

Words Were Originally Magic Document

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Words Were Originally Magic: The Mystical Roots of Language

Words were originally magic ? a phrase that invites us to look beyond the everyday

chatter and text messages that fill our lives and into the ancient origins of human communication. It may sound poetic or even mystical, but this idea holds a kernel of truth that connects language to ritual, power, and transformation. Before words became tools for ordering food or sending emails, they were imbued with sacred, supernatural significance. Understanding this fascinating evolution deepens our appreciation for the spoken and written word today.

The Magical Origins of Words

Long before dictionaries and grammar rules, early humans experienced language as something far more potent than mere information exchange. Anthropologists and linguists suggest that the earliest vocalizations and symbols were closely tied to spiritual and magical practices. Words were not just sounds; they were believed to carry real power – the power to heal, curse, summon, or protect.

In many ancient cultures, the act of speaking was a ritual in itself. Shamans, priests, and medicine men used chants, incantations, and spells to influence the world around them.

The connection between language and magic is evident in the way these societies viewed

the spoken word as a bridge between the human and the divine.

Language as a Tool of Creation and Transformation

Consider myths from different cultures where gods create the world through speech. In the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Book of Genesis describes God speaking the universe into existence: "Let there be light." Similarly, in ancient Egyptian mythology, the god Thoth was said to have created language and writing, granting humans the ability to harness cosmic power.

This idea that words can bring change, shape reality, or invoke supernatural forces underscores why early humans might have seen words as magical. Language was more than communication—it was a means of creation and control.

Words, Rituals, and the Power of Incantations

Throughout history, rituals have been central to human culture, and words have always played a crucial role in these ceremonies. Incantations and spells often rely on precise wording, rhythm, and repetition to "activate" their intended effects. This emphasis on the form and sound of words reveals the belief that language itself holds intrinsic power.

The Sound and Meaning Connection

In many magical traditions, the phonetics of words—their sound patterns—are considered just as important as their meanings. For example, mantras in Hinduism and Buddhism are repeated sounds and phrases believed to resonate with cosmic vibrations, creating spiritual energy and focus. The idea is that the very utterance of these words aligns the speaker with a higher plane of existence or unlocks hidden powers.

Similarly, in ancient Hebrew mysticism, the names of God were thought to possess immense power. Speaking or writing these names was an act loaded with spiritual significance, sometimes even considered dangerous if done improperly.

The Evolution from Magical Words to Everyday Language

As societies became more complex, the mystical aura around words gradually diminished.

Language shifted from being primarily ritualistic and magical to practical and functional.

The rise of writing systems, literacy, and education transformed words into tools for record-keeping, storytelling, and governance.

Yet, echoes of this magical origin persist. Think about the way we still use words to inspire, persuade, or comfort. Poets, storytellers, and leaders harness language to evoke emotions and shape perspectives. Advertising copywriters carefully choose words to influence consumer behavior, almost like modern-day spellcasters.

Words as Symbolic and Psychological Tools

Even in contemporary psychology, words are recognized for their power to affect the human mind and body. Affirmations, positive self-talk, and therapeutic narratives demonstrate how language can foster healing and transformation. This suggests that beneath the surface of everyday communication lies a profound connection between words and human experience—one that traces back to their magical beginnings.

Modern Reflections: When Words Still Feel Like Magic

In today's digital age, the magic of words might seem diluted by emojis, abbreviations,

and endless streams of content. However, the fundamental human response to language remains rooted in that ancient awe.

Storytelling and the Spell of Narrative

Stories captivate us because they tap into a deep-seated human need to connect and make sense of the world. When an author spins a tale or a speaker delivers a compelling speech, they wield words that can transport us to other realms, change our opinions, or ignite our imaginations. This transformative power echoes the original magical function of language.

Language in Healing and Mindfulness Practices

Practices like guided meditation, chanting, and prayer remind us how words can still serve as tools for transformation. The deliberate use of language in these contexts shows a conscious effort to tap into the ancient power of words to affect consciousness and well-being.

Tips for Harnessing the Magic of Words in Everyday Life

You don't need to be a linguist or a magician to appreciate and use the inherent power of words. Here are some ways to bring a bit of that ancient magic into your daily communication:

Choose your words mindfully: The words you select can shape conversations

1.

and relationships. Opt for language that uplifts and clarifies.

