

e. Addition/Deletion

Yucaipa owned Dominick's before₁ selling the chain to Safeway in 1998 for \$2.5 billion.

Yucaipa bought Dominick's in 1995 for \$693 million and₂ sold it to Safeway for \$1.8 billion in 1998.

f. Identity

Yucaipa owned Dominick's before selling the chain to Safeway in 1998 for \$2.5 billion . Yucaipa bought Dominick's in 1995 for \$693 million and sold it to Safeway for \$1.8 billion in 1998 .

A.5 Annotating negation

Annotating negation within paraphrases is a novel approach. For the pilot annotation we will mark the scope as negation and the negation cue as a “key”.

- We did **not** drive up to the door but got down near the gate of the avenue .

Appendix B

Annotation Guidelines for Gold et al. [2019]

In this task each text pair is annotated independently for Paraphrasing, Textual Entailment, Contradiction, Textual Specificity, and Textual Similarity. At each annotation step, annotators are asked to determine the presense or absense of a single textual meaning relation. For Textual Entailment and Textual Specificity, each pair is shown twice, with the order of the texts changed to address the directionality of the relations. The instructions provided to the annotators are the following.

B.1 Paraphrasing

Background: We want to study the meaning relation between two texts. Thus you are asked to determine whether the two sentences mean (approximately) the same or not.

Task: In this task you are presented with **two sentences**. You are required to decide whether the two sentences **have approximately the same meaning or not**.

In the case of pronouns (he, she, it, mine, his, our, ...) being used, you can assume they reference proper names, if your common sense does not suggest otherwise (e.g. “Linda” is a female name and can be referenced by “she, her, ...”, but not “he, his, ...”).

Examples of the choce “approximately the same meaning”:

- John goes to work every day with the metro.
- He takes the metro to work every day.