

Annotation Scheme

1. Sentence

- Sentence_id – Unique Id number for each sentences. E.g: S1 for 1st sentence
- Polarity – The polarity of the whole sentence
 - Positive – contain positive sentimental words
 - Positive - uncertain – not sure, can be positive
 - Negative – contain negative sentimental words
 - Negative-uncertain – not sure, can be negative
 - Neutral – not positive nor negative
 - Neutral-uncertain - can be neutral, not sure
 - Mixed – contain both positive and negative sentiment words
 - Mixed-uncertain – can be mixed, not sure
- Subjective/Objective
 - Subjective – The sentence is of subjective type
 - Objective – The sentence is of objective type
- Intensity – Intensity of the sentence, depending on the degree of the sentimental words in the sentences
 - High – Example for high intensity word- huge, very
 - Low - few
 - Medium – moderate. fare
- Reference_narrator – Narrators are the speakers in the sentences. Some sentences use pronouns in the place of the narrators, which refers to the entities described in the previous sentences. E.g. **Bill Clinton said** “This will make a huge difference in American Society”. **He** also said “This will be possible by the next 5 years”. Here he refers to the Bill Clinton which is the reference_narrator.

2. Source_phrase

The source phrases are the sentimental bearing phrases in the sentences. The sentimental phrases can be positive, negative etc. A negative polarity sentence contain negative sentimental phrase. E.g. He is a bad person. In this negative polarity sentence, the source_phrase is **bad person**. The mixed polarity sentence contain positive and negative source phrases. The positive polarity sentence contain positive source phrases.

- Source_phrase_id – The unique id for the sentimental phrase
- Sentence_id – The id of the sentence, the source phrase belongs to
- Polarity – Polarity of the source phrase

3. Subject

The nouns or the words that supports the sentimental phrases which has the effect on the entity (target).

E.g. Emerging evidence that Mexico's economy was back on the recovery. **Emerging evidence** is the subject. Mexico's economy is the target. Back on recovery is the sentimental phrase.

- Subject_id – The unique id of the subject
- Polarity – Polarity of the subject. The before mentioned six types of the polarity in the sentence level like positive, negative etc.
- Sentence_id – The id of the sentence, subject belongs to
- Source-phrase – The id of the phrase, subject belongs to
- Referred_entity – There can be pronoun subjects in the sentences, which can be referred from other sentences.

4. Target

Target are the nouns or words that has the effect of the sentimental phrases.

E.g. Emerging evidence that Mexico's economy was back on the recovery. Emerging evidence is the subject. **Mexico's economy** is the target. Back on recovery is the sentimental phrase.

- Target_id – The unique id of the target.
- Polarity – Polarity of the subject. The before mentioned six types of the polarity in the sentence level like positive, negative etc.
- Sentence_id – The id of the sentence target belongs to
- Source-phrase – The id of the phrase target belongs to
- Referred_entity – There can be pronoun targets in the sentences which can be referred from other sentences.

5. Narrator

Narrator are the speakers in the sentences. E.g. Bill Clinton said "This will make huge difference in the American Socieity". Narrator is the **Bill Clinton**.

- Narrator_id – The unique id of the narrator
- Sentence_id – The id of the sentence.

6. Reference_phrase

There can be some sentences which are referred by others. Tom is active in Sports. Albin too. Here the word **too** refers the phrase **active in sports**. Therefore active in sports is the reference phrase here.