

A Systematic Analysis of User Experience Dimensions for Interactive Digital Narratives ^{*}

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Abstract. Providing intelligent feedback to aid authoring has been proposed as a way to speed up authoring, give the author more control, and to enable the authoring of more complex interactive narratives. However, there is little research investigating what concrete feedback items would be useful for interactive digital narrative (IDN) creators. In this paper, we discuss potentially useful feedback items in relation to authoring goals and concerns. We perform a systematic literature review to make a list of concrete feedback items of interest related to the most emphasised concern of authoring - the effect of the interactive narrative on the user. We identify 47 User Experience (UX) dimensions in the IDN literature that could serve as useful feedback items, covering 8 categories - Agency, Cognition, Immersion, Affect, Drama, Rewards, Motivation and Dissonance. This list combines and untangles how different IDN researchers have interpreted and expressed interest in the complex idea of UX in the past decade and gives us insight into what concrete aspects of UX might be useful to estimate via automated feedback.

Keywords: intelligent feedback · co-creation · user experience · interactive narratives · authoring goals · mixed creation

1 Introduction

Authoring in Interactive Digital Narratives (IDN) is very challenging. Creators often have to compromise on either the interactive complexity or the quality of the IDN artefact created[32][33]. Most efforts at increasing interactivity, by relying on emergent narratives for example[33], do so at the expense of authorial control and/or quality. Subsequent efforts, like drama managers[34] try to retain complexity and improve quality by introducing new architectures and more sophisticated technology[35]. While some authoring tools support debugging and visualization of the underlying structure [37], as complexity increases these become hard to fully comprehend. A mixed initiative approach has been proposed as a way to overcome this issue of dissociative authoring[30] by giving the author feedback on the potential experiences possible within their work, referred to as Narrative Analytics in [29] and Intelligent Narrative Feedback in [30]. Similarly,

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) open up a lot of opportunities for generating intelligent feedback; for example, sentiment networks [41], emotional arcs [58]. By using this feedback to inform authoring, the author could make use of the affordances offered by a complex system while retaining visibility and control, and by extension, quality.

But what exactly is the feedback required by authors? Due to IDN's interdisciplinary and relatively novel nature, collecting these by finding and interviewing a representative set of IDN creators would be challenging. In this paper we have therefore taken an alternative path, and present a systematic review of IDN literature, focusing on the goals and concerns of authors in order to identify an appropriate set of feedback items. Many papers talk about authoring goals, including expressing a specific intent [30], maximizing affordances of IDN[44] and creating a certain effect in the user [31] [44]. However, the most emphasised goal is a good User Experience (UX). Importance of UX is also reflected in how IDN creators often use UX evaluation to measure their success [35].

Therefore, in this paper we focus on identifying the UX dimensions of IDN, with the idea that this could then form the basis of useful automated feedback to authors. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 discusses related work and background, Section 3 outlines the methodology used for the systematic review, Section 4 presents the results, Section 5 discusses findings and potential applications, and Section 6 outlines future work and conclusions.

2 Related work

Previous work has identified some high level categories of useful feedback items for authors. But these deal either with specific problems, for example structural analysis to identify dead ends or short experiences [29], or are not comprehensive in that they focus on specific aspects such as emotional experience [30]. Visualisation is an important element of mixed creation, for example [42] focuses on low level visualization of interaction design as progression maps. Similarly, [40] discusses automatic structural analysis using graph theory, and [39] suggests some low level computational metrics that show correlation with user experience dimensions. We are interested in higher level insights. For example, [43] talks about a similar idea of collecting parameters and then figuring out how to map them to corresponding cognitive processes but limits the scope of their discussion to two feedback items - suspense and surprise.

