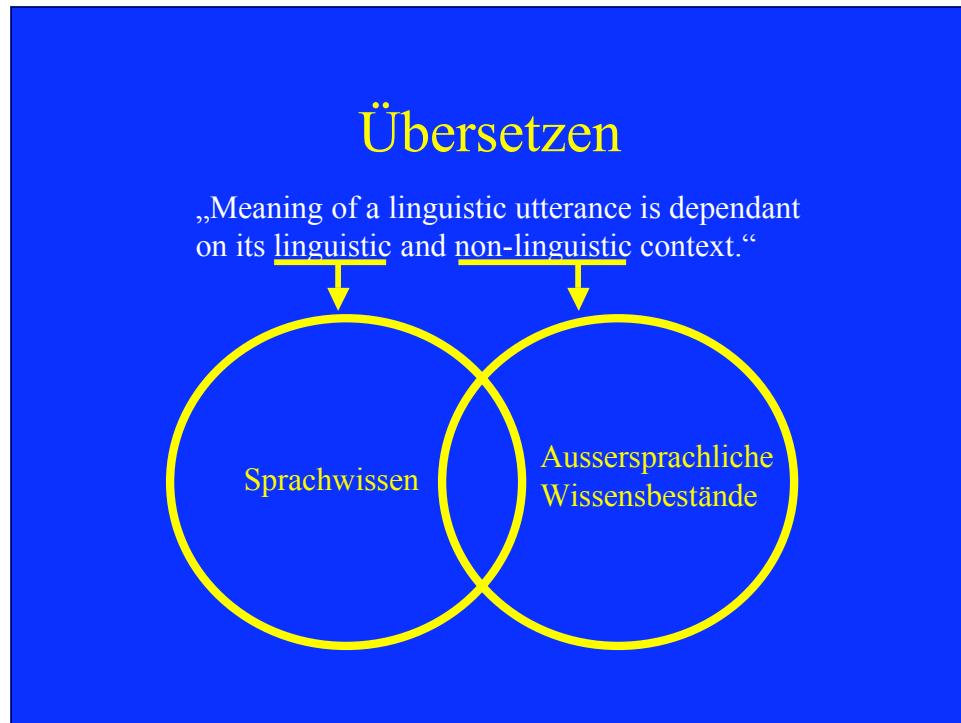
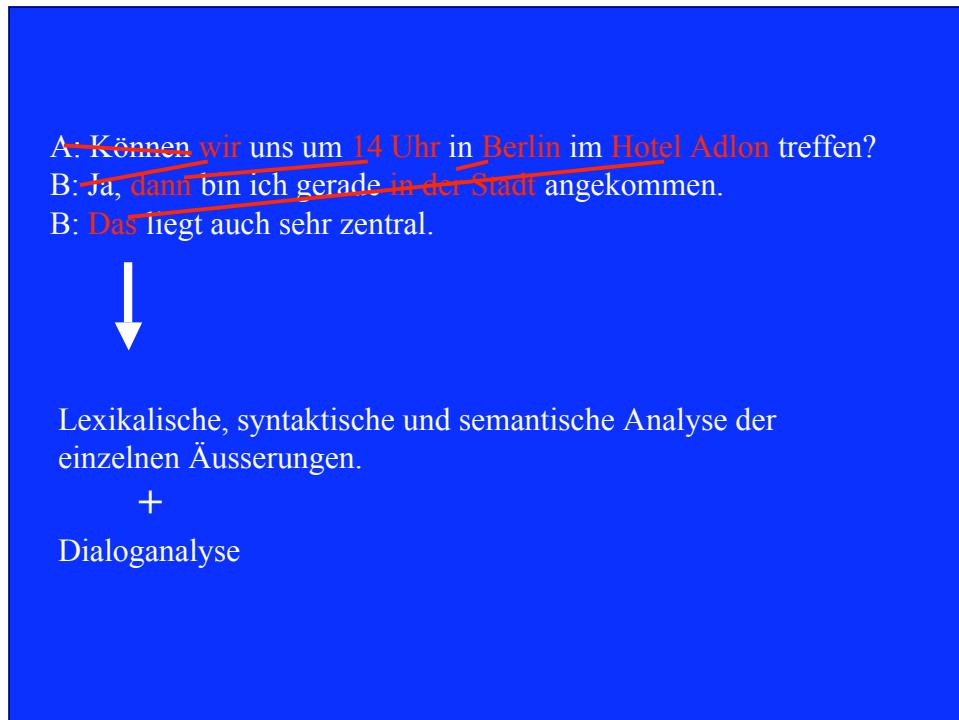
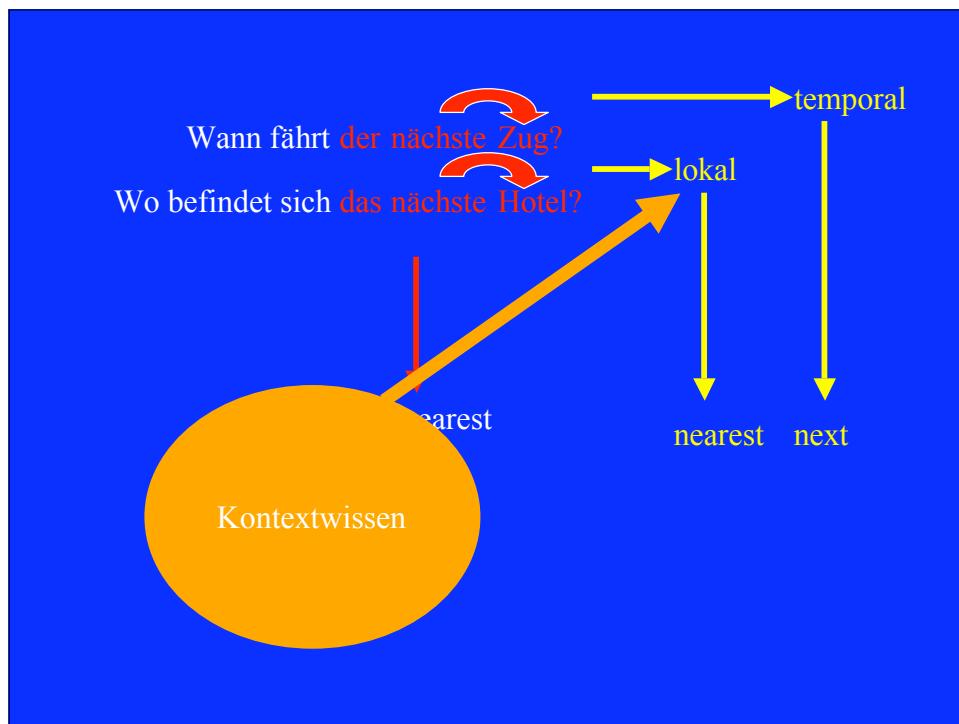


