THE LINGUOGEOGRAPHIC BASIS
THE TURKIC LANGUAGES IN WORLD SPACE

The formation of literate consciousness in the world space, historical, ethnic, cultural, political, linguistic, geographical features and achievements of modern Turks are the main prerequisites of the Turkic unity. Therefore in the presented scientific project a linguogeographical atlas about the spatial expansion of modern Turkic peoples and an encyclopedic dictionary that is compiled in connection with the study of the languages of the Turkic peoples, encompassing the scientific conceptual, terminological apparatus are one of the main activities on the path to preserving the Turkic unity in the era of globalization. This wide research is carried out not only within the framework of linguistic science, but also at the intersection of anthropology, sociology, cultural studies, cognitive and geographical sciences.

Key words: Turkic world, Turkic peoples, Turkic languages, linguogeography, linguocultural studies, Turkic terms, ethnos, geographical atlas, spiritual and cultural value.
Introduction

Realization of the large-scale activities as the Turkic Academy and the Association of Turkic Peoples Living in Kazakhstan opened according to the ideas of the Leader of the country N.A. Nazarbayev about the study of history, culture, literature, customs and traditions, as well as the worldview of the Turkic peoples by demonstrating the common roots, history and fate of their rapprochement, to strengthen their unity (Назарбаев Н. 2008:12). In the course of the project an electronic and paper-based version of the geographical atlas of expansion of Turkic peoples in the world space will be made, the place of Turkic peoples in the world civilization and geographical expansion of the Turkic-speaking peoples living in the world, commonness and systematic nature of the spiritual and cultural values to preserve ethnic uniqueness in the process of globalization will be determined by compiling an encyclopedic dictionary of Turkic terms.

Today the special attention of scientists from the whole world is paid to Turkology research in the world space. As, Turkology is a separate section of oriental studies which deals with the research of language, ethnographies, folklore, culture of Tur-}

Diuani’s dictionary in Turkic (2 half of the XI century), Zhusip Balasagun’s literary and didactic material Qutadgu Bilik (1069), Tarikhi Rashidi of Mohammed Haidar Dulati that supplies with the information on history, an origin of the Turkic people in the Middle Ages, Collection of chronicles of Kadyrgali Zhalayrly, Zhami the at-tauarikh Rasheed-hell-Dinni etc (Махмұд әл-Қaшгaри. 2005: 998). All listed sources are the basis of formation and development of Turkology (2 half of the XIX century, 1 half of the XX century). The further development of Turkology is connected with the finding new written references, research of cultural and economic processes of the separate Turkic people, and also their language features (Шәймер-денова Н., Авaковa Р. 2010: 146). According to the opinion of the known scientist А.Т. Каядар: “Turkology – world science. Turkology is one of the humanities formed in all countries in the world nowadays that appeared three centuries ago, developed as one of the Oriental studies directions and nowadays. This science is a big field of ancient, productive and long living sciences contributing to human spirituality studying from various angles Turkic people appeared for the purpose of researching widely about 30 Turkic languages worldwide, oral literature, ethnography and ethnology of over 150 million Turkic people” (Кaйдар Ә. 1998:98). Thereby the novelty of this scientific research consists in research of spiritual and cultural values of the Turkic people worldwide.

Methodological basis of the scientific research is directly connected with the formation of linguistics, the occurrence of information about world languages, increase of the interest in languages and creation of bilingual translation dictionary. Taking into account the huge influence of European geopolitics and European worldview on the notion “world civilization”, formation of world linguistic science after the European scientists, there is a necessity of proving the use of comparative-historical method for definition of the concept “Turkic civilization” in the system of modern human sciences.
**Diachronic and synchronic methods** of the research are applicable to trace the historical and current status of related languages while defining their general laws.

When developing the worldview and scientific concept, determining the influence of the Turkic civilization on the largest language family and the laws of historical development of the Turkic languages, the comparative-historical and diachronic-etymological methods are applied, on the basis of which the concept of “Turkic civilization” is introduced into the modern classifier of civilization and that gives a possibility for historical-genetic research of the language group and language families.

**Descriptive, contrastive and lexicographical methods** play a significant role and are actively used in the analysis of linguistic material and compilation of the “Encyclopedic Dictionary of Turkic terms”.

With the aim of creating an electronic catalog used in Oriental and European languages, formed on the basis of statistical, linguistic and quantitative methods, functioning at the junction of linguistics and mathematics, the possibility of description and analysis appears. To determine the number of Turkic-speaking speakers, the SPSS program is applied, on the basis of which the Turk-speaking people are being monitored.

