Radial Categories

CHAPTER 6

...
Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things

II. Balto- women, handkerchiefs, dogs, plagues, echidnas, ants, snakes, some fish, most birds, few dogs, spiders, crickets, the hairy, many ants, anything connected with water or fire or sun and moon, stars and the planets that bear them, tubers.

III. Balon- all edible fruit and the plants that bear them, tubers, corn, honey, cigarettes, wine, cake, etc.

IV. Bala- parts of the body, meat, bees, wind, yams, sticks, speakers, most trees, grass, mud, stones, noises and language, etc.

It is a list that any Balon could take delight in.

But Dixon did not stop with a list. He was determined to learn what to make of these categories. He must learn to recognize their effect on the mind, and he must learn to use them uniformly. And it was discovered that Dixon's categories of the human mind were so uncertain that they were not even capable of being used uniformly, let alone recognized consistently. Dixon was pleased that he had not made some general principle that operates in some specified class. He was pleased that the principle that operates in some specified class is this:

I. Boya- (human) males; animals; birds, fish, fighting
II. Balon- (human) females; water, fire; fighting
III. Balon- (human) non-food food
IV. Ballo- everything not in the other classes

Here are some cases that fit this scheme:

Men, being human males, are in class I. Women, being human females, are in class II. Birds, being animals, are in class I. Fish, being water creatures, are in class II. Fighting, being fighting, is in class III.

The case of particular interest are those that Dixon found to follow Dixon's general principle. Perhaps the most general principle, which Dixon takes for granted and doesn't even bother to state explicitly, is what I will call the domain of experience principle.

If there is a basic domain of experience associated with A, then it is natural for entities in that domain to be in the same category as A.

For example, fish are in class I, since they are animate. Fishing implements (fishing line, etc.) are also in class I, even though they might be expected to be in class IV, since they are neither animate nor in the domain of experience.
Chapter 6

The Mind and Body

The mind and body are two distinct components of human experience. The mind, or consciousness, is responsible for the subjective experiences of thought, perception, and emotions. The body, on the other hand, is the physical manifestation of these mental processes, responsible for the actions and behaviors that result from the mind's activity.

Experiential Domains: There are two major domains of experience, which are

- Woman, a domain that focuses on the feminine aspects of human experience.
- Man, a domain that focuses on the masculine aspects of human experience.

The two domains are interconnected, with the mind and body interacting in a complex way. The mind influences the body through thoughts and emotions, and the body influences the mind through physical sensations and actions.

Chapter 4

4.1. Introduction to Physics

4.2. Introduction to Chemistry

4.3. Introduction to Biology

4.4. Introduction to Psychology

4.5. Introduction to Sociology

4.6. Introduction to Ethics

4.7. Introduction to Law

4.8. Introduction to Economics

4.9. Introduction to History

4.10. Introduction to Art

4.11. Introduction to Literature

4.12. Introduction to Music

4.13. Introduction to Technology

4.14. Introduction to Environment

4.15. Introduction to Society

4.16. Introduction to Culture

4.17. Introduction to Religion

4.18. Introduction to Philosophy

4.19. Introduction to Politics

4.20. Introduction to Mass Media
Evidence from Language Depth

A given category in a given culture of language:


Evidence from Language Depth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Speculations

...
people vs. inanimate objects, or center or class I vs. center of
class II

human males vs. human females, or center of class III vs. center of
class IV

In contrast, by what we will call a bias opposition model, the class of the domain in the bias model is also
reconceptualized, again, as coming from the space from the first three classes. This class is again
reconceptualized, through its relationship with the human males, with the bias model is again
reconceptualized, through its relationship with the human males, with the bias model. The previous
models, which are based on two classes, and the natural language
are now considered as exceptions to these categories. The core of the

To describe this system, we need

to decompose the space into regions.

Each region is defined by a set of

relations, and each region is related
to the others through these relations.

Finally, and perhaps most significant, these are the defining

concepts.