



Beyond Opinion Mining: Summarizing Opinions in Customer Reviews

Reinald Kim Amplayo, Arthur Bražinskas, Yoshi Suhara, Xiaolan Wang, Bing Liu









Schedule

- 11:00-11:40 Part 1: Introduction
- 11:40-12:10 Part 2: Autoencoders
- 12:10-12:40 Part 3: Synthetic Dataset Creation
- 12:40-12:50 QA
- 12:50-13:20 Break
- 13:20-13:50 Part 4: Low-resource learning
- 13:50-14:05 Part 5: Evaluation and resources
- 14:05-14:20 Part 6: Challenges and opportunities
- 14:20-14:30 QA

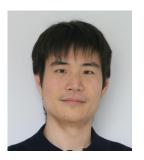
About us



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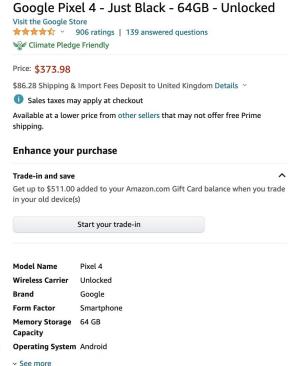
Introduction

Motivation: customer reviews

- Users often purchase products online (e.g., from Google shopping or Amazon)
- Seek opinions of other users expressed in reviews
- Use this information for informed purchasing decisions

Customer reviews: example







Customer reviews: example



Ricochet Top Contributor: Photography

★★☆☆ Pixel4 - On The Fence With This One - Google Has Cut One too Many Corners Here Reviewed in the United States on October 24, 2019

Verified Purchase

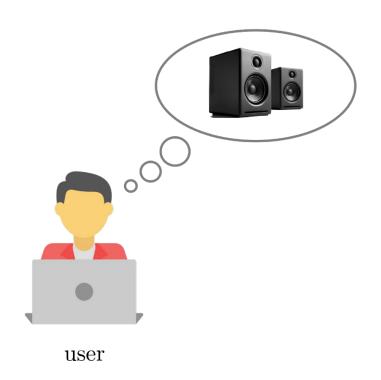
Have been using Android over 10 years and carrying Pixels the last 4 years. Love stock Android. I don't usually buy phones at launch, but I caved this year. Don't care about the camera, but if this is important for you, look no further. Like it's predecessors, this phone takes nice photos. Cool design, premium feel, and a modestly updated feature set. Android is still Android after all. The phone does feel good in your hand. Screen is very nice and the 90hz refresh is noticeably smooth. If you've been reading reviews, you've probably read all this elsewhere.

I do want to like this phone and am going to give it a chance, but I'm going to be merciless if the device doesn't stand up to reasonable everyday use. What do I mean by this? We bought two phones but I've only opened one of them to evaluate. Set up was easy. Connect your devices and less than 10 min later, everything was transferred. Apps installed, then they updated. Ready for testing. WiFi and Bluetooth connection were fast and solid.

Customer reviews: challenges

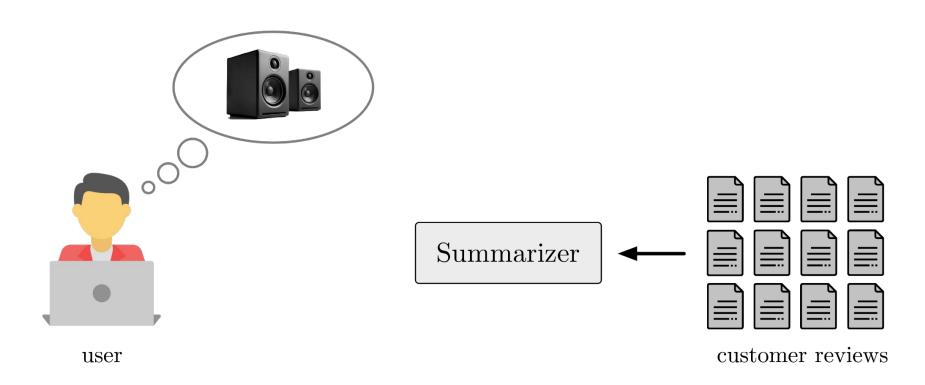
- Volume: some products/services have thousands of reviews
- **Absence of explicit structure**: challenging to retrieve reviews discussing particular information
- Repeated content: many reviews expressing the same opinions.
- **Uninformative content:** reviews often mention personal experiences not useful for decision making

