beat are executed simultaneously, producing a polished and harmonious sound. Accuracy is essential to effectively communicate the intended message and evoke the desired emotional response through the music.

c. Dexterity

Dexterity pertains to the physical aptitude and nimbleness necessary for playing a musical instrument (Alperson, 2008). Regarding Movement II, the trumpet players play a crucial role as they are required to handle rapid tempos and complex notations. Executing sixteenth notes at a tempo of 160 beats per minute requires considerable technical skill and coordination. This technical challenge emphasizes the artists' unwavering dedication and commitment, showcasing the Bandung people's tenacity and determination. The intricate musical content in Movement II emphasizes the significance of dexterity. The arranger includes complex sections that assess the performers' abilities, guaranteeing their continuous involvement and

concentration. The technical requirements of the performance demonstrate the performers' skills and reflect the greater topic of determination and expertise, which aligns with the historical account of the Bandung people's resistance and tenacity during colonization.

d. Clarity

Clarity in music pertains to the accuracy and comprehensibility of the sound generated (McAdams, 1987). A piece must convey the intended message and emotion (Juslin, 1997). Meticulous attention to rhythmic articulation and tone generation in Movement II produces a clear and precise performance. The trumpet players are responsible for ensuring that their notes are unambiguous and separate, enhancing the overall consistency of the performance. The sheet music for Movement II demonstrates the significance of clarity, as it has precise notations that direct the performers in attaining the intended sound quality. The precise enunciation of every note efficiently conveys the concept and significance of the song to the audience. The clarity of the music amplifies its emotional impact, allowing listeners to fully appreciate the subtle details of the performance. The actors need to maintain a high level of clarity to enhance the effectiveness of conveying the narrative's emotional depth and historical significance.

e. Clean Tone

The term "clean tone" denotes the unadulterated and accurate sound quality generated by musical instruments. Obtaining a pristine tone is crucial in Movement II to uphold the musical integrity of the performance. Trumpet players must exercise precise control over their breathing and the strength of their lip muscles. , it is necessary to generate each note with precision, ensuring there is no overlap or unwanted noise To achieve a harmonious and cohesive sound. Intense training and diligent practice reinforce the focus on producing a clear and pure sound. The performers attain the requisite control and consistency through breathing exercises and muscular conditioning. The outcome is a melodious and cohesive sound that elevates the song's overall aesthetic excellence. An unblemished timbre guarantees that the music's intended affective and storytelling components are communicated without interruption, enabling the spectators to wholeheartedly immerse themselves in the rendition (Luesutthiviboon, et al., 2019).

### 3.3 Musical Aesthetic Elements in Movement II Bandung Marching Band

Individual preferences and personal inclinations determine aesthetics. Four aesthetic aspects are determined by personal preference, specifically in quantity, quality, direction, and relationship (Sasmita & Dermawan, 2021). Efforts to incorporate aesthetics into drum band music are made by presenting video or audio recordings of other drum bands performing a composition (Cabon et al., 2019). The purpose of providing examples is to assist the members of Bandung Marching Band in effectively interpreting the performed works based on the offered video or audio illustrations. Bandung Marching Band members can effectively modify drum band music due to their exposure to visual culture, allowing them to incorporate elements beyond only audio. Video footage can assist musicians in visually seeing the aesthetic aspects of their body posture while standing and performing drum band music, enabling them to generate the intended sound. Furthermore, members of the Bandung Marching Band possess the ability to discern the precise placement of instruments when performing big band music, such as the positioning of each instrument.

Based on the analysis of aesthetics, drum band music can be classified as a form of rhythmic and literary art. The technique of playing the instrument is an integral part of rhythmic art. Rhythmic art embraces all artistic expressions connected to the concept of "time" and influenced by rhythm. Conversely, literary art is an art form that relies on language as a medium for conveying aesthetic perception (Goldman, 1990).

Individual preferences for drum band music vary, depending on personal taste. Bandung Marching Band exists partly because of a shared preference, although it is challenging to define precisely. Certain individuals may exhibit a deficiency in competence yet possess a discerning sense of taste, enabling them to evaluate a musical arrangement's quality and level of difficulty. The qualifications for becoming interested in drum band music are as follows:

- a. Harmony refers to the distinctive quality of each arrangement or drum ensemble.
- b. Instrumentation refers to the comprehension of the structure, the level of complexity of playing each instrument, and its distinctive qualities. It involves translating musical aesthetics into instrument-playing procedures.
- c. The aesthetics of performing a piece of art are tailored to meet the listener's expectations and are adapted to suit the specific event.