Use affirmations: Positive statements repeated regularly can influence your

2.

mindset and emotional state.

Tell engaging stories: Whether at work or in social settings, stories help you

3.

connect and persuade effectively.

Practice active listening: Paying attention to others' words deepens

4.

understanding and builds trust.

Incorporate rituals: Use chants, mantras, or repeated phrases in meditation or

5.

goal-setting to focus your mind.

By recognizing that words were originally magic, we can reclaim some of that wonder and intentionality in how we communicate.

Language as a Living Legacy of Ancient Magic

The journey of words from sacred incantations to everyday tools reveals a fascinating narrative about human culture and cognition. While modern language serves countless practical purposes, its roots remind us that words carry more than just information—they carry centuries of meaning, power, and mystery. Embracing this perspective enriches our relationship with language and inspires us to use words with greater respect and creativity.

So next time you speak or write, pause for a moment to consider: you are participating in an ancient tradition where words were originally magic, and in a way, they still are.

Question

Answer

What does the phrase 'words were originally magic' mean?

The phrase suggests that in ancient times, people believed words had inherent supernatural power to influence reality, invoke spirits, or bring about change, much like magic.

How did ancient cultures view the power of words?

Many ancient cultures regarded words as sacred and powerful, often using spells, incantations, and chants in rituals to harness their perceived magical effects.

Are there examples of languages or scripts that were considered magical?

Yes, scripts like Egyptian hieroglyphs, runes, and Sanskrit were often seen as more than just communication tools; they were believed to carry

mystical or divine power.

How has the idea that 'words

were originally magic'

influenced modern language

and literature?

This idea has influenced storytelling, poetry, and even

modern rituals, where words are crafted carefully to

evoke emotions, create atmosphere, or imply power,

reflecting the ancient belief in the magic of language.

Can the belief in the magical

power of words be seen in

contemporary practices?

Yes, practices like affirmations, mantras, and prayers in

various spiritual traditions reflect the enduring belief

that words can shape reality and influence one's mind

and environment.

What psychological

explanation supports the idea

that words have a 'magical'

effect?

Psychologically, words can influence thoughts, emotions, and behavior through suggestion and symbolism, which explains why people historically attributed magical qualities to language.

Words Were Originally Magic: Tracing the Enigmatic Origins of Language

Words were originally magic. This assertion, while poetic, carries significant weight

when examined through the lenses of anthropology, linguistics, and history. The idea that language once held a mystical or supernatural power reflects early human attempts to understand and manipulate the world around them. From ancient incantations to sacred chants, the evolution of words is deeply intertwined with humanity's quest for meaning and control. Exploring this fascinating notion not only sheds light on the origins of communication but also reveals the enduring impact of language as a potent cultural force.

The Magical Origins of Language: An Anthropological Perspective

The concept that words were originally magic is rooted in the belief systems of early civilizations. Anthropologists and historians suggest that before language became a tool for everyday communication, it functioned as a medium for ritualistic and supernatural purposes. Early humans attributed special powers to certain sounds and utterances, viewing them as capable of influencing reality, invoking spirits, or ensuring survival. For example, many indigenous cultures employed incantations and chants in healing

ceremonies or to ward off evil. These vocal expressions were not mere speech but were believed to channel divine energies or alter natural forces. Such practices illustrate how words and sounds were perceived as inherently magical, a bridge between the physical world and the spiritual realm.

The Role of Incantations and Spellcasting in Early Societies

Incantations and spells are among the earliest documented uses of language as magic. In ancient Mesopotamia, for instance, priests and shamans recited carefully crafted phrases to summon gods or protect communities from harm. The precision of these words was crucial; a mispronunciation could nullify the spell's effect, emphasizing the sacred nature of language.

Similarly, the Egyptian Book of the Dead contains spells intended to guide the deceased through the afterlife, demonstrating how words transcended mere communication to become instruments of cosmic significance. The power attributed to these words was not metaphorical but literal in the cultural contexts of the time.

