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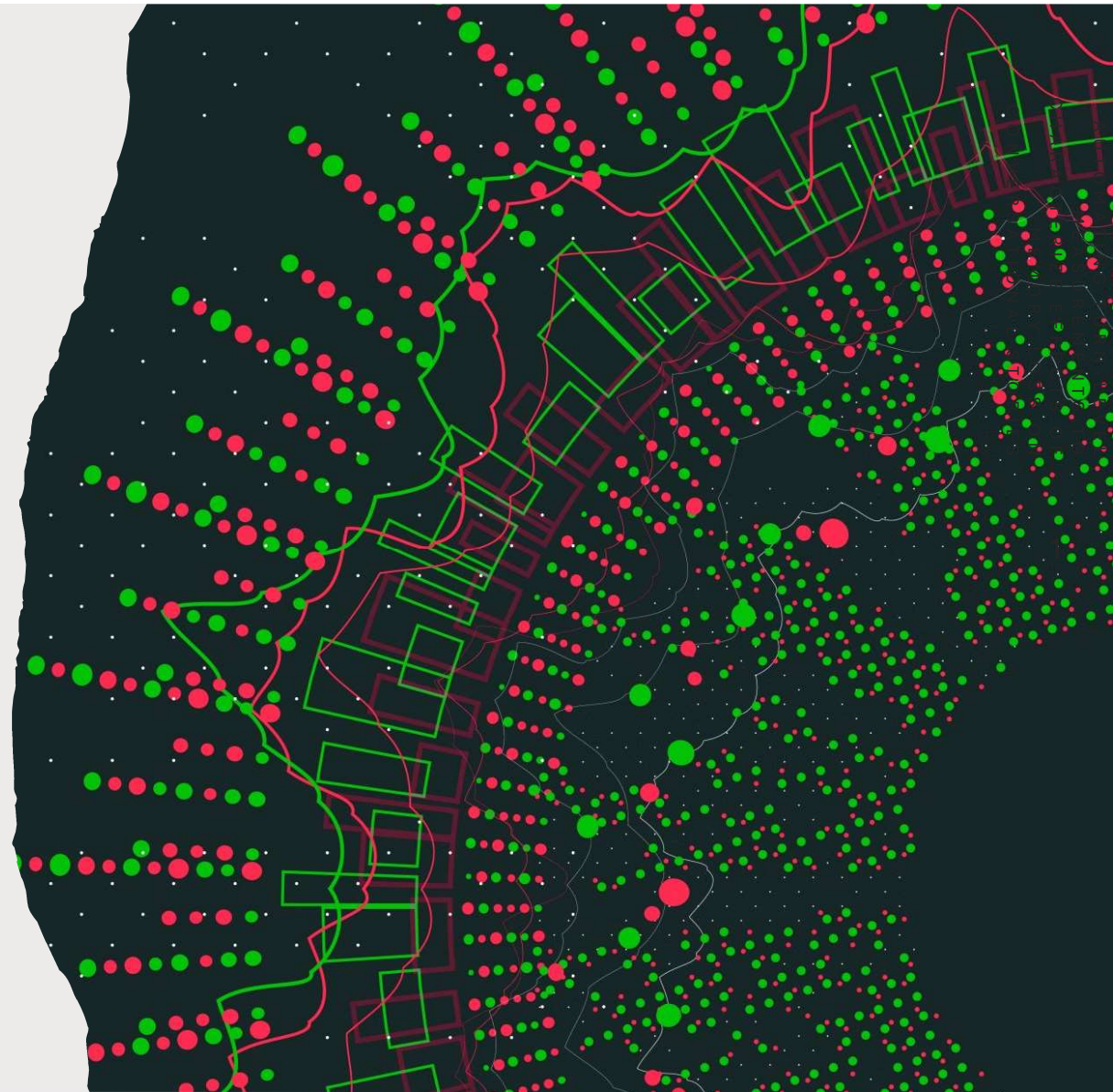
ASHA 2024

Elevating Discourse Analysis:
Automating Turn-Level
Measurements to
Characterize Effects of
Memory Loss on
Conversational Stories

Presentation by:

Katie Ekström Grenon, Ardyn Olszko,
Michael Cannizzaro, David Jangraw

University of Vermont



WELCOME & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



SOCKS

The Science of Online Corpora,
Knowledge, and Stories



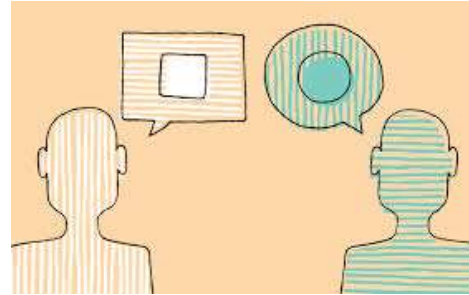
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www.storycorps.org

OVERVIEW



State of the art discourse assessment for CCIs

Memory loss impacts structural cohesion and coherence

Conversational stories and the StoryCorps Archive

Analyses reflect group differences:
response contingency, topic maintenance

RESEARCH CONTEXT: LANGUAGE SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Problems:

1. Manual transcription & annotation
2. Lack of generalizable norms

(Frith et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2023; Sohlberg et al., 2019)

Progress:

- Computational power and sophistication
- Tools and datasets, including Batchalign (Liu et al., 2023) & TalkBank (MacWhinney, 2019)
- Industry-driven NLP and ASR capabilities

Needs:

Larger, more diverse corpus of spoken discourse

RESEARCH CONTEXT: ECOLOGICAL VALIDITY



Problems:

1. Interpersonal dimension crucial
2. Are conversational stories too variable?

(Bara, 2010; Fusaroli et al., 2014;
Mandelbaum, 2013; Schegloff, 1991)

State of the (Quantitative) Art:

Monologic narratives, story retells

Research Question:

Can a dyadic measurement framework capture communication differences associated with CCI in conversational stories?

NARRATIVE SUPERSTRUCTURE

Story Grammar

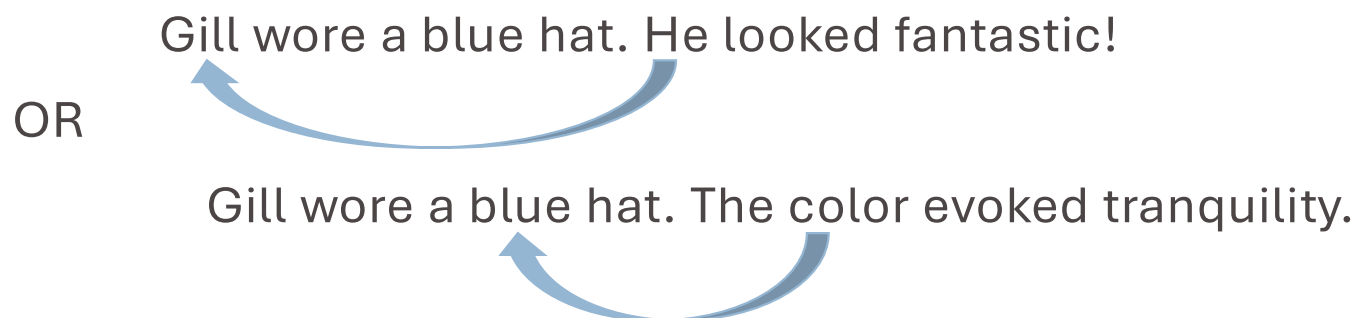
1. Setting
2. Initiating Event
3. Internal Response
4. Attempt
5. Consequence
6. Reaction

Coherent stories
show evidence of
propositional
cohesion.

