

CLASSIFICATION OF MYTHONYMS AND THEIR ESSENCE

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ABSTRACT

Mythonyms are lexical units connected to mythological figures, events, and concepts. These words are deeply rooted in the culture, customs, and beliefs of a people, passed down through generations via language, preserving humanity's shared experiences and worldview. Mythonyms hold great significance in linguistics because they help preserve historical and cultural heritage through language. Mythonyms are often expressed through mythological figures. These could include gods, heroes, demons, or other supernatural beings that represent particular forces or natural elements (e.g., gods of the sky, underworld beings, or fertility gods). Mythonyms can also be associated with mythological places. Mythonyms are not merely linguistic tools but are significant cultural elements that reflect a society's worldview. Through mythonyms, abstract concepts like life, death, chaos, and order are expressed in narrative form. These words also help in literature by enriching the narrative, deepening the themes, and creating connections to mythical traditions.

Keywords: events, concepts, linguistics, heritage, heroes, demons, death, chaos, narrative.

INTRODUCTION

These are often sacred or significant locations tied to legendary figures or events, such as Mount Olympus in Greek mythology or the sacred city of Erish in Sumerian culture. These places are central to myths and carry a profound cultural significance. Mythonyms can also relate to important mythological events that define the cultural or spiritual history of a people, such as the creation of the world, battles between gods and monsters, or pivotal moments in a society's mythological timeline. Some mythonyms refer to magical or divine objects, such as enchanted swords, rings, or elixirs, which have the power to alter fate or influence the outcome of events in the mythology. Mythonyms are not merely linguistic tools but are significant cultural elements that reflect a society's worldview. Moreover, mythonyms allow a society to communicate complex philosophical and religious ideas through the lens of myth. Spellonyms, or magical words, are phrases or terms used in fairy tales and folklore to invoke magical powers or perform transformations. These words are central to the creation of the magical atmosphere within these tales, often marking a shift from the ordinary to the extraordinary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Magical words in fairy tales are crucial because they do not just create wonder—they also embody significant cultural beliefs about the power of language and ritual. Creation of Magic: Spellonyms are essential in establishing magical actions in fairy tales. These words invoke transformations, summon supernatural beings, or create powerful protections. For instance, common spellonyms like "abracadabra" or "hocus pocus" symbolize the activation of magical forces. These words allow characters to change their destiny or confront challenges in extraordinary ways. Transformation and Change: Spellonyms often bring about significant

changes in fairy tales, such as the transformation of characters into different forms or the alteration of their circumstances. For example, a character might be transformed into an animal, or an inanimate object might come to life. These changes symbolize deeper moral, psychological, or existential lessons within the narrative. In many fairy tales, magical words are used to either protect characters or cast curses upon them. These magical terms are pivotal in the plot development, determining whether characters will overcome obstacles or succumb to evil forces. The use of such spells emphasizes themes of justice, retribution, and the balance between good and evil. Spellonyms help to establish a world that operates by different rules than the ordinary one. They introduce elements of surprise, mystery, and transformation, making the fairy tale world a place where anything is possible. Magical words are crucial in advancing both the plot and character development. They provide characters with special powers, transform them, or lead them to new challenges. For example, a magical word might be the key to breaking a curse, or it may grant a character the ability to overcome an adversary. These transformations drive the narrative forward and provide a means for the protagonist to grow. Often, magical words in fairy tales are vehicles for imparting moral lessons. They typically represent the triumph of good over evil, the reward of kindness, or the importance of justice. As characters use magical words to navigate challenges, they demonstrate virtues like courage, wisdom, or kindness, which are central to the story's message. Spellonyms often possess unique phonetic characteristics that contribute to their magical quality. These words are frequently rhythmic, repetitive, or alliterative, adding to their mystical sound and effect. The sound itself often becomes a part of the magic, enhancing the overall experience. Additionally, magical words tend to have a sense of openness or ambiguity, which adds to the sense of mystery and intrigue in the narrative. Mythonyms are words or expressions that are related to mythological concepts, figures, events, and symbols. These words carry deep cultural, historical, and philosophical meanings, reflecting the myths and legends of a particular society. In literature, mythonyms play an essential role in shaping the narrative, revealing the worldview of the characters, and enhancing the themes of the story. The classification and essence of mythonyms are important to both Uzbek and English literature, as both traditions are deeply rooted in their respective mythological histories.

Mythonyms in Uzbek Literature: In Uzbek literature, mythonyms reflect the ancient mythology of Central Asia, including Turkic, Persian, and Islamic influences. These mythonyms often serve to enrich the narrative and convey a cultural and spiritual connection to the past. In Uzbek literature, mythological figures such as gods or legendary heroes are central to many epic stories. These figures represent different elements of nature and humanity. For example, the ancient Uzbek myths include figures like Alpomish, who represents wisdom, or Shiroq, who symbolizes bravery and strength. Heroes in Uzbek epics, like Alpomish, are mythical figures who embody the virtues of bravery, honor, and sacrifice. These heroes often undergo supernatural challenges and symbolize the cultural ideals of the society. Places such as Bukhara, Samarkand, or the Aral Sea hold mythological significance in Uzbek folklore, representing cultural roots and the connection to the past. These locations are often tied to historical and religious legends. In many mythological stories, the heavens or underworlds are depicted as places of divine power or punishment, where gods and spirits reside. Heroic myths are another significant category, where legendary figures and warriors

