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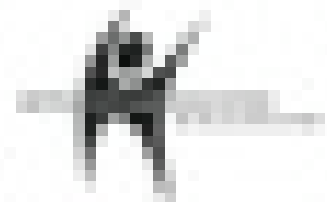
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KEEP MAKING SENSE

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, the field of cognitive linguistics has seen a significant increase in research and theory. This growth is largely due to the work of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, who introduced the concept of embodied cognition. Their book, *Metaphors We Live By*, argued that our understanding of abstract concepts is grounded in physical experiences. This idea has been widely adopted and has led to a new paradigm in cognitive science.

Embodied cognition suggests that the mind is not a separate entity from the body. Instead, it is a system that is deeply connected to the physical world. This perspective has implications for how we understand language, thought, and action. It challenges the traditional view of the mind as a purely abstract, computational system.

One of the key implications of embodied cognition is the idea of "grounding." Grounding refers to the process of connecting abstract concepts to specific physical experiences. For example, the concept of "warm" is grounded in the physical sensation of heat. This grounding process is essential for understanding and using language.

Embodied cognition also has implications for education. It suggests that learning is not just about acquiring abstract knowledge, but also about developing a rich, embodied understanding of the world. This means that education should focus on providing students with hands-on experiences and opportunities to explore concepts in a physical context.

In conclusion, the field of cognitive linguistics is currently experiencing a renaissance. The work of Lakoff and Johnson has opened up new avenues of research and has led to a more holistic understanding of the mind and language. As research in this field continues to advance, we can expect to see even more exciting developments in the future.

The concept of embodied cognition has also been applied to the study of language acquisition. It suggests that children learn language not just through abstract rules, but through their physical interactions with the world. This perspective has led to a more dynamic and context-sensitive view of language learning.

Another area where embodied cognition has been applied is the study of emotion. It suggests that emotions are not just internal states, but are also grounded in physical experiences. For example, the emotion of "sadness" is grounded in the physical sensation of heaviness. This perspective has led to a more integrated understanding of emotion and cognition.

Embodied cognition has also been used to explain the structure of metaphors. It suggests that metaphors are not just decorative language, but are deeply rooted in our physical experiences. For example, the metaphor of "time is money" is grounded in the physical experience of spending and saving money.

In summary, the field of cognitive linguistics is currently in a period of rapid growth and discovery. The work of Lakoff and Johnson has provided a new framework for understanding the mind and language. As research in this field continues to advance, we can expect to see a more unified and comprehensive understanding of human cognition in the years to come.

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