

A Method for Calculating the Association Degrees between Concepts of Concept Networks

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Abstract

Depicting the associating degrees between two concepts and their relationships are major works for constructing a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network. This paper indicates some drawbacks of the existing methods of calculating associating degrees between concepts, and proposes a new method for overcoming these drawbacks. We also use some examples to compare the proposed method with the existing methods for calculating the associating degrees between two concepts in a multi-relationship fuzzy concept networks.

Keywords

Document Retrieval, Fuzzy Query Processing, Geometric-Mean Averaging Operators, Fuzzy Concept Networks

1. Introduction

Salton and McGill proposed information retrieval system based on the Boolean logic model [1]. Moreover, documents are retrieved only when they contain the index terms specified in the user's queries. However, this method may neglect some relevant documents that do not contain the index terms specified in user's queries. Therefore, many researchers proposed intelligent information retrieval systems to retrieval documents intelligently by incorporating knowledge bases into the systems [2]-[13]. In [13], Lucarella *et al.* presented the fuzzy concept networks for information retrieval based on fuzzy set theory [14]. The concept network can depict the relationships between concepts which are defined as index terms [15] or classes of documents [11] in a specific domain.

In [9], Horng *et al.* proposed the method to automatically construct multi-relationship fuzzy concept networks for fuzzy information retrieval. In mul-

ti-relationship, there are four kinds of relationship to describe possible semantic relationships between concepts, such as fuzzy positive association relationship, fuzzy negative associating relationship, fuzzy generalization relationship and fuzzy specialization relationship [10]. The users of the fuzzy information retrieval system based on multi-relationship concept networks can submit a fuzzy query in which a search context is involved to provide the user's perspective on the fuzzy relationships between concepts. Documents are retrieved if they contain concepts that have a specified fuzzy relationship with the concepts contained in the user's query when concerning the search context. Thus, depicting the associating degrees between two concepts and their relationships are important for constructing a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network.

The rest of this study is organized as follows. Section 2 briefly reviews the concept of geometric mean, the fuzzy concept network [13] and the multi-relationship fuzzy concept network [10]. Section 3 reviews the existing methods of associating degrees between concepts for automatically constructing multi-relationship associating fuzzy concept networks, and indicates some drawbacks of existing methods for calculating associating degrees between concepts. Section 4 presents a new method for calculating associating degrees between concepts, and uses some examples to compare the proposed method with the existing methods. Conclusions are finally drawn in Section 5.

2. Preliminary

In [9], the geometric mean of positive number a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n is defined as

$$\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots \times a_n}, \quad (1)$$

where $1 \leq i \leq n$. The geometric mean is well defined for sets of positive numbers, and is useful to deal with fuzzy aggregating problem and fuzzy decision-making problem.

2.1. Fuzzy Concept Networks

Lucarella *et al.* have proposed the fuzzy concept networks for fuzzy information retrieval [13]. A fuzzy concept network includes nodes and directed links. Each node represents a concept or document. Each directed link connects two concepts or directs from one concept c_i to one document d_j , and each directed link is associated with a degree μ , where $\mu \in [0, 1]$, indicating the degree of strength of the relationship between two concepts or the degree of strength that a document contains a concept. **Figure 1** shows a fuzzy concept network, where c_1, c_2, \dots and c_7 are concepts, and d_1, d_2, d_3 and d_4 are documents. A link in the fuzzy concept network is defined as:

$$l = \{ \langle c, r \rangle, u(c, r) \mid c \in C \text{ and } r \in C \},$$

where C represents the set of concepts, u is the membership function, $u : C \times C \rightarrow [0, 1]$, which represents that the concept c and concept r are connected

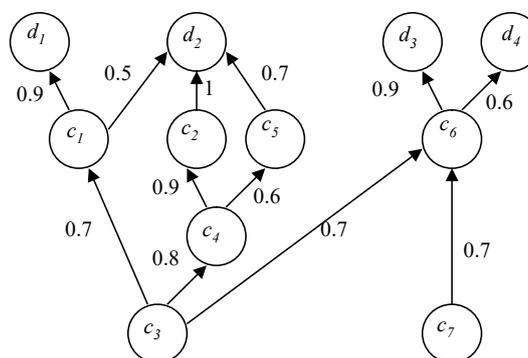


Figure 1. A fuzzy concept network.

by the link l and their relevant is $u(c, r)$, where $u(c, r) \in [0, 1]$.

