

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
					DUPLICATES	265
			authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diego de Vargas FeijóViviane Pereira Moreira		
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diego de Vargas Feijó³Viviane Pereira Moreira	title	Mono vs Multilingual Transformer-based Models: a Comparison across Several Language Tasks		
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	title	Mono vs Multilingual Transformer-based Models: a Comparison across Several Language Tasks.	source	SupportedSources.ARXIV		
	publication_date	2020-07-19 00:00:00	journal	None		
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	journal	arXiv (Cornell University)	doi			
	volume		urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://arxiv.org/pdf/2007.09757v1http://arxiv.org/abs/2007.09757v1http://arxiv.org/pdf/2007.09757v1		
	doi	None	id	id2563680557515441894		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://openalex.org/W3042381743	abstract	BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) and ALBERT (A Lite BERT) are methods for pre-training language models which can later be fine-tuned for a variety of Natural Language Understanding tasks. These methods have been applied to a number of such tasks (mostly in English), achieving results that outperform the state-of-the-art. In this paper, our contribution is twofold. First, we make available our trained BERT and Albert model for Portuguese. Second, we compare our monolingual and the standard multilingual models using experiments in semantic textual similarity, recognizing textual entailment, textual category classification, sentiment analysis, offensive comment detection, and fake news detection, to assess the effectiveness of the generated language representations. The results suggest that both monolingual and multilingual models are able to achieve state-of-the-art and the advantage of training a single language model, if any, is small.		
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