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Article

Home as a Cultural Metaphor for Housing Space in Contemporary Literature

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Abstract: As a mirror image of social reality, literary works frequently use the image of "home" to carry complex cultural connotations of housing space. The concept of "home" in contemporary literature goes beyond the simple living space and becomes an important metaphor for carrying complex social and cultural meanings. In this study, we use a combination of text mining and sentiment analysis, bag-of-words model, TF-IDF algorithm and LDA theme model to systematically analyze "home" in contemporary literature. The keywords are extracted from the jieba thesaurus, the co-occurrence matrix is constructed, the clustering analysis is performed by SPSS, and the sentiment tendency is evaluated based on the Boson NLP Sentiment Dictionary. It is found that "home" in contemporary literature mainly presents four thematic dimensions: spatial alienation and material dilemma, identity loss and belonging anxiety, power structure and intergenerational conflict, emotional alienation and spiritual dilemma. The word frequency statistics show that Living dilemma ranks first with 1146 times, and Property maze ranks second with 973 times. The results of sentiment analysis showed that readers' negative attitudes toward such literature accounted for 73.76%, and positive emotions only accounted for 26.24%. The study reveals the deeper connotation of "home" as a cultural metaphor of housing space in contemporary literature, and provides a new perspective for understanding the cultural expression of housing problems in modern society.

Keywords: text mining, sentiment analysis, LDA thematic model, housing space, cultural metaphor, contemporary literature

1. Introduction

Space is not only the basic condition for the existence of all things, but also the main dependence of human beings [1]. Since the house is not only a dwelling place, but also the best object of symbolic projection, the study of the house includes not only the physical space of the building itself, but also the socio-cultural and symbolic associations associated with it [2-3]. In the cultural metaphors of different groups' house spaces, we can not only reproduce and interpret how people in a particular group view the world, but also judge the future direction of cultural choices of the group reflected in the changes of house spaces [4-6].

Metaphor is a common linguistic phenomenon and a powerful cognitive tool for us to conceptualize abstract categories [7]. The cognitive basis of metaphor lies in the similarity between the origin and destination domains, which exists in the commonality of human cognition about things, and it is this common cognitive basis that makes metaphors in different cultural contexts show certain similarities [8]. As metaphor itself is a constituent of culture, it can reflect the content of culture to a large extent [9-10]. Therefore, although "home" as a housing space has the same original characteristics, the mapping in different literary works is very different, which is attributed to the different cultural cognitive perspectives of the same thing represented in different cultural works [11-12]. Due to the

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objective existence of human beings to the metaphorical mapping in different languages actually reflects the cultural psychology of different peoples. Therefore, exploring the metaphors of “home” in contemporary literary works can best reflect the differences in national thinking represented in different literary works [13].

In the process of social transformation in contemporary China, the housing issue has evolved from a simple livelihood issue to a social symbol carrying multiple cultural connotations. Literary works, as artistic expressions of the spirit of the times, keenly capture this change and frequently use the imagery of “home” to present the survival status and spiritual dilemma of modern people in the housing space. Different from the warm harbor and spiritual lodging symbolized by “home” in traditional literature, “home” in contemporary literature often carries more complex cultural connotations: it is not only the spatial carrier of individual identity, but also the material symbol of social stratification; it carries the psychological demand for emotional belonging, but also reflects the power structure and intergenerational conflicts in modern society. This transformation reflects the deconstruction and reshaping of traditional family concepts in the process of urbanization, and the adaptive anxiety of modern people in a rapidly changing society. Contemporary writers have not only recorded the historical trajectory of social change, but also profoundly revealed the individual's existential dilemma and spiritual pursuit under the impact of modernity through the multi-dimensional writing of the core image of “family”, making “family” an important window to understand the psychology of contemporary society and culture.

