

# A BE-based Multi-document Summarizer with Query Interpretation

Liang Zhou, Chin-Yew Lin, and Eduard Hovy

Information Sciences Institute  
University of Southern California  
Marina del Rey, CA 90292  
USA

{liangz, cyl, hovy}@isi.edu

## Abstract

This paper describes the multi-document summarization system designed by the Webclopedia team from ISI for DUC 2005. In contrast to the past DUCs and previous designs, this version of our summarizer consists of a query-interpretation component that directly analyzes the given user profile and topic narrative for each document cluster before creating a corresponding summary. This system ranks 4<sup>th</sup> on ROUGE-1, 7<sup>th</sup> on ROUGE-2 and ROUGE-SU4. Evaluations conducted by Basis Elements show this system ranks 6<sup>th</sup> among 32 automatic systems.

## 1 Introduction

This paper describes a query-based multi-document summarizer based on basic elements (BE) (Hovy et al. 2005), a head-modifier-relation triple representation of document content developed at ISI. BEs are intended to represent the high-informative unigrams, bigrams, and longer units of a text, which can be built up compositionally. An important aspect is that they can be produced automatically. However, BEs can also be used to interpret topic-based queries, as a counting unit for frequency-based topic identification. The idea is to assign scores to BEs according to some algorithms, assign scores to sentences based on the scores of the BEs contained in the sentences, and then apply standard filtering and redundancy removal techniques before generating summaries. Our experimental results show that this approach was very effective in DUC 2005. Figure 1 illustrates the overall system design.

In the following sections, we give a short overview of Basic Elements in the next section. Section 3 describes the BE-based multi-document summarizer. Section 4 shows the performance in DUC and we conclude and discuss future directions in Section 5.

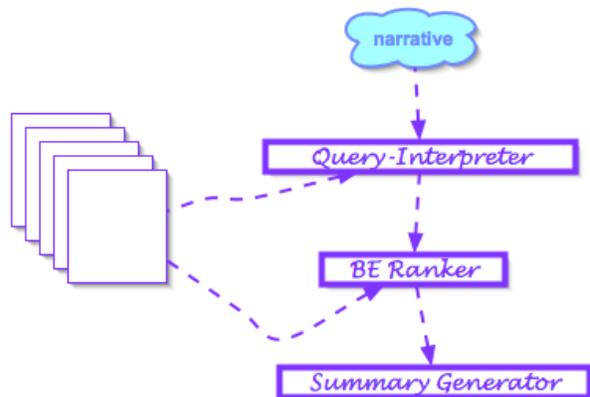


Figure 1. Overall system design.

## 2 Basic Elements (BE)

At the most basic level, Basic Elements are defined as follows:

- the head of a major syntactic constituent (noun, verb, adjective or adverbial phrases), expressed as a single item, or
- a relation between a head-BE and a single dependent, expressed as a triple (head | modifier | relation).

BEs can be created automatically in several ways. Most of them involve a syntactic parser to produce a parse tree and a set of ‘cutting rules’ to extract just the valid BEs from the tree.

With BE represented as a head-modifier-relation triple, one can quite easily decide whether any two units match (express the same meaning) or not—considerably more easily than with longer units, of the kind that have been suggested for summarization evaluation by other researchers (Van Halteren and Teufel, 2003; Nenkova and Passonneau, 2004). For instance, “United Nations”, “UN”, and “UNO” can be matched at this level (but require work to isolate within a longer unit or a sentence), allowing any larger unit encompassing this to accept any of the three variants.

Example BEs for “two Libyans were indicted for the Lockerbie bombing in 1991” are as follows, written as (head | modifier | relation):

libyans two nn	(BE-F)
indicted libyans obj	(BE-F)
bombing lockerbie nn	(BE-F)
indicted bombing for	(BE-F)
bombing 1991 in	(BE-F)

The BEs shown above (BE-Fs) are generated by BE package 1.0 distributed by ISI<sup>1</sup>. We used the standard BE-F breaker included in the BE package in all our experiments described in this paper.

### 3 Query-based BE summarizer

We modeled our BE-based multi-document summarizer after the very successful NeATS (Lin and Hovy 2002). It includes the following four major stages.

