

Visual (Visual Perception) Content Syncretism in Qualities Related to Intuition

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It is known that knowledge of the universe human sensory organs and emotions are manifested through synesthetic cognition. Emotional perception, on the other hand, is realized in the knowledge of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. Therefore, our sensory organs are considered important in the functioning of human life, in the way they live. R.G.Podolny told the senses: "why do we need to study the sensory organs? puts the question of scientist. It is then that the sensory organs are the most important tool in obtaining more accurate information about the external world and the changes that take place in it, if possible in understanding the universe."¹ Such perception is called emotional perception. Also, in psychology, the term intuition is much mentioned, and the definition given to it, annotations, are also Turlich. The source of knowledge, information, messages and influences on the characteristics of the external world and on the control of the individual's own behavior is the senses. Therefore, the senses are considered the main channel (path) of 78 information that falls on the human body, that is, on its body organs, they carry the message about the external world and internal body organs to the contents of the large hemispheres of the brain and the cranial brain, due to which a person has the opportunity to orientate (target) the macro In the event that these channels become berk, the sensory organs do not provide the necessary information, consequently, the possibility of judging the mind disappears on its own.² This means that the connection between the inner and outer world of a person comes to the surface through the emotional system. The role of synesthesia is important in this. Through synesthesia, we perceive vision, color, taste, smell, movement and many other things in the universe, penetrating into the treasury of various metaphorical meanings.

It is natural that the inextricable connection of the sensory organs (organs) with perception has also become an object of study in psychology, philosophy, biology, physiology and other sciences. Among the indicated disciplines, the science of linguistics also began to study the perception of human sensory organs (organs) associated with metaphor, which is a manifestation of synesthesia. Of course, the study of this process is considered related to anthropocentrism, is based on a new approach in linguistics and works in close contact with the fields of cognitive, pragmatic, Psycholinguistics, linguistics. Of course these anthropocentric changes began to be reflected in systematic studies in linguistics. In particular, the broad development of cognitive linguistics has yielded perceptive results in linguistics.

The role of visual perception in human life activity is extremely large, and it is most effective in the perception of a person by performing such important tasks as an aggressor of his tassours about what is happening in the universe, a signifier of positive

¹ Подольный Р.Г. Про чувства .М.: Дет. лит., 1966. с.16.

² Ғозиев Э .Умумий психологияқ.-Тошкент., Университет. 2002. 77-78-бет.

and negative attitudes, giving the image of the universe. Hence, the visual sensation is considered a kind of valuable among the types of human intuition. About It N.K.Rebtseva writes: "in the perception of the external world, vision plays an important role in the practical (theoretical) activity of a person. This is a visual perception. Vision is so important to a person that a person can call vision his national language, perception and thinking, mentality "clearly guided" ,"visibly oriented","perceptual motivation"."³ N.K.Rebsova develops her thoughts and comments:"vision is not only the most important informative resource for a person, but also the most reliable way of verification".⁴

Linguists who have studied the semantics of adjectives related to the tactile (tactile) phenomenon in Russian, English and Spanish A.N.Kobyakova, A.V.Garamyan, N.I.Filatova observed that synesthetic application in adjectives is accompanied by a transition from tactile perception to the field of visual perception. For example, barkhatistiy in Russian, shelkovistiy, nezhny, myagy, jestky, tverdiy, iplotny, lipky, kolky and others; illuminate in the example of igliz, velveltu, Sophie, lender, sharp, blunl, hard and others; blando, suave, afelpado, duro, denso, grueso, pegajoso, agudo and others in Spanish. They note that when ison changes reality, vision and touch (tactile) come into very close contact. Vision performs a touch-like task with respect to objects that we cannot touch. The conclusion is such that a person is inextricably linked with things in the objective world and receives the power to change the reality involved from emotional perception.⁵ It is understood that the inextricable connection of sensory organs, such as Vision, touch,taste, smell, hearing, temperature, leads to synesthesia.Hence, we know vision as a phenomenon that cannot be caught and touched,but in vision we perceive the characteristics of doing a task similar to touch through emotional perception. Such perception occurs in a state of mutual intersection and collision of sensory organs at one point.

