

From Standard Summarization to New Tasks and Beyond: Summarization with Manifold Information

Shen Gao and Rui Yan
shengao@pku.edu.cn

Outline

1. Introduction to summarization with manifold information
 1. Traditional summarization
 2. New summarization task
 3. Challenges and problems
2. Background knowledge
 1. Concepts, problem formulation, and task statements
 2. Deep learning for summarization
3. Summarization by incorporating document structure
 1. Long document summarization
 2. Timeline summarization
 3. Dialog summarization
 4. Academic paper summarization
4. Summarization by incorporating additional knowledge
 1. Reader-aware summarization
 2. Template-based summarization
 3. Multi-modal summarization
 4. Opinion Summarization
5. Movie Summarization
6. Recent trends
 1. Multi-modal summarization
 2. Long document summarization
 3. Dialog summarization
6. Summary

Target Audience

- Our target audiences are researchers and practitioners with some deep learning and text process background
- Our target audiences are interested in new summarization task and the technologies behind the prosperity of real-world summarization application in industry and academia.
- They would like to learn how to build a summarization system with state-of-the-art technologies.

Introduction

- Two types of text summarization
 - Summarizes a plain text
 - Generating summary with manifold information
- *New summarization* tasks aim to produce a better and appropriate summary by incorporating manifold information in many real-world applications.

Task of Traditional summarization

- Very simple and general
- Input: a plain text document
- Output: a short dense text describe the main idea of the input document

New summarization task

- Different with traditional summarization task
- Using structured document as input
- Leveraging other knowledge source as additional input
- These new summarization task can better adapt to real-world summarization applications

Challenges and problems

- How to understand the semantic meanings of the text with structure?
- How to incorporate additional knowledge when summarizing documents?

Background: Deep Learning for Summarization

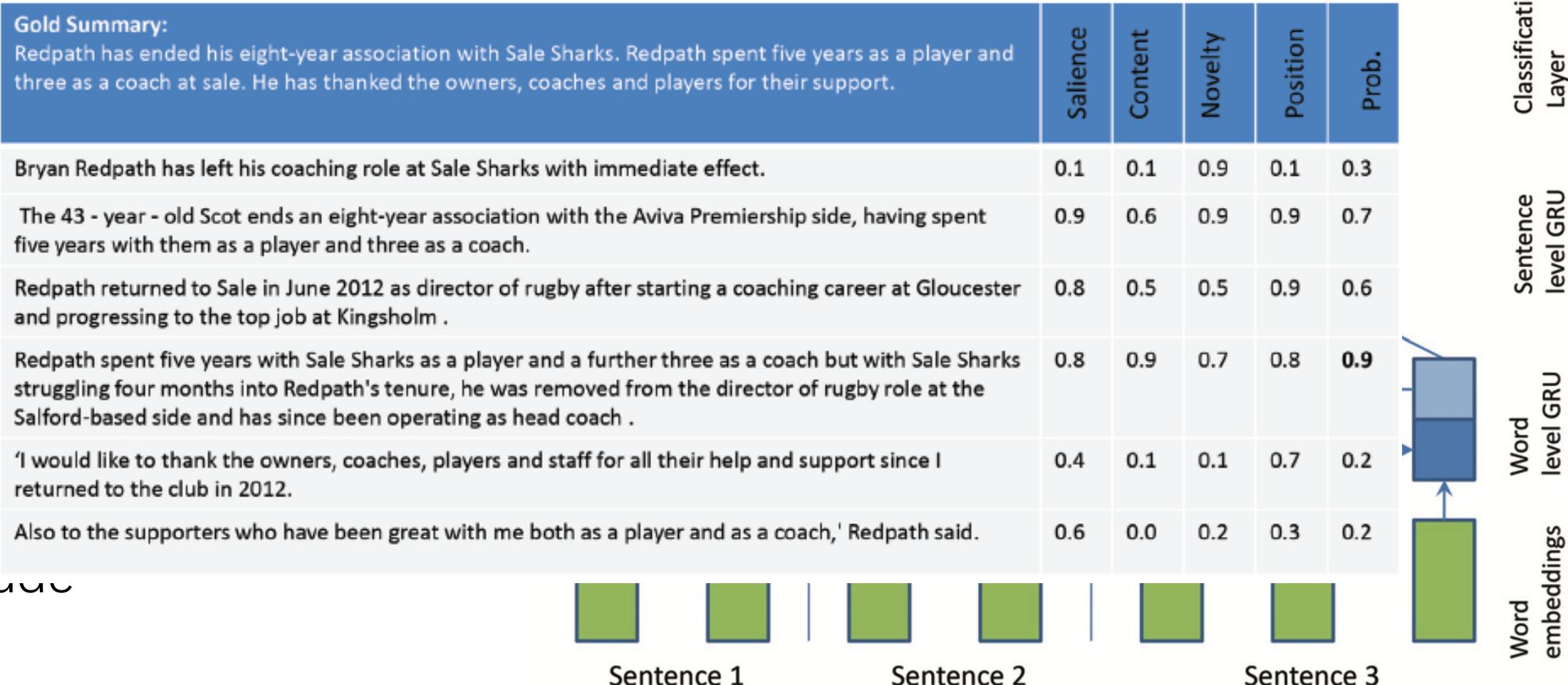
- Extractive Summarization
 - **Sequence Labeling** uses an RNN to read the sentences only once
 - **Encoder-Decoder** uses two RNN to encode the passage and decode the sentence pointer.
 - **Reinforcement learning** method directly optimize the ROUGE score
 - **Pretraining** techniques employ the language model pre-training model
 - **Graph Model** contains additional nodes which act as the intermediary between sentences and enrich the cross-sentence relations
- Abstractive Summarization
 - **Sequence-to-sequence** based text generation methods
 - **Copy mechanism** directly copy the OOV words
 - **Selective encoding** encode the important semantic parts and ignore the trivial parts.
 - **Pretraining** techniques employ the language model pre-training model
 - **Contrastive Learning** bridge the gap between the *learning objective* and *evaluation metrics*

Datasets

- CNNDM
- WikiSum
- BIGPATENT
- Newsroom
- WikiHow
- XSUM

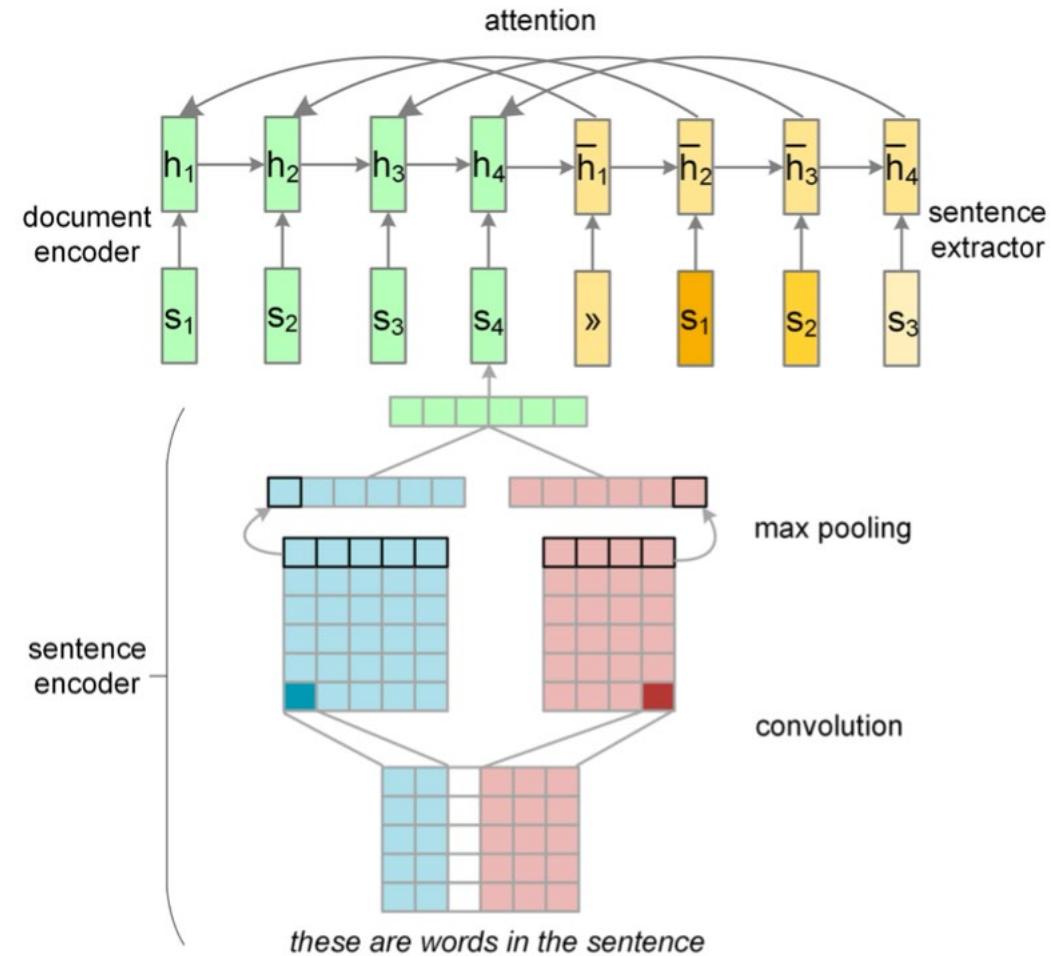
Extractive Summarization

- Tr
su
qu
pr
- Se
fe
in
sa
- CC
- A
m



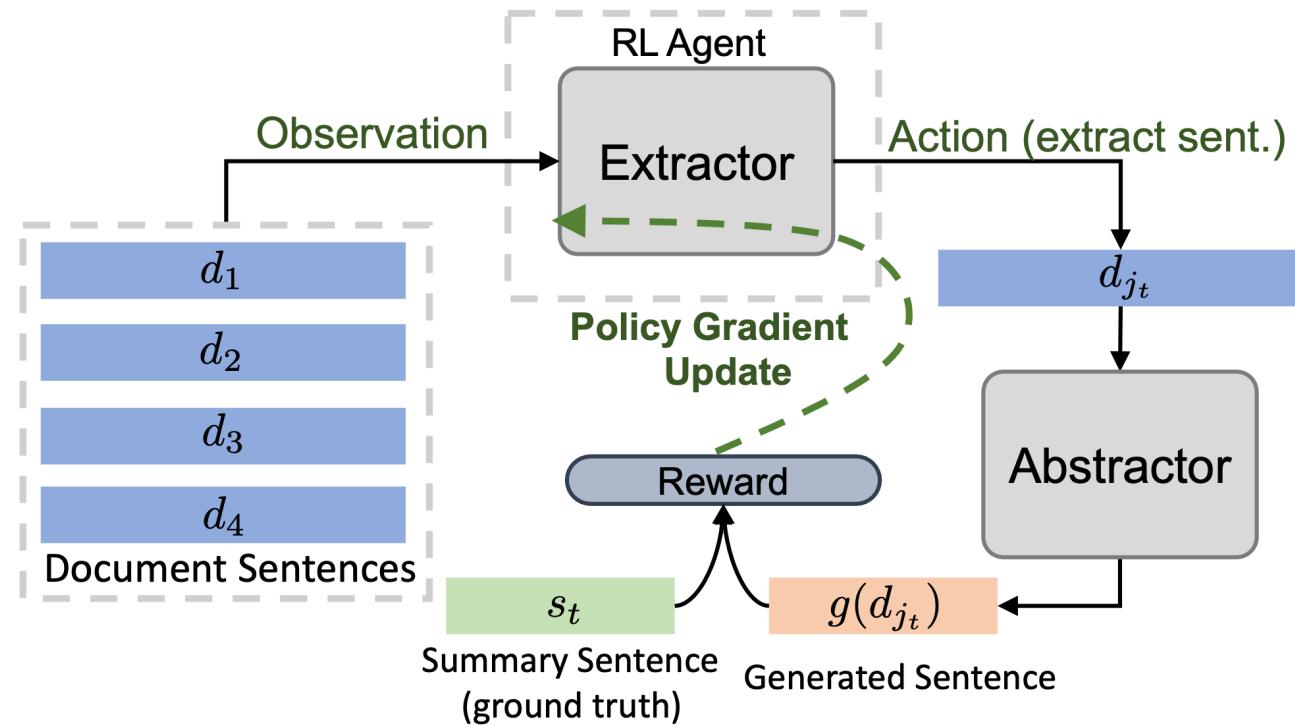
Extractive Summarization

- Composed of a hierarchical document encoder and an attention-based extractor.
- Reader is to derive the meaning representation of a document based on its sentences and their constituent words
- Sentence extractor applies attention to directly extract salient sentences after reading them



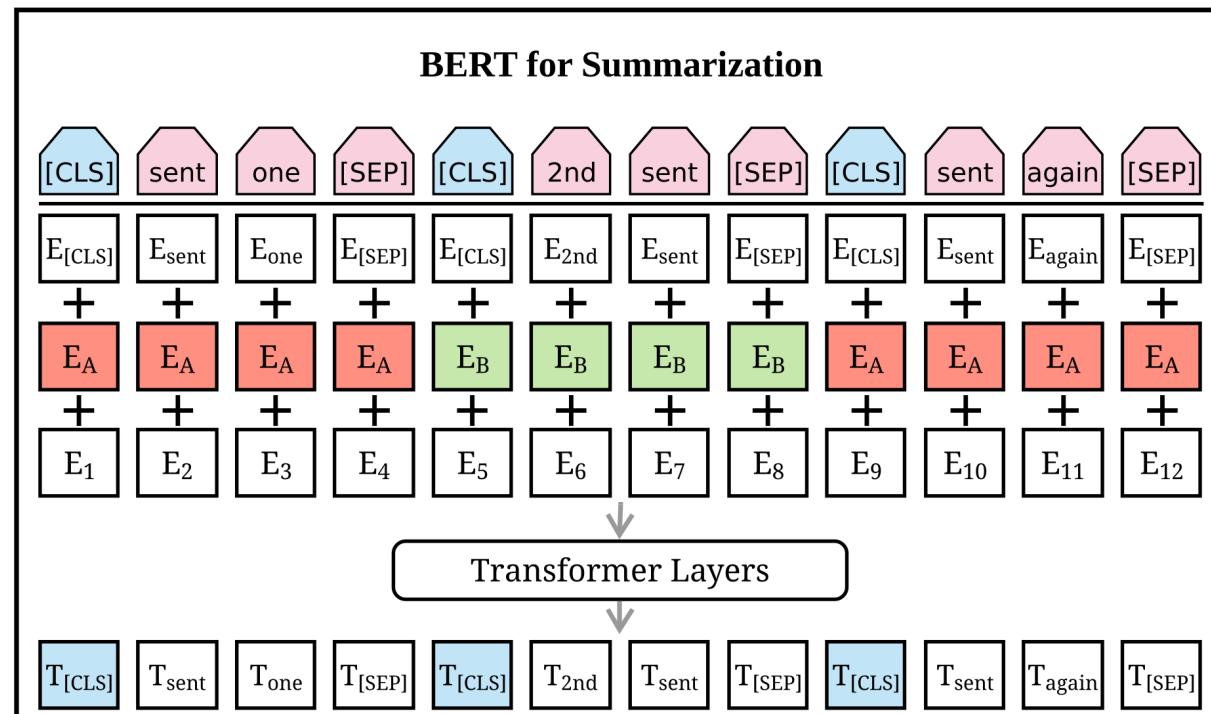
Extractive Summarization

- Human usually select salient sentences and then rewrite them as the final summary.
- Sentence-level policy gradient method to bridge the non-differentiable computation between these two neural networks in a hierarchical way.



