

Affective Acting: An Appraisal-based Architecture for Agents as Actors

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Outline

- 1 Conception and Foundation in Theory
 - The Idea
 - The Ends: Dramatic Structure
 - The Means: Emotion
- 2 Realisation
 - The Basis: Autonomous Agents
 - Adaptation for Emotions
 - Appraisal in Action
- 3 Results and Prospects
 - Summary
 - Future Work

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The Idea

An **Appraisal**-based **Architecture** for **Agents As Actors**

Autonomous emotional agents
in an environment prone to conflict
for (minimal) dramatic structures?

ActAffAct

- agents on an “acting stage”
- use an emotional architecture
- are the resulting action sequences “dramatically appropriate”?
(at least for a cliché story)

Why ?

- applications in education and entertainment:
AI in games, interactive narratives, pedagogical agents
“Virtual Characters”
- long-long-long-term:
 - trying to enhance human-computer-interaction
users take the intentional stance towards computers
 - contribute to emotion theories:
are they viable, implementable models?

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Eclectic Selection of Drama Features

- premise-character-conflict
Example: premise “love overcomes all obstacles”
- archetypes in monomyth
Example: Hero, Villain, Mentor, ...
- structure of plot functions in fixed order
optional parts, basic/master plots
- emotional reactions often provide the causal links

Basic setup for ActAffAct

archetypal characters



Hero



Villain



Victim



Mentor

in a world ripe for conflict



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Emotions

- emotions are seen as an integral element for dealing with a dynamic environment:
the emotional subsystem monitors the environment for subjective relevance
- appraisal theory, Ortony's scheme of Valenced Reactions (events/actions/objects vs. goals/standards/tastes)
- appraisal criteria
- appraisal effects: action tendencies and coping

Ortony's Scheme of Valenced Reactions

	<i>Positive Reactions</i>	<i>Negative Reactions</i>	
Event happened	"joy"	"distress"	Goal
... could happen	"hope"	"fear"	
... didn't happen	"relief"	"sadness"	
one's own Action	"pride"	"shame"	Standard
... of others	"admiration"	"anger"	
Object	"love"	"hate"	Taste

e.g. Victim is relieved that Hero defused the bomb

Stimulus Evaluation Checks

many theories - consensus on some main dimensions of appraisal criteria

- relevance, goal significance, focus, ...
- standard compliance, blameworthiness, ...
- intrinsic pleasantness, valence, appealingness, ...
- novelty, unexpectedness, suddenness, familiarity, ...
- who is responsible
- coping potential

Effects of Emotions

three observable indicators of emotions (response triad):

- physiological reaction
arousal, mostly uncontrollable,
preparation according to action tendency
- motor expression (e.g. facial expression)
signs of internal state and intention,
may activate emotions in others
- subjective feeling:
motivation, influence on cognitive processes

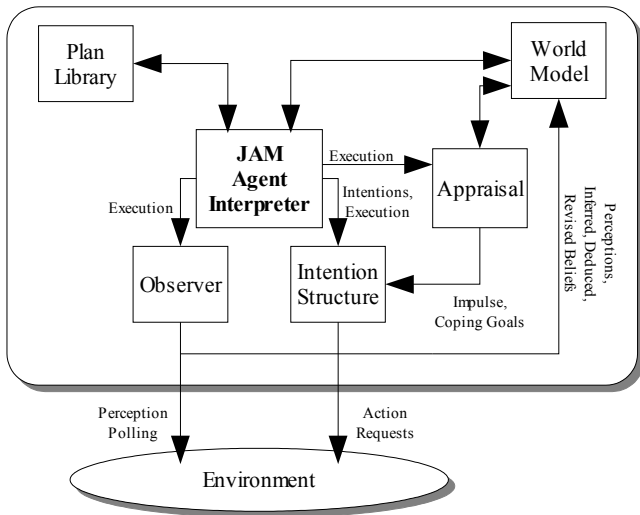
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Autonomous Agents

- agents on an “acting stage” (the environment),
- they only perceive the environment including their own “physical” actions and those of others
- JAM: a BDI architecture as base
 - provides goals (concerns), action plans, execution model
 - standards and tastes as beliefs
 - appraisal process needs to be added

An ActAffAct Agent (as Extension of JAM)



