

Unsupervised Opinion Summarization Using Approximate Geodesics



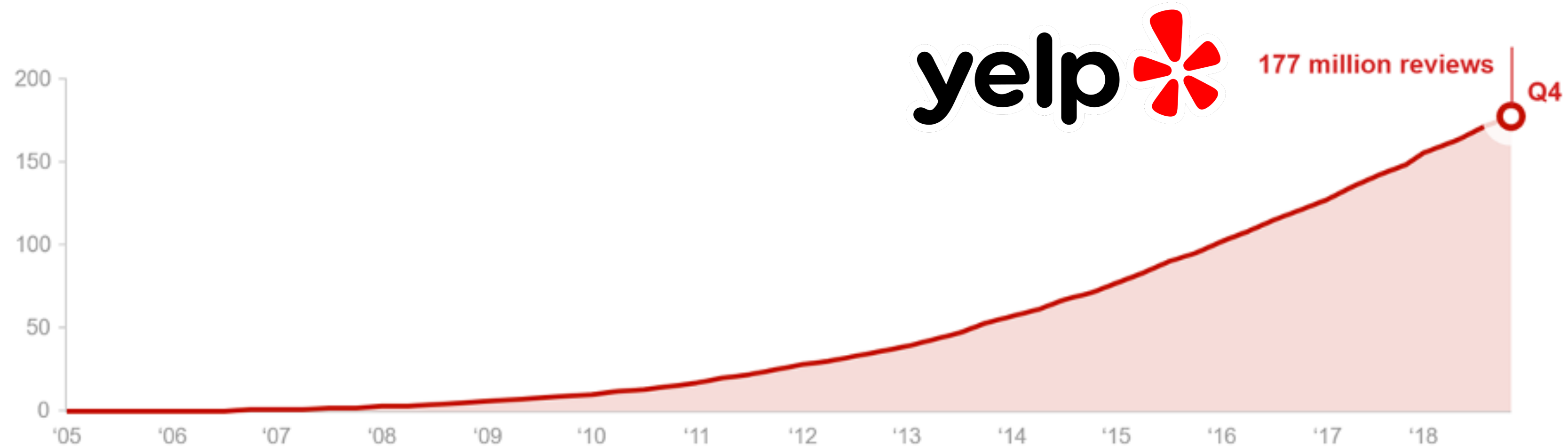
Somnath Basu Roy Chowdhury, Nicholas Monath, Avinava Dubey, Amr Ahmed, and Snigdha Chaturvedi

Outline

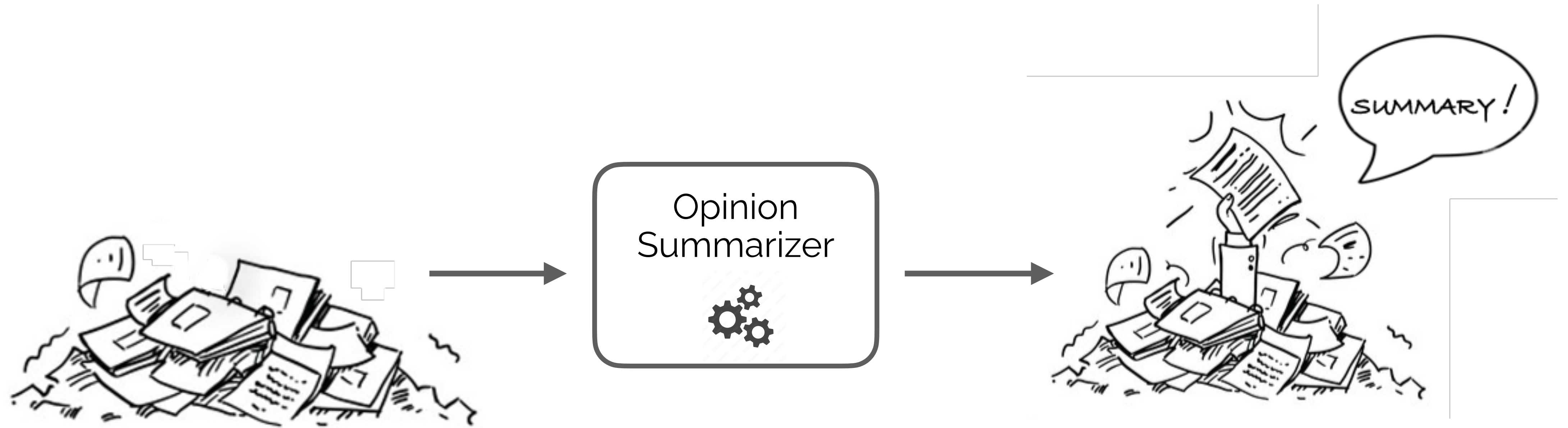
- Motivation
- Problem Setup
- Topical Representations
- Recipe for Summarization
- Representation Learning
- Sentence Selection
- Datasets and Metrics
- Results

Online Reviews

- There has a massive increase in the number of reviews available online
- These are a great resource for both sellers and customers



Opinion Summarization



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- It is crucial to represent text in a way that they capture the underlying semantics
- One such approach is to have representations as a distribution over latent semantic units
- Select popular opinions by leveraging such representations
- We focus on extractive summarization in this work

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Problem Setup

- For an entity (a product — kindle, a hotel — Graduate CH), an opinion set is provided
- Extract a set of review sentences to form a summary
- Compare the generated summary with a human-written one

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Distributed Representations

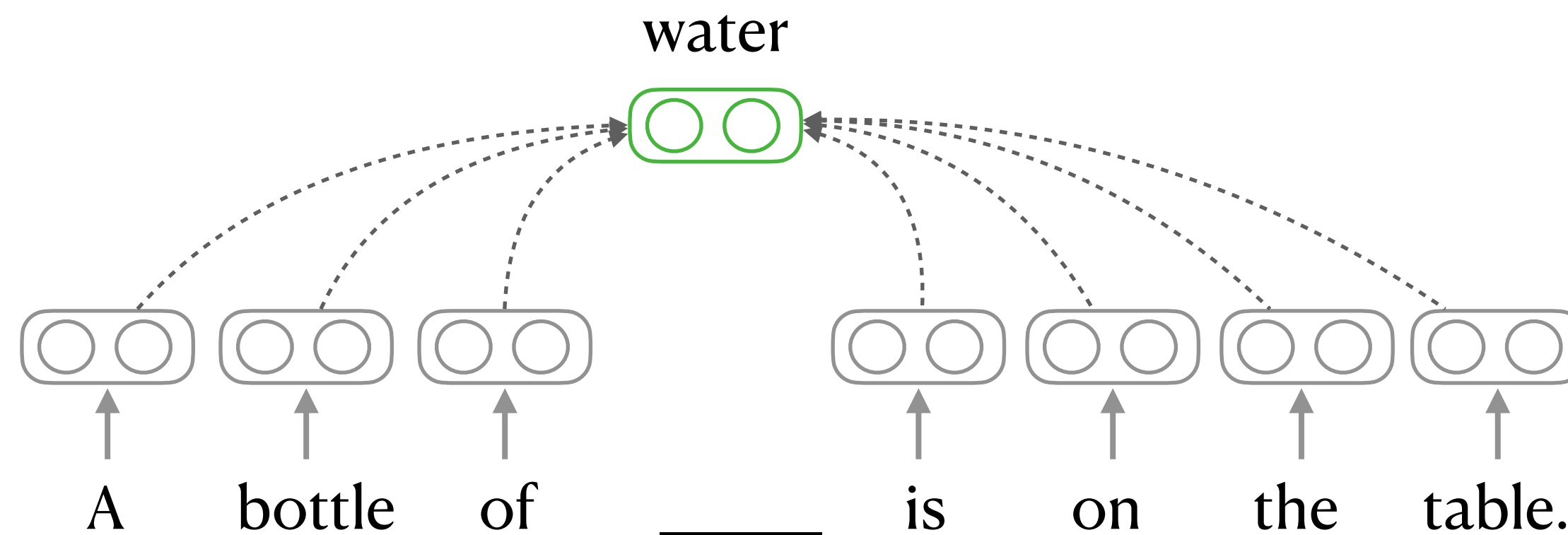
Distributional hypothesis (Firth et al. 1950):

“a word is characterized by the company it keeps”

Distributed Representations

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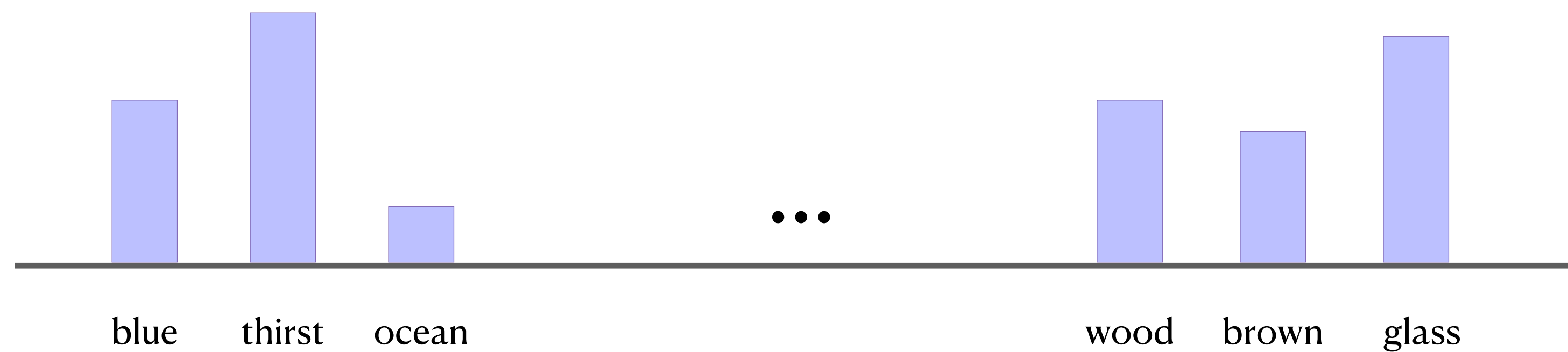
Topical Representations

We want to capture the meaning of text as a distribution over semantic units.