In the relevant value between concept c and concept r is $u(c, r)$, and the relevant value between concept r and concept s is $u(r, s)$. Then based on the transitivity of link relationship, we can obtain the relevant value between concept c and concept s by the following expression:

$$u(c, s) = \min(u(c, r), u(r, s)).$$

Similarly, if $u(c_1, c_2), u(c_2, c_3), \dots, u(c_{n-1}, c_n)$ are known, then based on the transitivity of relationship, we can obtain the relevant value between concept c_1 and concept c_n by the following expression:

$$u(c_1, c_n) = \min(u(c_1, c_2), u(c_2, c_3), \dots, u(c_{n-1}, c_n)).$$

2.2. Multi-Relationship Fuzzy Concept Networks

Kracker proposed the multi-relationship fuzzy concept network [10]. The concepts of multi-relationship fuzzy concepts are similar to the concepts of semantic networks [9] for expressing different types of relationship between keywords. Four types of relationship can be described the possible relationship between concepts in a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network as follows:

- 1) **Positive association:** It relates concepts with a fuzzy similar meaning (e.g. person—individual) in some contexts.
- 2) **Negative association:** It relates concepts with fuzzy complementary relationship (e.g. male—female), fuzzy incompatible relationship (e.g. unemployed—freelance) or fuzzy antonymous relationship (e.g. small—large) in some contexts.
- 3) **Generalization:** A concept regarded as a fuzzy generalization of another concept if it includes that concept in an analytic or partitive sense (e.g. person—student).
- 4) **Specialization:** It is the inverse of fuzzy generalization.

Let C be a set of concepts in a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network. The fuzzy relationships between concepts are defined as follows [10].

- 1) Fuzzy positive associating P is a fuzzy relation, $P: C \times C \rightarrow [0, 1]$, which is reflexive, symmetric, and max- $*$ -transitive.

- 2) Fuzzy negative association N is a fuzzy relation, $N: C \times C \rightarrow [0,1]$, which is anti-reflexive, symmetric, and max- $*$ -nontransitive.
- 3) Fuzzy generalization G is a fuzzy relation, $G: C \times C \rightarrow [0,1]$, which is anti-reflexive, anti-symmetric, and max- $*$ -transitive.
- 4) Fuzzy specialization S is a fuzzy relation, $S: C \times C \rightarrow [0,1]$, which is anti-reflexive, anti-symmetric, and max- $*$ -transitive.

A multi-relationship fuzzy concept network is denoted as $MRFCN(E, L)$, where E is a set of nodes, and where represents a concept or a document as in **Figure 2**. L is a set of directed edges between nodes. If $l \in L$, then the directed edge l has following two formats:

- 1) $c_i \xrightarrow{\langle \langle \mu_P, P \rangle, \langle \mu_N, N \rangle, \langle \mu_G, G \rangle, \langle \mu_S, S \rangle \rangle} c_j$, means that the directed edge l connect c_i to c_j with a four-tuple $(\langle \mu_P, P \rangle, \langle \mu_N, N \rangle, \langle \mu_G, G \rangle, \langle \mu_S, S \rangle)$, where $\mu_P \in [0,1]$, $\mu_N \in [0,1]$, $\mu_G \in [0,1]$ and $\mu_S \in [0,1]$.
- 2) $c_i \xrightarrow{\mu} d_j$, means that document d_j has concept c_i with the degree of strength, where $\mu \in [0,1]$.

Figure 2 shows a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network, where c_1, c_2, \dots, c_7 are concepts; d_1, d_2, d_3 and d_4 are documents.

Furthermore, Horng *et al.* proposed an algorithm with eight steps to construct multi-relationship fuzzy concept networks automatically [9].