Based on the above understanding, this study adopts a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods to systematically analyze contemporary literary works using text mining technology. Firstly, we extracted text features through bag-of-words model and TF-IDF algorithm, and built an emotion dictionary for emotion analysis; secondly, we used LDA thematic model to identify the main dimensions of the expression of “home” in the text, and revealed the intrinsic correlation between the keywords through clustering analysis; lastly, we combined the analysis of co-occurrence of words with the construction of the relational network, to explore the specific forms and deep connotations of the expression and connotation of “home” as a spatial and cultural metaphor in contemporary literature, and to find out how it can be used in the contemporary society and culture, and to understand the cultural psychology of contemporary society. Finally, we combine the analysis of co-words and the construction of relational networks to explore the specific forms and deeper connotations of “home” as a cultural metaphor of housing space in contemporary literature, so as to provide theoretical support for the understanding of the cultural expression of the housing problem in modern society.

2. Text mining methodology based on spatial assessment of housing

2.1. Text Mining Principles and Techniques

2.1.1. Text Feature Extraction

(1) Bag-of-Words Model BOW

Bag of words model BOW [14] is a kind of word embedding method, the core idea of word embedding is to transform the text segmentation results into numerical vectors to form a continuous vector space model of the text, and measure the distance between different features to reflect the differences between the texts. Different word embedding methods can be selected to make the features that are more similar in the target text (the result of word splitting), closer in the text continuous vector space, i.e., minimize the intra-group distance between similar features and maximize the inter-group distance between different features. Bag-of-words model is to summarize the features of all the texts to form a glossary, and then use the glossary to vectorially represent the features in each text text. On this basis, the words are deactivated, and then the frequency of occurrence of each feature in the text is used for the feature vector representation, and the frequency vector representation makes the representation result similar to the unique heat coding.

(2) Word Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency TF-IDF

In addition to the above vector representation with the frequency of features, it can also be expressed by word frequency-inverse document frequency [15] TF-IDF, which is calculated as:

$$IDF_i = \ln \frac{N}{df_i} \tag{1}$$

$$TF - IDF_i = TF_i \times IDF_i \tag{2}$$

Where N is the total number of texts, df_i denotes the number of texts containing feature i, IDF_i is the inverse document frequency, and TF_i denotes the frequency of feature i appearing in the document.

TF-IDF can reflect the importance of the overall features of the text, TF reflects the importance of a feature in the text, and IDF reflects the prevalence of a feature. From the above formula, it can be seen that in a certain text, the more frequently feature i appears in the text, the higher $TF-IDF_i$ is, and the larger the size of the text containing feature i is, the lower $TF-IDF_i$ is. That is, the more frequently feature i appears in the same text, it indicates that feature i is more important in that text, and the feature representation is more important; however, when feature i appears repeatedly in different articles, it indicates that feature i is more prevalent, and the feature representation is more common.

2.1.2. Sentiment analysis

(1) Sentiment Dictionary

Sentiment dictionaries can be used to set Chinese text sentiment analysis. Chinese emotion vocabulary has more variations and larger vocabulary, so it is necessary to choose a suitable emotion dictionary among various emotion dictionaries as the basis of emotion analysis, and then the emotion dictionary can be used for emotion analysis. In this paper, according to the characteristics of each emotion dictionary, we finally choose to use "Dalian University of Technology Emotion Vocabulary Dictionary" as the basic emotion vocabulary dictionary for the emotion analysis of this paper.

(2) Chinese Lexical Sentiment Analysis

Because the length of a single text of contemporary literature is relatively short, the Chinese lexical emotion analysis based on the emotion dictionary is chosen to be simpler, and due to the limitation of length, the emotion of the article can not be differentiated too finely, so as not to lead to confusion in the emotion analysis, so the emotion dictionary of music, good, surprise is categorized as a positive emotion, and anger, sadness, fear, and evil is categorized as a negative emotion. The main calculation formula is:

$$Positive_i = \sum happy * w + good * w + surprise * w \tag{3}$$

$$Negative_i = \sum angry * w + sad * w + fear * w + disgust * w \tag{4}$$

(3) Sentiment analysis model

The purpose of this paper is to use the existing family history text to build a sentiment analysis model, which has been completed to classify the sentiment of the new family history text. Therefore, based on the bag-of-words model results and article sentiment labels that have been obtained, this paper chooses the logistic model as the basis of the sentiment analysis model, and cross-validates the optimal AUC value as the goal of model building, and the formula is expressed as follows:

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = W^T X \tag{5}$$

Where X is the vector of each text feature in the bag-of-words model, and p is the probability of event occurrence.

