Managing Personality Influences in Dialogical Agents

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Abstract: We present in this article an architecture implementing personality traits from the FFM/NEO PI-R taxonomy as influence operators upon the rational decision making process of dialogical agents. The objective is to separate designer-dependent resources (traits taxonomies, influence operators, behaviors/operators links) from the core part of the computational implementation (the personality engine). Through a case study, we show how our approach makes it easier to combine various resources and to observe various scenarios within a single framework.

1 INTRODUCTION

Designing virtual humans or agents to be used as long-term companions require them to display a believable behavior which remains consistent over time. In psychology, the concept of personality trait (Cattell et al., 1970; Goldberg, 1990) is defined as an habitual pattern of behavior or emotion, and therefore provides an appropriate theoretical foundation to build upon to reach the aforementioned goal. Once personality traits have been identified (or designed, in the case of an artificial agent), it is possible to anticipate (or define) their influence, in order to know extent how one will usually react in a particular situation: not only from an emotional perspective, with works from (Ortony et al., 1988) often used to implement psychological phenomena into artificial agents, but also from a rational point of view (Damasio, 1994), as studied for artificial agents by Rousseau and Hayes-Roth (Rousseau, 1996; Rousseau and Hayes-Roth, 1996).

However, most research works on the computational implementation of psychological phenomena (cf. discussion in Section 4) usually fail to take into account two key notions: coverage, as they often focus only on a small subset of psychological phenomena (e.g. considering few traits), and comprehensive-ness, because they resort to procedural implementations (e.g. hard-coded rules) therefore excluding experts (i.e. psychologists) from the agent’s behavior design process. The work presented in this paper aims at addressing those two restrictions.

Coverage Issues. A key question regarding the principle of influence lies in the actual extent of the psychological influence over the reasoning. Typically, artificial agents focus on distinct subsets of domain-dependent psychological notions (e.g. a poker player (Findler, 1977)). However, the growing interest in conversational agents (Cassell et al., 2000) opens new perspectives where psychological notions become first class citizens (e.g. a different approach to poker player (Koda and Maes, 1996)), thus leading to a need not only for larger psychological domains, but also for a more generic way to handle them.

Research works in psychology offer several personality traits taxonomies, but because such taxonomies try to cover a large set of aspects of the personality of a person, they are in turn too general from a computational viewpoint: Catell’s 16 personality factors (Cattell et al., 1970), only 5 large classes in the Five Factor Model (FFM) (Goldberg, 1992), and 30 bipolar classes in the two-level Revised NEO Personality Inventory (FFM/NEO PI-R), which extends FFM. It is therefore difficult to define a precise interpretation of their classes in terms of operators over the rational process of agents, even for FFM/NEO PI-R, the most fine-grained of the commonly used taxonomies. For example, this led us (Sansonnet and Bouchet, 2010) to propose an extended version of FFM/NEO PI-R with a third level of so-called behavioral schemes that increases the precision in terms of classes (69 bipolar schemes) and lexical semantics (each scheme being defined by a set of actual behaviors).
Comprehensiveness Issues. Assuming that a well-grounded and precise taxonomy of personality is available, a second question follows: what kind of influence operators over the agent’s process can be elicited from and associated with the taxonomy classes? Some works have proposed models describing how influences operators can be associated with taxonomy classes (cf. examples in Section 4), proving the feasibility of such an approach on case studies, but they are usually based on small subsets of arbitrarily chosen psychological behaviors. Therefore there is a need for a more comprehensive approach to the systematic implementation of complete personality traits domains (e.g. covering FFM) onto the rational process of artificial agents⁴, with two main requirements:

- **Computational implementation**: no complete, orthogonal, and approved set of operators that would apply to main agent frameworks (from different fields such as artificial intelligence, multi-agents systems or intelligent virtual agents) currently exists. A modular and flexible approach is needed, to allow subsets of operators to be implemented in distinct frameworks.
- **Psychological relevance**: we need a model of relationships between classes and operators approved by psychologists. It would require a declarative approach, where distinct models of relationships could be shared by psychologists for experimentation and discussion, thus excluding procedural encoding.

Managing Influences with Personality Engines. We propose an approach in which resources are both application-dependent and designer-dependent representations, and where the personality engines combine those resources to implement actual scenarios. This concept of personality engine allows to easily implement and test various psychological hypotheses through resource combination, but also to apply them to a wide variety of application domains for experimentation and evaluation purposes.

This article is organized as follows: in section 2, we introduce the enriched taxonomy of personality we have chosen to use in this study, show how it can be used on an example from the literature and introduce the concepts necessary to define a personality engine. Section 3 presents a case study using a simplified world of dialogical agents, shows how those agents can be provided with a personality engine affecting the way they communicate with each other, and demonstrates how it can be used to implement the example from section 2. Section 4 compares our approach to other attempts at implementing personality features in agents.

