

Voice Control becomes Natural

ITU-T FOCUS GROUP CarCom -- SPEECH IN CARS

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Torino, Italy, October 16, 2009

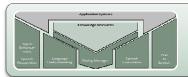








What is Natural?



Involved Components



Focus Change



Approach



Conclusion





Company - Overview

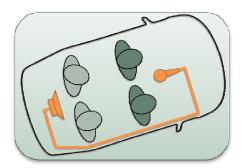
- Founded in 2000 as university spin-off
- Privately held, headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, offices in Germany and USA
- More than 100 permanent employees plus more than 100 local language experts
- In January 2009 acquired Speech Processing Group of Siemens AG
- In August 2009 opened office in Ulm, Germany
- World's experts in Speech Technology



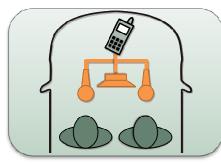




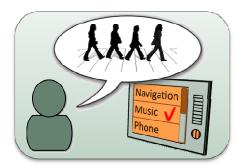
Company – Product portfolio



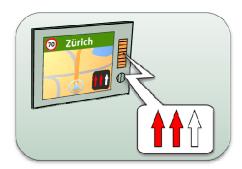
In-Car Communication



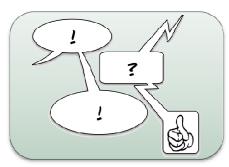
Acoustic Signal Enhancement



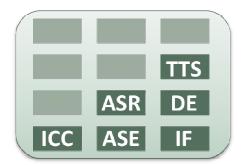
ASR Engines



TTS Engines



Dialog Engine



Integration Framework



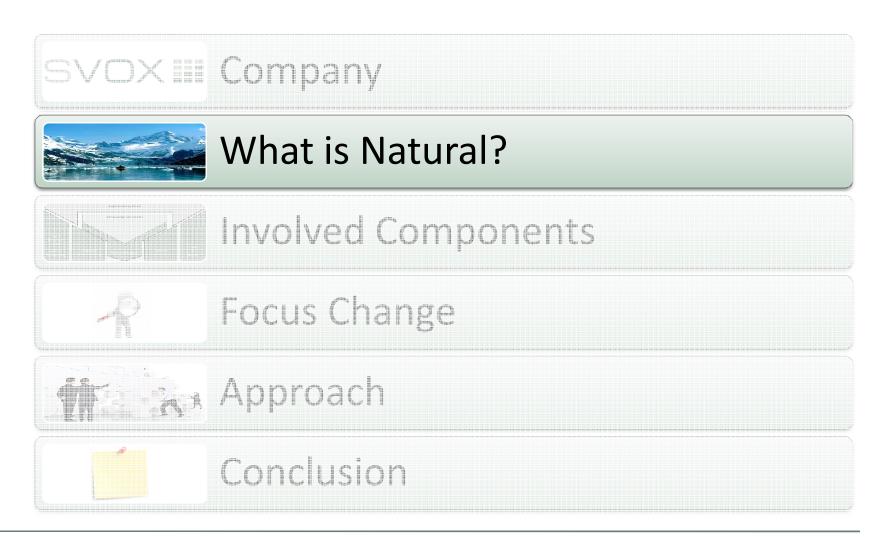


Company - Customers & Deployments













What is Natural – a Paradigm



"Reports and theses in speech recognition often begin with a cliche, namely that speech is the most natural way for human beings to communicate with each other"

Melvyn J. Hunt, 1992





What is Natural – with Machines

Situation

- Alone
- Crowd

Mental Load

- Parallel Tasks
- Rush

Environment

- In Car
- Via Phone

Naturalness comes in different flavours, when "talking" to machines

Task

- Control
- Search
- Dictate





What is Natural - Task dependency

Control of devices

- Short commands, less conversational elements
- Synonyms are important
- Interpretation must be possible (action=,,call", name=,,John Smith", properties=,,mobile")
- "Call John Smith mobile [please]"

