Functional Concepts in Frames and Functional Concepts as Frames

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Functional Concepts and Frames

Wiebke Petersen



Functional Concepts

- Research Unit on Functional Concepts and Frames
- Concept Types

2 Frames

- Definition of Frames
- Interpretation of Relational Concepts
- Attributes in Frames

3 Conclusion



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Frames

Conclusion

Research Unit on Functional Concepts and Frames

Forschergruppe Funktionalbegriffe und Frames

FFF is a research unit with

- speaker: Prof. Dr. Löbner
- begin: august, 2005
- location: Düsseldorf (and Frankfurt)
- 9 projects from:
 - General Linguistics
 - Computational Linguistics
 - Romance Linguistics
 - Philosophy
 - Medicine History
 - Cognition Science



Frames

Conclusion

Concept Types

classifying concepts

person, pope, house, verb, sun, Mary, wood, brother, mother, meaning, distance, spouse, argument, entrance

Frames

Conclusion

Concept Types

classifying concepts: arity

arity:1	person, pope, house, verb, sun, Mary, wood
arity:>1	brother, mother, meaning, distance, spouse, argument, entrance

Conclusion

Concept Types

classifying concepts: uniqueness of reference

	no unique reference	unique reference	
arity:1	person, house, verb, wood	Mary, pope, sun	
arity:>1	brother, argument, entrance	mother, meaning, distance, spouse	

Concept Types

concept types

	no unique reference	unique reference	
arity:1	person, house, verb, wood	Mary, pope, sun	
arity:>1	brother, argument, entrance	mother, meaning, distance, spouse	relational

Concept Types

concept types

	no unique reference	unique reference	
arity:1	person, house, verb, wood	Mary, pope, sun	
arity:>1	brother, argument, entrance	mother, meaning, distance, spouse	relational
		identificational	

Conclusion

Concept Types

4 concept types (Löbner)

	no unique reference	unique reference	
arity:1	SC : sortal concept	IC: individual concept	
arity:>1	RC: (proper) relational concept	FC: functional concept	relational

identificational

Conclusion

Concept Types

4 concept types: linguistic realization

SC: sortal concept	IC: individual concept		
INDEFINITE	DEFINITE		
person, house, verb, wood	Mary, pope, sun		
RC: (proper) relational concept	FC: functional concept		
RC: (proper) relational concept INDEFINITE + POSSES- SIVE	FC: functional concept DEFINITE + POSSESSIVE		

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 Conclusion

Definition of Frames

Barsalou's frames

Barsalou (1992) Frames, Concepts, and Conceptual Fields

- Frames provide the fundamental representation of knowledge in human cognition.
- At their core, frames contain attribute-value sets.
- Frames further contain a variety of relations.
 - Structural invariants in a frame capture relations in the world that tend to be relatively constant between attributes.
 - **Constraints** capture systematic patterns of variability between attribute values.

Frames

Conclusion

Definition of Frames

Barsalou's vacation frame



Functional Concepts and Frames

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Definition of Frames

typed feature structures



Typed feature structures model sortal and individual concepts!

Outline

Functional Concepts

Frames

Conclusion

Definition of Frames

types can be organized in type signatures



Conclusion

Definition of Frames

frames as extended typed feature structures



Definition (Frame)

Frames are connected, directed graphs with

- one central / referential node
- nodes labeled with types
- edges labeled with attributes
- no node with two equally labeled outgoing edges
- (one root node)

Outline

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Definition of Frames

example





Functional Concepts and Frames

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Frames

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example





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Definition of Frames

attributes in frames

Barsalou, 1992

"I define an attribute as a **concept** that describes an aspect of at least some category member."

"Values are subordinate concepts of an attribute."

Guarino, 1992: Concepts, attributes and arbitrary relations

"We define attributes as **concepts** having an associate relational interpretation, allowing them to act as conceptual components as well as concepts on their own."