Table 1: Two-level FFM/NEO PI-R taxonomy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFM Traits</th>
<th>FFM/NEO PI-R facets (each symbol includes + and - (antonym) pole)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Openness</td>
<td>Fantasy, Aesthetics, Feelings, Actions, Ideas, Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscientiousness</td>
<td>Competence, Orderliness, Dutifulness,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraversion</td>
<td>Warmth, Gregariousness, Assertiveness, Activity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreeableness</td>
<td>Trust, Straightforwardness, Altruism, Compliance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroticism</td>
<td>Anxiety, Angry-Hostility, Depression, Self-consciousness, Impulsiveness, Vulnerability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 THE PERSONALITY ENGINE

2.1 An Enriched Personality Domain

2.1.1 The Traditional FFM/NEO PI-R Taxonomy

Several theoretical approach to study human personality have been developed over years: Freudian psychoanalysis, types and traits, Maslow and Rogers' humanistic psychology, Bandura's social-cognitive theory, etc. Among them, personality traits have been widely used as a ground for studies in affective computing (Rizzo et al., 1997) and cognitive agents (Gratch and Marsella, 2004). We will therefore rely on them and focus on the FFM/NEO PI-R taxonomy (Goldberg, 1981), which is the most prominent one in the context of computational studies (cf. (John et al., 2008)). The FFM/NEO PI-R taxonomy is made of five classes of psychological behaviors, also called O.C.E.A.N. traits. Each FFM trait is divided into six sub-classes (called facets) resulting in 30 bipolar² positions (Costa and McCrae, 1992), listed in Table 1. The semantics of each facet is intuitively defined by a unique gloss³, e.g. facet Fantasy is defined by “receptivity to the inner world of imagination” and Aesthetics by “appreciation of art and beauty”.

2.1.2 The Enriched FFM/NEO PI-R/BS Taxonomy

The FFM/NEO PI-R taxonomy has the advantage of being grounded on state of the art research in psychol-

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⁴Complete coverage has been attempted for emotions, as in OCC (Ortony et al., 1988).

²Each facet has a positive (resp. negative) pole noted + (resp. −) associated with the concept (resp. the antonym of the concept). Facets are usually referred to using the name of their + pole.

³A gloss is a short natural language phrase defining intuitively a lexical semantics sense, as found in dictionaries or in WordNet synsets (Fellbaum, 1998).
ogy, which allows us to safely consider that it covers a large part of the domain of a person’s personality traits. However, when one is interested in the computational expression of psychological phenomena such as personality traits, the facet definitions (based on a unique gloss per facet as in the aforementioned points of view) are too general from two complementary points of view:

1) They can cover a large set of psychological behaviors so that scripting the psychology of a character can be imprecise. A third level, breaking down facets into smaller subsets would facilitate an association with more specific behaviors.

2) Definitions are so general that defining a precise functional relation between facets and influence operators can be difficult, which also encourages to go towards breaking down facets into more specific psychological behaviors.

These considerations led us to rely on an enriched three-level taxonomy of FFM/NEO PI-R, called FFM/NEO PI-R/BS (Bouchet and Sansonnet, 2010) and available on the Web, in which each facet of FFM/NEO PI-R, is decomposed in so-called behavioral schemes (or schemes in short). It extends FFM/NEO PI-R by associating glosses to the senses of a large set of 1055 personality adjectives, using the WordNet database (Fellbaum, 1998), completed and aligned with 300 Goldberg’s questionnaire so-called q-items\(^4\), and for each FFM/NEO PI-R position, glosses and items have been clustered into sets\(^5\) of congruent operational behaviors: the schemes.

Quantitatively, FFM/NEO PI-R/BS taxonomy features: \(N_{\text{facet}} = 30, N_{\text{gloss}} = 766, N_{\text{scheme}} = 69, \overline{N}_{\text{glosses/facet}} = 26\) and \(\bar{N}_{\text{scheme/facet}} = 2.3\).

