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Quarterly (March, June, September, December) 160pp. per issue 6 3/4 x 10 Founded: 1974 2018 Impact Factor: 1.319 2018 Google Scholar h5-index: 32 ISSN: 0891-2017 E-ISSN: 1530-9312

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Efficient Global Learning of Entailment Graphs

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Posted Online June 17, 2015 https://doi.org/10.1162/COLI a 00220

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Computational Linguistics Volume 41 | Issue 2 | June 2015 p.249-291

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Entailment rules between predicates are fundamental to many semantic-inference applications. Consequently, learning such rules has been an active field of research in recent years. Methods for learning entailment rules between predicates that take into account dependencies between different rules (e.g., entailment is a transitive relation) have been shown to improve rule quality, but suffer from scalability issues, that is, the number of

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predicates handled is often guite small. In this article, we present methods for learning transitive graphs that contain tens of thousands of nodes, where nodes represent predicates and edges correspond to entailment rules (termed entailment graphs). Our methods are able to scale to a large number of predicates by exploiting structural properties of entailment graphs such as the fact that they exhibit a "treelike" property. We apply our methods on two data sets and demonstrate that our methods find high-quality solutions faster than methods proposed in the past, and moreover our methods for the first time scale to large graphs containing 20,000 nodes and more than 100,000 edges.

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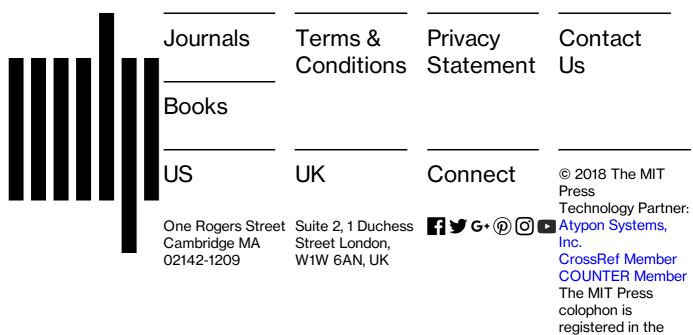
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