Conclusion

Interpretation of Relational Concepts

denotational and relational interpretation

denotational interpretation

A relational concept denotes a set of entities:

 $\delta: \mathcal{R} \to \mathbf{2}^{\mathcal{U}}$

 $\delta(\mathsf{son}) = \{ \mathsf{s} \, | \, \mathsf{s} \text{ is a son of somebody} \}$

relational interpretation

A relational concept has also a relational interpretation:

$$\rho: \mathcal{R} \to \mathbf{2}^{\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U}}$$

 $\rho(\mathsf{son}) = \{(p, s) \,|\, s \text{ is a son of } p\}$

Conclusion

Interpretation of Relational Concepts

denotational and relational interpretation

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Interpretation of Relational Concepts

Consistency Postulate (Guarino, 1992)

Any value of an relationally interpreted relational concept is also an instance of the denotation of that concept.

If $(p, s) \in \rho(\text{son})$, then $s \in \delta(\text{son})$.

Consequences

relationally interpreted relational concept: relation with

- 1. argument: possessor argument
- 2. argument: referring argument
- relational interpretation of a functional concept: function: possessor → referent

If $(c, m_1), (c, m_2) \in \rho(\text{mother})$, then $m_1 = m_2$.

Interpretation of Relational Concepts

Consistency Postulate (Guarino, 1992)

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Consequences

• relationally interpreted relational concept: relation with

- 1. argument: possessor argument
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If $(c, m_1), (c, m_2) \in \rho$ (mother), then $m_1 = m_2$.

Interpretation of Relational Concepts

example



'son' denotational

 $\delta(\mathsf{son}) = \{\mathsf{Max}, \mathsf{Tim}, \mathsf{Bob}\}$

'son' relational ('son of')

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Ann} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Bob} \\ \mathsf{Tom} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Bob} \\ \mathsf{Bob} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Max}, \mathsf{Bob} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Tim} \\ \mathsf{Liz} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Max}, \mathsf{Liz} \curvearrowright \mathsf{Tim} \end{array}$

Conclusion

Interpretation of Relational Concepts

example





Max \sim Liz

Attributes in Frames

attributes in frames

FFF-thesis:

Attributes in frames are relationally interpreted functional concepts!

- attributes are not frames themselves
- attributes are unstructured
- each attribute has an associated frame
- the possible values of an attribute are subconcepts of the denotationally interpreted functional concept



Outline

Functional Concepts

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Attributes in Frames

attributes in frames



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conclusion

concluding remarks

- Frames can be seen as slightly extended feature structures.
- Sortal and individual concepts can be analyzed by typed feature structures.
- Functional concepts can be analyzed by (functional) frames.
- Attributes in frames are relationally interpreted functional concepts.

how to proceed?

a fragmentary todo list

- How do frames of relational concepts look like?
- How to benefit practically of our frames? How to compute with them?
- How to define type signatures for frames (redefinition)?
- How to deal with scale-valued attributes and how to implement constraints on them?

. . .

Conclusion

further information

Conference on Concept Types and Frames in Language, Cognition, and Science Düsseldorf, August 20-22, 2007

organized by

FFF

Forschergruppe "Funktionalbegriffe und Frames" www.phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de/FFF

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literature

Barsalou (1992) Frames, Concepts, and Conceptual Fields. In Lehrer and Kittay (eds.): Frames, Fields, and Contrasts.

Guarino (1992) Concepts, attributes and arbitrary relations some linguistic and ontological criteria for structuring knowledge bases. Data Knowl. Eng. 8, 249-261

- Löbner (2005) FFF Forschergruppe "Funktionalbegriffe und Frames", DFG-Antrag.
- Löbner (2005) Funktionalbegriffe und Frames Interdisziplinäre Grundlagenforschung zu Sprache, Kognition und Wissenschaft. Erschienen im Jahrbuch der Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf.

Conclusion

origin of the pictures

- picture frames (titlepage):
 http://www.frames-by-the-case.com(07/10/2006)
- German ID card:

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personalausweis
(07/10/2006)

• Barsalou's vacation frame: Barsalou 1992, p. 38