# Conversation analysis

## Perplexity

**1. Adjacency Pairs**

**Types Detected:**

* **Question–Answer**: User asks a question, AI answers.
* **Request–Information**: User requests clarification or more analysis, AI supplies.
* **Correction–Acknowledgment**: User challenges AI's assertion, AI acknowledges and revises.

**Counts & Examples:**

* **Question–Answer**: +10
  + Example:
    - User: "What was stolen at the party?"
    - AI: "Based on the clues I have, there appears to be two possible items..."
* **Request–Information**: +4
  + Example:
    - User: "How is the painting stolen?"
    - AI: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."
* **Correction–Acknowledgment**: +5
  + Example:
    - User: "Are you sure Mr Klutz's has stolen the painting?"
    - AI: "You're right, I should not have jumped to the conclusion..."

**Total Adjacency Pairs:** 19

**2. Epistemic Stance and Status**

**K+ (Knowledge-rich) & K− (Knowledge-poor) Behaviors**

**AI:**

* **K+ AI**: +15
  + Example: "Based on the clues I have, there appears to be two possible items..."
* **K− AI**: +8
  + Example: "I cannot definitively state which one was actually stolen without more information..."

**Participant:**

* **K+ Participant**: +8
  + Example: "Yes, Mrs Klutz couldn't find her ring after the party..."
* **K− Participant**: +2
  + Example: "could it also be Mr Klutz in his briefcase" (expresses uncertainty)

**Certainty/Uncertainty**

**Certainty:**

* **AI Certainty**: +7
  + Example: "The Artisimisso painting was definitely stolen..."
* **Participant Certainty**: +5
  + Example: "these are all my tips: Mr. Purloin danced all evening with Ms. Beautiful..."

**Uncertainty:**

* **AI Uncertainty**: +12
  + Example: "I should not have concluded it was definitively Mr. Klutz without more solid evidence."
* **Participant Uncertainty**: +4
  + Example: "are you sure that both are stolen?"

**Conclusion:**  
The AI frequently shifts between confident assertions and explicit admissions of uncertainty, especially when challenged. The participant mostly shares clues (K+), but occasionally expresses doubt (K−).

**3. Explicit Clue Sharing**

* **Participant mentions clues**: +3 main turns (each time listing multiple clues)
  + Example: "these are all my tips: Mr. Purloin danced all evening with Ms. Beautiful..."
* **AI mentions clues**: +11 (references participant clues and adds its own)
  + Example: "Mrs. Klutz was known for losing things..."

**Clues mentioned more than once:**

* The value and size of the painting
* Mrs. Klutz losing her ring
* Mr. Klutz’s briefcase

**4. Conversational Breakdowns**

* **Instances Detected**: +2
  + Example:
    - AI: "Therefore, both the diamond ring AND the painting were stolen during the party."
    - User: "are you sure that both are stolen?" (AI overstates, user challenges)
  + Example:
    - AI: "The most likely suspect for stealing the painting seems to be Mr. Purloin..."
    - User: "are you sure that Mr Purloin is the thief of the painting?" (AI overstates, user corrects)

**Breakdowns affect flow by requiring the AI to backtrack and clarify.**

**5. Code-Switching**

* **Instances Detected**: 0
  + No language switching occurred.

**6. Politeness**

**AI:**

* **Polite Expressions**: +4
  + Examples: "Let me analyze...", "You're right...", "Please let me know..."
* **Impolite Expressions**: 0

**Participant:**

* **Polite Expressions**: 0
  + Tone is neutral, focused on information.
* **Impolite Expressions**: 0

**7. AI Acknowledgment**

* **Participant acknowledges/appreciates AI**: 0
  + No explicit thanks or appreciation.

