Dialogue Summarization

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Task Definition & Applications
 - Taxonomy Based on Data Type
 - Challenges
- Recent Work
 - Keep Meeting Summaries on Topic: Abstractive Multi-Modal Meeting Summarization. ACL short, 2019.
 - Automatic Dialogue Summary Generation for Customer Service. KDD 2019.
- Conclusion

Task Definition & Applications

• **Definition:** Given an input dialogue, the goal is to generate a summary to capture the highlights of the dialogue.

Dialogue

Blair: Remember we are seeing the wedding planner after work Chuck: Sure, where are we meeting her? Blair: At Nonna Rita's Chuck: Can I order their seafood tagliatelle or are we just having coffee with her? I've been dreaming about it since we went there last month Blair: Haha sure why not Chuck: Well we both remmber the spaghetti pomodoro disaster from our last meeting with Diane Blair: Omg hahaha it was all over her white blouse Chuck: :D Blair: :P Summarv Blair and Chuck are going to meet the wedding planner after work at Nonna Rita's. The tagliatelle served at Nonna Rita's are very good.

Dialogue:

A: Is this in color. B: No, it's black and white. A: Does it look like an old picture. B: Yes, i think so. A: How old do you think the man is. B: It looks like a young boy and he is what makes me think the picture is older, but the picture is not really old. A: Do you see more than 1 cow. B: 2 cows. A: Is the boy wearing overalls. B: No, he 's wearing a plaid short sleeved shirt and long pants and regular shoes. A: How about a hat. B: No. A: Has he already started to milk. B: He is attaching the milking apparatus to the cow. A: Is he sitting down. B: He is squatting. A: What color is the cow. B: Looks like it would be brown and white. A: Are they inside a barn. B: Inside a milking facility. **Description**: a man prepares to milk a dairy cow.

Dial2Desc [3]

Dialogue

AGENT: Hello, what can I do for you?						
USER: What's the standard of electric vehicles for the Express.						
AGENT: Do you have a car?						
AGENT: Or are you going to buy a car?						
USER: I am hesitating which car to buy. One is Jianghuai EV Seven,						
the other is BYD YUAN.						
AGENT: OK, you can fulfill the table in this link (link info) with the						
type of vehicle you wish to check. We will give you feedback						
in seven days.						
USER: I have not bought yet.						
USER: Can you check it now?						
AGENT: I am quite sorry for that. A specialist on this issue will check						
it and call you back.						
AGENT: They will give a precise answer for your question.						
USER: OK.						
AGENT: Thanks for your understanding. What else can I do for you?						
USER: Nothing, thanks. Bye.						
AGENT: Thank you. Have a nice day.						
Summary						
The user's question was about the standard of EV car for the Express.						
He asked the standard to decide which car to buy. I told the user to						
fill in the type of the cars in our system and we would give feedback						
in seven days. The user approved the result. The user hung up.						
Key point sequence						
Question description \longrightarrow Solution \longrightarrow User approval \longrightarrow End						

DiDi Customer Service [2]

Task Definition & Applications

Applications

- Automatic Meeting Summarization
- Medical Conversation Summarization
- Customer Service Summarization
- • • •



AMI, Meeting Summarization [7]

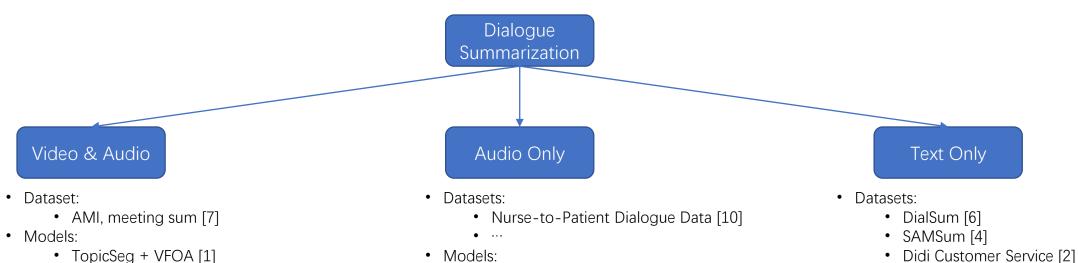


Medical Conversation Summarization [8]

AGENT:	Hello, what can I do for you?
USER:	What's the standard of electric vehicles for the Express.
AGENT:	Do you have a car?
AGENT:	Or are you going to buy a car?
USER:	I am hesitating which car to buy. One is Jianghuai EV Seven the other is BYD YUAN.
AGENT:	OK, you can fulfill the table in this link (link info) with the type of vehicle you wish to check. We will give you feedback in seven days.
USER:	I have not bought yet.
USER:	Can you check it now?
AGENT:	I am quite sorry for that. A specialist on this issue will check it and call you back.
AGENT:	They will give a precise answer for your question.
USER:	OK.
AGENT:	Thanks for your understanding. What else can I do for you?
USER:	Nothing, thanks. Bye.
AGENT:	Thank you. Have a nice day.
Summar	у
The user	's question was about the standard of EV car for the Express
He aske	d the standard to decide which car to buy. I told the user to
fill in th	e type of the cars in our system and we would give feedback
in seven	days. The user approved the result. The user hung up.
Key poir	t sequence
	$h description \longrightarrow Solution \longrightarrow User approval \longrightarrow End$

DiDi Customer Service [6]

Taxonomy Based on Data Type



- HAS + RL [9]
- ...