3. Analysis of the Existing Methods for Calculating the Relationships and the Associating Degrees between Concepts

In [9], Horng *et al.* pointed out that calculating the relationships and the associating degrees between concepts is an important part of constructing a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network. They decided fuzzy relationship between two concepts by following six cases. Assume the concept c_i and the concept c_j be any two arbitrary concepts in the concept set C , the discussions of the six cases are shown as follows.

Case 1: If concept c_i and concept c_j contain different words, then they are not related.

Case 2: If concept c_i and concept c_j contain almost the same words, but the weighs of the words in concept c_i are larger than those in concept c_j , then concept c_i is said to dominate concept c_j and should be more general than concept c_j .

Case 3: If concept c_i and concept c_j contain almost the same words, but the weights of the words in concept c_i are smaller than those in concept c_j , then concept c_i is said to be dominated by con concept c_j and should be more specific than concept c_j .

Case 4: If most words contained in concept c_j are also contained in concept c_i , but many words contained in concept c_i are not contained in concept c_j , then concept c_i concerns more aspects than concept c_j and should be more general than concept c_j .

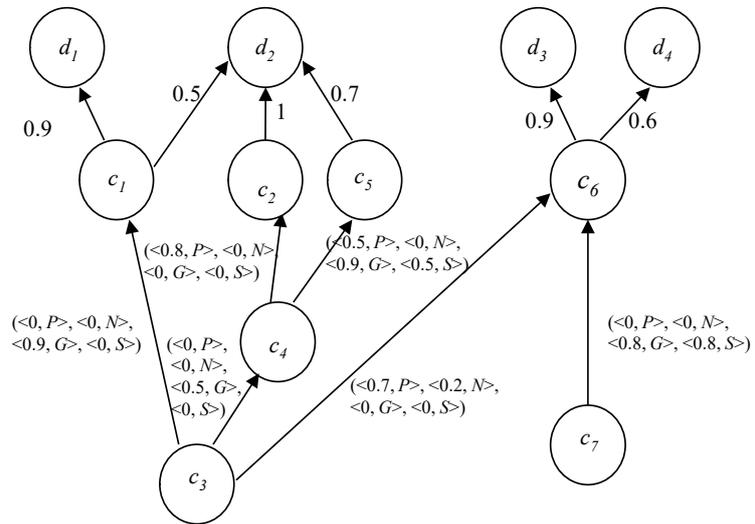


Figure 2. A multi-relationship fuzzy concept network.

Case 5: If most words contained in concept c_i are also contained in concept c_j , but many words contained in concept c_j are not contained c_i , then concept c_i concerns fewer aspect than concept c_j and should be more specific than concept c_j .

Case 6: If concept c_i and concept c_j contain almost the same words, and the weight of the words are similar in both concepts, then these two concepts should be similar to each other and have a fuzzy positive associating relationship.

Young proposed a method for calculating the associating degree between concepts [16]. The proposed method uses a mapping function M to represent each concept by showing its corresponding fuzzy subset in the word set WS . The mapping function M shown as follows:

$$M(c_i) = w_{i1}/t_1 + w_{i2}/t_2 + \dots + w_{ih}/t_h, \tag{2}$$

where $M : C \rightarrow [0,1]^W$, w_{it} is the weight of word t_j in concept c_p , and h is the number of words in the word set WS . Then, calculating the associating degree between concepts denoted $G(c_p, c_j)$ and equal to the degree of subsethood of $M(c_i)$ in $M(c_j)$. A method to calculate $G(c_p, c_j)$ is shown as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{|M(c_i) \cap M(c_j)|}{|M(c_i)|} \right) = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^h \min(w_{ki}, w_{kj})}{\sum_{k=1}^h w_{ki}} \right), & \text{if } M(c_j) \neq \phi \\ 1, & \text{if } M(c_i) \neq \phi \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

