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Fuzzy Conceptual Graphs: a comparative discussion

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Abstract—Conceptual Graphs (CG) are a graph-based knowledge representation and reasoning formalism; fuzzy Conceptual Graphs (FCG) constitute an extension that enriches their expressiveness, exploiting the fuzzy set theory so as to relax their constraints at various levels. This paper proposes a comparative study of existing approaches over their respective advantages and possible limitations. The discussion revolves around three axes: (a) Critical view of each approach and comparison with previous propositions from the state of the art; (b) Presentation of the many possible interpretations of each definition to illustrate its potential and its limits; (c) Clarification of the part of CG impacted by the definition as well as the relaxed constraint.

Index Terms—Conceptual Graphs, Fuzzy Logic, Knowledge Representation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Conceptual Graphs (CG) [1] are a graph-based knowledge representation family of formalisms whose specificities are a clear distinction between ontological knowledge and factual knowledge, reasoning mechanisms based on graph operations and foundations in first-order logic.

Their expressiveness has been extended by the addition or relaxation of constraints. For instance, inference rules and constraints have been introduced resulting in different formalisms of CG [2]; and datatypes have been proposed to represent non-symbolic values [3].

This paper focuses on propositions that enable the representation and manipulation of imprecise knowledge, in particular in the framework of the fuzzy set theory [4], [5]. These propositions broaden the CG’s knowledge representation capacity through the definition of weights or the embedding of fuzzy sets, that quantify the imprecision. These extensions occur in either the ontological or the factual part. They have been exploited in different application domains, such as image matching [6], database querying [7] or ontology mapping [8].

The goal of this paper is to review the state of the art of the different methods used to represent imprecise information in CG in order to extend their knowledge representation capacity. In particular, it examines the constraints on the CG formalism, by highlighting which constraint is relaxed, how it is relaxed and what are the consequences in terms of knowledge representation.

The paper focuses on knowledge representation and does not consider the question of reasoning mechanisms. Indeed, it is essential to examine first the knowledge representation formalisms and distinguish fundamental differences before even considering associated reasoning elements. Section II provides a review of the CG formalism, based on Chein & Mugnier specification [1], with a focus on elements used in most of the studied fuzzy extensions. Section III presents the different axes of discussion through the prism of which the fuzzy formalisms are studied. The following sections identify and discuss different inclusions of imprecise knowledge in CG: Section IV details the propositions that enrich concept nodes with a weighting coefficient, Section V deals with the use of fuzzy values within concept nodes, Section VI presents the particular case of nodes including several concepts, Section VII discusses contributions on simpler fuzzy extensions or transpositions of previous cases.

II. REVIEW OF CONCEPTUAL GRAPHS

Conceptual graphs (CG) are constituted of ontological knowledge on which factual knowledge is based. These two kinds of knowledge are successively described in this section. The ontological part expresses what can be represented, through the definition of the vocabulary, which constitutes a terminology of knowledge. The factual part uses the elements defined in the ontological part to represent facts. All kinds of knowledge, either ontological or factual, have a logical form, not used in this paper, and a graph form, i.e. a set of labeled graphs.

Throughout the paper, we use the following illustrative example in order to provide an intuitive understanding of the defined elements as well as their usefulness: the aim is to represent the factual knowledge linguistically described by the sentence “Nouka is a student who attends course IH001 which is a history lesson.”

A. Ontological knowledge: vocabulary

Formally, the vocabulary is defined as a quadruplet \( \mathcal{V} = (T_C, T_R, M, \tau) \) whose elements are described hereinafter.

\( T_C \) and \( T_R \) respectively correspond to the types of concepts and the types of relations, which respectively correspond to predicates from first-order logic of arity 1 and of arity equal to or greater than 1. They are two finite and partially ordered sets.

In the case of the considered example, Student and History are elements of \( T_C \); whereas attend is an element of \( T_R \). We also introduce the concept Course such that the partial order on \( T_C \) gives Course as more general than History; Student and the two other types are incomparable.
Each relation type has a fixed arity, $T_R$ can be partitioned according to these arities. For instance, attend is a relation type with arity 2.

$M = I \cup \{\ast\}$ is a set of markers used to instantiate the concept nodes: $I$ is the set of individual markers which identify a specific entity from the considered universe of discourse and $\ast$ the generic marker that references an unspecified entity. For instance $\text{Nouka}$ and $1H001$ are specific entities from $I$.

