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Neighborhood Semantics for Modal Many-Valued Logics[☆]

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Abstract

The majority of works on modal many-valued logics consider Kripke-style possible worlds frames as the principal semantics despite their well-known axiomatizability issues when considering non-Boolean accessibility relations. The present work explores a more general semantical picture, namely a many-valued version of the classical neighborhood semantics. We present it in two levels of generality. First, we work with modal languages containing only the two usual unary modalities, define neighborhood frames over algebras of the logic FL_{ew} with operators, and show their relation with the usual Kripke semantics (this is actually the highest level of generality where one can give a straightforward definition of the Kripke-style semantics). Second, we define generalized neighborhood frames for arbitrary modal languages over a given class of algebras for an arbitrary protoalgebraic logic and, assuming certain additional conditions, axiomatize the logic of all such frames (which generalizes the completeness theorem of the classical modal logic E with respect to classical neighborhood frames).

Keywords: mathematical fuzzy logic, modal fuzzy logics, neighborhood frames, Kripke semantics, many-valued logics

2010 MSC: 03B45, 03B52, 03G27, 03B47, 03B50

1. Introduction

The study of many-valued propositional logics expanded with modal operators was started by Melvin Fitting in [15, 16] and later continued by Petr Hájek and others in the field of Mathematical Fuzzy Logic [19, 8] resulting in an active field research (see e.g., [3, 4, 7, 6, 5, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30]). In many of these works, since the initial propositional logic may lack an involutive negation, the extended modal system is endowed with two non-interdefinable modal operators, \Box and \Diamond , or alternatively one may restrict to the fragment given by only one of these operators. Another peculiarity of the syntax of these systems is that, for technical reasons related to the proof of completeness already encountered in Fitting's seminal papers, it often includes truth-constants to denote each element of the intended algebraic semantics. On the other hand, modal fuzzy logics are typically endowed with a relational semantics that generalizes the classical Kripke semantics by allowing a many-valued scale for either (or for both) the truth-values of propositions at each possible world and for the degree of accessibility from one world to another. However,

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12 despite its very natural definition, such semantics brings forth serious technical difficulties. Indeed, axiomatizing the
13 Kripke-style semantics over a given algebra (or class of algebras) of truth-values can be in general a complex problem
14 (for instance, no simple axiomatic presentation is known for modal extensions of product logic and one has to resort
15 to the use of truth-constants, Δ projection, and infinitary rules [30], or for the modal logic over the standard finitary
16 Łukasiewicz logic, which has been axiomatized with an infinitary rule [21]). Conversely, already in the classical case,
17 proof systems with natural syntactic conditions may fail to be complete with any such Kripke-style semantics.

18 In modal extensions of classical logic, the Scott–Montague neighborhood semantics [25, 28] has been used as a
19 more general framework than Kripke frames where, instead of using an accessibility relation, each world is mapped to
20 a set of sets of worlds known as its *neighborhood*. It allows to prove completeness for non-normal modal logics, where
21 the Kripke-style semantics would not work. For analogous reasons, recently some authors have started introducing
22 some notions of neighborhood semantics for modal fuzzy logics. It has been studied in particular settings in [26, 27]
23 and in a general framework of fuzzy logics extending MTL (the basic t-norm-based logic [14, 22]) in the conference
24 paper [11].

25 The aim of this paper is to introduce neighborhood semantics for the widest possible class of modal many-valued
26 logics (building on the partial results of [11]) to fulfill the following goals: (1) show the exact relation between
27 the new neighborhood semantics and the usual Kripke-style semantics used so far in modal many-valued logics, (2)
28 assume only the necessary conditions to obtain a semantics that naturally generalizes the classical Scott–Montague
29 semantics and the previous particular proposals for a neighborhood semantics of modal fuzzy logics, and (3) obtain an
30 axiomatization, and the corresponding completeness theorem, of the *global* consequence given by the neighborhood
31 frames defined over an arbitrary class of algebras. Unlike in classical logic, there is no straightforward relationship
32 between the global and the local consequence and, hence, the study of the latter is left for a future investigation.

33 To achieve the first goal it suffices to formulate our new notions in the usual framework of modal many-valued
34 logics with Kripke frames, that is, modal extensions of logics with an algebraic counterpart composed by a class of
35 (expansions of) bounded complete lattice-ordered residuated commutative integral monoids, that is, FL_{ew} -algebras
36 (possibly with operators). In this setting each frame, be it neighborhood or Kripke, is defined over a fixed algebra
37 used as scale to measure both degrees of truth in each possible world and degrees of accessibility.¹ We show that,
38 as in classical logic, Kripke frames correspond to a particular kind of neighborhood frames, namely, the *augmented*
39 frames. Then, a natural question arises: how can one axiomatize the (global) logic of *all* neighborhood frames?
40 We propose an axiomatization and obtain a corresponding completeness theorem for finitary expansions of the logic
41 FL_{ew} . However, in order to prove such a result, we move to a higher level of abstraction, capable of including possible
42 future developments of modal non-classical logics with much more general algebraic semantics. To this end, we
43 consider arbitrary classes of algebras, arbitrary sets of designated elements in these algebras, and arbitrary modalities
44 of arbitrary arities in the language. In this general setting, neighborhood frames are allowed to use different algebras
45 of truth-values in each world to evaluate propositions. We demonstrate that such level of abstraction not only does not
46 add much conceptual difficulty, but it actually simplifies the presentation and reduces the proof of the completeness
47 theorem to its essential components.

48 The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 recalls the usual algebraic framework for many-valued logics based
49 on FL_{ew} -algebras, introduces some useful notation for fuzzy sets evaluated on these algebras, recalls the Kripke-style
50 semantics of modal many-valued logics and the classical Scott–Montague semantics. In Section 3 we introduce our
51 neighborhood semantics for modal many-valued logics based on FL_{ew} -algebras, we describe its relationship with the
52 usual Kripke-style semantics, and formulate an axiomatization for the global consequence of all neighborhood frames
53 based on a FL_{ew} -algebra. Finally, Section 4 generalizes the neighborhood semantics to arbitrary classes of algebras
54 and arbitrary modal languages, proposes a simple axiomatization and proves a completeness theorem for the global
55 consequence relation that, in particular, entails the completeness results of the previous section.

¹For the sake of subsuming the previous works, we define the semantics for a language with both of the usual modal operators \Box and \Diamond (the description of the relationship between the neighborhood and the Kripke style semantics for a language with only one of these modalities can be easily obtained by restricting all the notions to the corresponding fragment of the language).