Topical Representations

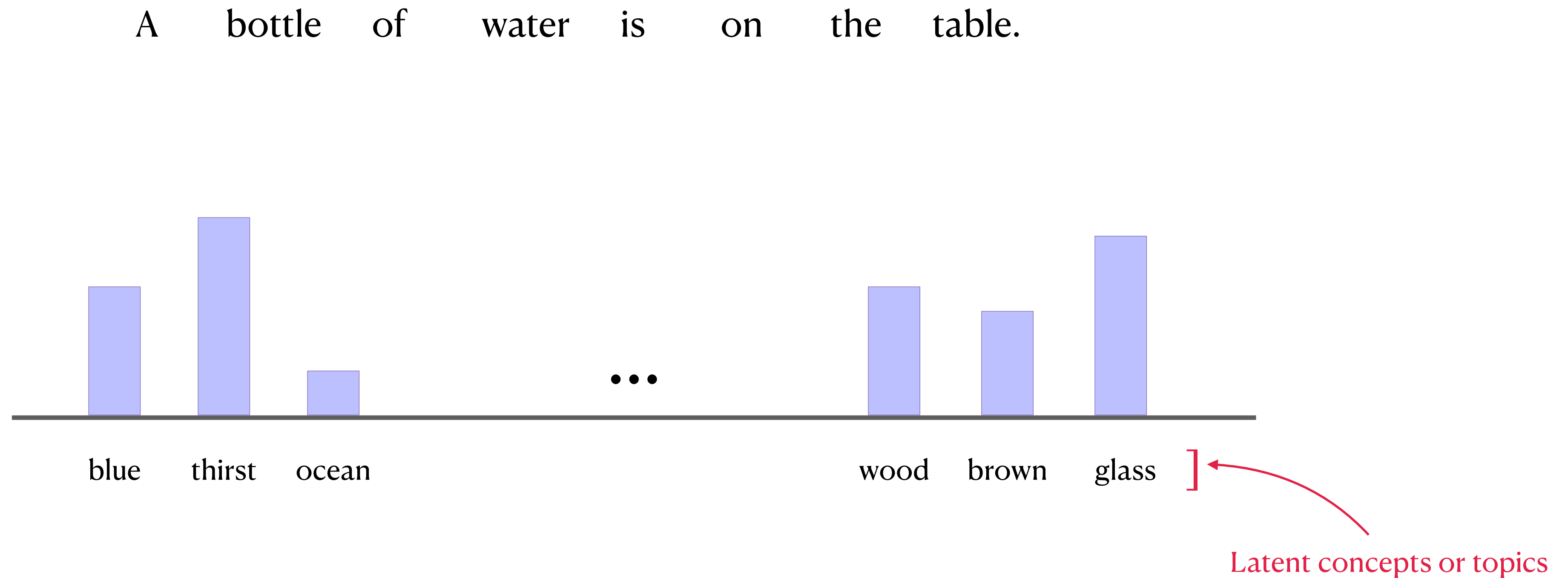
We want to capture the meaning of text as a distribution over semantic units.

A bottle of water is on the table.



Topical Representations

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Why **not** distributed representations?

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- [\(Timkey et al, 2021\)](#) showed that BERT representations are anisotropic in nature
- Few dimensions dominate the similarity scores
- Hard to achieve compositionality using standard operations (add or mul.)

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- Representations are distributions over the same support
- Allows us to compare representations using cosine similarity
- Retrieve overall semantic distribution using an aggregate (mean) representation

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- Unsupervised Representation Learning
 - Converts **distributed** representations → **topical** representations
- Sentence selection algorithm
 - Use topical representations to quantify relevance of a review sentence

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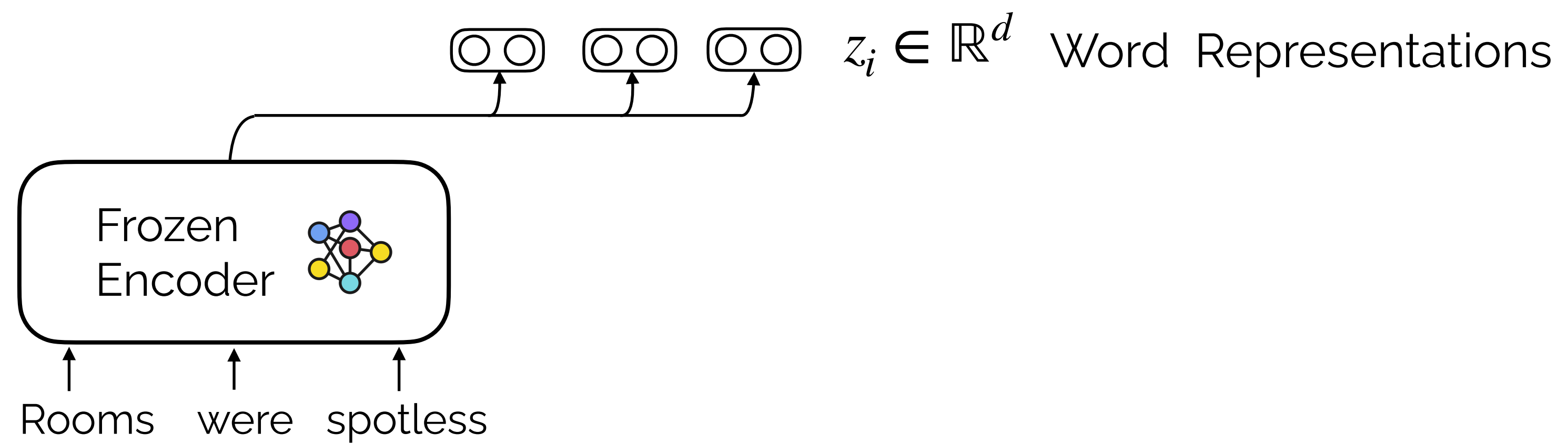
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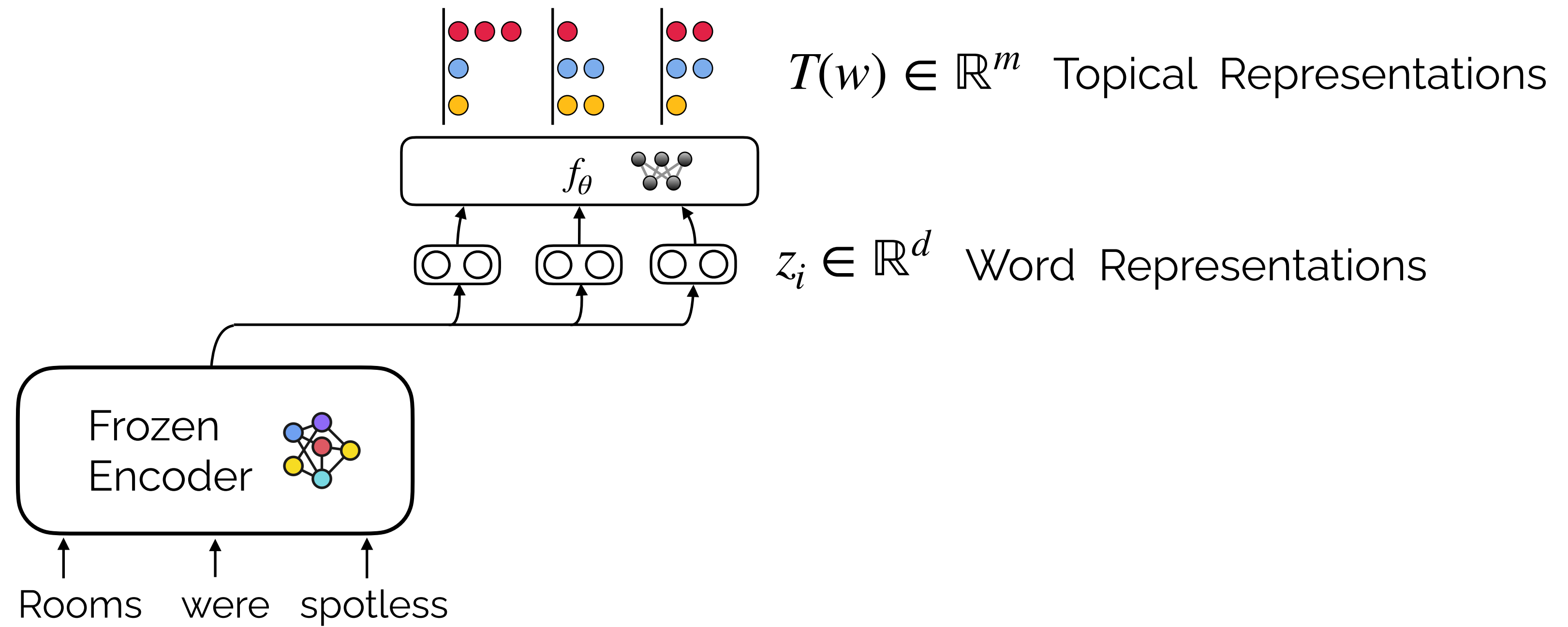
Unsupervised Representation Learning