$\tau$ is a function from $I$ to $T_C$ defining the most specific concept type instantiated by each individual marker. For instance, $\tau(\text{Nouka}) = \text{Student}$; $\tau(1H001) = \text{History}$.

### B. Factual knowledge: labeled graphs

A conceptual graph is a bipartite labeled multigraph represented by a quadruplet $G = (C, R, E, \text{label})$ referring to the defined vocabulary $V$.

$C$ and $R$ respectively correspond to concept nodes and relation nodes. Unlike classic multigraphs, the relations are not represented by edges but by relation nodes. $E$ is the set of edges connecting elements of $C$ to elements of $R$, i.e. concept nodes to relation nodes. $\text{label}$ is a labeling function from $C$ to $T_C \times I$, from $R$ to $T_R$ and from $E$ to the set of natural numbers $N$.

The considered example can be represented by a CG composed of two concept nodes, respectively labeled (Student: Nouka) and (History: 1H001), and a relation node connected to each concept node, labeled attend. Figure 1 represents this example using a graph notation, with three nodes $n_1$, $n_2$ and $n_3$, where $\text{label}(n_1) = \text{Student : Nouka}$, $\text{label}(n_2) = \text{History : 1H001}$ and $\text{label}(n_3) = \text{attend}$, while the edges are labeled 0 and 1 to specify the respective role of each concept node in the relation attend.

The classical notation is used along the paper: a concept node labeled with type $c$ and marker $m$ is denoted as

$$[c : m]$$

and a relation node labeled with the type $r$, connected to two concept nodes respectively labeled with $[c : m]$ and $[c' : m']$

$$(r) \quad \begin{cases} 0 - [c : m] \\ 1 - [c' : m'] \end{cases}$$

where 0 and 1 are the label of the edges identifying the role of concepts $[c : m]$ and $[c' : m']$ within the relation $r$.

Following these textual notations, the fact corresponding to the considered example, graphically represented in Figure 1, is denoted:

$$(\text{attend}) \quad \begin{cases} 0 - [\text{Student : Nouka}] \\ 1 - [\text{History : 1H001}] \end{cases}$$

### III. Overview

This section presents the reading grid we propose to detail by which prism the papers are studied. We then give the taxonomy used to categorize the models and their respective interpretations.

We name fuzzy conceptual graph, denoted $fCG$, a CG enabling the representation of imprecise knowledge. Each proposition integrating fuzzy components is first presented by its definition. It is a transposition of the original paper adapted to the notation introduced in Section II-B (Eq. 1 and 2). A formalization using the textual notation follows in order to summarize the proposition.

Our proposals then consist in a critical look at the knowledge representation capacities offered by the studied models, insisting on their respective properties as well as their comparison; the study of different interpretations of these models in order to highlight their potential and their limits; and finally further details on the part of the CG impacted by the model, as well as an explicitation of the relaxed constraints.

Table I presents a taxonomy that categorizes the studied models according to which type of knowledge in CG is impacted. The section where the proposal is introduced is given in the second column. The third column contains a code, that refers to the different interpretations of the models. The first number is identical to the corresponding equation, and the rest of the code distinguishes the interpretations.

As Morton [9]’s works could not be accessed, they are studied through their transcript in Wuwongse and Manzano’s paper [10].

### IV. Weighted concept node

A first family of methods proposes to represent imprecise knowledge by enriching the concept nodes. In particular, the discussed models quantify imprecision by a weight associated with the node. The first model uses a numerical value between $[0, 1]$ for this purpose; the second one uses a linguistic variable, such as veryTrue, which refers to a fuzzy set on $[0, 1]$; finally the third one defers the definition of the weight associated with the node to the level of a fuzzy lattice derived from $T_C$.

#### A. Weighting by a numerical value

1) General principle: Morton [9] enables the representation of imprecise knowledge in a concept node with individual
The value may represent the inherent vagueness of a type, e.g.
"History covers many elements that are not clearly defined,
so it is difficult to say that 1H202 is a history course", or the
difficulty of determining precisely its compatibility with the
entity under consideration, e.g. "1H202 is a history course,
but also contains geography parts".

Morton proposes definitions of the compatibility function
for both the graph and the logical forms. The first one consists
in the definition of a partial function $\mu_k$ from $T_C \times I$
to $[0,1]$ for each node concept $k \in C$. The second one
consists in the definition of $\mu : T_C \times I \mapsto [0,1]$ in
the vocabulary, a function common to any fCG defined on that
vocabulary. The imperfect knowledge inclusion is performed
at a different level depending on the considered definition.
Thus according to Wuwongse and Manzano [10], as detailed
below, Morton defines either the $\alpha$ value as being specific to
each individual concept (3a), or as being defined at the level
of the vocabulary (3b), and thus globally.