2. Preliminaries

2.1. FL_{ew} -algebras with operators and finitary expansions of FL_{ew}

We start by recalling a common algebraic and logical framework that covers most modal many-valued logics studied in the literature. We use the same notation for equivalent algebraic and logical notions (e.g., algebraic type = propositional language, operations = connectives, propositional atoms = object variables, terms = formulas). Our basic language, denoted as $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$, is that of the *Full Lambek logic with exchange and weakening* (see e.g., [18]), which contains binary connectives \wedge , \vee , $\&$, and \rightarrow , and two constants $\bar{0}$ and $\bar{1}$. Throughout the paper we make use of the following derived connectives: $\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi = (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$ and $\neg\varphi = \varphi \rightarrow \bar{0}$. As mentioned in the introduction, we want to prove our results not only for logics/algebras in the language of FL_{ew} , but also for those with greater expressive power. Therefore, we define:

Definition 1. Let \mathcal{L} be an algebraic type extending $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$. We say that an algebra A of type \mathcal{L} with domain A is an FL_{ew} -algebra with operators, (if $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$ we drop the suffix ‘with operators’) whenever

- $\langle A, \wedge^A, \vee^A, \bar{0}^A, \bar{1}^A \rangle$ is a bounded lattice
- $\langle A, \&^A, \bar{1}^A \rangle$ is a commutative monoid
- $\&^A$ and \rightarrow^A form a residuated pair, i.e., $a \&^A b \leq c$ iff $a \leq b \rightarrow^A c$, for all $a, b, c \in A$, where \leq is the induced lattice order.

We say that an FL_{ew} -algebra with operators A is complete if its lattice reduct is a complete lattice, i.e., $\bigvee B$ and $\bigwedge B$ exist in A , for each subset $B \subseteq A$.

The two-element Boolean algebra can be seen as an FL_{ew} -algebra: $\mathbf{2} = \langle \{0, 1\}, \wedge, \vee, \&, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$, where \wedge , \vee , and \rightarrow are the usual Boolean operations. Other special cases are the so-called *t-algebras*, i.e., FL_{ew} -algebras of the form $\langle [0, 1], \min, \max, *, \Rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$, where $*$ is a left-continuous t-norm and \Rightarrow its residuum. Note that FL_{ew} -algebras are also known under a systematic name: integral commutative bounded residuated lattices; let \mathbb{FL}_{ew} denote the class of all FL_{ew} -algebras.

Next, we list a few simple and well-known properties of FL_{ew} -algebras that we need throughout this paper.

Lemma 2. The following properties hold in all FL_{ew} -algebras:

- $x \leq y \rightarrow z$ iff $y \leq x \rightarrow z$
- $\bar{0} \& x = \bar{0}$
- $x \rightarrow y = \bar{1}$ iff $x \leq y$
- $\bar{1} \rightarrow x = x$.

Let us now introduce the necessary logical notions. First, we fix a propositional language L extending $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$. We denote by $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ the set of formulas (terms) in \mathcal{L} and by $\mathbf{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}$ the absolutely free algebra of type \mathcal{L} . Given any class \mathbb{K} of FL_{ew} -algebras with operators of type \mathcal{L} we define a structural consequence relation $\models_{\mathbb{K}}$ on $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ in the following way: if $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$,

$$\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{K}} \varphi \text{ iff for each } A \in \mathbb{K} \text{ and each homomorphism } e: \mathbf{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow A \text{ we have:}$$

$$\text{if } e[\Gamma] \subseteq \{\bar{1}^A\}, \text{ then } e(\varphi) = \bar{1}^A.$$

Then $\models_{\mathbb{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$ is a finitary logic, i.e., a structural consequence relation on $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ such that if $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{FL}_{\text{ew}}} \varphi$, then there is a finite $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\Gamma' \models_{\mathbb{FL}_{\text{ew}}} \varphi$. Let us denote this logic as FL_{ew} . It is well known that FL_{ew} is axiomatizable by several axioms and one deduction rule of *modus ponens* (from φ and $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ infer ψ), see [18] for details.

Definition 3. Let \mathcal{L} be a propositional language extending $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$. A finitary expansion of FL_{ew} is any logic L axiomatizable by adding axioms and finitary rules to the axiomatic system of FL_{ew} such that for any additional n -ary connective $c \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{L}_{\text{FL}_{\text{ew}}}$ and formulas $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}$ we have:

$$\varphi_1 \leftrightarrow \psi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \leftrightarrow \psi_n \vdash_L c(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \leftrightarrow c(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n).$$

88 We say that A is an L -algebra if $\vdash_L \subseteq \models_{\{A\}}$, i.e., for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and each homomorphism $e: \mathbf{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow A$ we
89 have: if $\Gamma \vdash_L \varphi$ and $e[\Gamma] \subseteq \{\bar{1}^A\}$, then $e(\varphi) = \bar{1}^A$. We denote by \mathbb{L} the class of all L -algebras.

90 The following theorem summarizes the well-known relationship between quasivarieties FL_{ew} -algebras and finitary
91 expansions of FL_{ew} .

92 **Theorem 4.** Let \mathbb{Q} be a quasivariety of FL_{ew} -algebras with operators and L a finitary expansion of FL_{ew} .

- 93 • $L = \models_{\mathbb{L}}$ and \mathbb{L} is a quasivariety.
- 94 • $\models_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a finitary expansion of FL_{ew} .

95 Actually, the connection is much stronger but the formulation above is sufficient for our needs.

96 2.2. A -valued sets and their notation

97 The formulation of Kripke and neighborhood semantics for usual many-valued logics is obtained by substituting
98 the two-element Boolean algebra by an FL_{ew} -algebra with operators. To this end, we need to refer to many-valued
99 sets of worlds and many-valued sets of many-valued sets of worlds. We introduce a convenient notation inspired by
100 the syntax of fuzzy class theory (FCT), see e.g., in [1].

101 Given a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators A and a non-empty set of worlds W , we use upper case letters
102 (X, Y, Z, \dots) to denote A -valued sets of worlds (i.e., mappings $W \rightarrow A$ or elements of A^W) and calligraphic letters
103 ($\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Z}, \dots$) to denote the A -valued sets of A -valued sets of worlds (i.e., mappings $A^W \rightarrow A$ or elements of A^{A^W}).

Given an A -valued set X we sometimes follow the usual set-theoretic notation and write $X = \{w \mid X(w)\}$ (and analogously with A -valued sets of A -valued sets). This notation is useful when X is described in a complex way; for example, consider an A -valued binary relation R (i.e., a mapping $W \times W \rightarrow A$ or an element of $A^{W \times W}$) and define for any $w \in W$ the A -valued set of worlds $R[w]$ to which each $v \in W$ belongs to the degree Rwv , in symbols:

$$R[w] = \{v \in W \mid Rwv\}.$$

104 We denote by $\{w\}$ the A -valued set to which w belongs in degree $\bar{1}$ and all other worlds belong in degree $\bar{0}$. The next
105 subsection contains more illustrations of this kind of definition.

We also use the set theoretic notation $w \in X$ (instead of $X(w)$) to denote the degree to which w belongs to X , and analogously for $X \in \mathcal{Y}$. This convention makes the following two crucial notions syntactically identical to their classical analogues:

$$\begin{aligned} X \subseteq Y &= \bigwedge_{w \in W} (w \in X \rightarrow w \in Y) && \text{degree of subsethood} \\ X \cap Y &= \bigvee_{w \in W} (w \in X \ \& \ w \in Y) && \text{degree of overlap} \end{aligned}$$

106 Note the above defined notions can be seen as functions assigning to each pair of A -valued sets an element of A .
107 We conclude this subsection by a list of simple and well-known properties of A -valued sets that we need throughout
108 this paper.