where w_{ki} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_p , w_{kj} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_j , $WC(c_i)$ is the number of words contained on concept c_p , $WC(c_j)$ is the number of words contained in concepts c_p , and h is the number of words in the word set WS . According to Subsection 2.2, we can understand that fuzzy specialization relationship is the inverse of the fuzzy generalization relationship. Thus

$$S(c_i, c_j) = G(c_j, c_i). \tag{4}$$

Moreover, based on Subsection 2.1, the degree of fuzzy positive association relationship between concept c_i and concept c_j denoted as $P(c_p, c_j)$, is calculated as follows:

$$P(c_i, c_j) = \min(G(c_i, c_j), S(c_i, c_j)). \tag{5}$$

However, Horng *et al.* [9] founded that Young’s method cannot effectively reveal the generality of concept c_j over concept c_p , such as the following example [9].

Example 3.1: Assume that there are five words $t_1, t_2, \dots,$ and t_5 in the word set WS and assume that the corresponding fuzzy subset $M(c_i)$ and $M(c_j)$ of concept c_i and concept c_j in the word set WS are shown as follows:

$$M(c_i) = 0.3/t_1 + 0.3/t_2 + 0.4/t_3 + 0.4/t_4 + 0.3/t_5, \\ M(c_j) = 0.8/t_2 + 0.9/t_3.$$

According to Case 4 of the above six cases for deciding fuzzy relationship between concepts, concept c_i should be more general than the concept c_j because concept c_i contains all the words contained in concept c_j (*i.e.*, the words t_2, t_3). However, Young’s method yield the same associating degrees $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$ as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \frac{0.3 + 0.4}{0.3 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.3} = 0.41, \\ G(c_j, c_i) = \frac{0.3 + 0.4}{3.8 + 0.9} = 0.41.$$

According to the above results, we can’t know which concept is more general than the other one.

Therefore, Horng *et al.* [9] proposed the formula (6) to overcome this drawback.

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^h \min(w_{ki}, w_{kj})}{\sum_{k=1}^h w_{ki}} \right)^{\frac{WC(c_i)}{\max(WC(c_i), WC(c_j))}}, & \text{if } M(c_j) \neq \phi \\ 1, & \text{if } M(c_i) \neq \phi \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

where w_{ki} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_p , w_{kj} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_p , $WC(c_i)$ is the number of words contained on concept c_p , $WC(c_j)$ is the number of words contained in concepts c_p , and h is the number of words in the word set WS . The proposed method can overcome the drawback of Young’s method.

However, we also found the formula (6) proposed by Horng *et al.* still has some drawbacks for dealing with associating degrees between concepts (*i.e.*, the result is not fitting for one of the above six cases). In the following, we use some examples to illustrate these drawbacks.

Example 3.2: Assume there are four words t_1, t_2, t_3 and t_4 in the word set WS , and assume that the corresponding fuzzy subset $M(c_i)$ and $M(c_j)$ of concept c_i

and concept c_j in the word set WS are shown as follows:

$$M(c_i) = 0.3/t_1 + 0.1/t_2 + 0.2/t_3 + 0.8/t_4,$$

$$M(c_j) = 0.4/t_1 + 0.3/t_2 + 0.8/t_3.$$

According to Case 2 of the above six cases for deciding fuzzy relationship between concepts, concept c_j should be more general than concept c_i because concept c_i and concept c_j contained almost the same words (*i.e.*, the words t_1 , t_2 , and t_3), but all the weights of the words in concept c_j also contained in concept c_i are larger than concept c_i . Based on Horng *et al.*'s method, we calculate the $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \left(\frac{0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2}{0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.8} \right)^4 = 0.42,$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \left(\frac{0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2}{0.4 + 0.3 + 0.8} \right)^3 = 0.5.$$

Since $G(c_p, c_i)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_j)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_j . However, the relationship between the two concepts c_i and c_j does not coincide with human intuition for violating Case 2.

