

# Modeling Vocal Interaction for Text-Independent Participant Characterization in Multi-Party Conversation

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June 20, 2008

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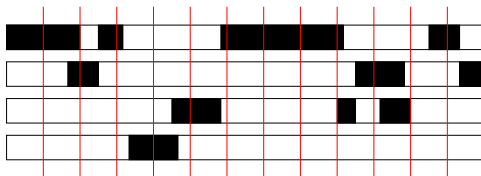
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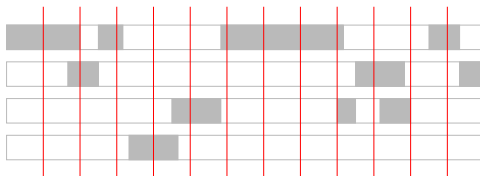


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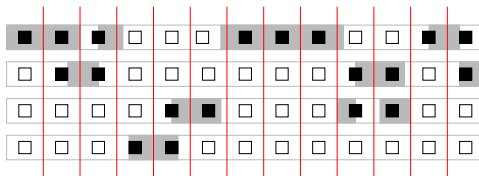
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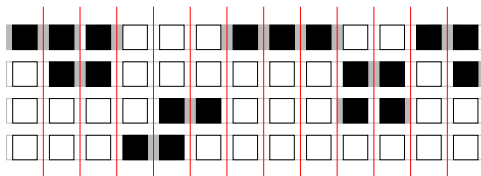
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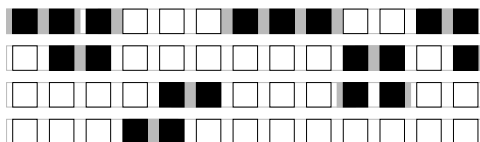
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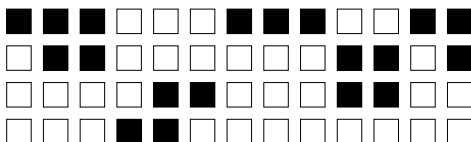
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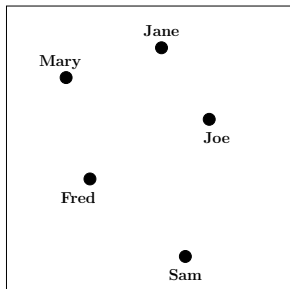
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# Participant Characterization

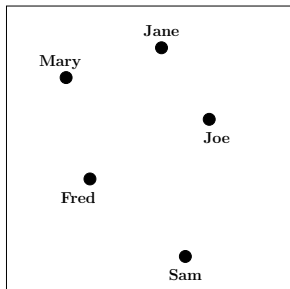


- a *useful* partition of the conversation participants

- role
- influence
- seniority
- dominance
- ranking (of the above)

- for all time,

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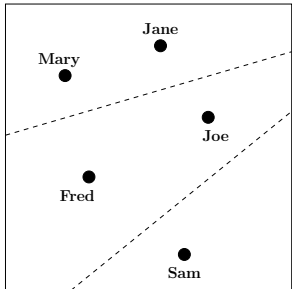
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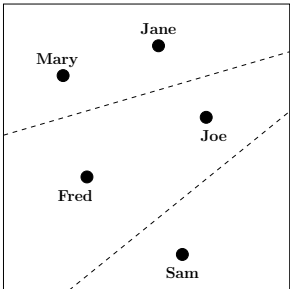
- the class of participant  $k$ :  $g[k] \in C \equiv \{C_1, \dots, C_M\}$
- all participant group:  $g \in C$  or  $g \in C_1$

## Participant Characterization





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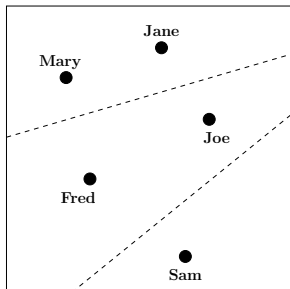


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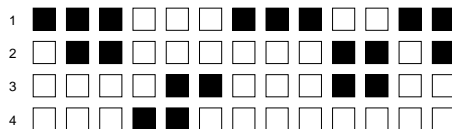
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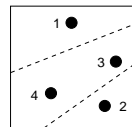
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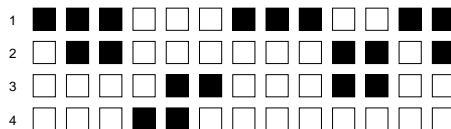
$$\{\mathbf{q}_t\} \in \mathbb{V}^{K \times T}$$



