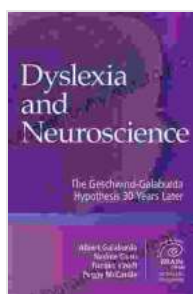


# The Geschwind-Galaburda Hypothesis 30 Years Later: Extraordinary Brain

The Geschwind-Galaburda Hypothesis (GGH) is a neurobiological theory that proposes a link between the development of the brain and the acquisition of language. First proposed in 1985 by Norman Geschwind and Albert Galaburda, the hypothesis has had a profound impact on our understanding of the brain and its relation to language and cognition.



## Dyslexia and Neuroscience: The Geschwind-Galaburda Hypothesis 30 Years Later (Extraordinary Brain)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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## The Hypothesis

The GGH posits that the left hemisphere of the human brain is specialized for language processing, while the right hemisphere is specialized for spatial processing. This asymmetry is thought to be due to a testosterone-mediated developmental shift in the brain during the early stages of gestation.

According to the GGH, the left hemisphere of the brain becomes dominant for language because it is exposed to higher levels of testosterone than the

right hemisphere. This exposure to testosterone causes the left hemisphere to develop more rapidly and to become more specialized for language processing.

## **Evidence for the Hypothesis**

There is a wealth of evidence to support the GGH. Studies have shown that the left hemisphere of the brain is more active than the right hemisphere during language processing tasks. Additionally, studies have shown that people with damage to the left hemisphere of the brain are more likely to have difficulty with language than people with damage to the right hemisphere.

## **Implications for Neuroscience and Psychiatry**

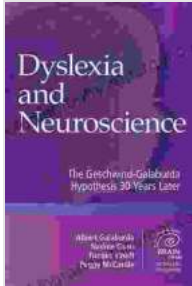
The GGH has had a profound impact on neuroscience and psychiatry. It has helped to explain why some people are more likely to develop language disorders than others. Additionally, the GGH has led to the development of new treatments for language disorders.

The GGH is a landmark hypothesis that has revolutionized our understanding of the brain and its relation to language and cognition. Thirty years after its proposal, the GGH continues to be a source of inspiration for researchers and clinicians alike.

## **References**

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