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## **Aristotelian Model of Categorization in Linguistics**

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***Abstract:** According to the traditional Aristotelian perspective, categories are distinct objects with a set of shared characteristics among all of their members. These are taken to determine the requirements that must be met in order to capture meaning.*

***Key words:** model, categorization, linguistics, category, boundary, cognition, symmetry.*

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### **Introduction**

The fundamental cognitive function of categorization involves organizing the vast array of material that people encounter on a daily basis. Language, as a tool for cognition and communication, has a linguistic component to the distribution of items by classes, making it a useful resource for the study of categorization. The goal of this work is to investigate the conditions for category classification of reality based on a verbalized scenario of feature cognition. The fragments chosen from the German language corpus provide the basis for the objectification of the situation of attribute cognition through the olfactory perceptual channel. The objective specified many consistently taken into account issues: First, define category and list its components.

### **Theoretical framework**

A category has a number of accidents, which are its characteristics or qualities, and a substance, which is the thing it represents. The substances and category has two components: a basis, which is the thing it represents, and a set of accidents, which are its attributes or characteristics. Physical stuff and a particular form, which serves as the individuating factor and gives a substance its shape, identity, and structure, make up substances. Substances are made up of a physical component and a unique form that serves as the fundamental element of individualization and provides the basis for their shape, identity, and structure. A category's features are required requirements; an object must have all of them in order to fall under that category.

## Materials

The traditional perspective holds that categories should be precisely defined, mutually exclusive, and exhaustive collectively. As a result, every entity in the specified categorization universe clearly belongs to one and only one of the suggested categories. This indicates that category boundaries are set and clearly delineated.

## Methods

Following the requirements of reciprocal exclusivity and collective exhaustivity, as well as the requirement that an entity share all category features with the category itself, category membership is symmetrically constructed. There are no members who are more category members than others; all members of a category are equal in status with respect to that category.

## Results

Human categorization does not adhere to the criteria of the Aristotelian model of categorization on the following issues, according to cognitive anthropologists working during the Cognitive Revolution of the 1970s. Contrary to what the Aristotelian model of categorization predicts, it has been found that humans frequently classify phenomena as belonging to a category, even when those entities do not share all of the characteristics of the category.

As a result, cognitive scientists challenge the idea that category features are required preconditions for a model of human categorization to be descriptively deficient.

## Discussions

The borders of categories are not permanent and they are not well defined. Additionally, it was discovered that human categorization lacks definite limits and clearly defined categories. According to studies on the categorization of color, temperature, and other scalar phenomena, there are times when categories advance into one another, with some members existing in the overlap region between two categories. More research into the classification of forms, animals, and other non-scalar phenomena has revealed that category boundaries are frequently ambiguous and that some entities may belong to more than one category.

The Aristotelian theory of classification is disregarded in cognitive linguistics. Instead, in an effort to include the areas, a categorization model based on prototypicality is chosen.

## Conclusion

The process of categorization of the world should be considered as a result of cognitive activity of a person classifying the functions of his consciousness. Categorization is an important stage of the cognitive cycle: already at the stage of perception, a person relates cognizable phenomena to one or another category. Language is an important characteristic of the categorization process, which opens up prospects for its study through the analysis of language fragments. The mental representation of the situation of cognition of a feature is an event concept that includes a certain number of categorical nodes, the description of which is possible through the lexical meanings of the corresponding words.

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