Semantics: General Idea

A semantics specifies the meaning of sentences in the language.
An interpretation specifies:

- what objects (individuals) are in the world
- the correspondence between symbols in the computer and objects & relations in world
  - constants denote individuals
  - predicate symbols denote relations

Formal Semantics

An interpretation is a triple $I = \langle D, \phi, \pi \rangle$, where

- D, the domain, is a nonempty set. Elements of D are individuals.
- ϕ is a mapping that assigns to each constant an element of D. Constant c denotes individual $\phi(c)$.
- π is a mapping that assigns to each n-ary predicate symbol a relation: a function from D^n into $\{TRUE, FALSE\}$.

Example Interpretation

Constants: *phone*, *pencil*, *telephone*.
Predicate Symbol: *noisy* (unary), *left_of* (binary).

- $D = \{✂, ☎, ✎\}$.
- $\phi(phone) = ☎$, $\phi(pencil) = ✎$, $\phi(telephone) = ☎$.
- $\pi(noisy)$:

$\langle ✂ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ☎ \rangle$	*TRUE*	$\langle ✎ \rangle$	*FALSE*

- $\pi(left\_of)$:

$\langle ✂, ✂ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ✂, ☎ \rangle$	*TRUE*	$\langle ✂, ✎ \rangle$	*TRUE*
$\langle ☎, ✂ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ☎, ☎ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ☎, ✎ \rangle$	*TRUE*
$\langle ✎, ✂ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ✎, ☎ \rangle$	*FALSE*	$\langle ✎, ✎ \rangle$	*FALSE*

Important points to note

- The domain D can contain real objects. (e.g., a person, a room, a course). D can't necessarily be stored in a computer.
- $\pi(p)$ specifies whether the relation denoted by the n-ary predicate symbol p is true or false for each n-tuple of individuals.
- If predicate symbol p has no arguments, then $\pi(p)$ is either *TRUE* or *FALSE*.

Truth in an interpretation

A constant c denotes in I the individual $\phi(c)$.
Ground (variable-free) atom $p(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ is

- true in interpretation I if $\pi(p)(\langle \phi(t_1), \ldots, \phi(t_n) \rangle) = \mathit{TRUE}$ in interpretation I and
- false otherwise.

Ground clause $h \leftarrow b_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge b_m$ is false in interpretation I if h is false in I and each b_i is true in I, and is true in interpretation I otherwise.

Example Truths

In the interpretation given before, which of following are true?

$$
\begin{aligned}
&noisy(phone)\\
&noisy(telephone)\\
&noisy(pencil)\\
&left\_of(phone, pencil)\\
&left\_of(phone, telephone)\\
&noisy(phone) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, telephone)\\
&noisy(pencil) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, telephone)\\
&noisy(pencil) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, pencil)\\
&noisy(phone) \leftarrow noisy(telephone) \wedge noisy(pencil)
\end{aligned}
$$

Example Truths

In the interpretation given before, which of following are true?

$noisy(phone)$	true
$noisy(telephone)$	true
$noisy(pencil)$	false
$left\_of(phone, pencil)$	true
$left\_of(phone, telephone)$	false
$noisy(phone) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, telephone)$	true
$noisy(pencil) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, telephone)$	true
$noisy(pencil) \leftarrow left\_of(phone, pencil)$	false
$noisy(phone) \leftarrow noisy(telephone) \wedge noisy(pencil)$	true

Models and logical consequences (recall)

- A knowledge base, KB, is true in interpretation I if and only if every clause in KB is true in I.
- A model of a set of clauses is an interpretation in which all the clauses are true.
- If KB is a set of clauses and g is a conjunction of atoms, g is a logical consequence of KB, written $KB \models g$, if g is true in every model of KB.
- That is, $KB \models g$ if there is no interpretation in which KB is true and g is false.

User's view of Semantics

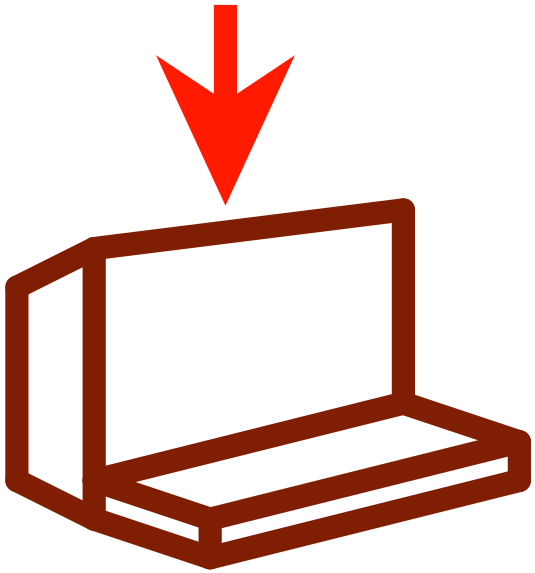
1. Choose a task domain: intended interpretation.
2. Associate constants with individuals you want to name.
3. For each relation you want to represent, associate a predicate symbol in the language.
4. Tell the system clauses that are true in the intended interpretation: axiomatizing the domain.
5. Ask questions about the intended interpretation.
6. If $KB \models g$, then g must be true in the intended interpretation.