(Merritt & Liles, 1987; Mozeiko et al., 2011)

COHESION AND COHERENCE

Cohesion is the dependent relationship between two language elements where the interpretation of one relies on the understanding of another.



Global coherence is the overall meaning of discourse which is developed through the integration of cultural knowledge, shared experience, inference, and textual elements.

(Halliday & Hasan, 1976 p.48; Kurczek & Duff, 2011)

CONVERSATIONAL NARRATIVE SUPERSTRUCTURE

Provisional Model of Conversational Story Superstructure

1. Story Launch/Pre-sequence (Both)
2. Indication of Stance (Teller)
3. Event Recount (Both)
4. Evidence of Story Uptake (Listener)
5. Reiteration of Stance (Teller)
6. Acknowledge Stance (Listener)

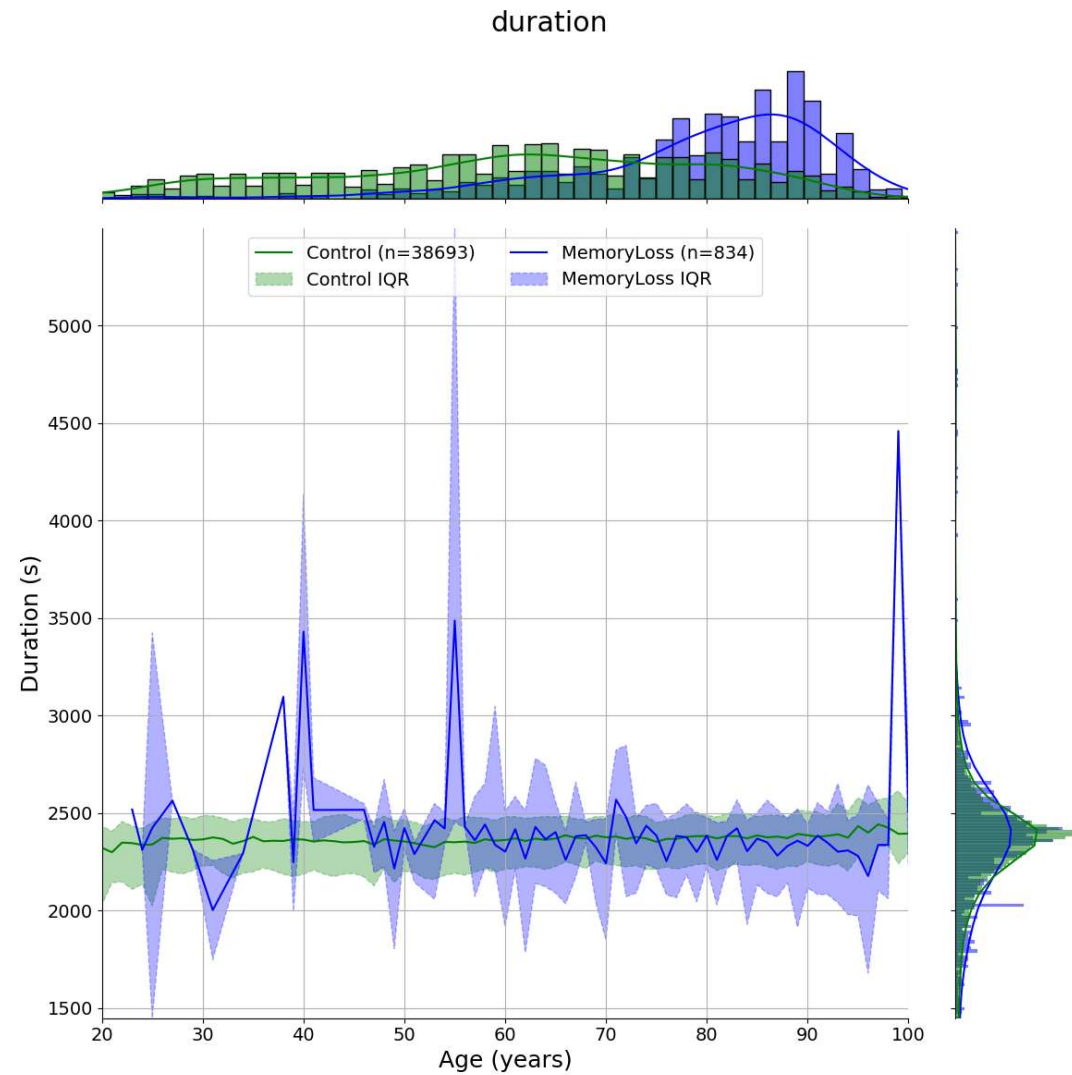
Preferentially affiliative

Coherent
conversational
stories should
show evidence of
INTER-PERSONAL
cohesion.

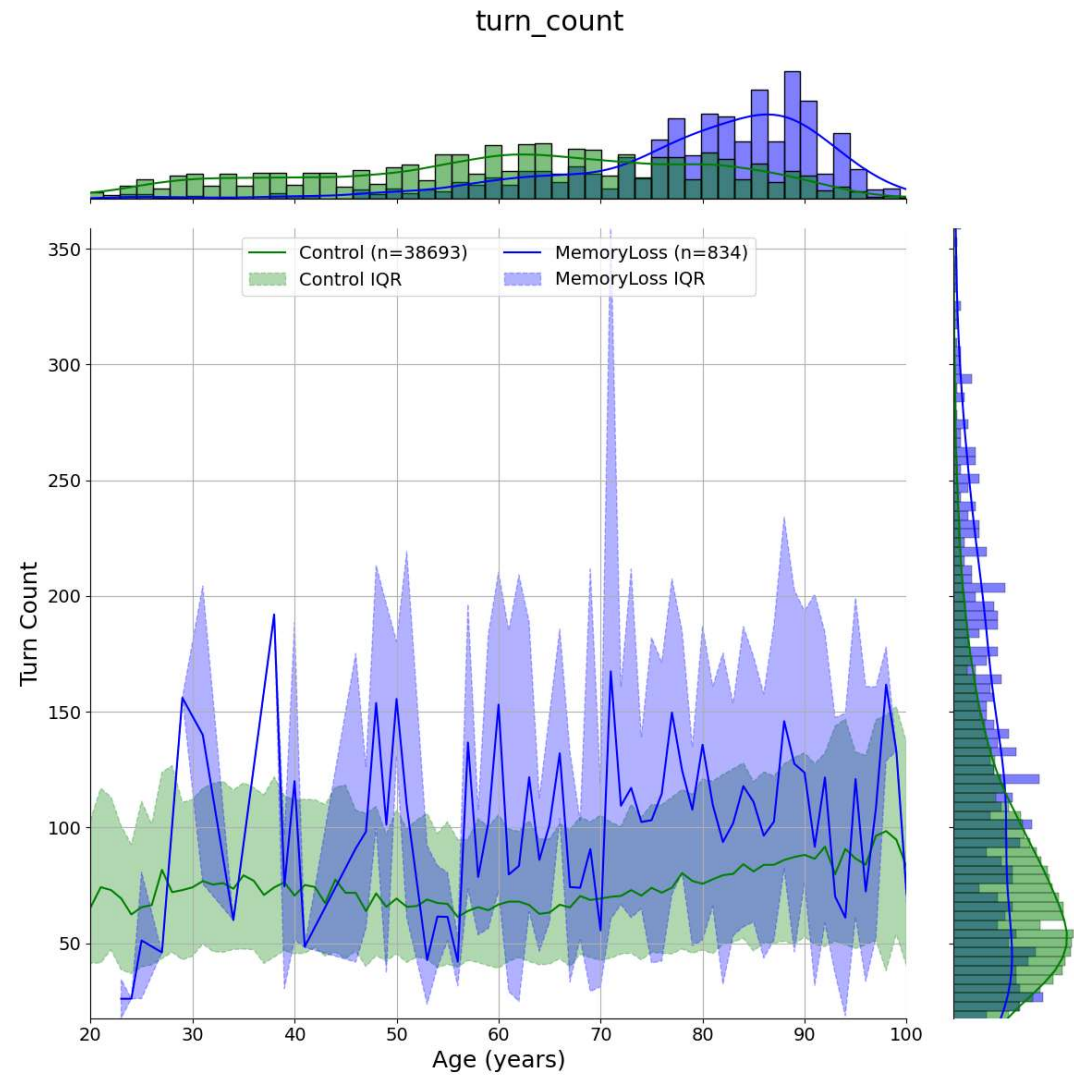
*** Expected listener contributions occur during segments 1, 3, 4 & 6

