Dialogue systems Conversational agents for language learning: state of the art and avenues for research on task-based agents



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Dialogue systems for language learning

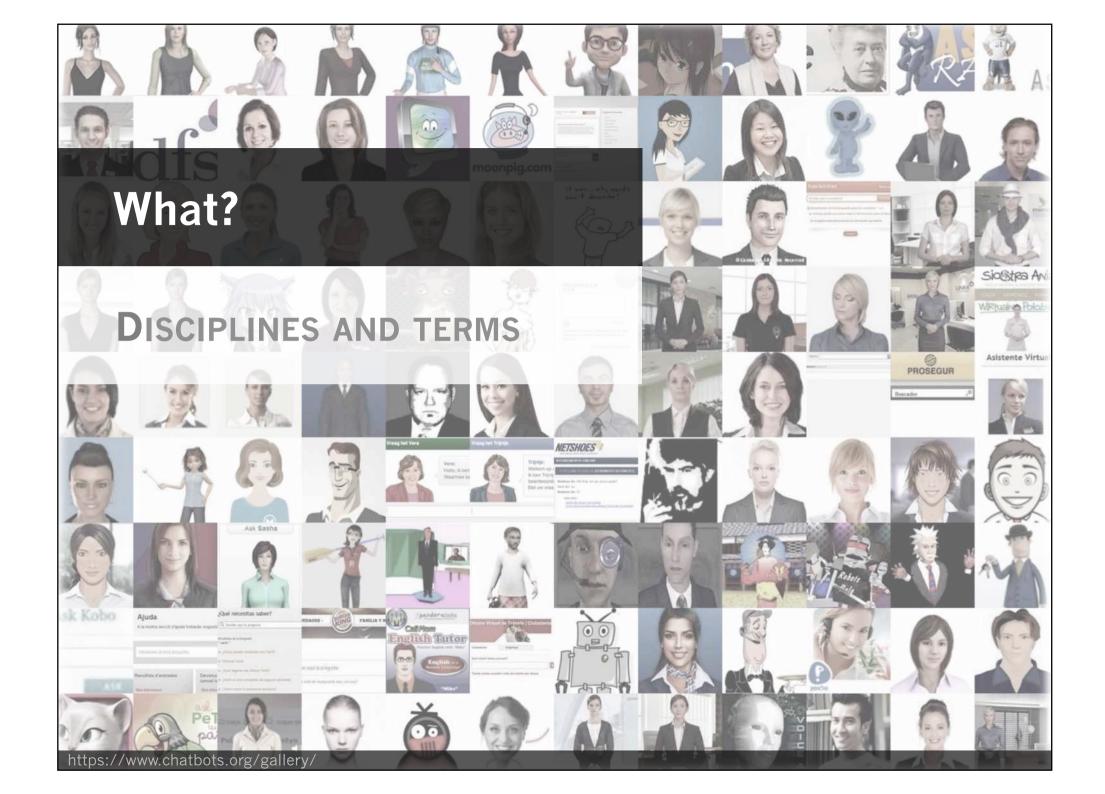
What?
Disciplines and terms

o Dialogue systems Definition and components

Why?
RATIONALE

o What do we know? Effectiveness studies

■ How? Technological process



Dialogue system?

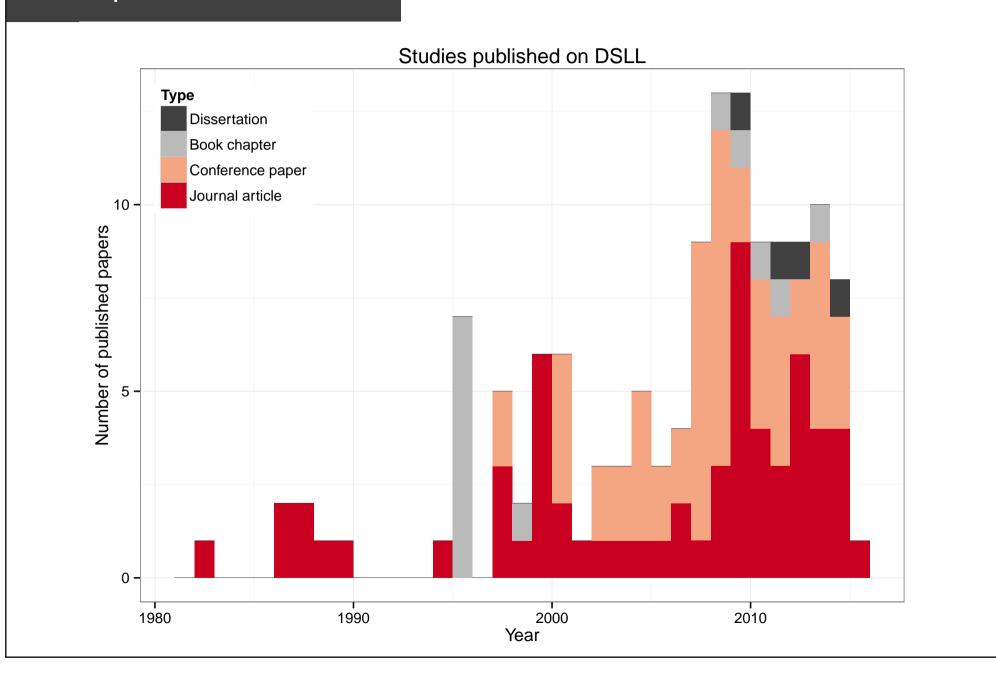
- Chatbot
- Conversational agent
- Dialogue system
- Spoken dialogue system
- Dialogue-based CALL
- Dialogue simulation
- Dialogue game
- Simulated dialogue
- Speech-interactive CALL
- Conversational language tutoring system.
- Conversation simulator

- Communication-based language learning
- Chatterbot
- Conversational companion
- Conversational system
- Conversational ICALL system
- Dialogue-based conversation tutoring
- Dialogue program
- Interactive pedagogical drama
- Microworld interaction
- Virtual agent
- Virtual human
 - Pedagogical agent
- Voice-interactive CALL...

