

On the Aboutness of UNL

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Abstract. This paper addresses the current status, the structure and role of the UNL Knowledge Base (UNLKB) in the UNL System. It is claimed that the UNLKB, understood as the repository where Universal Words (UWs) are named and defined, demands a thorough revision, in order to accomplish the self-consistency requirement of the Universal Networking Language (UNL). In order to emulate human cognition and constitute the “aboutness” of the UNL, the UNLKB should be decentralized, distributed and reorganized as a network of networks, allowing for multicultural information and dynamic data.

1 Introduction

The Universal Networking Language (UNL) is an “electronic language for computers to express and exchange every kind of information” [Uchida, Zhu & Della Senta, 1999]. It can be defined as a knowledge-representation formalism expected to figure either as a pivot language in multilingual machine translation (MT) systems or as a representation scheme in information retrieval (IR) applications. It has been developed since 1996, first by the Institute of Advanced Studies of the United Nations University, in Tokyo, Japan, and more recently by the UNDL Foundation, in Geneva, Switzerland, along with a large community of researchers—the so-called UNL Society—representing more than 15 different languages all over the world.

Formally, the UNL is a semantic network believed to be logically precise, humanly readable and computationally tractable. In the UNL approach, information conveyed by natural language utterances is represented, sentence by sentence, as a hyper-graph composed of a set of directed binary labeled links (referred to as “relations”) between nodes or hyper-nodes (the “Universal Words”, or simply “UW”), which stand for concepts. UWs can also be annotated with attributes representing context-dependent information.

As a matter of example, the English sentence ‘Peter kissed Mary?!’ could be represented in UNL as (1) below: