Yelp Reviews Annotation Guidelines – Draft

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February 23, 2016

Contents

1   Introduction

This document provides annotation guidelines for the Yelp restaurant reviews annotation task. The Yelp restaurant reviews annotation task involves (1) annotating the relation between a specific dish mentioned in a review and its described quality or characteristics, (2) annotating the relation between a dish and its ingredients or its parts, and (3) annotating the anaphors of dishes. These guidelines provide details on how to annotate Yelp restaurant reviews.

This document is organized in the following manner: Section 2 is focused on dialog, while Section 3 concerns with non-dialog discourse. Each section presents various types of connections between text messages with specific examples. Many of the types in Section 2 are adapted from the backward looking functions in the DAMSL framework (Dialog Act Markup in Several Layers), [1].

When examples of annotation are provided in this document, the *id* of each example text message is marked in **blue**; for example, id="**m0001**". The *time* field represents the time and date when a text message is sent. The *participant id* is the identifier of a sender; different participants have different ids.

Then, the connection between two text messages are represented using a predicate argument structure, in the form of CONNECTION(from_id=id#1, to_id=id#2, relation=relation_type), which indicates that the text message of which the id is id#1 is connected to the text message with id#2 in certain type of discourse relation.

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[1] Allen, J. & Core, M. (1997, March 22). *Draft of DAMSL: Dialog Act Markup in Several Layers*. Retrieved February 1, 2016, from https://www.cs.rochester.edu/research/speech/damsl/RevisedManual/node12.html

2 Dialog

2.1 Agreement

Agreement can be a positive or negative response of a participant to a certain proposal, request, statement or belief. In general, a participant could accept or reject certain proposal. Occasionally, a participant may have an uncertain response to a proposal or statement. Sections 3.1 through 3.3 defines each subcategory and provides corresponding examples.

2.1.1 Acceptance

Acceptance can be positive responses to proposals, requests, or assertions. Common key words of acceptance are "yes", "ok", "alright", etc. For example, CONNECTION(from_id="**m0121**", to_id="**m0122**") shows that participant 152255 agrees with the assertion in **m0121**.

1. id="**m0119**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:05 UTC" participant="152255"

   I want to take you out and treat you

   id="**m0120**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:13 UTC" participant="152212"

   Hell no

   id="**m0121**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:17 UTC" participant="152212"

   but yes we need to hang out

   id="**m0122**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:20 UTC" participant="152255"

   Yes !

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0119**", to_id="**m0120**", relation = Rejection)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0120**", to_id="**m0121**", relation = Elaboration)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0121**", to_id="**m0122**", relation = Acceptance)

2.1.2 Rejection

Rejection are negative responses to proposals, requests, or assertions. Rejects often includes words like "no" or "nah". In example 1 of Section 2.1.1, **m0120** is a rejection to the proposal in **m0119**. In example 2, message **m0030** declines the proposal in **m0028**, which is also a case of rejection.

2. id="**m0028**" time="2015-02-03 21:02:56 UTC" participant="152255"

   Omg when does your class end? Maybe we can get a drink?

   id="**m0029**" time="2015-02-03 21:02:56 UTC" participant="152255"

   Or is that too late for you?

   id="**m0030**" time="2015-02-03 21:15:23 UTC" participant="152212"

   I won't be able to. I am sorry. I am pretty busy through february. I'm going away a lot. But if you'll be at school tomorrow, ill try to get there early enough to chat!

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0028**", to_id="**m0029**", relation = Alternative)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0028**", to_id="**m0030**", relation = Rejection)

2.1.3 Maybe

Maybe applies to non-committal responses to a proposal or assertion. Some example responses are "maybe", "let me think about it", etc, which may leave a proposal open. In the following example, participant 153417 does not directly accept or reject the request of participant 153419, and leaves the request open; therefore, this type of connection is considered as "maybe".

