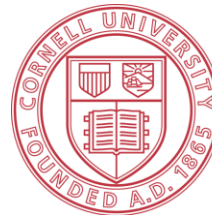


# Domain-Independent Abstract Generation for Focused Meeting Summarization

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Cornell University

# Introduction

- Meetings are a common way to collaborate, share information and exchange opinions.



# Introduction

- Automatic meeting summarization can facilitate:
  - Quick access to the essential output
  - Digest large amount of information easily
  - Project management

# Focused Meeting Summarization

- Generating summaries of the important outputs of a meeting
- Decisions
- Action Items
- Problems
- Progress

# Focused Meeting Summarization

## **Dialogue Acts:**

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?

C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .

B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.

A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

C: We're having push-buttons on the outside

C: and then on the inside an LCD with spinning wheel,

## **Decision Summary:**

The remote will have push buttons outside, and an LCD and spinning wheel inside.

# Related Work

- Existing meeting summarization systems are mostly extractive
  - Maximum entropy, conditional random fields (CRFs), and support vector machines (SVMs) are investigated for extracting utterances to make up a generic meeting summary (Buist et al., 2004; Galley, 2006; Xie et al., 2008).
  - Supervised methods are utilized to identify key phrases for inclusion in the decision summary (Fernandez et al., 2008; Bui et al., 2009)
- The need for abstractive summarization
  - Murray et al. (2010) show that users demonstrate a strong preference for abstractive summaries

# Goal

## Input

### Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?

C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .

B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.

A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

C: We're having push-buttons on the outside

C: and then on the inside an LCD with spinning wheel,

## Output

### Final Summary:

The remote will have push buttons outside, and an LCD and spinning wheel inside.

# Contribution

- We propose a fully automatic domain-independent abstract generation framework for focused meeting summarization.
- We rely on task-specific templates to guide abstract generation and present a novel template extraction algorithm based on Multiple Sequence Alignment.
- We use an Overgenerate-and-Rank strategy for abstract surface realization.



# Related Work

- Beyond extractive meeting summarization
  - Murray et al. (2010a) present an abstraction system which first maps utterances to the summary types (e.g. decision), and then selects the ones covering most entities.
  - Sentence compression is studied to drop redundant words in Liu and Liu (2009).

# Related Work

- Concept-to-text generation
  - The generation process is usually decomposed into content selection (or text planning) and surface realization (Angeli et al., 2010; Konstas and Lapata, 2012).
  - Angeli et al. (2010) learn from structured database records and parallel textual descriptions, and then generate texts based on a series of decisions made to select the records, fields, and proper templates for rendering.

# Framework

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?  
C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .  
B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.  
A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

*Relation  
Extraction*



## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>  
<have, some push-buttons>  
<having, push-buttons on the outside>  
... (other possibilities)

**Content Selection**

*Template  
Filling*

**<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>**  
• The team will want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
• The team will work with an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
... (other possibilities)

*Statistical  
Ranking*

**One-Best Abstract:**  
The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

*Post-  
processing*

## Final Summary:

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
There will be push-buttons on the outside.

**Surface Realization**

# Framework

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?  
C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .  
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## *Relation Extraction*



## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>  
<have, some push-buttons>  
<having, push-buttons on the outside>  
... (other possibilities)

## **Content Selection**

## *Template Filling*

**<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>**

- The team will want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
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... (other possibilities)

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## **Surface Realization**

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## *Relation Extraction*



## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>  
<have, some push-buttons>  
<having, push-buttons on the outside>  
... (other possibilities)

## **Content Selection**

## *Template Filling*

**<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>**

- The team will want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- The team will work with an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- ... (other possibilities)

## *Statistical Ranking*



## One-Best Abstract:

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

## *Post- processing*



## Final Summary:

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
There will be push-buttons on the outside.

## **Surface Realization**

# Content Selection

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we **want** [an LCD display with a spinning wheel].

B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?

C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .

B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.

A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

C: We're having **push-buttons** [on the outside]

C: and then on the inside an LCD with spinning wheel,

## *Relation Instance:*

<**indicator**, [argument]> pairs, where the **indicator** evokes a relation of interest and the [argument] is the target phrase containing the object.

# Content Selection

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we **want** [an LCD display with a spinning wheel].

B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?

C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .

B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.

A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

C: We're having **push-buttons** [on the outside]

C: and then on the inside an LCD with spinning wheel,

## *Relation Instance:*

<**indicator**, [argument]> pairs, where the **indicator** evokes a relation of interest and the [argument] is the target phrase containing the object.

## Sample Summary:

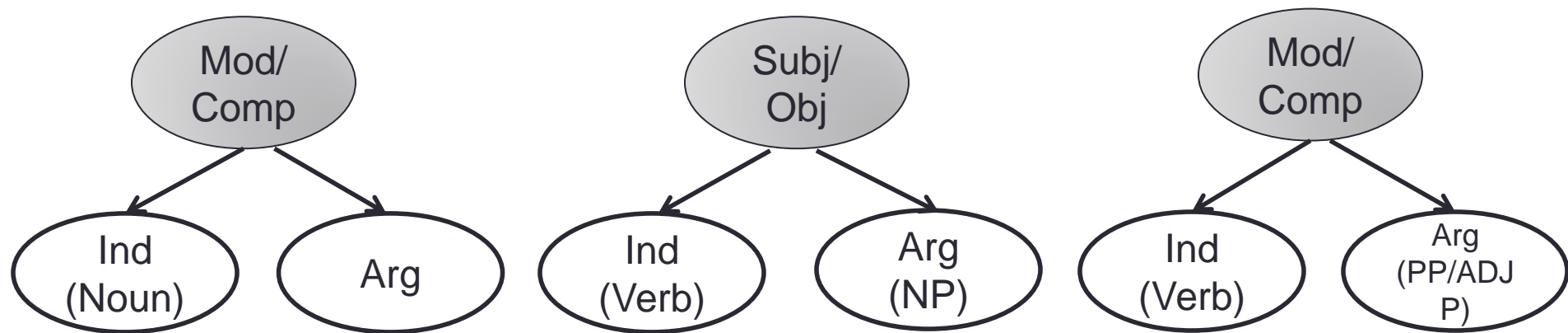
The group decided to use **an LCD display with a spinning wheel**.

There will be **push-buttons on the outside**.



# Content Selection via Relation Extraction

- Relation Instance Candidates:
  - **Indicator:** noun or verb
  - **Argument:** noun phrase (NP), prepositional phrase (PP) or adjectival phrase (ADJP).
- Constraints:



# Content Selection via Relation Extraction

- Binary classifier based on Support Vector Machines
  - Summary-worthy vs. not summary-worthy
- Sample Features:

Basic Features	Discourse Features
TF/IDF/TFIDF	Main speaker or not?
Constituent tag	Shared by adjacency pair?
Dependency relation	Target DA is a positive response?