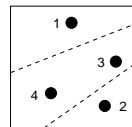
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- ② compute & model features  $\mathbf{F}$
- ③ infer required equivalence classes  $\mathbf{g}[k]$  of each participant

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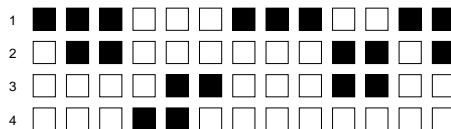
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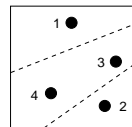
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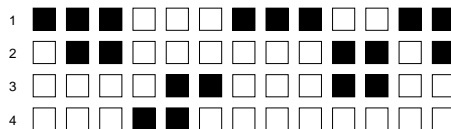
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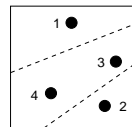
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# Outline of Talk

0. ... Intro (Motivation & Related Work)
1. Computational Framework
2. Experiments
3. Conclusions

# Motivation

- having observed a conversation/meeting, being able to say something about the participants is a **basic competence in conversation understanding**
- lots of research in psycho- and socio-linguistics, 1950-1970
  - experimental psychology
  - small group research
  - non-verbal interaction
- findings suggest that a participant's talkspurt deployment timing is conditioned on



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  - dominance rankings: Rienks & Heylen, 2005
  - influence rankings: Rienks *et al.*, 2006
- static characterization of radio talk show participants
  - roles: Vinciarelli, 2007
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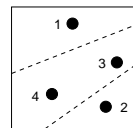
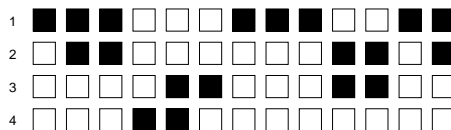
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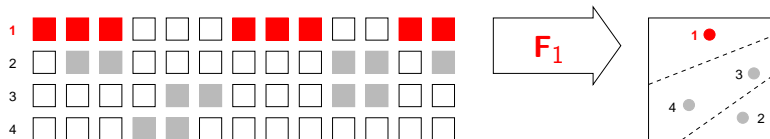
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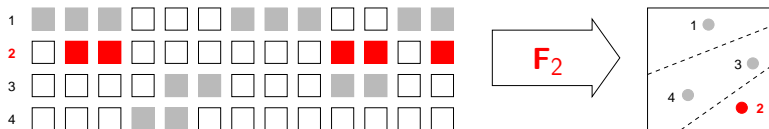
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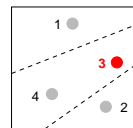
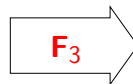
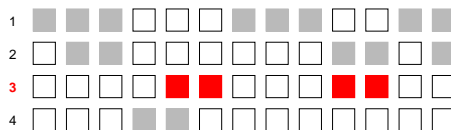
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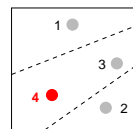
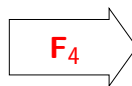
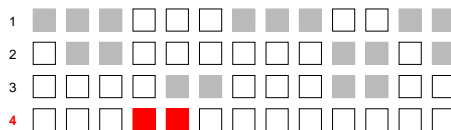
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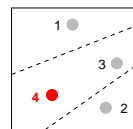
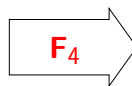
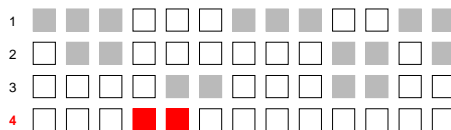
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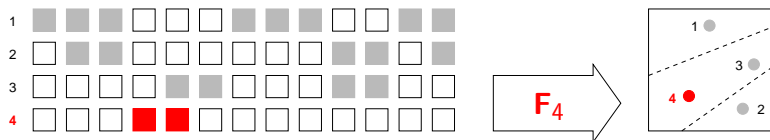
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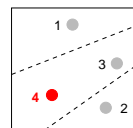
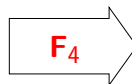
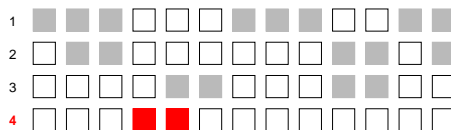
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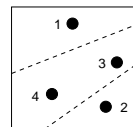
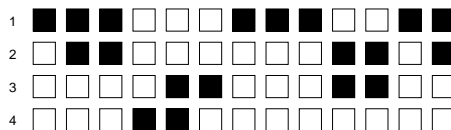
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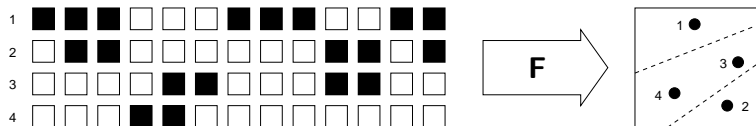


