The linguistic relativity issue
(Whorf, Cassirer et al. read by Lenneberg). Color categorization;
degrees of typicality of colors and concepts (Lenneberg).
_Focal colors_ in Berlin & Kay.

- **Interpredictability of attributes.**
- **Configurational category with degrees of typicality (Brunswik, Bruner).**
- **Pragmatist notion of category (Bruner).**
- **Probabilistic categorization (Brunswik’s theory). Brunswik’s notion of cue validity transmitted via Beach and Reed.**
- **Schema as dynamic and assimilative representation (Herbert, Head, Bartlett, Woodworth).**
- **Schema / prototype as latent structure, central tendency and generating model (Atneave, Posner et al.).**
- **Information-theoretic notion of correlational structure (Garner).**
- **Family resemblance (Wittgenstein). Complexive classes (Werner, Vygotsky).**

Prototype theory: “semantic categories”, like “natural categories” are organized around prototypes (all members are not equally typical of the category, they may be associated by family resemblance). The internal structure of semantic categories reflects the principle of cue validity maximization. On the basic level, categories of “concrete objects” tend to reflect the correlational structure of the world.

- **Privileged level of categorization: genus in Berlin, middle level of abstraction in Brown.**
- **Good forms and reference points (Gestalttheorie).**