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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE CONCEPT OF OBJECT AND ITS EXPRESSIVE MEANS  
IN THE OGHUZ GROUP TURKIC LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5710.01 – “Turkic languages”

Field of science: Philological sciences

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**Baku – 2026**

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Relevance and development of the research work.**

Following of the object-concepted words of the phono-semantic, morphological and functional history should be considered the most relevant issue in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. Systematic studies in the research of the object-concepted words were conducted less in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The common development directions of the root words of the object-concepted lexical units weren't determined in the Oghuz group Turkic languages, these root morphemes weren't attracted to the comparative-typological researches completely.

The study of the systematic structural attitudes of the object-concepted words should be considered very relevant and necessary in the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

The content of the dissertation is very relevant from the point of study of semantic-functional and morphological evolutionary history of object-concepted words, the research of the category of objectivity comparatively and systematically in the world linguistics and Turkology.

Additionally, the content is very relevant according to complex research of thematic classification and etymological analysis of the object-concepted words, their formation sources and methods in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The study of object-concepted words involves the issue of the interaction among language and consciousness in the Oghuz group Turkic languages and so this research is relevant for this.

Language determines the norms of thought and behaviour, plays a leading role in the formation of the concept of object, and it penetrates to the individual life of a person. Language is an expressive means of the concept of object. Language relations are distinguished by their complexity. Language is not only an expressive means of the concept of object, but also a means influencing to the thought.

Revealing the issue to such a level means the transferring of it from the context of language and object to the context of person and

object. The manners between object and person perform as a psychological determinant of the behaviour of millions of language speakers, and an invariant of linguistic evolution. The content of the dissertation can also be considered relevant from this point of view.

The study of object issue in the language system had been researched by Edward Sapir, Benjamin Whorf, Otto Jespersen, Émile Benveniste, Gustave Guillaume and others after Wilhelm Von Humboldt and Whitney.

The concept of objectivity has also been researched certainly in the XX century linguistics. Special attention has been paid to the concept of objectivity in the works written by N.N.Amosova, N.A.Arutyunova, V.V.Vinogradov, V.A.Zveginsev, S.D.Katsnelson.

The concept of object was also studied in Turkology. The issue of object is researched in the level of root words in the works written by V.I.Aslanov, N.A.Baskakov, T.A.Bertagayev, A.K.Borovkov, G.Voroshil, N.Z.Hajiyeva, N.S.Dmitriyev, M.Z.Zakiyev, A.A.Zayonchkovski, V.G.Guzev, V.G.Egorov, V.G.Kondratyev, Z.V.Muhammedova, E.N.Nadjip, E.I.Fazilov and others<sup>1</sup>.

The issue of object was also touched certainly in the Turkic linguistics. Certain thoughts were told about the concept of object in the work entitled as “Türk qrameri” (Turkish grammar) written by T.Banguoghlu, the works entitled as “Türkçenin yapılışı” (Formation of Turkish), “Türk lehcelerinin mukayiseli qrameri” (Comparative Grammar of Turkic Dialects) written by Ahmet Javat Emre, and the work entitled as “Türk dili tarihi” (History of the Turkish Language) written by A.Jaferoghlu.

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<sup>1</sup> Баскаков, Н.А. Морфологическая структура слова в тюркских языках // Морфологическая структура слова в языках различных типов. – Москва-Ленинград. Высшая школа, – 1963. – с. 76-84; Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков // – Москва: Наука, – 1979. – с. 34-38; Боровков, А.К. Бадаи ал-лугат. Словарь Тали Имани Гератского // – Москва: Издательство восточной литературы, – 1961. – с. 34-36; Закиев, М.З. Проблемы языка и происхождения волжских татар. – Казань: Наука, – 1986. – с. 21-26; Наджип, Э.Н. Исследования по истории тюркских языков XI-XIV вв. // – Москва-Ленинград: Наука, – 1989. – с. 20-23.

It is possible to meet interesting considerations about the concept of object in the works written by Abu Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi, Abulhasan Bahmanyar, Shihabaddin Suhrawardi, Ayn-al-Quzat Mayanechi, Afzal-al-Din Khunachi, Sirajaddin Urmavi, Nasir al-Din Tusi, Ibn Sanan, I.Nasimi, M.Fuzuli, Khatib Tabrizi, Abul Fath Al-Hamadani, Izaddin Zanjani, Husamaddin Muzaffari, Ibn Muhanna, Hindushah Nakhchivani, A.A.Bakikhanov and etc. in the history of the Azerbaijani linguistics.

The scientists of the Modern Azerbaijani linguistics such as A.Damirchizade, S.Jafarov, F.Jalilov, S.Alibeyzade, T.Hajiyev, K.Valiyev, M.Huseynzade, H.Hasanov, G.Kazimov, I.Kazimov, N.Khudiyev, A.Gurbanov, H.Mirzezade, A.Rajabli, Y.Seyidov, B.Khalilov, N.Mammadli, B.Maharramli and others have partially touched on the issue of object in their Works.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the language units expressing the concept of object diachronically and synchronically in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The subject of the research is the study of the words expressing the concept of object in the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

**The aim and objectives of the research.** The main aim of the research consists of revealing the regularities of development of the object-concepted words, determining the causes and expressive means of appearing, evolution of the language units and realizing in the speech, clarifying the problems of derivational semantics in these words and explaining the functional directions in the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

The following issues stand in the centre of the attention during fulfilling the objectives arising from this aim:

- To provide a scientific-theoretical analysis of the studies conducted on object-concepted lexemes in the Oghuz group Turkic languages, to reveal the basic problems of this content;
- To analyse and evaluate the existed theories related to the concept of object in world linguistics and Turkology, and to express an attitude to the problems of evolution;

