

# The Infinite Narrative: Re-Imagining Mythopoeia In The Age Of The Multiverse

**Shivam Saluja**

*Research Scholar, Department of English, SoLA, GD Goenka University, Gurugram; email: shivamofficial822@gmail.com*

**Parul Mishra**

*Associate Professor & Academic Coordinator, GDGU Program-chair, Masters, SoLA Area-chair, Department of English, SoLA GD Goenka University, Sohna, Gurgaon email: doctorparulmishra@gmail.com*

## **Abstract:**

The fascinating relationship between old stories and the endless universe has changed in an exciting way, from the pages of classic novels to the dazzling show of Hollywood movies. This tale evolution not only shows how viewers' tastes have changed, but it also gets to the essence of the stories we all tell. The clash between mythopoeia and the multiverse has changed speculative fiction in a big way. Old-fashioned myth-making has come together with a new interest in the complexities of the multiverse. We look at ancient epics like The Ramayana and The Mahabharata, as well as current myth-making in Marvel's cinematic world, to see how mythology is still useful as a symbolic language that connects individuals to the shared human experience. This trip looks into cosmic resonances, archetypal characters, and more research looks into how cultural influences interact with each other. This shows how storytelling has always been popular across cultures and time periods. This study of how mythology and the cosmos interact also shows that there is a deep connection between human imagination and the vastness of the universe. Mythic stories take us on trips that go beyond the limits of space and time, making us think about the mysteries of life and our place in the universe. As we travel through the heavenly regions of storytelling, we come across echoes of old wisdom and truths that are still true today and in every culture and time period. Mythology helps us understand our world and the depths of the human experience by giving us stories like the hero's journey and the cosmic war between good and evil. This mix of old myths and new wonders shows us that narrative has always been a part of human life, bringing people together in a search for meaning and understanding in the ever-expanding cosmos.

**Keywords:** Mythopoeia, Multiverse, literature, ancient epics, and cultural influences

## **Introduction:**

The old waltz between mythopoeia and the multiverse has changed in a very interesting way in the magical world of storytelling, moving from the timeless pages of classical fiction to the bright lights of Hollywood film. Think of it as a huge story in which tales from long ago talk to the universe and dance through our heads. The way this story develops shows how viewers' tastes change over time, and it also brilliantly captures the essence of our shared storytelling journey, where timeless tales and strands of multiverse intrigue come together.

In the world of speculative fiction, the fight between mythopoeia and the multiverse has led to a huge change from classical fantasy to the big screens of Hollywood. This change, which is shown by different ways of telling stories, shows not only how stories are changing, but also how traditional myth-making and the modern interest in multiversal complexities are

always interacting. The realms of imagination as we look at the details of this change and how it affects the magical worlds that come to life on the big screen. Mythology is important because it helps us understand the shared parts of the human experience by acting as a symbolic language that connects the individual to the whole. Mircea Eliade also calls mythology "an influential historian of religion." He thought that mythology was a sacred history that showed people how to act and connected them to the divine. The Ramcharitmanas, which is attributed to Tulsidas, is a huge epic in Hindu mythology that skillfully ties together ideas of cosmic order, responsibility (dharma), and the ongoing fight between good and evil. This story is based on the life of Lord Rama and goes beyond religion. It has an impact on culture and provides an eternal environment for exploring cosmic resonances. A close look at cosmic themes, archetypal figures, and how different cultures affect each other. Marvel's science fiction stories, which are graphically gorgeous, are an example of modern myth-making that has a strong literary tradition. Characters like Thor, who is based on mythology, and cosmic beings like Eternity, who are based on old archetypes, help us look at the persistent human interest in the unknown in the universe from a current point of view. In Marvel's universe, mythology is reimagined using technology, space, and the vastness of the cosmos. This makes the universe a dynamic canvas. The multiverse is a big, sophisticated system of parallel worlds in Marvel science fiction movies. Each planet has its own people and realities. This method lets you see several versions of well-known characters and tells a variety of stories, which makes the Marvel movie universe more interesting. The Rigveda is an ancient Indian holy book that is thought to be the earliest and most important collection of hymns in the Hindu texts known as the Vedas. It was written between 1500 and 1200 BCE. The Rigveda is a set of ten volumes, or mandalas, written in early Sanskrit that are about different gods, cosmic laws, and natural forces.

