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Opening the body: reading Ten Canoes with critical intimacy

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Opening the Body

of the ceremony, because the bride and groom on the altar
have just said "I do." The wedding ceremony is a powerful expe-
rience, and the feelings of joy, love, and commitment are
highly charged.

The ceremony is divided into the following sections:

1. The exchange of vows
   - The bride and groom each repeat their vows to each other.
2. The reading of the rings
   - The rings are exchanged and the couple declares their love and commitment.
3. The signing of the marriage certificate
   - The couple signs the marriage certificate, officially tying the knot.

Throughout the ceremony, the bride and groom are surrounded by their friends and family, who share in their joy.

In the days leading up to the wedding, the couple may have spent a lot of time planning and preparing for the big day. From choosing the perfect dress and suit to selecting the music and ceremony location, every detail is carefully considered.

On the morning of the wedding, the bride and groom may spend time getting ready with their family and friends. This is a special time for them to connect and share in their excitement.

The wedding ceremony is a celebration of love and commitment, and it is a joyous tradition that has been celebrated for centuries.
Opening the body
The sensory information from the eyes, ears, and other senses is processed in the brain, and the resulting perceptions are then interpreted to produce thoughts and actions. These thoughts and actions are then reflected back to the senses, creating a feedback loop that allows us to interact with the world around us.

In this process, the brain acts as a filter, interpreting the incoming sensory information and generating a meaningful perception. This process is not just a passive reception of external stimuli, but an active construction of knowledge and meaning. The brain is constantly adjusting its interpretation of the world based on past experiences and current context.

This process is also influenced by cultural and social factors, as different cultures and social groups may interpret the same sensory information in different ways. For example, the same visual stimulus can be perceived differently by people from different cultural backgrounds, based on their cultural experiences and values.

In conclusion, the relationship between the brain and the external world is complex and dynamic, and involves a continuous process of perception, interpretation, and action. Understanding this process is crucial for developing effective strategies for learning and communication.