UX is a very broad area. Audience Studies is a whole field devoted to studying and developing theories surrounding audience's reception of media including IDN [61], and there are conceptualizations of UX (like those presented in [7] and [55]) which describe the process of experience or the relationship between design and experience. However, these do not easily extend to evaluation frameworks or feedback. A number of evaluation frameworks of UX have been proposed for IDN that could form this basis. For example, [45] consolidates Murray's high level interpretation of UX (as Immersion, Agency and Transformation [44]) with Roth's framework[49], to get twelve concrete UX dimensions. Whereas [50]

uses GEQ[51], NEQ[52], and NTQ[53] to create a specialised UX questionnaire. These are overlapping, but non-identical frameworks. Concepts like affect, curiosity, suspense and identification from [45] are closely related to the emotional engagement dimension in NEQ but are not quite the same. NEQ includes a narrative understanding dimension which is not talked about in [45]. Roth and Koenitz[45] notes how immersion is defined in different ways and settles on its broader high level definition, whereas in work by Kleinman et al.[50] immersion is simply the "capacity of the game contents to be believable".

There is clearly inconsistency and overlap in how UX is defined and understood by different researchers [31]. It is this that motivates our systematic literature review of papers talking about user experience in IDN.

3 Methodology

Our systematic literature review follows the established methodology set out in [65], this is formally five steps: outlining the research question, selecting keywords, selecting appropriate electronic resources, constructing a search method, and defining inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research question we are asking in the review is: *What concrete aspects of UX are of interest to IDN creators?*, and the following section outlines our approach to the other steps.

3.1 Constructing the Sample

Springer¹ was chosen as the electronic resource because it is a database that has good coverage of IDN specific research (for example, ICIDS proceedings). While other resources like CHI Play contain literature on HCI, they tend to be more focused on games. Since we are aiming for IDN focused literature we would have had to filter out a lot of papers. Only papers from the past ten years (2010 - 2020) were included in order to ensure that the UX dimensions identified were relevant to current approaches and technology. Saturation sampling was chosen as the search method since the potential set of matches was too large to exhaustively analyse. The following search phrase was built by listing commonly used keywords for UX and IDN, searching for the intersection and adjusting to reduce number of irrelevant results :

((user OR player) NEAR/1 (evaluation OR experience OR experiences OR study OR studies OR engagement OR satisfaction OR enjoyment)) AND ("adventure game" OR "adventure games" OR "hypertext fiction" OR "emergent narrative" OR "emergent narratives" OR (interactive NEAR/2 (media OR cinema OR narrative OR narratives OR drama OR dramas OR fiction OR story OR stories OR storytelling) OR (game OR games) NEAR/1 (narrative OR narratives))

Any paper having the above keywords is likely to talk about some aspect of user experience of IDN in some way. However, for practical reasons, we chose

¹ Springer Link - <https://link.springer.com/>

the following inclusion and exclusion criteria to select papers that are likely to give us the most insight into which parameters are of interest:

1. *Does the paper focus sufficiently on narrativity and interactivity?* There are many types of IDN including Interactive Cinema, Mixed Reality, Storytelling Games and Documentaries and these were all included. Papers were excluded if they were discussing linear narratives, or did not put enough focus on narrativity. The framework proposed in [31] distinguishes narrative goals from system goals. Edutainment and games with a weak narrative component are examples of IDN applications that prioritize system goals over narrative goals. We wish to include only papers that focus primarily on narrative goals. For example, [66] is excluded because while it touches on narrative goals (affect, immersion), the primary focus is on learning.
2. *Is the paper about formalizing, measuring or evaluating user experience or some aspect of user experience of IDN or does it include some evaluation of it?* The kind of papers that are most likely to tell us which aspects of UX are of interest to IDN creators are those that include user experience studies or evaluation frameworks. Such papers also break down user experience into more concrete, measurable parameters. Papers that conduct computational evaluation instead of a user study also give us similar insights. Papers that theoretically formalize UX or discuss it in the context of IDN theory could help concretize UX and make the list more complete.
3. *Is the discussion on user experience in the paper detailed and concrete enough to provide relevant insight?* Some papers that discuss UX theoretically do so at a very high level [55][56][57] so including them is not useful for our purpose of concretizing it.

