

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NAGAON



ACTION RESEARCH REPORT

ON

“A STUDY ON SPELLING MISTAKES IN ASSAMESE LANGUAGE OF CLASS VIII OF GOVT. URBAN HIGH SCHOOL”

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INTRODUCTION

Myth, is a symbolic narrative, usually of unknown origin and at least partly traditional, that ostensibly relates actual events and that is especially associated with religious belief. It is distinguished from symbolic behaviour (cult, ritual) and symbolic places or objects (temples, icons). Myths are specific accounts of gods or superhero beings involved in extraordinary events or circumstances in a time that is unspecified but which is understood as existing apart from ordinary human experience. The word myth derives from the Greek 'mythos', which has a range of meaning from 'word "through", "saying" and "story", "to fiction"; the unquestioned validity of mythos can be contrasted with logos, the word whose validity or truth can be argued

and demonstrated. Because myths narrates fantastic events with no attempt at proof, it is sometimes assumed that they are simply stories with no factual basis, and the word has become a synonym for falsehood or at best, misconception. In the study of religion, however, it is important to distinguish between myths and stories that are merely untrue.

MEANING OF MYTH

A person or a thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable. A myth is defined as a story without an author that is passed along and is usually intended to teach a lesson, ~~or something that is untrue~~. A ~~traditional story~~ which embodies a belief regarding some

fact or phenomenon of experience, and in which often the forces of nature and of the soul are personified; a sacred narrative regarding a god, a hero, the origin of the world or of a people, etc. Myths are traditional stories of early history, which are handed down from the ancient times. It is a belief without any sound basis. Myths are sacred tales that explain the world and man's experience. They often explain natural or historical events. There are more than mere stories. Some of them may have factual origins, while others are completely fictional. Myths serve a more profound purpose in the ancient and the modern culture. Myths are essential building blocks of cultural knowledge and ethical teaching. That the stories may or may not really be true is less relevant than the deeper meaning embedded within them.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MYTH

1. A myth is a story that is or was considered, a true explanation of the natural world and how it came to be.
2. Characters are often non-humans and are typically gods, goddesses, supernatural beings or mystical 'first people'.
3. Setting is typically ancient, or prior to the time when actual records were kept. Myths are typically set in a world very similar to our own but with supernatural monsters or areas.
4. The plot of a myth may take place between a supernatural world and our present day world. Myths do this to highlight the basic human behaviors that are essential in any setting.
5. Myths possess events that bend or break natural laws. This is often done to magnify the "super-naturalness" of the mythical world.

6. Myths have sense of mystery, or the unknown.
7. Myths often have an emphasis on language, Mythical heroes are often sophisticated storytellers.
8. Myths are often metaphoric that is myths are created to comment or analyze a real world event.

PURPOSES OF MYTHOLOGY

1. To explain the reason why something is the way it is today.
2. To explain about a historical event, and they help keep the memory of that event alive.
3. Myths are sacred tales that explain the world and man's experience. Myths are as relevant to us today as they were to the ancients.
4. The purpose of a myth is to teach. A myth will teach a life lesson, or how life works, or a way in which to deal

with a problem.

5. To help ancient people understand the world around them and to entertain. Also to teach lessons.
6. Ultimately, studying mythology gives us context into our world, our literature and our own beliefs.
7. Mythology is studied because myths are ways in which cultures attempt to explain the world and answer questions of human concern.

TYPES OF MYTHOLOGY

There are three types of myth, these are :-

- (i) Aetiological myth
- (ii) Historical myth
- (iii) Psychological myth.

(i) Aetiological Myth :-

Aetiological myths explain

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the reason. The word is derived from the Greek word "aition", which means "reason" or "explanation". But the reasons given in an aetiological myth are not real or scientific. There are also three sub types of aetiological myth :-

(a) Natural :- A natural aetiological myth explains an aspect of nature, for example - lighting and thunder by saying that 'Zeus' is angry.

(b) Etymological myth :- An etymological aetiological myth explains the origin of a word, for example - the name of the goddess, Aphrodite by saying that she was born in sea foam, since "aphros" is the Greek word of sea foam.

(c) Religious Myth :- A religious aetiological myth explains the origin of a religious ritual, for example - the Greek religious ritual of the Eleusinian Mysteries by saying that they originated

when Greek goddess 'Demeter' came down to the city of Eleusis and taught the people how to worship her.

All the above mentioned are not true, such as 'Zeus's anger is not the correct explanation for lightning and thunder'. Aphrodite's name was not actually derived from the Greek word 'aphros'. Demeter did not establish her own religious rituals in the town Eleusis. Rather all of these explanations had meaning for the ancient Greeks, who told them in order to help themselves to understand their world.