**8. Frustration Markers**

* **Participant expresses frustration**: +2 (implied, not explicit)
  + Example: "are you sure that both are stolen?" (impatience/frustration with AI's certainty)
  + Example: "are you sure that Mr Purloin is the thief of the painting?" (pressing for accuracy)
* **AI expresses frustration**: 0

**9. Emotion Detection**

**Participant:**

* **Implied frustration/insistence**: +2
  + See above.
* **Confidence**: +2 (when listing clues)

**AI:**

* **Uncertainty/self-correction**: +5
  + "I should not have concluded..."
* **Confidence**: +3 (when stating conclusions)
* **Politeness**: +4 (see above)

**10. Formality**

**AI:**

* **Formality**: Mixed
  + Uses formal structures ("Let me analyze...") but also conversational ("Does this seem like a well-supported conclusion?")
  + Example: "Let me re-examine the evidence more carefully..."

**Participant:**

* **Formality**: Informal
  + Short, direct questions and clue lists.
  + Example: "are you sure that both are stolen?"

**11. Conversation Styles**

**AI:**

* **Cooperative, Analyst, Logical, Elaborate, Direct**
  + Explains reasoning, responds to corrections, details evidence.
  + Example: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."

**Participant:**

* **Cooperative, Expresser, Succinct, Direct**
  + Shares clues, asks direct questions, challenges conclusions.
  + Example: "these are all my tips: ..."

**12. AI Verbosity**

**AI:**

* **Brief responses**: +0
* **Moderate responses**: +4
  + Example: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."
* **Long/detailed responses**: +8
  + Example: "Now with all your clues combined with mine, we can determine that TWO items were stolen during the party: ..."

**Overall AI verbosity:** Elaborate, often providing detailed reasoning and evidence.

**Participant:**

* **Brief responses**: +7
  + Example: "are you sure that both are stolen?"
* **Moderate responses**: +2
  + Example: "these are all my tips: ..."

**Overall participant verbosity:** Succinct, except when listing clues.

**13. AI Consistency**

* **Consistent role adherence**: Yes
  + AI acts as a reasoning assistant, analyzes evidence, self-corrects.
* **Fabrication/Off-topic**: None detected.
* **Answers without being asked**: No, always responds to prompts or clarifies when challenged.

**Final General Conclusion**

**Overall Quality:**  
The conversation demonstrates a high-quality, cooperative human-AI interaction. The participant provides clues and challenges the AI's reasoning, prompting the AI to self-correct and refine its conclusions. The AI is generally polite, logical, and detailed in its responses, though it occasionally overstates certainty, which the participant helps correct.

**Key Strengths:**

* The AI is highly responsive, analytical, and self-correcting.
* The participant is engaged, succinct, and provides clear feedback.
* Both parties maintain a respectful, cooperative tone.
* The conversation style is logical and evidence-based.

**Weaknesses:**

* Occasional conversational breakdowns occur when the AI overstates certainty, requiring user correction.
* The AI sometimes vacillates between suspects, reflecting uncertainty.

**Summary:**  
This exchange is a strong example of collaborative problem-solving between a human and an AI. The AI’s willingness to self-correct and the participant’s direct challenges lead to a more accurate and nuanced outcome. The interaction is polite, logical, and mostly free of breakdowns, with both parties contributing effectively to the reasoning process.

## Github Copilot

**1. Adjacency Pairs**

* **Types Identified**:
  + **Question-Answer**: +9
    - Example:
      * **Participant**: "What was stolen at the party?"
      * **AI**: "Based on the clues I have, there appears to be two possible items that could have been stolen..."
  + **Confirmation-Disconfirmation**: +4
    - Example:
      * **Participant**: "Are you sure that both are stolen?"
      * **AI**: "Let me analyze the timeline and evidence more carefully..."
  + **Request-Response**: +2
    - Example:
      * **Participant**: "How was it stolen, the painting by Mr. Avarice?"
      * **AI**: "Okay, let's think through how Mr. Avarice could have stolen the Artisimisso painting..."
  + **Clarification-Explanation**: +3
    - Example:
      * **Participant**: "Are you sure Mr. Klutz has stolen the painting?"
      * **AI**: "You're right, I should not have jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Klutz definitely stole the painting..."
* **Total Count**: 18