2) Individual weighting: In definition (3a), the imprecise
knowledge inclusion is performed in the factual knowledge,
in the concept nodes, and more precisely for each node
individually. This inclusion defines a fuzzy set on $T_C \times I$
specific to each individual concept node of a given fCG. Thus,
from one individual concept to another, the same couple can
have different compatibility values. One can then have [History: 1H202, 0.7] and [History: 1H202, 0.4] within the
same fCG, meaning that the perceptual system that provides
the information changes its conclusions about the features of
1H202 because of its own imprecision, or because of new
information for example. The constraint thus relaxed by this fuzzy integration model is the degree to which an entity belongs to a concept type.

We propose two readings of the constraint relaxation. Ac-

The first one, the fCG keeps the classical constraint:
only one couple of $T_C \times I$ is associated to each individual concept node (3a1). In this case the fuzzy set of a given node is defined only for a single pair of $T_C \times I$, which makes the definition of $\mu_k$ excessive.

In the second reading, we consider that this constraint is
also relaxed, which leads to fCG whose individual concept
nodes are fuzzy sets on $T_C \times I$, modeling imprecision both
on the concept type and on the individual marker (3a2). Thus,
when reading 1) and 2) for (3a2), following the definition provided by Morton [9] according to Wuwongse and Manzano [10], this can be interpreted as the limitations of a perceptual system
that is not static. For each individual concept, the perceptual
system has a level of precision on its observation depending
on the context (or other parameters). This precision can then
vary for the same given entity from capture to capture.

3) Global weighting: In definition (3b), the imprecise
knowledge is included at the ontological level, in the vocab-

The differences with case (3a) have various possible moti-

The second motivation translates the fact that in case (3b)
there is a unique compatibility value for a given type-entity
couple, whereas with case (3a) there is a multitude of values
for the same couple. This multiplicity of values for the same
couple can be justified by captures spread out in time, whose
parameters of observations would vary, or by the capture by
different imperfect systems, with diverse characteristics.

Finally, a third motivation is a difference in the interpreta-
tion of the collected pieces of imperfect information, either in
terms of uncertain or vague knowledge, as proposed by the
author, but also in terms of imprecise knowledge or level of
confidence in the knowledge. Case (3a) describes a weight
that may vary between the observations of a given type-
entity couple. It is in line with the uncertainty or the level of
confidence interpretations, as there are variations of levels of
confidence or certainty associated with the observations of a
given type-entity couple. Case (3b) describes a weight inherent
to the type-entity couple. It is in line with the imprecise or
vague knowledge interpretation, as there may be a level of
imprecision or vagueness associated with a given type-entity
couple, which is specific to this couple and does not vary over
the different observations of the same couple.

B. Weighting by a linguistic variable

A second model, proposed by Wuwongse and Tru [11],
considers weights in the form of a linguistic variable \( \lambda \)
associated with a fuzzy set on \([0, 1]\). A concept node is written:
\[
[c : m, \lambda], \lambda \in K
\]  
(4)
where \( m \in M \) and \( K \) is a set of linguistic variables defining
the degree of truthfulness, e.g. \( K = \{ \text{veryTrue}, \text{true}, \ldots \} \).
Each of the terms is associated with a fuzzy set defined on
the universe \([0, 1]\), instead of a single value \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \) for
Morton.

Considering the illustrative example, one can have \([\text{History: 2H132, quiteTrue}]
\) and \([\text{Geography: 2H132, veryFalse}]\). This example represents
"It is quite true that 2H132 deals with history and it is very false that
2H132 deals with geography". The values quiteTrue and veryFalse are
defined at the ontological level and are therefore not specific to an
individual node.

This model uses a linguistic variable instead of a numerical
value which can be considered as making the manipulation
of imprecision by humans more intuitive, following a usual
principle in fuzzy logic.

According to Wuwongse and Tru [11], this choice leads
to more relevant results when integrated in the projection
operation. However their arguments seem debatable and the
claimed issue can be related to differences of interpretation
with respect to Morton’s framework.