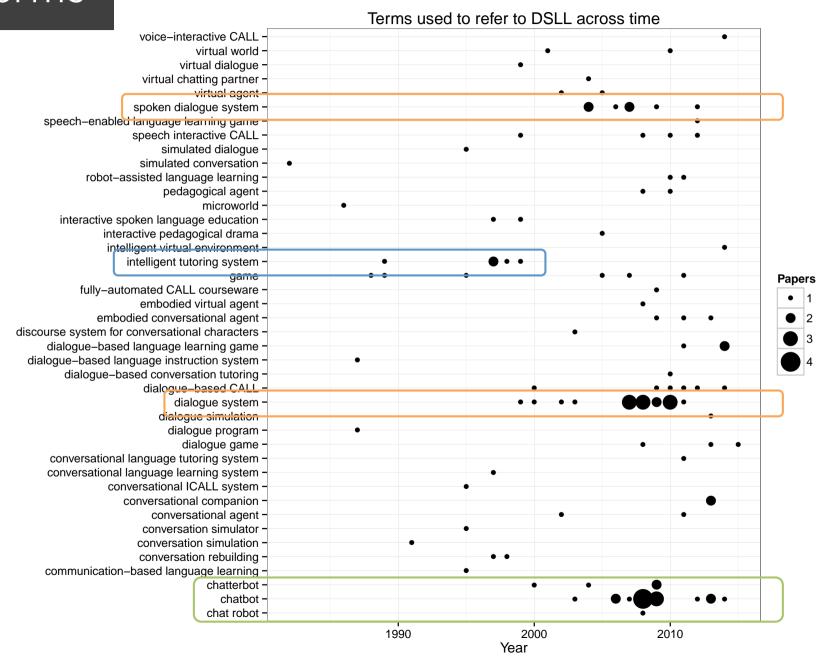
Systematical literature study: Corpus collection

- Systematical search on Web of Science, Scopus and ProQuest [results: 604 / 494 / 1003 hits]
- Ancestry (citing) and forward (cited in) search
- Final corpus:
 135 published and peer-reviewed papers from 1982 to 2015 (April)