Drum band performances, being a marketable commodity, are likewise subject to the effect of market demand. The selection of costumes is contingent upon the requirements. In the musical composition "Movement II Bandung Marching Band," numerous ornaments are in trumpet one and two scores. These ornaments can alter the aesthetic quality of the music, either by enhancing the audible primary melody, serving as a counter melody, or simply adding a layer of chords. The trumpet instrument is a musical composition's primary melodic voice or lead. However, in this Movement II score, the trumpet can enhance the melody by playing brief notes or emphasizing a single rhythmic emphasis.

The image shows a musical score for Trumpet 2, titled "Mvt II BDC2021". The score is written in 2/4 time and features various ornaments and dynamics. It includes markings for "Play On Cue Conductor", "Solo", and "Full." The score is divided into measures 1 through 12.

**Figure 1.** Movement II Bandung Marching Band

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The aesthetics of music encompass not just auditory elements but also visual aspects, particularly in performing settings like marching band. The visual representation of musicians, encompassing their bodily posture and motions, plays a crucial role in shaping the audience's perspective of the performance. The Bandung Marching Band enhances its visual appeal by executing synchronized movements and strategically positioning musicians, which are essential for aesthetic and sonic purposes. The trumpet part in Movement II of "Bandung 1946" is carefully organized to optimize visual and audible effects. The trumpeters' postures, stances, and movements are carefully planned to synchronize with the beat and dynamics of the piece, resulting in a visually captivating performance. This alignment increases the visual perception and guarantees that the sound generated is distinct and robust. Visual culture is crucial in modifying the aesthetics of drum band music, enabling performers to convey the emotional and dynamic spectrum of the music through their physical appearance.

An analysis of the trumpet's sociocultural significance in musical compositions, namely in the context of the Bandung Marching Band "Bandung 1946," can be conducted by examining its historical resonance, emotional expressiveness, symbolic representation, and cultural links. This examination highlights the trumpet's significance as a musical instrument and a potent emblem of culture and history. Throughout history, the trumpet has been employed in military and ceremonial settings, symbolizing dominance, control, and the summoning of action. The historical significance of the trumpet in "Bandung 1946" is of utmost importance as it symbolizes the Indonesian fight for independence in 1946. The trumpet's resolute and distinct sound mirrors the indomitable spirit of rebellion and perseverance that characterized the events in Bandung. The historical background provides a more profound significance to the trumpet's role, connecting the musical performance to a crucial juncture in Indonesia's history. The instrument serves as an aural emblem of the liberation struggle, resonating with that era's pressing need and unwavering resolve. The trumpet's societal significance is further enhanced by its capacity for emotional expressiveness. The trumpet can generate diverse dynamics and articulations, rendering it a highly effective medium for expressing intricate emotions. The trumpet's "Bandung 1946" notes encompass a spectrum from triumphant and heroic to melancholy and contemplative. Its adaptability enables it to depict the elation of triumph, the anguish of defeat, and the optimism for what lies ahead. The trumpet effectively captures these emotions, enabling it to narrate a captivating story that deeply connects with the audience emotionally. The emotional depth plays a vital role in establishing a connection between the listeners and the historical and cultural story of the song.

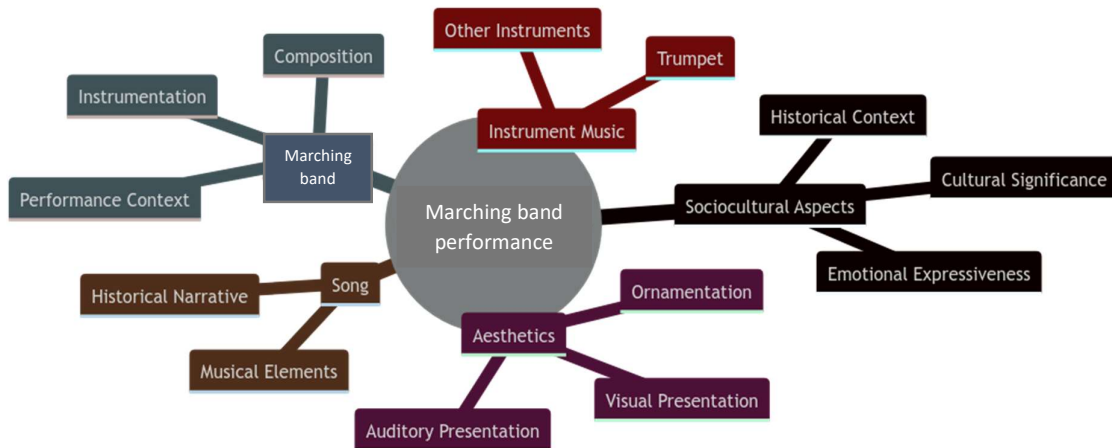
The trumpet symbolizes leadership and importance. The trumpet is commonly linked to individuals of authority, such as military commanders and ceremonial dignitaries, in numerous cultures. The trumpet's prominent position within the Bandung Marching Band symbolizes the leadership and bravery of those who battled for Indonesia's freedom. The music's prominent melodies and harmonic leadership represent the influential roles these individuals performed during the struggle. The incorporation of symbolism in the music enhances its significance, transforming the trumpet from a mere sound producer into a portrayal of historical individuals and their influential achievements.

