WHAT'S THE ANSWER: DIALOGUE ANNOTATION

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OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Design an **annotation schema** for classifying questions and answers
- 2. Write an **annotation guide** and **manually annotate** dialogues in different languages
- 3. Explore machine learning approaches to automate our work

RESEARCH CONTEXT

- SLAM Project: computational models of the speech of patients with schizophrenia
- Our contribution:
- \Rightarrow Preprocessing for automatic dialogue modeling systems
- \Rightarrow Analyze unimpaired speech, baseline for research into
- questions/answers in speech of people with schizophrenia

CONCLUSIONS

General conclusions

Annotation schema and guide work well for English, need extra adaptation for other languages

Agreement scores are moderate; this is expected because the task results but poor is subtle and complex

Future work

(using semi-

automatic

tagging?)

Machine learning for answer classification + answer span detection

Produce more Explore annotated data

Machine

learning: not

enough data;

reasonable

generalization

unsupervised machine learning approaches

Tag YN WH DQ PQ CS

ANNOTATIONS

CORPORA & SOFTWARE

Annotated dialogues

- SCoSE (Saarbrücken Corpus of Spoken English), part I 45 000 words, conversations between US college students Annotated 4963 lines, found 422 questions and 289 answers
- CallFriend ٠ 20 000 words, phone calls of speakers of Colombian Spanish Annotated 2648 lines, found 192 questions and 122 answers
- CGN (Corpus of Spoken Dutch) • 7000 words, phone calls of speakers from the Netherlands Annotated 935 lines, found 87 questions and 72 answers



INTER-ANNOTATOR AGREEMENT



annotators choose the

same category?

has a different

distribution

Se Un

UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE

SUPERVISED PROJECT

WITH MAXIME AMBLARD & MARIA BORTICHEV

ANNOTATION SCHEMA

QUESTION TYPES

Balance between comprehensiveness and simplicity

Corpus-based approach: start with basic assumptions and expand schema to fit the data

Based on **forms** (syntax) and **functions** (semantics/pragmatics)

Wh-questions and disjunctive questions get feature annotations that indicate the semantic role of the asked information (e.g. 'AGENT', 'THEME', 'REASON')

Name	Example
Yes/no question	Did you get a new sweater?
Wh-question	What are your plans now?
Disjunctive question	Is the wedding on Sunday or is it Satur- day?
Phatic question	Right? / Oh yeah? / You know?
Completion suggestion	A: It includes heat and uhm, I think B: Water?

ANSWER TYPES

Tag	Name	Example
PA, NA	Positive/negative an- swer	Yeah. / No wait, this is a different one.
FA	Feature answer	Q: How's Gran Mary? A: She's fine.
PHA	Phatic answer	I know.
UA	Uncertainty answer	Uhm, I don't even know for sure.
UT	Unrelated topic	Q: When will you guys get off? A: My exam is like I don't know.
DA	Deny assumption	Q: What are your plans now? A: I don't have any plans.

OTHER TAGS

			Quota	ations	
	Гag	Name		Example	
(ŹŐ	Quoted question (or answer)		 Christina was like "what's so funny?" I'm like, "I can't even tell you because" 	
1	NQ	Non-quoted quest swer)	tion (or an-	n/a	
			Compl	exity	
]	Гag	Name	Example		
S	SQ	Single question	Do you have a white shirt?		
ľ	MQ	Multiple ques- tion	Wasn't there a musical about the Moulin Rouge, or was that something else?		

MACHINE LEARNING (QUESTION CLASSIFICATION)

DECISION TREE Features Feature importances 0.40 -Automatic feature 0.35 extraction using simple 0.30 neuristics 0.25 Gini coefficient: 0.20 number of times 0.15 feature is used to make 0.10 a decision 0.05 ender wester westered westered westered Results

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
een	0.80	0.90	0.71	0.74
seen	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.58

NEURAL NETWORKS

RNN Classifier

