

A Taxonomy for Design for Meaning

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Abstract

Natural language processing (NLP) lies between the fields of linguistics and computer science and builds the foundation of getting a machine to understand natural human communication — both written and spoken. NLP can be used for spam filtering in email, for chatbots in e-commerce, for virtual assistants on smartphones, for websites to check for abusive content, or for scientists to study the evolution and use of *language*.

We are looking for related words to product-meaning classifiers function, ritual and myth. Our search began manually in dictionaries and thesauri, then we expanded into new corpora and used programmed NLP tools to find related words for us. NLP uses word embeddings to express words as number-vectors. The most common architecture for this is word2vec. An evolution is sense2vec, where words are not just expressed as numbers, but have their parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb, etc.) attached as to differentiate between duck (the animal) and duck (crouching).

We used Prodigy and SpaCy to train a model on a corpus using word2vec to recognise related words and earned modest results. When trying to use sense2vec the results got worse. This could have been due to poor training, a badly-annotated corpus or programming errors. For the time being we accepted the results from ready-to-use online-tools as sufficient.

The next stage of the process will be to interview non-experts and collect terms they associate with the meaning of a product categorised as function, ritual and myth. The training of a model using sense2vec may be revisited in the future.

For the second stage of the project, we moved to research language used by regular people through two surveys: word association and image association. These surveys were custom-built and published on a website. Initial ideas for in-person interviews and workshops had to be adapted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further research is required to map survey findings to identifiable patterns relevant to a Design for Meaning Framework.

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Introduction

View of Product: Functional ----- Symbolic

Figure 1: Fournier's spectrum of Meaning

We want to classify objects into different categories of meaning. Susan Fournier (1991) [1] established a spectrum of meaning ranging from functional to symbolic. From interviews with designers (Giacomin, 2017) [2] three categories of meaning emerged, function, ritual and myth. Instead of symbolism, myth was identified as a category of meaning, and a third category emerged in between. Unlike Fournier's model however, the three terms were not intended to exist on a spectrum. One hypothesis is that these classes can be mapped to product attributes and reverse-engineered in the design process of a product to elicit desired emotional responses in users. This report covers the phase of our research process where we explored different means of gathering related words to function, ritual and myth with the purpose of finding descriptors that appear in everyday language and non-expert vocabulary.

Because we will use these related words in remote interviews with different groups of people, we need to increase our chances of effectively communicating our intended meaning of these words, and decrease the possibility of other people's misconception. Function can be associated with mathematics, computer science, biology and more. Ritual and myth are more abstract and difficult to define in the context of human-artefact interaction. We will need strong synonyms or even alternatives if we use these terms in interviews.

This report begins with an exploration of thesauri before moving to the search for a corpus of everyday language. It continues with an exploration of ways to get related words from these corpora about our three focus words. Finally, the results are compared against ready-to-use online tools for NLP.

Dictionary Definitions

The initial process of gathering definitions, synonyms, antonyms and other related words was manually combing through various established dictionaries and online references and to collect the terms in a table. The table in Figure 1.1 represented below is an abbreviated version showing the breadth and range of results and not the full scope. The full version is available at meaning.pub.

Word	Oxford American Writers Thesaurus	Merriam-Webster	Cambridge Thesaurus	Collins Thesaurus	thesaurus.com
Function	purpose, task, use, role; duty, concern, province, aim; result, outcome, ramification; party	affair, event; capacity, connection, job; position, purpose, role; act, serve	goal, purpose, use, objective, utility; aliasing, bitmap, clickable; arithmetic, percent	purpose, business, job, concern; work, run, operate, perform	activity, duty, objective, purpose, task; affair, gathering, meeting, party; react, serve
Ritual	ceremony, rite, observance; sacrament, liturgy; traditional, routine, usual, habitual	custom, fashion, habit, pattern, practise, manner, ceremony, form, etiquette	cavalcade, initiation, ritual, salute	ceremony, rite, ceremonial, sacrament; custom, tradition, routine, convention	custom, formality, habit, liturgy, practice, procedure, routine, stereotype
Myth	folk tale, story, saga, allegory, parable, tradition; fallacy, fiction; falsehood, lie	fable, legend, mythos, fantasy, fiction, saga, story, tale, tradition, delusion, error	anecdote, saga, story, legend, tale; artifice, lie, perjury, fiction, hypocrisy	legend, story, tradition, fiction, saga; fantasy, delusion, invention, falsehood	fable, fantasy, fiction, illusion, legend, lore, parable, tale, tradition
Sources	Websites for dictionaries listed above, accessed March 2020				

Figure 1.1: Related Words list — a summarised range of results from selected dictionaries. the full table is available on our research website meaning.pub.

In Table 1 we can identify some differences between dictionaries, but largely these volumes have similar patterns. What can be concluded is that the vocabulary in these dictionaries is formal. Most dictionaries include informal variants of a word, but usually only one at the end of a long list of more formal terms.

Compiling the complete table of definitions and related words was a tedious and poorly scaleable process. It is simple not efficient to manually read one dictionary at a time and write down the definitions and synonyms of a word. The problem is also that the dictionary is becoming a rare book in the home and people will rather go to Google for their questions. The dictionary is the wrong kind of reference if we want to establish today's language. If we want to build a real understanding of natural language used by non-experts, we need to extract the descriptors people use from a different, more casual corpus.

Corpus Search

In Figure 2.1 we compare different corpora used by computer scientists and linguists for extraction of natural language. These corpora feature samples from written and spoken English (and other languages), and in some cases are already trained or annotated with vectors to be understood by machine learning programs.

Feature	BNC	Wikipedia	Reddit 2015	WordNet	Brown	Common Crawl
Approx. word count	100 M	3.6 B	1.2 M	200 k	100 M	600 B +
Published	1994	2020 (yearly)	2015	1985	1961	2020
Curated by committee	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Formality						
- Written						
— News	✓		✓		✓	✓
— Dict., Thesauri, Encyclop.		✓		✓		✓
— Books	✓				✓	✓
— Online Comments			✓			✓
— Scientific Papers/Journals	✓				✓	✓
- Spoken						
— Parliament	✓					
— News	✓		✓			
Pre-training						
- vectors		✓	✓			
- Word-sense pairs				✓		
Sources	Jeffrey Pennington, Richard Socher, and Christopher D. Manning. 2014. GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation, Common Crawl, 2020, Weischedel, Ralph, et al. OntoNotes Release 5.0 LDC2013T19. Web Download. Philadelphia: Linguistic Data Consortium, 2013, Wikipedia 2020, Reddit 2015,					

Figure 2.1: Comparison of selected corpora

Some of these corpora are on the formal side of the spectrum, similar to our dictionaries. The contents of these corpora are curated by a committee and contain peer-reviewed journal articles. On the other side of the spectrum, we have informal corpora such as Reddit or Common Crawl. These merely scrape an entire website (or in the case of Common Crawl the entire web) and collect all content. This includes misspellings, made-up words, neologisms, derogatory speech, slang, acronyms and more. While this may seem undesirable at first, the lack of a committee to filter content can also provide us with the most precise picture of naturally-used language by people. Our desired corpus should feature a mixture of formal and informal samples, with a focus on the more casual, as we already have the dictionary data for a formal, recognised dataset to compare results against. Using the right corpus, we can build a semantic network of related terms and explore the relationship of different words with our three focus words. To build this network we will look at natural language processing, which combines machine learning and linguistics to give a computer the ability to process, analyse and understand language. The different types of machine learning algorithms are defined by their context of use, their approach to problem solving and the data they process. The defining factor for the quality of the output is the quality of the input. We need to select a good corpus. This corpus should be versatile enough to include the context we want, but also know about

other contexts so that our model can learn what to ignore. It will at first be used to train our model with a given algorithm and later we can plug our trained model into a new corpus to see how well it detects our desired words and if it can find new previously undiscovered terms.