(ii) Historical Myth :-

Historical myths are told about a historical event, and they help to keep memory of that event alive. In historical myth, the accuracy is lost, but the meaning is gained. The myths about the 'Trojan War'

including the Iliad and the Odyssey could be classified as historical myths.

The 'Trojan war' did occur, but the famous characters that we know from the Iliad and the Odyssey probably did not exist. Historical myths tell an event from the past but elevate it with greater meaning than actual event.

(iii) Psychological Myth :-

The psychological myth states how myths are based on human emotion and they come from the human subconscious mind. Psychological myths try to explain why we feel and act the way we do. There are society's outward manifestation of inner conflicts and desires, they represent the expression of unconscious fears and desires. In a psychological myth, the emotion itself is seen as a divine force, coming from the outside, that

can directly influence a person's emotion. For example - the goddess Aphrodite is sometimes seen as the power of erotic love. When someone said or did something that they did not want to do, the ancient Greeks might have said that Aphrodite "made them" to do it.

INDIAN OR HINDU MYTHOLOGY

Mythology is a collection of myths, the study of myths. It tries to answer the fundamental aspects of tradition and beliefs. But philosophy tries to answer the fundamental nature of knowledge and reality. In the ancient times, it was largely believed that with the limitations of science, the purpose of a myth was to give the society with a truth for the people to interpret.

Hindu mythology is the body of myths that literature attributed

to the adherents of the Hindu religion, found in the Hindu text such as the Vedic literature, epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana and the Puranas.

Hindu Myths are also found in widely translated popular texts such as the fable of the panchtantra and the Hitopadesha as well as in the south-east Asian texts. Lord Rama, Lord Shiva and Lord Krishna are mythological gods of Hinduism. They are not only an integral part of our identities, but also the representatives of our culture.

MYTHICAL THINKING IN CONTEMPORARY LIFE

Mythology is important for quite a few reasons. ~~For one thing~~ it makes up a ~~major~~ part of anybody's heritage. It is ~~a~~ constant reminder of who we are and where we come

from. Every culture has their own legends, folktales and myths - whether it may be Celtic by way of Scotland, Ireland or Wales for example or Germanic by way of Gothic tales. Another reason mythology plays an important role is because it becomes a foundation for a lot of religions that are practiced.

Myths are as relevant to us today as they were to the ancient. They answer timeline questions and serve as a compass to each generation. Mythical thinking is a way of thinking according to the myth, whether it is conscious or not, and connected with the state of knowledge about the world. Mythical thinking is a type of world view or attempt to explain reality characterized by the use of a logic based on symbolism. Mythical thinking can also be called imaginative thinking, which may be or may not be real. It conveys spiritual beliefs, values, traditional

Knowledge, basis of art in many cultures.

—The reason why mythology is still important is that it is pure storytelling. Everybody either likes to tell a good story or listen to someone tell a good story. The most contemporary example of mythology is in modern-day comic-books. For example - How did Peter Parker become Spiderman. Today's fantasy fiction is especially rich in mythology. The myths have survived to this day due to the fact that their narratives are still valid in contemporary contexts and correspond to situations that occur in our own day and age. Some particular myths are stories like tell us about battles between good and evil. Every religion has stories like that, both ancient and modern. The protagonist or hero has to go through struggles against the antagonist or villain. During that

journey, the hero learns important values and morals that are important and necessary to defeat that villain

The significance of mythology and its ability to give rise to important material for thought not only applies in the film world. It is reflected in far more revolutionary contexts than this.

The narrative of one myth in particular stands out among all the others when it comes to our most critical modern issue, the climate crisis.

CONCLUSION

Mythology was and is very important to us. In the opinion of some thoughtful people it is important for children to continue learning in school for the sole reason that it has had a big impact on our life. Mythology tell us about how the ancient people looked at the world and how

they explained the origins of the world. They also reveal to us their religions and rituals practices. In the really ancient times, mythology was passed down from one generation to another as stories by word of different people. Later they were described in art form and appeared as paintings on vases. Discoveries by archeologists have been an important source of our knowledge of myths and legends. Only in modern times things were written down. Today we study about different myths from different literature. In fact, it is very much part of civilization. Just as it inspired the poets and artists from the older times, it continues to play a major role in society today. Mythology is kept alive if the stories are being used and retold. It is a continual process of telling, retelling, provoking, reacting, analysing and revising.

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