

## Related works

Lexical semantic change Language is dynamic; it changes in the passage of time. Previous studies have shown that

Semantic change can be broadly understood as the “reanalysis” of a word [650]fortson2017approach, and recognizing

The main types of semantic change — of which e.g. traugott2017semantic offers historical examples are as follows (broadening (or generalisation): the extension of the range of concepts designated by a term, narrowing (or specialisation): the contraction of the range of concepts designated by a term, metaphorisation: the conceptualisation of one referent in terms of another, guided by analogical reasoning and implying metonymisation: a meaning transfer from one word to another, guided by spatial, temporal or causal contiguity between amelioration: the acquisition of or shift towards a positive connotation, pejoration: the acquisition of or shift towards a negative connotation.

[81]traugott2001regularity also noted that meaning change often occurs in the direction from concrete to abstract.

Depending on the initial step of investigation, semantic change can be approached from a semasiological and onama

Polysemy, for instance, goes hand in hand with the semasiological view. It is described as “families of related mean

As a topic that has long interested scholars in semantics and historical linguistics, semantic change is a complicated

The Invited Inferencing Theory of Semantic Change (IITSC) is proposed by [34-40]traugott2001regularity to account

geeraerts1997diachronic puts forwards a conceptual framework that describes semasiological change motivated by th

Under this conceptual framework, the flexibility of meaning construction relies on the adaptability and dynamics of

For language speakers, the construction of meanings is flexible and sensitive to the context of use, in which ambigu

To measure semantic change quantitatively, frequency and collocational patterns allows for exploratory insights. If

Recently, the application of computation to larger sets of words across longer periods of time enables the generaliza

For Classical Chinese, li2020evolution used the dependency parser trained on Kyoto Corpus of the Four Books to e

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

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

Linguistically, wang2005jia have discussed the morphological development of in pre-modern Chinese.

Diachronic word embeddings Semantic change is a manifestation of language use in both conventional and creative

Topic-Over-Time Besides vector space models, topic modelings are also widely applied to the study of semantic cha

In contrast, topic models are also used to yield topics that are most common in a given time period in order to anc

Diachronic word embeddings The topic of semantic change has directed attention to the design of corpus used as imp

release of various pre-trained word embeddings, new word embeddings continue to be trained to allow for more diversity

Regarding conversational diachronic corpus, giulianelli2019lexical uses the r/LiverpoolFC corpus, which contains 40

\*See also sense shift based on earlier literature with corpus data in hamilton2016law Example case studies from literatu

Laws of semantic change Diachronic word embeddings can be used to discover more possibilities of unknown change

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

In addition to alignment of separately trained embeddings, temporal referencing (TR) dubossarsky2019timeforchan

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

Notwithstanding, although context-independent and contextualized diachronic embeddings are proposed and explor

*modernChinesetextsmightnotreflectaccuratecountsoftypesandtokens.*

Instead of sense inventories, various clustering algorithms are resorted to induce senses of target words, including K

In comparison with other approaches of semantic change detection, diachronic word embeddings exhibit a stronger

Historical/diachronic corpora The compilation of corpora to include historical texts and annotations enables more c

In Chinese, the number of diachronic corpora is relatively scarce, including Sheffield Corpus of Chinese<sup>12</sup> and Acad

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 c

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

However, the division of time periods, or the granularity, examined in previous studies, especially those on laws of s