

Joint Segmentation and Classification of Dialog Acts in Multiparty Meetings

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Matthias Zimmermann

`zimmerma@icsi.berkeley.edu`

International Computer Science Institute, Berkeley, USA

Organization

1. Introduction
2. Performance Metrics
3. Hidden-Event LM
4. Maximum Entropy
5. Conditional Random Fields
6. Conclusions and Outlook

Acknowledgments

Andreas Stolcke, Liz Shriberg, Yang Liu



Introduction

Segmentation of a meeting into its Dialog Acts (DAs), where

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can be viewed as typed utterances

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right? why twenty eight?

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DA types (for this talk):

Statements	yeah that's right.	maybe.
Questions	right?	why twenty eight?
Backchannels	yeah	right
Floorgrabbers	um-	so- uh uh-
Disruptions	but-	and it doesn't-

Introduction

What do we need to do?

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Find **DA segments** in stream of words

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Input: um that's interesting what yeah i i i see

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Gold: **um-** **that's interesting.** **what?** **yeah i i-** **i see.**

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Evaluate system output against the gold standard

Example

Input: um that's interesting what yeah i i i see

Gold: um- that's interesting. what? yeah i i- i see.

System: um- that's interesting. what? yeah. i i i see.

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Where do Dialog Acts come from?

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Early philosophy of language

Most attention to sentences that state facts/actions

"Sam smokes habitually"

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Illocutionary acts (acts in saying something)

"I name this ship the *Queen Elizabeth*"

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Most attention to sentences that state facts/actions

"Sam smokes habitually"

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Illocutionary acts (acts in saying something)

"I name this ship the *Queen Elizabeth*"

1969: J. Searle, "Speech Acts: An Essay in Philosophy of Language"

Investigates different illocutionary forces

"Does Sam smoke habitually?" (Question)

"Sam, smoke habitually!" (Command)

"Would that Sam smoked habitually." (Desire)

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Natural Language Processing Techniques

POS tagging / parsing

noun phrase identification

Named entity extraction

Coreference resolution

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- Segmentation: hidden event LM (words), decision trees (pauses)

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- ICSI meeting corpus, sequential approach
- Segmentation: hidden event LM (words), decision trees (pauses)
- Classification: maximum entropy (words)

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This work: **Joint task** as standard classification problem

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... for- okay. oh. this friday? yeah.

Gold mapped

... for D| okay S| oh S| this * friday Q| yeah S|

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Mapping procedure

Gold	... for- okay. oh. this friday? yeah.
Gold mapped	... for D okay S oh S this * friday Q yeah S
System output	... for S okay S oh * this * friday S yeah B
System	... for. okay. oh this friday. yeah.

Performance Metrics

Why should we care?

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Previously proposed Metrics

- [Accuracy](#), DA labels only (Warnke et al.)

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- **NIST**, boundary based metric

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- Metrics are fundamental for tuning and evaluating systems
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Previously proposed Metrics

- **Accuracy**, DA labels only (Warnke et al.)
- **NIST**, boundary based metric
- **Lenient**, word labels only (Ang et al.)
- **Strict**, segment boundaries and word labels (Ang et al.)

Performance Metrics

Gold S | Q . Q . Q . Q | S . S . S | B | S . S |
System S | Q | S | Q . Q | D . D . D | S . S | S |

Performance Metrics

Gold	S	Q	Q	Q	Q	S	S	S	B	S	S	
System	S	Q	S	Q	Q	D	D	D	S	S	S	
NIST	c	f	f	c					s	m	f	c

Performance Metrics

Gold	S Q.Q.Q.Q S.S.S B S.S
System	S Q S Q.Q D.D.D S.S S
NIST	c f f c s m f c
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Strict	c e e e e e e e e e e
Recall	c e e e

Performance Metrics

Gold	S	Q	Q	Q	Q	S	S	S	B	S	S	
System	S	Q	S	Q	Q	D	D	D	S	S	S	
NIST	c	f	f	c					s	m	f	c
Strict	c	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Recall	c		e			e		e	e		e	
Precision	c	e	e	e		e		e		e	e	

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Gold	S Q . Q . Q . Q S . S . S B S . S
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Recall	c e e e e e e
Precision	c e e e e e e

Metric	Counts	Reference	Rate
NIST	3 FA, 1 miss, 1 subst.	5 boundaries	100%
Strict	10 bad word labels	11 words	91%