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Solution: **model participants jointly**

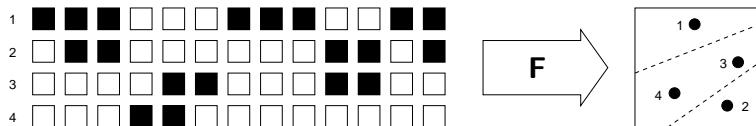
# Detecting Participant Types Jointly



- 1 **F** describes interaction between **all**  $K$  participants
- 2 the most likely **group** assignment  $\mathbf{g}^*$  is identified by enumerating over all possible group assignments  $\mathbf{g} \in h(\mathcal{C})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{g}^* &= \arg \max_{\mathbf{g} \in h(\mathcal{C})} P(\mathbf{g} | \mathbf{F}) \\
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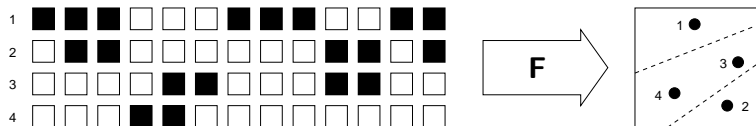
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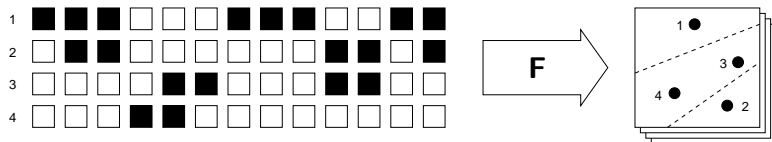
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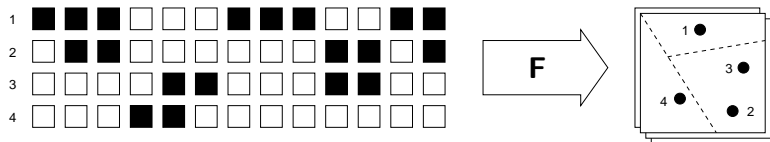


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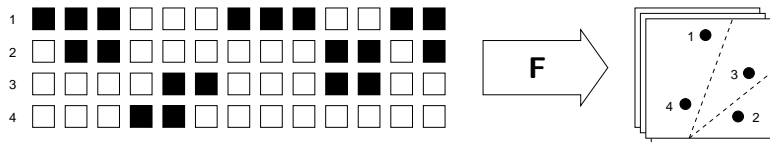
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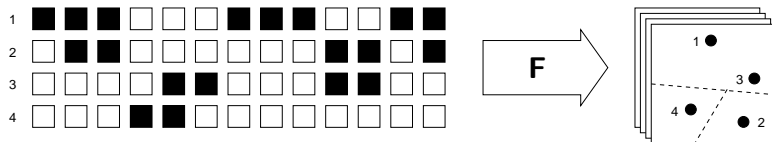
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# What is $h(\mathcal{C})$ ?

That depends on what  $\mathcal{C}$  is...

- each of  $K$  types assigned to exactly one participant
- $h(\mathcal{C})$  is a permutation space
- $|h(\mathcal{C})| = K!$
- each participant can be one of any  $N$  types
- $h(\mathcal{C})$  is a Cartesian product
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# In our experiments...