109 **Lemma 5.** For each $w \in W$ and A -valued sets X, Y we have:

- 110 • $X \subseteq X = \bar{1}$
- 111 • $X \subseteq Y = \bar{1}$ and $Y \subseteq X = \bar{1}$ iff $X = Y$
- 112 • $\{w\} \cap X = w \in X$.

113 2.3. Kripke semantics for modal many-valued logics

114 Let us fix a propositional language \mathcal{L} , recall that we denote by $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ the corresponding set of formulas. We denote
 115 by $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$ the set of formulas in the language \mathcal{L} expanded with two unary modalities \square and \diamond . Analogously we define
 116 the sets $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square}$ and $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\diamond}$ when we consider only one modality.

117 **Definition 6.** Let \mathbf{A} be a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators. An \mathbf{A} -Kripke frame ($\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ -frame, for short) is a pair
 118 $\langle W, R \rangle$ such that W is a non-empty (classical) set of worlds while R is a binary \mathbf{A} -valued relation.

An \mathbf{A} -Kripke model ($\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ -model, for short) is a triple $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$, where $\langle W, R \rangle$ is a $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ -frame and V is an
 evaluation $V: Var \rightarrow A^W$, i.e., a mapping assigning to each variable an \mathbf{A} -valued set to which each world belongs to
 the degree to which the given variable is true in that world. The evaluation is then extended to all formulas, i.e., it is
 extended to a mapping $V^{\mathcal{M}}: Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond} \rightarrow A^W$ inductively defined in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\mathcal{M}}(p) &= V(p) \\ V^{\mathcal{M}}(c(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)) &= \{w \mid c^{\mathbf{A}}(w \in V^{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi_1), \dots, w \in V^{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi_n))\} && \text{for any } n\text{-ary } c \in \mathcal{L} \\ V^{\mathcal{M}}(\square\varphi) &= \{w \mid R[w] \subseteq V^{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi)\} \\ V^{\mathcal{M}}(\diamond\varphi) &= \{w \mid R[w] \not\subseteq V^{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi)\}. \end{aligned}$$

119 Note that, when $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{2}$, this yields the classical definition of Kripke semantics. Let us now introduce the notions
 120 of validity and global consequence for many-valued Kripke semantics.

121 **Definition 7.** Given a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators \mathbf{A} and a $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ -model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$, a formula $\varphi \in$
 122 $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$ is valid in \mathcal{M} , $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ in symbols, if $V^{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi)$ contains each world in degree $\bar{1}$.

Let \mathbb{F} be a class of Kripke frames (possibly over different algebras). For a subset $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$, we say that φ
 is an \mathbb{F} -consequence of Γ , $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi$ in symbols, if for each model \mathcal{M} over any frame from \mathbb{F} :

$$\text{if } \mathcal{M} \models \psi \text{ for each } \psi \in \Gamma, \text{ then also } \mathcal{M} \models \varphi.$$

123 Let us denote by $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ the class of all $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A})$ -frames. Note that $\models_{\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{2})}$ is the global variant of the classical modal
 124 logic \mathbf{K} .

125 2.4. Classical neighborhood semantics

126 Introduced independently by Scott [28] and Montague [25], neighborhood semantics is a kind of possible worlds
 127 semantics for modal logics, similar in spirit to the well-known Kripke semantics, but resulting in a weaker logic. A
 128 good overview of these semantics can be found in [13].

129 A neighborhood frame, or shortly $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbf{2})$ -frame, is a tuple $\mathfrak{N} = \langle W, N \rangle$, where W is a non-empty set of worlds
 130 while N is a function $N: W \rightarrow 2^{2^W}$ ($2 = \{0, 1\}$ denotes the domain of the two-element Boolean algebra $\mathbf{2}$) that assigns
 131 to each world w a set of subsets of W , called the neighborhood of w .

A neighborhood model, or shortly $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbf{2})$ -model, is a triple $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N, V \rangle$, where $\langle W, N \rangle$ is an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbf{2})$ -frame and
 V is an evaluation $V: Var \rightarrow 2^W$ that is extended to all formulas similarly to the Kripke case, defining the value of
 formulas starting with modalities in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\square\varphi) &= \{x \mid V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi) \in N(x)\} \\ V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\diamond\varphi) &= \{x \mid V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\neg\varphi) \notin N(x)\}. \end{aligned}$$

132 Observe that, thanks to the classical interdefinability of modalities, one neighborhood function is enough to define
 133 their semantics.

It is not hard to see that, given any $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{2})$ -model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$, we obtain an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbf{2})$ -model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N_R, V \rangle$ by
 setting for all $w \in W$,

$$N_R(w) = \{X \mid R[w] \subseteq X\},$$

134 and the truth values of formulas are preserved in all worlds.

Conversely, given any SM(2)-model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N, V \rangle$, we can define a K(2)-model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R_N, V \rangle$ by setting for all $w, v \in W$,

$$R_N w v \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{for each } X \in N(w), \text{ we have } v \in X.$$

Note that this entails that $R_N[w] = \bigcap_{X \in N(w)} X$. However, in order to preserve the truth of all formulas in each world, we need the original SM-model \mathfrak{M} to satisfy the following two additional conditions for each $w \in W$:

- $N(w)$ contains its core, i.e., the set $\bigcap_{X \in N(w)} X$,
- $N(w)$ is closed under taking supersets, i.e., if $X \in N(w)$ and $X \subseteq Y$, then $Y \in N(w)$.

In this case, \mathfrak{M} (or more precisely, its underlying SM(2)-frame) is called *augmented*. Note that we could use the following equivalent definition: for each $w \in W$ there is a set C_w such that, for each $X \in N(w)$, $X \in N(w)$ iff $C_w \subseteq X$.

The following results about these translations can be found for example in [13].

Theorem 8.

(a) Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ be a K(2)-model. Then, $R_{N_R} = R$, $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N_R, V \rangle$ is an augmented SM(2)-model, and $V^{\mathcal{M}} = V^{\mathfrak{M}}$.

(b) Let $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N, V \rangle$ be an augmented SM(2)-model. Then, $N_{R_N} = N$, $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R_N, V \rangle$ is a K(2)-model, and $V^{\mathfrak{M}} = V^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Let us denote by SM(2) (or ASM(2) resp.) the class of all (resp. augmented) neighborhood frames. Validity and global consequence, w.r.t. a class of frames, is defined as in the Kripke case. Therefore, from the previous theorem, we know that $\models_{\text{ASM}(2)}$ coincides with $\models_{\text{K}(2)}$, i.e., the global variant of the logic given by augmented neighborhood frames is the classical global modal logic K.

Finally, let CL denote any Hilbert-style axiomatization of classical propositional logic in a language \mathcal{L} .

