Formale Semantik 08. Intensionalität

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Achtung: Folien in Überarbeitung. Englische Teile sind noch von 2007! Stets aktuelle Fassungen: https://github.com/rsling/VL-Semantik

Inhalt

- 1 Intensionality
 - Problems with extensionality and non-dimensional models
 - Intensions
- 2 A formal account of intensions
 - Sets of PSOAs
 - Intensions as functions
 - Repeat after me...

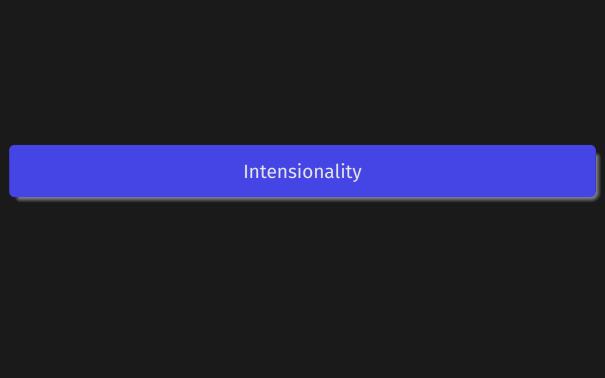
- 3 Sets of worlds
 - Known relations
 - Modal operators
 - Intensional Model Theory
 - Ingedients of models
 - Evaluating individual constants
 - Set membership
 - \blacksquare Some peculiarities of \square and \diamondsuit

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- Acknowledge that the approach fails in certain constructions.
- Learn how one can define an intensional calculus on top of the extensional one.
- See how that solves many problems with extensional logic for NL.



Some examples

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- Gustave Moreau believes that estheticism rules.

Simple extensions?

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- ... and for just one state of affairs (modals, believe type verbs)

What are intensions?

Туре	Reference	Sense
NP	individuals	individual concepts
	Venus	
VP	sets	property concepts
	humming birds	
S	1 or 0	thoughts or propositions
	I like cats.	

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- mediate between internal knowledge and truth-values

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- incompatible to our knowledge of PSOA logic

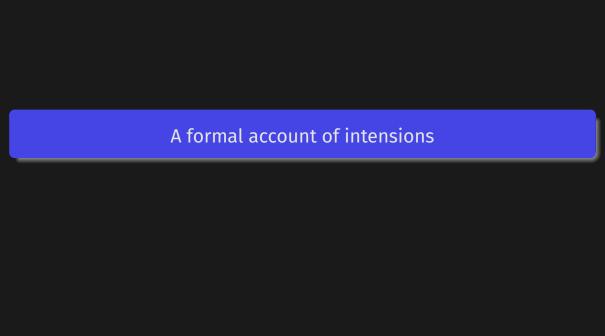
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 - nothing of the above, but A.S. rose from the dead in 2003, etc.



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- ...the subset under which its corresponding sentence is false

Coordinates

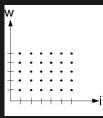
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- for each point in time: one possible temporal state of each world (instant $i \in I$)
- representation of temporarily ordered world-time coordinates $\langle w, i \rangle \in W \times I$



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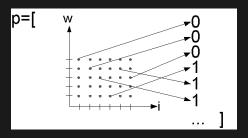
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- the proposition of a sentence/formula: the characteristic function of the set of world/world-time pairs in which it is true

Propositions as functions

• a propositional function *p*

Propositions as functions

- a propositional function p
- is a function from $W \times I$ to $\{0,1\}$



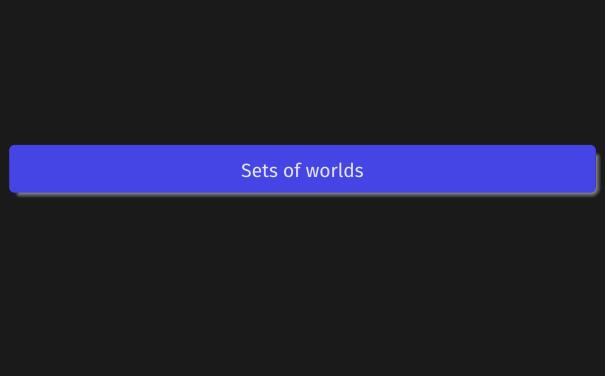
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- Hence, we call that function the intension of the sentence.