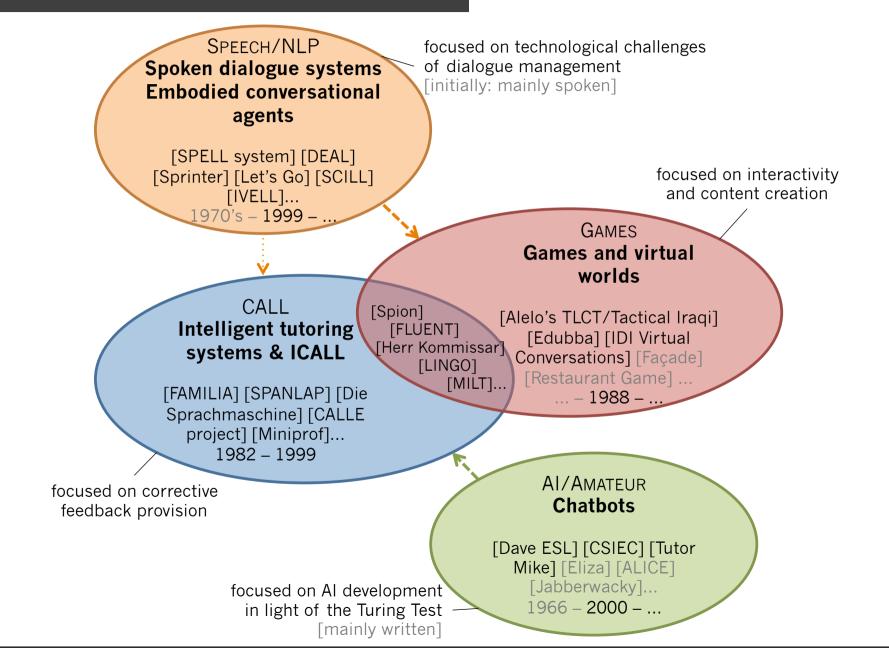
Corpus of studies



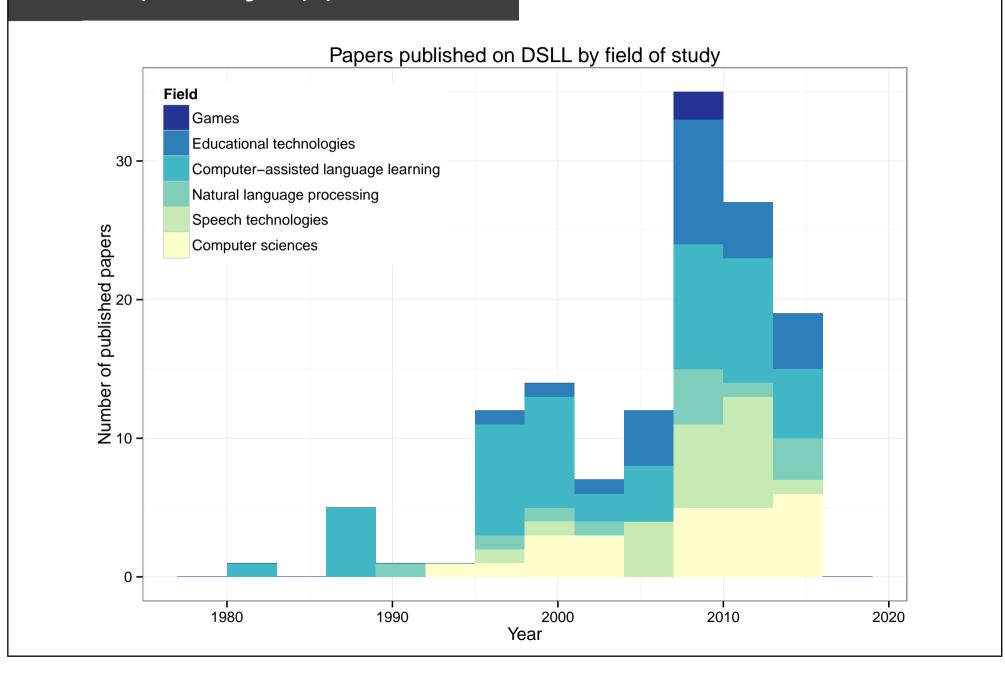
Terms



Disciplinary approaches



Disciplinary approaches





Different systems?

- Spoken / Written / Multimodal e.g. spoken dialogue systems vs. chatbots
- Technologically simple / complex
 e.g. chatbots vs. dialogue systems (Klüwer, 2011)
- Focus on form / Focus on meaning
 e.g. tutorial CALL vs. "communication-based CALL" (Murray, 1995)

Dialogue activity

Or a single endeavor?

- o conversation, talk, information exchange, questionsanswers, requests-grants, etc.
- with an automated agent
 - o as interlocutor, as tutor, as character...
 - o virtual, embodied, robot, etc.

DSLL: Towards an operational definition

- Dialogue activity
 - o conversation, talk, information exchange, questionsanswers, requests-grants, etc.
- with an automated agent
 - o as interlocutor, as tutor, as character...
 - o virtual, embodied, robot, etc.
- Dialogue system for language learning (DSLL)

Tutor Mike (Lee)

Practice English with Mike

Mike is very smart. You can ask him any questions. When you want to practice the conversations of the topic you are www.eslfast.com/robot/, type in "Let's practice topic ..." or "I'd like to practice topic ..." You must type the exact name Let's practice topic Weather (2). When you are acting as A and Robot Mike is B, you must type in the exact sentent conversation, including the punctuation. If you make a mistake, it is not controlled practice of the conversation anymous uneed to type "Let's practice topic ..." again to get the robot back on track.



Mike: Hello!

YOU: What do yo know? Mike: I'd rather not tell you.

YOU: Can you tell something insightful for the people at

CALICO? Mike: Sure. YOU: Go on.

Mike: Just a moment. YOU: We're listening.

Mike: You are?

SPELL system (Morton, Gunson & Jack)





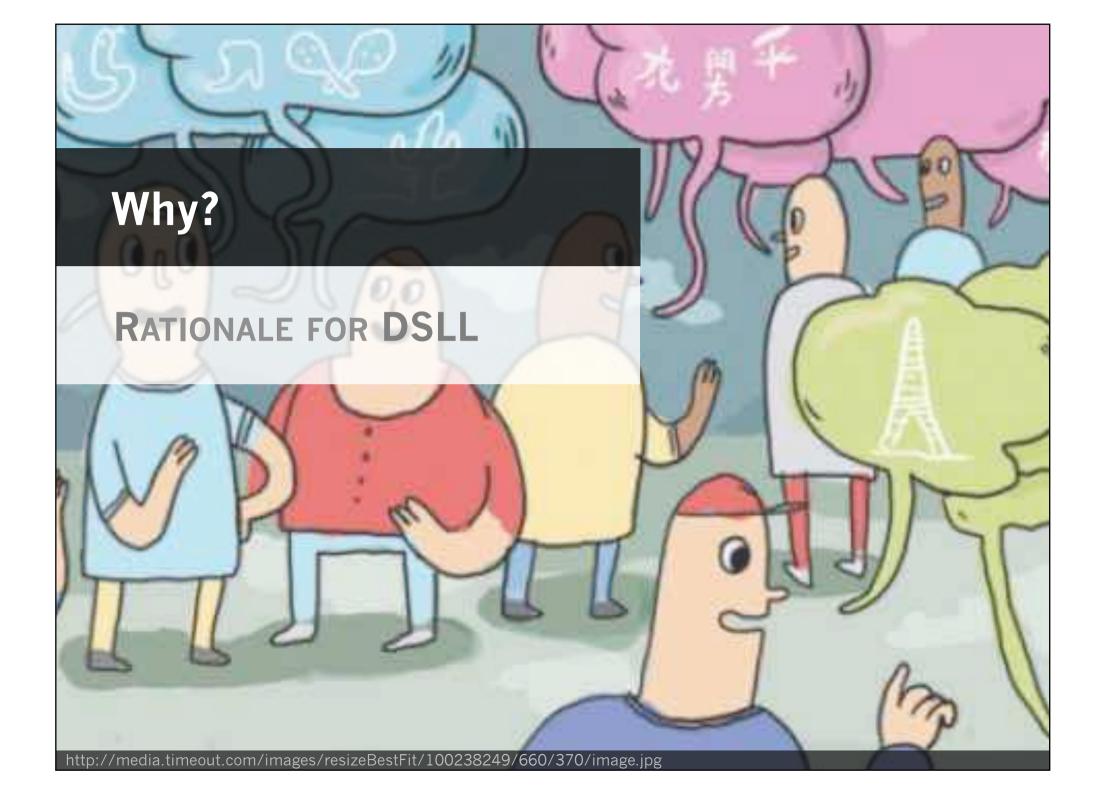
Distinctive features

Interlocutor	nterlocutor Human		Automated interlocutor	
Interaction	Monologue	"Mono-initiative" dialogue	Dialogue	
Input	Constrained	Partially constrained	Unconstrained	
Interactivity	Fixed	Fixed with illusion of choice	Interactive	