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- The dictionary captures latent semantic units
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- We use a sentence reconstruction objective for learning the dictionary
- We design an encoder-decoder architecture to achieve this

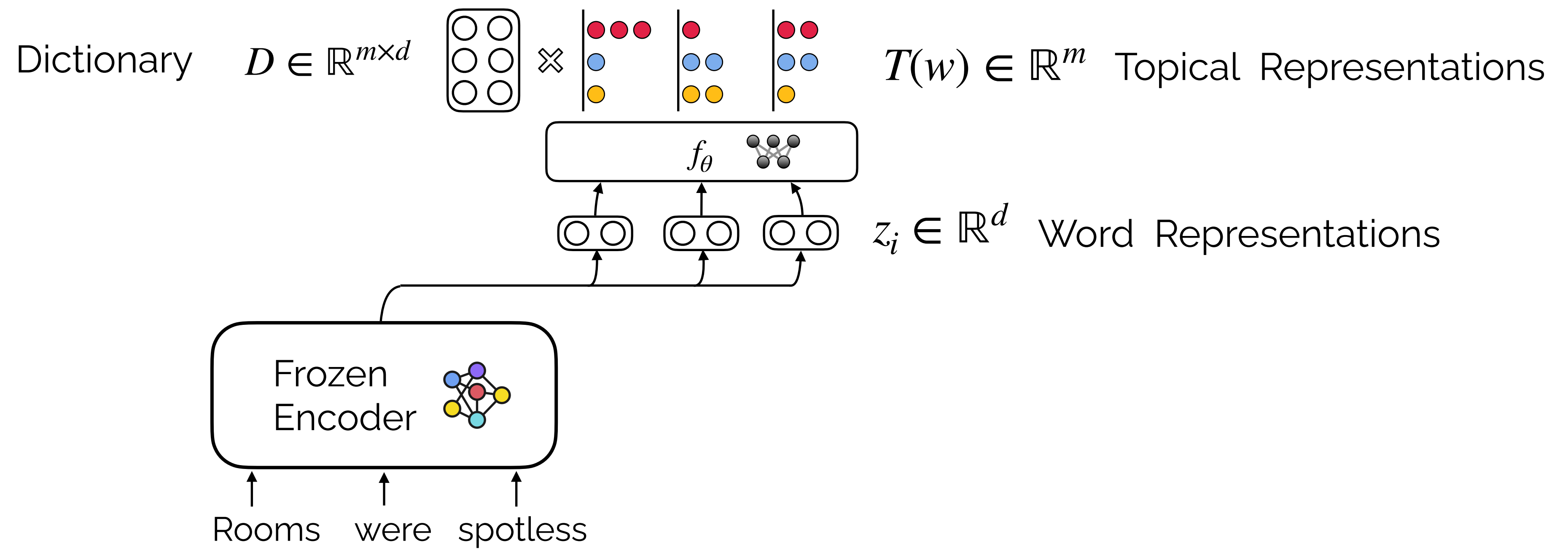
Model Sketch



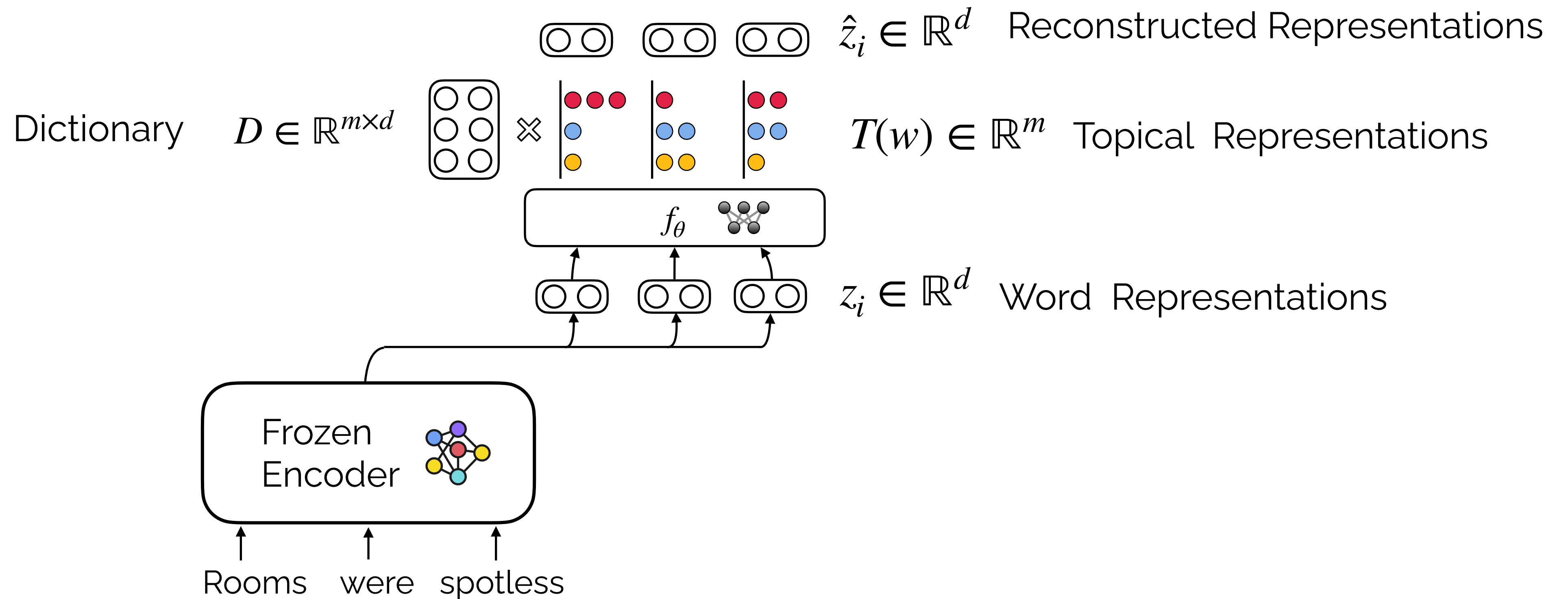
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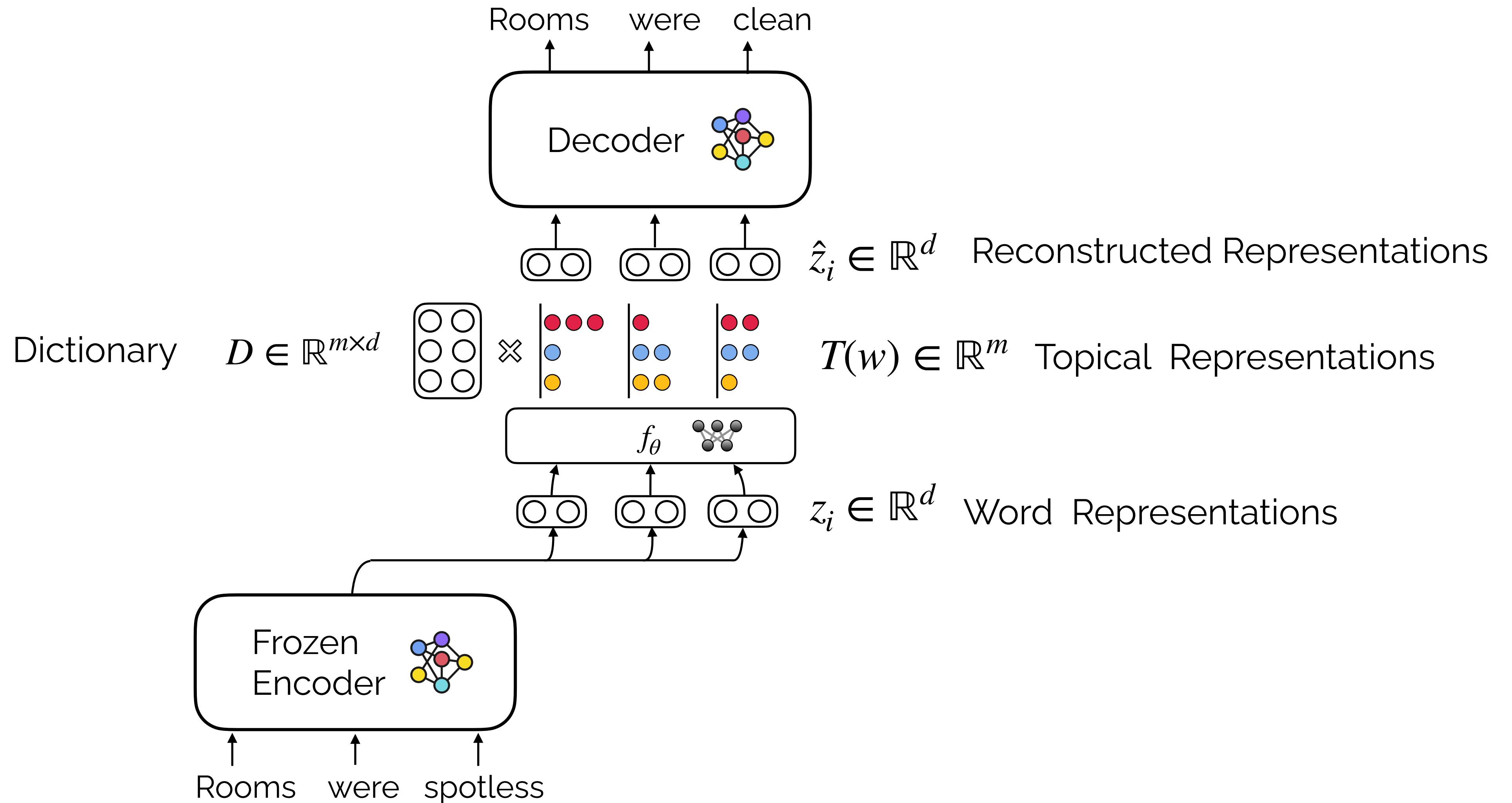
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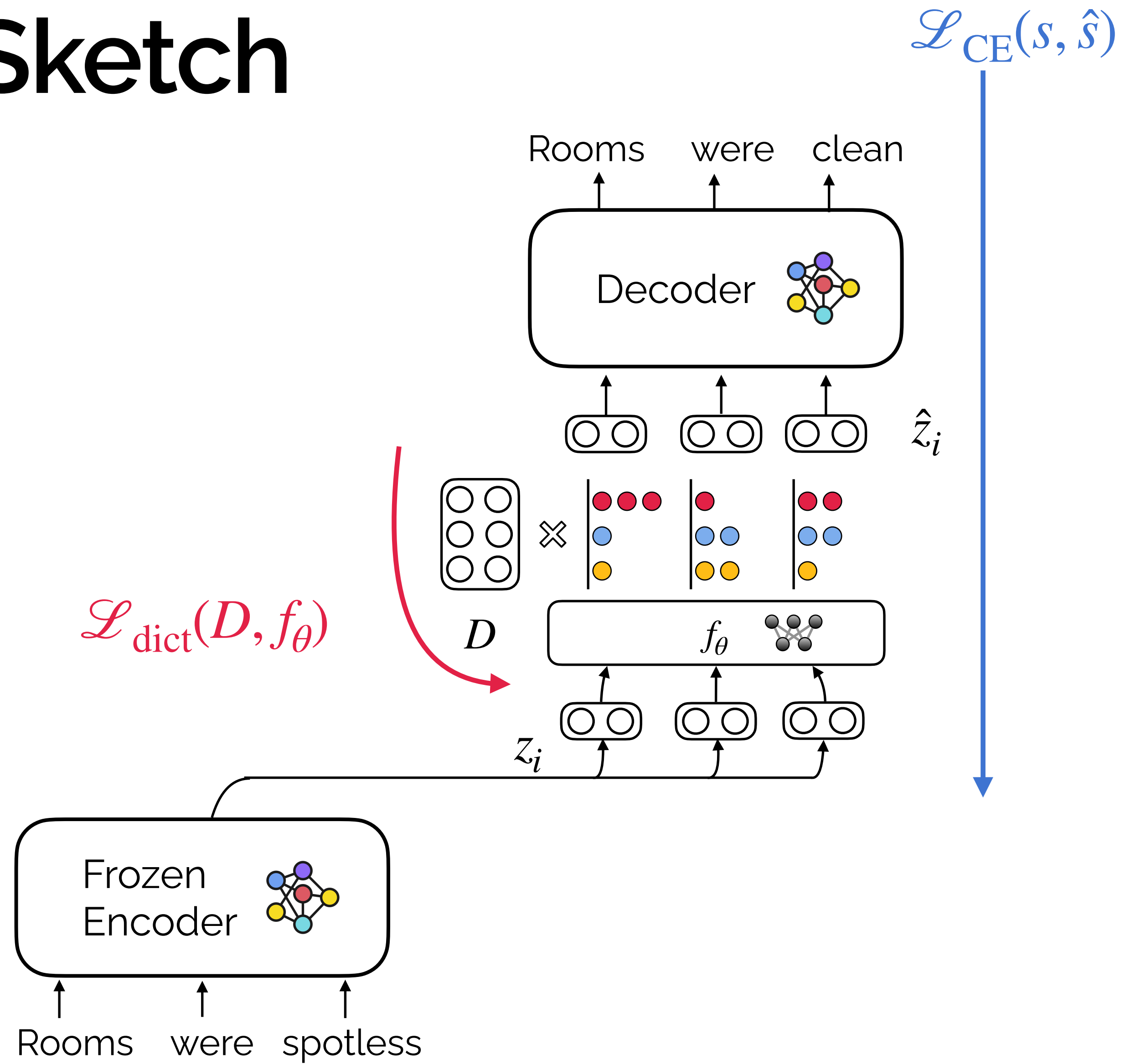