# Framework

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?  
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## *Relation Extraction*



## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>  
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... (other possibilities)

## **Content Selection**

## *Template Filling*

**<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>**

- The team will want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- The team will work with an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- ... (other possibilities)

## *Statistical Ranking*



## One-Best Abstract:

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

## *Post- processing*



## Final Summary:

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
There will be push-buttons on the outside.

## **Surface Realization**

# Extracting Summary Templates

- Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)
  - MSA is commonly used in bioinformatics to identify equivalent fragments of DNAs (Durbin et al., 1998) and has also been employed for learning paraphrases (Barzilay and Lee, 2003)

# Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)

S1 = T A T A G C T

S2 = T T A G C T

S3 = T A T C G C

S4 = A C A C C T

S1'	=	T	A	T	A	G	C	T
S2'	=	T	-	T	A	G	C	T
S3'	=	T	-	-	C	G	C	-
S4'	=	-	A	C	A	C	C	T

# Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)

S1 = T A T A G C T  
S2 = T T A G C T  
S3 = T A T C G C  
S4 = A C A C C T

$$\text{Scorer}(x1, x2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x1 == x2 \\ 0, & \text{if } x1 == "-" \text{ or } x2 == "-" \\ -1, & \text{if } x1 != x2 \end{cases}$$

S1'	=	T	A	T	A	G	C	T
S2'	=	T	-	T	A	G	C	T
S3'	=	T	-	-	C	G	C	-
S4'	=	-	A	C	A	C	C	T

# Extracting Summary Templates

- We first cluster the abstracts in the training data according to their lexical and structural similarity.
  - We first replace all appearances of dates, numbers, and proper names with **generic semantic labels**.
  - We further replace sequences that appear in both the abstract and supporting dialogue acts by a label indicating its **phrase type**.
- Following Barzilay and Lee (2003), we approach the sentence clustering task by **hierarchical clustering** with a similarity metric based on word n-gram overlap.

# Extracting Summary Templates

- 1) The group were not sure whether to include a recharger for the remote .
- 2) The group were not sure whether to use plastic and rubber or titanium for the case .
- 3) The group were not sure whether the remote control should include functions for controlling video .
- 4) They were not sure how much a recharger would cost to make .



- 1) The group were not sure whether to [include]<sub>VP</sub> [a recharger for the remote]<sub>NP</sub> .
- 2) The group were not sure whether to use [plastic and rubber or titanium for the case]<sub>NP</sub> .
- 3) The group were not sure whether [the remote control]<sub>NP</sub> should include [functions for controlling video]<sub>NP</sub> .
- 4) They were not sure how much [a recharger]<sub>NP</sub> would cost to make .



- 1) The group were not sure whether to VP NP .
- 2) The group were not sure whether to use NP .
- 3) The group were not sure whether NP should include NP .
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# Extracting Summary Templates

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- 1) The group were not sure whether to VP NP .
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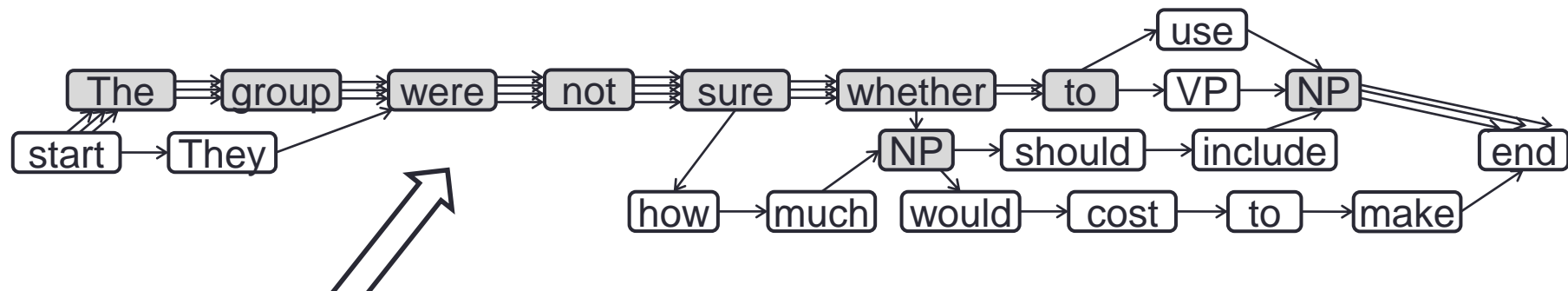
# Extracting Summary Templates

- Multiple Sequence Alignment
  - Computing an optimal MSA is NP-complete (Wang and Jiang, 1994).
  - We implement an approximate algorithm (Needleman and Wunsch, 1970) that iteratively aligns two sequences each time and treats the resulting alignment as a new sequence

# Extracting Summary Templates

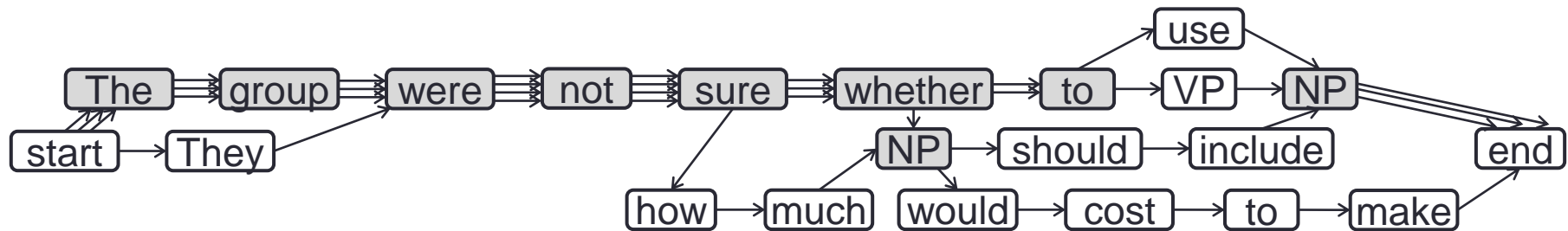
- 1) The group were not sure whether to **VP NP** .
- 2) The group were not sure whether to use **NP** .
- 3) The group were not sure whether **NP** should include **NP** .
- 4) They were not sure how much **NP** would cost to make .

MSA



The backbone nodes shared by at least 50% sentences are shaded.

# Extracting Summary Templates



Template Induction

## Template Examples:

T1: *The group were not sure whether to* VP NP .

T2: *The group were not sure whether* NP VP VP NP .

T3: NP *were not sure* WHADJP WHADJP NP VP VP VP VP VP .

