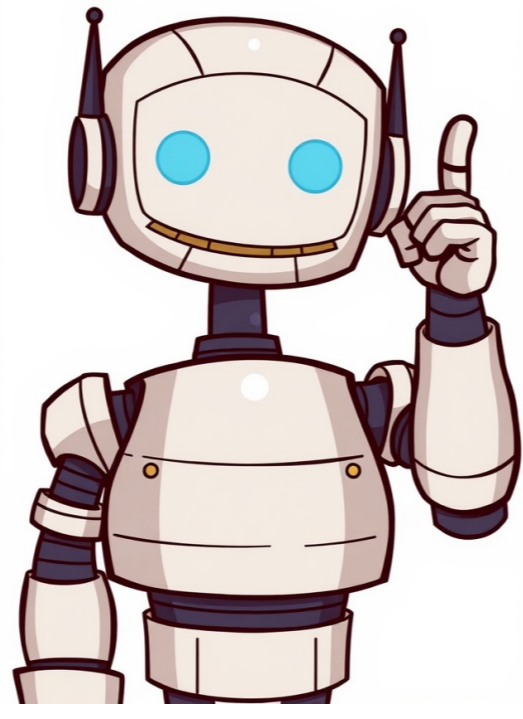


I'm not a bot

































Given article text here No deity or god destroys creation, but instead, it gets destroyed by them. God represents Devas as the first beings created to oversee heaven and earth. Their role is to protect both heaven and earth. In Hinduism, every clan has its own deity. Avatars are considered deities but don't actually possess divine powers; they've gained more importance in Hinduism instead. To me, 'god', 'deity', or 'goddess' are generally equivalent terms unless the context requires a different usage, such as when discussing abstract concepts like divinity. When talking to schoolchildren, I might use simpler language. The term "divinity" can be an uncountable noun that encompasses the concept of godhood. It's not just about dictionary definitions but rather how we use words in specific contexts. Sometimes it's about register; for example, if I were talking to kids, I'd say 'the Anglo-Saxons had many gods' rather than using 'divinities', which sounds more grown-up and formal. The concept being sought by the writer seems to revolve around individuals who believe they have a right to something without merely "freeloading." This can be related to the term "relative deprivation," which pertains to a sociopathic mindset. The mention of different types of university study periods, such as full-time, part-time, and demi-part-time, sparks curiosity regarding their meanings. The writer's question about an exchange student studying abroad during one semester or trimester leads them to inquire about terminology in French ("demi-temps" meaning "half-time," and the term for a student studying abroad being referred to as an "étudiant(e) en échange"). The initial prompt also brings up a musical piece, which includes Latin lyrics that seem to derive from a hymn sung during "Vespers." Notably, corrections are made regarding Latin usage ("Os iustu" is corrected to "Os iusti," with the genitive case properly applied). Furthermore, an anime series called Elfen Lied utilizes this song. The translation of the lyrics reveals that they originate from the Bible (Psalms 36:30 and James 1:12), but parts of the original song seem to be unique. The Greek words "kyrie" and "eison" are mentioned as being used in the translation. A correction is provided regarding the meaning of "meditabitur," which should be translated to "shall proclaim" or "shall compose." Oh Lord divine fire have mercy O how holy how serene how benevolent O Lily of Chastity It's theme to an anime (about 12 episodes I believe) called Elfen Lied (Lied is pronounced leed). Quite good anime. Ryches translation is correct but I can add some references Os Iustu Meditabitur Sapientiam Et Lingua Eius Loquetur Iudicium (Psalms 36:30) Beatus Vir Qui Suffert Tentationem Quoniam Cum Probatus Fuerit Accipiet Coronam Vitae (Iacobi 1:12) The rest is unknown to me but seem adapted from the Mass Kyrie eleison and Castitatis Ilium is a common title for Mary used for example in Litaniae Beatae Virginis Mariae. I am trying to find parallel Greek and English texts of the Orthodox Liturgy and Vespers. Im based in the UK and have searched online as well as contacted the Greek Orthodox diocese in London but so far with no success. Online I dont know. I have or had at home a booklet with the liturgy in english and greek First I have to look at home to find it Actually I found it in a recycling bin Sorry didnt manage to find it yet I will continue searching. The link given above by Acestor is a good translation in english but you have to parallelize it with the greek text. This is not difficult. Someone must point to you the first words of the greek lines. If administrators permit we could do it here little by little Managed to get hold of a copy of the Divine Liturgy in parallel Greek and English texts published by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Thyateira and Great Britain in a handy paperback format. Hola amigos estoy traduciendo un libroto catolico y estoy 'estancado' en esta frase O Sacrament most Holy O Sacrament Divine all praise and all thanksgiving be every moment Thine Oh sacramento tan sagrado oh sacramento divino toda oracion y agradecimiento sean tuyos a cada instante La verdad es que no le encuentro sentido. Muchas gracias por su ayuda Puede que no le veas sentido pero esa es la traduccion correcta. Muchas gracias ClimbeveryMounlain Es mejor con para ti en vez de tuyos en mi opinion. Hola amigos estoy traduciendo un libroto catolico y estoy 'estancado' en esta frase O Sacrament most Holy O Sacrament Divine all praise and all thanksgiving be every moment Thine Oh sacramento tan sagrado oh sacramento divino toda oracion y agradecimiento sean tuyos a cada instante La verdad es que no le encuentro sentido. Muchas gracias por su ayuda la traduccion le sonara a cualquier catolico muy muy rara. Para futuros visitantes deajo otra version mas acorde con el vocabulario catolico "Oh Santisimo Sacramento Oh Sacramento Divino toda alabanza y gratitud le sean dadas en cada momento Esas oraciones no tienen traduccion literal. La oracion equivalente en español es Alabado sea el Santisimo Sacramento del altar en los Eielos y en la Tierra aquí y en todo lugar Se puede conseguir la música en muchas paginas Hi everyone I read this quote the other day and tried to translate it using some of my very rusty high school Latin I only took Latin for a semester so Im not very good at all. I ran the individual words through the translator here but didnt have a lot of success. The phrase poem is O quam sancta quam benigna quam amoena O castitatis lilium I think Ive got: quam = how amoena = pleasant Can anyone help with the rest Also if you know the source of the quote I would appreciate it It sounds so familiar to me as if Ive read it before.... Thanks in advance... I believe these words are from a Gregorian chant Ave Mundi Spes Maria. They mean O so holy so serene so gentle so pleasant O lily of chasteness F Thank you very much Focalist What is so maddening is that now Ive seen your translation the meaning of the words is so obvious Im really kicking myself over lilium especially because I have a print on the loft wall of a madonna lily complete with the botanical name. Its a very pretty snippet of the chant Ill try to find the complete work. Thanks again here's the words and the original score heh just in case you feel like singing along. Thank you very much Cristobal I'll give it a try today although my singing is the worst ever heard Haha can you even read that type of music I sure cant Good luck Um yeah That's definitely from Elfen Lied an anime here's the entire song Os iusti meditabitur sapientiam et lingua eius loquetur iudicium Beatus vir qui suffert tentationem Quoniam cum probatus fuerit Accipiet coronam vitae Kyrie ignis divine eleison O quam sancta quam serena quam benigna quam amoena O castitatis lilium And the translation: (rough) The mouth of the Just shall meditate wisdom And his tongue shall speak judgement Blessed is the man who endures temptation For once he has been tried He shall recieve the crown of life Oh lord holy fire have mercy Oh how sacred How serene How benevolent How lovely Oh lily of purity -nod- thats about right. Well its like: Oh how sacred How serene How benevolent How lovely Oh lily of purity Um yeah That's definitely from Elfen Lied an anime here's the entire song Os iusti meditabitur sapientiam et lingua eius loquetur iudicium Beatus vir qui suffert tentationem Quoniam cum probatus fuerit Accipiet coronam vitae Kyrie ignis divine eleison O quam sancta quam serena quam benigna quam amoena O castitatis lilium And the translation: (rough) The mouth of the Just shall meditate wisdom And his tongue shall speak judgement Blessed is the man who endures temptation For once he has been tried He shall recieve the crown of life Oh lord holy fire have mercy Oh how sacred How serene How benevolent How lovely Oh lily of purityThe anime Elfen Lied's opening song "Lilium" is based on a Japanese opera singer's rendition of an ancient Gregorian chant, Kumiko Oguro sings it. The original Latin text is Psalms 37:30 and James 1:12, which translates to the mouth