		Human	Human + Automated tutor	Automated	Automated	Automated	← Interlocutor
Interaction ↓	Input ↓	Interactive	Interactive	Interactive	Fixed with illusion of choice	Fixed	← Interactivity*
Monologue	Constrained input	Registration form	·		,	Word(s) completion (gap- filling), selection, ordering, etc.	
Monologue	Partially constrained input	,	•	7.	Choose from a list of words (various possible sentences)	Choose from a list of words	
Monologue	Unconstrained input	Webinar. Usual web publication	Computer-assisted writing system	5	,	Short answer (with automatic correction)	
Mono- initiative dialogue	Partially constrained input		7	Text adventure game and microworlds [FLAG, Spion, LINGO, MILT written]	?	Reading aloud prompted utterances (de Wet <i>et al</i> 2009)	
Mono- initiative dialogue	Unconstrained input	Questions & answers website [Yahoo Answers]	7	User-only initiative in chatbot [CSIEC]	Questions-asking system where answer is not taken into account [ALICE-chan, Saybot]	Tutorial dialogue	Interactive uncons- trained DS
Dialogue	Unconstrained input	Computer-mediated communication: chat, email, videoconference, forum	Computer-supported collaborative learning and Tutored CMC [MentorChat, Neckle, C4/Mondo]	Interactive unconstrained DIALOGUE SYSTEM [SPELL, Subarashii, DEAL, CSIEC, TLCTS, Façade]	Free input, but ignored by	Embedded dialogue (Cornillie et al 2013)	
Dialogue	Partially constrained input	7.	'n	?	Choose from a list of words in a dialogue (various correct sentences possible)	Choose from a list of words in a dialogue	Partially interactive and uncons- trained DS
Dialogue	Constrained input	3	,	Utterance selection dialogue with multiple conversational paths [Let's Chat, Animated pedagogical agent]	Utterance selection with various correct options, but same reaction [Trace Effect]	Reading aloud prompted utterances in dialogue [Virtual Language Patient, FASOP]	
Mono- initiative dialogue	Constrained input	Request more information form	, 	Microworld interaction with utterance selection [VILTS, MILT spoken]	Tutorial dialogue asking for words [ARTUR]	Ordering words (drag & drop) or gap-filling in a dialogue	
Focus-on-meaning Focus-on-form Successful communication is the main objective Corrective feedback is the main objective							

^{*} We excluded the possibilty of having a fixed (or fixed with illusion of choice) interactional sequence with a human interlocutor (including automatically tutored),

		Human	Human + Automated tutor	Automated	Automated	Automated ←	Interlocutor
Interaction ↓	Input ↓	Interactive	Interactive	Interactive	Fixed with illusion of choice	Fixed ←	Interactivity
Monologue	Constrained input	9				14	
Monologue	Partially constrained input						
Monologue	Unconstrained input			1			
Mono- initiative dialogue	Partially constrained input			Text adventure gan [Spion, LINGO, MIL	.Т]		
Mono- initiative dialogue	Unconstrained input	1	******************	nitiative chatbots ave, Mike, CSIEC]	Questions-asking [ALICE-chan, Say		Interactive uncons- trained DS
Dialogue	Unconstrained input	collab 2 Tutore	uter-supported orative learning/ d SCMC 5 orChat, Neckle]	unconstrained DSLL 82	2	1	
Dialogue	Partially constrained input				1		Partially interactive and unconstrained DS
Dialogue	Constrained input		 	3	2	Reading aloud prompted utterances [FASOP]2	
Mono- initiative dialogue	Constrained input			Utterance selection [Let's Chat]	on	Gap-filling 1	All DS
		Successful	Focus-on-meaning	ain objective		on-form is the main objective	· — — — —



SCMC (chat) \Rightarrow L2 development

- SCMC ⇒ L2 oral proficiency (Payne & Whitney, 2002; Payne & Ross, 2005;... Ziegler, 2013; Lin, 2015)
- SCMC ⇒ L2 oral proficiency, more than face-to-face (Sykes, 2005; Lin, 2015; although not confirmed by Ziegler, 2013)
- Why?
 - attention to form (noticing and feedback)
 - o lower anxiety levels (Satar & Özdener, 2008)