#### (1) Query Interpretation

In contrast to past DUCs, the summarization task for this year involves creating a fluent summary for a document set in answering a set of complicated questions placed in a narrative along with a user profile. The narrative consists of several questions related to a central topic that may or may not be discussed thoroughly in the given document set. The user profile indicates the granularity of the summaries to be created. There are two different profiles, “general” or “specific”. When given the “specific” profile, one is to create summaries that would include individual instances of the general topic described in the narrative.

A generic summarizer, not tuned for answering queries, extracts the most salient information from a set of documents related to a central topic. When a specific query is given, this assumption is no longer valid. We are not to assume the central topic from the document set is the topic that we are to summarize. The query, in this case the narrative, tells us the desired summarizing topic. To interpret the narrative in ways that will concur with the design of a purely BE-based summarizer, we expand the questions from the narrative and then use the expansions to direct the next step, identifying important BEs.

Questions from a narrative were tagged with part-of-speech tags. Using WordNet, we found synonyms for nouns and verbs that occurred in the narrative. To distinguish which words and their expansions are indeed important and uniquely indicative in the document set, we calculate for each word  $w$  (including expansion words) its informativeness, which is the ratio of the document set  $ITF$  of  $w$  and the world  $ITF$  of  $w$  (from Wall Street Journal). If a word’s informativeness is

greater than a preset threshold, then this word is retained in the expansion list.

#### (2) Identify Important BEs

BEs were used as counting unit. We replaced unigram, bigram, and trigram counting in NeATS with BE-F counting, i.e., breaking each sentence into BEs instead of unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams. We then computed likelihood ratio (LR) for each BE. The LR score of each BE is an information theoretic measure (Dunning, 1993; Lin and Hovy, 2000) that represents the relative importance in the BE list from the document set that contains all the texts to be summarized. Sorting BEs according to their LR scores produced a BE-ranked list. We then used the expansion list described in previous section to further filter out this ranked BE list.

#### (3) Identify Important Sentences

The score of a sentence is the sum of its BE scores computed in (1) divided by the number of BEs in the sentence. We call this normalized sentence BE score. Sorting sentences according to their normalized sentence BE scores produced a ranked list of sentences. By limiting the number of top BEs that contribute to the calculation of sentence scores, we can remove BEs with little importance and sentences with many less important BEs. We call this parameter  $B$ . For example,  $B = 64$  means that only the topmost 64 BEs in the ranked list created in (1) can contribute to normalized sentence BE score computation.

#### (4) Generate Summaries

The easiest way to create summaries from (2) is just to output the topmost  $N$  sentences until the required summary length limit is reached. However, this simple approach does not consider interactions among summary sentences, such as redundancy and coherence. For example, we should only include one of two very similar sentences with high normalized sentence BE scores in a summary. Goldstein et al. (1999) observed this in what they called maximum marginal relevancy (MMR). This we modeled by BE overlap between an intermediate summary and a to-be-added candidate summary sentence. We call this overlap ratio  $R$ , where  $R$  is between 0 and 1 inclusively. For example,  $R = 0.8$  means that a candidate summary sentence,  $s$ , can be added to an intermediate summary,  $SI$ , if the sentence has a BE overlap ratio less than or equal to 0.8.

Also, given the importance in the news genre of sentence position (Lin and Hovy, 1997), we would like to model the position preference that favors sentences appearing earlier in a document. This is controlled by parameter  $N$ . For example,  $N = 10$  means that only the first 10 sentences in a document can be considered as candidate summary sentences.

In favor of leading sentences of the news genre and provide a simple way to improve coherence (lead sen-

<sup>1</sup> BE website: <http://www.isi.edu/~cyl/BE>

tences usually give the setting of news events), we adopted a first-sentence-priority policy, i.e., if a to-be-added candidate summary sentence is not a lead sentence and its lead sentence<sup>2</sup> is yet not included in the immediate summary, then add its lead sentence first when its addition does not violate the overlap ratio constraint. This strategy was used with considerable success in NeATS.

Through experimentation using the DUC 2003 task 2 corpus, we found that the BE-based multi-document summarizer with B = 64, R = 0.8, and N = 10 achieved a BE-F score of 0.0532 that was better than the summaries generated by NeATS (at 0.0503) in DUC 2003. We therefore used this set of parameters in DUC 2005.

