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Encoder And Decoder Techniques For Cross-Language Multi-Document Abstractive And Extractive Summarization

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Abstract

The universalization of social media and digital documents led to the swift advancement of multilinguistic data accessible on the web. Nevertheless, this enormous quantity of data could not be assessed physically. The present work addresses Cross-Language Text Summarization (CLTS) that creates a summary in a disparate language out of the source documents. CLTS's task concentrates upon creating a summary in a target language (TL) (e.g., Japanese) for a provided document array in a disparate source language (e.g., English). The encoder-decoder paradigm remains comprehensively employed in CLTS study. Soft attention will be employed for attaining the necessary contextual semantic data when performing the decoding. Nevertheless, because of the deficit of accessibility to the primary features, the produced summary diverges out of the main content. The present work proposes a novel architecture to discuss the job by the excerption of several summaries within the TL by Double Attention Mechanism and Bi-directional Long Short-Term Memory (DAM_Bi-LSTM) networks, which can extract relevant cross-language keywords better and reduce the problem of unfamiliar words within the process of summary generation for optimizing the data of the CLTS. In the Attention Pointer Network, the self-attention mechanism gathers principal data out of the encoder, and the soft attention and the pointer network produce extra clear summaries. Additionally, the optimized coverage mechanism will be used for dealing with the reiteration issue and optimizing the generated summaries' quality. Consequently, the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM attains 24% in rouge-1, 20% in rouge-2, 40% in rouge-L, 92.6% of accuracy, 80.6% of precision, 74.6% of recall, and 86.8% of F1-score.

Keywords :

Introduction

Text Summarization (TS) remains the job of filtering important data out of the original document for providing compressed variants for a specific procedure. A significant aim of this task remains to present a multi-document text summarization architecture [1]. Multi-Document Summarization (MDS) remains a renowned and automatic procedure in which the necessary data is excerpted out of various input documents. Multiple portrayals of paradigms are developed upon creating the summary out of a single document (SD) and multiple document (MD). Single and multiple DS architectures encountered enormous modifications [2]. After this, the main task in MDS remains in gathering multiple resources out of the data excerption phase since this contains threat with maximal repetition if this will be correlated with SD [3]. Additionally, concatenation of the obtained data inside the congruent text for generating a congruent summary remains a greatly intricate procedure.

Summarization will be applied in the format of abstractive summarization (AS) or extractive summarization (ES). At first, AS generally requires data combination, sentence condensation, and reformulation [4]. Next, ES will be performed by detecting the salient features of the documents' statements. In this, the excerpted sentences possess maximal score evolved out of the resulting summary. Recently, programmers concentrated upon automatic TS known as ES. CLTS remains the process of analyzing the documents in a language for learning the remarkable features that consecutively create the document's small, appropriate, and precise summary in a particular language [5].

The strategies employed for CLTS remain split into TS implementation that relies on the extractive. Broadly, the advanced techniques for CLTS employ extractive classes [6]. Presently, the systems use constrictive and abstractive architectures for maximizing the effectiveness and grammatical predominance of summaries. Yet, such paradigms require unique resources for a language [7] and a combination of varied paradigms limits the application of such techniques in summary creation in diverse languages. Furthermore, the requisite for a particular array of resources will be of immense influence in advancing the implementations. Disparate document arrays generally possess disparate properties. A solo summarization paradigm might not generate a top-grade summary for each document array although the paradigm might result in fine mean summarization execution all over the document arrays.

For handling the aforementioned issues, we proffer a novel architecture for dealing with the cross-language document summarization job by excerption and scoring of several summaries in the target language (TL). Thus, the apportionments of this study are:

- Initially, we excerpt several candidate summaries (CS) having disparate summarization paradigms for every document array and proffer many schemes for creating the CS for every document array having few top-grade summaries. Next, we analyze the Double Attention Mechanism and Bi-directional Long Short-Term Memory networks (DAM_Bi-LSTM).
- In the Attention Pointer Network, the self-attention (SA) mechanism gathers principal data out of the encoder, the soft attention and the pointer network (SAPN) create extra congruent chief content, and the combination of these 2 creates precise and congruent summaries.

Associated Studies

The study [8] proffers to rank and choose sentences by combining 2 types of sentence-level scores: the informativity and the quality. The study [9] presents a co-ranking architecture for concurrently ranking the two sentences in the source language and sentences in the TL and, later, choosing the target-side sentences (TsS) as per the ranking scores. The study [10] puts forth a phrase-related paradigm for ranking the TsS and, next, avidly choosing the summary sentences. While doing choosing, a sentence might be condensed by leaving a few phrases.