Phase 1: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

NLP focuses on expressing language in a way that is intelligible to machines. It combines the power of linguistics and computer science to study the rules and structures of language, and create intelligent systems capable of understanding, analysing, and extracting meaning from text and speech (MonkeyLearn, 2019)[3].

The field dates back to Alan Turing and his eponymous benchmarking test (1950)[4]. Early applications were in translation work (IBM, 1954, ALPAC, 1966)[5][6], rudimentary psycho-analytical chat bots (Weizenbaum, 1966)[7] and conceptual ontologies or knowledge graphs (Powers, 1984)[8].

With the advent of machine learning in the 1980s, there was a revolution in the training of NLP models — away from hand-curated rules, to an approach based more on probability and “learning by doing”. Machine learning algorithms learn automatically through experience (Mitchell, 1997) [9] and build a model based on a dataset. Using this model, the algorithm can recognise statistical patterns and make predictions.

With part-of-speech tagging (POS tagging is the process of identifying words as nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc.) and the introduction of large text corpora (Brown, 1961, WordNet 1985) [10] [11] it became possible to build functioning machine translation models. The next evolution came with word embeddings. The next sections give a brief overview of the current standards in NLP.

3.1 Word Embeddings

Corpus-based semantic representations (word embeddings) use statistical patterns in the text to map words in a vector space (Altszyler et al., 2017) [12]. In the semantic word-space, terms with a similar meaning tend to form a cluster. This relies on the concept that words with similar meaning appear in similar contexts (Harris, 1954) [13].

Depending on the algorithm used to calculate the embeddings, different features (Figure 3.1) are used. This is where the field becomes too opaque for us to offer a precise explanation, so we focused on what we can explain.

[Figure 3.1 on next page]

Named-entity resolution, or NER, parses a collection of words that belong together as one, for example New York City, or Pablo Picasso. This entity is assigned a vector, rather than its individual parts.

Polysemy is the disambiguation of words with multiple meanings. This has to do with POS, but is more nuanced since it looks at the context in which a word is used. Two words can have the same spelling, same POS but different meanings. Function is a good example. Are we talking about a social gathering, the role at a company or the operation of a device? Here, each meaning, or sense, is assigned a unique vector.

Technical Characteristic	Conceptnet Numberbatch	word2vec	sense2vec
Architecture			
- Skip-gram		✓	✓
- CBOW		✓	✓
Word disambiguation			
- Polysemy			✓
- word order information			✓
- PoS-tagging	✓		✓
- dependency parsing			✓
- NER	✓	✓	✓

Figure 3.1: comparison of selected algorithms

Dependency parsing is the representation of words' relation on each other, recognising the syntax of a sentence and learning about subject, object and action.

The two main architectures for word embeddings are CBOW (Continuous Bag-of-Words) and Skip-Gram. In the CBOW architecture the goal is to output a focus word from a number of surrounding context words. In the Skip-Gram architecture, our input is the focus word and we want to maximise the probability of outputting the context words.

3.2 word2vec

Word2vec (Mikolov et al., 2013) [14] is used to produce word embeddings. It takes words from a corpus and produces a vector-space with hundreds of dimensions, each word having their unique vector. Words that are related by context in the corpus are located closely in the word-vector-space.

To get better results, Mikolov et al. describe a subsampling method to counter the imbalance in a data set between frequent words ("to", "and") that are not telling us anything unique about our input, and rare words which are more valuable in guiding the model.

In the Skip-Gram model, each word is defined based on the characters that compose it (its spelling) and is assigned a vector, a direction of meaning, capturing their semantic and syntactic information (Maas & Ng, 2010) [15]. That means that function, ritual and myth are assigned an individual vector, but also functions, functional and functionality, because these words are all spelled differently. In word2vec, polysemous words share a same vector.

3.3 sense2vec

The work by Reisinger & Mooney (2010) [16] takes a new approach on vector-space word-sense disambiguation by first clustering the contexts in which a word appears to then encode multiple meanings, or senses, for polysemous words. The methods of Chen et al. (2015) [17] or Rothe and Schütze (2015) [18] use Princeton's WordNet to find the number of definitions a word has instead of looking at a preset number of clusters. These additional steps improve the quality of the output, but at the cost of heavier computation (Trask, 2015) [19].

Sense2vec uses POS-tagging (Horn, 2017) [20] as well as named-entity resolution (NER) to assign each meaning of a word their own lexical unit.

3.4 NLP Libraries

A library (or tool) combines the features of one or more algorithms and lets us plug in corpora to do our training and data analysis on.

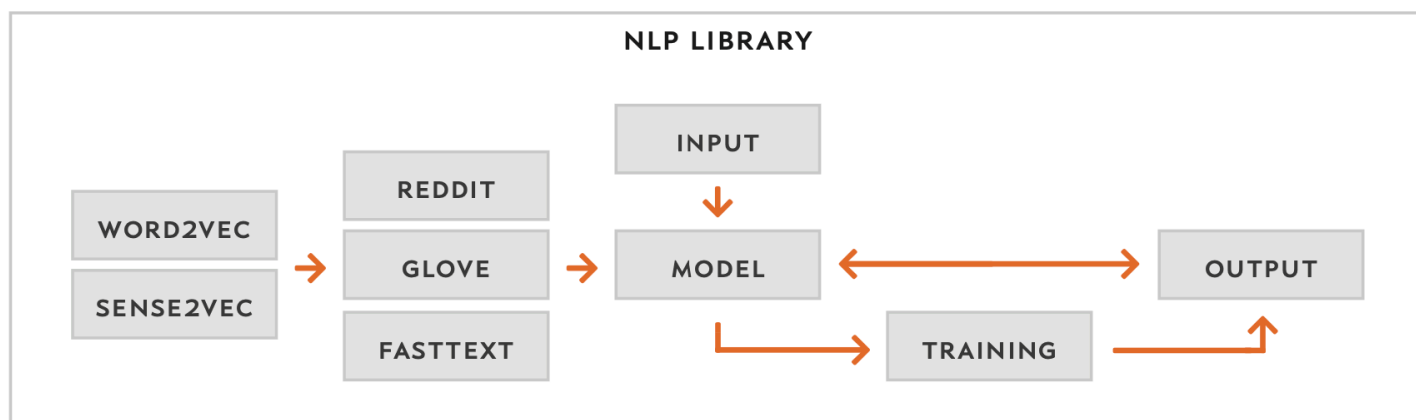


Figure 3.2: Flowchart of library's function

Figure 1 outlines the function of a library. It uses a word embedding algorithm to preprocess a corpus to be fed into a model. This corpus can be vectorised or raw text. An input word or document can be added to the model as a seed. This can be enough to provide an output. However, the result may not be in the desired word-vector space (context) and further training may be required. The back-and-forth between model training and output evaluation may have to be repeated for a dozen instances before desired results are visible.

NLTK is one of the most-recommended libraries, however it is quite large and not obvious to the beginner. For us, it is crucial that we use a production-ready library, as we cannot invest the time to learn multiple tools. If one library provides good documentation in the form of tutorials and can be used on its own, it becomes a viable candidate for our selection. We also established that we need sense2vec in our algorithms as it will theoretically provide more intelligent results. The sense2vec architecture also offers polysemous word-sense disambiguation, which is crucial to differentiate between the different meanings of function.

Lemmatisation can reduce derivations of a same word (word, words, wording) to its stem, or lemma. All possible derivations of a word's lemma make up the lexeme of this word.

