

VECTOR SEMANTICS: LECTURE 8

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SUMMARY

- During the semester, we discussed the direct motivation (information theoretical) Kornai, 1996; Kornai, 1998; Kornai, 1999a; Kornai, 2002; Kornai, 2008; Kornai, 2011
- And the strategic/longterm motivation (keeping it down to linear and quadratic terms)
- We also discussed much of the technology (polytopes, graphs-vectors-formulas-automata) VS1.3-6 [poly.pdf](#)
- The key innovation: homogeneous formalism that covers both the compositional and the non-compositional cases (direct v. subdirect products) VS2.2
- Algebraic outlook: no search for primitives, circularity in definitions is a fact of life S19:4.5 Kornai, 2010
- Resultant change in outlook: we don't see the vectors/polytopes as the result of an iterative process minimizing some divergence, we have a set of equations we need to solve (even if solved iteratively, this is a very different process) VS9.5

LINGUISTIC TECHNIQUES IN 4lang

- Phonology by string patterns VS2.2
- Morphology by `mark` and simple pattern substitution
- Syntax by the same means including frames (Fillmore and Atkins, 1998)
- Negation by `lack` and `gen`. VS4 [dyaneg.pdf](#) No variable binding
- Constructions are big (Nemeskey et al., 2013), we only discussed accusativus cum infinitivo (Kálmán and Kornai, 1985)
VS1.5, VS8.3
- We use the absolute minimum of linkers VS2.4 [minsem.pdf](#)
- IsA is not a linker, it is for organizing the lexicon
- Temporal issues handled by `before`, `after` VS3.2

SEMANTIC COMPUTATION IN 4lang

- Unification (extent of overlap with “merge” remains to be seen, especially as unification is a perfectly well-defined operation, whereas merge is still not, in spite of MCB, MBC, et seq.)
- Coercion (slot filling, “variable binding”, but more like equalizers in category theory) Pāṇini-style substitution
- Spreading activation (substitution *salva veritate*) VS7.3
- Relies on schemas (finite automata with temporal behavior)
place, bound, exchange
- Schemas also used for verbal expression of natural laws S19:3
- Schemas not good for differential equations (current framing of natural laws)
- Somewhat useable for world knowledge VS8.1
- Semantic mechanism includes pragmatics VS9.2 [dare.pdf](#)

LINKS TO LINGUISTIC THEORIES

- Wave our hands toward autosegmental phonology (Goldsmith, 1976; Goldsmith, 1990; Kornai, 1995)
- Provide formalisation for cognitive linguistics (Jackendoff, Fauconnier, Langacker, Lakoff) and particularly from force dynamics (Talmy, 1988; Talmy, 2000)
- Strong ties to Berkeley Construction Grammar (Fillmore and Kay, 1997)
- Weaker but not nonexistent ties to Unification Grammar (Shieber, 1986) and DUG (Hellwig, 1986)
- Conceptual ties to AMR (Banarescu et al., 2013; Kornai and Kracht, 2015)
- Practical ties to DG (Tesnière, 1959)
universaldependencies.org (Recski, 2016; Recski, 2018)
- Deep ties to computational lexicography beginning with CED, keeping LDOCE in focus (Procter, 1978; Boguraev and Briscoe, 1989)








WHAT WE HAVEN'T DISCUSSED







- System of lexical categories (N,V) important for syntax but VS is about semantics. Some discussion in VS2.5
- Adjectives, grading VS7.1-2
- Systematic coverage of semantic fields VS5.3
- Probability VS5.1-2
- Dynamic embeddings S19:2.7, VS8.3
- Modality S19:7.3, VS6
- Other linkers, 3-tensors explored in Makrai (2024)

HOW ABOUT LLMs?

- Connection with vector semantics very strong
- Bridge paper is Smolensky, 1990
- State vectors come in two varieties: stable (eigenvectors of transition matrix), these span the linguistic subspace Little, 1974
- Meaning representation (momentarily knowledge space) uses state matrixes (there are only a dozen matrices treated as primitive)
- Morphology by LLMs explored in Ács (2014)

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