Search in huge lists

- No commands, only search terms (spiele "spiel das lied vom tod")
- No conversational elements at all, just conjunction of terms
- No intepretation
- John", "John Smith", "John Smith of SVOX"

Dictate a text

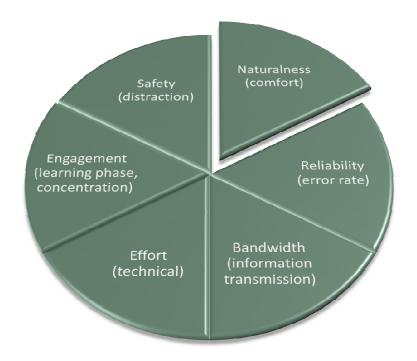
- Commands, conversational elements, Synonyms as required in text
- No interpretation
- "He mentioned, that we should call John Smith. What do you think?"





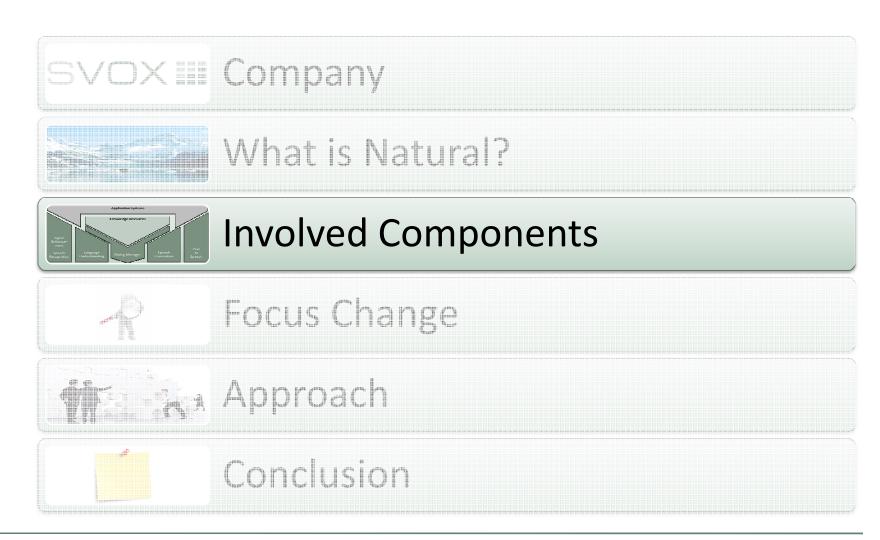
What is Natural – is that the right question at all?

... at least there are more criteria to decide using a speech interface ...