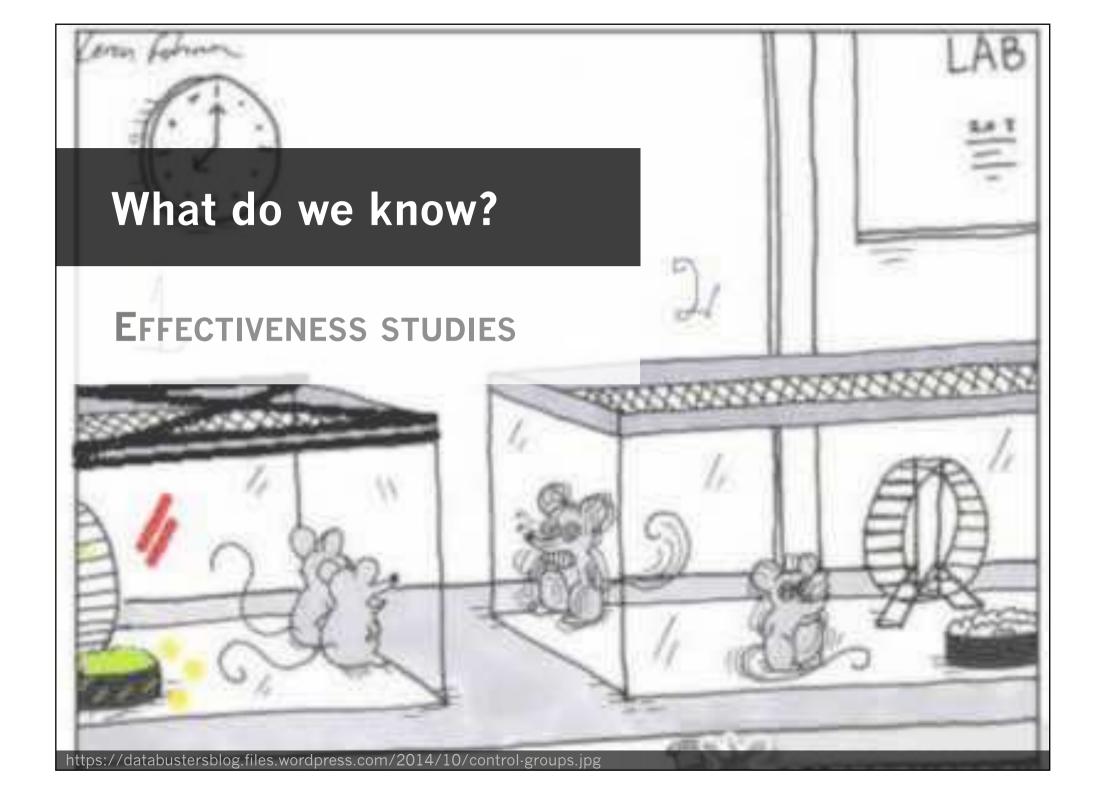
DSLL → L2 development

- In foreign language teaching contexts: interactions in L2 often very rare
- ⇒ "Virtual immersion" (Ellis & Bogart, 2007; Fryer & Carpenter, 2006)

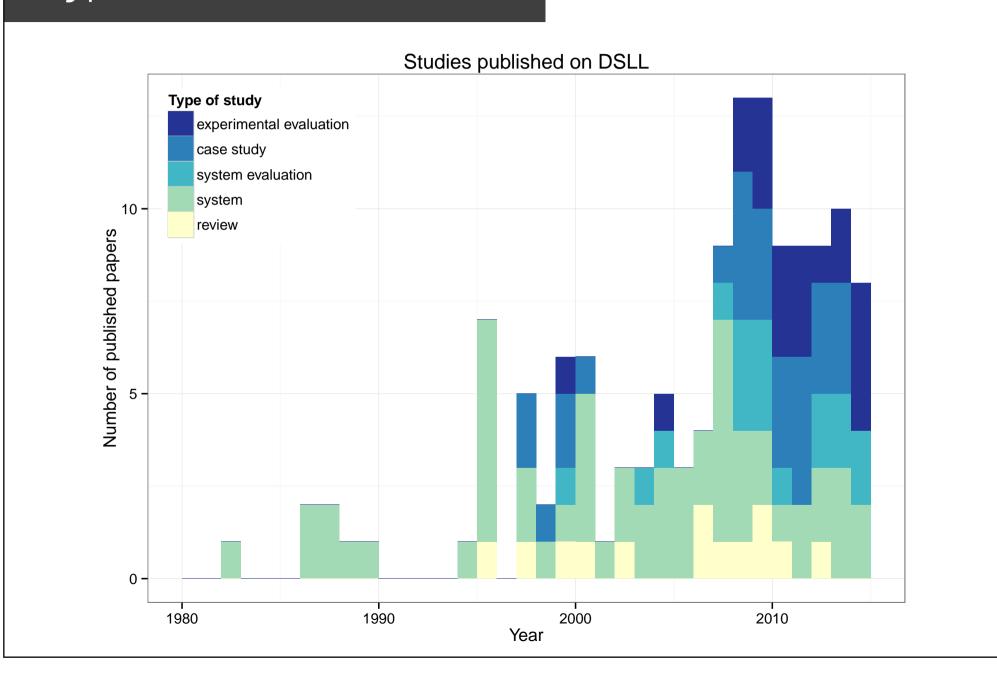
 Autonomous practice in a communicative, cultural, authentic and interactive task (Wachowicz & Scott, 1999; Fryer & Carpenter, 2006)

DSLL → L2 development: advantages over SCMC

- Available at any moment
- Learner can go at his own pace (repeat, etc.)
- Low anxiety environment
- Potentially fully controllable learning environment (e.g. feedback, learner modeling and adaptivity, motivational support)



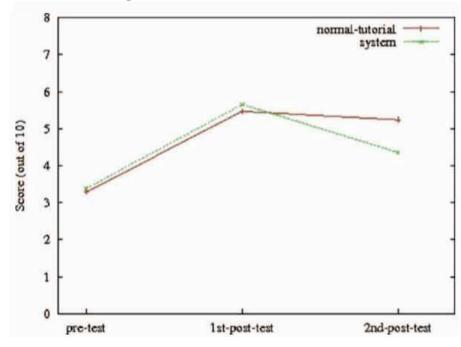
Types of **studies** on DSLL



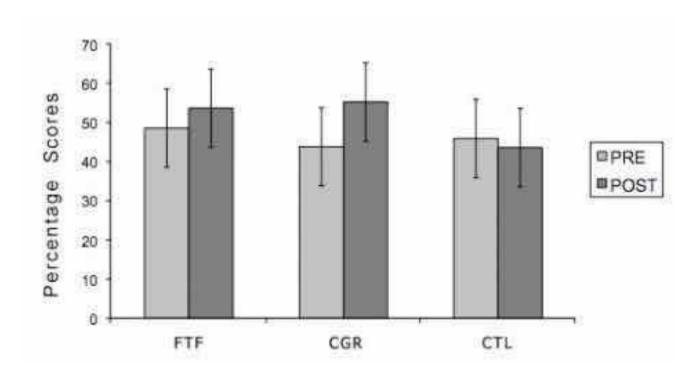
Effectiveness studies

Number of studies by dependent variables and methodological design	Perceived usefulness	Impact on motivation and attitude	Impact on language knowledge and skills
Post	14	1	3
Pre-post		7	22
Pre-post + control		4	12
Pre-post + control with significant results		0	2