(Mandelbaum, 2013; Norrick, 2000; Ochs & Capps, 2001; Rühlemann, 2013)

DURATION OF
STORIES DOES
NOT
SUBSTANTIALLY
VARY BY GROUP



LOOK HOW
MEMORY LOSS
DOES
IMPACT TURN
STRUCTURE!



METHOD: RECORD SELECTION



StoryCorps Archive

- 76, 161 Conversational Stories (audio)
- English language
- Dyadic
- 45% F, 28% M
- Mean age 50 years (20)



MEMORY LOSS INITIATIVE



- Self-selected group of story-tellers
- Self-reported etiologies

Alzheimer's

CVA

Traumatic brain injury

Parkinson's disease

et cetera

Etiological heterogeneity →

expect a range of language differences

EFFECTS OF MEMORY LOSS ON CONVERSATIONAL STORYTELLING

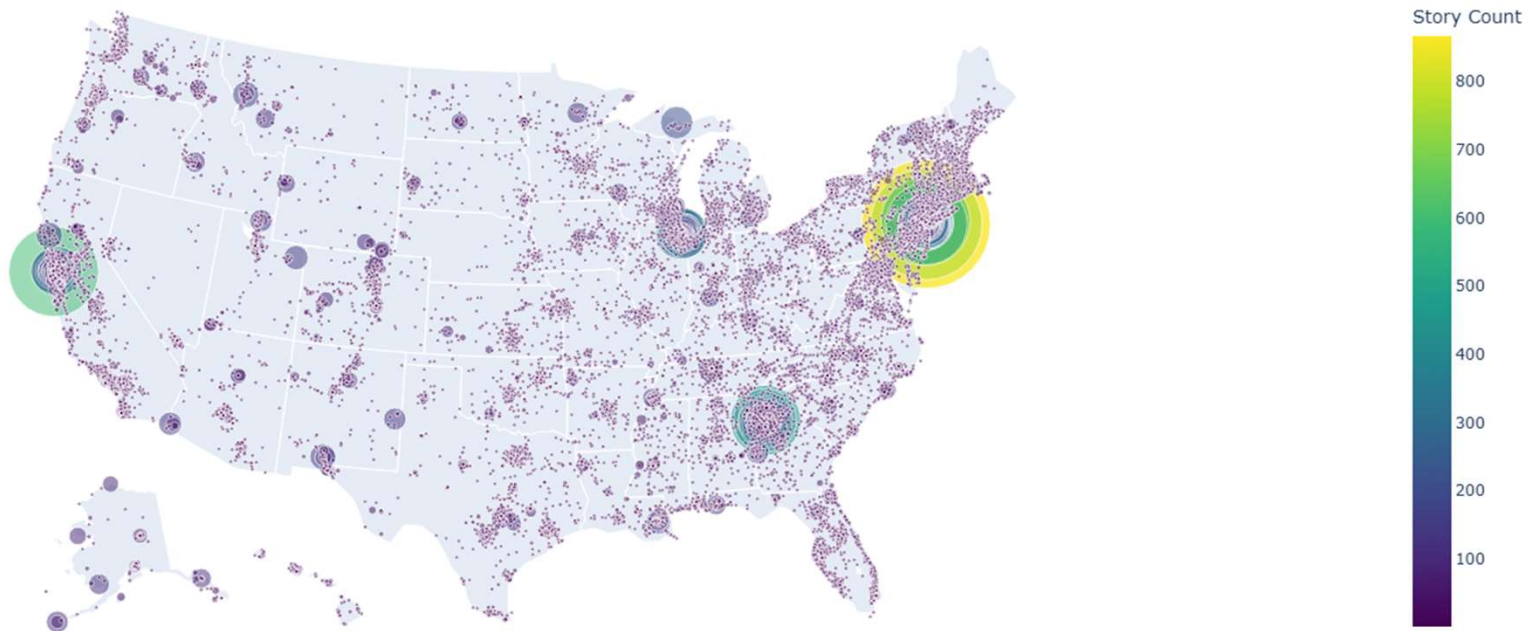
Lexical access | anomia, mild cognitive impairment |
Microstructural productivity

Working & short-term memory | TBI, concussion |
Macrostructural cohesion, propositional complexity

Episodic & declarative memory | Alzheimer's,
amnesias | **Superstructural** elements such as
episodic completeness and temporal organization