3.2 Coding Process

To enable saturation sampling, the results of the search were filtered and coded in batches of 20 papers. Each paper in the batch was compared to the criteria, and if it matched was reviewed, and coded as per the following process:

1. UX dimensions were interpreted based on how UX was structured or evaluated in each paper. This was sometimes explicit, for example [45], but sometimes it had to be interpreted from how the authors discussed UX, such as [1] where they evaluate UX in terms of felt and actual understanding, perceived interactivity, narrativity and dissonance.
2. Sometimes, the papers include a hierarchical representation of UX dimensions[45] but since we are interested in concrete concepts only leaf nodes (called *low level concepts* in this paper) are added to the codebook.
3. If any overlap between the low level concepts is encountered while merging to codebook, the conflicting low level concepts are deconstructed based on their definitions and separated out.

This process is continued until all the papers in the batch are processed. We then repeated the process for the next batch, until we encountered a batch with

no new codes (saturation point). The number of papers included and new codes added per batch can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Systematic literature review - saturation sampling

Batch number	number of selected papers	number of new codes
0 (seed papers)	4	28
1	10	13
2	6	4
3	6	2
4	5	0

3.3 Challenges, nuances and subjective decisions

We are interested in subjective user experience. Properties completely intrinsic to either system or player are excluded (eg- details pertaining to interaction design like number of choices and extrinsic goals, motivation to start playing, player skills). Some properties, though subjective, are still so intrinsic or specific to either the user or the system that modelling them as intelligent feedback is unlikely to be either feasible or useful - eg Loss of self consciousness, or the desire to save some particular non player character(NPC). In such cases, if an underlying generalizable concept can be discerned based on why the author was interested in this, then it is this concept that is coded. For example loss of self consciousness may have been collected as an indicator of presence. Desire to save an NPC may be interesting because it indicates the degree of attachment or identification with that character. In order to scope and contain growth of the codebook, concepts that are specific to a certain kind of narrative layer (eg - video quality), type of IDN (eg - distance between locations) or multiplayer experiences (eg - social relatedness) and concepts collected for contextualization (eg reasons for quitting, suggestions for improvement) are also excluded.

The structure of UX is specified to different degrees in different papers. For example, it is very clear in [45] but vague in [3]. When the structure of UX is not clear in a paper, its interpretation and consequently the process of identifying the leaf nodes becomes more subjective. This impacts the decision regarding which concepts are concrete enough to be coded as low level. When a concept's concreteness is not clear from a paper, it is decided by considering the context and its description in other papers. This adds a level of subjectivity. Papers sometimes talk about UX concepts that are not central to the scope of the paper - in the background sections, follow up questions, when describing causal relationships to other concepts or in general discussion. Such mentions are often so brief that interpretation of meaning and concreteness would be too subjective, making merging them into the codebook difficult. So concepts that are not central to the framework or evaluation presented in the paper are excluded. This, again, becomes more subjective if the structure is unclear as discussed above. Coding

for performed by the first author and the results were reviewed and discussed within the research team.

Splitting up old codes and revising the definitions are not seen as adding new concepts. When a code is split, the numbers are revised retrospectively. If enough information is not available to resolve an overlap between two concepts, the more concrete or well defined concept is kept and the other one is discarded. If overlap is minimal, both are kept. Concepts that are very similar are merged into a single low level concept and subtle differences are kept track of in the description.

4 Results

This process yielded 47 codes which can be placed under 8 categories as shown in Tables 2 and 3. The third column shows the number of papers in which the code was found. Note that the use of each concept in its original paper might vary slightly from the definitions given below. Sometimes only a subset of the code is mentioned. For example papers with an interest in just excitement or anxiousness, were counted as interested in in game or at game affect type and/or affect intensity accordingly. Papers that don't mention the code but a higher level concept, for example, believability, were counted for all sub-codes based on its interpreted meaning. Papers where a code is mentioned very briefly or not as part of the central work were not counted. The last column shows the references as well as the sense in which concepts were originally used in those papers before they were split up or absorbed either fully or partly into the corresponding code. The following sections describe each category in more detail.

