

Different Games in Dialogue: Combining character and conversational types in strategic choice

Alafate Abulmiti

Université de Paris, CNRS

Laboratoire de Linguistique Formelle alafate.abulimiti@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we show that investigating the interaction of *conversational type* (often known as language game or speech genre) with the character types of the interlocutors is worthwhile. We present a method of calculating the decision making process for selecting dialogue moves that combines character type and conversational type. We also present a mathematical model that illustrates these factors' interactions in a quantitative way.

1 Introduction

Wittgenstein (1953); Bakhtin (2010) introduced language games/speech genres as notions tying diversity of linguistic behaviors to activity. Building on this, and insights of pragmaticists such as Hymes (1974); Allwood (2000), and earlier work in AI by (Allen and Perrault, 1980; Cohen and Perrault, 1979) Larsson (2002); Ginzburg (2012); Wong and Ginzburg (2018) showed how to associate global structure with conversations in a way that captures the range of possible topics and idiosyncratic moves. (Larsson, 2002) is also the basis for an approach to building spoken dialogue systems (SDS) which is essentially domain general, offers a fine-grained treatment of grounding interaction, and which was extended to clarification interaction in (Purver, 2004).

This body of work does not address, however the issue of strategic choice in conversation, which is the core issue underlying work in Game Theory. Asher et al. (2017) used game theoretic tools to develop a theory of strategic choice for dialogue. Although there are a variety of interesting insights captured in this approach, it is based on two assumptions that apply only to a restricted class of language games—games continue indefinitely and there exists a jury that assigns winning conditions to participants.

We seek to develop an approach to strategic choice applicable to the general case of dialogical interaction, where termination is an important consideration and where assessment is internal to the participants. Strategic choice is modelled by combining structure from conversational types with psychological and cognitive notions associated with the players.

Character type as a relatively independent factor abstracted out of the conversational type is important for dialogue. Although there is some analysis concerning both character effects and conversational types in the dialogue, combining them and analyzing their interactions in a quantitative way has not, to our knowledge, been carried out before. The purposes of this paper is, hence, to combine character type effect and conversational type analysis to yield a method that could help to analyse strategic choice in dialogue.

2 Background

The starting point of (Asher et al., 2017) is the framework of Banach-Mazurkiewicz games. They modify this framework to make it more amenable to analyzing certain kinds of NL dialogue, the emergent framework being *BM messaging games*. Asher et al. (2017) argued that each dialogue potentially continues indefinitely and has a winner adjudged by a third party jury. This is useful for modelling political discourse between rival groups or individual contenders in the public domain. But clearly this sort of conception is not appropriate for a variety, arguably most types of dialogue.¹ These have beginnings (*InitState*) and a variety of distinct terminations (*FinState*) (Wong, 2018), and there

¹Strictly speaking, Asher et al. (2017) allowed also for finite games, by allowing for games to consist of a special move from a certain point onwards, but this would seem to either defeat the purpose of assuming potential extendibility or to be purely formal.

is no ‘external jury’ in most cases.

Burnett (2019) developed a formal model called *social meaning games* which explains how social variants affect the linguistic style of dialogue participants. And conversely, how the speaker’s intrinsic linguistic style affects dialogue moves. Pennebaker and King (1999) shows that linguistic style is an independent and meaningful way of exploring personality. There is evidence that people’s personality traits influence their use of language. For instance, extroverted individuals are able to deceive others more easily, while neurotic individuals are less likely to be deceived (Riggio et al., 1988). The charisma of a speaker has been shown to be closely related to an extroverted character (Bono and Judge, 2004). There is also a strong relation between extroversion and conscientiousness and positive influences, as well as between neuroticism and dissent and various negative influences (Watson and Clark, 1992). Thus, an individual’s personality does affect decision-making process in dialogue.

