

The Unit Graphs Framework: Foundational Concepts and Semantic Consequence

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Research question: how to reason over linguistic knowledge of the Explanatory and Combinatorial Dictionary?
Proposed approach: provide Unit Graphs with Model Semantics based on Relational Algebra.

Hierarchy of Unit Types

$$\mathcal{T} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (T_D, S_{\mathcal{T}}, \gamma, \gamma_1, \gamma_0, C_A, \perp_A^{\square}, \{\varsigma_t\}_{t \in T})$$

Unit Types are described in the Lexicon
vs. Units are described in Sentence Representations

Deep Semantics \leftrightarrow Surface Semantics \leftrightarrow Deep Syntax \leftrightarrow Surface Syntax $\leftarrow \dots \leftarrow$ Texts
Meanings

Linguistic Units Types used at these levels have an **Actantial Structure**

Actant Slots (ASlots) may be optional, obligatory, and prohibited

In the Hierarchy of Unit Types, a Unit Type inherits and may specialize the Actantial Structure of its parents

Actant Symbols (ASymbols)

$S_{\mathcal{T}}$ Deep Semantic: Lexicalized Semantic Roles
Surface Semantics: Numbers
Deep Syntax: Roman numerals
...

Primitive Unit Types (PUTs)

T is the disjoint union of:

- > the set of declared PUTs T_D
ex: Lexical unit type ANIMAL
Grammatical unit type Verb, Noun, plur
Surface Semantic unit type 'animal'
Deep Semantic unit type 'animal'
- > radices (the roots) $\gamma(S_{\mathcal{T}})$
- > obligant (those that make obligatory) $\gamma_1(S_{\mathcal{T}})$
- > prohibent (those that prohibit) $\gamma_0(S_{\mathcal{T}})$
- > The prime absurd PUT \perp
- > The prime universal PUTs \top

Pre-order over PUTs

C_A is used to compute a pre-order over PUTs, and to assign a set of ASlots to each PUT.
ex: X eats Y (in Z) ($\gamma_1(1)$, 'eat'), ($\gamma_1(2)$, 'eat'), ($\gamma(3)$, 'eat')
($\gamma(\text{subject})$, Verb)
(pluralizable, plur)
(animal, dog)

Signatures of ASlots

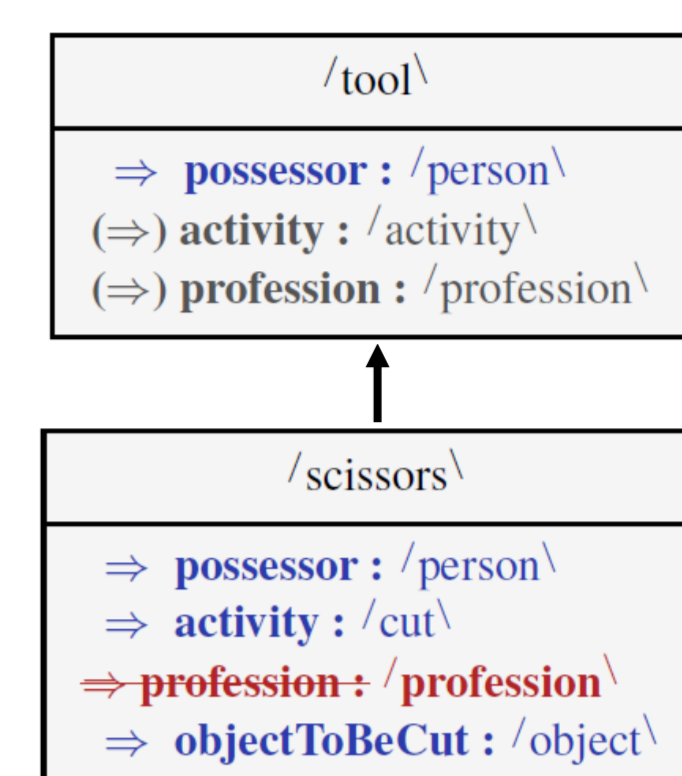
$\{\varsigma_t\}_{t \in T}$ $\varsigma_t(s)$ denotes the type of units that fill ASlot s of a unit of type t
ex: $\varsigma_{(\text{to eat})}(1) = \{\text{'animal'}\}$