The fuzzy sets associated with the linguistic variables \( \lambda \)
are elements of the set \( K \) defined at the level of the vocabulary,
which potentially allows the definition of an infinity of vari-
able. This moderates the previous statement about the more
intuitive use of linguistic variables.

The set \( K \) is partitioned into three sets \( T, F \) and \( U \)
referring to "True", "False" and "Unknown" respectively. The
membership of a linguistic variable in \( T, F \) or \( U \) gives
properties on this variable: terms in \( T \) are associated with
increasing membership functions on \([0, 1]\) and equal to 1 on
1; terms in \( F \) are associated with decreasing membership
functions on \([0, 1]\) and equal to 1 on 0.

This partition alters the reasoning mechanisms. Indeed, it
implies that inference between types of concepts associated
with terms of \( K \) is not directly derived from the classical
inference principles between basic concept types and between
fuzzy sets: it is defined to take into account the type of concept,
the degree of truth and the type of truth value.

While Morton's proposal concerns individual markers only,
Wuwongse and Tru's allows the use of the generic marker * as
well; it enables the representation of a compatibility between
a type and an undefined entity. This highlights the fact that
the imprecision represented is not inherent of pairs in \( T_* \times I \),
because then the linguistic value associated with a generic node,

\([\text{History: *}, \text{true}]\) for example, becomes uniquely defined as
a function of type.

This second definition of fuzzy node relaxes the constraint
at the level of the factual knowledge of CG, in a similar way
as \((3b)\), i.e. at the level of the compatibility between the entity
of a concept node and its type, but also allows the use of
generic marker and the use of fuzzy sets instead of a single
numerical value.

Thus, Wuwongse and Tru also relax the constraint on the
precision of the represented entity (it can be less precise
through the use of the generic marker) and on the precision
of the compatibility values (4).

C. Ontological weighting

A third model, proposed by Cao [12], does not represent
fuzzy types at the level of factual knowledge, but considers
types belonging to a lattice of fuzzy types, giving for \( m \in M \)
and \( c_\lambda \) in this lattice:
\[
[c_\lambda : m], \lambda \in K
\]  
(5)
In the case of the considered example, one can for instance
build the concept node \([\text{History:veryTrue}, 2H132]\).

A fCG using such fuzzy concept types is highly similar to a
classical CG. Indeed, the concept nodes are type-marker pairs
whose type belongs to a set with a partial order relation. The
variable \( \lambda \) in Eq. (5) is not determined during the construction
of the factual node, but in the vocabulary, and it is associated
with a type. One then has access to different occurrences of
the basic type \text{History} associated with different values of \( \lambda \),
resulting in different fuzzy types.

By this proposition, as with \((3b)\), the weighting is explicitly
linked to the types, and the imprecision is located at the level
of the ontological knowledge (5).

V. IMPRECISE ATTRIBUTE VALUE

This section discusses a different case of fuzzy semantic
integration: fuzziness occurs within a concept node as well, but
for a particular type of concept, called concept with attribute.
Such concept nodes contain an attribute value in addition to,
or instead of, a marker. The fuzzy extension of such nodes
allows the definition of linguistic variables for the attribute
value. After recalling the definition of these concept types
in the crisp case, this section successively discusses several
fuzzy extensions proposed in the literature. The second one is
formulated as fuzzification of markers, however it represents
fuzzy values.

A. Concept type with attribute

In the classical CG formalism, concept types with at-
tribute [1] constitute a type of concept associated with a value
domain \( U(c) \). A concept node with attribute is denoted \( (c : v) \)
with \( c \) the type of concept attribute and \( v \) a value in \( U(c) \).

For example, one can represent \([\text{Grade: 90}]\), where \text{Grade}
is a concept type with attribute domain \( U(\text{Grade}) = [0, 100] \)
and 90 is a value in the domain \( U(\text{Grade}) \).
In Sowa’s formalism [13], the values are symbols, and the markers of the concept nodes with attribute remain, and by default has a value of 1. Buche et al. [14] on the other hand introduce the type Value which is linked to a relation node of type Val linked to a node with of this type are linked to the parameter considered by the node relationship Val. Such concept nodes with attributes can actually be represented in the classic formalisms of CG, as recalled Section II: they can be represented as nodes linked through a Val relation node to specific concept nodes with Value as type and the attribute value as marker.

Types with attributes can thus be formalised in different forms. In one case, a concept node with attribute is modeled as a triplet type-marker-value, while in the other case it is modeled as a couple type-marker linked through a relation node of type Val to a Value-value couple. The concept node with attribute in the example are not based on either model and are a simplification to illustrate our point, with such a node ending as a couple type-value. It is the basis for concept node with attribute notation in following sections.