Cooperation in dialogue is a widespread phenomenon, and Allwood et al. (2000) identified four features of cooperation: cognitive consideration, joint purpose, ethical consideration and trust. When engaging in a collaborative dialogue, where the interlocutor decides his next move based on the intentions of the other and a variety of information deriving from the context of the dialogue, it seems that character has a broad influence on the course of the dialogue. Thus, it seems natural that a dialogue participant (DP) should also take into account the other’s character traits in order to choose the appropriate move.

In the next section, we will explain the method we propose of combining character type effects and conversational type.

3 Methodology

In this section, we wish to explore the interaction between character type and conversational type, by considering how given a possible range of moves, a quantitative analysis can be provided for move selection.

3.1 Character Type

Researchers have developed a relatively unanimous consensus on personality description patterns, proposing the Big Five model of personality (Goldberg, 1992). Within this model there are five traits that can be used to capture many

aspects of human personality. The Big Five Personality (OCEAN) can be assessed by the NEO-PI-R (Costa Jr and McCrae, 2008). The traits can be described as follows:

- Openness: the ability to be imaginative, aesthetic, emotional, creative, intelligent, etc.
- Conscientiousness: displays characteristics such as competence, fairness, organization, due diligence, achievement, self-discipline, caution, restraint, etc.
- Extroversion: exhibits qualities such as enthusiasm, sociability, decisiveness, activity, adventure, optimism, etc.
- Agreeableness: the qualities of trust, altruism, straightforwardness, compliance, humility, empathy, etc.
- Neuroticism: difficulty balancing emotional traits such as anxiety, hostility, repression, self-awareness, impulsivity, vulnerability, etc.

Goldberg (1992) gave a pertinent method to quantify character types in terms of 5 dimensional vector $[o, c, e, a, n]$. We define χ_s for the self character type scale vector and χ_o represents other character type scale vector.

In addition, with the development of machine learning and deep learning methods within NLP, a variety of approaches have been implemented for automatic recognition of personality in conversation and text (Mairesse et al., 2007). Jiang et al. (2019) used attentive network and contextual embeddings to detect personality traits from monologues and multiparty dialogues. Given a text(or utterance), one can calculate the character type scale vector of this sentence with a robust prediction model. We define c_i as i th dialogue move vector prediction.

We note that by calculating the similarity between the χ and c_i , we obtain the extent to which a given dialogue move can fit either the self character type or the other character type. Note that χ_s is a dialogue interlocutor’s intrinsic property which does not show great change during conversation, but considering one’s imperfect information situation, χ_o will change once new evidence arises and can be modified by applying Bayes’ rule.

3.2 Conversational Type

Pennebaker and King (1999) also indicated that linguistic style gets influenced by the situation in which the interlocutor find themselves. Wong and Ginzburg (2018) provided a topological perspective on the space of conversational types based on the distribution of Non-Sentential Utterances (NSU) within each type. Wong (2018) developed a model of a conversational type couched in TTR (Cooper, 2005). On this view, a conversational type is a 4-tuple $\{ConvRules, InitState, FinState, G\}$, here *ConvRules* represents a set of conversational rules, transition rules between different dialogue states (*dialogue gameboards*) of type *DGBType* (Ginzburg, 2012), *InitState* and *FinState* are the initial and final DGB states.

$DGBType \mapsto$

spkr: Ind addr: Ind utt-time: Time c-utt: addressing(spkr, addr, utt-time) FACTS: set(Proposition) Pending: list(Locutionary Proposition) Moves: list(Locutionary Proposition) QUD: poset(Question)
--

G is the grammar which serves for the different conversational language use.

An Example Considering a commercial transaction conversational type involving shopping in a bakery, so that we have:

Bakery =

participant: InteractionGroup \bigwedge	$\left[\begin{array}{l} c1:customer(A) \\ c2:baker(B) \end{array} \right]$
qnud-set = QS : poset(question)	
$c1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda x.InShopBuy(A,x), \lambda P.P(A), \\ \lambda P.P(B), \lambda x.Pay(A,x) \end{array} \right\} \in QS$	
moves : list(IllocProp)	
this involves:	

- participants: Baker and customer.
- qnud-set: questions to be discussed during the interaction
- moves: Dialogue moves made.