The study [11] implements a Support Vector Machine (SVM) regression technique to prognosis the translation quality of a couple of English-Chinese sentences out of elemental attributes including sentence length, sub-sentence value, nouns and adjectives ratios, and parse attributes. The study [12] trains ϵ-Support Vector Regression (ϵ-SVR) to prognosticate translation quality's rank as per the automated NIST metric as a quality signal. This creates the translated English documents into French bound by the Google Translate application and analyzes the features for predicting discussion supremacy of a sentence.

Centered upon phrase-based translation strategies, the study [13] establishes a phrase-related technique for calculating sentence scoring, excerption, and constriction. After this, a scoring paradigm is implemented for jobs depending upon a sub-modular standard of lessened sentences. An analyst employs excerption and data mining methodologies for addressing the problems arising while doing the summarization process [14]. One more methodology suggests graph-based techniques for outperforming the difficulties arising while doing the summarization procedure [15].

The study [16] gives amalgamation to the study upon a few text creation sub-jobs, that is, dialogue systems and summarization yet not in any way reach wider to the rest of the signification creation jobs. The study [17] summarizes PLMs' two creations for the entire NLP domain and presents PLMs'several extensions and variations for text creation. This focuses on giving text creation analysts an amalgamation and pointer towards associated studies.

System paradigm

Generally, conventional CLS will be comprised of summarization and translation phases. The disparate arrangement of these 2 phases results in the ensuing 2 schemes. Consider En2Zh CLS as an instance. Early Translation (ETran) initially translates the English document into a Chinese document alongside machine translation; next, a Chinese summary will be created by a summarization paradigm. Late Translation (LTran) initially summarizes an English document into a small English summary and, next, translates this into Chinese. Figure-1 illustrates the comprehensive framework for cross-language-based TS in which the input database facilitates token portrayal. Then, the feature extraction (FE) is performed by the residual methodology that is ensued by encoding and decoding procedures employing DAM_Bi-LSTM.

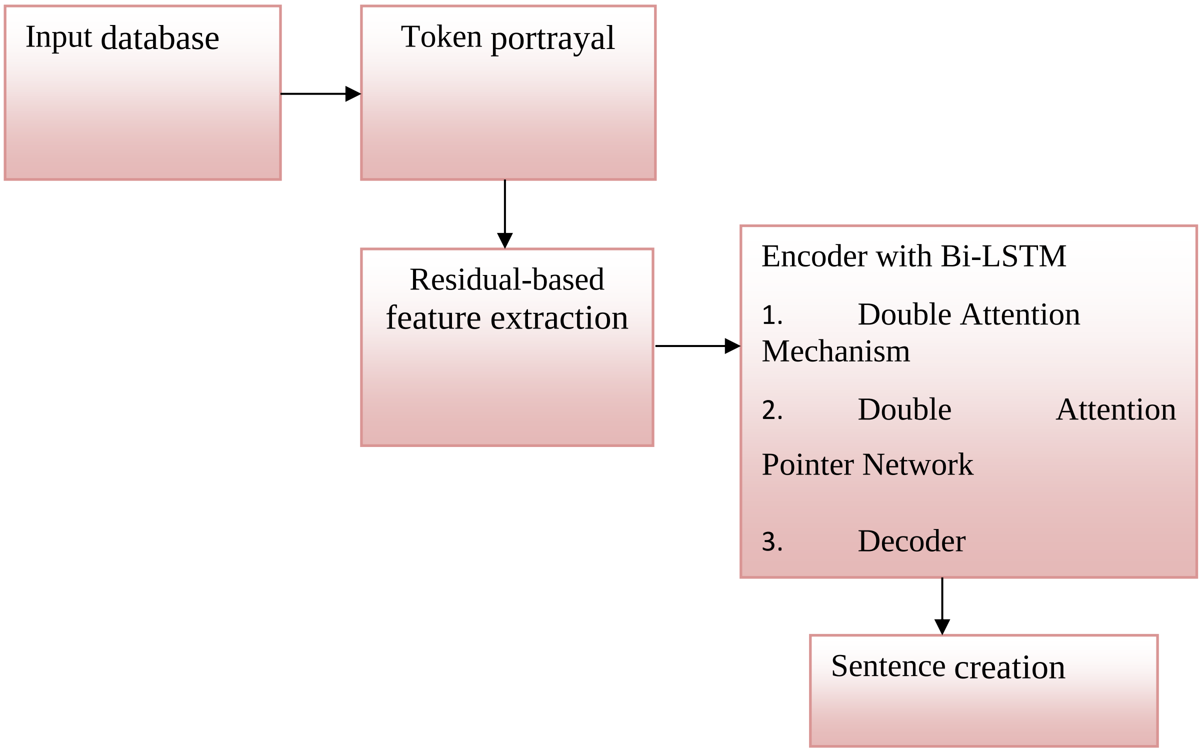

Figure-1 Comprehensive framework for cross-language-based text summarization

Token portrayal and residual-based feature **extraction**

Regarding the best text creation execution of transformer encoder-decoder (E-D) network paradigms provided an array of CLS data.

