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Understanding Selfhood to Elucidate the Phenomenology of Mindfulness

1. Introduction

There is a wide and deep range of evidence for the general health benefits of practising mindfulness, encompassing coping with stress (Cahn and Polich, 2006), preventing depressive relapse (Godfrin and van Heeringen, 2010), relationship satisfaction (Wachs and Cordova, 2007), improved wellbeing (Carmody & Baer, 2008), and enhanced immune system responsiveness (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt, & Walach, 2004). In spite of this, mindfulness remain under-theorised across academic disciplines and professional therapies: although detailed neuroscientific data (Ivanowski & Malhi, 2007; Brefczynski-Lewis, Lutz, Schaefer, Levinson & Davidson, 2007) and therapeutic case studies exist (Lomas, Medina, Ivtzan, Rupprecht, Hart & Eiroa-Orosa, 2017), these studies fail to elucidate the holistic nature of mindfulness as affecting the whole person, rather than being merely neurologically or discursively influential. Existing studies also generally fail to address the underlying foundations of mindfulness, focusing instead on its outcomes.

Philosophy is well poised to rectify these theoretical lacunae: since Socrates, philosophy has been concerned with ‘the good life’ and how it can be achieved – questions that, at heart, are concerned with the holistic wellness that mindfulness cultivates.

However, there is a fundamental problem with most philosophical approaches to wellness in that responses to the question of how to achieve wellness generally follow a set pattern: life aims at some ultimate goal (e.g. pleasure, utility, reason or morality) and all activities ultimately contribute to this goal. Such responses wrongly rely on an *essentialist* view of human life which asserts the existence of predetermined human nature, therein providing a model, in the form of *essence* or *telos*, to which existence must attempt to conform. The incorrect foundations of this approach filter through to all considerations of wellness, including health benefits that may be afforded through mindfulness. If one turns from this essentialist philosophy and towards phenomenology (and its modern counterpart: 4E¹ philosophy of mind), then we find that one’s existence is not set by the model of predetermined nature; instead, each individual continually generates their own goals through interactions with others and the environment. What makes us well must therefore be tied to the temporal, physical and social conditions of different stages of life, and, crucially, proper elucidation of such conditions generates a robust model for theorisation of mindfulness.

To achieve such elucidation, this paper will take the following form. Firstly, I will argue for the phenomenologically inspired view that bodily processes and social processes are not taxonomically distinct concepts; instead, lived bodily processes are inevitably socially constituted and social processes are inevitably bodily constituted (section 2). This view will

¹ ‘4E’ philosophy refers to accounts of the mind as *embodied*, *embedded*, *extended* and *enactive*. It can be considered a modern counterpart to phenomenology in that 4E practitioners have drawn heavily on phenomenological concepts (e.g. Varela, Thompson & Rosch (1991); Thompson (2007); Marratto (2012). Conversely, recent attempts have been made to inform phenomenological qualitative research through 4E approaches to mind (e.g. Stillwell and Harman (2021)). There is thus theoretical and practical affinity between phenomenology and 4E philosophy, encapsulated by the ongoing mutually illuminating dialogue between the two.

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develop through the lens of *enactivism* and will draw on robust evidence from neuroscientific research, leading to a reformulation of the concept selfhood. This is highly important in that it is rarely acknowledged that (i). there is an exhaustive permeation of one's embodied nature by social processes that one actively engenders through participation with others, and (ii). consideration of mindfulness – and the wellbeing that mindfulness practices seek – is contingent on proper understanding of the self. Accordingly, in section 3, it will be demonstrated that impairments of wellbeing that often lead people to engage with mindfulness are inextricably tied to *socio-embodied* fluctuations across different stages of life: infancy, adolescence and old age will be investigated. In section 4, a brief consideration of the phenomenology of depression will expound the manner in which mindfulness allows one to dwell in the sensuous density of the present and, through this, remain connected to the social world of open possibilities.

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The final hypothesis is, therefore, that practising mindfulness is a re-entering of one's socio-embodied self: grounding one's physical being as the origin and nexus of collectively mediated social meaning. In this way, one eludes rumination on potentially harmful, socially permeated thought cycles, whilst, simultaneously, indulging wellbeing-boosting awareness of one's sensory presence in the social world.