Wong (2018) argued that clarification interactions provide data showing that interlocutors can be uncertain about the conversational type that clas-

sifies the interaction they are in, as for instance in (1):

- (1) (Context: A is being interviewed by B)
 A: Hi B: Hi . . . B (1): have you seen Blackklansman yet? A (2): Wait— is this an informal chat or a formal interview? B: A bit of both. (Example (54) from (Wong, 2018)).

Thus, the DP has an opaque or uncertain "guess" as to the conversational type and this also influences the decision-making process. Following probabilistic TTR theory (Cooper et al., 2014), we assume that the DP has a probabilistic conversational type in the private part of information state and this can be updated during dialogue by Bayesian inference. We model the information state as follows:

InformationState =

private =	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{CharacterType: } \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Self: Vector} \\ \text{Other: Vector} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{Goals: Set(Prop)} \\ \text{Tmp: private} \\ \text{ConvType : ConvType} \\ \text{Conv-prob : [0, 1]} \end{array} \right]$
dgb :DGBType	

In the private part, we have the *CharacterType* stores for self and other's character type vector; *Goals* tracks a set of (futate) propositions that the DP wants realized; *Tmp* is a backup of the previous private state. Its use is for reasoning about the current *CharacterType* and updating the *Conv-prob*; *ConvType* is the conversational type and here we introduce *Conv-prob*, which indicates the probabilistic conjecture concerning the current conversational type.

3.3 Move Space

Individuals choose the moves from different kind of possible options. Ginzburg et al. (2019) provided a taxonomy of the response space of queries. 14 possible categories are given by the study of English and Polish corpus. The field of Nature Language Generation has some useful probabilistic methods to generate the range of potential moves, such as the Sequence-to-Sequence model (Sutskever et al., 2014). See et al. (2019) proposed a new conditional weight control technique to make the response space more human-like. The popular pre-training model like BERT (Devlin et al., 2018) exemplifies

NLG capability with fine-tuning. We define here A for a dialogue move space vector composed by a_i representing the i th move.

In the current work we will not discuss how to specify the possible moves, but will leave this for future work.

3.4 Decision Making

3.4.1 Global View

Levett (1993) proposed that speakers monitors themselves while speaking. In other words, individuals have a self-criticism mechanism enabling them to reflect on their behaviors, emotions and speaking. We dub this the *SelfMonitor*.

Given our analysis in the first two subsections, a DP's move choice in the dialogue is influenced by her character type, the other interlocutor's character type, and the conversational type. When a DP tries to respond to the other party's dialogue move, she first constructs a dialogue move space, which yields a set of possible utterances that the DP can use. The DP typically makes a conjecture about the other's character type in terms of individual personality traits, based on her a priori knowledge of that individual and the current state of the dialogue. In addition, the DP has a probabilistic assumption about the present conversational type given her cognitive state. Subsequently, the DP's *SelfMonitor* determines which factor is more valuable in this context. Eventually a move is selected considering each possible move's value by comparing the affinity of each move for each factor with the skewness of each factor as determined by the *SelfMonitor*.

3.4.2 Mathematical Modeling

After the above analysis, we offer a mathematical model to explicate this process. In evaluating possible moves, we have three important factors: self character type, other character type, and the conversational type. We want to provide a real valued function ρ to evaluate each move in the dialogue move space.

- a_i : i th move.
- $\vec{\chi}_s$: Self character type vector.
- \vec{c}_i : character type vector for i th move.
- α Weight for the self character type effect.
- $\vec{\chi}_o$: Current other character type vector estimation.

- β : Weight for the other character effect.
- p : Probabilistic conjecture of the conversational type.
- d_i : i th move conformity with the conversational type from -1 to 1.
- γ Weight for probabilistic conversational type.
- $W = [\alpha, \beta, \gamma]$.

Conformity represents the degree to which a dialogue move conforms to the current conversational type. In other words, it can be modeled as the evaluation score generated by this dialogue move in dialogue context.

