

# Other Roles Matter! Enhancing Role-Oriented Dialogue Summarization via Role Interactions

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Code: <https://github.com/xiaolinAndy/RODS>

2022. 05. 28 • ChongQing

ACL2022



gesis  
Leibniz-Institut  
für Sozialwissenschaften



Reported by Changjiang Hu

# Introduction

(1) Other roles' dialogue utterances could help enhance the informativeness of summaries.

(2) Other roles' summaries could help judge the key content in the dialogue

Dialogue	
0 Q: 我的这个原来绑定的手机号没用了, 然后我密码又忘了。(My original phone number was useless, and I forgot my password.)	
1 A: 这边为您转接专员您看可以吗? (Can I transfer you to the commissioner here?)	
2 Q: 好的。(Yes.)	
3 A: 很抱歉转接失败的呢亲, 这边为您升级专员[数字]小时回电可以吗亲? (I'm sorry, the transfer failed. Can I help to upgrade the commissioner and call you back in [NUM] hours?)	
4 Q: 也可以的啦。(It's OK.)	
5 A: 请问还有其他还可以帮到您的吗? (Is there anything else I can help you with?)	
6 Q: 对了, 京东是可以微信支付的吧。(By the way, <b>Can JD pay via wechat?</b> )	
7 A: 正常是可以的呢亲。(Yes, it is OK normally.)	
<b>User Summary</b>	用户表示绑定手机号不用了, 密码忘记。用户询问京东是否可以微信支付。(The user said that the mobile phone number was useless, and forgot the password. <b>The user asked whether Jingdong can pay via wechat.</b> )
<b>Agent Summary</b>	客服帮助用户转接专员失败后表示[数字]小时内回电。客服表示京东可以微信支付。(The customer service helped the user to call back within [number] hours after the transfer specialist fails. The customer service said <b>JD could pay via wechat.</b> )

- : Information from the user's utterances, could enhance agent summary in
- : Information from the agent's summaries, could enhance user summary in
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## Task Definition

Given a dialogue  $D$  containing  $m$  utterances

$\{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$  and  $p$  speakers  $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_p\}$