# Framework

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?  
C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .  
B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.  
A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

## *Relation Extraction*



## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>  
<have, some push-buttons>  
<having, push-buttons on the outside>  
... (other possibilities)

## **Content Selection**

## *Template Filling*

**<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>**

- The team will want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- The team will work with an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

... (other possibilities)

## *Statistical Ranking*

**One-Best Abstract:**  
The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

## *Post- processing*

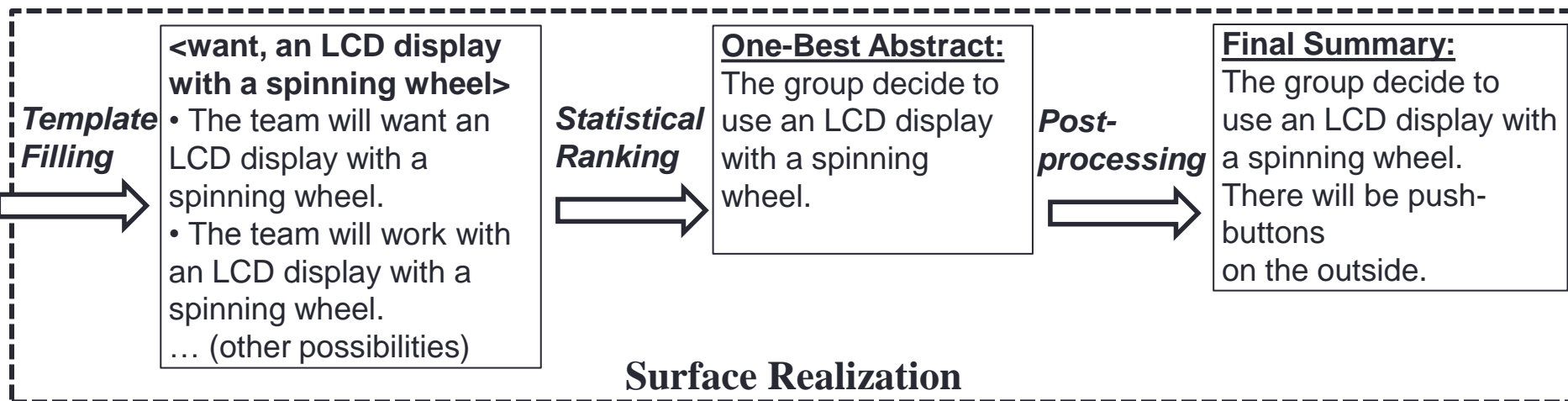
## **Final Summary:**

The group decide to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel.  
There will be push-buttons on the outside.

## **Surface Realization**

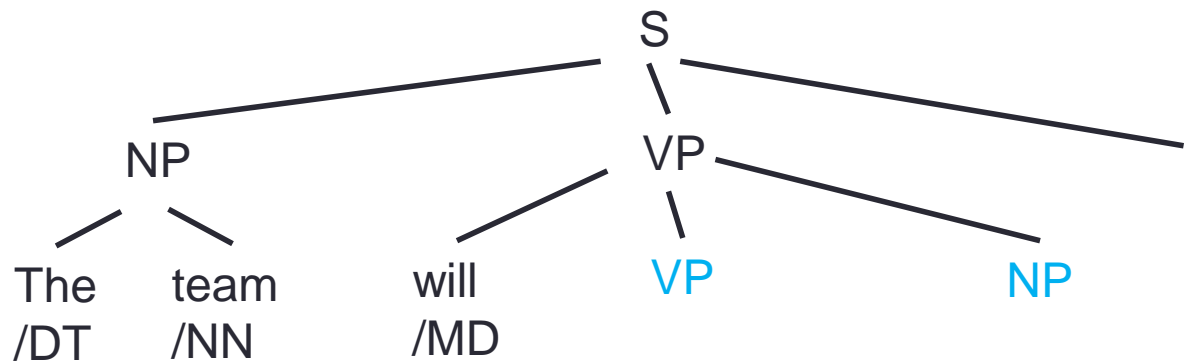
# Surface Realization

- An Overgenerate-and-Rank Approach
  - Overgenerate-and-Rank strategy has been used for sentence planning (Walker et al., 2001) and questions generation (Heilman and Smith, 2010).



# Template Filling

- The templates are represented by their parse tree.



- We then fill the **slots** with relation instances.

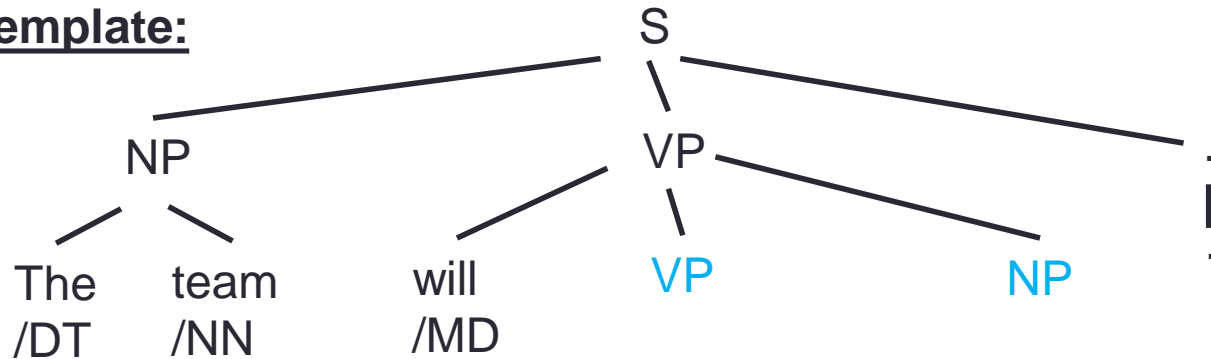


# Template Filling

- Constituent-level transformation of the relation instances

# Template Filling

## Template:



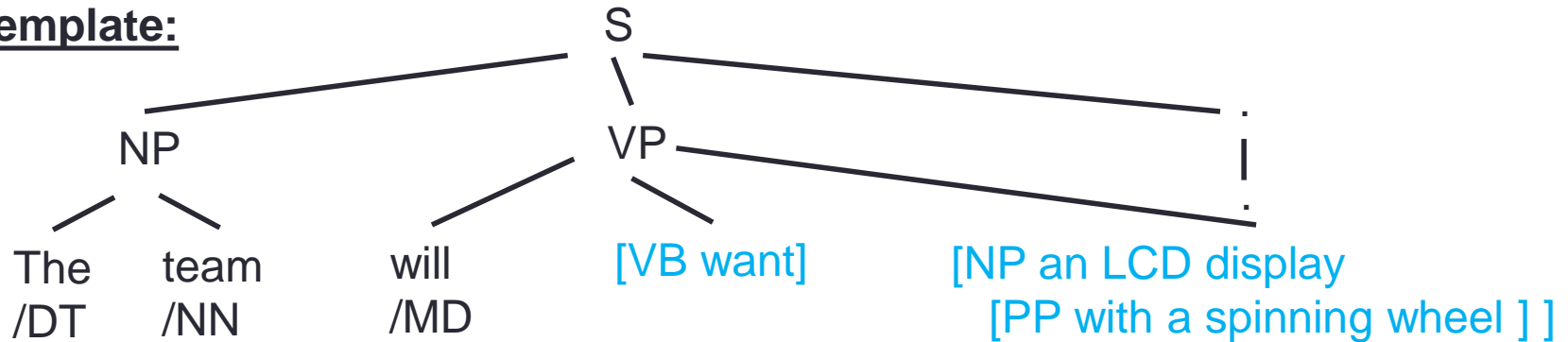
## Relation instance:

Indicator: [VB want]

Argument: [NP an LCD display [PP with a spinning wheel ] ]

# Full-Constituent Mapping

## Template:



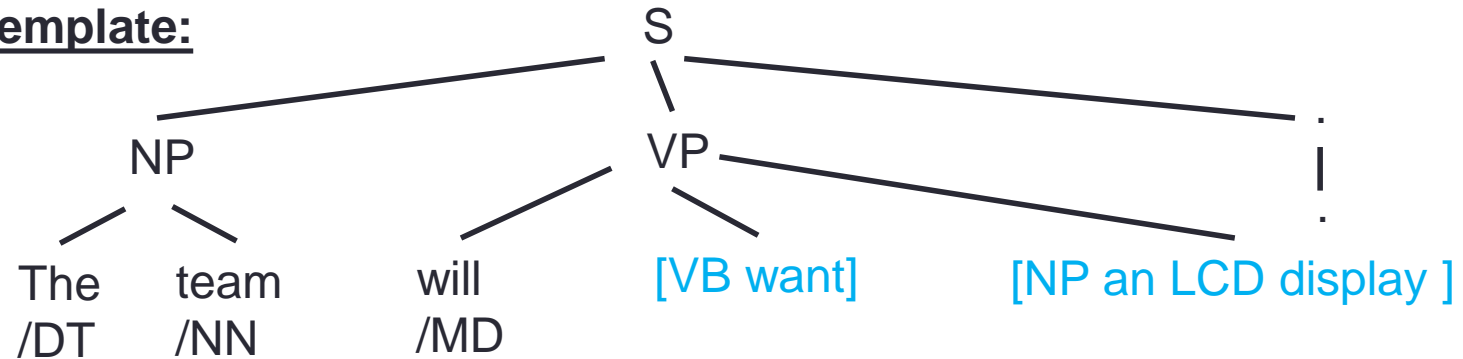
## Relation instance:

Indicator: [VB want]

Argument: [NP an LCD display [PP with a spinning wheel ] ]

# Sub-Constituent Mapping

## Template:



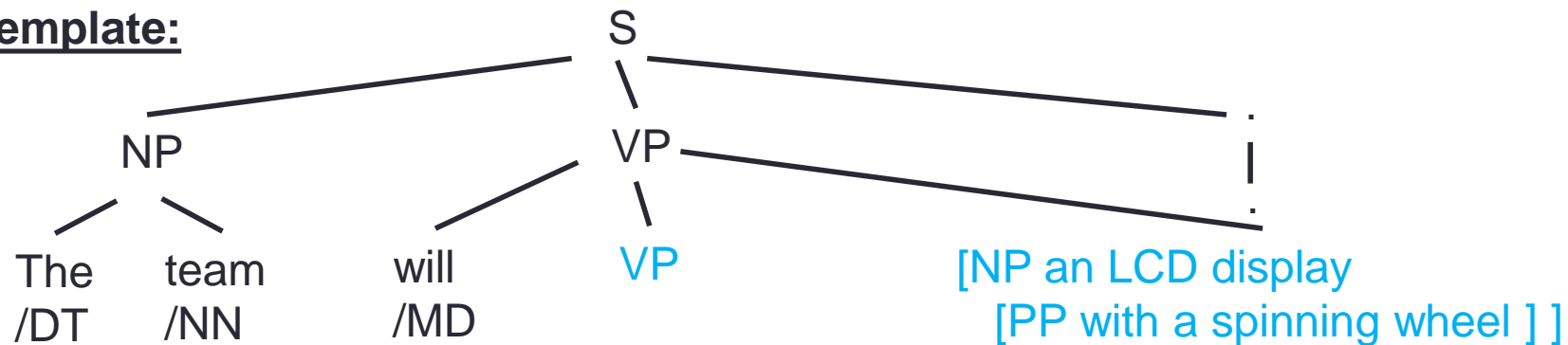
## Relation instance:

Indicator: [VB want]

Argument: [NP an LCD display [**PP with a spinning wheel** ] ]

# Removal

## Template:



## Relation instance:

Indicator: [VB want]

Argument: [NP an LCD display [PP with a spinning wheel ] ]

# Template Filling

## Templates:

T1: *The team will* VP NP .

T2: *The team will work with* NP .

...

## Relation Instances:

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>

<have, some push-buttons>

<having, push-buttons on the outside>

...

<want, an LCD display with a spinning wheel>

- *The team will* want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.
- *The team will work with* an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

... (other possibilities)

# Statistical Ranking

- Support Vector Regression (SVR) (Smola and Scholkopf, 2004) is utilized to rank the generated abstracts.
- Sample Features

Basic Features	Structure Features
Number of words	Constituent tag for ind/arg
Number of new nouns	Dependency relation for ind/arg
Ind/Arg has content words?	The relation matches the template?
Realization Features	Language Model Features
Abstract has verb?	$\log p_{LM}(\text{abstract})$
Abstract starts with verb?	Bigram probability of ind/arg
Abstract has adjacent verb/adj?	Trigram probability of ind/arg

# Redundancy Handling

- Post-selection aims to maximize the information coverage and minimize the redundancy of the summary.
- We use a greedy algorithm (Lin and Bilmes, 2010) to select a subset of the generated abstracts.