Stemming is similar, but also takes into account conjugation or pluralisation where the spelling or a word changes completely.

We want the library to have a simple way of training. Since the words we are using can exist in many contexts, we will want to guide the model in the right direction. This can be done by evaluating the output and repeating the process with trained data. We are currently seeing this stage as a potential source of poor results.

Other basic features of libraries include tokenisation, where each word and symbol in a sentence is identified as its own token, and classification, where words or named entities can be categorised into a common group like sports or economics.

Feature	NLTK	SpaCy	TextBlob	Gensim	Stanford CoreNLP
Word Embedding					
— Tokenisation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
— Lemmatisation	✓	✓			
— Stemming	✓	✓			
— POS Tagging	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
— Parsing	✓	✓	✓		
— Named Entity Recognition	✓	✓			✓
— Text Classification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
— Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Algorithm					
— word2vec	✓	✓		✓	
— sense2vec		✓			
— Conceptnet Numberbatch				✓	
Usability					
— Production-ready		✓	✓		✓
— Good documentation		✓	✓		
— Easy for beginners		✓	✓		✓
Sources	Pinto, Oliveira, Alves, 2014, Active Wizards, 2019, Ferak, 2019, Loria, 2020, Stanford, 2016, Řehůřek, 2014				

Figure 3.3: comparison of selected NLP libraries

From Figure 3.3 above, SpaCy can be identified as the most promising candidate. It has most of the features and although it's relatively new and not as established as NLTK, it has a comprehensive documentation along with tutorials that we can follow along to learn the tool. From our research, it seems like a favourite among new NLP projects for its speed and ease of use. The makers of SpaCy, [Explosion](#), also have a text classification and training tool called Prodigy that can be used for text classification. Text classification can help us identify senses of our focus words in a corpus.

In theory, once the model is sufficiently trained we can test results from different corpora and find related words based on context, from formal to informal. So far, however, no results have

been achieved that could beat those provided by online demos where we had no control over training the model to focus on our desired word-vector space.

We reached out to Explosion and they provided us with a free research license of Prodigy, a tool that would normally cost \$400. We are currently still evaluating and learning Prodigy. Once we produced results aligning with our goal, we will purchase the tool as to not appear biased towards the developers.

Results from NLP

4.1 Technique for online tools

In parallel to comparing and selecting a good library for us to use we looked into ready-to-use tools to build semantic networks. Since approached to NLP are problem-specific, there are no comprehensive programs with a user interface where we can select a corpus and receive output based on some input words. What we found were examples of application or proofs of concept by companies with tools that are up to the individual to design and program to their exact needs. Examples such as those by Explosion (SpaCy), Turku University's NLP Group, Google's Tensorflow, a demo by Anthony Liu, or Radim Řehůřek (Gensim) have a setting to select vector dimensions or switch from CBOW to Skip-Gram, but mostly a simple input into a textfield will yield results. Other examples such as ConceptNet or Facebook's FastText required a small amount of programming in Python or depended on Gensim to function and parse the vectors.

4.1.1 ConceptNet

ConceptNet is a freely-available semantic network to find related words in its ontological multi-lingual database from Open Mind Common Sense, Wikipedia, WordNet, etc and was developed by Speer et al. (2018) [21]. When searching for a word, the results are displayed in classes — synonyms, related terms, types of, derived terms, ways of, things used for, context of, word forms, etymological relatives, antonyms and more. The tool understands different levels of dependency, can detect if a word has an effect on another word and what the use of the word is. Depending on the input word, the quality of these dependencies and related words varies widely. Figure 4.1 is a screenshot from ConceptNet website, comparing results for x is capable of illustrating the differences when looking up regular words versus rare words. With decreased frequency of use the models have a hard time understanding the relationships the word has on others. The results from ConceptNet's website are output in all languages it can find related words for. This overcrowds the results. ConceptNet have a clearly-written API on GitHub with examples of related word queries filtered to English and including or excluding certain parameters. The given parameters for a word can be viewed in the API. The complete semantic network for myth can be viewed at api.conceptnet.io/c/en/myth. This pattern matches for all word queries.

We wrote a script that gets the related words of our input term, removes the derived terms and forms of the word, and outputs the results in a table. The API calls in our script are humanly-readable and go as followed: First, we get the related words using

`http://api.conceptnet.io/related/c/en/alpha` , where alpha is our input word.

Then we call derived terms

`http://api.conceptnet.io/query?node=/c/en/alpha&rel=/r/DerivedFrom` and forms of `http://api.conceptnet.io/query?node=/c/en/alpha&rel=/r/FormOf`

and subtract both from the related words list. The difference is output into a table which we copied into Table 4.11. We also attached weighting to the related terms, the meaning of the weighting however is not qualifiable, nor is a low weighting an indicator for uninteresting words. We wrote the script to have flexibility over the number of output words and compared the results with 10, 20 and 50 output words per term. The results were poor with 10 results and we did not gain further insight looking at 50 results.

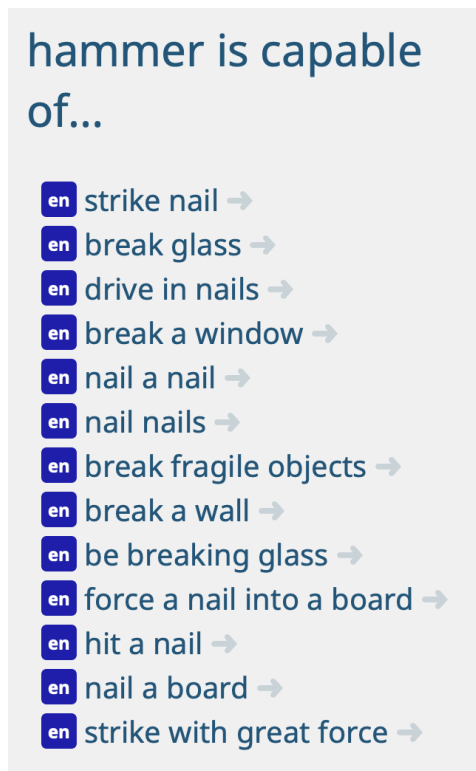


Figure 4.1: ConceptNet example results for *Hammer*

4.1.2 Turku University's NLP Group

Turku University in Finland have an NLP department which maintains an online demo of word2vec trained on 4.5 billion Finnish words from the Finnish Internet Parsebank, a project which they describe with three goals: First to create a tool with automatic syntactic analyses, second a complete classification database and third an online user interface to interact with, which is their demo in Figure 3.