The method of social interview is used to determine the ethnic identity of the Turkic-speaking peoples in different areas.

**Based on conceptual analysis and the method of associative questioning, the preservation, perception, processing of data of knowledge in the mind and in the preparation of a monograph for comparing the cognitive features of the Turkic ethnoses are studied.**

The methods of abstract, systematic, graphic, semantic and symbolic description allow to create and systematize object models based on any material. Acceleration and reduction of the cost of work, creation of social atlases and development of information and scientific quality to date are possible with the use of GIS technologies or another method, their systematic compliance with the requirements of atlas mapping.

**Experiment**

The Turkic-speaking peoples are a language family of more than forty-five (Dybo A. 2007:456) registered languages spoken by the Turkic peoples of Eurasia from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Western Asia, up to Northern Asia (especially in Siberia) and East Asia. The Turkic peoples spread out in the East Asian region, covering Western China and Mongolia, where, according to one of the assessments, they say that they spoke Proto-Turkic, according to some estimates, about 2000-2500 years ago, from where they entered Central Asia and then to the west its temporarily first millennium.

More than 170 million people speak Turkic languages as their native language, and a single number of Turkic speakers, including those who speak a second language, connects more than 200 million. The Turkic language with the highest number of speakers is Turkish, which is mainly spoken in Anatolia and in the Balkans; its carriers connect about 40% of all Turkic-speaking peoples.

Special features of the Turkish language, such as consistency of vowels, agglutination and the absence of grammatical gender, are universal in a Turkic family. It also uses a high degree of mutual understanding between the diverse Oguz languages, including Gagauz, Turkish, Azeri, Kazakh, Turkmen, Balkan Gagauz Turkish and Crimean Tatar, under the influence of Oguz. Although classification methods are separated, Turkic languages are usually taken into account divided equally into two branches: Oguz, whose only surviving member is Chuvash, and Common Turkic, which includes all other Turkic languages, including the Oguz sub-branch. The Turkic peoples have some similarities with the Mongolian, Finno-Ugric, Samadit, Tungus-Manchurian, Korean and Japanese languages. These similarities prompted some Turkologists to propose an Altaic language family, although this proposal was not widely spread. The obvious similarity with the Uralic language family even led to the fact that these families for a long time were taken into account uniform in accordance with the hypothesis of the Ural-Altaic languages. However, there were no satisfying grounds to conclude that any of these macro-profiles exist, common descriptions between languages are currently attributed to the extensive relationship of prehistoric languages.

Large-scale communication took place among the proto-Turks and proto-Mongols in the first millennium BC; The unified cultural tradition of the two Eurasian nomadic communities is called the “Turkish-Mongolian”. Both communities divided religion, tengrism, and uses many explicit borrowings among the Turkic and Mongolian languages. However, the credits were bidirectional, currently the Turkic borrowings represent the largest foreign component in the Mongolian dictionary (Clark, Larry V. 1980:39). The most popular of these borrowed words include “lion” (Turkish: Aslan or Arslan; Mongolian: Arslan), “gold” (Turkish: Altyn; Mongolian: Altan or Alt), and “iron” (Turkish: Demir; Mongolian: tömör).
Several lexical and extensive typological identity between Turkic and nearby Tungus and Mongolian languages, as well as Korean and Japanese families (all formerly widely considered part of the so-called Altai language family) in recent years has been attributed to prehistoric contact among the community, sometimes called the North-East Asian Turkic by area. Later (approximately in the first millennium BC) communication among the “indigenous Altai” (Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus) communication differs from this in that there are single-valued single words that, apparently, are mainly borrowed from Turkic to Mongolian and then from Mongolian to Tungus, since the Turkic borrowings in Mongolian are significantly superior to the Mongolian borrowings in the Turkic, and the Turkic and Tungus ones do not share a word that does not exist in the Mongolian.

At a distance of centuries, Turkic languages migrated freely and always mixed up, and their languages were under the influence of each other and, as a result, they communicated with surrounding languages, especially Iranian, Slavic and Mongolian languages.

It obscured the historical flourishing within any language and / or linguistic community, and, as a result, uses some systems to classify the Turkic peoples. The current schemes of the genetic classification of the Turks are still largely due to Samoilovich.
Turkic languages can be divided into six branches: Common Turkic, Southwestern (Oghur Turkic), Northwestern (Kipchak Turkic), Southeastern (Karluk Turkic), Northeastern (Siberian Turkic), and Arghu Turkic. In this classification, the Oghur Turkic is still affected as an ancient Turkic, while other branches belong to the common Turkic name. It is not clear when it can be assumed that these two main types of Turkic languages actually diverged.