2.1.3 Example: Defining a Personality Profile into the FFM/NEO PI-R/BS Taxonomy

We propose to consider an example taken from CyberCafe in Rousseau and Hayes-Roth (1996), in which several characters who endorse the same interactional role of a **waiter** \((w)\) have distinct psychological profiles \(P(w_i)\), entailing distinct psychological behaviors \(B(w_i)\) such as:

\[
P(w_1) \Rightarrow \text{realistic, insecure, introverted, passive, secretive}
\]

\[
B(w_1) \Rightarrow \text{Such a waiter does and says as little as he can}
\]

\[
P(w_2) \Rightarrow \text{imaginative, dominant, extroverted, active, open}
\]

\[
B(w_2) \Rightarrow \text{This waiter takes initiative, comes to the customer without being asked for, talks much}
\]

Considering the psychological profile \(P(w_i)\) of waiter \(w_1\), it can easily be transposed onto the FFM/NEO PI-R/BS taxonomy in terms of scheme activations (formal definition is given in Section 2.2.3):

\[
P'(w_1) = \{\text{realistic} \Rightarrow \text{fantasy-PRACTICAL}; \text{insecure} \Rightarrow \text{competence-INSECURE}; \text{introverted} \Rightarrow \text{COLD, -NONGOSIPMONGER, -SOLITARY, -UNCOMMUNICATIVE, -UNCHARISMATIC, -DISCRET, -SUBMISSIVE, -PLEADING, -LANGUID, -APATHETIC, -ASCETIC, -BLASE}; \text{passive} \Rightarrow \text{activity-APAR Thetic}; \text{secretive} \Rightarrow \text{trust-SECRETIVE}\}
\]

where elements of \(P(w_i)\) are transposed in order, separated by ’\(\Rightarrow\)’ in \(P'(w_i)\). We can notice that this profile mainly activates negative poles and that a FFM/NEO PI-R/BS scheme can easily be found to correspond to each \(P\) trait (which means that \(P\) traits are more schemes than actual FFM traits or FFM/NEO PI-R facets). The only exception is introverted, which is associated to the whole FFM trait Extraversion, thus entailing 12 schemes, which adds precision. The same remarks apply to \(P(w_2)\) but for the activation of positive poles; it is actually likely that \(P(w_1)\) and \(P(w_2)\) were hand-built.

\(P'(w_1)\) offers a more systematic positioning in FFM/NEO PI-R and a more precise behavioral definition because the definition \(B(w_1)\) is replaced with the glosses associated with the activated schemes in FFM/NEO PI-R/BS. For example, -PRACTICAL is defined by the WordNet glosses \((N)\) and Goldberg’s q-items \((Q_i)\) associated to it:

\[
N618 \Rightarrow \text{guided by practical experience and observation rather than theory}
\]

\[
N626 \Rightarrow \text{aware or expressing awareness of things as they really are}
\]

\[
N795 \Rightarrow \text{concerned with the world or worldly matters}
\]

\[
N1232 \Rightarrow \text{sensible and practical}
\]

\[
Q6 \Rightarrow \text{Spend time reflecting on things}
\]

\[
Q7 \Rightarrow \text{Seldom daydream}
\]

\[
Q8 \Rightarrow \text{Do not have a good imagination}
\]

\[
Q9 \Rightarrow \text{Seldom get lost in thought}
\]

In summary, FFM/NEO PI-R/BS offers a precise grounding for personality description: not only it covers the eight classes proposed in Cybercafe (Rousseau, 1996), but it also enables a more precise and practical behavioral description, which justifies our decision to use it in the following sections.

2.2 Architecture of a Personality Engine

2.2.1 Personality Engine Structure

We define a personality engine \(PE \) as a 5-tuple such as \(PE = (\emptyset, W, T, \Omega_{\theta}, M)\) where:

\(-\emptyset\) is a personality ontology that enables precise de-

\[\text{http://perso.limsi.fr/jps/research/rnb/toolkit/taxo-glosses/taxo.htm}\]

\[\text{http://ipip.ori.org/newNEOKey.htm}\]

\(\text{Like facets, schemes are bipolar and are often referred to by their +pole.}\)
scriptions of personalities. We will use in this paper the set $\Sigma$ of bipolar schemes from FFM/NEO PI-R/BS (described in Section 2.1.2), thus $|\Sigma| = 69$. The subset of positive (resp. negative) positions is denoted $+\Sigma$ (resp. $-\Sigma$), and their union is $\pm\Sigma$ such as $\pm\Sigma = +\Sigma \cup -\Sigma$ and $|\pm\Sigma| = 138$.

- $\mathcal{W}$ is an agent world model that includes: their internal structure $\mathcal{W}_r$; their external communication protocols $\mathcal{W}_e$; their rational decision making process $\mathcal{W}_d$. For example, a BDI-based model or a more specific one, such as the one defined in Section 3.1.1.

- $\mathcal{T}$ is an application topic enabling the instantiation of $\mathcal{W}$ in a particular case;
- $\Omega_\mathcal{W}$ is a set of influence operators over $\mathcal{W}_r \cup \mathcal{W}_e = \mathcal{W}_\mathcal{W}$;
- $\mathcal{M}$ is an activation matrix, establishing a relation over $\pm\Sigma \times \Omega_\mathcal{W}$.

