Granule Description of Object (Attribute)-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice Based on Dominance Relation

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ABSTRACT

Concept lattice, as an effective tool for knowledge acquisition and data analysis, has been successfully used in many fields. Aiming at the problem of groups for uncertain information in the linguistic environment, this paper mainly focuses on the granule description with linguistic concept lattice from the two aspects of object-oriented and attribute-oriented. Specifically, we present an object-oriented linguistic concept lattice to describe the linguistic dominance relation between attributes, the corresponding attribute dominant class is obtained meanwhile. Furthermore, we devote to constructing an object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice by using the equivalence relations on the set of objects, combining the idea of granular computing. In order to deal with the linguistic information under the different importance of objects, the notion of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice based on object dominance relation is put forward. What’s more, we classify the attribute set so as to generate the attribute-oriented linguistic granular concepts with respect to a set of attributes. Besides, the effectiveness of the object-oriented linguistic concept lattice, object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice, attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice, attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is illustrated by the comparative analysis with other methods.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Formal concept analysis, also called concept lattice, was first proposed by German mathematician Wille [1]. As the basis of formal concept analysis, the formal context can express the binary relation between objects and attributes while concept lattice can be constructed to visualize the hidden information in the formal context by defining the formal concept shorted as a concept. Over the past 20 years, scholars have conducted multi-angle and deep research on concept lattice, the research results of concept lattice are becoming more and more abundant [2–7]. Formal concept analysis with the advantage of providing a strong formal theory, has been widely used in various fields, such as information retrieval [8], semantic web [9,10], cognitive computing [11–13], three-way decisions [14,15] and knowledge engineering [16].

Considering that formal concept analysis and rough set are highly complementary, and rough set can analyze incomplete information such as inaccuracy, inconsistency and incompleteness, many scholars have studied the issue of knowledge discovery by combining the two theories to research and compare from multiple aspects [17,18]. Dnitsch and Gediga [19,20] defined the model-style operator based on the binary relation, then the attribute-oriented concept lattice was established by the upper approximation operator. Yao [21,22] introduced rough set theory into the concept lattice and proposed object-oriented concept lattice. Based on this, the research of object (attribute)-oriented concept lattices has been mainly reflected in construction algorithms, attribute reduction and rule extraction. In order to reduce the time complexity, Ma et al. [23] presented a novel approach to acquire object-oriented concept lattice by discussing the properties of layered extension sets. Shao et al. [24] studied the reconstruction of attribute (object)-oriented concept lattice after coarsening attribute granularity based on granularity tree by using zoom algorithms. Qin et al. [25] adopted some equivalence relations and discernibility attributes to improve the attribute reduction and rule acquisition of formal decision context based on object (attribute)-oriented concept lattices. Kumar [26] focused on drawing the object and attribute based m-polar fuzzy concept lattice using the projection operator to discover some useful patterns for solving the particular issue of a given problem. Inspired by the above research, Zhi et al. [27] introduced three-way decision ideas to describe several connections among three-way concept analysis models where the dual concepts could cater the specific applications of international import and export transactions.

In recent years, with the rapid development of granular computing (GrC), the research of formal concept analysis has also advanced to a higher level. The core idea of GrC comes from Zadeh’s fuzzy information granules [28]. Qian et al. [29,30] extended the classic rough set model to a multi-granularity rough set, and obtained a rough set characterized by multiple upper and lower approximations of
equivalence relations. Subsequently, GrC has attracted more and more attention in different fields [31–33], among them, the combination of GrC and formal concept analysis is particularly emerging. Xu and Li [34] discussed a novel GrC method of machine learning by using formal concept description of information granules. Belohlavek et al. [35] established a simple formal structure to provide users with different levels of attribute granularity. In order to reduce the time complexity and save the storage space in formal concept analysis, Mi et al. [36] further studied a simple discernibility matrix combining the object concept and the attribute concept with granular concept. Long et al. [37] proposed a dynamic updating method of attribute-induced three-way granular concept by deleting multiple objects and attributes in the formal context, which improved the efficiency and flexibility of construction for three-way concepts.

Many aspects of different activities in the real world cannot be described in a quantitative information, but rather in a qualitative one, for example, evaluating a school’s educational resources may be “very good”, “quite high” in quality of teaching, “a bit remote” in environment. Therefore, it is necessary to study the approaches with linguistic information. Affected by the research of computing with words (CWWs) [38,39], many related linguistic term models have been proposed [40–44]. Xu et al. [45] studied linguistic information from the perspective of formal concept analysis, which realized the combination of multiple formal sub-contexts to support the lattice-valued concept lattices. In order to solve the problems of reasoning under uncertainty, Zou et al. [46,47] proposed fuzzy linguistic concept lattice and knowledge reduction method via introducing linguistic terms into formal concept analysis. However, fuzzy linguistic concept lattice cannot solve some specific problems. For example, for the Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry scores of several students, it is easy to get the common level of these students based on the fuzzy linguistic concept lattice while we cannot get the highest scores of these students. Meanwhile, it is difficult to obtain information such as which subject is better for these students or which student is better. In this way, how to deal with linguistic information with dominance relation becomes particularly important [48–50]. In view that granular computing can effectively process a large amount of complex information, this article focuses on studying granular concepts with dominance relation in fuzzy linguistic formal context. We construct object (attribute)-oriented linguistic concept lattice and granular concept lattice to discuss the information of group linguistic value with dominance relation. It will further enrich the concept lattice theory of linguistic formal concept analysis.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: In order to make the paper self-contained, basic notions of ordered information system (OIS), object (attribute)-oriented concept lattice and linguistic term set are briefly reviewed in Section 2. In Section 3, we propose an object-oriented linguistic concept lattice and provide the construction algorithm of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice. The object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice which is granularization of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice based on equivalence relation is presented in Section 4. In Section 5, we propose the notions of attribute-oriented linguistic concept based on object dominance relation. The related attribute granulation method for linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation is presented in Section 6. In Section 7, we make some comparative analysis to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed methods in this paper. It is concluded with a summary and the prospects for further research.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we briefly review the concepts of ordered IS, formal context and linguistic term set, seeing the following definitions for more details.

An IS is a quadruple \( I = (U, AT, V, f) \), where \( U \) is a finite nonempty set of objects and \( AT \) is a finite nonempty set of attributes, \( V = \bigcup_{a \in AT} V_a \) and \( V_a \) is a domain of attribute \( a, f : U \times AT \rightarrow V \) is a total function such that \( f(x, a) \in V_a \) for every \( a \in AT, x \in U \), called an information function.

**Definition 1.** [48] An IS is called an ordered information system (OIS) if all condition attributes are criterions.

It is assumed that the domain of a criterion \( a \in AT \) is completely preordered by an outranking relation \( \preceq \), \( x \preceq a y \) means that \( x \) is at least as good as \( (\text{ outranks}) \) \( y \) with respect to criterion \( a \). In the following, without any loss of generality, we consider a condition criterion having a numerical domain, that is, \( x \preceq a y \Leftrightarrow f(x, a) \preceq f(y, a) \) (according to increasing preference) or \( x \succeq a y \Leftrightarrow f(x, a) \succeq f(y, a) \) (according to decreasing preference), where \( a \in AT, x,y \in U \). For a subset of attributes \( A \subseteq AT \), we define \( x \succeq a y \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A, x \succeq a y \). That is, \( x \) is at least as good as \( y \) with respect to all attributes in \( A \). In general, the domain of the condition criterion may be also discrete, but the preference order between its values has to be provided.

