Using Image Schemata to Represent Meaningful Spatial Configurations



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OTM SeBGIS'05 workshop at OTM 2005, Agia**2005** Napa, Cyprus

Spatial Semantics

about meaning of space / things in space about **conventions** (in linguistics)



but motivated in relation to space!

Spatial Configuration

- open space
- objects
- boundaries

has a **meaning** to moving **agents**

gateways
no network
etc.



Background

Wayfinding in public transport

At access, transfer, egress nodes: "Scene Space"

- platforms, halls, squares
- usually no network structure
- meaning to traveller!

origin

access node

egress node

destination

ride

transfer node

TASK	build a model that captures the link: spatial configuration> meaning
APPROACH	image schemata , assuming that they provide semantics for whole spaces (hypothesis, to be confirmed)
RESULT	conceptual model of spatial meaning, based on image schemata, awaiting its implementation
FOCUS	combination of image schemata to match spatial configurations

Image Schemata

- patterns in the mind
- abstracted from bodily experience
- parts and relations
- independent of concepts
- structure perceptions
- help making sense!



and many more ...

Mark Johnson, 1987: *The Body in the Mind…* George Lakoff, 1987: *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things…*

Schema	parts	induced relation
COLLECTION	none	part-of (elem-of)
SURFACE	surface	part-of (on/off)
CONTAINER	ins/outs/bound	part-of (contains)
LINK	none	connect
GATEWAY	"door"	connect
PATH	src, dest, traj.	connect (+left/right)
OBJECT	object	(not considered)

Instances are located in space, structure space Schemata afford activity, communicate meaning

Instances combine in various ways --> describe spat conf --> (next slide)









Collecting elements give rise to a partonomy:



Linking elements extend this partonomy:





Consistency Rules

- Not all posets are meaningful representations.
- Consistency Rules by consequence of the Image Schemata:
- 1. LINKs and OBJECTs minimal
- 2. LINKs not maximal
- 3. CONTAINER must contain a LINK

Violation: no longer meaningful / confusing

Consistency Rules (optional)

4. there is a greatest element (study area)

5. poset is (can be made) an upper semilattice



Normal completion: new elements are *plural* forms: here X represents "some doors"

At a smaller scale...

Objects within station: signs, clocks, etc. Same schemata (except for PATH):

- CONTAINER: no longer "enterable"
- SURFACE: not "stand-on-able", vertical
- LINK: attachment by construction

Text-Adventure game systems:

Object -> wicker_cage "wicker cage"
with description "It's a small wicker cage"
has container open openable transparent;

At a larger scale...

Station in its (urban) environment:

- **network** of streets
- PATH schema is dominant (linking SURF.)
- different type of structure (NwSp)
- calls for different model

Need additional consistency rule:

- x part-of y implies $scale(x) \le scale(y)$

Supplementing GIS



Conclusions

Structure space using Image Schemata (IS):

- basically, a **classification by IS**, grounding
- related to each other: match spat. conf.
- encode knowledge (structured access to info)
- produce meaning (relating expr to content)
- Semantic relations:
 - **type-of:** as image schema instances
 - part-of: by the partonomy
 - **connect:** as instances of the linking schemata
 - type-of refines part-of: on/SURF, in/CONT

Capture **some** meaning, not all...

Finally...

Structure: a poset (or semilattice)

Operations: upper/lower bounds, part-of test

Suitable encoding?

- linear extensions: space O(n d)
- bit-vector: space O(n log n)



$$L_1: a > b > c > e > d > f$$

 $L_2: a > e > f > b > c > d$

z(a)=1,2,3,4 z(b)=1,3,4 z(c)=1,3 z(d)=1 z(e)=1,2z(f)=2

Questions?

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I have one... How precisely is **knowledge** related to **semantics** and vice versa?





Upper bound of c is a poset: $\{a,b\}$ Since x > c for all x in P, x left of c in Li: L₁: $\mathbf{a} > \mathbf{b} > \underline{c} > e > d > f$ L₂: $\mathbf{a} > e > f > \mathbf{b} > \underline{c} > d$

 $Sup(c,e) = a = min(\uparrow c \cap \uparrow e)$



