

Meeting Action Item Detection with Regularized Context Modeling

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Online Meeting

- ◆ Technological advances & The pandemic
- ◆ More and more common for collaboration and information sharing

Meeting Transcripts

- ◆ ASR (Automatic Speech Recognition)
- ◆ The original record of every detail still needs to be further summarized

Meeting Minutes

- ◆ Human & Machine (extract or generate)
- ◆ Important information such as summaries, decisions, and **action items**

Action Item

- ◆ Discussed in the meeting and assigned to participant(s)
- ◆ Expected to complete *within a short time window* after the meeting

[267] *Speaker A*: OK, next time we meet, how about tomorrow?

[268] *Speaker B*: Okay, we will continue talking about the project tomorrow.

[269] *Speaker A*: Okay, we'll tentatively schedule at 3 pm, see you tomorrow.

An example of action item. We show the *Speaker* and [sentence id], mark the **action item**.

Action Item Detection

- ◆ Sentence-level binary classification task
- ◆ Detect sentences containing actionable tasks in meeting transcripts

Action Item Dataset

- ◆ Corpus: Far from adequate to evaluate advanced deep learning models
- ◆ Annotation: High subjectivity of the action item (ICSI Meeting Kappa=0.36)

Public Meeting Corpora

- ◆ **AMI**: 101 annotated AMI meetings with 381 action items (indirect)
- ◆ **ICSI**: 75 meetings without publicly available action item annotations

AliMeeting-Action Corpus (AMC-A)

- ◆ Corpus: Chinese meeting corpus of **424** meetings
- ◆ Annotation: **manual** action item annotations

AMC-A

- ◆ **Meeting:** 15-30 minute discussion by 2-4 participants covering certain topics from a diverse set, biased towards work meetings in various industries
- ◆ **Annotation:** Each sentence is annotated by three annotators independently following detailed annotation guidelines with sufficient examples

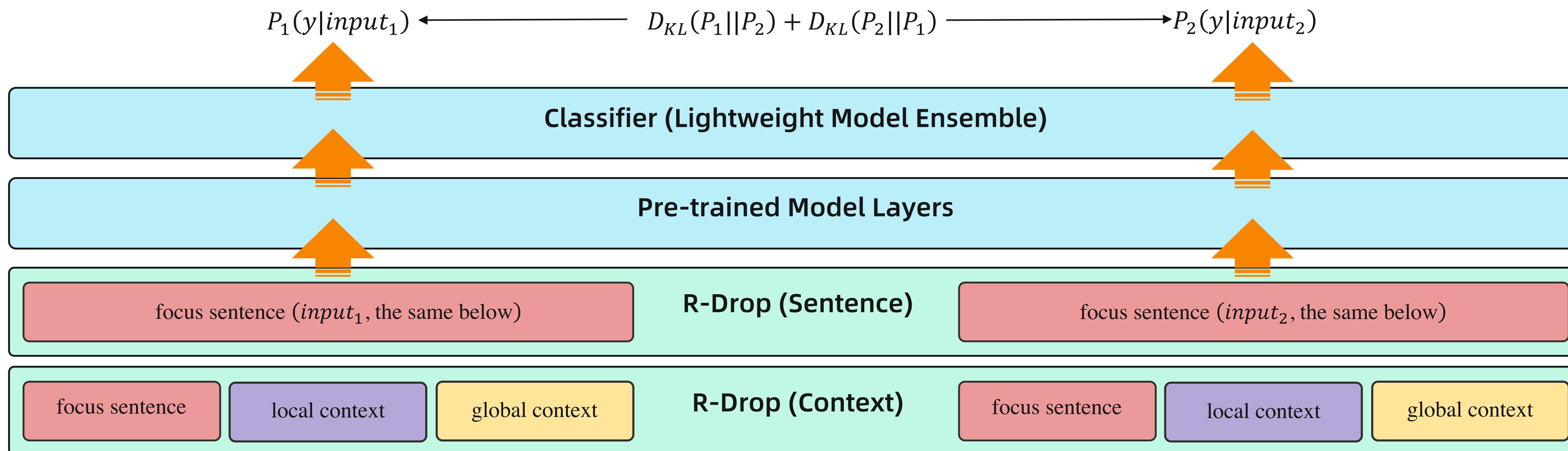
	AMC-A (ours)				AMI
	All	Train	Dev	Test	
Total # Meetings	424	295	65	64	101
Total # Utterances	306,846	213,235	45,869	47,742	80,298
Total # Action	1506	1014	222	270	381
Kappa Coefficient	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.50	/
Avg. # Action per Meeting	3.55	3.44	3.42	4.22	3.77
Std. # Action per Meeting	3.97	3.98	3.35	4.41	1.95