Language as a Tool for Social Cohesion and Power

Beyond ritual magic, words served as a means of solidifying social structures and asserting authority. In many early societies, language was a domain controlled by religious or political elites who monopolized sacred knowledge. This gatekeeping reinforced hierarchies, as the ability to speak certain words or perform rituals conferred status and influence.

The performative aspect of language—where saying something was equivalent to doing

it?also played a role in governance and law. Oaths, declarations, and proclamations were binding because of the perceived power of spoken words. This concept remains in modern legal systems, where verbal agreements and testimonies carry weight.

The Performative Power of Language

Linguists have explored the idea of performative utterances, where language acts as an action rather than simply conveying information. The famous philosopher J.L. Austin introduced this concept, highlighting that when someone says ?I hereby pronounce you husband and wife,? the words e?ectuate a change in social reality.

Such performativity echoes ancient beliefs that words could cause tangible outcomes.

This continuity suggests that the magical origins of language persist subtly in contemporary communication, embedded in rituals, ceremonies, and formal speech acts.

Comparative Analysis: Myth, Language, and Magic in Di?erent Cultures

Examining myths from various cultures reveals recurring themes about the power of words. In many creation myths, language is the force that brings the universe into existence. For example:

In the Judeo-Christian tradition, God creates the world through divine speech??Let

1.

there be light.?

In ancient Hindu texts, the cosmic sound ?Om? embodies the essence of all

2.

existence.

Australian Aboriginal Dreamtime stories often depict spoken words as shaping the

3.

landscape and life forms.

These narratives underscore a universal recognition of language's foundational and almost mystical role in shaping reality. The convergence of myth and linguistics invites deeper reflection on how early humans conceptualized words as more than mere symbols.

From Sacred Language to Everyday Speech

The transition from viewing language as magic to perceiving it as a practical tool was gradual and complex. As societies advanced, the functional aspects of communication expanded, encompassing trade, governance, and education. Yet, vestiges of the magical perception of words remain embedded in cultural practices, such as blessings, curses, poetry, and storytelling.

This dual nature of language—as both a mundane and enchanted medium—illustrates its multifaceted role in human experience. Even today, certain words or phrases carry emotional or symbolic weight that transcends their dictionary definitions, echoing their ancient magical roots.

The Modern Implications of Language's Magical Past

Understanding that words were originally magic enriches contemporary discussions about language's influence on thought, behavior, and social dynamics. The Sapir-Whorf

hypothesis, for example, posits that language shapes perception and cognition, suggesting that the words we use affect how we interpret reality.

Moreover, the power of rhetoric, propaganda, and persuasion in politics and media highlights language's capacity to shape collective beliefs and actions. The enduring fascination with spells, mantras, and affirmations in popular culture also attests to the persistent allure of language as a transformative force.

Language, Technology, and the Future of Communication

In the digital age, the magical origins of words find new expressions. Algorithms that parse natural language, virtual assistants responding to voice commands, and social media's viral spread of memes all demonstrate the evolving power of words. While the mystical aura may have faded, the capacity of language to effect change remains potent.

Artificial intelligence and natural language processing are expanding how humans interact with information, blurring boundaries between spoken commands and action. This technological transformation invites reflection on the ancient premise that words, in their essence, wield power – a power that continues to grow in unexpected ways.

Words were originally magic, and while the context has evolved, the profound impact of language endures. From sacred chants to digital dialogues, the journey of words reflects humanity's enduring quest to understand, influence, and connect with the world around them.

language origins, magical words, ancient spells, linguistic mysticism, sacred language,

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mythological language

english mahino ke naam

English Mahino Ke Naam: A Comprehensive Guide to the Names of Months in English

Understanding the names of the months in English is essential for effective communication, scheduling, and cultural literacy. Whether you're learning English as a second language or simply want to enhance your vocabulary, knowing the proper names of the months helps you navigate calendars, dates, and various formal and informal contexts. In this article, we will explore the names of the months in English, their origins, pronunciation, and useful tips to remember them easily.

Introduction to English Mahino Ke Naam

The phrase **english mahino ke naam** translates to "the names of the months in English." These names are used worldwide in various contexts, from formal documents and official calendars to everyday conversations and personal planning. The modern Gregorian calendar, which is used internationally, consists of twelve months, each with its unique name and significance.