Generate a summary  $y^k$  for each speaker  $s_k$

$u_k$  consists of a speaker role  $r_k \in S$  and related content

final input  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

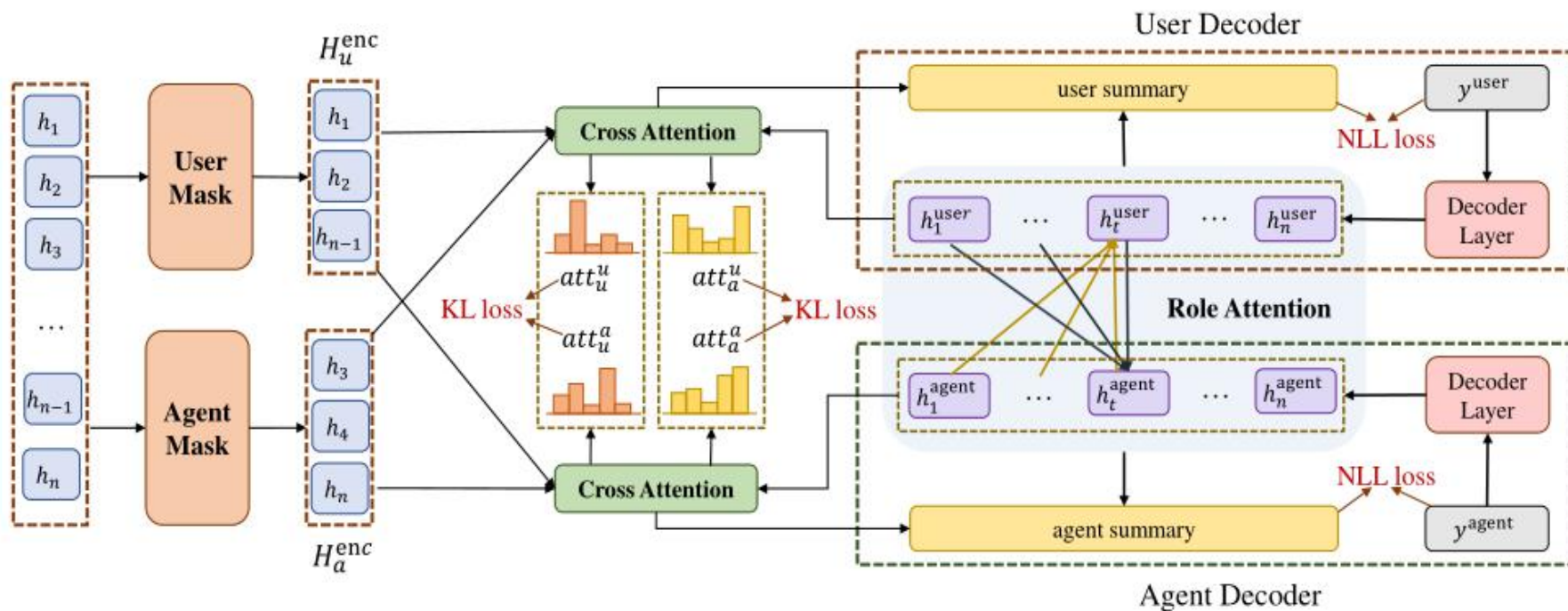


Figure 2: The model structure of our proposed method with role interactions.

## Cross Attention Interaction

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{att-user}} = \text{KL}(\text{Avg}(\text{att}_u^a) \parallel \text{Avg}(\text{att}_u^u))$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{att-agent}} = \text{KL}(\text{Avg}(\text{att}_a^u) \parallel \text{Avg}(\text{att}_a^a))$$