## Dialogmanagement in Verbmobil

### Aufbau

- Kontextwissen und Übersetzung
  - Kontextwissen: Weltwissen und Dialogwissen
- Das Dialogmodul als collector und provider von Kontextwissen
  - Repräsentationsbasis: Äusserung = DA + PC
  - Architektur des Dialogmoduls
  - Dialogmodul: Einfluss auf Analyse und Synthese
- Disambiguisierung mit Hilfe des Dialogwissens:  
ausgewählte Beispiele (Dialogwissen und Kontextevaluierung)



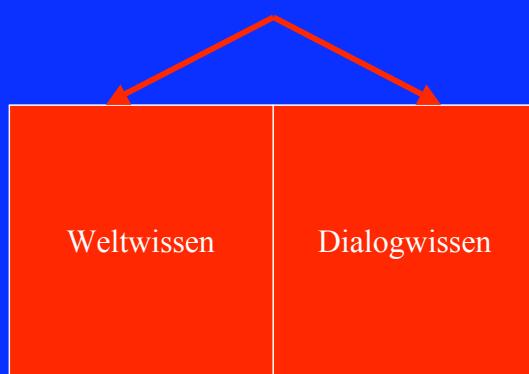


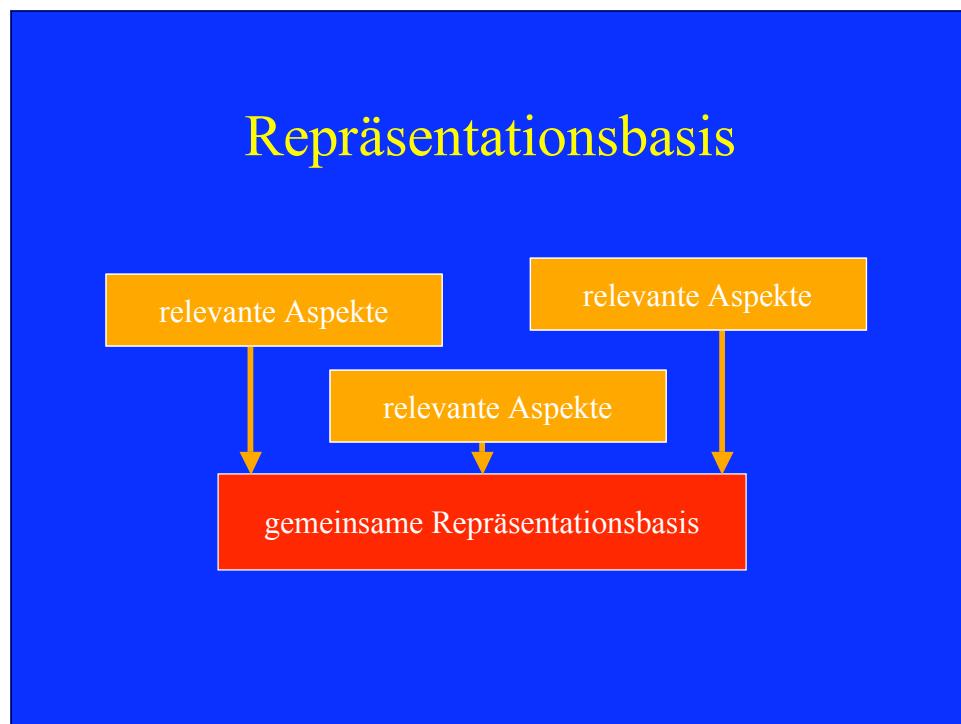
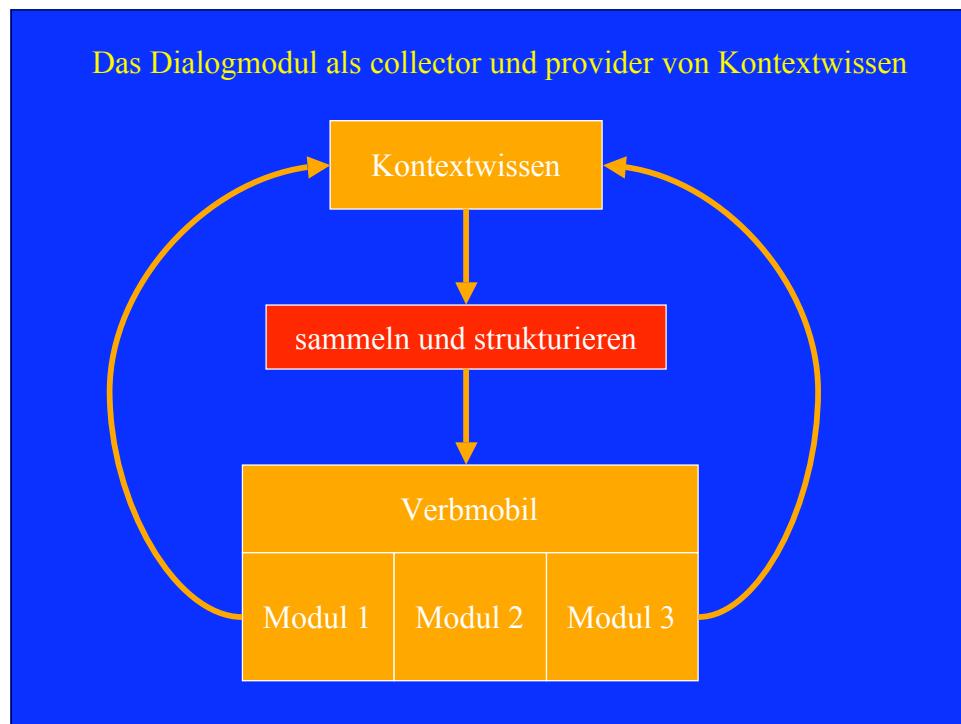
## Kontextwissen