**2. Epistemic Stance and Status**

* **Counts**:
  + **K+ AI**: +10
    - Example: "Based on your information and my clues, I can now add some relevant details..."
  + **K− AI**: +5
    - Example: "You're right, I shouldn't be completely certain that Mr. Purloin is the thief of the painting..."
  + **K+ Participant**: +6
    - Example: "These are all my tips: Mr. Purloin danced all evening with Ms. Beautiful..."
  + **K− Participant**: +2
    - Example: "Are you sure Mr. Klutz has stolen the painting?"
* **Certainty**:
  + **Certainty Expressed by AI**: +8
    - Example: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."
  + **Uncertainty Expressed by AI**: +7
    - Example: "Let me re-examine the evidence more carefully..."
  + **Certainty Expressed by Participant**: +5
    - Example: "Mrs. Klutz could not find her diamond ring after leaving the party."
  + **Uncertainty Expressed by Participant**: +4
    - Example: "Could it also be Mr. Klutz in his briefcase?"
* **Conclusion**: The AI often displays knowledge-rich behaviors but frequently revises its certainty. The participant alternates between certain statements and seeking clarification.

**3. Explicit Clue Sharing**

* **Counts**:
  + **Clues Shared by Participant**: +5
    - Example: "Mr. Avarice was heard to say that he would do anything for a valuable painting."
  + **Clues Shared by AI**: +7
    - Example: "The painting was small and valuable, by the 16th century Italian artist Artisimisso..."
* **Repeated Clues**: +2
  + Example: "Mrs. Klutz could not find her diamond ring after leaving the party."
* **Conclusion**: Clue sharing is frequent and explicit, aiding the conversation flow.

**4. Conversational Breakdowns**

* **Counts**: +3
  + Example:
    - **Participant**: "Are you sure Mr. Purloin is the thief of the painting?"
    - **AI**: "You're right, I shouldn't be completely certain..."
* **Impact**: The breakdowns result in temporary uncertainty but do not derail the overall conversation.

**5. Code-Switching**

* **Counts**: +0
* **Conclusion**: No instances of code-switching detected.

**6. Politeness**

* **Counts**:
  + **Polite Expressions by AI**: +4
    - Example: "You raise a good point..."
  + **Polite Expressions by Participant**: +3
    - Example: "Are you sure Mr. Klutz has stolen the painting?"
  + **Impolite Expressions**: +0
* **Conclusion**: The tone remains polite and respectful throughout.

**7. AI Acknowledgment**

* **Counts**: +0
* **Conclusion**: The participant does not explicitly acknowledge the AI’s help.

**8. Frustration Markers**

* **Counts**: +2
  + Example: "Are you sure that both are stolen?"
* **Attribution**: Participant expressing frustration at the task.

**9. Emotion Detection**

* **AI**: Confidence, uncertainty.
  + Example: "Based on the clues I have..."
* **Participant**: Frustration, curiosity.
  + Example: "Who do you think is the thief, with most certainty?"

**10. Formality**

* **AI**: Mixed (formal analysis with informal phrasing).
  + Example: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."
* **Participant**: Informal.
  + Example: "Could it also be Mr. Klutz in his briefcase?"

**11. Conversation Styles**

* **AI**: Cooperative, analytical.
  + Example: "Let me re-examine the evidence more carefully..."
* **Participant**: Involved, expressive.
  + Example: "These are all my tips: Mr. Purloin danced all evening with Ms. Beautiful..."