- To explain the process of morphological and phono-semantic development of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To show the historical role and importance of object-concepted words in the word formation process in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To determine the development directions of root word positions that include object-concepted lexemes in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To show the differences and similarities of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages from the Kipchak and Uyghur-Karluk languages, to explain the phono-morphological and lexical-semantic correspondences and differences in these language families;
- To explain the peculiarities of the process of assuming certain meanings of the objects and their images described in the semantic structure of object-concepted words by revealing in thought in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To reveal the manifestation of the attitude of language and thought to the material world and the communication process in the semantic unity of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To explain the peculiarities and differences of the paradigmatic relations of object-concepted lexical units in the Oghuz group Turkic languages that distinguished by the meaning-differentiating function, and the syntagmatic relations based on semantic contrast relations, which are the opposite of them;
- To explain the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;
- To research the different types of meanings in the semantic structure of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages by differentiating the types of meanings such as: nominative, figurative, main, derivative, free, phraseological non-free, and etc.;
- To relate the polysemy of object-concepted words with the modern linguistic theories in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;

- To determine the role of the linguistic sign in the development of the semantic structure of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. To note that the linguistic sign connects not the object and its name, but the concept and its acoustic image;

- To explain being invariable and complex of the roots of object-concepted words phonetically, expressing the grammatical relations by becoming independent functional, and characterizing by semantic unity in the Oghuz group Turkic languages;

- To determine the features of the poly-functional semantic structure observed in object-concepted words formed from the combination of root morpheme and affix in the diachronic plan;

**The methods of the research.** The comparative-historical descriptive and comparative-typological methods have been used in the dissertation work.

**The main provisions are put forward for defense:**

- A new view to the study of the concept of object, to its evolutionary process assuming its derivational and lexical aspects itself in the Oghuz group Turkic languages has been determined as a methodological basis.

- The study of structural and semantic paradigms on the basis of the concept of object has been accepted as a scientific priority in world linguistics and Turkology.

- The development perspectives of the structural-semantic direction in object-concepted lexemes have created a basis for a deeper study of the derivational system in the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

- The study of the language system that determining the norms of thought and behaviour, penetrating to human life, being an expressive means, and distinguishing by its complexity in the level of the concept of object assumes a particular importance.

- The psychological determinant of the behaviour of millions of language speakers is studied according to the modern linguistic theories of the thing and person being the invariant of linguistic evolution.

- The interconnected, complex semantic network created by object-oriented linguistic units in the Oghuz group Turkic languages was examined at the level of the speech situation of the meanings included in this network.

- The object-concepted word has different meaning nuances and reflects its main sign related to naming of object in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The object-concepted words determine the relations among the nominative, figurative and phraseological meanings.

- Basic factors of assuming certain meanings of objects and their characters by arising in the thought, the attitude of the language and thought to the material life and communication process were clarified.

- The syntagmatic relations reflecting the actual styles and the concrete forms of systematic opportunities showing the degree of realization of the word signs in the text expressing the paradigmatic and functional lexical meanings, assuming the structural-semantic attitudes of the object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages were determined.

- Development of the object-concepted polysemantic words are explained as the polysemic character of the lexical meaning in two main directions – in the historical and synchronic aspects in the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** For the first time, object-concepted words were researched by using the materials of the Oghuz group Turkic words in the Azerbaijani linguistics in the dissertation work. Extensive comparative-historical, comparative-typological analysis of the object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages were given, the directions of formation and development of these lexical units were shown.

A theoretical study of the object-concepted words giving the condition to the development of word-formation in new aspect was discussed in the dissertation, lexical units expressing object were researched at the level of structuralism and semantic paradigms for the first time.

For the first time, the concept of object is studied not only in the attitude to speech, but also in the relation to thought and sensitive perception at the same time in the dissertation. The concept of object is explained with the help of other grammatical categories and text.

The concept of object was researched psycho-linguistically, and the semiotic foundations of the nominative process were studied in the dissertation for the first time. The basis of the name of the object

may arrange different signs as a result of historical development, and any sign indicating to the object can't be the main over time. If an object was previously named according to any sign, the object and the sign merge after a certain time, and become a unit, then become a complete symbol of the concept expressing the object.

The issues of object-concepted derivative semantics were comparatively researched; the perspectives of the development of the structural-semantic direction in word formation were studied in the dissertation.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The scientific-theoretical importance of the research work consists of it that, the study of object-concepted words in the context of the Oghuz group Turkic languages creates the opportunity of the study of its linguistic essence and typological features in depth.

The study of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages assumes an important theoretical importance according to the demands of structural linguistics and modern language theories. The theoretical provisions put forward in the dissertation, the analyses carried out in the field of semasiology, psycholinguistics and derivational study can play as the theoretical basis for the researches based on the materials of the Oghuz group Turkic languages.

It is possible to use this study while writing monographs, textbooks and teaching aids related to the Oghuz group Turkic languages and Turkology in general. The results of the research work can be used in special courses on this topic at universities, in lectures and seminars related to theoretical linguistics and Turkology.

**Approbation and application of the research work.** The content of the study, and main results have been reflected in the lectures delivered by the author in the international and republic conferences, in the scientific journals that meet the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, at the same time, in the periodical scientific publications included in the international summarizing and indexing system of foreign countries.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been performed.** The content of the dissertation was affirmed in the Scientific council of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, was registered in the Coordination council, and it was performed at the department of Turkic languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

**The total volume of the dissertation with a character, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately:** The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, and the list of references. Introduction consists of 6 pages (10 497 characters), I Chapter 40 pages (69 968 characters), II Chapter 34 pages (64 235 characters), III Chapter 30 pages (55 133 characters), Conclusion 4 pages (6 488 characters), the list of the used references 14 pages (19 372 characters). The total volume of the dissertation with a character is 206 321 characters.