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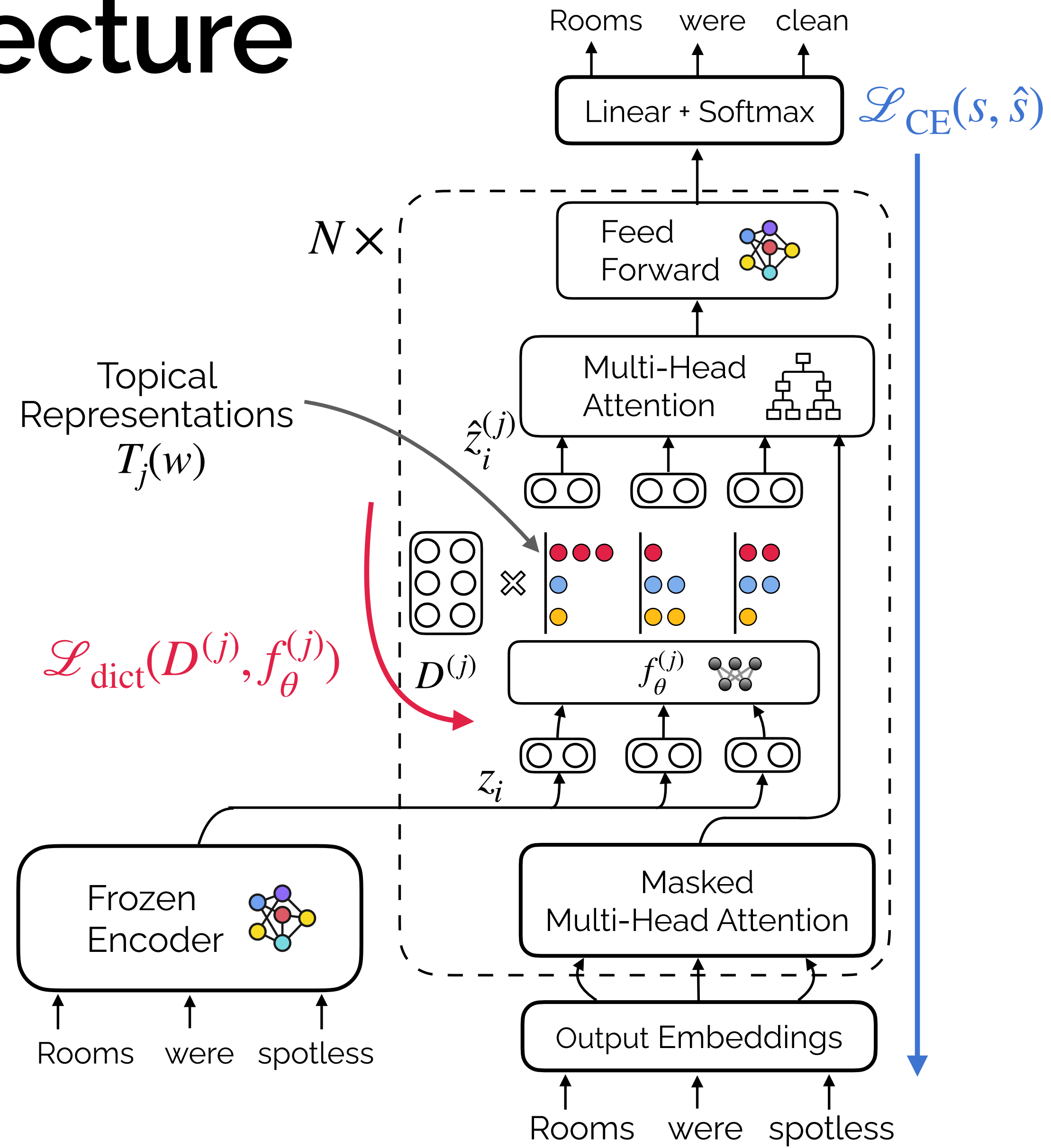
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Model Architecture



Take aways

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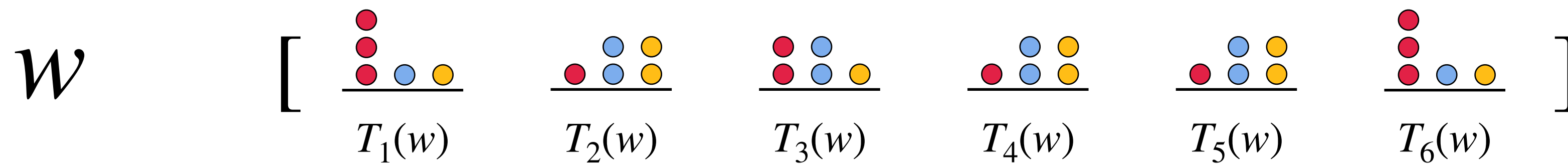
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- We train our model using a combination of dictionary and cross-entropy loss
- We maintain a separate dictionary at each decoder layer
- We obtain a word representation for each decoder layer
- How do we combine these to form a sentence representation?