$D = (X(i), Y(i))D = (X(i), Y(i))$ in which X and Y remain tokens' concatenation, the encoder maps the input document $X = (x1, x2, \ldots, xn)$ $X = (x1, x2, \ldots, xn)$ into a concatenation of continual portrayals $z = (z1, z2, \ldots, zn)$ $z = (z1, z2, \ldots, zn)$ of which dimension differs concerning the source concatenation extent. The decoder creates a summary Y = $(y1, y2, \cdots, ym), (y1, y2, \cdots, ym),$ that remains in a disparate language out of the continual portrayal. The encoder and decoder will be trained unitedly for maximizing the conditional probability of target concatenation provided a source concatenation:

$$L_\theta = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{N} \log P(y_t}{y} < t; x; \theta$$

The transformer will be comprised of a stacked encoder layer (EL) and decoder layer (DL). Having 2 blocks, EL remains a self-attention block (S-AB) ensued by a position-wise feed-forward block. In spite of a similar framework as the EL, the DL contains an additional

E-D attention block (AB). Residual connection and layer normalization will be employed over every block. Additionally, the S-AB within the decoder will be altered with masking for avoiding current locations from taking part in upcoming locations while doing training. For SA and E-D attention, a multi-head AB will be employed for acquiring data out of disparate portrayal subspaces at disparate locations. Every head complements scaled dot-product attention.

DAM_Bi-LSTM

Bi-LSTM could obtain contextual semantics in frontward and rearward text sequences. SA permits text to concentrate upon the reliance of the word upon the rest of the words in the present time phase for acquiring global semantic data when decay SA would give additional attention toward the neighboring words. Cross-attention (C-S) permits queries and replies for discerning every reply's work-level attention weight (AW). Figure-2 illustrates the Bi-LSTM's framework.

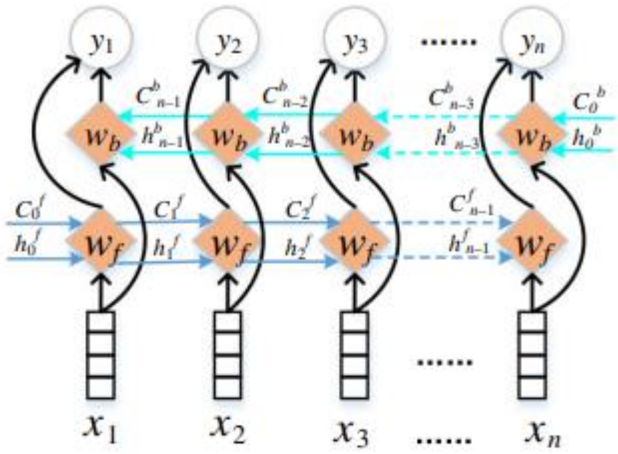

Figure-2 Bi-LSTM framework

LSTM has been initially proffered by Hochreiter & Schmidhuber and could minimize gradient vanishing within an RNN. As LSTM employs adaptive gate mechanism, this gate could particularly forward data via a sigmoid neural layer and element-wise multiplication. The vector output's every component by the sigmoid layer remains a proportion betwixt zero and one portraying what quantity of correlated data will be forwarded. The LSTM possesses an input gate (IG), a forget gate (FG), and an output gate (OG) that decide what quantity the LSTM sustains its former memory and excerpts present data. Provided an input concatenation $X = \{x(1), x(2), \ldots. x(n)\}, nX = \{x(1), x(2), \ldots. x(n)\}, n$ that remains the sentence's extent, and $i_t i_t$, $f_t f_t$ and $o_t o_t$ portray the IG, FG, and OG, accordingly, in which the criteria { $Wi, Ui, bi\}, \{Wf, Uf, bf\}$ *and* $\{Wo, Uo, bo\} Wi, Ui, bi\}, \{Wf, Uf, bf\}$ *and* $\{Wo, Uo, bo\}$ remain the weight matrices (WMs) of the IG, FG, and OG, accordingly, $c_t c_t$ portrays the present cell state, ; Wc, Uc, bc portray the criteria of novel memory content $c'_t c'_t$, and $x(t) x(t)$ portray the input of time t; hidden vector h(t) could be updated as ensues. The LSTM neural network will be regarded for amending the disappearing gradient problem for lengthy concatenation data. The 4 gates of LSTM could be portrayed as,

$f_t = \sigma(w_f x_t + R_f h_{t-1} + b_f) f_t = \sigma(w_f x_t + R_f h_{t-1} + b_f)$

$g_t = \tanh\,(w_g x_t + R_g h_{t-1} + b_g) g_t = \tanh\,(w_g x_t + R_g h_{t-1} + b_g)$

$i_t = \sigma\,(w_i x_t + R_i h_{t-1} + b_i) i_t = \sigma\,(w_i x_t + R_i h_{t-1} + b_i)$