## **MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK**

The relevance and development of the research work is based, the object and subject of the research is determined, the aim and objectives of the research, the methods of the research, the main provisions of the defense, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approbation and application of the research work, as well as, the name of the organization where the dissertation work has been accomplished and also the structure and total volume of the dissertation work is shown in the “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation work.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation is entitled as “**The theoretical issues of the object concept in the Oghuz group Turkic languages**” and it consists of three semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter of the first chapter is entitled as “**Study history of object concept in the world linguistics and Turkology**”. The study of object concept has been one of the actual issues in the world linguistics. The fundamental studies about it belong to the XIX century. Ferdinand de Saussure, F.Bopp, Y.Grimm, A.Schleicher and

others founded important theories in the field of studying object-concepted words in the XIX century.

Frame theory, the theory of universals and etc. has particular importance in modern European linguistics. The positive aspect of frame theory is its interactive lexical network. Frame theory creates condition for serious semantic analysis by activating the relationship among object-concepted words, brings the attitudes of object and subject to the fore.

The second semi-chapter of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **“Phono-morpho-semantic functionalization of the object-concepted lexemes in the diachronic evolution of the Oghuz group Turkic languages”**. The history of the study of Turkic languages is directly related to the history of the peoples who are the speakers of these languages. This problem is primarily related to the preparation of a scientific, comparative-historical grammar of the Turkic languages and a comparative-historical etymological dictionary.

The study of Turkic languages according to a comparative-historical perspective is primarily associated with the name of Mahmud Kashgarli, the author of the “The Diwan Lughat al-Turk” dictionary. The information belonging to the division of Turkic languages is also found in the works of Arab linguists of the XIII-XV centuries.

Because the ancient Turkic language is a common source for the Oghuz, Kipchak, and Karluk languages, many of its laws belong to all of these languages. The evolutionary history of each language included in the Oghuz group is related to the social development and progress of the people.

The third semi-chapter of the first chapter is entitled as **“Study of the concept of object philosophically and linguo-psychologically in the language (on basis of the Oghuz group Turkic languages)**. The relations between linguistics and psychology are multifaceted. The analysis of the psychological processes related to speech acts is considered while referring to the psychology of language. The understanding of speech by the speaker and listener is taken as the basis in this case. Language facts are

explained by psychological regularities in the psychology of language. The expressions of the psychology of language such as “Psychology of peoples” or “ethnic psychology” are directly related to the names of European scientists such as H.Steinthal and M.Lazarus.

According to the European scientist August Schleicher’s thought, *“evolution of languages is like to the development of nature. A.Schleicher notes that, languages don’t develop during the historical period. Languages have reached a high level of their morphological development by the beginning of the historical period. The same development line is observed in the history of the peoples speaking in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. According to this, the history of languages should be studied in connection with the history of peoples”*<sup>2</sup>.

Russian scientist E.F.Tarasov wrote about the regularities of changings occurring in the language: *The speech changings existing in the language occur on the basis of non-referenced regularities for being mechanical*<sup>3</sup>.

Language is the production of culture and society. Psychological factor is one of the characteristic features of culture. Human soul is the object of the research of individual psychology as being individual. But human is a social being at the same time, human’s psychology carries a public and social character because of living in society.

The basis of psychological socialism was founded by the founder of Kazan School of Linguistics I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay before A.Meyer and Ferdinand de Saussure. I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay wrote: *“The essence of the language is completely psychological. The existence and development of the language is completely conditioned by the psychological regularities”*<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Шлейхер Август. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>.

<sup>3</sup> Тарасов, Е.Ф. Тенденции развития психолингвистики // – Москва: Наука, – 2012. – с. 21-24.

<sup>4</sup> Бодуен, де Куртене. Избранные труды по языкознанию // – т. I. – Москва: Учпедгиз, – 1963. – с. 37-37.

Instead of speech, language is the social element of the speech activity. Language is the treasure belonging to certain public collective. Language is the grammatical system existing in each brain.

According to A.N.Leontiev's thought, *"the speech based on the system of concepts carries the status of psychological activity. The effect of the language accepts as a psychological independent act"*<sup>5</sup>.

Each individual belonging to the Oghuz ethnicity during the speech act communicates with environment by the content plan. Meaning field is the abstract form of the content plan. Meaning field takes a special place in M.Asgarov's studies psychologically. Author writes: *"Discourse and speech differ from each other fundamentally according to the condition and mechanism of text formation"*<sup>6</sup>.

Appropriation of speech psychologically follows human during all his life. According to linguists' thought, this psycholinguistic act is a multifaceted language event.

Understanding of the concept of object by human, memorization of the appropriate information, choosing of only needed one among multifaceted data being in the memory while demanded and using from it relevantly occurs with certain levels. Understanding of the object is very complicated process according to semantic philosophy. Language reflects any of the object model, any of the reality. This object model, this reality finds its colourful reflection in the language system. Semantics is a sign of common object. The theory of common sign of the object concept is based on the study of logic syntactically and semantically. The theory of sign based on semantic philosophy makes the concept of an object to the main object of analysis. This object of analysis is based on comprehensive study of language sign. The theory of sign in language is related to the human factor at first.

The **second chapter** of the dissertation is entitled as **"Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of object-concepted**

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<sup>5</sup> Леонтьев, А.А. Слово в речевой деятельности // – Москва: Наука, – 1965. – с. 91-96.

<sup>6</sup> Əsgərov, M. Linqvopsixologiya və ya dilin psixologiyası // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil. – 2011. – s. 91-94.

