Related works

lexical semantic change Language is dynamic; it changes in the passage of time. Previous studies have shown that l
Depending on the starting-point of investigation, semantic change can be approached from a semasiological and an
Semantic change can be broadly understood as the "reanalysis" of a word [650]fortson2017approach, and recognizin
Meaning change often occurs in the direction from concrete to abstract. Originally, a lexical item bears contentful r
Polysemy, described as "families of related meanings" in [11]traugott2001regularity, and serves as a foundation of g
Ambiguity is resolved or cancelled in context of use. Generalized invited inferences depending on whether intended
To measure semantic change quantitatively, frequency and collocational patterns allows for exploratory insights. If
The application of computation to larger sets of words across longer periods of time enables the generalization of re
The Concept of Home in Literature The concept of home has been extensively studied in (environmental) psycholog
House: physical space, reification of material circumstances and home concept organization through its layout, furnishin
Family: a structured social unit of living. A family is symbolic of marriage, kinship, togetherness, and homeliness samar
The most detailed analysis is provided by sixsmith1986meaning. The co-existing relationships of home is plotted as
[H]

Culturally, the concept of home in Taiwan as a physical space has undergone changes caused by the sway of the wo
Diachronic Word Embeddings Semantic change is a manifestation of language use in both conventional and creative
In Natural Language Processing, word embeddings are commonly added to the last layer of a deep learning model t
Diachronic word embeddings can be used to discover more possibilities of unknown change cases and underlying ca
On top of that, based on the self-similarity scores of the English lexicon between 1850 and 2009, dubossarsky2015b
Additionally, if time-specific embeddings are separately trained, the embeddings are randomly initialized, and it is r
Nonetheless, the scarcity of ground-truth test data has made it difficult to evaluate the employed approach. The ra
Another challenge, namely the "meaning conflation deficiency", is brought up by camacho2018survey. Previously, w
Using the BERT pre-trained language model, hu2019diachronic track the evolution of 4881 English words from 181
In comparison with other approaches of semantic change detection, diachronic word embeddings exhibit a stronger
The compilation of corpora to include historical texts and annotations enables more detailed linguistic analysis. Ex
In Chinese, the number of diachronic corpora is relatively scarce, including Sheffield Corpus of Chinese[9] and Acade
Visualizing semantic change In view of the scale of data, semantic change modeling is evaluated on two grounds–th
To visualize the results, vectors originally trained in high-dimensional space are transformed and projected in two d
coenen2019visualizing recognizes the adaptability of BERT to various downstream tasks and the possibility of the l
It is summarized in tang2018state that the novelty of a sense can be understood as the change in sense distribution