The synesthetic metaphorical perception of different meanings of taste in words and vocabulary,expressions, we can observe vision (visual) in different models. That is, in the models of vision+taste, vision+smell, vision+hearing, vision+temperature, the metaphorical sense of taste is realized through human vision. The richness of various information of the current globalization process is achieved by the fact that a person receives information about the universe in visual images. A person makes extensive use of televedeniya and Internet communications in obtaining information. For this reason, in a system of perceived information, images reflect a synesthetic metaphor for the nature of taste associated with visual perception. According to a'nana, direct viewing is often determined by moving to the content fund to evaluate the external signs of obeective reality and phenomena based on their official criteria. At the same time, the traditional rules in images will have a figurative expression associated with a synesthetic metaphorical meaning. In such a situation, objective realities and phenomena are described from the point of view of the sign of "tenderness" or" sweetness". Hence, sensations clarify the abstraction of the sign of the "flavor"of something that we feel. And abstraction is used to clarify the concepts of

³ Ребцева Н.К.Ментальная лексика ,когнитивная лингвистика и антропоцентричность языка.URL <http://www.dialog-21.ru/Archive/2000/Dialogue%202000-1/268.htm>(дата обращения.9.03.2024.)

⁴ Ребцева Н.К.Ментальная лексика ,когнитивная лингвистика и антропоцентричность языка.URL <http://www.dialog-21.ru/Archive/2000/Dialogue%202000-1/268.htm>(дата обращения.9.03.2024.)

⁵ Кобякова Н.А.Гарамян А.В.Филатова Н.И.Семантический синкретизм осязательных прилагательных(на материале русского ,английского и испанского языков).

objective reality and give images of the reality of the material world. Figurative phrases indicate that outside the rule there is a personal attitude to the object being discussed by the author.

We have classified taste-related visual synesthetic metaphorical migration into the following lexical-semantic groups based on materials of the Uzbek language:

1) vision+taste+color: the perception of taste+color through visual sensory cognition is the most important for a person. The matter was taken up by New York Times reporter H. Gardiner gives a vivid expression in the article "colored dishes".⁶ Linguist N. Yu. Shiyakina provides an analysis of sight-taste-related synesthesia based on materials from the German language. In the process of harvesting, the phenomenon of synesthesia is felt by the appearance of food, drink, plant, biological functions associated with colors. He shows the synesthesia color +taste+smell relations in thirteen colors through a table.⁷

In adjectives, the sign of visual-flavor (taste) is based on metaphor. That is, taste sensations are transferred to the area of visual intuition. From observations it is known that metaphorical displacement of sight +taste is rare in texts on color image, but in fiction it is widely used by the creator in the process of illuminating the psychological image of the hero. For example, like a sharp color/bright color, a sweet summer, a spicy gaze, black bread, scarlet apples, black raisins.

Color plays a huge role in human life. Therefore, seeing and feeling color is assessed as an important phenomenon in a person's life. The fact is that colors also require national originality and come to the surface in emotional perception. The visual (visual color) + olfactory type of taste is based on synesthesia, that is, it provides a meaningful description of the various olfactory-denoting colors "painted" by a person. This type of synesthesia is also embodied in the classical fine arts of the Uzbek people. In this place, it should be mentioned that in the oral creativity of Uzbek khaq there are figurative images that point to the taste of various colors related to biln. Figurative images, such as white apples, red apples, for example. We can also see the phenomenon of synesthesia in colors given to different fruits, using the example of the miniaturization of Mirzo Bedil, which worked based on different events. In the process of analyzing language materials, such compounds in our language as "warm color", "cold color", "gentle sound", "sweet smell" come in the context. Through synesthesia, such compounds make it possible to reveal syncretism, figuratively expressed in color.

I smelled chuchmal is - black oil (O'. Hoshimov. Between two doors). Although Erali worked late, his right was a loaf of black bread (K. Nishanov). A black raisin woman, distinguished among women by her sympathy, was the old woman Shohodad (R. Mukhtorov). Nigorahan qırımızı was made a girl with an apple face, leeches, golden hands, hardworking (O. Shodmanov).

In the first text cited, the compound black oil is applied to the smell. The definitive meaning of the compound black oil is the naming of a chemical element. However, the synesthetic metaphorical meaning of black oil is bitter, unpleasant. Also in the oil lexeme, in addition to bitterness, there is a dessert semen. In addition to color, the black lexeme also contains semas of magnitude, grandeur. We know that in the text, the connotative connotation of the semen of smell associated with black oil brings to the surface the connotative meanings of the semen of pain, unpopularity, impurity. It

⁶ Бу ҳақда қаранг: Чалей .О.В. Концептуализация вкусовых ощущение в естественном языке. Дисс. сос. учен. степ. кан. филолог. наук. -М., 2017. -С.150. (194.с)

⁷ Шиякина Н.Ю. Зрительно –обонятельная синестезия в немецком языке. <https://??????>

is known that in the compound of black oil, the visual sensation intersects with the taste sensation at one point. A person sees at the same time and can feel the taste. In the second text, the combination of black bread is associated with taste. At the same time a fee charged for Labor. A food product that ensures the life, survival of a person. Hence, the syncretic meaning in the compound of black bread occurs in relation to the mutual meaning.