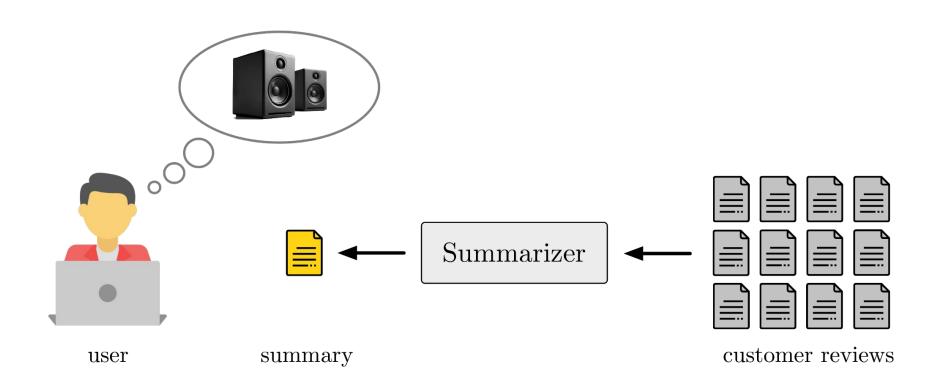
- Automatic summarization can compress and fuse opinions to short texts
- Summaries are useful for fast and informed decision making





customer reviews





Presentation of Opinion Summaries

- Summaries can be presented on web platforms, such as amazon.com
- Vocalized by voice-based assistants (e.g., Alexa and Google Assistant)

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- A related branch news summarization
- Mostly summarization of a single document



What we learned from Donald Trump in 2015





How Donald Trump proved critics wrong in 2015 02:08

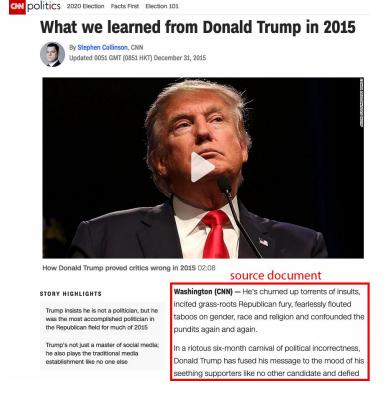
STORY HIGHLIGHTS

Trump insists he is not a politician, but he was the most accomplished politician in the Republican field for much of 2015

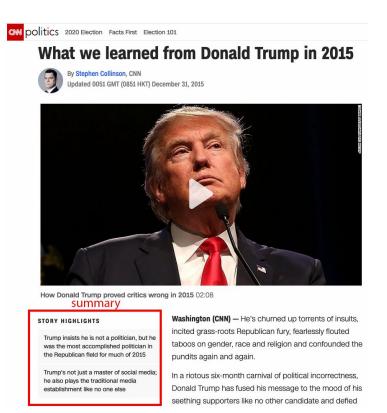
Trump's not just a master of social media; he also plays the traditional media establishment like no one else Washington (CNN) — He's churned up torrents of insults, incited grass-roots Republican fury, fearlessly flouted taboos on gender, race and religion and confounded the pundits again and again.

In a riotous six-month carnival of political incorrectness, Donald Trump has fused his message to the mood of his seething supporters like no other candidate and defied

- Journalist-written article is used as input/source to the model
- Often more than 800 words long



- Summaries often are:
 - Story highlights
 - First sentences in the article



	News	Opinion
Setup	Single-document	Multi-document

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Annotated data	1M+ (Grusky et. al. 2018)	100 (Chu and Liu, 2019)

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First abstractive model	(Nallapati et. al 2016)	(Chu and Liu, 2019)

Extractive and abstractive summarizers

Extractive and abstractive summarizers

- There are two types of summarizers
- Extractive: select input document (s) sentences to form a summary
- Abstractive: generate summaries word-by-word

Extractive summarizers

- Select salient sentences in reviews
- Concatenate the selected sentences to form a summary
- Can be incoherent and contain unimportant details



Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Two **aspects** are discussed: food and **service**

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Extractive summary?