With a lower level of confidence, the southwestern, northwestern, southeastern, and Oghur communities can be further summarized as West Turkic, northeastern, Kyrgyz-Kipchak, and Arg (Khalaj) as East-Turkic.

The Türkic languages of the northwestern and southeastern subregion belong to the central Turkic languages, and the northeastern and Khalaj languages are the so-called peripheral languages.

Hauschka, et al. (2014) use computational phylogenetic methods to calculate a tree of Turkic based on phonological sound changes.

The isoglosses are traditionally used in the classification of the Turkic languages:

- **Rhotacism** (or in some views, zetacism), e.g. in the last consonant of the word for “nine” tokkuz. This separates the Oghur branch, which exhibits /r/, from the rest of Turkic, which exhibits /z/. In this case, rhotacism refers to the development of */r/, */z/, and */d/ to */r/, */k/, */kh/ in this branch. See Antonov and Jacques (2012) on the debate concerning rhotacism and lambdacism in Turkic.

- **Intervocalic d**, e.g. the second consonant in the word for “foot” hadaq. This separates Khalaj as a peripheral language.

- **Denasalisation of palatal n**, e.g. in the word for “moon”, āń

Below is a brief companion of related words from the main vocabulary in a Turkic language family.

Empty cells do not necessarily mean that a specific language does not reach words to describe a concept, but the word “concept” in this language can be formed from a different basis and is not related to other words in a line or that the borrowed word is used in its place.

Another, there may be shifts in the meaning from one language to another, and therefore...
this “Common Meaning” is considered only approximate. In sufficient cases, this form is found only in some dialects of the language, or the borrowed word is more common (for example, in Turkish the preferred word “fire” is derived from the Persian language antes, while the native word is “dead”). Forms are given in native Latin spelling, unless otherwise indicated.

4 table. Vocabulary comparison of Turkic languages
Except for these the following methods are used to define the expansion of the Turkic languages in the world:

– the structure of the atlas will be developed, by determining the optimal functionality of GIS programs as a platform for the formation of cartographic products and spatial data when visualizing the area under study;

– search, structuring, preparation and quality control of digital cartographic materials are realized by realization of mapping web-applications that is in information resources, used as the quality index regulator of the digital cartographic and fund material for analysis of the expansion of the Turkic languages in the world.

– use of GIS technologies in compilation of electronic and paper-based versions of maps of expansion and registration areas of modern Turkic people, autonomies of the modern Turks.

– on the basis of the linguistic materials, for the purpose of proving the traces of Turkic civilization (turkisms) in making “Linguistics atlas of Turkic civilization” ethno-geographic and cartographic methods give a possibility to introduce Turkic civilization studies to the whole world and systematize the material of the textbooks and manuals for the secondary schools and higher educational institutions, develop the concept of the Leader of the country “Turkic world and Turkic consolidation”.

The listed above scientific and theoretical methods and conceptual methodology are the main prerequisites for proving from scientific perspective that all prerequisites characteristic to world civilization classifier are peculiar to “Turkic civilization”, proving that on the basis of the culminating point and historical reasons of development history and formation Turkic world with “dying, fading” moments is an ancient and universal civilization.

Collecting material for publication of the scientific work about the development of ethnonym of the Turkic people, culture of ethnos, history, ethnogenesis, language, statistics, religion, customs and tradition, ethnic cuisine, anthropological type, geographical distribution worldwide of the given ethnos, spiritual culture is an invaluable contribution of Turkology to the Kazakhstan scientific environment. On the basis of this a scientific work about unity and systemacity of the Turkic people will be made.

Nowadays there is no dictionary written on theoretical basis on Turkology science except the dictionaries and reference books and works as a common for all Turkic people dictionary “the Dialect dictionary” of S. Amanzholov, “The comparative dictionary of the Turkish-Tatar adverbs”, “Old Turkic dictionary”, “The short etymological dictionary” of L.Z. Budagov, “Experience of the dictionary of Turkic adverbs” V.V. Radlov, “The dictionary of turkism in Russian” E.N. Shipovaya, “The etymological dictionary” M. Fasmer, “The Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary” K.K. Yudakhin, “The Kyrgyz...
museum, the mausoleums, saved in an oral
idea, the used ethnographic means, monuments, the
hand of people remain as a cultural heritage. So what
character. Undoubtedly, all things made with the
person, that is they have anthropological
disciplines are united with that they are connected
of monuments), onomastics, phraseology. All listed
paleography (letter), diplomacy, epigraphy (studying
sociology, anthropology, art history, geography,
general linguistics, linguistics, history, philosophy,
sciences as linguistics history, historical grammar,
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sion of the Turkic people in world space”