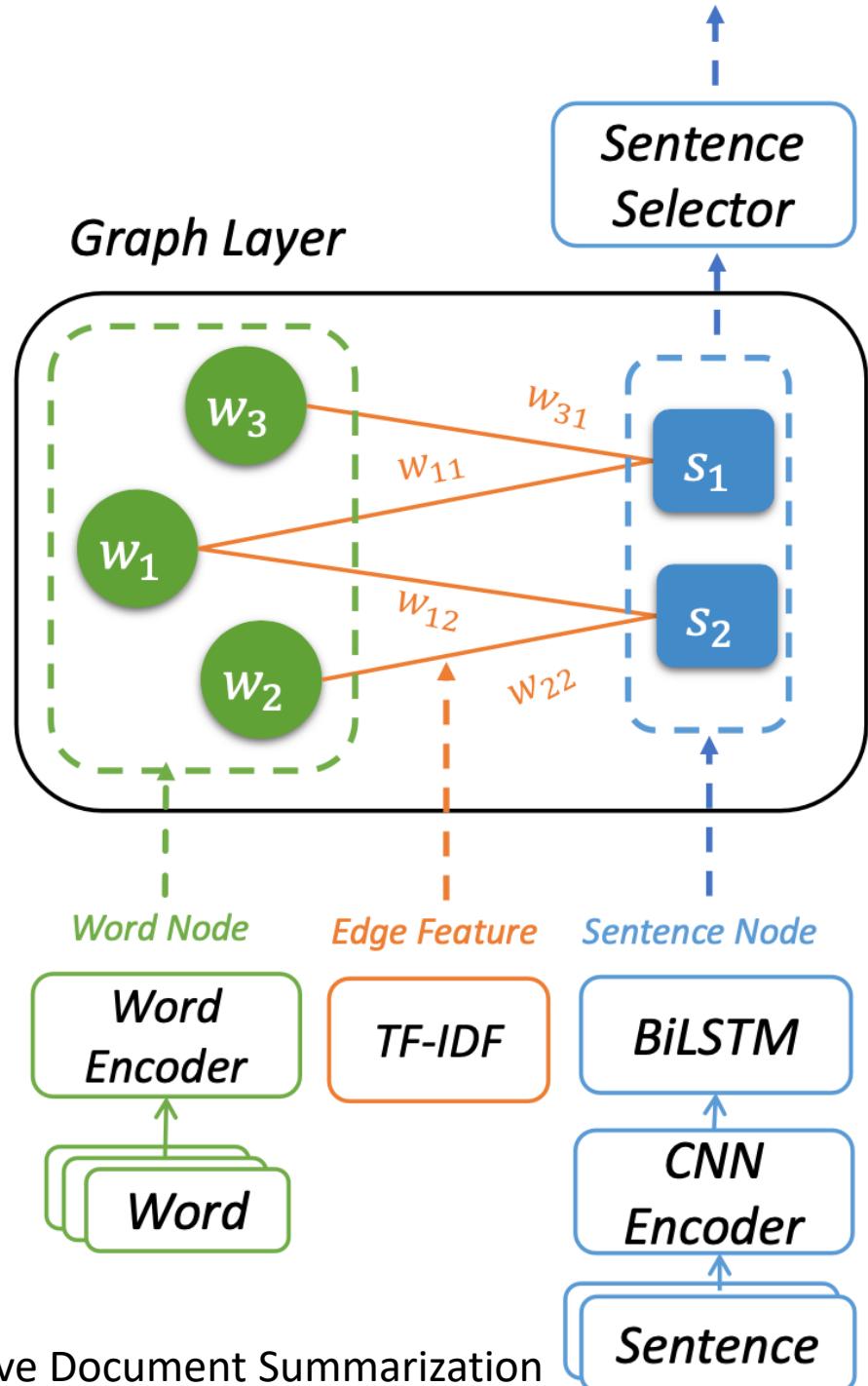
Extractive Summarization

- Language model pretraining has advanced the state of the art in many NLP tasks
- Explore the potential of BERT for text summarization under a general framework
- Experiments on three datasets show that this model achieves state-of-the-art results



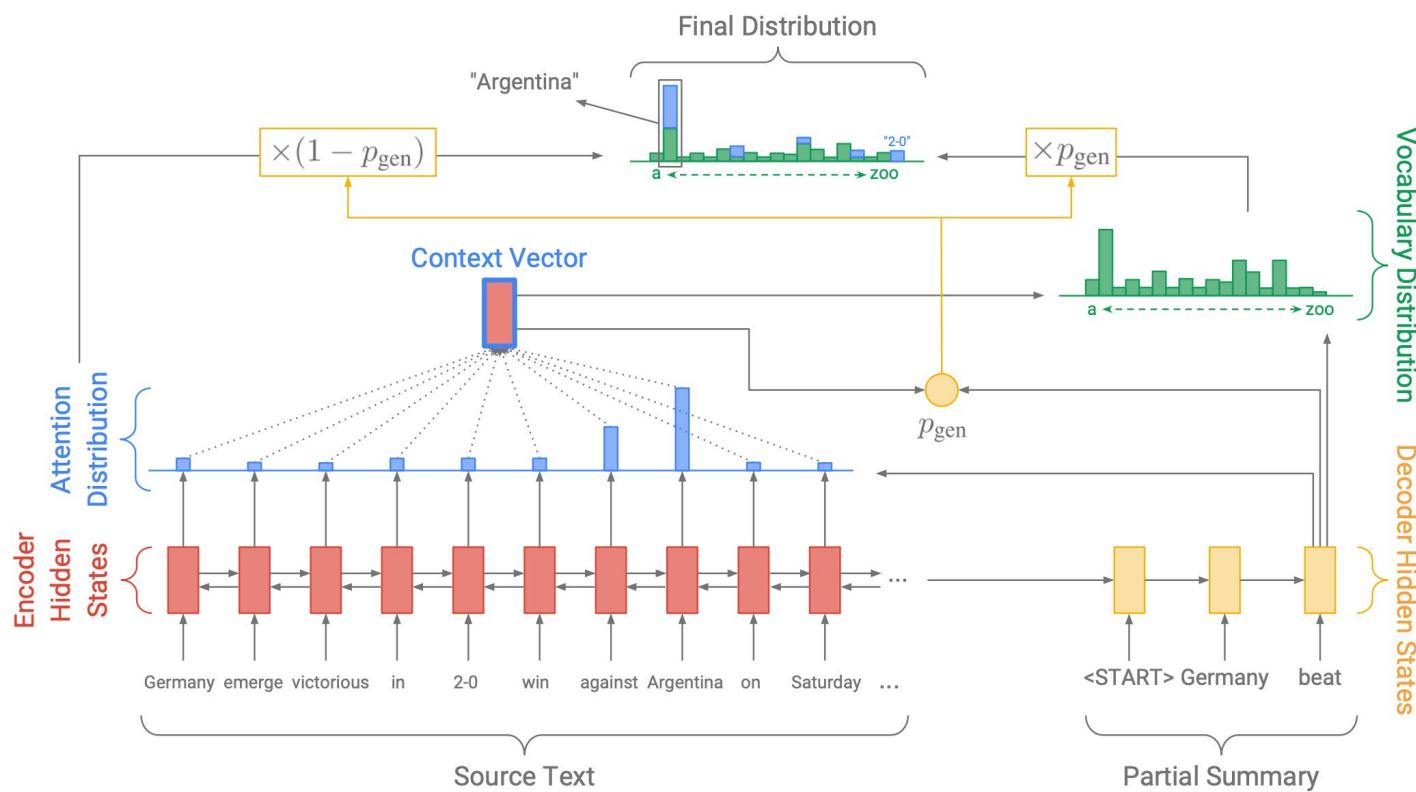
Extractive Summarization

- Contains semantic nodes of different granularity levels apart from sentences
- These additional nodes act as the intermediary between sentences and enrich the cross-sentence relations.



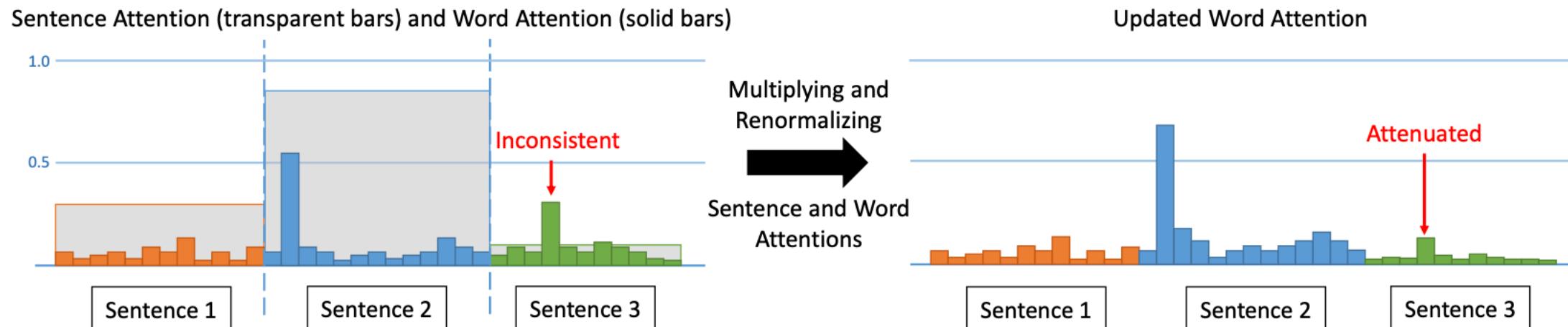
Abstractive Summarization

- Sequence-to-sequence models have provided a viable new approach for *abstractive* text summarization
- A hybrid pointer-generator network that can copy words from the source text via *pointing*, which aids accurate reproduction of information



Abstractive Summarization

- A unified model to combine the strength of both state-of-the-art extractor and abstracter.
- Inconsistency loss function is introduced to penalize the inconsistency between two levels of attentions.



Abstractive Summarization

- Pre-training Transformers with self-supervised objectives on large text corpora has shown great success when fine-tuned on downstream NLP tasks including text summarization
- Important sentences are removed/masked from an input document and are generated together as one output sequence from the remaining sentences

R1/R2/RL	XSum	CNN/DailyMail	Gigaword
BERTShare (Rothe et al., 2019)	38.52/16.12/31.13	39.25/18.09/36.45	38.13/19.81/35.62
MASS (Song et al., 2019)	39.75/17.24/31.95	42.12/19.50/39.01	38.73/19.71/35.96
UniLM (Dong et al., 2019)	-	43.33/20.21/40.51	38.45/19.45/35.75
BART (Lewis et al., 2019)	45.14/22.27/37.25	44.16 /21.28/40.90	-
T5 (Raffel et al., 2019)	-	43.52 / 21.55 /40.69	-
 BART: Denoising Se Language Generati	PEGASUS_{LARGE} (C4)	45.20/22.06/36.99	38.75/ 19.96 / 36.14
	PEGASUS_{LARGE} (HugeNews)	47.21 / 24.56 / 39.25	44.17 / 21.47 / 41.11
PEGASUS: Pre-training with Extracted Gap-sentences for Abstractive Summarization	Original Document	Pegasus is mythical . It is pure white . It names the model .	

Bidirectional Encoder

A _ B _

Target text

..<eos>

encoder

white .

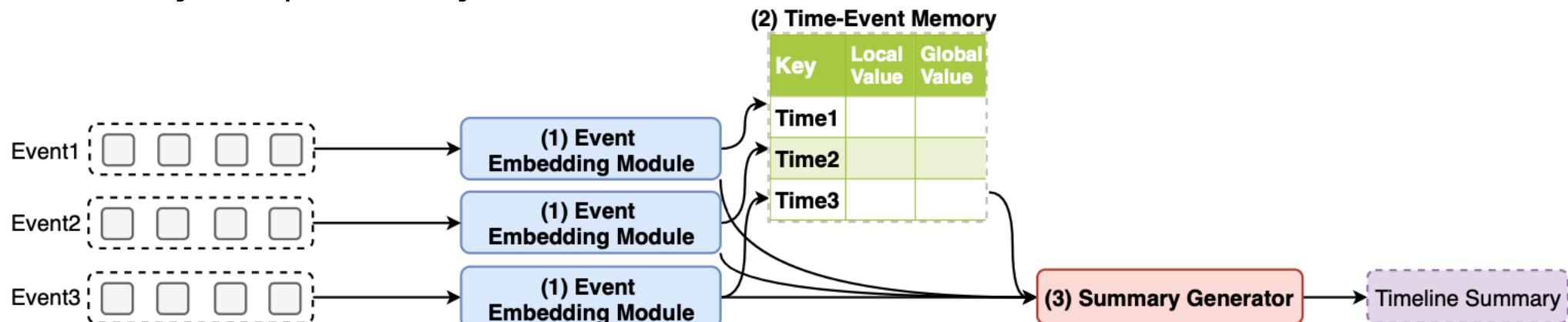
Target text [Shifted Right]

Incorporating Document Structure

- Timeline Summarization
 - help users to have a quick understanding of the overall evolution of any given topic
 - consider evolutionary characteristics of news plus to traditional summary elements
- Extreme Long Document Summarization
 - the input document can be very long, such as an academic paper or a patent document which is longer than the news article
 - extract the salient information and central idea from a large amount of information.
- Dialog Summarization
 - time-consuming for people to review all the context before starting a new dialog
 - the salient information is scattered in the whole dialog history
- Academic paper summarization
 - The reference relationship should be considered into generating summary of academic paper.
- Movie Summarization
 - Summarizing longer narratives, screenplays, whose form and structure is far removed from newspaper articles.

Timeline Summarization

- Timeline summarization is an important research task which can help users to have a quick understanding of the overall evolution of any given topic.
- The previous works are all based on extractive methods
- A large-scale dataset with 169,423 training samples, 5,000 evaluation and 5,000 test samples.
- On average, there are 352.22 words and 61.16 words in article and summary respectively.