In order to calculate the "affinity" among character type vector $\{\chi_s, \chi_o\}$ and move vector (c_i), we use *cosine* similarity, defined as follows:

$$\text{simi}(A, B) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \|B\|} \quad (1)$$

Then we define the function $\rho(a_i)$:

$$\rho(a_i) = \alpha \cdot \text{simi}(\vec{c}_i, \vec{\chi}_s) + \beta \cdot \text{simi}(\vec{c}_i, \vec{\chi}_o) + \gamma d_i \cdot p \quad (2)$$

and let $X = [\text{simi}(\vec{c}_i, \vec{\chi}_s), \text{simi}(\vec{c}_i, \vec{\chi}_o), d_i \cdot p]^T$ as a decision factor matrix, obtaining:

$$\rho(A) = W \cdot X \quad (3)$$

where $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$

α, β, γ are in fact estimated by the *SelfMonitor* based on information deriving from the information state. We believe those weights are mainly fixed in the beginning of the conversation, because great changes in strategic choice lead to the suspicion of deception in some cases (Riggio et al., 1988). This estimation process can be back-engineered by observing DP's selection of moves in the dialogue.

After the calculation of ρ , we get the score for each move. This score alone cannot determine the final decision—we need to take into account the features that we have not yet discussed and observed, so here we will probabilize them, i.e., convert it into a probabilistic distribution space using the *softmax* function.

$$\text{softmax}(a_i) = \frac{\exp(\rho(a_i))}{\sum_j \exp(\rho(a_j))} \quad (4)$$

We then obtain a probability estimate for each move, which indicates that the greater the probability the DP is more inclined to choose this move.

3.5 Example

Here we illustrate our proposed approach with an example.

3.5.1 Scenario

In a bakery, we observe a customer and baker's buying and selling process during the pandemic of COVID-19.

Goals For simplicity we fix the final goals as follows:

- (2) a. Customer goal: buy two croissants.
- b. Baker goal: sell the two croissants and obtain the desired price.

It is worth noting that both players may have more complex goals or a series of goals. For example, the customer might want to have appropriate desserts for dinner. In order to achieve those kind of goals, we often divide into several specific and simple goals. In such a case, the sub-goal might be:

- 1. what are the best desserts in this bakery?
- 2. From among those best desserts, which one will fit the dishes I prepare tonight?

For our current purposes, however, we will avoid such complications, despite their importance in a variety of cases.

3.5.2 Move Space

We assess a baker's possible responses to the customer's initial utterance: "2 croissants". We assume the following possible responses of the baker:

- (3) CLIENT: 2 croissants.
- BAKER: (i) 1.90.
- (ii) Get out of the bakery, you're not wearing a mask.
- (iii) Please would be nice.
- (iv) 1.90 and please would be nice.

(i) would lead to a quick end that meet their needs. This "style" is used in most cases in our life disregarding other conversational factors and attending only to the baker's final goals. If the baker considers particularly the conversational type's impact, he would choose (i) to advance the conversation,

thereby looking forward to finalizing the conversation early and achieving his goal.

(ii) would lead to an "unpleasant" conversation. The baker thinks that the customer's behavior is disrespectful (a short demand lacking politeness). He therefore uses the lack of the mask as a pretext or has in mind a competing goal for fighting against this disrespect. Finally, neither participants goals is achieved. (iii) This choice shows that the baker wants to have a pleasant and respectful conversation above all. It is clear that baker does not assign much weight to his final goals or the conversational type. Instead he prioritizes his psychological needs. The question under discussion would shift to another topic and the conversation might evolve into a dispute, though with lower probability than in (ii).

(iv) indicate that the baker wants to persist with the trade without disturbing his final goals and his psychological needs. This seems to be very much of a compromise move, but still the final state would depend on the customer's interpretation of the dialogue pragmatics.