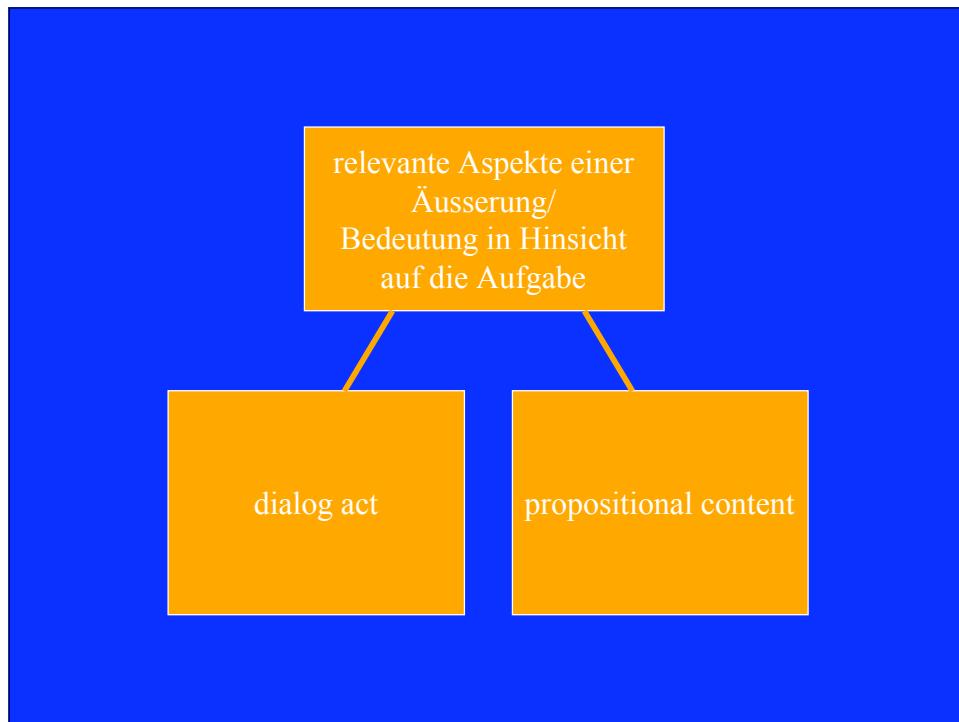
„Translation of spontaneous speech needs considerable amount of context knowledge if it is to be unambiguously understood.“

(Kipp et al. 2000)

## Kontextwissen







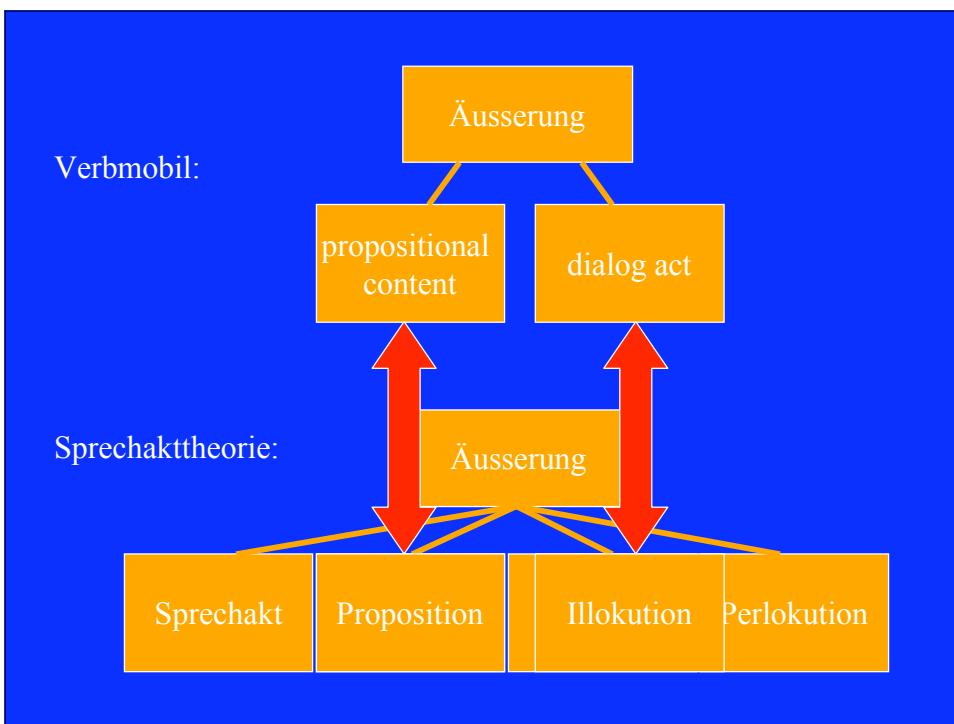
## Sprechakttheorie

- John L. Austin (1962)  
(„How to do things with words“)
  - John R. Searl (1969)
  - Sprechen = Handeln
- Sprechakt

## Sprechakt

### Teilakte:

- (1) Äusserungsakt
- (2) Proposition
- (3) Illokution
- (4) Perlokution



## „dialog act“ und „propositional content“

- a) “And I would think, we get there by plane.”
- b) “Let us take plane.”
- c) “I would like to fly.”

dialog act: SUGGESTION

propositonal content: [A und B benützen Flugzeug]

