

Time	Speaker	Title	Description
15:30-16:15	Elena Yagunova	ParaPhraser: Russian Paraphrase Corpus and Shared Task	
16:15-16:45	Ekaterina Pronoza	Combined Models for Russian Paraphrase Detection Shared Task	In this report we describe paraphrase detection models we have built as part of the Russian Paraphrase Detection Shared Task 2016. Our approach towards paraphrase detection is based on the use of three types of features: shallow, semantic and distributional. In the standard runs, we used the combination of shallow and semantic feature sets, and in the non-standard runs we also experimented with distributional features based on word and phrase embeddings. According to the achieved results, our simple model performs better than the complex one.
16:45-17:15	Anastasia Romanova, Mikhail Nefedov	HSE-School of linguistics at Russian Paraphrase Detection shared task	The task of paraphrase detection is to tell whether a pair of sentences is semantically equivalent or to give a score of that equivalency. To perform it effectively, methods of meaning representation are used. For representing meaning of words, vector space representation models like word2vec, GloVe were proved to be effective. A common approach for sequences is to take the mean of all the word vectors. This is however a rough approach. In order to obtain higher accuracy on capturing sequence meaning we explore other suggested techniques including modification of BM25 algorithms with idf-weighting, binning of per dimension similarities and binning of max similarities. We try several pre-trained word2vec models with different parameters and their combination. We also experiment with recently published syntactic parser SyntaxNet, which determines the syntactic relationships between words in the sentence and presents them in the dependency parse tree. We compute the tree edit distance between the two given dependency trees and use it as another feature. A combination of these semantic features with simple surface features like precision, recall or BLEU score let us achieve the best results in Task 1 and 2 (non-standard runs).
17:15-17:45	coffee break		
17:45-18:15	Dmitry Kravchenko (skype)	Paraphrase Detection using Semantic Similarity Algorithms	Paraphrase detection using Machine Learning algorithms, External resources and Toolkits
18:15-18:45	Asli Eyecioglu Ozmutlu (skype)	Russian Paraphrase Identification with Simple Overlap Features with SVMs	The usage of overlap features in character level with SVMs has been applied to English and Turkish languages for paraphrase identification. We also obtained satisfactory results on Russian paraphrase identification task using the same set of features. Here, we use three-class classification in addition to binary classification. In this research, our methods will be explained in comparison with the previously obtained results from other corpora.

18:45-19:15	Vladislav Maraev	NLX-Group at Russian Paraphrase Detection Task: Character-level Convolutional Neural Network for Sentence Paraphrase Detection	This paper reports on the results of an experimental study on the application of character-level embeddings and basic convolutional neural network to the shared task of sentence paraphrase detection in Russian. The approach was tested in Task#2 standard run and offered competitive results (72.74% accuracy against the test set). This approach is compared against a word-level convolutional neural network for the same task.
19:15-19:45	Kirill Skornyakov	Neural nets for paraphrase detection in Russian	In this report solution for paraphrase detection tasks is considered. It will include description of specific features for these tasks. Also profit of neural net approach will be shown.
19:45-20:00	Lidia Pivovarova	Closing remarks	