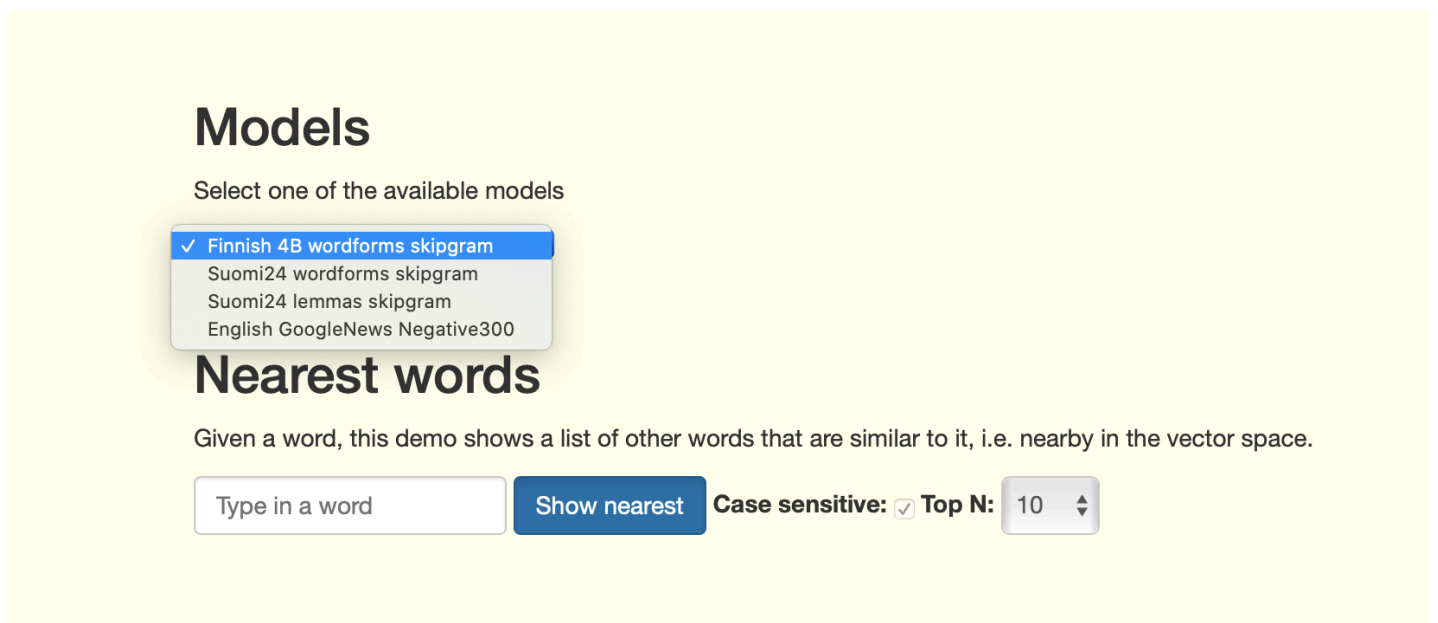


Figure 4.2: Turku University's NLP Demo at http://bionlp-www.utu.fi/wv_demo/

Their demo allows for the selection of different models and next to searching for nearby words also offers the possibility to view the numeric similarity of two words and to compute a word analogy akin to word2vec's example `king - man + woman \approx queen` (Mikolov et al., 2013) [14].

We did not use the comparison or analogy features and instead focused on getting 10 related words for a single input word and repeated the process for each of our three focus words. The results were copied into Figure 4.11).

4.1.3 Anthony Liu's demo

We found another word2vec demo this time using common English words as a corpus. It was created by Anthony Liu, an MIT computer scientist with a specific focus on theoretical neuroscience and AI.

Word to Vec JS Demo

Similar Words

Enter a word and see words with similar vectors.

Word Algebra

Enter all three words, the first two, or the last two and see the words that result.

+

-

) =

Figure 4.3: Word to Vec JS Demo

This demo (Figure 4.3) also has the option for word algebra which we forwent in favour of finding 10 related words.

4.1.4 Gensim + FastText, Gensim + GloVe

FastText by Facebook is a library for text classification. It includes models with one million vectors trained on Wikipedia and two million on Common Crawl.

To use FastText, we had to include it in a Gensim wrapper as it doesn't have a ready-to-use online demo. GloVe is an algorithm by Stanford's NLP department that also uses vectors trained on Wikipedia and Common Crawl, with 400.000 and 1.900.000 words respectively in

its vocabulary.

Gensim can be installed and ran in a Python script using `import gensim`. We then loaded the the pre-trained FastText vectors from Wikipedia and later GloVe into Gensim with the command `gensim.models.KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format('vectors.vec')`. Then we output the 10 most similar results for our focus words using `most_similar('word', topn=10)`.

4.1.5 SpaCy + Reddit

SpaCy's developers, Explosion, have an online demo (Figure 4.4) of sense2vec using the social discussion and news website Reddit. In the demo it is possible to input a word and to specify its part-of-speech as well as which year to pick data from. This lets people compare the change of meaning a word has over time. The data available is form 2015 and 2019, so while there are no universal linguistic shifts in such a short period, it can be observed that occurrences of the word trump now refer to the American President, when before it was linked to ranking.

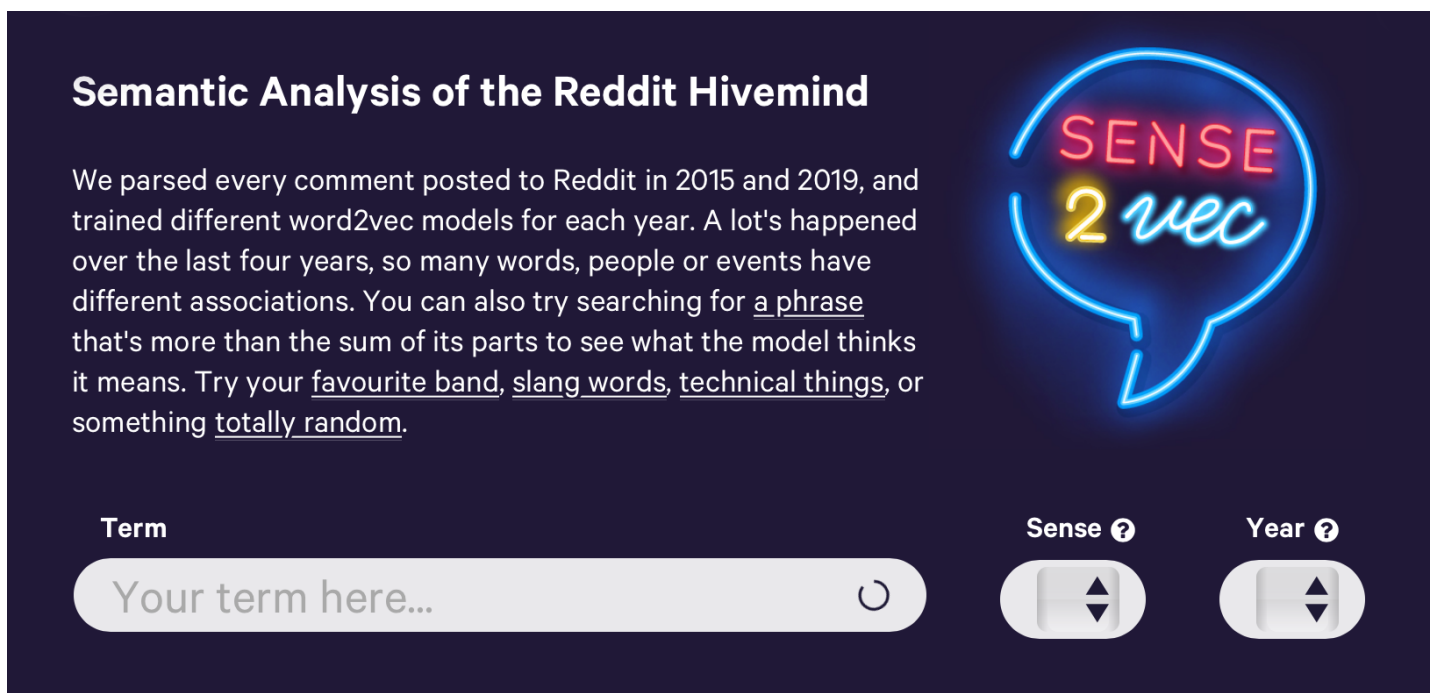


Figure 4.4: sense2vec Demo

4.1.6 Tensorflow Project

The TensorFlow Embedding Projector by Google is an open-source tool for interactive 3D visualisation and interpretation of embeddings (Smilkov et al., 2016) [22]. It is used to graphically represent high-dimensional embeddings and lets us visualise the relationship of words in our vector-space (Figure 4.6 on the next page). The online demo we are working with uses a corpus of 25.000 movie reviews from IMBD, the internet movie database. These movie reviews contain a wide variety of words without being too informal or technical.