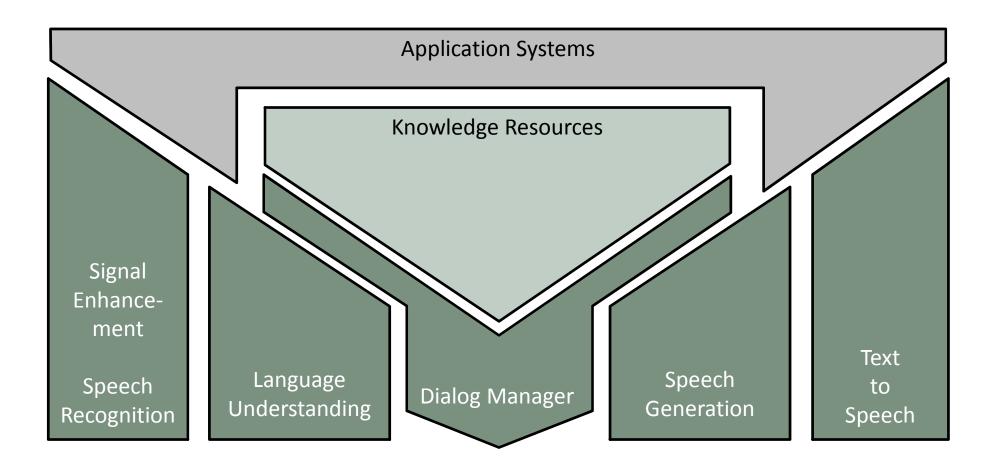






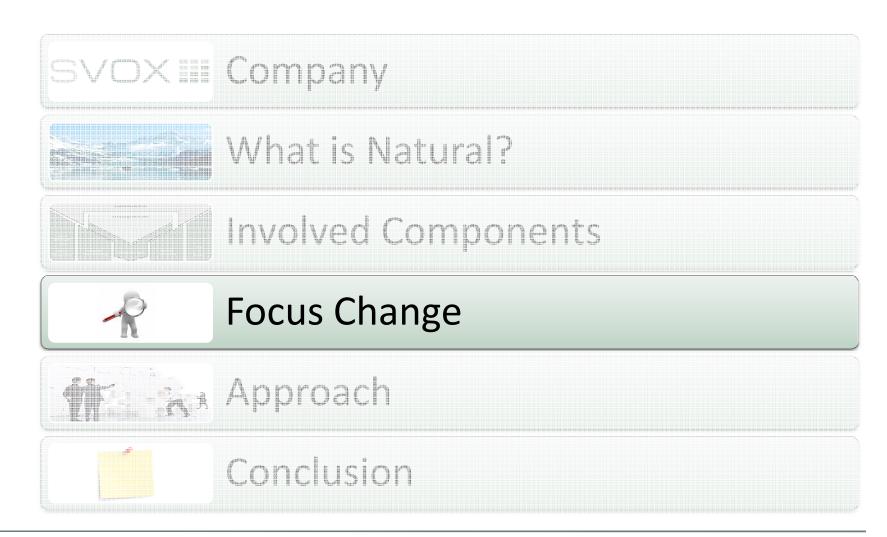


Components of a Speech Dialog System (SDS)











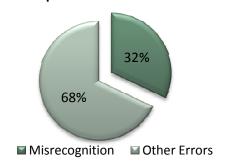


Shift of development focus

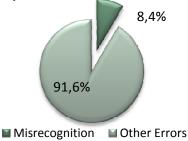
Different usability studies lead to the same thesis:

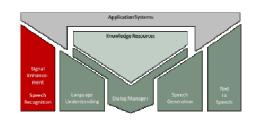
Misrecognition is NOT the major problem

European automotive OEM (2005, 50 subjects)

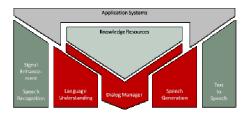


Japanese automotive supplier (2009, 245 subjects)



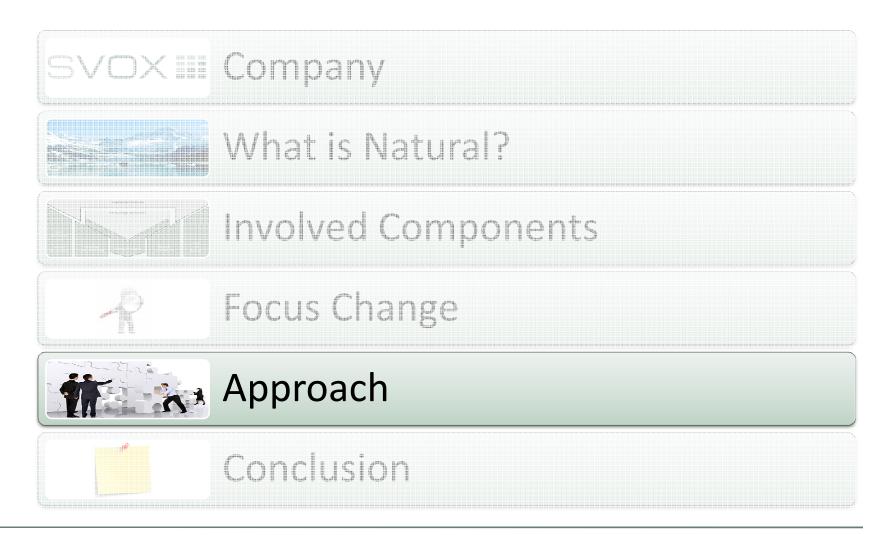










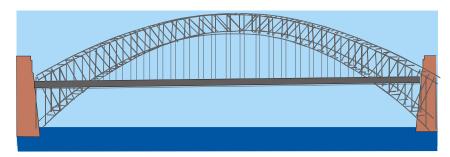




Objective of User centric development

What to do?