## „dialog act“ und „propositional content“

- a) “And I would think, we get there by plane.”
- b) “Let us take boat.”
- c) “I would like to take the train.”

dialog act: SUGGESTION

Propositonal content: [A und B benützen X]

„Dialogakte modellieren die intendierte Interpretation von Äußerungen in Dialogen und stellen Informationstypen dar, die von spontansprachlichen Performanzphänomenen abstrahieren und nur die relevante Information einer Äußerung repräsentieren.“

## dialog acts

SUGGESTION

FEEDBACK

INFORM

COMMIT

REQUEST

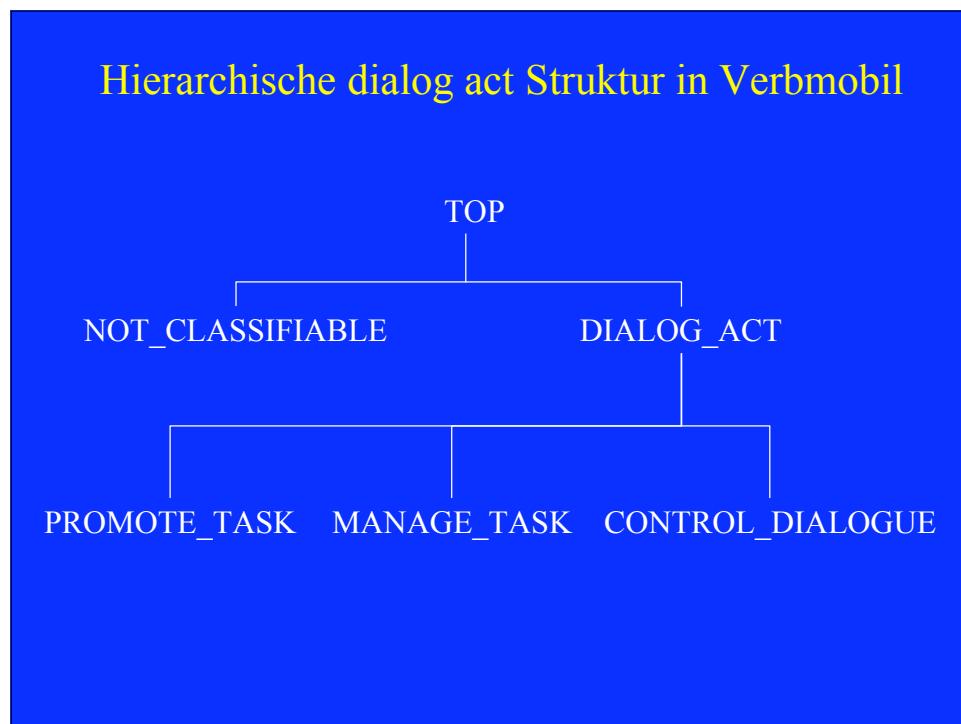
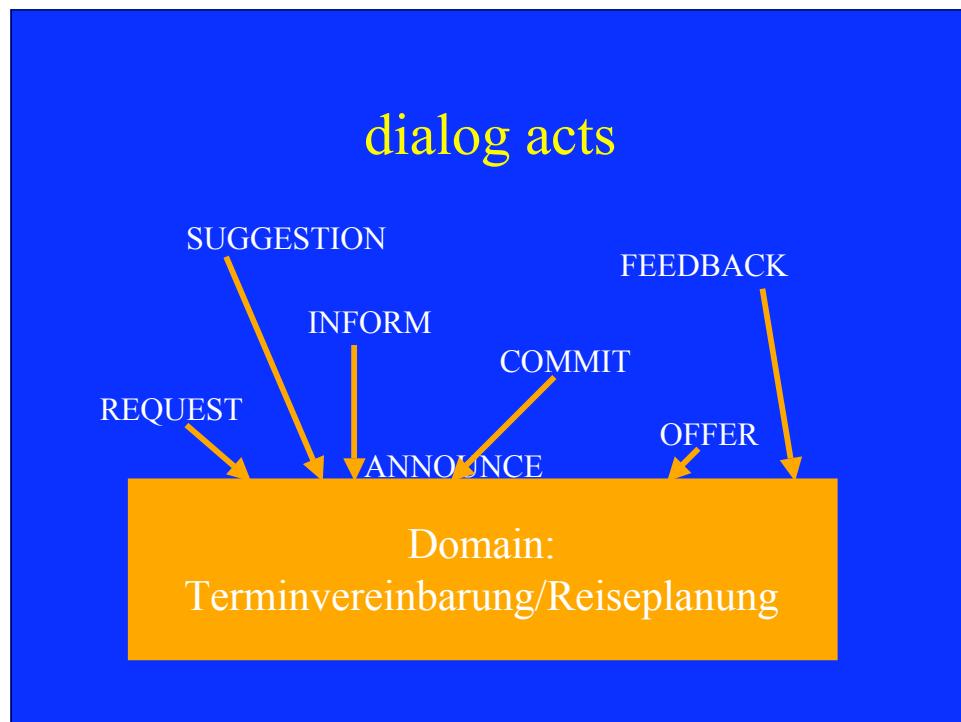
OFFER

