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English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Borrowed from French classification. (US) IPA(key): /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ Audio (Southern England): Rhymes: -eɪʃən classification (countable and uncountable, plural classifications) The act of forming into a class or classes; a distribution into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc., according to some common relations or attributes. Near-synonyms: categorization, typing 1937-1952, Jorge Luis Borges, Other Inquisitions[1]:On those remote pages it is written that animals are divided into (a) those that belong to the Emperor, (b) embalmed ones, (c) those that are trained, (d) suckling pigs, (e) mermaids, (f) fabulous ones, (g) stray dogs, (h) those that are included in this classification, (i) those that tremble as if they were mad, (j) innumerable ones, (k) those drawn with a verfy fine camel's hair brush, (l) others, (m) those that have just broken a flower vase, (n) those that resemble flies from a distance. 1997: Chris Horrocks, Introducing Foucault, page 69 (Totem Books, Icon Books; →ISBN I'm using mathesis — a universal science of measurement and order …And there is also taxinomia a principle of 'classification' and ordered tabulation.Knowledge replaced universal resemblance with finite differences. History was arrested and turned into tables …Western reason had entered the age of judgement. "classification", in Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary, Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam, 1913, →OCLC. William Dwight Whitney, Benjamin E[li] Smith, editors (1911), "classification", in The Century Dictionary […], New York, N.Y.: The Century Co., →OCLC. "classification", in OneLook Dictionary Search. From classe + -ification. classification f (plural classifications) Bradley Podliska:When I asked him,' Hey, what here is classified, what classification manual did you use ?' he said,' I didn't use a classification manual.' I said,' Well, honestly ? Like you could have gotten that information from Wikipedia that I put in there. How is this classified ?' And he -- he backed down. He said,' Look, it's not classified, it's just sensitive information.' And I left it at that. And the next thing I know I was being charged with it for a security violation.Timothy Parlatore:He has one of those landline telephones next to his bed, and it has a blue light on it, and it keeps him up at night. So he took the manilla folder and put it over so it would keep the light down so he could sleep at night, it's just this folder. It says 'Classified Evening Summary' on it. It's not a classification marking. It's not anything that is controlled in any way. There is nothing illegal about it.Hillary Clinton:I take classification seriously. I relied on and had every reason to rely on the judgments of the professionals with whom I worked. And so, in retrospect, maybe some people are saying, 'Well, … among those 300 people, they made the wrong call,' at the time, there was no reason, in my view, to doubt the professionalism and the determination by the people who work every single day on behalf of our country.Richard Sauber:Because I have a security clearance, I went to Wilmington Thursday evening to facilitate providing the document the President's personal counsel found on Wednesday to the Justice Department, while I was transferring it to the DOJ officials who accompanied me, five additional pages with classification markings were discovered among the material with it, for a total of six pages. The DOJ officials with me immediately took possession of them.Davide Formolo:(I need to get better in the) TT (time trials) of course because I want to be a racer for the GC (general classification) and now if you want to be good in GC you need to be good in TT, i use my time trial bike every day for one, two or three hours, it's important. Putting things into categories Classification is the activity of assigning objects to some pre-existing classes or categories. This is distinct from the task of establishing the classes themselves (for example through cluster analysis).[1] Examples include diagnostic tests, identifying spam emails and deciding whether to give someone a driving license. As well as 'category', synonyms or near-synonyms for 'class' include 'type', 'species', 'forms', 'order', 'concept', 'taxon', 'group', 'identification' and 'division'. The meaning of the word 'classification' (and its synonyms) may take on one of several related meanings. It may encompass both classification and the creation of classes, as for example in 'the task of categorizing pages in Wikipedia'; this overall activity is listed under taxonomy. It may refer exclusively to the underlying scheme of classes (which otherwise may be called a taxonomy). Or it may refer to the label given to an object by the classifier. Classification is a part of many different kinds of activities and is studied from many different points of view including medicine, philosophy,[2] law, anthropology, biology, taxonomy, cognition, communications, knowledge organization, psychology, statistics, machine learning, economics and mathematics. Methodological work aimed at improving the accuracy of a classifier is commonly divided between cases where there are exactly two classes (binary classification) and cases where there are three or more classes (multiclass classification). Unlike in decision theory, it is assumed that a classifier repeats the classification task over and over. And unlike a lottery, it is assumed that each classification can be either right or wrong; in the theory of measurement, classification is understood as measurement against a nominal scale. Thus it is possible to try to measure the accuracy of a classifier. Measuring the accuracy of a classifier allows a choice to be made between two alternative classifiers. This is important both when developing a classifier and in choosing which classifier to deploy. There are however many different methods for evaluating the accuracy of a classifier and no general method for determining which method should be used in which circumstances. Different fields have taken different approaches, even in binary classification. In pattern recognition, error rate is popular. The Gini coefficient and KS statistic are widely used in the credit scoring industry. Sensitivity and specificity are widely used in epidemiology and medicine. Precision and recall are widely used in information retrieval.