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2. Phenomenology, Enactivism and the Socio-embodied Self

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A stalwart claim of phenomenology, perhaps reaching its clearest exposition in Sartrean existentialism, is the idea that selfhood is a phenomenon of continual formation and maintenance through dynamic interaction with the surrounding world. So, for instance, Husserl describes how consciousness (including selfhood), inheres in our direct experiential openness to the world and, as such, it is a property of categorical mind-world relationality, rather than a property of an independent Cartesian mind (Dreyfus and Haugeland, 1978). Taking this further, Heidegger claims that each human being is not merely 'in' the world as per a spatial relationship, but *dwells* "in-the-world" in such a way that entities are meaningfully *lived* (through and with), rather than simply encountered (1927/1962, 54). In the sense of being inherently concerned with one's meaningful surroundings, Heidegger further explains that humans are "world-forming" (ibid., 1995, 177). Sartre then adopts this rationale to assert in the clearest terms that each human being, as "thrown into this world" (1946/2007, 5), becomes his own "project[...that] only attain[s] existence when he is what he purposes to be" (ibid., 3). In other words, it is by projecting oneself into, and engaging with, one's world that agents exist *qua* humans, and such projection and engagement are only initially possible in virtue of one's already meaningfully belonging to a world that can be brought to bear on present and future actions. Whilst there are nuanced differences between all of these claims, the ontological consensus is that the self is not a disembodied, isolated being who computationally represents a world through discrete propositions but, instead, is an environmentally embedded subject who enacts a meaningful world through purposively

1 configured and historically sedimented expertise. Accordingly, from an epistemological
2 perspective, selfhood need not arise with conscious relations to one's own cognitive
3 representations; rather, it emerges primordially from an agent's meaningful pre-reflective
4 relations with the surrounding world.
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7 In modern philosophy, such phenomenological views have a kindred spirit in the '4E
8 turn' within cognitive science, with the paradigm of *enactivism* perhaps providing closest
9 theoretical affinity (Gallagher, 2018). For enactivism, an agent is always "bringing forth" a
10 world by actively generating meaning through environmental interactions (Varela, Thompson
11 and Rosch, 1991; Capra, 1996; Thompson, 2007).² According to enactivists, there is continuity
12 between life and mind, in that "cognition is grounded in the dynamics of biological life itself"
13 (Ward, Silverman and Villalobos, 2017, 370). Specifically, the contention is that any entity
14 achieves autonomy by metabolising material resources from the surrounding environment in
15 a manner that is unique to its own survival needs, thereby establishing a "functional identity"
16 that is distinct from the outside world (Jonas, 1966/2001). Thus, there is a recursive process
17 of emergence from the material environs on which an entity depends: sustenance from
18 surroundings allow the manifestation of a systemic unity that continuously generates options
19 for further environmental interactions (*ibid.*). The ongoing momentum of this recursive
20 process of self-generation and self-identification means that the entity has an individual
21 'perspective' through which sustained environmental perturbations will be dealt with so as
22 to uphold self-preservation (Di Paolo, 2005). It is this specific form of self-preservation – *self-*
23 *individuation* – that amounts to autonomy, and it applies to all living entities, even those that
24 are only passively subject to environmental perturbations. If an entity is able to actively
25 modify its engagement so as to further preserve its self-individuation as a systemic unity – for
26 example, by propelling itself in a certain direction – then it displays the adaptivity that is
27 central to cognition, hence the aforementioned claim for continuity between life and mind
28 (*ibid.*; Thompson, 2007).
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40 As complex as the enactive paradigm can be, the central idea remains beautifully
41 simple: living beings cognise through sensorimotor patterns of dynamics. This idea is a natural
42 bedfellow for phenomenology, providing a biological basis for the phenomenological stance
43 that humans are always meaningfully *in-the-world* (conversely, phenomenology can provide
44 a philosophical basis for biological claims (Jonas, 1966/2001; Thompson, 2007)). Any entity
45 that achieves adaptivity can be said to have a kind of 'minimal self' that is vitally embodied
46 and embedded in its surrounding world.
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51 In spite of the embodiment that is inherent to enactivism, the exact relationship
52 between this embodiment and sociality remains a contentious issue (see Abramova and Slors
53 (2019), Casper (2019), De Bruin and De Haan (2012)) and its resolution is a key facet of this
54 paper's novel approach to selfhood. Drawing on the aforementioned contentiousness, the
55 suggestion is that enactivists' consideration of our 'worldedness' needs to more resolutely
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59 ² There are various forms of enactivism (see Ward, Silverman and Villalobos (2017)). The variety considered in this paper is *autopoietic*
60 *enactivism*.
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1 put the *socialised* (or, perhaps more accurately, *ensocialled* (Higgins, 2017)) *body* at its centre:
 2 that is, the cognitive processes that constitute meaningful human existence are not embodied
 3 as a matter of fact or contingency, but as a matter of necessity; crucially, these embodied
 4 processes are not ensocialled as a matter of contingency, but as a matter of necessity. The
 5 former part of this claim maintains harmony with enactivism but breaks with traditional views
 6 that we are (i). cognitive beings who just so happen to be bodied (i.e. the ‘orthodox’ view that
 7 selfhood inheres exclusively in the brain and we could, theoretically, exist as ‘brains in vats’),
 8 or (ii). cognitive beings who are merely embodied (i.e. the ‘modern’ view that the body may
 9 be causally integral to selfhood, but its role is still one of assistance to all-importance neural
 10 faculties). Both of these views privilege the neural system, either relegating the body to a kind
 11 of ‘shell’, or to an extension of the brain. As we will see shortly, the latter part of the claim
 12 then diverges from enactivism, as well as breaking with traditional views that we are (i). closed
 13 cognitive systems that are merely causally influenced by the social world, or (ii). ‘openly’
 14 cognitive beings who *become* socialised (whether this be through a constructivist process or
 15 some kind of intersubjective constitution). As with consideration of the body, these views are
 16 misguided in their consideration of the social world, explicating human sociality as, at best,
 17 strongly interconnected with pre-existing agential cognition, or, at worst, as an external
 18 framework that merely surrounds agential cognition that is theoretically self-sufficient.
 19 Clarifying the non-decouplable nature of ‘body’ and ‘sociality’ – and the manner in which this
 20 ‘body-social’ unity constitutes cognition – leads to a more robust conception of selfhood,
 21 which, subsequently, leads to empirically supported insights into the mindful maintenance of
 22 human wellbeing.³

