
Implementing personality adjectives as behavioral schemes

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Outline

■ Introduction

- Context: assistant agents
- Related works and general approach

■ Personality adjectives study

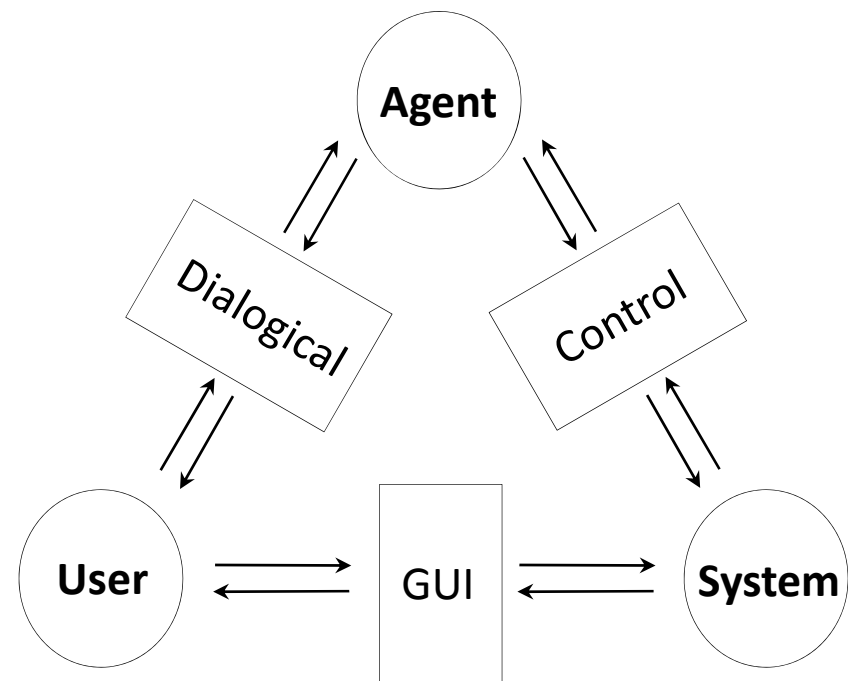
- Collecting personality adjectives
- Using WordNet

■ Computational implementation

- Behavioral schemes definition
- Basic schemes
- From adjectives to schemes
- Statistics about behavioral schemes
- Towards integration into an agent framework

Context: assistant agents situation

- Agent-System:
 - Symbolic model of the system
 - Rational reasoning over the model [Sabouret, 2001]
- Agent-User:
 - **Multimodal conversational interface:** natural language (NL), embodiment... [Cassell, 2000]
 - **Rational agent:** reasoning over the NL requests
 - **Behavioral agent:** personality according to role: presenter, helper, companion, teacher...
 - ➔ **What are the personality constituents?**
 - ➔ **How to implement them?**



Related works and general approach

- Three classes of phenomena impacting behavior:
 - Task-related **roles**: social relationships and obligations
 - Low-level dynamic **emotions** [Ekman et al., 1972]
 - Multimodal expression [Cassell et al., 2000]
 - Formal model for evolution of intensity (based on OCC [Ortony et al. 1988])
 - Static personality **traits**:
 - Based on vocabulary study [Baumgarten, 1933] [Anderson, 1968]
 - Based on questionnaires [Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975] [McCrae & Costa, 1987]
- ➔ Five Factors Model (OCEAN) [Goldberg, 1981]
... and various subsets of facets like NEO-PI-R [Costa & McCrae, 1992]

➔ But how to link personality words to actual behaviors?

1. Identify words actually used
2. Use electronic thesaurus definitions
3. Formally represent the associated lexical semantics

Collecting personality adjectives

- Methodology:
 - 10 lists of adjectives retrieved on the Internet
→ **socially salient**
 - Extracting the relevant senses from WordNet [Fellbaum, 1998], like [Strapparava & Valitutti 2004] for WordNet Affect
 - Using WordNet synonyms to create an 11th list
→ **extended coverage**
- Results:
 - 2335 words
→ **1303 unique lemmas**
 - 3000+ WordNet synsets
→ **1745 relevant senses**

We'll focus for now only on the 25 most frequent words (57 senses)

Using WordNet for personality adjectives

F	Adjective	Synset	Gloss
9	Friendly	/pally/	characteristic of or befitting a friend
		/allied/	<i>belonging to one's country forces or to an ally</i>
		/easy/	<i>easy to understand or use</i>
		/favorable/	inclined to help or support
8	Lively	/vital/	full of spirit
		/eventful/	<i>filled with events or activity</i>
		/frothy/	full of life and energy
		/springy/	<i>elastic; rebounds readily</i>
		/alert/	quick and energetic
		/racy/	full of zest
8	Ambitious	/pushy/	having strong desire for success or achievement
		/challenging/	<i>requiring full use of abilities or resources</i>

Behavioral schemes: definition

Glosses can be expressed as a **Behavioral Scheme** s , where:

$$s = F(P_i(a), \dots)$$

or

$$s = F(P_i(P_j(a), \dots), \dots)$$

- F = **performative**:
notions about a disjunction of predicates
`TEND/AVOID`, `POSSESS/LACKOF`
- P = **predicate**:
attitudes of the subject about an entity a (possibly involving another subject)
`INTENT(action)`, `ADOPT(goal)`, `SUGGEST(action)`...
- a = **argument**:
any entity that can be object of a predicate
`operation`, `help-action`, `help-info`, `comfort`...