We won't get into details about their data visualisation attributes in this paper, more background information can be found in the paper published by Distill, a peer-reviewed scholarly online journal dedicated to machine learning research, "How to Use t-SNE Effectively" by Wattenberg et al. (2016) [23].

To read data, we searched for our focus words, increased the points to 1000 and switched to using t-SNE with the standard settings of 200 dimensions, a perplexity of 8, a learning rate of 10 and no supervision. We let the calculations run for 8000 iterations. From the table on the right in Figure 4.5, we copied the 10 first results of nearest points into our results table (Table 4.11).

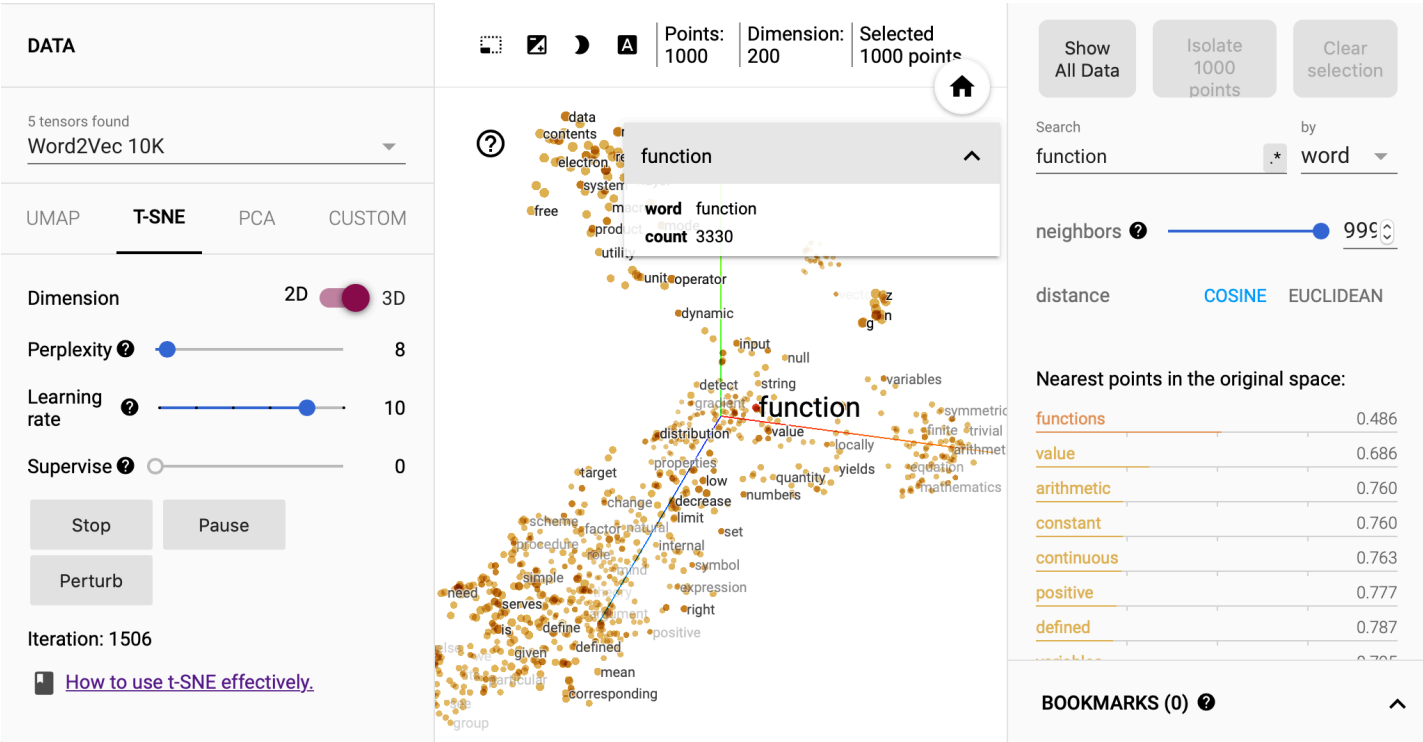
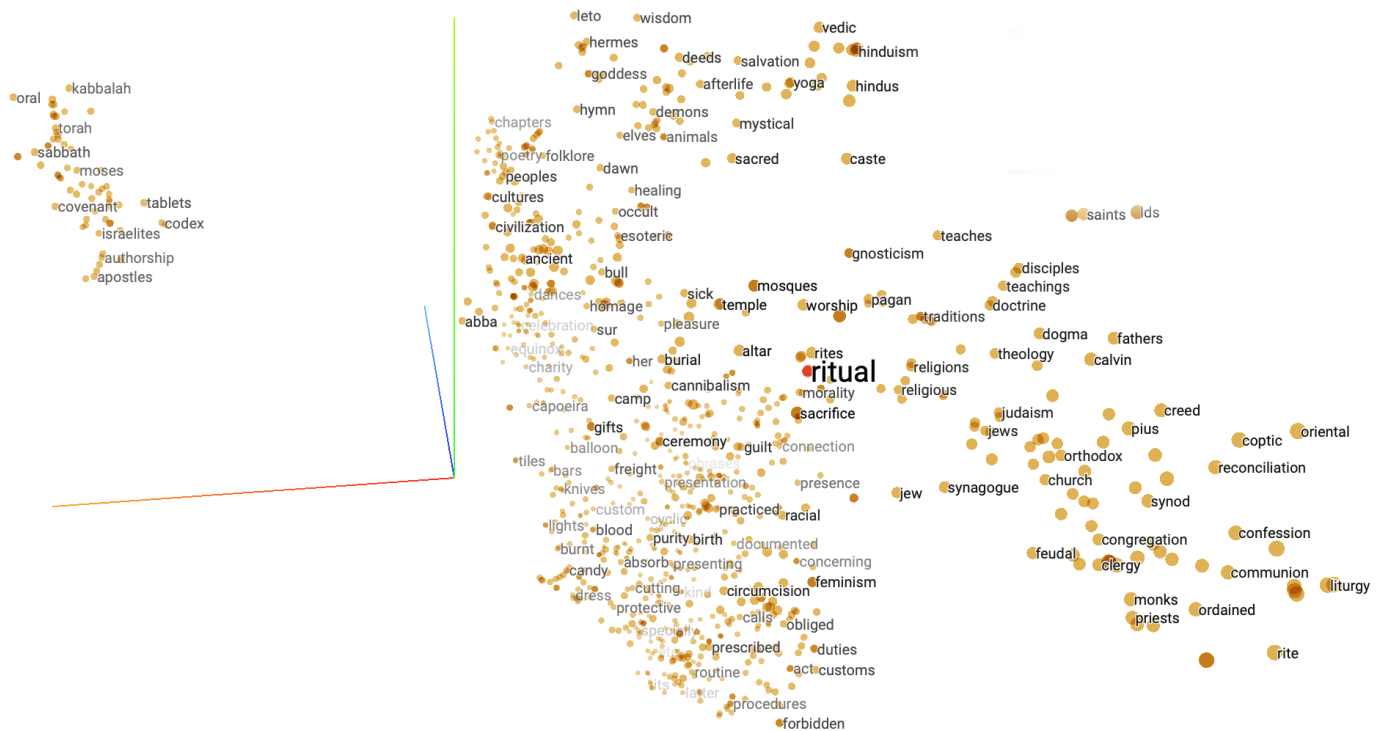
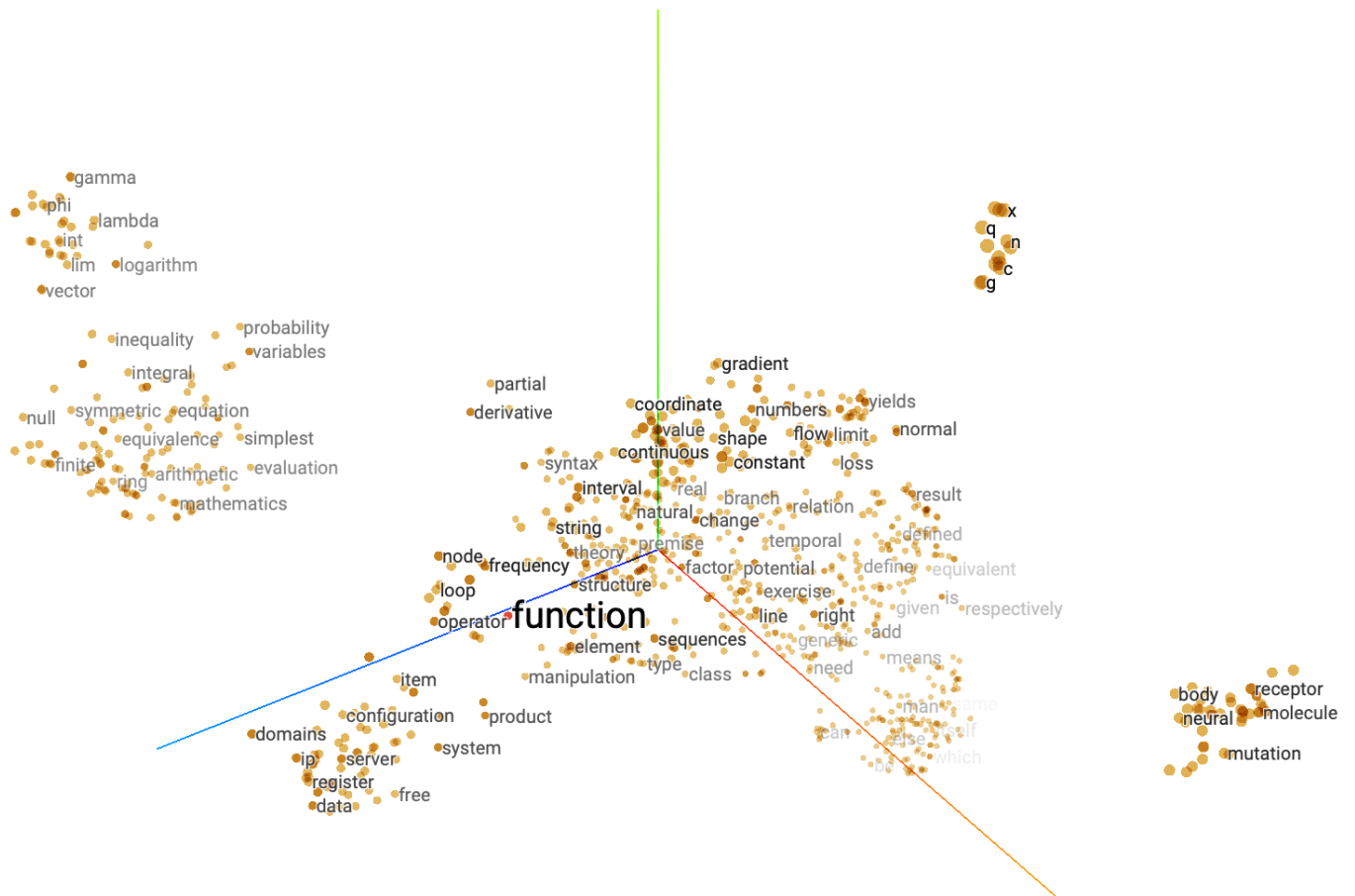