4.1 Agency

Six dimensions related to agency were identified: **Autonomy** or perceived freedom to do as the user wanted is related to the number and quality of options as well as navigational freedom. **Effectance** or perceived meaningfulness and impact of choices is related to being able to recognize when and how the storyworld was causally affected by the player's actions through clear feedback. This is a requirement for **control** which means being able to intentionally bring about specific goals and outcomes. [6] is interested in the idea of persuasion or degree to which the player was persuaded to take a particular action. Conversely, [35] talks about the degree to which the player felt like he was being manipulated by the system. These concepts were coded as **manipulation**. [7] talks about **personalisation** or the extent to which the user feels that they experienced a story unique to their actions. This is related to the extent to which a user feels like they expressed their intention and extent to which they feel like the system understood this expression and has responded to it accordingly. Additionally **usability**, which refers to the user's experience with both the hardware and the software from a HCI perspective is also put under this category.

Table 2. Codebook: UX dimensions

Category	Code	num	references
Agency	Autonomy	6	navigational freedom[13][14], availability of desired choices[18][28] autonomy[45][35]
	Effectance	7	effectance[12][16][45][22] unnecessary choices[18] meaningful interaction [31], actions had no effect[28]
	Control	4	flow[11][16] control[18][3]
	Manipulation	3	likelihood of successful manipulation[6] autonomy[45]non limitation[35]
	Personalization	1	personalization[7]
	Usability	7	usability[12][20][18][27][45][3]effort to change story[20]
Cognition	Narrative Understanding	9	Epiphany [10], observed understanding[8] understanding theme, intent [13][14][15][1] narrative understanding[17][50] intelligibility[31]
	Game Understanding	9	flow[11][7]clear feedback,goals[16] expectations[12][27][15] understanding how to interact[20][9]system intelligibility[31]
	Perceived Understanding	4	epiphany[10]closure[31]perceived understanding[8][1]
	Logical Consistency	11	epiphany[10] believability[8][27][45][12][15][3]visual communication[17] surprise, incongruency[43] immersion[50]coherence[35] inconsistencies[35][3]
	Ambiguity	1	level of abstractness[31]
	Perceived Realism	10	believability[8][27][45] character believability[12][15][3] intelligent response [16] perceived realism[17]presence, immersion, naturality[50] breaks - sense of strangeness[35]
	Challenge	5	difficulty[11][16][7] was demanding[18] flow[45][11]
	Storification	4	variation in experienced story[13] degree of storification[28] emergent narrative[25] narrative understanding, mental models[50]
Immersion	Presence	7	sensory, imaginative immersion[11] presence[12][45][17][50] Loss of Self Consciousness[16] emotional, spacial immersion[22]
	Suspension of disbelief	4	believability[8][27][45] role identification[15]
	Degree of focus	10	Absorption, attention, focus[9][17][18][50][16] flow[11][12][50][7], transformation of time[16], attraction[19], awareness of surroundings[20]
	Object of focus	3	attraction towards[19][9] reference[21]
	Identification	9	role adoption[12][27] cognitive/behavioral responses[16]emotional engagement[17]suspense[45] identification[45][35][17][15] perspective[21] like/dislike[5]
	Continuity	7	flow[11][12][23][7], inconsistencies[35][3], breaks[35], relatedness[5]
	Aesthetics	4	sensory immersion[11] pleasantness[12][27][18]
Safety	1	safety[7]	