Timeline Summarization

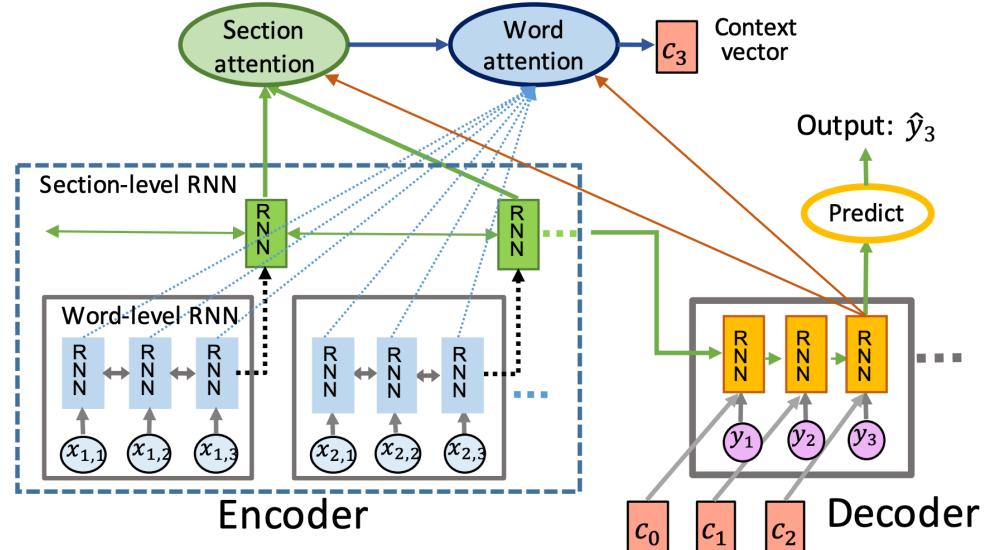
- Given any collection of time-stamped news articles, MTLs automatically discovers important yet different stories and generates a corresponding timeline for each story.
- Propose a Two-Stage Affinity Propagation Summarization framework which is a two-stage clustering-based framework.

MTLS Methods	concat		align+m:1		agreement		d-select
	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	F1
Baselines							
CHIEU2004	Random	0.191	0.027	0.019	0.004	0.010	0.002
	LDA	0.192	0.035	0.023	0.005	0.013	0.004
	k-means	0.229	0.046	0.027	0.006	0.014	0.004
MARTSCHAT2018	Random	0.254	0.049	0.044	0.009	0.037	0.007
	LDA	0.289	0.068	0.062	0.017	0.052	0.015
	k-means	0.291	0.071	0.061	0.017	0.051	0.015
GHALANDARI2020	Random	0.253	0.048	0.068	0.015	0.058	0.013
	LDA	0.268	0.062	0.085	0.025	0.076	0.024
	k-means	0.284	0.073	0.096	0.030	0.085	0.028
Our method							
2SAPS	0.312	0.084	0.096	0.033	0.089	0.029	0.556

Extreme Long Document Summarization

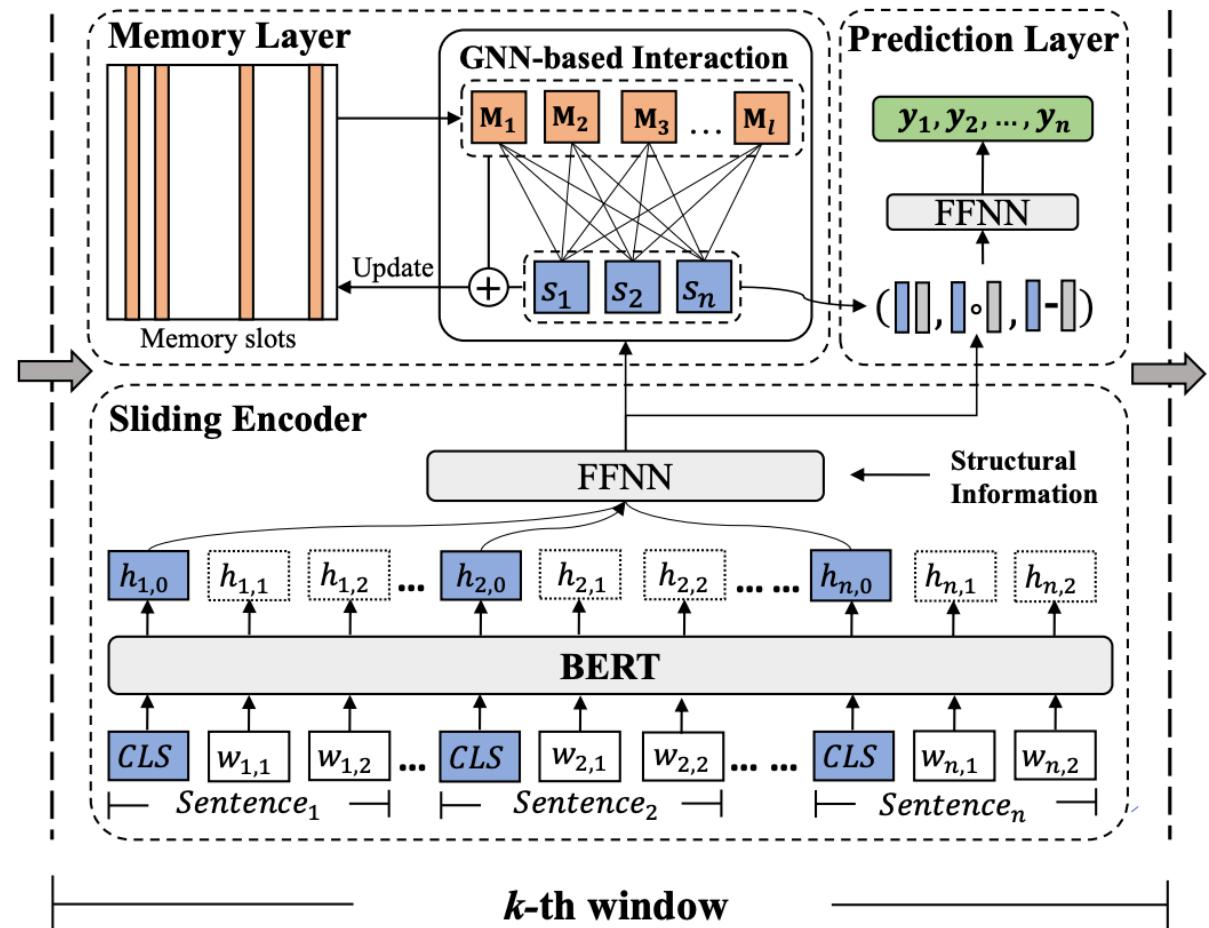
- Datasets of long document summarization task
- A hierarchical encoder, capturing the discourse structure of the document.
- A discourse-aware decoder that generates the summary.

Dataset	# Doc	Summary		Doc # sent	Comp. Den. # word
		# word	# sent		
PUBMED	133,215	202.4	6.8	3049.0	16.2
ARXIV	215,913	272.7	9.6	6029.9	39.8
BILLSUM	23,455	207.7	7.2	1813.0	13.6
BIGPATENT	1,341,362	116.5	3.7	3573.2	36.3
GOVREPORT	19,466	553.4	17.8	9409.4	19.0
					7.3



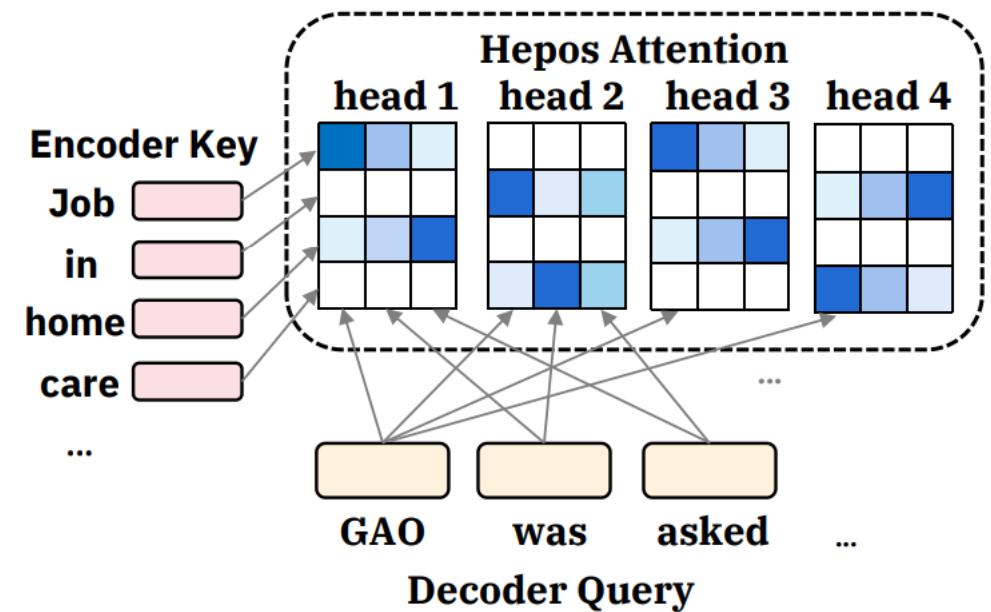
Extreme Long Document Summarization

- Sliding selector network with dynamic memory for extractive summarization of long-form documents
- A memory to preserve salient information learned from previous windows



Extreme Long Document Summarization

- The main challenge of summarizing long document is how to find salient information from large amount of sentences effectively.
- Encoder-decoder attention with head-wise positional strides

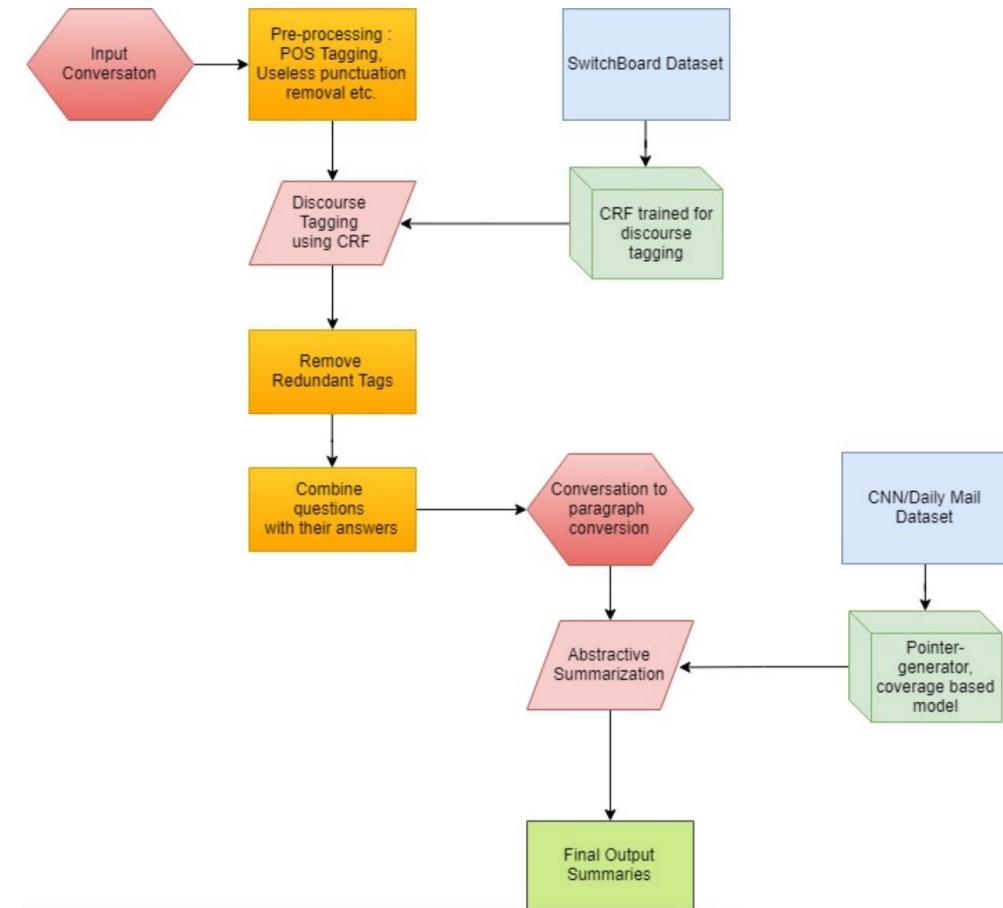


Dialog Summarization - Datasets

Dataset	MEDIA SUM	AMI	ICSI	DiDi	CRD3	MultiWOZ	SAMSum
Source	Transcribed Speech					Written	
Type	Interview	Meeting	Meeting	Customer	Game	Booking	Daily
Real dialogue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Open domain	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Public	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Dialogues	463,596	137	59	328,880	159	10,438	16,369
Dial. words	1,553.7	4,757	10,189	/	31,802.8	180.7	83.9
Summ. words	14.4	322	534	/	2062.3	91.9	20.3
Turns	30.0	289	464	/	2,507.4	13.7	9.9
Speakers	6.5	4	6.2	2	9.6	2	2.2

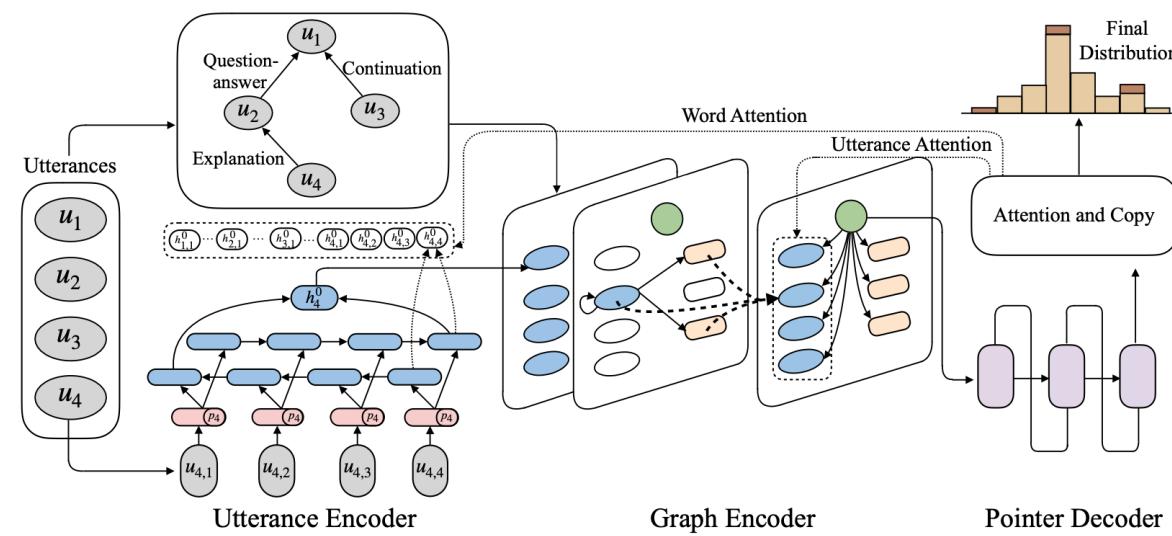
Dialog Summarization

- In this section we describe the complete pipeline of the model which includes (1) Sequence labelling of utterance tags , (2) Re-ordering of conversation to model discourse relations, and (3) Pointer-generator, coverage based model for abstractive summarization.



