- Negative sense preserving:
  The loonie, meanwhile, continued to <u>slip</u> in early trading Friday.
  The loonie, meanwhile, <u>was on the rise</u> again early Thursday.

Same Polarity Substitution (Named Entity)

The SAME-POLARITY (NE) tag is used when a lexical unit is changed for another one with approximately the same meaning. Both replaced units are **named entities or properties of named entities**. Some degree of world knowledge and named entity reasoning is required to correctly determine whether the substitution is sense preserving or not. In the case of **negative sense preserving** same polarity substitution, the meaning of the units is similar, but not the same - it includes key differenced and/or incompatibilities that give raise to non-paraphrasing at the level of the two texts.

- Positive sense preserving:
  He told The Sun newspaper that <u>Mr. Hussein</u>'s daughters had British schools and hospitals in mind when they decided to ask for asylum.
  <u>Saddam</u> 's daughters had British schools and hospitals in mind when they decided to ask for asylum – especially the schools, he told The Sun.

- Negative sense preserving:
  Yucaipa owned Dominick's before selling the chain to Safeway in 1998 for <u>$2.5 billion</u> .
  Yucaipa bought Dominick's in 1995 for $693 million and sold it to Safeway for <u>$1.8 billion</u> in 1998.

A.3.2.3   Change of Format

Definition: This tag stands for changes in the format. Format is always sense preserving. Some examples:
   1. Digits/in letters

   a) 12 / twelve

2. Case changes

   b) Chapter 3 / CHAPTER 3

3. Format changes

   c) 03/08/1984 / Aug 3 1984

A.3.3 Lexico-syntactic based changes

Lexico-syntactic based change tags stand for those paraphrases that arise at the lexical level but are also entailing significant structural implications in the sentence. Similar to lexicon changes always the **smallest** possible lexical unit has to be annotated.

A.3.3.1 Opposite polarity substitution

Definition: OPPOSITE-POLARITY stands for changes of one lexical unit for another one with opposite polarity. In order to maintain the same meaning, other changes have to occur. Two phenomena are considered within this type:

1. Double change of polarity A lexical unit is changed for its antonym or complementary. In order to maintain the same meaning, a double change of polarity has to occur within the same sentence: another antonym (a) or complementary substitution (b), or a negation (c). In the case of double change of polarity, the two changes of polarity have to be tagged as a single (and possibly discontinuous, like in b) phenomenon and using a single tag.

  a) John <u>lost interest in</u> the endeavor .
     John <u>developed disinterest</u> in the endeavor .

  b) <u>Only 20%</u> of the students were <u>late</u> .
     <u>Most</u> of the students were <u>on time</u> .

  c) He <u>did not succeed</u> in either case .
     He <u>failed</u> in both enterprises .

2. Change of polarity and argument inversion An adjective is changed for its antonym in comparative structures. In order to maintain the same meaning, an argument inversion has to occur (d). In the case of change of polarity and argument inversion, only the antonym adjectives are tagged.

  d) The neighboring town is <u>poorer</u> in forest resources than our town.
     Our town is <u>richer</u> in forest resources than the neighboring town.

In the EPT, we distinguish between **two different kinds opposite-polarity substitution**: habitual and contextual. The kind of opposite-polarity substitution depends on the nature of the relation between the substituted text.

Opposite polarity substitution (habitual)

The OPP-POLARITY (HABITUAL) tag is used when a lexical unit is changed for another one with approximately the opposite **dictionary** meaning. The substituted units have an opposite meaning outside of the particular context as well as within the context. The **negative sense preserving** Opposite Polarity Substitution appears in two different situations. First, the case where the meaning of the two units is not completely opposite - it includes key differences and/or incompatibilities that give raise to non-paraphrasing at the level of the two texts. Second, the case where the meaning of the two units are the same, but the other changes (double change of polarity or argument inversion) are not found.

- Positive sense preserving:
  Leicester <u>failed</u> in both enterprises.
  He <u>did not succeed</u> in either case.

- Negative sense preserving:
  John <u>loved</u> his new car.
  He <u>hated</u> that car.

Opposite polarity substitution (contextual)
The OPP-POLARITY (CONTEXT) tag is used when a lexical unit is changed for another one with approximately the opposite meaning **within the given context**. The substituted units have different out-of-context meaning. The **negative sense preserving** Opposite Polarity Substitution appears in two different situations. First, the case where the meaning of the two units is not completely opposite - it includes key differences and/or incompatibilities that give raise to non-paraphrasing at the level of the two texts. Second, the case where the meaning of the two units are the same, but the other changes (double change of polarity or argument inversion) are not found.

- Positive sense preserving:
  A big surge in consumer confidence has <u>provided</u> the only positive economic news in recent weeks.
  Only a big surge in consumer confidence has <u>interrupted</u> the bleak economic news.

- Negative sense preserving:
  Johnson <u>welcomed</u> the new proposal.
  Johnson <u>did not approve of</u> the new proposal.