[001] *Speaker A*: Hello everyone, welcome to the weekly meeting.
[002] *Speaker A*: Firstly, let's look at this tourist area development project.
[003] *Speaker A*: Tim, could you please tell us about the tourism area? ...
[035] *Speaker B*: There are some issues with our tourism development project.
[036] *Speaker B*: The positioning of the tourist area is still unclear. ...
[267] *Speaker A*: OK, next time we meet, how about tomorrow?
[268] *Speaker B*: Okay, we will continue talking about the project tomorrow.
[269] *Speaker A*: Okay, we'll tentatively schedule at 3 pm, see you tomorrow.

An example of action item. We show the *Speaker* and [sentence id], mark the **action item**.
The **local context** provides the **timeframe**. And the **global context** provides the *task description*.

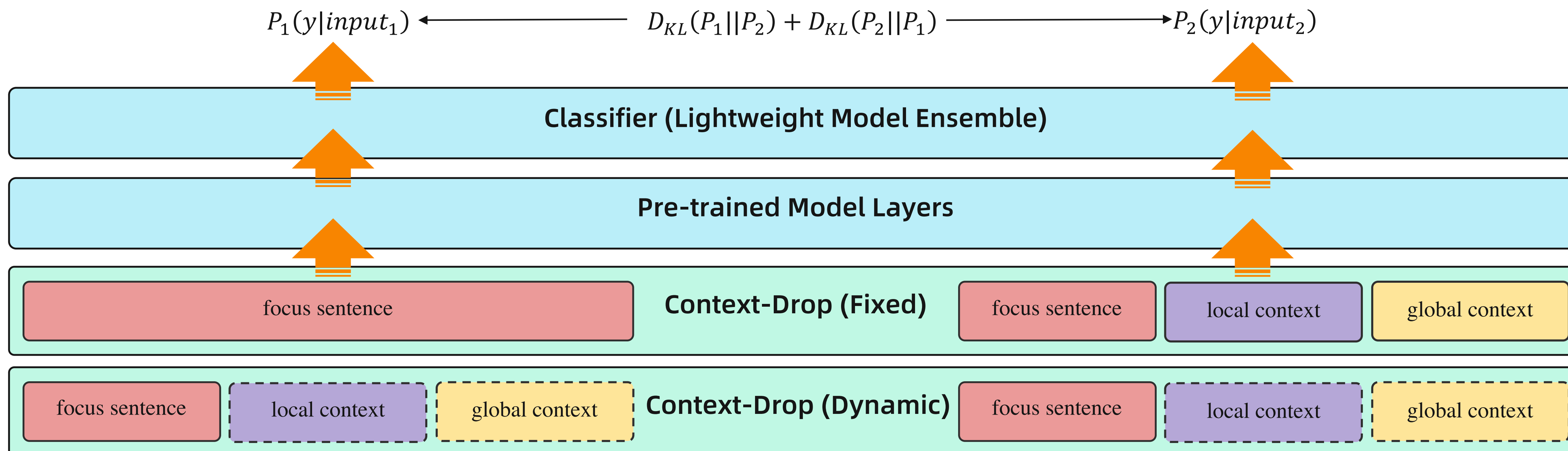
Context

- ◆ **Local Context**: Adjacent sentences (explored by prior works)
- ◆ **Global Context**: Relevant but non-contiguous sentences (retrieved through context selection method by computing the similarities)