Theorem 9. Let $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$. Then, the following are equivalent

- $\Gamma \models_{\text{SM}} \varphi$
- there is a proof of φ from Γ using axioms and rules of CL plus the rule E:

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash \square\varphi \leftrightarrow \square\psi.$$

3. Neighborhood semantics for modal many-valued logics

In this section we introduce a neighborhood semantics for modal many-valued logics and show its relationship with the Kripke-style semantics as a natural generalization to the many-valued setting of the constructions and the results seen in Theorem 8. A previous investigation in [26, 27] addresses the same problem in a more restricted framework, focusing on the relationship between models of the two kinds. In contrast, in this section we study the relation between frames and only later we add evaluations and obtain the desired result for models (Theorem 17).

Let us start with the definition of neighborhood frame where, unlike in the classical case, we need two neighborhood functions to take care of the two non-interdefinable modalities. If one is interested in the fragment with only one of these modalities, then the whole section should be read disregarding the notions for the excluded modality and all results would still hold.

Throughout this section we fix \mathbf{A} to be a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators.

Definition 10. An \mathbf{A} -neighborhood frame (SM(\mathbf{A})-frame, for short) is a tuple $\langle W, N^{\square}, N^{\diamond} \rangle$ such that

- W is a non-empty (classical) set of worlds
- $N^{\square}, N^{\diamond}: W \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^W$, i.e., functions that assigns to each world $w \in W$ an \mathbf{A} -valued set of \mathbf{A} -valued subsets of W .

Furthermore, an \mathbf{A} -neighborhood model (SM(\mathbf{A})-model, for short) is a tuple $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond, V \rangle$, where $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$ is an SM(\mathbf{A})-frame and V is an evaluation $V: \text{Var} \rightarrow A^W$ that is extended to all formulas similarly to the Kripke case, defining the value of formulas starting with modalities in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\Box\varphi) &= \{w \mid V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi) \in N^\square(w)\} \\ V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\Diamond\varphi) &= \{w \mid V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi) \in N^\diamond(w)\}. \end{aligned}$$

168 Let us now introduce the notions of validity and global consequence for the neighborhood semantics.

169 **Definition 11.** Given an SM(\mathbf{A})-model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond, V \rangle$, a formula $\varphi \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$ is valid in \mathfrak{M} , $\mathfrak{M} \models \varphi$ in symbols, if $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi)$ contains each world in degree $\bar{1}$.

170 Let \mathbb{F} be a class of neighborhood frames (possibly over different algebras). For a subset $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$, we say that φ is an SM-consequence of Γ , $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi$ in symbols, if for each model \mathfrak{M} over any frame from \mathbb{F} :

$$\text{if } \mathfrak{M} \models \psi \text{ for each } \psi \in \Gamma, \text{ then also } \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi.$$

171 We denote by SM(\mathbf{A}) the class of all SM(\mathbf{A})-frames.

172 As in the classical case one could define as well a notion of local consequence for both the neighborhood and the Kripke-style semantics, but in this paper we keep the focus on the global consequence.

173 Our next goal is to demonstrate that the relationship between the neighborhood and the Kripke-style semantics is analogous to the classical case. In particular, we need a suitable notion of augmented frame, for which we use the following lemma.

177 **Lemma 12.** Let $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$ be an SM(\mathbf{A})-frame, $w \in W$ a world, and $C, C' \in A^W$ such that one of the following two conditions holds for each $X \in A^W$:

$$C \subseteq X = X \in N^\square(w) = C' \subseteq X \tag{1}$$

$$C \not\subseteq X = X \in N^\diamond(w) = C' \not\subseteq X. \tag{2}$$

179 Then, $C = C'$.

180 *Proof.* Assume the first condition. From $C \subseteq C' = \bar{1}$, we obtain that $C \in N^\square(w) = \bar{1}$ and, analogously, we get $C' \in N^\square(w) = \bar{1}$. Thus also $C \subseteq C' = \bar{1}$ and $C' \subseteq C = \bar{1}$, i.e., $C = C'$.

182 Assume now the second condition. Then, for each $v \in W$, we have: $v \in C = C \not\subseteq \{v\} = \{v\} \in N^\diamond(w) = C' \not\subseteq \{v\} = v \in C'$, and hence $C = C'$. \square

184 This lemma allows to define the following notion of core of a frame.

Definition 13. Given an SM(\mathbf{A})-frame $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$ is augmented if for each $w \in W$ there is (a unique) $C_w \in A^W$ such that for each $X \in A^W$ the following hold:

$$C_w \subseteq X = X \in N^\square(w)$$

$$C_w \not\subseteq X = X \in N^\diamond(w).$$

185 The set C_w is called the core of N^\square and N^\diamond . We denote by ASM(\mathbf{A}) the class of all augmented SM(\mathbf{A})-frames.

186 Observe that we have just generalized the notion of augmented SM($\mathbf{2}$)-frame seen in the previous section.

Now we are ready to define the general translations between both semantics. First, given K(\mathbf{A})-frame $\langle W, R \rangle$, we define an SM(\mathbf{A})-frame $\langle W, N_R^\square, N_R^\diamond \rangle$, where for each $w \in W$:

$$N_R^\square(w) = \{X \in A^W \mid R[w] \subseteq X\}$$

$$N_R^\diamond(w) = \{X \in A^W \mid R[w] \not\subseteq X\}.$$

Conversely, given an $SM(\mathbf{A})$ -frame $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$, we consider two, in principle different, ways to define the accessibility relation of the corresponding Kripke frame:

$$R_{N^\square w v} = \bigwedge_{X \in A^W} (X \in N^\square(w) \rightarrow v \in X)$$

$$R_{N^\diamond w v} = \bigwedge_{X \in A^W} (v \in X \rightarrow X \in N^\diamond(w)).$$

187 We start by showing that in augmented frames both definitions coincide.

Lemma 14. *Let $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$ be an augmented $SM(\mathbf{A})$ -frame. Then, for each $w \in W$, we have:*

$$C_w = R_{N^\square}[w] = R_{N^\diamond}[w].$$

188 Therefore, $R_{N^\square} = R_{N^\diamond}$.

189 *Proof.* It suffices to check the following inequalities for arbitrary $w, v \in W$ (note that we use properties of FL_{ew} -
190 algebras from Lemmas 2 and 5):

- 191 • $v \in C_w \leq R_{N^\square w v}$: From $X \in N^\square(w) = C_w \subseteq X \leq (v \in C_w \rightarrow v \in X)$, we obtain $v \in C_w \leq X \in N^\square(w) \rightarrow v \in X$.
- 192 • $v \in C_w \leq R_{N^\diamond w v}$: From $v \in C_w$ & $v \in X \leq C_w \wp X = X \in N^\diamond(w)$, we obtain $v \in C_w \leq v \in X \rightarrow X \in N^\diamond(w)$.
- 193 • $R_{N^\square w v} \leq v \in C_w$: Clearly $R_{N^\square w v} \leq C_w \in N^\square(w) \rightarrow v \in C_w = C_w \subseteq C_w \rightarrow v \in C_w = v \in C_w$.
- 194 • $R_{N^\diamond w v} \leq v \in C_w$: Clearly $R_{N^\diamond w v} \leq v \in \{v\} \rightarrow \{v\} \in N^\diamond(w) = \{v\} \wp C_w = v \in C_w$. □

195 Next, we show that the neighborhood frame built from a Kripke frame is always augmented and, moreover, when
196 we apply both constructions consecutively we retrieve the original Kripke frame.

