An Analytical Study of Text Summarization Techniques

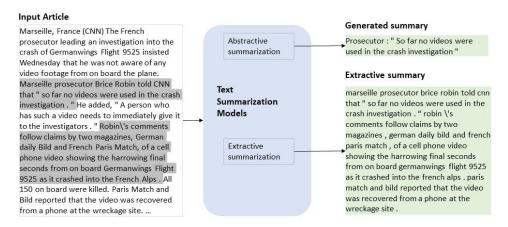
By Bavrabi Ghosh, Aritra Ghosh, Subhojit Ghosh, Anupam Mondal

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT,KOLKATA



Introduction

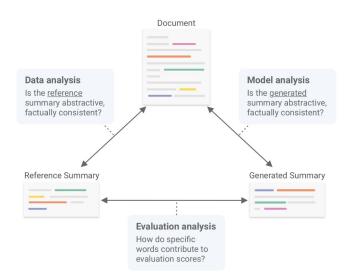
Text summarization is crucial for condensing large information into concise overviews, enabling efficient comprehension across various domains like journalism, research, business, and social media. However, existing summarization models often fail to capture the nuances and details required by users. To address these limitations and ease research efforts, we aimed to create a comprehensive document on summarization techniques and applications.





Motive

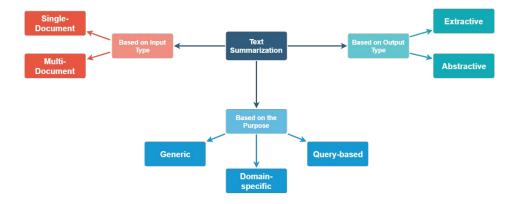
We explored various text summarization approaches and techniques to gain insights into existing methods' complexities and identify factors behind suboptimal performance. An analysis of research papers revealed extractive and abstractive summarization as prevalent methods. Extractive summarization utilizes ranking algorithms to extract salient sentences, while abstractive summarization attempts to generate new sentences capturing the meaning. We delved into technical details of early systems like the cueing, title, location methods and the Trainable Document Summarizer.





Background

We explored various text summarization approaches and techniques to gain insights into existing methods' complexities and identify factors behind suboptimal performance. An analysis of research papers revealed extractive and abstractive summarization as prevalent methods. Extractive summarization utilizes ranking algorithms to extract salient sentences, while abstractive summarization attempts to generate new sentences capturing the meaning. We delved into technical details of early systems like the cueing, title, location methods and the Trainable Document Summarizer.





Summarization Methods

Extractive Method

- Inverse Document Frequency method
- Cluster Method
- Graph Based Approach
- Latent Semantic Analysis
 Method

Abstractive Summarization

- Seq2Seq (Sequence-to-Sequence)
 Models
- Pointer-Generator Networks
- BERTSUM

Deep Learning Summarization

- Bidirectional and Auto-Regressive Transformers
- Generative Pre-trained Transformer
- Text-To-Text Transfer Transformer
- Pegasus



Overview of Important Features

Text representation models in NLP transform words into numerical forms for pattern detection.

- **N-grams** Group words into N components, offering reasonable vector sizes but computational challenges.
- **Bag of Words** It disregards word order but captures multiplicity.
- **TF-IDF** Determines term importance relative to corpus but assumes independent term counts.
- **Word Embedding** maps words to vectors, placing similar words close together, capturing semantic and syntactic relationships through algorithms like FastText, GloVe, and Word2Vec.



Overview of Findings

Algorithms			Limitations
Extractive	Unsupervised	Fuzzy logic	Post-processing should remove redundancies to improve
		100	the quality of summarization.
		Concept-based	The summary should use similarity measures to reduce
			redundancy, which can affect quality.
		Latent-Semantic	LSA-generated summaries take a long time.
	Supervised	Machine Learning	To make good summaries, it has to be trained and im-
			proved on a large set of data.
		Neural Network	Both the training phase and the application phase are
			quite slow with neural networks. Training data also re-
			quires human interruption.
			Linguistic features are not taken into account in the use
		dom Fields	of CRF. It also needs an external domain specific corpus.
Abstractive	Structural	Trees	The text ignores context and important phrases in the
			text, resulting in a failure to recognize the relationships
			between sentences. Another issue is that it consistently
			emphasises syntax rather than meaning.
		Template based	As the templates are pre-defined using this technique, the
			summaries lack variation.
		Based on Rules	It takes a long time to create regulations. It is also difficult
			to manually write the rules.
		Ontology method	The process of creating a suitable ontology is time-
			consuming and limited to a single domain.
		790.0	The framework must be automatically analysed because
	Semantic	mantic	humans now manually evaluate it.
		Information item	Generating grammatical and meaningful sentences from
			the material is difficult. The linguistic quality of sum-
			maries is low due to incorrect parses.
		. 40.00	Limited to single document abstractive summarization.
		Graph	



Challenges

- 1. Evaluation
- 2. Important Sentence Selection
- 3. Anaphora Problem
- 4. Predefined Template
- 5. Long Sentences and Jargon
- 6. Interpretability
- 7. Cataphora Problem

Future Scope

- 1. Multilingual Summarization
- 2. Customizable Summaries
- 3. Real-Time Summarization
- 4. Video Summarization



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Thank you