The three dimensions of scriptures

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Description/Abstract
This article proposes a new model for understanding the ways that scriptures function. Several big media stories of recent years, such as those surrounding controversies over Ten Commandments monuments in U.S. courthouses and Qur’ans desecrated at Guantánamo Bay, involve the iconic function of scriptures. Yet contemporary scholarship on Jewish, Christian or Muslim scriptures is ill-prepared to interpret these events because it has focused almost all its efforts on textual interpretation. Even the increased attention to the performative function of scripture by Wilfred Cantwell Smith and his students does not provide resources for understanding the iconic roles of scriptures. This paper addresses the gap by theorizing the nature of scriptures as a function of their ritualization in three dimensions—semantic, performative, and iconic. The model provides a means for conceptualizing how traditions ritualize scriptures and how they claim and negotiate social power through this process.

Additional Information

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The simple scheme of the three stages becomes more complex in Concluding Unscientific Postscript. The fundamental distinction is now between objectivity and subjectivity, with two examples of each. Objectivity is the name for occupying oneself with what is “out there” in such a way as to exempt oneself from the strenuous inward task of becoming a self in the ethico-religious sense. One example is the aesthetic posture, presented in earlier work; the other is the project of speculative philosophy, to which this text devotes major attention. The target is Hegelian philosophy, which takes the ach This article is a stub. You can help by adding any relevant information. The “Three Classic Scriptures” is a collective name for the three legendary scriptures of the Mountain and Sea Realm. These are: Sublime Spirit Scripture. Dao Divinity Scripture. Heaven Severing Scripture. Three cultivators have mastered each of the three treasured scriptures; they are called “Doyens”. Additionally, there can only be three Doyens in every era; one for each scripture. The concepts of three-dimensional shapes or 3D shapes model in maths have been explained here.

Visit BYJU’S to learn about various solid shapes definition, formulas and properties. Three-dimensional shapes have many attributes, such as vertices, faces, and edges. The flat surfaces of the 3D shapes are called the faces. The line segment where two faces meet is called an edge. A vertex is a point where three edges meet.

Findings – Three key findings could be established: first, the concept of responsiveness has a simple, logic that aligns itself to a wide range of manufacturing strategies. However, underlying this remit is a. to provide a balanced view of all three dimensions of responsiveness, thus the case analyses remain at. a necessarily high level.

Practical implications – The paper provides guidelines for management on how to align their. All Religion Summed Up in Three Dimensions of Love. All human responsibility can be divided into three categories fundamentally. First, there is man’s religious responsibility to God—the duty we owe our Creator because of his nature (Psalm 18:3). God is a being of such wonder. He is worthy of glory and honor (Rev. 4:11). Mankind should willingly express his reverence for God in divinely-prescribed worship (Mt. 4:10). To neglect loving God is to be guilty of the most egregious form of ingratitude. Second, there is one’s moral obligation. And the motivating information is found in the Scriptures. For example, God’s love has been universally manifested to humanity (Jn. 3:16).