# Evaluating Cognitive Status-Informed **Referring Form Selection** for Human-Robot Interactions



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## How does a cognitive-status informed referring form selection (RFS) model perform in live collaborative HRI tasks?

- Instead of offline, automatic metrics like accuracy, we conducted **a** human-subjects study to evaluate the RFS model.
  - Random referring forms vs. **indefinite noun phrases** ({size} {color} {shape}) vs. model
- The RFS model **outperformed the** random baseline in task performance,



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naturalness, understandability, and mental workload.

• But the model is **not better than the** use of indefinite noun phrases.

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What did participants do?



Participants followed the robot's instructions to perform three building construction tasks.

### **Cognitive status-informed RFS**

**Givenness Hierarchy theory**: Referring forms  $\rightarrow$  hierarchy of cognitive statuses of objects in mind of interlocutors

Level	Cognitive Status	Form
In focus	in focus of attention	it
Activated	in working memory	this, that, this N
Familiar	in LTM	that N
Uniquely id-able	in LTM or new	$the \mathrm{N}$
Referential	new	indef. this N
Type id-able	new or hypothetical	a N

RFS model also uses situated features like physical/temporal distance.

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# **Takeaways and Future Work**

- Cognitive status-informed RFS models have a long way to go in terms of performance in live human-robot interactions.
- This does not suggest using indefinite noun phrases. Instead, this is evidence for improvement of cognitive status-informed RFS models.
- In the future, one should include multimodal features like gestures.
- This work reminds us of the nuances of language and the fragility of interactions with our new robotic teammates: even a single overly ambiguous pronoun may be enough to derail the overall interaction.