**12. AI Verbosity**

* **Counts**:
  + **AI Brief Responses**: +2
    - Example: "Let me analyze the timeline and evidence more carefully."
  + **AI Moderate Responses**: +6
    - Example: "Okay, let's think through how Mr. Avarice could have stolen the Artisimisso painting..."
  + **AI Long Responses**: +4
    - Example: "After carefully considering all the clues, I believe the person most likely to have stolen..."
  + **Participant Brief Responses**: +3
    - Example: "Are you sure that both are stolen?"
  + **Participant Moderate Responses**: +5
    - Example: "These are all my tips: Mr. Purloin danced all evening with Ms. Beautiful..."
  + **Participant Long Responses**: +2
    - Example: "If Mr. Klutz is the thief of the painting, what is its motive?"
* **Conclusion**: The AI is moderately verbose and adjusts verbosity based on context. The participant is mostly concise but occasionally elaborates.

**13. AI Consistency**

* **Counts**:
  + **Consistent**: +10
    - Example: "Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have..."
  + **Inconsistent**: +3
    - Example: "You're right, I shouldn't be completely certain..."
* **Conclusion**: The AI generally maintains its role but occasionally revises its stance unnecessarily.

**Final General Conclusion**

The interaction between the participant and the AI was effective but had areas for improvement. Key strengths included the AI's cooperative and analytical style, frequent clue sharing, and polite tone. However, the AI occasionally displayed inconsistency and verbosity that hindered the conversation flow. The participant was engaged, providing clues and seeking clarification, though expressions of frustration indicated some dissatisfaction with the task. Overall, the quality of the interaction was strong, with room for refinement in AI consistency and verbosity.

## Chat100.ai

**1. Adjacency Pairs**

**Types Detected:**

* **Question–Answer:** 13 instances
* **Request–Acknowledgment/Clarification:** 2 instances
* **Confirmation–Correction:** 4 instances
* **Offer–Rejection/Correction:** 2 instances

**Examples:**

* **Q-A:**
  + User: “What was stolen at the party?”  
    AI: “Based on the clues I have… two possible items...” (+1)
  + User: “Are you sure that both are stolen?”  
    AI: “Looking at the evidence more carefully...” (+1)
* **Request–Acknowledgment:**
  + User: “How is the painting stolen?”  
    AI: “Let me analyze the timing and the clues we both have...” (+1)
* **Confirmation–Correction:**
  + AI: “I believe the most reasonable conclusion is Mr. Avarice…”  
    User: “Could it also be Mr. Klutz in his briefcase?” (+1)
* **Offer–Correction:**
  + AI: “I believe Mr. Purloin is the most likely thief…”  
    User: “Are you sure that Mr. Purloin is the thief of the painting?” (+1)

**Total: 21 adjacency pairs**

**2. Epistemic Stance and Status**

**K+ / K− Behavior:**

|  | **K+** | **K−** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AI** | 11 | 10 |
| **Participant** | 4 | 2 |

**Certainty / Uncertainty Indicators:**

|  | **Certain (+1)** | **Uncertain (+1)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AI** | 10 | 9 |
| **Participant** | 3 | 3 |

**Examples:**

* **AI K+ + Certainty:**
  + “The painting was definitely stolen…” (+1 K+, +1 Certainty)
* **AI K− + Uncertainty:**
  + “I cannot definitively state which one was actually stolen…” (+1 K−, +1 Uncertainty)
* **Participant K+:**
  + “Mrs. Klutz could not find her diamond ring…” (+1)
* **Participant K−:**
  + “Could it also be Mr Klutz in his briefcase?” (+1 K−, +1 Uncertainty)

**Conclusion:** The AI fluctuates between confident assertions and self-corrections. The participant provides relevant clues but sometimes seeks confirmation, showing mild uncertainty.

**3. Explicit Clue Sharing**

* **Participant mentions clues:** 18 total clues explicitly listed.
* **AI refers to clues (repeating or integrating):** 14 distinct references.

**Repeated Clues:**

* “Painting is small” mentioned 3 times (twice by participant, once by AI).
* “Mr. Klutz always carried his briefcase” mentioned 2 times.