23 Thus, without abnegating the importance of the neural system, the initial step of the
 24 hypothesis presented here is that we are not cognitive beings with bodies, but bodily beings
 25 who cognise only in virtue of our bodily nature. The body engenders, pre-figures and regulates
 26 any cognitive performance, in ways that frequently evade conscious reflection. A simple
 27 phenomenological example of this being made explicit is the surprise that one may feel when
 28 executing a sporting action that exceeds one’s expectations. Whether knowingly experienced
 29 or not, common physiological responses such as blushing, flushing, sweating, trembling,
 30 flinching or blanching are all occurrences in which the body constitutively permeates and
 31 frames cognition. From a neuroscientific perspective, there is a plethora of findings which
 32 support the idea that the body is a constitutive part of cognition, playing a role that frequently
 33 precedes or evades reflective awareness. For example, McNeill (1992) has demonstrated that
 34 bodily gestures, which accompany almost all speech acts (ibid.), actually anticipate verbal
 35 language (ibid., 2000); moreover, when there is conflict between gesture and speech (e.g.
 36 someone misspeaks), the gesture retains presentational correctness (ibid., 197). This clearly
 37 suggests primacy of the body over explicit thought. Such empirical evidence strengthens
 38 Lakoff and Johnson’s (1999) seminal work on the body’s anchoring and enabling role in human
 39 cognition.

40 ³ It is important to note that the arguments put forward in sections 3 and 4 do not necessarily require acceptance of the picture of
 41 selfhood that is being fashioned in this section. That is, the conclusion of the argument can still follow from any non-essentialist view of
 42 selfhood, but it most neatly accords with the view of *socio-embodied selfhood* that is presented.

