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Maria Boritchev, Maxime Amblard

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Coffee or tea? Yes.

Maria Boritchev, Maxime Amblard
Loria, Inria Nancy Grand Est

Introduction
Get able to quantify the amount of logical inconsistencies inside a dialogue?

A_1: Do you want coffee or tea?
B_2: Yes

- Incomprehension in dialogue: question/answer relationship, correspondence (span of an answer? logical coherence?)
- Real-life phenomena (corpus-observed)

Possible applications:
- Chatbot programming: fluid automatic answers generation
- Human-human interaction: further study of specific human dialogues (children, psychiatry)
- Improvement of learning algorithms: identification of difficult cases

Objectives
Model dialogue in a dynamic and compositional way, automatically identifying incomprehension.

- Produce logical representations of questions and answers in dialogue
- Find logical incoherences in speech acts combinations

Negotiation Phases

A speaks in light grey, B in dark grey. The dialogue is split in several negotiation phases (bold black boxes). When one of them ends, its representation is computed and stored in the dialogue context. Utterances inside negotiation phases are built both using previous utterances and information coming from the dialogue context storage.

Inquisitive Semantics [1]

A_1: Do you want sugar or stevia in your coffee?
B_2: Neither.
B_2': #Both.

A_1: Do you want sugar or milk in your coffee?
B_2: Neither.
B_2': Both.

Goal: implement a compositional mapping from Natural Language to Inquisitive Logic. Yet:

- No systematic way of representing natural language utterances
- Not specifically developed for Natural Language applications (compositionality?)

Conclusion
We focus our work on the question-answer relationship in dialogue as we think it will give us an entering point for our studies on incomprehension in dialogue, towards a method that will allow us to quantify this type of phenomena in conversations.

- Articulation of several logical frameworks
- Testing of the models on different corpora
- Collection of the DinG corpus

References