

MYTHOLOGY-HUMANITY SPIRITUAL STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: The article examines mythology, which arose as a separate stage of mankind, and related words (mythonyms). Unlike words denoting a religious concept, words denoting only a mythical concept (mythonyms) can be divided into words denoting both a mythical and a religious concept, as well as words denoting only a religious concept.

Keywords: myth, religion, mythonym, asotir, narrative, mythical concept, religious concept.

The study and study of linguistics has been important at all times. Since language, as a factor associated with the consciousness of society, is one of the main elements of people's spirituality. Therefore, when learning languages, it is necessary to take into account the spirit, mentality, worldview and inner peace of the nation.

Mythology is a special stage in the spiritual development of mankind, which has come a long historical way as the first product of social thinking, the basis of primitive culture, the idea of the ideology of the era of seed production. Myths appeared as a result of the first attempts of ancient man to understand the world consisting of puzzles.

The myths, on the one hand, tell about various mysteries of interest to man, and on the other hand, tell about the struggle between various creatures and evil forces that existed in nature and in the ancient human imagination, and about the victory of sponsors. Based on these thoughts, we can give the following characterization of the myth. The myth is a small story explaining the emergence of various living beings, objects, supernatural forces (giants, dragons, demons, fairies, cultural heroes) in the universe, in nature and society, as well as the causes of events and phenomena. While myths are small stories, mythology is a collection of ancient myths. Mythology is a phenomenon characteristic of the primitive culture of all peoples.

In the layers of antiquity there were objective and subjective conditions sufficient to create mythology and survival as an integral part of primitive culture. At subsequent stages of the development of society, that is, in the process of forming a class society, he inevitably faced a crisis. As a result of the growth of human thinking, the expansion of worldview, the enrichment of spirituality, such forms of social consciousness as science, religion, art and literature began to appear. This, in turn, reduced the position of mythology in society. He moved into form and began to live or revive, limiting his semantic circle. It would not be a mistake to say that it was from this time that mythical and folklore relations began.

In their verbal meaning, mythonyms are applied to verbal units representing myths, legends, asothirs and other mythological concepts. Since myths are a myth, we can properly approach this question to clarify the meaning of the word. Myths contain special features that differ from religious ones. However, they do not differ because of their relationship to nature and the world, life, and destiny. Therefore, these words can be attributed to the following concepts:

1. Only mythical words (mythonyms);

2. Words expressing both mythical and religious understandings;
3. Religious expressions only.

In the Uzbek language, words representing only mythical concepts constitute very little. These are just words referring to the text of myths. These units are only a mythical concept.

The language also has unities that express both mythological and religious understandings. It's comparatively a lot. " Since religious views, like myths, exist only in the human imagination, religious representations and mythological images are combined with each other. Examples of such lectures are paradise, hell, angel, sin, reward, sword, and throne.

Today, mythical images live only by the nominative function. For example, myths associated with names such as Haidar (to summon wind), Choimomo (for rain), or fairy, alvasti have survived in very small numbers. In ancient times, we had a strong worship of these mythical images.

In addition, there are religious concepts in the language that differ significantly from myths. For example, Allah, Prophet, Ayah, Surah, Hadith, prayer. These words also make up a relatively large number of people and serve to express religious views and attitudes.

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