$o_t = \sigma\,(w_o x_t + R_o h_{t-1} + b_o) o_t = \sigma\,(w_o x_t + R_o h_{t-1} + b_o)$

in which $R_f R_f$, $R_g R_g$, $R_i R_i$, and $R_o R_o$ signify the WMs for the former short-term state h_{t-1}, $w_f w_f$, $w_g w_g$, $w_i w_i$, and $w_o w_o$ signify the WMs in the present input state $x_t x_t$, and $b_f b_f$, $b_g b_g$, $b_i b_i$, and $b_o b_o$ signify the bias terms. The network's present long-term state (L-TS) could be computed as,

$c_t = f \times c_{t-1} + i_t \times g_t c_t = f \times c_{t-1} + i_t \times g_t$

The network's output y remains

$y = h_t = +o_t \times \tanh\,(c_t) y = h_t = +o_t \times \tanh\,(c_t)$

in which $c_{t-1} c_{t-1}$ portrays the former L-TS.

LSTM's demerit remains that this could not employ context data out of the future tokens. The Bi-LSTM creates 2 individual output vector (OV) concatenations by processing the concatenation in the two trajectories having former and upcoming contexts – one processes the input concatenation in the frontward trajectory, and another process the input concatenation in the rearward trajectory. Every time phase's output remains the OVs' sequence in the two trajectories.

Double Attention Pointer Network

Figure-3 illustrates the computation of attention employing an attention's scaled dot-product (SDP)within the self-attention layer of this paradigm.

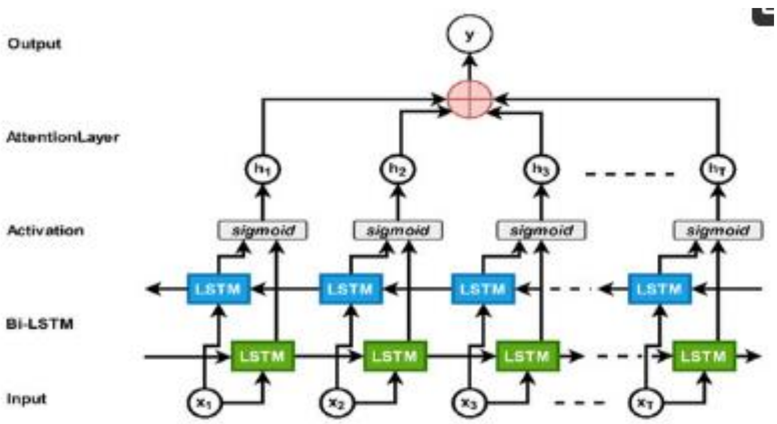

Figure-3 Bi-LSTM with an attention mechanism

The paradigm could discern solo concatenation's AWs for computing its feature vector (FV). In this manner, this could catch the relationship betwixt every work and the rest of the words in the concatenation. The attention's SDP contains inputs – the 3 matrices Q (Query), K (Key), and V (Value) that arise out of a similar input X. We could obtain Q,K,V Q,K,V by multiplying XX with a matrix. Initially, the dot-product should be computed betwixt Q and K. Next, the outcome should be divided by a scale $\sqrt{d_k}\sqrt{d_k}$ for avoiding this out of remaining very big. Later, the soft max function (SF) will be employed for normalizing the outcome toward a probability dispensation and, later, multiplied by the matrix V for obtaining a novel contextualized portrayal matrix in which $w_i^Q \in R^{d*dk}, w_i^K \in R^{d*dk} and\ w_i^v \in R^{d*dk}$ $w_i^Q \in R^{d*dk}, w_i^K \in R^{d*dk} and\ w_i^v \in R^{d*dk}$ remains the WMs of a linear transformation (LT), $\sqrt{d_k}\sqrt{d_k}$ remains the Query and Key vector's size, and σ remains the SF; this procedure could be defined as,

$$\boldsymbol{Q = Xw_i^Q}, K = Xw_{i,}^k V = \boldsymbol{Xw_i^V}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma(w) = softmax}\left(\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V\right.$$

$$\boldsymbol{attn = \sigma(w) * V}$$

Initially, Query, Key, and Value will be decided by LT, and later, we compute h times of SDP attention. Next, compiling and amalgamating the h times' outcome could lead to acquiring multi-head attention post one more LT. This command permits the paradigm for learning pertinent data within subspaces of disparate LTs. Provided that the SA layer's (SAL) input remains a matrix of $x = \{x1, x2, \dots, xn\}, nx = \{x1, x2, \dots, xn\}, n$ remains the concatenation's extent. In this SAL, $Q, K\ and\ VQ, K\ and\ V$ will be acquired individually by $X\ X$ multiplying with a WM. For every $xi, xi,$ the SAL will be computed for correlating with the rest of the vectors within the concatenation and acquiring the AW of xi for adapting the value of $xixi$. As it remains every head attention's output, $w_i^O \in R^{hd,xd\ model}$ $w_i^O \in R^{hd,xd\ model}$ will be the LT's criteria as exhibited in the ensuing expression:

