# String iconicity & granularity

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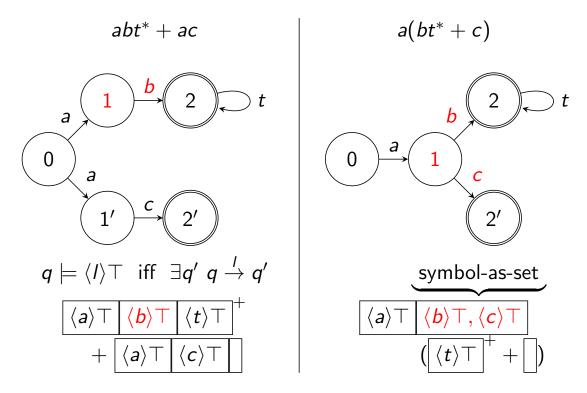
$$\boxed{q_0} \xrightarrow{a_1} \boxed{q_1} \xrightarrow{a_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{a_n} \boxed{q_n} \qquad (a_i \in \Sigma)$$

$$\llbracket (\mathbf{\Sigma}, s) \rrbracket_{A} = \{ s' \in \mathcal{L}_{A} \mid \underbrace{f_{\mathbf{\Sigma}}(s') = s} \} \quad \text{for } \mathbf{\Sigma} \subseteq A$$

$$s \; \mathbf{\Sigma}\text{-approximates } s'$$

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#### Non-distributivity: process algebra Dynamic logic



"disjunctions are conjunctive lists of epistemic possibilities"

Zimmermann 2000

#### Statives vs transitions

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# Strings as models and reducts

$$b, a \models \exists x (P_b(x) \land \exists y (xSy)) \% b \text{ occurs at a non-final position}$$

String  $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \in (2^A)^*$  as the model with universe/domain

$$[n] := \{1, \ldots, n\}$$

interpreting  $P_a$  and S as

$$[\![P_a]\!] := \{i \in [n] \mid a \in \alpha_i\} \quad \text{(for each } a \in A\text{)}$$
 $[\![S]\!] := \{(1,2), \dots, (n-1,n)\}.$ 

$$\begin{array}{cccc} {\it B}\text{-reduct} & \rho_{\it B}(\alpha_1\cdots\alpha_n) \ := \ (\alpha_1\cap {\it B})\cdots(\alpha_n\cap {\it B}) \\ & \rho_{\{\it b\}}(\c|\it b,a\c|\c) \ = \ \c|\it b\c| \c) \end{array}$$

$$M \models \varphi \iff M \upharpoonright \text{vocabulary}(\varphi) \models \varphi$$

#### Compression two ways

stative (homogeneous) | transition (punctual) 
$$\&: s \alpha \alpha s' \leadsto s \alpha s'$$
 |  $\mathsf{d}_{\square}: s \square s' \leadsto s s'$ 

$$\{ \&(s) \mid s \in (2^C)^* \} = \{ s \in (2^C)^* \mid \&(s) = s \}$$
$$= [\![ \forall x \forall y (xSy \supset \neg \bigwedge_{c \in C} (P_c(x) \equiv P_c(y)))]\!]_C \text{ "steps}_S \text{ implies change}_C"$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathsf{d}_{\square}(s) \mid s \in (2^{\Sigma})^*\} &= \{s \in (2^{\Sigma})^* \mid \mathsf{d}_{\square}(s) = s\} = (2^{\Sigma} - \{\square\})^* \\ &= \llbracket \forall x \bigvee_{a \in \Sigma} P_a(x) \rrbracket_{\Sigma} \quad \text{``no time without change}_{\Sigma} \end{aligned}$$

$$[\![(\Sigma,s)]\!]_A := \{s' \in \mathcal{L}_A \mid f_{\Sigma}(s') = s\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & \text{stative} & \text{transitional} \\ \hline \mathcal{L}_A & \{ \rlap{\slashed{bc}}(s) \mid s \in (2^A)^* \} & \{ \rlap{\slashed{d}}_\square(s) \mid s \in (2^A)^* \} \\ \hline f_\Sigma & \rho_\Sigma; \rlap{\slashed{bc}} & \rho_\Sigma; \rlap{\slashed{d}}_\square \end{array}$$