[3] Classifier accuracy depends greatly on the characteristics of the data to be classified. There is no single classifier that works best on all given problems (a phenomenon that may be explained by the no-free-lunch theorem). Help:Category, for information about Wikipedia's categories Class (disambiguation) Classified (disambiguation) Classifier (disambiguation) Cognitive categorization Data classification (disambiguation) Classification theorem Folk taxonomy Fuzzy classification ^ "The Classification Society | Scientific Classification Organization". ^ "Classification". Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Retrieved 10 January 2025. ^ David Hand (2012). "Assessing the Performance of Classification Methods". International Statistical Review. 80 (3): 400–414. doi:10.1111/j.1751-5823.2012.00183.x. Look up classification, classifications, classifies, classify, or classifying in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Media related to Classification at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " noun jump to other results [uncountable] the act or process of putting people or things into a group or class (= of classifying them)a style of music that defies classification (= is like no other)Extra Examplesa style of dancing that defies classificationthe broad classification of music into classical and popOxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + classificationclassification + nounprepositionphrasesa system of classificationSee full entry [countable] a group, class, division, etc. into which somebody or something is puta document with the security classification 'confidential'The material was put into the highest security classification.These messages could be said to fall under the classification of 'abuse'.Electric bikes are in the same classification as mopeds.The classification 'science' covers a great many different subjects.Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + classificationclassification + nounprepositionphrasesa system of classificationSee full entry [uncountable] (biology) the act of putting animals, plants, etc. into groups, classes or divisions according to their characteristicsThe classification of bony fish is extremely complicated.WordfinderbreedclassclassificationgenushybridkingdomorderphylumspeciestaxonomyOxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + classificationclassification + nounprepositionphrasesa system of classificationSee full entry [countable] (specialist) a system of arranging books, tapes, magazines, etc. in a library into groups according to their subjectOxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + classificationclassification + nounprepositionphrasesa system of classificationSee full entry See classification in the Oxford Advanced American DictionarySee classification in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English 1. Classification (noun): The act of organizing things based on shared qualities or characteristics. 2. Classification (noun): A category or group to which something is assigned based on specific criteria. The word "classification" primarily refers to the process of organizing items based on shared characteristics or qualities, making it easier to group similar things together. It is commonly used in fields like science, education, and everyday life to create order and structure by categorizing things according to specific criteria. Additionally, the word can describe the result of that process, which is a category or group assigned to something. To better understand how "classification" plays a role in various contexts, explore its usage further and see how it can be applied in your daily activities. "Classification" Definition: What Does "Classification" Mean? The term "classification" is most often used in contexts where organizing or categorizing things based on common traits or criteria is essential. It helps bring structure and understanding to different types of data, objects, or concepts. Definition of "Classification": Organizing Based on Shared Qualities As a noun, "classification" refers to the act of organizing things based on shared qualities or characteristics. This definition emphasizes the process of sorting items into distinct groups for easier understanding, as in "The scientist used classification to organize plants based on their species. Definition of "Classification": A Group or Category "Classification" can also describe a specific category or group to which something is assigned based on particular criteria. For example, "In this system, vehicles fall under different classifications depending on their size and purpose." Parts of Speech "Classification" functions primarily as a noun within the English language. This grammatical categorization is fitting, as the term itself deals with the act of categorization. Uncommon uses of "classification" include its application in verb form, particularly in informal settings, where one might say they are "classifying" their music collection according to genres or moods. How to Pronounce "Classification"? To pronounce "classification" correctly, let's break it down into syllables: clas-si-fi-ca-tion. The stress falls on the fourth syllable, "ca." Start with the "clas" sound, which rhymes with "mass." Then move to "si," pronounced like "see." The third syllable, "fi," sounds like "fie." The stressed "ca" is pronounced like "kay." Finally, end with "tion," which sounds like "shun." When you put it all together, it sounds like "clas-si-fie-KAY-shun." The key is to emphasize the "ca" syllable and let the other syllables flow smoothly. Phonetic Pronunciation: /ˌklæs.