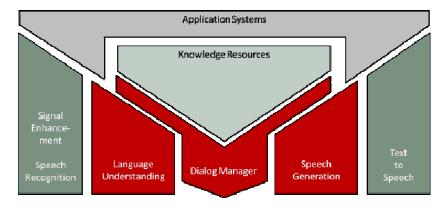




How to do?



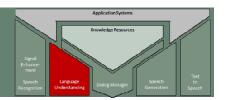
Bridge the gap between "what" and "how" using speech dialogue methods

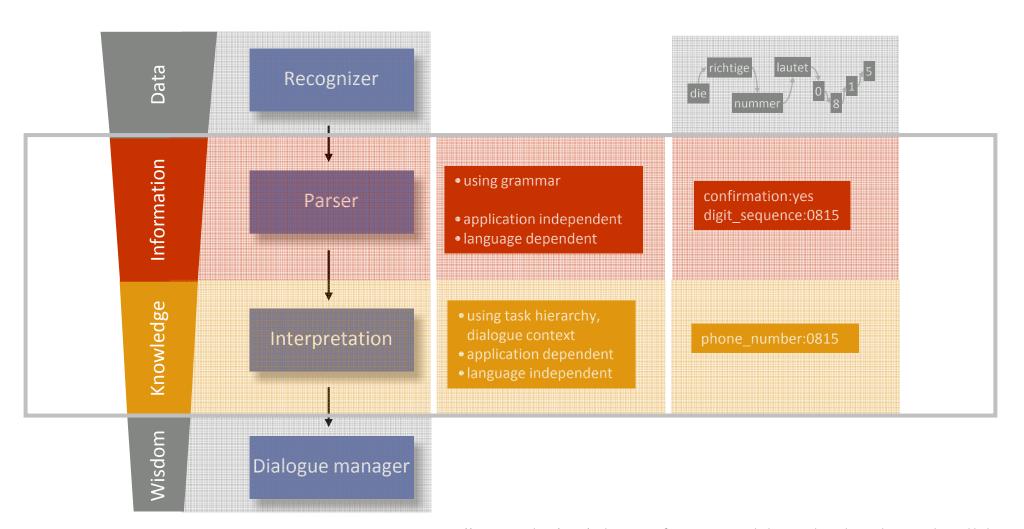






Pyramid of Language Understanding*)



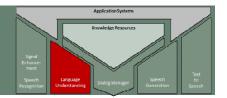


*) Hey, Jonathan (2004). The Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom Chain: The Metaphorical link





Challenges of Language Understanding



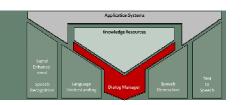
Objective: deliver the meaning of spoken input

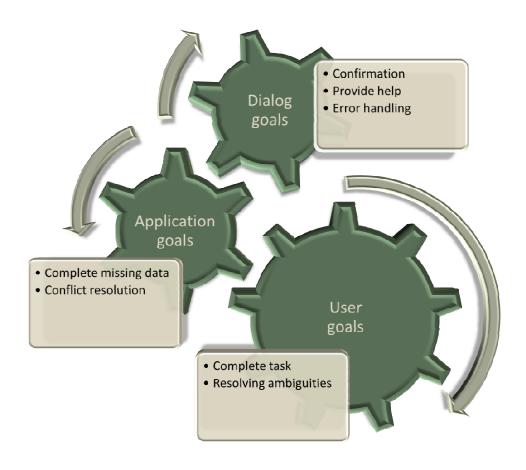
- III-formed input
 - While speaking, humans are not able to deliver linguistically correct sentences
- Ambiguity in natural language
 - Lexical ambiguity: a word can belong to more than one part of speech. e.g. book is a noun and a verb
 - Sense ambiguity: a word can have different meanings e.g. bank (financial institution vs. side of a river)
 - Structural ambiguity: relationship between phrases in a sentence is ambiguous e.g. "John booked (a seat on the train)" vs. "John (booked a seat) on the train"