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY- CONTROLS

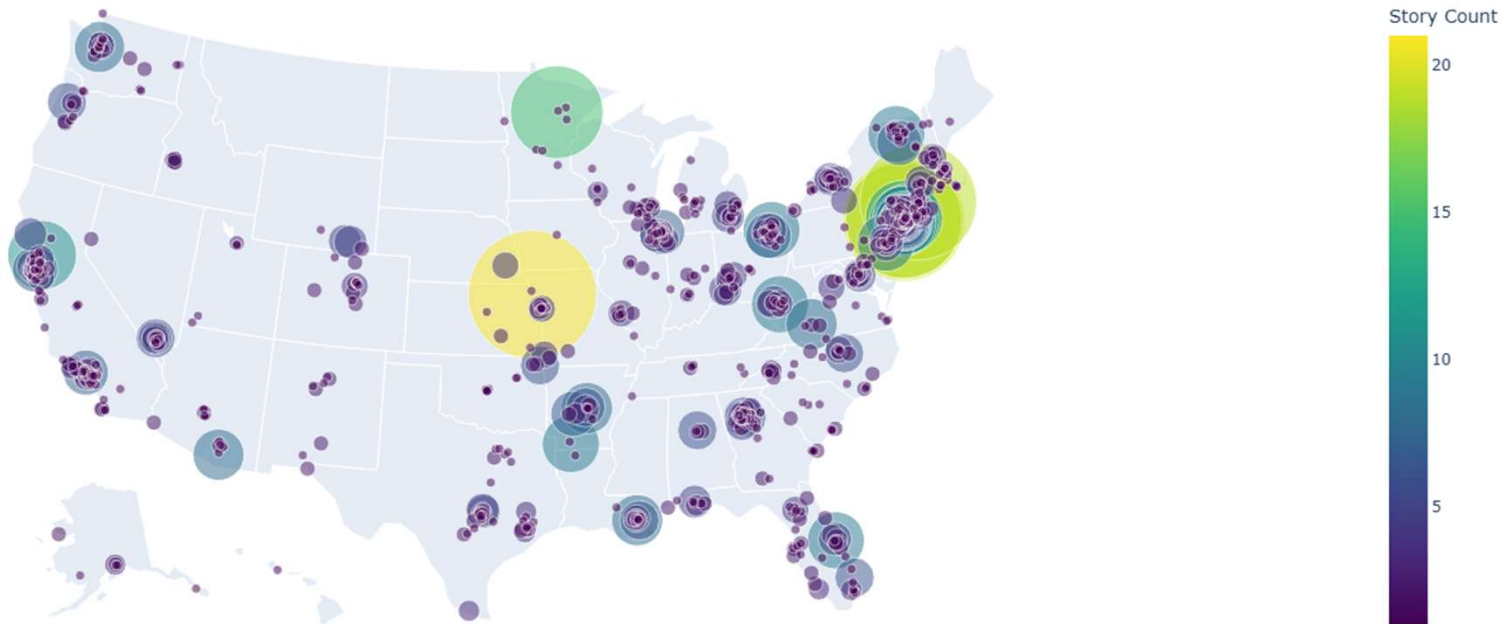
StoryCorps Archive: Control



You can add your own story at <https://storycorps.org/discover/memory-loss-initiative/>

MEMORY LOSS INITIATIVE

StoryCorps Archive: MemoryLoss



For more background on the Memory Loss Initiative: Savundranayagam, M., Dilley, L., & Basting, A. (2011). StoryCorps' Memory Loss Initiative: Enhancing personhood for storytellers with memory loss. *Dementia*, 10, 415-433. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471301211408123>

METHOD: RECORD SELECTION



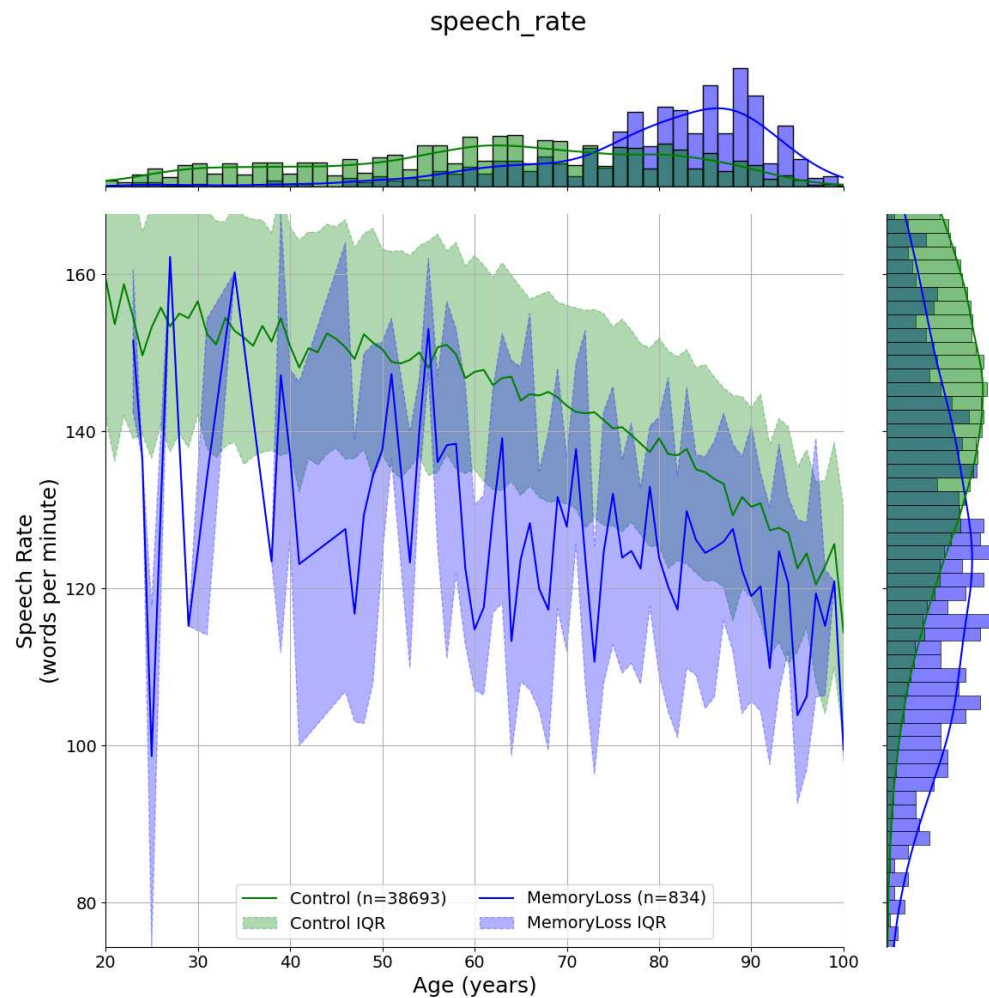
Demographic	Control (N = 38,693)	Memory Loss (N = 834)
Age (years), M (SD)	51 (20)	67 (19)
Sex ,* n (%) total records	46% F 28% M	59% F 26% M
Story duration (M minutes)	40	38
Token count (M # of words)	5839	4736
Rate of speech (M words/min)	146	124
Type/Token Ratio (mov. avg.)	0.70	0.68
# Connectives/ # words	0.08	0.07