Example 3.3: Assume that there are six words t_1, t_2, \dots, t_6 in the word set WS , and assume that the corresponding fuzzy subset $M(c_i)$ and $M(c_j)$ of concept c_i and concept c_j in the word set WS are shown as follows:

$$M(c_i) = 0.6/t_1 + 0.3/t_2 + 0.4/t_3 + 0.7/t_4 + 0.6/t_5 + 1/t_6,$$

$$M(c_j) = 0.8/t_1 + 0.5/t_2 + 0.7/t_3 + 1/t_4 + 0.8/t_5.$$

According to Case 3 of the above six cases for deciding fuzzy relationship between concepts, concept c_j is general than c_i because the two concepts c_i and c_j contained almost the same words (*i.e.*, the words t_1 , t_2 , t_3 , t_4 and t_5), but all the weights of the words in concept c_j also contained in concept c_i are larger than concept c_i . Based on Horng *et al.*'s method, we calculate the $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \left(\frac{0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.6}{0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.6 + 1} \right)^6 = 0.6767,$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \left(\frac{0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.6}{0.8 + 0.5 + 0.7 + 1 + 0.8} \right)^5 = 0.6842.$$

Since $G(c_p, c_i)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_j)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_j . However, the relationship between the two concepts c_i and c_j is not fitting for human intuition because of violating Case 3.

Example 3.4: Assume that there are seven words t_1, t_2, \dots, t_7 in the word set WS , and assume that the corresponding fuzzy subset $M(c_i)$ and $M(c_j)$ of concept c_i and concept c_j in the word set WS are shown as follows:

$$M(c_i) = 1/t_1 + 0.8/t_2 + 0.9/t_3,$$

$$M(c_j) = 0.2/t_1 + 0.1/t_2 + 0.2/t_3 + 0.1/t_4 + 0.2/t_5 + 0.1/t_6 + 0.1/t_7 .$$

According to Case 4 of the above six cases for deciding fuzzy relationship between concepts, concept c_j should be more general than the concept c_i because concept c_j contains all the words contained in concept c_p (i.e., the words t_1 , t_2 and t_3), but the words t_4 , t_5 , t_6 and t_7 contained in concept c_j are not contained in concept c_p . Based on Horng *et al.*'s method, we calculate the $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \left(\frac{0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2}{1 + 0.8 + 0.9} \right)^{\frac{3}{7}} = 0.485,$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \left(\frac{0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2}{0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1} \right)^{\frac{4}{4}} = 0.5.$$

Since $G(c_p, c_j)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_i)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_p . However, the relationship between the two concepts c_i and c_j does not coincide with human intuition because of violating Case 4.

According to the above discussion, we found that formula (5) proposed by Horng *et al.* has some drawbacks for calculating the degrees between concepts. In order to obtain more accurate associating degrees between concepts for automatically constructing multi-relationship fuzzy concept networks, to develop a new method for calculating associating degrees between concepts is necessary.

4. A New Method for Calculating Associating Degrees between Two Concepts

In this section, we present a new method for calculating associating degrees between concepts based on geometric mean operator. The new method for calculating associating degrees between concepts shown as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^h \sqrt{w_{ki} \times w_{kj}}}{2 \times \sum_{k=1}^k w_{ki}} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}\left(\frac{WC(c_i)}{\max(WC(c_i), WC(c_j))}\right)}, & \text{if } M(c_j) \neq \phi \\ 1, & \text{if } M(c_i) \neq \phi \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where w_{ki} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_p , w_{kj} is the weight of word t_k in concept c_p , $WC(c_i)$ is the number of words contained in concept c_p , $WC(c_j)$ is the number of the words contained in concept c_p and h is the number of words in the word set WS . $\text{ROUND}(\cdot)$ is a round off function, e.g. $\text{ROUND}(0.4) = 0$ and $\text{ROUND}(0.6) = 1$. The main idea of the proposed method is to include the rate of words contained in concept. We have found that if we increase the importance of the rate of words contained in concept while the rate above 0.5, we can get the appropriate association degrees between concepts. Regarding the weight values of the word in concept, some references use the number of words in the document to calculate the weight [1]. Young's method and Horng *et al.*'s method all use min operator to obtain the associating degree $G(c_p, c_j)$ for constructing a fuzzy concept network. However, Kim *et al.* pointed out that the min and

max operators have the “single operand dependent” property, which decrease retrieval effectiveness [15]. Thus, our method is based on geometric mean for calculating the associating degrees between concepts.