197 **Lemma 15.** *If $\langle W, R \rangle$ is a $K(\mathbf{A})$ -frame, then the $SM(\mathbf{A})$ -frame $\langle W, N_{R^\square}^\square, N_{R^\diamond}^\diamond \rangle$ is augmented and $R = R_{N_{R^\square}^\square} = R_{N_{R^\diamond}^\diamond}$.*

198 *Proof.* $\langle W, N_{R^\square}^\square, N_{R^\diamond}^\diamond \rangle$ is augmented because for each world $w \in W$ we know, from the definition of $N_{R^\square}^\square(w)$ and $N_{R^\diamond}^\diamond(w)$,
199 that we can take $C_w = R[w]$ as the core.

200 From the previous lemma we know that, for each $w \in W$, $C_w = R_{N_{R^\square}^\square}[w] = R_{N_{R^\diamond}^\diamond}[w]$ and so the claim follows. □

201 Moreover, we can prove that the augmented property is both a sufficient and necessary condition in order for
202 retrieving the original neighborhood frame when consecutively applying both constructions.

203 **Lemma 16.** *An $SM(\mathbf{A})$ -frame $\langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond \rangle$ is augmented iff $N_{R_{N^\square}^\square}^\square = N^\square$, $N_{R_{N^\diamond}^\diamond}^\diamond = N^\diamond$ and $R_{N^\square} = R_{N^\diamond}$.*

204 *Proof.* For the left-to-right direction, for each $X \in A^W$, we check the following:

$$\begin{array}{ll} X \in N_{R_{N^\square}^\square}^\square = R_{N^\square}[w] \subseteq X & X \in N_{R_{N^\diamond}^\diamond}^\diamond = R_{N^\diamond}[w] \wp X \\ = C_w \subseteq X & = C_w \wp X \\ = X \in N^\square(w) & = X \in N^\diamond(w). \end{array}$$

For the right-to-left direction, for each $w \in W$, we define the set $C_w = R_{N^\square}[w] = R_{N^\diamond}[w]$ and show that it is the core
of $N^\square(w)$ and $N^\diamond(w)$. Indeed, for each $X \in A^W$, we know that

$$\begin{array}{l} X \in N^\square(w) = X \in N_{R_{N^\square}^\square}^\square(w) = R_{N^\square}[w] \subseteq X = C_w \subseteq X, \\ X \in N^\diamond(w) = X \in N_{R_{N^\diamond}^\diamond}^\diamond(w) = R_{N^\diamond}[w] \wp X = C_w \wp X. \end{array} \quad \square$$

206 After showing this tight connection between \mathbf{A} -Kripke frames and augmented \mathbf{A} -neighborhood frames, we can extend
207 it to models.

208 **Theorem 17.** *Let A be a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators.*

209 (a) *Given a $\text{K}(A)$ -model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$, define the $\text{SM}(A)$ -model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N_R^\square, N_R^\diamond, V \rangle$. Then, $V^{\mathcal{M}} = V^{\mathfrak{M}}$.*

210 (b) *Given an $\text{SM}(A)$ -model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, N^\square, N^\diamond, V \rangle$ over an augmented frame, define the $\text{K}(A)$ -model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R_N, V \rangle$.*
 211 *Then, $V^{\mathfrak{M}} = V^{\mathcal{M}}$.*

212 *Proof.* We proceed by induction over the complexity of a formula $\varphi \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$. For (a) and (b), the case where $\varphi \in \text{Var}$
 213 or it is a constant follows by the definition of V , while the case where φ is not a formula starting with box or diamond
 214 follows trivially from the induction hypothesis (since only formulas starting with a modal operator depend on R or N^\square
 215 and N^\diamond). Let $\varphi = \square\psi$ for some $\psi \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$ (for $\varphi = \diamond\psi$ it is analogous).

For (a), note that by the induction hypothesis, for any $w \in W$:

$$\begin{aligned} w \in V^{\mathcal{M}}(\square\psi) &= R[w] \subseteq V^{\mathcal{M}}(\psi) \\ &= R[w] \subseteq V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) \\ &= V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) \in N_R^\square(w) \\ &= w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\square\psi). \end{aligned}$$

For (b), using that the frame in \mathfrak{M} is augmented and thus, for any $w \in W$, $R_{N^\square}[w]$ is the core of $N^\square(w)$ by Lemma 14, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\square\psi) &= V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) \in N^\square(w) \\ &= C_w \subseteq V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) \\ &= R_{N^\square}[w] \subseteq V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) \\ &= R_{N^\square}[w] \subseteq V^{\mathcal{M}}(\psi) \\ &= w \in V^{\mathcal{M}}(\square\psi). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

216 Therefore, we obtain that the logic given by the global consequence of Kripke frames coincides with that given by
 217 augmented neighborhood frames.

218 **Corollary 18.**

219 1. *Let \mathbb{F} be a class of augmented neighborhood frames and let \mathbb{F}^{K} the class of their corresponding Kripke frames.*
 220 *Then, for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$,*

$$\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}^{\text{K}}} \varphi.$$

221 2. *Let \mathbb{F} be a class of Kripke frames and let \mathbb{F}^{SM} the class of their corresponding augmented neighborhood frames.*
 222 *Then, for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$,*

$$\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}^{\text{SM}}} \varphi.$$

223 *In particular, given a complete algebra A , for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$,*

$$\Gamma \models_{\text{K}(A)} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\text{ASM}(A)} \varphi.$$

224 It is easy to check that this corollary would also hold if we considered the local instead of the global consequence.
 225 However, the proofs of the results in the rest of the paper work only for the global case.

226 We have established that the Kripke semantics only can capture a part of the neighborhood semantics, namely that
 227 given by augmented frames. The next natural step is to investigate weaker modal many-valued logics given by bigger
 228 classes of neighborhood frames.

229 In the rest of this section we axiomatize the weakest logic in this setting, that is, the logic of all neighborhood
 230 frames, i.e., we want to formulate and prove an analog of Theorem 9. We have two possible formulations: (1) starting
 231 from a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators, or (2) starting from a finitary expansion FL_{ew} . The classical formulation
 232 was based on the fact that $CL = \models_2$. Accordingly, our two formulations will be determined by possible answers to the
 233 following two questions:

234 Q1 Given a complete FL_{ew} -algebra A with operators, is there a finitary expansion L of FL_{ew} such that $L = \models_A$?

235 Q2 Given a finitary expansion L of FL_{ew} , is there a complete FL_{ew} -algebra A with operators such that $L = \models_A$?