of the just meditating wisdom and his tongue speaking judgment. The melody was used in 8th to 10th century Gregorian chants and its title Kyrie. Fons bonitatis means My Lord God, Fountain of Merciful Holiness. In modern times, this phrase is a response to God's call and has been the only term used since 1322 according to the Vatican. The song's words are derived from various variants of Kyrie, Fons Bonitatis in French and German sources. Looking into who transcribed the document and their linguistic origins reveals the importance of understanding language evolution. The late 1300s marked the establishment of an official dictionary for English, the Oxford Dictionary, which standardized spellings and definitions. However, before this period, English was not a primary language, with French and Latin dominating among the nobility, courtesy of William the Conqueror. Pondering the origins of words can be a complex endeavor, especially when tracing their usage from French or German roots into modern English. The best reference point for such inquiries is often the Vatican resources outreach, which provides valuable assistance in this matter. A translation from an original French source regarding certain words' usage in prayers and early church worship music serves as a basis for discussion. Incorporating elements from various languages can be seen in "Lilium," with its roots in a German Gregorian Chant, specifically Kyrie fons Bonitatis by Bach. The exact source of this chant remains unclear, adding complexity to the task of accurately determining context and spelling. The author of the music does not recall specifics, only that he wrote part of it during his studies in Europe. In an effort to engrave a meaningful quote on a birthday present for someone returning to Italy for Christmas, the search for the original phrase from Dante Alighieri has begun. Despite extensive research, including browsing through Dante's works and poems like "Vita Nova" and "Inferno," the exact origin of the quoted phrase remains elusive. A translation done from Italian to English often falls short in doing justice to the original meaning. In contrast, some sources may offer adapted versions inspired by Dante's works. The final quote, however, appears to be attributed to Rev. Jim Jones' last words, emphasizing the promise of love and a decision to rise above past pain. Following an online search, a complete text was discovered, shedding light on this enigmatic phrase. Further investigation is necessary to confirm its authenticity and connection to Dante Alighieri's works. It appears that literature, although I'm fairly familiar with English literature, contains a misquote, which is well-known among English readers. Ciao viria, if no one can pinpoint the exact words of my misquote, I'll use your translation to engrave it because I'm aware that my initial post sparked considerable discussion, which is good! Grazie mille. Dear Kikyuu, I appreciate this type of conversation on our site. In any case, I'm certain that the sentence you want to engrave will make your beloved extremely happy! Ciao viria I enjoy engaging discussions as well, and now I'm intrigued to see if anyone can actually trace this misquote. I mean, if it's an adaptation by Rev. Jim Jones for one of Dante's works. Which specific work was this misquote from? Your words are very kind, I hope he likes them! \*crosses her fingers, toes, eyes, and grins\* Grazie mille, e baci di buona serata! Well, if it is a commentary on Dante's work, in my opinion, it could well refer to Paolo and Francesca, in the V canto of the Divine Comedy: Like a team braced against the tempest of the world. What do you think? In any case, it looks like everyone on the internet is convinced that they are Dante's words! Thank you again for the interesting discussion An American once suggested "dantean" ... I studied the 'Divine Comedy' at University and did not remember the quote, but my lecturer often spoke of attributes which were 'Dante-esque', although that is my best guess at writing it!

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