Language synchronization in social interaction

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Modeling ← → Adaptation

"UMAP [deals with] systems that adapt to their individual users, or to groups of users, and collect and represent information about users for this purpose."

This talk: Language adaptation can be used for user modeling (to help systems adapt).

A new frontier: Conversational synchrony

People tend to adopt the behaviors of the people they are conversing with. [Giles et al., 1991, Chartrand and Bargh, 1999]

Non-verbal	posture [Condon and Ogston, 1967] nodding [Hale and Burgoon, 1984]
"Non-semantic"	pause length [Jaffe and Feldstein, 1970] backchannels [White, 1984]
Language content	word choice [Brennan and Clark, 1996] degree of self-disclosure [Derlenga et al., 1973] word classes [Niederhoffer and Pennebaker, 2002]

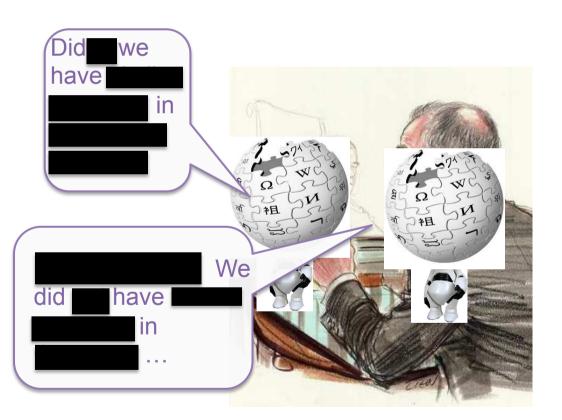
A new frontier: Conversational synchrony

People tend to adopt the behaviors of the people they are conversing with. [Giles et al., 1991, Chartrand and Bargh, 1999]

What can conversational synchrony tell us about user relationships?

Preview of Part I*: Pairwise adaptation and power

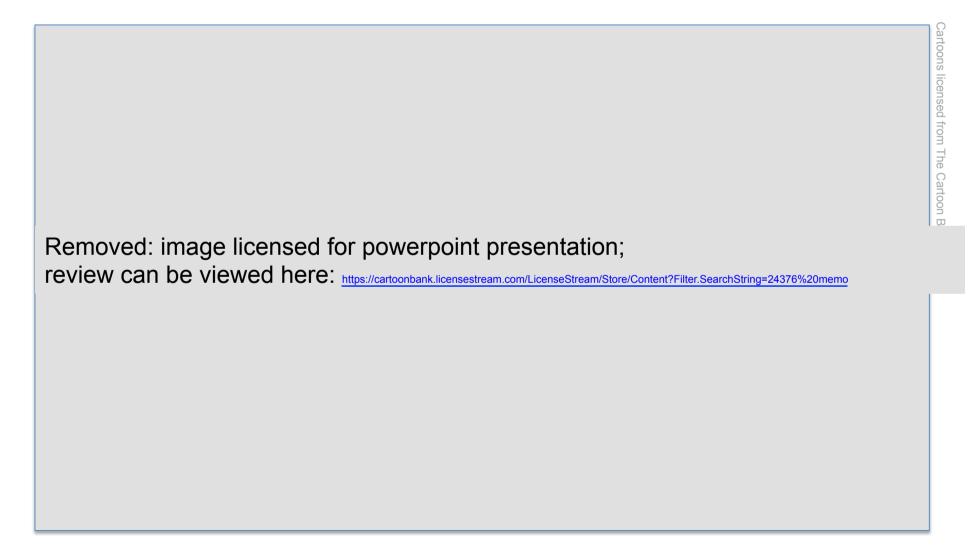
Who's in charge?



http://www.tvacres.com/images/robots_androids_marvin_movie.jpg Art Lien / AFP/Getty Images

^{*:} Roman numerals: adaptation to venue ©

Preview of Part II: Adaptation to a group and long-term engagement



Aside: on presentation style

Your goal is not to convince your audience that you are brilliant, but that your solution is trivial.

It takes a certain strength of character to take that as one's goal.

But if people think your findings are obvious, they must also believe that you are correct.