1 development and use of language. Even pre-linguistically, however, the primacy of the body
2 for cognition cannot be ignored. Damasio (2010), for instance, has described in detail how
3 brainstem structures – notably the nucleus tractus solitarius and parabrachial nucleus –
4 combine with the periaqueductal gray and the superior colliculus brain regions so as to
5 neurally represent any interoceptive changes in the endocrine or autonomic systems (80-86).
6 These internal bodily systems are constitutive of how we subjectively ‘feel’; for example, a
7 surge in adrenaline from the endocrine system will make us feel energised, as will the
8 invigoration of an autonomic increase in heart rate or respiration rate. Damasio’s (2010)
9 hypothesis is that the aforementioned brainstem structures, which are attuned to endocrinal
10 or autonomic changes, ensure a unity between neural systems and the ‘feeling body’. This
11 feeling body is experientially “constant and provide[s] a background to all cognition”
12 (Stapleton, 2013, 8). Supplemental to this view is the grounding of the affective dimension of
13 phenomenology upon robust neurological data.
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20 Collecting such evidence, one is drawn to accede to the view – supported by both
21 phenomenology and enactivism – that the body-as-living-presence is the “center and origin
22 of our being in the world” (Sheets-Johnstone, 2009, 20) and, consequently, cognition can be
23 reconceptualised as an outcome of bodily processes. The sensitive awareness of one’s body,
24 which is central to mindful practices (Williams and Penman, 2011), is thus not only a means
25 of cognising in the form of directed attention to one’s own physical presence (e.g. one’s
26 breath, one’s grounded feet, one’s posture, etc.), but also in the form of the very
27 sensorimotor dynamics towards which one’s attention is directed.
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32 The pivotal development is to subsequently consider that, phylogenetically and
33 ontogenetically, humans are always embodied beings who exist with others. Humans evolve
34 and develop within a world (an *Umwelt*) of social tactility, affectivity and collaboration, such
35 that others refine and modulate one’s social and embodied cognitive capacities including
36 emotions, attention, and self-consciousness. Yet again, we can see this primacy of human
37 social nature played out phenomenologically and neuroscientifically. From the former
38 perspective, it is notable that several of the bodily responses mentioned earlier – blushing,
39 flushing, flinching, etc. – are typically induced by social circumstances. The primordial role of
40 gesture that was mentioned earlier similarly takes on an indubitable social hue when one
41 considers that gesture is inherently a social act. So, too, does Lakoff & Johnson’s (1999) stance
42 on the body’s centrality to language, in that they see the true importance of language to be
43 one of providing common cognitive ground amongst human agents. Furthermore, consider
44 that, when alone, one may encounter worldly surroundings as being ‘for-me’, in the sense of
45 affording possibilities for action that are relevant to the kind of biological (or social) self-
46 preservation that was described earlier. Yet, if another is present to the situation, the ‘for-
47 me-ness’ becomes implicitly modified: in a broad sense, it is no longer an isolated agential
48 act, but one in which the world is encountered as ‘for-me-before-another’. In other words,
49 the affordance landscape becomes shot through with the other’s potential to also manipulate
50 surroundings (as a co-operator or otherwise), or pass judgement on one’s act or presence.
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Indeed, there is considerable data on neural and bodily responses suggesting that the mere embodied co-presence of another will modify cognitive (Golland et al., 2015) and autonomic behaviour (Qi et al., 2020), which directly ties deeply engrained physiological processes with the social world. In keeping with this, Damasio's (2010) work on the neural underpinnings of the affective body are also directly tied to sociality once one considers that the same brain regions which are attuned to endocrinal and autonomic changes are implicated in social occurrences such as maternal care (Noriuchi, Kikuchi and Senoo, 2008), romantic attachment (Bartels and Seki, 2004) and vocal responsiveness (Jürgens 1994). Whilst this should not be read as an endorsement of the modular functionality of brain processes, it does, at the very least, meld the pervasive affective 'background to all cognition' with social processes that are highly prevalent in human daily life. Moreover, considering that affect itself is evolutionarily entwined with sociality in a necessary manner, the aforementioned empirical findings give weight to the notion that the human body is only ever 'a body' in the strictly physical sense (i.e. *Körper*) when it is analytically extracted from the collectively mediated social norms that are constitutive of humanity's lifeworld (Ikäheimo, 2009, 36). Lastly, without the body, there is no relational medium in which the generation and modulation of social norms can take place. There is thus ongoing and reciprocal iterative feedback between human embodiment and ensocialment, which are co-constitutive features of *socio-embodied* existence. If we return to Sheets-Johnstone's claim that the body is centre and origin of human existence, then it is notable that such a notion is permeated by sociality: "movement grounds our practical ways of being in the world *and[...] our ways of being with others*" (2009, 330, italics added). In other words, the most fundamental manner of being is a social being: a *being-bodied-with-others*.

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Again, it is important to reiterate that this stance is distinct (albeit developed) from both the idea of intersubjective selfhood that is prevalent in phenomenology and the idea of social constructionism that is prevalent in psychology. That is, our social nature is not a supplementary dimension of primordially subjective consciousness, nor is one's psychological make-up derived from others. Instead, the idea of socio-embodiment pivots on the fulcrum of human bodies being agentially predicated on interactions with others and thereby being the incarnation of socio-normative identities. Another way of putting this is that there is ongoing regulatory feedback between aggregated individual (inter)actions that give rise to socio-cultural schemata which, simultaneously, canalise individual actions. Each and every human individual thus channels socio-normative processes whilst concurrently modulating these processes through every action. Socio-embodiment of this kind is, therefore, an *active* process (continuously modulated through engagement with others), rather than solely being a transcendental or underlying feature of being. As such, socio-embodiment as presented here can also be distinguished from the socialised bodies of a Bourdiean *habitus* or Foucauldian *discourse* (Bourdieu, 1977; Foucault, 1966) in that humans are not passive agents with respect to pre-existing social structures; instead, every human being is an animate node of (continuously created and creating) social meaning. Repeated cycles of feedback between social and individual activity therein mutually shape culture and individual cognition.

