

of reality, or fidelity to an original or standard truth is also sometimes defined in modern contexts as an idea of "truth to self" or an "authentic truth" is usually held to be opposite to falsehood, which, correspondingly, can also suggest a logic of denial or ethical meaning. The concept of truth is discussed and debated in several contexts, including philosophy, art, theology, and science. Most human activities depend upon the concept, when its nature as a concept is assumed rather than being a subject of discussion. These include most of the sciences, law, journalism, and everyday life. Some philosophers view the concept of truth as basic and unable to be explained in any terms that are more easily understood than the concept of truth itself. To some, truth is viewed as the correspondence of language or thought to an independent reality. In what is sometimes called the correspondence theory of truth, various theories and views of truth continue to be debated among scholars, philosophers, and theologians. Language is a means by which humans convey information from one to another. The method used to determine whether something is a truth is termed a criterion of truth. There are varying stances on such questions as what constitutes truth, what things are or are not capable of being true or false, how to define identity and distinguish truth, what roles do faith and empirical knowledge play, and whether truth can be subjective or if it is objective (in other words, relative truth versus absolute truth).