LChange 2022

## **3rd International Workshop on Computational Approaches** to Historical Language Change 2022

**Proceedings of the Workshop** 

May 26-27, 2022

The LChange organizers gratefully acknowledge the support from the following sponsors.

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### Preface by the General Chair

Welcome to the 3rd International Workshop on Computational Approaches to Historical Language Change (LChange'22) co-located with ACL 2022. This year, LChange is held over two days, May 26–27 2022, as a hybrid event with participation possible both virtually and on-site in Dublin, Ireland. To support efforts in evaluation of computational methodologies for uncovering language change, LChange'22 features a shared task on semantic change detection for Spanish as one track of the workshop.

Characterizing the time-varying nature of language will have broad implications and applications in multiple fields including linguistics, artificial intelligence, digital humanities, computational cognitive and social sciences. In this workshop, we bring together the world's pioneers and experts in **computational approaches to historical language change with focus on digital text corpora**. In doing so, this workshop carries out the triple goals of disseminating the state-of-the-art research on diachronic modelling of language change, fostering cross-disciplinary collaborations, and exploring the fundamental theoretical and methodological challenges in this growing niche of computational linguistic research.

In response to the call we received 21 submissions. Each of them was carefully evaluated by at least two members of the Program Committee, whom we believed to be most appropriate for each paper. Based on the reviewers' feedback we accepted 15 full and short papers as oral or poster presentations. We had two distinguished keynote presentations: the first by Dirk Geeraerts (KU Leuven/University of Gothenburg) who presented a talk entitled "Can historical semantics save lives? (And other questions for computational diachronic semantics)", and the second by Dominik Schlechtweg (University of Stuttgart) with the talk "Human and Computational Measurement of Lexical Semantic Change". Finally, we invited two additional papers to be presented as posters, one published at the ACL 2022 conference and one in *Findings of NAACL*, which are not included in the workshop proceedings.

The shared task on semantic change discovery and detection in Spanish was divided in two phases: (1) graded change discovery; and (2) binary change detection. The main novelty with respect to the previous tasks consisted in predicting and evaluating changes for all vocabulary words in the corpus. Six teams participated in phase 1 and seven teams in phase 2.

To further support the community, we offered two student scholarships for the main conference in addition to the workshop, as well as mentoring for young researchers. Five researchers were offered mentoring on a topic of their choice, either during the workshop or virtually.

We hope that you will find the workshop papers insightful and inspiring. We would like to thank the keynote speakers for their stimulating talks, the authors of all papers for their interesting contributions and the members of the Program Committee for their insightful reviews. Our special thanks go to the emergency reviewers who stepped in to provide their expertise. We also express our gratitude to the ACL 2022 workshop chairs for their kind assistance during the organization process. Finally, our thanks go to our gold sponsor iguanodon.ai, as well as the research project "Towards Computational Lexical Semantic Change Detection" (Swedish Research Council, contract 2018-01184) and the research program "Change is Key!" (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, contract M21-0021).

Nina Tahmasebi, workshop chair, University of Gothenburg (Sweden) Syrielle Montariol, INRIA Paris (France) Andrey Kutuzov, University of Oslo (Norway) Simon Hengchen, University of Gothenburg (Sweden) Haim Dubossarsky, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom) Lars Borin, University of Gothenburg (Sweden)

LChange'22 Workshop Chairs

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## Keynote Talk: Can historical semantics save lives? (And other questions for computational diachronic semantics)

#### **Dirk Geeraerts**

KU Leuven/University of Gothenburg

**Abstract:** Drawing on a number (methodologically non-computational) diachronic semantic studies that I have carried out at various points over the past decades, I would like to draw the attention to three issues that have so far played only a secondary role in the booming field of computational diachronic semantics but that might provide some inspiration for a further expansion: first, the double-sided status of textual interpretation, which can feature both as a descriptive target and as a methodological source in historical semantics; second, the relevance of incorporating an onomasiological dimension in the definition of semantic change; and third, the distinction between generalizations about semantic change that are formulated in terms of structural and functional features (like isomorphism or frequency) and generalizations that correlate semantic changes with external phenomena (like societal changes).