3.5.3 A worked example

For this example, we have a character type vector of [o, c, e, a, n] we assume that baker character vector is $\chi_s = [0.0, 0.3, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5]$ showing conscientiousness and relatively high neuroticism and *Conv-prob* is $p = 0.98$ assuming the baker's conformity with the bakery conversational type is high. Following the initial state S_0 , the baker hears "2 croissants" from client, after which the baker updates the information state then the *SelfMonitor* chooses values for α, β, γ . For example, we assume $\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.1$ and $\gamma = 0.8$, we assume, in this circumstance, that the baker thinks more about the conversational type rule than self character type and other character type, then:

$$CharacterType.Other = \chi_o$$

$$\chi_o = \mu(\uparrow Temp.CharacterType.Other, \uparrow dgb)$$

μ is the other's character type updating function with parameters: the previous state's character type vector and the current DGB. We assume that after the other's character type update we have $\chi_o = [0.0, 0.0, -0.1, -0.4, 0.2]$ assuming the customer is not very agreeable (-0.4) and a little neurotic (0.2).

(i): We assume that "1.90" shows disagreeableness (-0.4) and slight neuroticism (0.2) so $c_1 = [0.0, 0.0, -0.1, -0.4, 0.2]$ and $d_1 = 0.8$ shows "1.90"

shows high conformity with the bakery conversational type. Then according to function (2) we have: $\rho(a_1) = 0.7646$

(ii): We assume that "Get out of the bakery, you're not wearing a mask" shows high disagreeableness (-0.7), low conscientiousness (-0.5) and high neuroticism (0.8) so $c_2 = [0.3, -0.5, 0.0, -0.7, 0.8]$ and $d_2 = -1.0$ shows incongruity with the bakery type. As a result, we obtain $\rho(a_2) = -0.7080$

(iii): We assume that "Please would be nice" shows high agreeableness (0.7) and slight extroversion (0.3) $c_3 = [0.2, 0.0, 0.3, 0.7, -0.2]$ and $d_3 = 0.3$ shows low conformity with the conversational type. Consequently, we obtain $\rho(a_3) = 0.1201$

(iv): We assume that "I.90 and please would be nice" shows relatively high openness (0.5), conscientiousness (0.6) and extroversion (0.4), high agreeableness (0.7) and low neuroticism (-0.4) so $c_4 = [0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, -0.4]$ and $d_4 = 0.7$ shows high conformity with the bakery type. So we obtain, $\rho(a_4) = 0.4727$

We then apply those preference score with the *softmax* function: $\text{softmax}(\overrightarrow{\rho(a_i)}) = [0.3998, 0.0917, 0.2099, 0.2986]$

This indicates that the probability that the baker selects (i) is 39.98% (iv) is the next ranked score. All this assuming that the baker's character type is relative high neuroticism and the commitment degree to the conversational type is high. Given his character type, it is reasonable to conclude that he would not be extremely polite (option iv) but not rude because of the constraint of conformity with the conversational type.

Now we want to illustrate that if we change the distribution of certain of the parameters, things can flip significantly. We change the distribution of different variables (α, β, γ) to $[0.3, 0.1, 0.6]$ showing that the baker is concerned a little more about his own character type (0.3 rather than 0.1) but slightly less than before on conversational type (0.6). And we assume the baker's character type vector is $[0.5, 0.7, 0.3, 0.8, -0.5]$ which shows high conscientiousness (0.7), low neuroticism (-0.5) and high agreeableness. Then we obtain: $\rho(\vec{A}) = [0.3457, -0.7277, 0.3217, 0.6946]$. the resulting following with probabilistic distribution is $\text{softmax}(\overrightarrow{\rho(a_i)}) = [0.2677, 0.0915, 0.2613, 0.3795]$

This indicates that the baker would choose option (iv) for the next move with 38% probability, an option which balances the baker's final goal and personal psychological needs (high conscientious-

ness).