1 For humans, body and sociality thus have a *constitutive* relationship. Returning to the
2 'world' that is central to selfhood for both phenomenology and enactivism, this claim
3 amounts to stating that a body-social history of sedimented schemata is brought forth and
4 enacted, in conjunction with one's present circumstances, in any given moment. The human
5 'body' and human 'sociality' belong to an ontological chiasm: the processes of one belong to,
6 and cannot be separated from, the other without rupturing the very fabric that holds together
7 humanness.
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10 11 12 13 **3. The Socio-embodied Self and Wellness Throughout Life** 14

15 Once the non-decouplable nature of 'body' and 'sociality' is properly appreciated,
16 wellbeing, as a property of selfhood, comes to be seen in a new light. Specifically, the
17 maintenance of wellness inheres in the homeostatic maintenance of socio-embodied
18 selfhood (of which there will be more shortly); conversely, many impairments of wellness,
19 such as depression, can be explained as disruptions of the socio-embodied self, which has
20 implications for possible therapeutic interventions, such as mindfulness-based practices. It is
21 impairments of wellbeing across different life-stages that will be considered in this section,
22 thereby illuminating the dependence of wellness on the natural fluctuations of socio-
23 embodied selfhood that occur as humans age.
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29 **3.1. Socio-embodied Wellness During Infancy** 30

31 In an appropriately chronological manner, the first insight can be gleaned from neo-
32 nascence and infancy. It is widely accepted that social tumult at such ages can have grievous
33 repercussions in later life: for instance, neglect of newborns and infants correlates with poor
34 cognitive and linguistic functioning (Spratt et al., 2012), poor social bonding (Sperry and
35 Widom, 2013), emergence of anxiety (Heimberg, Brozovich and Rapee, 2010) and emergence
36 of schizophrenia (Matheson et al., 2013). Generally, such impairments are accounted for as
37 resulting from psychological damage, but the theoretical underpinnings of such damage are
38 frequently glossed over.
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44 What can be appreciated through the lens of socio-embodied selfhood is that early-
45 life interactions constitute, in part, the bodily schema that is foundational to all cognitive
46 processing. One's bodily schema is a set of pre-reflective sensorimotor abilities for enabling
47 and constraining appropriate bodily movement in response to environmental stimuli
48 (Gallagher, 2005, 24-38). It is generated, at earliest, alongside incipient signs of bodily self-
49 awareness, which occur through activation of vestibular nuclei during weeks six to fourteen
50 of foetal development (ibid.). From birth, one's bodily schema then grows with every action.
51 Even at a neo-nascent stage, a human is already preferentially attuned to maternal presence
52 (Standley and Madsen, 1990) and one's native language (Moon, Cooper and Fifer, 1993), as
53 well as displaying a wide array of social imitations (Meltzoff and Moore, 1977; Nagy,
54 Kompagne, Orvos, Pal, Molnar, Jansky, Loveland and Bardos, 2005; Katiz, Meschulach-
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1 Sarfarty, Auerbach and Eidelman, 1988). From the first fledgling hours and days of pre-birth
2 existence, then, human neonates appear to be bodily disposed to social presence, further
3 strengthening the non-decouplable nature of socio-embodiment (Higgins, 2018).
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5 Moreover, throughout early life, infant-caregiver interactions are polarised such that
6 they are largely *exogenous* for infants; that is, the scope, rhythm, tone and physical dynamics
7 of interactions are heavily reliant on caregiver behaviour (Krueger, 2013). Resultantly, social
8 adversities are dependent on caregiver activity, not in a mere causal manner, but as
9 constitutive of infant experience: the caregiver assumes an authoritative role of contextual
10 guidance and modulation of the interaction, therein soliciting responses from infants. In this
11 way, there is dynamic ‘coupling’ between infant and caregiver, with the structure of the
12 infant’s experience being regulated by the caregiver’s actions (Krueger, 2013; Higgins, 2018).
13 The problem with this in cases such as neglect is that the ‘world’ that the infant is creating –
14 and which will be enacted in all future activity – is exogenously sculpted by caregiver
15 behaviour. The very foundations of human selfhood are thus dependent on these early-life
16 interactions – inclusive of any neglect, trauma or other adversities – to which one is more an
17 ‘assistant’ than a ‘master’. With this premise, it follows that the longer infants are subject to
18 social adversities, the more deeply embedded such dynamical experiences become, in the
19 sense that there is iterative consolidation of the world being brought forth and then enacted
20 repeatedly.
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29 Prompt intervention is thus key to redressing early-life afflictions, so as to disrupt the
30 ongoing generation and consolidation of a harmful phenomenological world. Alongside this,
31 the journey through phenomenology and enactivism to the concept of *socio-embodied*
32 *selfhood* (section 2) informs us that the centrality of the body should not be overlooked in
33 therapeutic treatment of early-life social afflictions. That is, from birth, the infantile world is
34 engendered through socio-embodied dynamics that heavily influence one’s subsequent
35 development through adolescence and adulthood (Feldman, 2012). To neglect the role of
36 *bodily* interactive dynamics – the actual behavioural synchrony and affiliative tactility of
37 engagement with others – is to ignore the core of human existence and, therefore, human
38 wellbeing.⁴
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45 3.2. Teenage Angst

