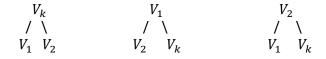
## Connecting Semantically Related Structures

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Let us start with the V-particles  $V_k$ ,  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  which are not composite and are **related** semantically. How to connect them?



What does it mean for two primitive V-particles  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  to be <u>related</u> semantically? Note that there is a difference between the terms <u>related semantically</u> and <u>semantically close</u>. The difference will become clear with the discussion here.

----needs clarification – should we do quantization in terms the new compound property color or energy level makes more sense

There should be sufficient attraction force  $F^a(V_1, V_2)$  between them in at least one of the possible connectivity DAGs.

But what is this mysterious attraction force? How is it represented? Let us denote by G the smallest DAG which includes both  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ .

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The engagement of the *V*-particles in a parent-children ensemble is based on the property *color*. The property *color* is a compound property of primitive *V*-particles. *Color* is made of a specific set of property keys forming a *color basis*. Each primitive *V*-particle has a subset of property keys from the color basis. The parent-children ensemble like the ones depicted above are possible only when the colors of the participating particles are matching the expected color for the position (tree node) of each particle in the ensemble.

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For each V-particle there are defined the following intrinsic quantities:

- Information content
- Valence

# Information Content of a particle

#### //TO DO

#### Note on particle Valence

These are number of property subsets on each of which another particle may lock onto. Let us take the example:



Let us denote with  $\mathfrak{P}_1$  the property set of the verb which have gathered all properties dealing with subject matters – these are the properties which describe the plurality of the verb, the point of view,

and the kind subjects from semantical standpoint allowed to lock on this verb. Similarly, we denote with  $\mathfrak{P}_2$  the properties of the verb which deal with object matter (the recipient of the verb action). In general for each V-particle we can have a finite number of property sets with a different A-particle latching onto each of them. The k sets  $\mathfrak{P}_1$ ,  $\mathfrak{P}_2$ , ...,  $\mathfrak{P}_k$  from now on will be denoted as V in a valence V once one of the valence sets is occupied (i.e. locked onto by an V-particle) it may impose additional constraints on the properties related to the free V and thus influence the choice of V-particle locking onto a free V allowed it will be named V and thus influence will be denoted with V and intrinsic property of the particle and it will be named V and V as sociated with a V-particle is an intrinsic property of the particle V its V and V are denoted with V and V are a connection (V and V are relative position of the two particles in the semantic graph will depend on the value of V alence V and denoted by V.

Particle Mass = Valence  $\times$  Information Content or in symbol notation:  $M_V = |V| \times IC$ 

Postulate: The parent particle has a larger mass, that is value of  $Valence \times Information\ Content$ , compared to its children.

#### The notion of semantic valence of a semantic structure

A newly formed semantic structure  $S_{new}$  has subsets of particles  $\mathfrak{V}_1,\mathfrak{V}_2,\dots,\mathfrak{V}_l$  each of which is semantically linked to a subset of particles from another (existing) semantic structure. To be specific, the particle subset  $\mathfrak{V}_1$  of  $S_{new}$  is linked to the particle subset  $\mathfrak{V}_2$  of the structure  $S_1$ , the subset  $\mathfrak{V}_2$  of  $S_{new}$  is linked to the particle subset  $\mathfrak{V}_2$  of the structure  $S_2,\dots,\mathfrak{V}_l$  of  $S_{new}$  is linked to  $\mathfrak{V}_l$  of  $S_l$ . //TODO connect this with the paragraph The notion of effective mass of semantic structure

#### Note on Semantic Link between two structures

Semantic link represents specific relation between two semantic structures. For instance, *is-a* semantic link between two structures is established when each of the two structure denotes the same semantic concept. Of course, we could only know if a new concept denotes an old semantic concept when we make certain assumptions. Therefore, we assign a semantic significance vector **W** when we evaluate a semantic link between two structures. We associate a random variable with this semantic link. In order to find the set of most likely semantic links for given structure *S* we are going to build a spanning Bayesian network.

#### Is-relation:

 $S_i \overset{p}{\leftrightarrow} S_j : S_i$  is-a  $S_j$  with semantic significance vector W; the associated random variable will be denoted with  $I_{i,j}$ . The structures  $S_i$  and  $S_j$  have the same semantic meaning. Two semantic structures have the same semantic meaning when the semantic distance between them is small enough. Evaluating semantic distance involves evaluating their respective semantic signatures.

#### Has-a relation:

 $S_i \rightarrow S_j$ :  $S_i$  has-a  $S_j$  with semantic significance vector W; the associated random variable will be denoted with  $I_{i,j}$ . The structures  $S_i$  and  $S_j$  are related such that there exists substructure of  $S_i$  with close enough semantic distance to that of  $S_j$ .

#### The notion of mass of a semantic structure

When we talk about a mass of a semantic structure S we account for the following aspects which are relevant to the notion of mass:

- The aggregate mass of S, denoted with  $M^*(S)$ , is obtained by summing up the mass of all V-particles which belong to S. Obviously, the presence of V-particles with high information content and the presence of more verbs will increase the aggregate mass of the structure.
- The connectedness of the semantic structure to the enclosing context(s). The structure of the connections of S to the enclosing context(s) will determine which will be the parent semantic structure(s) of S. The inbound and outbound connections to S will determine how the effective mass of S, denoted with  $M^e$ , will change compared to the aggregate mass  $M^*$ .

//TODO

#### The notion of effective mass of a semantic structure

Let us have semantic structure S which is connected to a set of enclosing contexts  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , ...,  $C_K$  by similarity links (*is-a* relationships described earlier; for details see also Relations Between Semantic Structures). The directionality of the similarity links matters – the inbound similarity links, denoted by  $SA^-(S)$ , represent concepts which are defined outside of S and will lead to a decrease of the effective mass of S. On other side, the outbound links, denoted with  $SA^+(S)$ , represent concepts which are defined in S and are referred in other structure outside of S. So outbound links will lead to an increase of the effective mass of S. One can write the following relation for calculation of the effective mass S0 of the structure S1:

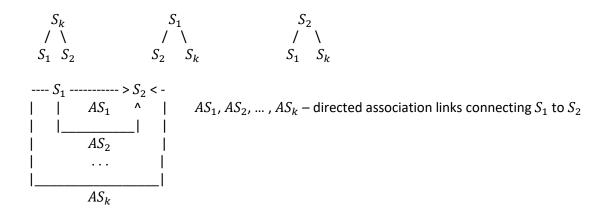
$$M^{e}(S) = M^{*}(S) + \sum_{i=1}^{N^{+}} \mathcal{C}(S_{i}, C_{k}) \times M^{e}(S_{i}) \times SA^{+}(S_{i}) - \sum_{j=1}^{N^{-}} \mathcal{C}(S^{j}, C_{k}) \times M^{e}(S^{j}) \times SA^{-}(S^{j})$$

Here  $S_i \subset S$  are substructures of S which are referred to by outside structures within the context  $C_k$ .

//TODO

Recall that <u>we postulated</u> that the parent V-particle has the larger value of V alence  $\times$  Information Content compared to its children.

Let us have the structures  $S_k$ ,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  which are close semantically. How to connect them?



The structure of an association link Association link connects two V-particles on two different semantic structures.