Metaphors We Live By is the classic study of metaphor in its role in language and the mind. It shows how metaphor is woven into the fabric of human thought, and how our grasp of the world emerges from it. The book's ideas have been widely influential in fields as diverse as cognitive science, philosophy, and literature. The result is an exploration of meaning that goes beyond the confines of language, to the very heart of human experience. The book's authors, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, have written a new and expanded edition of Metaphors We Live By, incorporating recent developments in cognitive science, as well as new perspectives on the role of metaphor in the modern world. The book's central thesis is that language is not a passive mirror of reality, but an active constructor of our understanding of the world. It demonstrates how metaphors are central to the way we think and communicate, and how they can shape our perceptions and actions.

The Body in the Mind is a companion volume to Metaphors We Live By. In it, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson explore the implications of the metaphorical approach for a wide range of topics, from the nature of time and space to the nature of morality and democracy. The book presents a comprehensive theory of metaphor, which provides a new framework for understanding not only language but also thought, emotion, and action. It is a landmark work that has had a profound impact on the way we think about the nature of the mind and the place of metaphor in human experience.
merely linguistic aspects, the cognitive approach is aiming high, since its targets are, among others, a new theory of categorization (Lakoff 1987), Imagery (Johnson 1987). It is a very radical change in the philosophy of mind, and the dominant approach in most of these and other disciplines of cognitive sciences, metaphor is one of the chief means by which these targets are to be approached. In linguistics, metaphor is an explanation for the meaning of words and phrase structures, and it is a key to understanding the systematic and dynamic organization of language and the meaning of language, represented in its syntax, semantics, and phonology. The metaphoric expression is as follows: Fundamental spatial and physical experiences yield certain image schemata. These schemata are mapped by means of metaphorical processes on the various levels of linguistic expression. The conceptual metaphor theory and social identity analysis to examine the meaning and function of these maternal metaphors. She asserts that metaphors carry cognitive content and shape our perception of reality. In this book, McNeel uses cognitive Semiotics and embodied meaning in Mesoamerican pictorial writing.

Whose Freedom?—George Lakoff 2006-06-27 Since September 11, 2001, the Bush administration has relentlessly invoked the word “freedom.” The United States can strike preemptively because “freedom is on the march.” Social security should be privatized in order to protect individual freedoms. In the 2005 presidential inaugural address, President Bush used the word “freedom” forty-nine times. “Freedom” is one of the most contested words in American political discourse. It is the key to the domestic and foreign policy battles that are racking this polarized nation. For many Democrats, it seems that President Bush’s use of the word is meaningless and contradictory—deployed opportunistically to justify American military action abroad and the curtailing of civil liberties at home. But in Whose Freedom?—George Lakoff, an advisor to the Democratic party, shows that the fact has a right to an adversarial standpoint that is coherent and philosophical realism of freedom. The conservative revolution has remade freedom in our own image and deployed it as a central weapon on the front lines of everything from the war on terror to the battle for schools. In a deep and alarming analysis, Lakoff explains the mechanisms behind this hijacking of our most cherished political idea—and shows how progressives have not only failed to counter the right-wing attack on freedom but have failed to recognize its nature. Whose Freedom? argues forcefully that progressives must do to take back ground in this high-stakes war over the most central idea in American life.

The New Human is Becoming a Chimpanzee—Mark Johnson 1982

The Extent of the Literal

The Cambridge Handbook of Metaphor and Thought—Raymond W. Gibbs, Jr. 2008-09-22 A comprehensive collection of essays in multidisciplinary metaphor scholarship, including contributions from among scholars and students from a variety of disciplines such as linguistics, anthropology, art history, and law.

Metaphor and Thought—Ortiz Anand 1995-09-12 Examine the nature of metaphor in language and thought.

The Aesthetics of Meaning and Metaphor—Mark Johnson 2018-04-23 All too often, our thoughts and judgments are metaphors, and the reality could be even more different: the fundamental fact about our mind is that it is embodied. We have a deep visceral, emotional, and qualitative relationship to the world—and any scientifically precise description is bound to lose something. Of course, we can account the way that cognition, meaning, language, action, and values are grounded in and shaped by that embodiment. This book examines our metaphors and how they shape our cognitive, emotional, and behavioral processes. The author argues that the metaphors we use to think about the world shape our world.

Deletion and Logical Form—Ian A. Sag 1980

The Educated Imaginary—Northrop Frye 2003-09-21 "What good is study of literature? Does it help us think more clearly, or feel more sensitively, or love a better life than we could without it?"Writings in the relaxed and frequent stylistic voice of his public lectures, this remains, of Northrop Frye’s many books, perhaps the easiest introduction to his theories of literature and literary education.

Emblems of the Mind—Edward Rothstein 1996-08-01 Unravels the mystery between style and mathematics, discussing their differences and their surprising similarities—including their origins and historical links.

Metaphor and communication—Mark Johnson 1982

Paul as an infant and nursing mother—Jennifer Houston McNiel 2014-09-08 Explore the significance of maternal metaphors in the writings of a first-century male historian and theologian Paul employed metaphors of childbirth or breastfeeding in four out of the seven undisputed epistles. In this book, McNeil uses cognitive psychology and neuroscience to examine the way that maternal metaphors are shaped by our bodies and our brains. The metaphors of maternal nursing are not just words but mental images that are not only central to our understanding of the world but also central to our understanding of our own minds. They are deeply embedded in our neural and psychological systems and shape our mental life. They are not just words but mental images that are not only central to our understanding of the world but also central to our understanding of our own minds. They are deeply embedded in our neural and psychological systems and shape our mental life. They are not just words but mental images that are not only central to our understanding of the world but also central to our understanding of our own minds. They are deeply embedded in our neural and psychological systems and shape our mental life.
the meaning, structure and acquisition of natural languages to the embodied mind itself. From Perception to Meaning is the first survey of current image-schema theory and offers a collection of original and innovative essays by leading scholars, many of whom have shaped the theory from the very beginning. The edition unites essays on major issues in recent research on image-schemas - from aspects of their definition and linguistic formalization, their psychological status and neural grounding to their role as semantic universals and primitives in language acquisition. The book will thus not only be welcomed by linguists of a cognitive orientation, but will prove relevant to philosophers, psychologists, and anthropologists interested in language, and indeed to anyone studying the embodied mind.

Illness as Metaphor - Susan Sontag 1979 A discussion of the ways in which illness is regarded pays particular attention to fantasies that pertain to cancer

Your Brain's Politics - George Lakoff 2016-11-08 At first glance, issues like economic inequality, healthcare, climate change, and abortion seem unrelated. However, when thinking and talking about them, people reliably fall into two camps: conservative and liberal. What explains this divide? Why do conservatives and liberals hold the positions they do? And what is the conceptual nature of those who decide elections, commonly called the "political middle"? The answers are profound. They have to do with how our minds and brains work. Political attitudes are the product of what cognitive scientists call Embodied Cognition — the grounding of abstract thought in everyday world experience. Clashing beliefs about how to run nations largely arise from clashing beliefs about family life: conservatives endorse a strict father and liberals a nurturant parent model. So-called "middle" voters are not in the middle at all. They are morally biconceptual, divided between both models, and as a result highly susceptible to moral political persuasion. In this brief introduction, Lakoff and Wehling reveal how cognitive science research has advanced our understanding of political thought and language, forcing us to revise common folk theories about the rational voter.