## 4 Results

Among 32 automated systems, our system performed well on multiple evaluation metrics. System “1” is the baseline which is taking the first 250 words from the most recent article in a particular document set. Table 1 shows the overall system ranking on ROUGE-1 recall (Lin, 2004). Our system, identified as “11”, ranks 4<sup>th</sup> and statistically is not significantly different from systems “4” and “17” ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively. The first highlighted box (yellow) shows how humans perform at a much more superior level. Table 2 shows the scores and the ranking produced by BE with HM (head-modifier) parameterization (Hovy et al., 2005).

### Post-DUC Experiments

Without query-interpretation (QI) component, our system outperforms all other systems evaluated by BE on DUC 2002 and 2003 data. After the official DUC 2005 results was released, we wanted to see whether this QI component is effective and by how much. Is there any difference between generic summaries and query-based summaries? We duplicated the settings used in the automatic evaluation metrics ROUGE and BE. In Tables 1 and 2, system “100” is our system without the QI component. As we can see, generic summaries produced on the document sets are not suitable answers for the questions raised in the narratives. Using BEs to interpret the narratives and to subsequently select top BEs produces adequate summaries for query-based summarization tasks.

One of our pre-DUC hypotheses was that sentence compression, especially following an MMR-based compression strategy (Hovy et al., 2005), would not contribute significantly as it did in MSE2005. The primary reasoning for this hypothesized phenomenon is that the

given document set is diverse in the topic under consideration.

C 0.46465 (95%-conf.int. 0.45060 - 0.47812)
A 0.45943 (95%-conf.int. 0.44648 - 0.47201)
I 0.45562 (95%-conf.int. 0.43679 - 0.47586)
G 0.44560 (95%-conf.int. 0.43220 - 0.45854)
J 0.44256 (95%-conf.int. 0.43069 - 0.45645)
D 0.44039 (95%-conf.int. 0.42737 - 0.45402)
B 0.43314 (95%-conf.int. 0.41908 - 0.44774)
F 0.43271 (95%-conf.int. 0.41438 - 0.45076)
H 0.42317 (95%-conf.int. 0.40831 - 0.43984)
E 0.42286 (95%-conf.int. 0.40446 - 0.44101)
15 0.38036 (95%-conf.int. 0.37516 - 0.38543)
4 0.37910 (95%-conf.int. 0.37405 - 0.38461)
17 0.37362 (95%-conf.int. 0.36776 - 0.37930)
11 0.36869 (95%-conf.int. 0.36333 - 0.37418)
10 0.36640 (95%-conf.int. 0.36152 - 0.37112)
19 0.36468 (95%-conf.int. 0.35915 - 0.37015)
8 0.36419 (95%-conf.int. 0.35910 - 0.36943)
6 0.36414 (95%-conf.int. 0.35890 - 0.36928)
5 0.36391 (95%-conf.int. 0.35798 - 0.36931)
7 0.36294 (95%-conf.int. 0.35750 - 0.36844)
25 0.35706 (95%-conf.int. 0.35199 - 0.36239)
9 0.35566 (95%-conf.int. 0.34992 - 0.36116)
14 0.35433 (95%-conf.int. 0.34688 - 0.36148)
16 0.35255 (95%-conf.int. 0.34766 - 0.35749)
24 0.35209 (95%-conf.int. 0.34703 - 0.35670)
3 0.34836 (95%-conf.int. 0.34310 - 0.35367)
21 0.34624 (95%-conf.int. 0.34140 - 0.35097)
12 0.34415 (95%-conf.int. 0.33869 - 0.34919)
29 0.34287 (95%-conf.int. 0.33734 - 0.34860)
27 0.33940 (95%-conf.int. 0.33401 - 0.34454)
28 0.33684 (95%-conf.int. 0.33086 - 0.34248)
100 0.33502 (95%-conf.int. 0.32944 - 0.34042)
13 0.33491 (95%-conf.int. 0.32954 - 0.34061)
18 0.33148 (95%-conf.int. 0.32574 - 0.33705)
32 0.32834 (95%-conf.int. 0.32351 - 0.33314)
30 0.32485 (95%-conf.int. 0.31936 - 0.32991)
26 0.31030 (95%-conf.int. 0.29934 - 0.31947)
22 0.30640 (95%-conf.int. 0.29617 - 0.31749)
2 0.30394 (95%-conf.int. 0.29760 - 0.31051)
31 0.29277 (95%-conf.int. 0.28106 - 0.30383)
1 0.28108 (95%-conf.int. 0.26997 - 0.29164)
20 0.27736 (95%-conf.int. 0.26820 - 0.28582)
23 0.18253 (95%-conf.int. 0.17348 - 0.19091)

Table 1. ROUGE-1 scores.