$\mathcal{O}$, $\mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{T}$ are considered as given resources, whereas $\Omega_\mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{M}$ must be elicited from the resources, as explained in 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

### 2.2.2 Influence Operators Elicitation

Given an agent model $\mathcal{W}$, influence operators are meta-rules $\omega \in \Omega_\mathcal{W}$ controlling or altering the non-structural parts of $\mathcal{W}$, i.e. $\mathcal{W}_\mathcal{W}$.

**Example.** Let us consider some plan in $\mathcal{W}_r$ containing the expression $e = \text{PAR}[a_1, a_2, a_3]$, which is a set of three actions to be executed in no particular order (like operator PAR of CSP). One can define the rule $\omega_1 = \text{PAR} \rightarrow \text{SEQ}$ which, applied to $e$, can intuitively stand for an indication to an agent to execute its actions routinely (and correctly). On the contrary, a rule $\omega_2 = \text{SEQ} \rightarrow \text{PAR}$ could stand for a disorderly agent (and sometimes lead to incorrect executions of the plan).

This simple example shows that whenever, formally, any rule over $\mathcal{W}_\mathcal{W}$ is an influence operator, only those that could be interpreted in terms of psychological behaviors are actually relevant. Consequently, one has to consider operator elicitation as an operation from $\mathcal{W}_\mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \Omega_\mathcal{W}$ rather than $\mathcal{W}_\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \Omega_\mathcal{W}$.

The definition of an algorithm that takes a couple of resources $\mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{O}$ and automatically produces the set $\Omega_\mathcal{W}$ is still an open question. For the time being, we have to restrict to hand-built operators sets, which are de facto designer(s)-dependent. The notion of personality engine makes it possible to handle the management of this diversity (e.g. distinct propositions $\mathcal{P}_\mathcal{W}$, based over the same $\mathcal{W}$ and/or $\mathcal{O}$, can be tested and systematically compared). An example of operator elicitation is detailed in Section 3.2.1.

### Operators Intensity and Direction

Operators like PAR and SEQ, are activated straightforwardly: they are applied or not. However, various operators can be activated in more complex manners through argument passing. We will consider two frequent cases:

- An intensity is given, cf. activation levels in Table 3;
- Operators also working in reverse or antonym mode can be given a direction (e.g. operator $\omega_{-\text{safe}}$ in Section 2.3.1).

#### 2.2.3 Activation Matrix Elicitation

Once given the set schemes $\sigma \in \pm\Sigma$ and a set of influence operators $\omega \in \Omega_\mathcal{W}$, the designer(s) of a particular processing engine must elicit how $\pm\Sigma$ are linked to $\omega_\mathcal{W}$, that is which schemes activate which operators. This relation, which is again designer-dependent, is established by a multi-valued matrix $\mathcal{M}$ of so-called activation levels $\lambda_{ij}$ such that $\mathcal{M} = \pm\Sigma \times \Omega_\mathcal{W}$. Elements $\lambda_{ij}$ of $\mathcal{M}$ have the following values and conventions:

- $2$ activate operator with strong force
- $1$ activate operator with moderate force
- $0$ the operator is deactivated
- $-1$ activate antonym operator (if it exists) with moderate force
- $-2$ activate antonym operator (if it exists) with strong force

### 2.3 Instantiating Personality Engines

Once given a particular personality engine $\mathcal{P}_\mathcal{W}$, one has a symbolic structure that can be instantiated into actual situations varying from two main points of view: application topics and personality profiles.

#### 2.3.1 Application Topics

Let $\mathcal{T}_0$ be a particular topic providing a set of available actions $\alpha_i \in \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{T}_0)$. The topic also provides influence operators of $\mathcal{P}_\mathcal{W}$ with application-dependent information about $\alpha_i$. For example, let $\omega_{+\text{safe}}$ be an operator that sorts a set of actions from the safest to the least safe: $\omega_{+\text{safe}} = \text{Sort}(\{\alpha_i\}, \prec_{\text{danger}}$). To be operational, operator $\omega_{+\text{safe}}$ requires topic $\mathcal{T}_0$ to provide a measure function $\mu_{\text{danger}} : \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{T}_0) \rightarrow [0, 1]$. Operator $\omega_{+\text{safe}}$ has an antonym, $\omega_{-\text{safe}}$, that sorts actions in reverse order.

#### 2.3.2 Personality Profiles

Intuitively, personality profiles are often defined as sets of adjectives/verbs describing the behavior of a person. For instance, in the Cybercafe example (cf. Section 2.1.3), personality profile $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{W})$ was first defined with a set of common words: \{realistic, insecure, introverted, passive, secretive\}. The research
about personality trait taxonomies enables more precise definitions that use a mapping in terms of sets of well-grounded concepts, like $P(w_i)$. Using FFM/NEO PI-R/BS prompts the following definition:

Given an individual $x$, its personality profile $P(x)$ can be defined as a set of $|\Sigma|$ functions $p(\sigma_i) : \Sigma \rightarrow \{+,-,\ldots\}$ where:

$\times$ means that with regard to scheme $\sigma_i$, person $x$’s behavior is not significantly deviant from an average behavior;

$+$ means $x$’s behavior is deviant from average according to $+pole$;

$-$ means $x$’s behavior is deviant from average according to $-pole$.