ɪ.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃən/ Synonyms of "Classification": Other Ways to Say "Classification" Understanding synonyms of "classification" can expand one's vocabulary and enhance communication. Here are several alternatives: Categorization Sorting Grouping Organization Typology Antonyms of "Classification": Other Ways to Say "Classification" Exploring antonyms provides insight into the conceptual opposite of "classification": Disorder Disorganization Jumble Chaos Mixture Examples of "Classification" in a Sentence To better understand the use of "classification" in context, consider the following sentences: The classification of animals in the zoo made it easier for visitors to understand where each species originated. The classification of the ancient artifact puzzled archaeologists. In the library, books are subjected to a strict classification system to keep them organized. The classification of chemicals in the lab is crucial for safety and efficiency. New software tools can automate the classification of digital photographs by date and location. During the science fair, judges used a detailed classification rubric to evaluate each project. Understanding the classification of different types of rocks is fundamental in geology. The classification of customer feedback helps companies improve their products. The classification of wine by region and grape type is common in the wine industry. Her job involves the classification of historical artifacts in the museum. Frequency of Use "Classification" is moderately used in academic and professional settings, particularly where organization of data and clear communication are essential. Variants of "Classification" While "classification" itself is quite specific, several related forms of the word are commonly used: Classify: To arrange or organize by classes; to designate as belonging to a particular class. Classifier: One who, or that which, classifies. Classifiable: Capable of being classified. Related Terms to "Classification" Understanding terms related to "classification" can deepen one's comprehension of the concept: Category Taxonomy Schema Framework Systematization Etymology: History and Origins of "Classification" The word "classification" has its roots in the Latin word "classis," which originally referred to a group or division. It was borrowed from French "classification" and first appeared in English around 1772, where it referred to the action of dividing things into classes or categories. The word "class" itself means a category or group of things sharing common characteristics, and the suffix "-fication" refers to the process of forming or organizing something into groups. Derivatives and Compounds of "Classification" "Classification" has given rise to several derivatives and compounds that enhance our ability to describe processes of organization: Reclassification: The action or process of classifying something again or differently. Subclassification: A further division within a class. Multi-classification: The process of classifying in multiple ways or into multiple categories. Common Misspellings of "Classification" Common errors in spelling "classification" often include: Classificaton Clasification Classifiction 10 Idioms Similar to "Classification" Exploring idioms related to the concept of "classification" can enrich one's understanding of how language captures the essence of sorting and organizing through colorful expressions. Here are ten idioms that convey ideas akin to classification: Put in order Sort out the wheat from the chaff Everything in its place Tidy up one's affairs Separate the sheep from the goats File away Get one's ducks in a row Make heads or tails of Group together Break down into categories 10 Common Questions About "Classification" Addressing frequently asked questions can clarify common misunderstandings about "classification": 1. What is the primary purpose of "classification"? "Classification" primarily serves to organize information into manageable groups, making it easier to understand and communicate. 2. How does "classification" impact learning? By organizing information, "classification" helps individuals identify relationships between different elements, enhancing learning and retention. 3. Can "classification" be subjective? While "classification" systems strive for objectivity, the criteria used can sometimes introduce subjectivity, depending on who is classifying and for what purpose. 4. What are some common tools used for "classification"? Common tools for "classification" include databases, software algorithms, and manual coding systems. 5. How does "classification" differ from sorting? "Classification" involves identifying shared characteristics and grouping items based on these traits, whereas sorting may simply arrange items without categorizing them. 6. What are some challenges associated with "classification"? Challenges in "classification" can include determining the most relevant criteria for grouping, dealing with overlapping categories, and updating classifications as new information becomes available. 7. How does "classification" assist in scientific research? In scientific research, "classification" is essential for systematizing knowledge, which aids in hypothesis formulation, experimentation, and theory development. 8. Are there ethical concerns with "classification"? Yes, ethical concerns can arise, especially when classifying people or cultures, as it may lead to stereotyping or oversimplification. 9. How do "classification" systems evolve? "Classification" systems evolve as new information emerges and as societal norms and technologies change, requiring ongoing revisions and updates. 