The trumpet's timbre and playing techniques harmonize with traditional Indonesian musical aspects, establishing a cultural connection. Indonesian traditional music frequently showcases instruments with vibrant and penetrating tones, akin to the timbre of a trumpet. This aural resemblance facilitates the trumpet's assimilation into the cultural soundscape of



Indonesian music, enhancing the audience's ability to connect with and derive significance from the performance. The Bandung Marching Band pays tribute to its cultural past and showcases the trumpet's adaptability and worldwide popularity by combining these elements.

The trumpet's function in "Bandung 1946" also fulfils instructional and memorial objectives. The piece's performances serve to conserve and propagate historical knowledge regarding Indonesia's fight for independence. The trumpet's resonant sound and symbolic connotations render it an essential instrument in this pedagogical endeavour. The Bandung Marching Band uses its music to enlighten audiences about the historical events of 1946, assuring the preservation of the memory of these events.



**Figure 2.** Connection between marching band performance, aesthetics, and sociocultural aspects

The intertwining of sociocultural importance and aesthetics in the trumpet's role within "Bandung 1946" is a testament to how music can serve as a powerful medium for cultural expression and historical storytelling. The trumpet's bold, clear sound embodies the spirit of defiance and resilience that characterized the 1946 events in Bandung. Its historical and cultural connotations enrich the piece's narrative, connecting audiences to Indonesia's past. Moreover, the trumpet section's visual and auditory presentation enhances the performance's overall impact. By choreographing movements and postures to align with the music's dynamics, the Bandung Marching Band creates a cohesive and immersive experience. This visual alignment enhances the aesthetic appeal and reinforces the emotional and historical narrative conveyed through the music.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Trumpet musical aesthetics in Movement II of "Bandung 1946" by the Bandung Marching Band exemplify the sophisticated integration of visual and auditory components to enhance musical performance. Through careful attention to visual presentation, strategic utilization of ornamentation, and incorporation of the trumpet's historical and cultural significance, the performance reaches a rich and engaging quality that deeply resonates with audiences. The trumpet section's visual presentation, characterized by synchronized motions and body posture that coincide with the music's beat and dynamics, greatly amplifies the impact of the performance. This choreography enhances the visual aesthetics and optimizes the projection

of sound, resulting in a compelling aural experience. The congruence between the visual presentation and the emotional and dynamic aspects of the piece enables artists to completely convey the music, resulting in a more captivating and unforgettable performance. The deliberate incorporation of decorative elements, such as trills and mordents, in the trumpet sections significantly influences the overall artistic significance of the composition. These embellishments augment the primary melody, offer a contrasting melody, or introduce additional harmonic elements, necessitating a profound comprehension of both the instrument and the song. This sophisticated method enhances the music by introducing intricacy and intricateness, resulting in a performance that evokes strong emotional responses. The trumpet has long been seen as a sign of resilience and resistance, reflecting Indonesia's fight for independence in 1946. The trumpet's resolute and penetrating sound encapsulates the essence of that time, enhancing the performance and establishing a profound connection between the audience and Indonesia's historical heritage. The trumpet's capacity to express diverse emotions and its function in guiding harmonic transitions additionally represent leadership and importance. The combination of visual and audible components and the trumpet's historical and cultural importance generates a compelling and impactful encounter. By integrating their performance, the Bandung Marching Band demonstrates exceptional musical skill and strengthens their bond with the audience, guaranteeing that the impact of "Bandung 1946" endures and continues to inspire. This performance showcases the ability of music to effectively communicate intricate storylines and intense feelings, making a profound impression on its spectators. Through the process of adaptation in the form of regular, systematic, and continuous training, plus the abundance of appreciation materials in the form of audio and video, the members of Bandung Marching Band were able to adapt to the aesthetics of playing drum band music. In addition, their insight into playing the aesthetics of drum band music also increased; they could recognize Marsiah and Singkup's notation, articulation, rhythm, various mutes, techniques for playing drum band music, and how to perform jazz drum band music. All these insights were gained during the rehearsal process and delivered by experts or professional drum band musicians who visited Bandung Marching Band.

## 6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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