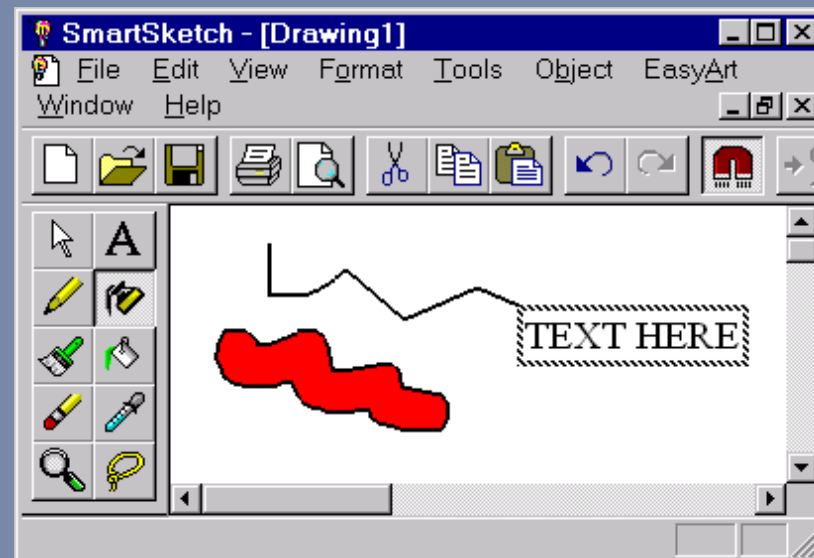


Modal Interfaces & Speech User Interfaces

T. Scott Saponas
CSE 440 Discussion Section
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Modal User Interfaces

- **Modal**
 - actions take on a different meaning depending on the current state or mode
 - e.g., dragging with mouse in a drawing program depends on the current tool



Example of Modal UIs

- **Some dialog boxes**
 - requiring action before anything else
 - why can this be bad?
- **VI editor**
 - command mode vs. insert mode
 - how do you know which mode you are in?
- **Drawing/paint programs**
- **Palette-based programs**