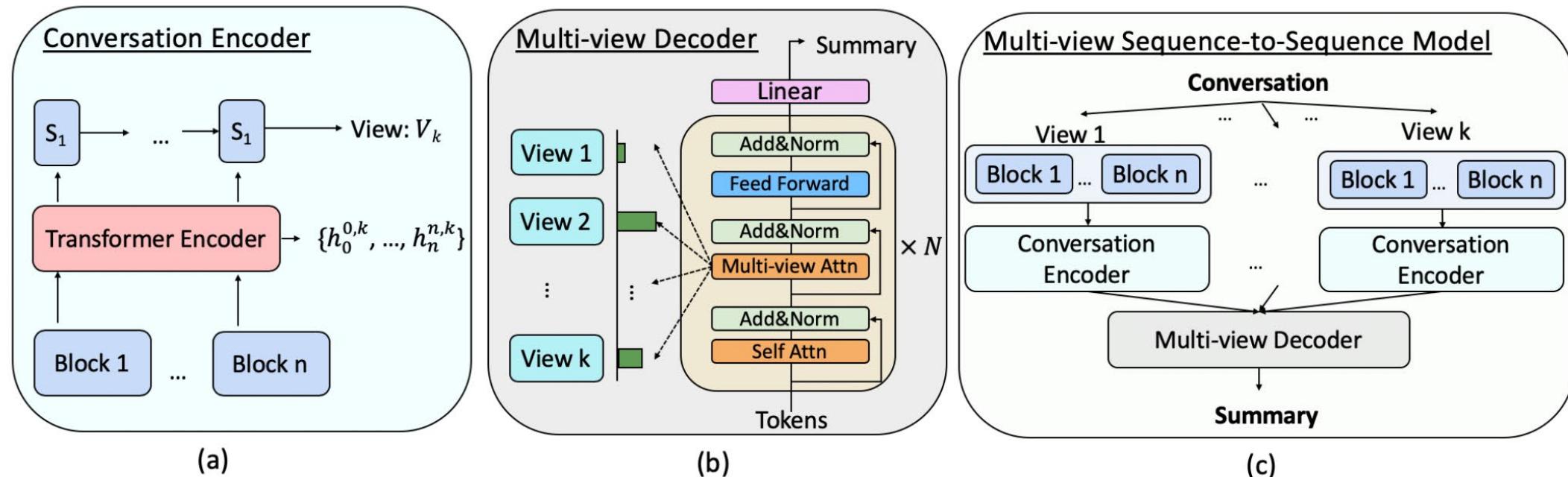
Dialog Summarization

- A meeting is naturally full of dialogue-specific structural information
- Previous works model a meeting in a sequential manner, while ignoring the rich structural information
- Dialogue discourse is a dialogue-specific structure that can provide pre-defined semantic relationships between each utterance



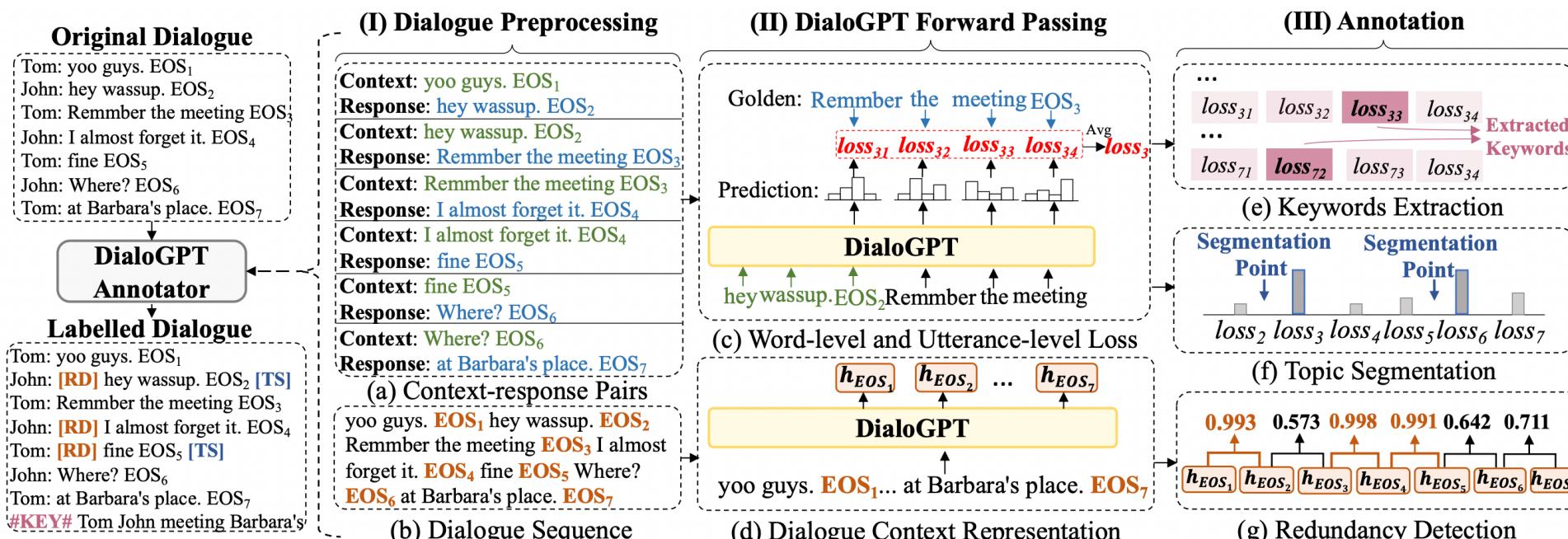
Dialog Summarization

- **Topic View:** Based on what topics were discussed, it can be segmented into *several topics*
- **Stage view:** From a conversation progression perspective
- **Global View:** Conversations can be treated as a whole
- **Discrete View:** Each utterance can serve as one segment



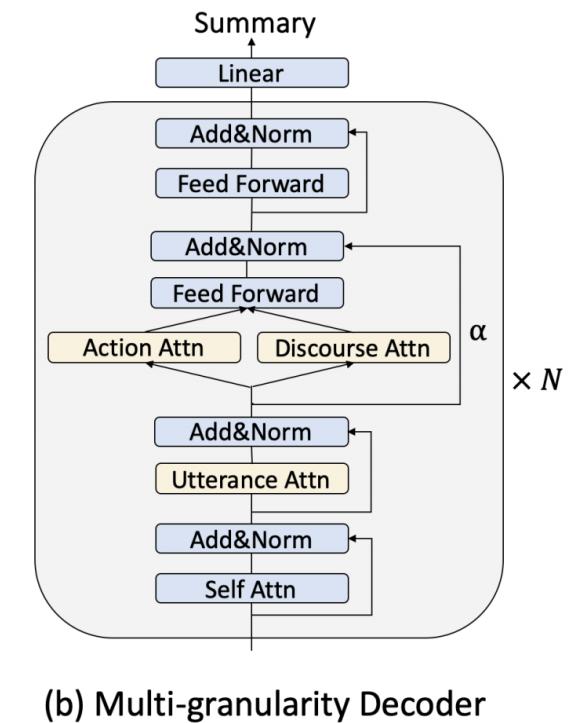
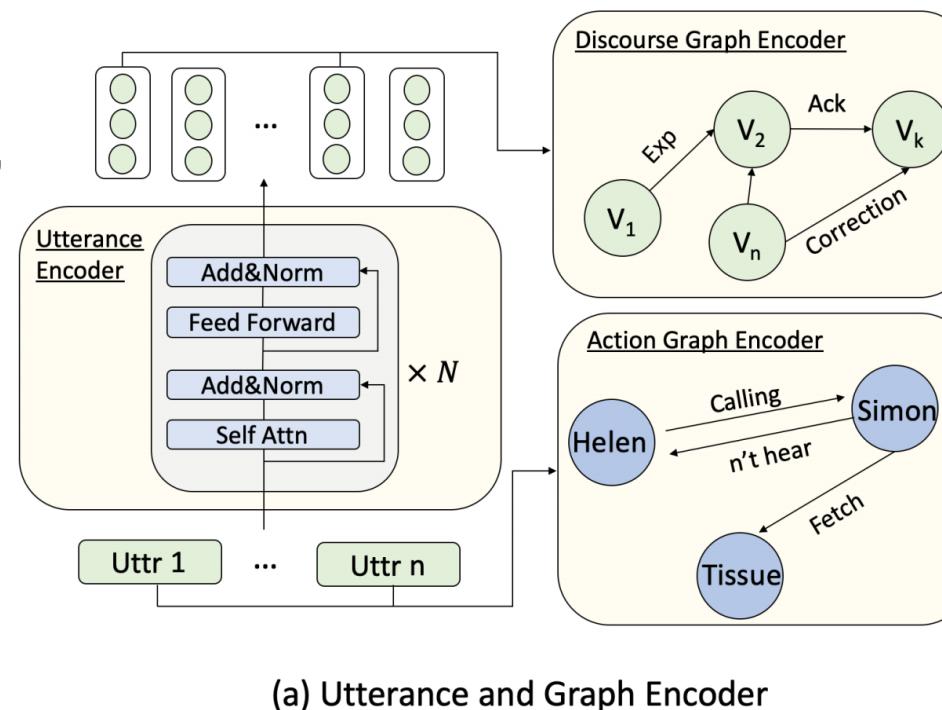
Dialog Summarization

- Existing features are obtained via open-domain toolkits that are dialog-agnostic or heavily relied on human annotations
- Perform three dialogue annotation tasks takes advantage of dialogue background knowledge encoded in DialoGPT

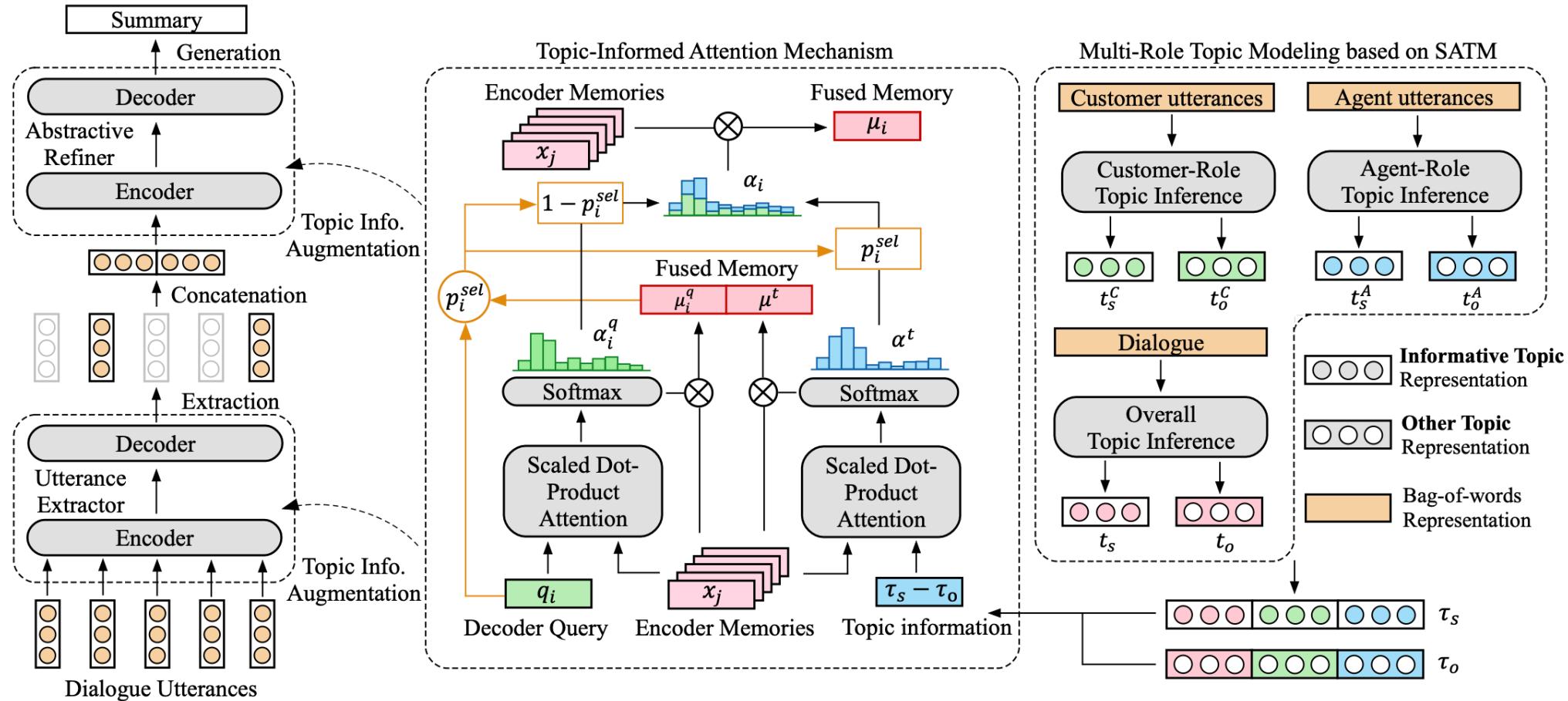


Dialog Summarization

- Existing generated dialog summaries often suffer from insufficient, redundant, or incorrect content
- Explicitly model the rich structures in conversations for more precise and accurate conversation summarization



Dialog Summarization



Topic-Oriented Spoken Dialogue Summarization for Customer Service with Saliency-Aware Topic Modeling