The Ramayana, an ancient Indian epic written by the sage Valmiki, tells a fascinating story of love, duty, and doing the right thing. This epic poem, written in Sanskrit, is the most important work in Hindu mythology and literature. It dates back to around 500 BCE. The Ramayana tells the story of Prince Rama, his wife Sita, and his loyal friend Hanuman. The Shiva Purana is another very important Hindu literature that goes into great detail on the universe, myths, and spiritual lessons relating to Lord Shiva. People often say that the sage Vyasa wrote it, and it has 24,000 verses. People think it was written during the fourth and sixth centuries CE. This Purana looks at Lord Shiva's divine self in a number of ways, including his cosmic dance, his appearances, and his role as the destroyer of the sacred trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. The Mahabharata is one of the longest epic poems in the world. It is a huge Indian story that goes beyond time and covers many aspects of human life. The Mahabharata is thought to have been written between 400 BCE and 400 CE by the scholar Vyasa. This epic takes place on the edge of the Kurukshetra War, when two groups of a royal family, the Pandavas and the Kauravas, are in a deep struggle.

### **A Review Of The Literature**

Shashi Shekhar (2023) says that Hinduism is full with long stories and powerful gods, each with its own set of skills and traits. In many ways, these gods could be seen as the first superheroes in today's comic books. Mythology and religion have been used in stories for a long time, especially in Marvel movies. This blog post looked at the similarities between Hindu gods and Marvel Comics. The article from (Astro) 2023 talks about all the different parts of Hinduism that affected Dr. Strange's powers. Hindu mythology has a big impact on Dr. Strange's powers in the Marvel Universe. To understand how Dr. Strange's powers relate

to Hindu ideas like astral projection, karma, chakras, and the third eye, you need to look at the character's spiritual depth. Dr. Strange has powers that are similar to those of Hindu gods and goddesses, which strengthens the connection to Hinduism. Knowing about Dr. Strange's Hindu influences helps us understand the character and the story's bigger cultural significance. Looking into how Hinduism and Dr. Strange come together lets us explore the character's spiritual and metaphysical elements that make him so interesting and unique. Shashank's post (2023) talks about how Hindu mythology and Marvel can be compared via the lens of protectors. He says that adding Hindu gods to the Marvel universe can make the cosmos bigger and more interesting. But you should do this with kindness and respect for the beliefs and traditions that go along with Hindu mythology. When showing Hindu gods in any kind of media, you should be careful and responsible. You should not make mistakes or use visuals that are not appropriate, as these could hurt Hindu faith. This Chatterji (2023) article talks about an Indian superhero comic based on the Ramayana. In it, Rama, the main character in the epic, is shown as the superhero Nagraj. The story employed the figure of the avatara, or "reincarnated one," to connect the epic world with the current world by adding science fiction aspects to the scenario. It looks like these new versions of the epics are using science fiction techniques to make them more modern and make mythological figures into superheroes. But these strategies aren't new. These science-fictional notions come from the way folk epics are put together. In this insightful analysis by (Deutsch) 2021, curator of Folklore at the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, the intricate role of Loki in trickster mythology is meticulously explored in the context of Marvel Studios' new Disney+ series, "Loki." author adeptly navigates through the nuanced portrayal of Loki as the "god of mischief" and the delicate balance between playful trickery and malevolent cruelty inherent in trickster figures. The article talks about Loki's widespread appeal as a complex character with intelligence, unpredictability, and a disregard for authority by comparing him to myths and stories from throughout the world, such as Norse mythology and Native American stories. It gives useful information about why trickster figures are still popular in many mythological traditions and how they fit into modern popular culture by looking at Loki's cultural significance and folklore traits in an interesting way. There are Hindu gods that are like Captain Marvel, Scarlet Witch, The Hulk, and Thor. Gargi (2022) says that movies sometimes get ideas from mythology and old civilizations. People saw the important roles. But the Egyptian gods weren't the only ones who hinted about Marvel superheroes. Hindu Gods are in Marvel comics. The Hindu Gods have a direct impact on them. The article's list of characters shows that they were inspired by Hindu gods such Lord Shiva, Lord Indra, and Lord Brahma. According to Niveditha Syam, T. Manjima Prakash, and Geetha R. Pai (2019), Marvel was able to keep the main ideas of Norse mythology while changing the tale, cast, and setting. The movies took the comics' lack of respect for real Norse mythology. Marvel didn't want to replicate the myths because they didn't want to accept their past in that way. They wanted to tell new and creative stories that had the power and meaning of myths. Outside of the Marvel Cinematic Universe, Norse mythology is often mentioned. However, because of the MCU, Thor, Loki, and other Asgardians are well-known characters. This paper by Evans (2018) looks at how mythology has shaped modern stories and shows how important myths are as building blocks in modern media. The results show that myths are important for connecting and understanding people from other cultures because they show how the hero's journey appeals to everyone and can cross cultural boundaries. It shows how modern stories reflect a wide range of cultural perspectives and help shape more progressive social and cultural attitudes by using examples from classic literature and hit movies like "Black Panther" and "A Wrinkle in Time." It also shows how modern mythology may change