METHOD: RECORD SELECTION

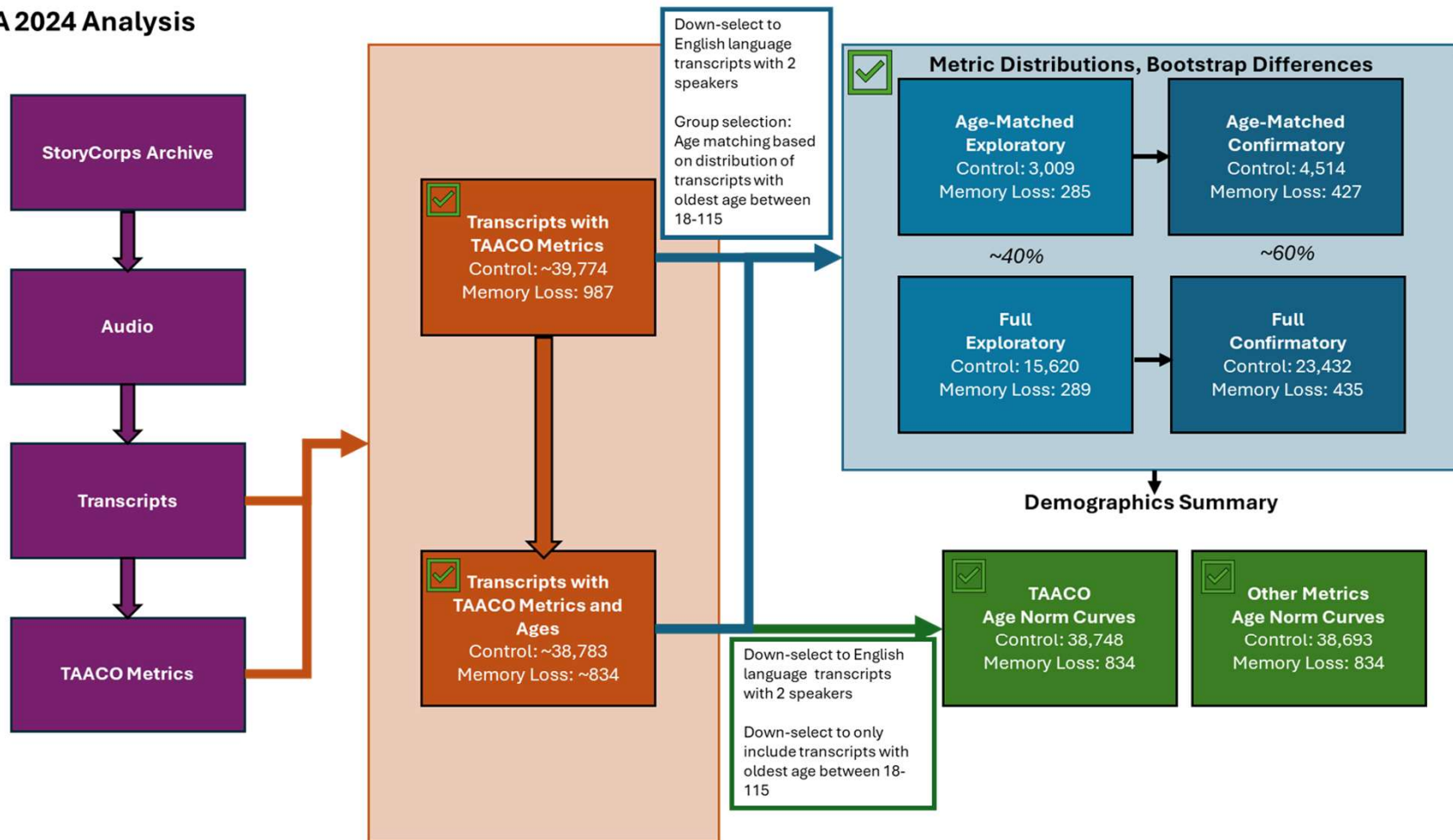
- Age-matching
- 60% confirmatory split

Memory loss n = 427

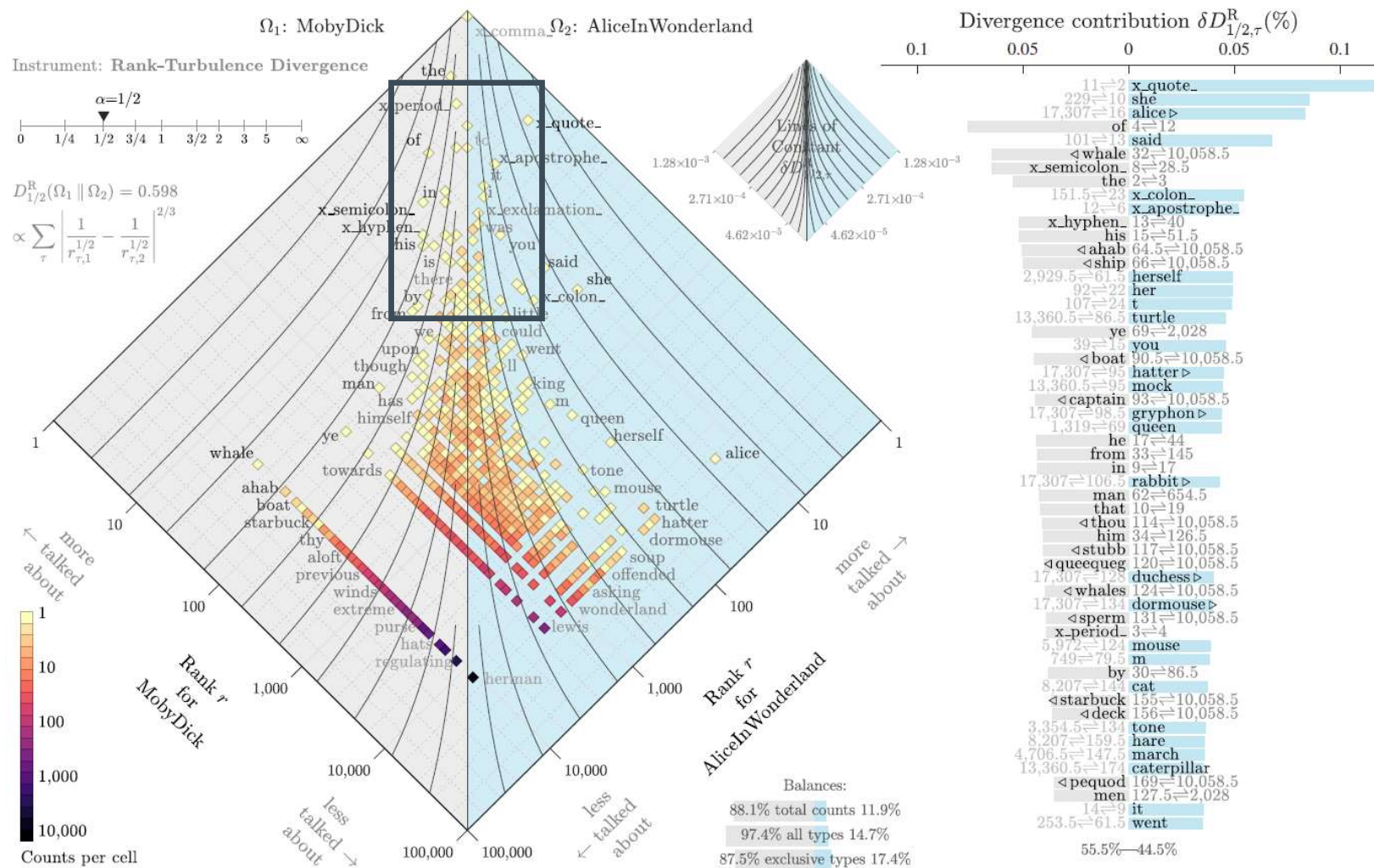
Control group n = 4514



ASHA 2024 Analysis

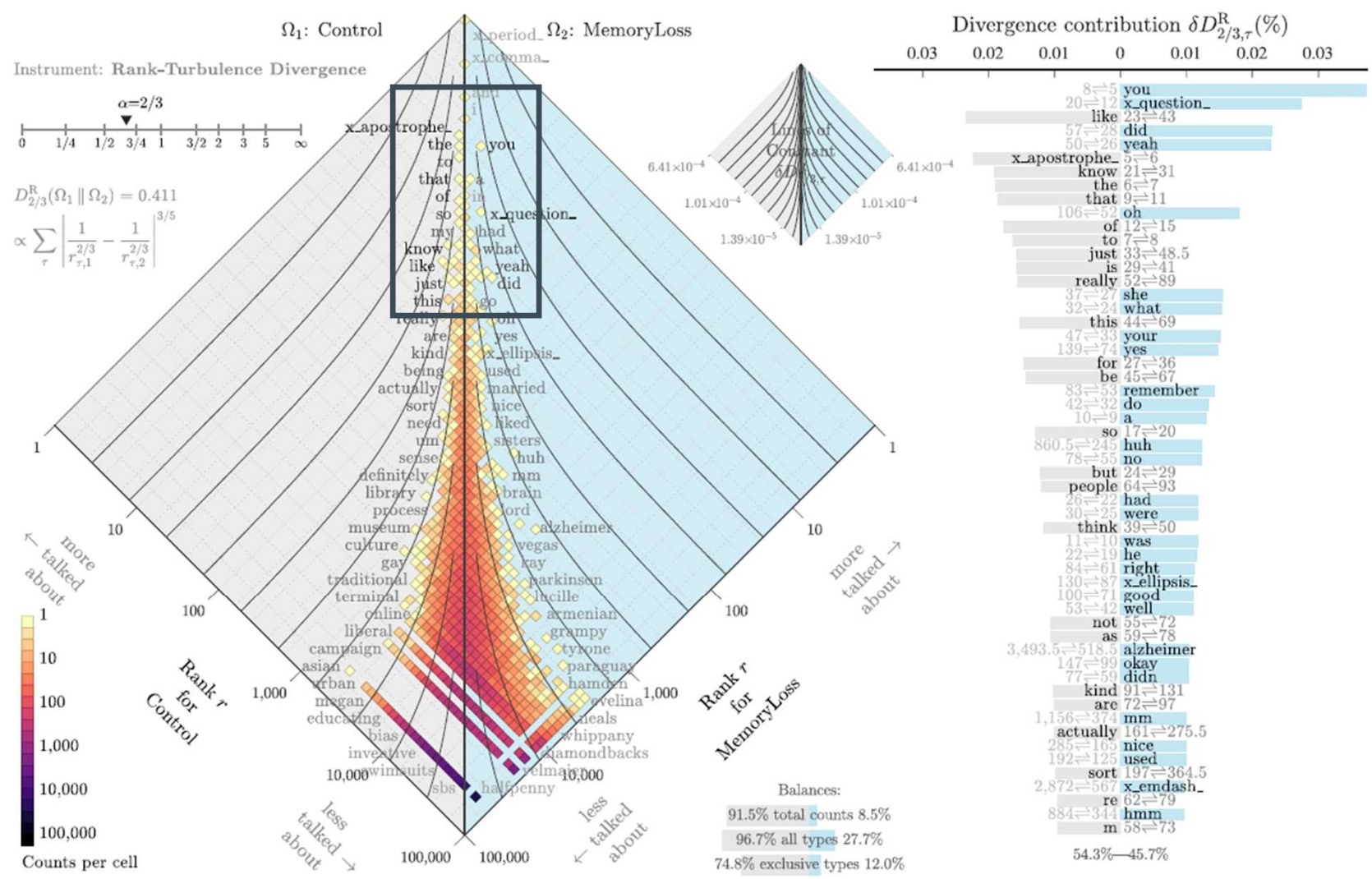


METHOD: ALLOTAXONOMY



AUTOMATING TURN-LEVEL MEASUREMENTS TO CHARACTERIZE EFFECTS OF MEMORY LOSS ON CONVERSATIONAL STORIES

TRANSCRIPT DIFFERENCES: CTRL VS. MEMORY LOSS



METHOD: ANALYSIS



- The Tool for the Automated Analysis of Cohesion (TAACO)
Unit of analysis: conversational turn (both partners pooled) →
topic maintenance, response contingency, interpersonal coordination
Lexical cohesion across (2-3) turns
Semantic cohesion across (2-3) turns