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Extractive summary: The server forgot about our order. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Review 1

The stake was cold, and the bread was sour. The server forgot about our order.

Review 2

The waitress was very rude. The pasta was too dry, would not recommend it.

Abstractive summary: This restaurant has poor service and food. It is not recommended.

Extractive methods

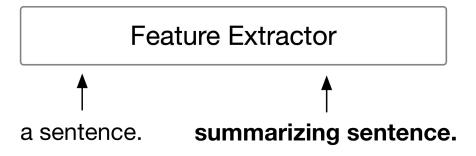
- Well studied across different summarization branches
- Usually framed as a tagging problem:
 - Given a document (s)
 - Select K summarizing fragments (e.g., sentences)
 - Concatenate to form a summary

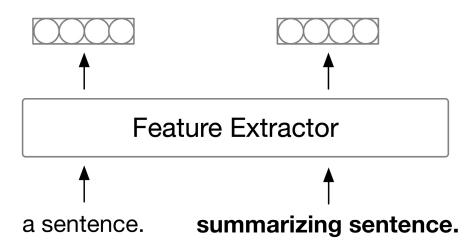
Extractive methods

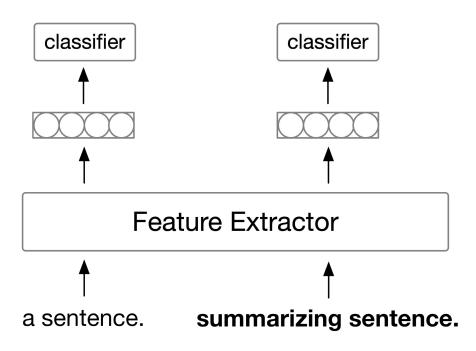
- The central challenge is how to **represent sentences**
- Need `rich' semantic representations for accurate binary classification

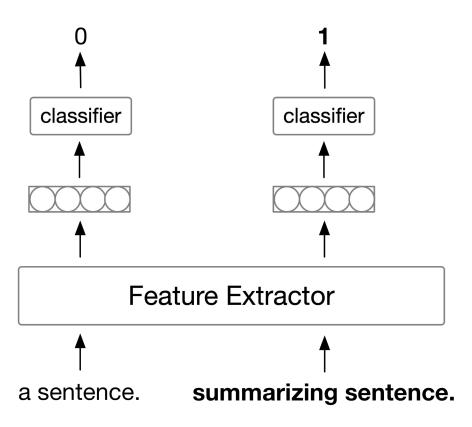
Extractive methods: structure

- The feature extractor is usually a neural encoder that produces sentence semantic representations
- Such as a Transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017)
- Often pre-trained (Liu and Lapata, 2019)
- The representations are used for binary classification









Extractive methods: pros

- `Easy-to-build' models
- Always factually correct summaries
- Faster training and inference
- Less data demanding (often unsupervised or weakly supervised)

Extractive methods: cons

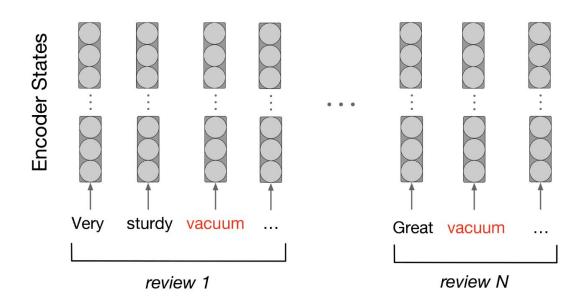
- Incoherent output
- 'Jammed' unimportant details
- Inability to abstract information
- Limited vocabulary of words

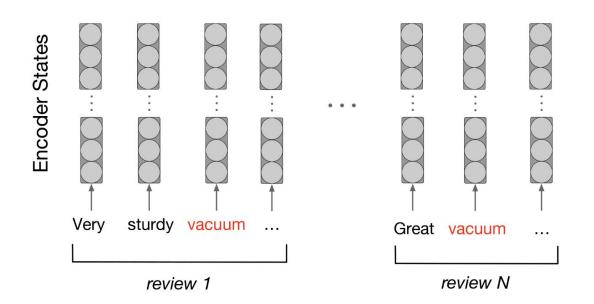
Extractive methods: cons

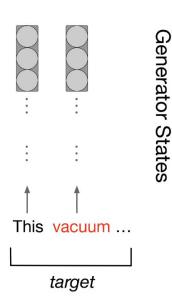
- Extractive methods are effective for news (Nallapati et al., 2016)
- But less effective for controversial corpora (Carenini and Cheung, 2006)
 - Customers often disagree about product aspects/details
 - There are often no `summarizing' sentences

