



INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF MYTH, UTOPIA AND DYSTOPIA

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Abstract

The terms myth, mythology, utopia and dystopia are interrelated and have similar concepts. This article explains their similarities and differences. Controversial issues in literature are approached from a new perspective.

Key words

utopia, dystopia, myth, mythology, tapestry, symbolism, folklore, legend, utopian society, dystopian society, intersection.

The triad of myth, utopia, and dystopia represents a fascinating interplay of human imagination, aspirations, and reasoning. These interconnected concepts have been woven into the fabric of human culture for centuries, shaping our beliefs, values, and visions of the future. In this article, we examine the complex relationship between myth, utopia, and dystopia, exploring how they intersect and influence each other.

In mythology, utopias and dystopias often serve as the foundations on which they are built. Myths are ancient narratives that express deep truths, cosmological explanations, and cultural values. They interpret archetypal motifs, symbols and themes that resonate in time and culture.

it reflects not only the ideas of humanity about the world in those times

rather, it contains exaggerating religious views and textures through specific images

That is, the creation of the universe, the appearance of heavenly bodies,

the origin of flora and fauna, the causes of natural phenomena

and belief about the essence, legendary heroes, gods and goddesses

includes views.[1;237]

1. General qualities:

- Idealization: Both utopia and myth involve idealization of certain situations or conditions. Utopias describe perfect societies characterized by harmony, equality, and justice, while myths often describe idealized worlds or divine realms where gods and humans live in harmony.

- Symbolism: Both utopias and myths rely heavily on symbolism to convey deeper truths or values. Utopias use symbolic images to express social ideals or aspirations, while myths use symbols to convey spiritual, moral, or cosmic truths.

- Narrative structure: Utopias and myths often have similar narrative structures, involving stories that take place in a specific setting or context. Both may involve depicting a journey, building a utopian/dystopian society, or exploring moral dilemmas and existential questions.

2. Differences:

- Temporal orientation: Utopias are usually future-oriented, envisioning ideal societies that have yet to be realized. They offer aspirational visions of what might be, inspiring hope and optimism for the future. In contrast, myths are often timeless in nature, describing primordial events or eternal truths that are outside the bounds of historical time.

Utopias usually focus more on the human factor and social life, envisioning societies consciously built around certain principles or ideals. Myths, on the other hand, often involve divine or supernatural forces that shape the course of events, reflecting a more mystical or fatalistic worldview.

- Purpose: Utopias are often designed with a specific purpose in mind, such as inspiring social change or reform, proposing plans for how to improve or change society. Myths, on the other hand, serve a variety of purposes, including transmitting cultural values, explaining natural phenomena, and exploring existential themes such as creation, death, and the afterlife.

Despite these differences, utopia and myth are both powerful imaginative constructs that shape our understanding of the world and our place in it. Whether envisioning ideal societies or exploring eternal truths, they offer a glimpse into the human imagination and the infinite possibilities of human potential.

While dystopian visions are often bleak and disturbing, they also offer opportunities for reflection and critique. Dystopias challenge us to confront uncomfortable truths about our current reality and the possible consequences of our actions. They raise questions about the erosion of civil liberties, the dehumanizing effects of technology, and the fragility of social order.

Intersections and Effects:

The relationship between myth, utopia and dystopia is dynamic and multifaceted. Myths provide the symbolic and narrative framework upon which utopian and dystopian visions are built. Utopias and dystopias, in turn, rely on mythological themes and motifs to convey deeper truths and insights about the human condition.

Moreover, utopias and dystopias often exist in dialectical tension with each other. Utopias represent an idealized vision of what society could be, while dystopias serve as cautionary reminders of what could happen if certain ways continue uncritically. This tension between utopia and dystopia reflects the perennial struggle between hope and fear, aspiration and despair, that defines the human experience.

Historical and literary examples include Plato's "Republic," More's "Utopia," and Francis Bacon's "New Atlantis." These works have inspired social and political movements, including socialism and communism, by presenting visions of what a perfect society could be. Notable dystopian works include George Orwell's "1984," Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," and Margaret Atwood's "The Handmaid's Tale." These stories serve as powerful critiques of authoritarianism, consumerism, and environmental irresponsibility, influencing public discourse and policy.

In short, the relationship between myth, utopia, and dystopia is a rich and complex tapestry that reflects humanity's deepest hopes, fears, and aspirations. Myths serve as the basis for constructing utopian and dystopian visions, while utopias and dystopias convey deep truths about the human condition based on mythological themes and motifs. By exploring the complex interplay between myth, utopia, and dystopia, we gain valuable insights into the complexities of human imagination, aspirations, and reasoning.

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