3. id="**m0123**" time="2015-01-19 16:28:15 UTC" participant="153419"
   Can you proofread my thing for me this weekend? Lol i think it sucks. It needs some crystal pizzazz
   id="**m0124**" time="2015-01-19 17:07:12 UTC" participant="153417"
   You silly
   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0123**", to_id="**m0124**", relation = Maybe)

2.2 Understanding

This type of responses concerns if a participant understands a statement from a previous message, and the examples of signaling understanding and non-understanding are given in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments signal a participant's understanding of a previous message. Often, acknowledgments consist of words or phrases like "ok", "I understand", "yes", etc.(see example 4). Sometimes, an acknowledgement can interrupt continuous text messages (see example 5).

4. id="**m0123**" time=112015-02-03 21:37:32 UTC" participant=11152212"
   Im just in a bit of an overwhelmed state (which is my status quo)
   id="**m0124**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:38 UTC" participant="152255"
   Yeah I know
   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0123**", to_id="**m0124**", relation = Acknowledgment)

5. id="**m0061**" time="2015-02-03 21:28:32 UTC" participant="152212"
   you need to trust him
   id="**m0062**" time="2015-02-03 21:28:32 UTC" participant="152255"
   Ok
   id="**m0063**" time="2015-02-03 21:28:32 UTC" participant="152212"
   or youll drive yourself crazy
   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0061**", to_id="**m0062**", relation = Acknowledgment)
   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0061**", to_id="**m0063**", relation = Alternative)

2.2.2 Non-Understanding

Non-understanding is often signals by clarification questions. Note that not all clarification questions signals non-understanding, and to test if a text message signals non-understanding, it should be able to be phrased as "what did you say" or "what did you mean" (Allen 1997). The following are the examples of non-understanding.

6. id="**m0209**" time="2015-02-04 01:45:39 UTC" participant="152212"

   yeah i think he might be danger of losing his job

   id="**m0210**" time="2015-02-04 01:45:48 UTC" participant="152252"

   Really??

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0209**", to_id="**m0210**", relation = Non-understanding)

7. id="**m0086**" time="2015-02-09 20:30:37 UTC" participant="152115"

   And we have a city they were born in.

   id="**m0087**" time="2015-02-09 20:30:45 UTC" participant="152115"

   John and Katherine

   id="**m0088**" time="2015-02-09 20:31:35 UTC" participant="152116"

   What

   id="**m0089**" time="2015-02-09 20:32:04 UTC" participant="152116"

   They were born in the same place ?

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0086**", to_id="**m0087**", relation = Clarification)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0086**", to_id="**m0088**", relation = Non-understanding)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0086**", to_id="**m0089**", relation = Question)

2.3 Directives

This type of discourse relation is used when a participant believes the other participant can perform certain action and wants them to carry out such an action.

2.3.1 Request

The "Request" relation is used when a participant asks another participant to perform certain action.

8. id="**m0135**" time="2015-02-21 23:23:44 UTC" participant="149389"

   I obv won't hear from them until this week. You are in a hotel!?

   id="**m0136**" time="2015-02-21 23:25:52 UTC" participant="149389"

   Oh! Actually I just found the business card template too!

   id="**m0137**" time="2015-02-21 23:25:52 UTC" participant="152212"

   no Im bot

   id="**m0138**" time="2015-02-21 23:25:52 UTC" participant="152212"

   call me

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0135**", to_id="**m0136**", relation = Change of Subject)

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0135**", to_id="**m0137**", relation = Answer)

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0135**", to_id="**m0138**", relation = Request)

2.3.2 Suggestion

When a participant provides another participant an idea or plan for consideration of a future action, this type of discourse relation is considered as "Suggestion".