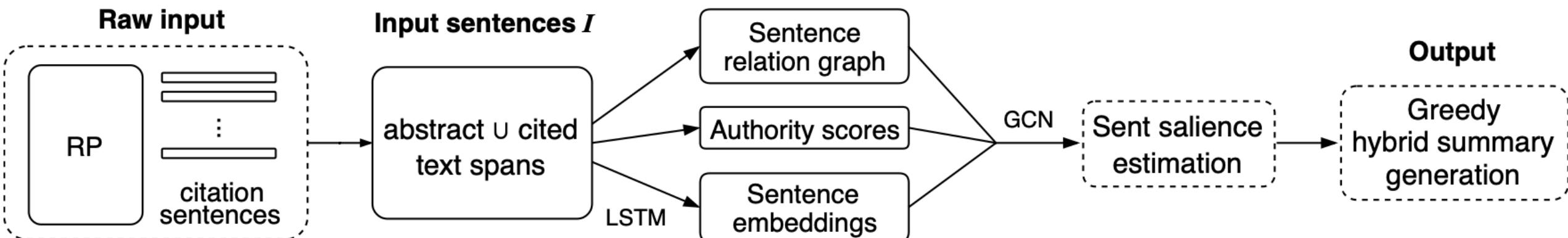
Academic paper summarization

- Datasets

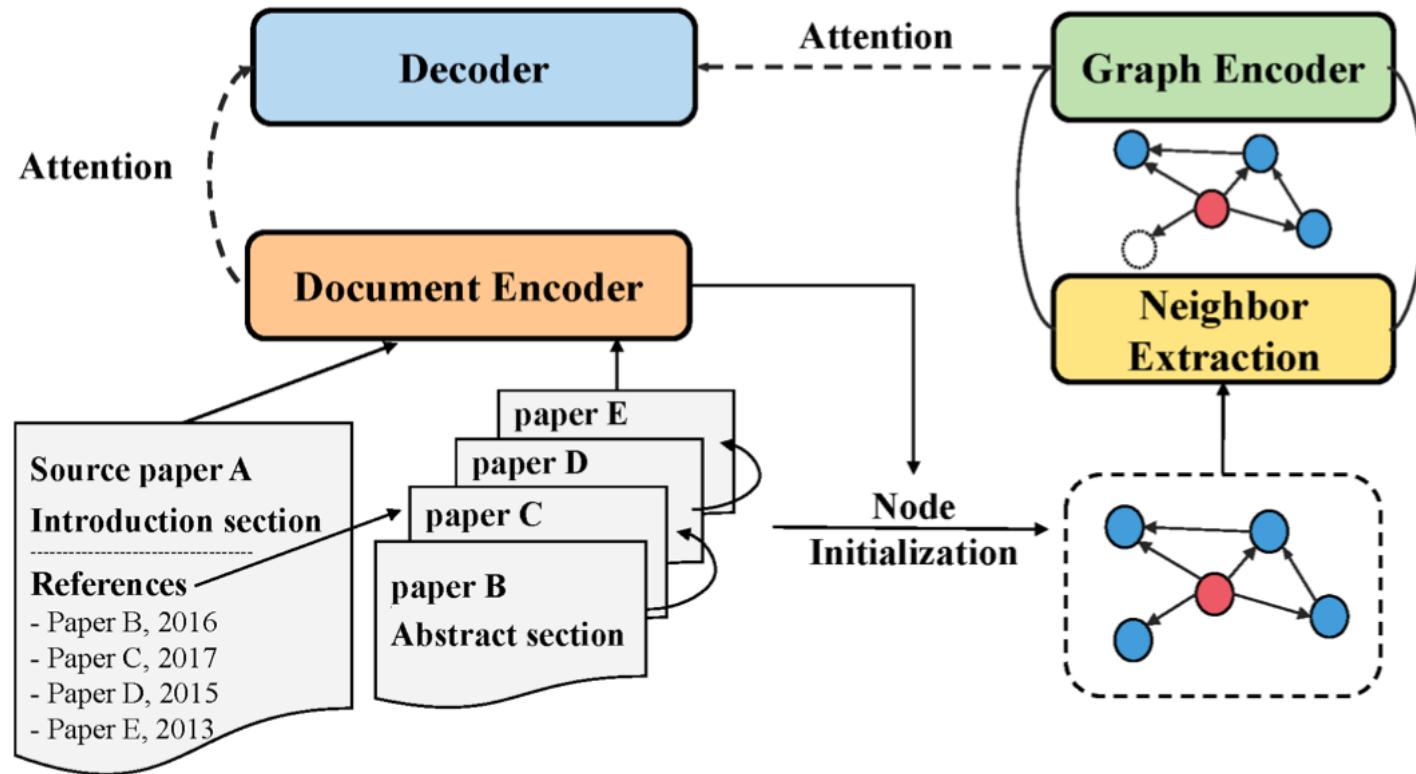
Datasets	Source	# Pairs			Doc. Length		Sum. Length		# Sections
		Train	Val	Test	# Words	# Sent.	# Words	# Sent.	
CNN	News	90,266	1,220	1,093	760.5	34.0	45.7	3.6	-
DailyMail	News	196,961	12,148	10,397	653.3	29.3	54.7	3.9	-
ScisummNet	Scientific Papers	1009	-	-	4203.4	178.0	150.7	7.4	6.5
arXiv [†]	Scientific Papers	215,913	6440	6436	4938.0	206.3	220.0	9.6	5.9
PubMed [†]	Scientific Papers	119,924	6633	6658	3016.0	86.4	203.0	6.9	5.6
SSN (inductive)	Scientific Papers	128,400	6123	6276	5072.3	290.6	165.1	6.4	10.8
SSN (transductive)	Scientific Papers	128,299	6250	6250					

Academic paper summarization

- Integrating the authors' original highlights (abstract) and the article's actual impacts on the community

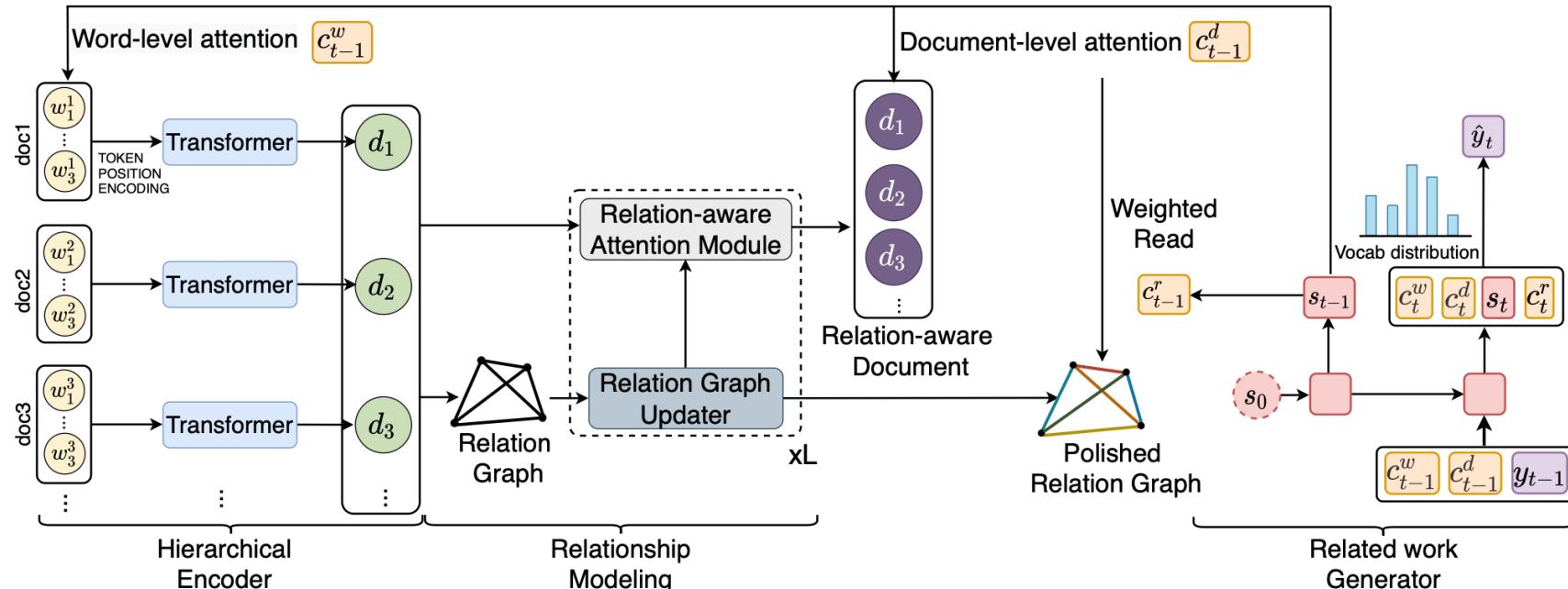


Academic paper summarization



Academic paper summarization

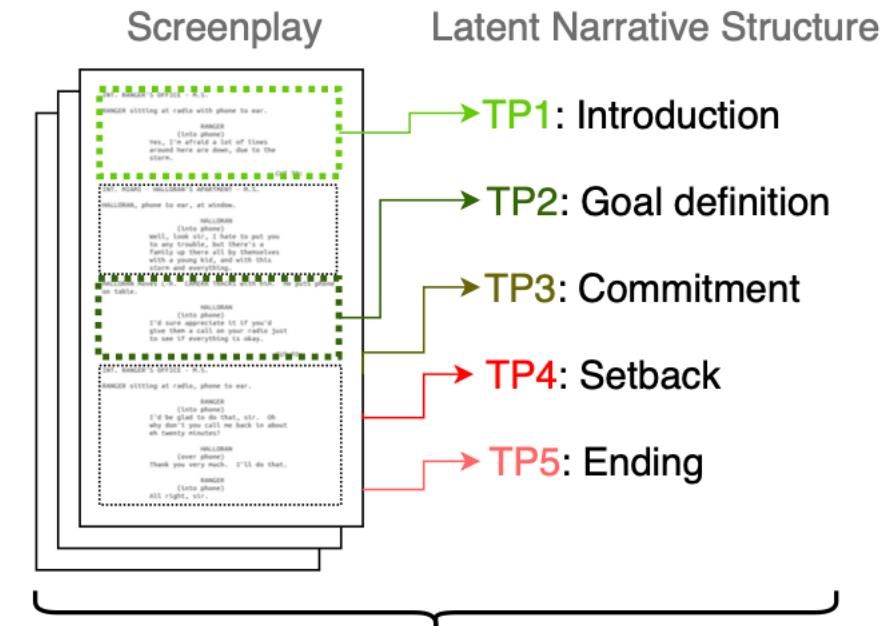
- Given a set of related publications, related work section generation aims to provide researchers with an overview of the specific research area by summarizing these works and introducing them in a logical order.



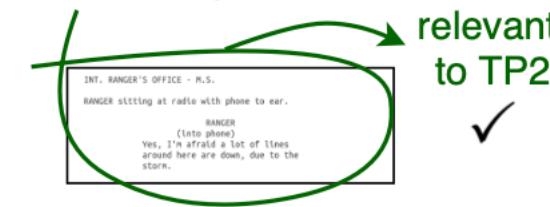
Capturing Relations between Scientific Papers: An Abstractive Model for Related Work Section Generation

Movie Summarization

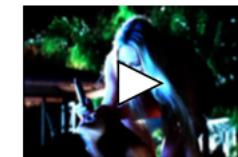
- Most efforts to date have concentrated on the summarization of news articles
- Screenplays, whose form and structure is far removed from newspaper articles.



Summary scenes



irrelevant
X



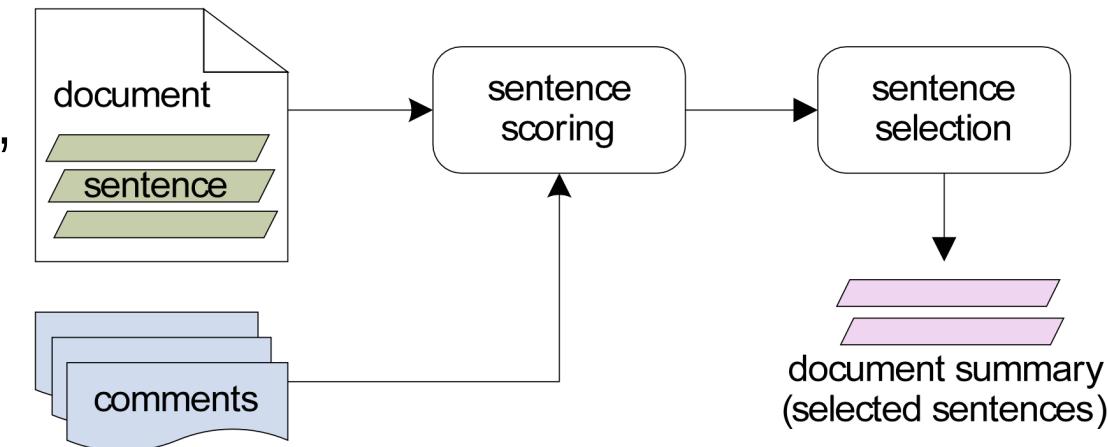
Screenplay Summarization Using Latent Narrative Structure

Incorporating Additional Knowledge

- Reader-aware Summarization
 - reader comments concentrate on the main idea of the news article
 - comments can be used to help the summarization model to capture the main idea
- Template Based Summarization
 - first retrieves a summary template and then edits it into the new summary of the current document.
- Multi-Modal Summarization
 - increase of multi-media data on the web
 - the visual information is incorporated along with the input document into the text summarizing process to improve the quality
- Query-based Summarization
 - search engine provides a list of web pages associated with their summaries
 - should summarize the query focused aspect of the web page instead of the main idea
- Opinion Summarization
 - Summarize the opinion of e-commerce reviews

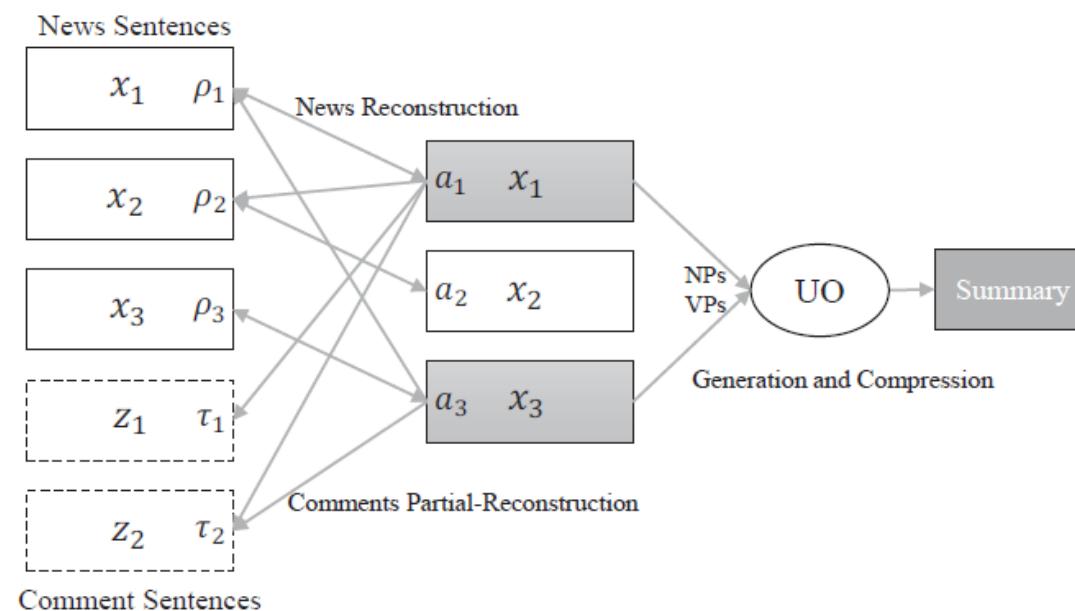
Reader-aware Summarization

- In the beginning, researchers firstly propose to understand the input document with the feedback of readers using a graph-based method, where they identify three relations (topic, quotation, and mention) by which comments can be linked to one another.