Table 3. Codebook: UX Dimensions contd

Category	Code	num	references
Affect	in game affect intensity	17	Suspense, tension, anxiety [8][11][13][22][26][27][45], Affect, emotional state [8][11][12][16][27][45], Enjoyment[8][12][23], Flow[11][50], emotional engagement/immersion[14][50][17][22], behavioural responses[16], Reception[17], closure[7], Curiosity[45], Pleasure[35], Surprise[3][45]
	in game affect type	15	suspense[8][11][13][26][45] affect[8][11][12][16][25][45] enjoyment[8][12] flow[11][50][45] reception[17] closure[7] emotional state[19][27] curiosity[45] emotional engagement[50] pleasure[35] surprise[3]
	at game affect intensity	5	annoyance[18], enjoyment[27][35][45] interest, fun[50] flow[50][45]
	at game affect type	6	annoyance[18]affect-technical[25] enjoyment[27][35][45] flow[50][45] interest, fun[50]
Drama	Curiosity	10	curiosity[12][8][14][15][18][23][27][45][3]temporal immersion[22]
	Closure	2	narrative closure[31][7]
	Uncertainty	13	Epiphany [10], Suspense [8][11][12][13][43][27][45], imaginative/emotional immersion[11][22] curiosity[27][45] believability[12] predictability[18][43][3] Surprise[43][3]
	Expectation	9	Suspense[8][27][12][13][43] imaginative/ emotional immersion [11][22] expectation[15][43] surprise[3][43]
	Desired outcomes	3	satisfaction with ending[18] dreaded/desirable outcomes[45][18]
	Novelty	1	novelty[18]
	Variety	2	variation in experienced story[13]variety[35]
Rewards	Eudaimonic appreciation	4	eudaimonic appreciation [8][45] meaningfulness, take-away[15] pleasures of reflection[7]
	Sense of reward	5	Auteletic Experience, intrinsic rewards[16] feeling rewarded[7][18][3] curiosity[45]
	Learning	1	cognitive responses[16]
	Interest	2	increase of interest in the topic[15] edurability[18]
Motivation	to continue	5	continuation desire[2][25][1][50] engagement[23]
	to replay	5	desire to replay[11][13][24][25][18]
	to interact	2	desire to explore/get involved[14]motivation to change story[20]
	Objectives	1	objectives[25]
	Activities	1	activities[25]
Dissonance	Reinforcement	2	catharsis[7]accomplishments[25]
	Interactivity	3	frequency choices[18]participation[22] interactivity[1]
	Narrativity	1	perceived narrativity[1]
	Dissonance	4	disruption[18][22] narrative play[24] separation of interactivity and narrativity[1]

4.2 Cognition

Eight dimensions related to cognition were identified. **Logical consistency** is consistency of events and character behaviour as well as the themes and messages of the narrative. **Ambiguity** is the level of abstraction or clarity of the content. According to [31], narrative is said to be unambiguous when the content predisposes audience towards one and only one interpretation. **Degree of storification** is the extent to which a self-narrated story and mental models are created internally in the player. **Narrative understanding** is a measure of how much the user understands the story as intended by the author. **Game understanding** refers to how much the user understands game elements like clarity of goals, rules, boundaries and how to interact with and influence story. **Perceived understanding** is the degree to which users felt like they understood the narrative rather than their interpretation of it being conjecture. **Challenge** is a measure of how difficult users found the game and if they found that level of difficulty necessary, meaningful and enjoyable. **Perceived realism** is the game's closeness or resonance with reality judged on plausibility of events and character behaviour, perceived intelligence of system and characters and the degree to which the experience does not feel engineered.