Behavioral schemes: basic schemes

- **Basic schemes:** prototypical frequent behaviors, extracted from WordNet glosses
- **Examples:**
 - HELPFUL:
`TEND[INTENT[help-action],
SUGGEST[action],
TELL[help-info]]`
 - COMFORTING:
`TEND[EXPRESS[comfort]]`
 - TOLERANT:
`AVOID[REACTTO[provocation]]`
 - PAIR:
`TEND[FEEL[same-authority-level]]`
 - ENERGETIC:
`POSSESS[physical-energy]`

From adjectives to behavioral schemes

- **Methodology:** Associating adjectives to basic or specific behavioral schemes

- **Examples:**
 - Friendly:
 - /pally/ = {COMFORTING, TOLERANT, PAIR}
 - /favorable/ = {HELPFUL}

 - Lively:
 - /frothy/ = {ENERGETIC}
 - /alert/ = **TEND[ISQUICK[REACTTO[event]]]**
 - /racy/ = **TEND[ISQUICK[EXECUTE[action]]]**

Behavioral schemes: statistics

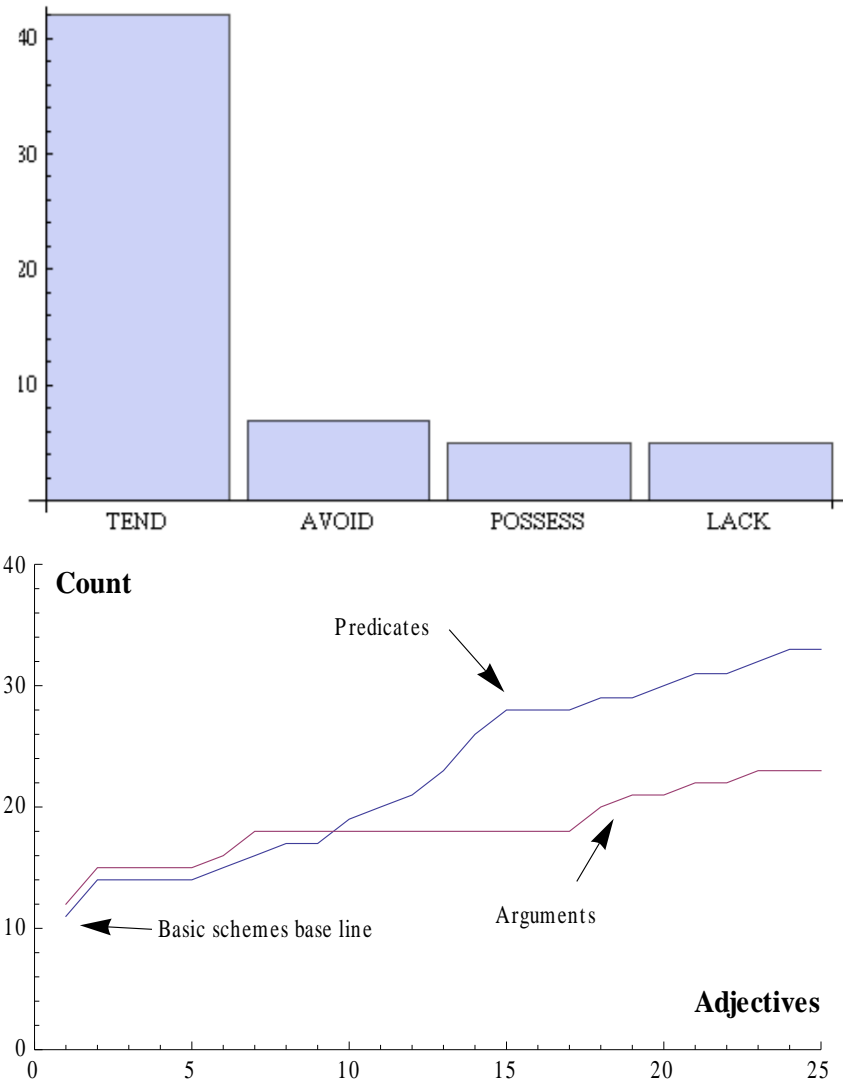
■ Elements defined:

(for 57 senses)

- 4 performatives
- 33 predicates
- 23 arguments

■ Observations:

- **TEND** is the most used performative to describe a personality trait
- Predicates set not yet complete, but most used predicates are intrinsic (**INTENT**, **FEEL**, **DESIRE**) or interpersonal (**SUGGEST**, **TELL**)
- Arguments number is more stable, and often actions or about actions



Towards integration into an existing agent framework

- In our current agent framework (R&B) [Bouchet & Sansonnet, 2009]:
 - **Plan** = a set of atomic actions
 - Psychological behaviors = **influence operators** altering rationality, using:
 - **Choices**: giving a preference order between to otherwise equal alternatives
 - **Modality**: changing the way a particular action is performed
 - **Desires**: drastically altering plans, by adding/deleting/modifying actions in them

- **Integrating a personality adjective** =
adding to the agent's list of heuristics
all the behavioral schemes related to
all the senses associated to the adjective

Conclusion

■ Results:

- A **list** of frequently used personality adjectives
- A **framework** to implement their lexical semantic, based on a three-level representation (performatives, predicates, arguments)
- A **first set** of elements to represent most common behaviors as influence operators

■ Perspectives:

- **Annotating** more adjectives to improve behaviors coverage
- **Evaluating** users' perception of personality traits:
 - Do they notice differences in behavior?
 - Can they acknowledge them when told?
 - Does it match the personality words originally used?