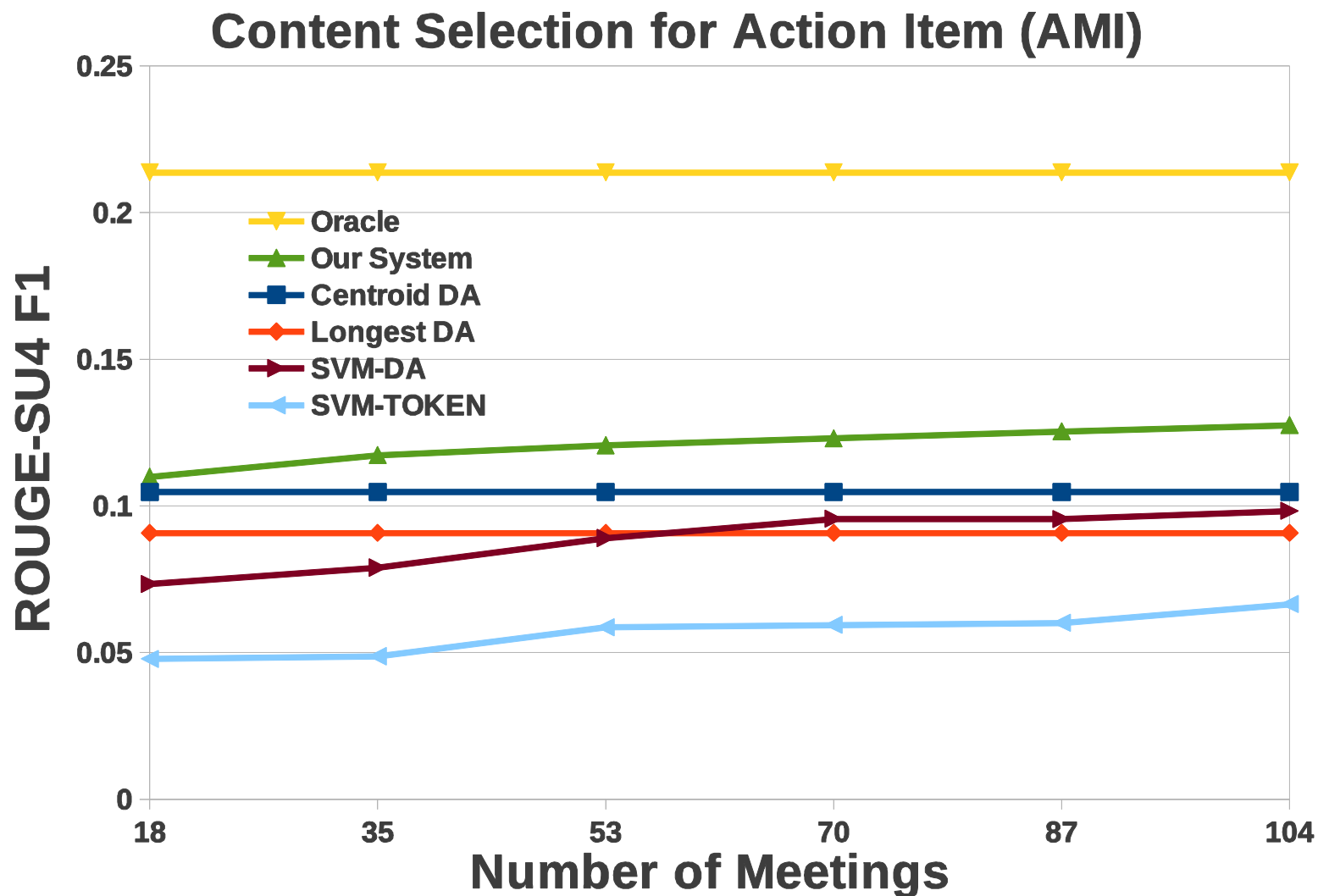
# Experimental Setup

- Two disparate corpora
  - The AMI meeting corpus (McCowan et al., 2005)
    - 139 scenario-driven meetings
    - Contains abstracts for ***decisions, action items, and problems***
  - The ICSI meeting corpus (Janin et al., 2003)
    - 75 naturally occurring meetings
    - Contains abstracts for ***decisions, progress, and problems***
- System Input
  - True/System clusterings of summary related DAs

# Content Selection Results

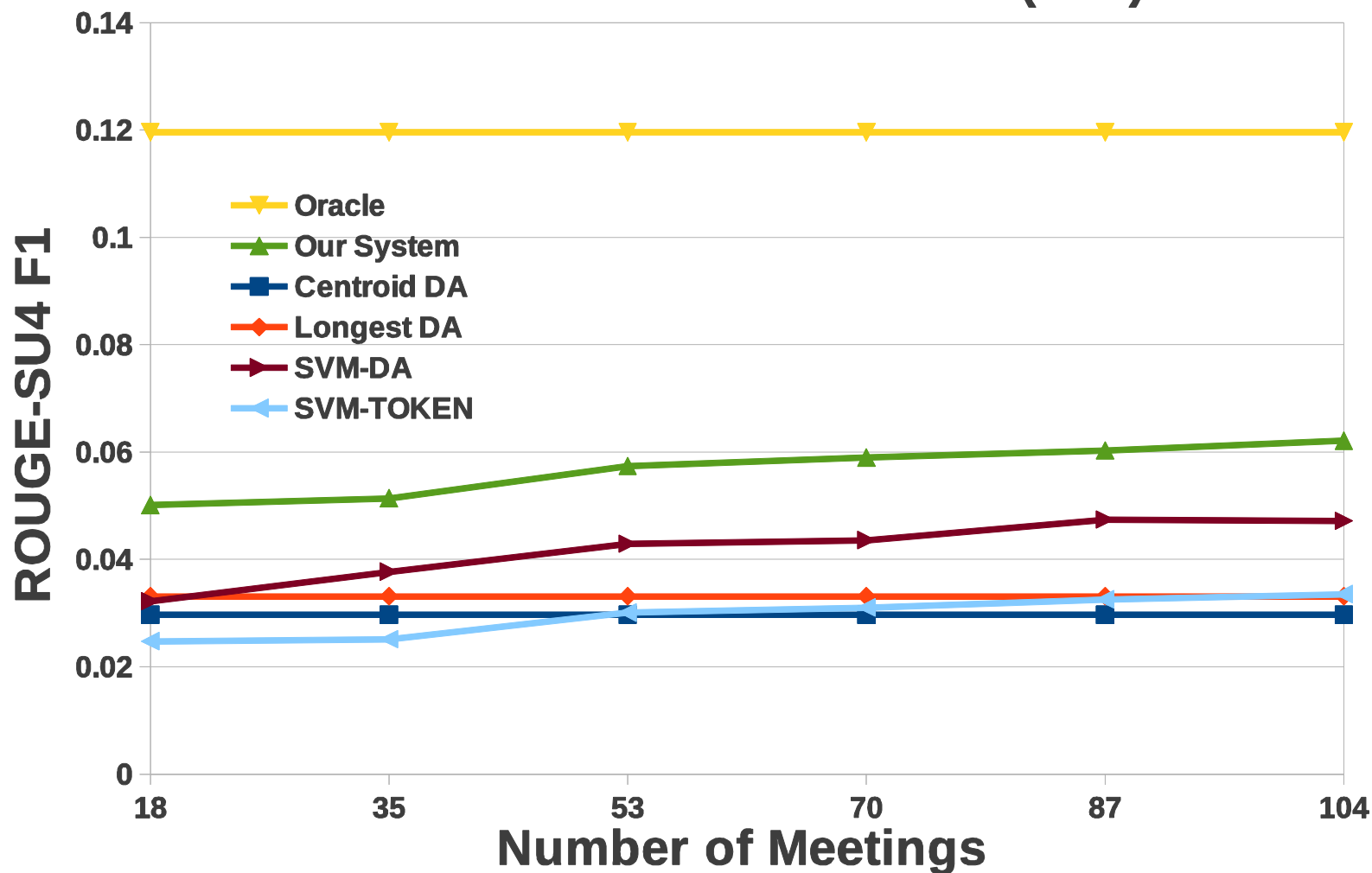
- Evaluation metric
  - ROUGE (Lin and Hovy, 2003) -- computes the ngram overlapping between the system summaries and the reference summaries.
  - It has been widely used for text and speech summarization (Dang, 2005; Xie et al., 2008).
- Comparison:
  - Baselines: Longest DA, Centroid DA
  - Supervised Learning: Utterance-level and token-level extractive summarization with SVMs (Xie et al., 2008; Sandu et al., 2010; Fernandez et al., 2008)

