

Edited (Tracked)

Preface

Collins English Dictionary's definitions of laughter are:

Noun: ~~-1.~~ The action of or noise produced by laughing

2. The experience or manifestation of mirth, amusement, or joy.

Verb: to express or ~~show-manifest~~ emotion especially mirth or amusement typically by expelling air from the lungs ~~in~~ short bursts to produce ~~a mumbling sounding noise an inarticulate voiced noise~~ with the mouth open. The dictionary gives the following below as the synonyms of the word laughter: chuckling, laughing, giggling, chortling, guffawing, tittering and cachinnation.

At Dictionary.com, to laugh is defined as: Laugh (verb) – to express mirth, pleasure, derision or nervousness with an audible vocal expulsion of ~~very loud air from the body air from the lungs that can range from a loud burst of sound~~ to a series of chuckles laughs and is usually accompanied by characteristic facial and bodily movements.

~~Deputy Director of University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience~~ Professor Sophie Scott, Deputy Director of University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, proffers a more scientific definition of laughter: non-verbal vocalisations that are unlike speech in terms of the way that they are produced with little or no involvement of the articulators – tongue, jaw, soft palate, lips. Instead these vocalisations are dominated by the effects of changes in breath control, sub-glottal pressure, laryngeal tension and facial expressions.

Laughter is a physical reaction to an internal stimulus such as one's own thought or external stimuli such as seeing something, hearing a joke or being tickled. (It is difficult to tickle oneself to laugh. Try it). Other factors that cause laughter include certain diseases and agents such as nitrous oxide, the laughing gas.

Laughter has been described said as the brass ring of humour. It is mostly a result of helpful-positive emotions. However, laughter ~~can-could also~~ be a display of negative bad emotions such as embarrassment, regret, apology or confusion. Some examples are nervous laughter, cynical laughter, paradoxical laughter and evil laughter.

Scientists ~~declare-assert~~ that laughter is hereditarily-genetically controlled. Giving credence to this assertion are findings that children born blind and deaf do laugh, babies laugh long before they acquire speech and twins separated at birth and brought up in different environments ~~-(nurture)~~ tend to display similar laughter characteristics ~~-(nature)~~. Age, gender and culture are some of the factors that determine why, how and how often people laugh. These factors, and a few others, are discussed later in some detail in this book.

According to neuroscientists, laughter is controlled via a complicated circuitry that runs through many parts of the brain.

Dorine: This text below cannot come under preface. Preface gives a brief description of the book, the purpose of the book, why did you choose this topic, and so forth, including acknowledgements.

Dorine: Please write a few lines giving this chapter an interesting footing and powerful opening.

Dorine: Please put this under a chapter, maybe "What is Laughter?"

Dorine: Please consider writing the two meanings a line below "Noun"

Dorine: As a verb it is not laughter, but laugh. So it will have to be written as such.

Dorine: You could consider another format to refrain from some unnecessary repetition of words or their synonyms.

Maybe something like:
Collin's English Dictionary
Laughter: (noun)
1. The action...
2. The experience...

Laugh (verb)
To express...

Dictionary.com
Laugh (verb)
To express....

Dorine: It is unclear if the quote ends here. Using quotes will be helpful here.

Dorine: What kind of thought?

Dorine: It would be valid to use: Seeing something funny/ amusing

Dorine: Could be interesting for the reader to know the names of at least one such disease.

Dorine: Try using a synonym as the word appears twice in the same line.

Dorine: You could consider doing away with this word, especially if you are giving substantial details.

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Verb - to express or -manifest emotion especially mirth or amusement typically by expelling air from the lungs in short bursts to produce an inarticulate voiced noise with the mouth open.

The dictionary gives the following as the synonyms of the word laughter: chuckling, laughing, giggling, chortling, guffawing, tittering and cachinnation.

At Dictionary.com, to laugh is defined as: Laugh (verb) – to express mirth, pleasure, derision or nervousness with an audible vocal expulsion of air from the lungs that can range from a loud burst of sound to a series of chuckles and is usually accompanied by characteristic facial and bodily movements.

Professor Sophie Scott, Deputy Director of University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, proffers a more scientific definition of laughter: non-verbal vocalisations that are unlike speech in terms of the way that they are produced with little or no involvement of the articulators – tongue, jaw, soft palate, lips. Instead these vocalisations are dominated by the effects of changes in breath control, sub-glottal pressure, laryngeal tension and facial expressions.

Laughter is a physical reaction to an internal stimulus such as one's own thought or external stimuli such as seeing something, hearing a joke or being tickled. (It is difficult to tickle oneself to laugh. Try it). Other factors that cause laughter include certain diseases and agents such as nitrous oxide, the laughing gas.

Laughter has been described as the brass ring of humour. It is mostly a result of positive emotions. However, laughter could also be a display of negative emotions such as embarrassment, regret, apology or confusion. Some examples are nervous laughter, cynical laughter, paradoxical laughter and evil laughter.

Scientists assert that laughter is genetically controlled. Giving credence to this assertion are findings that children born blind and deaf do laugh, babies laugh long before they acquire speech and twins separated at birth and brought up in different environments (nurture) tend to display similar laughter characteristics (nature). Age, gender and culture are some of the factors that determine why, how and how often people laugh. These factors, and a few others, are discussed later in some detail in this book.

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Original Draft

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At Dictionary.com, to laugh is defined as: Laugh (verb) – to express mirth, derision or nervousness with an audible vocal expulsion of very loud air from the body to a series of laughs and is usually accompanied by characteristic facial and bodily movements.

Deputy Director of University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience Professor Sophie Scott, , proffers a more scientific definition of laughter: non-verbal vocalisations that are unlike speech in terms of the way that they are produced with little or no involvement of the articulators – tongue, jaw, soft palate, lips. Instead these vocalisations are dominated by the effects of changes in breath control, sub-glottal pressure, laryngeal tension and facial expressions.

Laughter is a physical reaction to an internal stimulus such as one's own thought or external stimuli such as seeing something, hearing a joke or being tickled. (It is difficult to tickle oneself to laugh. Try it). Other factors that cause laughter include certain diseases and agents such as nitrous oxide, the laughing gas.

Laughter has been said as the brass ring of humour. It is mostly a result of helpful emotions. However, laughter can be a display of bad emotions such as embarrassment, regret, apology or confusion. Some examples are nervous laughter, cynical laughter, paradoxical laughter and evil laughter.

Scientists declare that laughter is hereditarily controlled. Giving credence to this assertion are findings that children born blind and deaf do laugh, babies laugh long before they acquire speech and twins separated at birth and brought up in different environments – nurture - tend to display similar laughter characteristics - nature. Some of the factors that determine why,. These factors and a few others are discussed later in some detail in this book.

According to neuroscientists, laughter controlled via a complicated circuitry that runs through many parts of brain.