- PG-Net + TA [5]
- ...

Models:

• ...

• Leader-Writer [2]

• Dial2Desc [3]

- Enhanced Interaction Dialogue Encoder [3]
- Sentence-Gated [6]
- ...

Challenges

- Logicality
 - The summary should be organized in a readable order.
- Integrality
 - All the important facts should be covered.

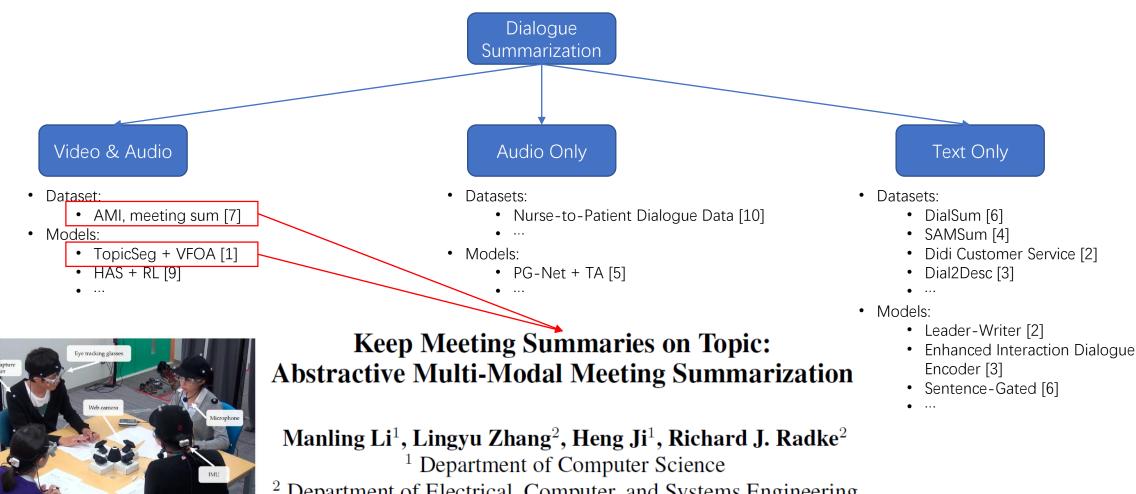
• Correctness

• The summary should be consistent with the facts in the dialogue.

• Other challenges in generation area

- Fluency
- Evaluation metrics
- • • •

Taxonomy Based on Data Type



Department of Electrical, Computer, and Systems Engineering Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

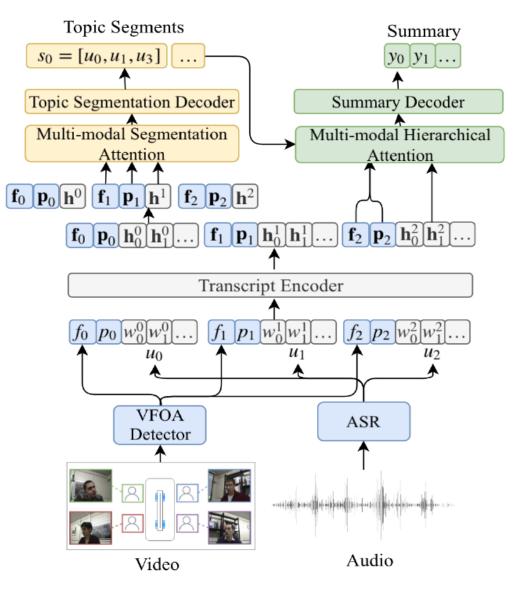
- Main Contributions:
 - proposed a novel **hierarchical attention mechanism** across three levels: topic segment, utterance, and word.
 - introduced the multi-modal feature i.e. Visual Focus of Attention (VFOA) to help recognize the important utterances.

