

Assessing Self-awareness and Transparency when **Classifying a Speaker's Level of Certainty**



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Overview

- * Is prosody helpful in automatically classifying a speaker's internal state?
- We examine one aspect of internal state: level of certainty.
- Past work focuses on classifying the perceived level of certainty, but this quantity often differs from a speaker's actual level of certainty.
- * Our data is a corpus of single-sentence utterances that are annotated with:
 - 1. The perceived level of certainty
 - 2. The speaker's self-reported level of certainty
 - 3. Whether the statement is correct or incorrect
- We say a speaker is *transparent* if their self-reported level of certainty is aligned with their perceived level of certainty.
- # We say a speaker is *self-aware* if their self-reported level of certainty is aligned with the correctness of their utterance.
- * Our models, trained on prosodic features, correctly classify a speaker's self -reported level of certainty 75% of the time.
- * Intelligent systems can use this information to make inferences about a user's internal state, e.g., whether someone has a misconception, makes a lucky guess, or needs encouragement.

Uncertainty Corpus

20 speakers

- 600 utterances
- Method of elicitation:
 - 1. Speakers are presented with a sentence containing one or more gaps
 - 2. Options for filling in the gap are displayed
 - 3. Upon hearing a beep the speaker reads the sentence aloud
- * Five annotators rate the perceived level of certainty on a 5-point scale (average $\kappa = 0.43$)
- * Speakers rate their own level of certainty on the same 5-point scale



Self vs. Perceived Level of Certainty 200 Self-reported levels of 150 certainty were consistently Utter 100 Self-report lower than perceived levels Perceived Num 50 of certainty 2 3 4 5 200 Level of Certainty 150 uncertain certain 100

"Perceived" level of

annotators' ratings.

certainty = average of 5

Jtter 50 Λ -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 Difference: Perceived - Sel

Self-Awareness & Transparency



Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by a National Defense Science and Engineering Graduate Fellowship.

Classification Experiment

UNC

N=14

- Decision tree classifier
 - C4.5 algorithm with pruning
- Prosodic features:
- Pitch (F0): min, max, mean, stdev, range, absolute slope
- Intensity (RMS): min, max, mean, stdev
- Temporal: silence, total duration, speaking duration, speaking rate

Correctness						
INCOR	RECT	CORI	CORRECT			
Perce	eived	Perce	eived			
	CER		CER			
1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
A'	Α	в	B'			
N=147	N=158	N=71	N=224			

acv

sifier

Divide utterances into four subsets

Without Subsets (Baseline)		Subset	Accuracy Subset Majority	Accura DT Classi
Accuracy Majority Class	Accuracy DT Classifier	А	65.19	68.99
		В	53.52	69.01
		A'	84.35	84.35
52.30	66.33	В'	75.89	75.89
		Overall	72.49	75.30

Informative Features

- # High information gain for two features
 - Percent Silence (expected, based on past work)
 - * Speaking Rate (unexpected, speaking rate was not strongly correlated with perceived level of certainty in past work)

Speaking Personalities



- Each dot corresponds to an individual speaker.
- Speakers who are equally transparent regardless of correctness fall along the dashed line.
- Outliers may indicate presence of different speaking personalities