ANNOUNCE

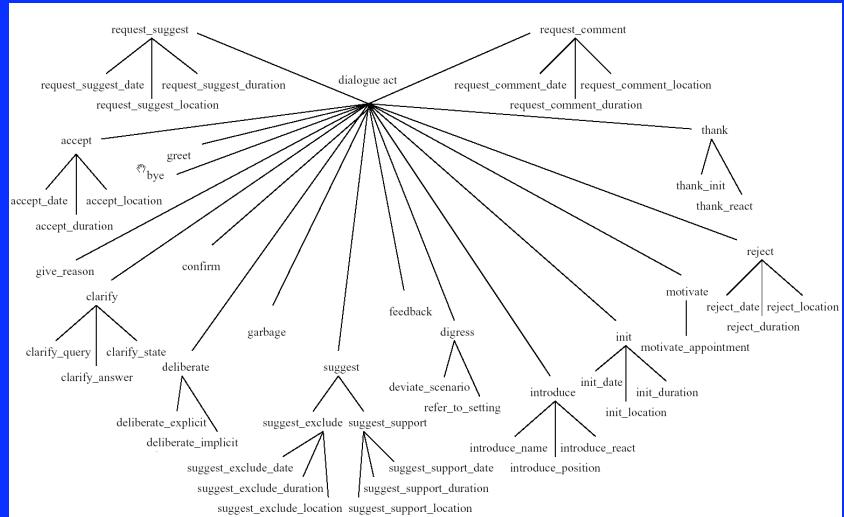
INSULT

WARN

ORDER



## Hierarchische dialog act Struktur in Verbmobil



## propositional content

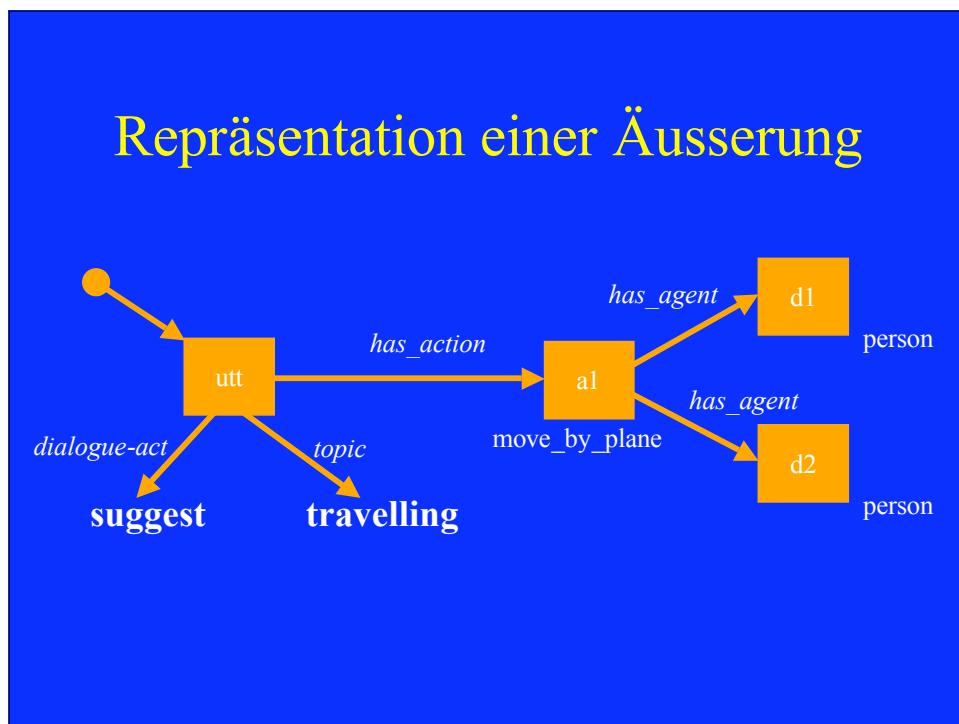
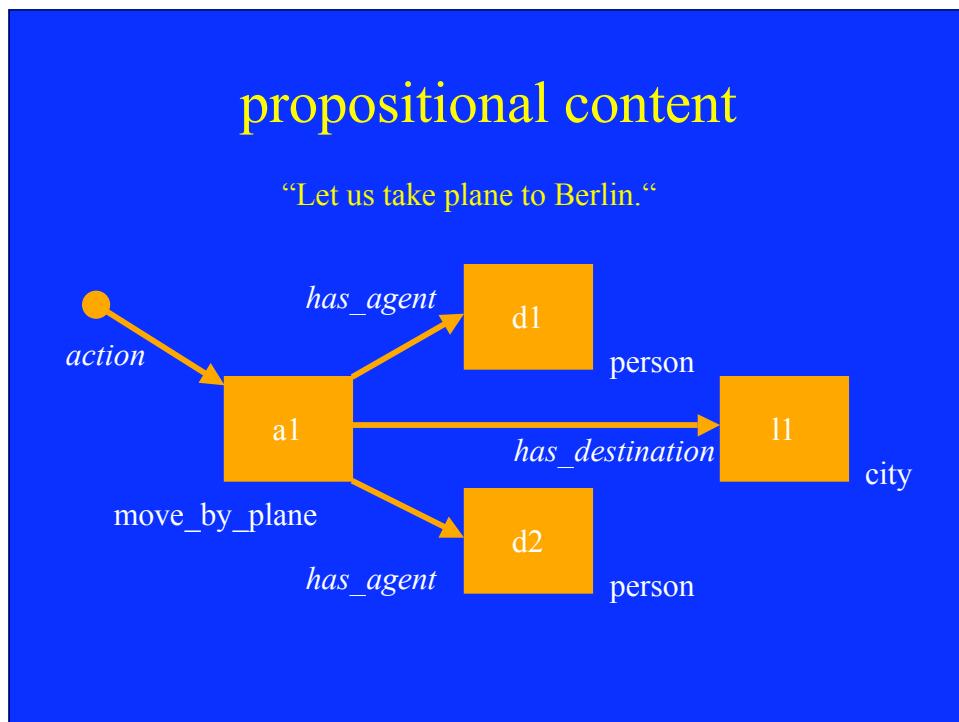
- Only those portions of information that are relevant within the given domain

