OLFACTION

Lecture 8 © M.G. Lebedko

DEFINITION

 Olfaction - is a process whereby we recognize certain odors around us

(Hickson and Stacks, 1985, 133).

. Each of us feels the impact of odors around us. In everyday life we do not think about smell unless it is pleasant or unpleasant.

ODOR AND ASSOCIATION

- We associate certain orders with some visual aspect in the environment: a person, a place, A thing.
- It is interesting to note that we remamber the odor much longer than what we saw. Or heard.

Researchers claim that "emotions can be 'smelled.'

- Classification of odors in a sevenfold category system:
- Aromatic;
- fragrant;
- Musky;
- Garlicky;
- Gouty;
- Repulsive;
- nauseous
- (Hickson and Stacks)

OLFACTION AND SOCIAL EFFECT

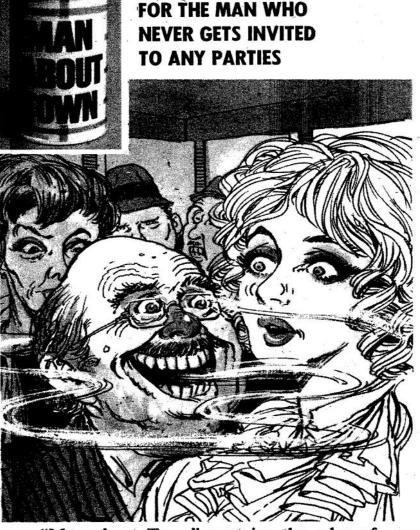
- Odor can communicate: odor can make us buy this or that product (bakers; new car).
- Odor communicates anger,
- fear, body odor (diet, medicine, etc).

(Hickson and Stacks, 1985, 135).

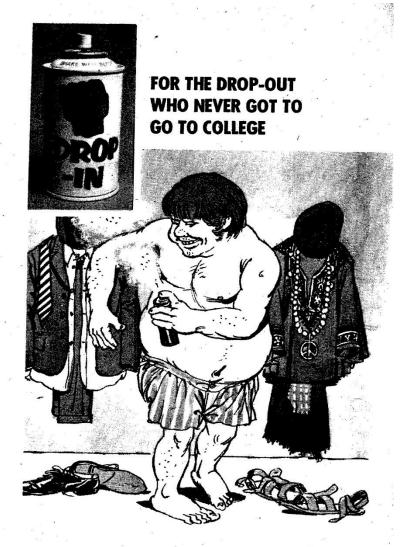
- The better off the person is, in American culture, the better he or she usually smells.
- Olfaction influences our thinking and behavior/
- Olfactory memory is very well known to advertising companies (scratch and smell)
- Olfactory memory has the highest memory capacity of all five senses.
- The potential for olfaction as a nonverbal sub-code is obvious.







"Man about Town" contains the odor of "morning-after mouth"—a trace of too much Scotch, too much food, and too many cigarettes. Talk to people with confidence. Your breath "tattles" on you that you've been a "naughty boy".



Now you can pass as a college student. And if you are a college student—only you're "chicken", now you can pass as an Activist. "Drop-In" contains the subtle aroma of Mace, and for status, there's nothing like a trace of Mace.

ЗАПАХ И СТАТУС

- Социоэкономический класс зависит от запаха: чем богаче человек, тем прятнее от него пахнет
- Запах в доме может указывать на происхождение человека (откуда он приехал)
- этническое происхождение пища (пример мой) здесь русский дух, здесь Русью пахнет)

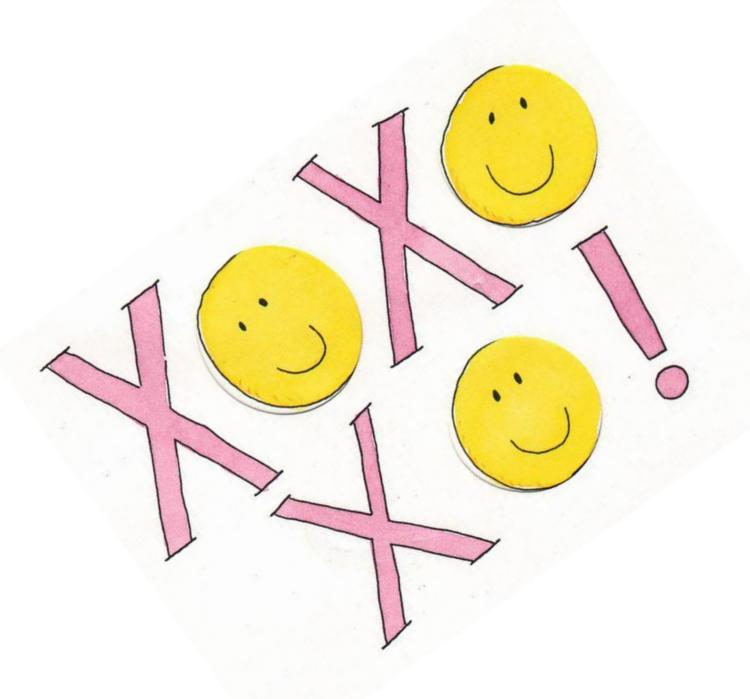
(Hickson and Stacks, 1985, 139).

ЗАПАХ И МЫШЛЕНИЕ

 Olfaction influences our thinking and behavior. Olfactory memory is very well known to advertising companies. "By means of such devices as "scratch and smell" advertisements and vivid emotional labels, advertisers are able to influence or awaken our olfactory memory, a form of memory...[that] has the highest memory capacity of all five senses" (Hickson and Stacks, 1985, 139).

"The potential for olfaction as a nonverbal sub-code should be obvious. Not only are we subconsciously influenced by the odors around us, but we are much better at identifying such odors than was previously thought" (Hickson and Stacks, 1985, 140).





ОДЕЖДА И КУЛЬТУРА