Word \rightarrow Sentence Representations



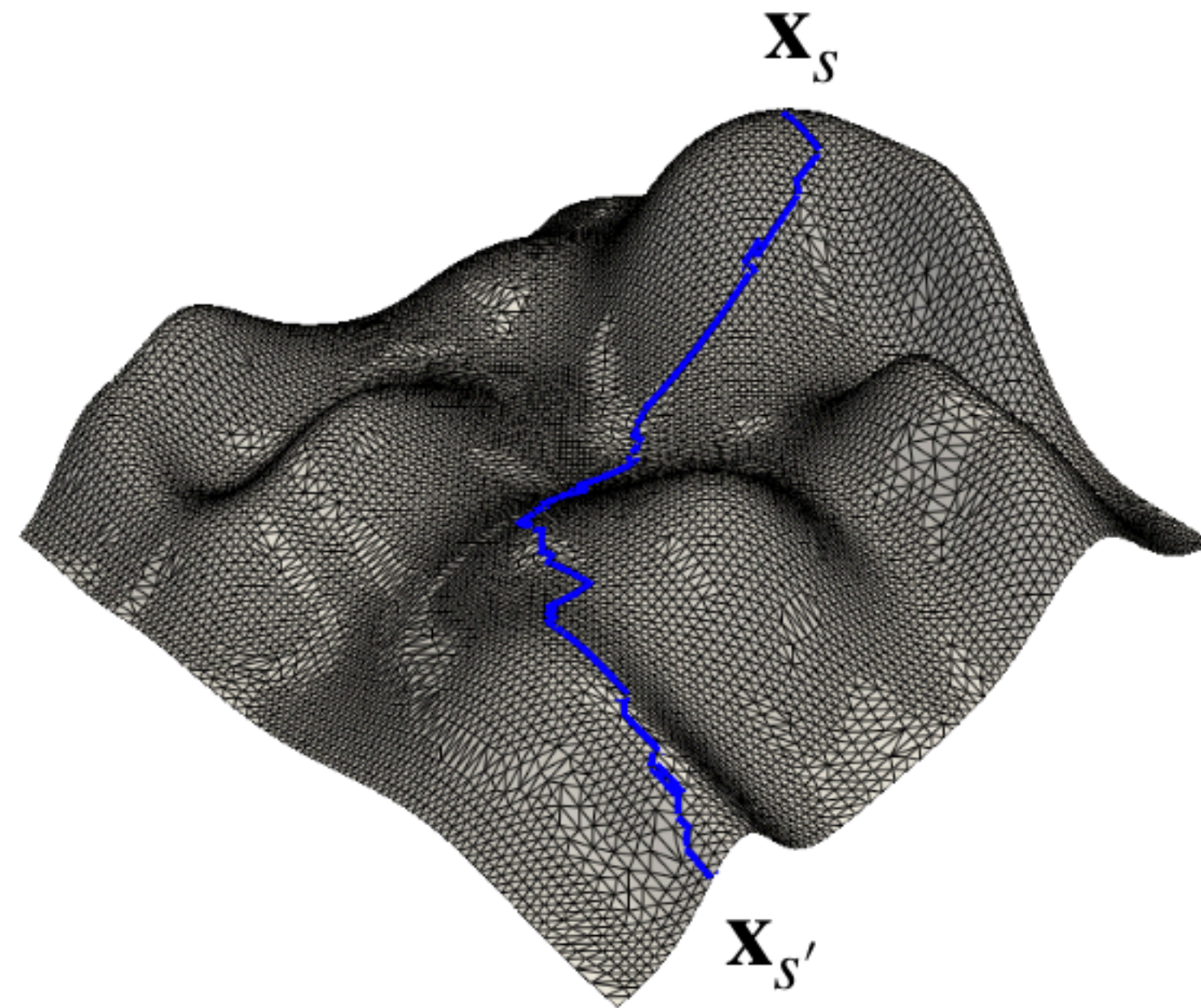
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Sentence Selection

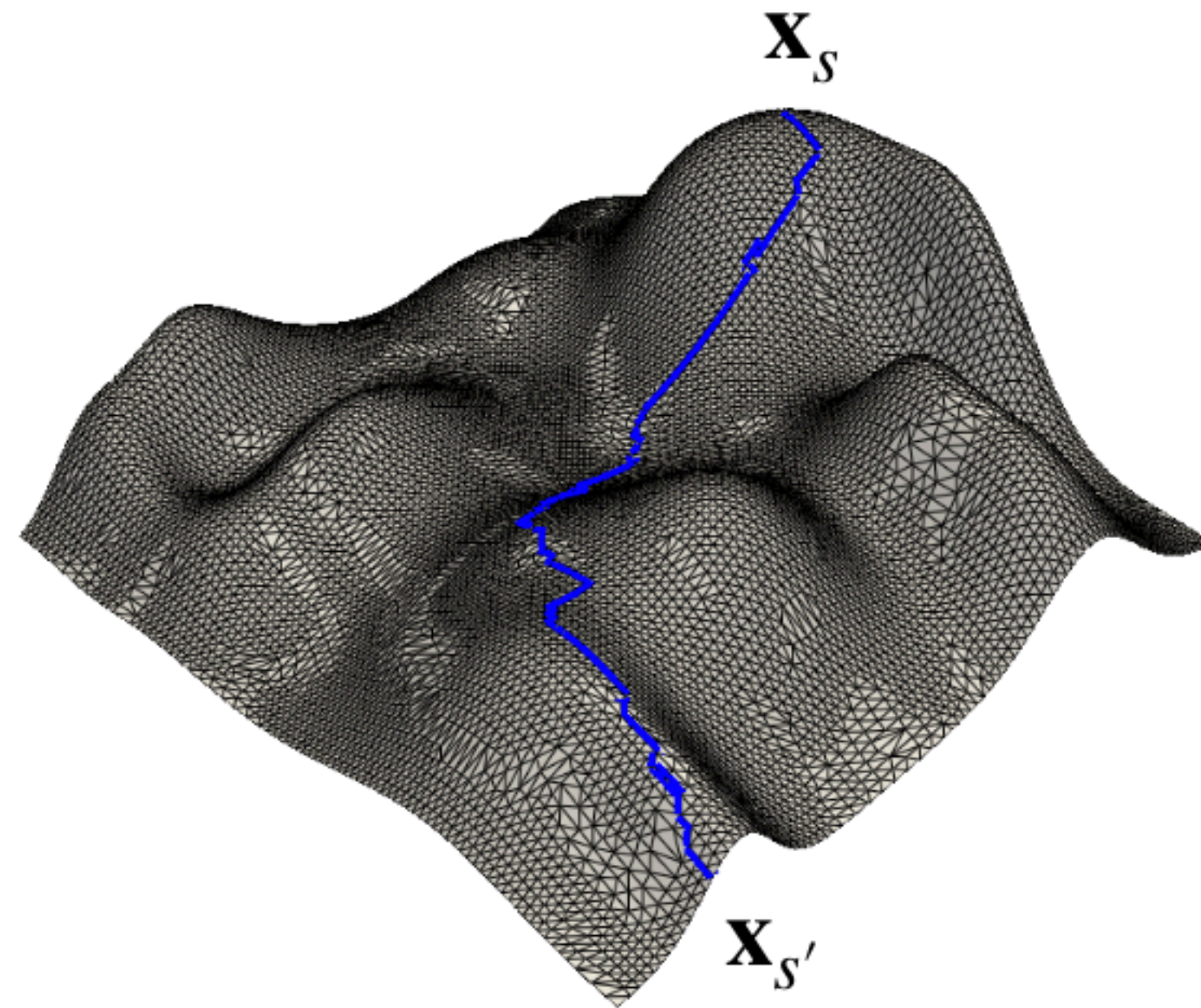
- We want to select sentences that are representative of popular opinions
- For an entity e , we have sentence representations $X_e = \{\mathbf{x}_s \mid s \in S_e\}$
- A naive approach is to select sentence representations close to the mean of X_e
- Sentence representations lie on a high-dimensional manifold that we need to consider while computing distances

