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Parameters describing the interaction with spoken dialogue systems

ITU-T P-series Recommendations – Supplement 24

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Supplement 24 to ITU-T P-series Recommendations

Parameters describing the interaction with spoken dialogue systems

Summary

This Supplement provides definitions for a set of parameters which can be extracted from services which rely on spoken dialogue systems. The parameters can be extracted from logged (test) user interactions with the service under consideration. They quantify the flow of the interaction, the behaviour of the user and the system, and the performance of the speech technology devices involved in the interaction. They provide useful information for system development, optimization and maintenance, and are complementary to subjective quality judgments collected according to ITU-T Rec. P.851.

Source

Supplement 24 to ITU-T P-series Recommendations was agreed on 21 October 2005 by ITU-T Study Group 12 (2005-2008).

Keywords

Assessment, automatic speech recognition, automatic speech understanding, dialogue management, interaction parameter, speech generation, speech technology, spoken dialogue system.

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Parameters describing the interaction with spoken dialogue systems

1 Scope

This Supplement describes parameters providing information on the interaction with services which are based on spoken dialogue systems, as seen by the system developer and service operator. Spoken dialogue systems addressed by this Supplement enable a spoken language interaction with a human user via the telephone network on a turn-by-turn basis, and have automatic speech recognition, speech understanding, dialogue management, response generation, and speech output capabilities. They may provide access to information stored in a database, or allow different types of transactions to be performed.

The parameters defined here quantify the flow of the interaction, the behaviour of the user and the system, and the performance of the speech technology devices involved in the interaction. For extracting all parameters, the spoken dialogue system has to be accessible as a glass box; still, some parameters may also be extracted in a black-box approach, i.e., without access to the individual system components. The extraction can partially be performed automatically, and partially relies on a human expert transcribing and annotating interaction log files. The parameters address system performance from a system developer's point-of-view; thus, they provide complementary information to subjective evaluation experiments with spoken dialogue systems for which recommendations are given in ITU-T Rec. P.851. Further guidance on subjective evaluation methods in general and on the assessment of speech output devices, is available in ITU-T Recs P.800 and P.85, and in the Handbook on Telephonometry. The parameters listed in this Supplement do not specifically refer to possible degradations introduced by the transmission channel. These effects are an item for further study by ITU-T SG 12.

2 References

- ITU-T Recommendation P.85 (1994), *A method for subjective performance assessment of the quality of speech voice output devices*.
- ITU-T Recommendation P.800 (1996), *Methods for subjective determination of transmission quality*.
- ITU-T Recommendation P.851 (2003), *Subjective quality evaluation of telephone services based on spoken dialogue systems*.
- ITU-T *Handbook on Telephonometry* (1992).

3 Definitions

For definitions not listed here, please refer to ITU-T Rec. P.10.

3.1 barge-in: The ability of a human to speak over a system prompt or system output [10].

3.2 dialogue: A conversation or an exchange of information. As an evaluation unit: One of several possible paths through the dialogue structure.

3.3 efficiency: Measures of the accuracy and completeness of system tasks relative to the resources (e.g., time, human effort) used to achieve the specific system tasks.

3.4 exchange: A pair of contiguous and related turns, one spoken by each party in the dialogue [8].

3.5 functionality: Capability of the system to provide functions which meet stated and implied needs when the system is used under specific conditions.

3.6 meta-communication: The communication about communication, e.g., for resolving misunderstandings ("Did I understand you right?") or for reaching agreement on the use of the language.

3.7 performance: The ability of a unit to provide the function it has been designed for.

3.8 speech technology: The discipline concerned with the research and development of spoken language input and output systems, using contributions from the neighbouring disciplines of acoustics, electrical engineering, statistics, phonetics, natural language processing, and involving system requirements specification, design, implementation and evaluation, corpus and linguistic resource processing, and consumer oriented product evaluation [10].

3.9 spoken dialogue system: A computer system with which human users interact via spoken language on a turn-by-turn basis.

3.10 task: All the activities which a user must develop in order to attain a fixed objective in some domain.

3.11 task-oriented dialogue: A dialogue concerning a specific subject, aiming at an explicit goal (such as resolving a problem or obtaining specific information) [8].

3.12 transaction: The part of a dialogue devoted to a single high-level task (e.g., making a travel booking or checking a bank account balance). A transaction may be coextensive with a dialogue, or a dialogue may consist of more than one transaction [8].

3.13 turn: Utterance. A stretch of speech, spoken by one party in a dialogue, from when this party starts speaking until another party definitely takes over [1].

3.14 utterance: See turn.

4 Abbreviations

ASR	Automatic Speech Recognition
AVM	Attribute-Value Matrix
AVP	Attribute-Value Pair
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DP	Dynamic Programming
DTMF	Dual Tone Multiple Frequency
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
MOS	Mean Opinion Score
SDS	Spoken Dialogue System
WoZ	Wizard-of-Oz

5 Introduction

Spoken dialogue systems (SDSs), i.e., computer systems with which human users interact via spoken language on a turn-by-turn basis, may be part of modern telephone networks. They enable access to databases and transactions via the telephone, e.g., for obtaining train or airline timetable information, stock exchange rates, tourist information, or to perform bank account operations or make hotel reservations. In contrast to simple interactive voice response (IVR) systems with DTMF input, SDSs offer the full range of speech interaction capabilities, including the recognition of user speech, the assignment of meaning to the recognized words, the decision on how to continue the