46 Whereas the earliest moments of experiential life are exogenously structured, one
47 gradually develops a strong sense of autonomous agency and, by adolescence, most people
48 are beginning to generate at least some beliefs, predilections and behaviours that are
49 independent from one’s immediate culture or familial group. It is as this agency comes into
50 its own that many people first experience a kind of *existential angst*. This is a familiar concept
51 to phenomenologists (see Kierkegaard (1844/1980), Heidegger (1927/1962) and Sartre
52 (1943/1984)), but it can also be viewed from a common-sense understanding as
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59 ⁴ There are, of course, important ethical considerations when it comes to the role of bodily interactions and tactility in addressing social
60 impairments, but such difficulties in no way downplay the importance of the social body to possible therapeutic interventions.
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1 encapsulating the feelings of concern or distress with regards to one's place and role in life –
2 feelings which frequently lead people to engage with mindfulness. Angst is not something
3 that is medically diagnosed or treated, but it is heavily connected to feelings of anxiety,
4 loneliness, futility and lack of self-worth, all of which should rightfully be thought of as
5 meaningful impairments of wellbeing.
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8 Typically, such angst – provided it does not escalate to adolescent depression or
9 anxiety – is dismissed as simply part and parcel of development: across many cultures, it is
10 simply accepted that there is an 'awkwardness' to being not quite a child or an adult. The
11 well-reported fact that adolescence is a period of notable cognitive, hormonal and emotional
12 change (Blakemore, 2018) further lends itself to the idea that feelings related to angst may
13 just be within the natural course of development. What's more, adolescents are more prone
14 to 'irrational' behaviours, such as taking risks and impulsive decision-making, due to the
15 negative outcome of potential social rejection from peers having greater importance than
16 one's health or possible societal repercussions (ibid.). This goes hand-in-hand with
17 heightened sensitivity towards social interactions (ibid.). When pitted against familial and
18 cultural expectations to behave in a communally accepted 'rational' manner, which may
19 require a process of analytical abstraction from one's social milieu, adolescent 'irrationality'
20 leads to a clear existential discordance that could underlie angst.
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24 However, what needs to also be considered in light of socio-embodiment is that
25 physiological changes during adolescence should be incorporated into explanations of social
26 and cognitive behaviours. For instance, dramatic physical change results in heightened
27 awareness of one's body (Meland, Haugland and Breidablik, 2007), which further exacerbates
28 awareness of physical connectivity with others, or lack thereof (Orben Tomova and
29 Blakemore, 2020). Conversely, social pressures regarding body 'standards' can have profound
30 effects on physiology through health-related behaviours such as dieting (Meland et al., 2007).
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34 From a strictly phenomenological perspective, great physical change naturally aligns
35 with a disruption to one's world. Firstly, if we recall that humans have a bodily schema and
36 an 'affective body' (which are both part of the lived body), then it stands to reason that
37 sudden physical changes are going to modify both one's immediate sensorimotor
38 engagement with the environment and one's relation to the sedimented history of viable
39 action possibilities that one brings forth to any given situation. In other words, due to physical
40 changes, the actions that one's world affords go through a period of tumult during
41 adolescence that is quite unlike anything experienced earlier in life – one that may even
42 eradicate the meaning that one implicitly encounters in the world (see section 4).
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46 Therapeutically, encouraging adolescents to be 'at one' with their bodies, as is the
47 case in mindfulness-based practices (again, see section 4), could be of great value in
48 addressing a wide range of angst-associated afflictions of wellbeing, as could physical
49 connectivity with others (Phelan, 2009).
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3.3. Old Age: Frailty and Loneliness

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Despite the fact that humans are generally living longer, old age is often a marginalised period of existence, both theoretically and in reality. This is strange as there are numerous views of later existence that are, in general, distinguishable from other stages of human life: for example, older persons are often framed as less physically, socially and politically active, despite the fact that many older persons continue to actively contribute to society. To consider such views as philosophically trivial is a serious error.