-- paraphrase of Stuart Shieber

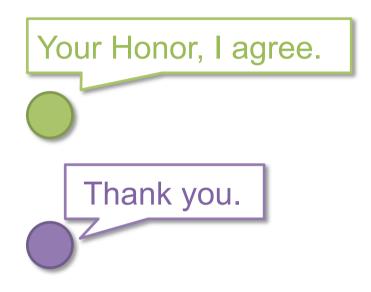
Echoes of Power:

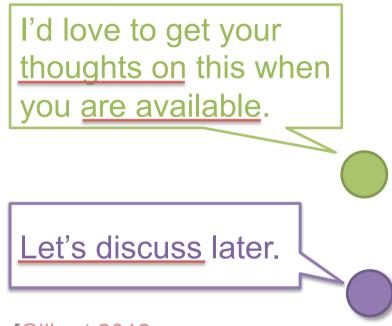
Language effects & power differences in social interaction

Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Lillian Lee, Bo Pang, & Jon Kleinberg WWW 2012



Language reveals power: "easy" cases





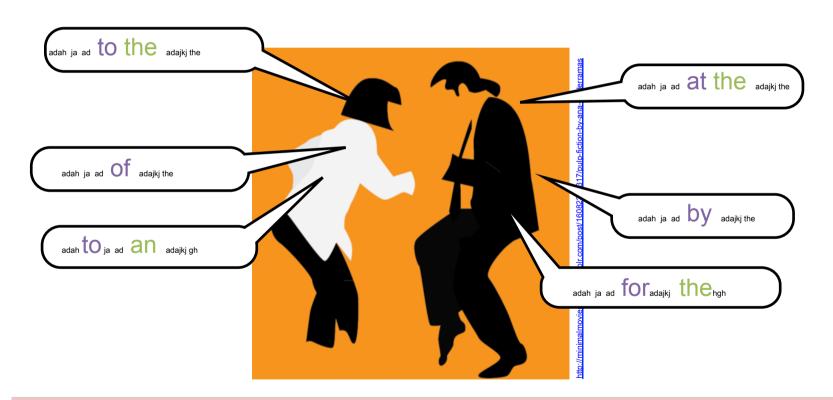
[Gilbert 2012;

Diehl et al. 2007, Prabhakaran et al. 2012, Scholand et al. 2010]

What about general (domain-independent) signals?

Who has the (conversational) lead?

Communicative behaviors are "patterned and coordinated, like a dance" [Niederhoffer and Pennebaker 2002]



Look for asymmetric adaptation of linguistic style

Defining linguistic style coordination



Direct repetition: under speaker's control, could just be choice of topic. (3)

Function-class matching: unconscious & frequent [Niederhoffer and Pennebaker 2002]

At least you were outs

It doesn't make much difference...

Doesn't really matter ...

It's not important ...



Measuring immediate influence

How much does speaker x_1 immediately trigger x_2 's use of function-word class c?

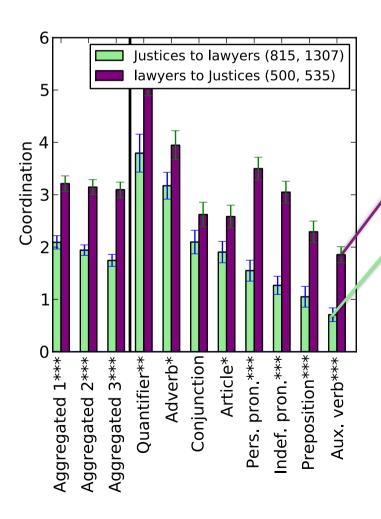
= how much does x_2 coordinate to x_1 on c?

[Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Dumais, Gamon 2011]

Pr (x_2 uses $c \mid x_1$ uses c, x_2 immediately replies)