The AUC value is the area under the ROC curve, a characteristic curve used to measure the reliability of logistic regression results. For the binary classification problem, the original samples are divided into $P(positive)$ and $N(negative)$, and the prediction is obtained by the two categories of classification results, P' and N', which gives the prediction results.

TP and TN denote correctly predicted P and N categories, respectively, FP denotes actual N category but incorrectly predicted as P category, FN denotes actual P category but incorrectly predicted as N category, and the ROC curves are the reliability curves plotted in the space of the FPR as the x-axis and the TPR as the y-axis. Where FPR is the False Positive Rate, which indicates the probability of being incorrectly predicted as a P class in all N class samples:

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{FP+TN} = \frac{FP}{N} \tag{6}$$

TPR is the True Positive Rate, which indicates the probability of being correctly predicted as a P

class in all P class samples:

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{TP}{P} \tag{7}$$

In addition, because this paper is the unstructured text data, transformed into the vector structure of the bag of words data, so do not do pre-multiple covariance and other basic tests on the vector data, i.e., do not consider the existence of linear correlation between the Chinese vocabulary. Ridge regression obtains continuous results between [0,1], which need to be divided according to the actual situation in the results, so that the ridge regression for the text of the results of the classification of the fitting effect of the optimal.

2.2. Model and algorithm for assessing cultural metaphors based on housing space

2.2.1. Modeling

Housing space review data is similar to literary work review data, but there are differences, the buyers of literary work products are often influenced by the seller, so that the review data of literary work is mixed with statements that do not reflect the real feelings of the reviewer, while the housing space reviews are all spontaneous reviews based on the readers' own feelings after they watch them, which are more subjective.

The model gives a specific introduction from the acquisition of data to the output of sentiment calculation: firstly, data acquisition based on Python and Octopus Collector; secondly, data preprocessing such as Chinese lexicon and text de-emphasis for the review data of contemporary literary works; again, the establishment of the LDA topic model [16] and the relational network for the sentiment analysis, and finally, the comparison of ratings of contemporary literature to draw a conclusion.

2.2.2. Data sources and pre-processing

(1) Data Crawling

The data in the model generally comes from the Internet, and large websites have anti-crawler mechanisms, and the data in the experiment is collected in 2 ways: through Octopus collector collection and Python crawler. There are a large number of low-value entries in the text-collected comment data, which will affect the accuracy of the model if these entries are directly analyzed for sentiment analysis. Therefore, it is necessary to normalize the comment data and improve its value density through text de-weighting, mechanical compression de-wording, Chinese text segmentation and other steps.

(2) Text De-weighting and Mechanical Compression and De-lexification

Taking each comment text of contemporary literary works as a unit for processing research, since users will repeatedly mention the same words and express the same meaning in their comments, it is necessary to de-weight and de-lexicalize the comment text in the pre-processing. In the study of this paper, only the emotional tendency of the comment data is considered, and the weight of each comment data is the same.

(3) Chinese Text Segmentation

In Chinese, only words, sentences and paragraphs are distinguished by punctuation marks, while the definition between words is fuzzy, and it is particularly important to reasonably carry out Chinese text segmentation in the process of modeling analysis, especially for sentiment scoring. Segmentation algorithms can be divided into three categories: string matching-based segmentation methods, comprehension-based segmentation methods, and statistics-based segmentation methods. According to the above model, 2 methods of LDA topic analysis and relational network are applied for modeling and analysis.

