Explanations of tabular representation of CAG relations extracted from 6 paragraphs

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| **Column Name** | **Content** |
| Source | Paragraph number in Joshua’s document of 6 paragraphs |
| Signal | Text in the sentence that indicates a relation |
| Signal Normalization | Normalized version of the signal |
| Relation Type | Class of relation.  Types used so far are Cause, Influence, Correlational, and Prevent. |
| Factor A (source, cause) | The causal factor in a Cause or Prevent relation; source in an Influence relation.  In a Correlational relation, typically the first factor mentioned. |
| Factor A Normalization | Normalized version of the Factor A |
| Factor B (target, effect) | The result or effect in a causal relation; the target in an Influence relation. In a Correlational relation, typically the second factor mentioned |
| Factor B Normalization | Normalized version of the Factor B |
| Polarity (Pos/Neg) | Attribute that distinguishes affirmative (Pos)  and negative (Neg) events.  (See Mirza et al., 2014\* for examples.) |
| Factuality (Factula/Counterfactual/Non-factual) | Attribute that distinguishes expressions of fact from expressions of non-factual (e.g., speculative) or counterfactual situations. (See Mirza et al., 2014 for examples.) |
| Certainty (Certain/Uncertain) | Attribute that distinguishes statements made with certainty from those accompanied by indications of uncertainty (e.g., *perhaps, may*). (See Mirza et al., 2014\* for examples.) |
| Severity/Degree | Text that expresses the severity or degree of a factor or relation.  Some statements include multiple expressions of severity corresponding to one or more factors and/or the relation.  Consequently, each expression will need to be indexed to the appropriate concept. |
| Sentence | The sentence in Joshua’s document |

\* Paramita Mirza, Rachele Sprugnoli, Sara Tonelli, and Manuela Speranza. 2014. Annotating Causality in the TempEval-3 Corpus. In Proceedings of the EACL 2014 Workshop on Computational Approaches to Causality in Language (CAtoCL), pages 10–19, Gothenburg, Sweden, April. Association for Computational Linguistics.

* Rows shaded in blue in the spreadsheet represent statements that do not establish causal relations or (relations indicating influence or correlation) but state facts that might be linked to factors in text expressed elsewhere in the document or in other documents  through coreference and/or by inference.

Examples:

No causal relation or relation indicating influence appears in the following sentence, and its row is shaded in blue in the spreadsheet:

*Climatic forecasting indicates these areas are likely to experience depressed rainfall between March to May 2017.*

In the following sentence, I extracted a causal relation for the text highlighted in yellow, but not for the text highlighted in blue:

*Food insecurity is becoming more severe across a wider area and is deepening for people already made vulnerable by displacement and conflict.*