



### Language Alignment iTelos Formal Modeling Phase

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### **1** *iTelos* Formal Modelling Phase - Overview

#### 2 Language Alignment - Theory

#### **3** Language Alignment - Process

## **iTelos Phases - Formal Modeling**



#### Objectives:

- Knowledge layer: Create a shareable ETG, following the ETG model and reusing semantically synonymous concepts from reference ontologies
- **Data layer**: The datasets selected are, in this phase, elaborated through the DTA-2.1 (See iTelos Principles slide 6).

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### What We Have

- An *informal* ETG Model. *Informal* because:
  - 1 The concepts in the ETG Model are still not *uniquely* and *formally* expressed, thus exhibiting conceptual diversity (L1)
  - The concepts in the ETG Model are still expressed using *natural language words*, thus exhibiting language diversity (L2)
  - Due to the persistence of conceptual diversity (point [1] above) and language diversity (point [2] above), it is still not possible to adapt the ETG Model, for instance, to a different language or culture.

## **UKC Architecture**



#### Giunchiglia, Batsuren, Freihat. In Proceedings of CiCling (2018)

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### Definitions

- Synset: Multiple meanings of a word are codified as a lexicalized concept, also called a synset, consisting of a (possibly incomplete) set of synonymous words.
- Word Sense: In linguistics, a word sense is one of the meanings of a word. For example, the word *play* has 50 different meanings.
- Concept Core (CC): The Concept Core (CC) is the UKC representation of the world and it consists of a semantic network where the nodes are language independent concepts.

### Definitions

- Language Core (CC): We talk of the Language Core (LC), meaning the component that, in the UKC, corresponds to the set of words, senses, synsets, glosses and examples supported by the UKC.
- GID: Global IDentifier (GID) is the unique identifier assigned by the UKC CC to a concept.
- Princeton WordNet (PWN): PWN is a large lexical database of English. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonyms (synsets), each expressing a distinct concept. Synsets are interlinked by means of conceptual-semantic and lexical relations.

## Language Alignment

Language Alignment transforms the *informal concepts* of the ETG Model to *formal concepts* with the *key* support of the UKC. Three main objectives:

- Representing each informal concept in the ETG Model with the unique identifier (GID) from UKC, thus, rendering each concept formal and absorbing L1 diversity.
- The ETG Model vocabulary has both already existing concepts in the UKC CC, and, new concepts absent in the UKC CC. We align the existing concepts with their equivalents in the UKC CC and extend the UKC CC by adding (only) the new concepts (with new GIDs), thus, absorbing L1 as well as L2 diversity.
- Due to the LC, each concept can also be rendered multilingually, thus opening up the possibility to *adapt* the ETG in any language or culture.

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### **Process Input and Output**

- Process Input:
  - The (informal) Entity Type Graph (ETG) Model
  - UKC Knowledge Organization System [UKC KOS] Application (the instance for your project)
- Process Output:
  - Each concept in the ETG Model identified formally by a unique GID
  - UKC CC aligned with the existing concepts, and extended with the new concepts from the ETG Model

## Methodology

The general methodology for language alignment, as semi-automatically performed via KOS application, is as follows -

- Each term (concept) is selected from amongst the classes, relations and attributes (all terms from all these hierarchies are considered; one at a time)
- The term is (semantically) searched in the UKC Knowledge Base (UKC KB) via the KOS (iTelos) application, and the step will result in *one* of the following *two* scenarios:-
  - Scenario 1 (*S1*): Synonymous Match between the ETG concept and a synonymous concept found in the UKC KB
  - Scenario 2 (S2): No Existing Semantic Match between the ETG concept and any concept in the UKC KB (that means, New Concept !!!)

# Methodology (Contd.)

*(S1)*: In case of a *Synonymous Match*, the concept is mapped to the semantically synonymous concept in the UKC CC, and thus is assigned the latter's GID. The key step is to choose the semantically synonymous concept amongst the options suggested by the KOS application.

*(S2)*: In case of a *No Existing Semantic Match*, the concept, via the KOS application, is declared as a new concept with respect to the UKC CC.

- This step is *incremental* as all concepts from all hierarchies are sequentially examined.
- This step generates a spreadsheet file where each new concept of the ETG Model is recorded as a negative integer in a decremental negative integer sequence.
- In addition, the parent concept (and its GID) of the considered concept as in the ETG Model hierarchy is also recorded

## Methodology (Contd.)

Finally, the spreadsheet file as generated above is automatically imported into the UKC Knowledge Base. This step results in:

- alignment of all the synonymous matching concepts with their equivalent counterparts in the UKC KB, and thus each concept annotated with a unique GID
- extension of the UKC Knowledge Base with the new concepts. The '-ve' IDs are automatically replaced with a new GID

The process of Language Alignment sets the basis for the schema alignment, where we map the ETG Model to the Foundational Teleology, generating the final, fully formal ETG.

## Spreadsheet Example - schema.org

1	A	В	С	D	E	
1	Cased Word Lemma	Description	Concept UK ID	PoS	Parent Concept + Parent UK ID	Relation Kind
2	schema:DataType	The basic data types such as Integers	-1	n	Class 43482	IS_A
3	schema:Boolean		97088	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
4	schema:Date		80741	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
5	schema:DateTime	A combination of date and time of day i	-2	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
6	schema:Number		36475	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
7	schema:Float		103163	n	schema:Number 36475	IS_A
8	schema:Integer		72941	n	schema:Number 36475	IS_A
9	schema:Text		34287	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
10	schema:CssSelectorType	Text representing a CSS selector.	-3	n	schema:Text 34287	IS_A
11	schema:URL		34123	n	schema:Text 34287	IS_A
12	schema:XPathType	Text representing an XPath (typically bu	-4	n	schema:Text 34287	IS_A
13	schema:Time		80563	n	schema:DataType -1	IS_A
14	schema:Thing		25691	n	schema:Class 43482	IS_A
15	schema:Action		161	٧	schema: Thing 25691	IS_A
16	schema:AchieveAction		152	٧	schema:Action 161	IS_A
17	schema:LoseAction		105645	٧	schema:AchieveAction 152	IS_A
18	schema:TieAction		74141	٧	schema:AchieveAction 152	IS_A
19	schema:WinAction		39532	٧	schema:AchieveAction 152	IS_A
20	schema:AssessAction		103695	٧	schema:Action 161	IS_A
21	schema:ChooseAction		103662	٧	schema:AssessAction 103695	IS_A
22	schema:VoteAction		112526	٧	schema:ChooseAction 103662	IS_A
23	schema:IgnoreAction		105439	٧	schema:AssessAction 103695	IS_A
24	schema:ReactAction		103860	٧	schema:AssessAction 103695	IS_A
25	schema:AgreeAction		105311	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A
26	s chema: Dis agree Action		104261	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A
27	schema:DislikeAction		40352	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A
28	schema:EndorseAction		112460	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A
29	schema:LikeAction		109148	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A
30	schema:WantAction		40264	٧	schema:ReactAction 103860	IS_A

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- We learnt about the motivation behind the language alignment activity of the *iTelos* methodology
- We understood the underlying methodology for aligning and extending the UKC knowledge base
- We saw an example of the spreadsheet file for the language alignment process performed on schema.org



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