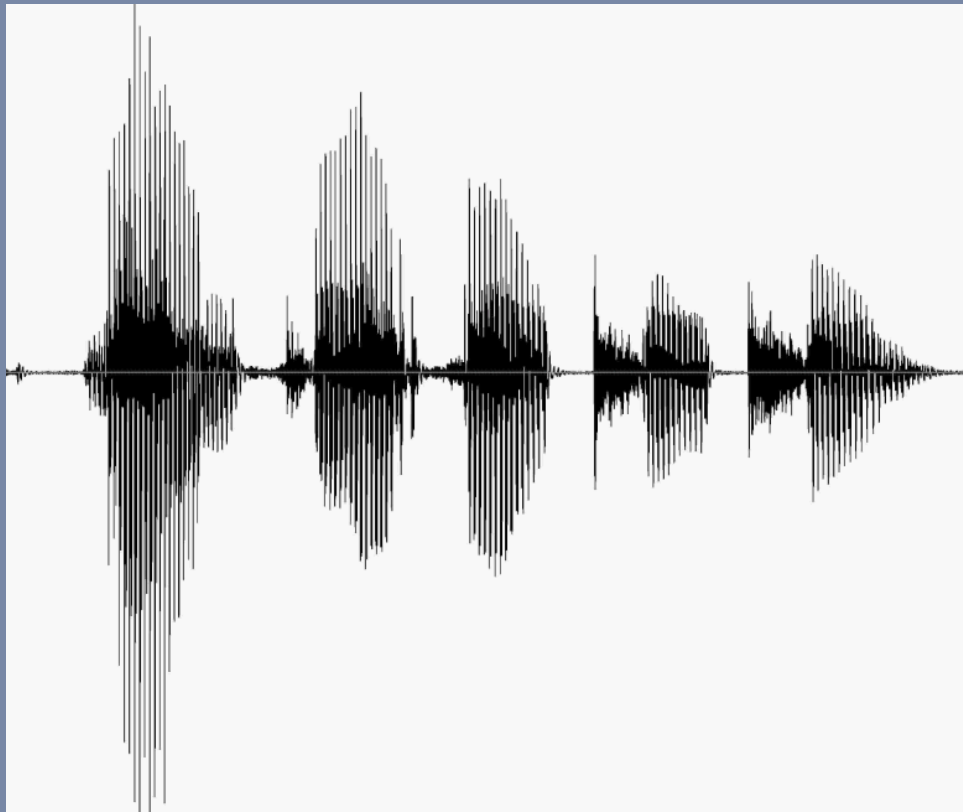
Problems with Modal UIs

- **Mode errors**
 - think you are in one mode but really in another
 - e.g., in vi (want “mu” -> “muddle”)
 - if in command mode by accident, deletes the line
- **Mode hides functionality you want**
 - e.g., to deal with a dialog box must switch modes
- **Constant mode switching may be slow**
 - e.g. Adobe Illustrator
 - lots of tools in palette
 - One solution is keyboard shortcuts
 - (not a great solution)

Are Modal UIs bad?

- **Not necessarily**
 - can help make a large interface easier to use
 - do not need so many different commands
- **Only bad if done wrong**
 - modal dialog boxes
 - modes that are not visible (*)
 - palettes are a fine use of modes

Speech User Interfaces



UIs in the Pervasive Computing Era

- Future computing devices won't have the same UI as current PCs
- Wide range of devices
 - Small or embedded in environment
 - Often with alternative I/O & w/o screens
 - Information appliances



I-Land vision by Streitz, et. al.

Motivation

- **Smaller devices -> difficult I/O**
 - People can talk at ~90 wpm (high speed)
- **“Virtually Unlimited” set of commands**
- **Freedom for other body parts**
 - Imagine you are working on your car and need to know something from the manual
- **Natural**
 - Evolutionarily selected for speech
 - Not for reading, writing or typing

When to use Speech

- Mobile
- Hands-busy
- eyes-busy
- Assistive Technologies



Why are they hard to get right?

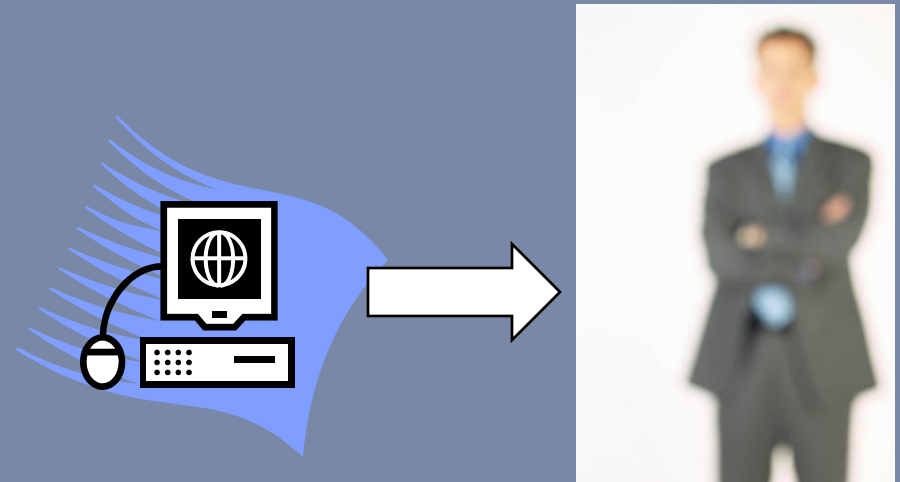
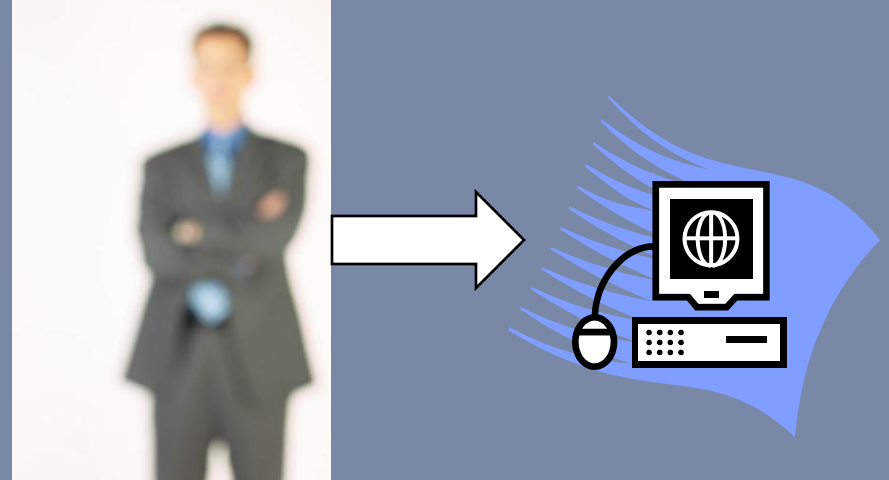
- **Speech recognition far from perfect**
 - Imagine mouse with 5-20% error rate
- **Speech UIs have no visible state**
 - Can't see what you have done before
 - Can't see effect of commands
- **Speech UIs are hard to learn**
 - Can't easily explore interface