- Unique Roles,  $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{R}$
- AML Meeting Corpus
  - design scenario
  - train: 98 meetings
  - dev: 20 meetings
  - eval: 20 meetings
  - $K = 4$ , always
- $\mathcal{R} = \{\text{PM, ME, UI, ID}\}$
- Seniority Levels,  $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{S}$
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  - 3 meeting types (Bed, Bmr, Bro)
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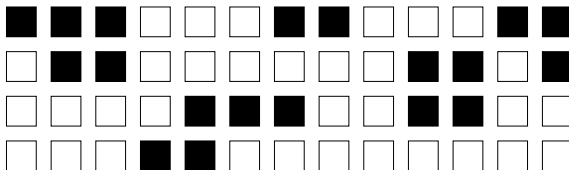
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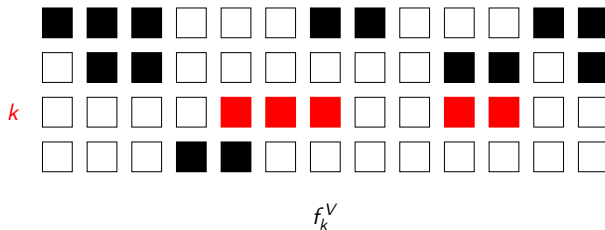
# Feature Types in F

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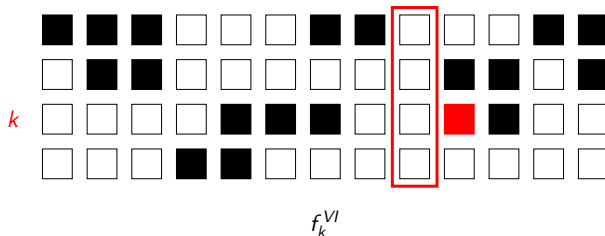
## Feature Types in F

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- 2 probability of initiating vocalization (VI) in prior silence
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- 5 probability of continuing overlap (OC) in prior overlap



# Feature Types in $\mathbf{F}$

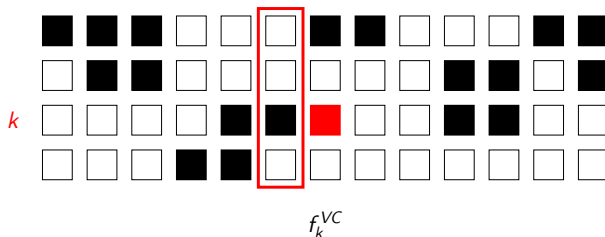
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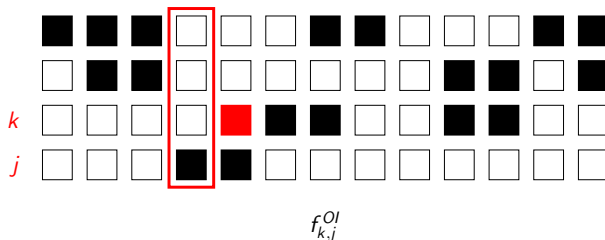
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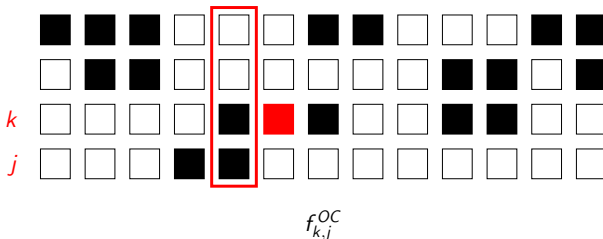
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# Models

- behavior model (BM), where  $\theta$  is a 1-dimensional Gaussian

$$P(\mathbf{F} | \mathbf{g}) = \prod_{k=1}^K P\left(f_k^V | \theta_{\mathbf{g}[k]}^V\right) P\left(f_k^{VI} | \theta_{\mathbf{g}[k]}^{VI}\right) P\left(f_k^{VC} | \theta_{\mathbf{g}[k]}^{VC}\right) \\ \times \prod_{j \neq k}^K P\left(f_{k,j}^{OI} | \theta_{\mathbf{g}[k], \mathbf{g}[j]}^{OI}\right) P\left(f_{k,j}^{OC} | \theta_{\mathbf{g}[k], \mathbf{g}[j]}^{OC}\right)$$

- membership model (MM)

$$P(\mathbf{g}) = \frac{1}{Z_{\mathbf{g}}} \prod_{k=1}^K P(\mathbf{g}[k])$$

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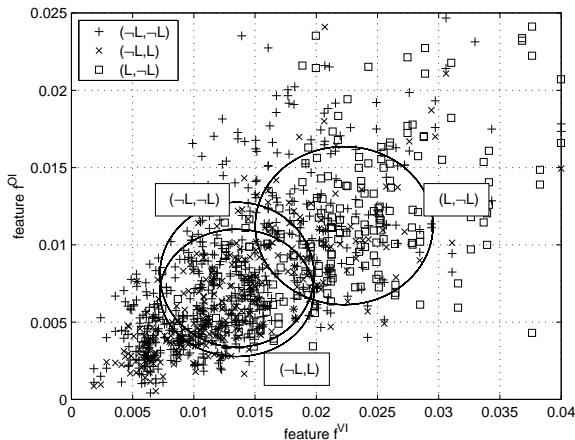
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# Unique Role $\mathcal{R}$ Classification