- Why the Visual Focus of Attention (VFOA) feature is useful?
 - One widely-accepted **assumption** is that an utterance is **more important if** its speaker receives **more attention**.
 - One data sample from AMI corpus:

Transcript	Um I'm Sarah, the Project Managerand this is our first meeting, surprisingly enough. Okay, this is our agenda, um we will do some stuff, get to know each other a bit better to feel more comfortable with each other . Um then we'll go do tool training, talk about the project plan, discuss our own ideas and everything um and we've got twenty five minutes to do that, as far as I can understand. Now, we're developing a remote control which you probably already know. Um, we want it to be original, something that's uh people haven't thought of, that's not out in the shops, um, trendy , appealing to a wide market, but you know, not a hunk of metal, and user-friendly , grannies to kids, maybe even pooches should be able to use it.	PM OE OU OU OE OU
Manual summary	The project manager gave an introduction to the goal of the project, to create a trendy yet us	er-friendly remote.

The **color** indicates the **attention** received by the speaker PM (Project Manager). Others: ME (Marketing Expert), ID (Industrial Designer), UI (User Interface).

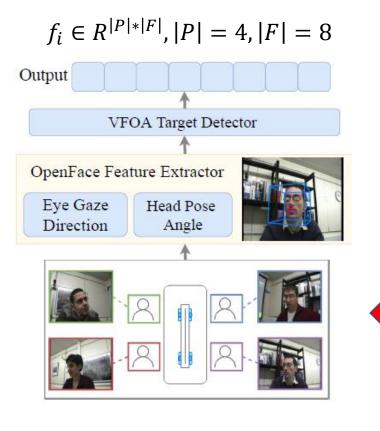
• TopicSec + VFOA

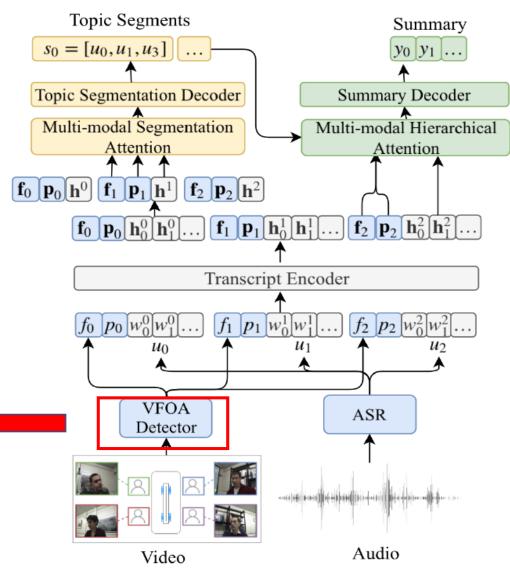


We formulate a meeting transcript as a list of triples $X = \{(p_i; f_i; u_i)\}$

- $p_i \in P$ is the **speaker of utterance** u_i , where *P* denotes the set of participants.
- $f_i \in R^{|P|*|F|}$ contains the VFOA target sequence over the course of utterance u_i for each participant where F ={ $p_0, ..., p_{|P|}$, table, whiteboard, projection screen, unknown}.
- u_i is a sequence of words.