Using Theorem 4 it is easy to see that the answer to the first question is YES, whenever $\models_A = \models_{Q(A)}$, where $Q(A)$
 is the quasivariety generated by A (because we know that $\models_{Q(A)}$ is always a finitary expansion of FL_{ew}). Interestingly
 enough, the equality always holds if we restrict to derivations from finite sets of premises i.e., for each *finite* set
 $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ we have:

$$\Gamma \models_A \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{Q(A)} \varphi.$$

236 Thus given a complete FL_{ew} -algebra A with operators, let us denote by L_A the logic $\models_{Q(A)}$. Now we are ready to
 237 formulate the promised analogs of Theorem 9: the former is formulated semantics-first, the latter is logic-first. Both
 238 theorems will be obtained as corollaries of Theorem 25 which we prove in the next section in a much wider syntactical
 239 and semantical framework.

240 **Theorem 19.** *Let A be a complete FL_{ew} -algebra with operators and $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$ be a finite set. Then, the*
 241 *following are equivalent:*

- 242 • $\Gamma \models_{SM(A)} \varphi$
- *there is a proof of φ from Γ using axioms and rules of L_A plus the following rules:*

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash \square\varphi \leftrightarrow \square\psi$$

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash \diamond\varphi \leftrightarrow \diamond\psi.$$

243 *If furthermore $L_A = \models_A$, the equivalence holds for all sets of formulas.*

244 **Theorem 20.** *Let L be a finitary expansion of FL_{ew} and $A \in \mathbb{L}$ such that $L = L_A$. Then, the following are equivalent*
 245 *for each finite $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\square, \diamond}$:*

- 246 • $\Gamma \models_{SM(A)} \varphi$
- *there is a proof of φ from Γ using axioms and rules of L plus the following rules:*

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash \square\varphi \leftrightarrow \square\psi$$

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash \diamond\varphi \leftrightarrow \diamond\psi.$$

247 *If furthermore $L = \models_A$, the equivalence holds for all sets of formulas.*

248 Observe that the classical Completeness Theorem 9 follows as a corollary when $A = \mathbf{2}$.

249 4. An axiomatization of the global logic of neighborhood frames

250 The goal of this section is to prove the last two theorems of the previous section about the axiomatization of the
 251 global modal logic of all neighbourhood frames over a given FL_{ew} -algebra with operators. Without much extra effort
 252 we can prove a more general result that entails the desired two theorems. In this way, we manage to cover a natural
 253 wider class of logics, arbitrary sets of modalities of arbitrary arity, and a more general notion of frame.

First, we need to recall a few notions of algebraic logic (see e.g., [17]). We no longer assume languages \mathcal{L} to contain $\mathcal{L}_{FL_{ew}}$. Recall that we denote by $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$ the set of all formulas and by $\mathbf{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}$ the absolutely free algebra of type \mathcal{L} . An \mathcal{L} -matrix is a tuple $\mathbf{A} = \langle \mathbf{A}, F \rangle$, where \mathbf{A} is algebra of type \mathcal{L} and $F \subseteq A$ is called the *filter* of the matrix (a set of designated elements used to define logical consequence). Each matrix has the largest congruence compatible with F (i.e., such that no element from F is congruent with an element outside F); it is called the *Leibniz congruence*. A matrix is *reduced* if its Leibniz congruence is the identity. Given any class \mathbb{K} of (reduced) \mathcal{L} -matrices we define a structural consequence relation $\models_{\mathbb{K}}$ on $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$:

$$\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{K}} \varphi \text{ iff for each } \langle \mathbf{A}, F \rangle \in \mathbb{K} \text{ and each homomorphism } e: \mathbf{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \text{ we have:}$$

$$\text{if } e[\Gamma] \subseteq F, \text{ then } e(\varphi) \in F.$$

A logic L in a language \mathcal{L} is a structural consequence relation on $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}$. We write $\Gamma \vdash_L \varphi$ to signify that the formula φ follows from the set of formulas Γ in the logic L . We say that L is *finitary* if, whenever $\Gamma \vdash_L \varphi$, there is a finite subset $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\Gamma' \vdash_L \varphi$. For each logic L there is the largest class of reduced matrices, denoted as $\mathbf{MOD}^*(L)$, such that $\vdash_L = \models_{\mathbf{MOD}^*(L)}$. We say that L is *protoalgebraic* if there is a set of formulas \Leftrightarrow (called an *equivalence*) in variables p, q, r_1, r_2, \dots , such that for each n -ary $c \in \mathcal{L}$:²

$$\begin{aligned} \vdash_L \varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi & \quad \varphi, \varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi \vdash_L \psi & \quad \varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi, \psi \Leftrightarrow \chi \vdash_L \varphi \Leftrightarrow \chi & \quad \varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi \vdash_L \psi \Leftrightarrow \varphi \\ \varphi_1 \Leftrightarrow \psi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \Leftrightarrow \psi_n \vdash_L c(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \Leftrightarrow c(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n). \end{aligned}$$

For each $\langle \mathbf{A}, F \rangle \in \mathbf{MOD}^*(L)$ and each $a, b \in A$, we have $a = b$ iff $\Leftrightarrow^A(a, b) \subseteq F$.

It is easy to see that any (finitary) expansion L of FL_{ew} is protoalgebraic, \Leftrightarrow is the equivalence, and $\mathbf{MOD}^*(L) = \{\langle \mathbf{A}, \bar{\Gamma}^A \rangle \mid \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{L}\}$.

In order to distinguish modalities from the remaining connectives, we start from a propositional language \mathcal{L} of connectives that are not regarded as modalities and add a disjoint set Λ of modalities of arbitrary arities. The set of all formulas is denoted by $Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda}$ (which is actually the same as $Fm_{\mathcal{L} \cup \Lambda}$, but keeping the intended distinction).

We work with a generalized notion of \mathbf{A} -valued set that allows us to define a more general notion of neighborhood frame using different algebras (from different matrices) to evaluate formulas at each world. To this end, instead of elements of \mathbf{A}^W we consider elements of $\prod_{w \in W} \mathbf{A}_w$, where \mathbf{A}_w s are \mathcal{L} -algebras. We call these objects $\langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}$ -valued sets. As before we write $w \in X$ instead of $X(w)$ and use comprehension terms $\{w \mid w \in X\}$.

Definition 21. Given a class \mathbb{K} of \mathcal{L} -matrices and a set of modalities Λ , we define an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -frame as a tuple $\langle W, \langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^{\heartsuit} \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda} \rangle$ such that

- $W \neq \emptyset$ (worlds)
- $\mathbf{A}_w = \langle \mathbf{A}_w, F_w \rangle \in \mathbb{K}$ for each $w \in W$ (scales)
- for each n -ary $\heartsuit \in \Lambda$, N^{\heartsuit} is a neighborhood function assigning to each world w an \mathbf{A}_w -valued set of n -tuples of $\langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}$ -valued sets, in symbols: $N^{\heartsuit}(w): (\prod_{v \in W} \mathbf{A}_v)^n \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_w$.