**Notation.** When one considers the 69 schemes of $\Sigma$, people tend to exhibit an average behavior for most of them. Consequently $P(x)$ is often a scarce vector with most elements valued with $\times$, so $P(x)$ is preferably given as a set of non-$\times$ schemes. For example, Paul’s personality will be denoted in short: $P(Paul) = \{HARDWORKER, ATTENTIVE, HARMLESS, EMPATHIC, SHOWY\}$, ignoring the 64 other schemes for which his behavior is not significantly deviant from an average behavior ($\times$).

**3 CASE STUDY**

In this section we present a case study showing how personality engines can be defined, then instantiated in actual situations. To support the eliciting process of influence operators, one must chose an application model, for example, to focus on agents’ communication, well-used KQML, ACL-FIPA or BDI with logics (KGP, 2APL, Golog-based etc.).

**3.1 TALKINGS: a Typical World of Dialogical Agents**

We consider here a simplified model, called TALKINGS (a simple world of agents interacting through message passing), that allows a comprehensive presentation of our approach. For this example, we have chosen to focus on conversational agents, a fast growing application domain. Consequently, we will consider traits and operators associated with social and dialogical aspects of the agents, which cover about 55% of the FFM/NEO PI-R/BS schemes (Sansonnet and Bouchet, 2010). The process described here is complementary to non-dialogical aspects of the agents studied in (Bouchet and Sansonnet, 2011)).

**3.1.1 Agent Model**

Let TALKINGS be an actual world composed of physical or abstract entities, which is accessed through a representation of its entities into a symbolic model $\mathcal{M}$. An entity $e_i \in \mathcal{M}$ is defined in $\mathcal{L}_\mathcal{M}$, its associated language of description, as a set of rule-based definitions of the general form $D_i = left part \leftrightarrow right part$ such that $\forall e_i \in \mathcal{L}_\mathcal{M}$, $\forall D_i = \{D_i\}$.

Agents $a_i \in A$ represent dialogical entities of $\mathcal{M}$ that can perform practical reasoning. An agent $a_i \in A$ is defined as a 5-tuple $(id, K, S, \Phi, \Psi)$ where:

- $id$ is a string providing a unique identifier for the agent;
- Knowledge base $K = k_i \in \mathcal{L}_k$ is a set of propositions over $\mathcal{M}$;
- Social base $S$ is the set of roles endorsed by the agent (over TALKINGS, or relatively to another agent of TALKINGS);
- Feature base $\Phi$ is the set of physical attributes of the agent (to simplify, $\Phi$ will not be considered further);
- Psychological base $\Psi = \Psi_T \cup \Psi_M$ is a set of static traits $\Psi_T$ and dynamic moods $\Psi_M$ (dynamic moods are out of scope here since we focus on personality associated with static traits).

**3.1.2 Message Structure**

Collectives $c_i$ of TALKINGS agents support the operation $SEND[t, a, \{b_i\}, m]$ enabling the transfer of message $m$ at turn $t$ between the sender agent $a$ and one or more receiver agents $\{b_i\}$. In the following, we restrict this definition to interactions between the couple of agents $a \leftrightarrow b$ (in the following, $a$ denotes the so-called speaker and $b$ its interlocutor) hence considering operators of the form $SEND[t, a, b, m]$. A message $m$ into such $SEND$ operations contains four expressions, explicitly stated by speaker agent $a$ towards interlocutor agent $b$:

$$m = (Reaction, Proaction, Forces, Content)$$

**Reaction** is the attitude that $a$ adopts, and expresses explicitly, in reaction to its own evaluation of the previous message from $b$ at turn $t - 1$. Reactions are organized on a $+/\sim$ scale, ranging from total disagreement (noted $No$) to total agreement (noted $Yes$). The first message of the first turn of a session has an empty reaction (noted $\sim$).