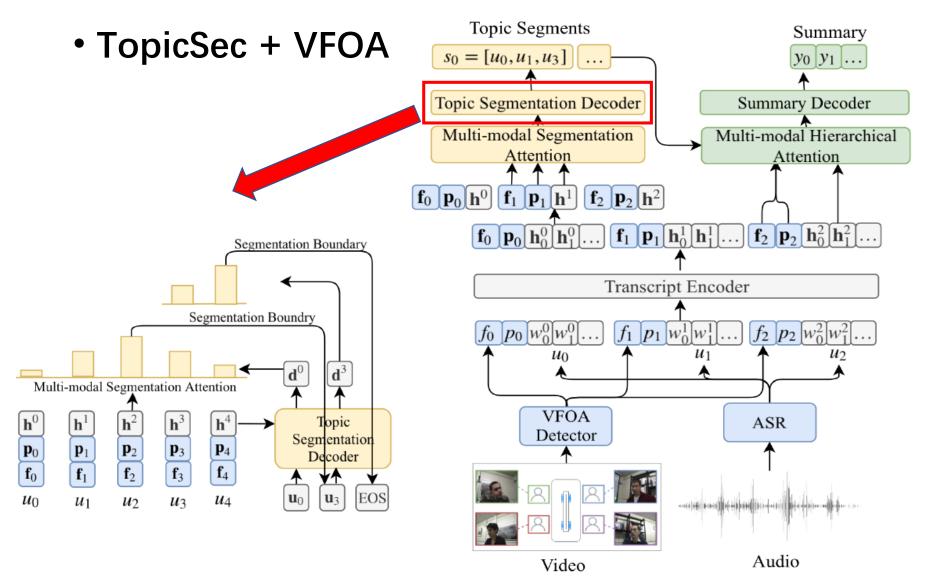
• TopicSec + VFOA





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Topic Segments

• TopicSec + VFOA

 $... \mathbf{p_2} [\mathbf{h}_0^2] \mathbf{h}_1^2 [...$

 \mathbf{f}_2

 \mathbf{s}_1

 \mathbf{c}_0

 \mathbf{u}_{03}

f₂

 \mathbf{S}_1

 s_{00}

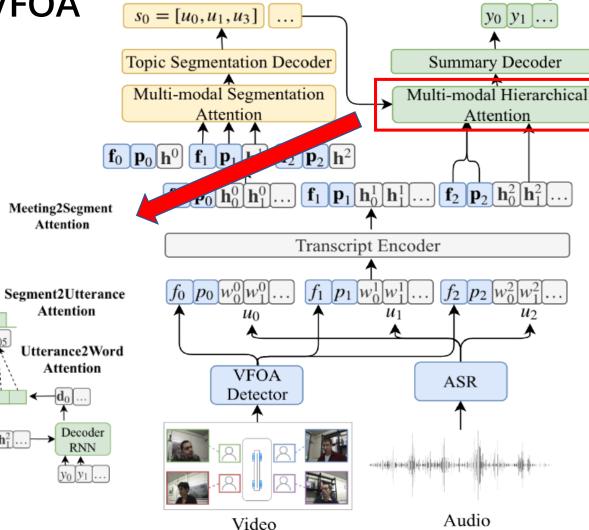
U02

 \mathbf{f}_1

 $\mathbf{p}_0 \mathbf{h}_0^0 \mathbf{h}_1^0 \dots \mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{h}_0^1 \mathbf{h}_1^1 \dots \mathbf{p}_2 \mathbf{h}_0^2 \mathbf{h}_1^2 \dots \mathbf{p}_2 \mathbf{h}_0^2 \mathbf{h}_1^2$

 \mathbf{f}_2

 \mathbf{u}_{01}

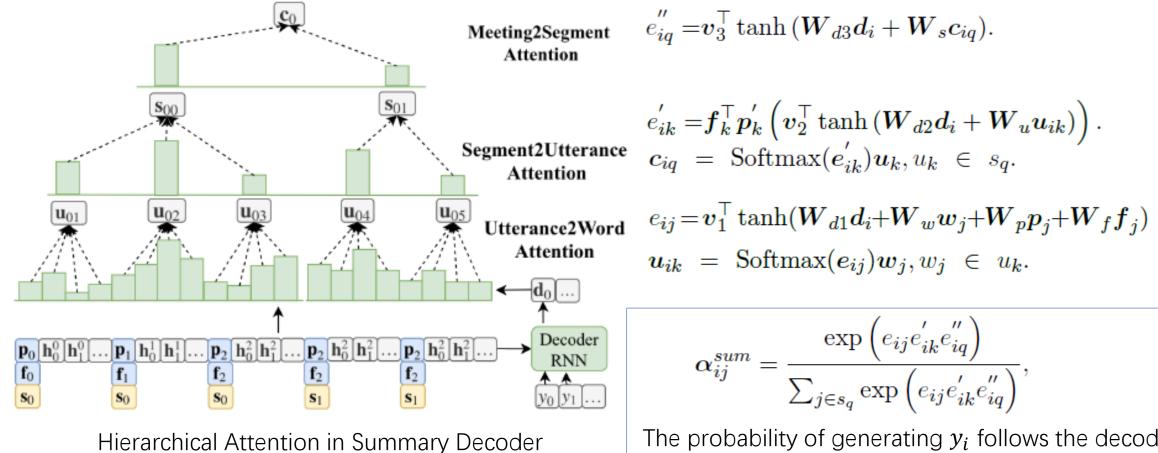


We formulate a meeting transcript as a list of triples $X = \{(p_i; f_i; u_i)\}$

Summary

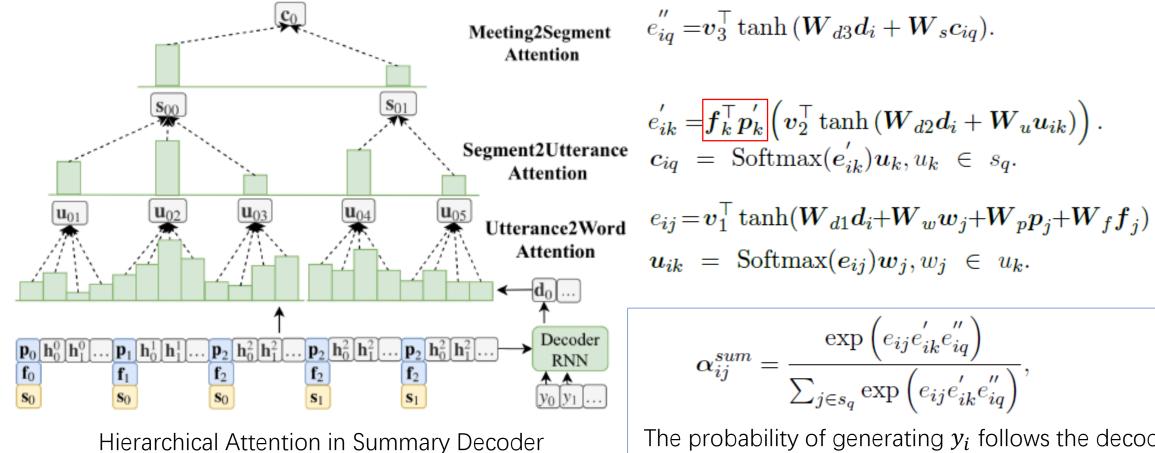
- $p_i \in R^{|P|}$ is the **speaker of utterance** u_i , where *P* denotes the set of participants. One hot vector.
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- u_i is a sequence of words.