Feature Type	AMI
	$\mathcal{R}$
$f_k^V$	44
$f_k^{VI}$	*41
$f_k^{VC}$	34
$f_{k,j}^{OI}$	*53
$f_{k,j}^{OC}$	—
best*	53
all	46
priors	25

## Aside: Looking for the Leader

- find one unique role only,  $\mathbf{g}[k] \in \mathcal{L} = \{L \equiv \text{PM}, \neg L\}$

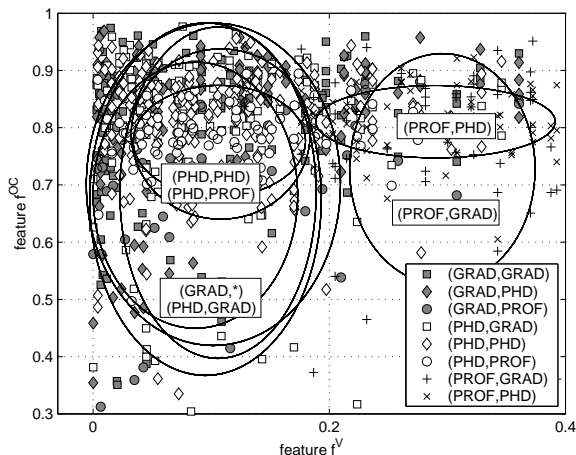




# Leader $\mathcal{L}$ Detection

Feature Type	AMI	
	$\mathcal{R}$	$\mathcal{L}$
$f_k^V$	44	—
$f_k^{VI}$	*41	*60
$f_k^{VC}$	34	—
$f_{k,j}^{OI}$	*53	*60
$f_{k,j}^{OC}$	—	—
best*	53	60
all	46	75
priors	25	25

# Seniority Level Feature Distributions



# Seniority Level $\mathcal{S}$ Classification

Feature Type	AMI		ICSI
	$\mathcal{R}$	$\mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{S}$
$f_k^V$	44	—	*52
$f_k^{VI}$	*41	*60	52
$f_k^{VC}$	34	—	—
$f_{k,j}^{OI}$	*53	*60	*59
$f_{k,j}^{OC}$	—	—	*59
best*	53	60	61
all	46	75	58
priors	25	25	45

# Conversation-Type-Dependent $\mathcal{S}$ Classification

- condition models on automatically inferred meeting type

Feature Type	AMI		ICSI	
	$\mathcal{R}$	$\mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{S}$	$\mathcal{S} t^*$
$f_k^V$	44	—	*52	*57
$f_k^{VI}$	*41	*60	52	56
$f_k^{VC}$	34	—	—	62
$f_{k,j}^{OI}$	*53	*60	*59	*59
$f_{k,j}^{OC}$	—	—	*59	*63
best*	53	60	61	67
all	46	75	58	57
priors	25	25	45	45

# Conclusions

- assigned unique roles  $\mathcal{R}$  in the AMI corpus
  - 53% accuracy, 37% rel error reduction over baseline
  - improves to 75%, when only manager (PM) is sought
  - best features: initiation of talkspurts in silence and in overlap
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  - improves to 67%, with conditioning on inferred meeting type
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- seniority level  $\mathcal{S}$  in the ICSI corpus
  - 61% accuracy, 29% rel error reduction over baseline
  - improves to 67%, with conditioning on inferred meeting type
  - improves to 73%, with conditioning on true meeting type
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# Conclusions

- assigned unique roles  $\mathcal{R}$  in the AML corpus
  - 53% accuracy, 37% rel error reduction over baseline
  - improves to 75%, when only manager (PM) is sought
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# (Potential) Implications

## ① Participant Characterization

- talkspurt deployment timing is predictive
- first baseline for several of the explored tasks
- proposed framework allows for inclusion of potentially complementary information, e.g. prosodic/lexical/semantic features

## ② Dialogue Systems

## ③ Speech Activity Detection

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Thank you for attending.

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