- Age-matched 60% confirmatory split
- Two-sided percentile bootstrap testing
- Benjamini-Hochberg false discovery rate correction with an alpha level of 0.05



(Crossley et al., 2019; Schillinger et al., 2021; Rousselet et al., 2023)

RESULTS: POINT ESTIMATES

All six metrics

no overlapping confidence intervals

two-tailed p values $< .001$

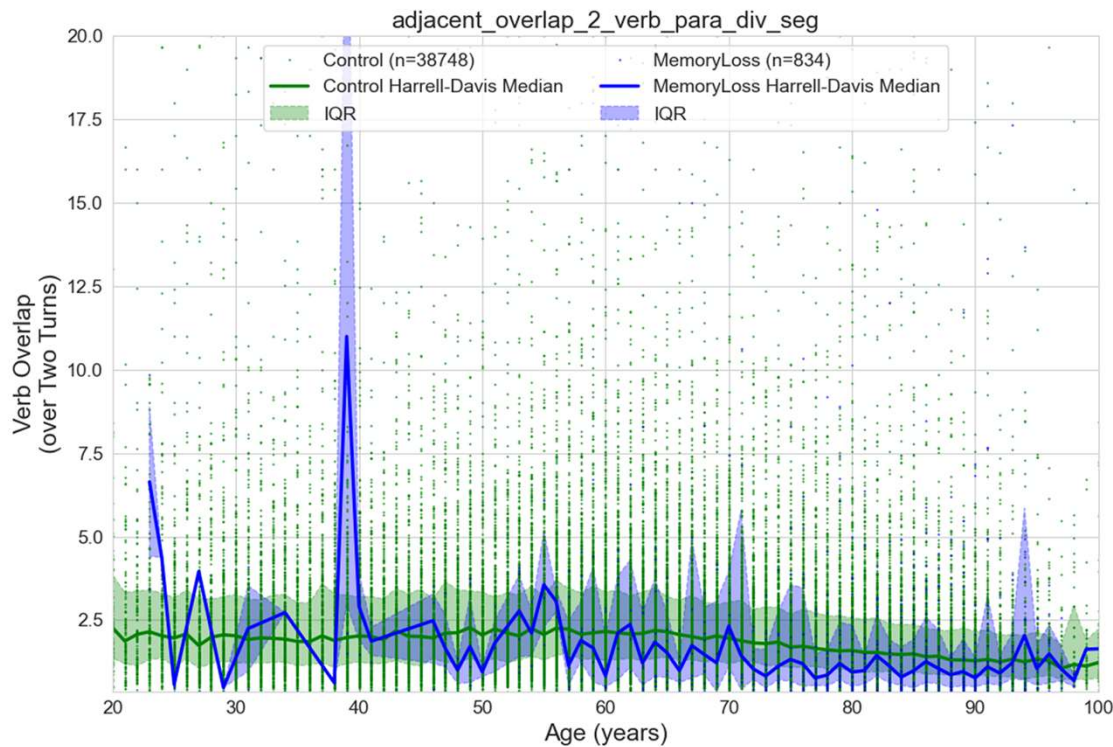
MEDIAN AND IQR BY AGE

interpartner cohesion declines with increasing age

median values are lower in the ML than control group

trajectories are separated

RESULTS: LEXICAL COHESION



TAACO METRIC

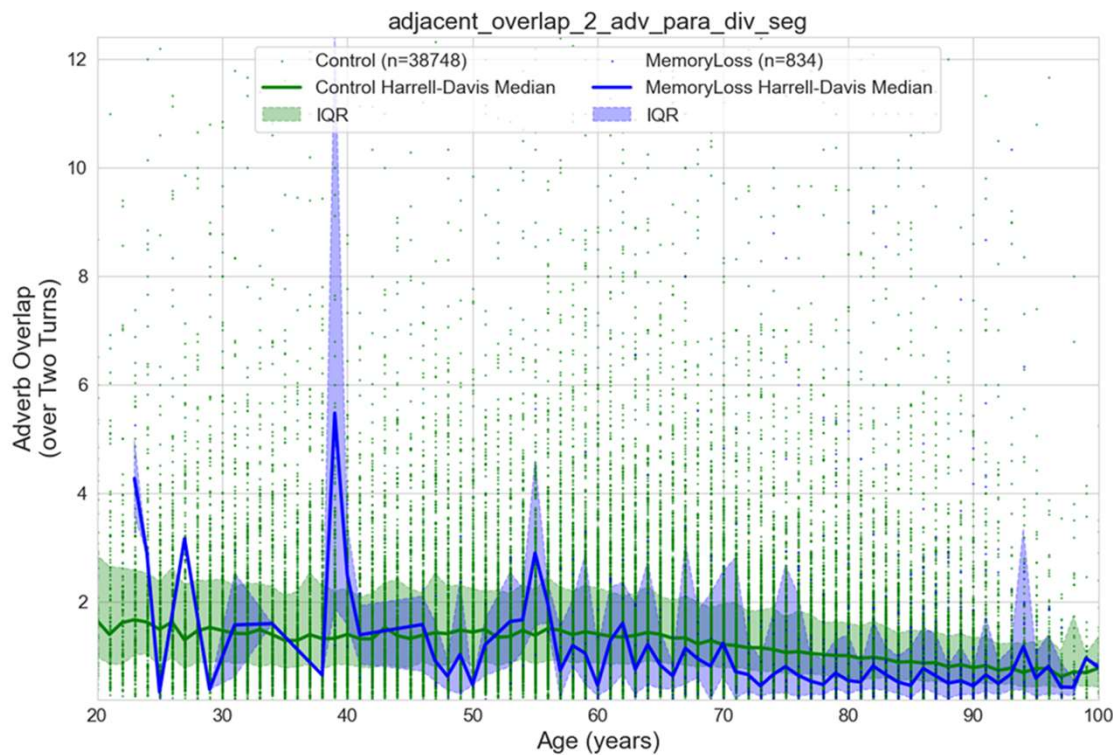
progressive two-turn overlap, verb lemmas (turn normed)