TopicSec + VFOA



The probability of generating y_i follows the decoder in PGNet, and α_{ij}^{sum} is the copying probability.

TopicSec + VFOA

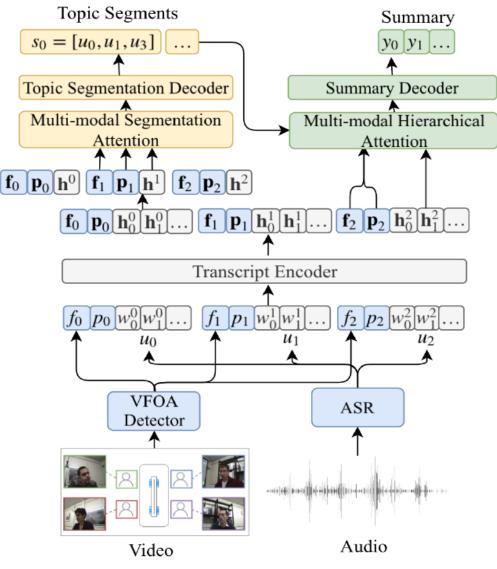


The probability of generating y_i follows the decoder in PGNet, and α_{ij}^{sum} is the copying probability.

• TopicSec + VFOA

$$\mathcal{L} = -\log P(Y, S|X)$$

= $\sum_{y_i \in Y} -\log P(y_i|X) + \sum_{s_j \in S} -\log P(s_j|(p_j, f_j, u_j))$



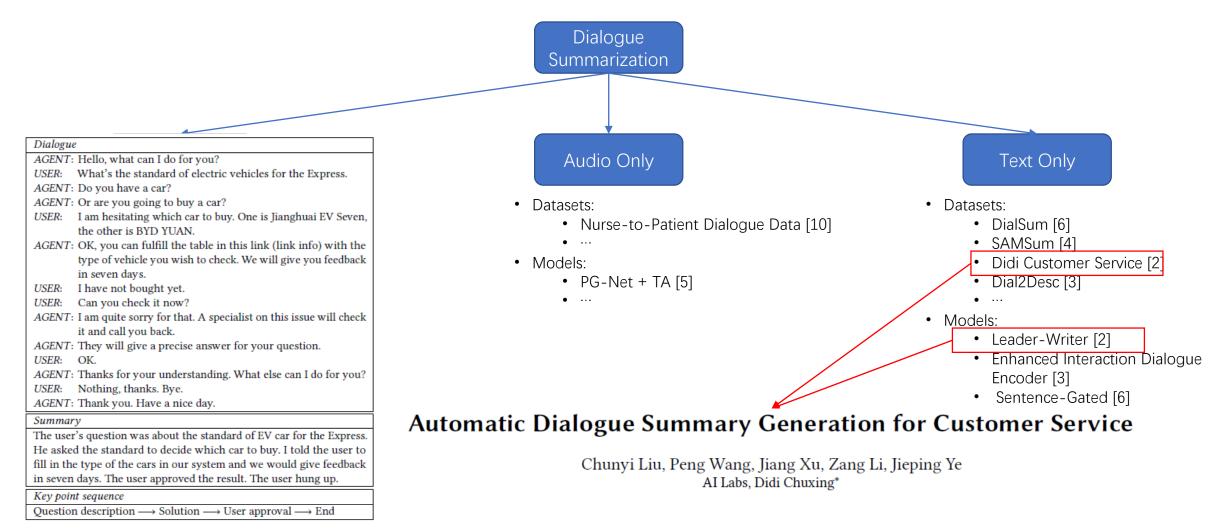
Dataset

- 97 meetings for training; 20 meetings for validation; 20 meetings for testing.
- Each meeting lasts 30 minutes.