Historically, the names of the months have roots in Latin, Greek, Roman mythology, and historical figures. Over time, these names have been adapted into the English language, maintaining their historical significance while serving practical purposes in modern life.

Knowing the names of the months in English is especially important for students, travelers, professionals, and anyone involved in international communication. It also helps with understanding cultural references, historical events, and literary works that mention specific months.

List of English Names of Months

The twelve months of the Gregorian calendar, along with their English names, are as follows:

- January
- February
- March
- April

- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Each of these months has a unique origin and pronunciation, which we will discuss in detail.

Origins and Etymology of Month Names

Understanding the origins of month names adds depth to your knowledge and helps in memorizing them more effectively.

January

- Named after Janus, the Roman god of doors and beginnings.
- Origin: Latin Ianuarius.

February

- Named after Februa, an ancient Roman festival of purification.
- Origin: Latin Februarius.

March

- Named after Mars, the Roman god of war.
- Origin: Latin Martius.

April

- Possibly derives from the Latin Aprilis, with uncertain origins; some suggest it is related to the Latin aperire meaning "to open," referring to the opening of flowers and buds.
- Alternatively, from Etruscan or Greek origins.

May

- Named after Maia, an earth goddess of growth and fertility in Roman mythology.
- Origin: Latin Maius.

June

- Named after Juno, the Roman goddess of marriage and well-being.
- Origin: Latin Iunius.

July

- Originally called Quintilis, meaning "fifth month" in Latin; later renamed in honor of Julius Caesar.
- Origin: Latin Iulius.

August

- Originally called Sextilis; renamed in honor of Emperor Augustus.
- Origin: Latin Augustus.

September

- From Latin septem, meaning "seven."
- Originally the seventh month in the Roman calendar.

October

- From Latin octo, meaning "eight."

November

- From Latin novem, meaning "nine."

December

- From Latin decem, meaning "ten."

Pronunciation Guide for the Months

Proper pronunciation helps in clear communication. Here's a simple guide:

- January ? /dʒænjuəri/ or /dʒænjuəri/
- February ? /fɛbruəri/ or /fɛbruəri/
- March ? /mɑːrtʃ/ (American and British pronunciation similar)
- April ? /eɪprəl/
- May ? /meɪ/
- June ? /dʒuːn/
- July ? /dʒuːlə/
- August ? /ɒɡəst/ (British), /ɑːɡəst/ (American)
- September ? /sɛptɛmbər/
- October ? /ɒktəbər/
- November ? /nɒvɛmbər/
- December ? /dɪsɛmbər/

Tips to Remember the Names of Months in English

Learning the months can be easier if you use some practical tips:

1. Use Mnemonics

Create a mnemonic phrase to remember the order. For example:

- Just For Making All Months Just As Seen:
- January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

2. Associate Months with Seasons

Link months with seasons or festivals:

- December, January, February ? Winter
- March, April, May ? Spring
- June, July, August ? Summer
- September, October, November ? Autumn

3. Visual Calendar Practice

Regularly look at calendars and try to recall the months? names, pronunciation, and order.

4. Connect with Cultural Events

Remember specific festivals or events in certain months:

- New Year in January
- Independence Day in July (USA)
- Christmas in December

5. Flashcards and Repetition

Create flashcards with the month names and practice daily.

Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them

While learning the names of months, some common errors include:

- Confusing similar-sounding months (e.g., September and October)
- Mispronouncing the names, especially those with tricky spellings
- Forgetting the correct order

Tips to avoid these mistakes:

- Practice pronunciation regularly
- Use mnemonic devices
- Review the calendar often
- Engage in conversations involving dates and months

Importance of Knowing the Names of Months in English

Having a good grasp of the month names enhances various aspects of life:

- Effective Communication: Discussing dates, appointments, or events confidently.
- Cultural Understanding: Recognizing references in literature, media, or conversations.
- Academic and Professional Use: Filling forms, understanding schedules, or planning projects.
- Travel and Tourism: Reading itineraries and booking tickets accurately.

Conclusion

Knowing the **english mahino ke naam** is more than just memorizing a list; it is about understanding the cultural and historical significance behind each name. From their roots in Roman mythology to their practical use today, these names form an integral part of the English language and global communication.