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Perception Plans

- extension of the JAM language
- realise pre-appraisal
- translate perceptions to facts that are meaningful for the agent
- include knowledge about intentions of others

Example

- `ObjectAtPosition obj pos; → ObjectReachable obj;`
- `Agent takes flower → AgentWantsTo give it to me`

Plan Hierarchy

- concern
 ↓
- activity
 ↓
- behaviour
 ↓
- action package
 ↓
- ACT plan

Example

```
MAINTAIN beLoved;  
  ↓  
  givePresentsToActor Victim;  
    ↓  
    ... do giveObjectTo Flower Victim; ...  
      ↓  
      ... getObject Flower; ...  
        ↓  
        ... takeObjectAtPosition Flower pos; ...
```

Appraisal Intensity Calculation

- matching between
 - *behaviour* goals and interpreted perceptions
 - standards and interpreted perceptions
 - preferences (simple threshold check)
- relevance, conformance, preference
- easy matching because of the format of behaviours

if all thresholds are exceeded an *appraisal object* is registered

Appraisal Effects

- 1 impulse
a sufficiently high intensity leads to an emotional expression represented as a simple speech bubble
- 2 preference change
every appraisal proportionally changes the preference for the responsible actor
- 3 coping goal
a goal is added to the intention structure that might lead to coping activities

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An Example

Victim's percept: SUCCESS deactivateObject Hero Bomb



relevance: matches GOAL: deactivateObject Bomb



⇒ expressive reaction: sigh and relax (Relief),

⇒ info processing reaction: Hero more likable

⇒ emotion-oriented coping: e.g. calm down



ActAffAct in Action

The screenshot displays the ActAffAct software interface, which is divided into several sections:

- Top Panel:** Contains control buttons: [S].start/pause, Start, Save Snapshot (not yet working), Load Snapshot, Reset, and [Escape].exit.
- Environment View:** A 2D scene showing a landscape with a sun, clouds, a red house, a green hill, and a road. Several characters are present: a Mentor (green), a Villain (brown), a Hero (brown), and a Victim (black). A key is visible on the ground. Blue numbered boxes (1-7) are scattered around the scene.
- Bottom Left:** Labeled "Environment", it lists various objects and their states, such as "ReachableFrom", "AgentAtPosition", "ObjectAtPosition", and "AgentHasObject".
- Bottom Center:** Labeled "bottom left: Environment status (world facts) and current actions", it shows a list of actions performed by different agents, including "lastSuccess", "lastRequest", "lastAction", and "PrefFar".
- Bottom Right:** Labeled "bottom right: Actors beliefs (excl. perceptions) and their intentions", it displays a complex list of goals and intentions for each agent, such as "Goal [Utility:13] SUCCESS blocksPuzzleSolved", "Goal [Utility:0] SUCCESS putDownObjectAtPosition", and "New Goal [Utility:11] SUCCESS showExpression".
- Bottom Left Corner:** Shows "Acting paused".
- Bottom Center:** Shows "SVG-Status: managerSuspended()".

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Ideal Action Sequences ?

- dramatic sequences only in a simple way
- emotional connections between actions
- sensible conflict - resolution sequences, sensible variations, *but*
- rather unstable
(director as a corrective?, JAM priorities vs. action tendencies as commitments)
- too cumbersome setup, too explicit plans
- no learning strategy used

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Possibilities for further work (1/2)

towards engaging interactive drama

- focus of attention & “simulated vision”
(active dedication of resources to the process of perceiving)
- an adaptive pre-appraisal step (learning type 1)
- appraisal not only on the level of behaviours,
include reasoning up to the level of concerns
- twice-removed reasoning (beliefs about beliefs of others)
- explicit domain ontology for the environment:
meta-data about actions, objects, temporal constraints,
relations between actions (preconditions, hinder/further),
shared between agents (a starting point for their knowledge)

Possibilities for further work (2/2)

towards engaging interactive drama

- plan-relations: similar adaptive structures for behaviours, (more explicit than in JAM, learning type 2), useful for coping activities, treatment of plan failures
- reduction of the necessary tweaking done by the “author”, what has to be domain-specific?
at what level can a user influence an agent (**interaction**)?
explicit personality model for the agents.
- social roles and norms and communication acts
- more formal drama theory treatment
- 3D-environment

The End

Thanks for your attention!

Have a nice day!