Sentence Selection



Geodesic distance between two representations \mathbf{x}_S and $\mathbf{x}_{S'}$

Sentence Selection



We name our system **Geo**desic **Summ**arizer (GeoSumm)

Sentence Selection

Algorithm 1 General Summarization Routine

- 1: **Input:** A set of sentence representations $\mathcal{X}_e = \{\mathbf{x}_s | s \in \mathcal{S}_e\}$ are review sentences for entity e .
 - 2: $\mu_e \leftarrow \mathbb{E}_{s \sim \mathcal{S}_e}[\mathbf{x}_s]$
 - 3: $\mathbf{A} \leftarrow \text{knn}(\mathcal{X}_e \cup \mu_e) \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times l} \quad \triangleright$ adjacency matrix of k -NN graph, $l = |\mathcal{S}_e| + 1$.
 - 4: $d \leftarrow \text{Dijkstra}(\mathbf{A}, \mu_e) \quad \triangleright$ shortest distances of all nodes from μ_e
 - 5: $I = \{1/d(s) | s \in \mathcal{S}_e\} \quad \triangleright$ importance scores
 - 6: $t_q \leftarrow \text{min top-}q(I) \quad \triangleright$ top- q threshold
 - 7: $\mathcal{O}_e \leftarrow \{s | I(s) \geq t_q, s \in \mathcal{S}_e\}$
 - 8: **return** \mathcal{O}_e
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Approximates the manifold structure using a kNN graph

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← Computing the distances along the manifold

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Distances serve as the importance of a sentence



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← Select top q sentences as the Output summary

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- For example, a hotel entity has different aspects — food, rooms, service etc.
- Our framework supports this by using an aspect-specific mean representation
- Aspect sentences are identified using keywords provided in the dataset

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Dataset

- OPOSUM+ (Amplayo et al. 2021) — products reviews (e.g. laptops, bags) from 
- SPACE (Angelidis et al. 2021) — hotel reviews from  **Tripadvisor**
- Amazon reviews (He and McAuley, 2016) — product reviews (e.g. electronics) from 

Evaluation

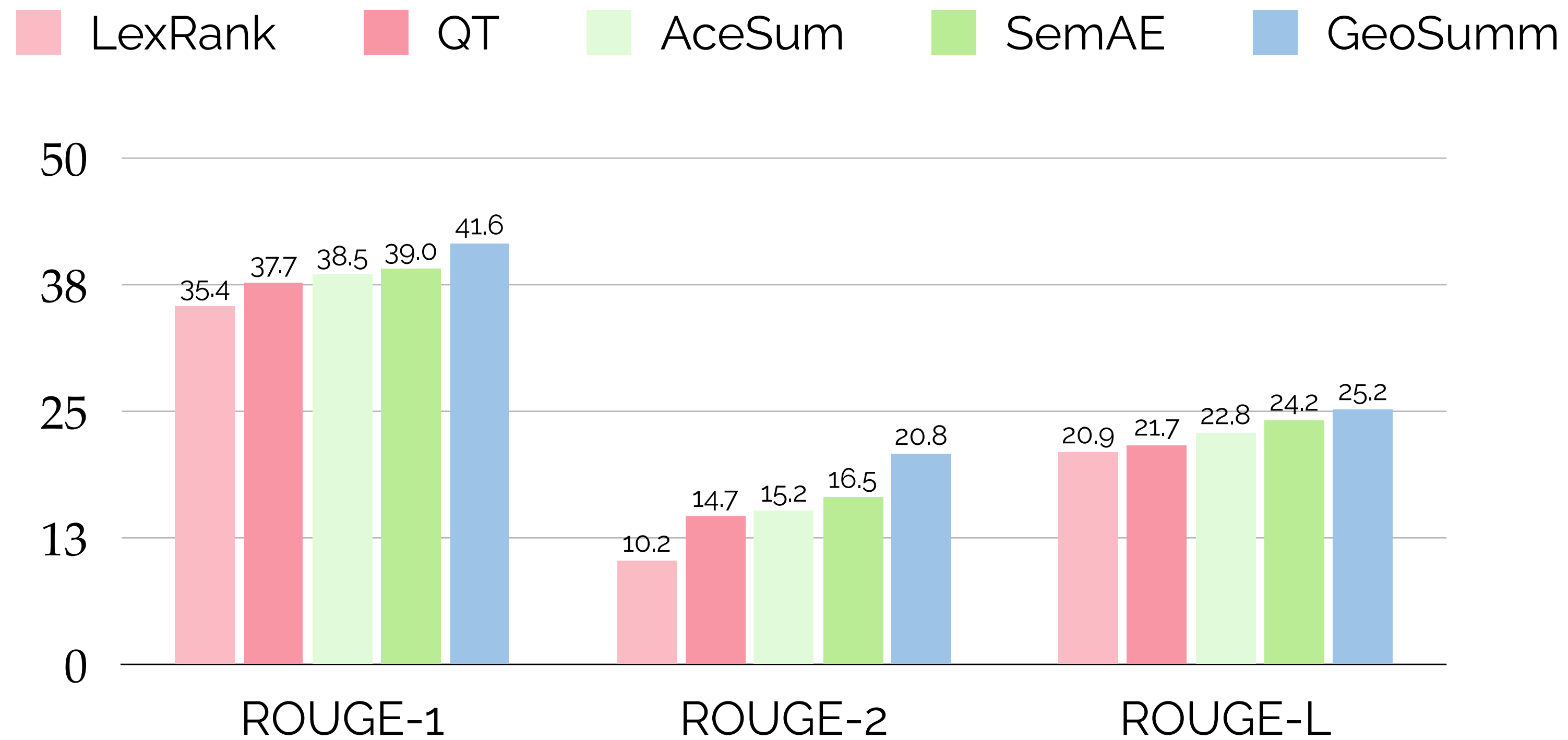
We compare the lexical overlap between system and reference summaries

- ROUGE-1 - refers to overlap of *unigrams* (words)
- ROUGE-2 - refers to overlap of *bigrams*
- ROUGE-L - considers the longest common subsequence