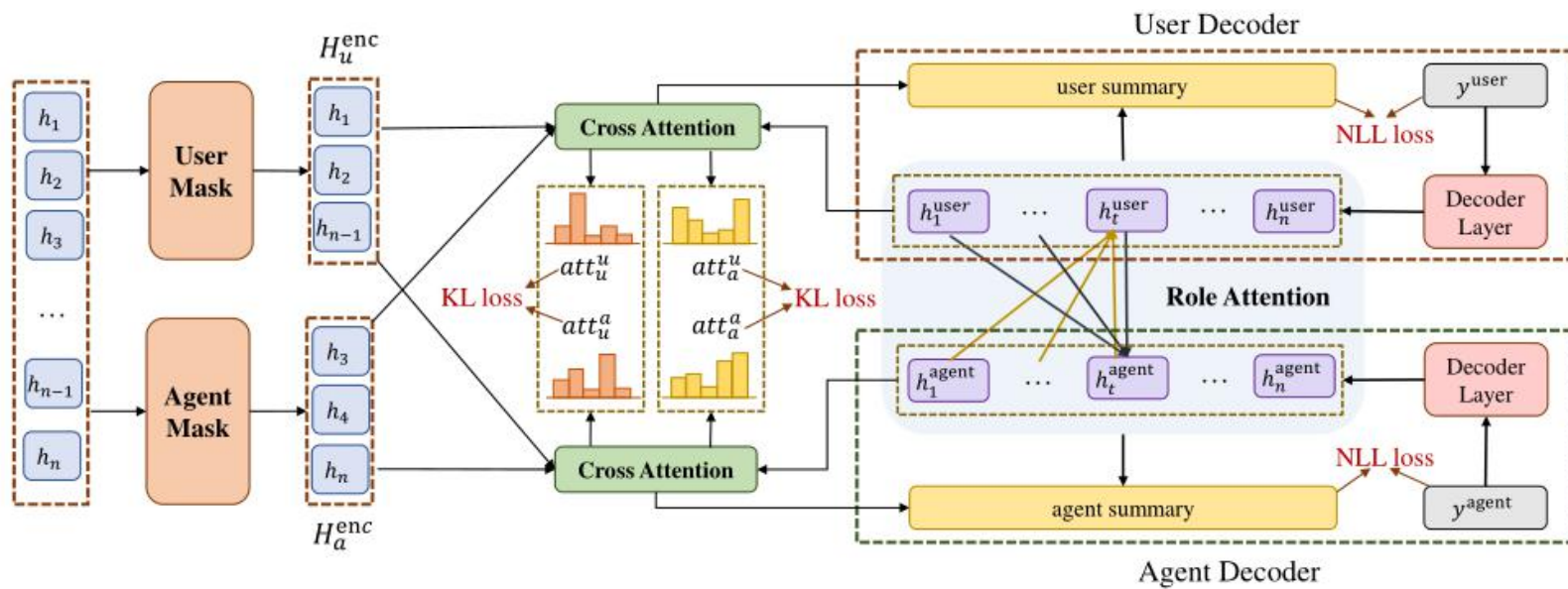


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## Decoder Self-Attention Interaction

$$r_t^{\text{user}} = \text{Attn}(h_t^{\text{user}}, h_{1:t}^{\text{agent}})$$

$$p(\hat{y}_t^{\text{user}}) = \mathcal{F}(h_t^{\text{user}}, r_t^{\text{user}}, c_{u,k}^u, c_{a,k}^u)$$

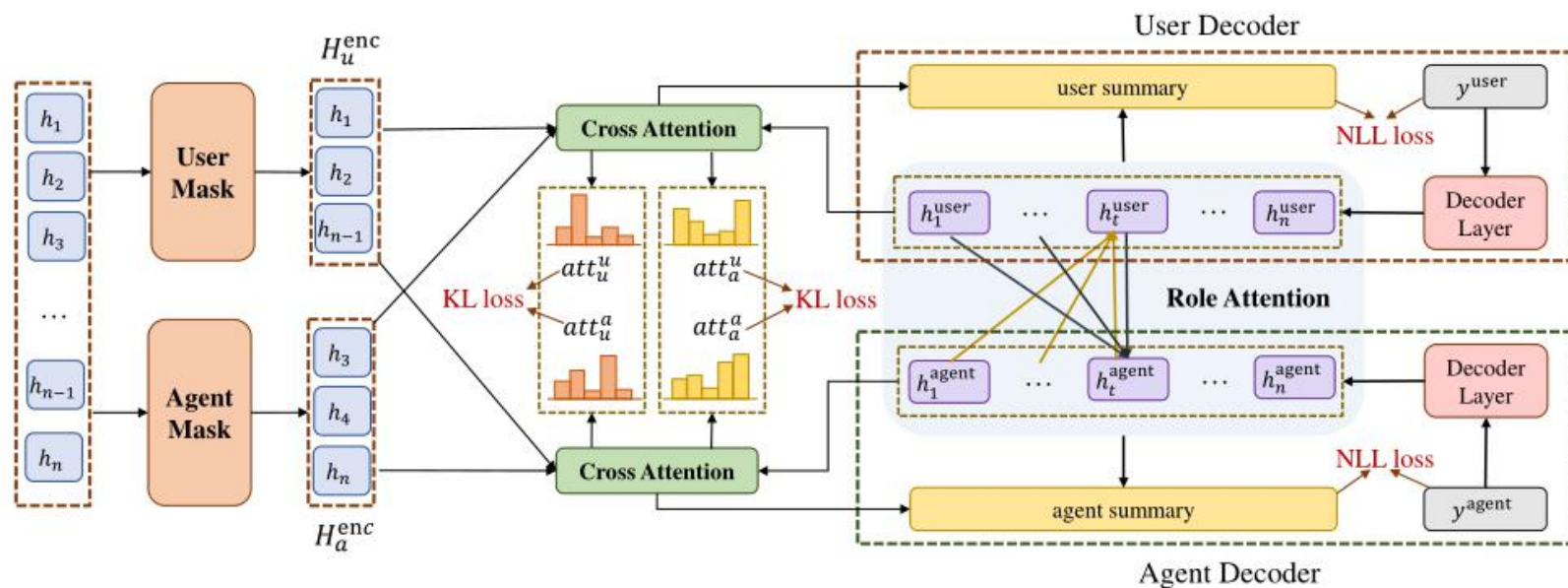


Figure 2: The model structure of our proposed method with role interactions.