Entailment

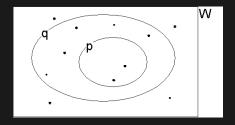
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- entailment turns out as a subset-relation: $p \subseteq q$:

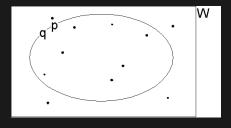


Synonymy

• synonymy turns out as set equivalence:

Synonymy

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- p = q

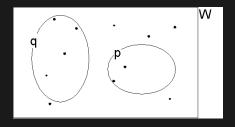


Contradiction

• contradiction turns out as an empty intersection:

Contradiction

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- $p \cap q = \emptyset$

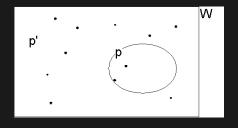


Negation

• negation turns out as a complement:

Negation

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- p/W



• new modal sentence/wff operators:

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 - ▶ necessarily p: □
 - ► possibly p: **\p**

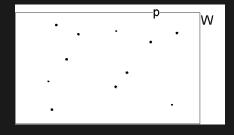
- new modal sentence/wff operators:
 - ▶ necessarily p: □p
 - ▶ possibly p: ◊
- What does it mean for a proposition to be necessary/possible?

Necessity as universal quantification

• if $\Box p$ then $(\forall w) [p(w) = 1]$ (p as characteristic function)

Necessity as universal quantification

- if $\square p$ then $(\forall w)[p(w) = 1](p)$ as characteristic function)
- such that W = p (p as set):

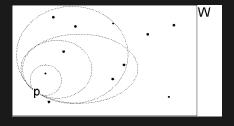


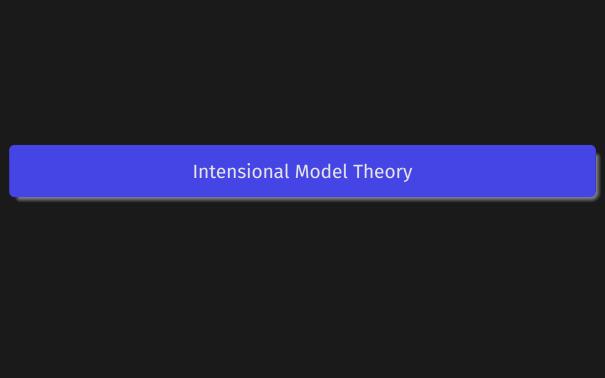
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- such that $p \neq \emptyset$ (set):





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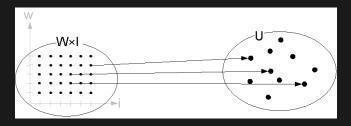
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 - V, a valuation function for constants
- evaluate an expression α : $[\![\alpha]\!]^{\mathcal{M},w,i,g}$

Intensional interpretation of individual constants

• the President of the United States, the Pope, Bond (in the sense of 'the actor currently playing Bond')

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- for $\beta \in Cons_{ind}$, $V(\beta)$ is a function from $W \times I$ to U

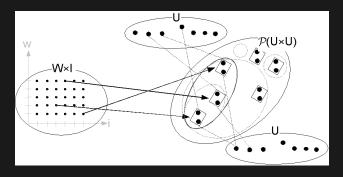


... and pred_ns

• walks etc. denotes different sets (or CFs) at different $\langle w, i \rangle$ coordinates

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- walks etc. denotes different sets (or CFs) at different $\langle w, i \rangle$ coordinates
- for $\beta \in \mathsf{Cons}_{\mathsf{pred}_n}, \mathsf{V}(\beta)$ is a function from $\mathsf{W} \times \mathsf{I}$ to $\wp \mathsf{U}^n \ (\mathsf{U}^n = \mathsf{U}_1 \times \mathsf{U}_2 \times \ldots \times \mathsf{U}_n)$



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- with: $\llbracket t_1
 rbracket^{\mathcal{M},w,i,g} = V(t_1)(\langle w,i \rangle)$, etc.
- In an intensional type-theoretic language, we could define new functional types and try to use FA where possible.

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- nothing new here

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- $\mathbf{n} [\![\phi]\!]^{\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}', \mathbf{i}', \mathbf{g}} = 1$

• as: $\forall x [P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)] \rightarrow [\forall x P(x) \rightarrow \forall x Q(x)]$

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- but not vice-versa!

 $\bullet \ \exists x \Box P(x) \to \Box \exists x P(x)$

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- $\exists x \Diamond P(x) \leftrightarrow \Diamond \exists x P(x)$

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Literatur I

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Autor

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