$$\boldsymbol{multiatt = [att_1, att_2, \dots att_h]w_i^o}$$

A decay matrix (DM) is included in the AW σ(w) in which $M_{decay} \in R^{n*n}$ $M_{decay} \in R^{n*n}$ remains the DM and α remains the decay mask criteria, as exhibited in the ensuing expression:

$$decayatt = (\sigma(\omega) + \propto Mdecay) * V.q_S$$

The DM is crafted with this concept: AW lessens as the distance out of the present word raises. Cross-attention contains a similar inward architecture as SA yet employs disparate inputs and a disparate function.

Sentence production

For creating the sentence, we generated the words repeatedly for the i-th sentence derived by,
$Prob(dnt \mid\mid s1: i-1,\ dnt-1,\ Ft; \theta)$

in which Ft represents the FV, dt−1 represents the final words within the i-th sentence, s1:i−1 represents the former sentences, and θ represents the entire criteria for creating the sentence. The cost function of the creating sentence remains a negative logarithm and is derived by,
$Losssen = -\sum t = 1Nlog(Prob(dnt|s1: n-1,\ dnt-1,\ Ft; \theta))$

in which N represents entire words within a sentence. By lessening the “Losssen”, the circumstantial link amidst the words within the sentence could be produced coherent and uniform. For this paradigm, optimal θ is acquired as,
$\theta *= argmax\sum t = 1Nlog(Prob(dnt|s1: n-1,\ dnt-1,\ Ft; \theta))$

In this, θ∗ updates θ by the optimizer within the entire training procedure. Backpropagation will be employed for the loss, and the separate LSTM portion determines in what way to discern a hidden state ht out of the input order. Here, Soft max capacity will be performed for obtaining the possibility of contribution across the words within the whole vocabulary.

Database description

For English, segmentation’s 2 disparate granularities are implemented – words and sub words (Sennrich et al., 2016). Entire English characters are changed into a small case. The input is condensed to two hundred words and output to 120 words (150 characters for Chinese output). For Chinese, segmentation’s 3 disparate granularities are used – characters, words, and sub words. This should be noted that we just implement sub word-related segmentation within the Zh2En paradigm as sub word-related segmentation would create the English article very lengthier within En2Zh, specifically at the Chinese target-side (t-s) output, that turns the transformer execution terribly bad. For our reference point pipeline paradigms, the Chinese character’s vocabulary dimension remains 10,000, and that of Chinese words, sub words, and English words entirely remains 100,000. In this En2Zh NCLS paradigm, source-side’ (s-s) vocabulary dimension (VD) English words remains 100,000, and that of t-s Chinese characters and words remains 18,000 and 50,000 accordingly. In this Zh2En paradigm, VD of s-s Chinese characters, words, and sub words remain 10,000, 100,000, and 100,000 accordingly, and that of t-s English words and sub words remain entirely 40,000. Entire criteria will be activated through the Xavier initialization methodology.

Performance analysis

Correlation of the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM will be performed with ϵ-SVR and SVM concerning diverse criteria including accuracy, ROUGE score, precision, recall, and f1-score.

ROUGE score – Consider Rn(X) to be the ROUGE score (RS) for complementing n-grams of a summary X having h human summaries indicated M(j), j = 1, ..., h as,

$$Rn(X) = \max j \frac{\sum_{i \notin Nn} \min(Xn(i), Mn(j) \sum_{i \notin Nn} \min(Xn(i), Mn(j)}{\sum_i Mn(j)(i) \qquad \sum_i Mn(j)(i)}$$

$$P\ i \in Nnmin(Xn(i), M(j)\ n\ (i))\ P\ i \in Nn\ M\ (j)\ n\ (i)$$

in which Nn represents the array of n-grams that exist within the summary that is scored, Xn(i) represents the frequency of the n-gram within the summary, and M (j) n (i) represents its frequency within the j-th human-created summary.

Table-1 exhibits the correlation of prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies with the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology.

