

A Bottom-Up Exploration of the Dimensions of Dialog State in Spoken Interaction

SIGdial 2012

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Models of dialog state are important, both scientifically and practically, but today's best build strongly on tradition. This paper presents a new way to identify the important dimensions of dialog state, more bottom-up and empirical than previous approaches. Specifically, we applied Principal Component Analysis to a large number of low-level prosodic features to find the most important dimensions of variation. The top 20 out of 76 dimensions accounted for 81% of the variance, and each of these dimensions clearly related to dialog states and activities, including turn taking, topic structure, grounding, empathy, cognitive processes, attitude and rhetorical structure.

The table summarizes interpretations of some of the top dimensions, with the variance explained by each, combining information from this paper and two others: "Towards Empirical Dialog-State Modeling and its Use in Language Modeling", Nigel G. Ward and Alejandro Vega, Interspeech 2012; and "Where in Dialog Space does *Uh-huh* Occur?" Nigel G. Ward, David G. Novick, Alejandro Vega, Interdisciplinary Workshop on Feedback Behaviors in Dialog, 2012, submitted; and unpublished findings.

1	this speaker talking vs. other speaker talking	32%
2	neither speaking vs. both speaking	9%
3	topic closing vs. topic continuation	8%
4	grounding vs. grounded	6%
5	turn grab vs. turn yield	3%
6	seeking empathy vs. expressing empathy	3%
7	floor conflict vs. floor sharing	3%
8	dragging out a turn vs. ending confidently and crisply	3%
9	topic exhaustion vs. topic interest	2%
10	lexical access or memory retrieval vs. disengaging	2%
11	low content and low confidence vs. quickness	1%
12	claiming the floor vs. releasing the floor	1%
13	starting a contrasting statement vs. starting a restatement	1%
14	rambling vs. placing emphasis	1%
15	speaking before ready vs. presenting held-back information	1%
16	humorous vs. regrettable	1%
17	new perspective vs. elaborating current feeling	1%
18	seeking sympathy vs. expressing sympathy	1%
19	solicitous vs. controlling	1%
20	calm emphasis vs. provocativeness	1%
21	mitigating a potential face threat vs. agreeing, with humor	< 1%
22	personal stories/opinions vs. impersonal explanatory talk	< 1%
23	closing out a topic vs. starting or renewing a topic	< 1%
24	agreeing and preparing to move on vs. jointly focusing	< 1%
25	personal experience vs. second-hand opinion	< 1%
26	signalling interestingness vs. downplaying the current information	< 1%
29	no emphasis vs. lexical stress	< 1%
30	saying something predictable vs. pre-starting a new tack	< 1%
37	mid-utterance words vs. sing-song adjacency-pair start	< 1%
62	explaining/excusing oneself vs. blaming someone/something	< 1%
72	speaking awkwardly vs. speaking with a nicely cadenced delivery	< 1%