Collaborating on Utterances with a Spoken Dialogue System
Using an ISU-based Approach to Incremental Dialogue Management
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I. Abstract
- Silence-end-pointed SDS: user must finish speaking before system planning and generation can begin.
- Human-human dialogue: actions occur during or immediately at the end of speech input, e.g. back-channels, interruptions, delivery in instalments. This is lost in end-pointed systems.
- We explore using trial intonation in collaborative utterance building. Present and evaluate incremental dialogue manager capable of modelling such behaviour.
- Highlights of system:
  - reacts to reference resolution problems, and (un-)certainty of user, as signalled by prosody
  - can execute requests concurrently; raises implicit "correct?" question
  - judged more human-like and more reactive than non-incremental counterpart

II. Collaboration on Utterances
- Shape of an utterance determined not only by its speaker, but also by her addressee.
- Speakers monitor addressee responses online, to determine whether successfully grounded.
- Utterance itself may contain cues for grounding responses. E.g. (from Clark 1996)
  A: A man called Annegra?-
  B: yeah, Allegra
  A: Allegra, uh, replied and, uh,...

A uses try marker (Schegloff 1979): "questioning upward intonational contour, followed by a brief pause", cueing response from B, which ultimately determines shape of the overall utterance.

III. System, Domain
- Task-oriented, execute action (take, delete, etc.) on puzzle tiles (Pentomino):

IV. System, Overview
- Built with InproToolkit (cf. poster yesterday), middleware software package for building incremental spoken dialogue systems.
- Module network consists of speech recognition (ASR), with provisions for incrementality (Baumann et al., 2009), a FloorTracker, a unification-based natural language understanding component (NLU) and the iQUD DM (Section V).

V. System, Dialogue Management
- IS: question stack (iQUD) and a todo list. Update rules triggered by events from NLU, AM, FloorTracker, and changes to the IS.
- iQUD (variant of Ginzburg's (1996) QUD): collects relevant sub-questions, consisting of a semantic slot; a relevant non-linguistic action (RNLA); and grounding state.
- NLU events downdate sub-questions, triggering rule sending RNLA to AM via todo list. Upon completion, AM rules update grounding state. FloorTracker rules cue system utterances.

VI. Evaluation
- Overhearer evaluation against 800ms end-pointed system w/o concurrent actions.
- 30 minutes of interactions from both setups recorded (discarded 10% of "outlier" interactions.)
- Interactions from the incremental setting significantly shorter (t-test, p<0.005).
- Judgments on helpfulness (1), human-likeness (2) and reactivity (3), Likert-scale (8 subj./34 randomly selected recordings). Incr. sys. rated higher on 2 and 3 (Wilcoxon rank-sum test; p=0.04, p>0.005).

VII. References
Please see paper in proceedings.