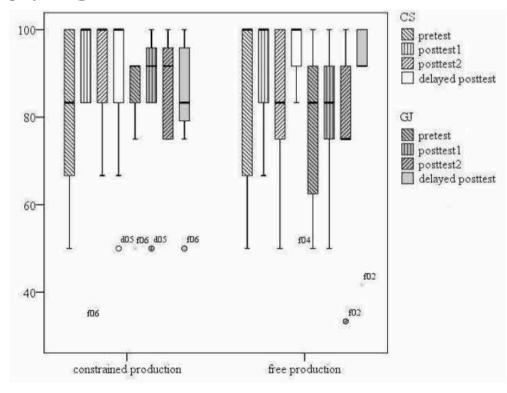
- Vlugter, Knotta, McDonald & Hall (2009)
 [Te Kaitito]: written DSLL tutorial in Māori
 - compares DSLL tutorial with in-class tutorial about Māori personal pronoun system



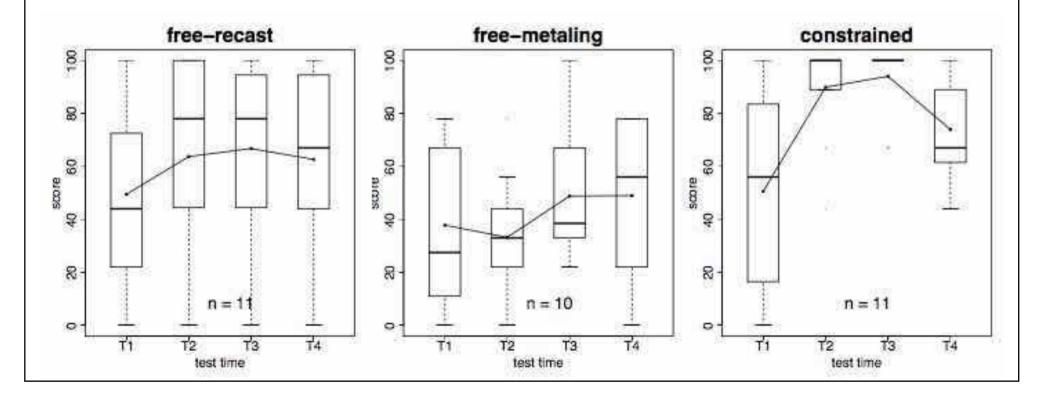
- Petersen (2010)
 - [Sasha]: written DSLL in English providing corrective feedback (recast) and answering questions in a "spot the differences" task
 - compares Sasha vs. face-to-face interaction
 impact on question construction



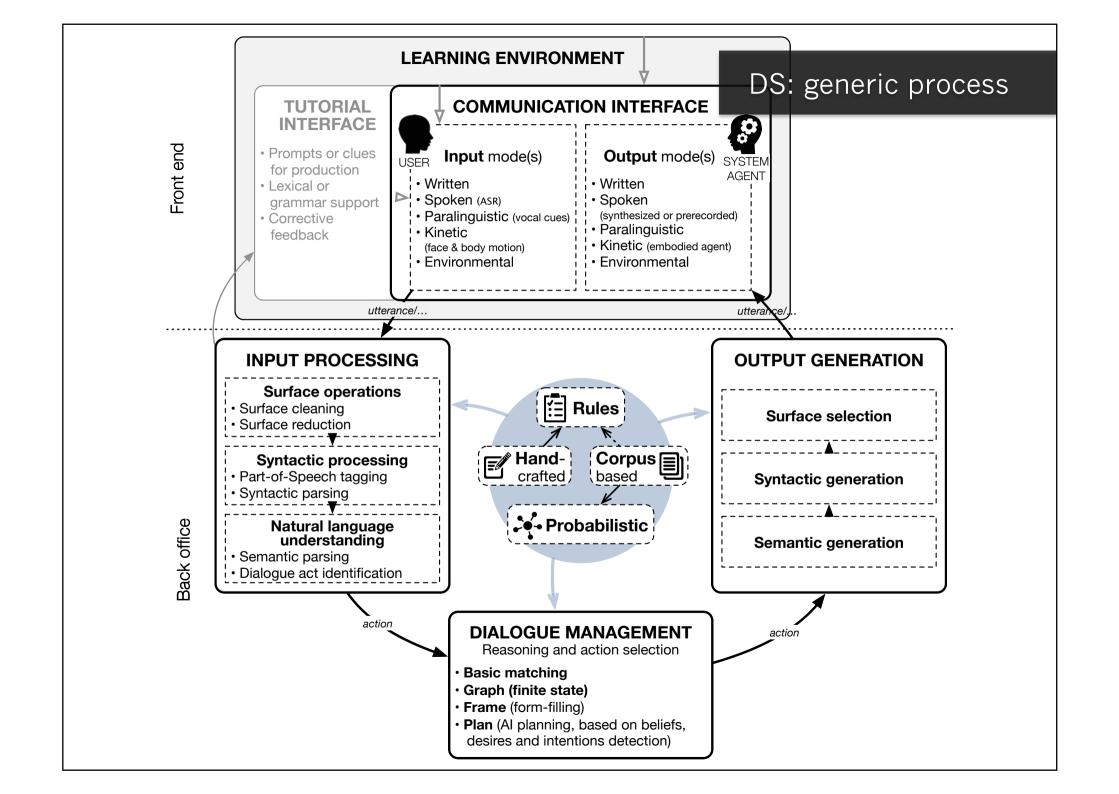
- Wolska & Wilske (2010a)
 - Written DSLL in German
 - compare free production vs. constrained production (gap filling) => impact on sentence construction and grammaticality judgement
 - N=15n=7