By familiarizing yourself with the origins, pronunciation, and tips for memorization, you can confidently use and recognize the names of all twelve months. Incorporate these learning strategies into your routine, and you'll find it easier to remember and use the month names in everyday life.

Remember, consistent practice and real-world application are the keys to mastery. Whether you're planning a trip, writing a letter, or simply expanding your vocabulary, knowing the names of the months in English is a valuable skill that will serve you well in many contexts.

Keywords for SEO optimization:

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English Mahino Ke Naam: A Comprehensive Guide to the Names of Months in English

English mahino ke naam?the names of months in the English language?are a fundamental aspect of understanding how the calendar year is structured and how time is organized in the Anglophone world. Whether you are learning English, planning a schedule, or delving into the history of the Gregorian calendar, knowing the names of the months and their origins offers valuable insight. This article provides a detailed exploration of the months in English, their historical background, their significance, and how their names have evolved over centuries.

The Significance of Month Names in the Calendar System

The Gregorian calendar, which is the most widely used civil calendar today, comprises 12 months

that divide the year into manageable segments. These months are not merely arbitrary divisions; each name encapsulates history, culture, and sometimes astronomical phenomena.

Understanding the names of months in English is not only about memorization but also about appreciating their roots. It offers a window into ancient civilizations, linguistic evolution, and the way societies have perceived and marked time.

The Names of the Months: An Overview

The twelve months in English are:

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Each of these names has a unique history and significance, rooted in Latin, Roman mythology, and historical figures.

Origins and Etymology of the Month Names

January

Etymology: Named after Janus, the Roman god of doors and gates.

Historical Significance: January marks the beginning of the year and was named to honor Janus, symbolizing transitions, gateways, and new beginnings. In Roman times, the month was dedicated to Janus because it was a time of looking both backward and forward.

Evolution: The month was originally part of the old Roman calendar and was later fixed as the start of the year with the Julian calendar reform.

February

Etymology: Derived from Februa or Lupercalia, Roman purification and fertility festivals.

Historical Significance: February was associated with purification rituals and cleansing rites. The name reflects the Roman tradition of cleansing and preparing for the new year.

Evolution: In the Julian calendar, February became the second month, with 28 days, and 29 days in leap years.

March

Etymology: Named after Mars, the Roman god of war.

Historical Significance: March signified the start of the military campaign season in ancient Rome. It was considered a month of beginnings and renewal.

Evolution: As the third month, March retained its association with beginnings and was the month when the Roman calendar year originally started.

April

Etymology: From Latin "Aprilis," possibly derived from "aperire," meaning "to open," referring to the opening of flowers and buds.

Historical Significance: April symbolizes spring and rebirth, a time when nature "opens" after winter.

Evolution: Its name emphasizes the seasonal change, aligning with the blooming and growth of flora.

May

Etymology: Likely from Maia, an earth goddess of growth and fertility in Roman mythology.

Historical Significance: May is associated with fertility, growth, and the celebration of spring.

Evolution: The name reflects agricultural and fertility festivals held during this month.

June

Etymology: Named after Juno, the Roman goddess of marriage and the well-being of women.

Historical Significance: June was considered an auspicious time for weddings and marriages in ancient Rome.

Evolution: The month continues to be associated with love, marriage, and fertility.

July

Etymology: Originally called Quintilis, meaning the fifth month, renamed in honor of Julius Caesar.

Historical Significance: Julius Caesar was born in this month, and it was renamed to honor him after his death.

Evolution: The renaming reflects the influence of prominent historical figures on calendar nomenclature.

August

Etymology: Originally called Sextilis, the sixth month, renamed in honor of Emperor Augustus.

Historical Significance: Augustus Caesar's notable achievements and reforms led to the month being renamed.

Evolution: The name change signifies the Roman emperors' influence on calendar design.

September

Etymology: From Latin "septem," meaning seven.

Historical Significance: It was the seventh month in the Roman calendar.

Evolution: Despite calendar reforms, the name remained, even though September is now the ninth month.

October

Etymology: From Latin "octo," meaning eight.

Historical Significance: Originally the eighth month in the Roman calendar.

Evolution: The name persists despite October now being the tenth month.

November

Etymology: From Latin "novem," meaning nine.

