



Conflict Search Graph for Common Ground Consistency checks in Dialogue Systems

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Definitions

Common Ground Inconsistencies

the incompatibility between the listener belief and the new evidence provided by the speaker.

Communal Common Ground [CCG]

The amount of information shared with people that belong to the same community [1].

Personal Common Ground [PCG]

The amount of information collected over time through communicative exchanges with an interlocutor [1].

The domain D is defined as a set of frames F corresponding to the set of sequential actions $A \in T_{task}$

Each $a_i \in A$ is associated with a set of states S_i (pre-conditions s_{pre} or post-conditions s_{post})

Conflicts arise when:

- i) s_{pre} is incompatible with the rules of the CCG.
- ii) s_{pre} is incompatible with the current a , as it cannot co-exist with the s_{post} resulting from a preceding a , saved in the PCG.

Architecture

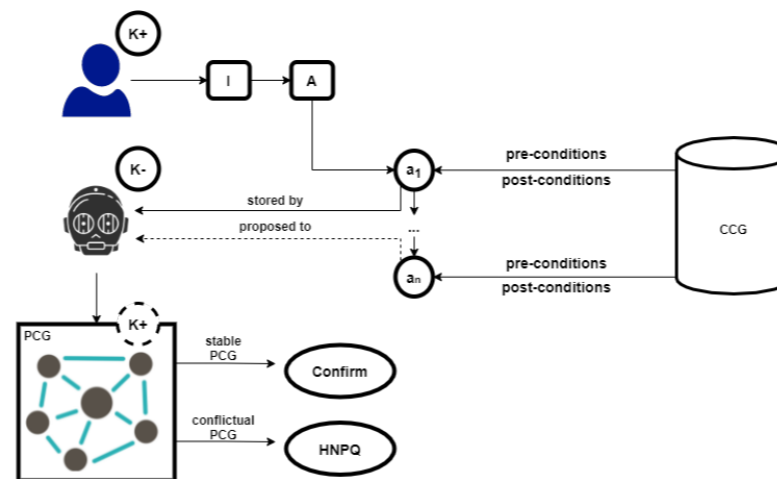


Fig. 1. Model of the system applying inconsistencies recovery strategies to the dialogue, i.e., High Negation Polar Questions (HNPO) as a Clarification strategy.

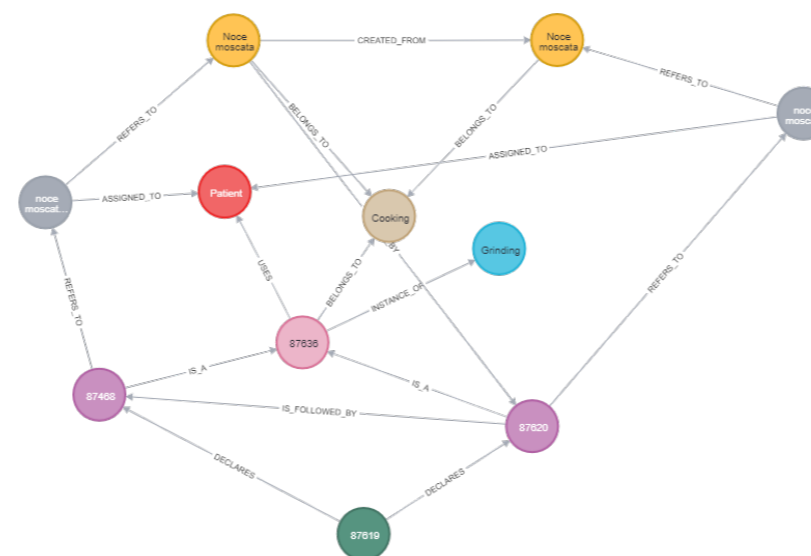


Fig. 2. Conflict Representation in the PCG.

Conflict Detection

The Conflict Search Graph is a Neo4j-based [2]) graph
 $D = \langle V, E \rangle$

E are defined as functions between $v_1, v_2 \in V$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{stable}(PCG) &\implies \forall a_i \in A, \forall a_j \in A | j < i \wedge \text{pre}(a_i, p) \wedge \text{post}(a_j, p) \\ \text{conflict}(PCG) &\implies \exists a_i \in A, \exists a_j \in A | j < i \wedge \text{pre}(a_i, p) \wedge \text{post}(a_j, \neg p) \end{aligned}$$

A new candidate action to be included in the CG can be defined as the following tuple

$$X = \langle a_n \rangle, \langle \bar{N}, \bar{E} \rangle$$

where a_n is a new action, \bar{N} is a set of named entities, \bar{E} is a set of new edges.

At any time t , G_t represents the CG configuration at time t . Updating G by accepting X means creating a new graph $G' = \langle V', E' \rangle$ where $V' = V \cup a_n \cup \bar{N}$ and $E' = E \cup \bar{E}$. G' can be accepted only if G' is stable, so

$$G_{t+1} = G' \text{ if } \text{stable}(g') \text{ else } G$$

With the use of specific queries on a set of 20 different recipes, the graph detected **85%** of the conflicts.

References

- [1] Eve V. Clark. 2015. *Common ground*. The Hand-book of Language Emergence, page 328–353. Wiley, Chichester, UK.
- [2] Jim Webber. 2012. *A programmatic introduction to neo4j*. In Proceedings of the 3rd annual conference on Systems, programming, and applications: soft-ware for humanity, pages 217–218.