In the domain of Natural Language Processing (NLP), various methods have been developed to rank or assess the degree of similarity between concepts in textual content. The literature reveals a diverse range of approaches, each with its unique advantages and potential applications:

* Text Distance and Representation Methods: These methods are pivotal in tasks such as information retrieval, automatic question answering, and document matching. They include length distance, distribution distance, semantic distance, and various text representation techniques like string-based, corpus-based, and graph-structure-based representations [(Jiapeng Wang & Yihong Dong, 2020)](https://consensus.app/papers/measurement-text-similarity-survey-wang/9993b38dcc185037aec2a42197d7eb34/?utm_source=chatgpt).
* Multi-Model Nonlinear Fusion: This approach integrates traditional statistical methods with deep learning models to grasp the global meaning of text, utilizing algorithms like the Jaccard coefficient, TF-IDF, and word2vec-CNN for measuring sentence similarity [(Peiying Zhang et al., 2022)](https://consensus.app/papers/similarity-computing-model-based-multi-model-finegrained-zhang/5837439540bc588a823e3c3e4f1b44c4/?utm_source=chatgpt).
* Semantic Analysis and Unsupervised Learning: By incorporating corpora-based statistics into semantic similarity algorithms, this methodology applies across multiple domains, offering a versatile solution for calculating semantic similarity between words and sentences [(Atish Pawar & Vijay K. Mago, 2019)](https://consensus.app/papers/challenging-boundaries-unsupervised-learning-semantic-pawar/9d2edd74d9ea5819b3791e603e036cd9/?utm_source=chatgpt).
* Word Cooccurrence Probabilities: This method estimates the likelihood of previously unseen word combinations by analyzing "most similar" words, significantly enhancing the ability to predict word pair likelihood in various NLP applications [(Ido Dagan et al., 1998)](https://consensus.app/papers/models-word-cooccurrence-probabilities-dagan/05ff7471bf0b56bca2961ac80a465ff4/?utm_source=chatgpt).
* Long Short-Term Memory Networks (Re-LSTM): The Re-LSTM model, with its weighted word embedding approach, has shown to outperform traditional text similarity computation methods, providing a more nuanced understanding of text semantic similarities [(W. Zhao et al., 2022)](https://consensus.app/papers/relstm-memory-network-similarity-algorithm-based-word-zhao/28f989f256e958a4b0c6e4c369260c27/?utm_source=chatgpt).
* SAO (Subject-Action-Object) Structure Similarity: Focusing on the SAO structure in sentences, this method offers a more effective way to describe technological information and measure semantic similarity, outperforming classical text-based approaches (Xiaoman Li et al., 2020).
* Graph-based Methods for Text Summarization: Techniques like LexRank use graph-based centrality for computing sentence importance, a novel approach that has shown significant promise in text summarization tasks [(Günes Erkan & Dragomir R. Radev, 2004)](https://consensus.app/papers/lexrank-graphbased-centrality-salience-text-erkan/7cc795173695568e9cbe6d9403ec567b/?utm_source=chatgpt).