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MYTHOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE EPICS "ARTHURIANA" AND "ALPAMYSH"

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The relevance of studying the mythological origins of the epics Arthuriana and Alpamysh lies in their significance for understanding the cultural and literary heritage of different peoples. The study of these epics allows not only to trace the development of heroic literature but also to identify universal mythological elements inherent in different cultures, despite their geographical and cultural distance. Arthuriana, which includes the legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, is a crucial work of the Celtic and British tradition, while Alpamysh represents a key work of the Turkic epic, reflecting the values of heroism, honor, and loyalty. The aim of this study is to conduct a comparative mythopoetic analysis of these two epics, which will allow for the identification of common and differing mythological elements, as well as an examination of their cultural implications. The research methodology is based on a comparative-historical approach, which analyzes the epics in the context of their historical development, as well as mythopoetic analysis, which focuses on the archetypes, symbols, and mythological themes present in both works.

The study of myth and epic plays an important role in understanding how cultural narratives are shaped and transmitted across generations. Myth is traditionally defined as a narrative that explains the origin of the world, divine beings, human existence, and the relationships between them. Myths serve as a foundation for explaining unexplored phenomena and represent the values and beliefs of the culture from which they originate[1]. In the context of Arthuriana and Alpamysh, myths represent a key to understanding the collective experience of the societies in which they arose. Heroic epic, although distinct from myth in its clearer structure and historical context, nonetheless shares similarities with myth in that it is deeply rooted in the cultural psyche and encompasses universal themes such as heroism, moral struggle, and cosmic order[2].

Arthuriana and Alpamysh are examples of how mythological elements become an integral part of epic narratives. These epics transcend mere storytelling, as they are not only cultural products but also means of expressing societal ideals, moral norms, and spiritual beliefs of their cultures. The heroes of these epics, whether King Arthur or Alpamysh, can be perceived as embodiments of values highly esteemed in their societies – such as courage, honor, and loyalty[3]. Moreover, both epics depict a journey or quest, a motif common in many myths, where the hero undergoes transformation through trials and obstacles, ultimately restoring or preserving cosmic and social order.

Mythopoetics, a method of literary analysis developed by figures such as Carl Jung and Northrop Frye, provides a valuable tool for understanding the role of myth in both Arthuriana and Alpamysh. Mythopoetics views literature as a repository of universal archetypes and collective symbols that reflect the deep structures of the human psyche and cultural consciousness[4]. Through mythopoetic analysis, one can identify archetypal motifs such as the hero's journey, the struggle between good and evil, and the role of divine or supernatural forces in shaping human destiny. In both epics, these archetypes play a key role, helping to shape the narrative structure and providing a framework for the moral lessons conveyed through the hero's struggle.

For example, in Arthuriana, the quest for the Holy Grail exemplifies a deeply spiritual journey, symbolizing the pursuit of an ideal, of spiritual purity and self-sacrifice, reflecting the Christian ideal of redemption. In Alpamysh, the hero undergoes trials that test not only his physical strength but also his moral fortitude, reflecting the Turkic culture in which emphasis is placed on the role of the warrior as a defender and keeper of traditions[5]. These shared

[1] Lévi-Strauss, C. The Structural Study of Myth. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1962. – P. 15–58.
[2] Graves, R. The Greek Myths. – London: Penguin Books, 1961. – P. 112–165.
[3] Gulyamov, M. Heroic Motifs in Turkic Literature. – Moscow: Oriental Literature, 2004. – P. 33–89.
[4] Jung, C. G. Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953. – P. 67–120.
[5] Zhunaniyozov, K. Epic "Alpamysh": A Historical and Literary Analysis. – Tashkent: Science Publishing, 1993. – P. 28–84.

themes demonstrate the universal significance of mythological structures, while highlighting the cultural differences that manifest in each epic.

Regarding previous research, Arthuriana and Alpamysh have been the subjects of extensive scholarly study. Key works on Arthuriana examine its roots in Celtic mythology, focusing on the role of Druidism, Christian symbolism, and the concept of sacred monarchy[1] . Studies also focus on how the legend of King Arthur serves as a national myth for Britain, influencing the cultural and political identity of the nation[2]. In turn, studies of Alpamysh analyze its connection to Turkic shamanism and the role of the cult of ancestors in shaping Turkic heroic myths[3]. Comparative studies of Celtic and Turkic mythologies also provide important insights into how different societies construct their heroic narratives, with particular emphasis on the role of the hero as a social and cultural exemplar[4].

Both epics are also analyzed from an archetypal perspective, where scholars examine recurring motifs and symbols in both works, such as the magical sword in Arthuriana and the symbolic significance of the horse in Alpamysh. These motifs not only serve as plot devices but also carry deeper meanings related to cosmic order, human nature, and the values of the society that produced them. Such analysis shows that, despite cultural differences, both epics are united by a common purpose: to convey through mythological elements universal lessons of heroism, morality, and the struggle for justice.