## Training and Inference

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{nll}} = -\left(\alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{|y^{\text{user}}|} \log P(y_i^{\text{user}} | y_{<i}^{\text{user}}, y_{<i}^{\text{agent}}, D) + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{|y^{\text{agent}}|} \log P(y_i^{\text{agent}} | y_{<i}^{\text{agent}}, y_{<i}^{\text{user}}, D)\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{nll}} + \beta(\mathcal{L}_{\text{att-user}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{att-agent}})$$



# Experiment

	<b>CSDS</b>	<b>MC</b>
Train Size	9,101	29,324
Val Size	800	3,258
Test Size	800	8,146
Turns	25.92	18.48
Dial. Length	321.92	292.21
User Sum. Length	37.28	22.37
Agent Sum. Length	48.08	95.32

Table 1: Statistics of CSDS and MC. All the lengths are counted on Chinese characters.

# Experiments

CSDS	ROUGE-1		ROUGE-2		ROUGE-L		BLEU		BERTScore		MoverScore	
	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent
PGN-single	53.55	50.20	37.06	35.12	51.05	47.59	29.64	28.25	78.68	76.13	26.68	25.13
PGN-multi	54.01	49.94	37.38	34.78	51.95	48.20	30.04	29.09	78.78	75.95	27.16	24.90
PGN-cross	54.34	50.80	37.75	35.89	51.95	48.20	31.19	30.40	78.97	76.51	27.89	25.60
PGN-self	55.49	51.00	38.75	35.70	53.08	48.52	31.84	<b>30.47</b>	79.37	76.48	27.74	25.55
PGN-both	<b>56.08*</b>	<b>51.62*</b>	<b>39.10*</b>	<b>36.50*</b>	<b>53.89*</b>	<b>49.12*</b>	<b>33.54*</b>	29.78*	<b>79.52*</b>	<b>76.74*</b>	<b>28.28*</b>	<b>26.25*</b>
BERT-single	52.72	49.57	36.39	33.82	50.44	46.83	30.17	26.99	79.23	76.39	24.96	23.87
BERT-multi	56.09	50.49	39.91	35.17	54.02	48.08	26.91	25.39	80.50	76.65	27.19	23.71
BERT-cross	57.29	50.35	<b>41.03</b>	35.27	<b>55.29</b>	48.09	30.70	24.19	<b>80.90</b>	76.65	28.55	23.70
BERT-self	56.94	50.96	40.37	35.24	54.85	48.40	30.61	27.13	80.53	76.80	28.24	24.83
BERT-both	<b>57.36*</b>	<b>51.92*</b>	40.70	<b>36.37*</b>	55.17*	<b>49.52*</b>	<b>32.04*</b>	<b>29.23*</b>	80.70	<b>77.23*</b>	<b>28.66*</b>	<b>25.48*</b>

Table 2: The automatic metric results for CSDS. \* indicates that the improvement of applying two interactions (PGN-both, BERT-both) over *single* and *multi* are both statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ).



