

On Olfactory Research in Uzbek Linguistics

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Abstract. In this article, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the issues of smell and its impact on human thinking were researched, and the issues of smell and its expression and verbalization in non-verbal communication were considered on the basis of artistic text materials. First, the division of odors into natural and artificial odors, and then their separation into pleasant and unpleasant aspects according to their antonyms, was studied.

Key words: linguistics, issues of smell, verbalization, nonverbal communication, olfactory, odors, cognitive linguistics.

Introduction

In today's advanced science, it is promising to research new directions in each field. In particular, communicative linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, cognitive linguistics are the focus of attention of all researchers in modern linguistics. Their interaction is united in the system of the anthropocentric paradigm.

The main part

A joint study of the interaction between cognitive linguistics and pragmalinguistics expands our view of the cognitive process. Cognitive knowledge is at the top of a person's understanding of the world. Arutyunova, a well-known linguist, says this about metaphor: "Looking at the world with a "pragmatic view" changed the metaphor from a "beautiful" point to a "necessary" point."

Metaphor can be used as a descriptive and explanatory tool in various fields: in psychotherapy, pilot conversation, education, programming language, etc. Metaphor always serves to enrich human language, behavior and knowledge. Despite the fact that metaphor is "pragmatic dominant", this phenomenon can be studied within the framework of several areas of science - cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics.

In our opinion, perceptual metaphor has a special place in metaphorical research as a means of expressing the connection between the inner and outer world of a person. The tool that shows its importance is its reaction to external world events. Olfaction is the branch of science about the language of smells that communicates with being and its elements in the non-verbal communicative system. Olfactory means serve as semiotic symbols for information transmission.

We analyze this issue on the example of the olfactory metaphor. An olfactory metaphor usually describes the transfer of meaning through smell. Olfactory is one of the most important topics in Uzbek linguistics today, which has been overlooked by researchers.

In world linguistics, olfactory studies have been studied by many researchers, in which researchers approach the analysis from the perspective of their mother tongue. In this sense, we aim to conduct our research based on Uzbek language materials. Olfactory means are one of the elements of the communicative approach system, and the research related to this system should be classified based on the principles of non-verbal semiotic concepts. Olfactory units are initially divided into natural and artificial smells as phenomena related to people's daily lifestyle. Odors emanating from existing creatures, things, products, fruits, polys products, and various plants are classified as natural odors. Natural odors are divided into pleasant and unpleasant odors.

As a result of the rapid development of science and technology, an artificial olfactory environment has appeared around people. In this system, the concept of artificial scents was formed. In all aspects of human life, artificial odors have been added to the list of natural odors. Until now, special attention has been paid to distinguishing the terms related to the olfactory phenomenon in the works devoted to the research of

issues related to odor. In our opinion, the distinction between these two concepts is related to the history of formation of knowledge and skills related to the field. When the concept of olfactory is considered as a phenomenon, general information about the field is implied.

The term olfactory phenomenon is explained on the basis of the formation of scientific paradigms related to fields. In the field of philology, the use of such terms as "olfactory phenomenon", "olfactory poetics", "olfactory codes", "odoric code" is noticeable in the research of this direction.

Conclusion

Therefore, the formation and research of the paradigm of the olfactory system initially goes back to their classification. According to the data, "...the classification of odors known to all belongs to K. Linnaeus, who in 1756 divided odors into seven classes. After 100 years, Zwaardemaker distinguishes nine classes of objects. It gives its first classification in 1895, and a revised version is presented in 1914. In the classification of product smells, the scientist distinguished ether, aroma, balsam, ambromusculus, garlic, the smell of soot, and nauseating and disturbing smells. Without taking into account this classification of the smell system, the analysis related to these issues is not noticeable in the history of linguistics.

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