- Pr $(x_2 \text{ uses } c \mid x_2 \text{ immediately replies to } x_1)$

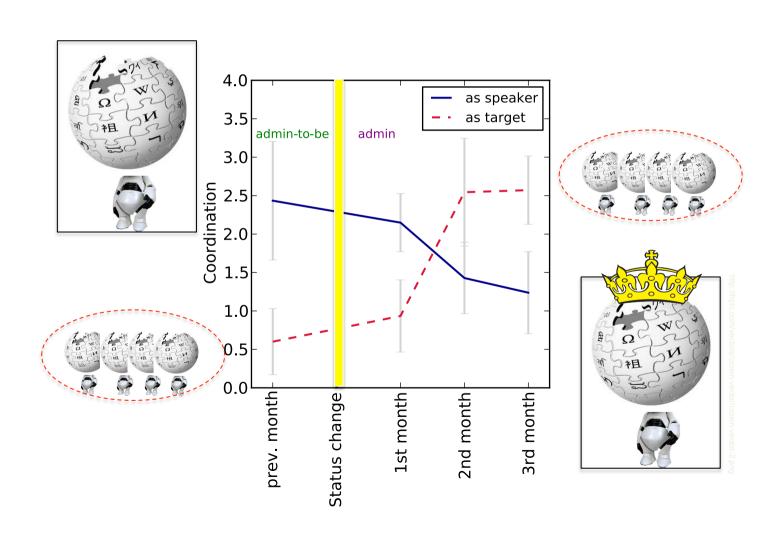
Status in US Supreme Court transcripts



low status to high status

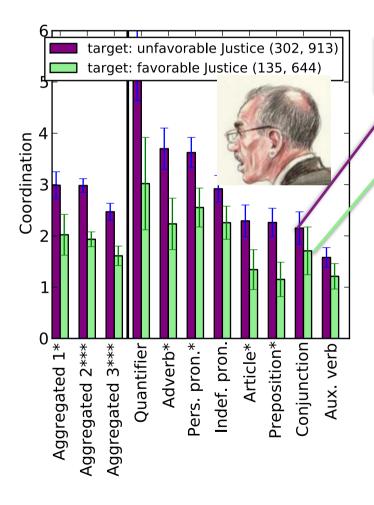
high status to low status

Status change in Wikipedia



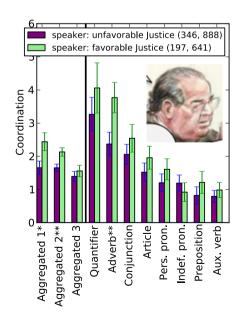
Dependence in Supreme Court transcripts

[Emerson 1962]



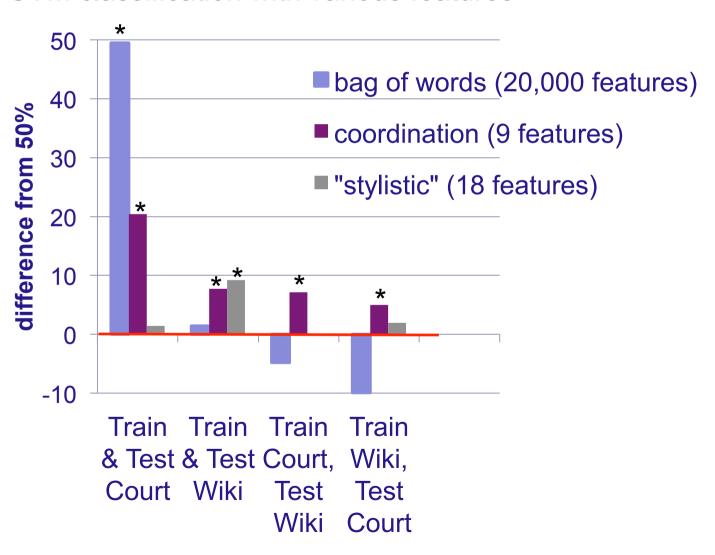
"needed to change" J's mind

J "had your opinion"



Evidence of domain independence

SVM classification with various features



No country for old members:

User lifecycle & linguistic change in online communities

C. Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, R. West, D. Jurafsky, J. Leskovec, & C. Potts Best paper award, WWW 2013

[some slides borrowed, with permission]

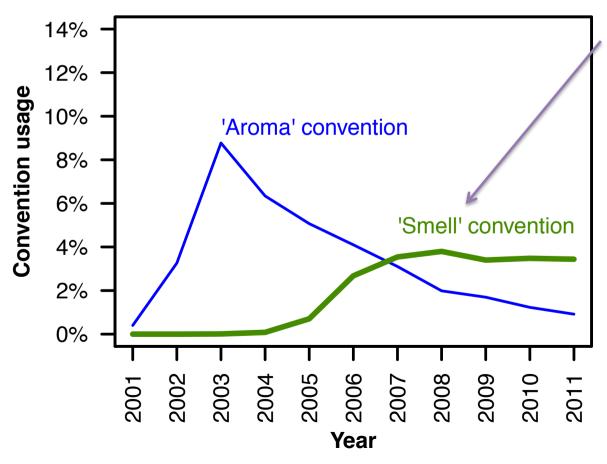
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Group linguistic innovation