There are some existing accounts of the relevance of embodied theories to old age (e.g. Katz, 2012; Kontos, 2012) and the negative impact of physical isolation on older persons – with links to conditions such as geriatric depression (Anderson, 2001), anxiety (Beekman et al., 2000), and dementia (Kane and Cook, 2013). However, the theory of socio-embodied selfhood can add to such discourse by considering the bodily mediation of social processes. For example, whilst there is a well-established connection between the social isolation that is often suffered by elderly persons and a wide range of negative cognitive and physiological occurrences (Arnetz et al., 1983), little theorisation is provided in the reverse direction; that is, the manner in which physical decline can engender social isolation. Consider, for instance, the fact that diminished animacy of older bodies is, simultaneously, a reduction in social expressivity, particularly with respect to the linguistic importance of bodies that was touched upon in section 2. Within social interactions, such diminished bodily expressivity will lead to dynamical disturbances, such as a struggle for implicit rhythmic consonance that would typically arise naturally.

Furthermore, recall that interactions during early life – particularly of a dyadic form – can take on a highly polarised character, with caregivers dominating the experiential scope of behaviour (and, therefore, cognition) for infants. The same possibility emerges during interactions involving elderly persons: it is highly likely that reduced bodily expressivity, which may obstruct the kind of rhythmic harmony that comes naturally to many interactions, will limit elderly persons to a ‘submissive’ role within intersubjective domains.

In spite of evidence extolling the benefits of physical activity in old age, such data tends to focus on the psychological impact of such activity. What is missed is the idea that such activity is a means to prolonging the bodily animacy that mediates existence in an inherently social world, thereby maintaining a positive sense of wellness. Mindfulness is just one such means of extending the kinds of bodily animacy that are essential to social interaction, including attentional mastery (Yuill, Hlnske, Williams and Leith, 2014), physical control (Reed et al., 2020) and social sensitivity (Tiedens and Leach, 2004).

4. What makes us well? An Insight from Depression

In the previous section, numerous afflictions that can occur throughout various stages of life are discussed through the lens of socio-embodied selfhood. Here, depression will very

1 briefly be subject to the same treatment, during which a key insight into the nature of
2 mindfulness – and its bearing on wellbeing – will become apparent.
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4 Typically, depression is treated either as a neurological condition (Singh and Gotlib,
5 2014), or in accordance with the biopsychosocial model (Engel, 1977). However, recent
6 research suggests that phenomenology can provide further insights into the condition. For
7 example, Ratcliffe (2018) has suggested that depression is best viewed as an *experiential*
8 affliction in which the possibilities of one’s world become restricted, resulting in “an inability
9 to be *with* other people in a certain way” (ibid., 123). This is accompanied by disruption of the
10 anticipatory structure of experience, which, in healthy persons, unfolds unproblematically
11 alongside an indeterminate openness to worldly possibilities (ibid.). In depression, Ratcliffe
12 contends that one’s world loses its contingency: the open anticipatory structure of experience
13 is closed off; the world is drained of meaning and one feels inescapably estranged from
14 others.⁵ Ratcliffe adds a further phenomenological dimension to this stance with the claim
15 that people with depression often experience profound temporal disturbances such that
16 “time has slowed down considerably or even stopped” (2012, 1). Both neurological and
17 biopsychosocial explanations (and treatments) of depression tend to be insensitive to such
18 phenomenological insights.
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20 If we remain true to the view of socio-embodied selfhood, then to speak of an absence
21 of “the prospect of self-transformative interpersonal connection” (Ratcliffe, 2018, 134), or
22 disruptions of temporality, is to speak simultaneously of *bodily* disruptions. Indeed, a loss of
23 social connectivity should more rightly be treated as a loss of *bodily mediated social*
24 *connectivity*. Thus, the harmful cycles of cognition that one undergoes with depression, and
25 which entail a disengagement from the social world according to Ratcliffe, are, at the same
26 time, a disengagement from one’s body. The loss of contingency to one’s world – the
27 indeterminate openness to action possibilities – is a severing of the dynamic interaction
28 between one’s body-social history of sedimented schemata and one’s present circumstances.
29 In this way, depression is an illness of the *lived (social-)body*: it is an experiential failure to
30 enact one’s world as existentially meaningful.
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32 In terms of disrupting such a fundamental *existential* of being human, the structural
33 profundity of depression should never be treated lightly. However, all is not lost. In keeping
34 with one’s socio-embodiment, encouraging persons suffering with depression to re-immers
35 in the sensuous density of the present, thereby simultaneously reconnecting with the social
36 world, will reap benefits. Mindfulness, which has been proven to be as effective as medicine
37 in treating some forms of depression and anxiety (Hoffman, Sawyer, Witt and Oh, 2010), is
38 one therapeutic method that supports this approach. Rather than merely being a process of
39 “paying attention to moment-by-moment events” (Williams, 2008) and thereby halting
40 rumination on negative thoughts, mindfulness is also a means of ‘re-entering’ the lived
41 (social-)body. This inhabiting of one’s sensuous bodily presence not only ruptures negative
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⁵ Similarly, Ratcliffe (2017) describes anxiety as a disruption of affective anticipation: “one anticipates the arrival of something that is dangerous and threatening to oneself” (72) and, what’s more, there is a sense of inescapability from this threat.