Finally, we modify (α, β, γ) to $[0.8, 0.1, 0.1]$ and assume that the baker's character type vector is $[0.2, -0.3, 0, -0.5, 0.8]$ which shows high neuroticism (0.8), low agreeableness (-0.5). What we obtain is $\rho(\vec{A}) = [0.8007, 0.7652, -0.5229, -0.5032]$. From this what results is the following: $\text{softmax}(\overrightarrow{\rho(a_i)}) = [0.3996, 0.3856, 0.1064, 0.1085]$

This indicates that the probability of choosing (i) and (ii) is now about the same. In this scenario the baker focuses more on his own character type. (ii) shows complete incongruity with the bakery type, which indicates a complete violation of the baker's original final goal. Hence, at this point, the baker is in a dilemma. It is worth noting that this state will lead to a "breakthrough point", and if the baker chooses (ii), it means that baker chooses to change his final goal or conversational type. The consequence of this is that the *Goals*, *ConvType* and *Conv - prob* should be changed in the private state of information state. How to effect this in a formal way, we leave to future work.

4 Conclusion

Character is a person's stable attitude towards reality and it also affects one's performance in dialogue. Conversational type is, in one way or another, since the early days of AI work on dialogue, one of the principal notions of dialogue research. It reflects domain specific interaction, in particular the move space given to the conversational participants. We have tried to show in this paper that investigating the interaction of these two factors is worthwhile. In particular, we present a method of the decision making process for moves that combines character type and conversational type. We present a mathematical model that combines these factors after assigning numerical values to the various parameters that are involved and demonstrate by means of an example how this works.

5 Future Work

In this paper, we have made a preliminary proposal concerning the modelling of character types and their combination with conversational types. We aim to refine this in future work in ways that include the following:

- Wong (2018) gave a formal method to classify conversations into types. We believe that

under realistic conditions, there are often multiple conversational types involved in a single conversation, which may involve sequential transformations or overlapping phenomena.

- In the approach sketched here, for classifying the conversational type we use a probabilistic TTR. However, in practice this assessment can change as the dialogue unfolds. We hope to develop methods that incorporate such dynamism.
- Personality analysis based on the Big Five theory is robust, but inference about each other's character types is also in flux during conversations, and examining the impact of the change process on our approach is worth looking forward to future work.
- [Ginzburg et al. \(2019\)](#) provided a categorical approach to the response to the question. We hypothesize that the conversational type has the role of delimiting the range of possible moves. We aim to characterize this variability.
- This article introduces the concept of move conformity, which is required for automatic detection of research based on different types of dialogue in the future work. This could be achieved by modifying an existing NLG evaluation model (e.g. BLEU ([Papineni et al., 2002](#)), ADEM ([Lowe et al., 2017](#))).
- This paper discussed several cases in detail, but they are all constructed examples, so fitting this model on actual conversations (e.g. the British National Corpus) or scripted dialogues annotated for character types (e.g. FriendQA ([Yang and Choi, 2019](#))) with experimental predictions is desirable.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by an internship funded by the Institut Universitaire de France, within Jonathan Ginzburg's project *Unifying Verbal and Non-verbal Interaction*. We also acknowledge the support of the French Investissements d'Avenir-Labex EFL program (ANR-10-LABX-0083). Thanks to Prof. Ginzburg's patient guidance during the internship. Thanks also to three anonymous reviewers for SemDial for their detailed and perceptive comments.