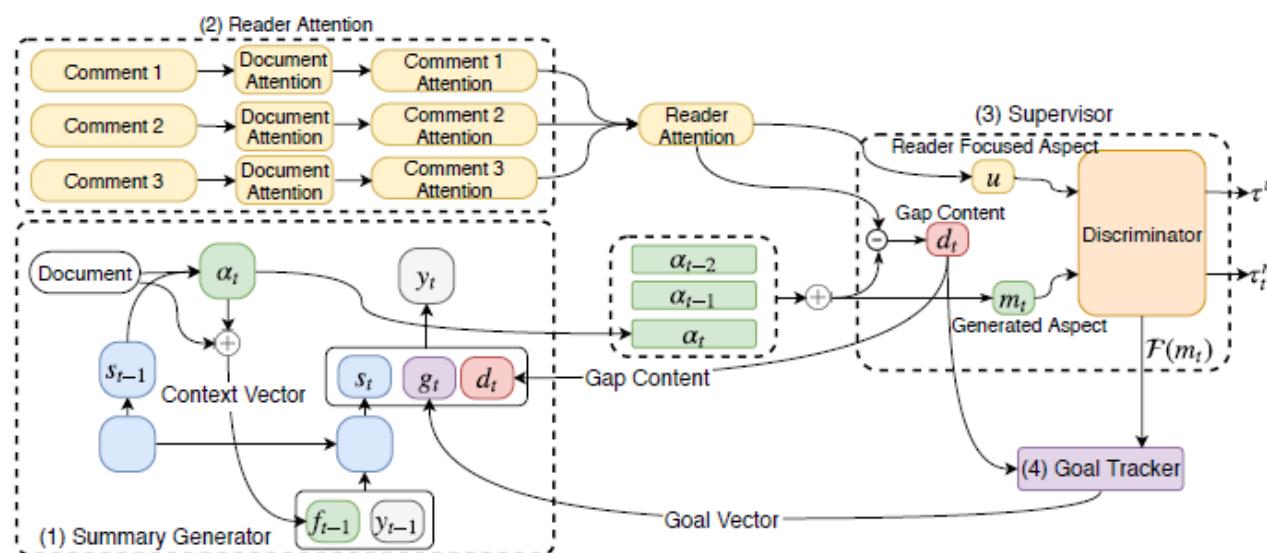
Reader-aware Summarization

Employ a sparse coding based framework for this task which jointly considers news documents and reader comments via an unsupervised data reconstruction strategy.



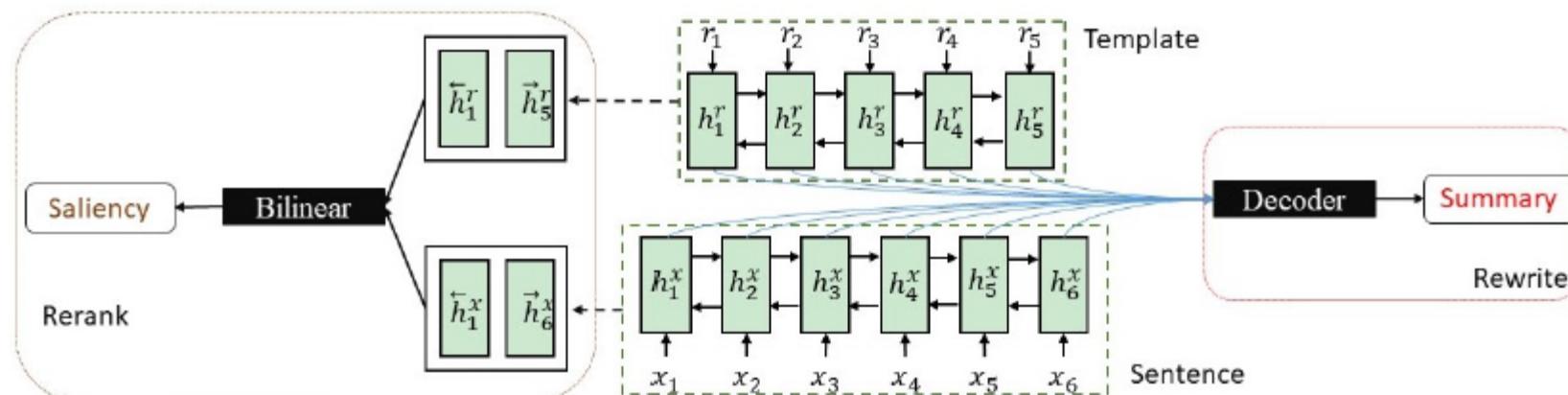
Reader-aware Summarization

- A large-scale reader-aware summarization dataset (863826 training samples)
- A generative-adversarial based method which conducts the interaction between reader comments and news to capture the reader attention distribution on the article



Template Based Summarization

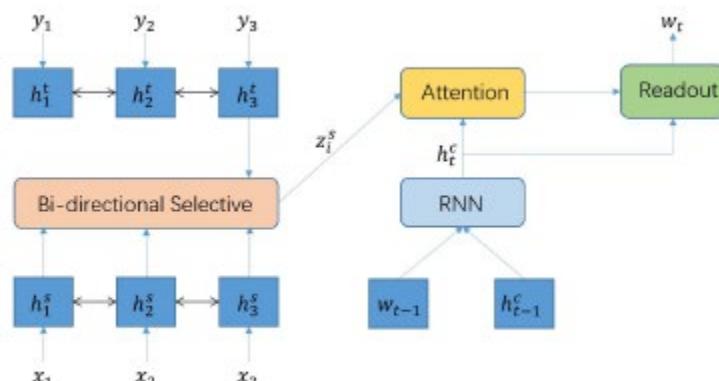
- Previous seq2seq purely depend on the source, which tends to work unstably
- Use a popular IR platform to Retrieve proper summaries as candidate templates
- Extend the seq2seq framework to jointly conduct template Reranking and template-aware summary generation



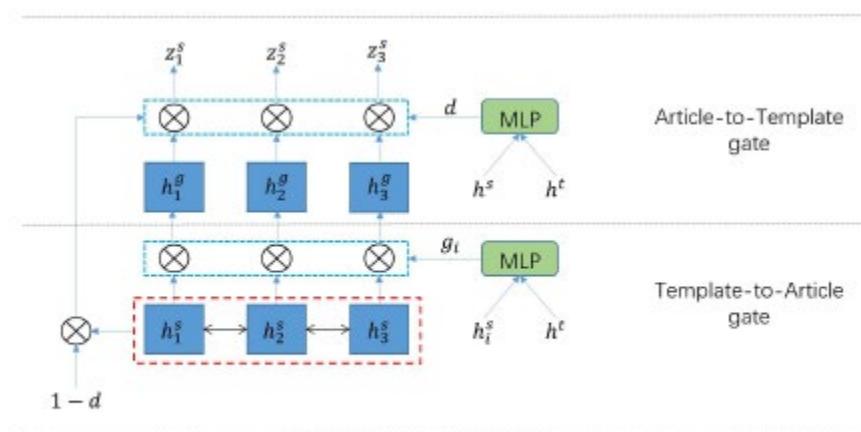
Retrieve, Rerank and Rewrite: Soft Template Based Neural Summarization

Template Based Summarization

- Bi-directional Selective Encoding with Template (BiSET) model
- Leverages template discovered from training data to softly select key information from each source article
- A multi-stage process for automatic retrieval of high-quality templates from training corpus.



(a)

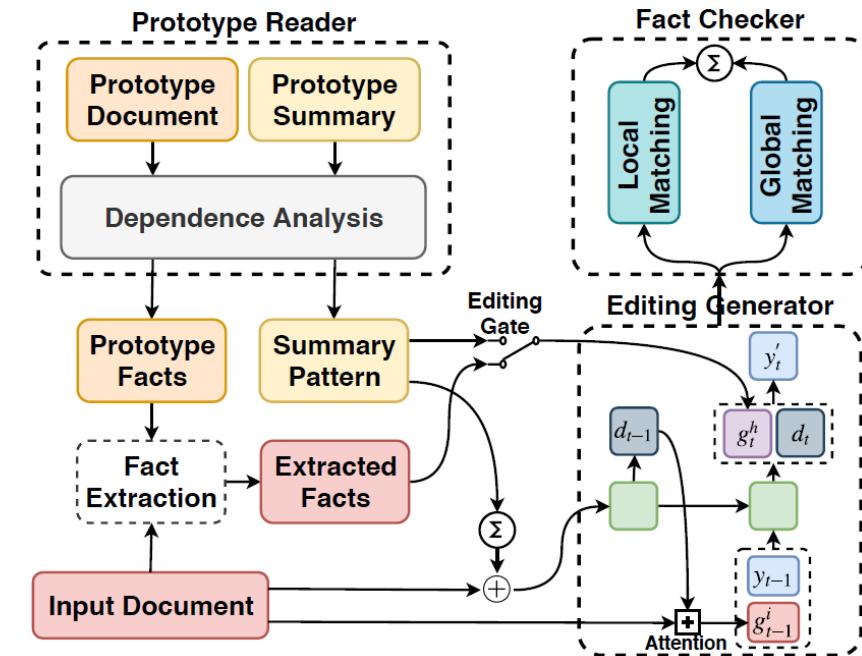


(b)

BiSET: Bi-directional Selective Encoding with Template for Abstractive Summarization

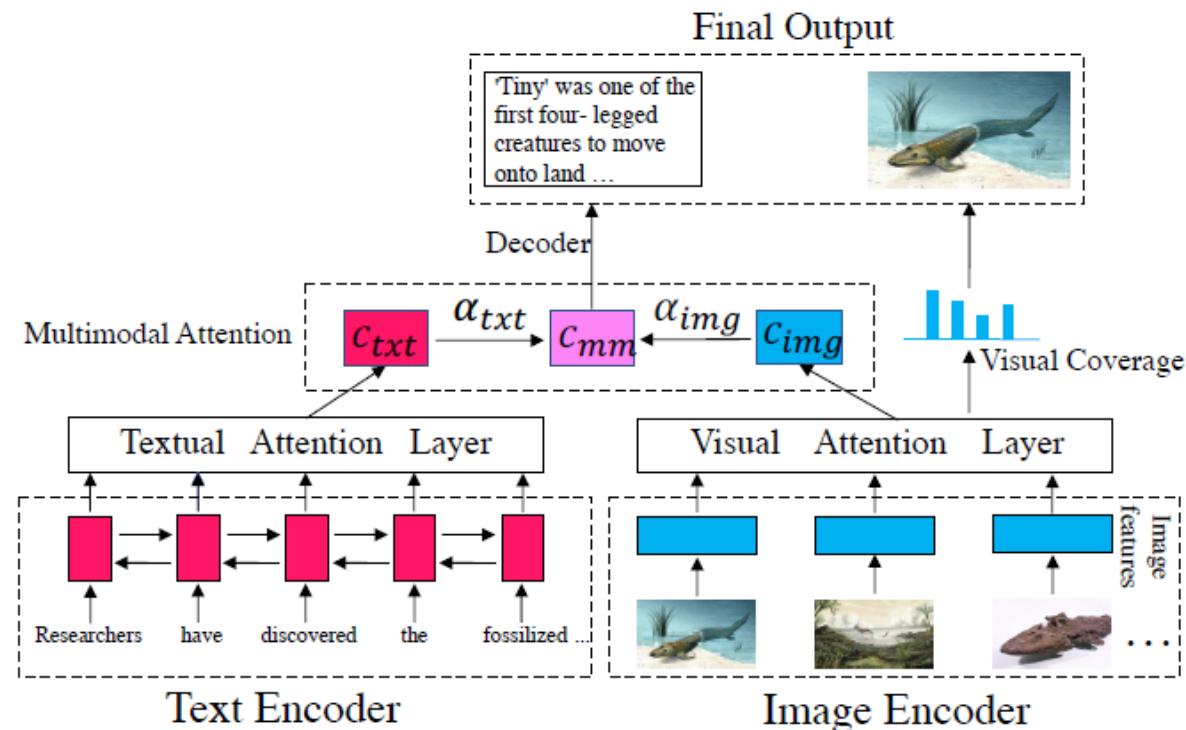
Template Based Summarization

- In circumstances, the generated summaries are required to conform to a specific pattern
- Template-based methods are too rigid for our patternized summary generation task.
- We propose a summarization framework named Prototype Editing based Summary Generator that incorporates prototype document-summary pairs



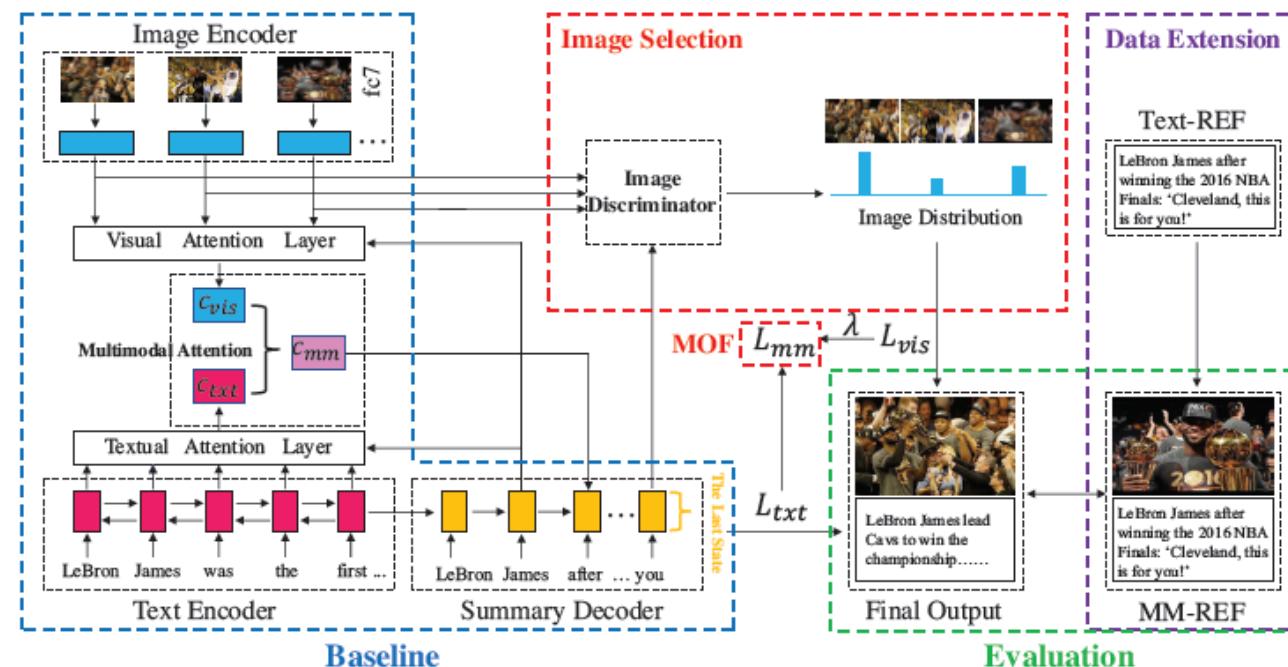
Multi-Modal Summarization - Image

- Multimodal Summarization with Multimodal Output
- Four modules: text encoder, image encoder, multimodal attention layer, and summary decoder
- Propose a multimodal automatic evaluation (MMAE) method which mainly considers three aspects: salience of text, salience of image, and relevance between text and image.