4.3 Immersion

Eight dimensions of Immersion were identified. **Presence** is related to the degree to which the user feels like they have left the actual world and entered the story, the feeling of being in the mediated space with mediated people. **Suspension of disbelief** refers to the degree to which the player loses awareness of the medium through which the experience is transmitted. **Degree of focus** or absorption refers to the degree to which the user's abilities and attention is focused on the experience. Sometimes there is also interest in the **Object of Focus** - game, narrative or reality frame. **Identification** or connection refers to the perspective adopted by the user as well as affective disposition towards different story elements. It includes the degree to which users identify with the role and the story as well as the degree of attachment, empathy, and sympathy felt towards different characters. **Continuity** is the degree and duration of ongoing continuous involvement in the storyworld, merging action and awareness and the absence of breaks in the narrative caused by sudden changes in tone or the occurrence of abrupt, unconnected events. **Aesthetic pleasantness**, or the degree to which the user finds the setting and layout appealing, is also included in this category. Though not commonly discussed, [7] also talks about immersion in relation to the user's perceived **Safety** and how past a certain level of immersion, the user is at the risk of feeling unsafe.

4.4 Affect

While affect encompasses a vast range of experiences, we listed it in the codebook as in game and at game affect type and intensity. **Affect intensity** is the

intensity of emotional arousal and engagement felt. **Affect type** refers to the type of affect. More than 40 types of affects were listed from all papers together (e.g. Exhilaration, Anger, Frustration, etc.). Listing them out as separate codes does not seem useful but an important distinction to make is between affect felt towards the application or the game itself versus the same emotions aroused by events in the narrative. This is similar to the idea of at-game and in-game frustration described in [59]. This is differentiated as **at-game** or **in-game** affect.

4.5 Drama

This category relates to traditional narratology and drama. **Curiosity** is defined here as the degree of interest in the story, progression and actionable possibilities, or simply, a desire to find out more. **Themes** refers to topics, images and tropes that the user identified in the experience. **Novelty** refers to perceived newness and innovation in different elements of the experience. **Variety** refers to number and diversity of choices, experiences and actions. **Closure** is the degree to which users felt like the experienced story was complete and that the relevance of all story elements was revealed [31]. Suspense and surprise were absorbed into other concepts including **uncertainty** or predictability of progression and system responses and **expectation** aroused by a situation or narrative prompt. Suspense also includes the code - **desired outcomes** which refers to the user's dreaded and desirable consequences as well as satisfaction with how the story progressed.

4.6 Rewards

Four dimension related to rewards were identified. **Eudaimonic appreciation** is a measure of perceived cognitive and emotional meaningfulness of the experience (in terms of deducing general life lessons, insights into the meaning of life or how much the source challenges perceptions and life stories of the user.) **Sense of accomplishment** is related to the degree to which the player found the experience intrinsically rewarding and considers his investment in it worthwhile. **Learning** is a measure of how much playing game improved skill, knowledge or intelligence and arousal of **interest** stands for the degree to which the experience created an interest in the topic or in IDN.

4.7 Motivation

Six dimensions related to motivation were identified - **Objectives** refers to intrinsic objectives that the user developed while playing. **Activities** refers to what types of actions (interface/solve/ sense/ socialize/experience story and characters/ explore/experiment/create/destroy) users planned to or wanted to perform. **Reinforcement** refers to types of rewards that kept them motivated (completion, advancement or achievement). This was included in this category rather than Rewards because they were interested in the reward in the context of continuation desire. The remaining dimensions - intensity of desire **to continue** playing, desire **to interact** and desire **to replay** are self explanatory.

4.8 Dissonance

The final category has only three codes. **Interactivity** refers to the user's perception and satisfaction of the degree of participation or interactivity. **Narrativity** refers to user's perception of the game's focus on narrative elements as compared to its game elements. **Dissonance** stands for the degree of perceived dissonance or harmony experienced between game and narrative elements.

5 Discussion

The main contribution of this paper is the codebook shown in tables 2 and 3. While there have been many efforts to formalize and break down UX into simpler dimensions, they have resulted in many different interpretations - each concept being defined slightly differently in different papers and concepts overlapping each other to varying degrees in their many definitions. Our intention is not to promote what we believe UX should look like, or to claim that this is a definitive list of UX dimensions, rather the work presented here brings together and untangles those interpretations of UX expressed in the IDN literature, showing us ultimately what concrete dimensions of UX can be considered to be of interest to this specific community. The counts associated with each concept also gives us some insight into the relative interest and usefulness of modelling different dimensions of UX, although there will be other factors at play (for example, how commonly they are discussed in other communities, or the availability of instruments with which to measure them). The references column also tells us in what sense the interest was originally expressed.