**words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages”** and it consists of three semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter of the second chapter is entitled as **“The concept of object and meaning”**. Lexical paradigmatic of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages assumes the structural-semantic attitudes of the language units being one of the nominative-classification of the language. Paradigmatics shows the semantic value of the object-concepted words, and syntagmatic reflects the degree of realization of them in text, concrete forms of system opportunities and styles of actualization. So, these two aspects of lexical meanings of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages are confronted as the abstract and concrete, system and normative realized relations.

The systematic relations of the object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages realize on the level of oppositions (confrontations – G.J.) functionalized in certain direction. The syntagmatic relations of words are based on the relations of semantic contrast and carry double function, instead of paradigmatic relations chosen by the function of meaning differentiated of lexical units mainly.

- 1) Expresses the systematic meaning of the word.
- 2) Systematic relations can create new meanings in the other text.

Different signs: common and empirical signs in the confrontations of the paradigmatic relations of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages are belonged to various words. The paradigmatic sign of each object-concepted word can change by departing from the paradigmatic structure during being confronted with the other word meaning; and the syntagmatic sign can acquire a new contextual meaning within the text, in addition to the meaning existing in the system. According to this, lexical paradigmatics arranges the contradiction with the syntagmatics. It means that, while the paradigmatic feature of the lexical meaning of object-concepted word belongs to the language directly, the syntagmatic feature belongs to the text.

Appropriation of the concrete objects by the language carriers on the basis of double nature of object-concepted words, understanding by consciousness, and formation of initial and repeated characters in thought is the complicated and multifaceted process. The study of object-concepted words on the basis of semasiological principle creates the opportunity for the comprehensive explaining of their meaning structure. Object-concepted words are denotatively and significatively analysed on all directions of the semiotic structure. So, it arranges the basis of onomasiological study of object-concepted lexical units.

M.V.Nikitin gives the definition for the concept of object in his work entitled as “Лексическое значение в слове и словосочетании” (“Lexical meaning in the word and word combination”): “*The concept of object is the concept expressed with word*”<sup>7</sup>.

The second semi-chapter of the II chapter of dissertation is entitled as “**Polisemy in the semantic structure of the object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages**”.

Polysemy of the object-concepted words has developed in two main aspects: historical and taxonomic aspects as the metaphoric character of the lexical meaning. The main problem of polysemy was based on the classification of semantic changings of the word in taxonomic aspect. V.A.Zveginsev has said valuable thoughts about it in his monograph entitled as “Семасиология” (“Semasiology”); “Глоссематика и лингвистика” (“Glossematics and Linguistics”); “Язык и общественный опыт” (“Language and Public Practice”). The changings historically observed in the semantic structure of object-concepted words in some Indo-European languages and formation polysemy of them are dealt with in I.V.Arnold’s monograph entitled as “Проблема закономерностей семантических изменений в истории западноевропейских семасиологических теорий” (“Issue of regularity of the semantic

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<sup>7</sup> Никитин, М.В. Лексическое значение в слове и словосочетании // – Владимир: Просвещение, – 2014. – с. 29-32.

changings in the history of semasiological theories of Western Europe”)<sup>8</sup>.

O.S.Akhmanova notes in his monograph entitled as “Очерки по общей и русской лексикологии” (“Essays about Common and Russian Lexicology”) that, “*existence of several meaning being related to each other in the same word occurs in the result of evolution and changing of initial meaning of the word*”<sup>9</sup>.

European scientist Wyss has researched some regularities of semantic evolution in the language system. The initial research of the semantic narrowing and enlarging processes in the meaning structure of the object-concepted words is also belonging to D.Wyss. G.Paul’s ideas are about the issues of lexical semantics, especially polysemy. G.Paul has revealed the abstract and associative aspects of the metaphorical meanings of the object-concepted words in his own book entitled as “Принципы истории языка” (“Issues of Language History”).

Russian linguists A.A.Potebnja and L.A.Pokrovskaya had been explaining the causes of meaning evolution of the object-concepted polysemantic words in different aspect. The main factor in the evolution of polysemantic structure of the object-concepted word is emotional factor and these words change on the basis of the demands of their syntagmatic sphere. Thus, this position and these theories can be considered initial germ of functional study of lexical meaning of the object-concepted words.

A.A.Potebnja has researched the opposite attitude of objective and subjective, “near” and “far” meanings in the semantic structure of the object-concepted, concrete meaningful word for the first time. A.A.Potebnja has denied the polysemy of the object-concepted words by approaching to the lexical meaning absolutely from new aspect. Author wrote: “*The meaning of the words arranges the*

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<sup>8</sup> Арнольд, И.В. Проблема закономерностей семантических изменений в истории западноевропейских семасиологических теорий // – СПб. – Наука, – 2004. – с. 41-46.

<sup>9</sup> Ахманова, О.С. Очерки по общей и русской лексикологии // – Москва: Наука, – 2012. – с. 274.

*subject of linguistics and expresses internal form differing from the external sound form of the object-concepted lexeme*"<sup>10</sup>.

A.A.Potebnja claimed the existence of certain border among the words by differing from the linguistic and extralinguistic content of them. While the author says "near" meaning, he considers the nominative meaning of the object, directly the meaning reflected and related the object. And while says "far" meaning, he considers the metaphorical, abstract meaning<sup>11</sup>.

Nominative meaning is understood as both modern and historical process in modern linguistics. The history of formation of object-concepted words belonging to initial nominativity can be incomprehensible for modern language speaker. Human understands the objects during the public-historical appropriation of environment, is named them, is formed new concepts, and tries to perceive the relation and attitudes among them.

Though the notions about the same objects in the memory of different people are various, public-historical practice and identity of object environment gives condition to the opposite agreement and communication of language speakers including to the Oghuz group.