• Experiment Results

Model		ROUGE	BLEU				
Widder	ROUGE_1	ROUGE_2	ROUGE_L	BLEU_1	BLEU_2	BLEU_3	BLEU_4
CoreRank (Shang et al., 2018)	37.86	7.84	13.72	17.17	6.78	1.77	0.00
PGN (See et al., 2017)	36.75	10.48	23.81	37.89	23.41	12.84	6.92
Our Approach (TopicSeg+VFOA)	53.29	13.51	26.90	40.98	26.19	13.76	8.03
Our Approach (TopicSeg)	51.53	12.23	25.47	39.67	24.91	12.37	7.86

Taxonomy Based on Data Type



DiDi Customer Service [2]

- Main Contributions:
 - proposed to use **auxiliary key point sequences** to ensure the logic and integrity of dialogue summaries.
 - proposed a novel hierarchical decoder architecture, the Leader-Writer net, to generate both key point sequences and the summaries.

• What is a key point sequence?

Question description

- A key point is the **theme** of a contiguous set of one or more summary sentences.
- One example

Summary
The user's question was about the standard of EV car for the Express.
He asked the standard to decide which car to buy. I told the user to
fill in the type of the cars in our system and we would give feedback
i <u>n seven days</u> . T <u>he user approved the result.</u> T <u>he user hung up</u> .
Key point sequence
Question description \longrightarrow Solution \longrightarrow User approval \longrightarrow End

/ Solution

• The key point sequence can be used to enhance the **logic** and **integrity** of the generated summary.

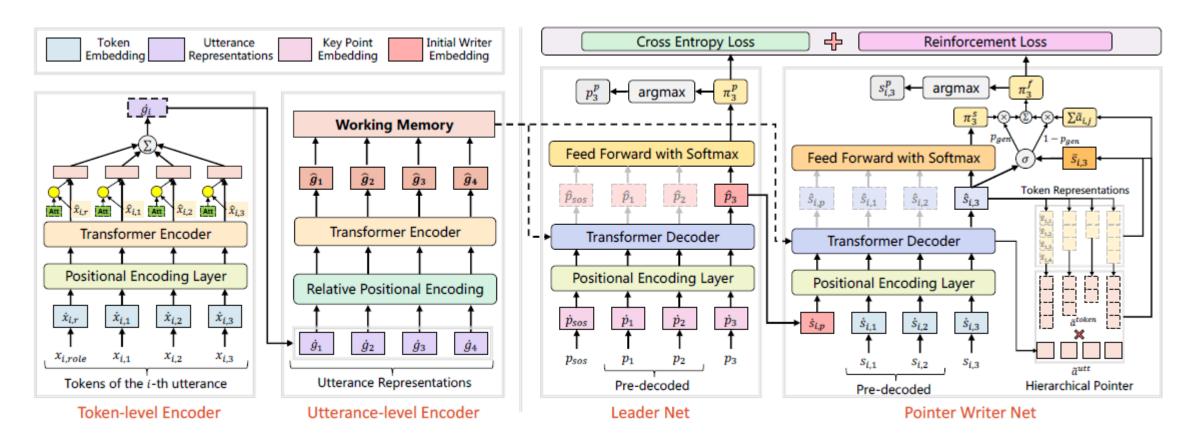
• How to generate a key point sequence for the training dataset?

		Key point	Corresponding sample summary			
Summany Designed rules by	Key point	Question description	The user's question is about the standard			
Summary Designed rules by domain experts	sequence		of EV car for the Express drivers.			
domain experts	·	Solution	I told the user to fulfill the type of the cars			
Course and and			in our system and we would give feedback			
Summary			in seven days.			
The user's question was about the standard of	EV car for the Express.	End User hung up.				
He asked the standard to decide which car to	buy. I told the user to	User approval	The user approved the result.			
fill in the type of the cars in our system and w	e would give feedback	User disapproval	The user disapproved the result.			
in seven days. The user approved the result. T	2	Suggestion	I suggested the user go to the downtown			
in seven days. The user approved the result. T	ne user nung up.		for orders.			
Key point sequence		Need call back	We should call her back in 30 minutes.			
Question description \longrightarrow Solution \longrightarrow User ap	$proval \longrightarrow End$	Acknowledgement	The user acknowledged the results.			
~ 1 1	1	Escalation	Need senior agent's further investigation.			

. . .

