

Mythological Study of Japanese and Turkish Culture

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Abstract

In Asia, many spiritual traditions are followed and they reflect in the diverse lifestyles of its denizens. The Asian lifestyle includes varying rituals, art forms, and beliefs. However, the continent is commonly characterized by using perceivable commonalities, like the way of life, worship, speech, and racial uniformity. Being the biggest, massively populated, resource-rich landmass, Asia homes a variety of ancient civilizations.

Mythology plays a key role in civilization and cultural movements throughout history. Within the current study, I'd summarize the role of mythology as a cultural identity in Japanese and Turkish civilizations.

Keywords

Culture, Japanese mythology, Turkish mythology

Introduction

Myth is a basic character in one's life along with bearings that play a fundamental position in a society, which includes foundational memories or beginning myths. The primary characters in myths are typically gods, demigods, or supernatural people. Mythology is a collection of myths or memories related to a specific individual, subculture, faith, or any organization with shared ideals.

Japanese Mythology

Mythology of the Japanese culture is a group of customary testimonies, rituals, and traditions that surfaced-up inside the chain of the archipelago in the Japanese landmass. The Shinto customs and Buddhist customs are the mainsprings of eastern culture. The records of numerous years of associations with the Chinese, the Korean, the Ainu, and the Okinawan saga are also the principal effects in the eastern traditions.

Gods of Japanese Culture

It includes historic Shinto and Buddhist gods along with Amaterasu Omikami, Izanagi, Susanoo, Tsukuyomi, Ebisu, Raijin.

Major Deities

Ebisu

The god of good fortune and wealth, Ebisu reflects plenty of oceanic water. Although he was rejected initially, Ebisu ended up a good-natured and one of the Gods of Seven fortunate.

Susanoo

Susanoo is the god of the ocean and thunderstorms. A disordered, cussed, and reckless mind, he is likewise of Amaterasu's brother, the rising sun and the crown of the paradise. His disputation along with the sibling eventually positioned him in warfare against Orochi, the dragon equipped with eight heads.

Raijin

Raijin is the god of storms, a soul of demolition and disorganization.

Tsukuyomi

Tsukuyomi is a Japanese moon god, a proud supernatural being.

Inari

Inari is the divine sense of wealth and tricky values. Depicted diversely as a masculine, girl, Inari might be a difficult and illustrious spiritual being adored for a long time in Japan.

Fujin

Fujin is a god controlling the air, a devil from the dark world. He may be an adverse natural force, dominating the air of the theater.

Ame-no-Uzume

Ame-no-Uzume is the spirit of sunrise, an originator of ancient dance and entertainment.

Amaterasu

Amaterasu is the solar goddess of Japan, the valuable goddess of Shinto, and the center of eastern spiritual life.



Image 1: Amaterasu emerges from the cave

Turkish Gods

The nomadic Turkish tribes adapted and modified myths in step with their very own beliefs and social structures, so it's uncommon to find an unmarried constant god-fable. With that in mind, let's delve into the historic Turkish mythology's gods!

Umay

Umay is the goddess of wealth and status, protective girls, youngsters, and all the others. She is frequently linked with the diverging divine electricity.

Mergen

Mergen is the son of Ulgen (or Kayra). He is the king of skill, cause, and plentiful. Being sharp and smart, he is also good at archery. Because of his awareness, he's taken into consideration to banish evil from this whole earth.

Ulgen

The god Ulgen is having regular conflations with each of the Gok Tengri and Kayra Han. The god Ulgen is the guardian of the human race. He can be seen as an archangel form of life. He protected us from Erlik - his cruel brother. Ulgen peacefully resides in a palace of gold. Besides, the god is the patron of shamans, affording with their expertise. He is the symbol of rightfulness and wealth.

Kayra

He is the god, neither man nor woman. In a few opinions, Tengri is born to Kayra whilst it is also said that he is his son. Kayra Han lives on the higher levels of the sky. The air, water, and land are ruled by him.

Erlík

Erlík, additionally known as Terlik, sometimes as Erlík Han, is an evil god. He dominates over death. It is also said that he has been punished via Ulgen or Tengri for nosing into the advent of humanity. Similar to the satan in Christianity, Erlík satisfied the primary people to consume the prohibited taste and was despatched to live into hell for it.

Kizagan

The god of warfare, Kizagan turned into a vital god between the warrior tribes. He carries a crimson camel or horse. Also, he is assumed as a sturdy younger guy in the war.

Conclusion

The article highlights the Gods of Japanese and Turkish culture. Besides, it also focuses on their influences and symbolism.

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