# Content Selection Results



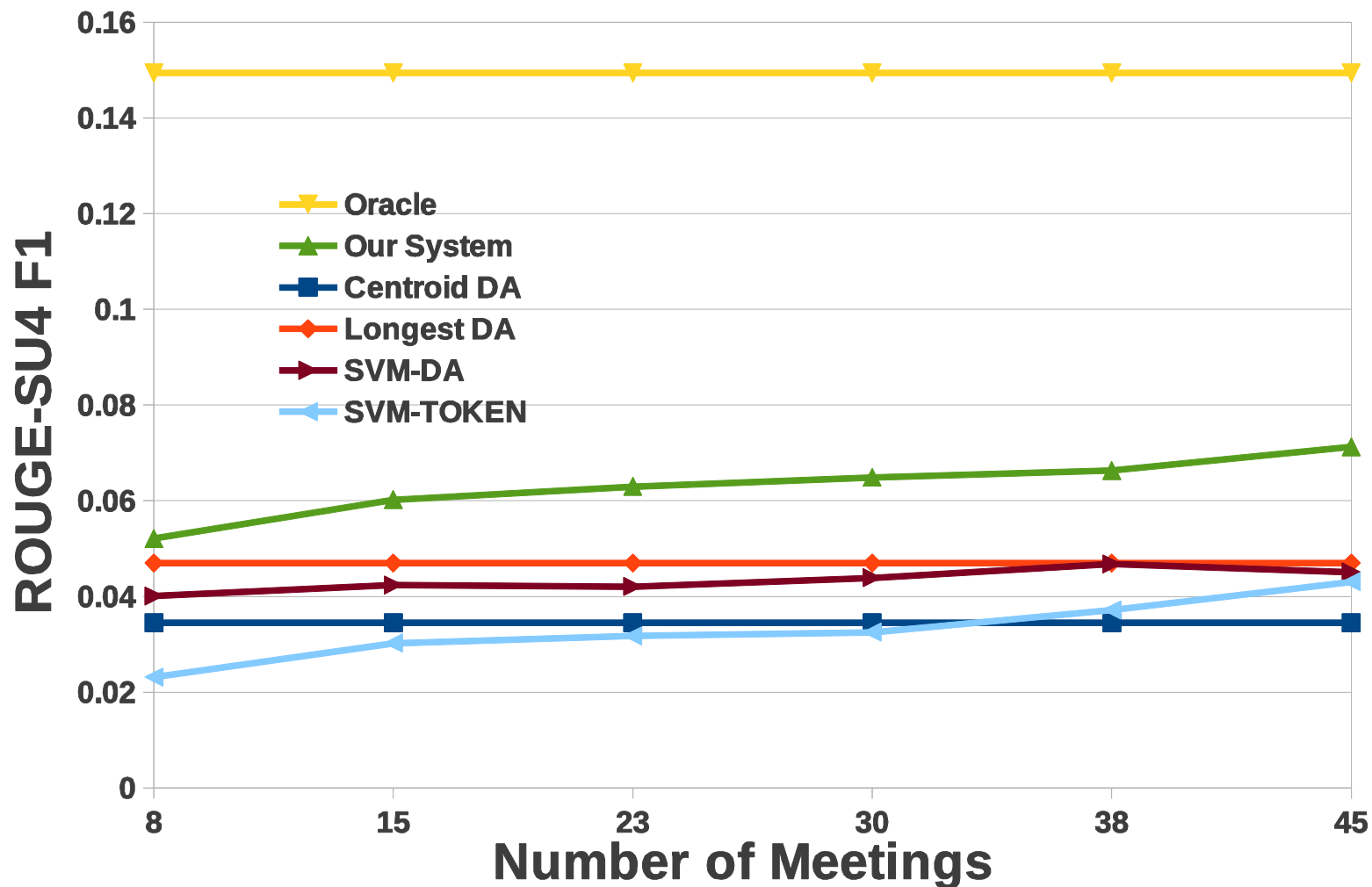
# Content Selection Results

## Content Selection for Decision (AMI)



# Content Selection Results

## Content Selection for Decision (ICSI)

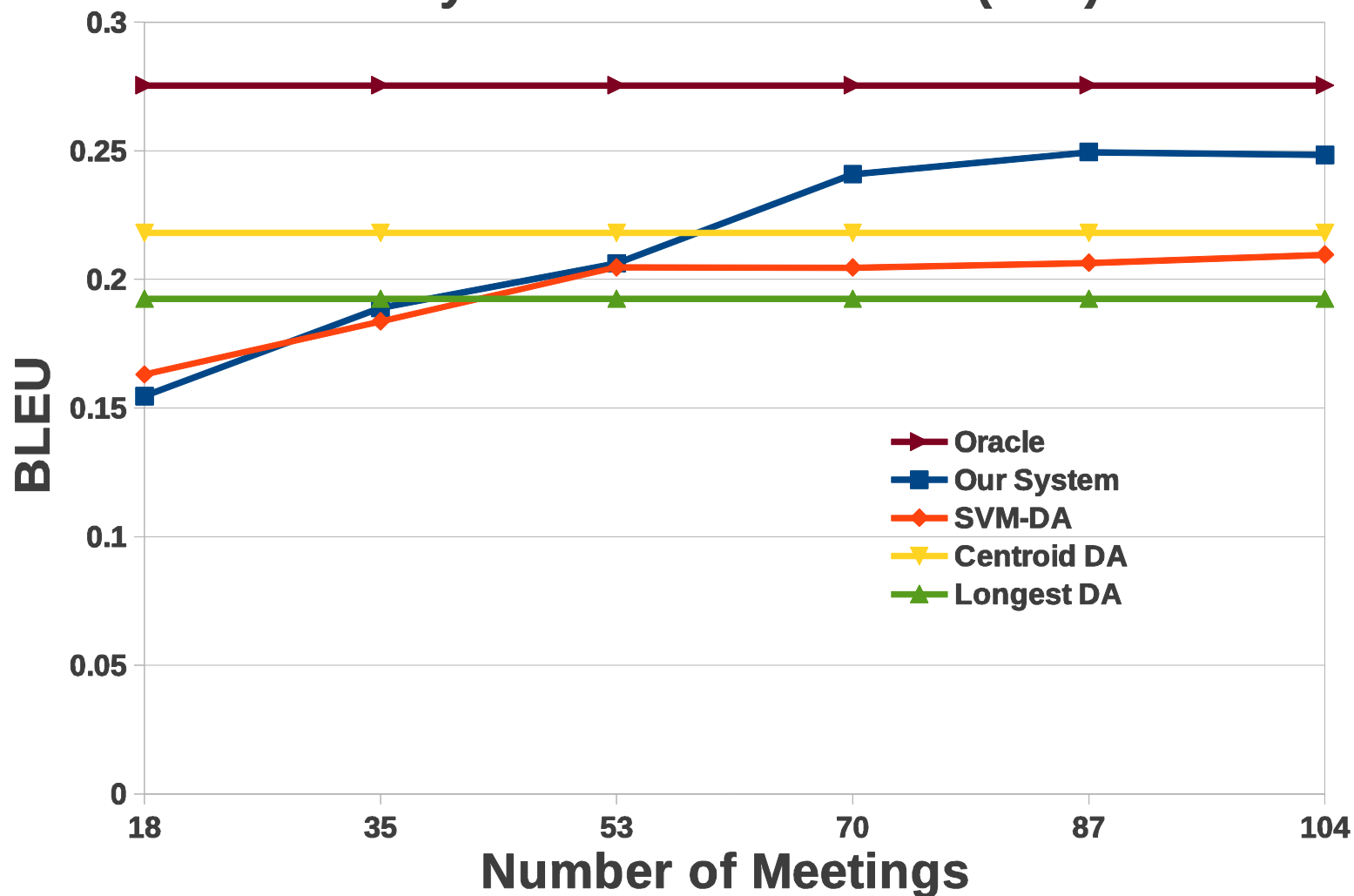


# Abstract Generation Results

- Evaluation metrics
  - BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002) – computes the precision of unigrams and bigrams with a brevity penalty
    - has been used to evaluate a variety of language generation systems (Angeli et al., 2010; Konstas and Lapata, 2012).
- Human evaluation
  - Fluency -- is the text grammatical?
  - Semantic correctness -- does the summary convey the gist of the DAs in the cluster?
  - Overall quality in content, conciseness and grammaticality.

