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Abstractive Text Summarization for Movie Reviews Using Optimized Transformers

A Project Proposal by

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**1.1 Introduction**

In this study, the author tries to improve text summarization for movie reviews using customized transforms which is a deep learning approach, which can also be used in any other related domains related to text summarization, such as hotels reviews, ecommerce product reviews, transportation service reviews etc... therefore this on the other hand would seem like a general implementation for all common use cases. The proposed architecture will improve the quality of text summarization to its best than how normal machine learning algorithms perform with.

The problem, the research gap, the research challenge, and the research approach that the author plans to use over the coming several months are all outlined in this document. Additionally, a review of prior research interests and the essential evidence of the issue is done. Finally, in the work plan, the expected schedule of the project’s deliverables is presented.

**1.2 Problem Domain**

**1.2.1 Movie Reviews**

A growing number of websites, like Amazon and the Internet Movie Database (IMBD), a website for movie reviews, allow users to publish reviews for the things they are interested in, in line with the growth of Web 2.0, which places an emphasis on user interaction. (Khan et al., 2020)

Online movie reviews are evolving into an important information source for Internet users as the amount of information on the web increases (Khan et al., 2020). Online users, however, publish tens of thousands of movie evaluations every day, making it challenging for them to manually summarize the reviews. The mining and summarizing of movie reviews is one of the difficult issues in natural language processing (Khan et al., 2020).

Text summary aids users or corporate executives in decision-making by gathering and evaluating a significant collection of online reviews (Alsaqer and Sasi, 2017).

These days, most of us check the movie ratings before choosing or watching a movie on any platform, such as Netflix or Amazon Prime, but we also come across mixed movie reviews that can be either positive or negative. This is where the issue arises because we will feel the need to read through all the reviews to determine how and what the movie is specifically about and whether it meets our needs. A summary of the countless reviews a film has gotten can make it easier for viewers (or customers) to quickly peruse the summary and decide about whether or not to watch the film. The summaries of movie reviews, on the other hand, can help streaming services like Netflix quickly discover the viewing habits or preferences of their users (Khan et al., 2020)

**1.2.2 Text Summarization**

Given that there is a lot of textual information available nowadays, including news articles and reviews, text summarizing allows us to rapidly discover the important points of the entire piece by reducing the amount of text (Mahajan et al., 2021).

Extractive summarization and abstractive summarization are typically the two methods of text summarization. In the case of extractive summarization, the context or article's most valuable sentences are taken out without changing them in any way. On the other hand, abstractive summarization tries to develop the sentences on its own and produce the summary; this is much better than extractive summarization, since it is more meaningful to build our own phrases inside the context than to use chosen sentences from the context without any alteration (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021).

**1.2.3 Transformers**

Transformers in NLP is a novel architecture that aims to solve sequence-to-sequence tasks while handling long range dependencies with ease. It has surpassed competing neural models like CNN (Convolutional Neural Nets) and RNN (Recurrent Neural Nets) in terms of performance to appear as the dominant architecture for natural language processing (Wolf et al., 2020).

Transformers uses self-attention mechanism to target on selected areas of the input sentence followed by the encoder and decoder architecture (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021).

* 1. **Problem Definition**

In the domain of movie review summarization, currently there are no in-depth researches done using deep learning approaches to solve this problem, mostly standard machine learning algorithms such as Naïve Bayes have been used, and that’s where the room for the usage of deep learning approaches comes into picture in order to enhance the quality/accuracy of the text summarization process for this domain area.

Although deep learning models take longer to train, they offer more accuracy because they can simultaneously automate feature extraction and classification, whereas machine learning algorithms require feature selection first. Therefore, applying deep learning techniques will help to improve the quality of text summarization and help the user in making better decisions.

* + 1. **Problem Statement**

The use of deep learning approaches to generate abstractive summaries from movie reviews has not been investigated before, which can help in increasing the quality of text summarization for this domain.

**1.4 Research Motivation**

The problem identified in this proposal will not just to helpful for this specific domain in text summarization with movie reviews but instead it will be helpful and can be used in several other domains which requires the need to improve the quality of abstractive text summarization using the advanced approaches of deep learning.

As mentioned in the work of (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021), syntactic and semantic issues with text summarization were the main issues that researchers were concentrating on solving. and with respect to their intense research by exploring multiple deep learning models, they have come into conclusion that Transformer based models (T5 model) outperformed in all NLP tasks, this encourages the author to go deeper into the field of transformers optimization in order to enhance the quality of text summarization and address the constraints associated with the summarizing of movie reviews.

* 1. **Existing Work**

Table 1.5.1: Related work in Abstractive text summarization

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Citation** | **Brief Description** | **Limitations** | **Contribution** |
| (Khan et al., 2020) | An automatic approach is desirable to summarize the lengthy movie reviews and allow users to quickly recognize the positive and negative aspects of a movie. | Making use of deep learning models to generate abstractive summaries from movie reviews. | Making using of **BoW** (Bag of words) for feature extraction and converting reviews into vector space, followed by the Naïve Bayes machine learning algorithm used for review classification (either positive or negative), then using an undirected weighted graph based ranking algorithm to rank score for reach review sentence in graph. Finally, the top ranked sentences are chosen based on highest rank scores to produce **extractive summary.** |
| (Boorugu, Ramesh and Madhavi, 2019) | Using all the customer reviews on products when making purchasing decisions to give a proper summarization of the reviews to the customer, so that he doesn’t need to go through all the reviews to figure out if the product is what he is looking for and save time. | Focused on improving the accuracy by using the latest models in the field of text summarization. By using transformers architecture, we could improve this. | Using seq2seq model for summarization along with attention mechanism for increased accuracy, also using word embedding model Concept net Number batch which is better than Glove. Finally, using a 1D convolutional layer followed by max pooling layer, LSTM layer and then at the end a fully connected layer. |
| (Mukherjee et al., 2020) | A solution for generating personalized aspect-based opinion summaries from large collections of online tourist reviews, also able to customize the attributes of the summary based on the user’s interest. | Motive for the need to create tourist review dataset for our experiments.  The need for also experimenting with the data of lesser known places (Tourist locations) | Using an Integer Linear Programming (ILP [Unsupervised method]) based extractive technique to select an informative subset of opinions around the identified aspects. Evaluate and compare the summaries using ROUGE based metrics and obtain competitive results. |
| (Gupta et al., 2021) | This research will be presenting a comprehensive comparison of a few transformer architecture based pre-trained models for text summarization. | Future work should focus on building more robust models which can further extend the algorithm to create summaries of variable length and apply for multi-document summarization. | Using the pretrained models such as Pipeline BART, BART modified, T5 and PEGASUS to work with the text summarization. Evaluation metrics we done using the ROUGE Scores. |
| (Mahajan et al., 2021) | The aim of the project is to generate a text summary along with proper grammar and no repeated words using the Encoder-Decoder model with the attention layer  . | Real time training required if this is used in production, in order to train with the latest articles with time. | Developed an encoder-decoder model using Gated Recurrent Units and trained the model to generate abstractive summary from an article. |
| (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021) | Experimenting the text summarization domain with deep learning approaches and finding which performs the best, from RNN, CNN, Transformers etc.… | NA | Experimenting with RNN based models architectures, working with pre-trained transformer based model architectures. Finally, using evaluation metrics such as BLEU and ROUGE to evaluate the models. |
| (Alsaqer and Sasi, 2017) | This is an approach where the research focuses on improving the sentimental text summarization analysis for movie review using RapidMiner. | NA | The first model of summarization is built using  the Aylien Text Analysis extension. The proposed second  model is built using the Text Processing extension. For both  these methods, the sentiment analysis is done using the same  Aylien Text Analysis extension for evaluating the  summarization results. |

**1.6 Research Gap**

Based on previous work done related to abstractive text summarization on movie reviews, the literature doesn’t identify or seek for the need of using advanced deep learning approaches to improve the performance of text summarization for this domain over traditional machine learning approach.

This project focuses on Empirical gap in the Movie Domain, as well as Theoretical and Performance gaps in the area of transformer optimization. Transformers plays a major role in the field of deep learning especially at problems related to Natural Language Processing, by performing hyperparameter optimization on several transformer architectures we can contribute to the enhanced quality of abstractive text summarization.

* 1. **Research Contribution**

The need for improving the performance of an existing solution is very common in the field of data science, as we can explore new algorithms or fine-tuning existing algorithms to meet better expectations. The contributions of this project can be classified as theoretical contributions and domain contributions.

* + 1. **Technological Contribution**

There are several deep learning approaches which can be used to handle abstractive text summarization, however with the previous research applied on this domain of NLP text summarization, it is found that transformers outperform most of the other deep learning approaches as of today specific to this field but there was no more research on optimizing them for a much better performance.

This research will be focused on getting the best optimized transformer architecture from few of the top tier existing pre-trained model by fine-tuning and performing hyperparameter optimization, therefore we are able to maximize the performance of the recommended architecture. Additionally, it is believed that this study approach could be utilized in any field that utilizes abstractive text summarization transformers.

* + 1. **Domain Contribution**

Neural Networks makes up the backbone of deep learning algorithms which enables them to process complex unstructured data over normal means of machine learning algorithms. It is found that, the need for using advanced deep learning approaches has not been explored in the domain of movie review summarization.

Given that transformers perform well in this field, the proposed solution for this domain will be finding the recommended architecture along with hyper-parameter optimization by fine-tuning the model, to reach its best performance. An additional contribution will be that, the proposed solution will be generalized to any other domain linked with the field of NLP text summarization.

**1.8 Research Challenge**

The main objective of this research is to achieve the optimized transformer architectures for the field of NLP abstractive text summarization. Transformers were introduced in 2017 by a team at Google Brain and are the most used choice for NLP problems replacing RNN models, given that this architecture was introduced not much longer back brings to a point where there is a lack of research done in the area of transformer optimization for the purpose of abstractive text summarization. (Wolf et al., 2020). Therefore, finding the most recommended transformer architecture along with the optimal parameters becomes a challenge with very less resources to look up to.

Additionally, identifying suitable datasets for this domain (Movie Reviews Summarization) is challenging and necessitates a substantial amount of effort in data preprocessing where it is important since we are dealing with NLP and performance optimization related domain.

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