9. id="**m0099**" time="2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC" participant="152255"

   I'm working hard to trust him thoigh. Giving him space.

   id="**m0100**" time="2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC" participant="152212"

   space and trust arent the same thin

   id="**m0101**" time="2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC" participant="152212"

   thing

   id="**m0102**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152212"

   id ask yourself what you need

   id="**m0103**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152212"

   out of the relationship

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0099**", to_id="**m0100**", relation = Rejection)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0100**", to_id="**m0101**", relation = Correction)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0100**", to_id="**m0102**", relation = Suggestion)

   CONNECTION(from_id="**m0102**", to_id="**m0103**", relation = Elaboration)

2.4 Question

This type of connections concerns with requests of information and clarification. Unlike the clarification questions mentioned previously, this type of questions do not signal non-understanding, but generally request for additional information. Note that in example 11, although the response "Really???" in **m0072** is a clarification question, it does not signal that participant 152116 does not understand message **m0071**.

10. id="**m0004**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152212"

    i started seeing a new therapist

    id="**m0006**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152255"

    How is it going?

    id="**m0007**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152255"

    Is it a better therapist? Are you on campus?

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0004**", to_id="**m0006**", relation = Question)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0006**", to_id="**m0007**", relation = Question)

11. id="**m0071**" time="2015-02-09 20:15:37 UTC" participant="152115"

    My mom wanted to call Joe earlier so she's talking to him now.

id="**m0072**" time="2015-02-09 20:16:10 UTC" participant="152116"

Really???

id="**m0073**" time="2015-02-09 20:16:28 UTC" participant="152116"

Does she have the questions?

id="**m0074**" time="2015-02-09 20:16:36 UTC" participant="152116"

Was she anxious?

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0071**", to_id="**m0072**", relation = Question)

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0071**", to_id="**m0073**", relation = Question)

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0071**", to_id="**m0074**", relation = Question)

2.5   Answer

This kind of connections responses to the request of information of a previous message. An answer can be either complete or partial; or it can a "hold" with which a participant signals their acknowledgment of a question, but does not provide an answer to it.

2.5.1   Answer

An answer provides information to a question in a previous text message. In the following example, **m0014** is the answer to the question in **m0011**.

12. id="m0011" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152255"

    What are you teaching?

    id="m0012" time="2015-02-03 21:00:33 UTC" participant="152212"

    good question

    id="m0013" time="2015-02-03 21:00:35 UTC" participant="152212"

    haha

    id="m0014" time="2015-02-03 21:00:48 UTC" participant="152212"

    no Im getting paid to go in to a DMI class and discuss some readings

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0011**", to_id="**m0012**", relation = Hold)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0012**", to_id="**m0013**", relation = Emotions)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0011**", to_id="**m0014**", relation = Answer)

2.5.2   Hold

A participant sometimes signals their acknowledgment of a question, but does not provide an answer to it. In example 12 of Section 2.5.1, message **m0012** is considered as a "hold", since it addresses the question in **m0011**, but does not provide an answer to it. The following example is another case of hold, where the question is not answered.

13. id="**m0039**" time="2015-02-01 19:03:44 UTC" participant="153419"

    Yayy. Should i bring oliver next week?! Lol

    id="**m0040**" time="2015-02-01 19:04:26 UTC" participant="153417"

    Lol you crazy!

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0039**", to_id="**m0040**", relation = Hold)

2.6   Social Obligations

This type of discourse relation is used when a participant complies with certain social norms or obligations, such as apologies or appreciation.

2.6.1   Apology

This discourse relation is used when one participant apologizes when they realize a social norm is violated, and an apology could be either direct or indirect.

14. id="**m0078**" time="2015-02-09 20:18:56 UTC" participant="152116"

    I cant take This you know that

    id="**m0078**" time="2015-02-09 20:19:25 UTC" participant="152115"

    I don't know! I can't hear! Haha. Sorry

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0078**", to_id="**m0079**", relation = Apology)

2.6.2   Gratitude

This relation is used when a participant expresses their gratitude or appreciation to another participant.