2.2.3. Algorithm design

(1) Thematic analysis based on LDA modeling

Text sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining, through the processing of the sentiment semantics of natural language, the subjectivity, objectivity, point of view, emotion, polarity of the text is mined and analyzed, from which the sentiment words are extracted and scored by the degree of sentiment.The LDA model, which is widely used in the fields of text clustering and similarity computation, is a kind of unsupervised learning, which introduces the Delicacy a priori knowledge and improves the model's ability of generalization and effectively prevent overfitting. In addition, the LDA model can solve the multi-reference problem, which is more advantageous when analyzing the data of

reviews of contemporary literary works.

The LDA model adopts BOW to transform the review data information into digital information for mathematical modeling, and its basic principles are as follows:

Each review data of contemporary literary works is randomly mixed by subject Z proportionally and obeys multinomial distribution:

$$Z \mid \theta = Multinomial(\theta) \tag{8}$$

Each topic Z consists of a proportional random mixture of words from the vocabulary list, also obeying a multinomial distribution:

$$W \mid Z, \Phi = Multinomial(\Phi) \tag{9}$$

The probability of generating the word w_i conditional on the comment d_j is:

$$P(w_i \mid d_j) = \sum_{s=1}^{k} P(w_i \mid z = s) P(z = s \mid d_j) \tag{10}$$

where $P(w_i \mid z = s)$ is the probability that the word w_i belongs to the topic s; and $P(z = s \mid d_j)$ is the probability that the topic s is in d_j.The LDA model is shown in Figure 1.

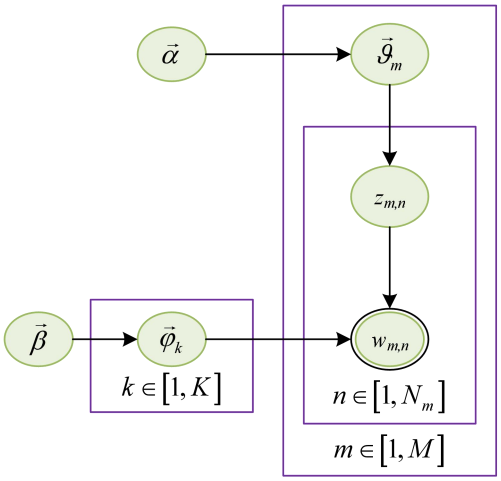

Figure 1. LDA model

Where Φ is the word distribution, θ is the topic distribution, α is the prior distribution of the topic distribution θ, β is the prior distribution of the word distribution Φ, N denotes the total number of words in the document, M denotes the total number of documents, and w is an observable variable.

(2) Relational network-based review analysis

The relationship network between works and readers is of high complexity as far as contemporary literary readers' comments on housing spaces are concerned. Each keyword of the review data is the node of the directed graph, and the relationship between the keywords becomes the edges of the directed graph, and the readers' subjective evaluation of the contemporary literary works is obtained through the analysis between the points and the points. In the relational network, the keywords extracted from the review data of contemporary literary works have a subordinate relationship, and by grasping the subordinate relationship in this aspect, we can analyze and study the direction of the readers' emotional focus, which plays an important role in the analysis of emotions.

3. Analysis of the effect of cultural metaphors on the home as a housing space in contemporary literature

3.1. Text pre-processing

This paper takes the content of “home” in contemporary literature as a cultural metaphor for

housing space, and deals with it from the perspective of four parts: spatial alienation and material dilemma, identity loss and belonging anxiety, power structure and intergenerational conflict, and emotional detachment and spiritual dilemma. The related contents are processed.

In Chinese, there are some words that have no meaning of their own, such as the particle "de", the conjunction "as well", and the interjection "la", which are called stop words. A sentence does not change its meaning if these deactivated words are removed, so deactivated words are usually filtered out after the participle processing. In this paper, we add or delete some words in the deactivation word list by ourselves according to the different processing objects. Filtering out the deactivated words can improve the efficiency of the subsequent work such as extracting keywords, counting word frequency and other steps, and also purify the processing results.