Furthermore, we define an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -model as a tuple $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, \langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^{\heartsuit} \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda}, V \rangle$, where $\langle W, \langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^{\heartsuit} \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda} \rangle$ is an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -frame and $V: \text{Var} \rightarrow \prod_{w \in W} \mathbf{A}_w$ (evaluation), i.e., a mapping assigning to each variable an $\langle \mathbf{A}_w \rangle_{w \in W}$ -valued set to which each world belongs to the degree to which the given variable is true in that world. The evaluation is extended to all formulas, i.e., it is extended to a mapping $V^{\mathfrak{M}}: \text{Var} \rightarrow \prod_{w \in W} \mathbf{A}_w$ inductively defined in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\mathfrak{M}}(p) &= V(p) \\ V^{\mathfrak{M}}(c(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)) &= \{w \mid c^A(w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_1), \dots, w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_n))\} && \text{for } n\text{-ary } c \in \mathcal{L} \\ V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\heartsuit(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)) &= \{w \mid \langle V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_1), \dots, V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_n) \rangle \in N^{\heartsuit}(w)\} && \text{for } n\text{-ary } \heartsuit \in \Lambda. \end{aligned}$$

²We write $\Gamma \vdash_L \Delta$ if $\Gamma \vdash_L \psi$ for each $\psi \in \Delta$. Also we define $\varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi = \{\chi(\varphi, \psi, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_n) \mid \chi(p, q, r_1, \dots, r_n) \in \Leftrightarrow \text{ and } \chi_1, \dots, \chi_n \in Fm_{\mathcal{L}}\}$.

270 This semantics gives rise to its corresponding notion of global consequence, in which we need to refer to filters of
 271 the matrices to represent truth in each world.

Definition 22. Given an $\text{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -model $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, \langle \langle A_w, F_w \rangle \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^\heartsuit \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda}, V \rangle$, a formula $\varphi \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^\Lambda$ is valid in \mathfrak{M} , $\mathfrak{M} \models \varphi$ in symbols, if $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi)(w) \in F_w$ for each $w \in W$. Let \mathbb{F} be a class of $\text{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -frames. For a subset $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^\Lambda$, we say that φ is an SM-consequence of Γ , $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi$ in symbols, if for each model \mathfrak{M} over any frame from \mathbb{F} :

$$\text{if } \mathfrak{M} \models \psi \text{ for each } \psi \in \Gamma, \text{ then also } \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi.$$

272 To fulfill our aim of describing syntactically the logic given all the neighborhood frames over a given class of
 273 matrices, we introduce the following simple axiomatization for the expansion of an arbitrary protoalgebraic logic with
 274 arbitrary modalities requiring only that they preserve the congruence property with respect to \Leftrightarrow . This axiomatization
 275 generalizes that shown in Theorem 9 for the expansion of classical logic with \Box and \Diamond .

Definition 23. Let L be a protoalgebraic logic in a language \mathcal{L} and let Λ be a disjoint language (modalities). We define L_Λ as the expansion of L obtained by adding the following rule for each $\heartsuit \in \Lambda$:

$$(E^\heartsuit) \quad \varphi_1 \Leftrightarrow \psi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \Leftrightarrow \psi_n \vdash \heartsuit(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \Leftrightarrow \heartsuit(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n).$$

276 Observe that the expanded logic remains protoalgebraic with the same equivalence set \Leftrightarrow . Moreover, this logic
 277 always enjoys completeness with respect to a semantics of neighborhood frames, in a rather trivial way, if we consider
 278 frames with only one world over any reduced model of the initial logic.

Proposition 24. Let L be a protoalgebraic logic in a language \mathcal{L} and let Λ be a disjoint language (modalities). Then, for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^\Lambda$, we have:

$$\Gamma \vdash_{L_\Lambda} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\text{SM}(\mathbf{MOD}^*(L), \Lambda)} \varphi.$$

279 The same result holds when restricting the semantics to frames with only one world.

280 *Proof.* For the soundness, we only need to check the validity of the rules E^\heartsuit . Let us assume that, for an $\text{SM}(\mathbf{MOD}^*(L), \Lambda)$ -
 281 model \mathfrak{M} and formulas $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^\Lambda$, we have $\mathfrak{M} \models \varphi_i \Leftrightarrow \psi_i$ for each i . Then, $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_i) = V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi_i)$ for
 282 each i and hence, for each $w \in W$, we have: $\langle V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_1), \dots, V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi_n) \rangle \in N^\heartsuit(w) = \langle V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi_1), \dots, V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi_n) \rangle \in N^\heartsuit(w)$.
 283 Therefore, $\mathfrak{M} \models \heartsuit(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \Leftrightarrow \heartsuit(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$, as we wanted.

284 To prove completeness, assume that $\Gamma \not\vdash_{L_\Lambda} \varphi$. Since we can see L_Λ as a protoalgebraic logic in the language $\mathcal{L} \cup \Lambda$,
 285 we know that there exist $\langle A, F \rangle \in \mathbf{MOD}^*(L_\Lambda)$ and an A -evaluation e such that $e[\Gamma] \subseteq F$ and $e(\varphi) \notin F$. We define the
 286 following $\text{SM}(\mathbf{MOD}^*(L), \Lambda)$ -model: $\mathfrak{M} = \langle \{w\}, \langle A, F \rangle, \langle N^\heartsuit \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda}, V \rangle$, where

- 287 • $N^\heartsuit(w): \langle \{a_1\}, \dots, \{a_n\} \rangle \mapsto \heartsuit^A(a_1, \dots, a_n)$
- 288 • $V(p) = \{e(p)\}$.

289 It is easy to see that for each $\psi \in \text{Fm}_{\mathcal{L}}^\Lambda$, we have $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) = \{e(\psi)\}$. Thus $\mathfrak{M} \models \psi$ for each $\psi \in \Gamma$, while $\mathfrak{M} \not\models \varphi$. \square

290 A more interesting question is whether one can restrict the completeness to a more meaningful class of neigh-
 291 borhood frames based on a family of matrices that already provides a complete semantics for the initial logic. This
 292 is achieved in the following theorem. The completeness properties of the starting logic are typically found in the
 293 literature in at least two different versions, namely, given a logic L and a class of models $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbf{MOD}^*(L)$, we say that
 294 L has the property of:

- 295 • *Strong \mathbb{K} -completeness*, $\text{S}\mathbb{K}\text{C}$ for short, if L and $\models_{\mathbb{K}}$ coincide, i.e., for every set of formulas $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$: $\Gamma \vdash_L \varphi$ if,
 296 and only if, $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{K}} \varphi$.
- 297 • *Finite strong \mathbb{K} -completeness*, $\text{FS}\mathbb{K}\text{C}$ for short, if finitary companions of L and $\models_{\mathbb{K}}$ coincide, i.e., when for every
 298 finite set of formulas $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$: $\Gamma \vdash_L \varphi$ if, and only if, $\Gamma \models_{\mathbb{K}} \varphi$.