# Experiments

MC	ROUGE-1		ROUGE-2		ROUGE-L		BLEU		BERTScore		MoverScore	
	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent	user	agent
(Song et al., 2020)	92.80	83.31	88.97	75.48	92.80	83.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
PGN-single	94.83	82.63	94.32	77.83	94.78	81.51	87.66	68.10	97.60	91.74	90.28	67.95
PGN-multi	94.58	83.16	93.98	78.33	94.53	81.96	87.23	<b>69.96</b>	97.49	91.92	89.87	68.42
PGN-cross	<b>95.12</b>	83.40	<b>94.63</b>	78.60	<b>95.07</b>	82.18	<b>87.99</b>	69.61	<b>97.75</b>	92.07	<b>90.73</b>	69.06
PGN-self	95.08	83.17	94.59	78.48	95.04	82.00	87.90	69.29	97.70	91.99	90.64	68.54
PGN-both	95.11*	<b>83.48*</b>	94.59*	<b>78.73*</b>	95.06*	<b>82.28*</b>	87.82*	69.63	97.71*	<b>92.15*</b>	90.66*	<b>69.24*</b>
BERT-single	95.13	81.66	94.50	76.73	95.08	80.42	87.20	64.09	97.86	91.71	90.31	68.29
BERT-multi	95.18	81.20	94.61	76.37	95.13	79.97	87.38	64.83	97.90	91.51	90.71	67.55
BERT-cross	95.18	81.75	94.61	77.04	95.13	80.55	87.40	<b>65.63</b>	97.89	91.70	90.67	68.28
BERT-self	95.18	81.61	94.61	77.01	95.13	80.49	87.37	65.01	97.89	91.72	90.69	68.37
BERT-both	<b>95.19</b>	<b>82.11*</b>	<b>94.63</b>	<b>77.49*</b>	<b>95.14</b>	<b>80.92*</b>	<b>87.40</b>	65.40*	<b>97.90</b>	<b>91.91*</b>	<b>90.72</b>	<b>68.95*</b>

Table 3: The automatic metric results for MC. \* represents the same with the one in Table 2.

# Experiments

CSDS	Info	Non-Red	Flu	Overall
PGN-multi	<b>0.69</b> /0.65	0.54/0.55	0.70/0.79	0.64/0.66
PGN-both	0.66/ <b>0.69</b>	<b>0.58/0.59*</b>	<b>0.73/0.81</b>	<b>0.66/0.70*</b>
BERT-multi	0.58/0.56	<b>0.66/0.61</b>	0.84/ <b>0.87</b>	0.69/0.68
BERT-both	<b>0.62*/0.60*</b>	0.62/0.60	<b>0.85/0.87</b>	<b>0.70/0.69</b>

Table 4: The human evaluation results for CSDS. Two values in each block represents user summary and agent summary. All the values are in range 0 to 1. \* indicates that the improvement of applying two interactions over the *multi* baseline is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

# Experiments

CSDS	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L	BLEU	BERTScore	MoverScore
	Type A/B	Type A/B	Type A/B	Type A/B	Type A/B	Type A/B
PGN-multi	55.13/59.45	37.76/41.22	52.73/56.20	30.66/28.29	76.40/77.64	23.74/25.47
PGN-both	<b>56.00/62.28</b>	<b>38.58/43.88</b>	<b>53.66/58.99</b>	<b>31.06/29.14</b>	<b>76.84/78.59</b>	<b>24.41/27.15</b>
BERT-multi	46.59/50.07	32.33/34.59	44.49/47.65	23.45/26.37	75.03/75.64	22.47/24.34
BERT-both	<b>50.96/54.62</b>	<b>35.72/37.93</b>	<b>48.82/51.93</b>	<b>27.47/30.10</b>	<b>76.27/76.94</b>	<b>24.19/26.17</b>

Table 5: The performance on different types of samples. Type A represents agent summaries that need to be integrated, and Type B represents for those that do not. Here all the metrics here are recall scores except for BLEU and MoverScore since they do not have a recall version. We use their available results instead.



# Experiments

<b>Methods</b>	<b>Precision</b>	<b>Recall</b>	<b>F1</b>
PGN-multi	28.61/18.86	28.87/19.67	28.74/19.27
PGN-both	<b>31.79/21.06</b>	<b>30.85/21.58</b>	<b>31.31/21.32</b>
BERT-multi	<b>40.16/23.99</b>	30.26/18.81	34.51/21.09
BERT-both	37.37/22.09	<b>32.17/20.66</b>	<b>34.57/21.35</b>

Table 6: Sub-summary matching ratio for baselines and our methods. Two values in each block represents user summary and agent summary.



# Thanks