

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE “SMELL” CONCEPT

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Annotation: In this article, ideas related to the concept of speech in the composition of non-verbal units and their verbal expression are discussed. Some opinions related to the concept of “smell” have been described and a response has been given to them.

Key words: non-verbal units, sense of “smell”, “smell” concept, odor phenomena, olfactory units, olfaction.

In the composition of non-verbal units, ideas related to the understanding of smell and their linguistic expression play an important role. “Olfactory linguistics is the study of the language of smell and their role in nonverbal communication, expressing the smell inherent in people, things, and places. Information received through smell is stored in our memory longer than information received through other units. Information about a subject or object with which we associate this or that thing is realized through the medium of smell. Through smell of all the five senses, smell is considered the most important. Smell can reveal the socio-economic class of communicators, their status (the more pleasant the smell, the higher the status), and their ethnic composition. Taking into account the information received through smell is very important for establishing communication. “...Olfaxis is the science of the language of smell, a new field that studies information related to the olfactory canal in the structure of nonverbal means.” From this point of view, olfaction is considered a branch of science about the language of smell that implements communication with the body and its elements in the nonverbal communicative system. In the research conducted in this area, it can be observed that the means of linguistic expression associated with the olfactory component are the object of research in various fields.

In the Uzbek language, words denoting odor form certain groups. In this case, words used in the meanings of objects, entities, animals, persons, places, times and figuratively form a combination with olfactory units denoting the meaning of odor. For example:

1. Object smell: onion smell, food smell, flower smell, perfume smell.
2. Entity smell: animal smell, dog, cat smell.
3. Place smell: paradise smell, moon smell.
4. Personal smell: various smells emanating from people.
5. Time smell: spring smell.
6. Metaphorical smell: the smell of talk, the smell of instability, the smell of happiness, the smell of a wedding.

The person who sent it brought out the work of the business. The goods were lost. This news did not surprise Kesak polvon. He had felt the smell of burnt rags coming from work, as if he had been told, "We need to send someone to Krasnoyarsk." But he had not expected that one end of the baton in the game would hit him on the head anyway. Who were you afraid of?

–I wasn't afraid... Honestly, I was sent by brother Haydar.

–Who were the guests, did you really know them?

–I knew them a little. They were Hongirey's guys. Brother Bek this thing smells like rags. Their intentions are evil.

–How do you know?

–I understood from their words. They also took a small amount of luggage.

–You idiot! If you were caught, you would fly away, didn't you think?

- I was helpless...
 -Where are your guests?
 -I watched them in Samarkand, they flew to Moscow.
 -Did you give an account to brother Haydar?
 -Yes.

(Tohir Malik. Shaytanat. Book 4)

The combination "rag smell" in this saying is used figuratively. The word rag means old-fashioned rag. If we burn it or touch it, it gives off a foul, foul smell. When a person enters into a conversation with another, there is no smell from his speech. The speech is ambiguous and has no smell. If we take the above sentence from the context, the writer used this concept of "rag smell" in the sense that the conversation between them became obvious. That is, if a rag burns, a smell will spread around and the others will know it. The writer tried to convey certain information through the smell of the library. In our next example, through the "smell of rags", the evil vices in our society, such as drunkards and drug addiction, which are a threat to human life, are condemned and a negative attitude is expressed towards them. Therefore, the concept that smells are perceived through the nose and perceived with the help of reason and consciousness is scientifically sound. According to M.A. Epaneshnikova, "... the phenomenon of smell has interested scientists since antiquity, when the phenomenon was approached from a general philosophical point of view, and until the 17th century, the essence of scientific ideas about smell was the smell emanating from any object and the transmission of information related to it to the human brain. There are different opinions about it. The mechanisms of smell perception and the system of its perception began to take shape as a natural-scientific theory in the 18th-19th centuries. Therefore, it is known that olfactory problems were first studied within the framework of natural sciences. With the help of the sense of smell, we perceive the smell of various things and objects, distinguish them and classify them. We send information to the human brain through the smell of things. People communicate with each other. When we enter, the share of communication with the olfactory units is small, but through them we transmit and receive important information. Olfactory means also serve to transmit information, like our other sense organs. We analyzed this aspect using the example above. The phenomenon of smell has been widely used in the medical field. Scientists have identified various diseases through smell and on this basis also tried to treat.

"Hippocrates, one of the ancient Greek scientists, identified the patient's diseases with the help of body odors. He used the odors of liquids obtained from various herbs, ethers, and other objects to diagnose diseases associated with the plague. The Greek physicians Tamino and Critos used various perfumes to treat complex diseases: plague and others.

The famous physician Abu Ali ibn Sino, in his practice of working with patients, began to make a diagnosis based on the change in the smell of urine. Thus, we can understand that odors have been effectively used in the field of medicine to identify and treat various diseases. We will prove that we can use lemon in the same way with the help of the following information:

Everyone knows that lemon is a food and a wonderful source of vitamins. The sour and tangy taste of lemon refreshes a person and helps our immunity fight various viruses and diseases. However, many people do not have enough information about the beneficial properties of this fruit.

"The human sense of smell is one of the processes associated with understanding the world. In fact, the concepts related to smell, as a certain part of the universe, are considered one of the main problems that have always interested specialists. Although the sense of smell is not considered to be of great importance among the human senses, this sense organ has always performed the most important functions in the epistemological understanding of the world, forming the basis of non-verbal communication. Therefore, we recommend that you familiarize yourself with the information about the properties of lemon. It has not only a positive effect, but also helps to cope with anxiety and depression.

