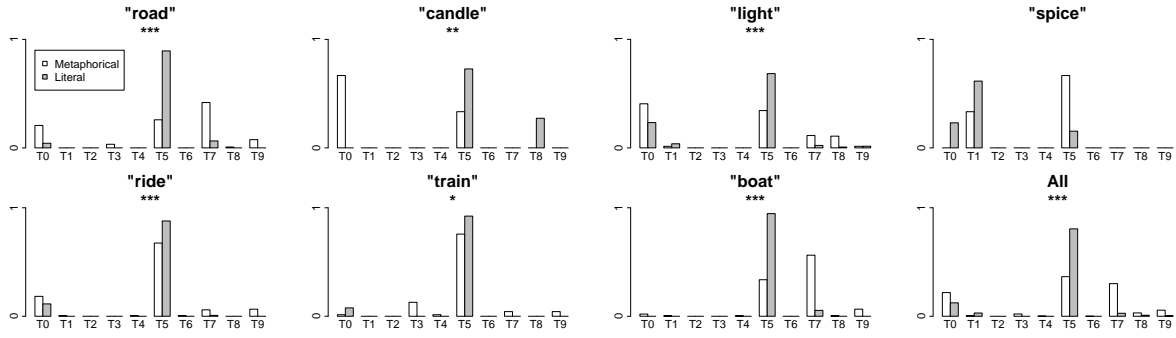**Topic Distribution of Target Sentences**

Figure 1: Proportions of topics assigned to target sentences, when target words were used metaphorically vs. literally. The statistical significance of the difference between metaphorical and literal cases was calculated using Pearson's chi-square test and is indicated with "***" ($p < 0.01$), "**" ($p < 0.05$), and "*" ($p < 0.1$).

Proportions of Target Sentences
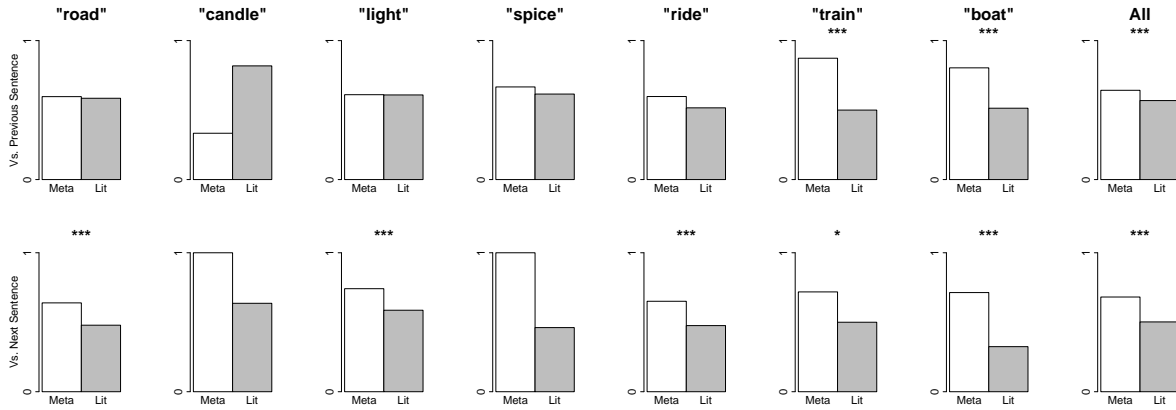**With A Different Topic from Context**

Figure 2: Proportions of target sentences whose topic is different from that of the previous/next sentence, when target words were used metaphorically (Meta) vs. literally (Lit). The statistical significance of the difference between metaphorical and literal cases was calculated using Pearson's chi-square test and is indicated with "***" ($p < 0.01$), "**" ($p < 0.05$), and "*" ($p < 0.1$).

Topic Similarity
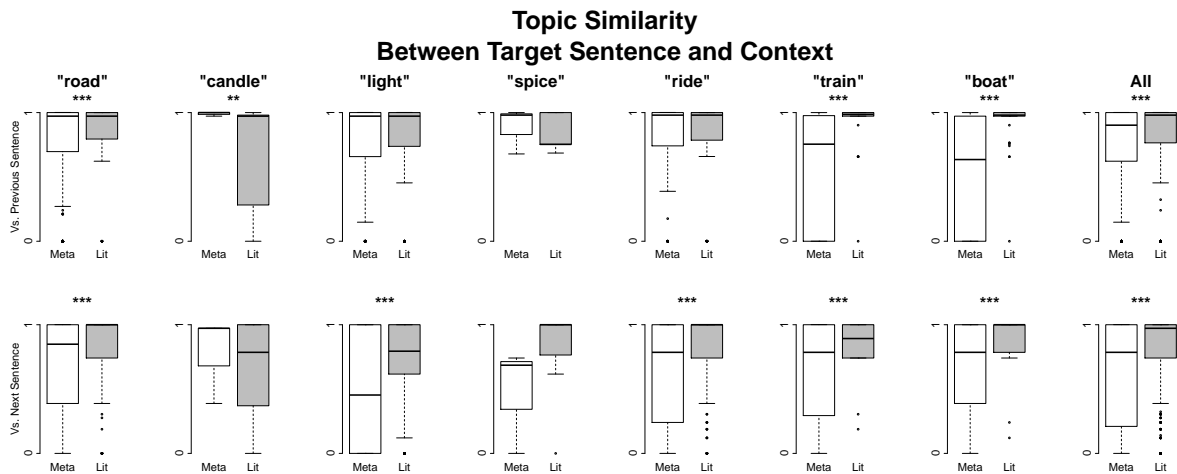**Between Target Sentence and Context**

Figure 3: Cosine similarity between the topic of a target sentence and the topic of its previous/next sentence when target words were used metaphorically (Meta) vs. literally (Lit). The statistical significance of the difference between metaphorical and literal cases was calculated using Welch's t-test and is indicated with "***" ($p < 0.01$), "**" ($p < 0.05$), and "*" ($p < 0.1$).