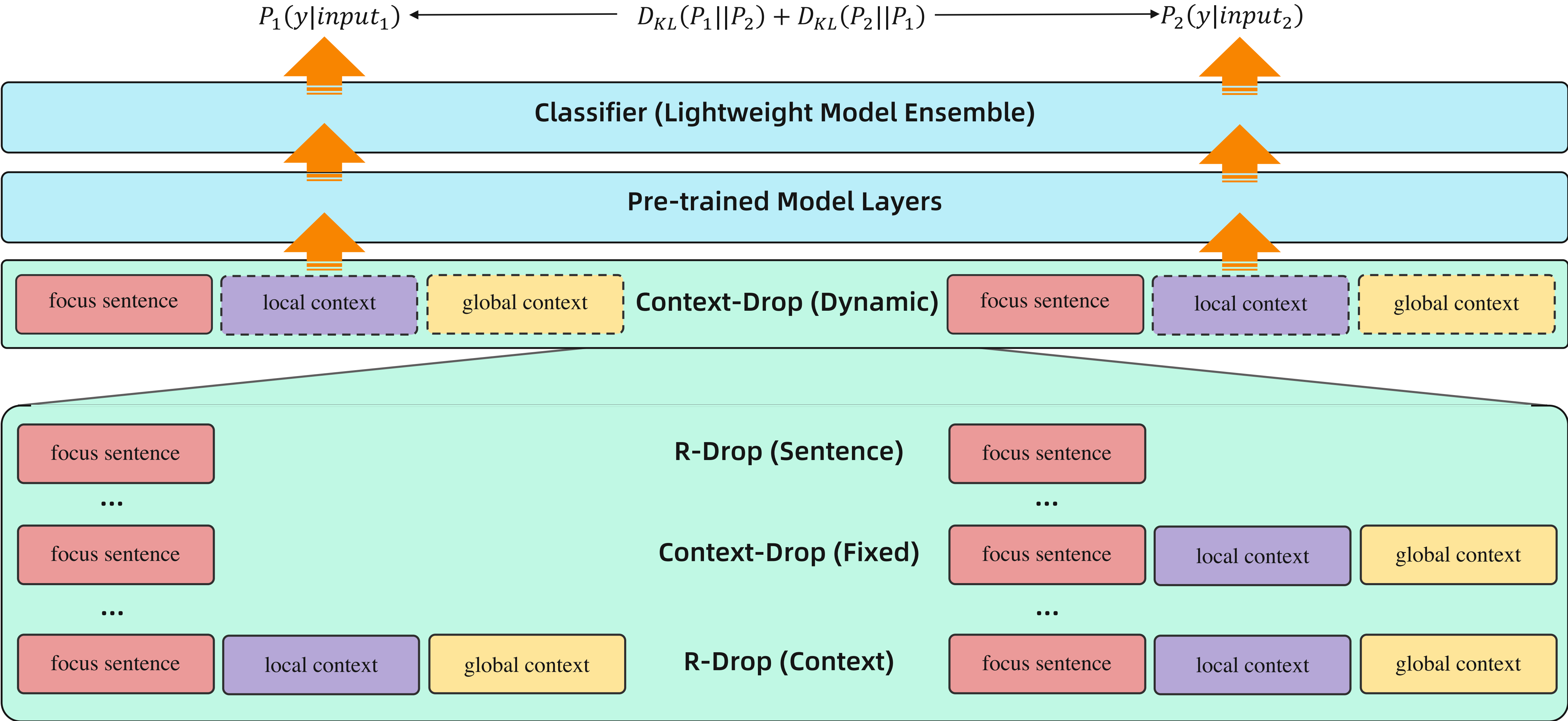
R-Drop

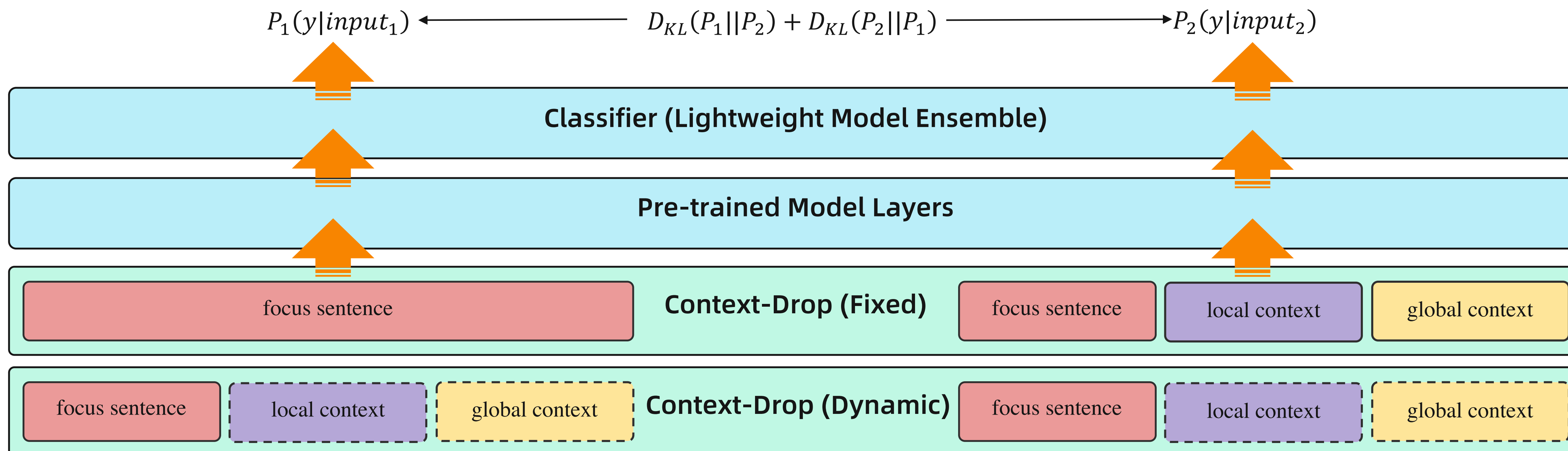
- ◆ Context understanding plays a critical role in the action item detection task
- ◆ However, local/global contexts may contain irrelevant information (may distract the classifier)