things by showing how cultures change throughout time around the world. In general, it says that myths are still very important in modern media because they connect people from different cultures and give us real insights into what it means to be human around the world. In this study (Scerri)2016, the author looks at the connection between mythology and science fiction. The article goes into detail on the many different ways that old stories are re-imagined and explained in the world of speculative fiction. The essay shows how mythology may be a rich source of inspiration for science fiction stories, both in terms of reenactment and rationalization, through the sharp observations of authors like James Blish, Patricia Kennealy-Morrison, and Dan Simmons. The article shows how mythic stories change and grow over time by looking at examples like Kennealy-Morrison's "The Keltiad" series, which reinterprets Arthurian legends, and Dan Simmons' "Ilium" and "Olympos," which mix Greek mythology with futuristic elements. It also shows how mythology is still important in molding modern stories and how it has a huge effect on the imaginations of people from all over the world and throughout history. We have looked at a lot of writing on the subject and come to the conclusion that the areas we have looked at so far need more research. For example, we may look at how the evolution of narrative structures or protagonists in classical fantasy affects the development of characters in Hollywood movies. This involves looking at how characters in mythopoeic realms represent different things and how multiverse storytelling makes things more complicated. This study by (Sanil)2016 looks at Indian superheroes from a mythological-religious point of view and tries to explain why Indian comics and superheroes aren't as popular as Western ones. This paper talks about Campbell's ideas about mythology and heroes, as well as Jungian archetypes, because most superheroes in Indian comics are based on characters from Hindu mythology. The paper also looks at the similarities and differences between superhero comics in the West and Hindu mythology in India, and it comes to conclusions about how important they are to their cultures. Akshay Sidharth (201su) says that Indian mythology has been very important in the growth of the superhero and comic book industries and that Indian mythological characters have had a big impact on the superhero genre as it is today. To make them seem good and be fun to watch, superhero character designers have changed a lot of things about Indian mythical characters. Aishwarya Javalekar (2014) points out that there are clear connections between the mythology of the Vedas, Greeks, and Norsemen, as well as between Indra, Zeus, and Thor. This research report shows that the way society is set up is one reason for these similarities, but there are many other good reasons as well. This is the simplest way to explain the similarities between Vedic and Norse mythology, which developed over a lot of land. But Zeus and Indra seem to have more in common than either Thor and Zeus or Thor and Indra. This could be because Vedic and Greek communities started sharing more ideas and cultural practices. According to Uday Dokras (2009), Hinduism gives a much more ordered and colorful vision of the universe than the other religions he talks about. The paper looked at and talked about a lot of comparisons, like Zeus and Indra, examples from The Ramayana, and many others. This shows how Hindu mythology has affected modern sci-fi movies and comics. In his article, he talks about how myths are adapted to fit the present world by backing up his ideas with specific theories that explain how the adaptation or re-telling of the ancient legendary culture is done and how mythology is shaped in the modern world. This research goes deeper into the complicated connection between Indian mythology and modern life, with an emphasis on Indian politics and the way myths are made. The author of this post, Inturi, does a great job of exploring the complex connections between Marvel's "Doctor Strange" and Hindu mythology. They show how the movie uses old ideas and references to tell its magical story. The article makes interesting similarities between the movie and Hindu

mythology, such as how "Shamballa" is the birthplace of Kalki and how the Kalachakra is similar to Doctor Strange's ability to change time.

We also examine at the concerns that come up when we think about how the shift from mythopoeia to multiverse storytelling affected the themes and motifs in speculative fiction, using ideas from writers and directors. What are the similarities and differences between the ways that mythopoeic and multiverse-based fantasy stories generate their characters and establish their worlds?