Topic Distribution of the Sentences
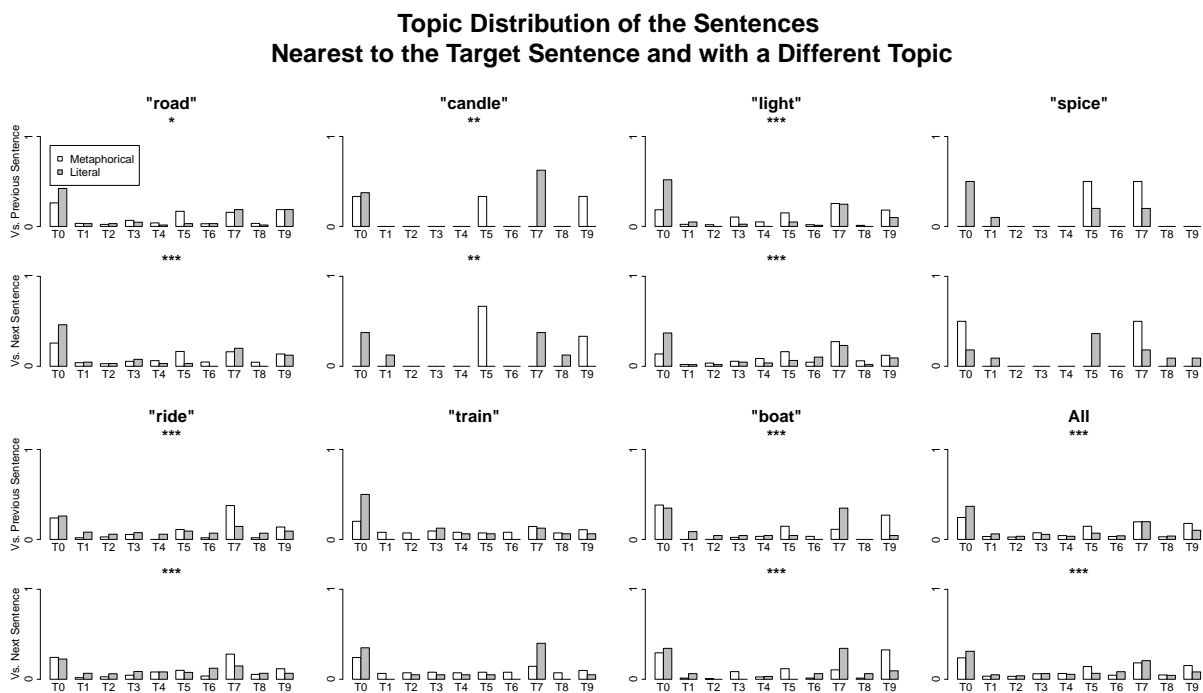**Nearest to the Target Sentence and with a Different Topic**

Figure 4: Proportions of the topics of the sentences that are nearest to the target sentence and have a different topic from the target sentence. The statistical significance of the difference between metaphorical and literal cases was calculated using Pearson's chi-square test and is indicated with "***" ($p < 0.01$), "**" ($p < 0.05$), and "*" ($p < 0.1$).
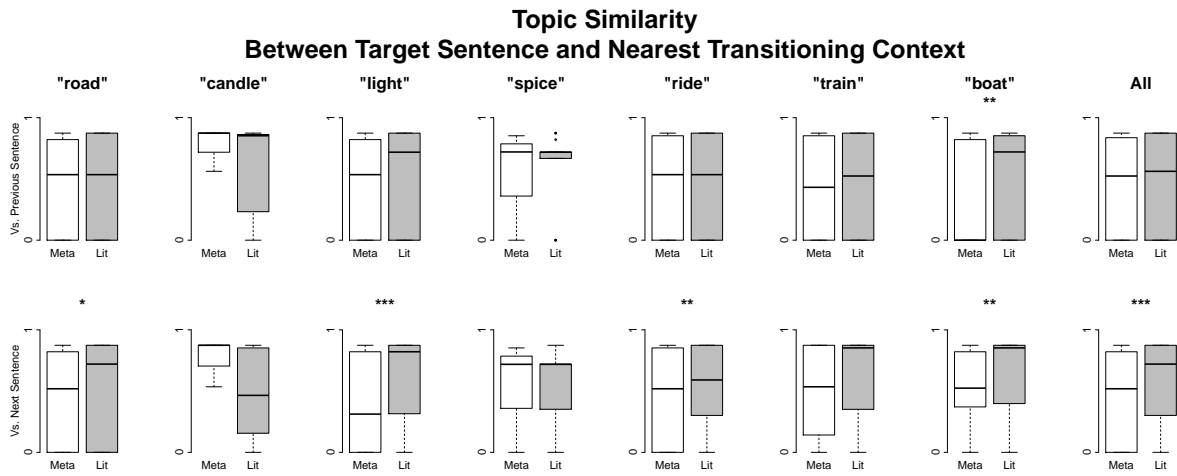
Figure 5: Cosine similarity of the topic of a target sentence and the topic of the sentences that are nearest to the target sentence and have a different topic from the target sentence. The statistical significance of the difference between metaphorical and literal cases was calculated using Welch's t-test and is indicated with "***" ($p < 0.01$), "**" ($p < 0.05$), and "*" ($p < 0.1$).