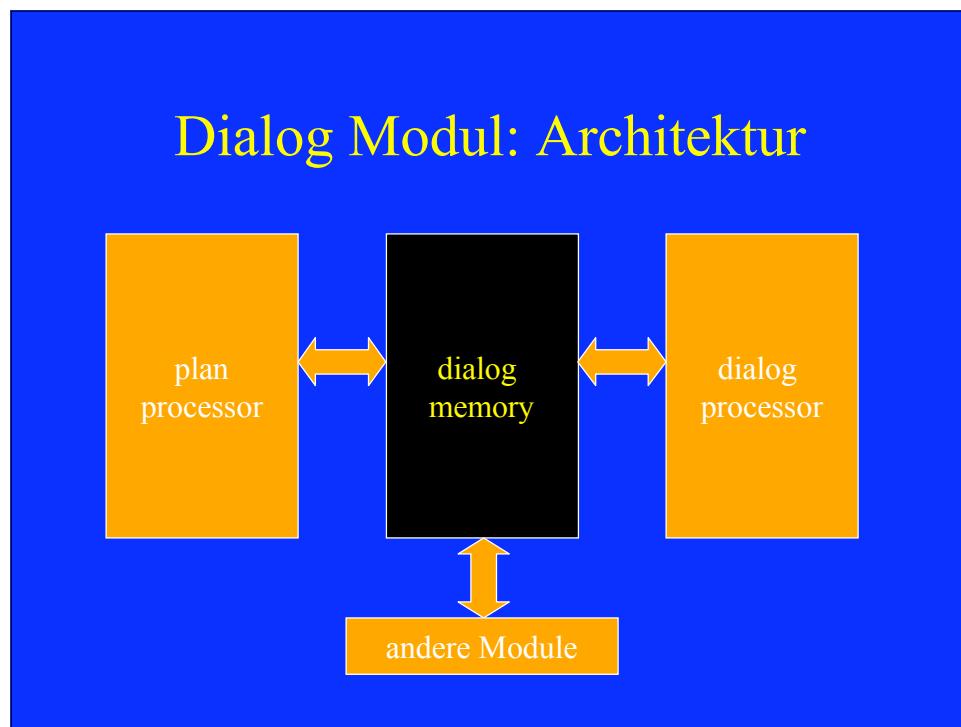
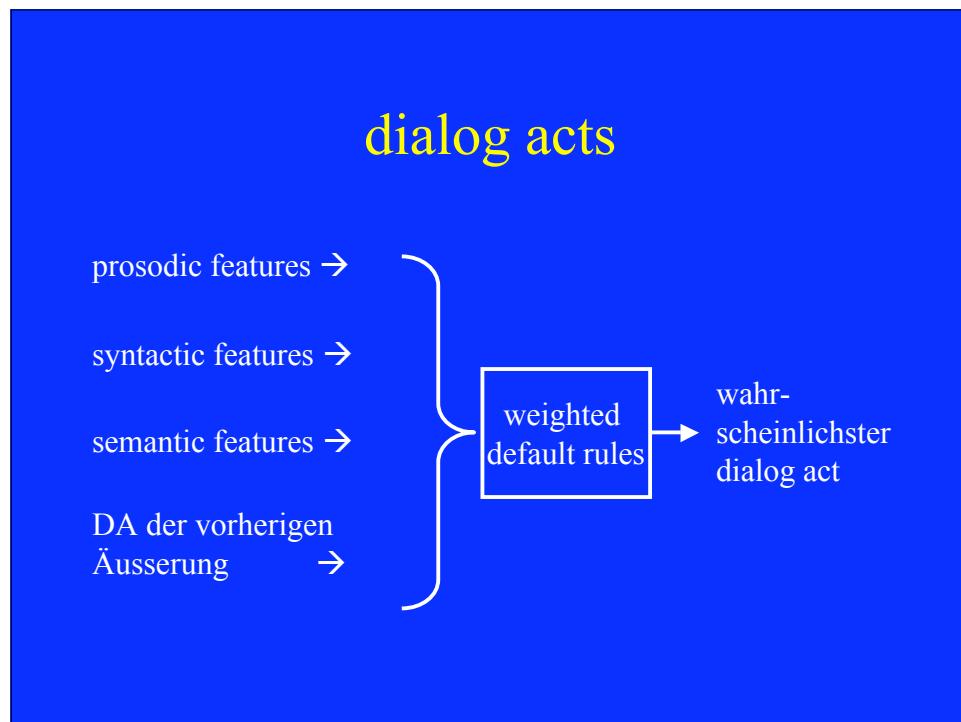
„Herr Schmidt hat gesagt, dass das Hotel Euler gut sei.“