Why are they hard to get right?

- Isolated, short words difficult
- Segmentation
 - Recognize speech
 - Wreck a nice beach
- Spelling
 - *mail vs. male*
 - need to understand language
- Context is necessary

Speech UIs require

- Speech recognition
 - the computer understanding what the customer is saying.
- Speech production (or synthesis)
 - the computer talking to the customer.



Designing Speech UIs

- **Speech UI no-no's**
 - modes
 - no feedback
 - certain commands only work when in specific states
 - deep hierarchies (aka voice mail hell)
- **Verbose feedback wastes time/patience**
 - only confirm consequential things
 - use meaningful, short cues
- **No Barge-In Support**
 - Must wait for UI to finish

Designing Speech UIs

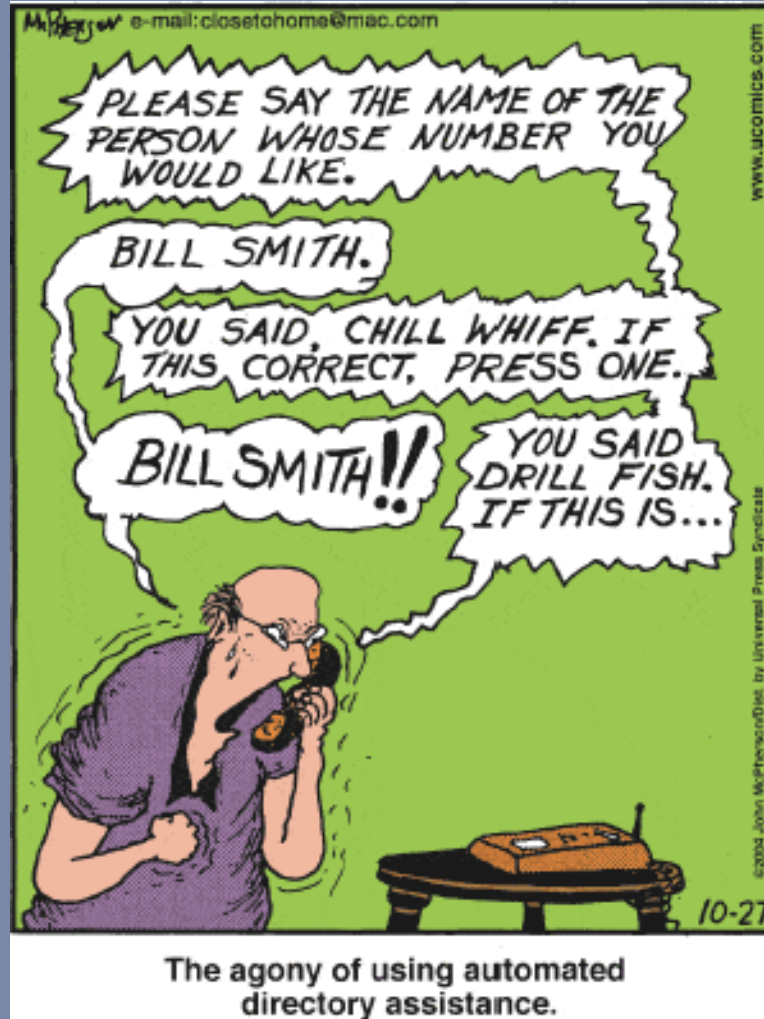
- Too much speech is tiring
- Speech takes up working memory
 - can cause problems when problem solving
- Establish shared context
 - Make sure people know
 - what type of tool they are using
 - where they are in the conversation