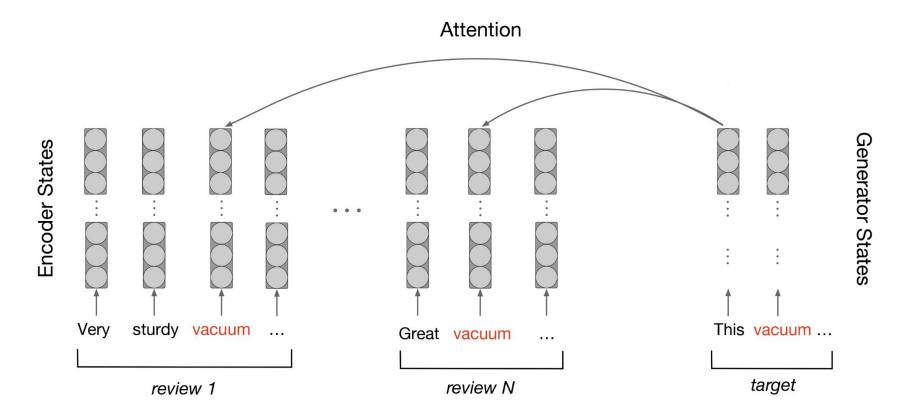
Abstractive methods

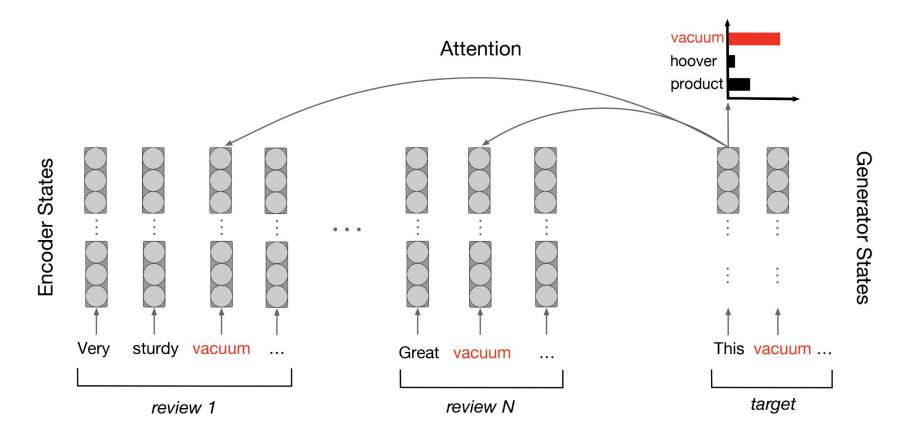
- Based on the **encoder-decoder** architecture
- Generate text word-by-word (Nallapati et al., 2016, Paulus et al. 2017)
- Can **compress** and **fuse** (Lebanoff et al., 2019)
- Can deal with conflicting information in different user reviews











Abstractive summarizers: challenges

- More data demanding
- Often more memory and computationally demanding
- Have a number of open problems:
 - How to encode many documents using deep encoders
 - How to generate input faithful summaries (Maynez et al., 2020)
 - 0 ...

History of Opinion Summarization

Structured Opinion Summaries

Aspect-Sentiment Table Summaries

- Create a table showing overall sentiment scores for each aspect of an entity
- Information is easier to digest as reading is not required
- Too much abstraction from reviews, giving no explanations for the predicted sentiments

Movie	Screenplay	History	Feeling	Direction	Patriotism	Character	Acting
The Admiral: Roaring Currents	86.45	88.21	92.42	73.25	95.06	77.83	94.93
Kundo: Age of the Rampant	66.02	71.03	68.71	58.75	_	58.61	80.41
The Attorney	_	80.46	89.37		92.97	73.96	95.16
The Suspect	71.53	_	82.34	62.77	_	65.08	94.59
A Hard Day	91.03		93.92	_	_	90.47	98.47
The Fatal Encounter	62.99	76.69	70.40	49.05	84.11	_	85.01

^{1.} Wu, Haibing, Yiwei Gu, Shangdi Sun, and Xiaodong Gu. "Aspect-based opinion summarization with convolutional neural networks." In *IJCNN*, pp. 3157-3163. IEEE, 2016.