CALCULATION

number of verb lemma types that occur at least once in the next two turns divided by number of turns in text (except last two turns)

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	1.94 [1.89, 2.0]
Memory Loss	1.18 [1.05, 1.29]

RESULTS: LEXICAL COHESION



TAACO METRIC

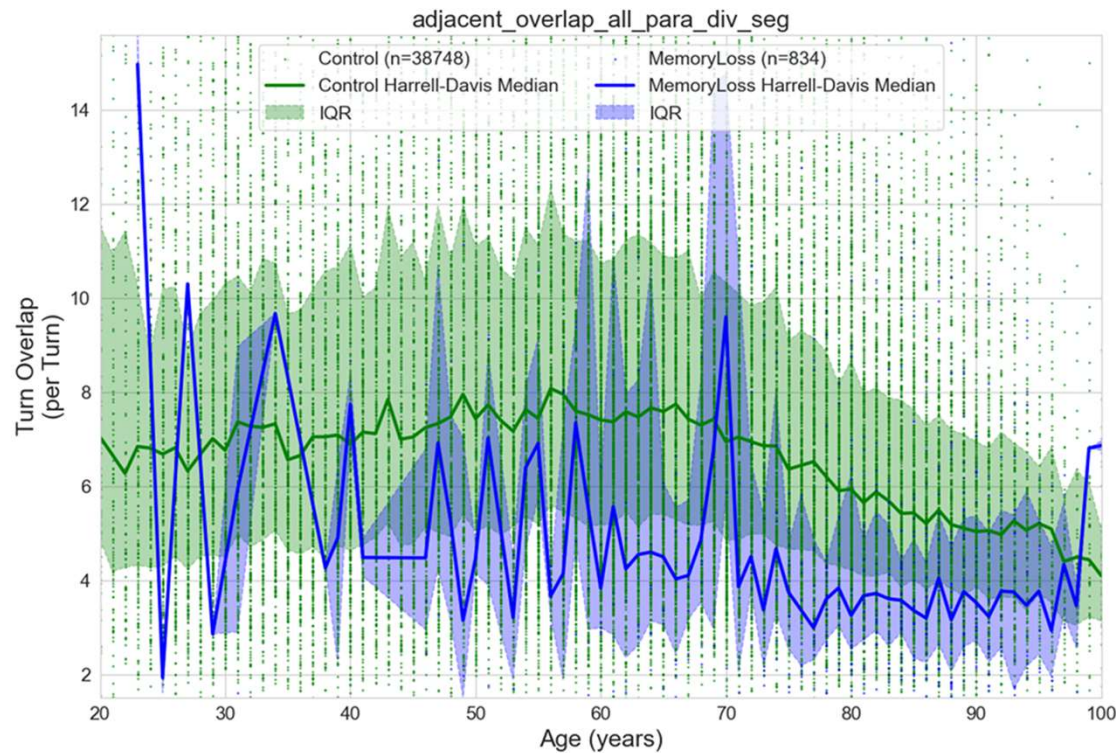
progressive two-turn overlap, adverb lemmas (turn normed)

CALCULATION

number of adverb lemma types that occur at least once in the next two turns divided by number of turns in text (except last two turns)

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	1.27 [1.23, 1.30]
Memory Loss	0.65 [0.58, 0.71]

RESULTS: LEXICAL COHESION



TAACO METRIC

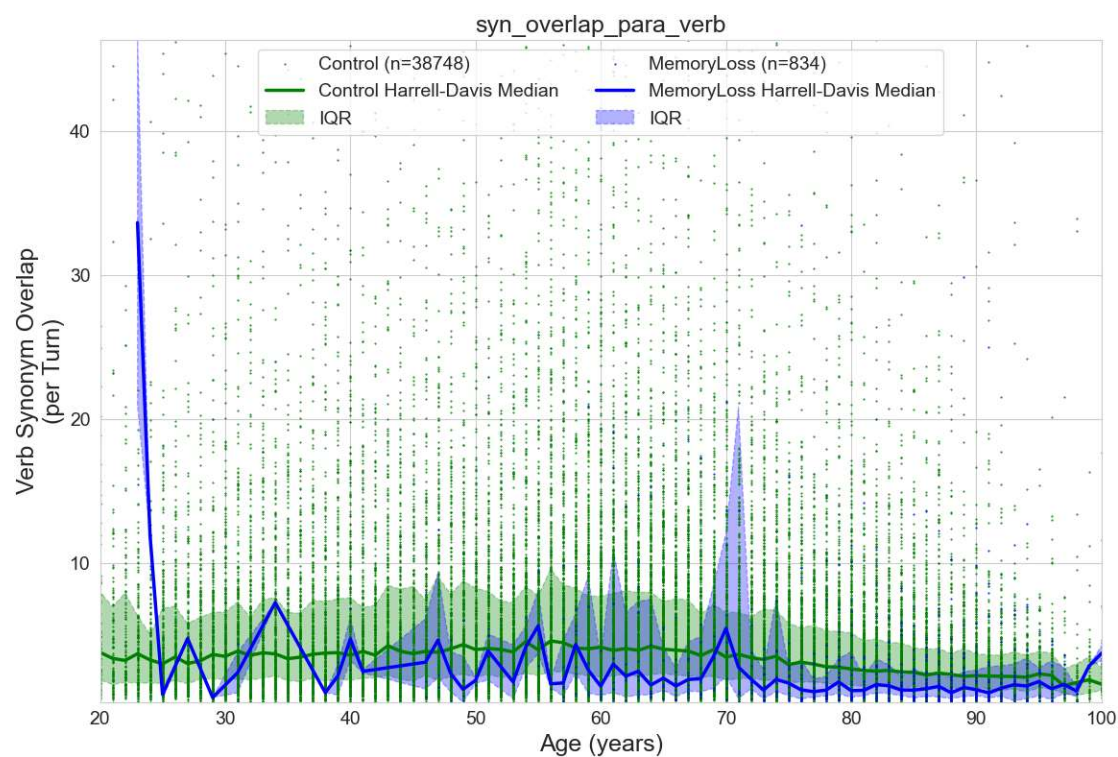
progressive turn overlap, all lemmas (turn normed)

CALCULATION

number of lemma types that occur at least once in the next turn divided by number of turns in text (except last turn)