Table-1 ROUGE score computation

Methodologies	ROUGE-1(%)	ROUGE-2 (%)	ROUGE-L (%)
ϵ-SVR	20	18	28
SVM	18	22	36
DAM_Bi-LSTM	24	20	40

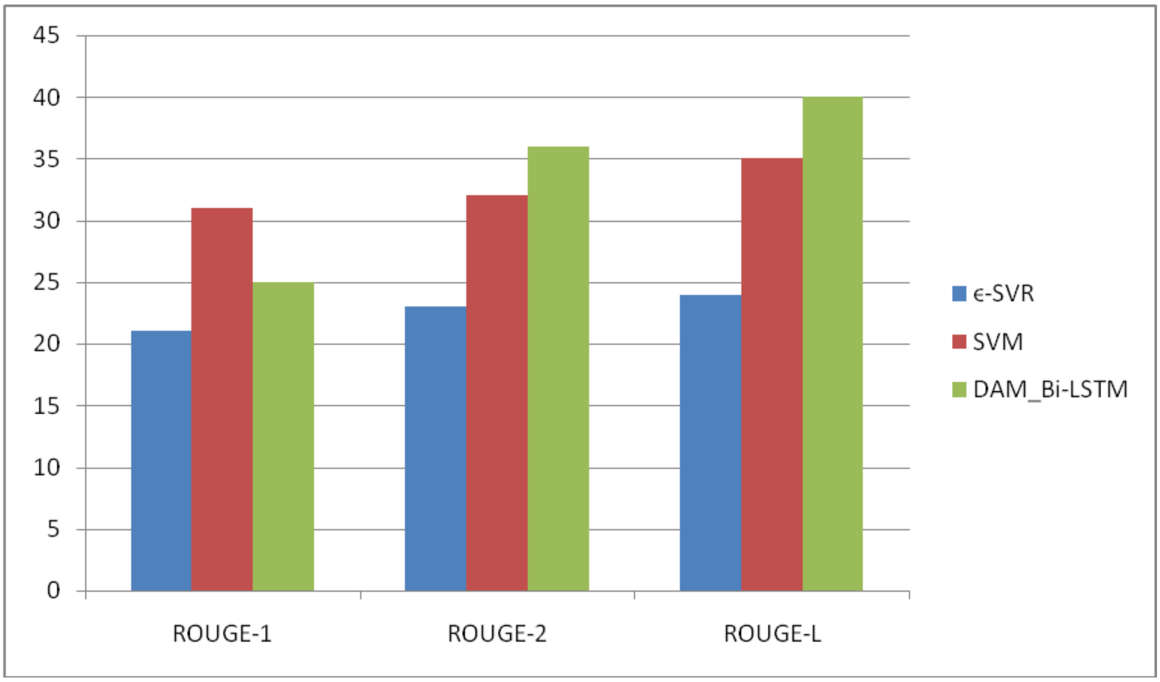

Figure-4 Correlation of rouge scores

Figure-4 illustrates the assessment of RSs in which the X-axis exhibits three kinds of rouges, and the Y-axis exhibits the score in percentage. The assessment exhibits that the DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology possesses 25% in rouge-1, 36% in rouge 2, and 40% in rouge-L.

Table-2 exhibits the correlation of words' RS having sentences' inconsistent length for the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology.

Table- 2 Word rough score having inconsistent length for DAM_Bi-LSTM

Range of α	Summary's Length	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L
α =1	sentence 1	2.24	0.00	2.24
	sentence 2	2.24	0.00	2.24
	sentence 3	2.24	0.00	2.24
α =0.6	sentence 1	**20.10**	**19.25**	**22.01**
	sentence 2	26.09	17.04	14.05
	sentence 3	32.28	12.05	24.46
α =0.5	sentence 1	32.09	8.39	5.07
	sentence 2	32.23	16.35	10.26
	sentence 3	18.09	13.55	15.08
α =0.4	sentence 1	2.24	0.00	2.24
	sentence 2	2.24	0.00	2.24
	sentence 3	2.24	0.00	2.24

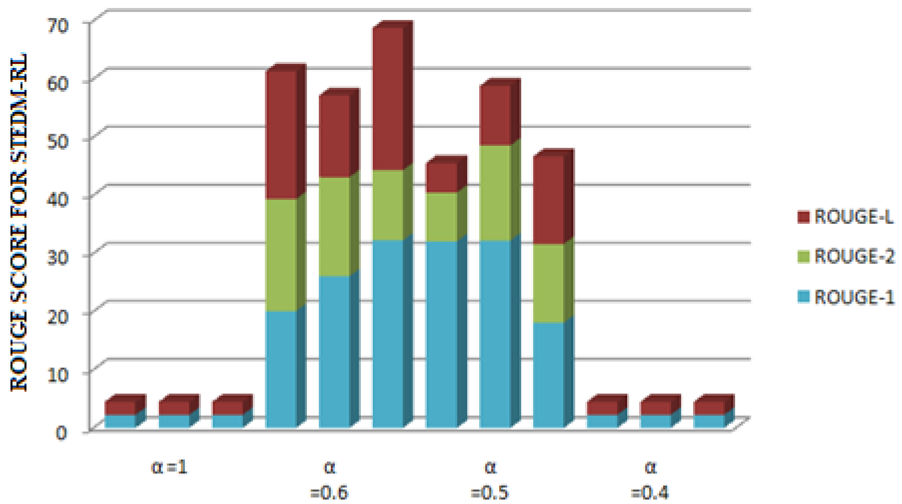

Figure-5 Correlation of rouge scores for DAM_Bi-LSTM

Figure-5 illustrates the RSs' assessment for DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology in which the X-axis exhibits three kinds of rouges and the Y-axis exhibits the RS. Thus, α =0.6 in which the RS hit about 20.10%, 19.25%, and 22.01% which exhibits that the sentences production has fine quality.