The Unit Types Actantial Structure

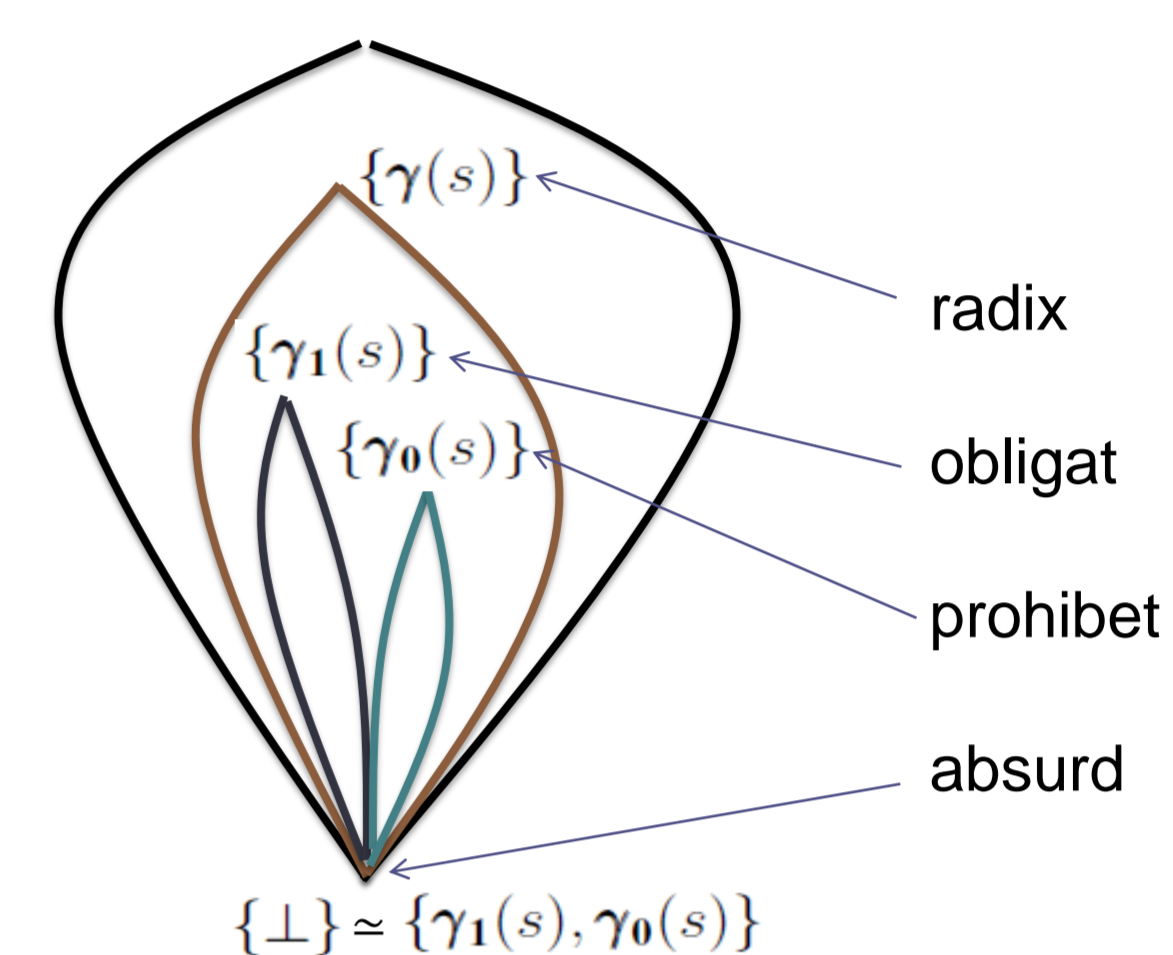
is the set of its obligatory, prohibited, and optional ASlots, and their signature