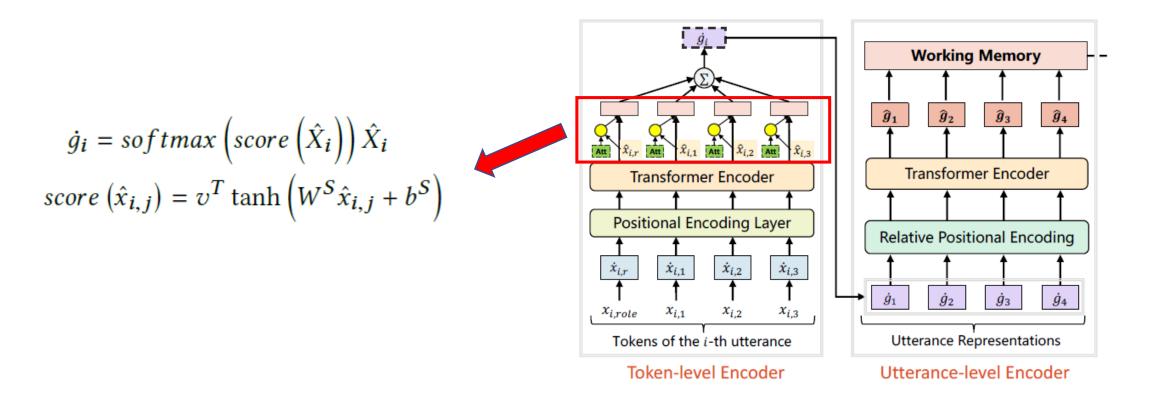
Totally 51 key points

• Leader-Writer net: Overall architecture



Dialogue Summarization for Customer Service

Leader-Writer net: Hierarchical Encoder

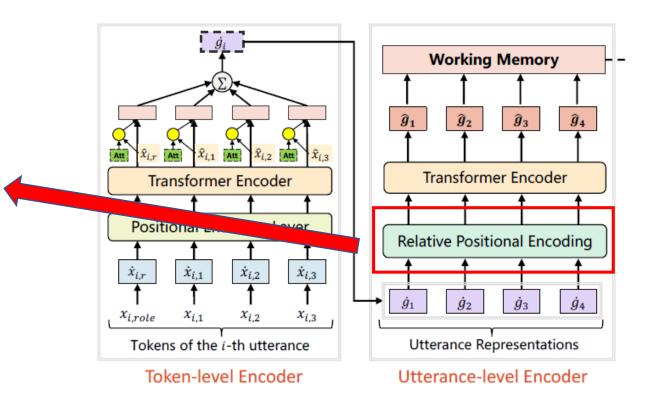


• Leader-Writer net: Hierarchical Encoder

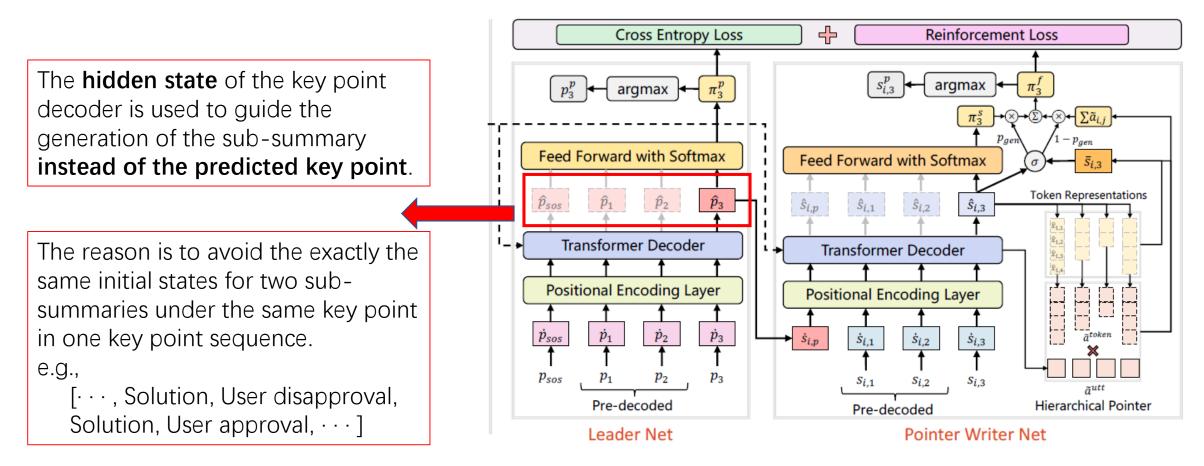


 $\left\lfloor \frac{iK}{M} \right\rfloor$

where M is the utterance number of a dialogue and K is the maximum relative position number. K is set to 30 in the experiments.



• Leader-Writer net: Hierarchical Decoder



- Leader-Writer net: Training
 - Cross-entropy loss

$$L_{ce}^{p} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \log \pi_{t}^{p}(p_{t})$$
$$L_{ce}^{s} = -\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i}} \log \pi_{i,j}^{f}(s_{i,j})$$

Reinforcement loss
 (use ROUGE-L as reward)

$$L_{rl}^{p} = \frac{1}{n} \left(R\left(P^{p}\right) - R\left(P^{r}\right) \right) \sum_{t=1}^{n} \log \pi_{t}^{p}\left(p_{t}^{r}\right) \Big| \frac{1}{\text{Leases}}$$

$$L_{rl}^{s} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(R\left(S_{i}^{p}\right) - R\left(S_{i}^{r}\right) \right) \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i}} \log \pi_{i,j}^{f}\left(P_{i}^{r}\right) \Big|$$