^{2.} Amplayo, Reinald Kim, and Min Song. "An adaptable fine-grained sentiment analysis for summarization of multiple short online reviews." Data & Knowledge Engineering 110 (2017): 54-67.

Structured Opinion Summaries

Statistical or Feature-based Summaries

- Preprocess reviews using aspect/feature identification and sentiment classification models
- Present results as a cluster of opinions
- Opinions are organized better than just showing a list of reviews
- Users still would need to read a lot of text to answer the question "why positive?"

Feature1: picture

Positive: 12

- The pictures coming out of this camera are amazing.
- Overall this is a good camera with a really good picture clarity.

...

Negative: 2

- The pictures come out hazy if your hands shake even for a moment during the entire process of taking a picture.
- Focusing on a display rack about 20 feet away in a brightly lit room during day time, pictures produced by this camera were blurry and in a shade of orange.

Feature2: battery life

...

Hu, Minqing, and Bing Liu. "Mining and summarizing customer reviews." In KDD, pp. 168-177. 2004.

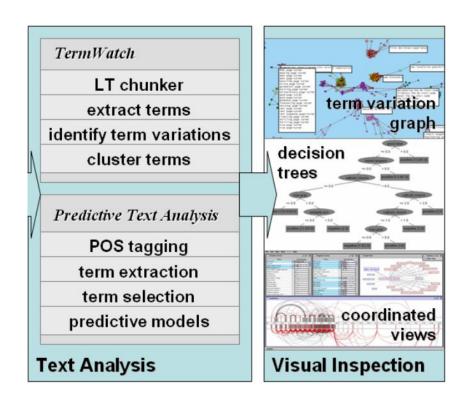
[.] Hu, Minqing, and Bing Liu. "Opinion extraction and summarization on the web." In AAAI, vol. 7, pp. 1621-1624. 2006.

[.] Zhuang, Li, Feng Jing, and Xiao-Yan Zhu. "Movie review mining and summarization." In CIKM, pp. 43-50. 2006.

Structured Opinion Summaries

Visual Summaries

- Create graph structures from reviews to visualize information
- Useful for businesses to analyze trends and trajectories of their products
- May not be very friendly to end users



Structured vs. Textual Opinion Summaries

Structured Summaries

- Commonly used as data visualization tools to analyze reviews
- May either contain insufficient or overloaded information

<u>Textual Summaries</u>

- Easily understandable outputs that can be presented to end users
- Brief, comprehensible, and easily digestible by users

^{1.} Murray, Gabriel, Enamul Hoque, and Giuseppe Carenini. "Opinion summarization and visualization." In Sentiment Analysis in Social Networks, pp. 171-187. Morgan Kaufmann, 2017

^{2.} Moussa, Mohammed Elsaid, Ensaf Hussein Mohamed, and Mohamed Hassan Haggag. "A survey on opinion summarization techniques for social media." Future Computing and Informatics Journal 3, no. 1 (2018): 82-109.