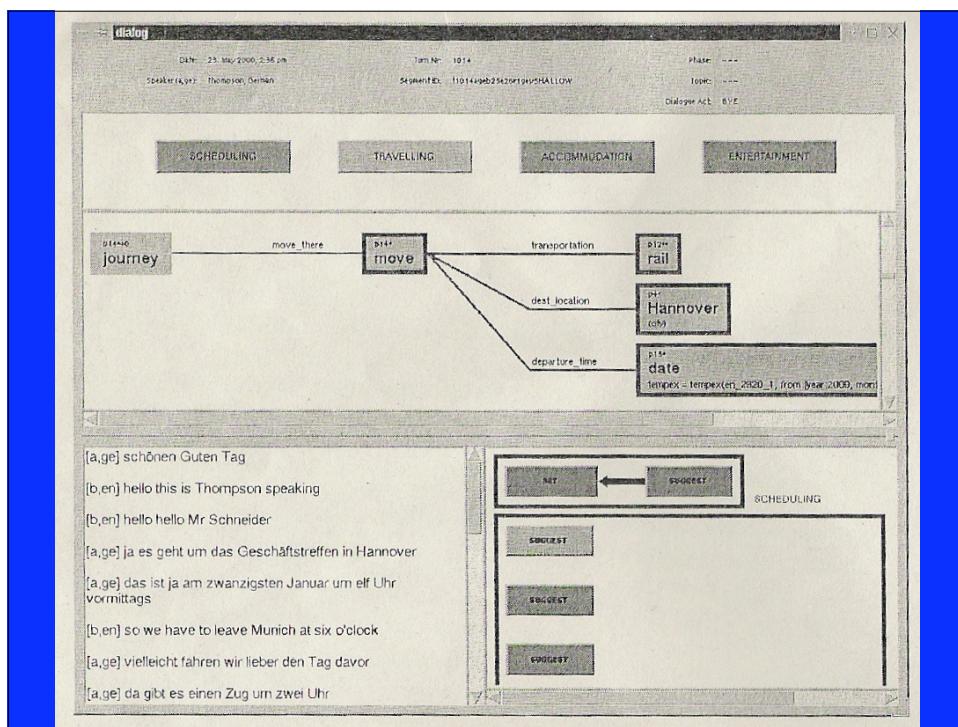
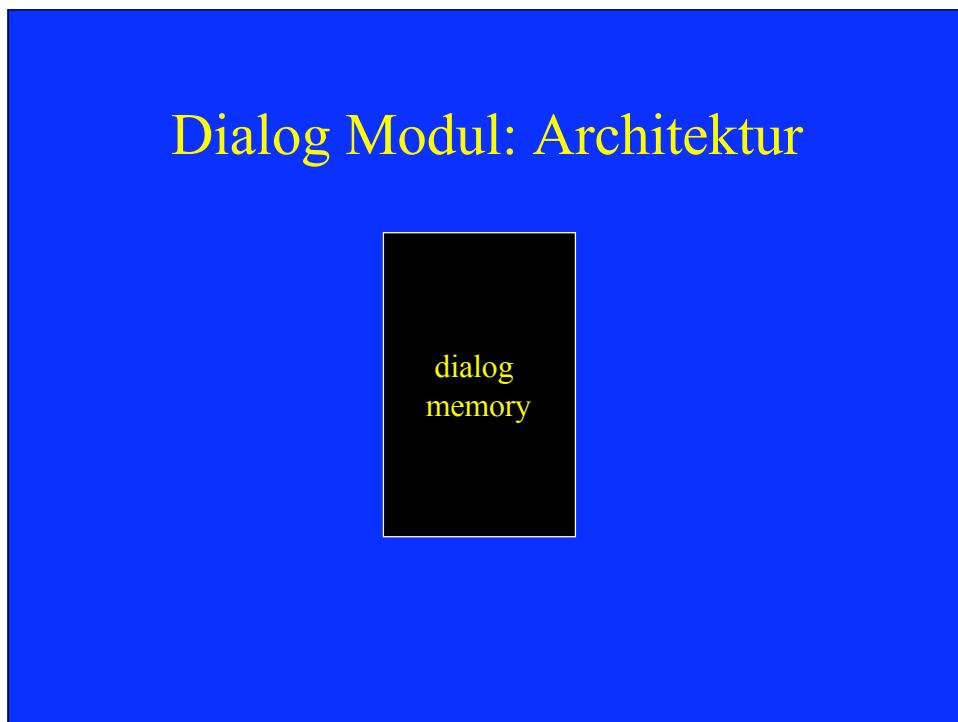
„Guten Tag.“

- The crucial goal is to preserve the speaker's communicative intention

- “And I would think, we get there by plane.”
- “Let us take plane.”
- “I would like to fly.”







