

## DIVINE TEXTS AND DIVINE MEANINGS



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### ABSTRACT

*Divine texts are texts related to a religious tradition. They differ in the artistic texts by collecting or discussing beliefs, mythologies, ritual practices, commandments or laws, moral behavior, spiritual aspirations, and the creation or development of a religious community. The relative authority of religious texts develops over time and stems from its ratification, entry into force, and use over generations. Some religious texts are accepted or classified as canonical, some non-canonical, others extracanonical, semi-canonical, deuterocanonical, pre-canonical, or post-canonical.*

**Keywords:** *Divine language, religious, traditional, ordinary religion, texts.*

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*Божественные тексты – это тексты, относящиеся к религиозной традиции. Они различаются по художественным текстам собиранием или обсуждением верований, мифологий, обрядовых практик, заповедей или законов, нравственного поведения, духовных устремлений, создания или развития религиозной общины. Относительный авторитет религиозных текстов развивается с течением времени и происходит из их ратификации, вступления в силу и использования поколениями. Некоторые религиозные тексты принимаются или классифицируются как канонические, некоторые неканонические, другие внеканонические, полуканонические, второканонические, доканонические или постканонические.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Божественный язык, религиозные, традиционные, обыденные религии, тексты.*

### INTRODUCTION

The verse is part of a religious text that is considered "especially authoritative," a "sacred, canonical" or "supreme authority, special authority" for the religious community. Conditions The sacred text and the religious text Some religious texts do not have to replace each other Due to belief in some theistic religions such as the sacred Abrahamic religions this text was defined as divine or supernatural or divine inspiration, or some In non-religious religions such as

Hinduism they are considered to be the basic principles of antiquity Dharma. Most religious texts, by contrast, are narrations or debates about the general themes, interpretations, practices, or important personalities of ordinary religion. In some religions, the verses of the supreme authority are well established (Qur'an). In others (Christianity), the canonical texts contain a specific text (the Bible), but according to Eugene Nida, it is an "unresolved question." In others (Hinduism, Buddhism), "there has never been a clear canon." The term is derived from the verse Latin scriptura, meaning "writing," an oral tradition in which the most sacred writings of the world's major religions were originally part of them, and "by memorizing it from generation to generation until they finally remained faithful to writing." from medicine "Britannica encyclopedia.Divine also has an old-fashioned and informal meaning of being very good or pleasing, as in "She looked absolutely divine in her blue and white gown." This is an adjective that goes back to Middle English, borrowed from Old French devine, from Latin dīvinus "divine, foreseeing," from dīvus "god."

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Religious texts also play a ceremonial and liturgical role, especially in the liturgical year in relation to holy time, divine efficacy, and later sacred service; its performance in the general sense. One of the oldest religious texts known is the anthem of the Kesh temple, an ancient Sumerian, a collection of clay tablets written by scholars, usually dating to 2600 BC. Although the Sumerian epic from the Gilgamesh epic is considered by scholars only as a religious text, it originated in 2150 BC, and stands as one of the oldest literary works containing a variety of figures and themes of interactions with the mythological divinity. The Rig Veda - Hinduism - dates back to 1500-1200 BC. It is one of the oldest fully religious texts known to have survived to the present day.

There are many dates of the first inscriptions that can be associated with the Talmudic and biblical traditions, the earliest history of which is found in written documents of the VIII century BC, administrative documents from temples of the V and VI centuries BC, BC II century with another common date. Although an important text in the history of religious texts due to its widespread use among religious sects and its constant use throughout history, the texts of the Abrahamic traditions are a good example of the lack of clarity around the dates and definitions of religious texts.

Religion eligion is a unique way of imagining the creation of the universe and life, a unique way of understanding it, expressed through certain teachings, emotions,

prayers, and the activities of religious organizations. There is no consensus on the origin of religion. According to Islamic teachings, religion is a divine law that must be enforced by God through His prophets. It is a doctrine that created nature and man, and at the same time expressed faith in the divine power that shows and teaches man the right way of life.

The present paper tackles the most problematic interpretive cases of the forms of conjecture. It attempts to formulate a theory on the divine meaning that explains why the forms of conjecture are used in these contexts and what are their true meanings. In addition to the situational aspects of the speaker, addressee, place, and time of the utterance, there is the principle of holiness that regulates God-Man relationship, on one hand, and the Man-Man relationship, on the other hand. Primarily, this principle encompasses many maxims which could not be counted. It is assumed that the believers share the basics of the principle of holiness in a way that helps in decoding the subtle shades of meanings of the divine language. Furthermore, it enables the speaker to encode her/his message in a way that fits the Glory of God. So, the speaker should select his words carefully when he speaks about God aiming at showing sacrosanctity to Him and placing emphasis upon his human nature.

### CONCLUSION

The high rates of mass production and distribution of religious texts did not begin until the invention of the printing press in 1440, before which all religious texts were handwritten copies and had a relatively limited quantity in circulation. Some religious texts are classified as canonical, some as non-canonical, others as extracononic, semi-canonical, deutero-canonical, pre-canonical, or post-canonical. reed used as a tool ". It means "measure, standard, norm, rule". In modern usage, a religious canon means a "catalog of sacred scriptures" that is widely accepted to "contain and agree with a particular rule or canon of faith," Juan Vidov said. The terms "non-canonical", "extracononic", "deuterocononic" and others are presumed and derived from "canon". These derived terms distinguish the corpus of religious texts from "canonical" literature. At the root, this differentiation reflects the evolving sects and conflicts that develop over time, the competitive "acceptance" of the overall minimum over time, and the "rejection" of interpretations, beliefs, rules, or practices by another social group. makes - religious group. The first reference to the term "canon" in the context of the "Scriptures" was observed in the fourth century AD. As early references are the synod of Laodicea, mention the terms "canonical" and "non-canonical" in religious texts.

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