**Proaction** is the main attitude stated by $a$ towards $b$. Two main proactive attitudes are considered, according to the direction of the intention of $a$:

- **Ask**, represented as $a \xrightarrow{\text{A Content}} b$, where agent $a$ sends a query to $b$ about Content;
- **Propose**, represented as $a \xrightarrow{\text{P Content}} b$, where agent $a$ sends a proposition to $b$ about Content.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Activation levels $A$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ask</td>
<td>probability for the agent to tend to use Ask or Propose</td>
<td>-2 -2 none ask if needed ask even if not needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Propose</td>
<td>-2 -2 none propose if needed propose even if not needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dominance</td>
<td>inferior supporter none equal superior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Feeling</td>
<td>aggressive cold none polite warm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Motivation</td>
<td>show false motive hide motive none motive if needed motive even if not needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Incentive</td>
<td>menace none promise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guess</td>
<td>perceive false do not perceive none perceive if explicit perceive even if not explicit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>like conflicts accept conflicts none dislike conflicts avoid any conflict</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sincerity</td>
<td>tell false facts actively hide facts none frank very/too frank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reaction</td>
<td>always yes but with protest none yes but can be conditional always yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bond</td>
<td>bond not/bond do not/bond none bond if needed bond not needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
<td>increase sustain none settle always yield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Intuitive semantics of the levels of activation of the message operators.**

**Forces** are optional modalities of proaction operators ($A|P$), explicitly expressed by $a$, in order to contribute to the expected success of the message. A message from $a$ is considered successful when in reply from $b$, the reaction of $b$ is positive and the proaction of $b$ is relevant to $a$. We consider four distinct forces, each organized as a bipolar $+/-$ scale:

- **Dominance** ranges from force -submissive to +dominant, which can modalize operators $A|P$, e.g. $A$ -submissive can be viewed as begging and $A$ -dominant as requesting.
- **Feelings** ranges from force -aggressive to +affective, which can accompany operators $A|P$.
- **Motivation** ranges from force -hide to +open. An agent using open force explains clearly and frankly the rational motive(s) of the sending. Conversely, the agent can try to hide its rational motives or even to express untrue motives.
- **Incentive** ranges from force -menace to +promising. An agent $a$ using +promise force attempts at facilitating the success of its message by providing rational positive reasons for $b$ to react positively to it, or by addressing direct rewards. Conversely, $a$ can try to obtain agreement from $b$ through -menace (e.g. by stating rational negative outcomes for $b$ if it disagrees) or by addressing direct threats.

**Content** is the body of the message, that is the object of the proaction. Five main classes of objects are considered:

- **Knowledge** is a fact $k_i \in \mathcal{K}$;
- **Action** is an operation upon the world. For example, $A a(x)$ means $a$ asks $b$ to execute $a(x)$, while $P a(x)$ means $a$ intends to execute $a(x)$;
- **Resource** is an entity in the world that can be possessed and transferred;
- **Norm** describes rights or duties of agents in a given collective $c$;
- **Emotion** describes a personal mental state (e.g. mood) or an interpersonal affective relationship.

With these definitions, the structure of a message $m$ can be represented as:

$$|Yes|No \times A|P \times [D][F][M][I] \times k[a|r|n|e]$$

where $|$ separates alternatives, $[]$ embraces optional forces, $k,a,r,n,e$ are the five types of content and $\times$ is the Cartesian product, thus defining the message domain. A turn $t$ is a couple $\langle SEND[t,a,b,m], SEND[t,b,a,m'] \rangle$ where $m'$ is the reply to $m$. A simple interactional session is a sequence of turns; more complex sessions can include sub-sessions (called threads) e.g. in case of conditional reactions.
3.2 Building a Personality Engine in TALKINGS

3.2.1 Eliciting Influence Operators

Considering the previous agent’s model (i.e. $B = \text{TALKINGS}$), it is possible to associate with the model a set of influence operators $\Omega_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ that define meta control over the rational decision making process of the agents $w_i$ and over the message passing process $w_c$. We will focus here on the operation of building and sending messages, i.e. on $w_c$. Browsing the model, described in section 3.1.1, we can define 15 operators organized in a $2 \times 2$ ontology, mirroring the model structure: at the first level of the ontology, influence operators on message passing can be divided into two main classes, proaction and reaction, and at the second level, we can distinguish for each class implicit and explicit operators. We therefore distinguish:

- Explicit proaction operators, which are expressed into messages.
- Implicit proaction operators, which are not explicitly expressed in messages but can influence the way messages are built and are related to the social capacities of the agent.
- Explicit reaction operators, which are expressed into messages, in terms of Yes/No reactions.
- Implicit reaction operators, which mirrors implicit proaction.

Table 2 gives a list of exhibited message operators together with an abridgment of their semantics associated with their activation levels $\lambda$, ranging on scales with discrete positions defined in Section 2.2.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator code</th>
<th>Reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic agent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda_{i,j}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While we have used a simplified communicating agent model, together with the description of the FFM/NEO PI-R/BS schemes, it was possible to exhibit 12 operators, defined and organized as in Table 2. In comparison, the eight "types of behaviors" similar to our operators (Perceiving, Reasoning, Learning, Deciding, Acting, Interacting, Revealing, Feeling) given in Cybercafe (Rousseau and Hayes-Roth, 1996) remain rather general, although some can be directly mapped onto $\text{TALKINGS}$ operators such as Perceiving and Guess, Learning and Ask, Revealing and Motivation. Feeling would not be handled here since we consider interactions only and not internal emotions.