Using the open source HarvestText library to establish the keyword relationship network, compared with the jieba participle library, which encapsulates the sentiment analysis, relationship network, extraction ternary group application functions, can quickly and easily visualize the keyword social network. Specific establishment method: using the neighborhood co-occurrence relationship, the text after the split sentence is connected to form all the disjunctive sentences, whenever the name of 2 keywords appears in 2 sentences at the same time, 1 edge is added between the nodes of these 2 keywords. Filtering the keyword nodes with node degree less than 15 makes it possible to see the relationship between important keywords more clearly.

3.2. Co-word analysis

3.2.1. Keyword statistics

Use the open source jieba thesaurus for keyword statistics. The jieba thesaurus supports loading customized keyword dictionaries, which prevents incorrectly classifying people's names, places' names and so on. The dictionary text is loaded first, and then the deactivated word list is loaded to prevent meaningless word frequencies from interfering with the results. Sentences were segmented using the jieba. Cut method and keyword word frequencies were counted based on the segmentation results. The keywords of home as housing space in contemporary literature are shown in Table 1. It can be seen that the story line of home as a housing space in contemporary literature mainly revolves around the dilemma of dwelling.

Table 1. The home of contemporary literature is the key word for housing space

Key words	Number	Word frequency	Key words	Number	Word frequency
Living dilemma	1	1146	Homeomorphism	11	311
Property maze	2	973	Fetters	12	307
Consumption cage	3	840	Intergenerational crack	13	294
Mobile nest	4	674	Left-behind shell	14	288
Capital parasitism	5	565	Class solidification	15	270
Discrete home	6	539	Lonely refuge	16	253
Floating root system	7	469	Materialized affection	17	141
Attribution deletion	8	437	Memory container	18	105
Dissimilation	9	371	Spiritual ruins	19	83
Identity cell	10	325	Cocoon storage	20	78

3.2.2. Co-occurrence matrix

Based on the contextual co-occurrence relationship, the co-occurrence matrix is generated. The keyword co-occurrence matrix is shown in Table 2, in which the data in the upper or lower triangular cells are the number of times the two keywords appear in the same chapter at the same time. For example, the co-occurrence frequency of Gao Juehui and Gao Juexin is 272, which means that these two keywords appear 272 times in the same chapter. In the co-word matrix, the more times the 2 keywords Gao Jue Min and Gao Jue Xin appear together, it indicates that the two are more closely connected.

Table 2. Key words common matrix (part)

Character name	Living dilemma	Property maze	Consumption cage	Mobile nest	Capital parasitism
Living dilemma	0	272	434	131	39
Property maze		0	191	101	40
Consumption cage			0	74	29
Mobile nest				0	43
Capital parasitism					0

3.2.3. Cluster analysis

The obtained co-occurrence matrix was imported into SPSS software. The systematic clustering method was used for processing, and the clustering method was selected as intergroup linkage, and the squared Euclidean distance formula was chosen for calculation, and the degree of association between each keyword was finally determined preliminarily. The clustering results using average linkage are shown in Fig. 2, with domain 1 being spatial alienation and material dilemmas dominated by residential dilemmas and economic factors; domain 2 being identity disorientation and belonging anxiety dominated by dislocated homeland and wandering roots, etc.; domain 3 being power structure and intergenerational conflicts dominated by homeland isomorphism and motherhood yoke, etc.; and domain 4 being emotional detachment and spiritual dilemmas dominated by lonely shelter and objectification of kinship.