B. Linguistic variable as a value

1) General principle: Morton [9], according to Wuwongse and Manzano [10], enables the representation of imperfect knowledge in the value field of a concept node having a concept type with metric attribute. The latter corresponds to the case where the attribute value has an associated measure.

The imperfect knowledge is represented by a linguistic variable $\lambda$ as a fuzzy set over $U(c)$, the value domain of the concept type with metric attribute $c$:

$$[c : \lambda], \lambda \in \mathcal{F}(U(c))$$

where $\mathcal{F}(U)$ denotes the set of fuzzy sets defined on domain $U$.

For example, if Grade is metric, one can construct the node [Grade: Good] where Good is a linguistic variable associated with a fuzzy set on $[0, 100]$, whose value is determined by the measure associated with the concept type with metric attribute Grade.

Wuwongse and Manzano [10] extend this definition to the non-metric case, whose distinction with the metric case is open to interpretation. The authors specify for example, for a metric attribute concept type Size and a continuous universe $U$, that $U(\text{Size})$ is a continuous set corresponding to the measure associated to Size. For the non-metric case, it is a discrete set $U'$. They illustrate the latter with a concept Color and an associated categorical value Red, which is not a value defined by a measure. In both cases the associated values are fuzzy sets on $U(\text{Size})$ and $U'$ respectively. The distinction seems to inform on the formalization or not of a measure function associated to the type of concept with attribute. In the case where no measure is associated, the set $U'$ thus corresponds to a discrete universe of categories associated to the concept type with non-metric attribute. (6a)

2) Fuzzy marker: A definition similar to the previous one introduces the notion of Fuzzy Marker, based on Buche et al.'s value model [14], by Thomopoulos et al. [15]. It differs in that the domain of any concept type with attribute is defined on $I$, the set of individual markers, instead of a universe $U$ distinct from $I$. In these models, a fuzzy marker is a fuzzy set on $I$ restricted to the domain of the associated concept type $t_c$ within the concept node $c$. A classical marker is the special case of a crisp set that associates 1 as the degree of membership to the considered element $m$ of $I$ on the domain of $t_c$, and 0 to the others.

It allows the representation of imprecision by going from a single precise value to a set of weighted values. For each metric attribute type $c$ a membership function $\mu_c$ is defined on $U(c)$, i.e. subset of the domain of all possible values corresponding to the value domain of $c$. In the non-metric case, it is defined on a discrete domain $U'$. (6b)

3) Analysis: For both definitions, the notion of fuzzy attribute type enables the use of a linguistic variable on the value domain.

In Thomopoulos et al.’s definition, there is a confusion between the individual marker $i$, which refers to an entity in reality, and a value $v_i$ which corresponds to the measure of a characteristic. As a result, syntactically this model does not distinguish between concept types with attributes and classical concept types; however, the semantics remain different, as these two kinds of concept types have a different interpretation in reality: a value of an attribute and a symbolic marker referring an entity in reality are two different things, so the confusion within this model persists. It should be noted though that in the application context presented by Thomopoulos et al. [15], where CGs are used to represent data in microbiology, the confusion may never happen in practice.

On another note, the distinction between metric and non-metric attribute types may have its origin in the fact that $U$ is usually the universe on which concepts, relations and individual markers are interpreted in logical semantics [1].

In the definition of fuzzy markers, the use of $I$ allows the definition of domains of values on $I$, discrete or not, continuous or discontinuous, which is a second modification of this set, in addition to the fact that its elements no longer necessarily refer to entities, but both entities and attribute values. Or, rather, attribute values are then considered as entities.

It is not clear whether Morton, Wuwongse and Tru’s definitions define an imperfect knowledge inclusion on the factual or ontological side. On the one hand there is the possibility that the value domain $U(c)$ of a metric attribute type $t$ points to a fuzzy set, thus globally defined, which is in line with an inclusion on the ontological part. However, this possibility is not made explicit before its use in a CG, because no additional element is defined in the ontological part. It is indeed not explicit that linguistic variables defined on $U(c)$ are defined prior to their use in the factual part. In the case of the fuzzy marker, the definition is clearly on the ontological part with respect to the value domains, and on the factual part with
VI. FUZZY MULTI-CONCEPT NODE

A third type of imperfect knowledge integration is observed in the case of multi-concept nodes, which classically correspond to conjunctive nodes as recalled in Section VI-A below. Three fuzzy variants are then presented successively.

