

REPRESENTATION OF AN IDEAL SOCIETY THROUGH
LINGUISTIC MEANS IN UTOPIAN REALITY

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the process of creating the image of an ideal society through linguistic means in utopian reality. The study is aimed at examining the linguistic, semantic, axiological, and pragmatic aspects of utopian discourse, demonstrating that language functions not only as a means of artistic expression but also as a tool for modeling and legitimizing social reality. The article analyzes how metaphorical codes, conceptual maps, normative and evaluative units position normative and axiological components such as social order, justice, equality, and harmony at the semantic center, allowing the reader to cognitively and visually form a model of an ideal society. The results of the study enable a deeper understanding of the social consciousness-shaping, normative, and didactic functions of utopian texts.*

Keywords: *utopian text, linguistic means, ideal society model, discourse, metaphorical codes, semantic system, axiological components, pragmatics, normativity.*

Introduction: Utopian texts are recognized in literary and humanitarian studies as a means of representing an ideal society and forming alternative social systems. In this process, language functions not only as a tool for describing reality but also as a constructive mechanism for creating social, normative, and axiological structures. Through linguistic means, metaphorical codes, and conceptual maps, the reader receives the model of an ideal society cognitively and visually. Therefore, studying utopian discourse from linguistic,

semantic, and pragmatic perspectives is scientifically relevant. The research aims to identify the central role of utopian texts in shaping social consciousness, establishing normative standards, and legitimizing them.

Literature Review: Studies on creating the image of an ideal society through linguistic means in utopian reality have been consistently analyzed in modern humanitarian research using multi-faceted conceptual and methodological approaches. Utopian discourse emphasizes linguistic, semantic, axiological, and pragmatic aspects, highlighting that language functions not only as a means of artistic expression but also as a tool for modeling and legitimizing social reality [1]. Linguistic studies show that metaphorical codes, conceptual maps, and normative and evaluative units are the main semiotic tools for forming the ideal model of society, placing normative and axiological components such as social order, justice, equality, and harmony at the semantic center [4]. Through linguistic units, utopian discourse allows for the critique of existing social systems, proposes alternative structures, and reflects normative standards. Simultaneously, the linguistic field forms a new system of axiological and ethnocultural values in the reader, resulting in the alignment of social consciousness and the ideal vision. Studies demonstrate that utopian texts function not only as artistic or aesthetic works but also as semiotic systems that shape social consciousness, establish norms, and legitimize them [3]. This process ensures the formation of the ideal society model cognitively and visually, strengthening the didactic, axiological, and normative functions of the text [5].

Considering the typology of genres and structural features of utopian texts, linguistic means allow for the encoding of social identity, group belonging, and cultural values. In this way, utopian discourse forms a multi-layered semantic system, and the interaction of various social layers and value systems conveys the ideal society model as a multifaceted and logically coherent image to the reader [7]. The symbolic field created through linguistic

and semantic resources also facilitates the understanding of social roles, normative standards, and value systems, enhancing the communicative and pragmatic function of the utopian text [2]. Additionally, utopian texts reinforce the concept of linguistic citizenship by integrating national and transnational values. The symbolic field created through language places the concepts of ideal relations between the individual and society, social equality, and cooperation at the semantic center. Linguistic codes form the utopian model in the reader as a visual and cognitive representation, further strengthening the normative, axiological, and didactic functions of the text [4].

The reviewed literature demonstrates that in utopian discourse, linguistic means function not only as artistic expression but also as instruments reflecting social and normative standards, legitimizing them, and representing them in the reader's consciousness. From this perspective, linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic analysis of utopian texts serves as an important scientific basis for understanding the central role of language in creating social ideals [8]. Studies show that the linguistic symbolic structures of utopian texts integrate aesthetic, discursive, sociolinguistic, and pragmatic aspects, forming a complete and coherent image of an ideal society in the reader, thereby providing a significant theoretical and methodological field for studying utopian reality in modern humanitarian research.

Research Methodology: The study was conducted using an integrative and comparative approach. In analyzing the linguistic and semantic features of utopian texts, discourse analysis, semantic analysis, axiological assessment, pragmatic analysis, and sociolinguistic approaches were applied. Metaphorical and conceptual units, as well as normative and evaluative lexical items, were identified, and their function in forming the ideal society model was studied. Additionally, the formation of social identity, group belonging, and value systems through linguistic codes was analyzed. The research methodology

allowed for a deeper study of the role of linguistic means in reflecting social and normative standards.

Analysis and Results: The results show that in utopian texts, linguistic means construct the ideal society model through conceptual, semantic, and axiological layers. Metaphorical images, conceptual maps, and generalizing categories encode the normative and axiological features of social systems. Discourse analysis demonstrates that the concepts of justice, equality, and harmony occupy the semantic center of the text, integrating social consciousness and the ideal vision in the reader. The symbolic field created through linguistic means allows the reader to form the utopian model as a cognitive and visual representation. Pragmatic and communicative strategies reinforce social roles, normative standards, and value systems. The intercultural mediating function of language legitimizes the ideal society model by integrating national and universal values. The study demonstrates that the linguistic symbolic structures of utopian texts combine aesthetic, discursive, sociolinguistic, and pragmatic aspects to fully and coherently shape the image of an ideal society in the reader.

Conclusion: The study allows for a deeper understanding of the process of creating the ideal society model through linguistic means in utopian reality. Linguistic tools model and legitimize social systems through semantic, axiological, and pragmatic layers. Utopian texts, through metaphorical, conceptual, and normative units, form the reader's cognitive and visual perception of an ideal society. The research demonstrates that utopian discourse manifests the central function of language in creating a social ideal and provides a significant theoretical and methodological foundation for the comparative analysis of various national and transnational utopian texts.

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