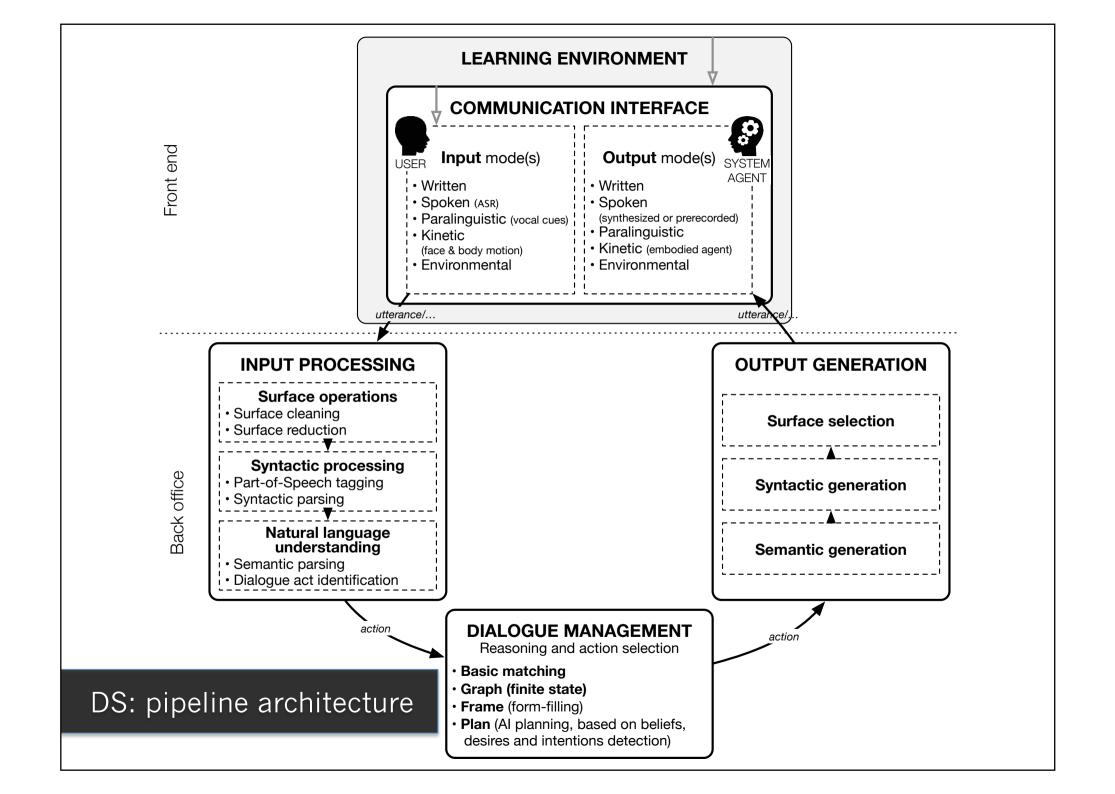


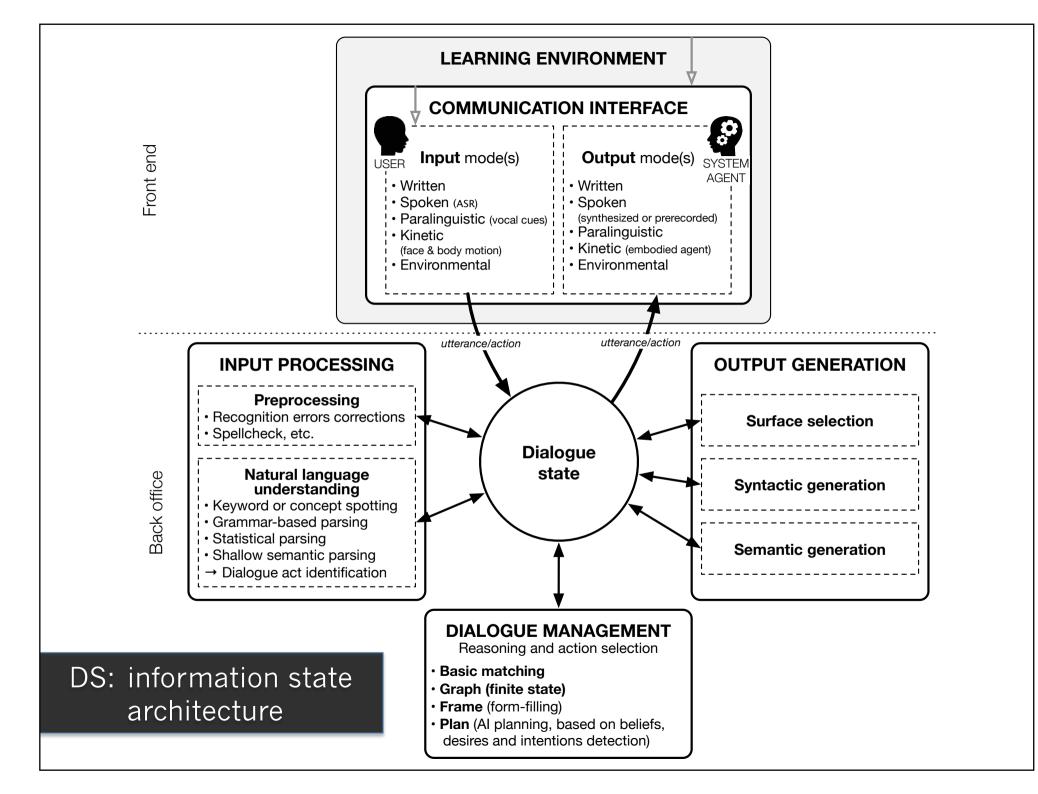
- Wilske & Wolska (2011)
 - compares free production with either recasts or metalinguistic feedback, and constrained input
 impact on sentence construction & grammaticality judgement
 - \circ N=30 / n=9