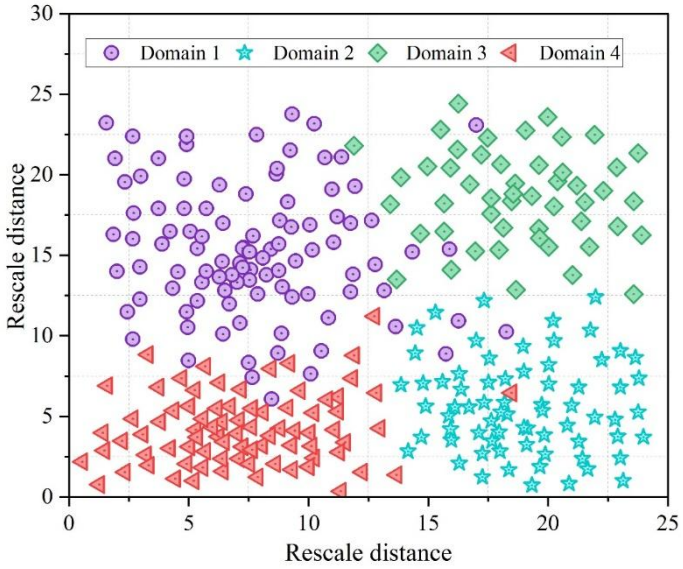

Figure 2. Using the clustering result of the average connection

3.3. Sentiment Analysis and Recommendations Based on Reviews

3.3.1. LDA Thematic Analysis

LDA, or implicit Dirichlet distribution, is a typical bag-of-words model. It is one of the most convenient and effective models among many topic models, and is also one of the most applied models in machine learning methods in sentiment analysis. The optimal number of topics was finally determined to be 4 by adjusting and viewing the visualization of pyLDAvis several times. In this study, 5 feature words are extracted from each of the 4 generated theme numbers as shown in Table 3. The feature word analysis summarizes the content of each theme. Theme 1: Spatial Alienation and Material Dilemma. Theme 2: Identity Loss and Belonging Anxiety. Theme 3: Power structure and intergenerational conflict. Theme 4: Emotional alienation and spiritual dilemma. Overall, based on the above four themes and their characteristic words, readers' cultural metaphors for home as a housing space in contemporary literature cover a variety of dimensions such as space, identity, memory, social structure, economic factors, and psychological state, while also maintaining their metaphorical and literary characterization of the key vocabulary in the literary works, which more accurately expresses

the main concerns of modern people.

Table 3. LDA theme analysis

Topic 1	Number	Topic 2	Number	Topic 3	Number	Topic 4	Number
Living dilemma	A1	Discrete home	B1	Homeomorphism	C1	Lonely refuge	D1
Property maze	A2	Floating root system	B2	Fetters	C2	Materialized affection	D2
Consumption cage	A3	Attribution deletion	B3	Intergenerational crack	C3	Memory container	D3
Mobile nest	A4	dissimilation	B4	Left-behind shell	C4	Spiritual ruins	D4
Capital parasitism	A5	Identity cell	B5	Class solidification	C5	Cocoon storage	D5

3.3.2. Construction of dictionaries

BosonNLP is a sentiment lexicon built based on microblogging, news, forums and other data sources. Its training corpus comes from major social platforms, news websites, and forums, and the sentiment dictionary includes a large number of network terms with obvious emotional colors, which are commonly used in social media sentiment analysis, network public opinion analysis and other aspects. Since there are many network terms in the pop-up screen, the BosonNLP Sentiment Dictionary is chosen. Degree adverbs are used in the KnowledgeNet collection of words for sentiment analysis, and the deactivation dictionary uses the deactivation word list released by the Chinese Natural Language Processing Open Platform of the Institute of Computing, Academia Sinica.

3.3.3. Calculation of the sentiment score

The calculation results of keyword sentiment score are shown in Figure 3. First, traverse all the emotion words in the text data line by line to extract the triad, i.e., the feature words; second, according to the emotion dictionary, obtain the weights corresponding to the emotion words, negative words, and degree adverbs contained in the feature words, and take the sum of the values of the emotion intensity of all the feature words in the text as the emotion value of the text:

$$S = \sum_{e \in E} S_e \times S_m \times S_n \tag{11}$$

Where: S_e is the weight of the sentiment word in the Extended Sentiment Dictionary; S_m is the corresponding weight of the degree adverb in the Degree Adverb Dictionary; and S_n is the Negation Marker, with an odd number of negatives taking the value of -1, and an even number of negatives taking the value of 1. If the value of the textual sentiment is greater than 0, then it is a positive sentiment; and if it is less than 0, then it is a negative sentiment.