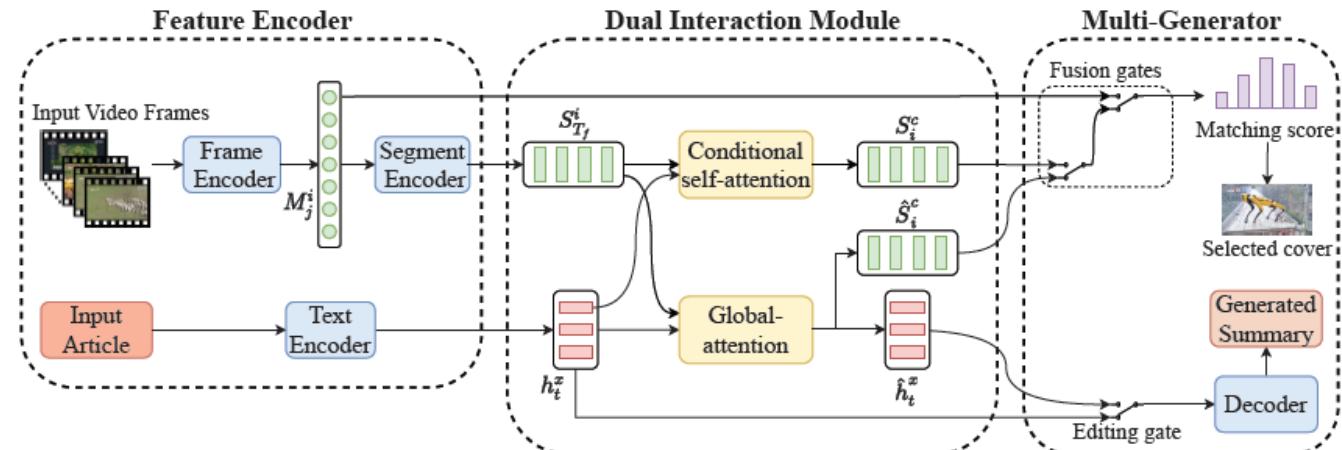
Multi-Modal Summarization - Image

- Existing MSMO methods are trained by the target of text modality
- Leading to the modality-bias problem
- Propose a multimodal objective function with the guidance of multimodal reference



Multi-Modal Summarization - Video

- Video and document as input
- Selects cover frame from news video and generates textual summary of the news article in the meantime



VMSMO: Learning to Generate Multimodal Summary for Video-based News Articles

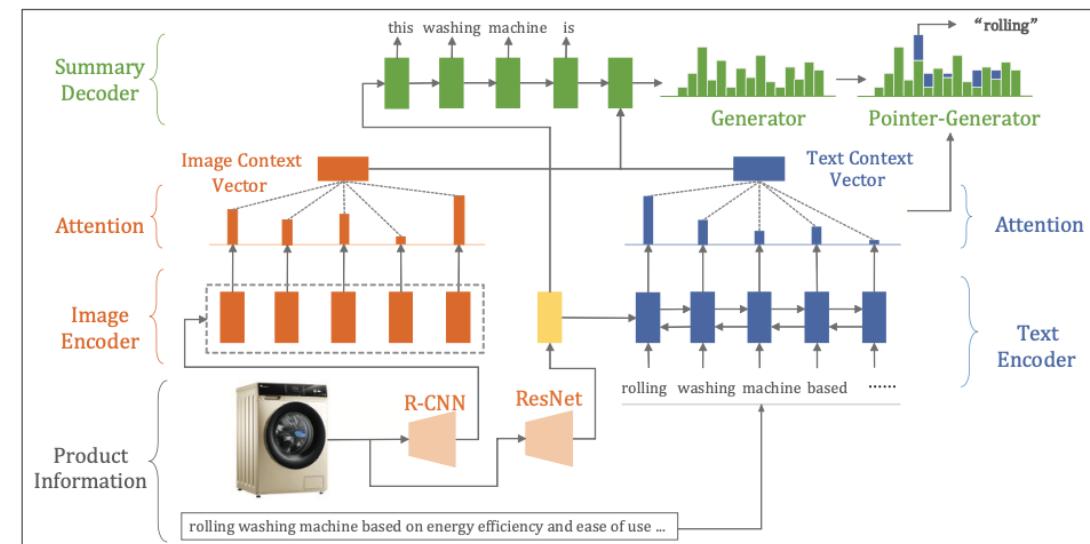
Multi-Modal Summarization – Ecommerce

Product Information	
Product Image	<p>Product Title 美的冰箱 双门冰箱 两门小型家用风冷无霜电冰箱 静音节能 (Midea Refrigerator, Double-Door, Small Double-Door Household Air-Cooled Frost-Free Refrigerator, Quiet and Efficient)</p>
	<p>Product Details</p> <p>风冷无霜轻柔呵护，保湿增鲜 立体风冷无霜冰箱，冷气均匀分布，科学循环，使食材由内到外均匀冻透 保鲜效果好，尽享无霜鲜活</p> <p>(Air-cooled system makes refrigerator frost-free. Soft cooler keeps your food moist and fresh ...)</p> <p>营养健康 智能WIFI远程操控 环抱式立体均匀出风，快速制冷不结霜 双变频静音 每天不到一度电 变频压缩机搭配双频离心风机 降低能耗，保障低噪运行也恒久保鲜</p> <p>格调金玻璃面板 尽显生活品味 外观时尚，钢化玻璃材质耐冲击，抗划伤，易清洁，高温丝印技术无惧氧化， 长久保持 鲜亮花色。搭配炫酷LED隐形智能遥控与全新嵌入式把手，尽显高端生活品味</p> <p>大冷冻空间，冻得多装得多 经济两门冰箱配加大冷冻空间，制冷效果出色，可以快速冻透肉类食品 减少食材细胞膜在冷冻过程中的破裂，从而锁住食材的营养和口味</p> <p>(Freezer's space is very large, which can hold lots of food ...)</p>

Product Summary

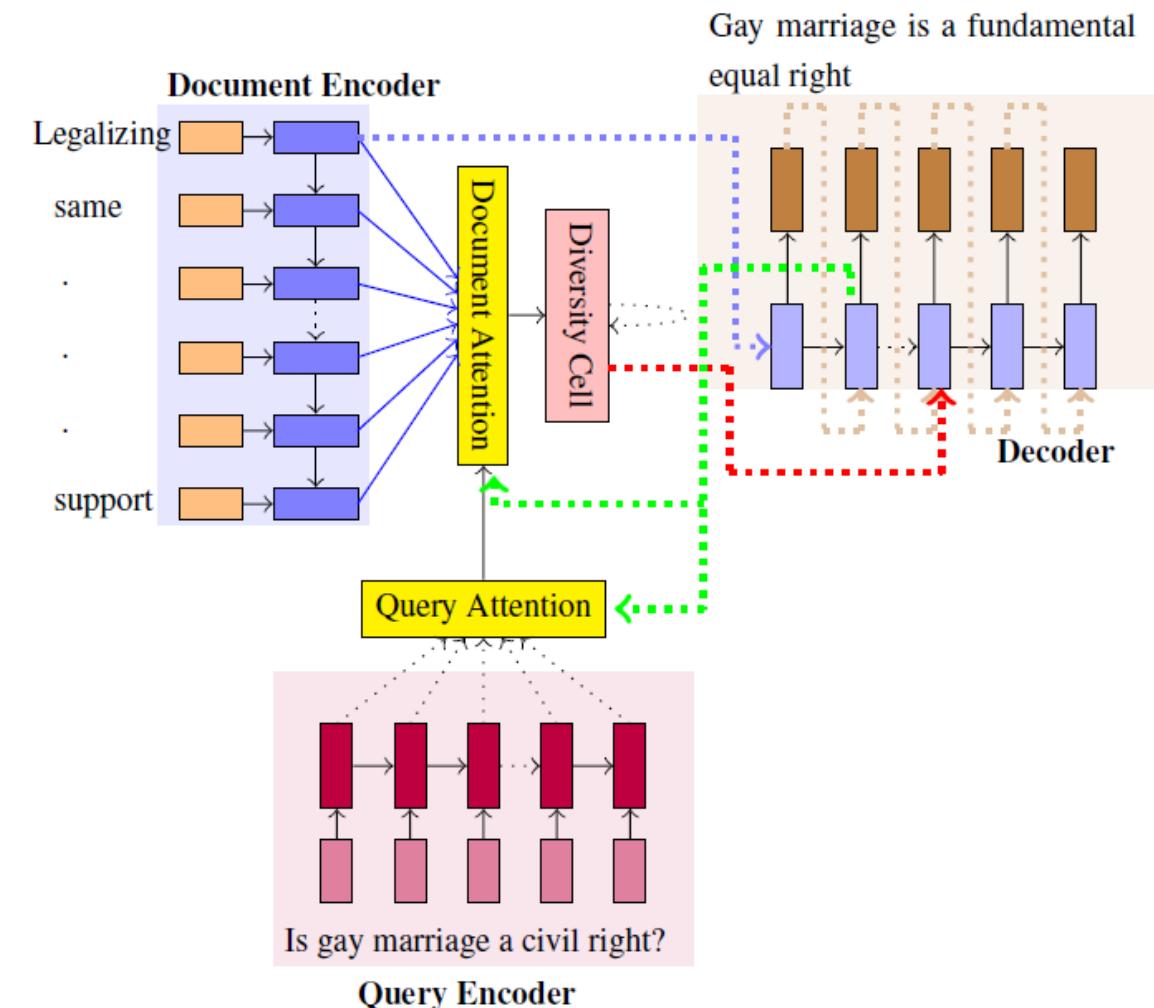
美的金色双门冰箱，搭配玻璃面板，外观时尚。立体风冷无霜技术，使冷气均匀分布。配备大冷冻空间，快速冻透食品，满足全家人需求。
(Midea golden double-door refrigerator with glass panel is fashionable. The technology of stereo air-cooled frost-free makes cold air disperse evenly. The refrigerator freezes food quickly, and the space is large enough to meet the requirement of the whole family.)

- Adopt an aspect-based reward augmented maximum likelihood training method
- Aspect coverage mechanism to keep track of what aspects have been mentioned
- Adopt constrained decoding to enhance the coherence of summaries



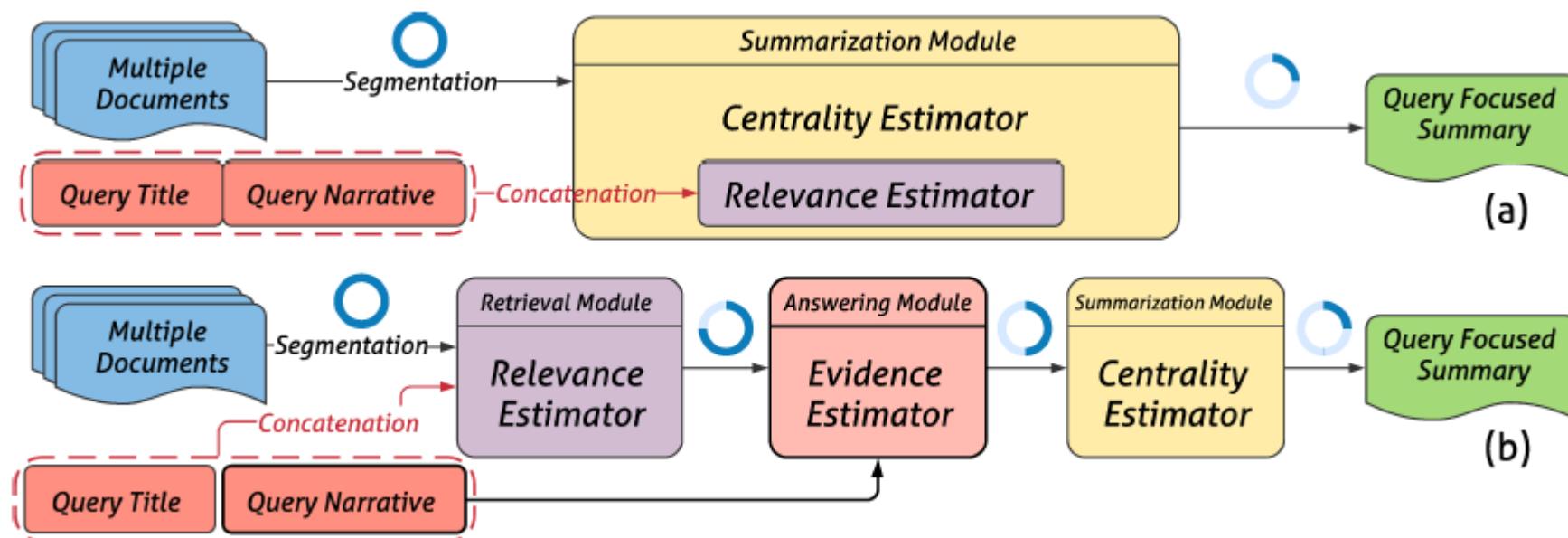
Query-based Summarization

- Query-based summarization highlights those points that are relevant to the user query
- Seq2seq suffers from the drawback of generation of repeated phrases
- A query attention model which learns to focus on different portions of the query
- A new diversity based attention model



Query-based Summarization

- A coarse-to-fine modeling framework for extractive query focused summarization which incorporates a *relevance estimator*, an *evidence estimator* and a *centrality estimator*.