Three heterogeneous essences are opposite relation in the formation of object names. First of them: denote level expresses in the naming of the objects. The second essence is observed in gnoseological plan, in this time, the object turns to symbol – character in human's brain. The third essence is naming, in this time, the name is formed: the level of arrangement of sounds or letters is followed with certain rule.

The second nominativity was comprehensively studied in the plan of metaphor of meanings: as well in historical diachronic plan in Russian linguistics. According to this, it is necessary specially noting the works written by V.V.Vinogradov, A.M.Smirnitsky, O.S.Akhmanov, A.A.Ufimseva, D.N.Shmelyov and others.

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<sup>10</sup> Потебня, А.А. Из записок по русской словесности // – Киев: Высшая школа. – 2010. – с. 18-21; Потебня, А.А. Мысль и язык. В кн.: Эстетика и поэтика // – Москва: Наука. – 2016. – с. 19-23.

<sup>11</sup> Потебня, А.А. Мысль и язык. В кн.: Эстетика и поэтика // – Москва: Наука. – 2016. – с. 29-34.

One of the characteristic features of the second nominativity is being non-independent of nominative functions of the words and being functionalized only in certain nominative text frame. One of the basic formations of the second nominativity is metaphor.

Metaphor – is the second nominativity expressing the transition of meaning on the basis of similarity in the language form during naming. The feature to express the abstracting of meaning of metaphor had been noted by Aristotle in the ancient Greek science<sup>12</sup>.

According to the thought of philosopher, when talking about a specific object, metaphorical thinking attempts to explain its unusualness and similarity. Just according to this, the power of metaphor to create new meaning is explained. Metaphor creates a new nominative form by comparing certain features of an object with similar features of another object or thing; it succeeds in creating new connotations, new connotative meanings around the basic denotative meaning of the word.

The metaphoration of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages is a method of metaphor based on the similarity and analogy of signs. D.N.Shmelyov explains the problem of the ambiguity of words denoting objects from the principle of semantic unity, adhering to the laws of traditional linguistics. According to him, “*metaphoric structure of words expressing object is formed on the basis of common semantic associations*”<sup>13</sup>.

D.N.Shmelyov approached the lexical semantics of object-concepted words from the perspective of system relations – paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. The ideas of A.M. Smirnitsky and M.V. Nikitin are also noteworthy in terms of system connections and polysemy. M.V. Nikitin, who studies the types of semantic connections of word meanings and intra-word connections of meanings, links these processes with universal linguistic regularities. In his opinion, these relationships are universal. M.V.

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<sup>12</sup> Аристотель. Поэтика. Античные теории языка и стиля // – СПб., – Москва: Наука, – 2016. – с. 74-76.

<sup>13</sup> Шмелёв, Д.Н. Очерки по семасиологии русского языка // – Москва: Наука. – 1964. – с. 38-43.

Nikitin divides the intra-word relationships of meanings into two groups by explaining them with concepts:

- 1) Relations of implication (relations of confrontation – G.J.)
- 2) Relations of classification (relations of differentiation – G.J.)

According to M.V.Nikitin, “*implicative relations are observed in the semantic structure of the object-concepted words*”<sup>14</sup>. Specific types of these relations are different. The material from which the object is made and the product obtained from that material: whole and part; object and sign; process and result.

M.V.Nikitin characterizes the relations of classification with the objects, their signs and the attitudes in the objective world. According to the author’s idea, only these relations and attitudes arrange the polysemantic structure of the object-concepted polysemantic words.

The third semi-chapter of the II chapter is entitled as “**Semantic structure of the object-concepted words and language sign**”. There is difference of opinion among linguists about the unique and double character of the language sign expressing the object-concepted words and in general all lexemes existing in the language. Some linguists approached to the linguistic sign from a materialist, while others approached it from an idealist position.

Ferdinand de Saussure was a linguist who systematically and purposefully studied the language system. According to his opinion, “*the language sign has a double character*”<sup>15</sup>. V.Z.Panfilov and V.M.Solntsev claimed that the language sign has a one-sided character<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> НИКИТИН, М.В. Лексическое значение в слове и словосочетании // – Владимир: Прогресс, – 2014. – с. 37-42.

<sup>15</sup> Фердинанд, де Соссюр. Труды по языкознанию // – Москва: Прогресс, – 1977. – с. 96-102.

<sup>16</sup> Панфилов, В.З. Философские проблемы языкознания (гносеологические аспекты). – Москва: Наука. – 2014. – с. 37-40. Солнцев, В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование // – Москва: Наука. – 2008. – с. 12-16.

A.S.Melnichuk and B.A.Serebrennikov noted that “*the language sign has a double character, and it is a material and ideal unit at the same time*”<sup>17</sup>. The theory of sign began to be studied not from the point of linguistics, but from the general semiotic point of view in the history of science. And the concept of sign differs from the concept of language sign in general semiotics. The mathematical numerals and figures, musical notes, road signs are also included to the system of sign.

Language signs are directly related to human psychological activity and thought. Language signs are forms of expression of a multifunctional and complex system - language. The objects in the world surrounding us are reflected and perceived in human thought. Russian scientist T.P.Lomtev writes: “*Words express our thoughts. However, they can't be called language signs. They stand in the status of reflection in relation to the world of surrounding objects*”<sup>18</sup>. It is difficult to agree with T.P.Lomtev's opinion, who calls the language sign either a material or an ideal element.

The materiality of the word sign is undeniable. However, it can't be limited only with the expression of meaning, that is, with only one function. It would be a one-sided explanation of the word sign. In this case, the word sign can be confused with other mechanical semiotic signs (codes, notes, numbers, road signs), and etc.