15. id="**m0109**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152212"

    your a very special woman, a very beautiful woman. A supportive and understanding partner. hes lucky to have found you.

    id="**m0110**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152255"

    Awwww omg

    id="**m0111**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152212"

    None of the insecurities you are expressing are weird.

    id="**m0112**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152255"

    Thank you! I needed to hear that

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0109**", to_id="**m0110**", relation = Emotions)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0109**", to_id="**m0111**", relation = Elaboration)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0109**", to_id="**m0112**", relation = Thanks)

2.7 Other

Some types of responses are not formally categorized into any one of the previous types; however, it is important to show some representative examples of certain types of responses for annotation purposes

2.7.1 Emotions

A participant may respond to a text message with emotional words or phrases, like laughing words (such as "haha" and "lol"), surprise or excitement words (such as "omg" or "yay"), appreciation words or phrases (such as "awww" and "thank you"), or emoticons. In example 16, **m0110** shows the appreciation of participant 152255 toward the compliments in **m0109**. Example 17 shows two instances of excitement: connection between **m0126** and **m0127**, and connection between **m0128** and **m0129**. Note that **m0126** and **m0128** are connected because they are two continuous text messages, and **m0128** does not respond to **m0127**.

16. id="**m0109**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152212"

    your a very special woman, a very beautiful woman. A supportive and understanding partner. he's lucky to have found you.

    id="**m0110**" time="2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC" participant="152255"

    Awwww omg

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0109**", to_id="**m0110**", relation = Emotions)

17. id="**m0126**" time="2015-02-03 21:37:52 UTC" participant="152212"

    nate is also coming

    id="**m0127**" time="2015-02-03 21:38:05 UTC" participant="152255"

    Omg!!! Yaya

    id="**m0128**" time="2015-02-03 21:38:05 UTC" participant="152212"

    but i decided i didn't want to do a party again

    id="**m0129**" time="2015-02-03 21:38:06 UTC" participant="152255"

    Yay

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0126**", to_id="**m0127**", relation = Emotions)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0128**", to_id="**m0129**", relation = Emotions)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0126**", to_id="**m0128**", relation = Elaboration)

18. id="**m0079**" time="2015-02-09 20:19:25 UTC" participant="152115"

    I don't know! I can't hear! Haha. Sorry

    id="**m0080**" time="2015-02-09 20:20:10 UTC" participant="152116"

    D:

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0079**", to_id="**m0080**", relation = Emotions)

3 Non-Dialog

3.1 Contingency

This type of discourse relations is used to indicates the situations described in two or more text messages causally influence each other.

3.1.1 Cause

Causes indicate that the information or situations in two text messages influence each other causally, and they are not in a conditional relation (Penn Discourse Treebank 2007). This type of relation is used when the argument of a previous message is the cause, and that of a latter message is the result or effect.

19. id="**m0040**" time="2015-02-04 00:46:53 UTC" participant="152252"

    There is no street parking

    id="**m0041**" time="2015-02-04 00:46:56 UTC" participant="152252"

    So I gave to leave work early

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0040**", to_id="**m0041**", relation = Cause)

3.1.2 Result

Similar to the "Cause" relation, results also indicates that two arguments have a causal relation, and that they are not in a conditional relation. "Result" is used when the argument of a previous message is the result caused by the situation of a latter message.

20. id="**m0282**" time="2015-02-04 02:44:16 UTC" participant="152212"

    its just unclear

    id="**m0283**" time="2015-02-04 02:46:24 UTC" participant="152212"

    bc they only had one class so im not sure what kind of flow they have

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0282**", to_id="**m0283**", relation = Result)

3.1.3 Condition

Two text messages are in a conditional relation when the argument of one message is the condition and that of the other message is the consequence. The order of conditional relation does not matter; in other words, the condition can either precede or succeed the consequence. The following examples show two different orderings of condition and consequence.