In the following, we use the examples discussed in Section 3 to compare the proposed method with existing methods.

- 1) If we use formula (7) to deal with Example 3.1, we can calculate the two associating degrees $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \frac{\sqrt{0.3 \times 0.8} + \sqrt{0.4 \times 0.9}}{2 \times (0.3 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.3)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{5}{5})} = 0.44556$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \frac{\sqrt{0.3 \times 0.8} + \sqrt{0.4 \times 0.9}}{2 \times (0.8 + 0.9)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{2}{5})} = 0.82056.$$

Since $G(c_p, c_i)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_j)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_p and it coincides with the intuition of the human being.

- 2) If we use formula (7) to deal with Example 3.2, we can calculate the two associating degrees $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \frac{\sqrt{0.3 \times 0.4} + \sqrt{0.1 \times 0.3} \times \sqrt{0.2 \times 0.8}}{2 \times (0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.8)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{4}{4})} = 0.45343,$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \frac{\sqrt{0.3 \times 0.4} + \sqrt{0.1 \times 0.3} \times \sqrt{0.2 \times 0.8}}{2 \times (0.4 + 0.3 + 0.8)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{3}{4})} = 0.43154.$$

Since $G(c_p, c_i)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_j)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_p and it coincides with the intuition of the human being for observing Case 2.

- 3) If we use formula (7) to deal with Example 3.3, we can calculate the two associating degrees $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \frac{\sqrt{0.6 \times 0.8} + \sqrt{0.3 \times 0.5} + \sqrt{0.4 \times 0.7} + \sqrt{0.7 \times 0.1} + \sqrt{0.6 \times 0.8}}{2 \times (0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.6 + 1)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{6}{6})},$$

$$= 0.5609$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \frac{\sqrt{0.6 \times 0.8} + \sqrt{0.3 \times 0.5} + \sqrt{0.4 \times 0.7} + \sqrt{0.7 \times 1} + \sqrt{0.6 \times 0.8}}{2 \times (0.8 + 0.5 + 0.7 + 1 + 0.8)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{5}{6})}.$$

$$= 0.5380$$

Since $G(c_p, c_i)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_j)$, we can see that concept c_i is more general than concept c_p and it coincides with the intuition of the human being for observing Case 3.

- 4) If we use formula (7) to deal with Example 3.4, we can calculate the two associating degrees $G(c_p, c_j)$ and $G(c_p, c_i)$, respectively, as follows:

$$G(c_i, c_j) = \frac{\sqrt{0.1 \times 0.2} + \sqrt{0.8 \times 0.1} \times \sqrt{0.9 \times 0.2}}{2 \times (0.1 + 0.8 + 0.9)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{3}{7})} = 0.71376,$$

$$G(c_j, c_i) = \frac{\sqrt{0.3 \times 0.4} + \sqrt{0.1 \times 0.3} \times \sqrt{0.2 \times 0.8}}{2 \times (0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1)} + (0.5)^{1+2 \times \text{ROUND}(\frac{7}{7})}$$

$$= 0.70216$$

Since $G(c_p, c_j)$ is larger than $G(c_p, c_i)$, we can see that concept c_j is more general than concept c_i and it coincides with the intuition of the human being for observing Case 4.

From the previous discussions, we can obtain the proposed method is useful than the two existing methods proposed by Young and Horng *et al.* respectively for calculating the associating degrees between two concepts for deciding their relationship in a multi-relationship fuzzy concept network.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we firstly pointed out some drawbacks of the existing methods for calculating the associating degree between two concepts, and presented a method based on geometric mean operator for overcoming these drawbacks. We used some examples to compare the proposed method with the existing methods. The proposed method is more useful than the existing methods to calculate the associating degrees between two concepts for constructing their relationship in a multi-relationship fuzzy concept networks for document retrieval.

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