Figure 4.5: Tensorflow Projector

From Figure 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8 we can identify word clusters for our three focus words. While some of these clusters are physically separated from the rest of the words for function and ritual, for myth there are no directly-visible outliers.

4.1.7 Polyglot

Polyglot is another multi-lingual NLP library developed by Al-Rfou et al. (2013) [24] with an online demo available on Al-Rfou's website. It is not clear from our research if Polyglot is using word2vec for their word embeddings but since the results in Table 4.11 vary from other



word2vec models, we can assume Polyglot uses more intelligent word-sense disambiguation and handles polysemy as well as stemming and lemmatisation.



Figure 4.9: Polyglot Demo

The demo does not have any visible settings (Figure 4.9) except for language, where it loads vectors from the respective Wikipedia.

4.2 Technique for SpaCy

SpaCy’s stand-alone training tool Prodigy was the focus of our NLP research as it checked all boxes in our library comparison and its features addressed everything we understood as being important. The tool allows us to create a new word category and train a model to recognise words that belong in that category. To use the word2vec and sense2vec models from SpaCy, we first had to install their tools into a virtual python environment, the details of which process can be read in our blog post about debugging the Prodigy installation.

Once we were set up, we could use the command `prodigy terms.teach function_pattern en_core_web_lg --seeds function.txt` to load the `terms.teach` recipe using the `en_core_web_lg` model which contains OntoNotes5 and GloVe with 685.000 vectors and 300 dimensions. The model was loaded with three seed terms (function, task, use) in our `function.txt` text file. Prodigy launches a local web-server (Figure 4.10) where we can graphically see the words to categorise and can accept, reject or ignore words. We can also undo our classification and revisit a word.

For our results table (Table 4.11) we wrote down the first 10 words that we received from Prodigy without accepting or rejecting them. This process was repeated for function, ritual and myth using a fresh pattern file for each, where training data is saved to and can be loaded from in a second round of text classification.

The `terms.teach` recipe uses word2vec and delivered promising results. We expected to get better results using sense2vec through the `textcat.teach` recipe and a new format for seed terms using JSON (a file format for human-readable data objects) instead of plain text. Seed terms in sense2vec can be initialised using their parts-of-speech, so we can compare results using our focus words as nouns instead other parts that the algorithm identifies in our corpus. However, we did not get this to work as there are more files required for sense2vec to function. Simply loading the new seeds as JSON produced errors and loading the seeds from the plain text file assigned verb as a POS for use. Furthermore, the only corpus that worked out-of-the box with the sense2vec model was Reddit. Reddit includes the required vectors that are either missing or in a wrong format using `en_core_web_lg`, making a straight comparison with the word2vec model difficult.

