"Play Music": User Motivations and Expectations for Non-Specific Voice Queries

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Voice speakers have become a common way for listeners to access music.

Despite the risk, users make non-specific queries for music. These queries don't provide much info about what a user wants to hear.



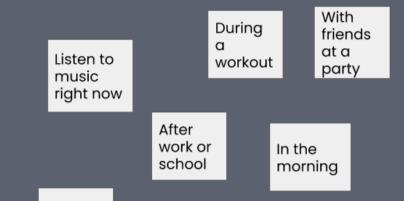
What are the user motivations and expectations for these voice queries?

Method

Semi-structured interviews with 17 Spotify users

All owned voice devices and made a non-specific query prior to study

Questions included user



scenarios and sample utterances as prompts

Analyzed transcripts using Braun and Clarke [1] 6-step framework and thematic analysis [2]



When starting the day

During the commute

User scenarios presented



Results

Theme 1: Tradeoff between effort and control

Participants were willing to give up control when they needed to have their hands-free.



Non-specific queries offer less control but require less cognitive effort.

I don't want to make a decision necessarily, or I can't really think of what I want to listen to at that point. - Participant 1

Theme 2: Expectations for Personalization



Participants made nonspecific voice queries:

- When they thought that the system based recommendations off past behavior
- When they were in the

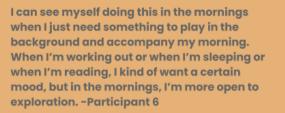


They avoided nonspecific voice queries:

- When they had something specific in mind
- When they were in the

Theme 3: Context and User Motivation

User context affected user motivation to make non-specific queries





If I'm with a bunch of other people, my friends, they're like, 'Oh, you're still listening to this playlist? Put something else on.' Just having – it's like a nice neutral third party, where it's like, 'Oh, I'm not dominating the radio, and neither are you.' – Participant 8

How can voice assistants support non-specific voice queries?

Contextualize results using textto-speech

Leverage linguistic cues

Create better results for exploration by incorporating semantic structures



REFERENCES

1. V. Braun and V. Clarke. Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2):77–101, 2006.