Historical Significance: The ninth month originally, reflecting its position in the early Roman calendar.

Evolution: The name remains unchanged today, even though it is now the eleventh month.

December

Etymology: From Latin "decem," meaning ten.

Historical Significance: Once the tenth month, December signified the end of the Roman calendar year.

Evolution: Its current position as the twelfth month contrasts with its original numbering.

The Evolution from Roman to Gregorian Calendar

The transition from the Roman calendar to the Gregorian calendar involved several reforms that solidified the current month structure.

- The Roman calendar originally had ten months, with a winter period not assigned to any months.
- Later reforms introduced January and February, expanding the calendar to 12 months.
- Names of months like Quintilis (later July) and Sextilis (later August) were renamed to honor Julius Caesar and Augustus.
- Despite changes in the calendar's structure, most month names retained their Latin roots, preserving a connection to ancient Rome.

Cultural Significance and Modern Usage

Understanding the names of months goes beyond historical curiosity; it influences various cultural practices, festivals, and traditions.

Examples:

- January: New Year celebrations mark the start of the year.

- February: Valentine's Day on February 14 emphasizes love and romance.
- March: International Women's Day on March 8 celebrates women's achievements.
- April: April Fools' Day on April 1 involves pranks and humor.
- May: May Day on May 1 signifies spring festivals and labor rights.
- June: Weddings peak in June due to its association with Juno.
- July & August: Summer holidays and vacations are common during these months.
- September to December: End-of-year festivals, including Christmas and New Year celebrations.

Variations and Other Languages

While this article focuses on the English names, many languages have their own versions rooted in Latin or other historical traditions. For example:

- Hindi: ????? (Janwari), ????? (Farwari), ????? (March), etc.
- Spanish: Enero, Febrero, Marzo, etc.
- French: Janvier, Février, Mars, etc.

These variations reflect regional linguistic evolution but often retain traces of their Latin origins.

Conclusion

The names of months in English are a fascinating blend of mythology, history, and linguistic evolution. From January's gateway symbolism to December's year-end reflections, each month's name carries a story that connects modern society with ancient civilizations. Recognizing these origins enriches our understanding of timekeeping and cultural history.

As society continues to evolve, the names of months remain a testament to human ingenuity in organizing life around the cycles of nature, history, and myth. Whether you are a student, a teacher, or simply a curious reader, appreciating the roots of these names offers a deeper connection to the passage of time and the narratives that shape our collective history.

QuestionAnswer English mahino ke naam kya hain? English mahino ke naam January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, aur December hain. Har ek mahine ka English naam kya hai? Har ek mahine ka English naam is tarah hai: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. English mahino ke naam kis tarah yaad rakhe ja sakte hain? English mahino ke naam yaad karne ke liye aap mnemonic yaad kar sakte hain, jaise 'Just For My Aunt, She Makes Juicy Octopus Naturally' jisme har shabd pehle akshar mahino ke naam se milta hai. Kya English mahino ke naam har jagah same hote hain? Haan, English mahino ke naam globally same hote hain, sirf unke likhne aur pronunciation mein thoda bahut antar ho sakta hai. English mahino ke naam ke

baare mein koi interesting facts kya hain? Ek interesting fact yeh hai ki December ka naam 'Decem' se aaya hai jo Latin mein '10' ka matlab hota hai, kyunki pehle December saal ke 10th mahine ke roop mein shuru hota tha. English mahino ke naam ka istemal kaise hota hai? English mahino ke naam date, events, birthdays, aur calendar ke liye istemal kiye jaate hain, jaise 'My birthday is in July' ya 'The meeting is scheduled for September'. English mahino ke naam ko yaad karne ke liye koi tips kya hain? Aap mahino ke naam ko rhymes, mnemonics, ya flashcards ke zariye yaad kar sakte hain, aur unka daily use karne ki koshish karein. Kya English mahino ke naam hindi mein bhi jaane chahiye? Yeh aapki zaroorat par depend karta hai, lekin agar aapko English mahino ke naam pata hain to aapko unki madad se English padhne aur samajhne mein asani hoti hai.

Related keywords: English month names, months of the year, calendar months, Gregorian months, January to December, English months list, month names in English, yearly months, English calendar months, months in English

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