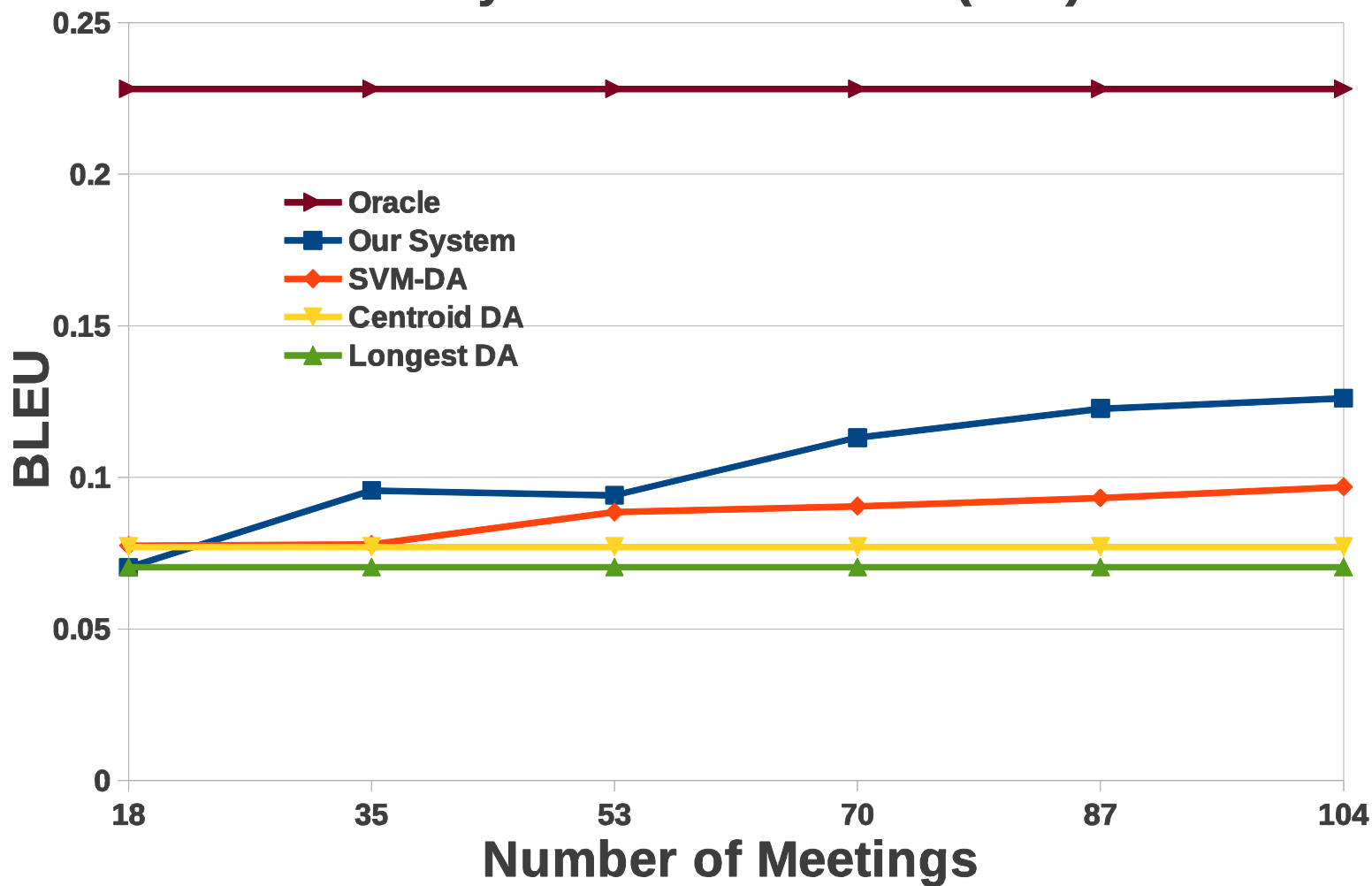
# Abstract Generation Results

## Full System for Action Item (AMI)



# Abstract Generation Results

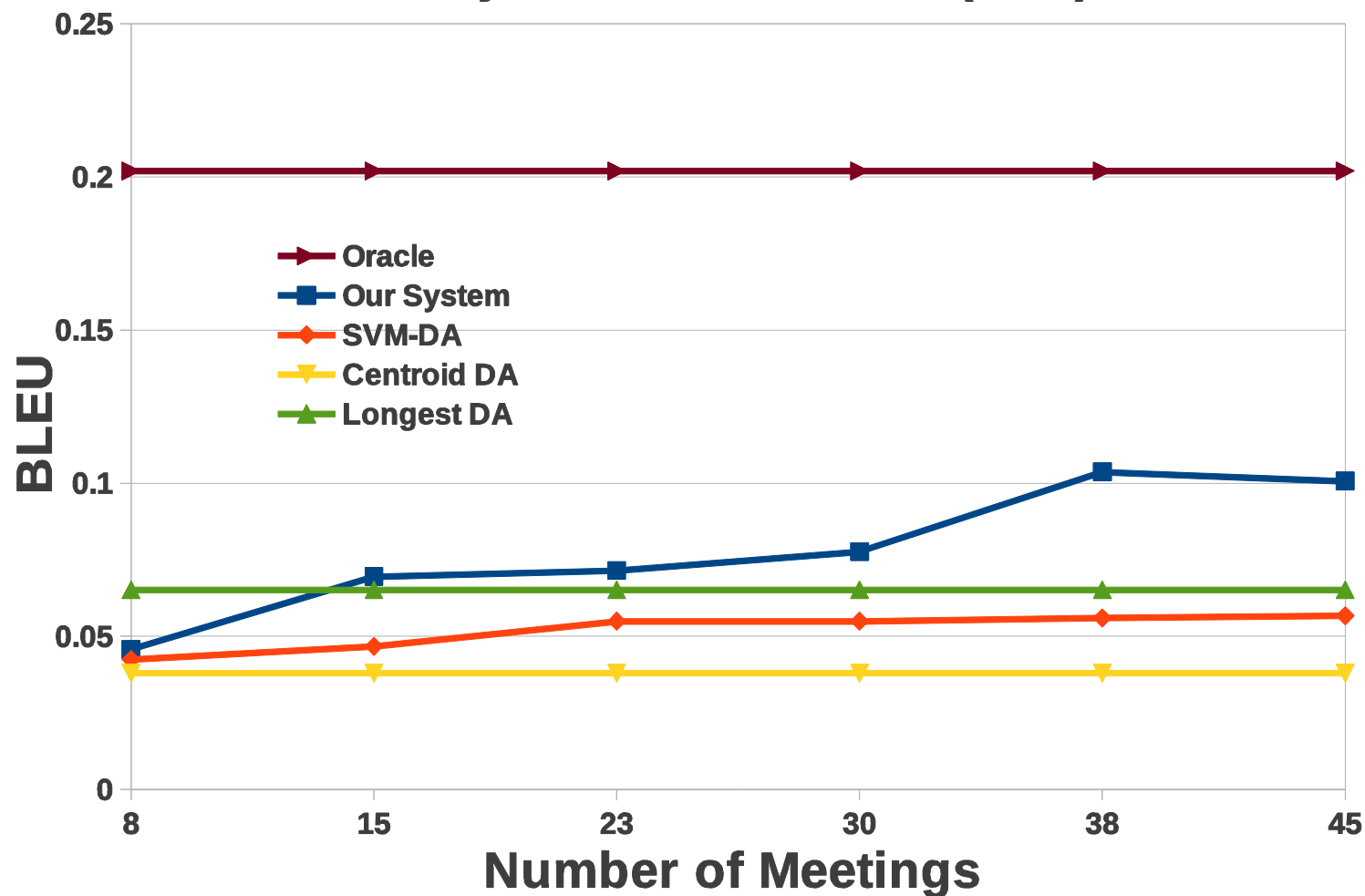
## Full System for Decision (AMI)








# Abstract Generation Results

## Full System for Decision (ICSI)





System	AMI Decision		ICSI Decision		AMI Problem		ICSI Problem	
	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU
SVM-DA (In-Domain)	4.7	9.7	4.5	5.7	2.4	5.0	3.4	3.4
<b>Our system (In-Domain)</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Our system (Out-of- Domain)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	7.8	<b>4.7</b>	6.2	<b>5.5</b>	5.3
Oracle	12.0	22.8	14.9	20.2	11.3	18.9	12.6	13.0

System	AMI Decision		ICSI Decision		AMI Problem		ICSI Problem	
	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU	R-SU4	BLEU
SVM-DA (In-Domain)	4.7	9.7	4.5	5.7	2.4	5.0	3.4	3.4
 Our system (In-Domain)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
 Our system (Out-of-Domain)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	7.8	<b>4.7</b>	6.2	<b>5.5</b>	5.3
Oracle	12.0	22.8	14.9	20.2	11.3	18.9	12.6	13.0

# Human Evaluation



System	Fluency		Semantic Correctness		Avg. Length
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Our system (In-Domain)	<b>3.67</b>	0.85	3.27	1.03	<b>23.65</b>
Our system (Out-of-Domain)	3.58	0.90	3.25	1.16	<b>24.17</b>
SVM-DA (In-Domain)	3.36	0.84	3.44	1.26	38.83

# Human Evaluation

System	Fluency		Semantic Correctness		Avg. Length
