

Related works

lexical semantic change Language is dynamic; it changes in the passage of time. Previous studies have shown that language change is a complex process. Depending on the starting-point of investigation, semantic change can be approached from a semasiological and a lexicological perspective. Semantic change can be broadly understood as the “reanalysis” of a word [650]fortson2017approach, and recognizing the direction of change. Meaning change often occurs in the direction from concrete to abstract. Originally, a lexical item bears contentful meanings. Polysemy, described as “families of related meanings” in [11]traugott2001regularity, and serves as a foundation of generalization. Ambiguity is resolved or cancelled in context of use. Generalized invited inferences depending on whether intended or not. 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 results. The Concept of Home in Literature The concept of home has been extensively studied in (environmental) psychology. House: physical space, reification of material circumstances and home concept organization through its layout, furnishing, and use. Family: a structured social unit of living. A family is symbolic of marriage, kinship, togetherness, and homeliness same as home. The most detailed analysis is provided by sixsmith1986meaning. The co-existing relationships of home is plotted as a network. [H]

Culturally, the concept of home in Taiwan as a physical space has undergone changes caused by the sway of the word. Diachronic Word Embeddings Semantic change is a manifestation of language use in both conventional and creative contexts. The topic of semantic change has directed attention to the design of corpus used as input for diachronic word embeddings. word embeddings, new word embeddings continue to be trained to allow for more diversity and richness of the textual corpus. Regarding conversational diachronic corpus, giulianelli2019lexical uses the r/LiverpoolFC corpus, which contains 40 years of data. Diachronic word embeddings can be used to discover more possibilities of unknown change cases and underlying causes. On top of that, based on the self-similarity scores of the English lexicon between 1850 and 2009, dubossarsky2015b shows that. Additionally, if time-specific embeddings are separately trained, the embeddings are randomly initialized, and it is shown that. Nonetheless, the scarcity of ground-truth test data has made it difficult to evaluate the employed approach. The rare cases. Another challenge, namely the “meaning conflation deficiency”, is brought up by camacho2018survey. Previously, word sense inventories. Instead of sense inventories, various clustering algorithms are resorted to induce senses of target words, including K-means. In comparison with other approaches of semantic change detection, diachronic word embeddings exhibit a stronger performance. The compilation of corpora to include historical texts and annotations enables more detailed linguistic analysis. Example. In Chinese, the number of diachronic corpora is relatively scarce, including Sheffield Corpus of Chinese⁹ and Academic Word List. Visualizing semantic change In view of the scale of data, semantic change modeling is evaluated on two grounds—the accuracy and the interpretability. To visualize the results, vectors originally trained in high-dimensional space are transformed and projected in two or three dimensions. coenen2019visualizing recognizes the adaptability of BERT to various downstream tasks and the possibility of the learned representations. It is summarized in tang2018state that the novelty of a sense can be understood as the change in sense distribution over time. However, the division of time periods, or the granularity, examined in previous studies, especially those on laws of semantic change.