The dominance relation that identifies granules of knowledge is defined as follows:

For a given OIS, we say that \( x \) dominates \( y \) with respect to \( A \subseteq AT \) if \( x \succeq a y \), and denoted by \( x R_A \ y \). Namely,

\[
R_A = \{ (y, x) \in U \times U \mid y \succeq a x \} \tag{1}
\]

If \( (y, x) \in R_A \), then \( y \) dominates \( x \) with respect to \( A \).

Given \( A \subseteq AT \) and \( A = A_1 \bigcup A_2 \), where attributes set \( A_1 \) according to increasing preference, \( A_2 \) according to decreasing preference. The granules of knowledge induced by the dominance relation \( R_A \) are the set of objects dominating \( x \).

\[
[x]_A = \{ y \in U \mid f(y, a_1) \succeq f(x, a_1), \forall a_1 \in A_1 \} \tag{2}
\]

\[
\{ y \in U \mid f(y, a_2) \succeq f(x, a_2), \forall a_2 \in A_2 \} \tag{3}
\]

and the set of objects dominated by \( x \).

\[
[x]_A = \{ y \in U \mid f(y, a_1) \preceq f(x, a_1), \forall a_1 \in A_1 \} \tag{2}
\]

\[
\{ y \in U \mid f(y, a_2) \preceq f(x, a_2), \forall a_2 \in A_2 \} \tag{3}
\]

which are called the \( A \)-dominating set and the \( A \)-dominated set with respect to \( x \in U \), respectively.

**Definition 2.** [22] A triple \( K = (G, M, I) \) is called a formal context, if \( G \) (the collection of objects) and \( M \) (the collection of attributes) are two finite nonempty sets and \( I \) (subset of cartesian product \( G \times M \)) represents the binary relation between \( G \) and \( M \), where 1
denotes that object has attribute and 0 denotes that object does not have the attribute.

**Definition 3.** [19,22] Let \( K = (G, M, I) \) be a formal context, \( X \subseteq G, B \subseteq M \). Operators \( \uparrow \) and \( \downarrow \) are defined as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\uparrow &= \{ \forall x \in G, (xl b) \Rightarrow (x \in X) \} \\
\downarrow &= \{ \exists x \in G, (xl b) \wedge (x \in X) \}
\end{align*}
\]

\( \uparrow, \downarrow : 2^G \rightarrow 2^M \):

\[
\begin{align*}
X^\uparrow &= XL = \{ b \in M | \exists x \in G, (xl b) \wedge (x \in X) \} \\
X^\downarrow &= X^L = \{ b \in M | \forall x \in G, (xl b) \Rightarrow (x \in X) \}
\end{align*}
\]

\( \uparrow, \downarrow : 2^M \rightarrow 2^G \):

\[
\begin{align*}
B^\uparrow &= IB = \{ x \in G | \exists b \in M, (xl b) \Rightarrow (b \in B) \} \\
B^\downarrow &= X^L = \{ x \in G | \forall b \in M, (xl b) \wedge (b \in B) \}
\end{align*}
\]

**Definition 4.** [19,22] Let \( K = (G, M, I) \) be a formal context. A pair \((X, B)\) is called an object-oriented concept if \( X = B^\uparrow \) and \( X^\downarrow = B \) are the extent and intent of the object (attribute)-oriented concept respectively.

Let \( (X_1, B_1) \) and \( (X_2, B_2) \) be the object (attribute)-oriented concepts. The partial order \( \leq \) among them is defined by

\[
(X_1, B_1) \leq (X_2, B_2) \Leftrightarrow X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Leftrightarrow B_1 \subseteq B_2
\]

3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF OBJECT-ORIENTED LINGUISTIC CONCEPT LATTICE

3.1. Object-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice

In formal concept analysis, the traditional formal context is mostly composed of 0 and 1. However, due to the uncertainty and complexity of the environment, the data obtained is sometimes linguistic values. In order to avoid the problem of missing information in the process of linguistic information conversion, this section studies the object-oriented linguistic concept lattice based on formal context with linguistic terms, which is under dominance relation from the perspective of attribute importance.

**Definition 5.** [46] Let \( (U, A, S) \) be a fuzzy linguistic formal context, where \( U = \{ x_i | i \in 1, 2, ..., n \} \) is a nonempty finite set of objects, \( A = \{ a_j | j \in 1, 2, ..., m \} \) is a nonempty finite set of attributes and \( S = \{ s_k | k \in 0, 1, ..., g \} \) is a relation between \( U \) and \( A \), which is a subset of Cartesian product \( U \times A \), such that \( S(x, a) = s_k \).

Let \( (U, A, S) \) be a fuzzy linguistic formal context, for any \( x \in U, a_j, a_k \in A(j, k \in 1, 2, ..., m) \), we can establish an attribute partial order relation \( \leq \), in which \( a_k \leq a_j \) indicates that the linguistic values corresponding to attribute \( a_k \) dominant \( a_j \) with respect to object \( x \), i.e., \( S(x, a_k) \leq S(x, a_j) \). For simplicity, the partial order relation on \( a_k \leq a_j \) is abbreviated as \( a_k \prec a_j \).

Therefore, when there exists \( a_k \prec a_j \) in a formal context, if \( S(x, a_k) \leq S(x, a_j) \), we use \( S(x, a_j) \) to represent the relation between \( x \) and \( a_j \). If \( S(x, a_k) > S(x, a_j) \), we use \( \ominus \) to represent that the linguistic values of attribute \( a_j \) don’t dominate attribute \( a_k \) with respect to object \( x \) which we won’t consider in this article. In this way, we can get a formal context based on dominance relation with linguistic values.

**Definition 6.** A triple \( (U, M, S^\ominus) \) is called a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, where \( M = \{ M_j | j \in 1, 2, ..., m \} \), \( M_j = \{ a_k | k \in 1, 2, ..., m \} \) denotes a set of attributes with a partial order relation, \( S^\ominus \) is a relation between \( U \) and \( M \), such that \( S^\ominus(x, a_k) = \ominus \) on \( M \) with dominance relation. Each small block represents the importance of the attribute \( a_k \) compared with other attributes. Therefore, the attributes of the same block are comparable while not all of the blocks have a dominance relation.

**Theorem 1.** Let \( (U, M, S^\ominus) \) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. For any \( a_k \in M \), if \( j = k \), then the linguistic values under \( a_k \) are the same as \( a_j \), i.e., \( S^\ominus(x, a_k) = S(x, a_j) \) with respect to object \( x \).

**Definition 7.** Let \( (U, M, S^\ominus) \) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, for any \( a \in M \), the attribute dominant class \( [a]^\ominus \) can be defined as follows

\[
[a]^\ominus = \{ b \in M | S(x, a) \leq S(x, b), \forall x \in U \}
\]

In practical applications, it is very general to study whether objects possess attributes in common in a formal context. For example,
teachers often need to be familiar with the knowledge of each student and focus on the explanation through the common learning problems of students in schools. However, if we want to hold a group subject competition for a class, we need to organize the performance of each member of the group, whether there are enough outstanding students in each subject to compete with others. In other words, not only the individual abilities of the students are very important, but also the comprehensive abilities of the group. As mentioned above, we give the following Example 1.