References

- James Allen and Ray Perrault. 1980. Analyzing intention in utterances. *Artificial Intelligence*, 15:143–178.
- Jens Allwood. 2000. An activity based approach of pragmatics. In Harry Bunt, editor, *Abduction, Belief and Context in Dialogue; Studies in Computational Pragmatics*. Amsterdam, John Benjamins.
- Jens Allwood, David Traum, and Kristiina Jokinen. 2000. Cooperation, dialogue and ethics. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 53(6):871–914.
- Nicholas Asher, Soumya Paul, and Antoine Venant. 2017. Message exchange games in strategic contexts. *Journal of Philosophical Logic*, 46(4):355–404.
- Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin. 2010. *Speech genres and other late essays*. University of Texas Press.
- Joyce E Bono and Timothy A Judge. 2004. Personality and transformational and transactional leadership: a meta-analysis. *Journal of applied psychology*, 89(5):901.
- Heather Burnett. 2019. Signalling games, sociolinguistic variation and the construction of style. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, 42(5):419–450.
- Philip Cohen and Ray Perrault. 1979. Elements of a plan-based theory of speech acts. *Cognitive Science*, 3:177–212.
- Robin Cooper. 2005. Records and record types in semantic theory. *Journal of Logic and Computation*, 15(2):99–112.
- Robin Cooper, Simon Dobnik, Shalom Lappin, and Staffan Larsson. 2014. A probabilistic rich type theory for semantic interpretation. In *Proceedings of the EACL 2014 Workshop on Type Theory and Natural Language Semantics (TTNLS)*, pages 72–79.
- Paul T Costa Jr and Robert R McCrae. 2008. *The Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R)*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- Jacob Devlin, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova. 2018. Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805*.
- Jonathan Ginzburg. 2012. *The interactive stance*. Oxford University Press.
- Jonathan Ginzburg, Zulpiye Yusupujiang, Chuyuan Li, Kexin Ren, and Paweł Łupkowski. 2019. Characterizing the response space of questions: a corpus study for english and polish. In *Proceedings of the 20th Annual SIGdial Meeting on Discourse and Dialogue*, pages 320–330.

- Lewis R Goldberg. 1992. The development of markers for the big-five factor structure. *Psychological assessment*, 4(1):26.
- Dell Hymes. 1974. Ways of speaking. *Explorations in the ethnography of speaking*, 1:433–451.
- Hang Jiang, Xianzhe Zhang, and Jinho D Choi. 2019. Automatic text-based personality recognition on monologues and multiparty dialogues using attentive networks and contextual embeddings. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1911.09304*.
- Staffan Larsson. 2002. *Issue-based dialogue management*. Citeseer.
- Willem JM Levelt. 1993. *Speaking: From intention to articulation*, volume 1. MIT press.
- Ryan Lowe, Michael Noseworthy, Iulian V Serban, Nicolas Angelard-Gontier, Yoshua Bengio, and Joelle Pineau. 2017. Towards an automatic turing test: Learning to evaluate dialogue responses. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1708.07149*.
- François Mairesse, Marilyn A Walker, Matthias R Mehl, and Roger K Moore. 2007. Using linguistic cues for the automatic recognition of personality in conversation and text. *Journal of artificial intelligence research*, 30:457–500.
- Kishore Papineni, Salim Roukos, Todd Ward, and Wei-Jing Zhu. 2002. [Bleu: a method for automatic evaluation of machine translation](#). In *Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 311–318, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- James W Pennebaker and Laura A King. 1999. Linguistic styles: Language use as an individual difference. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 77(6):1296.
- Matthew Richard John Purver. 2004. *The theory and use of clarification requests in dialogue*. Ph.D. thesis, University of London.
- Ronald E Riggio, Charles Salinas, and Joan Tucker. 1988. Personality and deception ability. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 9(1):189–191.
- Abigail See, Stephen Roller, Douwe Kiela, and Jason Weston. 2019. What makes a good conversation? how controllable attributes affect human judgments. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1902.08654*.
- Ilya Sutskever, Oriol Vinyals, and Quoc V Le. 2014. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pages 3104–3112.
- David Watson and Lee Anna Clark. 1992. On traits and temperament: General and specific factors of emotional experience and their relation to the five-factor model. *Journal of personality*, 60(2):441–476.
- Ludwig Wittgenstein. 1953. *Philosophical investigations*. basil & blackwell. *OxfordWittgensteinPhilosophical investigations Basil1953*.
- Kwong-Cheong Wong. 2018. *Classifying Conversations*. Ph.D. thesis, Paris Diderot University.
- Kwong-Cheong Wong and Jonathan Ginzburg. 2018. Conversational types: a topological perspective.
- Zhengzhe Yang and Jinho D Choi. 2019. Friendsqa: Open-domain question answering on tv show transcripts. In *Proceedings of the 20th Annual SIGdial Meeting on Discourse and Dialogue*, pages 188–197.