### **Research Goals**

The review shows that the research goes from mythopoeia to the multiverse in classical fantasy to Hollywood movies, which means looking at different dimensions. Here are some possible goals for your research:

to look into the history of mythopoeia in classical fantasy literature and the rise of the multiverse idea in speculative fiction, finding important events and people who had an impact on them.

To look at classical fantasy literature and find common themes, story structures, and mythopoeic elements.

to look into how these mythological elements are changed or adapted in Hollywood movies by looking at trends, changes, and the reasons for changes in the story.

### **Research Methodology:**

The change from Mythopoeia to the multiverse idea in classical fantasy and how it has affected the way Hollywood makes movies starts with a thorough look at academic literature, books, articles, and film analyses that deal with classical fantasy, mythopoeia, and multiverses in Hollywood movies. This will give us a theoretical basis for our research. We will look at secondary readings that are available through critical commentaries, books, journals, research articles, magazines, blogs, and newspapers. In the future, the research design would start by looking at classic fantasy literature from different time periods to find trends and parts of mythopoeia. This could mean reading and sorting classic fantasy books. In the same way, the study would look at Hollywood movies to see how common and what kinds of multiverse ideas are in them. Using film databases, scripts, and critical reviews for this study, as well as looking at the historical and cultural factors that may have led to this change in how stories are told, using qualitative historical research methods.

#### **ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH:**

Comparison of Hindu Gods to Marvel

**THOR/ZEUS AND LORD INDRA**

Gods of Thunder and Lightning:

Thor, Zeus, and Lord Indra are all associated with thunder and lightning in their respective mythologies. They are considered gods of storms and wield lightning as part of their divine attributes.

**Mighty Warriors:**

Thor, Zeus, and Lord Indra are powerful and skilled warriors in their pantheons. They often engage in battles against formidable foes and are regarded as protectors of their realms.

#### Divine Weapons:

Each deity possesses a distinctive weapon associated with their power. Thor wields the enchanted hammer Mjolnir, Zeus the thunderbolt, and Lord Indra the Vajra (thunderbolt or lightning bolt).

#### Leadership Roles:

Thor, Zeus, and Lord Indra are leaders of their respective pantheons, holding significant positions among the gods. They exercise authority and play essential roles in maintaining cosmic order.

#### Sky Gods:

All three deities are associated with the sky and are considered sky gods. They control elements related to the heavens, such as storms and atmospheric phenomena.

#### Symbolism of Eagles:

Eagles are often associated with these deities. Thor has the eagle companion Huginn, Zeus is sometimes represented with an eagle, and Lord Indra is depicted riding on the celestial eagle Garuda.

#### Mythological Epics:

Thor appears in Norse mythology, Zeus in Greek mythology, and Lord Indra in Hindu epics such as the Rigveda and the Mahabharata. They play prominent roles in the mythological narratives of their respective cultures.

## HULK AND LORD HANUMAN

#### Incredible Strength:

Lord Hanuman is known for his immense physical strength, often depicted carrying mountains and performing heroic feats. The Hulk, particularly in his enraged state, is one of the strongest characters in the Marvel Universe, with superhuman strength that increases with his anger.

#### Devotion and Loyalty:

Hanuman is revered for his unwavering devotion to Lord Rama and his loyalty to serving him. The Hulk, particularly in human form as Bruce Banner, grapples with themes of loyalty, identity, and control over his powerful alter ego.

#### Transformation:

Lord Hanuman has the ability to change his size and take various forms, showcasing his divine nature.

The Hulk transforms from the mild-mannered Bruce Banner into a giant, powerful green-skinned behemoth when provoked.

#### Heroic Actions:

Both characters engage in heroic actions. Hanuman played a crucial role in the Ramayana, while the Hulk often used his strength to protect others in the Marvel Universe.

#### Fearlessness:

Hanuman is fearless in the face of challenges and adversaries, displaying courage and determination.

The Hulk, particularly in his enraged state, is often portrayed as fearless and relentless.

#### Dr. STRANGE AND LORD SHIVA

##### Mystical Abilities:

Shiva is associated with yogic practices, meditation, and mystical powers. Doctor Strange master of mystic arts, using meditation and magic for protection.

##### Symbolic Artifacts:

Shiva is depicted with a trident and serpent, symbolizing creation, preservation, and destruction. Doctor Strange wields the Eye of Agamotto, a powerful mystical artefact for manipulating time and reality.

