

The Role of Mythology in Forming Culture, Customs and Traditions in Asian Countries

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Abstract: A mythology or belief system often concerns supernatural powers of a culture, provides a rationale for a culture's religion and practices, and reflects how people relate to each other in everyday life.

Keywords: a mythology, culture, custom, tradition, beliefs, stories, creation.



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A mythology or belief system often concerns supernatural beings/powers of a culture, provides a rationale for a culture's religion and practices, and reflects how people relate to each other in everyday life.

Mythology is the collection of stories a culture shares. It is related to the cultural identity in important ways. Firstly, it often contains lessons which illustrate values of that culture. Think about the story of the Good Samaritan in the Christian Bible, or the U.S. story of George Washington and the cherry tree. We learn the value of generosity and honesty through these stories. Mythology can also define who is not in our group. Stories that cast other cultures and peoples as demons, such as in the Ramayana.

The shared mythology of a culture forms a foundation for the cultural identity of that group. It tells us who we are as a people, what our values are. By sharing these stories, we re-enforce our identity within our culture.

Myths play a crucial role in shaping cultures and societies for several reasons:

1. **Cultural Identity:** Myths help to establish and reinforce a sense of identity within a community. They often embody the values, beliefs, and historical narratives that define a group.
2. **Moral Lessons:** Many myths convey moral lessons and ethical guidelines. They often feature heroes and villains, illustrating consequences of actions and the importance of virtues such as bravery, honesty, and loyalty.
3. **Explaining the Unexplained:** Myths provide explanations for natural phenomena, human behavior, and life events. They offer narratives that help people make sense of the world around them, particularly in times of uncertainty.

4. **Tradition and Continuity:** Myths are often passed down through generations, creating a sense of continuity and connection with the past. They serve as a bridge between ancestors and contemporary society.
5. **Social Cohesion:** Shared myths can foster a sense of belonging and community among individuals. They can unite people around common stories and experiences, strengthening social bonds.
6. **Cultural Practices and Rituals:** Myths often inform rituals and ceremonies, providing a framework for cultural practices. These rituals can reinforce community values and enhance social cohesion.
7. **Art and Literature:** Myths have significantly influenced art, literature, and other forms of creative expression. They inspire storytelling, visual arts, and performances, enriching cultural heritage.
8. **Psychological Insight:** Myths can reflect collective psychological experiences, addressing universal themes such as creation, death, and the hero's journey. They can help individuals explore their own identities and experiences through symbolic narratives.

Myths and legends serve as crucial tools in shaping cultural identity and values. They reflect the values, beliefs, and historical events of a society, providing explanations for the way things are and legitimizing cultural norms.

The purpose of a myth was to provide the hearer with a truth which the audience then interpreted for themselves within the value system of their culture. The same types of stories, and often the very same story, can be found in myths from different parts of the world.

The rich tapestry of ancient tales and legends known as Chinese mythology has had a significant impact on the cultural fabric of China and other parts of the world. Its enthralling accounts and baffling characters have left a getting through inheritance on writing, workmanship, customs, and, surprisingly, contemporary diversion. This article digs into the rich history of Chinese folklore and its significant effect on present day culture, inspecting its critical components and investigating its persevering through influence on different parts of society.

Chinese mythology is a centuries-old, intricate system of beliefs and stories. Its starting points can be followed back to antiquated animistic practices and the love of normal powers. As human progress created, these convictions were interlaced with authentic occasions, social practices, and the impact of Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism. Over the long haul, Chinese folklore turned into an energetic assortment of stories that mirrored the expectations, fears, and yearnings of its kin.

Literature and art have relied heavily on Chinese mythology for inspiration. Exemplary works, for example, the "Excursion toward the West" and "The Sentiment of the Three Realms" are well established in fanciful subjects. In painting and model, legendary figures are portrayed with unpredictable imagery and striking tones. Chinese show and theater frequently draw upon legendary stories, catching the creative mind of crowds with their intricate outfits and dynamic exhibitions. The development of Chinese festivals and customs has been significantly influenced by Chinese mythology. The most significant festival on the Chinese calendar, Chinese New Year, is based on mythological beliefs about the conflict between good and evil. The Mythical serpent Boat Celebration recognizes the shocking demise of the writer Qu Yuan and the amazing endeavors to recuperate his body. These celebrations, alongside numerous others, are implanted with fanciful imagery and ceremonies that mirror the getting through impact of old practices. Through its incorporation into contemporary media, Chinese mythology has seen a resurgence in popularity over the past few decades. Various movies and TV series have drawn intensely from legendary topics, spellbinding crowds with their staggering visuals and dynamic narrating.

Computer games have additionally embraced Chinese folklore, making vivid universes that permit players to connect with unbelievable characters and investigate legendary scenes. For hundreds of years, Chinese spirituality and philosophy have been intertwined with Chinese mythology. The ideas of yin and yang, the five components, and the order of paradise all have established in legendary convictions. Major Chinese philosophy Daoism is based on the idea that humans and the natural world should coexist harmoniously, as depicted in myths. Chinese mythology continues to inspire artists and creatives today to retell its stories and adapt them for new audiences. Present day books, realistic books, and movements offer new points of view on exemplary stories while keeping up with their center legendary components. Contemporary issues like gender, identity, and the environment are frequently addressed in these adaptations.

Chinese folklore has earned worldwide respect as of late, enthraling crowds overall with its special and creative world. Social trades and joint efforts have worked with the dispersal of Chinese fanciful stories and characters past China's boundaries. Chinese mythology has been brought to a wider audience through the incorporation of elements of it into Western films and television shows. Chinese folklore stays a lively and extraordinary power in current culture, molding writing, craftsmanship, celebrations, and diversion. Its accounts, characters, and subjects proceed to move and resound with individuals, everything being equal. As Chinese folklore develops and adjusts to the 21st hundred years, its impact is probably going to just develop, guaranteeing its persevering through heritage in the social scene.

Sun Wukong, the Monkey King, is one of the most beloved and well-known Chinese mythological figures. The Chinese New Year is the most important festival in the Chinese calendar and is rooted in mythological beliefs about the battle between good and evil. Chinese mythology has influenced Western films, television shows, video games, and literature, introducing its unique characters and themes to a global audience. Modern adaptations of Chinese mythology include novels such as "The Three-Body Problem" and the animated film "Ne Zha." There are numerous books, articles, and online resources available that can provide information about Chinese mythology.

Folklore is an assortment of stories of the divine beings, lords and legends, gives a strict record of the start of the world, the creation and time cycles. Retells legends about the vast battle between the divine beings (powers of Request) and the antigods (powers of Disorder) because of which the world, nature and culture were made along with all parts thereof and provided their request, which actually acquires. A fantasy communicates and affirms a general public's strict qualities and standards, it gives an example of conduct to be imitated, gives the motivation to diets and celebrations and vouches for the viability of custom with its down to earth closes and lays out the holiness of sanctuaries and journey destinations. All religions and to be sure philosophies contain folklore. Free enterprise, Socialism, Autocracy, Republicanism and so on all have their divine beings, rulers and legends, they all give a Terrific Story about the direction of humankind, they figure out who are the in-bunch and the out-bunch, characterize who the foes are against who battle is to be taken part in, and the Idealistic objective to be gone for the gold. All of them tell stories about their values and norms, which help to create behavior patterns and meaning maps. Also, they all have their celebrations, memorial days and observances to stamp the significant occasions in their set of experiences.

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