10. How is "classification" used in everyday life? In everyday life, "classification" helps people organize everything from their schedules and work tasks to social interactions and household chores. Conclusion "Classification" is a versatile and essential term that refers to the process of sorting or categorizing things based on shared qualities or standards. Understanding and utilizing "classification" effectively can lead to more organized, efficient, and clear communication and comprehension. As we navigate through data-rich environments, the ability to classify and categorize information becomes increasingly important. Classification is the process of categorizing or arranging objects, ideas, or information into distinct groups based on shared characteristics or criteria. We use classification in just about every academic discipline, with the goal of sorting and ordering information which makes it easier to achieve analysis, evaluation, and clarity on topics. Below are some examples of famous classification frameworks from a wide range of disciplines. Discipline: Biology Explanation: The Linnaean system, named after its originator Carl Linnaeus is a classification framework in the domain of biology. This system delineates a hierarchy of plants and animals, demonstrating their similarities and clustering them into family trees. The system includes rank order categories including: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. This taxonomic approach helps us to comprehend the relationship between various organisms, their shared traits and unique specifics. However, today, it's considered to have many flaws, because it was created based on observable similarities rather than genuine genetic closeness. Source: FaunaFacts Discipline: Library and Information Science Explanation: The Dewey Decimal Classification, invented by Melvil Dewey, is a proprietary library classification system first published in the United States in 1876. The system uses numbers from 000 to 999 for different categories and subcategories. It's further delineated with decimal points and numbers following these points. This structure helps us to organize all human knowledge, and allows people to quickly browse and access relevant books in libraries. Dewey Decimal ClassSubject000Computer science, general works, information100Philosophy and psychology200Religion300Social sciences400Language500Natural sciences and mathematics600Technology700Arts and recreation800Literature900History and geography Discipline: Chemistry Explanation: The Periodic Table, curated by Dmitri Mendeleev, is a fundamental classification system in the field of Chemistry. The table organizes chemical elements based on their atomic number, electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. Elements with similar characteristics fall into groups and, in many instances, align in a pattern that allows broad or general predictions about elements in the same group. The Periodic Table is a key tool for scientists to discern relationships and predict behaviors of various elements. Below are the first 10 elements on the table: Atomic NumberElement SymbolElement NameAtomic MassElectron Configuration1HHydrogen1.0081$s^1$2HeHelium4.00261$s^2$3LiLithium6.94[He] $2s^1$4BeBeryllium9.0122[He] $2s^2$5BBoron10.81[He] $2s^2$ $2p^1$6CCarbon12.011[He] $2s^2$ $2p^2$7NNitrogen14.007[He] $2s^2$ $2p^3$8OOxygen15.999[He] $2s^2$ $2p^4$9FFluorine19.000[He] $2s^2$ $2p^5$10NeNeon20.180[He] $2s^2$ $2p^6$ Discipline: Psychology Explanation: The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is an introspective questionnaire, developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter Isabel Briggs Myers, aimed at defining a personality type of an individual based on theoretical propositions. The basic types are categorized under four dichotomies: Extraversion or Introversion, Sensing or Intuitive, Thinking or Feeling, and Judging or Perceiving. The MBTI helps to gauge behavior, thought processes and, at times, helps authorities in the career counseling and professional development domain. Here is an explanation of each type: E: Extraversion – Outgoing, social, and expressive. I: Introversion – Reserved, introspective, and quiet. S: Sensing – Practical, detail-oriented, and focused on the present. N: Intuitive – Abstract, imaginative, and future-oriented. T: Thinking – Logical, objective, and makes decisions based on facts. F: Feeling – Empathetic, values-driven, and makes decisions based on personal values and how others will be affected. J: Judging – Organized, planned, and prefers structure. P: Perceiving – Flexible, spontaneous, and prefers to keep options open. The Myers-Briggs categories are generally seen to be at best pop psychology and, at worst pseudoscience, and most academic psychologists reject the categorization. Nevertheless, it's popular in business, HR, and career counselling. Discipline: Psychology Explanation: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, developed by psychologist Abraham Maslow, is a motivational theory comprising a five-tier model of human needs. Often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid, it includes the following levels: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. This theory, branching out from the discipline of psychology, proposes that people are motivated to achieve certain needs and some of these needs take precedence over others. Discipline: Education Explanation: Prominent in the field of education, Bloom's Taxonomy, developed by Benjamin Bloom and colleagues, is a framework for categorizing levels of cognition, from basic remembering up to the higher-order thinking skills of analysis, evaluation, and creativity. This taxonomy helps teachers to create curricula and learning outcomes that target particular levels of thinking and skill levels, which graduate from simple to complex. For example, a student who demonstrates application may receive a C while a student who demonstrates analysis may