Designing Speech UIs

Pacing

- **recognition delays are unnatural**
 - make it clear
- **barge-in lets user interrupt like in real conversations**
- **progressive assistance**
 - short error messages at first
 - longer when user needs more help
- **Implicit confirmation**
 - include confirm in next command

Disadvantages of Speech UIs



Close to Home
John McPherson

Disadvantages of Speech UIs

- **Disruptive**
- **Privacy Concerns**
- **Recognition Errors**
- **Multiple Verbal Tasks (Interference)**
- **Context Errors**

Future:

Future UIs for Information Access

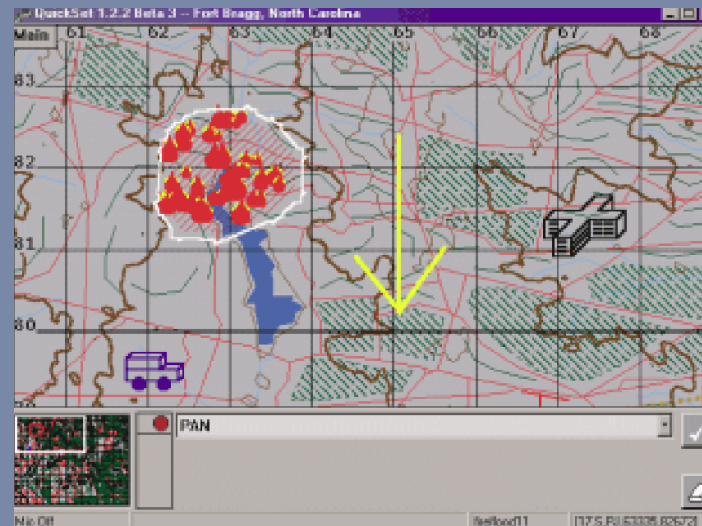
- Star Trek style UI
 - verbally ask the computer for info or services
 - Hard: it requires perfect speech recognition & unambiguous language understanding



Future:

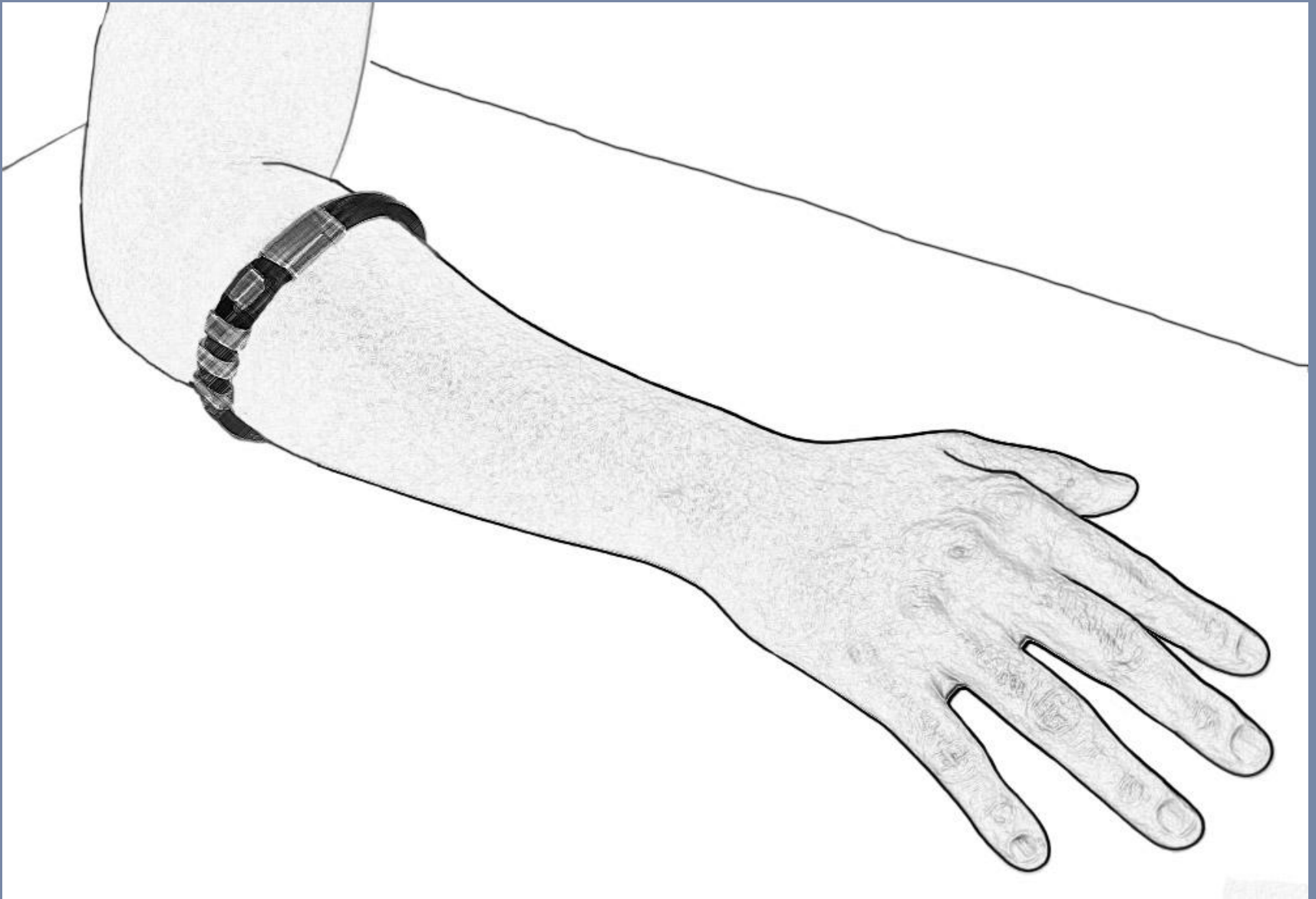
MultiModal Interaction

- Multimodal interfaces use different kinds of input (e.g., pen and speech) together
- Achieves “put that there”



VoicePen: Augmenting Pen Input with Simultaneous Non-Linguistic Vocalization

Muscle-Computer Interaction

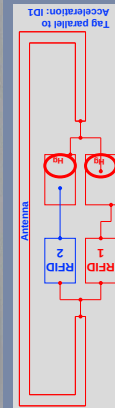


Context-Aware Applications

- **Apps are aware of context**
 - User location
 - What they are doing
 - Who is around
 - What is appropriate / relevant

Kate Everitt's Research

- 



Questions

- When would you use a speech UI?
- What speech UIs have you encountered?
- Have they been good?
- How have speech UIs changed?
- What are the problems with Speech UIs?

Summary

- **Speech UIs**
 - May permit more natural computer access
 - Allows us to use computers in more situations
 - Are hard to get to work well
 - Lack of visible state, tax working memory, recognition problems, etc.
 - Multimodal UIs address some of the problems with pure speech UIs.