More specifically, when we try to address the issues raised in the topic narrative, where questions are asked, we find many and/or large segments of the documents from the set are not relevant. This led us to believe that retaining the redundancy in extracted sentences would actually make the summaries better. Since we need to mine among diverse irrelevant information, the redundant segments of sentences add relevance to those sentences and therefore would contribute to the overall summary. Our hypothesis was confirmed by running post-DUC experiments. MMR-based sentence compression results in lower ROUGE and BE scores.

<sup>2</sup> The lead sentence of a document is the lead sentence of all the sentences in the document.

I	0.06172	(95%-conf.int. 0.04903 - 0.07564)
C	0.06102	(95%-conf.int. 0.05144 - 0.07252)
A	0.05336	(95%-conf.int. 0.04456 - 0.06197)
E	0.05283	(95%-conf.int. 0.04301 - 0.06471)
J	0.05017	(95%-conf.int. 0.04296 - 0.05915)
D	0.05001	(95%-conf.int. 0.04066 - 0.06141)
B	0.04855	(95%-conf.int. 0.03818 - 0.06104)
G	0.04653	(95%-conf.int. 0.03803 - 0.05538)
H	0.04630	(95%-conf.int. 0.03734 - 0.05596)
F	0.04575	(95%-conf.int. 0.03789 - 0.05359)
17	0.03028	(95%-conf.int. 0.02833 - 0.03223)
15	0.03004	(95%-conf.int. 0.02846 - 0.03166)
5	0.02987	(95%-conf.int. 0.02773 - 0.03226)
10	0.02946	(95%-conf.int. 0.02781 - 0.03119)
14	0.02867	(95%-conf.int. 0.02613 - 0.03133)
11	0.02558	(95%-conf.int. 0.02372 - 0.02747)
4	0.02541	(95%-conf.int. 0.02400 - 0.02681)
8	0.02477	(95%-conf.int. 0.02340 - 0.02633)
6	0.02401	(95%-conf.int. 0.02174 - 0.02613)
16	0.02398	(95%-conf.int. 0.02211 - 0.02610)
25	0.02323	(95%-conf.int. 0.02104 - 0.02552)
19	0.02298	(95%-conf.int. 0.02139 - 0.02455)
9	0.02287	(95%-conf.int. 0.02115 - 0.02480)
29	0.02273	(95%-conf.int. 0.02121 - 0.02437)
3	0.02225	(95%-conf.int. 0.02079 - 0.02377)
24	0.02222	(95%-conf.int. 0.02060 - 0.02388)
7	0.02200	(95%-conf.int. 0.02023 - 0.02374)
12	0.02160	(95%-conf.int. 0.02013 - 0.02308)
18	0.02131	(95%-conf.int. 0.01967 - 0.02312)
21	0.02077	(95%-conf.int. 0.01932 - 0.02228)
30	0.01841	(95%-conf.int. 0.01682 - 0.01998)
20	0.01804	(95%-conf.int. 0.01627 - 0.01999)
27	0.01797	(95%-conf.int. 0.01664 - 0.01936)
13	0.01705	(95%-conf.int. 0.01574 - 0.01836)
32	0.01623	(95%-conf.int. 0.01498 - 0.01758)
22	0.01574	(95%-conf.int. 0.01452 - 0.01699)
28	0.01564	(95%-conf.int. 0.01459 - 0.01672)
100	0.01485	(95%-conf.int. 0.01368 - 0.01601)
31	0.01464	(95%-conf.int. 0.01324 - 0.01606)
2	0.01447	(95%-conf.int. 0.01304 - 0.01597)
26	0.01381	(95%-conf.int. 0.01173 - 0.01594)
1	0.01293	(95%-conf.int. 0.01162 - 0.01446)
23	0.00726	(95%-conf.int. 0.00635 - 0.00816)

Table 2. BE-HM scores and ranking.

## 5 Conclusion and Future Work

In this paper, we have described a multi-document summarization system that was designed based on the fundamentals of Basic Elements. Through experimentation, we see that a query-interpretation component is critical in addressing summarization need for topic-based tasks. Future work is planned in designing mechanisms that would benefit both query understanding and its linkage to summary creation/extraction.

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