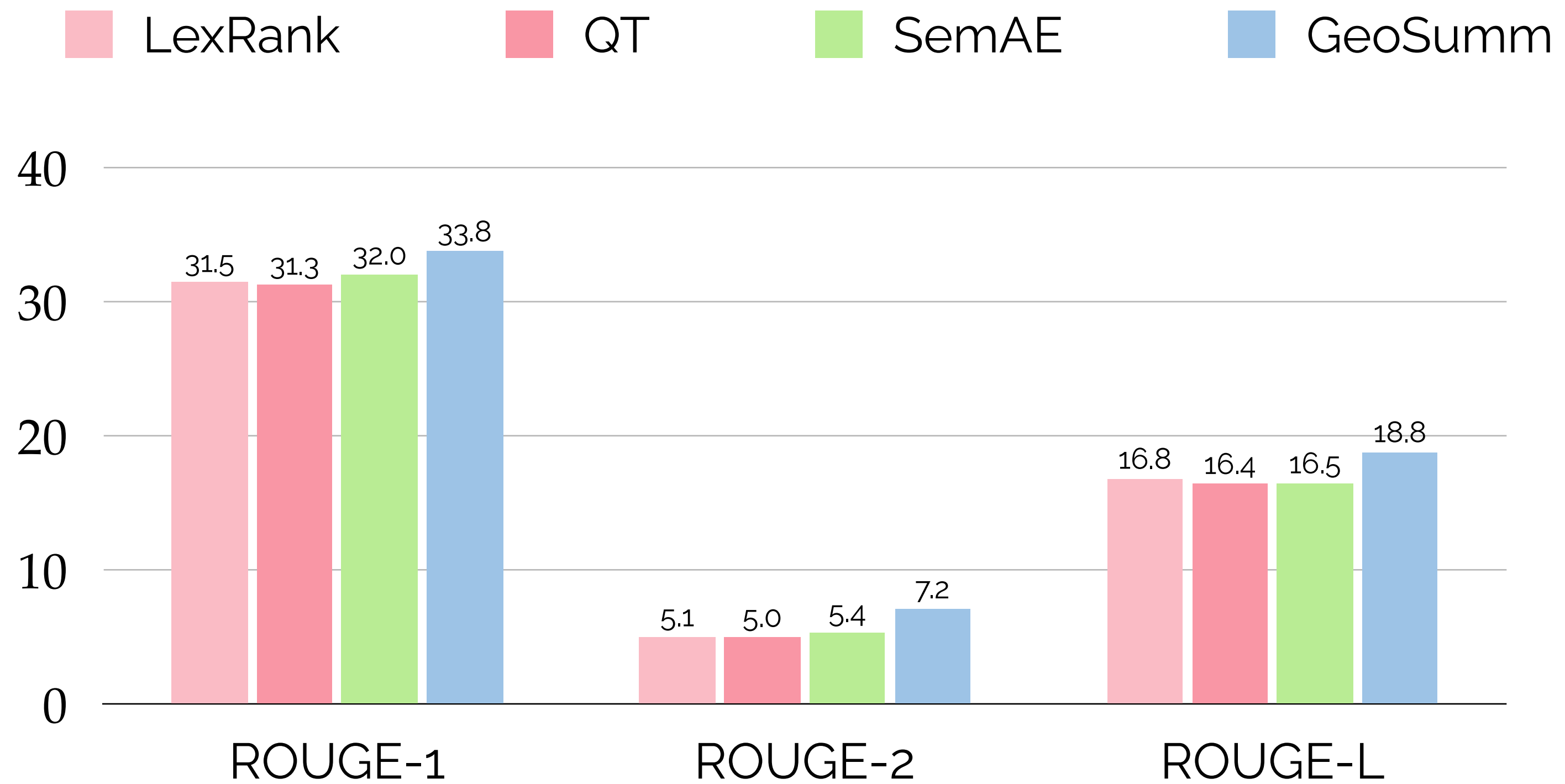
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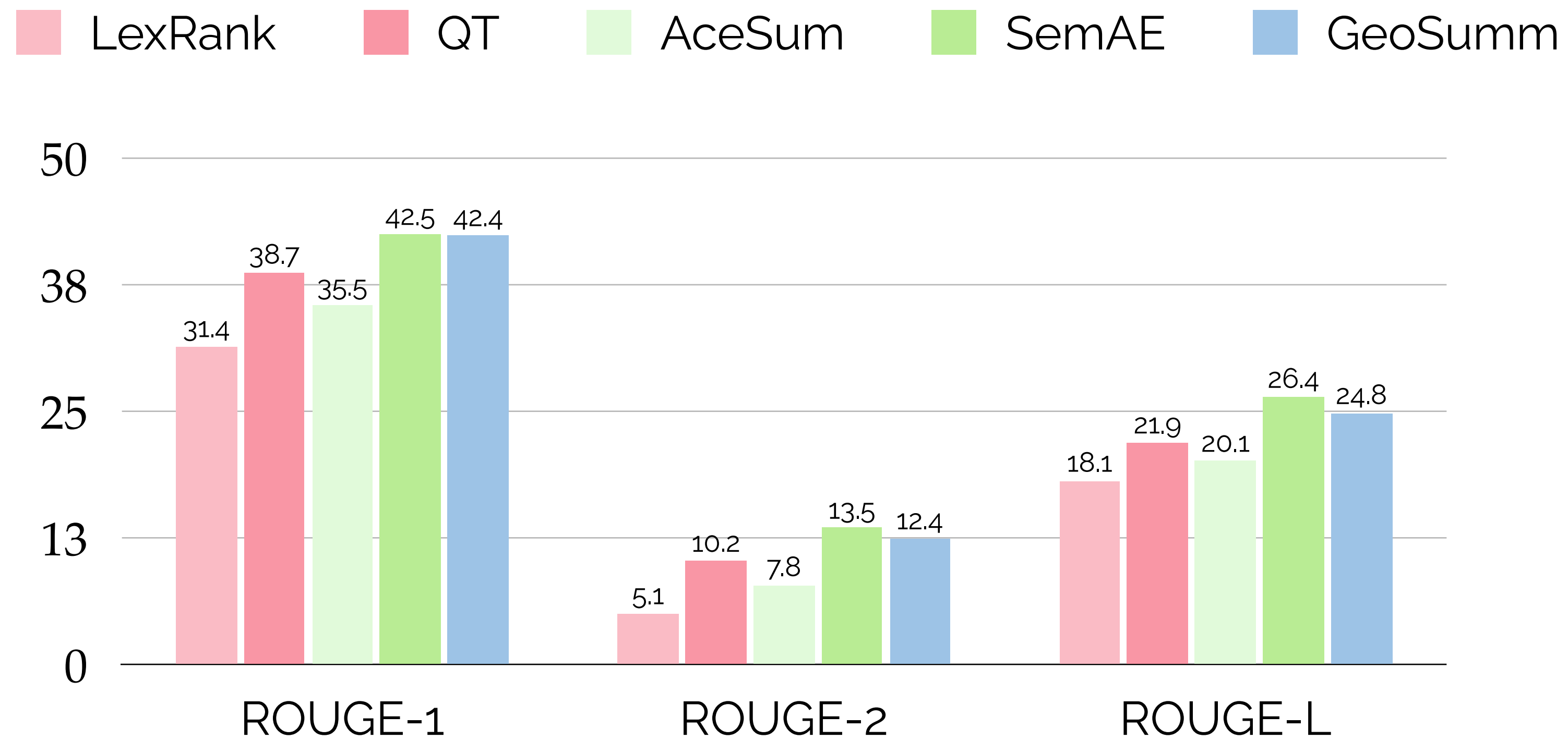
General Summarization - OPOSUM+