╬ **Reinforcement Loss Cross Entropy Loss** $S_{i,3}^p$ argmax p_3^p argmax π^p_2 $\gg \Sigma + \infty + \Sigma \tilde{a}_{i,i}$ Feed Forward with Softmax Feed Forward with Softmax \hat{p}_2 Token Representations \hat{p}_3 ŝ_{i.3} Transformer Decoder Transformer Decoder Positional Encoding Layer Positional Encoding Layer \dot{p}_{sos} \dot{p}_1 \dot{p}_2 \dot{p}_3 \$_{i,1} \$_{i,2} Š_{i,3} p_{sos} p_{2} S_{i.3} ãutt -decoded Hierarchical Pointer Pre-decoded der Net **Pointer Writer Net**

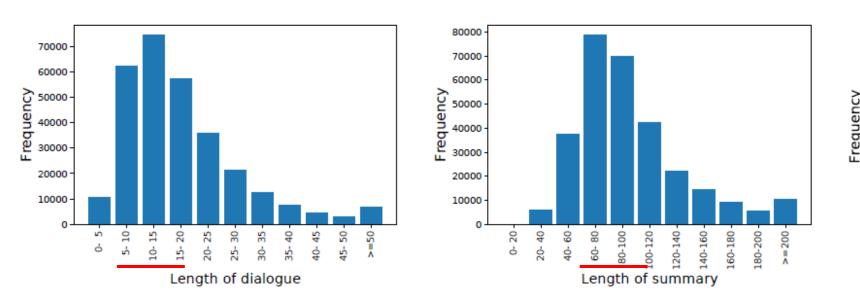
 $s_{i,j}^r$

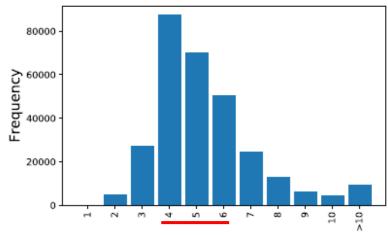
• Joint loss $L = \alpha_1 L_{ce}^p + \alpha_2 L_{ce}^s + \alpha_3 L_{rl}^p + (1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3) L_{rl}^s$

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Dataset

# of <dialogue, summary=""> pairs in training set</dialogue,>	296,263
# of <dialogue, summary=""> pairs in developing set</dialogue,>	2,963
# of <dialogue, summary=""> pairs in testing set</dialogue,>	29,654
# of word vocabulary for dialogues and summaries	23,950
# of key point set	51

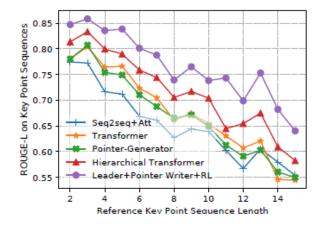


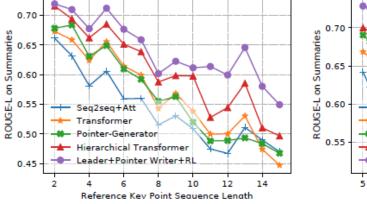


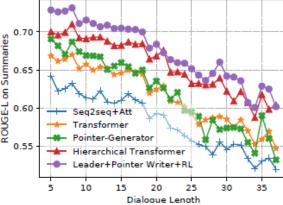
Length of key point sequence (points)

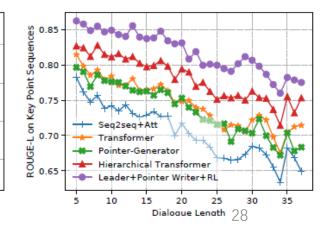
• Experiments

Models	Parameter size	Summary				Key point sequence			
		BLEU	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L	BLEU	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L
Seq2seq	16M	37.7	49.4	17.2	54.7	25.7	86.7	61.4	66.7
Seq2seq+Att	17M	44.2	58.1	32.0	59.8	35.7	91.5	73.3	72.2
Transformer	14M	48.1	57.3	36.1	63.4	42.7	92.6	77.7	76.1
Pointer-Generator	17M	51.9	83.1	61.6	64.2	40.4	97.0	78.2	75.4
Hierarchical Transformer	16M	52.3	58.6	38.4	66.9	48.4	93.7	80.1	79.2
Leader+Writer	17M	52.9	72.7	49.5	67.1	55.0	97.0	86.4	81.7
Leader+Pointer Writer	17M	55.3	78.7	54.3	68.8	56.9	97.0	83.2	83.0
Leader+Pointer Writer+RL	17M	55.9	79.3	54.9	68.9	57.0	97.2	83.0	83.2









Conclusions

- A brief introduction for dialogue summarization is given.
- Two recent papers are introduced
 - One is in meeting summarization area, which introduced the VFOA features to enhance the performance.
 - The other is in customer service summarization, which introduced the key point sequence to improve the logicality and integrity of the generated summary.



References

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