Title:
The Language of Religion

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Abstract (summary):
Sociolinguistics, the study of language in relation to social realities, examines religion only because it is another domain of human behavior where language is an important component. Its primary allegiance is to linguistics, the science of language. Within this discipline it has its own goals and methodologies. But because it is socio-linguistics, it draws from and contributes to a wide range of studies. It will be useful to summarize what is meant by a sociolinguistic examination of religion, for when we talk about 'the language of religion' or 'language in religious practice', we mean something quite different from what philosophers and theologians mean by these expressions.

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The interplay between language and religion has been neglected by linguists and researchers in Iran. Language and religion have a significant relationship among people. This study is going to present whether language is at the service of religion or there is a separate category namely religious language. It aims at expanding upon this point and intends to scrutinize different viewpoints about language and religion. We established a basic framework of ground rules for discussions according to "Religious Language" written by Peter Donovan and "Religion and the Making of Society". Students explore how language and religion have affected the borders in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Next, ask students to think about the languages and religions they learned about in Lesson 6: Languages and Religions of Europe. Ask: Were the United Kingdom and Ireland identified as possible trouble spots during that lesson? What are your impressions of language and religion in the United Kingdom and Ireland? Explain. 2. Have partners read a passage. Divide students into pairs. Distribute a copy of the handout Languages and Religions of The U.K. and Ireland to each pair. Read aloud the passage a first time as students follow along, pointing out any difficult pronunciations. Then have student The religion that the Anglo-Saxons shared with the other Germanic tribes seems to have had but a slight hold on the people at the close of the sixth century; but their habits of mind, their ideals, and the action to Eva Bianca Dima, EN-LUC, IIIrd year which these gave rise were often in sharp contrast to the teachings of the New. The introduction of Christianity meant the building of churches and monasteries. Latin, the language of the services and of ecclesiastical learning, was once more heard in England. Schools were established in most of the monasteries and larger churches. Some of these became famous through their great teachers, and from them trained men went out to set up other schools at other centers.