receive a B. Discipline: Music Explanation: Music genres offer a useful way to categorize various styles of music. They are typically determined by a combination of factors such as harmonic content, rhythm, instrumentation, and historical period. Examples of music genres include country, rock, jazz, and classical, among others. The classification of music into genres serves listeners by helping them navigate the vast world of music to find what appeals to their personal taste. Discipline: Film Studies Explanation: Film genres represent the classification of films into groups that share common narrative elements, structures, visual settings, or thematic concerns. Some key examples of film genres include comedy, drama, horror, and action. This classification aids in differentiating films and guides the expectations of an audience regarding a film's content and mood. Discipline: Sociology Explanation: The Social Class System is a form of social stratification, predominantly seen through an economic lens. The most common model includes three classes: upper class, middle class, and lower class. Each class refers to a group of people who share similar socio-economic conditions, often characterized by aspects like wealth, occupation, and education levels. This classification is pivotal in sociology, shaping the understanding of societal structure and economic disparity. Discipline: Education/Psychology Explanation: Learning styles are a classification system that theorizes different ways individuals prefer to learn and process information. These classifications include visual (learning through seeing), auditory (learning through listening), read/write (learning through reading and writing), and kinesthetic (learning through movement and experiences). This framework, developed within the fields of education and psychology, is intended to help educators maximize student engagement and achievement by tailoring education to align with an individual's preferred way of learning. Learning styles taxonomies are largely debunked as pop psychology. Discipline: Linguistics Explanation: Language families, prevalent in the field of linguistics, are a way of grouping languages that have a common ancestral origin. These classification groups could range from a small handful of closely-related languages to vast collections comprising hundreds of languages spread across the globe. Major examples include Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, and Afro-Asiatic families. This system of classification assists in tracking linguistic evolution and historical migrations of various ethnic groups. Below are some of the major language families: Language FamilyDescriptionNotable LanguagesIndo-EuropeanLargest language family, originating from Eurasia.English, Spanish, Hindi, Russian, GermanSino-TibetanOriginated in East Asia.Mandarin, Cantonese, Tibetan, BurmeseAfroasiaticOriginated in the Middle East and North Africa.Arabic, Hebrew, Amharic, BerberDravidianOriginated in South India.Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, MalayalamNiger-CongoLargest language family in Africa.Swahili, Zulu, Yoruba, IgboAustronesianOriginated from Taiwan and spread across the Pacific and Indian Oceans.Malay, Indonesian, Tagalog, MalagasyAustroasiaticOriginated in Southeast Asia.Khmer, Vietnamese Discipline: Meteorology Explanation: Cloud classifications are used in meteorology as a system to categorize clouds based on their appearance and altitude. The system involves ten primary types, which include cumulus, stratus, and cirrus. Each type is classified based on its shape, height in the sky, and whether it brings precipitation. By studying the characteristics and behavior of different cloud types, meteorologists can make predictions about weather patterns and potential changes in climate conditions. Primary ClassificationSub-Categories (Types)Altitude RangeHigh CloudsCirrus (Ci), Cirrostratus (Cs), Cirrocumulus (Cc)Above 20,000 feet (6,000 m)Middle CloudsAltostratus (As), Altocumulus (Ac)6,500 to 20,000 feetLow CloudsStratus (St), Stratocumulus (Sc), Nimbostratus (Ns)Up to 6,500 feetClouds with Vertical DevelopmentCumulus (Cu), Cumulonimbus (Cb)1,000 to 50,000 feet Discipline: Geology Explanation: Rock types are a classification system used in geology to categorize rocks based on their formation process, mineral content, and texture. There are three main groups: igneous rocks (formed from cooling magma or lava), sedimentary rocks (formed from accumulated sediment), and metamorphic rocks (formed when existing rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure). This classification system helps geologists to understand Earth's history, deciphering environmental conditions that existed when the rocks formed. Primary Rock ClassificationDescriptionCommon ExamplesIgneous RocksFormed from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.Granite, Basalt, Obsidian, PumiceSedimentary RocksFormed from the accumulation, compaction, and cementation of mineral and organic particles.Sandstone, Limestone, Shale, ConglomerateMetamorphic RocksFormed when existing rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure without melting.Marble, Slate, Schist, Gneiss Discipline: Medical Science Explanation: The human blood group system is a way of classifying blood based on the presence or absence of antigens – substances that can trigger an immune response if they are foreign to the body. The primary systems are ABO and Rh, but numerous others exist. The ABO system includes four primary types: A, B, O, and AB. The Rh system classifies blood as either Rh positive or Rh negative. These classifications are crucial in medical science, especially in safe blood transfusion practices. Discipline: Nutrition Explanation: The food pyramid is a visual guide, developed by nutritionists, to illustrate the types and proportions of foods people should consume each day for good health. The pyramid is divided into levels of recommended