

## LOCAL UNITS EXPRESSING RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

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### **Abstract:**

This article provides information about local units representing religious beliefs.

**Keyword:** religious belief, religious units, mosque. church,

Local units expressing religious beliefs can take many forms, from small religious communities to larger institutions such as churches or mosques. These units serve as a means for individuals to express their personal religious beliefs while also providing a sense of community and shared identity.

One example of a local unit expressing religious beliefs is the small religious community known as a congregation. A congregation is typically made up of a group of people who share similar beliefs and gather together to worship and practice their religion. Congregations can be found in many different religions, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism. They may meet in a variety of locations, from small homes or apartments to larger community centers or dedicated buildings.

Another example of a local unit expressing religious beliefs is a church or mosque. These larger institutions typically serve as a central gathering place for a particular religious community and may offer a variety of services and activities. In addition to regular worship services, churches and mosques may provide educational programs, social activities, and charitable outreach programs. One unique example of a local unit expressing religious beliefs is the Native American sweat lodge. The sweat lodge is a small, dome-shaped structure that is used for spiritual purification ceremonies. Participants gather inside the lodge and are led through a series of rituals and prayers designed to cleanse the body and mind. The sweat lodge is a powerful symbol of Native American spirituality and is often used in conjunction with other traditional ceremonies and practices.

Regardless of their size or form, local units expressing religious beliefs play an important role in many people's lives. They provide a sense of belonging and connection to a community of like-minded individuals, while also allowing individuals to express their personal beliefs and spirituality in a safe and supportive environment.

Deeper analysis of religious units and their reflection of national-cultural and universal values in different languages is an urgent problem of contemporary linguistics.

Religious units, such as churches, mosques, temples, and other places of worship, are often closely tied to the culture and history of the communities in which they are located. As such, the language and terminology used within these units can provide valuable insights into the values, beliefs, and traditions of those communities.

For example, the language used in Christian churches around the world can vary widely depending on the cultural and linguistic context. In some countries, such as the United States or England, English may be the primary language used in church services. In other countries, however, such as Italy or Spain, the language used in church services may be the local language, such as Italian or Spanish. In still other parts of the world, such as Africa or Asia, church services may be conducted in a variety of languages, depending on the linguistic diversity of the community.

Similarly, the language used in mosques and other Islamic religious units can also vary depending on the cultural and linguistic context. Arabic is the language of the Quran, and is therefore used in many mosques around the world. However, in non-Arabic speaking countries, such as Indonesia or Turkey, the local language may be used in mosque services and other religious activities.

Overall, the study of religious units and their expression of national-cultural and universal values in different languages is an important area of research for linguists, anthropologists, and other scholars. By examining the language and terminology used in religious units around the world, we can gain a better understanding of the beliefs, traditions, and cultural practices of different communities, and how they are reflected in language use.

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