Performance Metrics

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Strict	10 bad word labels	11 words	91%
Recall	1 correct dialog act	5 dialog acts	20%
Precision	1 correct dialog act	7 dialog acts	14%
F-Measure	-	-	17%

Hidden Event Language Model

Hidden Event LM (HELM)

- Standard n -gram modeling for stream of words and hidden events

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Training: Hidden events treated as normal words

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well **D** uh that's pretty good i think **S** yeah **B**

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$p(* \mid \text{pretty}), p(\text{S} \mid \text{pretty}), p(\text{Q} \mid \text{pretty}), \dots p(\text{D} \mid \text{pretty})$

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$p(* | \text{pretty})$, $p(\text{S} | \text{pretty})$, $p(\text{Q} | \text{pretty})$, ... $p(\text{D} | \text{pretty})$

Decision rule

IF $p(* | \dots) > \theta$ **THEN** non-event

ELSE insert DA type associated with highest posterior

Hidden Event Language Model

Experimental Setup (Ang et al. 2005)

- ICSI meeting corpus with DA annotations (MRDA)
- 51 meetings for training, 11 for validation, and 11 for testing

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- 2 conditions: Reference text, and STT* output

*: Average WER: 39%

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Experimental Setup (Ang et al. 2005)

- ICSI meeting corpus with DA annotations (MRDA)
- 51 meetings for training, 11 for validation, and 11 for testing
- 2 conditions: Reference text, and STT* output
- 5 DA types[†]

*: Average WER: 39%

†: Backchannel, Disruption, Floorgrabber, Question, Statement

Hidden Event Language Model

Experimental Results

- System based on HELM
- Comparison with sequential solution (Ang et al. 2005)

Condition	System	Strict	Recall
	Ang et al.	64.4	45.6
Ref	Ang et al.*	72.4	35.9

STT

*: Ang et al, pause duration not used

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Findings

- HELM based approach on words alone

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- Baseline results for joint segmentation and classification

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- OK results for simplicity of approach

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- Baseline results for joint segmentation and classification
- OK results for simplicity of approach
- Prosody should be included

Maximum Entropy

Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt)

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- Words and pause durations are integrated in a single framework

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- Words and pause durations are integrated in a single framework
- Adapt this scheme to the 6-way DA task
- Combination of MaxEnt and HELM: 2000, E. Shriberg et al. "Prosody-based automatic Segmentation of Speech into Sentences and Topics"