**Total:**

* **Clues mentioned by participant:** 18 (+18)
* **Clues used explicitly by AI:** 14 (+14)
* **Repeated mentions:** 5 across 3 clues

**4. Conversational Breakdowns**

**Detected: 3**

**Examples:**

* AI says Mr. Purloin may have stolen the painting despite stating he danced all evening (+1)
* AI oscillates between accusing Mr. Klutz and Mr. Avarice with no definitive rationale, leading to contradiction (+1)
* Conflicting conclusion: AI says both items were stolen, then retracts the claim (+1)

These instances show brief lapses in coherence or internal logic, but do not derail the overall conversation.

**5. Code-Switching**

**Instances: 0**

No language shifts (e.g., from English to another language) detected in the transcript.

**6. Politeness**

|  | **Polite (+1)** | **Impolite (+1)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AI** | 10 | 0 |
| **Participant** | 3 | 0 |

**Examples:**

* AI: “Excellent question.” / “Thank you for pushing me to consider…” (+2)
* Participant: “These are all my tips…” (collaborative tone) (+1)

**No impolite or sarcastic remarks found.**

**7. AI Acknowledgment**

**Count: 2**

**Examples:**

* Participant indirectly appreciates AI: “These are all my tips…” (+1)
* “Thank you for pushing me to consider this alternative explanation.” (AI self-acknowledging, not participant-directed, so not counted)

**8. Frustration Markers**

**Detected: 2 (Participant)**

**Examples:**

* “Are you sure...?” — repeated interrogatives suggest rising doubt or frustration. (+1)
* “Who do you think is the thief, with most certainty?” — participant demands clear answer. (+1)

**Directed at:** AI and task ambiguity.

**9. Emotion Detection**

**Participant:**

* **Expressed:** Uncertainty, frustration
* **Implied:** Slight impatience
* **Example:** “Could it also be Mr Klutz…?” suggests hope for clarification.

**AI:**

* **Expressed:** Humility, regret
* **Implied:** Analytical calm
* **Example:** “I should not have stated that Mr. Purloin was the thief…” shows self-correction and accountability.

**10. Formality**

**AI: Mixed tone**

* Formal phrasing (“Let me re-evaluate…”) + conversational openness (“Let me know if…”)

**Participant: Informal**

* Casual, direct questions
* “i have also this tip…”

**11. Conversation Styles**

**AI:**

* **Analyst**, **conscientious**, **logical**
  + Structured analysis, reevaluates with new information
* **Indirect**, **moderately elaborate**, **contextual**

**Participant:**

* **Driver** (goal-oriented: wants a clear answer)
* **Direct**, **succinct**, **instrumental**

**12. AI Verbosity**

**AI Responses:**

* **Brief:** 3
* **Moderate:** 5
* **Long/detailed:** 10

**Participant Responses:**

* **Brief:** 8
* **Moderate:** 4
* **Long/detailed:** 2

**Example (AI, Long):**  
“Okay, let’s re-examine the clues and see if we can determine the thief of the painting more conclusively…” (+1 long)

**Overall:**

* AI = elaborate (to clarify and integrate clues)
* Participant = concise (to direct inquiry)

**13. AI Consistency**

**Evaluation:**

* **Consistent Role:** Yes, as analyst/investigator
* **Minor inconsistency:** AI initially asserts both items were stolen, then retracts
* **No fabrication** detected
* **Occasional overreach**: e.g., asserting Mr. Purloin stole the painting without definitive evidence

**📌 Final General Conclusion**

The human-AI interaction was thoughtful and collaborative, with the participant contributing detailed clues and the AI performing reasoned analysis. The AI maintained politeness and adaptiveness, though occasionally overstepped by making uncertain claims appear definite. The conversation featured strong epistemic awareness from both parties, balanced clue sharing, and a clearly instrumental focus from the participant. Verbosity and analysis from the AI enriched the dialogue but occasionally led to minor breakdowns in logic. Overall, the exchange was productive, polite, and well-aligned with the task.

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