A. Conjunctive type introduction

Multi-concept nodes extend classical CG enabling the use of conjunctive types [1], [16], [17]: the node labeling function associates concept nodes with a subset of $T_C$ of incomparable types. Two types are said to be incomparable if they cannot be compared by the partial order relation defined on $T_C$, i.e. one is not the generalization of the other and vice versa. Thus the label function of a CG does not associate each node $k \in C$ with a single element of $T_C$, but with a subset of $T_C$.

It has to be noted that the conjunctive type does not correspond to an increase in expressiveness but to a syntactic conjunction of such fuzzy concepts, and one obtains with the presented in Section IV-C. It is a conjunction of such fuzzy concepts by replacing the considered concepts by fuzzy concepts as illustrated in the geography part. Note that in this example, the conjunction of types used is relevant, it makes sense conceptually, but it is not always the case. For instance, the conjunction of Student and Course is not conceptually clear, even though it can occur and be relevant in practice. For instance, it can be the case of a student both attending some courses and being the subject of one course in particular.

B. Fuzzy conjunction of types

Cao [16] proposes a natural extension to the fuzzy case, by replacing the considered concepts by fuzzy concepts as presented in Section IV-C. It is a conjunction of such fuzzy concepts, and one obtains with $c$ and $c'$ in $T_C$, $\lambda$ and $\lambda'$ in $K$, $m$ in $M$:

$$[c, c', \lambda, \lambda', m] \quad (7)$$

In the same way as for the conjunctive type, it is a syntactic shortcut which does not increase expressivity as compared to the propositions on nodes and fuzzy types.

For example, one can build $[\text{History}_{\text{true}}, \text{Geography}_{\text{notTrue}}]$, $1H002$ where $1H002$ can be a history-geography lesson presenting only a few maps to illustrate the geography part. Note that in this example, the conjunction of fuzzy types used is relevant, it makes sense conceptually, but it is not always the case. For instance, the conjunction of Student and Course is not conceptually clear, even though it can occur and be relevant in practice. For instance, it can be the case of a student both attending some courses and being the subject of one course in particular.

C. Fuzzy disjunction of types

In a different fuzzy multi-concept case, Thomopoulos et al. [15] propose to define fuzzy disjunction of incomparable types, giving for $c$ and $c'$ two types, and $\alpha$ and $\beta$ two values on $[0,1]$:

$$[(c, \alpha), (c', \beta) : *) \quad (8)$$

This is a fuzzy type definition that is specific to the query case in a CG database presented by the paper. In this sense, other proposals [7] impose to systematically take the maximum in order not to lose any possibly relevant result, whichever the chosen interpretation.

For instance, considering the previous the example of the previous definition $[(\text{History}, 0.8), (\text{Geography}, 0.4): *)$, one

The context of this proposition is the use of a CG as queries in databases, where the results have to match the query CG, i.e. be equal to it or be a specialization of it. Then the defined disjunction corresponds to an imprecision or a preference on the nature of the sought information, and as such enables more expressive queries returning a broader range of results. The results must correspond to the disjunctive type, i.e. be of the same type or a subtype, in proportion to the importance of the weight associated with each type. Whether the imprecision or preference interpretation is chosen modifies the notion of distance with the query CG, and thus returns different results.

With this definition, one can for example build $[(\text{History}, 0.8), (\text{Geography}, 0.4): *)$ which can represent the lessons that Nourka would prefer to have next year.

Compared to the previous definitions of crisp and fuzzy conjunction of types, it must be underlined that the disjunction does not reduce to a syntactic shortcut. Indeed, the equivalence between a multi-concept node in the conjunctive case and several nodes is not possible in the disjunctive case, because there is, to our knowledge, no other knowledge disjunction representation in the CG formalism.

The relaxed constraint is the degree of truth associated with each type. Moreover, an additional notion of fuzziness is added with the relaxation of the constraint on the type uniqueness. In mono-concept types cases, a node is associated with a unique type, even in the fuzzy type case, so that one can state that "this entity of such type", with a possible degree of truth associated. Here one cannot state that the represented entity is of such or such type, hence the additional relaxation of constraint. We thus have a fuzzy set on a subset of incomparable types of $T_C$ instead of a single element of $T_C$. $8a$

D. Fuzzy hierarchy

Thomopoulos et al. [18] extend the previous definition by deriving from the fuzzy disjunction of type present in the query, weights for all types of $T_C$, i.e. even the ones not present in the disjunction. It is a so-called developed form named fuzzy type in extension in the paper proposing it, in opposition to the fuzzy disjunction of types named then fuzzy type in intention. Depending on whether the interpretation is preference or vagueness, respectively the maximum or minimum of the supertypes is recursively chosen for each subtype, and 0 for the more general types, as illustrated in the example below.

