

Human Understanding of Controlled Natural Language in Simulated Tactical Environments



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Abstract

- Human-computer collaboration (HCC) has great potential to increase situational awareness and improve performance on crucial military tasks
- Controlled Natural Language (CNL) can be used as a common information representation between human and computer in HCC
- But how well-suited are CNLs to the human user? How can they be improved?
 - Develop and implement a framework to test the relative ease of comprehension of different CNL statements; direct comparisons in accuracy and response time among CNL statements
 - Difference found **only** when time pressure is applied (Experiment 2)

Procedure

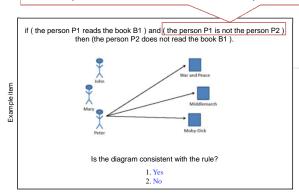
Participants judge (via Amazon Mechanical Turk) whether a Controlled English rule is consistent with a diagram

Measure accuracy and reaction time for 3 ways of expressing uniqueness in International Technology Alliance Controlled English

N = 75

"the person P1 is not the person P2"
"the person P1 cannot be the person P2"

"there is a person named P2 that is different to the person P1"

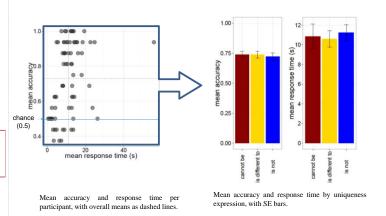


Experiment 2 - Same as Experiment 1, but with a 15 second time limit

N = 199

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Results



Discussion

High accuracy, but a number of participants below chance – hard to interpret results

→ analyze above-chance results in Experiment 2

Many long response times – time limit may drive down accuracy

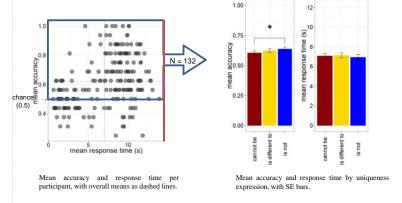
→ add time limit in Experiment 2

Lower accuracy

Difference in accuracy among uniqueness expressions revealed

Next steps

- 1. test in more naturalistic settings
- 2. test other contrasts
- 3. explore time limit



References

T. Kuhn, "How to evaluate controlled natural languages," in *Pre-Proc Workshop on Controlled Natural Language*, Marettino Island, Italy, 2009.

D. Mott, "Summary of Controlled English," unpublished.