

THE THEME OF WAR IN ANCIENT LITERATURE: MYTHOLOGICAL THINKING AND HISTORICAL REALITY

Yulduz Khurramovna Amanova

Lecturer, Termez State University

ABSTRACT

This article is about the theme of war in ancient literature: mythological thinking and historical reality. The importance of this article is the social, political, cultural, philosophical consciousness and scientific-enlightenment thinking of the people formed over the centuries are reflected in these artistic monuments. In particular, the philosophy of war and peace, the ideas of the struggle for peace are also in the leading position.

Keywords: "antique", mythological thinking, allegorical representations, historical reality, cultural perspectives.

ТЕМА ВОЙНЫ В ДРЕВНЕЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ: МИФОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ МЫШЛЕНИЕ И ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена теме войны в античной литературе: мифологическому мышлению и исторической реальности. Значимость данной статьи заключается в том, что в этих художественных памятниках отражено общественное, политическое, культурное, философское сознание и научно-просветительское мышление народа, формировавшееся веками. В частности, ведущее положение занимают также философия войны и мира, идеи борьбы за мир.

Ключевые слова: «античность», мифологическое мышление, аллегорические изображения, историческая действительность, культурные перспективы.

INRODUCTION

It is known that the Latin word "antique" (antiguus) means "ancient". This term applies not only to Greco-Roman literature, but also to Eastern countries, which are the original cradle of culture. We know that the first literary monuments are a new socio-scientific reality created primarily in countries such as Egypt, Iran, China, India, Babylon (Babylonia). With this, the status of Greco-Roman literature will not fall, it will not be

lowered, of course. Greco-Roman literature, classical monuments will always be the first swallows of the world's artistic thinking.

The word "antique" applied to Greco-Roman society, art and literature is considered a European interpretation and concept. Since the European peoples were connected only with Greco-Roman culture in the way of their cultural development, they considered the spiritual wealth and literary monuments created by these peoples to be the most ancient. For example, Greek literature was not influenced by the literature of any nation, it is considered to be a literature that appeared independently. Perhaps, this is the result of God-given profound talent and artistic thinking of these peoples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ancient literature was also an expression of the psychological conditions, feelings and hopes of the Greco-Roman people who created this literature. The Greco-Roman peoples tried to solve age-old problems of humanity, including the attitude to wars, in their artistic creations, they praised and glorified the bravery, fighting spirit, patriotism, human power, and cursed terrible and senseless wars. On the other hand, the wars glorified the adventures of hardworking people, innocent servants, heroes who sacrificed themselves for the peace and development of the Motherland and the well-being of the population in an artistic form. They depicted brave warriors like Heracles and Odysseus as the epitome of virtue.

The theme of war in ancient literature often intertwines mythological thinking with historical reality, creating a complex tapestry of narratives that reflect both the cultural beliefs and the actual events of the time.

1. Mythological Thinking:

Mythological thinking permeated ancient literature, where wars were often depicted as clashes between gods, heroes, and mythical creatures. These stories served not only as entertainment but also as explanations for natural phenomena and moral lessons for the audience. For example, in Greek mythology, the Trojan War, as narrated in Homer's "Iliad," portrays the conflict as the result of divine intervention and human folly, with gods and goddesses actively influencing the outcome of battles.

2. Allegorical Representations:

Wars in ancient literature were frequently allegorical representations of broader themes such as the struggle between good and evil, the pursuit of glory, or the consequences of hubris. The characters and events in these stories often symbolize deeper philosophical or moral concepts. For instance, the wars described in the epic poem "The Mahabharata"

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