This is a fuzzy type definition that is specific to the query case in a CG database presented by the paper. In this sense, other proposals [7] impose to systematically take the maximum in order not to lose any possibly relevant result, whichever the chosen interpretation.

For instance, considering the previous the example of the previous definition $[(\text{History}, 0.8), (\text{Geography}, 0.4): *)$, one
can build the hierarchy $T_C = [(\text{History}, 0.8), (\text{Geography}, 0.4), (\text{Course}, 0), (\text{History-Geography}, \alpha)]$, where $\text{Course}$ is more general than $\text{History}$ and $\text{Geography}$ and $\text{History-Geography}$ is more specific than $\text{History}$ and $\text{Geography}$. The $\alpha$ coefficient takes value 0.8 in the case of a preference interpretation, and 0.4 in the case of a precision interpretation.

This definition has the particularity of including its own interpretation: the definition depends on the interpretation, contrary to the previously discussed ones. Indeed, the latter offer definitions in possibilities of interpretations, and treat the influence of this interpretation only in the reasoning inference step. It makes explicit the interpretation of what a fuzzy disjunction of type on $T_C$ represents. (8b)

VII. OTHER FUZZIFICATIONS

This section deals with other cases of imperfect knowledge inclusion which do not lead to much discussion, either because of their simplicity or because they are only a transposition of previously detailed cases. The case of fuzzy relations is first discussed, then the case of propositional fuzziness and finally the case of fuzzy inference rules.

A. Fuzzy relations

The integration of fuzzy components can apply to the relation types, beyond the concept types discussed in Section IV, in a straightforward way and following the same lines of discussion. Indeed, the weights associated with the concepts described in Section IV, whether they are numerical or linguistic, can be naturally extended to relations.

1) Weight as numerical value: Wuwongse and Manzano [10] propose to generalize the principle discussed in Section IV-A for the case of concept nodes to the case of relation nodes: Eq. (2) can be enriched with a numerical weight $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, leading to:

$$ (r, \alpha) \rightarrow -0 - [c : i]$$

$$ -1 - [c' : i']$$

(9)

The weight can be interpreted as representing the compatibility of the nodes concepts $c$ and $c'$ defined by a function specific to the relation $r$ returning $\alpha$.

For the considered example, one can for instance build:

$$ \text{attend} \rightarrow 0 - [\text{Student: Nouka}]$$

$$ -1 - [\text{History: } 1H008]$$

which represents the fact that the student Nouka attended most of the history class 1H008.

2) Weight as linguistic value: Similarly, Wuwongse and Tru [11] propose to apply the principle discussed in Section IV-B for concept nodes to the case of relation nodes, i.e. to weight relation nodes with a linguistic variable defined on $K$:

$$ (r, \lambda) \rightarrow -0 - [c : i]$$

$$ -1 - [c' : i']$$

(10)

where each linguistic variable $\lambda \in K$ corresponds to a fuzzy set on $[0, 1]$.

3) Weight at the ontological level: Finally, the case of weights at the ontological level formalised by a fuzzy lattice, as presented in Section IV-C for concept types, is applied to the case of relation types by Cao et al. [12]:

$$ (r_\lambda) \rightarrow -0 - [c : i]$$

$$ -1 - [c' : i']$$

(11)

where $\lambda$ is a linguistic variable in $K$ as introduced earlier.

From the point of view of the fCG, the relation $r_\lambda$ is a classical type of relation belonging to a particular lattice of types, a lattice of basic types associated to linguistic variables in $K$. In a sense, as in the case of concepts, such a fCG is a classical CG with a particular vocabulary.

B. Weighting a concept node description

Morton [9], according to Wuwongse and Manzano [10], uses a notion of concept node triplets consisting of a type $c$, a marker $m$ and a description $d$. This description is itself a CG that describes the concept node. This notion is available in Sowa’s formalism [13], and is similar to that of nested CGs [1], restricted to a single level of nesting.