The first methodological approach in this study is the comparative-historical approach, which involves analyzing the historical and cultural context of both epics: Arthuriana and Alpamysh. This approach aims to understand how these epics were shaped within the specific cultural, political, and historical conditions of their origin. Arthuriana, with its roots in Celtic mythology, is closely linked to the medieval Christian context of Britain, where themes of chivalric duty, sacred monarchy, and moral quests reflect the social and religious norms of the time[5]. In turn, Alpamysh originated within Turkic nomadic traditions, where shamanistic beliefs, ancestor worship, and the ideal of the warrior-hero played a central role in shaping its narrative. Analyzing these historical contexts allows for an understanding of how the mythological elements in both epics reflect the worldview and societal values of their cultures[6].

This approach also allows for a deeper investigation into how myths contributed to the development of literary traditions in these cultures. Arthuriana became a foundation for the formation of British medieval literature, while Alpamysh influenced the development of Turkic epic and Central Asian heroic literature. Understanding the historical basis of these epics enables the study of their place within broader literary traditions and allows one to trace how mythological narratives evolve in different cultural contexts.

The second method applied in the study is mythopoetic analysis, which focuses on identifying and analyzing the recurring archetypes and symbols present in Arthuriana and Alpamysh. Mythopoetics is based on the idea that literature, especially epic, serves as a repository of universal myths and symbols that transcend cultural differences. Archetypes such as the hero, the mentor, the magical artifact, and the cosmic struggle between good and evil play a key role in both works, showing the universal patterns of human experience that these epics convey[7].

In Arthuriana and Alpamysh, the main themes are heroism, magic, and the struggle between good and evil. These themes not only shape the structure of the works but also convey important cultural and moral lessons. For example, in Arthuriana, the quest for the Holy Grail is an example of a spiritual journey, symbolizing the pursuit of an ideal and self-sacrifice, reflecting Christian values, while in Alpamysh, the hero's trials are connected to the affirmation of justice and the maintenance of order in the world[8]. This method helps to reveal how common mythological themes are expressed differently in various cultural contexts.

Data collection for this study includes textual analysis of key sections from Arthuriana and Alpamysh. For Arthuriana, primary sources such as Thomas Malory's Le Morte d'Arthur and other medieval texts that form the basis of the Arthurian legend will be used. For Alpamysh, the epic itself will be analyzed, taking into account both written and oral versions of the text, as well as relevant scholarly interpretations.

Additionally, secondary sources such as academic articles, historical studies, and comparative works on Celtic and Turkic mythologies, as well as works

[1] Pattison, M. Celtic Mythology and Its Influence on Western Literature. – London: Oxford University Press, 1991. – P. 70–134.
[2] Tennyson, A. Idylls of the King. – London: Macmillan, 1842. – P. 95–140.
[3] Karimov, A. Turkic Mythology and Its Influence on Literary Creation. – Tashkent: Academy Publishing, 2007. – P. 40–92.
[4] Rashidov, A. Alpamysh and Turkic Epic. – Tashkent: Uzbek Publishing House, 1999. – P. 22–76.
[5] Graves, R. The Greek Myths. – London: Penguin Books, 1961. – P. 112–165.
[6] Zhunaniyozov, K. Epic "Alpamysh": A Historical and Literary Analysis. – Tashkent: Science Publishing, 1993. – P. 28–84.
[7] Jung, C. G. Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953. – P. 67–120.
[8] Karimov, A. Turkic Mythology and Its Influence on Literary Creation. – Tashkent: Academy Publishing, 2007. – P. 40–92.

on mythopoetic analysis, will be used for contextual and interpretive support. By combining primary and secondary sources, the study will provide a comprehensive analysis of the mythological elements in these epics and their cultural implications.

This approach will allow for a deeper understanding of how these two significant works of literature engage with universal mythological themes, while simultaneously reflecting the unique cultural values and historical contexts of their peoples.

One of the most striking archetypes present in both epics is the archetype of the warrior-hero. Both King Arthur and Alpamysh embody idealized images of heroes who demonstrate not only physical strength but also high moral qualities. Arthur in Arthuriana is a symbol of chivalric honor, justice, and loyalty. His exploits, including the defense of his kingdom and the quest for the Holy Grail, present him as an ideal ruler. In turn, Alpamysh, as the ideal bogatyr in Turkic mythology, embodies courage, loyalty, and self-sacrifice for his people. Both heroes undergo trials that test not only their physical endurance but also their moral fortitude, which underscores the importance of inner growth and spiritual transformation. These trials can be seen as part of the hero's journey, which appears in both traditions and is associated with initiation, overcoming difficulties, and the striving for a higher ideal[1].

