

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
					DUPLICATES	48
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Andrey KutuzovMario Giulianelli	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Andrey KutuzovMario Giulianelli		
	title	UiO-UvA at SemEval-2020 Task 1: Contextualised Embeddings for Lexical Semantic Change Detection	title	UiO-UvA at SemEval-2020 Task 1: Contextualised Embeddings for Lexical Semantic Change Detection		
	publication_date	2020-04-30 00:00:00	publication_date	2020-04-30 18:43:57+00:00		
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	journal		journal	None		
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	doi	10.18653/v1/2020.semeval-1.14	doi			
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/77c1fd8dd9de152168f61420ba00310ce6492450	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.00050v3http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.00050v3http://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.00050v3		
	id	id-341829475772431587	id	id-1264066212405507433		
	abstract	We apply contextualised word embeddings to lexical semantic change detection in the SemEval-2020 Shared Task 1. This paper focuses on Subtask 2, ranking words by the degree of their semantic drift over time. We analyse the performance of two contextualising architectures (BERT and ELMo) and three change detection algorithms. We find that the most effective algorithms rely on the cosine similarity between averaged token embeddings and the pairwise distances between token embeddings. They outperform strong baselines by a large margin (in the post-evaluation phase, we have the best Subtask 2 submission for SemEval-2020 Task 1), but interestingly, the choice of a particular algorithm depends on the distribution of gold scores in the test set.	abstract	We apply contextualised word embeddings to lexical semantic change detection in the SemEval-2020 Shared Task 1. This paper focuses on Subtask 2, ranking words by the degree of their semantic drift over time. We analyse the performance of two contextualising architectures (BERT and ELMo) and three change detection algorithms. We find that the most effective algorithms rely on the cosine similarity between averaged token embeddings and the pairwise distances between token embeddings. They outperform strong baselines by a large margin (in the post-evaluation phase, we have the best Subtask 2 submission for SemEval-2020 Task 1), but interestingly, the choice of a particular algorithm depends on the distribution of gold scores in the test set.		
	versions		versions			