Annotation instructions

For this study, your task is to provide annotations for pairs of sentences that mention the a particular target word. Example of a sentence pair is given below, where the target word "swearers" is used in both sentences 1a and 1b (underlined):

1a)   *for if there be a god, as i am certenly persuaded ther is, i am sure that these abhominable <u>swearers</u> shall not escape vnponysshed, let then esteme their sinne as light & as litle as they list, yea i am sure, i e vengeaunce of god hangeth over their heades, wher so ever they be.*

1b)   *the lorde will not holde him gyltelesse that taketh his name in vayne. let not these <u>swearers</u> therfore glory in their wickednes, and thinke i • they shall escape vnponished, because god takethe not vengeaunce on them streight ways, but rather let them thincke that their damnaciō shall be so muche the more greuous, seing they escape so longe without punishment.*

The annotation task is two-fold.

Task 1: Annotation of semantic relatedness
Your task is to rate the degree of semantic relatedness between two uses of a word. Presented with a sentence pair, you are asked to rate the semantic relatedness between the two uses of a target word in the two sentences. The scale that you will be using for your judgment ranges from 1 (the two uses of the word have completely unrelated meanings) to 4 (the two uses of the word have identical meanings). This four-point scale is shown in Table 1.

4	Identical
3	Closely related
2	Distantly related
1	Unrelated
-	Cannot decide

Table 1: Four-level scale of semantic relatedness.

Task 2: Annotation of hatefulness
Your task is to rate the degree of hatefulness of a use of a word. Presented with a sentence pair, you are asked to rate the hatefulness for <u>each of the two</u> uses of target word in the two sentences (<u>independently</u>). The rating should only reflect the hatefulness of the target word within its context. While context must be considered during evaluation, it should remain independent of the overall sentiment of the sentence, which may vary. A sentence might convey hate, yet the target word itself might not. The scale that you will be using for your judgment ranges from 0 (the use of the word is not hateful) to 2 (the use of the word is strongly hateful). This three-point scale is shown in Table 2.

0	Not hateful
1	Weakly hateful
2	Strongly hateful
-	Cannot decide

Table 2: Three-level scale of hatefulness.

For both tasks
- You have the option to annotate "Cannot decide". This may be the case, for example, if you find a sentence too flawed to understand or the use of the target word is ambiguous. Please use this option only if absolutely necessary.
- Note that there are no right or wrong answers in this task, so please provide your subjective opinion. However, please try to be consistent in your judgment.

- The sentences provided for the annotation task were gathered from historical corpora. Sentences may occur more than once. The sentences may be very short or very long and some may seem ungrammatical. Words may be spelled in a different way than you are used to. Try to ignore these issues; focus only on the meaning of the target words in their contexts.

Format & examples

The sentence pairs will be provided in a table-style format with one sentence pair per row. Each row contains columns for the target term, the first sentence, the second sentence and three empty columns for your annotations, respectively. The first annotation column is for the rating scores for Task 1 and the last two columns for the two rating scores (for the first and second sentence respectively) for Task 2. Example of annotated instances in the presented format are given in Table 3.

target	sentence1	sentence2	semantic relatedness	hate1	hate2
swearers	for if there be a god, as i am certenly persuaded ther is, i am sure that these abhominable swearers shall not escape vnponysshed, let then esteme their sinne as light & as litle as they list, yea i am sure, i e vengeaunce of god hangeth over their heades, wher so ever they be.	the lorde will not holde him gyltelesse that taketh his name in vayne. let not these swearers therfore glory in their wickednes, and thinke i • they shall escape vnponished, because god takethe not vengeaunce on them streight ways , but rather let them thincke that their damnaciō shall be so muche the more greuous, seing they escape so longe without punishment.	4	2	2
maides	heerein england the priests corrupted the gailors daughter of wisbich, and another priest ranne away with one of bellamies maides.	therein happened a cruell skirmish betweene the frenchmen and the almaines, that would have violated and forced certaine women & maides , taken within the church, which quarrell was ended by the king: the castle not long after was taken by composition.	3	0	0
foxes	these lawfull meanes are wisely to be used of christian magistrates; as traps to take these litle foxes.34 the first is death.	now to the other articles of english matters, and english iesvits, the first is of their dissension, and particulerly of fa: garnet, and fa: weston, which this fa: saith we contradict in our latter bookes, complaining that fa: garnet, father weston, fa: parsons, and the rest, are too much united, the one obeying the others becke. you have read i suppose the history of sampsons foxes, who were all tied together by the tailes, running with their heads divers courses, iet all into the philistians corne.	2	2	0
tailles	thus hath england in all other landesa perpetuall infamy of tailes by their written legendes of lies, iet can they not well tell, where to bestowe them trulye. stryfe aboute the eastre celebracion.	iohan capgraue and alexandre of esseby saith, that for casting of fishe tailes at this augustine, dorset shire men had tailes ever after.	1	0	0

Table 3: Examples of annotated instances in the presented format.

Elaboration on the examples:
- swearers: in both sentences 'swearers' conveys the same meaning, for which the uses are semantically *identical (4)*. The meaning of 'swearers' inherently carries a negative connotation, and also in the given sentences this holds true. Both usages can therefore be perceived as *strongly hateful (2)*.
- maidens: the meanings of the two uses are *closely related (3)* because in the first sentence, the term refers to a specific woman, probably young and a maidservant, whereas in the second, the term rather relates to young, unmarried or virgin women in general.
- foxes: In the first sentence, 'foxes' is used metaphorically to describe the opponent, while in the second sentence, the word relates to the actual animal. The two concepts the uses

describe share some characters (e.g. being sly), and are therefore not unrelated, but refer to completely different entities (people and animals), which is why they can be perceived as *distantly related (2)*. In the first sentence, the comparison of a group with 'foxes' can be perceived as derogative or *strongly hateful (2).* However, as reference to animals in the second sentence, the use of 'foxes' is *not hateful (0)*.

- <u>tailles</u>: this term is semantically *unrelated (1)* in the two sentences, referring to a story in the first sentence and to a body part in the second.