embody national pride, valor, and the virtues of the Uzbek people. The Alpomish epic is one of the most famous examples of a heroic myth in Uzbek literature. Alpomish, a legendary hero, symbolizes bravery, justice, and love. The epic chronicles his battles, his journeys, and his struggles to protect his people. It also features elements of magic and divine intervention, illustrating the hero's connection to higher powers. Another well-known myth is the story of seven warriors who embark on a quest to protect their land from invaders or monstrous forces. This myth speaks to the bravery and sacrifice of the Uzbek people throughout history. Mythological creatures, often representing evil or chaos, are common in Uzbek myths. These creatures are typically defeated by heroes, illustrating the triumph of good over evil. In many myths, heroes face monstrous, dragon-like creatures that threaten to destroy the natural order. These beasts often embody chaos, destruction, and the forces of darkness. Mythical Animals and Spirits: The Uzbek mythology also features spirit animals or supernatural beings, such as peris (fairy-like creatures) and jins (genies), which often serve as helpers or antagonists in the hero's journey. Many Uzbek tales include myths about the creation of the world, the arrival of the first humans, or the shaping of the natural world by divine beings. These events help define the cultural identity and values of the society. English literature also has a rich tradition of mythological influence, shaped by both Celtic and Classical (Greek and Roman) mythologies, along with the Christian tradition. In English literary works, mythonyms often emerge in epic poetry, fairy tales, and other genres to illustrate larger cultural and philosophical concepts. Figures such as Odin (from Norse mythology) or King Arthur (from Celtic legend) play significant roles in English literary mythonyms. These characters often represent virtues such as wisdom, courage, and justice. English epic literature, such as *Beowulf*, involves heroic figures who engage in battles with monsters or supernatural forces. These heroes, like *Beowulf* or King Arthur, embody cultural ideals of bravery, honor, and justice. Places like Avalon (from Arthurian legend) or Asgard (from Norse mythology) are sacred or mythologically significant locations that symbolize the afterlife, divine power, or a connection to the divine. Many English tales feature symbolic places, such as Camelot or the Greenwood, which represent ideals of chivalry, justice, and honor. Items like Excalibur, the magical sword of King Arthur, or The Golden Fleece (from Greek mythology) serve as symbols of power, destiny, or divine intervention in English mythological traditions.

The Fall of Man: Events like the creation myth in the Bible or the fall of Lucifer from Heaven are examples of mythological events in English literature that explore themes of sin, redemption, and the human condition. Heroic Quests: Many English myths, such as the quests in *The Odyssey* or *Beowulf*, feature legendary events that explore themes of heroism, fate, and personal sacrifice. In Uzbek literature, mythonyms serve to connect modern generations with their ancient cultural roots and beliefs. These mythological elements help reflect national identity, honor, and spirituality, playing an important role in shaping the worldview of the characters in epic tales. Mythonyms in Uzbek literature are a reflection of the Turkic, Persian, and Islamic influences that shaped Central Asia's cultural heritage. They act as vehicles for preserving traditional knowledge and customs. Mythonyms often serve as symbols of deeper meanings, such as the triumph of good over evil or the importance of wisdom and strength. They help to communicate universal human experiences and philosophical questions about

life, death, and the divine. The mythological elements in Uzbek literature carry moral teachings, such as the virtues of courage, loyalty, and the importance of maintaining societal harmony. In English literature, mythonyms often serve to explain universal themes such as the human struggle against fate, the journey of self-discovery, and the conflict between good and evil. These mythological elements bring a sense of the sublime and the eternal, offering both moral and spiritual lessons. English mythonyms, particularly those rooted in Celtic and Classical mythologies, offer a way to preserve and pass down cultural beliefs, values, and the history of ancient civilizations. The essence of mythonyms in English literature is often tied to exploring fundamental questions about human nature, the divine, and morality. These elements offer readers insights into the nature of good and evil, the divine order, and the heroic journey. Mythonyms in English literature also have an aesthetic function. They enrich the narrative by introducing larger-than-life figures, events, and settings that invite readers to reflect on humanity's place in the world and its relationship to the divine.

COCNCLUSION

The classification and essence of mythonyms in both Uzbek and English literature highlight the universal and timeless nature of mythology. While the specific characters, places, objects, and events differ between the two literary traditions, the role of mythonyms remains largely the same: they enrich the narrative, reflect cultural identity, and convey deep moral and philosophical meanings. Whether in the form of heroic tales in Uzbek literature or epic quests in English literature, mythonyms serve as a powerful vehicle for storytelling, offering both readers and characters a deeper connection to the past and the divine. Both mythonyms and spellonyms play crucial roles in fairy tales and folklore. Mythonyms reflect a culture's mythological beliefs and values, helping to preserve cultural identity and heritage. They are central to creating connections with ancient myths, characters, and places. Spellonyms, on the other hand, are vital in constructing the magical atmosphere of fairy tales. They allow for transformations, evoke magical forces, and enhance the plot by giving characters the power to alter their circumstances. Both of these elements serve not only as linguistic tools but as bridges to understanding the moral, philosophical, and spiritual dimensions of storytelling. Through the use of mythonyms and spellonyms, fairy tales provide rich cultural insights while captivating the imagination of their audience.

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