Conjunctive Unit Types (CUTs)

- A Unit may consist of several conjoint PUTs
- ex: { def, plur, ANIMAL } (the animals)
- > the actantial structure of PUTs is naturally extended to CUTs
 - > some CUTs \perp_A^{\square} are asserted to be absurd.
 - > the pre-order over PUTs is extended to a pre-order over CUTs
 - > absurd CUTs are those lower than the prime absurd PUT $\{\perp\}$



Example of inheritance and specialization in the hierarchy of Deep Semantic Unit Types



Organization of the Unit Types Hierarchy with respect to a unique ASymbol s . The complete Unit Types Hierarchy is an intricate superposition of such figures

Hrchy of Circumstantial Symbols

$$\mathcal{C} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S_C, C_{S_C}, \mathcal{T}, \{\sigma_s\}_{s \in S_C})$$

Circumstantial Symbols (CSymbols)

S_C Deep and Surface Semantics: none
Deep Syntax: ATTR, COORD, APPEND
...

Asserted CSymbols Comparisons

C_{S_C} is used to compute a pre-order over CSymbols
ex: (deep syntactic CSymbol, ATTR)

Signatures of CSymbols

$\{(domain(s), range(s))\}_{s \in S_C}$
it denotes the type of units that a circumstantial relation with symbol s links

Unit Graphs

are defined over a Support $\mathcal{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}, M)$

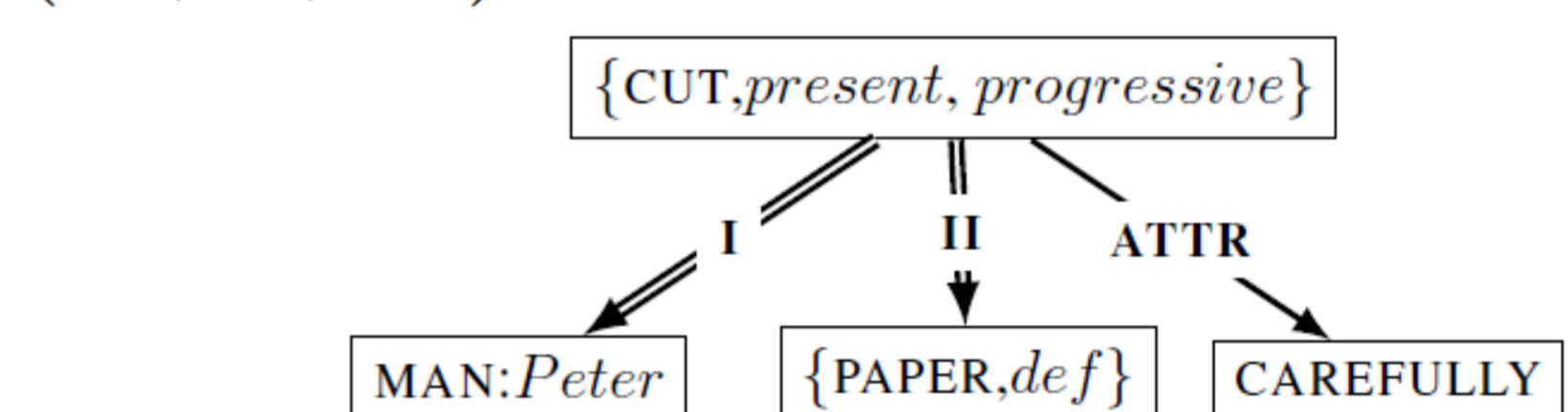
Unit Node Markers

M Arbitrary Symbols
Every Element of M identifies a specific unit;
Multiple elements of M may identify the same unit.