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Our system (In-Domain)	<b>3.67</b>	0.85	3.27	1.03	<b>23.65</b>
Our system (Out-of-Domain)	3.58	0.90	3.25	1.16	<b>24.17</b>
SVM-DA (In-Domain)	3.36	0.84	3.44	1.26	38.83

Judges selected our system as the best system in 62.3% scenarios  
(In-Domain: 35.6%, Out-of-Domain: 26.7%)

# Sample Summary

## Dialogue Acts:

C: Looking at what we've got, we we want an LCD display with a spinning wheel.

B: You have to have some push-buttons, don't you?

C: Just spinning and not scrolling , I would say .

B: I think the spinning wheel is definitely very now.

A: but since LCDs seems to be uh a definite yes,

C: We're having push-buttons on the outside

C: and then on the inside an LCD with spinning wheel,

## Decision Summaries:

**Human:** The remote will have push buttons outside, and an LCD and spinning wheel inside.

**Our System (In-Domain):** The group decided to use an LCD display with a spinning wheel. There will be push-buttons on the outside.

**Our System (Out-of-Domain):** LCD display is going to be with a spinning wheel. It is necessary having push-buttons on the outside.

# Conclusion

- We presented a domain-independent abstract generation framework for focused meeting summarization.
- Experimental results on two disparate meeting corpora show that our system can uniformly outperform the state-of-the-art supervised extraction-based systems in both automatic and manual evaluation.
- Our system also exhibits an ability to train on out-of-domain data to generate abstracts for a new target domain.

Thank you!