Example 1. Consider the grades of four students in a class, the details about these students are shown with a fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\) in Table 1, where \(U = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}\) is the set of students, \(A = \{a_1 = \text{Mathematics}, a_2 = \text{Physics}, a_3 = \text{Chemistry}, a_4 = \text{Biology}\}\) is the set of subjects and \(S = \{s_0 = \text{failing}, s_1 = \text{passing}, s_2 = \text{medium}, s_3 = \text{good}, s_4 = \text{excellent}\}\) is the relation between \(U\) and \(A\). We can obtain a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation \((U, M, S^O)\), combining the dominance relation with respect to the attributes as shown in Table 2, where \(M = \{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\} = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4), (a_2, a_2, a_2, a_2), (a_3, a_3, a_3, a_4), (a_4, a_2, a_4, a_4)\}\).

From Table 2, we can obviously find some attributes with the same linguistic values. In order to simplify the operation, a new updated linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation is shown in Table 3.

We can conclude from Tables 1–3, \(S(x_1, a_1) = s_3\) means that student \(x_1\) has a good Mathematics \((a_1)\) score in the fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\). Meanwhile, in the linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation \((U, M, S^O)\), \(S^O(x_1, a_2) = s_2\) represents that student \(x_1\) has a medium Mathematics score and his Mathematics score is better than his Physics score. \(S^O(x_1, a_1) = s_3\) means that the Mathematics score of student \(x_2\) is worse than his Physics score. For the object set \(E = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}\) in Table 2, we have \(\{a_4\}\)'s \(s_0\) \(\setminus\) \(\{s_1, s_4\}\) = \(s_3\), \(\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}\), i.e., their Mathematics and Chemistry \((a_3)\) scores are generally greater than or equal to their Biological \((a_4)\) scores for students \(x_1, x_2, x_3\). It can be found that the linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation \((U, M, S^O)\) can not only express the information as a fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\) but also describe the partial order relation between attributes.

For the linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation \((U, M, S^O)\), we record \(U_5\) as the set which is the subset of \(U\) defined in \(S\).

Definition 8. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, \(\lambda \in S\) be a credibility threshold, for any \(X \subseteq U_5, B \subseteq M, s \in S\), the operators ‘, ∗ and ∆ can be defined as follows:

\[
x' = \{a \in M|\forall x \in U, S^O(x, a) \geq \lambda\}.
\]

Table 1  Fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\).

| U/A | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 | a_4 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| x_1 | s_3 | s_2 | s_2 | s_1 |
| x_2 | s_1 | s_3 | s_4 | s_0 |
| x_3 | s_2 | s_0 | s_3 | s_2 |
| x_4 | s_3 | s_2 | s_4 | s_3 |

\[
a' = \{\frac{1}{x} \in U_5|\forall a \in M, S^O(x, a) \geq \lambda\},
\]

\[
X^c = \{a \in M|a' \subseteq X\},
\]

\[
B^\Delta = \sqrt{\{\frac{1}{x} \in U_5|x \cap B \neq \emptyset\}}.
\]

Remark 1. \(X^c\) is the set of attributes such that linguistic values corresponding to any object that satisfy one of them is necessarily in \(X\), \(B^\Delta\) denotes a set of maximum linguistic values between attributes and objects, which possesses at least one attribute in \(B\).

Definition 9. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. For any \(X \subseteq U_5, B \subseteq M\), if there exist \(X^* = B\) and \(B^\Delta = X\), then \((X, B)\) is called object-oriented linguistic concept based on attribute dominance relation, abbreviated as object-oriented linguistic concept. \(X\) and \(B\) are called the extent and intent of the object-oriented linguistic concept, respectively.

The set of all object-oriented linguistic concepts of \((U, M, S^O)\) is denoted by \(LL_0(U, M, S^O)\), which called the object-oriented linguistic concept lattice of \((U, M, S^O)\). For \((X_1, B_1), (X_2, B_2) \in LL_0(U, M, S^O)\), the partial order relation \(\leq\) of object-oriented linguistic concepts is defined by

\[
(X_1, B_1) \leq (X_2, B_2) \iff X_1 \subseteq X_2 \land B_1 \subseteq B_2\]

Remark 2. For any \(a \in B, X_1 \subseteq X_2\) indicates that the linguistic value corresponding to each object under \(X_2\) is greater than or equal to the linguistic value under \(X_1\), and the objects in \(X_1\) are included in the objects in \(X_2\).

Proposition 1. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. For any \(X, X_1, X_2 \subseteq U_5, B, B_1, B_2 \subseteq M\). Then

1. \(B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow B_1^\Delta \subseteq B_2^\Delta, X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Rightarrow X_1^* \subseteq X_2^*;\)
2. \(X^* \subseteq X, B \subseteq B^\Delta;\)
3. \(X^* \triangleleft = X^*, B^\Delta = B^\Delta \subseteq B^\Delta;\)
4. \((X_1 \cap X_2)^* = X_1^* \cap X_2^*, (B_1 \cup B_2)^\Delta = B_1^\Delta \cup B_2^\Delta.\)

Proof. We only prove \(X^* \triangleleft = X^*,\) others can be proved analogously.

Suppose that \(a \in X^* \triangleleft\), then \(a' \subseteq X^\Delta\), i.e., for any \(x \in U\) when \(\frac{1}{x} \in a'\), it satisfies \(x' \cap X^* \neq \emptyset\). There exists an attribute \(b\) such that \(b \in x'\) and \(b \in X^*\) if \(\frac{1}{x} \in a'\), which means that if \(\frac{1}{x} \in a'\), we have that \(b \in x'\) and \(b \subseteq X\). Since \(b \in x'\) if and only if \(\frac{1}{x} \in b'\), we can find that \(x \in X\) in the case of \(\frac{1}{x} \in a'\) such that \(a' \subseteq X\). Thus, \(a \in X^\Delta\), we can obtain \(X^* \triangleleft \subseteq X^*\).

On the contrary, suppose that \(a \in X^*,\) then \(a' \subseteq X\). It implies that for any \(\frac{1}{x} \in a', x \in X\), i.e., \(a' \subseteq \{x'|x \cap X^* \neq \emptyset\} = X^\Delta\), thus, \(a \in X^* \triangleleft\) such that \(X^* \subseteq X^* \triangleleft\).

Hence, we conclude that \(X^* \triangleleft = X^*\).
Table 2 Linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation \((U, M, S^O)\).

| \(U/M\) | \(M_1\) | \(M_2\) | \(M_3\) | \(M_4\) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| \(a_{11}\) | \(a_{12}\) | \(a_{13}\) | \(a_{14}\) | \(a_{21}\) | \(a_{22}\) | \(a_{23}\) | \(a_{24}\) | \(a_{31}\) | \(a_{32}\) | \(a_{33}\) | \(a_{34}\) | \(a_{41}\) | \(a_{42}\) | \(a_{43}\) | \(a_{44}\) |
| \(x_1\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_2\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_3\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_4\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Table 3 The updated linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation.

| \(U/M\) | \(a_{11}\) | \(a_{12}\) | \(a_{13}\) | \(a_{21}\) | \(a_{22}\) | \(a_{23}\) | \(a_{24}\) | \(a_{31}\) | \(a_{32}\) | \(a_{33}\) | \(a_{34}\) | \(a_{41}\) | \(a_{42}\) | \(a_{43}\) | \(a_{44}\) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| \(x_1\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_2\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_3\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| \(x_4\) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Proposition 2. The object-oriented linguistic concept lattice \(LL_\Omega(U, M, S^O)\) is a complete lattice. For any \((X_1, B_1), (X_2, B_2) \in LL_\Omega(U, M, S^O)\), the infimum and supremum are given by

\[
\begin{align*}
(X_1, B_1) \lor (X_2, B_2) &= (X_1 \cup X_2, (B_1 \cup B_2) \triangleleft^\triangleleft) \\
(X_1, B_1) \land (X_2, B_2) &= ((X_1 \cap X_2) \triangleleft^\triangleleft, B_1 \cap B_2)
\end{align*}
\]

Theorem 2. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. Then and only if \(a \triangleleft^\triangleleft \subseteq b \triangleleft^\triangleleft\) for each \(a \in E\).