Lemon trees are specially planted in front of elite restaurants, because they play a big role in making customers feel comfortable and safe here. The smell of lemon does not suit everyone! According to experts, lemon is a good cleanser for the scalp. Lemon is very useful in eliminating skin problems - scars, marks, and acne. Cut a lemon in half and rub it on the problem areas of the skin. This fruit is also useful in cleansing the "hard" parts of our body - elbows and knees. This product can be used to whiten nails, improve bad breath, and treat foot pain. Lemon can easily treat many diseases such as arthritis, gastrointestinal diseases, and rheumatism. Drink lemon water every day! Lemon can also protect against diseases such as cholera and malaria. The reason for all this is that lemon is a natural blood purifier! Daily consumption of lemons can help reduce the signs of aging. This product is rich in vitamins C, A, E, chromium, potassium, magnesium and iron.

Use lemons as a "natural freshener". Simply cut a lemon in half and leave it in your bedroom. The smell of lemons will help relieve lung problems and allow you to breathe fresh air all the time. If you suffer from asthma, wheezing, and allergies, the simple smell of lemon can clear your throat and upper respiratory tract!

(Uzbek Literary Language. Textbook.– P. 97-98)

Smells can have different effects on the human psyche. This article, which is referenced, reflects this as evidence:

"In our modern life, the sense of smell has long been considered less important than, for example, sight or hearing. However, the results of new scientific research in this area show that smells have a very significant impact on humans. Of the five human senses, smell is considered the most sensitive and fastest. The impact of various smells on human daily life is studied. The mechanisms and methods of influencing a person with the help of smells are considered, including their impact on his physical and mental health. The connection of the human body with nature cannot be denied. But, if you think about it, our consciousness, our psyche, are also connected with nature. Nature has always been a place where a person can truly relax. Smell is a mixture of volatile molecules. One smell can consist of different molecules, and the olfactory environment in a room can consist of several sources of odors. Molecules entering the nose affect certain receptors, which transmit information to the brain about the concentration, nature and duration of exposure to this odor. When scientists studied the structure and functions of the brain, a very important discovery was made, namely, that the area responsible for conscious thought originates from the area responsible for the human sense of smell. Since the sense of smell is directly connected to the limbic system, odor molecules can have a profound effect on our emotions, psyche, and consciousness. The limbic system shapes emotional reactions to odors, so they primarily affect our internal state. Scientists have found that with the help of smell, a person receives no more than

2 percent of information about the environment, while through vision - 85 percent. However, of the five human senses, smell is considered the most sensitive. It has long been established that an odorous impulse reaches the brain much faster than a pain impulse. This happens instantly, on an unconscious level. The nerve responsible for transmitting odor signals is directly connected to the brain. The nose is the only sensory organ in humans, and there are no mediators in it. For animals, smell is the main regulator of both sexual behavior and behavior in general. Therefore, smell plays a huge role in human life, especially in the sexual sphere. This is due to the release by humans of pheromones - odorous substances that cause sexual arousal in a person of the opposite sex. And for humans to feel the smell of these substances, it is enough for there to be a few molecules in one cubic meter of air. Until recently, the mechanism of the effect of odors on our brain was very poorly studied.

But today, experiments conducted in America have shown that smells affect not only our mood, but also our behavior, as well as the general condition of the body. They can change blood pressure, heart rate, put a person in a state of excitement or put him to sleep. Smells help to increase concentration, memory and mental endurance, concentrate, assimilate information, and

increase efficiency. Experiments have shown that some smells can relieve depressive states and improve emotional well-being in patients with mental illnesses. In addition, it has become known that some diseases can even be treated with the help of smells. Nowadays, people underestimate the importance of smells, so they sometimes do not notice the whole range of techniques that are a means of controlling our behavior. Some scents have the ability to evoke specific emotions. Therefore, using smells to influence people, the blow is delivered to the weak point of their psyche. In the West, designers literally design the smells of restaurants, hotels, airports, shopping districts. Smells are widely used in business, politics, and the art world. Fragrances are often used by forensic experts to identify criminals. Each smell evokes deep personal memories and associations in people. Since ancient times, essential oils have attracted people's attention. They can affect the nervous system and emotions of a person, regulate his mental state. There is a special science, aroma psychology, which studies the effect of natural aromas on the human psyche. Modern people experience a huge daily emotional load. Naturally, not everyone has enough mental and physical strength to cope with their experiences, emotions, anxieties and fears. Essential oils help a person maintain composure in difficult moments of life. Aromatherapists can only choose the composition of essential oils that is suitable for a specific person with specific problems. Another direction in the treatment of diseases with the help of smells is speleotherapy. Speleotherapy is a drug-free method of treatment based on the use of the microclimate of natural caves or underground salt deposits for medicinal purposes. For this purpose, special salt chambers have been created, where a special microclimate is created, and a person stays there for a certain time and breathes in the smallest particles of salt sprayed into the air. Speleotherapy is used to treat diseases such as bronchial asthma, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, hypertension, skin diseases, and joint diseases. Thus, smells are an integral part of our lives. They regulate our behavior, mood, and decision-making. Knowing this, we can develop methods for manipulating people in various fields of activity. But most importantly, we can continue to improve the methods of treatment with smells, such as aromatherapy and speleotherapy.

In conclusion, we can receive a lot of information with the help of the phenomenon of smell. Although its share in the number of non-verbal means is small, it serves as an important tool in the communication process. The increasing demand for smell requires even deeper study of this area and plays an important role in its formation as a separate discipline.

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