Morton generalises this formalization of CGs and includes a weight of the description $d$ which is written:

$$ [c : m, (d, \alpha)]$$

(12)

The value $\alpha$ represents the compatibility between $c$ and $d$, and is, as the other Morton definitions, modeled by a compatibility function. It is specified that compatibility can also be modeled by a function from $[0, 1]$ to $[0, 1]$ representing then a compatibility with truth values in $[0, 1]$. This compatibility only affects the factual part of CGs as it is defined for each couple type-description, and that the descriptions in themselves are CG which are not, apriori, defined in the ontological part.

C. Fuzzy rule

A $\lambda$-rule in the CG formalism, also called inference rule, is a classical extension of the CG reminded in Section II, allowing to perform reasoning inference [1]: for two concepts $c$ and $c'$, a relation $r$, an individual marker $i$ and a variable $*x$, such a rule can be written:

$$ [c : *x] \Rightarrow [c : *x] - 1 - (r) - 0 - [c' : i]$$

(13)

It is interpreted as a rule of the form IF a subset of the CG matches the hypothesis (e.g. in Eq. (13) the considered CG contains $x$ of type $c$), THEN the CG can be extended and/or specialized to match the conclusion (e.g. in Eq. (13) $x$ is in relation to $i$ of type $c'$ via the relation $r$). Rules with more complex premises and conclusions can be considered.

For example, we may have the rule:

$$ [\text{History: } *x] \Rightarrow [\text{History: } *x] - 1 - (\text{learned}) - 0 - [\text{Student: *}] $$

which represents the piece of knowledge If $x$ is a history lesson, then there exists a student who learns lesson $x$.

Wuwongse and Tru [11] introduce fCG programs and Ca and Creasy [19] the expansion of $\lambda$-fCG and universally quantified fCG, which uses universal quantifiers instead generic
markers. These propositions can be used as extensions of the λ-rules so that they allow for fuzzy weights in the premise and in the conclusion.

In the first case [11], they are the direct transposition of the λ-rules to the case of fCG having fuzzy types at the level of concepts and relations, and fuzzy values at the level of the value of an attribute type. Thus the hypothesis and the conclusion of the rule are such graphs, and the specific reasoning mechanisms that this induces are detailed. These specific inferences are a transposition of the deduction rules defined for fCG [11].

In the second case [19], the operation of expanding the λ-fCG and the universally quantified fCG puts these specific fCG in a different form, that corresponds to a λ-rule. For example, considering the universally quantified CG:

\[
(\text{attend}) \quad -0 - [\text{Student: } \forall] \\
-1 - [\text{History: } 1H003]
\]

which represents All the students attended the history class 1H003, its extension, which corresponds as stated above to a λ-rule, is written:

\[
[\text{Student: } *x] \implies (\text{attend}) \quad -0 - [\text{Student: } *x] \\
-1 - [\text{History: } 1H003]
\]

which represents the same information under another form. The fuzzy case is then when the quantifier ∨ is for example replaced by a fuzzy set on \([0,1]\), representing a generic quantifier. This value represents how far one can deduce the conclusion from the represented premise, for example with the value most which would give Most students attended the history class 1H003.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The comparative discussion presented in this paper shows the richness and diversity of the propositions allowing to model imprecise knowledge in the framework of fuzzy conceptual graphs: the latter enriches the classical conceptual graph model and increases their expressiveness integrating fuzzy components at different levels with various interpretations and uses. As surveyed in this paper, they include fuzzy concept nodes, fuzzy relation nodes, fuzzy types, fuzzy markers and fuzzy values, as well as fuzzy inference rules. A complementary view is offered in Table I that proposes a taxonomy of the imprecise knowledge locations, focusing on the distinction between the ontological and factual parts, detailing the particularly rich variations of the ontological fuzzy extensions. It highlights the distinctions operated in this paper to formalize all proposed fCG models and discuss the various interpretations of these models, bringing to light that beyond the specific cases for which they have been defined, they offer original tools to represent imprecise information.

It has to be noted that these models can be combined, but a balance has to be established between the expressivity and the complexity of the resulting formalism.

Ongoing works aim at studying the consequences of these choices on the reasoning inference processes proposed by the papers that introduced these fuzzy conceptual graph extensions, depending on the chosen interpretation that can vary, as discussed in the paper. The case of uncertain knowledge, that can rely on the same formalization as imprecise knowledge discussed in this paper but is associated with other interpretation and reasoning tools, is of specific interest.

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