Pre-Neural Opinion Summarization Approaches

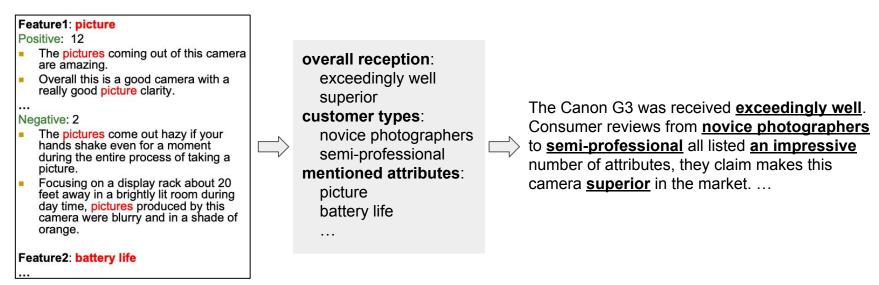
Three types of approaches

- NLG-based approaches use a traditional NLG pipeline to select and plan content using content planning and produce summaries with surface realization
 - SEA¹
- Graph-based approaches build a graph (can be sentence- or token-level) from reviews and use it to infer salient content from reviews
 - LexRank²
 - Opinosis³
- Topic model based approaches infer aspect/sentiment distributions from a corpus reviews using topic models, and extract opinions using them
 - Topic-Sentiment Mixture model (TSM)⁴
 - Multi-Aspect Sentiment model (MAS)⁵
- Carenini, Giuseppe, Raymond Ng, and Adam Pauls. "Multi-Document Summarization of Evaluative Text." In EACL, pp. 305-312. 2006.
- 2. Erkan, Günes, and Dragomir R. Radev. "Lexrank: Graph-based lexical centrality as salience in text summarization." Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 22 (2004): 457-479.
- Ganesan, Kavita, ChengXiang Zhai, and Jiawei Han. "Opinosis: A Graph Based Approach to Abstractive Summarization of Highly Redundant Opinions." In COLING, pp. 340-348.
 2010.
- 4. Mei, Qiaozhu, Xu Ling, Matthew Wondra, Hang Su, and ChengXiang Zhai. "Topic sentiment mixture: modeling facets and opinions in weblogs." In WWW, pp. 171-180. 2007.
- 5. Titov, Ivan, and Ryan McDonald. "A joint model of text and aspect ratings for sentiment summarization." In ACL, pp. 308-316. 2008.

NLG-based Approaches

Summarizer of Evaluative Arguments (SEA)¹:

> Transforms a feature-based summary into a textual summary using an traditional natural language generation pipeline: content selection and surface realization



Feature-based Summary

Selected Content

Content-Filled NLG Template

Graph-based Approaches

Opinosis¹:

> Creates a graph from tokens and traverses the most frequent edges to produce a summary.

Reviews

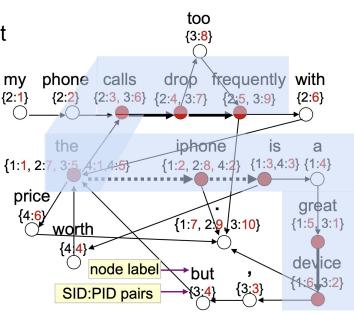
- The iPhone is a great device.
- 2. My phone calls drop frequently with the iPhone.
- 3. Great device, but the calls drop too frequently.
- 4. The iPhone is worth the price.



Summary

the iphone is a great device. the calls drop frequently.





Token Neighborhood Graph

Ganesan, Kavita, ChengXiang Zhai, and Jiawei Han. "Opinosis: A Graph Based Approach to Abstractive Summarization of Highly Redundant Opinions." In COLING, pp. 340-348.
 2010

Topic Model based Approach

Multi-Aspect Sentiment (MAS)¹:

- > Extends LDA topic model to have local/global topics and predict aspect-specific scores
- > Uses the model to sample aspect-specific sentences

w - word

z - topic

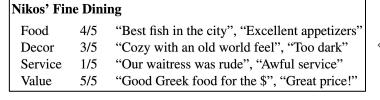
 α^{mix}

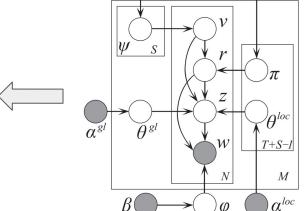
r - global/local switch

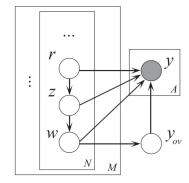
v - window of text

y - aspect rating

Summary







Modern Opinion Summarization

- The modern opinion summarization is based on neural networks
 - Better representation learning via auto-encoding (self-supervised objectives)
 - Models have higher capacity (more parameters)
 - Can efficiently learn from large amounts of data (customer reviews) training on GPUs

Modern Opinion Summarization: Challenges

- The lack of annotated data
 - Expensive annotation
 - Hard to annotate prevalent opinions from massive number of reviews
 - Difficult to write fluent and coherent summaries
- Modelling many reviews
 - Some products can have thousands of reviews

Roadmap

Opinion Summarization Approaches

- Autoencoders
- Synthetic dataset creation
- Low-resource learning

Evaluation and Resources

- Metrics
- Datasets

Challenges and Opportunities