- **Accuracy** provides the capability of the comprehensive anticipation generated by the paradigm. True positive (TP) and true negative (TN) give the ability to anticipate the existence and non-existence of negative reviews. False positive (FP) and false negative (FN) give false anticipations done by the employed paradigm. The expression for accuracy remains,

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

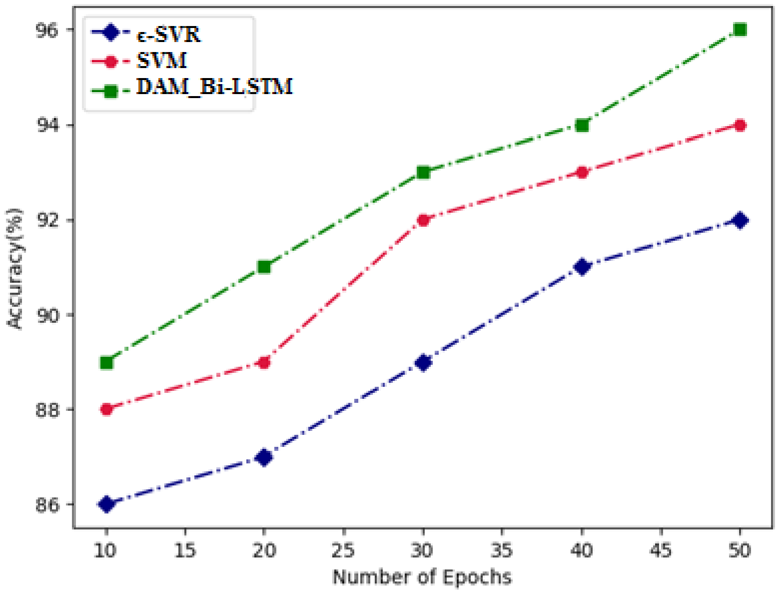

Figure-6 Correlation of accuracy

Figure 6 depicts the accuracy's correlation betwixt the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies and the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology in which the X-axis exhibits the epochs quantity employed for assessment, and the Y-axis exhibits the accuracy attained in percentage. While correlated, the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies obtained 89% and 91.2% whereas the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology obtains 92.6% of accuracy that remains 3.6% finer than the ϵ-SVR methodology and 1.4% finer than the SVM methodology.

- **Precision** – The rate of precision remains the proportion of positive sample count. Instead precision portrays the ratio of the anticipation paradigms within a sentence in which unnecessary words would really exist. The rate of precision (P) can be described by,

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP \quad TP}{TP+FPTP+FP}$$

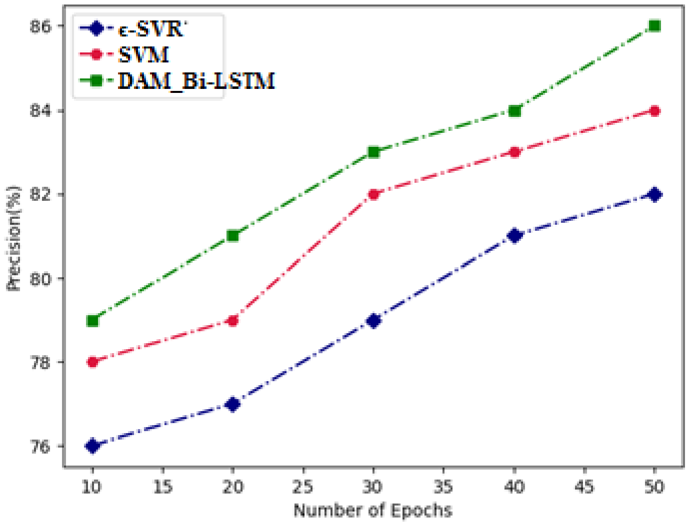

Figure-7 Correlation of precision

Figure-7 depicts the correlation of precision betwixt the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies and the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology in which the X-axis exhibits the epochs quantity employed for assessment, and Y-axis exhibits the precision attained in percentage. While correlated, the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies attained 79% and 79.2% whereas the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology attained 80.6% of precision that remains 1.6% finer than the ϵ-SVR methodology and 1.4% finer than SVM methodology.