The word sign has a feature of generalizing objects and events in the surrounding world by carrying a double character. The double character of the word sign is that, it transforms the material image of the concept of an object into an ideal image and revives it in the human mind. The word spoken by the speaker revives and materializes the image in the listener's mind. A psychological connection is appeared between the word complex and its denoted meaning. This psychological connection is engraved in the human

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<sup>17</sup> Мельничук, А.С. О роли мышления в формировании структуры языка // – Москва: Наука. – 2014. – с. 42-46; Серебренников, В.А. Развитие человеческого мышления и структуры языка // – Москва: Наука. – 2011. – с. 57-59.

<sup>18</sup> Ломтев, Т.П. Принцип отражения и его значение для теоретической грамматики // – Москва: Наука. – 2010. – с. 58-61.

brain and becomes an expressive means of memory over time. A person speaking in his or her native language freely pronounces and understands words without realizing their meaning structure. When we say the words, we think about their form. The word sign has become an invariant fundamental unit by existing in the language for centuries. The word sign is the unity of a sound complex and an ideal image.

According to P.V.Kopnin's opinion, "*there is no concept about the world of objects without contact and imagination*"<sup>19</sup>.

L.S.Vygotsky "*considers the lexical meaning of the object-concepted words as the result of signification*"<sup>20</sup>.

The theory of semiological analysis of language was first introduced into European linguistics by Ferdinand de Saussure. Saussure considered the language system as a unity that functions as a sign system. According to his opinion, the main features of language are only expressed in the sign system. The limitation of Saussure's theory was that he saw the language system as an expression of ideas.

Ferdinand de Saussure also considered "*the language as the soul of the people, a gift given to people by fate*"<sup>21</sup> under W. Von Humboldt's influence.

The **third chapter** of the dissertation is entitled as "**Structural development of the object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages**" and consists of three semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter of the III chapter is entitled as "**Expression of the concept of object with simple structural lexical units in the Oghuz group Turkic languages**".

The structural development of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages has repeatedly attracted the attention of Turkologists and has become the subject of numerous dissertations

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<sup>19</sup> Копнин, П.В. Философские идеи и логика // – Москва: Наука. – 2013. – с. 102-107.

<sup>20</sup> Выготский, Л.С. Психология // – Москва: Наука. – 2005. – с. 42-50.

<sup>21</sup> Гумбольдт, В. Труды по языкознанию / В.Гумбольдт. – Москва: Прогресс, –1984. – с. 52-56

and monographs. Special attention is paid to the semantics of the word-forming forms of object-concepted lexemes in these studies.

Root words are considered while saying simple structural lexemes in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. Single-root words arrange the basis of the lexicon of the Oghuz group Turkic languages. A retrospective analysis of the agglutinative structural Oghuz group Turkic languages proves the conservatism of Turkic root words. According to P.M.Melioransky's opinion, "*the history of the lexicon of the Turkic languages is a very difficult evolutionary process*"<sup>22</sup>.

There is a debate among linguists about the direction in which the evolution of object-concepted word roots in the Oghuz group Turkic languages should go. Some linguists insist that the development goes from monosyllabic to polysyllabic and some from polysyllabic to monosyllabic in the structure of object-concepted root words.

A root that seems monosyllabic at first glance can be divided into its components as a result of historical-etymological research, or it can be the product of some structural change or admixture. Any object-concepted word root can be monosyllabic in the synchronous plan, and it can be a two or multisyllabic lexeme that has passed the word-creation stage in the diachronic plan.

According to G.I.Ramstedt's opinion, "*it is completely difficult to express such an idea that, the structure of a word in Turkic languages consists of a root and a suffix. The concept of a root is sometimes defined as an indivisible sound complex in Turkology*"<sup>23</sup>.

Each object-concepted root word mainly consists of two constructive elements - a root and a suffix in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The root contains a real meaning and is characterized as an independent word in affixal languages unlike inflectional languages. The root notes the characteristic features of the words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The phonetic structure of object-

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<sup>22</sup> Мелиоранский, П.М. Араб-филолог о турецком языке // – Москва: Наука. – 1984. – с. 42-46.

<sup>23</sup> Рамstedт, Г.И. Введение в алтайское языкознание // – Морфология, – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1957. – с. 31-34.

concepted root words is distinguished by their trisyllabicity in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The roots mainly consist of closed syllables in these languages. According to the originality and historical reality of the object-concepted trisyllabic root morphemes, E.V. Sevortyan, A.N. Kononov, A.M. Shcherbak, A.Zayonchkovsky's ideas are interesting.

The root morpheme is the oldest and historically real language unit in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. The root morpheme is able to maintain its stability in Turkic languages, though the phonomorphosemantic changes observed in the language system.

The second semi-chapter of the III chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **“The derivative development of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages and their expression with more complex structural lexical units”**. Word formation has always attracted the attention of Turkologists and has been the subject of numerous dissertations and monographs in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. This process has appeared great interest not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from the point of view of the evolution of literary languages. Special attention is paid to the semantics of word-forming forms and word formation is researched related with the theory of parts of speech in these works.

B. Maharramli explains the derivative functionality of root words and the creation of word nests in the Turkic languages as follows: *“The study of the method of word nest has great importance in the restoration of primary word roots. This method is based on two principles: phonetic and semantic”*<sup>24</sup>.

The meaning of the object-concepted derivative word is formed on the basis of one meaning of the root morpheme in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. If the word-forming root is polysemantic and polyfunctional, then a new meaningful lexeme is formed with each meaning.