consumption, with five primary groups: grains, vegetables, fruits, dairy, and protein foods. This helps individuals to understand what foods they should consume to maintain a balanced diet. Discipline: Economics Explanation: Economies globally are often categorized, within the discipline of economics, as developed, developing or underdeveloped based on various factors such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), industrialization, standard of living, etc. Developed economies are typically marked by high GDP and a high standard of living, while developing economies are in the process of industrialization with lower comparative income. Meanwhile, the underdeveloped economies often lack industrialization and have a low living standard. Discipline: History Explanation: The classification of historical periods is a way historians categorize blocks of time to aid in the study and understanding of history. These divisions are marked by notable changes in human societies, such as the Stone Age, Middle Ages, and Renaissance. This classification helps to organize events, people, and cultures within a specific timeline, providing a structured way to understand the progression of human civilization. Historical PeriodTime FrameCharacteristicsAncient HistoryUp to c. 500 ADEarly civilizations, writing systems, early empires (e.g., Egyptian, Greek, Roman).Medieval Periodc. 500 AD to c. 1500 ADFeudalism, Crusades, Gothic art, rise of Christianity and Islam in various regions.Early Modern Periodc. 1500 AD to c. 1800 ADRenaissance, Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Age of Discovery, colonial empires.Modern Historyc. 1800 AD to PresentIndustrial Revolution, World Wars, technological advancements, globalization, digital revolution. Discipline: Literature Explanation: Book genres are distinct categories that classify literature based on the content, tone, or technique. The genres encompass a broad range of categories, including fiction, non-fiction, mystery, fantasy, historical fiction, biography, etc. This classification helps readers to choose books based on their interests, and it aids publishers and authors in marketing books to the appropriate audience. Discipline: Architecture Explanation: Architectural styles are a way of classifying architecture characterized by the features that make a building or structure historically identifiable. These can be sorted into categories based on similarities in form, construction, materials, style or period. Some examples include Baroque, Gothic, Modern, and Post-Modern styles. This classification helps architects, historians, and enthusiasts to trace the chronological and technological evolution of architecture across ages and cultures. Discipline: Physics Explanation: The states of matter represent the distinct forms in which matter can exist, primarily classified into four categories: solid, liquid, gas, and plasma. Each state is distinguished by differences in properties such as energy of particles, volume and shape adaptability, and intermolecular forces. This classification is foundational in the realm of physics and significantly influences the understanding of material properties in various scientific fields. Discipline: Art History Explanation: Art styles and movements categorize art based on shared artistic ideology, technique, or timeframe. Well known styles and movements include Renaissance, Impressionism, Cubism, and Abstract Expressionism, each distinguished by unique characteristics in art creation. This classification plays a vital role in the study of art history, enabling an understanding of how art reflects or affects cultural shifts and societal change over time. Discipline: Ecology Explanation: In the field of ecology, ecosystems are classified into categories based on the nature and dynamics of their biotic and abiotic components. Main types include terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, grasslands, and deserts, and aquatic ecosystems like freshwater, marine, and coral reefs. Each ecosystem brings together organisms that interact with each other and their environment, highlighted by unique biodiversity and specific function in Earth's biosphere. Effective categorization of ecosystems facilitates better ecological conservation and management approaches. Discipline: Economics Explanation: Economies are commonly divided into sectors to denote the economic activities in which people are engaged. This classification system includes five key sectors: primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary. The classification of an economy into sectors provides a structured way to analyze the economic activities of a region or country, illustrating how the population earns its living. This categorization provides economists, policymakers, and businesses valuable insights into economic productivity, employment, and growth trends, affording effective strategic planning and policy formulation. Discipline: Sociology Explanation: In sociology, societies are often classified based on their historical and societal evolution. This classification ranges from hunter-gatherer societies, characterized by small, mobile populations that subsist on hunting and foraging, through pastoral and agricultural societies that have domesticated animals or cultivate crops, up to industrial societies that rely on mechanized production, and post-industrial societies, where services, information, and the production of ideas dominate. This framework helps sociologists analyze societal development, cultural shifts, and transformations in social structures over time. Discipline: History Explanation: The classification of historical eras refers to the division of world history into distinct periods, each characterized by specific events, developments, or personalities that influenced the course of history. These include periods such as the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and the Modern Era, among others. This system serves historians and students of history to better comprehend historical contexts, societal changes, and the overall chronology of human progress. Classification systems offer organization to our understanding of the world, arranging vast amounts of information into structured categories for greater comprehension. They provide a basis for the analysis of relationships between different entities, whether physical objects, concepts, or phenomena. However, one of the most interesting aspects of classification systems is just how many need to be adjusted, improved upon, or abandoned altogether as our knowledge and understanding of the world develops. Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (klăs′ə-fĭ-kā′shən)n.1. The act, process, or result of classifying.3. Biology The systematic grouping of organisms into categories on the basis of evolutionary or structural relationships between them; taxonomy.clas′si·fi·ca·to′ri·ly (klăs′ə-fĭ-kə-tôr′ə-lē, klə-sĭf′ĭ-) adv.clas′si·fi·ca·to′ry (klăs′ə-fĭ-kə-tôr′ē, klə-sĭf′ĭ-, klăs′ə-fĭ-kā′tə-rē) adj.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən) n1. systematic placement in categories2. one of the divisions in a system of classifying3. (Biology) biology a. the placing of animals and plants in a series of increasingly specialized groups because of similarities in structure, origin, molecular composition, etc, that indicate a common relationship. The major groups are domain or superkingdom, kingdom, phylum (in animals) or division (in plants), class, order, family, genus, and speciesb. the study of the principles and practice of this process; taxonomy4. (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) government the designation of an item of information as being secret and not available to people outside a restricted group[C18: from French; see class, -ify, -ation]Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (ˌklæs ə fɪˈkeɪ ʃən) n. 1. the act of classifying. 2. the result of classifying or being classified. 3. one of the classes into which things are classified. 4. the assignment of organisms to groups within a system of categories distinguished by structure, origin, etc. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. (klăs′ə-fĭ-kā′shən) In biology, the systematic grouping of organisms according to the evolutionary or structural relationships between them. The traditional system of classification is called the Linnaean system. See Table at taxonomy.The American Heritage® Student Science Dictionary, Second Edition. Copyright © 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.The determination that official information requires, in the interests of national security, a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a designation signifying that such a determination has been made. See also security classification.Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. US Department of Defense 2005.See also names; order and disorder. a name composed of two terms, a generic and a specific. — binomial, adj.biosystematy. — biosystematic, biosystematical, adj.the science of the classification of living things. Also called biosystematics. — biosystematic, — biosystematical, adj.the area of taxonomy that uses cytological structures, as chromosomes, in classifying organisms.division of material into two parts for the purpose of classification. — dichotomist, n.1. the science of method or orderly arrangement and classification.2. any system created to impose order. See also logic. — methodological, adj.the investigation and classification of trivial matters. — micrologist, n. — micrologic, micrological, adj.the enumeration and description of a museum's collection. — museographer, museographist, n.a person who invents or assigns names, as in nomenclature. See also books.1. a system of names used in the classification of an art or science or other field or subject.2. a naming system peculiar to a social group. See also books.Biology. a technical name, as one that forms part of a system of nomenclature or classification.the application of onyms; classification or systematic nomenclature.the nomenclature of organs. — organonymal, organonymic, adj.any of the basic divisions of the plant or animal kingdom.the systematic classification and description of nature. See also geography; geology. — physiographer, n. — physiographic, physiographical, adj.an advocate of the quinary system of animal classification, which regarded all animal groups as being naturally divisible by five. — quinarian, quinary, adj.the condition or quality of being of the same type. — syntypic, adj.the study of classification and methods of classification. — systematician, systematist, n.the practice or act of systematizing.the study or science of systematizing.a botanical or zoological name in which the two terms, the generic name and the specific, are the same (a practice no longer approved by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature). — tautonymic, tautonymous, adj.1. the technique or science of classification.2. the scientific identification, naming, and classification of living things. Also called systematics. — taxonomist, n. — taxonomie, taxonomical, adj.1. the terms of any branch of knowledge, field of activity, etc.2. the classification of terms associated with a particular field; nomenclature.3. Rare. the science of classification. — terminologic, terminological, adj.division into three parts, especially the theological division of man's nature into the body, the soul, and the spirit. — trichotomic, trichtomous, adj.the use of three terms or names in the classification of a species, genus, variety, etc. — trinomial, adj.a trinomial or name composed of three terms.Rare. a universal system of nomenclature or classification.zoological classification; the scientific classification of animals.-Ologies & -Isms. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Noun1.classification - the act of distributing things into classes or categories of the same typegrouping - the activity of putting things together in groupsindexing - the act of classifying and providing an index in order to make items easier to retrievereclassification - classifying something again (usually in a new category)relegation - the act of assigning (someone or something) to a particular class or categorystratification - the act or process or arranging persons into classes or social stratataxonomy - practice of classifying plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationshipstypology - classification according to general type2.classification - a group of people or things arranged by class or categorycategorisation, categorizationarrangement - an orderly grouping (of things or persons) considered as a unit; the result of arranging; "a flower arrangement"dichotomy, duality - being twofold; a classification into two opposed parts or subclasses; "the dichotomy between eastern and western culture"trichotomy - being threefold; a classification into three parts or subclasses3.classification - the basic cognitive process of arranging into classes or categoriescategorisation, categorization, sortingcoordination - being of coordinate importance, rank, or degreeascription, attribution - assigning to a cause or source; "the attribution of lighting to an expression of God's wrath"; "the questioned the attribution of the painting to Picasso"ascription, attribution - assigning some quality or character to a person or thing; "the attribution of language to birds"; "the ascription to me of honors I had not earned"subsumption - incorporating something under a more general category4.classification - restriction imposed by the government on documents or weapons that are available only to certain authorized peoplerestriction, confinement - the act of keeping something within specified bounds (by force if necessary); "the restriction of the infection to a focal area"declassification - reduction or removal by the government of restrictions on a classified document or weaponBased on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002noun1. A way or condition of being arranged:arrangement, categorization, deployment, disposal, disposition, distribution, formation, grouping, layout, lineup, order, organization, placement, sequence.2. A subdivision of a larger group:category, class, order, set. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. inddelingkategoriseringklassificeringKlassifikationKlassifizierungEinteilungGliederunginndeling i klasserklassifisering [ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] N → clasificación fCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 [ˌklæsəfɪˈkeɪʃən] n → classification fCollins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005 n → Klassifizierung f, → Einteilung fCollins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 [ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] n → classificazione fCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 ('klæsifai) verb to put into, or be in, a particular class or group. How are the books in the library classified? klassifiseer تصنيف: به منظم ذول تر تيبول كلاسيفيسيرم classificar (roz)třídit einteilen kategorisere; inddele; klassificere ταξινομώclasificar liigitama طبقه بندی کردن luokitella classer ταξινομώ sınıflandırmak, tasnif etmek 分類する klasificirati, razvrstati osztályoz menggabungkan flokka classificare klasifikuoti, priskirti tam tikrai klasei/kategorijai klasificēt dikelaskan indelenklassifisere, dele inn i klasserklasyfikować تصنيف: به منظم ذول تر تيبول classificar a clasifica классифицировать triediť razvrstiti (v razrede) klasi indela 分類する sınıflandırmak, tasnif etmek 把...分類 класификувати درج بندی کرنا phân loại 把...分类,classifi'cation (-fi-) nounclassified adjective officially secret. classified information. geklassifiseerde مُصَنَّف поверителен confidencial tajný, utajovaný vertraulich fortrolig απόρρητοçsecreto, confidencial salajane, sala- سری؛ بسیار محرمانه salainen confidentiel/-elle מסווג dokumenti bizalmas rahasia riservato, segreto 機密の اسلپتنتاس, slaptas klasificēts maklumat sulit vertrouwelijk, confidentieelhemmelighetstemplet, graderttajny به زیر محرمانه ذول засекреченный utajovaný, tajný zaupen poverljiv hemligstämplad 機密的 gizli 官方機密的 такий, що офіційно визнаний секретним سکاری طور پر خفی dã được xếp loại 机密的,classified 'ad noun (An small advertisement that people put in a newspaper when they want to buy or sell something, offer or find a job etc. geklassifiseerde/klein advertensie, snuffeladvertensie إعلانات مُبَوَّبة] тематична обява anúncio inzerát die Anzeige rubrikannonce μικρές αγγελίες σε έντυπο anuncios por palabras erakuulutus آگهی های ستونی روزنامه ها pikkuilmoitus petite annonce מודעה מסוגנת apróhirdetés iklan baris piccola pubblicità 項目別広告 (,) skelbimas sludinājums iklan kecil rubrieksadvertentie rubrikkannonse ogłoszenie drobne د ورځ پاڼه آگهی тематическое объявление inzerát oglas oglas rubrikannons küçük ilânlar 分類廣告 об'ява مختصر اشت ارات mục rao vặt 分类广告Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K D clasificación; distribución. English-Spanish Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Are there not some which not only have not been included but cannot possibly be classified under any classification? You see, you gentlemen have, to the best of my knowledge, taken your whole register of human advantages from the averages of statistical figures and politico-economical formulas.When the mind has once accustomed itself to a proper arrangement of the Procession of Life, or a true classification of society, even though merely speculative, there is thenceforth a satisfaction which pretty well suffices for itself without the aid of any actual reformation in the order of march.Every new mind is a new classification. If it prove a mind of uncommon activity and power, a Locke, a Lavoisier, a Hutton, a Bentham, a Fourier, it imposes its classification on other men, and lo!The classification of the constitu