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	6.83 [6.69, 6.97]
Memory Loss	3.89 [3.61, 4.15]

RESULTS: SEMANTIC COHESION

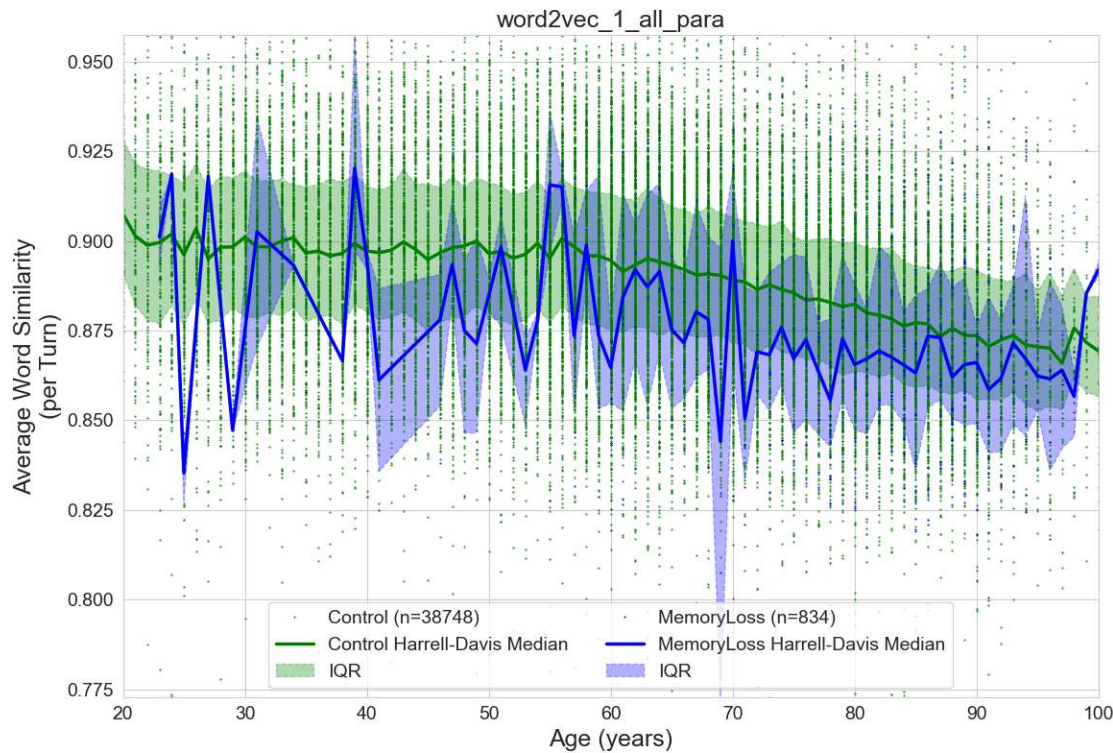


TAACO METRIC
synonym overlap, verb (turn)

CALCULATION
average turn to turn overlap of verb
synonyms

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	3.56 [3.43, 3.68]
Memory Loss	1.48 [1.31, 1.67]

RESULTS: SEMANTIC COHESION



TAACO METRIC

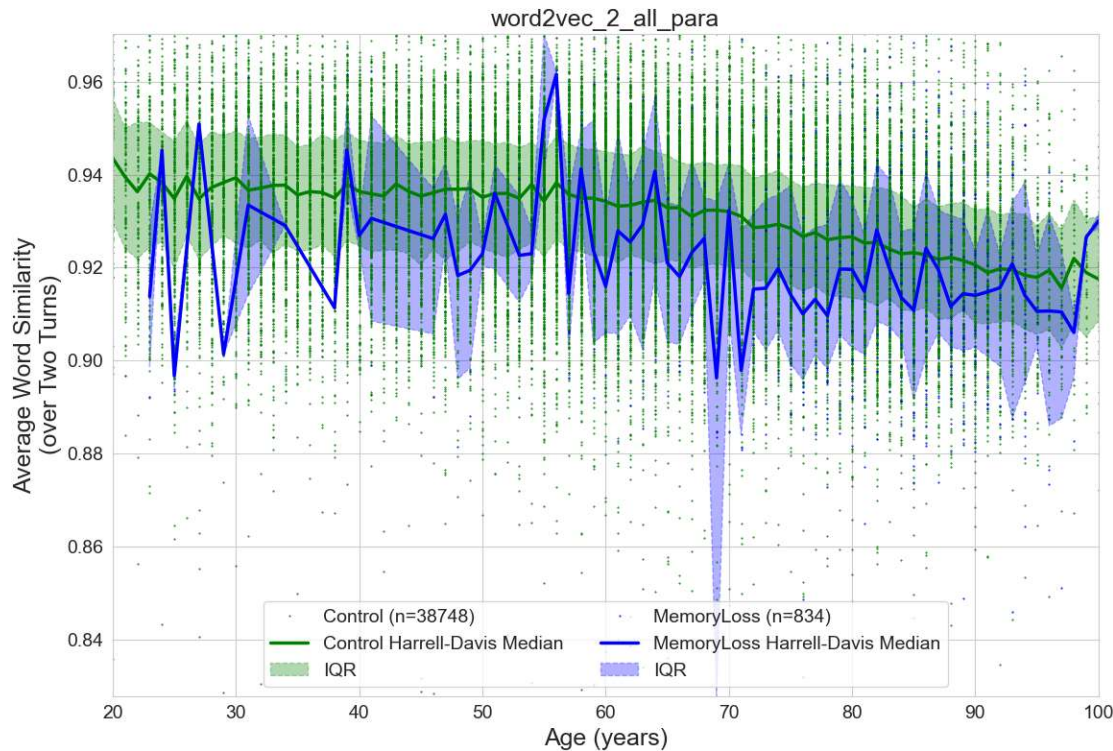
word2vec similarity (adjacent turns)
(Mikolov et al., 2013)

CALCULATION

average word2vec similarity score
between all adjacent turns

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	0.89 [0.89, 0.89]
Memory Loss	0.87 [0.87, 0.88]

RESULTS: SEMANTIC COHESION



TAACO METRIC

word2vec similarity (two adjacent turns)

CALCULATION

average word2vec similarity score between all adjacent turns (with a two-turn span)

GROUP	Mdn [LL, UL]
Control	0.93 [0.93, 0.93]
Memory Loss	0.92 [0.92, 0.92]

DISCUSSION

Turn-level cohesion metrics differed between memory loss and control groups.

Expected dyadic results are consistent with literature on monologic discourse quality.

Lexical and semantic continuity across turns is associated with communication behaviors that have been difficult to quantify.



DISCUSSION



StoryCorps dataset is the larger, more diverse and ecologically valid corpus of spoken discourse we need to develop generalizable norms.

DISCUSSION

The language effects of an individual's memory loss are robust to the complexity of conversational discourse.

Measurements of discourse behaviors that RELY on dynamic, interpersonal response between partners also show substantial group differences that might be used for diagnosis and treatment planning.



DISCUSSION

Next steps:

- Describe normative parameters at scale
 \approx 40,000 control transcripts available
- Stratify analyses by ML etiologies
- Collect new ML records for \uparrow sample size and metadata
- Tune diarization & analyze conversation partners separately
- Apply fine-grained, temporally sensitive analyses



THANK YOU FOR
ATTENDING!

Questions?

Your thoughtful questions and comments will help us develop our tools and inquiries in a way that maximizes the benefits of this research.

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