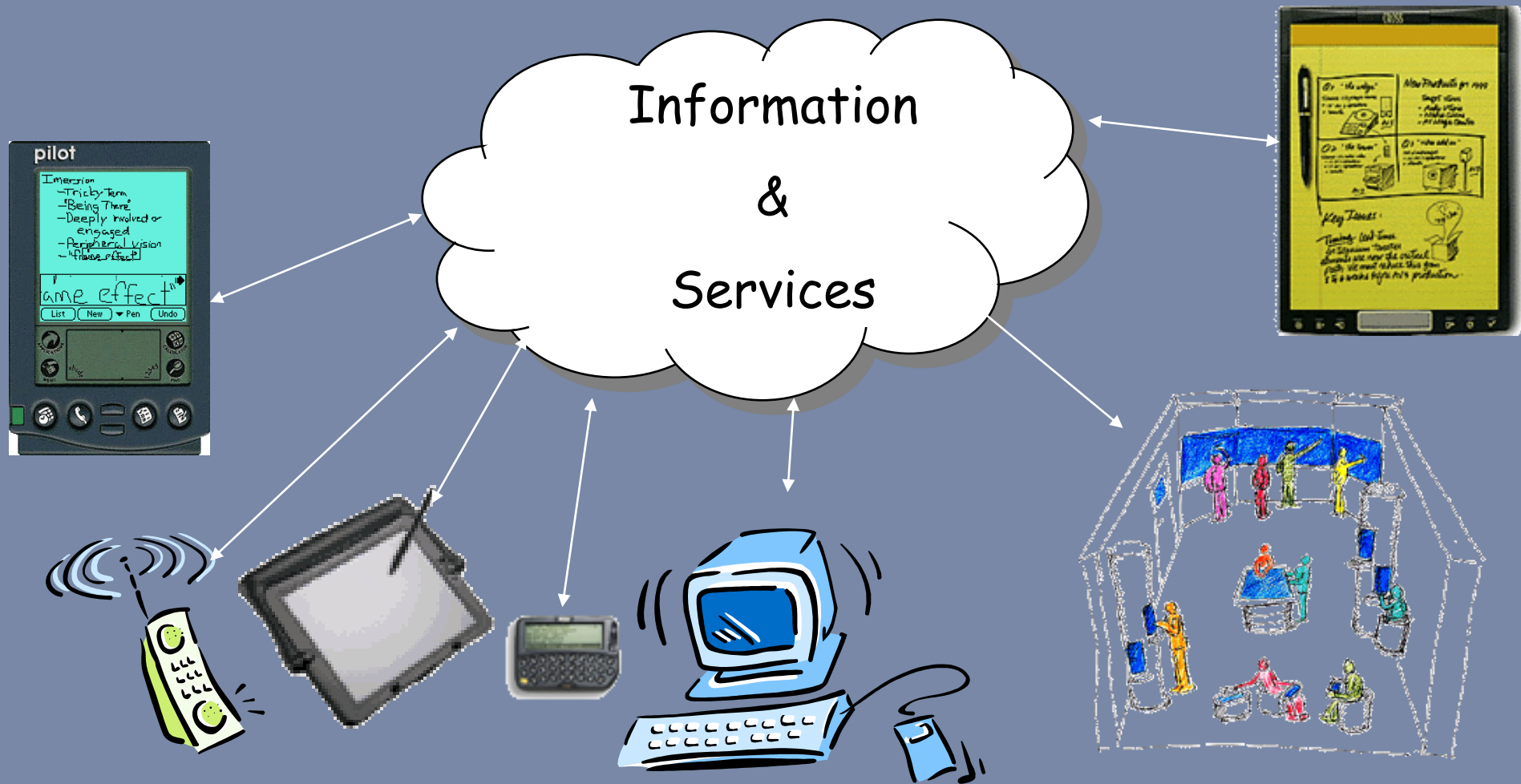
Exercise

Would you use a speech UI for the following?

Why or why not?

- 1. Banking system**
- 2. Registration/Enrollment for University**
- 3. Internet browser for blind users**
- 4. Remote service manual for traveling repairman**
- 5. Database management system**

Motivation for Speech UIs: Pervasive Information Access



I-Land vision by Streitz, et. al.

Information access via speech

