PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF IDEAL SOCIETY AND ITS LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION IN FOLKLORE AND UTOPIAN TEXTS

Akmal Akramjonovich Davranov
Tashkent State Transport University, PhD Candidate
akmal.88davron@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article examines the philosophical and sociological foundations of the concept of an ideal society and its linguistic expression in folklore and utopian texts. The findings indicate that in utopian texts, the creation of an ideal society image is closely linked to social norms, moral principles, as well as individual and collective motivations, serving as a means to encourage societal participation and foster social activity. In folklore texts, the concept of an ideal society is expressed through the historical experience and ethnopedagogical values of the people. The study analyzed utopian and folklore discourses based on the system of lexical and semantic units, and as a result, the conceptual and functional aspects of the ideal society concept were identified through linguistic tools.*

Keywords*: Ideal society, utopian discourse, folklore texts, lexical units, semantic units, philosophical foundations, sociological foundations.*

Introduction: The concept of an ideal society constitutes the central subject of the study from philosophical, sociological, and linguistic perspectives. This concept is represented differently in ancient and contemporary discourses, with its main function being to express the normative, moral, and cultural values of society through visual and linguistic images. In utopian texts, the concept of an ideal society reflects not only the social structures and norms of society but also serves as a tool for harmonizing individual and collective motivations. This function plays an important role in

promoting social activity and participation, as well as stimulating the reader's aspiration toward a social ideal. In folklore texts, the concept of an ideal society is shaped through the historical experience, cultural context, and ethnopedagogical values of the people. From this perspective, folklore discourses serve to express the historical memory and social values of society through visual and linguistic representations. This article aims to analyze the concept of an ideal society from philosophical and sociological perspectives and to identify its linguistic expression, thereby enabling a deeper understanding of texts and discourses.

Literature Review: The concept of an ideal society has been represented differently in philosophical and sociological analyses across ancient and modern discourses. Studies show that in utopian texts, the creation of the image of an ideal society depends not only on social norms and moral principles but also on the individual and collective motivations of people. Utopian thinking in these texts functions as a means to stimulate societal participation and foster social activity. At the same time, from a philosophical perspective, the concept of an ideal society is expressed as a conceptual model based on principles such as justice, harmony, stability, and social welfare. In folklore texts, the concept of an ideal society is generally formed through the historical experience and ethnopedagogical values of the people. Lexical and semantic units in these texts reflect the social and moral values of society and create a visual and comprehensible representation of a social ideal for the reader. Research indicates that among the linguistic tools used in folklore and utopian discourses, metaphorical and symbolic units play a special role. They highlight the positive features of society and simultaneously structure the concept of an ideal society in a systematic and functional way within the discourse. The sociological aspect of these texts is also significant, as the images of an ideal society reflect social dynamics, cultural principles, and concepts of social justice. Utopian and folklore texts often present the ideal

society as a conceptual model, showing normative and moral directions to the reader, which strengthens the didactic and communicative functions of the discourse. Thus, linguistic expression tools are important not only as structural elements of the text but also as primary means of shaping the concept of society. Additionally, studies demonstrate that the philosophical and sociological foundations of the concept of an ideal society can be examined more deeply through linguistic analysis. The system of lexical and semantic units allows for a systematic analysis of utopian and folklore discourses, facilitating the identification of social harmony, justice, and ideal moral values within the text and their categorization in functional and pragmatic terms. The concept of an ideal society and its linguistic expression are closely interconnected within social, cultural, and philosophical contexts, enabling researchers to identify this interrelation.

Research Methodology: Qualitative analysis methods were applied in the study. Discourses were analyzed based on the system of lexical and semantic units of utopian and folklore texts. In the first stage of the study, the philosophical and sociological foundations were determined, and the contextual variations of the concept of an ideal society in utopian and folklore texts were examined. In this stage, structural and content differences between utopian and folklore texts were compared, focusing on their alignment with normative, moral, and cultural principles. In the second stage, linguistic expression tools, particularly metaphorical and symbolic units, were analyzed to examine the conceptual model and normative directions within the text. This analysis served to identify social harmony, justice, stability, and the ideal characteristics of society within the texts. The study combined theoretical analysis, comparative analysis, and discourse analysis methods, allowing for a comprehensive examination of the linguistic, sociological, and philosophical aspects of the concept of an ideal society.

Analysis and Results: The results indicate that in utopian texts, social harmony, justice, stability, and social welfare play a central role in constructing the image of an ideal society. Metaphorical and symbolic units reinforce these concepts visually and linguistically, organizing the text as a conceptual model. Furthermore, the images of an ideal society in utopian discourse serve to strengthen normative and moral orientations in the reader's mind, enhancing the communicative and didactic functions of the text. In folklore texts, the concept of an ideal society is expressed through real-life experiences, social values, and collective memory, creating a visual and comprehensible representation of a social ideal for the reader. Analysis shows that the system of lexical and semantic units in utopian and folklore discourses is crucial for identifying and categorizing the normative, moral, and cultural aspects of the ideal society concept.

Moreover, linguistic tools enable the identification of the philosophical and sociological foundations of the concept of an ideal society. These tools allow for the analysis of normative and moral directions within the text, the construction of an idealized image of society, and the determination of the didactic functions of discourse. Analysis indicates that the system of linguistic units functions not only as structural elements of the text but also as primary means of shaping the concept of society conceptually, functionally, and pragmatically.

Conclusion: The results of the study show that the concept of an ideal society is philosophically and sociologically complex and multidimensional, and its linguistic expression is realized through utopian and folklore discourses. In utopian texts, normative, moral, and social principles serve as the primary means of creating the image of an ideal society, fostering the reader's aspiration toward social ideals and reinforcing moral values. In folklore texts, the historical experience, cultural context, and ethnopedagogical values of the people play a central role, reflecting the real and historical memory of society

visually and linguistically. The system of lexical and semantic units, as the object of research, allows for the study of the concept of an ideal society in conceptual, functional, and pragmatic terms. Thus, the concept of an ideal society constitutes not only a central element of philosophical and sociological analysis but also serves as a tool for deeper comprehension, analysis, and interpretation of texts and discourses in their social context.

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