Each historical period is characterized by its actual meanings in the diachronic plan. The sememes that are relevant in any period may

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<sup>24</sup> Məhərrəmli, B.B. Türk dillərində isim köklərində leksik-semantik inkişaf / B.B.Məhərrəmli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2012. – s. 41-42.

lose their actuality over the years and become archaic. However, these archaic and lost meanings of root morphemes can be preserved in the component of the derivative words sometimes. In this regard, the Turkic languages, which had their own writing and rich literature in ancient times, provide the researcher with richer information than the Turkic languages developed later.

The third semi-chapter of the III chapter of dissertation is entitled as **“Object-concepted lexemes at the level of root word nests in the Oghuz group Turkic languages”**. The study of the root word nests of object-concepted words in Oghuz group Turkic languages is of great interest. Such research makes it possible to follow the historical development of lexemes with object semantics in Oghuz group Turkic languages.

The root word nests of object-concepted words help to follow the evolutionary history of Oghuz group Turkic languages and to restore the proforms of lexemes in these languages. The semantic-functional and structural evolution of root word nests in Oghuz group Turkic languages hasn't been almost studied in Turkology. The development of root word nests is very important not only in the study of morphology, but also in the study of the language system in general.

The study of object-concepted words in Oghuz group Turkic languages on the basis of the concept of grammatical centralization is of great significance. The root word nets of object semantic words are of a paradigmatic system character, and a single network of branched meanings and forms in the mentioned languages. The root word nets consist of monosyllabic root morphemes in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. The words that constitute the peak component of the root word nets in the Turkic languages remain unchanged over the centuries.

The prominent German linguist V. Von Humboldt writes about word roots: *“The sound form is the form created by the language to express an idea, it can also be imagined as a skeleton; the language is formed on it. The difference of the languages is based on the sound form. The sound form of the language is a grammatical form that encompasses the laws of word formation, which includes logical*

*categories added to the root words*”<sup>25</sup>. Some of the similar root words were formed on the basis of sound imitation in the early period in the language.

The problems of derivational motivation in the root word nets of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages are of great interest. The root word nests of object-concepted words are characterized by their stability and are distinguished by a single grammatical centralization feature. Each newly formed component of the root word nest is included in the order of categories. The general categorical meaning occupies an important place in this arrangement. Two main problems in the formation of root word nests have a special status.

There are numerous variants of root morphemes forming the semantic core of the root word nests of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. These variants are multifaceted and can be explained on the basis of both phonological and morphological factors.

At the same time, these regularities are characterized by the general lexical, phonological and grammatical regularities of the Oghuz group Turkic languages and the individual characteristics of each Turkic language. These are numerous variants of the same roots in origin used interlingually and intralingually in the literary language and dialects.

Professor H. Mirzayev’s ideas on the study and development of root word nests existing in the Azerbaijani language are interesting. The scientist writes: *“The explanation of word roots, especially words formed from the same word root nets is one of the problematic issues in linguistics. Both Turkologists and linguists have been almost completely uninterested or interested less with this problem. In short, this problem hasn’t been adequately reflected in our linguistics”*<sup>26</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> Гумбольдт, В. Труды по языкознанию // – Москва: Прогресс, – 1984. – с. 58-61.

<sup>26</sup> Mirzayev, H. Azərbaycan dilində feil / H.Mirzayev. – Bakı, Maarif, –1986. – s. 15-17.

The obtained main scientific provisions have been summarized during the process of research in the part of “**Conclusion**” of the dissertation:

1. Language determines the norms of thought and behaviour, plays a leading role in the formation of the concept of object, and penetrates the individual life of a person. Language is an expressive means of the concept of object. Language is not only an expressive means of the concept of object, but also a means of influencing to thinking.
2. The attitudes between an object and a person act as a psychological determinant of the behaviour of millions of language speakers, an invariant of linguistic evolution. Human language skills can't be limited by only the use of language units. These units are interconnected, and create a complex semantic network in the process of speech.
3. Each object-concepted word denotes a certain concept along with its shades of meaning. These concepts are related to nominativeness, that is, the naming of an object, in turn. Each name is given to an object based on its most important feature. The name of an object is a description of a certain part of it. The name is initially incomplete, because nominativeness (naming) reflects only the most prominent feature of the object. Over time, the word adapts to changing objects in a certain order, in turn.
4. The basis of the name of an object may arrange other signs, and a sign that refers to an object may no longer be the basis as a result of historical development. If an object was previously named after a sign, the object and the sign merge after a certain time, become union, and turn a complete symbol of the idea that expresses the object.
5. Not the initial origin of a word, but its long-term usage determines its meaning. Words change on the basis of their own specific phonetic and morphological laws having nothing in common with the history of the referred objects in this respect.
6. The theory of signs caused a great noise in European linguistics in the XIX century was discovered by Azerbaijani linguists and

philosophers Nasir al-Din al-Tusi and Husam Muzaffar several centuries ago.

7. Azerbaijani scholar Ibn Muhanna has very valuable ideas about object, word, and sign. Ibn Muhanna wrote several centuries before the theory of Ferdinand de Saussure in the XIX century: *“Language is not only an important and extraordinary means of communication in itself. Language also manifests itself in signs. Arbitrariness, naturalness, and importance are related to each other in language. Language is not only an important and extraordinary means of communication in itself, but also it is a collection of signs.”*
8. The issue of research of the Turkic languages has been carried on two aspects. The first aspect is related to the inductive method based on the study of the facts and regularities of individual Turkic languages. The second aspect is based on the synthesis of the general directions of the evolution of Turkic languages and it is characterized by the deductive method.
9. The lexicon is more variable in the language system. But the grammatical structure is more stable and changes almost insignificantly. Extralinguistic factors give rise to the laws of internal development by strongly influencing the lexical and phonetic systems. The constant migration of peoples, migration from east to west, adoption of Islam, and the invasion of the Mongols can be considered the main extralinguistic factors in the evolutionary history of the Oghuz group Turkic languages.
10. The process of assuming certain meanings of the objects and their images by living in thought is conditioned by two factors: 1) the attitude of language and thought to the material world; 2) the attitude of language and thought to the communication process. When talking about the semantics of an object, we cannot isolate it from the linguistic aspects of philosophy and logic, because these aspects constitute the scientific unity of the problem.
11. There are three main factors in the process of understanding objects, and in its essence: object - language - thought. The language system reflects the material world regardless of

extralinguistic factors. The changes happening in language are a reflection of the development existing in real life.