3.2.2 Establishing an Activation Matrix

Given the set $\pm \Sigma$ and the set $\Omega_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ of elicited operators in the case study $\text{TALKINGS}$, it is possible to define an activation matrix $\lambda_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ which establishes the relationships between the schemes and the operators. Table 3 shows an excerpt of a proposition for $\lambda_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ (from the 138 schemes of $\pm \Sigma$, we display only the 10 schemes used in the example of Section 3.2.3). Not to overload Table 3, activation values $\lambda_{i,j}$ that are associated with an average behavior are factorized in headline “Generic agent” and represented as empty cells.

3.2.3 Example of Personality Scripting

As an example of instantiation of the personality engine defined for $\text{TALKINGS}$, we consider $P'(w_1)$ from the Cybercafe example (cf. Section 2.1.3). For simplification purposes, the 12 schemes associated with adjective ‘introverted’ are coerced into a single one $W_{\text{introvert}}$ (first arbitrarily chosen) thus prompting a new profile: $P''(w_1) \equiv \{ O_{\text{fantasy-PRACTICAL}}; \ldots \}$.
Values of activation levels associated with $P^*(w_1)$ and $P^*(w_2)$ in $\mathcal{S}_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ are given in Table 3. For example, crossing Tables 2 and 3, it is possible to identify the influences of one of the schemes of $P^*(w_1)$ e.g. $\text{Atrust-Secretive}$ (last line of Table 3):

- A/0: don’t ask explicitly (while average behavior would be 1: ask if needed by the rational process)
- P/0: don’t propose explicitly (idem)
- F/0: no sensibility to inner feelings activated (idem)
- M/-1: hide one’s own motives
- I/0: usage of positive or negative incentives over others deactivated
- A+=2: react explicitly always by a rejection when asked with a force considered negative
- A+=1: react explicitly positively but with protest, when asked with a force considered positive
- B/0: no bond positive or negative is activated (while the average behavior would be 1: bond if needed by the rational process e.g. in social condolences)

Operators A, P, F, I, B are controlled via deactivation ($\lambda = 0$). Actually average behavior often uses ($\lambda = 1$)

One can make the following remarks:

**R1.** Over the set of 12 operators in Table 3, scheme $+\text{PRACTICAL}$ is not distinct from Generic agent. This is consistent with the fact that Bratman’s agents implement an implicit personality close to scheme $+\text{PRACTICAL}$ and be viewed as a particular case.

**R2.** All lines of Table 3 are distinct, entailing that all schemes are distinct concepts with distinct sets of influences.

**R3.** It happens that profiles of the Cybercafe waiters, $P^*(w_1)$ and $P^*(w_2)$ activate exclusive schemes (*). Their definition is not always consistent, meaning that some schemes are activated by contradictory levels e.g. 1 and -2. In theory, when a personality is scripted, nothing prevents from defining conflicting activations of the same operator: our approach makes it easier to automatically check for such cases and to handle them manually or automatically, according to an order relation possibly provided by psychologists.

### 3.3 Discussion

**Relevance and Completeness of the Operators.**

The process of operator elicitation ensures that all operators defined in trait Conscientiousness are relevant. For example, in the case study above, because they are synthesized from scheme glosses, they are activated in a non trivial manner at least once (i.e. $\forall \sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{TALKINGS}}, \exists j$ such that $\lambda_{i,j} \neq \text{generic-agent (i)}$).

Conversely, the elicitation process does not ensure that all possible operators are found; from a psychological point of view this is not yet attainable. Actually this issue is in support of our approach that is based on the state of the art of the coverage of the domain of the psychology of a person, that is to say trait taxonomies, in particular FFM/NEO PI-R. Moreover, the refined version FFM/NEO PI-R/BS, grounded on large ascertained lexical resources (e.g. WordNet), covers according to the state of current literature, the effective behaviors that are associated with personality traits, hence restricting the risk of silence.

**Validation of Activation Matrix Values.** Weights $\lambda_{i,j} \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{TALKINGS}}$ are set by annotators. This results in 1) inter annotator quantitative differences that can be partly controlled with statistic tools acting over the annotating group; 2) qualitative controversies between computer science experts and psychologists. The proposed approach has the virtue of putting into light the essential issue of those qualitative controversies, usually embedded in the programming process of the procedural approaches, listed in Section 4. In our case, the use of a declarative method, through a matrix of activation levels instead of procedural rules, increases the comprehensiveness and the tracking of the traits/behaviors association. Moreover, the declarative approach clarifies the discussions with psychologists, who in fine must validate the decisions.