Coarse-to-Fine Query Focused Multi-Document Summarization

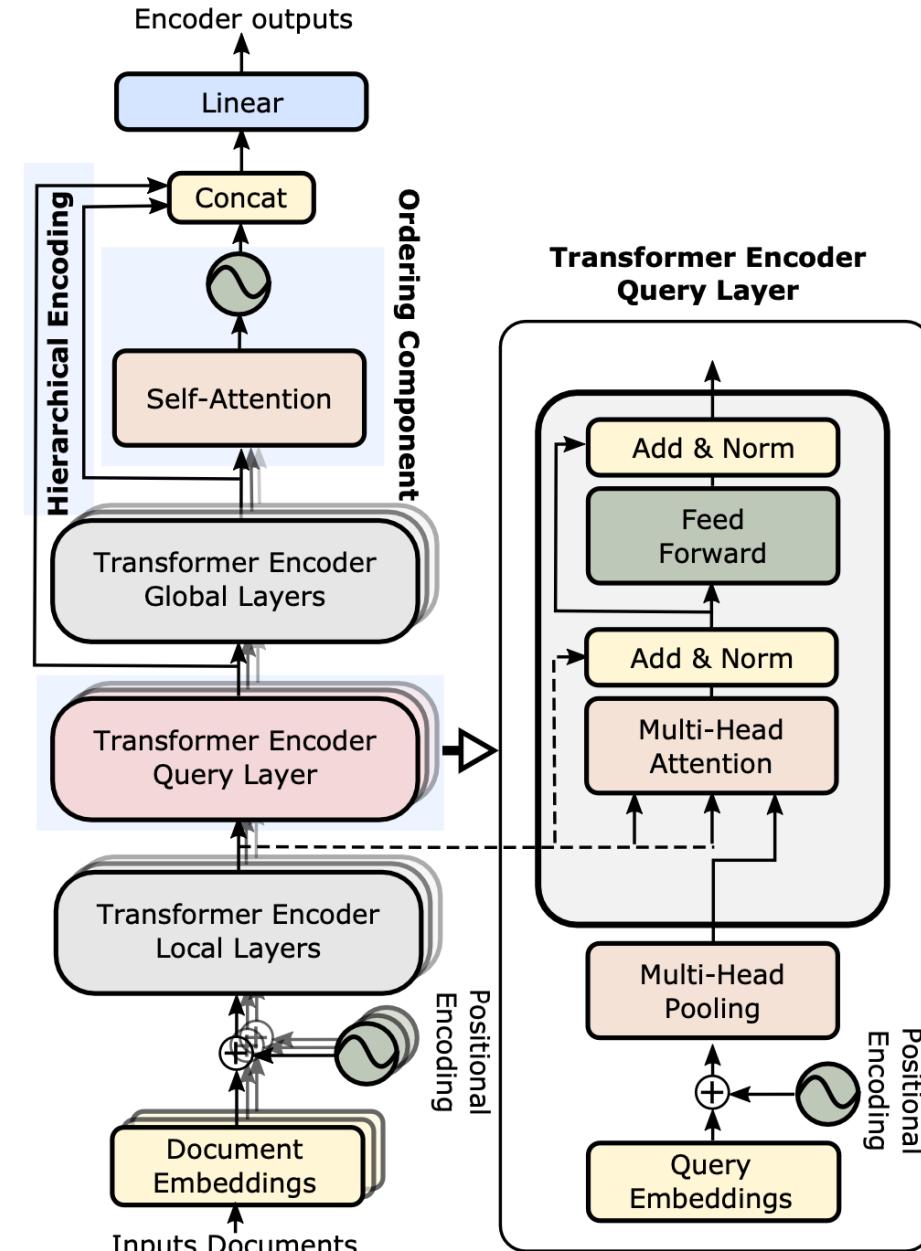
Query-based Summarization

- Existing methods are limited by the lack of sufficient large-scale high-quality training datasets.
- Present two QMDS training datasets: (1) QMDSCNN and (2) QMDSIR by using two data augmentation methods

Statistics	Train	Val	Test
QMDSCNN (# samples)	287,113	13,368	11,490
- Avg. # documents	6.5	6.5	6.5
- Avg. Doc. length (# tokens)	355	346	353
- Avg. Query length (# tokens)	13.8	14.5	14.2
QMDSIR (# samples)	82,076	10,259	10,260
- Avg. # documents	5.8	5.4	5.5
- Avg. Doc. length (# tokens)	1,291	1,402	1,379
- Avg. Query length (# tokens)	6.2	6.2	6.2

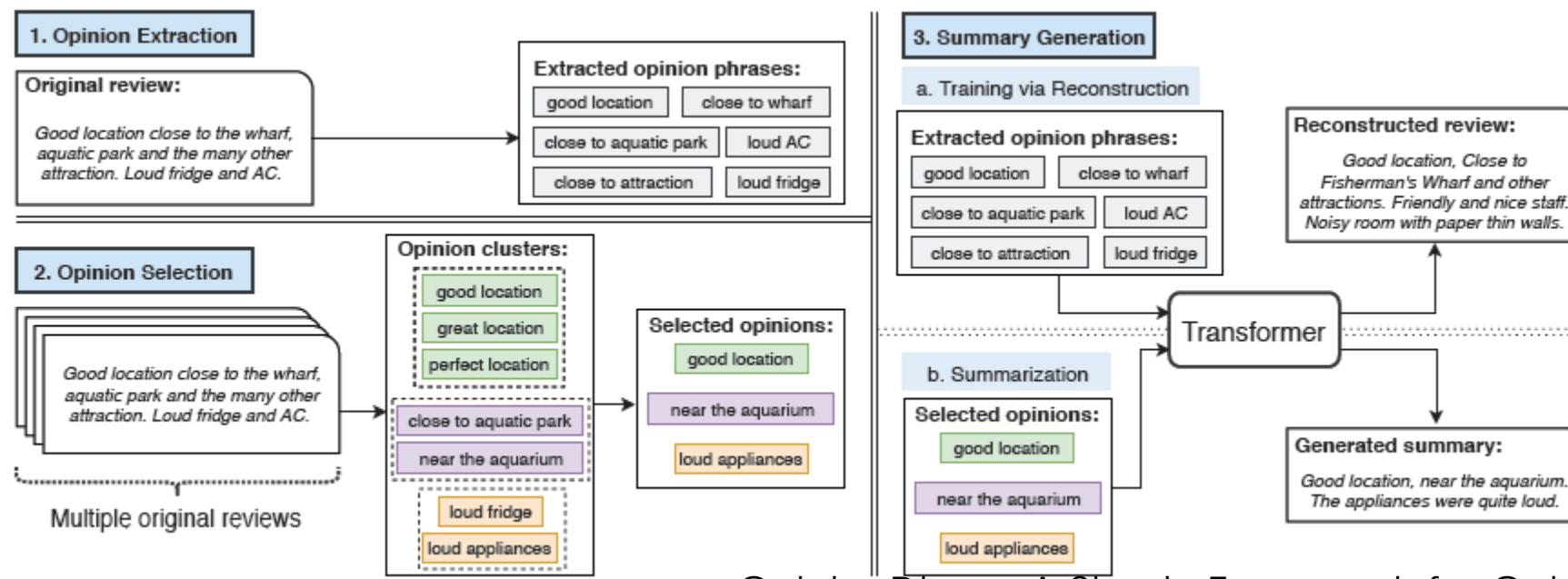
Query-based Summarization

- Hierarchical query focused order-aware multi-document summarization model:
- Hierarchical Encoding
- Ordering Component
- Query Component



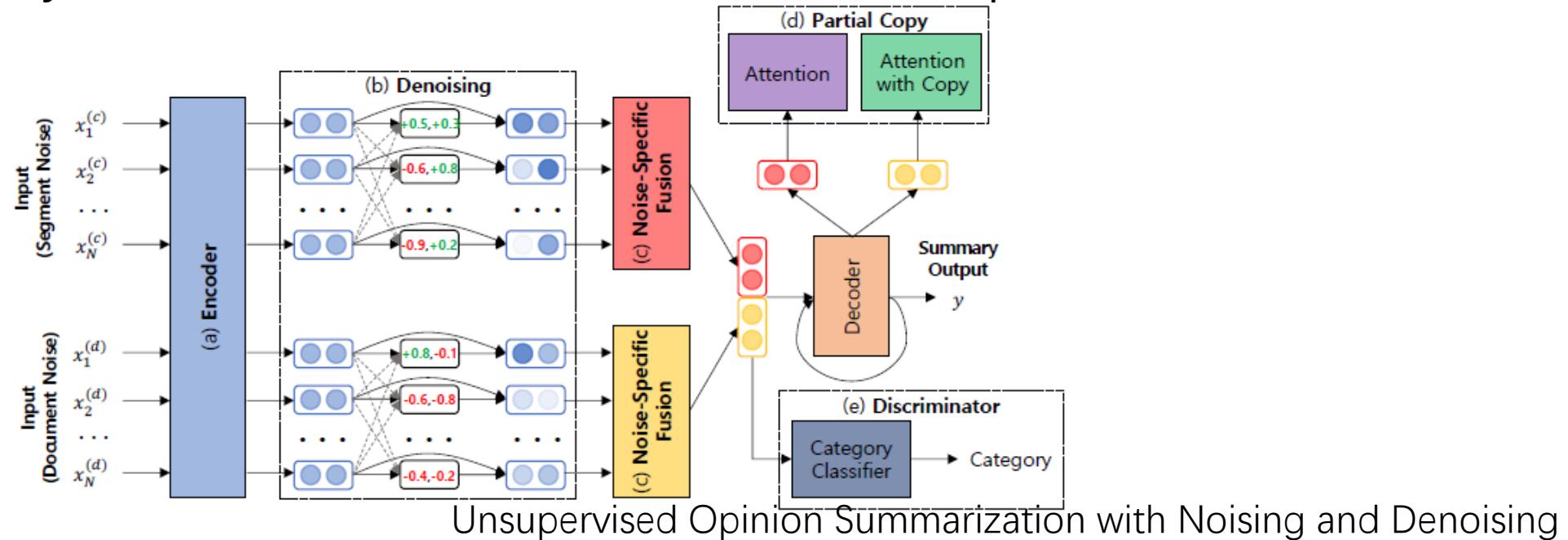
Opinion Summarization

- Abstractive opinion summarization framework, which does not rely on gold-standard summaries for training
- Uses an Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis model to extract opinion phrases from reviews, and trains a Transformer model to reconstruct the original reviews from these extractions



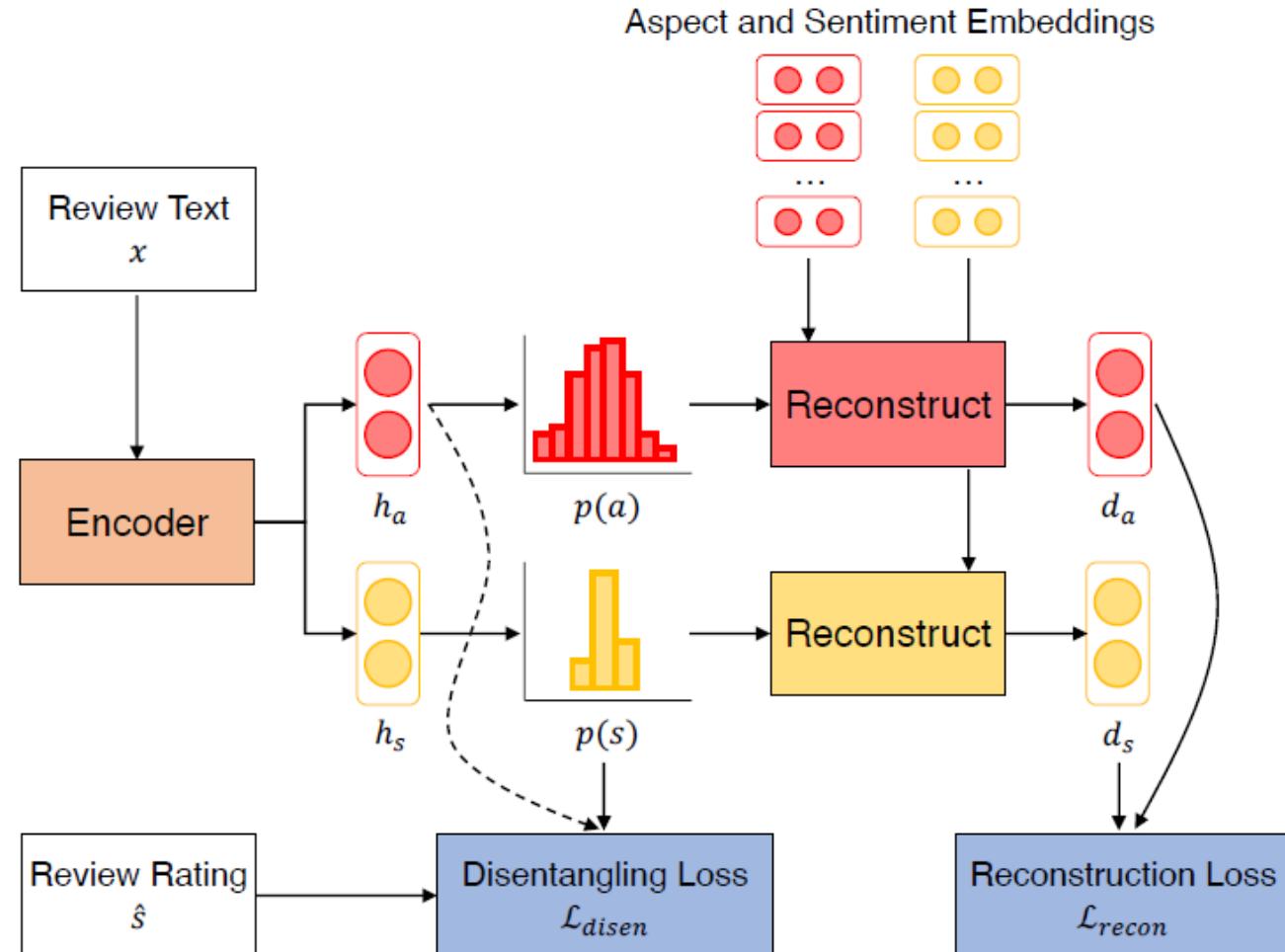
Opinion Summarization

- Training data is not available and cannot be easily sourced
- Create a synthetic dataset from a corpus of user reviews by sampling a review, pretending it is a summary
- Generating noisy versions thereof which we treat as pseudo-review input



Opinion Summarization

- Training data is neither available nor can be easily sourced
- Explicitly incorporating *content planning* in a summarization model allows the creation of synthetic datasets



Recent trends

- Multi-modal summarization
- Long document summarization
- Dialog summarization

Thanks!

Email: shengao@pku.edu.cn