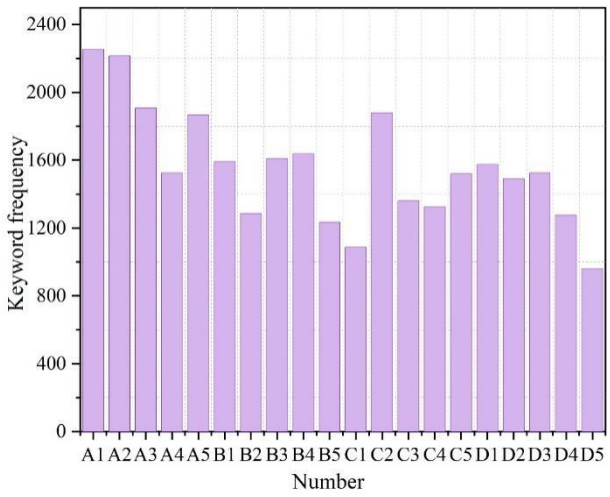

Figure 3. Keyword emotional score calculation results

According to the above algorithm design, the code was written by Python program, and finally the

emotion scoring of 95374 pop-ups was realized. The proportion of each emotional tendency can be seen in Table 4, in which negative emotions occupy 73.76% and positive emotions occupy 26.24%. In general, the readers have a negative attitude towards this kind of reading. This is mainly reflected in the negative emotions toward the dwelling dilemma in the readings, the consumption of housing space, spirituality, space, identity, memory, social structure, economic factors, psychological state, and the real feedback on home and space. In addition, the readers' confidence in traditional Chinese culture and the feeling of home in the moving after reading the readings are mostly shown as positive states, but the proportion of positive emotions is not high, most of which are due to the emotions after reading the readings, the emotional attachment to the housing space, emotions and spirit. In addition, given that lexical analysis has errors, the machine could not accurately identify the true polarity of certain texts. Among the positive emotions determined by the machine, there were 1,087 and 1,524 pop-ups with the keywords home isomorphism and memory container, respectively. The manual analysis also shows that the above emotions also belong to positive emotions, so it can be seen that the measurement results of this paper's method have certain reference significance.

Table 4. The proportion of emotional tendencies

Affective tendency	The number of bullets	Proportion / %
Negativity	70345	73.76
Positive	25029	26.24

4. Conclusion

Through an in-depth analysis of “home” as a cultural metaphor for housing space in contemporary literature, it is found that it presents significant multidimensional characteristics and complex connotations. The keyword statistics show that the living dilemma occurs 1146 times, reflecting the centrality of the housing issue in contemporary literature. Cluster analysis identifies four main thematic areas, covering space, identity, power and emotion, reflecting the richness and complexity of the concept of “home”. Sentiment analysis reveals the readers' attitudes towards the related literary works, and the proportion of negative sentiment reaches 73.76%, which indicates the general concern and worry about the housing space issue in contemporary society. The analysis based on the BosonNLP Sentiment Dictionary processed 95,374 pieces of data, ensuring the reliability and representativeness of the findings.

The study shows that “home” in contemporary literature has transcended the traditional function of housing and has become a composite symbol that carries multiple cultural meanings such as identity, social status and emotional belonging. This cultural metaphor reflects the profound changes in the relationship between individuals and space in modern society, and the transformation and reconstruction of the traditional concept of family in the process of urbanization. Through the diversified writing of “home”, literary works not only record the historical process of social change, but also profoundly reveal the state of existence and spiritual pursuit of modern people in the housing space, which provides an important perspective for understanding the humanistic connotations of the contemporary social and cultural psychology and housing issues.

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