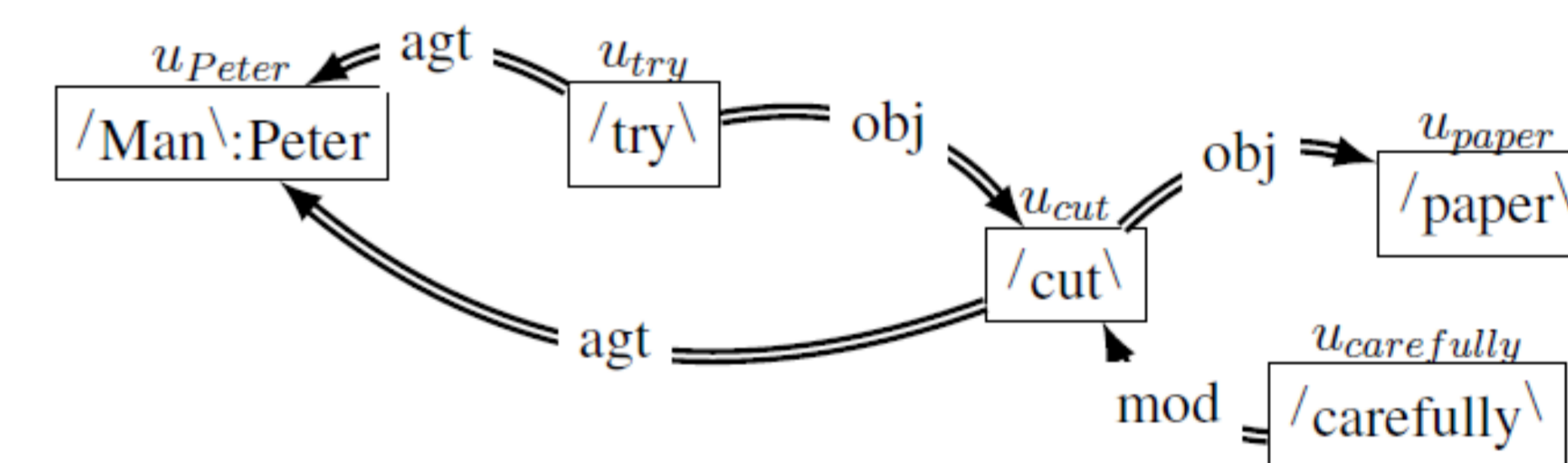
Unit Graphs

$G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (U, l, A, C, Eq)$

- > Unit nodes
- > Unit nodes labels : a type + a marker
- > Actantial triples
- > Circumstantial triples
- > Declared equivalences of unit nodes



Deep syntactic representation of Peter is carefully cutting the paper



Surface semantic representation of Peter tries to cut the paper carefully

Model of a Support \mathcal{S} :

$$M = (D, \delta)$$

- the domain contains:
- a special \bullet element, that represents *nothing*,
 - plus at least one more element
- the interpretation function must be such that:
- M is a model of \mathcal{T} ;
 - M is a model of \mathcal{C} ;
 - $\forall m \in M, \delta(m) \in D \setminus \bullet$;

Model of a Hrchy of Unit Types

The interpretation $\delta(\{t\})$ of a PUT t is a relation of arity: 1 + its number of ASlots, with attributes 0 and the symbols of its ASlots

- In a row:
- Element 0 is the unit itself
 - Element s is the unit that fills ASlot s
 - If the element s is \bullet then there is no unit that fills ASlot s

We defined equations that $\delta(\{t\})$ must satisfy, and extend the interpretation function to CUTs

Model of a Hrchy of CSymbols

The interpretation $\delta(s)$ of a CSymbol s is a binary relation, with attributes *gov* (the governor) and *circ* (the circumstant)