21. id="**m0125**" time="2015-02-04 01:12:32 UTC" participant="152212"

    i actually would suggest you rent a garage for the month

    id="**m0126**" time="2015-02-04 01:12:32 UTC" participant="152212"

    especially if you are saving money on gas

CONNECTION(from_id="**m0125**", to_id="**m0126**", relation = Condition)

22. id="m0263" time="2015-02-20 13:25:06 UTC" participant="152212"

    also if you and alec can pose next to a baby carriage

    id="m0264" time="2015-02-20 13:25:10 UTC" participant="152212"

    or a moped

    id="m0265" time="2015-02-20 13:25:12 UTC" participant="152212"

    anything funny

    id="m0266" time="2015-02-20 13:25:21 UTC" participant="152212"

    i promise ill make you both iron on t-shirts

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0263**", to_id="**m0264**", relation = Elaboration)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0263**", to_id="**m0265**", relation = Alternative)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0263**", to_id="**m0266**", relation = Condition)

3.2   Expansion

This type of relations concerns with the expansion and continuity of discourse. It can be completing sentences, proceeding a conversation, clarification, or supplying additional information.

3.2.1   Elaboration

A text message is considered as elaboration of a previous one, when the current message completes or elaborates on the information that the previous message conveys. In the following example, **m0004** is considered as an elaboration of **m0003**.

23. id="**m0001**" time="2015-02-03 20:54:24 UTC" participant="152212"

    i can't come tonight. I'm prepping for a class on wednesday night that I'm teaching

    id="**m0002**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:27 UTC" participant="152212"

    but thank you for the invite

    id="**m0003**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:37 UTC" participant="152212"

    I'm a bit crazy if you haven't noticed

    id="**m0004**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152212"

    i started seeing a new therapist

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0001**", to_id="**m0002**", relation = Elaboration)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0002**", to_id="**m0003**", relation = Change of Subject)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0003**", to_id="**m0004**", relation = Elaboration)

24. id="**m0037**" time="2015-02-03 21:24:16 UTC" participant="152212"

    i think it is just post graduation. Like i have all these little gigs

    id="**m0038**" time="2015-02-03 21:24:16 UTC" participant="152212"

and i nothing is guaranteed

id=“**m0039**” time=“2015-02-03 21:24:16 UTC” participant=“152212”

and I’m constantly needing to prove myself

id=“**m0040**” time=“2015-02-03 21:24:16 UTC” participant=“152255”

Yeah I’ve always heard the first two years are the toughest

CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0037**”, to_id=“**m0038**”, relation = Elaboration)

CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0038**”, to_id=“**m0039**”, relation = Elaboration)

CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0037**”, to_id=“**m0040**”, relation = Agreement)

3.2.2   Clarification

The “Clarification” relation is used when a text message clarifies or supply additional information for a previous message to avoid confusion. In example 25, **m0087** clarifies to whom “they” in **m0086** refers.

25. id=“**m0086**” time=“2015-02-09 20:30:37 UTC” participant=“152115”

    And we have a city they were born in.

    id=“**m0087**” time=“2015-02-09 20:30:45 UTC” participant=“152115”

    John and Katherine

    CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0086**”, to_id=“**m0087**”, relation = Clarification)

3.3   Correction

Corrections generally concern with correcting wrong information from a previous text message, such as typos. Any related following messages should connect to the message with typos. In the example below, **m0101** corrects the typo in **m0100**; thus, there is a connection between these two messages. Then, **m0100** should connect to **m0103**.

26. id=“**m0099**” time=“2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC” participant=“152255”

    I’m working hard to trust him thoigh. Giving him space.

    id=“**m0100**” time=“2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC” participant=“152212”

    space and trust arent the same thin

    id=“**m0101**” time=“2015-02-03 21:32:48 UTC” participant=“152212”

    thing

    id=“**m0102**” time=“2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC” participant=“152212”

    id ask yourself what you need

    id=“**m0103**” time=”2015-02-03 21:34:56 UTC” participant=”152212”

    out of the relationship

    CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0099**”, to_id=“**m0100**”, relation = Rejection)

    CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0100**”, to_id=“**m0101**”, relation = Correction)

    CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0100**”, to_id=“**m0102**”, relation = Suggestion)

    CONNECTION(from_id=“**m0102**”, to_id=“**m0103**”, relation = Elaboration)

3.4 Concession

This type of discourse relation is used to highlight prominent differences between the arguments in two text messages. More specifically, "the highlighted differences are related to expectations raised by one argument which are then denied by the other" (Penn Discourse TreeBank 2007).