Ten-year+ online group devoted to rating beers, ~30K users

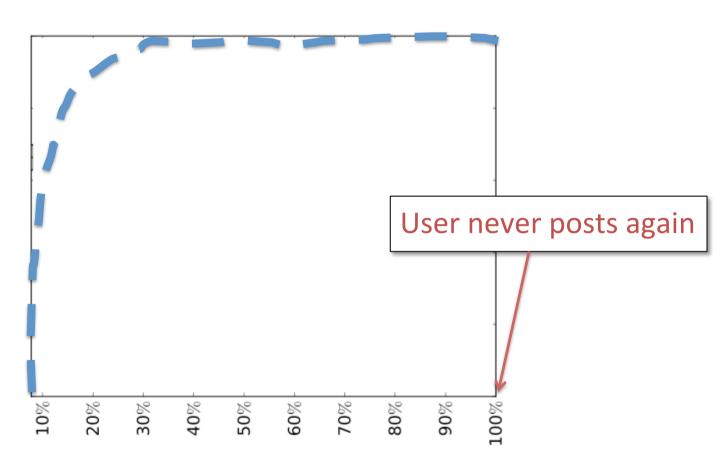


Language innovation:

Never previously used, then used by at least 10 users for multiple producers and products for 6 months.

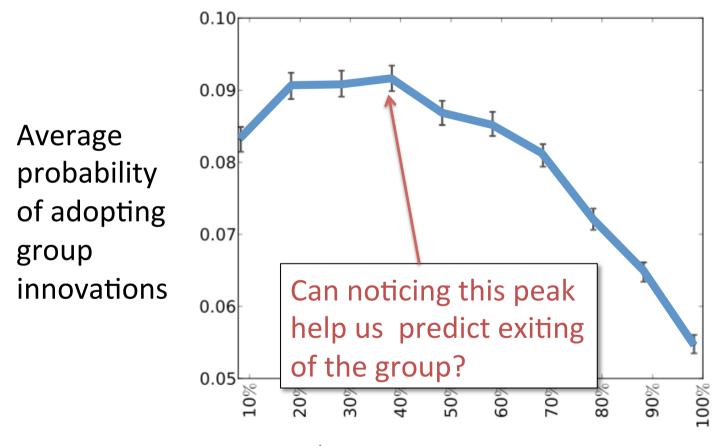
Hypothesis: a user starts out of sync, then synchronizes

Average probability of adopting group innovations



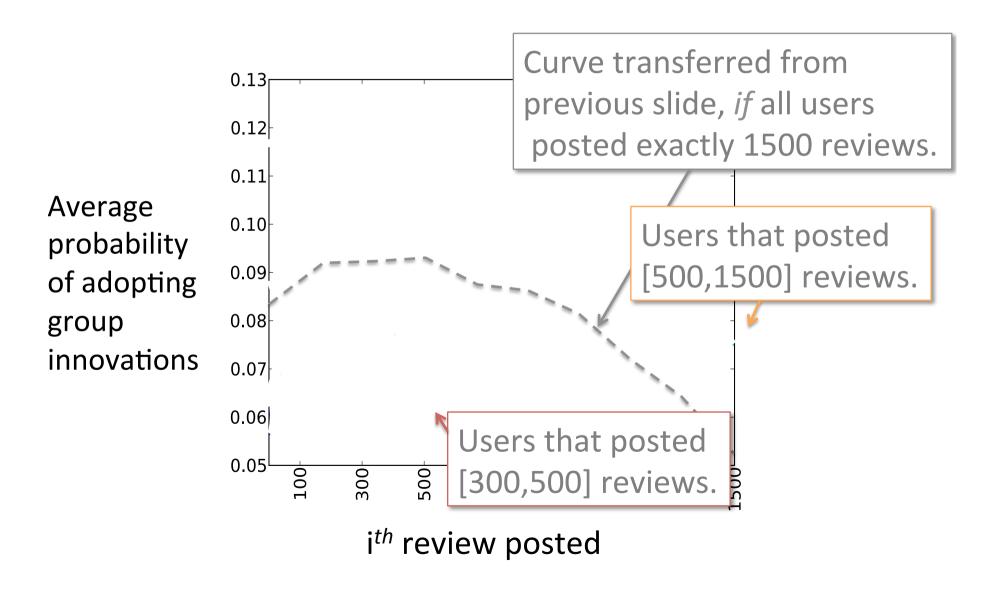
post at ith percent of all reviews posted