##### Role as Protectors:

Shiva is considered a cosmic guardian, ensuring the cyclical nature of creation and destruction. Doctor Strange serves as Earth's protector, defending against mystical threats in the Marvel Universe.

##### Third Eye and Perception:

Shiva's third eye denotes inner vision and seeing beyond the physical sphere. Doctor Strange's path involves obtaining deeper insight and understanding beyond conventional human perception.

#### HAWKEYE AND ARJUNA

##### Exceptional Archery Skills:

Arjuna is famed for his unmatched archery skills in the Mahabharata and is frequently regarded the finest archer in Hindu mythology. Hawkeye, as portrayed in Marvel comics, is a great archer famed for his precision and accuracy with a bow and arrow.

##### Mortal Skills Among Superheroes:

Both heroes stand out in their own planets for their extraordinary archery skills, while being surrounded by superpowered beings.

##### Versatility in Weaponry:

Arjuna and Hawkeye are not confined to merely bows and arrows. They display dexterity in employing numerous weapons and are competent warriors in broader conflict.

##### Strategic Thinkers:

Arjuna is noted for his strategic thinking on the battlefield, as depicted in the Mahabharata. Hawkeye, in addition to his archery prowess, is typically characterized as a tactician and strategic thinker among the Avengers.

##### What they do in epic battles:

In the Mahabharata, Arjuna was very important in the Kurukshetra War. Hawkeye is an important member of the Avengers, and he helps them fight against strong enemies in the Marvel Universe.

**People in the Middle of Superheroes:**

In a world full of gods and mythical beings, Arjuna is like Hawkeye in that he is a human. Both figures show that ability, drive, and planning can have a big effect, even when someone has extraordinary powers.

**Talk:**

When we look at mythical and superhero characters in depth, we can see that there are strong connections between old stories and new ones. Gods of thunder and lightning, like Thor, Zeus, and Lord Indra, are examples of archetypal aspects that are found in many civilizations. They show how much people are interested in natural forces and power. The Hulk and Lord Hanuman are two examples of the great warrior archetype. They represent bravery and the victory of good over evil. The study of weapons and leadership roles, such as Thor's hammer or Captain America's leadership, shows how heroes with great power and authority will always be popular. The comparison of mystics like Dr. Strange and Lord Shiva shows how people have always been interested in spiritual enlightenment and cosmic guardianship. Mortal heroes like Hawkeye and Arjuna show how appealing great skill and strategic thinking can be. This shows that human traits that people can relate to are still important in stories. This study helps us learn more about cultural myths and shows how some themes and motifs are common across countries. It also shows how people have always been interested in heroic archetypes in different civilizations. These characters show what their civilizations value, worry about, and want, showing how people are always thinking about power, honor, and justice. Looking into these connections helps us learn more about universal truths and human values. It also shows how important it is for people from different cultures to interact with each other to shape our shared imagination and identity.

**Final Thoughts:**

In conclusion, we can state that this study gives us an interesting way to look at how science fiction's visions of the future and Indian mythology's eternal knowledge interact with each other. The characters thrive as complex channels between science and classics; this study explores the complex role characters play, representing the interface between futuristic landscapes and traditional cultural narratives; the characters serve as vehicles for cultural fusion and conflict, providing a lens through which to examine the evolution of identities in this dynamic interplay; as they traverse the intersection of tradition and innovation, their stories become a canvas reflecting the intricacies of cultural adaptation; furthermore, the representation of characters goes beyond individual journeys, incorporating archetypal figures such as heroes and deities, which act as cultural touchpoints. Looking at the characters in this quest not only recommended simply Rendition of the story, but accounting for the struggle, coexistence, and evolution that are inherent in this artistic union. This study also shows how powerful stories can be as a the link between the old and the new, the familiar and the strange. Through the eyes of the characters, we see the constant conversation between tradition and new ideas, as well as how legendary concepts may stay strong in a world that is always changing. As the characters deal with the difficulties of having two identities, they represent the conflict between the past and the future. They also represent the timeless fight for balance and harmony in the face of technological progress and cultural



change. In the end, the way characters are portrayed in science fiction stories based on Indian mythology is a deep reflection of humanity's ongoing search for meaning, connection, and transcendence. This shows how important mythic storytelling is even in a time of rapid change and uncertainty.

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