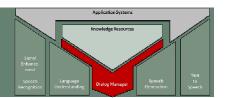
Dialog Management Decide for next dialog step considering all active goals







Challenges of Dialog Management

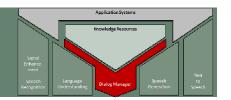


Objective: Minimize the number of steps/interactions

- What must be known by the system to fulfill tasks?
- What could be inferred?
- Which information must come from the user?



Dialog Control



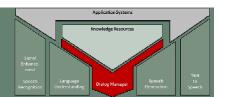
Initiative

- System driven
- User driven
- Mixed-initiative

Flow

- Finite state models
- Form-based approaches

Dialog Control - Initiative



- Shortcuts to allow efficient control "Call John on his mobile"
- Mainly used by experts
- Guided dialog as help "Would you like to call somebody?"
- Mainly used by novice or occasional users

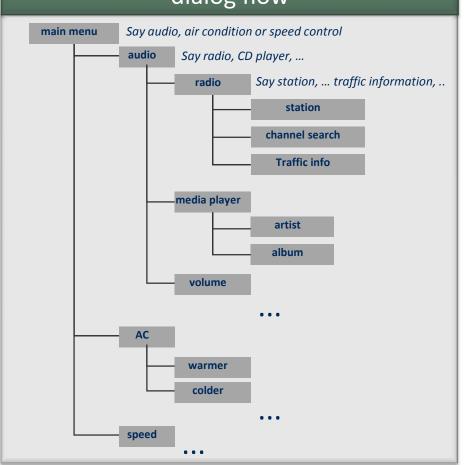
User Initiative



Dialog Control - Flow



State based systems model the dialog flow

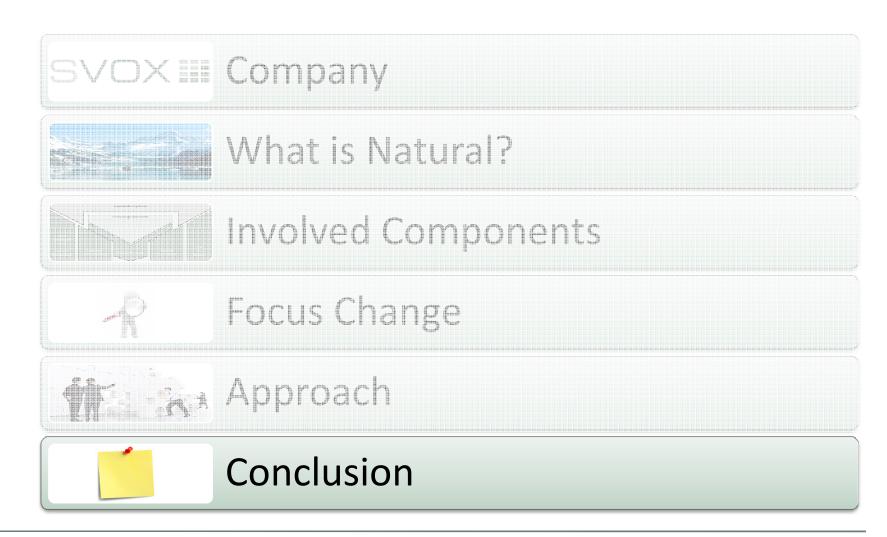


Frame based systems model the dialog content

Slot 1	Slot 2
<station></station>	
forward/ backward	
on / off	
high / low	front / rear
warmer / colder	Left / right / front / rear / everywhere
<artist></artist>	<album></album>
	<station> forward/ backward on / off high / low warmer / colder</station>











Conclusion

Do not overcharge speech technology

(deploy only apps, which are really asable) Expectation must be met across all users (beginners and experts in one system) Design Voice control with focus on User (natural dialog apps are easy to implement with a frame-based engine)



SVOX – Your Dialog Partner



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