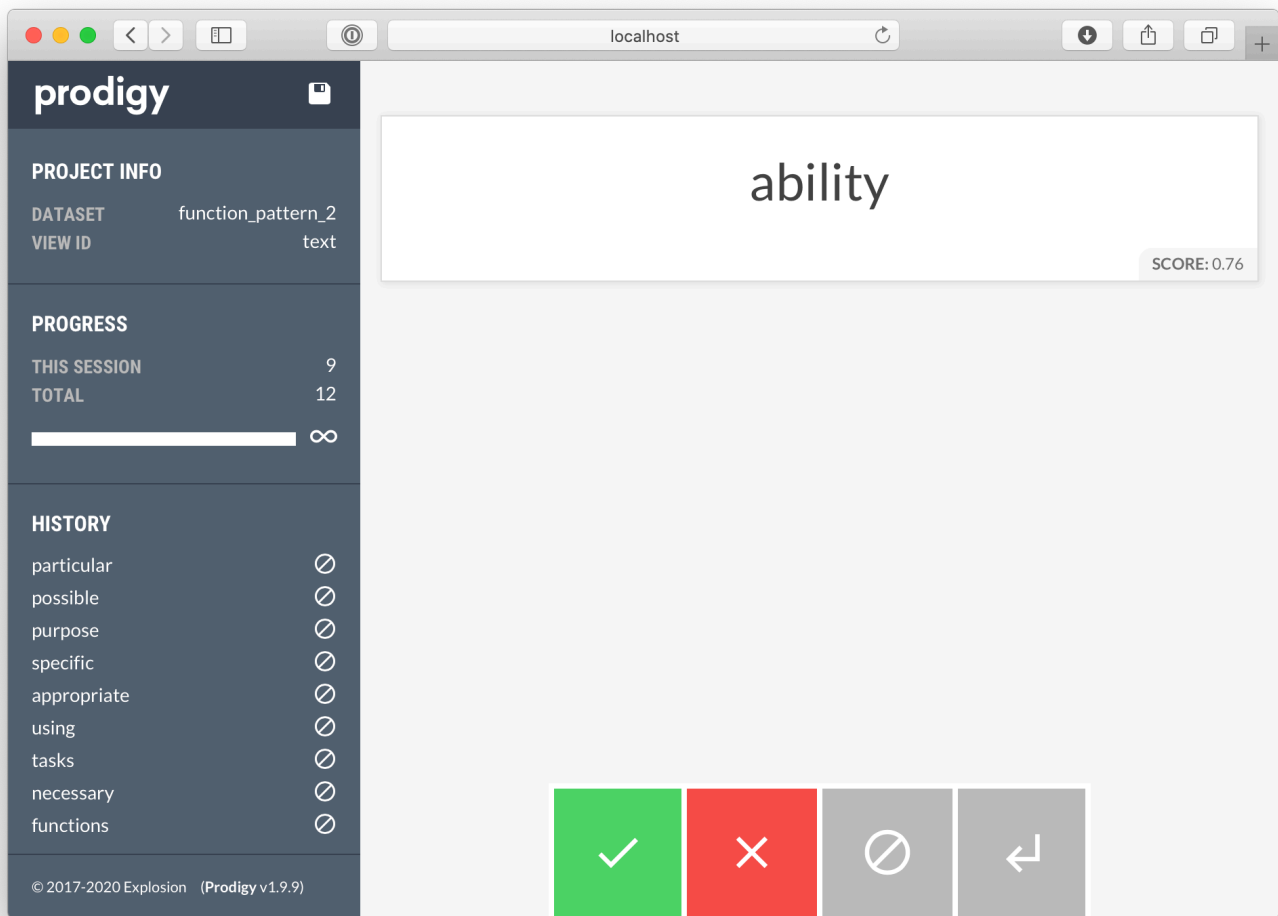


Figure 4.10: Prodigy training tool installed in a local developer environment

4.3 Comparison of results

We compiled results from all above tools into a table (Table 4.11). From this comparison we can identify certain patterns regarding the context of the words and to an extent understand the effect of a corpus or algorithm on the results.

It can be seen that some words are found in almost every tool while others are unique to a single one. There are also many repetitions of word stems and lemmas which speaks for poor data preprocessing.

Algorithm	Conceptnet Numberbatch	Anthony Liu word2vec	Turku University word2vec	Tensorflow word2vec	spaCy sense2vec	spaCy word2vec	Gensim+GloVe word2vec	Gensim+FastText word2vec	Polyglot word2vec
Corpus	Combination of various sources	10k common English words	4B Finnish words	IMDB	Reddit	GloVe	Wikipedia	Wikipedia	Wikipedia
Function	raison d'être multivalued codomain operate lft nonworking arity	functions mechanism operate system tool purpose structure normal	specific potential process system current activity structure operation use	functions value arithmetic continuous positive defined theory variables n finite	parameter variable own function original function other function new function main function	functions necessary tasks using appropriate specific purpose possible particular ability	functions i.e functional hence parameters defined integral therefore corresponding furthermore	parameter variable own function original function other function new function main function undefined scalar single value	structure measure change domain rule index load sample input object
Ritual	rites rite kanzo havan ceremonial ceremonies ceremony	sacred traditions routine prayer superstition feast celebration habit	nature whole movement violence rise thus both process culture	rituals rites rite ceremony ceremonies worship sacrifice prayer sabbath sacrifices	rituals ritual necromancy ritual sacrifice rites magick spirits incantations	behaviour behaviours interactions behaviors understanding context involve involves attitudes interacting	rituals rites ritualistic sacred sacrificial initiation ceremonies prayer feasts feast	rituals ritualistic rites rite Ritual ritualized ceremonial ritualised ceremonies purificatory	narrative myth prophecy cult brotherhood spirit garden discourse worldview taboo
Myth	legend legends fable folklore folktale folktale tale	notion theory perception theories rumor fantasies belief idea superstition	even past though often one evidence coming itself meaning	legend myths mythology story folklore tale legends tradition tales metaphor	just a myth common myth myths old myth common belief misconception	belief notion symbolism ideals symbols mythology symbolic nationalism beliefs metaphor	myths mythology origins civilisation fable metaphor paradox allegory mythological mythical	myths Myth mythology Myths legend mythical mythic fable mythological legends	prophecy symbolism ritual fable superstition mythology mysticism revelation myths deity
Sources	Turku NLP Group, 2020, Explosion 2019, Google, 2020, Liu, 2016, ConceptNet, 2020								

Figure 4.11: Results from online demos and local scripts using different algorithms and corpora

Function often exists in the context of computer science, which is not surprising given the field of NLP is one of artificial intelligence, machine learning, data analysis, and formulas. Parts of computer programs are called functions, and as such we can expect many derivations of the term either as part of a program or just function as the name for a function. In ConceptNet we can find the word used in the acronym LFT (liver function test) from the field of medicine and arity which comes from mathematics. It is curious that the IMDB corpus also outputs technical uses of function such as variables or n, which presumably stands for number. While we do not have exact criteria to rank these results, the output from Polyglot has the

most range and fewest repetition of computer science terms.

Ritual was often associated with ceremonial topics and religion. While there is a certain celebration in the ritualisation of using an object, religion is not the context we intended to evoke. Tradition, routine and habit found in Anthony Liu’s demo using common English words are more in line with the aspect of social interaction identified by Giacomini (2017) [2]. It can also be observed that spellings of British English and American English are interpreted uniquely, which is in line with the function of word2vec where each morphological structure of a word is assigned their own vector. We did not sanitise the table by removing these duplicates since they were not identified as such by the machine even though to us they clearly are. Myth is associated with fairytales, fables, folklore, made-up fantasies and misconception. Two instances of symbolism can be found in SpaCy with GloVe and Polyglot with Wikipedia. This finding was interesting as it closes the loop of this document by returning to Susan Fournier’s 1 axis of mapping object meanings from functional to symbolic.

4.4 Current Conclusions

Regarding our selection of SpaCy paired with Prodigy as the focus, it cannot be ruled out that this combination is still the “winner”, but it is clear that we made mistakes in the application of the tools. In contrast, the results from the Polyglot demo are the most promising in Table 4.11. We have breadth of context without repetitions and are rediscovering symbolism as a potential alternative to myth, which is negatively loaded.

When we used Prodigy with one seed term (function), the results we saw were exactly the same as those using Gensim+FastText using GloVe. Both libraries share GloVe and word2vec. Similarity can be expected, a mirror image was surprising. The results found in Table 4.11 are using three seed words. We also tried 15 seed terms and these were our results: other functions, main function, method, other function, specific function, multiple functions, constraint, certain function. It is unclear what conclusions we can draw from this.

While there is good documentation available for NLP tools, the field itself is still foreign to us and we have only scratched the surface in understanding the different concepts and are unfamiliar with Python programming. We focused on Prodigy because it offers text classification and training in a graphical user interface, and put the online demos aside since they are not trained on our context. In hindsight we should have spent more time looking at the existing demos because we did not achieve the desired training and corpus-comparison using Prodigy.

