

Advanced Temporal Reasoning Features: Theoretical and Technical Review

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Introduction

This document provides a comprehensive review of twelve advanced temporal reasoning features implemented in a TimeML-based temporal feature extractor. Each feature is analyzed with respect to its theoretical grounding, computational logic, and practical significance.

Feature-by-Feature Review

1. Temporal Density

Theory: Measures temporal salience by normalizing the number of temporal markers (events and timexes) over text length.

Formula: $\text{Density} = \frac{\#\text{Events} + \#\text{Timexes}}{\text{Word Count}}$

Rationale: More temporally grounded narratives signal better grounding for reasoning or QA.

Limitations: Sensitive to short or sparse texts.

2. Temporal Complexity Score

Theory: Inspired by narrative structure and TimeML richness, this metric aggregates event/timex/TLINK count and type diversity.

Formula: Weighted sum of structural elements, normalized by length.

Significance: Reflects structural, semantic, and temporal narrative richness.

3. Temporal Coherence

Theory: Based on event graph theory and temporal logic.

Method: Constructs a temporal graph via TLINKs and evaluates connectivity and contradiction via path overlap.

Value: Highlights consistency of event-event or event-timex ordering.

4. Temporal Granularity Diversity

Theory: Drawn from the idea of multi-scale cognitive temporal reference.

Approach: Entropy-based score over detected granularities (e.g., minute, hour, decade).

Advanced: Uses regex, keywords, and contextual cues.

Output: Normalized entropy + diversity bonus.

5. Temporal Perspective Consistency

Theory: Based on tense stability in narratology.

Extraction: Measures dominant tense and penalizes switches (e.g., past to future).

Implication: High score = stable temporal point of view.

6. Temporal Anchoring Strength

Theory: Based on Reichenbach's reference time anchoring.

Method: Checks if events are linked to specific times via TLINKs.

Enhancement: Bonus for ISO-like or normalized timex values.

7. Temporal Narrative Flow

Theory: Rhetorical Structure Theory and discourse connectives.

Technique: Counts presence and diversity of temporal discourse markers (e.g., then, while, because).

Goal: Fluency and chronological control in storytelling.

8. Temporal Disambiguation Quality

Theory: Distinguishes vague from specific temporal language.

Method: Identifies ambiguous expressions (e.g., "soon") and rewards normalized timexes.

Metric: Specific count + normalization bonus.

9. Temporal Reference Precision

Theory: Precision grading for temporal references based on format.

Scale: ISO datetime = 1.0, vague words = 0.2.

Use Case: Highlights reliability for retrieval or QA tasks.

10. Temporal Logical Consistency

Theory: Allen's interval algebra and contradiction detection.

Technique: Checks if inferred paths via TLINKs contradict direct relations.

Application: Useful in verifying logical soundness of timelines.

11. Temporal Semantic Richness

Theory: Lexical-semantic variation in event and time types.

Mechanism: Uses diversity of event classes, aspects, and timex complexity.

Implication: Measures depth of temporal representation.

12. Temporal Syntactic Integration

Theory: Syntax-pragmatic embedding of time expressions.

Heuristic: Checks for prepositions/auxiliaries in local context of temporal elements.

Benefit: Reflects grammatical fluency of temporal anchoring.

Conclusion

This feature set provides a rich toolkit for analyzing temporal reasoning in text, particularly useful for distinguishing human vs. AI temporal narratives, validating timeline quality, or powering downstream NLP models.