We defined equations that $\delta(s)$ must satisfy

Model satisfying a Unit Graph

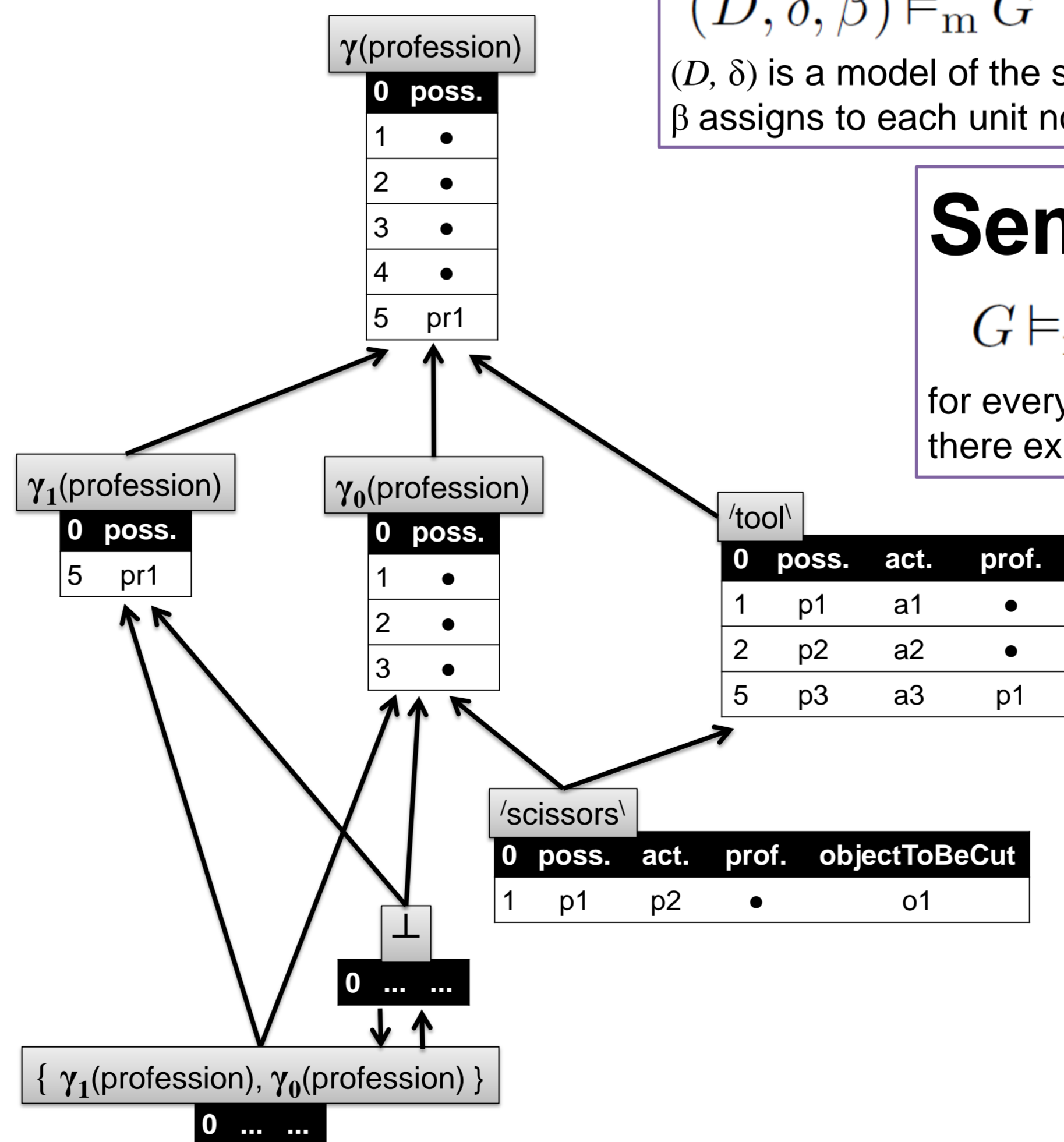
$$(D, \delta, \beta) \models_m G$$

(D, δ) is a model of the support
 β assigns to each unit node an element of D , and must satisfy some equations

