

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF CONCEPTS "HEAVEN" AND "HELL"

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ABSTRACT

The article determines the image of heaven and hell in fiction, similarities vs. differences of concepts "heaven" and "hell". It was also a study of the expression of these concepts in languages and religions. To achieve this goal, two abnormal place concepts were analyzed and an explanation was created for each concept. Comparison of accepted explanations consists of two parts: componential analysis and text analysis. The semantic and lexical analysis of these images is in the form of a table, and as a lexical semantic analysis, it is expressed in such forms as "quality", "types of religion", "place", "space".

The componential analysis of the concepts of heaven and hell is given in the form of an analysis of the content, common or individual aspects of the fragments. The result of the research conducted in this article is very interesting; the differences of images in works of art are clearly noticeable. That is, in one work, the image of the sky is given in a separate section, and the layers of the sky are described with pictorial expressions, and the image of hell is described in the form of different layers similar to the image. It shows the sky and how the people are located in each layer. In the next, heaven is represented by the presence of beauty, grace and refinement, and hell is represented by suffering, various torments, punishing beings and fire. A lack of similarity in terms of images and expressions is expected.

The article talks about the work "What Dreams May Come", which has a high place in world literature due to its depth of spirit and depth of form. The following conclusions can be drawn from the discussion in the article. First of all, these two concepts, componential analysis and text analysis, facilitate the task of explaining abnormality in literary works. This can be effectively shown in the data presented in the table. Second, it makes it easier to compare the abnormality associated with concepts in different languages. Third, it reveals the devices and concepts embodied in notions of supernatural place, and also allows people to easily access these complex concepts.

Key words: heaven, hell, textual analysis, mainland, con, componential analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Heaven and hell are concepts that are the focus of attention in various religious and mythological systems around the world. They have a special meaning and are interpreted differently in different linguistic and cultural contexts. Here are some common features and differences between heaven and hell that can be found in linguoculturology:

Similarities:

A supernatural place: Both heaven and hell are considered supernatural places that are beyond the ordinary human reality. They are metaphysical spheres where souls or beings are placed after death. The whitewash of morality: Heaven and hell are traditionally associated with morality and the fate of souls. Heaven is associated with reward, bliss and happiness for

the righteous and the good, while hell is considered a place of punishment, suffering and torment for sinners.

Religious concepts: Heaven and Hell have roots in religious beliefs and teachings. Different religions and cultures have their own ideas about heaven and hell, which may differ in details and accents.

Differences:

The character and nature of the place: Heaven and hell differ in their essence and atmosphere. Heaven is often described as a place of painless bliss, harmony and joy. Hell, on the contrary, is associated with torment, suffering and punishment. The place of hell is often presented as aggressive, sinister and dominant.

Function and purpose: Heaven is usually regarded as a place of reward and reward for righteous deeds, where souls enjoy eternal bliss and closeness to the supreme being. Hell serves as a place of punishment for sinners and a place of purification for souls so that they can achieve salvation or transformation.

Cultural interpretations: Different cultures and religions may have different ideas about heaven and hell. For example, in the Christian tradition, heaven is associated with God and salvation through Jesus Christ, while hell can be associated with the devil and eternal punishment.

It is important to note that these similarities and differences are based on generally accepted ideas, but each culture and religion may have unique interpretations of heaven and hell. Linguoculturology studies how these concepts affect the language, culture and worldview of various communities.

Science, in particular religious studies, anthropology and the history of religions, studies ideas about heaven and hell in different cultures and religious traditions. However, it is worth noting that the scientific approach to heaven and hell is different from the religious or philosophical one. Science analyzes these concepts in the context of cultural and historical conditions, as well as their impact on people's thinking and behavior.

Scientific research provides the following information about heavenly and infernal representations:

Historical context: Research shows that ideas about heaven and hell have a long history and have evolved in different religious traditions. They can be associated with mythological, religious and philosophical systems, developing in accordance with changing beliefs and values.

Cultural variations: Heaven and hell may differ in different cultures and religions. For example, in Judaism, heaven is represented as a place of closeness to God, hell — as a temporary place of purification of souls. In some mythologies, such as ancient Greek, there are many different realizations of heavenly and hellish concepts.

Functions and symbols: Heaven and hell often perform certain functions in religious and mythological systems. They can serve as motivation for ethical behavior, provide answers to questions about justice and punishment, and also have a psychological impact on believers. The symbols and images of heaven and hell can be diverse and depend on specific cultural contexts.

Role in the formation of cultural norms and values: Heaven and hell can influence the formation of cultural norms and values in society. Beliefs in reward or punishment after death can influence people's behavior, contributing to the maintenance of social order and ethical principles.

The concept of an immortal soul is indeed a subject of controversy among religious scholars. There are different interpretations of the nature of the soul and what happens after death. In some religious traditions, there is a widespread belief in an immortal soul that continues to exist after physical death and goes to heaven or hell. This belief assumes that the soul experiences eternal life or eternal punishment based on its deeds in the mortal world.

On the other hand, some interpretations emphasize that the biblical text teaches that people are souls, and do not possess a separate soul. The idea is that the soul is an integral part of a person's being, embracing his physical and mental qualities. Passages such as Genesis 2:7, Deuteronomy 27:25, and Proverbs 2:10 are often cited to support this view.

As for the specific example of Lazarus, the biblical narrative in the Gospel of John describes how Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. The narrative does not contain explicit details about Lazarus' experiences at the time of his death. One can find various interpretations and theological points of view regarding what Lazarus may have experienced during that period. It is important to understand that interpretations of religious texts and beliefs may vary depending on different religious denominations, scholars and individuals. If you are seeking a more specific understanding of these issues within a specific religious context, it would be better to consult with relevant religious sources or religious authorities who can make recommendations based on their specific beliefs and interpretations.

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