299 **Theorem 25.** Let L be a finitary protoalgebraic logic in a countable language \mathcal{L} , let Λ be a countable language
 300 (modalities), and $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbf{MOD}^*(L)$. Then:

1. If L has the \mathbf{SKC} , then for each $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda}$ we have:

$$\Gamma \vdash_{L_{\Lambda}} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)} \varphi.$$

2. If L has the \mathbf{FSKC} and \mathcal{L} and Λ are finite, then, for each finite $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda}$, we have:

$$\Gamma \vdash_{L_{\Lambda}} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \Gamma \models_{\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)} \varphi.$$

301 *Proof.* The left-to-right directions follow from Proposition 24.

302 For the reverse implication in the finite strong completeness case assume that, for a finite set $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \subseteq Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda}$, we
 303 have $\Gamma \not\vdash_{L_{\Lambda}} \varphi$. Since L_{Λ} is a protoalgebraic logic, we know that there exist $\langle \mathbf{B}, F \rangle \in \mathbf{MOD}^*(L_{\Lambda})$ and an evaluation
 304 $e: Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ such that $e[\Gamma] \subseteq F$ and $e(\varphi) \notin F$. Taking the restriction $\mathbf{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{L}$ of the algebra to the original language
 305 \mathcal{L} without the modalities and factorizing by the Leibniz congruence, we obtain the reduced model $\langle \mathbf{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{L}, F \rangle^* \in$
 306 $\mathbf{MOD}^*(L)$; let π be the projection to such reduction. Since L is finitary, $\langle \mathbf{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{L}, F \rangle^*$ is representable as the subdirect
 307 product of a family of relatively subdirectly irreducible models $\{\langle \mathbf{B}_w, G_w \rangle \mid w \in W\} \subseteq \mathbf{MOD}^*(L)_{\text{RSI}}$ (see e.g., [12,
 308 Theorem 1.3.5]); we denote by π_w the projection to the component indexed by w .

309 Let S be the finite set of the subformulas of $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Therefore, for each $w \in W$, the set $(\pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)[S] \subseteq B_w$ is also
 310 finite. Since we are assuming that the language \mathcal{L} is finite and L has the \mathbf{FSKC} , by [10, Theorem 6], for each $w \in W$
 311 we have a partial embedding $g_w: (\pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)[S] \rightarrow A_w$ for some $\langle A_w, F_w \rangle \in \mathbb{K}$. For each $w \in W$, we take an arbitrary
 312 A_w -evaluation e_w such that $e_w(\psi) = (g_w \circ \pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)(\psi)$ for each $\psi \in S$.

Now we are ready to define the needed $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -model: $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, \langle A_w \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^{\heartsuit} \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda}, V \rangle$, where $V(p) = \{w \mid$
 $e_w(p)\}$ and

$$\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle \in N^{\heartsuit}(v) = \begin{cases} e_v(\heartsuit(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) & \text{if there are } \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in S \\ & \text{such that for each } i \leq n, X_i = \{w \mid e_w(\psi_i)\} \\ b_w \in A_w \setminus F_w & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

313 Then, one can prove, by induction on the complexity of the formula, that for each $\psi \in S$ we have $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) = \{w \mid e_w(\psi)\}$.
 314 Therefore, \mathfrak{M} is a model of Γ ; indeed for each $\psi \in \Gamma$ we have $e(\psi) \in F$ and so for each $w \in W$: $w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) = e_w(\psi) =$
 315 $(g_w \circ \pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)(\psi)$, which is a value in F_w . But \mathfrak{M} is not a model of φ ; indeed $e(\varphi) \notin F$, so there has to be a $w \in W$
 316 such that $(\pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)(\varphi) \notin G_w$ and hence $w \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\varphi) = e_w(\varphi) = (g_w \circ \pi_w \circ \pi \circ e)(\varphi)$, which is not a value in F_w .

The proof of the reverse implication in the case of strong completeness is similar and a bit simpler. Since the
 language is countable we can start from a countable $\langle \mathbf{B}, F \rangle \in \mathbf{MOD}^*(L_{\Lambda})$ and, reasoning as before, obtain countable
 models $\{\langle \mathbf{B}_w, G_w \rangle \mid w \in W\} \subseteq \mathbf{MOD}^*(L)_{\text{RSI}}$. Since L has the \mathbf{SKC} we obtain that, by [10, Corollary 4], for each
 $w \in W$ there is an embedding $g_w: \langle \mathbf{B}_w, G_w \rangle \rightarrow \langle A_w, F_w \rangle$ for some $\langle A_w, F_w \rangle \in \mathbb{K}$. For each $w \in W$, we take the
 A_w -evaluation $e_w = g_w \circ \pi_w \circ \pi \circ e$ and define as before an $\mathbf{SM}(\mathbb{K}, \Lambda)$ -model: $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, \langle A_w \rangle_{w \in W}, \langle N^{\heartsuit} \rangle_{\heartsuit \in \Lambda}, V \rangle$, where
 $V(p) = \{w \mid e_w(p)\}$ and

$$\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle \in N^{\heartsuit}(v) = \begin{cases} e_v(\heartsuit(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) & \text{if there are } \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda} \\ & \text{such that for each } i \leq n: X_i = \{w \mid e_w(\psi_i)\} \\ b_w \in A_w \setminus F_w & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

317 Similarly to the previous case, the proof is concluded by showing that for each $\psi \in Fm_{\mathcal{L}}^{\Lambda}$ we have $V^{\mathfrak{M}}(\psi) = \{w \mid e_w(\psi)\}$
 318 and \mathfrak{M} is a model of Γ but not of φ . \square

319 Theorems 19 and 20 are a corollary of the previous theorem. Indeed, given any complete \mathbf{FL}_{ew} -algebra with
 320 operators \mathbf{A} , the logic $L_{\mathbf{A}}$ is finitary and protoalgebraic with equivalence \leftrightarrow in a countable language and, thus, we can
 321 apply the theorem with $\mathbb{K} = \{\langle \mathbf{A}, \{\bar{1}^{\mathbf{A}}\} \rangle\}$ and $\Lambda = \{\square, \diamond\}$. In particular, we have obtained an alternative algebraic proof
 322 of the classical completeness result (Theorem 9).

5. Conclusion and further work

In this paper we have studied neighborhood semantics for modal many-valued logics. More precisely, we have

- defined it for a very wide class of logics given algebras and matrices,
- described its relation with the Kripke-style semantics,
- axiomatized global consequence relations (w.r.t. all models).

With this proposal, in particular, we have further expanded the realm of fuzzy logics, understood as the logics of chains [2]. A previous proposal in [9] introduced semilinear logics (that is, logics strongly complete w.r.t. linearly ordered matrices) as an attempt to capture this intuition in a mathematical definition. In the present paper we have dealt with modal logics that are not semilinear in that sense, but yet, when built upon a fuzzy logic, they enjoy a neighborhood semantics where in each world truth is evaluated over a chain of truth values.

Future work will focus mainly on other elements of the usual agenda of modal logics: axiomatizing global consequence relations w.r.t. classes of models (i.e., extensions with modal axioms), studying the local consequence relation, canonical models, solving related decidability and complexity issues, etc.

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