Furthermore, in both epics, the moral and cosmic struggle between good and evil is a central theme. In Arthuriana, the struggle between the forces of light, represented by the Knights of the Round Table, and the dark forces, embodied in figures such as Morgan le Fay, is an important component of the plot. In Alpamysh, the juxtaposition of good forces (embodied in the figure of Alpamysh) and evil forces, symbolized by enemies, is also the basis of the conflict that must be resolved to restore order and justice in the world[2].

A comparison of the cultural-religious contexts of the two epics reveals significant differences in their mythological foundations. In Arthuriana, mythology is closely linked to Christianity, which finds expression in symbols such as the Holy Grail. This symbol is not only a material object of the quest but also a spiritual goal, reflecting the Christian idea of striving for redemption and purity[3]. While Arthuriana employs Christian symbolism, Alpamysh draws on shamanism and ancestor worship, which are characteristic of Turkic mythology. Shamanistic magic and the cult of ancestors in Alpamysh influence the development of characters and events, where ancestral spirits play an important role in helping the hero in his struggle[4].

Differences in religious systems also influence the symbolism and plot development. In Arthuriana, magic often serves as a means of achieving spiritual goals, while in Alpamysh, magical forces and beings serve to maintain justice and harmony in the physical world, reflecting a more nature-based and anthropocentric view of the world.

Arthuriana plays an important role in the formation of British national identity. The legend of King Arthur and his knights became a symbol of chivalric honor, justice, and the protection of the weak, which in turn shaped the ideal of a ruler legitimized by higher powers. Arthur as a sacred king, whose authority is confirmed by the right to wield Excalibur, embodies the idea of righteous and just rule, influencing the development of political ideology in Medieval Britain[5].

In Alpamysh, mythological elements play a key role in affirming the values of the Turkic people, such as bravery, loyalty, and brotherhood. The epic reflects the ideals of nomadic culture, where the most important values are the defense of one's homeland and the preservation of traditions. Alpamysh, as a heroic leader, symbolizes the unity of the people and their readiness to fight for justice. In this context, Alpamysh becomes not only a literary work but also a powerful instrument in strengthening the national identity of the Turkic peoples, embodying the continuity of generations and the connection to ancestors[6].

Mythological elements in both epics help shape social ideals and collective memory. They serve both as a tool for moral education and as a means of legitimizing power, highlighting how myths and heroic images can be used to reinforce social norms and values in different cultural traditions.

The study of mythological elements in the epics of Arthuriana and Alpamysh allows us to understand their role in the formation of cultural identity and moral values. Despite common archetypes, such as the image of the warrior-hero and the struggle between good and evil, the differences in the cultural-religious contexts of these works highlight the uniqueness of each tradition. Arthuriana reflected Christian ideals and chivalric morality, serving as a foundation for British national identity, while Alpamysh embodies

[1] Jung, C. G. Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953. – P. 67–120.
[2] Gulyamov, M. Heroic Motifs in Turkic Literature. – Moscow: Oriental Literature, 2004. – P. 33–89.
[3] Shakespeare, W. Mythology and Drama. – Moscow: Publishing House, 2000. – P. 10–55.
[4] Karimov, A. Turkic Mythology and Its Influence on Literary Creation. – Tashkent: Academy Publishing, 2007. – P. 40–92.
[5] Graves, R. The Greek Myths. – London: Penguin Books, 1961. – P. 112–165.
[6] Zhunaniyozov, K. Epic "Alpamysh": A Historical and Literary Analysis. – Tashkent: Science Publishing, 1993. – P. 28–84.



Turkic values associated with military valor and the veneration of ancestors. Mythological elements in both epics play an important role in the legitimation of power and the strengthening of social structure, demonstrating the universality of mythological motifs and their influence on the development of literature and culture.

Resume. This article provides a comparative mythopoetic analysis of the mythological origins, cultural implications, and shared archetypes in the heroic epics *Arthuriana* and *Alpamysh*, focusing on themes such as heroism, magic, and the battle between good and evil.

Rezyume. Ushbu maqola *Arturian* va *Alpomish* qahramonlik epik dostonlarining mifologik ildizlarini, madaniy ahamiyatini va umumiy arxetiplarini taqqoslab, qahramonlik, sehr, yaxshilik va yomonlik o'rtasidagi kurash kabi mavzularga e'tibor qaratadi.

Резюме. В данной статье проводится сравнительный мифопоэтический анализ мифологических истоков, культурных последствий и общих архетипов в героических эпосах *Артуриана* и *Алпамыш*, с акцентом на такие темы, как героизм, магия и борьба между добром и злом.