Proof. According to the construction algorithm and approximation operator in linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, it is obviously proved and the details are omitted here.

Corollary 1. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. Then and only if \(a \triangleleft^\triangleleft \subseteq b \triangleleft^\triangleleft\).

3.2. The Construction Algorithm of Object-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice

The main idea of the construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic concept lattice is as follows. Firstly, transform the fuzzy linguistic formal context into a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation. Secondly, start from the minimum object-oriented linguistic concept, the type of the concepts is judged from the bottom to the top obviously. Thirdly, find the corresponding extent according to the different combinations of attributes, and then generate the valid concepts by updating, deleting, until the maximal concept is found. Finally, the object-oriented linguistic concept lattice is drawn.

Based on the construction algorithm of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice, we make some analysis on its time complexity. Comparing the linguistic values relation corresponding to each attribute according to the dominance relation between attributes, the running steps 1-2 to get a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation take \(O(M)\). Running steps 3-8 take at most \(O(|M||U|\)\), and running steps 9-18 take at most \(O\left(\frac{|1+|M|^2}{2}|U|\right)\). Then the total time complexity is at most

\[O\left(|M|\left(\frac{|1+|M|^2}{2}|U| + |U| + 1\right)\right)\]

Algorithm 1: Construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic concept lattice

Input: Fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\); Output: Object-oriented linguistic concept lattice \(LL_\Omega(U, M, S^O)\); 1: \(I_1 = (U, A, S)\); 2: \(I_2 = (U, M, S^O)\); \(\triangleright\) Compare the linguistic values relations corresponding to each attribute according to the dominance relation between attributes; 3: \(C_0 = (X_1, B_1)\); \(\triangleright\) For \(X_1 \subseteq U_3, B_1 \subseteq M\), set threshold \(\lambda\), generate object-oriented linguistic concepts 4: \(C_1 = (O, O)\); \(\triangleright\) The minimum object-oriented linguistic concept of \(C_0\) 5: \(\text{while } B_1 \neq O\) 6: \(\text{if } B_1\text{ only has one attribute}\) 7: \(\text{Find } X_1\text{ according to } B_1 = \{\star | x \subseteq B_1\}\); 8: \(\text{end if}\) 9: \(\text{if } B_1\text{ has more than one attribute elements}\) 10: \(\text{Find } X_1\text{ according to } B_1^\triangleleft = X_1\); 11: \(\text{end if}\) 12: \(\text{Delete } (X_1, B_1)\text{ with less attributes which has the same extent for other concepts}\); 13: \(\text{if } X_1^\triangleleft = B_1\text{ and } B_1^\triangleleft = X_1\); 14: \(\text{Generate object-oriented linguistic concept } (X_1, B_1)\); 15: \(\text{end if}\) 16: \(\text{end while}\) 17: \(LL_\Omega(U, M, S^O) = \{(X_1, B_1)\}\); 18: \(\text{return } LL_\Omega(U, M, S^O)\).
14# \( \left( \frac{a_1}{x_1} + \frac{a_2}{x_2} + \frac{a_3}{x_3}, d_{21}d_{41} \right) \),
15# \( \left( \frac{a_1}{x_1} + \frac{a_2}{x_2} + \frac{a_3}{x_3}, d_{21}d_{23}d_{24}d_{41} \right) \),
16# \( \left( \frac{a_1}{x_1} + \frac{a_2}{x_2} + \frac{a_3}{x_3}, d_{23}d_{41} \right), 17# (\emptyset, \emptyset). \)

The Hasse diagram of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice is shown as Figure 1.

The object-oriented linguistic concept 1# \( \left( \frac{a_1}{x_1} + \frac{a_2}{x_2} + \frac{a_3}{x_3}, a_{11}d_{13}d_{23}d_{41} \right) \) in Figure 1 indicates that at least one subject in the attribute set \( \{a_1, a_2, a_4\} \) has achieved the standard score for at least one student of the object set \( \{x_1, x_3, x_4\} \), i.e., taking students \( x_1, x_3 \) and \( x_4 \) as a group, it is best for Mathematics, Physics and Biology can reach good, medium, good, respectively. From the perspective of attribute dominance relation, at least one of students \( x_1, x_3 \) and \( x_4 \) meets a situation where the score of Mathematics is higher than Chemistry, the score of Physics is higher than Chemistry and the score of Biology is higher than Mathematics among their highest overall scores.

4. GRANULARIZATION OF OBJECT-ORIENTED LINGUISTIC CONCEPT LATTICE

Influenced by rough set and dominance relation, this paper constructs an object-oriented linguistic concept lattice, introducing the idea of approximate operator in rough set into linguistic formal concept analysis. In terms of granular computing, the rough set model can be characterized by multiple granules according to the equivalence relation. In order to describe the relation between objects and attributes under a class of attributes, we further study the granularization of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice.

4.1. Object-Oriented Linguistic Granular Concept Lattice

Similarly, we can define the classification in linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation according to the equivalence relation of rough set.

Definition 10. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, for any \( K \subseteq M \), the equivalence relation on object set \( U \) is defined as follows:

\[
R_K = \{(x, y)| xS^O a = yS^O a, \forall x, y \in U, a \in K\} \tag{14}
\]

the classification of equivalence relation \( R_K \) on object set \( U \) can be recorded as \( U/R_K \), and \( [x]_K = \{v|(x, v) \in R_K\} \) is an equivalence class on object set \( U \).

Definition 11. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, for any \( X \subseteq U_S, K \subseteq M \), the approximation operator \( s^K \) on attribute set \( K \) can be defined as follows:

\[
X^{s^K} = \{a \in M|a' \subseteq X\ and\ Y \subseteq U/R_K\} \tag{15}
\]

where \( Y = \{x \in U|(x, a) \in S^O\} \).

Proposition 3. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, \( VX, X_1, X_2 \subseteq U_S, K \subseteq M \), there hold:

1. \( X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Rightarrow X_1^{s^K} \subseteq X_2^{s^K} \)
2. \( X^{s^K} \subseteq X\)
3. \( X^{s^K}s^K = X^{s^K} \)
4. \( (X_1 \cap X_2)^{s^K} = X_1^{s^K} \cap X_2^{s^K} \)

Proof. 1. \( \forall a \in X^{s^K} \), we have \( a' \subseteq X_1 \) and \( Y \subseteq U/R_K \) where \( Y = \{x \in U|(x, a) \in S^O\} \). If \( X_1 \subseteq X_2 \) is satisfied, there must be \( a' \subseteq X_2 \) and \( Y \subseteq U/R_K \), therefore, \( a \in X_2^{s^K} \), i.e., \( X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Rightarrow X_1^{s^K} \subseteq X_2^{s^K} \).

2. \( \forall x \subseteq X^{s^K} \Delta \), we have \( x' \cap X^{s^K} \neq \emptyset \). Then there exists an attribute \( a \) such that \( a \in x' \) and \( a \in X^{s^K} \), thus, \( \exists \subseteq X \), we can conclude \( X^{s^K} \Delta \subseteq X \).