1 thought cycles, but also returns one to the world's contingent possibilities: the lived (social-
2)body "is always a source of potential surpassing[...] where novelty, no matter how seemingly
3 trivial, is a perpetual possibility" (Sheets-Johnstone, 2009, 21). The ostensibly simple act of
4 mindful attentiveness, usually directed at some bodily action(s), thus encapsulates a self-
5 transformative process of sensibilisation towards one's bodily potential for social
6 engagement, purpose and meaning. Without this process, there will always linger the
7 potential for one to succumb to negative thought cycles associated with anxiety, stress and
8 sadness. These negative thought cycles are often seen as 'symptoms' of the kinds of
9 impairments to wellbeing that lead many to seek out mindfulness. In accordance with the
10 hypotheses of this paper, such negative thoughts can be appreciated as underpinned by
11 compression of the indeterminate bodily openness to action possibilities that should
12 accompany everyday experience. In other words, one fails to recognise one's body as the
13 perpetual source of experiential transcendence through future-facing, life-affirming actions,
14 which, invariably, are socially permeated.
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21 Interestingly this same approach can provide a theoretical background to other
22 'alternative' treatments of depression, such as open water swimming, cold water immersion,
23 creative arts, ecotherapy, and general exercise. All such approaches involve an experiential
24 return to the sensuous density of the bodily present and, therefore, a re-inhabitancy of the
25 social world.
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29 5. Conclusion

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31 In its purest form, mindfulness is a practice of meditation wherein one focuses on (a)
32 certain bodily action(s), such as one's breathing, so as to encourage one's attention towards
33 "a sense of absolute stillness" (Williams and Penman, 2011, 4). This 'encouragement' is a
34 learned back-and-forth process of relaxing to the extent that one's mind may wander and
35 then non-judgementally guiding it back to the chosen focus of one's attention. Through the
36 practice of mindfulness, one "positively affects the brain patterns underlying day-to-day
37 anxiety, stress, depression and irritability so that when they arise, they dissolve away again
38 more easily" (idib., 5). Whilst the practice, purpose and benefits of mindfulness are well
39 understood, it remains under-theorised from the perspective of its phenomenological
40 foundations.
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47 In this paper, this theoretical lacuna has been addressed along three lines of novelty.
48 Firstly, the notion of socio-embodied selfhood has been presented, providing an original
49 explanation of the inseparability of (co-)constituting bodily and social processes so as to
50 deliver an integrated explanation of how we persist as individual animate bodies within
51 societies. Secondly, the frequently ignored connection between the ontogeny of selfhood
52 and one's wellbeing has been brought to light through consideration of three distinct stages
53 of life. Thirdly, the underlying mechanism of mindfulness has been elucidated as a process of
54 inhabiting the sensuous density of one's present physical being and, through this, acquiescing
55 to the world of open social possibilities. In this way, mindfulness achieves a harmonious
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1 balance between future-facing social purpose and wellness-inducing awareness of one's
2 body, each of which mutually constrains the other.

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4 From these foundations, it is possible that one can plough terrain for further
5 considerations of wellbeing, particularly with regards to illnesses often considered to be
6 purely neural, such as depression, anxiety and cognitive decline, with the possibility of
7 contributing to the prevention of exclusory diagnoses by focusing on the holistic nature of the
8 self.
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