In Part III, embodiment expressions are extended to broader contexts to investigate: what causes people to laugh in jokes; dragon and phoenix expressions in political and economic discourse; and finally, the body life-form metonymy and the comprehension of L2 learners. Humor is in everyday language and plays different functions for different purposes. Chapter 8 shows the inner construction of punchlines in Italian, English, Spanish, and Mandarin Chinese jokes about women to display how language users construct humor in such jokes. Punchlines are divided into 12 different categories to illustrate the humor, allowing cultural differences to be detected. Economics and politics are inseparable from our society. In Chap. 9, the broader context of applying embodiment expressions, namely long2 龍 ‘dragon’ and feng4 凤 ‘phoenix’ metaphors, in political and economic linguistic discourse is explored. The appearance of phoenix, its legendary body parts, and its motions are all expressed in economic and political contexts and also exhibit traditional Chinese morality in cultural aspects. In Chap. 10, animal and plant Hakka proverbs are analyzed from three perspectives: familiarity, appropriateness, and daily usage frequency. The goals were to determine what semantic change is displayed from the metaphorical referents and to realize the social and cultural variations in the Hakka community with regard to prototypical effects and semantic change of the metaphors. In closing this book series, Chap. 11 examines the role of embodiment metonymy in English teaching. Metonymies are important for ESL learners as they provide conceptual understandings for figurative language expressions, with many having source lexemes derived from the human body or bodily experiences (Kövecses 2001). We discuss the ability of Taiwanese second language learners to negotiate the meaning of human bodily life form metonymies
and explore the process of comprehending the correct meaning of the life-form metonymic phrases from intermediate L2 students of English. Ultimately, it can be confidently said that embodiment is a natural speech phenomenon and is manifested through various linguistic contexts.

Reference