3. Obviously, \( X^{s^K} \subseteq X^{s^K}s^K \). By (1)(2), it follows that \( X^{s^K}s^K \subseteq X^{s^K} \), hence, \( X^{s^K}s^K = X^{s^K} \).

4. Since(1), we obtain \( (X_1 \cap X_2)^{s^K} \subseteq X_1^{s^K} \cap X_2^{s^K} \). On the contrary, \( \forall a \in X_1^{s^K} \cap X_2^{s^K} \), we note that \( a' \subseteq X_1 \) and \( a' \subseteq X_2 \), \( Y \subseteq U/R_K \), then \( a' \subseteq X_1 \cap X_2 \), \( Y \subseteq U/R_K \), i.e., \( a \in X_1 \cap X_2 \), Thus, \( (X_1 \cap X_2)^{s^K} = X_1^{s^K} \cap X_2^{s^K} \).

Definition 12. Let \((U, M, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, for any \( X \subseteq U_S, K, D \subseteq M \), if there satisfy \( X^{s^K} = D \) and \( D^{s^K} = X \), then \( (X, D) \) is called an object-oriented linguistic granular concept based on attribute set \( K \), referred to as object-oriented linguistic granular concept.

The set of all the object-oriented linguistic granular concepts of \((U, M, S^O)\) is denoted by \( LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O) \). For \((X_1, D_1), (X_2, D_2) \in LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O) \), the partial order relation \( \leq \) on \( LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O) \) is defined by

\[
(X_1, D_1) \leq (X_2, D_2) \iff X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Leftrightarrow D_1 \subseteq D_2 \tag{16}
\]

Figure 1 | Object-oriented linguistic concept lattice.
Obviously, $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$ forms a complete lattice which is called the object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice of $(U, M, S^O)$.

**Theorem 3.** Let $(U, M, S^O)$ be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, then $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$ is a sub-lattice of $LL_{O}(U, M, S^O)$.

**Proof.** Obviously, the extent of $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$ is the subset of the extent of $LL_{O}(U, M, S^O)$. For any concepts $(X_1, D_1), (X_2, D_2) \in LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$, we have $(X_1 \cap X_2) \cup (X_1) \cup (X_2) \subseteq (X_1 \cup X_2)$, i.e., $(X_1 \cup X_2) \cup (X_1) \cup (X_2) \subseteq (X_1 \cup X_2)$. And $(X_1 \cap X_2) \cup (X_1) \cup (X_2) = (X_1 \cup X_2) \cup (X_1) \cup (X_2) = (X_1 \cup X_2)$. Thus, $(X_1, D_1) \land (X_2, D_2) \in LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$. Therefore, $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$ is a sub-lattice of $LL_{O}(U, M, S^O)$.

**Theorem 4.** Let $(U, M, S^O)$ be a linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation, for any $K_1, K_2 \subseteq M$, if $K_1 \not\subseteq K_2$ and $U/R_{K_1} = U/R_{K_2}$, then $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O) = LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$.

**Proof.** For any $X \subseteq U$, $K_1 \subseteq M$, $U/R_{K_1} = U/R_{K_2}$, we have $X^{K_1} = \{a \in M | a \not\subseteq X \land Y \subseteq U/R_{K_1} \} = \{a \in M | a \not\subseteq X \land Y \subseteq U/R_{K_2} \} = X^{K_2}$ for $Y = \{x \in U | (x, a) \in S^O \}$ according to the Definition 11. To sum up, $LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O) = LL_{O/K}(U, M, S^O)$, this theorem is proved.

### 4.2. Construction Algorithm of Object-Oriented Linguistic Granular Concept Lattice

Based on the construction algorithm of object-oriented linguistic concept lattice mentioned in Algorithm 1, we can give the following construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice, combining the equivalence relations under a kind of attributes.

The main idea of the construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is as follows: Set the threshold of linguistic information in the linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation $(U, M, S^O)$ to obtain a new formal context for simplification. The equivalence relation on attribute set $K$ and generate the object-oriented linguistic granular concepts according to the approximation operator. Then, the corresponding object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is performed as Algorithm 2.

On the basis of the established linguistic formal context based on attribute dominance relation $(U, M, S^O)$, we make some analysis on the time complexity of construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice. In order to obtain the equivalence relation under the attribute set $K$, we need to take $O(|U||K|)$ from step 1 to step 4. Running steps 5-12 take at most $O(2^{|U/R_{\lambda}|})$, then the total time complexity is at most $O(|U||K| + 2^{|U/R_{\lambda}|})$.

**Example 3.** Consider the grades of four students in a class as described in Example 1, set attribute set to $K_1 = \{a_{21}, a_{23}, a_{24}\}$, the corresponding equivalence relation is $U/R_{K_1} = \{\{x_1\}, \{x_2\}, \{x_3, x_4\}\}$. Based on that, we can get 12 object-oriented linguistic granular concept according to Definition 12, and the lattice structure is shown as Figure 2:

Likewise, we can get the object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice with attribute set $K_2 = \{a_{13}, a_{23}\}$ which is shown in Figure 3.

- The object-oriented linguistic granular concept $(\frac{x_4}{x_4} + \frac{x_3}{x_4} + \frac{x_2}{x_4} a_{31})$ in Figure 3 represents that the score of Chemistry $(a_{31})$ for the student set $\{x_2, x_3, x_4\}$ has reached the standard with the meaning that the scores of Chemistry are excellent, good, excellent for students $x_2$ to $x_4$, respectively. And their scores
of Chemistry are higher than the Mathematics for these three students.

From the above discussions, we can conclude that the object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is the sub-lattice of the object-oriented linguistic concept lattice. The object-oriented linguistic concept lattice can express the highest level of linguistic evaluation for an objects group while the object-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is to study linguistic concepts under an equivalence object set by classifying the objects under several attributes, so that we can quickly find out the characteristics of a class of objects in a targeted manner. Both of them can express the dominance relations between attributes, in addition, we can also obtain an object-oriented linguistic concept lattice by constructing object-oriented linguistic granular concepts.

5. THE CONSTRUCTION OF ATTRIBUTE-ORIENTED LINGUISTIC CONCEPT LATTICE

The above discussion is considered from the perspective of attribute dominance relations. Sometimes we also need to investigate the dominance relations of objects in the formal context. In order to describe the uncertain linguistic information under the object group with dominance relation, this section proposes the notion of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice based on object dominance relation.

5.1. Attribute-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice

For a fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\), \(\forall x_r, x_r \in U, a \in A\), an object partial order relation “\(\preceq\)" in which \(x_r \preceq x_i\) indicates that the linguistic values corresponding to object \(x_r\) dominant \(x_i\) with respect to attribute \(a\), i.e., \(S(x_r, a) \leq S(x_i, a)\). For simplicity, the partial order relation on \(x_r \preceq x_i\) is abbreviated as \(x_r \preceq a x_i\).

Therefore, when there exists \(x_r\) in a formal context, if \(S(x_r, a) \leq S(x_i, a)\), we use \(S(x_i, a)\) to represent the relation between \(x_r\) and \(a\). If \(S(x_r, a) > S(x_i, a)\), we use “\(\triangleright\)" to represent that the linguistic values of object \(x_r\) don’t dominate object \(x_i\) with respect to attribute \(a\) which we won’t consider in this article. In this case, we can establish a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation.