Maximum Entropy

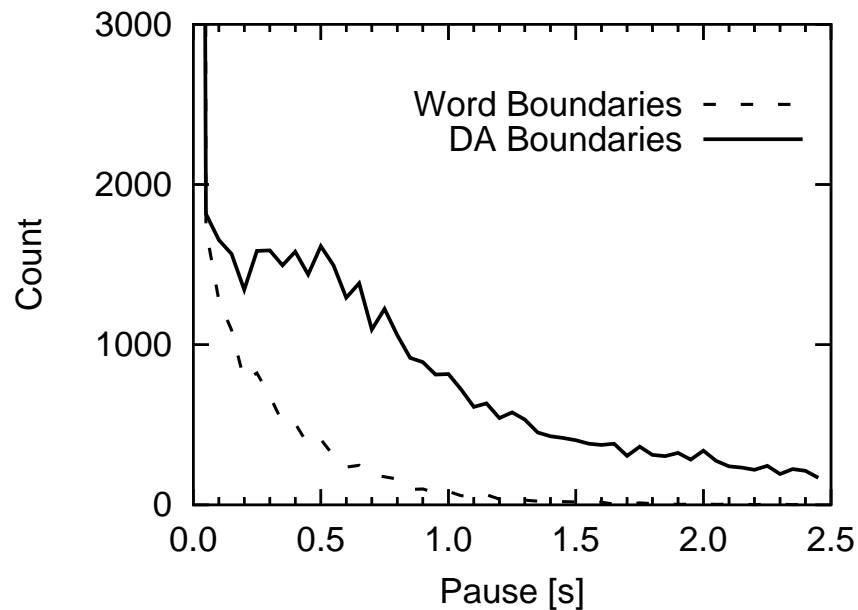
Pause Durations

- Pause durations are the single most helpful prosodic feature

Maximum Entropy

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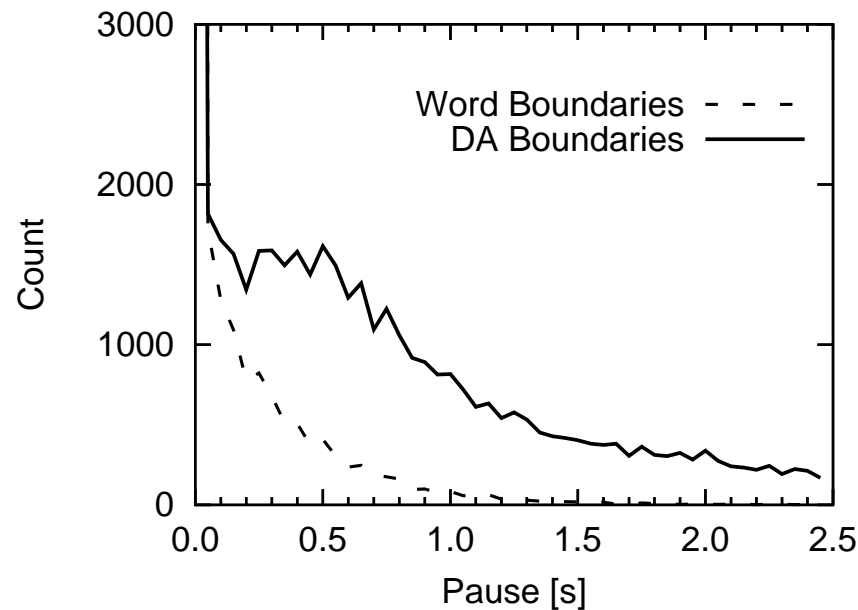
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- Different distributions for DA boundaries and non-boundaries



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Pause Durations

- Pause durations are the single most helpful prosodic feature
- Different distributions for DA boundaries and non-boundaries
- Pause durations and neighbouring words are correlated



Word Pair	Pause [s]	Count
you know	0.006	2876
the the	0.176	988
um um	0.935	55
because um	0.399	34
um yeah	0.746	30

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Feature Extraction

- Binary indicator functions as features

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- Discretize pause duration into histogram bins

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Example

uh that's pretty p=0 good i
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- 4 $\dots w_{i+2}, (w_{i+1}, w_{i+2})$

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- Compare with sequential solution (Ang et al. 2005)

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- Joint approach outperforms the sequential approach
- STT conditions: MaxEnt alone comparable Ang et al.
- Joint modeling of words and pauses essential
- Modeling of DA sequence should be included

Conditional Random Fields

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- Classification optimizes sequence not single instances
- Allows for implicit representation of a DA grammar (DA type bigram)

Conditional Random Fields

Conditional Random Fields (CRF)

- Introduced in 2001 by J. Lafferty et al. "Conditional Random Fields: Probabilistic Models for Segmenting and Labeling Sequence Data"
- Classification optimizes sequence not single instances
- Allows for implicit representation of a DA grammar (DA type bigram)
- Works out of the box for the MaxEnt feature set

Conditional Random Fields

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oh okay what do you think anything

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- Potential drawback: 10-way classification

Conditional Random Fields

Experimental Results

- Setup as before, but lower WER (35.4% instead of 39%)
- CRF with 6-way and 10-way classification
- Comparison with sequential solution (Ang et al. 2005)

Condition	System	Strict	F-Measure
Ref	Ang et al.	65.3	48.5
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	CRF 6-way	70.2	43.7
	CRF 10-way	70.3	44.1

Conditional Random Fields

Confusion Matrix (6-way classification)

Gold	B	D	F	Q	S	DAs	F-Measure
B	1500	5	15	7	329	1960	82.8
D	55	636	60	14	334	2237	37.4
F	64	83	871	4	238	1924	52.1
Q	27	18	2	259	382	1164	34.1
S	410	63	53	33	4528	8918	50.8

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Confusion Matrix (10-way classification)

Gold	B	D	F	Q	S	DAs	F-Measure
B	1526	2	16	7	308	1960	84.1
D	59	662	63	33	294	2237	38.6
F	66	75	912	7	251	1924	54.2
Q	26	27	.	410	247	1164	45.2
S	431	69	55	51	4453	8918	50.6

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- Specifically: Boost for question detection
- Disruptions very hard to recognize

Conclusions

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- Investigated joint segmentation and classification of DAs
- Joint approach substantially outperforms the sequential solution
- The simplest systems (CRF) performed best
- But, we just scratched at the surface of the joint task

Outlook

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- Integrate optical cues, e.g. gazing
- Take into account more than a single channel
- Consider diarization as part of the task
- Build applications on top of DA recognition

Thank You