- **Recall** – This represents the detectability to precisely identify positive reviews within the database; the sensitivity computation in no way considers determined test outcomes into consideration since the test could not be reiterated, and entire undetermined samples must be excepted out of the assessment as,

$$\text{recall}=\frac{TP \quad TP}{TP+FNTP+FN} \quad (23)$$

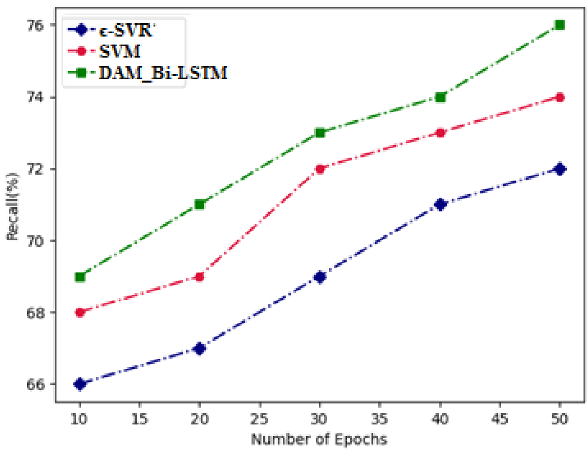

Figure-8 Correlation of recall

Figure- 8 exhibits recall’s correlation betwixt the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies and the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology in which the X-axis exhibits the epochs quantity employed for the assessment, and the Y-axis exhibits the recall acquired in percentage. While correlated, the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies attained 69% and 71.2%

whereas the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology attained 74.6% of recall that remains 5.6% finer than the ϵ-SVR methodology and 3.4% finer than the SVM methodology.

- **F1-score –** This remains employed for deciding the prognosis execution. This remains the weighted mean of precision and recall. The value of one defines the finest whereas zero defines the poorest. F1-score in no way regards TNs and can be computed by,

$$f1 - score = \frac{2 * P * R}{P + R}$$

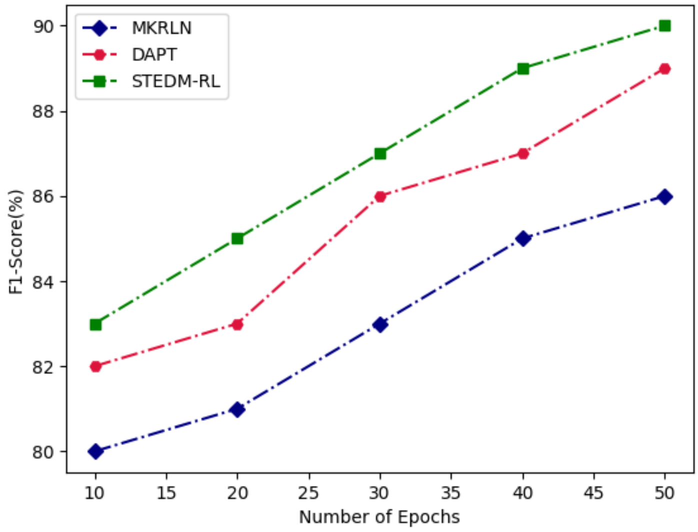

Figure 9 Correlation of f1-score

Figure 9 exhibits the correlation of the f1-score betwixt the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies and the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology in which the X-axis exhibits the epochs quantity employed for the assessment, and the Y-axis exhibits the f1-score acquired in percentage. While correlated, the prevailing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies attained 83% and 85.4% whereas the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology attained 86.8% of f1-score that remains 3.8% finer than the ϵ-SVR methodology and 1.4% finer than the SVM methodology.

Table 7 exhibits the comprehensive correlation of accuracy, precision, recall, and f1-score of the existing ϵ-SVR and SVM methodologies and the proffered DAM_Bi-LSTM methodology.

Table-7 Comprehensive correlative assessment

Methodologies	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-score (%)
ϵ-SVR	89	79	69	83
SVM	91.2	79.2	71.2	85.4
DAM_Bi-LSTM	92.6	80.6	74.6	86.8

Conclusion

This study proposes neural CLTS first ever. For attaining this target, we proffer DBM_Bi-LSTM in which the SA mechanism collects principal data from the encoder, the SAPN generates extra clear chief content, and the combination of these produces precise and clear summaries. As could be noticed in the attention visualization, disparate data will be acquired through cross-attention; hence, decay SA and SA concentrate upon disparate features. The experimental outcomes exhibit that the double attention could enhance the paradigm's execution for attaining finer portrayal vectors of cross languages. Correlation of the proffered DBM_Bi-LSTM will be executed with ϵ-SVR and SVM concerning several criteria including accuracy, ROUGE score, precision, recall, and f1-score. Consequently, the proffered DBM_Bi-LSTM attains 24% in rouge-1, 20% in rouge-2, 40% in rouge-L, 92.6% of accuracy, 80.6% of precision, 74.6% of recall, and 86.8% of f1-score. In the upcoming study, we would regard enhancing DBM_Bi-LSTM and implementing this into the rest of the NLP works like dialogue systems and reading comprehension.

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