Definition 13. Let \((G, A, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, \(G = \{G_i| i \in 1, 2, ..., n\}\), where \(G_i = \{x_{ri}| r \in 1, 2, ..., n\}\) denotes a set of objects with a partial order relation, \(S^O\) is a relation between \(G\) and \(A\), such that \(S^O(x_r, a) = \{s_i \in S\) or \(\triangleright | x_r \in G, a \in A\}\).

The linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation divides the objects into a number of small blocks \(G_i(i = 1, 2, ..., n)\) with dominance relation. Each small block represents the importance of the object \(x_r\) compared with other objects. Therefore, the objects of the same block are comparable while not all of the blocks have a dominance relation.

Theorem 5. Let \((G, A, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation. For any \(x_r \in G\), if \(i = r\), then the linguistic values under \(x_r\) is the same as \(x_i\) such that \(S^O(x_r, a) = S(x_i, a)\).

Table 4 Linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^O)\).

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
G/A & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\
\hline
x_{11} & s_3 & s_2 & s_2 & s_1 \\
x_{12} & s_3 & \circ & s_2 & s_1 \\
x_{13} & s_3 & s_2 & \circ & \circ \\
x_{21} & \circ & s_3 & s_4 & \circ \\
x_{22} & s_1 & s_3 & s_4 & s_0 \\
x_{31} & \circ & \circ & s_3 & s_2 \\
x_{32} & s_2 & \circ & \circ & s_2 \\
x_{33} & s_2 & s_0 & s_3 & s_2 \\
x_{41} & s_3 & s_2 & s_4 & s_3 \\
x_{42} & s_3 & \circ & s_4 & s_3 \\
\end{array}
\]

Definition 14. Let \((G, A, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, \(G = \{G_i| i \in 1, 2, ..., n\}\), where \(G_i = \{x_{ri}| r \in 1, 2, ..., n\}\) denotes a set of objects with a partial order relation, \(S^O\) is a relation between \(G\) and \(A\), such that \(S^O(x_r, a) = \{s_i \in S\) or \(\triangleright | x_r \in G, a \in A\}\).

Example 4. Consider the fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\) presented in Example 1. We can obtain a simplified linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^O)\) as shown in Table 4, combining the dominance relation with respect to the objects, where \(G = \{G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4\} = \{\{x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}\}, \{x_{21}, x_{22}\}, \{x_{31}, x_{32}, x_{33}\}, \{x_{41}, x_{42}\}\}\).

\[S^O(x_{12}, a_1) = s_3\] represents that the Mathematics of student \(x_1\) is good and his Mathematics is greater than or equal to student \(x_2\) in linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^O)\), while \(S^O(x_{21}, a_1) = \circ\) means that the Mathematics of student \(x_2\) is worse than student \(x_1\). For the attribute set \(H = \{a_1, a_3, a_4\}\), it follows \(x_{j}/x_{i} = \{s_3, x_{41}, x_{42}\}\), i.e., the Mathematics, Chemistry, and Biology of student \(x_4\) are higher than that of student \(x_3\), and the three scores of student \(x_4\) are higher than those of student \(x_1\) and student \(x_2\) as well. It is worth noting that the linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^O)\) can not only express the information in fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\) but also describe the partial order relation between objects.

For the linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^O)\), we record \(A_S^O\) as the set which is the subset of \(A\) defined in \(S\).

Definition 15. Let \((G, A, S^O)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, \(G \subseteq S\) be a credibility threshold. For any \(X \subseteq G, B \subseteq A_S^O, a \in A, s \in S\), the operators \(\triangleright, *\), and \(\circ\) can be defined as follows:

\[
x^\triangleright = \{\frac{a}{\theta} | a \in A_S^O \forall x \in G, S^O(x, a) \geq \gamma\},
\]

\[
x^* = \{\frac{a}{\theta} | a \in G \forall a \in A, S^O(x, a) \geq \gamma\},
\]

\[
x^\Delta = \forall \{\frac{a}{\theta} | a \in A_S^O \cap X \neq \emptyset\},
\]

\[
B^* = \{x \in G | x^\triangleright \subseteq B\}
\]
Remark 3. $\tilde{X}^\triangle$ denotes a set of maximum linguistic values between attributes and objects, which possesses at least one object in $X$. $B^*$ is the set of objects such that linguistic values corresponding to any attribute that satisfy one of them is necessarily in $B$.

Definition 16. Let $(G, A, S^O)$ be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation. For any $X \subseteq G$, $B \subseteq A$, if there exist $X^\triangle = B$ and $X = B^*$, then $(X, B)$ is called attribute-oriented linguistic concept based on object dominance relation, abbreviated as attribute-oriented linguistic concept. $X$ and $B$ are called the extent and intent of the attribute-oriented linguistic concept, respectively.

The set of all the attribute-oriented linguistic concepts of $(G, A, S^O)$ is denoted by $\mathbb{X}L_A(G, A, S^O)$. For $(\tilde{X}_1, B_1), (\tilde{X}_2, B_2) \in \mathbb{X}L_A(G, A, S^O)$, the partial order relation $\preceq$ on $\mathbb{X}L_A(G, A, S^O)$ is defined by

$$\tilde{(X_1, B_1)} \preceq (\tilde{X}_2, B_2) \iff \tilde{X}_1 \subseteq \tilde{X}_2, (B_1 \cap \tilde{X}_1) \subseteq B_2.$$  (22)

Obviously, $\mathbb{X}L_A(G, A, S^O)$ forms a complete lattice which is called the attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice of $(G, A, S^O)$.

Proposition 4. Let $(G, A, S^O)$ be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation. For any $X, \tilde{X}_1, \tilde{X}_2 \subseteq G$, $B, B_1, B_2 \subseteq A$. Then

1. $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow B_1^* \subseteq B_2^*$, $\tilde{X}_1 \subseteq \tilde{X}_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{X}_1^\triangle \subseteq \tilde{X}_2^\triangle$.
2. $\tilde{X} \subseteq \tilde{X}^\triangle \cap B^\triangle = \emptyset$.
3. $\tilde{X}^\triangle \cap B^\triangle = \emptyset$.
4. $(\tilde{X}_1 \cup \tilde{X}_2)^\triangle = \tilde{X}_1^\triangle \cup \tilde{X}_2^\triangle, (B_1 \cap B_2)^* = B_1^* \cap B_2^*.$

Proof. We only prove $\cap B^\triangle = B^*$, the others are the same.

