

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Aina GarÃ Soler</li><li>Marianna Apidianaki</li><li>Alexandre Allauzen</li></ul>	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Aina GarÃ Soler</li><li>Marianna Apidianaki</li><li>A. Allauzen</li></ul>	DUPLICATES	355
	title	Word Usage Similarity Estimation with Sentence Representations and Automatic Substitutes	title	Word Usage Similarity Estimation with Sentence Representations and Automatic Substitutes		
	publication_date	2019-05-20 23:10:42+00:00	publication_date	2019-05-20 00:00:00		
	source	SupportedSources.ARXIV	source	SupportedSources.SEMANTIC_SCHOLAR		
	journal	None	journal	ArXiv		
	volume		volume	abs/1905.08377		
	doi		doi	10.18653/v1/S19-1002		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/1905.08377v1</li><li>http://arxiv.org/abs/1905.08377v1</li><li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/1905.08377v1</li></ul>	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/330e998bd6c28ef407a0003e2b90b761e4cbb9b7</li></ul>		
	id	id4241433358774339301	id	id-6140013991259575922		
	abstract	Usage similarity estimation addresses the semantic proximity of word instances in different contexts. We apply contextualized (ELMo and BERT) word and sentence embeddings to this task, and propose supervised models that leverage these representations for prediction. Our models are further assisted by lexical substitute annotations automatically assigned to word instances by context2vec, a neural model that relies on a bidirectional LSTM. We perform an extensive comparison of existing word and sentence representations on benchmark datasets addressing both graded and binary similarity. The best performing models outperform previous methods in both settings.	abstract	Usage similarity estimation addresses the semantic proximity of word instances in different contexts. We apply contextualized (ELMo and BERT) word and sentence embeddings to this task, and propose supervised models that leverage these representations for prediction. Our models are further assisted by lexical substitute annotations automatically assigned to word instances by context2vec, a neural model that relies on a bidirectional LSTM. We perform an extensive comparison of existing word and sentence representations on benchmark datasets addressing both graded and binary similarity.The best performing models outperform previous methods in both settings.		
	versions		versions			