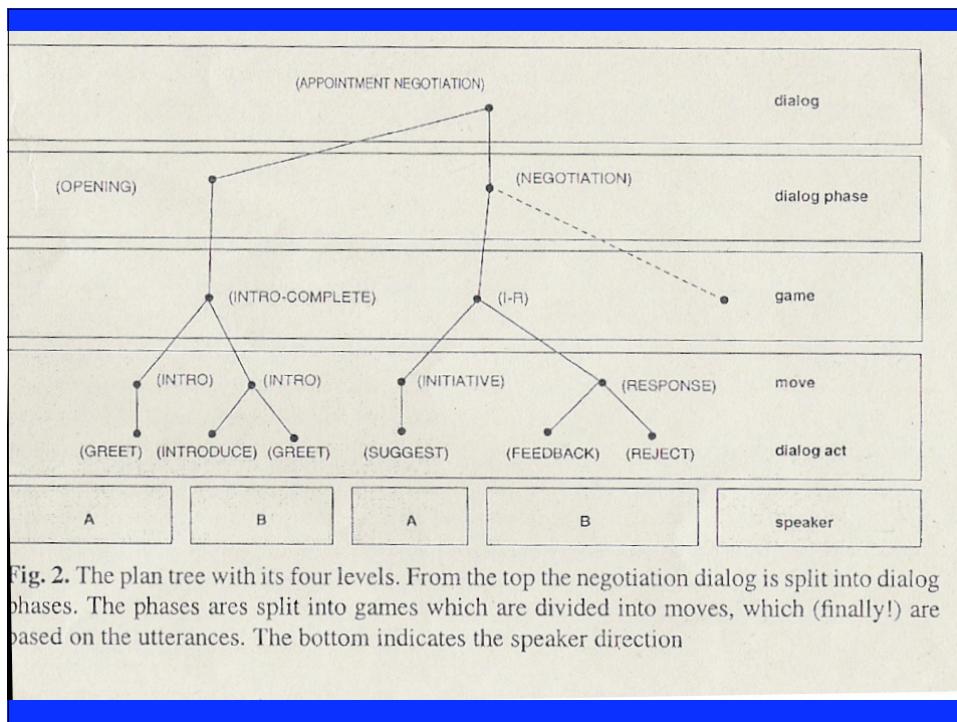
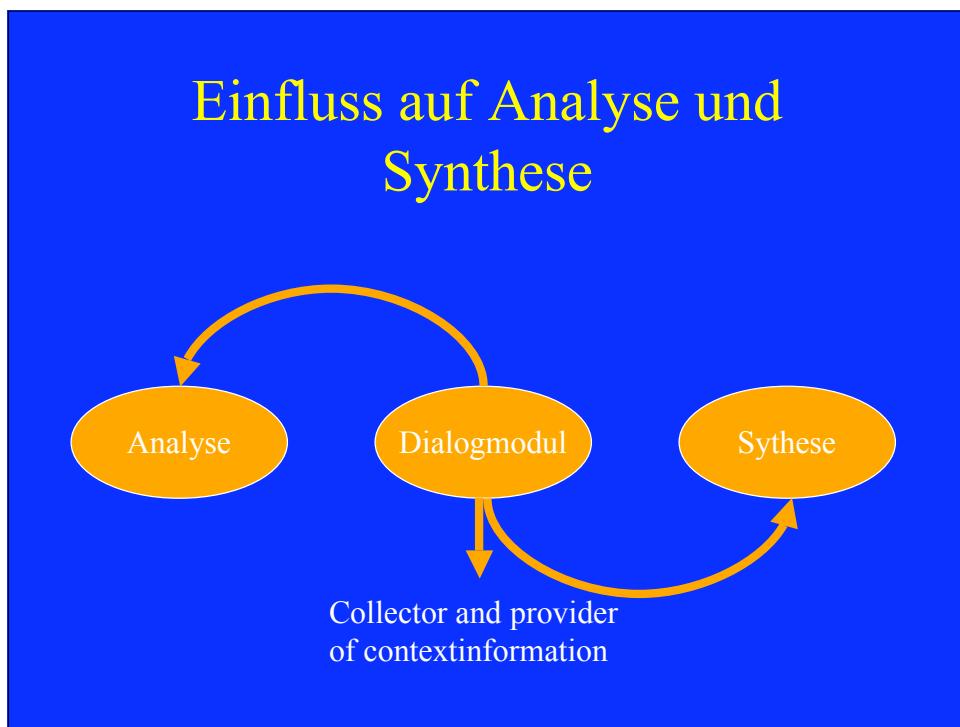
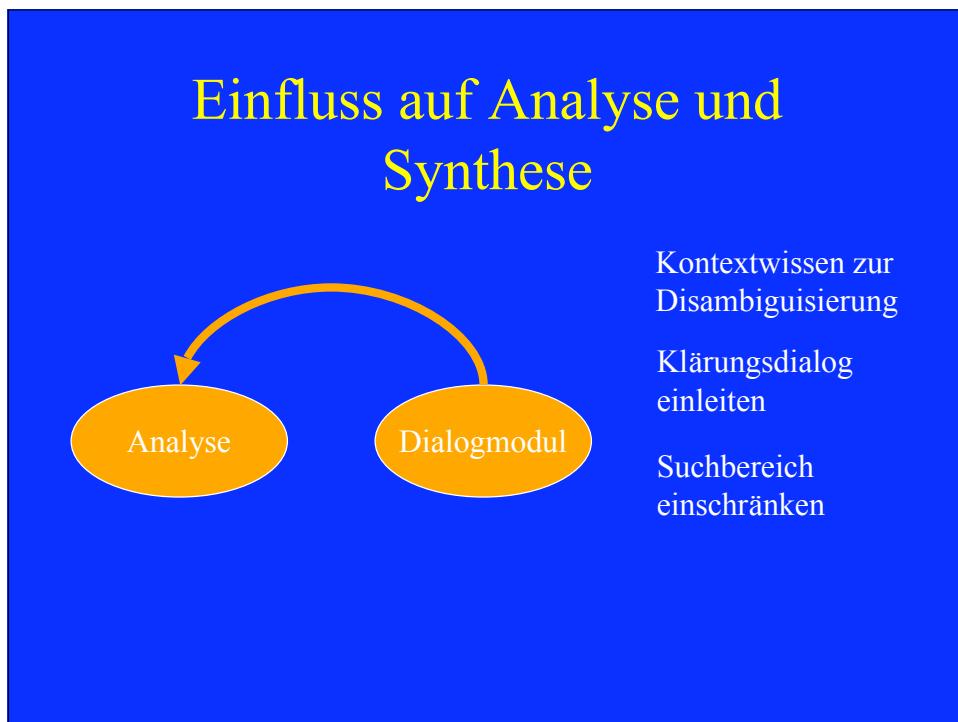


Fig. 2. The plan tree with its four levels. From the top the negotiation dialog is split into dialog phases. The phases are split into games which are divided into moves, which (finally!) are based on the utterances. The bottom indicates the speaker direction

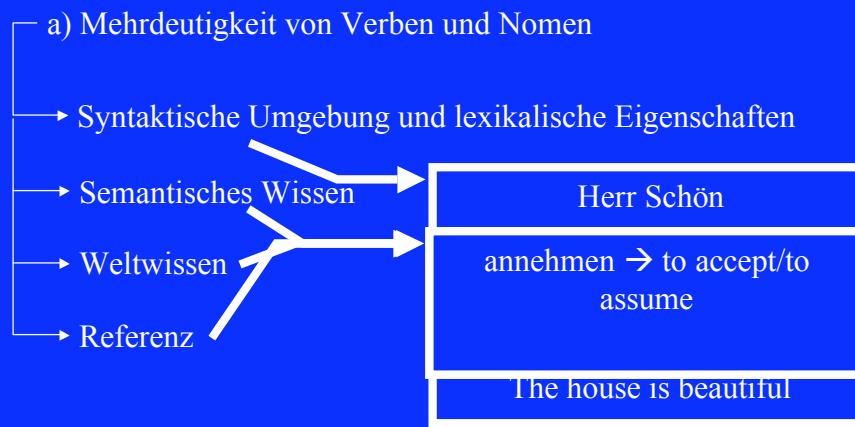




## Context Evaluation Tasks: Beispiele

- Lexikalische Ambiguität auflösen
- Referentielle Ambiguität auflösen
- Erkennen von zeitlichen Angaben
- Identifizieren von dialog acts und propositional content

## Lexikalische Ambiguität



## Lexikalische Ambiguität

b) Mehrdeutigkeit von Diskurspartikeln

*doch*

*Doch!*

→ Yes it is!

Das ist *doch* klar!

→ That's clear anyway

Lassen sie uns *doch* einen Termin ausmachen.

→ Let us arrange an appointment.

## Referentielle Ambiguität

Anapher

*Der Zug* fährt um drei, aber *er* hat oft Verspätung.

→ *The train* departs at three o'clock, but *it* is often delayed.