Suppose that $x \in B^\triangle$, then $x^2 \subseteq X^\triangle$, i.e., when $\frac{a}{a} \in x^2$, it satisfies $a^2 \cap B^* \neq \emptyset$. There exists an object $y$ such that $y^2 \in a^2$ and $y \in B^*$.\end{quote}

5.2. The Construction Algorithm of Attribute-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice

The construction algorithm for attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice is similar to the construction algorithm for object-oriented linguistic concept lattice as follows:

Algorithm 3: Construction algorithm for attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice

Input: Fuzzy linguistic formal context $(U, A, S)$;
Output: Attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice $L_L_A(G, A, S^O)$;
1: $I_1 = (U, A, S)$;
2: $I_2 = (G, A, S^O)$; // Compare the linguistic values corresponding to each object according to dominance relation between objects
3: $C_A = (\tilde{X}_i, B_i)$; // For $\tilde{X}_1 \subseteq G, B \subseteq A$, set threshold $\gamma$ to generate attribute-oriented linguistic concepts
4: $C_1 = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$; // The minimum attribute-oriented linguistic concept of $C_A$
5: while $\tilde{X}_i \neq \emptyset$
6: if $\tilde{X}_i$ only has one object
7: Find $B_i$ according to $B_i = \{\frac{a}{a} \in \tilde{X}_i\}$
8: end if
9: if $\tilde{X}_i$ has more than one object elements
10: Find $B_i$ according to $B_i = \tilde{X}_i^\triangle$;
11: end if
12: Delete $(\tilde{X}_i, B_i)$ with less objects which has the same intent for other concepts;
13: if $\tilde{X}_i^\triangle = B_1$ and $B_1^* = \tilde{X}_i$;
14: Generate attribute-oriented linguistic concept $(\tilde{X}_i, B_i)$;
15: end if
16: end while
17: $L_L_A(G, A, S^O) = \{\tilde{X}_i, B_i\}$;
18: return $L_L_A(G, A, S^O)$;

Based on the construction algorithm of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice, we make some analysis on its time complexity. Comparing the linguistic values relation corresponding to each object according to the dominance relation between objects, the running steps 1-2 for getting a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation takes $O(|G|)$ running steps 3-8 take at most $O(|G|^2 |A|)$, and running steps 9-18 take at most $O(|G| |A| + |A| + 1)$. Then the total time complexity is at most $O(|G|\frac{|1+|G| |d|}{2} |A| + |A| + 1)$.

Example 5. Consider the grades of four students in a class as presented in Example 1, we analyse the relations between students and subjects further from the perspective of attribute-oriented linguistic concepts. Set $\gamma = s_2$, the attribute-oriented linguistic concepts and the lattice structure are generated as follows after removing redundant information by Definition 16:

$$\begin{align*}
1# (\emptyset, \emptyset), & \quad 2\# (x_{11}x_{12}x_{13}, \frac{a}{a}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}), \quad 3\# (x_{12}, \frac{a}{a}), \\
4\# (x_{12}x_{13}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}), & \quad 5\# (x_{21}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}), \quad 6\# (x_{31}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}), \\
7\# (x_{32}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}), & \quad 8\# (x_{31}x_{32}x_{33}, \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a} + \frac{a}{a}).
\end{align*}$$
6. GRANULARIZATION OF ATTRIBUTION-Oriented Linguistic Concept Lattice

6.1. Attribution-Oriented Linguistic Granular Concept Lattice

In this section, in order to meet the needs of different people and construct an attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice more purposefully, we propose the equivalence relation of attribute sets to study the granularization of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattices, considering the dominance relation of objects in fuzzy linguistic formal context.

Definition 17. Let \((G, A, S^0)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, for any \(F \subseteq G\), the equivalence relation on attribute set \(A\) is defined as follows:

\[
R_F = \{ (b, h) | xS^0 b = xS^0 h, \forall x \in F, b, h \in A \}
\]

the classification of equivalence relation \(R_F\) on attribute set \(A\) can be recorded as \(A/R_F\), and \([B]^F = \{ h | (b, h) \in R_F \}\) is an equivalence class on attribute set \(A\).

Definition 18. Let \((G, A, S^0)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, for any \(F \subseteq G\), \(\hat{B} \subseteq A/F\), the approximation operator \(\ast_F\) on object set \(F\) can be defined as follows:

\[
\hat{B}^F = \{ x \in G | x^F \subseteq \hat{B} \text{ and } Z \subseteq A/R_F \}
\]

where \(Z = \{ a \in A | (x, a) \in S^0 \}\).

Proposition 6. Let \((G, A, S^0)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, \(\forall \hat{B}, \hat{B}_1, \hat{B}_2 \subseteq A/F, \hat{G} \subseteq G\), there hold:

1. \(\hat{B}_1 \subseteq \hat{B}_2 \Rightarrow \hat{B}_1^F \subseteq \hat{B}_2^F\);
2. \(\hat{B}^F \triangle \subseteq \hat{B}\);
3. \(\hat{B}^F \triangle \ast_F = \hat{B}^F\);
4. \((\hat{B}_1 \cap \hat{B}_2)^F = \hat{B}_1^F \cap \hat{B}_2^F\).

Proof. 1. \(\forall y \in \hat{B}^F\), there exist \(y^F \subseteq \hat{B}_1\) and \(Z \subseteq A/R_F\) where \(Z = \{ a \in A | (x, a) \in S^0 \}\). If \(\hat{B}_1 \subseteq \hat{B}_2\) is satisfied, there must be \(y^F \subseteq \hat{B}_2\) and \(Z \subseteq A/R_F\), therefore, \(y \in \hat{B}_2^F\), i.e., \(\hat{B}_1 \subseteq \hat{B}_2\Rightarrow \hat{B}_1^F \subseteq \hat{B}_2^F\).
2. \(\forall y \in \hat{B}^F\triangle\), we have \(a^F \cap \hat{B}_1^F \neq \emptyset\). Then there exist \(y \in a^F\) and \(y \in \hat{B}_1^F\), thus, \(a \in \hat{B}\), we can conclude \(\hat{B}^F \triangle \subseteq \hat{B}\).
3. Obviously, \(\hat{B}^F \subseteq \hat{B}^F \triangle \ast_F\). By (1)(2), it follows that \(\hat{B}^F \triangle \ast_F \subseteq \hat{B}^F\), hence, \(\hat{B}^F \triangle \ast_F = \hat{B}^F\).
4. Since (1), we obtain \((\hat{B}_1 \cap \hat{B}_2)^F \subseteq \hat{B}_1^F \cap \hat{B}_2^F\). On the contrary, \(\forall y \in \hat{B}_1^F \cap \hat{B}_2^F\), we note that \(y^F \subseteq \hat{B}_1^F \) and \(y^F \subseteq \hat{B}_2^F\), \(\hat{B}_1, \hat{B}_2, Z \subseteq A/R_F\),
then \( y^F \subseteq (\hat{B}_1 \cap \hat{B}_2)^c \). Thus, \((\hat{B}_1 \cap \hat{B}_2)^c = B_i^F \cap B_j^F\).

**Definition 19.** Let \((G, A, S^\lor)\) be a fuzzy linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, for any \(F, Q \subseteq G, \hat{B} \subseteq A_S\), if there satisfy \(\hat{B}^F = Q \) and \(Q^F = \hat{B}\), then \((Q, \hat{B})\) is called an attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept based on object set \(F\), referred to as attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept.

The set of all the attribute-oriented linguistic granular concepts of \((G, A, S^\lor)\) is denoted by \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\). For \((Q_1, \hat{B}_1), (Q_2, \hat{B}_2) \in LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\), the partial order relation \(\leq\) on \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\) is defined by

\[
(Q_1, \hat{B}_1) \leq (Q_2, \hat{B}_2) \iff Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \Rightarrow \hat{B}_1 \subseteq \hat{B}_2)
\]  

(26)

Obviously, \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\) forms a complete lattice which is called the attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice of \((G, A, S^\lor)\).

**Theorem 7.** Let \((G, A, S^\lor)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, then \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\) is a sub-lattice of \(LL_{A}(G, A, S^\lor)\).

**Proof.** Similar to Theorem 3 and the details are omitted.

**Theorem 8.** Let \((G, A, S^\lor)\) be a linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation, for any \(F_1, F_2 \subseteq G\), if \(F_1 \neq F_2 \) and \(A/R_{F_1} = A/R_{F_2}\), then \(LL_{A|F_1}(G, A, S^\lor) = LL_{A|F_2}(G, A, S^\lor)\).