**Evaluation of the Model.** In this paper we propose an approach for handling the phenomena, stated in the literature, of personality traits influence over plans and actions. Our purpose is not the direct evaluation of a particular model (composed of: a specific rational model, a specific set of influence operators and a specific set of activation levels) through an experimentation. Here we pursue a double objective:

1. present a proof of concept of the principle of influence: 'points of influence' actually exist in the rational decision making process;
2. propose a method that is a) generic i.e. not designed for a small set of specific traits but covering a large domain of the personality of a person; and b) declarative i.e. using explicit levels instead of embedded rules.

For example, a consequence is that Table 2 and Table 3 must be viewed as instances of our approach. As

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8First scheme chosen with same rule in $P^*(w_1)$.

9Again, first scheme of trait Open chosen.
such, they need to be evaluated through proper experiments, but which are beyond the scope of this paper.

4 RELATED WORKS

Since works of Rousseau and Hayes-Roth (1996), extensive research has been undertaken, especially recently, involving both psychological phenomena and artificial agents in at least four communities: rational agents, multi-agents systems, conversational agents and affective computing.

Gratch and Marsella (2004) have implemented a psychological model, mainly dedicated to emotions, based on traditional SOAR architecture, but most authors have proposed improvements of BDI architectures exhibiting both rational reasoning modules and psychological reasoning modules (Lim et al., 2008). For example, the eBDI model (Jiang et al., 2007) implements emotions in a BDI framework, in which they give a good introduction about the necessity to implement emotions into rational agents. Indeed, BDI architectures offer an open and flexible engine (the deliberation cycle), for example using tools like 2APL (Dastani, 2008), which is why we rely on it for the support of the framework that underlies this study.

However our approach is distinct from most studies using BDI engines, mainly because in those studies the psychology of the agent is based on dynamic mental states (like moods and affects, as in Section 3.1.1), which influence the bodily (facial and gestural) expression of emotions, but they have no or little impact upon the decision making process of the agent, especially for controlling conversational strategies. Instead, in our approach the static features of the personality of an agent are expressed through its influences upon operational behaviors.

Using the BDI platform JACK (Howden et al., 2001), CoJACK (Evertsz et al., 2008) provides an additional layer which intends to simulate physiological human constraints like the duration taken for cognition, working memory limitations (e.g. “loosing a belief” if the activation is low or “forgetting the next step” of a procedure), fuzzy retrieval of beliefs, limited attention or the use of moderators to alter cognition. A similar approach is taken for conversational agents in PMFserv (Silverman et al., 2006).

However, in these studies, authors focus on the influence of physical or cognitive capacities over the deliberation cycle but not on actual psychological phenomena like moods or traits.

Closer to our work, Malatesta et al. (2007) use traits to create different expressions of emotions, especially by influencing the appraisal part of the OCC theory (Ortony et al., 1988). They focus on how agents evaluate the results of their actions and of external events, whereas we focus on the way they perform a task. In the same way, Rizzo et al. (1997) have shown that goals and plans can be used to represent a character’s personality in an efficient way, by attributing specific behaviors to the pursuit of each goal. Personality traits are used to choose between the multiple goals of a BDI agent (i.e. traits influence Desires). Once chosen, goals are planned and executed directly.

However, in our case, traits operate on already planned goals (i.e. traits influence Intentions). This remark also applies to (McRorie et al., 2009), based on the architecture of conversational agent GRETA (Pelachaud, 2000), which involves models of personality for the expression of emotions (face, gesture, etc.) and to the FATIMA architecture (Doce et al., 2010) stemming from (Pelachaud, 2000), which implements personality traits.

Finally, all these studies share the same approach to psychology, each of them focusing on particular capacities or particular traits. They do not attempt to cover a whole domain, hence they are not concerned with managing and comprehensiveness issues.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We have shown in this article an approach based on personality engines which provides three main advantages: firstly, it reduces and reifies author/designer-dependent parts in only three main kinds of resources: trait ontologies, sets of influence operators and activation matrices. Secondly, it defines a process for designing the resources and for implementing, in a declarative way (activation matrix), personality influences in dialogical agents. Finally, it proposes an architecture where these resources can be flexibly combined (cf. section 3.2) and easily observed (cf. section 3.2.3).

We intend to extend this work in two main directions: by eliciting operators over outstanding BDI agent frameworks to demonstrate its independence over the framework used, and by experimenting with scenarios supervised by psychologists. The perception of the implemented agent’s personality by human users could be evaluated post-interaction with questionnaires such as the Agent Persona Instrument (Baylor and Ryu, 2003).
REFERENCES