27. id="**m0157**" time="2015-02-22 01:32:55 UTC" participant="149389"

    I should have sent you pics!

    id="**m0158**" time="2015-02-22 01:33:04 UTC" participant="149389"

    Though I guess it is nothing compared to boston

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0157**", to_id="**m0158**", relation = Concession)

3.5 Alternative

This discourse relation is used when two text messages describe alternative situations. Words like "or", "instead" and "otherwise" may be helpful to identify an "Alternative" relation.

28. id="**m0157**" time="2015-02-04 01:33:21 UTC" participant="152212"

    i wouldnt mind putting 200$ on a cc for a month

    id="**m0158**" time="2015-02-04 01:33:23 UTC" participant="152212"

    to put the car away

    id="**m0159**" time="2015-02-04 01:33:25 UTC" participant="152212"

    or two weeks

    id="**m0160**" time="2015-02-04 01:33:28 UTC" participant="152212"

    or whatever

    id="**m0161**" time="2015-02-04 01:33:34 UTC" participant="152212"

    bc it bothers you so much

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0157**", to_id="**m0158**", relation = Elaboration)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0157**", to_id="**m0159**", relation = Alternative)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0157**", to_id="**m0160**", relation = Alternative)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0157**", to_id="**m0161**", relation = Result)

3.6 Other

Some types of responses are not formally categorized into any one of the previous types; however, it is important to show some representative examples of certain types of responses for annotation purposes.

3.6.1 Change of Subject

It is considered a change of subject when the current text message does not relate to a previous message directly in terms of the information that both messages convey, regardless of time lapse between

two messages. In the first following example, CONNECTION(from_id="**m0002**", to_id="**m0003**") shows message **m0002** is connected to message **m0003**, because of the short time span between them. In the second example , message **m0145** does not relate to message **m0146**, because the time difference is large enough to consider that message **m0146** initiates a new conversion. Therefore, there is no connection between message **m0145** and message **m0146**.

29. id="**m0001**" time="2015-02-03 20:54:24 UTC" participant="152212"

    i can't come tonight. I'm prepping for a class on wednesday night that I'm teaching

    id="**m0002**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:27 UTC" participant="152212"

    but thank you for the invite

    id="**m0003**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:37 UTC" participant="152212"

    I'm a bit crazy if you haven't noticed

    id="**m0004**" time="2015-02-03 20:58:40 UTC" participant="152212"

    i started seeing a new therapist

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0001**", to_id="**m0002**", relation = Elaboration)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0002**", to_id="**m0003**", relation = Change of Subject)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0003**", to_id="**m0004**", relation = Elaboration)

30. id="**m0145**" time="2015-02-03 21:43:00 UTC" participant="152212"

    its silly stuff

    id="**m0146**" time="2015-02-04 17:35:50 UTC" participant="152255"

    Oh man I got drunk last night and just bombarded Jeff with weird texts about the potluck I was having. I apologized this morning and no response.

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0145**", to_id="**m0146**", relation = Change of Subject)

3.6.2 Punctuation

Sometimes, a final punctuation of a sentence might be missing, and then supplied in a following message. It is necessary to connect these two messages to retain the semantics of the first sentence. In the following example, the connection between **m0131** and **m0132** is important to show that **m0131** is actually a question, rather than a statement.

31. id="**m0131**" time="2015-02-09 21:21:46 UTC" participant="152116"

    And nothing on Katherine

    id="**m0132**" time="2015-02-09 21:21:51 UTC" participant="152116"

    ?

    id="**m0133**" time="2015-02-09 21:22:19 UTC" participant="152115"

    Nope

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0131**", to_id="**m0132**", relation = Punctuation)

    CONNECTION(from_id="**m0131**", to_id="**m0133**", relation = Answer)