Context-Drop

- ◆ **Motivation**: Focus more on the current sentence → Better exploit relevant information in context & Be less distracted by irrelevant information in context
- ◆ **Context modeling with regularization**: Force the prediction probability distributions of a single sentence and the sentence with its context to be consistent with each other





Lightweight Model Ensemble

- ◆ **Motivation:** During annotation, the majority voting results are usually correct despite the relatively low inter-annotator agreement → Explore model ensemble while preserving inference latency
- ◆ **Method:** Initialize encoder layers from one pre-trained model A and initialize pooler layer from another pre-trained model B to integrate knowledge from different pre-trained models

Model	Modeling Task	AMC-A F1
BERT	sentence classification	64.76±0.98
Longformer	sequence labeling	65.35±1.33
StructBERT	sentence classification	67.84±1.20

StructBERT

- ◆ The word structural pretraining objective of StructBERT reconstructs tokens in the correct order from the shuffled trigrams
- ◆ This pre-training objective could improve its robustness to disordered sentences, which is quite common in spoken languages

Input Method	AMC-A F1	AMI F1
sentence	67.84±1.20	38.67±1.25
w/ R-Drop	68.77±0.82	39.26±1.70
sentence + local context	68.50±1.21	41.03±1.42
w/ R-Drop	68.79±0.42	42.72±0.74
w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	69.15±0.91	43.12±0.74
w/o KL loss	68.23±1.11	40.71±1.78
w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	69.53±0.75	42.05±0.31
w/o KL loss	67.97±0.53	41.44±2.29

Input Method	AMC-A F1	AMI F1
sentence + global context	67.99±1.86	35.82±1.11
w/ R-Drop	69.80±1.14	37.88±1.04
w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	69.07±0.57	39.23±0.73
w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	70.48±0.63	41.25±1.76
sentence + local & global context	69.09±1.23	41.31±1.51
w/ R-Drop	68.72±1.04	40.75±1.28
w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	69.28±0.95	38.66±0.77
w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	70.82±1.33	41.50±1.52

Global Context

- ◆ **sentence + local & global context** performs better than **sentence + local context** on both Chinese AMC-A and English AMI meeting corpora
- ◆ Global context provides complementary information to local context and **combination of global & local context achieves further improvement**

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Context-Drop

- ◆ **Context-Drop** performs better than baseline on both AMC-A and AMI corpora
- ◆ Context-Drop: Focus more on the current sentence & Exploit relevant information in context & Be less distracted by irrelevant information in context
- ◆ Reduction in the standard deviations → Improvement of model stability and robustness

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Context-Drop & Ablation Analysis

- ◆ **Context-Drop (dynamic)** performs best in most cases → This flexible and dynamic contrastive learning method can achieve better performance
- ◆ Ablation analysis: **w/o regularization loss of KL divergence (KL loss)** degrades the performance → **Contrastive learning is important for the gains**

Model Layers	Pooler Layer	AMC-A F1
StructBERT	StructBERT	67.84±1.20
	RoBERTa	68.36±0.93
RoBERTa	RoBERTa	66.87±0.44
	StructBERT	67.25±0.93

Lightweight Model Ensemble

- ◆ Lightweight Model Ensemble (initializing from different pre-trained models) performs better than initializing from one pre-trained model
- ◆ This method could integrate knowledge from different models and achieve better performance without increasing the number of parameters

Download AMC-A



Our Code



Conclusion

- ◆ **AMC-A**: The first Chinese meeting corpus with action item annotations → Alleviate the scarcity of resources and prompt research on meeting action item detection
- ◆ **Context-Drop**: Improve context modeling of both local and global contexts with regularization → Achieve improvement in accuracy and robustness of action item detection for both Chinese and English meeting corpora
- ◆ **Lightweight Model Ensemble**: Integrate knowledge from different pre-trained models → Achieve improvement in accuracy while preserving inference latency

Future Work

- ◆ Refine Lightweight Model Ensemble and investigate its efficacy on other tasks
- ◆ Combine the Context-Drop and Lightweight Model Ensemble methods

Thanks

Q & A