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#### Border translation

$$C_{\bullet} := \{ l(c) \mid c \in C \} \cup \{ r(c) \mid c \in C \}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{C}: (2^{C})^{*} \to (2^{C_{\bullet}})^{*}, \quad \alpha_{1} \cdots \alpha_{n} \mapsto \beta_{1} \cdots \beta_{n} \text{ where}$$

$$\beta_{i}:=\{l(c) \mid c \in \alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_{i}\} \cup \{r(c) \mid c \in \alpha_{i} - \alpha_{i+1}\} \quad \text{for } i < n$$

$$\beta_{n}:=\{r(c) \mid c \in \alpha_{n}\}$$

e.g. 
$$\mathbf{b}_{\{c,c'\}}(\boxed{c'} \boxed{c} \boxed{c}) = \boxed{I(c), r(c')} \boxed{r(c)}$$

$$\boxed{c'} \boxed{c} \boxed{I(c), r(c')} \boxed{r(c)}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathfrak{b}(s)) = \mathsf{d}_{\square}(\mathbf{b}_{\mathcal{C}}(s))$$
 for  $s \in (2^{\mathcal{C}})^*$  not ending in  $\square$ 

# Some iconic string expressions

$$\varphi ::= s \mid \langle \Sigma \rangle \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi' \tag{\dagger}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket s \rrbracket_A &:= \{ s \} & \text{for } s \in \mathcal{L}_A \\
\llbracket \langle \Sigma \rangle \varphi \rrbracket_A &:= \mathcal{L}_A \cap f_{\Sigma}^{-1} \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_A \\
\llbracket \varphi \wedge \varphi' \rrbracket_A &:= \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_A \cap \llbracket \varphi' \rrbracket_A
\end{aligned}$$

We can describe any  $L \subseteq \mathcal{L}_A$  by

$$\bigwedge\{\langle \Sigma \rangle s \mid \Sigma \subseteq A, \ s \in \mathcal{L}_A \text{ and } f_{\Sigma}L = \{s\}\}$$

and reformulate each  $\varphi$  from (†) as a record

$$\{(\Sigma_1, s_1), \ldots, (\Sigma_n, s_n)\}$$

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# A first-order fragment of MSO

$$\varphi ::= P_a(x) \mid x < y \mid x = y \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi' \mid \exists x \varphi \qquad (a \in A)$$

For  $\langle \Sigma \rangle \varphi$ , restrict  $\exists x$  to

$$V_{\Sigma}(x) := \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \forall y (xSy \supset \neg \bigwedge_{a \in \Sigma} (P_a(x) \equiv P_a(y))) & \text{for stative } \Sigma \\ \bigvee_{a \in \Sigma} P_a(x) & \text{for transitional } \Sigma \end{array} \right.$$

relativizing  $\varphi$  to  $\varphi_{\Sigma}$ 

$$(\exists x \varphi)_{\Sigma} := \exists x (\bigvee_{\Sigma} (x) \land \varphi_{\Sigma}) \qquad (\neg \varphi)_{\Sigma} := \neg (\varphi_{\Sigma}) \quad \cdots$$

for  $s \models \varphi_{\Sigma} \iff f_{\Sigma}(s) \models \varphi$ 

Satisfaction condition (Goguen & Burstall's institution)

∨ is inimical to iconicity, adding spurious possibilities

# One picture followed by another

No change without force - INERTIA

No time without change - ARISTOTLE, **\( \nu \)** 

- ► forces may intervene + pictures are not wholly stative

  A picture's worth a thousand words some stative, some not
- model-theoretic interpretation (MSO)
   + projective system sensitive to stative transitional divide

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# Iconicity of order (Newmeyer)

order of elements in language parallels that in physical experience

J. Greenberg 1966

 $\Delta$  in any contextual dimension  $\leadsto$  multiple pictures at same time

$$\cdots p, p', \cdots \cdots$$
 $\cdots$ 
from $(p, v)$ , from $(p', v')$ ,  $\cdots$ 

$$P_p(x) \equiv \bigvee_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}} P_{\text{from}(p,\mathbf{v})}(x)$$

finite classification V of viewpoints (bounded granularity)

#### From strings to languages

it seems downright wrong to insist that everything that happens in a possible history, let alone separate possible histories, be mappable onto a single time line.

E. Bach 1986

Simultaneous kick-offs: Sweden vs Mexico || Germany vs sKorea

$$(\Sigma_{swedenVmexico}, s), (\Sigma_{germanyVskorea}, s')$$

- structure around experiencer (viewpt trumps global clock)
- don't interleave s and s' unless viewing is simultaneous

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#### TAKE-AWAY

$$s \rightsquigarrow \{(\Sigma_1, s_1), \dots, (\Sigma_n, s_n)\} \rightsquigarrow_{\mathcal{A}} \bigcap_{i=1}^n f_{\Sigma_i}^{-1}\{s_i\}$$
 $f_{\Sigma} = \Sigma$ -reduct; compress (2 ways)

Thank You