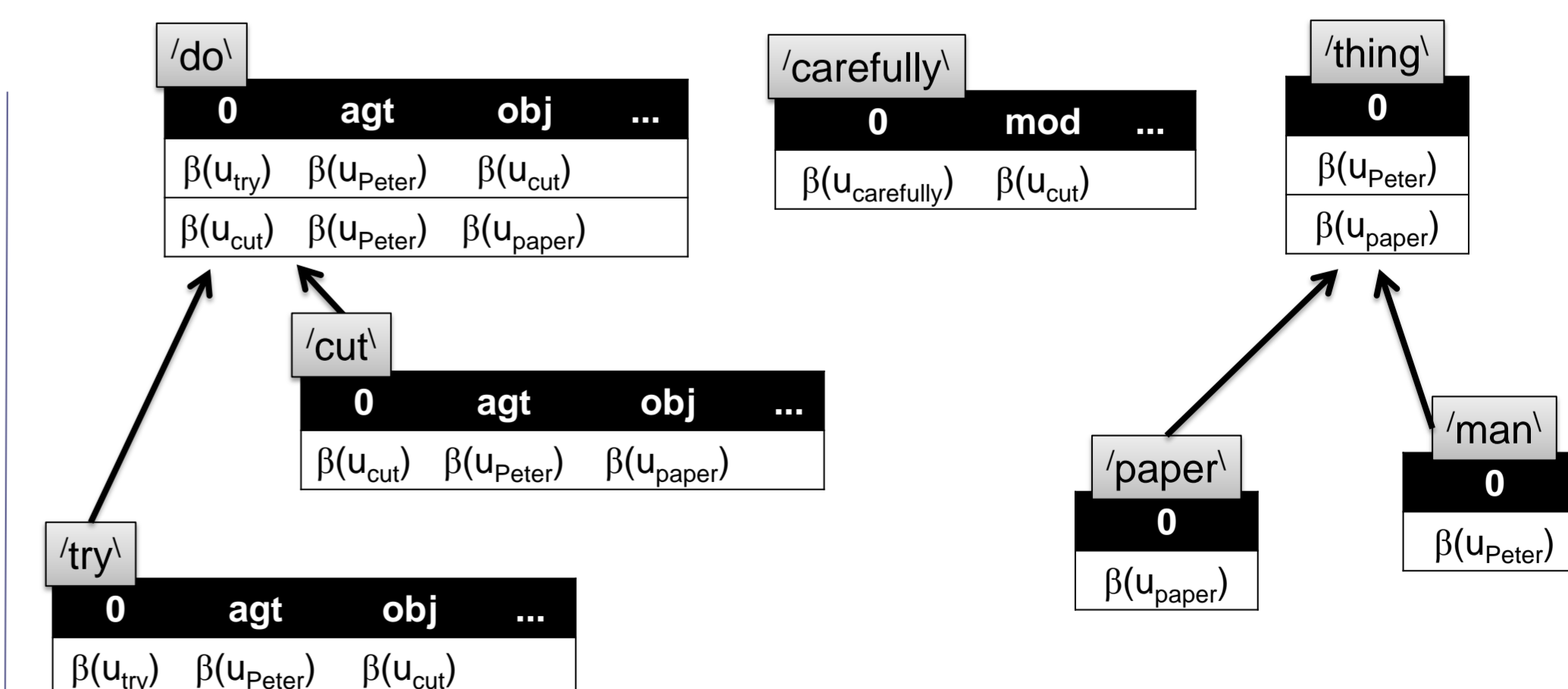
Semantic Consequence

$$G \models_m H \text{ iff}$$

for every model and for any assignment β_G such that $(D, \delta, \beta_G) \models_m G$, there exists an assignment β_H such that $(D, \delta, \beta_H) \models_m H$



Example of a model of a Unit Types hierarchy



Example of a minimal model satisfying Unit Graph G : the Deep syntactic representation of Peter is carefully cutting the paper

Future Work:

- > include Definitions of PUTs (they represent formal Lexicographic Definitions for instance) in the support
- > define algorithms to complete a domain, and to check semantic consequence
- > find conditions on the unit type hierarchy and the definitions to ensure such algorithms are decidable