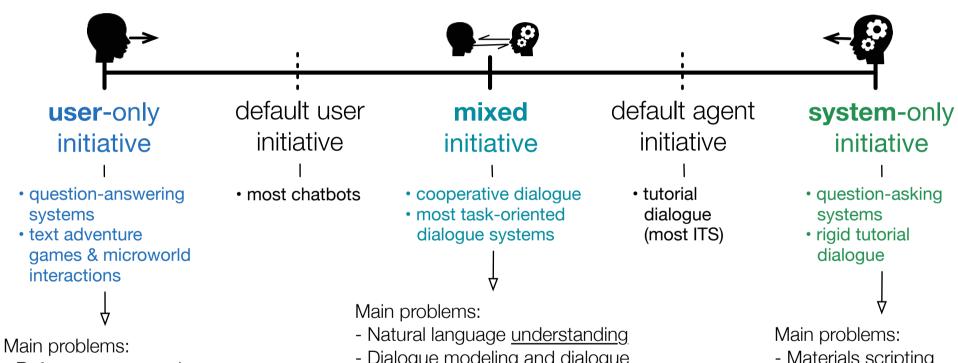
```
Doesn't everyone have a 
</random><star/>.<br />
I have
< random>
A lot of friends on the Internet.
A great programmer.
<\i>\di>A whole lot of original answers.
A plan for a robot body.
How?
TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS
<category>
<pattern>DO YOU KNOW WHAT * IS</pattern>
<template>
<srai>WHAT IS <star/>
</template>
</category>
<category>
<pattern>DO YOU LIKE *</pattern>
<template>
<think><set name="it"><star/></set></think>
< random>
I don't know if I like <star/>.
Some people like it.
Do you like it?
How old are you?
I've heard other people say they like that.
</random>
<random>
I like pets.
But I like cats.
Though I like cats and dogs.
I enjoy working with people.
I have a stimulating relationship with <bot name="master"/>.
I love horses.
Someone said they like guns.
```







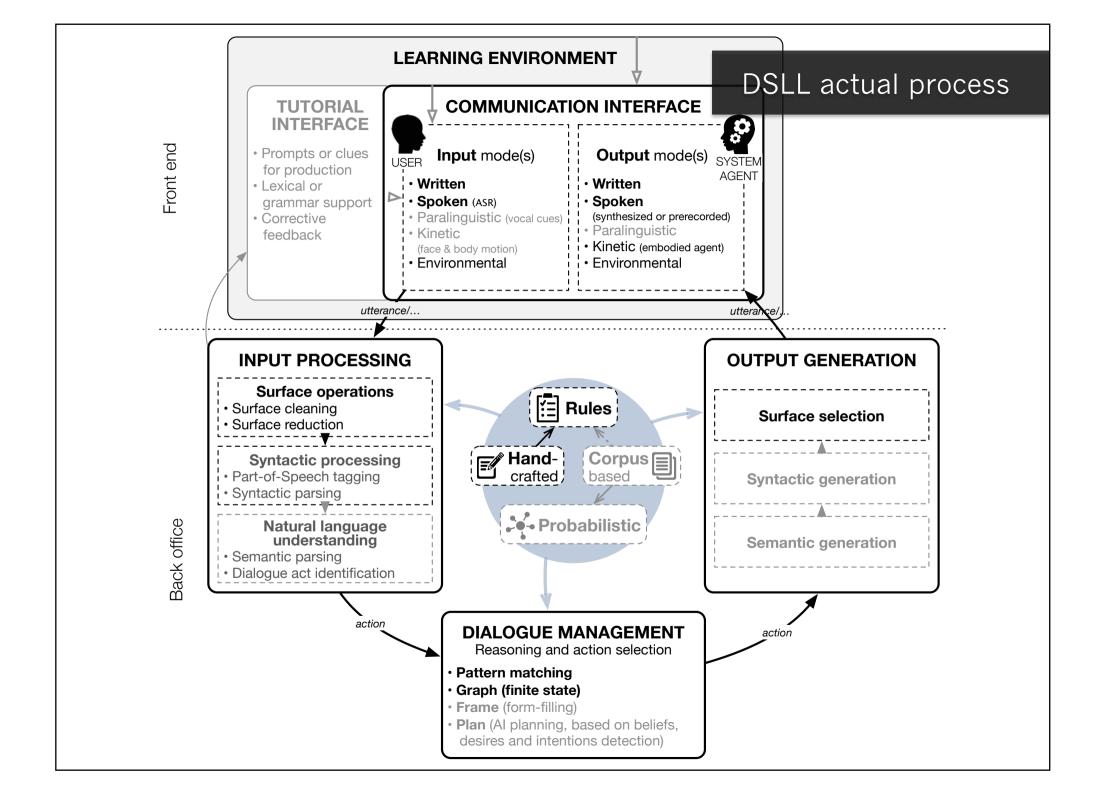
Initiative management in dialogue systems



- References processing
- Information retrieval

- Dialogue modeling and dialogue management
- Natural language generation

- Materials scripting
- Corrective feedback generation



Conclusions

What?

- Operational definition of DSLL based on systematic literature study:
 - "Dialogue activity with an automated agent, ideally with unconstrained input and interactive dialogue sequence"

Why?

- Insufficient experimental results to demonstrate effectiveness for language language
- ⇒ Need for more effectiveness research

How?

- Advancements in dialogue systems haven't yet been applied to DSLL:
 - natural language understanding
 - information state-based
 - data-driven / probabilistic models
- ⇒ Need for more technological research

Thank you!

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