What are they achieving through the conversation? - modeling guide-tourist dialogues by extended grounding networks

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Introduction

To engage conversations, especially those which have certain goals or tasks, the participants have to share many things to achieve collaboration. In each local interaction, the achievement of grounding (Clark and Schaefer, 1989; Clark and Brennan, 1991) about sharing each utterances meanings would be needed. By accumulating these grounding process, the final goal of the conversation would be accomplished. It is needed that both an evidence which the addressee would understand the speaker's utterance is exhibited and they mutually share it. To develop a collaborative dialogue system, it is important that the system is designed to consider this grounding process. In this study, we propose a dialogue modeling method to deal with the grounding process between participants for goal-oriented dialogues.



Ideas based on

Clark and Schaefer (1989) formulated a contribution model in order to model the grounding process. The contribution consists of two phase of presentation and acceptance, e.g., an initiation 'hello' and a response 'hello'. Traum (1996) extended this idea to a computational model of grounding as a transition network. While the conversation has a discourse purpose as goal and the hierarchical and multiple discourse segment purposes to be shared between one and another in each discourse segments (Grosz and Sidner, 1986). By merging these ideas, we would like to propose the idea of contribution topics and extended grounding networks

Objective Data

We applied the annotation scheme to the data recorded

from cell-phones; conversations held between a guide and ten tourists in Japanese. We had the tourists travel around Kyoto City for a full-day, and had them to call the guide several times during their trips. Thirteen of them (now, we have 98) were labeled and analyzed.



An example of network

Results

- •Extracted Contribution Topics (CTs) by levels of network Top level (depth d=1)*Input symbols of this level consist of only CTs <opening>
- <request>
- <closing>
- <proactive>*guide's unprompted proposal
- <appointment>*scheduling continuous calls
- Middle level (*d*=2)
- <und:req>*understanding user's request <answer>
- Bottom level (d≥2)*only Grounding Acts
- <channel>
- <identifv> <social>
- <pre:req>*preface of request
- <sub:req>*user's supplementary request
- <probe>* guide's follow-up question
- Multi level (d=any)

Discussion

- <situation>*confirming the situation of the user <goal>*reference to goal of the trip
- <addition>*additional chat

The actual human-to-human dialogues include many redundant exchanges. In the extended grounding networks, those are expressed as additional transitions to the basic network. In a sense, such redundancy can be regarded as naturalness of human-tohuman dialogue, but some part of them should (and might) be reduced in some way (by using sensor information like GPS, camera, etc). It may be estimated with the network complexity (NC).



Annotation scheme

Contribution topics -- a unit of achievement corresponding to a discourse segment which has a certain preposition to be shared with collaborators for a certain dialogue period. It also has a hierarchical structure where a contribution topic of an higher levels contain the topics from middle and lower levels. Grounding Acts -- based on Traum's seven grounding acts: initiate,

continue, ack, regrepair, regack, repair and cancel, they are labeled to each utterance in the bottom level of contribution topics.

Grounding states -- strength of grounding is expressed by four kinds of states: ungrounded (-), half-grounded (!), mid grounded () and mutual grounded (m).

An example of labeled data

Each lowest level contribution topic is initiated from start state S to final state F (= m) through each collaborator's mid-grounded states g (guide's state) or u (user's state) or other (halfgrounded, ungrounded) states. If a lower level of contribution topic is completed, the state of the upper level can be transitioned to the next state.

| R | U tterance | U-D | d=1 | S ta te | d = 2 (1) | State | d = 3 (1) | State | d = 2 (2) | S tate | d = 3 | State | d = 2 (3) | State | d = 3 | State |
|---|---|-----|---------------------|---------|---|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | S | | S | | S | | | | | | | | |
| U | [Ring] | 0 | <opening></opening> | | <channe⊅< td=""><td></td><td>in it in te</td><td>u</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(S)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></channe⊅<> | | in it in te | u | | | | (S) | | | | |
| G | Helb, this is Hiromispeaking. | 10 | | | | | ack | g | <identify></identify> | | initiate | g | | | | |
| U | This is Tanaka speaking. | 20 | | | <td>1</td> <td>ack</td> <td>m</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ack/initiate</td> <td>u</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | 1 | ack | m | | | ack/initiate | u | | | | |
| G | How are you? | 30 | | | | | | | | 2 | ack | m/S | <socia⊅< td=""><td></td><td>initiate</td><td>g</td></socia⊅<> | | initiate | g |
| U | Excuse me for calling many times. | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ack/initiate | u |
| G | No problem. | 50 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | <td>F/S</td> <td>ack</td> <td>m/S</td> | F/S | ack | m/S |
| U | So, I'm in the grounds of K iyom izu tem ple. | 60 | <request></request> | | <situation></situation> | | in it in te | u | | | | | | | | |
| G | Yes. | 70 | | | <td>S</td> <td>ack</td> <td>m/S</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | S | ack | m/S | | | | | | | | |
| U | I have just drawn a paper fortune, | 80 | | | <undaeq></undaeq> | | in it in te | u | | | | | | | | |
| G | uh-huh | 90 | | | | | ack | g | | | | | | | | |
| | and I forgot whether I should bind | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U | a bad one or a good one with a | 100 | | | | | continue | u | | | | | | | | |
| | tree branch. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | Please bind bad one. | 110 | | | | 1 | ack | m/S | <answer></answer> | | in it in te | g | | | | |
| U | Should I bind bad one, and take good one abng? | 120 | | | | | | | | | reqack | u | | | | |
| G | Yes, you should. | 130 | | | | | | | | | ack | g | | | | |
| U | I got it. | 140 | | 2 | | | | | | F/S | ack | m/S | | | | |
| U | Thank you very much. | 150 | <cbsing></cbsing> | | ≺socia⊅ | | in it ia te | u | | | | | | | | |
| G | Was it good result? | 160 | | | <td>1</td> <td>ack</td> <td>m/S</td> <td><addition></addition></td> <td></td> <td>in it in te</td> <td>g</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | 1 | ack | m/S | <addition></addition> | | in it in te | g | | | | |
| U | Yes, it was good. | 170 | | | | | | | | | ack/initiate | u | | | | |
| G | Please keep it. | 180 | | | | | | | | | ack/initiate | g | | | | |
| U | Yes, thanks. | 190 | | | | | | | | 2 | ack | m/S | ≺socia⊅ | | in it in te | u |
| G | Sure, anytin e. | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | <td>3</td> <td>ack/</td> <td>m /S</td> | 3 | ack/ | m /S |
| U | Goodbye. | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | ≺socia⊅ | | initiate | u |
| G | Goodbye. | 220 | | F | | | | | | | | | <td>F</td> <td>ack/</td> <td>m</td> | F | ack/ | m |

•Basic network model of Guide-Tourist dialogue

From the communality of all networks, the most simplest (or indispensable) network can be conducted as the basic model of the guide-tourist dialogues



NCs of <request> by request types



Future works

Since the model has difficulty to deal with parallel topics proceeding simultaneously at the same level (e.g. <opening> topic), we must extend further our framework. Besides we have to undertake

 automatic extraction of basic networks automatic labeling from DA or other labels implementing the model as dialogue strategy