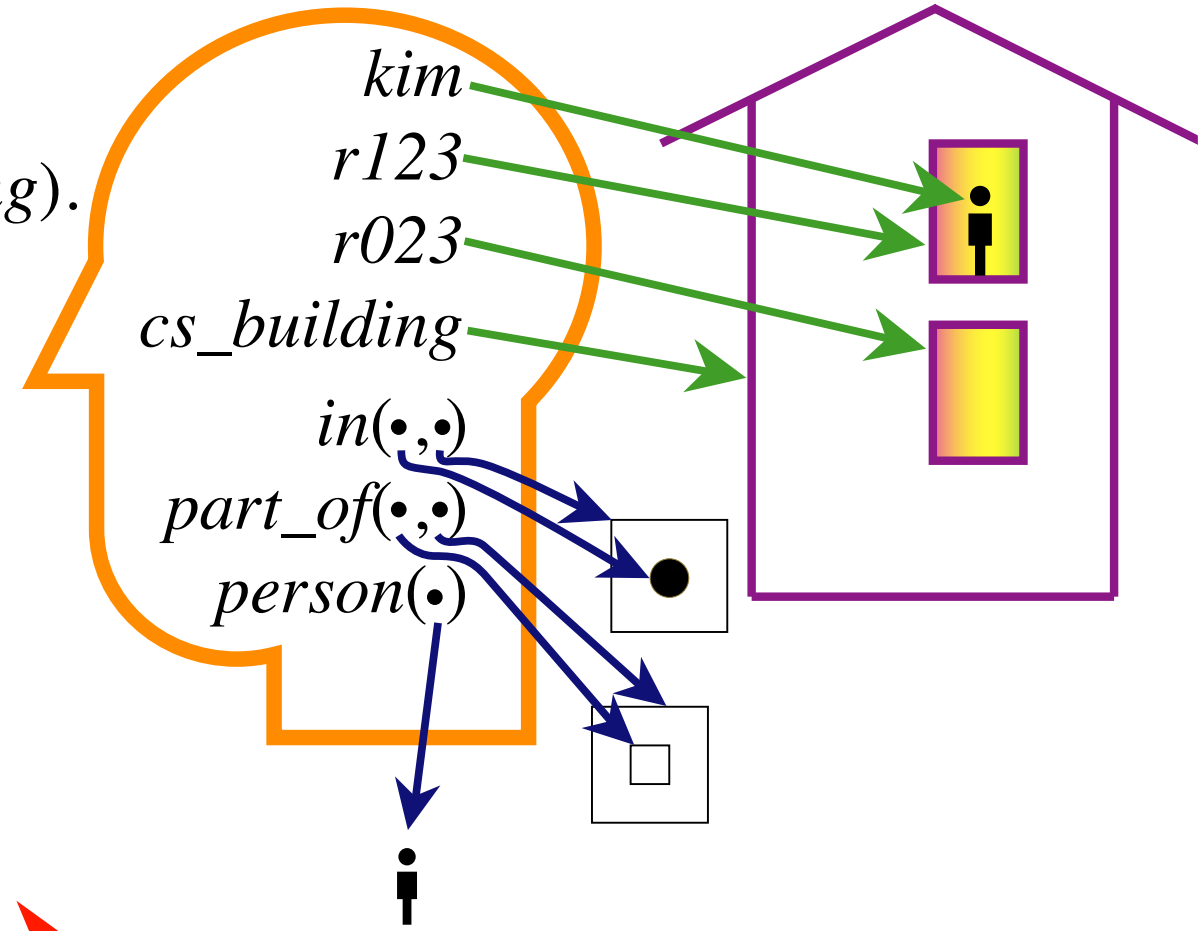
Computer's view of semantics

- The computer doesn't have access to the intended interpretation.
- All it knows is the knowledge base.
- The computer can determine if a formula is a logical consequence of KB.
- If $KB \models g$ then g must be true in the intended interpretation.
- If $KB \not\models g$ then there is a model of KB in which g is false. This could be the intended interpretation.

Role of Semantics in an RRS

$in(kim,r123).$
$part\_of(r123,cs\_building).$
$in(X,Y) \leftarrow$
$part\_of(Z,Y) \wedge$
$in(X,Z).$





$in(kim,cs\_building)$