**Bio:** Dirk Geeraerts is professor emeritus of linguistics at the University of Leuven. His main research focus involves the fields of lexical semantics and lexicology, with specific attention for social variation and diachronic change of meaning and vocabulary. He is the founder of the journal *Cognitive Linguistics*, and editor of *The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* (2007). Publications include *The Structure of Lexical Variation* (Mouton De Gruyter 1994), *Diachronic Prototype Semantics* (OUP 1997), *Words and Other Wonders* (Mouton De Gruyter 2006), *Theories of Lexical Semantics* (OUP 2010), and *Ten Lectures on Cognitive Sociolinguistics* (Brill 2018).

# Keynote Talk: Human and Computational Measurement of Lexical Semantic Change

#### **Dominik Schlechtweg**

University of Stuttgart/University of Texas, Austin

Abstract: Human language changes over time. This change occurs on several linguistic levels such as grammar, sound or meaning. The study of meaning changes on the word level is often called Lexical Semantic Change (LSC) and is traditionally either approached from an onomasiological perspective asking by which words a meaning can be expressed, or a semasiological perspective asking which meanings a word can express over time. In recent years, the task of automatic detection of semasiological LSC from textual data has been established as a proper field of computational linguistics under the name of Lexical Semantic Change Detection (LSCD). Two main factors have contributed to this development: (i) the \*digital turn\* in the humanities has made large amounts of historical texts available in digital form. (ii) New \*computational models\* have been introduced efficiently learning semantic aspects of words solely from text. One of the main motivations behind the work on LSCD are their applications in historical semantics and historical lexicography where researchers are concerned with the classification of words into categories of semantic change. Automatic methods have the advantage to produce semantic change predictions for large amounts of data in small amounts of time and could thus considerably decrease human efforts in the mentioned fields, while being able to scan more data and thus to uncover more semantic changes which are at the same time less biased towards ad hoc sampling criteria used by researchers. On the other hand, automatic methods may also be hurtful when their predictions are biased, i.e., they may miss numerous semantic changes or label words as changing which are not. Results produced in this way may then lead researchers to make empirically inadequate generalizations on semantic change. Hence, automatic change detection methods should not be trusted until they have been evaluated thoroughly and their predictions have been shown to reach an acceptable level of correctness.

Despite the rapid growth of LSCD as a field a solid evaluation of the wealth of proposed models was still missing in 2017. The reasons were multiple, but most importantly there was no annotated benchmark test set available. In this talk I will describe the work done for my PhD from the last five years aimed at standardizing the evaluation of LSCD models.

**Bio:** Dominik Schlechtweg did his PhD at the IMS (University of Stuttgart) working together with Sabine Schulte im Walde on automatic detection of lexical semantic change. He held a PhD scholarship from Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Since February 2022 he is a post-doctoral researcher at the IMS (University of Stuttgart), working in the 6-year research program *Change is Key!* and in the research project *Towards computational lexical semantic change detection*. Currently, he is doing a research internship with Katrin Erk at the University of Texas, Austin.

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A New Framework for Fast Automated Phonological Reconstruction Using Trimmed Alignments and Sound Correspondence Patterns Johann-Mattis List, Robert Forkel and Nathan Hill

*What is Done is Done: an Incremental Approach to Semantic Shift Detection* Francesco Periti, Alfio Ferrara, Stefano Montanelli and Martin Ruskov

- 10:35 11:05 BREAK
- 11:05 12:30 Session 2

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- 12:30 14:00 LUNCH / BREAK
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Mario Giulianelli, Andrey Kutuzov and Lidia Pivovarova

#### Thursday, May 26, 2022 (continued)

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*From qualifiers to quantifiers: semantic shift at the paradigm level* Quentin Feltgen

Explainable Publication Year Prediction of Eighteenth Century Texts with the BERT Model

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[LSCDISCOVERY SHARED TASK] UAlberta at LSCDiscovery: Lexical Semantic Change Detection via Word Sense Disambiguation Daniela Teodorescu, Spencer von der Ohe and Grzegorz Kondrak

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[LSCDISCOVERY SHARED TASK] CoToHiLi at LSCDiscovery: the Role of Linguistic Features in Predicting Semantic Change Ana Sabina Uban, Alina Maria Cristea, Anca Daniela Dinu, Liviu P Dinu, Simona Georgescu and Laurentiu Zoicas

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