Actual lifecycle pattern

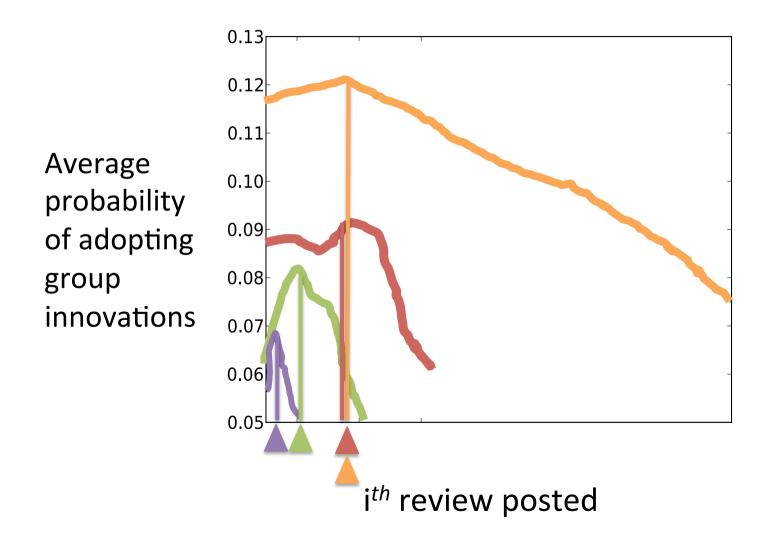


post at ith percent of all reviews posted

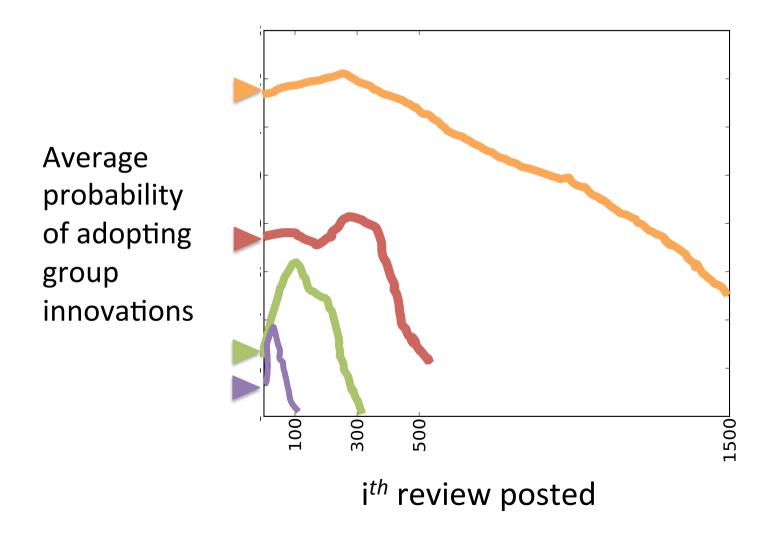
Lifecycle pattern by absolute lifespan



Peak timing somewhat correlates with lifespan --- suggests intervention strategy



Initial receptivity correlates with lifespan

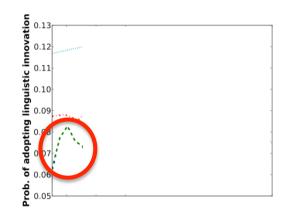


Predicting imminent user exit

Task: Given the first 20 posts, will the user abandon the community soon?

Linguistic change features:

distance from the community language stability adoption of lexical innovations



Baselines:

post frequency ← previous work on churn prediction

[Dror et al. 2012, Yang et al. 2010]

post month ← accounts for community-wide changes

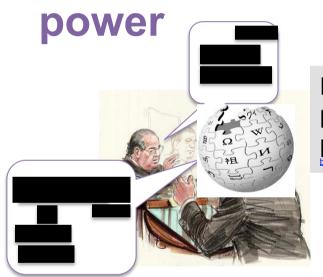
Predicting imminent exit (cont.)

Results: Up to 12% absolute (40% relative) improvement

Features	F1
Baseline	30.5
+ Distance from community	37.4
+ Language stability	38.0
+ Adoption of lexical innovation	40.9
+ First person singular pronouns	41.2
+ Number of words	42.9

Summary

 Two projects incorporating degree of linguistic synchrony



lifespan in group

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 Future: even more synchrony between language analysis and user modeling



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