In the third text, in the black Mace vocabulary, the usual meaning refers to the sweet semas associated with grapes. The use of black raisin compound in relation to a person makes a metaphorical assessment attitude realistic. The sweet, beautiful, courteous, heartbroken connotative semas present in human language perception are integrated into itself. Hence, a person has a sense of sight, a sense of taste and a sense of emotion. unlashadi. To ' in the fourth text, the redness of an Apple in the compound of a red apple is a long meaning. At the same time, the beauty, clarity, sweet nature of a person is given in a connotative sense. It seems that it will be difficult to correctly understand and correctly interpret the synesthetic unified definition of vocabulary in the cited texts. However, for the correct solution of this situation, sensory perception sensations are resorted to. There are also colors associated with tea in the Uzbek nation. Maslan, blue tea (white tea in some places), like black tea.

2) vision+taste: with emphasis on taste, the visual +taste model of synesthesia in qualitative lexemes has shown a wide range of possibilities for describing taste in food products, drinks. For example, sparkling milk, sparkling tea, sparkling water, bitter mussels, delicious lemon, sweet coffee, fragrant tea are other. Below is an analysis of examples in artistic texts:

Kazi domla, the fragrant market was chewing bread and watching mingbashi (M. Ismaili. Fergana until dawn). Delicious, flimsy drinks will delight you (from advertising). The fragrant, pleasant may effect elicited Spidamen to sleep (J. Ilyasov. Sogdiana). Biologically active substances in spicy food can reduce "bad" cholestrin and maintain a healthy level of triglycerides (useful medicine). A teapot filled the yard with Man until they drank the fragrant tea (S. Ahmad. Silence).

In the formation of metaphorical migration, taste +smell is more openly manifested in the relationship of foods. The olfactory lexeme in the first text presented above gives a high level of expression of the sign in taste. At the same time, the perception of the sign of aroma brings the expression of metaphorical assessment to the surface. It is worth noting that Psychologists consider the USLS of taste and smell closely related to each other. The fact is that an adjective lexeme can understand both the taste and smell of something. Maslan, bitter taste /bitter smell, bitter smell / bitter taste. In this example, taste acts as dominant. Through taste, the thing –the characteristic features of the item are revealed. Therefore, in the olfactory lexeme, the meaning of the generalized taste in dishes is perceived, that is, the meaning of the dish, determined by the usual (fragrant-tasty), and applies to the sign of the smell that comes out of the dish (fragrant-appetizing, lasagna). In the second text, the combination of delicious, thirsty drinks is used to refer to water-related drinks that are an important source in a person's life. In this text, delicious and thirsty lexemes mean synesthetic taste to the compound situation. Also, both lexemes are visualized as unifying human emotional sensations, expressing taste sensations in the text. In other words, the meaning of a lexeme associated with one sensory organ is also used in the sense of another sensory organ. We know that the type of tasty and thirsty drinks includes carbonated and non-carbonated waters, compotes and juices made from various fruits, products from Quince, ayran and beer. Hence, delicious and thirsty lexemes express

sweet, cool, cold, shirtless, thirst-quenching semas. The denotative meaning of both lexemes is expressed in the delicious and thirsty. The connotative metaphorical meanings of these lesemas, which represent the grade, are given in their SEMAS, which are totalitarian, cool, cold, shirtless, quench thirst.

As you know, synesthesia is a special process of perception and is considered related to the cognitive activity of a person. It is understood from this that the role of synesthesia is considered great in the visual+ sound (hearing) +taste model. The painful bitter cry combination given in the first text quoted was expressed in the form of quality +horse, manifesting the sign of quality in a synesthetic metaphorical displacement. In this migration, the expression of an event that occurs at the boundaries of vision+hearing+sound in human sensory organs is given. It seems that the painful bitter cry combination represents the result of a very strong negative impact on the human psyche. It is worth noting that there is negativity in the sense of the lexeme of all three in the compound of a painful bitter cry. The combination of the bitter lexeme with the painful and cry lexemes provides the text with an enhanced emotional assessment spirit. In fact, the author could also apply in a painful cry combination. However, this did not give a strong emotional assessment of the content of the text. Hence, the metaphorical displacement in the painful bitter cry compound indicates the taste-related nature of voice(cry)through emotional perception. Metaphorical migration is manifested in the bitter lexeme in their painful semas, full of anguish, which are traumatized by life.

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