4.5 Next Steps

The combination of Prodigy and SpaCy was interesting to us for one more reason: the trained model can be imported into Tensorflow and visualised in its 3D vector-space. We did not get to that stage and wish to do this at a later point. To produce results for the import, we want to revisit our training and have another vector files to see if all features (lemmatisation, stemming, polysemy, etc.) are enabled, and to control POS for seed terms. We also want to try another corpus for training and see if the model finds more diverse and less repetitive results.

The output from Table 4.11 will have to be evaluated by non-experts and compared to the

dictionary results.

In the next document, we will need to get back to the bigger picture of defining Design for Meaning. In this publication we focused on NLP and assumed some prior knowledge of the works by Csikszentmihalyi and Rochberg-Halton (1981) [25], or more recently by Crilly, Maier, and Clarkson (2008) [26], Diller, Shedroff and Rhea (2008) [27] or Gobé (2009) [28].

The plan for the next phase of this project is as follows:

1. Compare and contrast Table 5 with Table 1 and potentially compile a comprehensive merged version
2. Build a survey of words to send out to testers and evaluate which words resonate most with people. Get input from people on words that they think are missing from the table.
3. While waiting on results from the survey, we can have another look at NLP
4. Re-evaluate the word associations
5. Build a new survey where we have people classify familiar products into the three categories of meaning, using our new word list.
6. Evaluate and identify potential patterns

Phase 2: Contextualisation

Introduction

The weakness of the first stage of our research was a lack of focus. We did not want to limit our results but the nature of NLP requires some specificity to get good results. In this chapter, we are introducing context to our research. We are looking at function, ritual and myth in the context of autonomous vehicles (AVs).

The plan written at the conclusion of the first phase needs to be adapted to accommodate for our context. We want to find out what aspects of the AV experience do people associate with function, ritual and myth. To do that, we will first need to find a common linguistic ground: What words do people associate with function, ritual and myth? This time, we conducted a survey and received 234 responses. With the language established through NLP research as well as individual responses, we can design a survey using words and images that people attach to different meanings.

While AVs have been used since Lawrence and Elmer Sperry's 1916 unmanned air vehicle and industrially as assembly or warehouse robots or military drones (Nonami, 2007) [29], their use has not yet emerged for private citizens. AVs for the public are still only found in driverless trains in airports or Milan's metro system and levels of autonomy in cars, such as cruise control or automatic breaking and parking (Bimbraw, 2015, Duffy and Hopkins, 2013) [30] [31]. The full self-driving car is yet only found in Elon Musk's plans for Tesla's roadmap. The current main issues with these vehicles is a lack of trust from the general population, as well as unresolved legal and ethical questions about the responsibilities in case of accidents. We will go into more detail about these issues in the following [subsection 5.2.1](#).

5.1 Context: Cars

The Transport sector is important in various ways. Economically, the industry accounts for roughly 5 percent of the European workforce and GDP (EU Commission, 2015) [32]. Environmentally, the sector accounts for almost a third of greenhouse gas emissions and over 70 percent from that comes from road transport (EEA, 2017) [33]. Symbolically, the automobile means freedom.

We tasked students of the Digital and Interaction Design Master's course at Politecnico di Milano to show the meaning and metaphors used in cars.

5.1.1 Function

Function

5.1.2 Ritual

Rituak

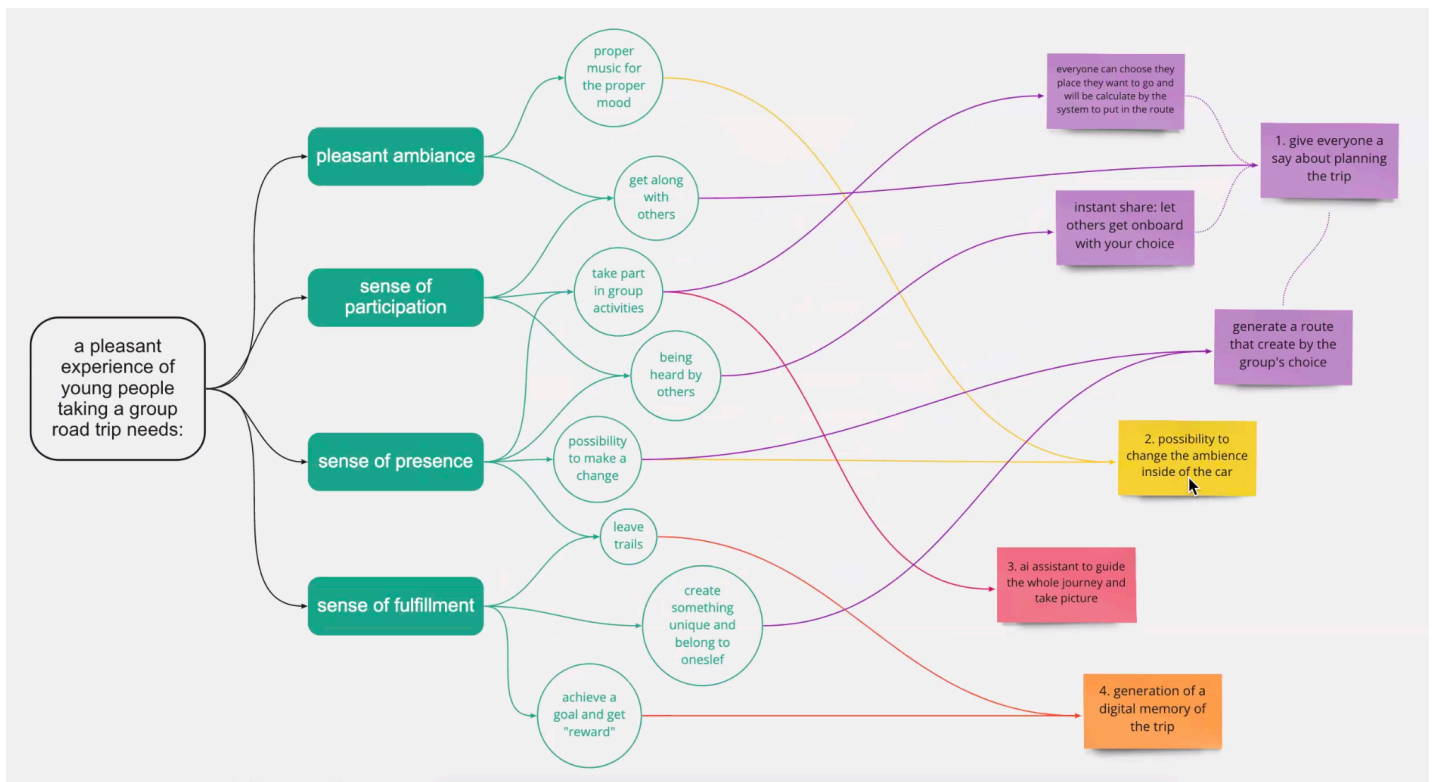


Figure 5.1: Metaphors in Cars

5.1.3 Myth

Myth

5.2 Shifting gears: Automotive Vehicles

Our methodology to gain insights about people's associations with autonomous cars needs to start by establishing a language we can use to communicate. The field of autonomous vehicles is expanding from industrial purposes to public and personal transport and with it the public opinion. We see the topic

5.2.1 Trust

Trust happens between people. The trust between man and machine relates to the fields of Human-Machine Interaction (HMI) and Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

5.2.2 Ethics

5.3 Survey 1: Word Meaning

5.4 Survey 2: Image Association

5.5 Survey Results

5.6 Identifying Patterns

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