Long time the Turkic people were the nomadic
people. Therefore it is difficult to define precisely
linguistic border of the Turkic peoples (Верещагин
Е., Костомаров В. 2005: 67; Крадин Н. 2000: 136).
And by that there is no basis to claim that internal
classification of Turkic languages is ideal (Крадин
Н. 2005: 45). Based on scientific statements as Mod-
ern Turkic languages (Encyclopedia of the Peoples
of Asia and Oceania. 2008: 711), Modern Turkic
ethnoses, number of Turkic ethnoses worldwide,
distribution of the Turkic people worldwide in the
beginning of the XXI century, the Modern sovereign
Turkic countries, Modern Turkic national autono-
mies, an area and distribution of the Modern Turkic
people creation of the geographical atlas “Expan-
sion of the Turkic people in world space” is planned.

The significance of the scientific project is
in publication about the expansion of the Turkic
peoples in a single world space and the linguistic
geographic atlas and a new Turkic metalinguistic
dictionary in modern science of Turkology meet
the demand at the international level. Since the
lack of linguogeographic information about the
world space expansion of today’s Turkic speaking
peoples, linguistic atlas negatively influences the
formation of solid ethnic uniqueness. Moreover
the researches in the humanitarian scientific sphere
are closely interconnected. The offered project
allows research in close interrelation with such
sciences as linguistics history, historical grammar,
general linguistics, linguistics, history, philosophy,
sociology, anthropology, art history, geography,
paleography (letter), diplomacy, epigraphy (studying
of monuments), onomastics, phraseology. All listed
disciplines are united with that they are connected
with the person, that is they have anthropological
character. Undoubtedly, all things made with the
hand of people remain as a cultural heritage. So what
we inherited from our ancestors: their thoughts, the
idea, the used ethnographic means, monuments, the
letter on stones, the mausoleums, saved in an oral
form of the fairy tale, legend, zhyr, various works
are not an immortal cultural heritage, civilization
index of only one linguoethnic societies, but of the
whole humanity.

One of the main peculiarities of the project is
studying the scientific terminology of Turkology as
its independent metalinguage. Such researches give
a possibility to define the lexicological corpus of
words in Turkic languages, and form the systematic
methodology of Turkology, use public opinions,
scientific metalinguage, work with conference
materials, organize disputes. The collection of the
modern Turkic terms, their connection with the
history are the research projects possible to realize.

Creation of the published and electronic forms
of atlas “The expansion of the Turkic people in the
world space” that will be compiled on the basis of the
project for the first time will allow to use information
and analytical, spatial geographical database of
social and demographic indicators for the making
of forecasts and programs of social and economic
development, monitoring and management of the
Turkic people. And this will undoubtedly be a sign
development of modern scientific technology in
linguistics.

Social demand of the project will be a necessary
electronic database for domestic/foreign education
and scientific centres, also for philosophers, cultural
studies scholars, ethnographers and historians, in
general for the people who have an interest in and
who learn the Kazakh language.

The electronic atlas will give the chance for the
structures of the government bodies coordinating
and directing the work in the social sphere to
qualitatively assess the social and economic
demographic questions of the regions.

The influence of the obtained results on the
development of science and technology and expected
social and economic benefit and contribution of this
project is in the publication of the scientific works
about the Unity and basis of systematization of
the Turkic people, drawing up the Encyclopedic
dictionary of Turkic terms, compilation of the
electronic atlas about Expansion of the Turkic
people in the world space.

The electronic atlas will have positive influence
on state programs of social and economic value:
perspective scientific researches and applied
researches, development of thematic mapping,
formation of branch and universal databases of
geographical information systems of an applied
orientation.

This project differs from other projects in the
fact that in the result of the study terminological
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dictionary of Turkic terms and paper-based and electronic geographical atlas with the use of GIS technologies will be developed and created.

The Atlas and the metalinguistic dictionary of the project on the topic “Expansion of the Turkic people in the world space” does not exist. In this project, there is an integration of not only linguistic sciences, but also the methodology of natural teachings. The increase of the scientific quality and informational content of social and demographic processes is possible now only on the basis of wide use of the GIS-technologies which systemacity in the best way answers the requirements of atlas mapping. Therefore, specialists from different industries are involved in the project implementation, for example, new technologies and geoinformation systems. From this perspective, the scale of financing for this project is justified.

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