**Proof.** For any \(\hat{B} \subseteq A_S\), \(F_1, F_2 \subseteq G, A/R_{F_1} = A/R_{F_2}\), we have \(\hat{B}^F_1 = \{x \in G | x^A \subseteq B \text{ and } Z \subseteq A/R_{F_1}\} = \{x \in G | x^A \subseteq B \text{ and } Z \subseteq A/R_{F_2}\} = \hat{B}^F_2\) for \(Z = \{a \in A | (x, a) \in S^\lor\}\) according to the Definition 18. To sum up, \(LL_{A|F_1}(G, A, S^\lor) = LL_{A|F_2}(G, A, S^\lor)\), this theorem is proved.

### 6.2. Construction Algorithm of Attribute-Oriented Linguistic Granular Concept Lattice

Based on the construction algorithm of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice mentioned in Algorithm 3, we can give the following construction algorithm for attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice, combining the equivalence relation under a kind of objects.

In linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^\lor)\), we make some analysis on the time complexity of construction algorithm for attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice. In order to obtain the equivalence relation under object set \(F\), we need to take \(O(|A||F|)\) from step 1 to step 4. Running steps 5-12 take at most \(O(2^{|A/R_F|})\), then the total time complexity is at most \(O(|A||F| + 2^{|A/R_F|})\).

**Example 6.** We consider the fuzzy linguistic formal context \((U, A, S)\) presented in Example 1. Set object set to \(F_1 = \{x_{41}, x_{42}\}\), then the corresponding equivalence relation is \(A/R_{F_1} = \{\{a_1, a_4\}, \{a_2, a_3\}\}\). Based on that, we can get 4 attribute-oriented linguistic granular concepts according to Definition 19, and the lattice structure is shown as follows:

![Figure 5](image)

**Algorithm 4:** Construction algorithm for attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice

**Input:** A linguistic formal context based on object dominance relation \((G, A, S^\lor)\).

**Output:** Attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\).

1: \(f_2^* = (G, A, S^\lor)\);
2: \(C_{A^*} = \{(Q_i, \hat{B}_i)\}; // For \(Q_i \subseteq G, \hat{B}_i \subseteq A_S\), set threshold \(y^r\), generate attribute-oriented linguistic granular concepts
3: \(\text{while } F \subseteq G \)
4: \(R_F = \{(b, h) | xS^\lor b = xS^\lor h, \forall b, h \in A, x \in F\}; // The equivalence relation on attribute set \(A\)
5: \(\text{while } Q_i \subseteq G, \hat{B}_i \subseteq A_S \)
6: \(\text{if } \hat{B}_i^F = Q_i \text{ and } Q_i^F = \hat{B}_i \)
7: \(C_{A^*} = \{(Q_i, \hat{B}_i)\};
8: \(\text{end if} \)
9: \(\text{end while} \)
10: \(\text{end while} \)
11: \(LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor) = \{(Q_i, \hat{B}_i)\}; \)
12: \(\text{return } LL_{A|F}(G, A, S^\lor)\);

![Figure 6](image)

Similarly, we can get the attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice when the object set is \(F_2 = \{x_{12}, x_{32}\}\) which is shown in Figure 6.

Through the above analysis, it is obvious that attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattice is the sub-lattice of attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice. Constructing attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept lattices from the equivalence relations of attributes can obtain attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattice.
with dominance relation. For a type of objects set, the linguistic rela-
tions between attributes and objects as well as the dominance rela-
tions of the objects are analyzed at the finer object granularity. In
this way, we can get results faster according to the different needs
of different people in a targeted manner.

7. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In this section, we conduct some comparative analysis to assess the
effectiveness of the proposed methods in this paper. Compared with
[24] and [46], we summarize the following characteristics:

1. Shao et al. [24] proposed a method for constructing
object(attribute)-oriented multi-granularity concept lattices,
which realized the two-way transformation of attributes from
fine-granularity to coarse-granularity and coarse-granularity
to fine-granularity, effectively improving the construction
speed of object (attribute)-oriented concept lattices. But some-
times 0 and 1 are not enough to accurately express the relation
between objects and attributes, the object (attribute)-oriented
linguistic concept lattice studied in this paper can directly
describe the relations between objects and attributes with
qualitative linguistic values. Meanwhile, the object (attribute)-
oriented linguistic concept lattice can avoid the loss of
information in the process of converting linguistic values into
numeral values. And setting different linguistic thresholds can
better meet different requirements of different people.

2. Liu et al. [46] discussed fuzzy linguistic formal context in
uncertain environment, and studied the fuzzy linguistic con-
cept lattice through the common relations between the objects
and attributes. In real life, in addition to the importance of
the commonality between objects and attributes, the prob-
lem of grouping is also very important. The object (attribute)-
oriented linguistic concept lattice proposed in this paper
takes into account the importance of objects and attributes.
Therefore, the object (attribute)-oriented linguistic
concept lattice proposed in this paper further studies specific
group problems and can solve different practical applications.

3. From the perspective of object dominance relation and
attribute dominance relation, object (attribute)-oriented lin-
guistic concept can reflect the relation between individ-
uals, more importantly, it can express the comprehensive
ability of the group to provide a new idea for group issues.
In addition, the use of the dominance relation between objects
and attributes to establish linguistic granular concept lattice
can obtain the object (attribute)-oriented linguistic concept
lattices, which finds more dominant objects and attributes
quickly.

Finally, it should be pointed out that our object (attribute)-oriented
linguistic concept lattices with dominance relation are proposed on
the basis of the object (attribute)-oriented concept lattice. Its time
complexity is a bit high. We will take it as the future discussion
direction so as to propose better construction method.

8. CONCLUSION

Granular computing is an important idea in the cross fusion of
rough set and concept lattice. It can divide large amounts of com-
plex information into several simple parts according to its charac-
teristics, which is more conducive to studying concept lattices. This
paper has discussed the group problems by constructing object-
oriented linguistic concept lattice and attribute-oriented linguistic
concept lattice based on dominance relation in fuzzy linguistic for-
mal context. For object-oriented linguistic concept lattice, we have
put forward a construction algorithm of object-oriented linguis-
tic granular concept lattice by using an equivalence relation with
respect to objects, so that we can more purposeful get a specific
concept lattice. The attribute-oriented linguistic granular concept
lattice has been presented to construct attribute-oriented linguist-
ic concept lattice under the dominance relation of objects. The
method proposed in this paper further enriches the concept lat-
tice theory, which describes the importance from the perspective of
objects and attributes, thereby extracting the effective information
in an uncertain environment.

The object-oriented linguistic granular concepts and attribute-
oriented linguistic granular concepts proposed in this paper are
constructed based on the equivalence relationship and only con-
sider one granularity, which cannot meet the problem of multiple
granularity choices in real life. In the future, we plan to further study
the optimal granularity selection problem and construct object-
oriented and attribute-oriented linguistic concept lattices by mul-
tiple granularities with dominance relation, so as to provide a new
way of thinking for the research of formal concept analysis.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Authors have no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS

Among the authors in the list, Hui Cui proposed the innova-
tive points of the paper and mainly took charge of writing and
researching. Ansheng Deng played a guiding role and gave a lot of
advice and contributions on the paper during the review process.
Chunmei Chang carried out algorithm design and data analysis
during the revision of the paper. Hongyue Diao was mainly respon-
sible for proofreading and revision issues. Li Zou was as the cooper-
ation teacher who was responsible for checking and guiding of this
paper.

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