12. The lexical paradigmatics of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages includes the structural-semantic relations of language units being nominative-classificatory means of the language. And lexical syntagmatics expresses the functional lexical relations of object-concepted words. These two aspects of the lexical meanings of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages are contrasted as abstract and concrete, system and normatively realized relations.
13. The concept of an object was studied in direct connection with the grammatical system of the language in inflectional languages. That is, the concept of an object was taken in the unity of lexical and grammatical meanings. The concept of an object isn't so dependent on word-forming and word-modifying grammatical means and can be expressed mainly by word roots in agglutinative languages including to the Oghuz group Turkic languages. For example, the unity of lexical and grammatical elements arranges the morphological basis for the study of these language units in the words with a meaning of an object such as "don", "üzük", "gab", and etc. And this is related to the two-sided character of the word, as well as linguistic and extralinguistic factors.
14. Metaphor – is the second nominativity expressing the transition of meaning on the basis of similarity in the language form during naming. Metaphor creates a new nominative form by comparing certain features of an object with similar features of another object. It succeeds in creating new connotations, new connotative meanings around the main nominative meaning of the word. The object-concepted words become metaphorical and create new semantic shades by moving away from their main meanings.
15. The object-concepted words are linguistic signs with a double character in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. They have the character of generalizing objects and events. The double character of these language signs consists of that, they revive it

in the human mind by transforming the material image of the concept of object into an ideal image.

16. The study of the root word nests of object-concepted words in the Oghuz group Turkic languages is of great interest and is very important. The study of the root-word nests of object-concepted words helps to follow the evolutionary history of the Oghuz group Turkic languages and to help for restoring the proforms of these lexemes.

**Main content of the research work has been reflected in the following published thesis and articles:**

1. Dildə əşyavilik anlayışı // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2016. № 4, – s. 93-95.
2. Dildə əşya anlayışının tədqiqat tarixi (I məqalə) // – Bakı: Tədqiqələr jurnalı, – 2018. № 2, – s. 144-152.
3. Oğuz qrupu türk dilləri-türk dilləri ailəsinin bir hissəsidir // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri jurnalı, – 2018. № 13, – s. 123-129.
4. Əşya anlayışlı sözün leksik mənası və polisemiyası // – Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, – Bakı: Elmi əsərlər. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2018. № 2, – s. 51-56.
5. Dildə əşya anlayışının fəlsəfə və linqvopsixologiya baxımından araşdırılması // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri jurnalı, – 2018. № 18, – s. 94-100.
6. Əşya anlayışı məna strukturunun bir komponenti kimi // – Bakı: Pedaqoji universitetin xəbərləri Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, – 2018. – c. 66. № 4, – 25-33 s.
7. Qaqauz və türkmən dillərinin təkamül tarixi və səciyyəvi xüsusiyyətləri // Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər jurnalı, – 2018. № 4, – 3-9 s.
8. Предметность и его средства выражения в тюркских языках огузской группы // – Москва: Научно-практический» журнал, Современная наука: актуальные проблемы теории и практики. Серия: Гуманитарные науки, – декабря 2018. – № 12, – с. 141-145.

9. Dil dərslərində əşya anlayışlı sözlərin izahına dair // Azərbaycan Dillər Universitetinin Təhsil fakültəsinin təşkil etdiyi “Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi-Praktiki Konfransı. – Bakı: – 06-07 dekabr, – 2018, – s. 17-18.

10. Türkmən dilinin inkişaf mərhələlərinin müəyyənləşdirilməsində rast gəlinən problemlər // VI Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları Simpoziumu, – Bakı, – 13-15 iyun 2024, – s. 193-197.

11. Семантическое изменения слов в тюркских языках огузской группы // – Екатеринбург: Наука и Техника. Мировые исследования материалы международной научно-практической конференции, – 13 февраля 2020. – с. 90-92.

12. Gagavuz ve Türkmen Dillerinin Evrimsel Tarihi // I. Azerbaijan Uluslararası Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Kongresi – Bakü, – 06-08 Ağustos, - 2024, – s. 36-43.

13. Türk dili tərcümə mətnlərində uzun cümlələrin qısaldılma üslubu // Görkəmli türkoloq-alim, professor Rüfət Rüstəmovun 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Müasir Türk Dünyası: Şərqsünəslıq Araşdırmalarında Yeni Elmi Yanaşmalar” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransı. – Bakı, – 28 noyabr, – 2025, – s. 64-66.

14. Механизмы семантических изменений в огузских тюркских языках в контексте анализа художественного текста // «Актуальные проблемы филологии», посвященной 100-летию со рождения Мусы Магомедова: Материалы Международной научной конференции, посвящённой памяти доктора филологических наук, профессора Мусы Магомедова. Махачкала, Дагестанский государственный университет, 29 апреля 2026 г. – Махачкала, — с. 128-132



The defense will be held on 22 September in 2026 at <sup>11:00</sup> at the meeting of Dissertation Council FD 1.06 operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

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Abstract was sent to the required addresses on the 30 June in 2026.

Signed for print: 12.06.2026

Paper format: 60x84 1<sup>/16</sup>

Volume: 43 638 characters

Number of hard copies: 20 copies