Researchers are often interested only in specific aspects of UX but this table may be used in evaluation to give a broader and more complete understanding of UX for IDN, and to identify dimensions that are considered less frequently. For example, while effectance, autonomy and usability are widely evaluated, concepts like control, manipulation and personalization are given less attention, even though they might provide useful insights about the user's experience of agency. Other commonly used evaluation frameworks like [45] and [51] can be seen as focusing on a subset of the codes listed.

The main motivation for our list is so it can be used as a starting point for generating automated feedback for the author to assist authoring. For example, in game affect type and intensity are concepts that seem to be of interest to most IDN creators and there seems to be a good amount of literature on affect detection using NLP techniques(eg- [58][60]). The work presented in this paper can act as a starting point for such an investigation. Mapping these UX dimensions against a literature review of NLP techniques will give us insight into such possibilities. In the case of some of these concepts, like perceived realism and logical consistency, it is more straightforward to see what properties of the source cause the desired effects in the user. On the other hand, concepts like presence and degree of focus have complex causal relationships with system and content properties as well the other concepts and would be more difficult to model. Work in media psychology and audience studies like [61], [62] and [64] discusses some

of these concepts and the nature of their relationships with each other and the source more closely.

Authors usually want to create a certain pattern of effects on the user. For example, [45] talks about cyclical building up and relieving of curiosity. While it might be possible for the author to visualize, predict and create this effect when writing linear stories, it becomes hard to keep track of this when the space of potential stories grows. However, if curiosity, expectation, uncertainty and affective responses can be automatically modelled, then it should be possible to reflect this to the author for all the possible paths through their narrative, allowing them to more efficiently tailor the content and tune its effects on the user along all branches, resulting in better authorial control and user experience.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we have examined what the IDN community considers to be the important UX dimensions for its users, readers and players. Our goal is to understand what automated feedback might be useful to IDN authors. To gather feedback items that will help the author we performed a systematic review of UX in the IDN literature. This process untangles the many overlapping interpretations of UX by different IDN researchers and yields a list of 47 feedback items covering 8 categories: Agency, Cognition, Immersion, Affect, Drama, Rewards, Motivation, and Dissonance. Our future work will investigate AI and NLP techniques that will help automatically estimate these. Integrating such feedback to an authoring environment would not only help detect problems but would also allow authors to closely tailor the experience for their users without massive-scale iterative playtesting. It could free them to write more complex narratives without losing sight of how each branch of those narratives impacts the user.

Authoring goals go beyond UX, and these could also be assisted by automation. For example, the desire to express a specific authorial intent calls for feedback at a lower level than UX. This is in part accomplished by visualizations such as those in Novella[37] and progression maps[42], but as complexity grows, more insightful views like sentiment networks, maps, timelines and dramatic arcs are also worth considering. Reviewing commonly applied narrative devices, formalisms, conventions and authoring practices might tell us which would be most useful. Similarly reviewing critical analyses of IDN works and IDN theory might show us what feedback items can help the author maximise the use of IDN affordances or train them in the art of IDN [38]. This might also mean feedback that helps them fluently use the authoring tool (e.g. system feedback [30]).

We hope that this research can become a foundation stone for these future mixed-initiative approaches. By focusing on the dimensions of UX specifically of interest to the IDN community we have shown the range of feedback that automation might usefully provide, as well as framing the existing work on UX as an evaluation method. Ultimately, providing IDN authors with automated feedback items should not only allow individual authors more control, but by enabling new complexity, it should also help IDN to mature as an art form.

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