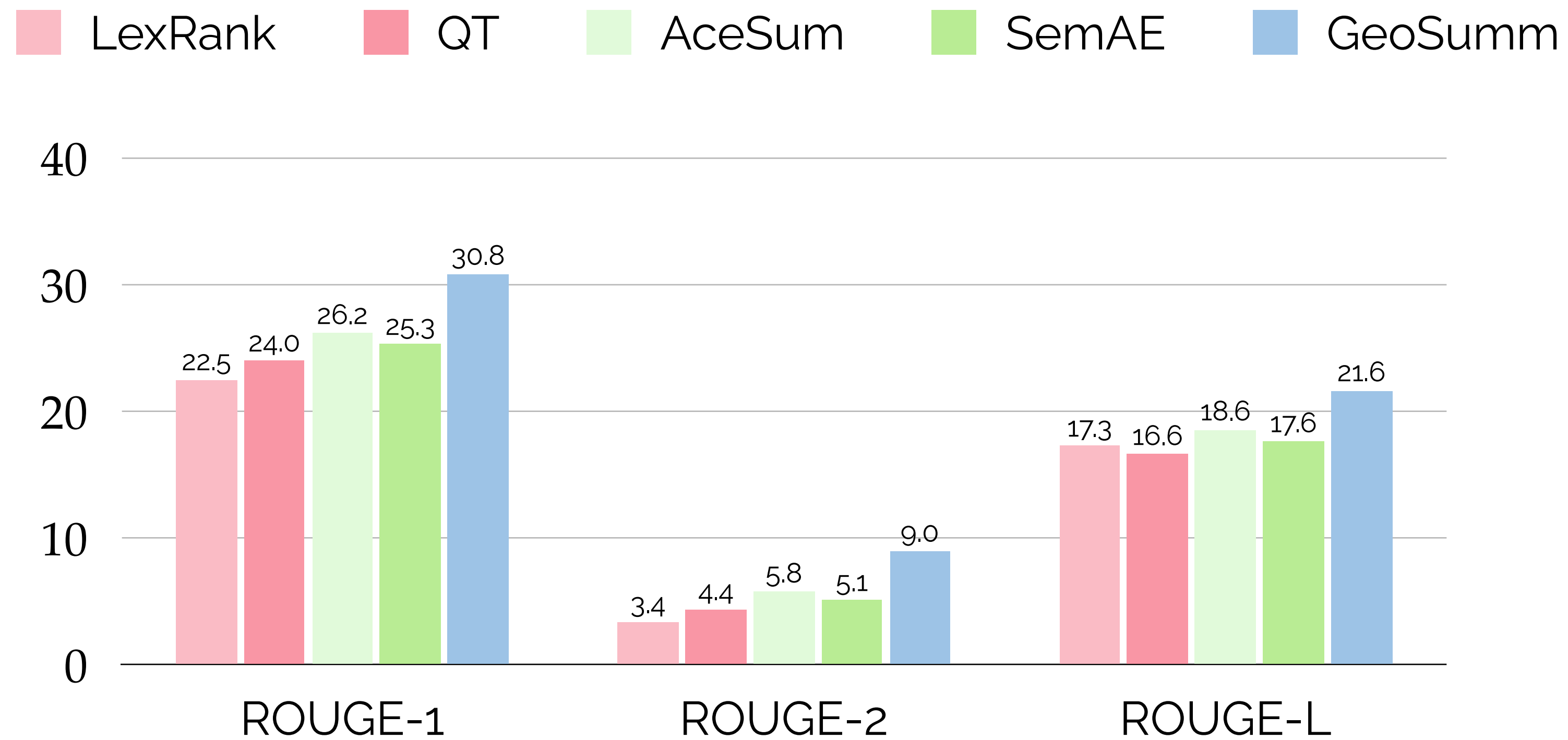
General Summarization - Amazon



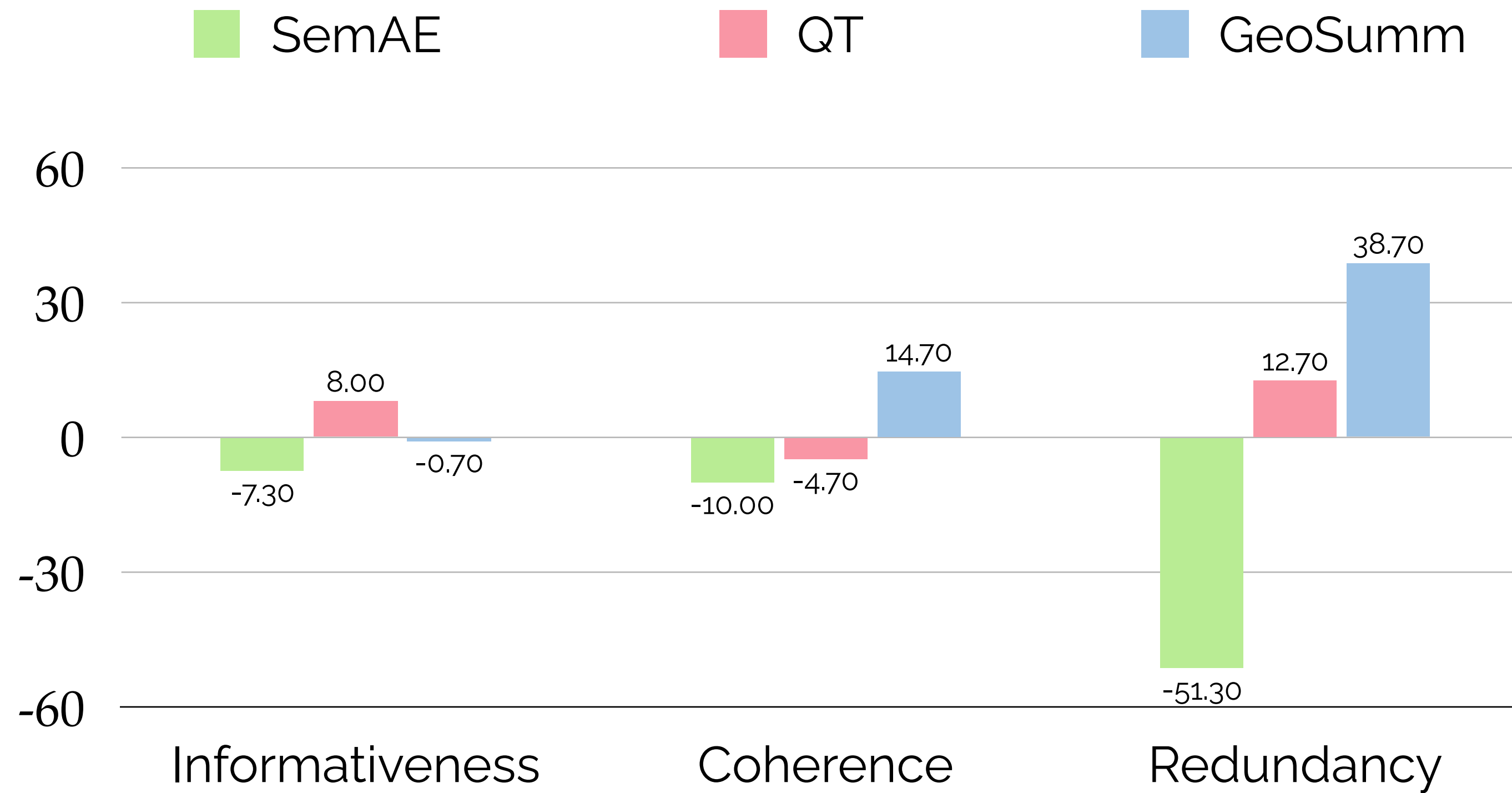
General Summarization - SPACE



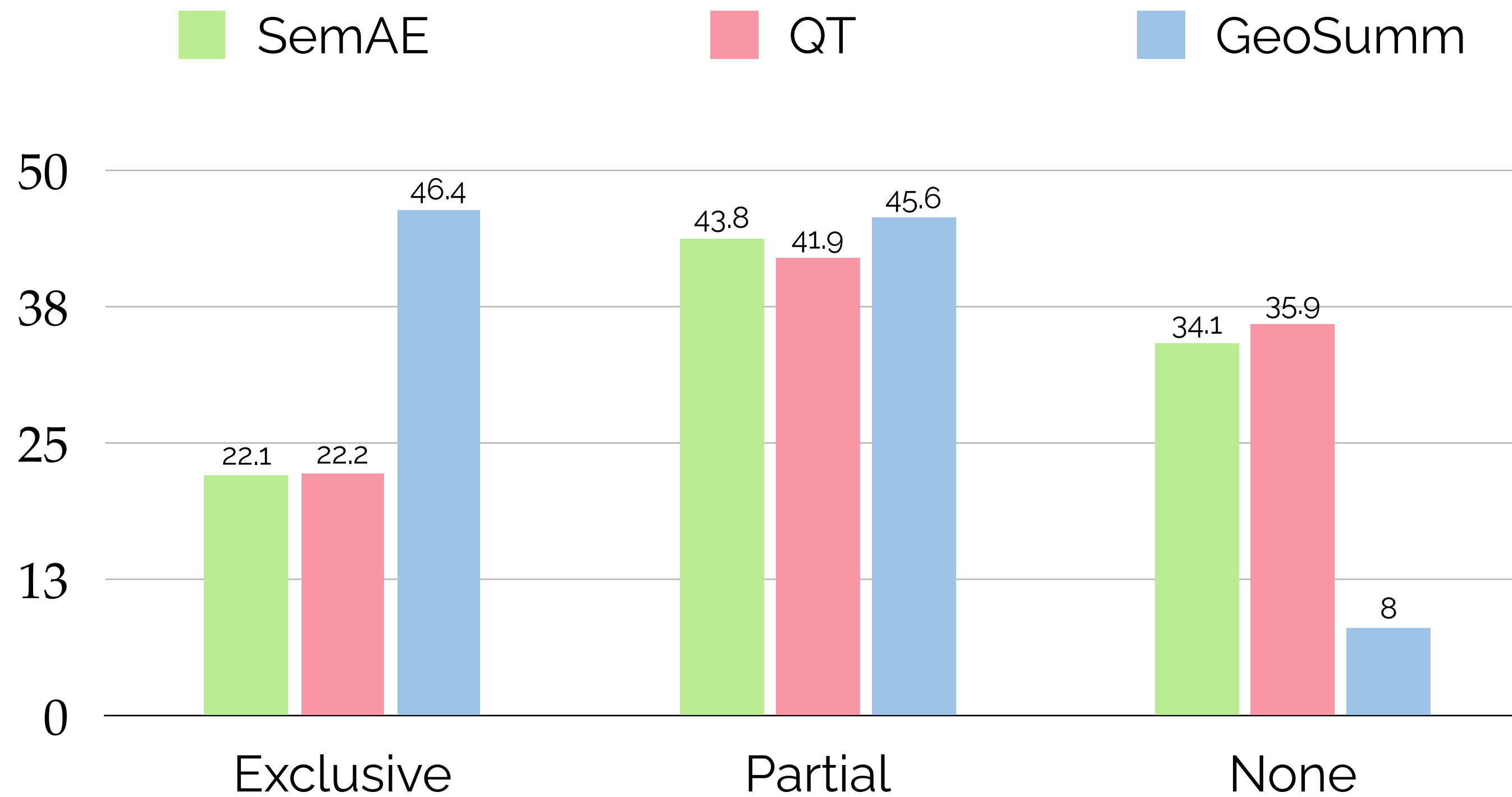
Aspect Summarization - OpoSum+



Human Evaluation - General Summaries



Human Evaluation – Aspect Summaries



Probing Representations

Cluster ●

- The gardens are lovely with wide variety of **flowering plants** and shrubs, koi ponds, etc.
- **Pots of tulips and daffodils** in full bloom

Flowers

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- The Roman Spa and **Calistoga** is our favorite spot...

'Calistoga'

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Cluster ●

- The rooms were in great shape, very clean, comfortable **beds with lots of pillows**
- **The pillows and bed** coverings were of very high quality

Beds &
Pillows

Output Summaries

Human	GeoSumm	SemAE	QT
<p>All staff members were friendly, accommodating, and helpful. The hotel and room were very clean. The room had modern charm and was nicely remodeled. The beds are extremely comfortable. The rooms are quite with wonderful beach views. The food at Hash, the restaurant in lobby, was fabulous. The location is great, very close to the beach. It's a longish walk to Santa Monica. The price is very affordable.</p>	<p>Overall we had a nice stay at the hotel. Our room was very clean and comfortable. The atmosphere is stylish and the service was great. We ate breakfast at the hotel and it was great. I appreciate the location and the security in the hotel. The food and service at the restaurant was awesome. The Hotel is classy and has a rooftop bar. The restaurant is cozy but they have good healthy food. Great hotel.</p>	<p>The staff is great. The Hotel Erwin is a great place to stay. The staff were friendly and helpful. The location is perfect. We ate breakfast at the hotel and it was great. The hotel itself is in a great location. The service was wonderful. It was great. The rooms are great. The rooftop bar HIGH was the icing on the cake. The food and service at the restaurant was awesome. The service was excellent.</p>	<p>Great hotel. We liked our room with an ocean view. The staff were friendly and helpful. There was no balcony. The location is perfect. Our room was very quiet. I would definitely stay here again. You're one block from the beach. So it must be good! Filthy hallways. Unvacuumed room. Pricy, but well worth it.</p>

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- Topical representations work great, but are there better approaches?
- Representations capturing varying semantics occupy different high-dimensional space