Annotation Guidelines

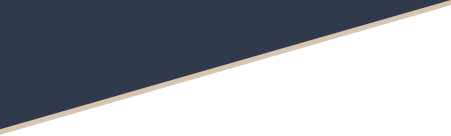
IS 6713 Data Foundation

| **Group Name**DF Bees | **DATE**Apr 6, 2025 |
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Task 1: Technology vs. Non-Technology Classification

### Category Definitions

**Technology** includes man-made innovations that involve scientific knowledge,

engineering, or tools used to achieve goals, solve problems, or improve life. This can include physical devices, digital platforms, medical equipment, and tech companies.

**Non-technology** refers to everyday life activities or tools that do not rely on advanced technology or modern inventions. These include manual tools, traditional methods, or non-digital interactions.

### Examples of Technology Categories

* Physical Technology: cellphones, smart devices, televisions, electric vehicles, drones, electric appliances
* Software & Digital Platforms: apps, websites, operating systems, online services
* Medical Technology: MRI machines, pacemakers, surgical robots, health trackers
* Big Tech Companies: Google, Apple, Microsoft, Meta, Amazon

### Examples of Non-Technology Categories

* Traditional Arts & Crafts: knitting, sewing, pottery, weaving
* Manual Labor & Tools: hammer, nails, hand digging, non-electric construction
* Natural Communication: face-to-face talking, writing letters
* Traditional Transport: walking, bicycles, horses, canoes

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### Synthetic Examples (Technology)

* “I used the GPS to find my way downtown.”
* “The newest car model is the best in the market!”
* “I downloaded a budgeting app to track my expenses.”
* “The smartwatch reminds me to take breaks every hour.”
* “5G is so much faster than my old network!”
* “I made apple juice with my new blender.“

### Synthetic Examples (Non-Technology)

* “I watered my plants today.”
* “I read a cookbook today in order to see what I can try out today!”
* “Did you see the horses downtown today?”
* “We made a clay vase in pottery class.”
* “I took a long walk in the park this morning.”
* “I made apple juice with my new hand grinder.”

### Tricky Cases & Decision-Making Criteria

#### Mentions Without Tech Context

* If a device or tech term is mentioned, but not central to the statement, consider context.  
  + “I dropped my phone in water and cried.” → Could be about the phone OR the emotional reaction.
  + Use judgment— if tech is key, label Technology; if not, label Non-Technology.

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#### Old vs. New Tools

* Some tools (like a shovel) may seem like technology, but if they’re manual or non-digital, label them as Non-Technology.  
  + “I dug the hole with a shovel” → Non-Technology
  + “I used an electric drill to hang the shelf” → Technology

#### Mixed Scenarios

* Go with the main topic of the comment.  
  + “I rode my bike to a friend’s house and we played video games.” → Technology (if games are the focus)
  + “I wrote a poem while my brother played on his tablet.” → Non-Technology (if writing is the focus)
  + "5G is so much faster than my old network!” → Technology
  + "I heard 5G can be great for the economy, especially in terms of job creation." → Non-Technology

If anything is discussed in the context of its technical capabilities, benefits (e.g., speed, connectivity), or its impact on devices, applications, or services, label it as Technology-related.

If technology is mentioned but the focus shifts to non-tech topics (e.g., economic impacts, personal opinions, or societal concerns not related to the technical aspects), label the comment as Non-Technology-related.

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#### Brand Mentions

* Mentioning a tech brand alone doesn’t always mean tech content.  
  + “Apple is overcharging for everything.” → Technology
  + “I like the apple pie from that new bakery.” → Non-Technology
  + “I think Tesla has a nice logo." → Non-Technology, While Tesla is a tech company, the comment focuses on the logo, which is not tech-related content.
  + "I saw a Nike ad on my Facebook feed." → Non-Technology

### Annotator Tips

1. Focus on the purpose and context of what's being said.
2. Don’t assume based on words alone—look for meaning.
3. If it's unclear or borderline, lean toward **Non-Technology** unless there's a clear tech reference.
4. Stick to one label per comment.
5. Look for hints: device names, app mentions, digital services → likely **Technology**.
6. If a comment is vague or doesn't specifically reference any tech devices, services, or tools, it's better to classify it as **Non-Technology**.
7. Comments about new, cutting-edge tech like virtual reality, artificial intelligence, or automation should definitely be classified under **Technology**.
8. Traditional devices, like a basic oven or a non-electric bicycle, might be borderline. Ask yourself: Would the activity still be possible or have the same outcome without tech? If not, it's probably **Technology**. If yes, it leans towards **Non-Technology**.

Task 2: Emotion Classification

### Class Labels

| **Label** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Joy | Feeling joyful, excited, thankful, relieved, or just cracking up |
| Anger | When you're annoyed, frustrated, ticked off, or downright furious. |
| Sadness | Experiencing sadness, heartbreak, let downs, or deep loneliness. |
| Neutral | No big feelings—just stating facts, staying neutral, or keeping it dry |

### Annotators must enter exactly one of the following strings in the spreadsheet:

* Joy
* Anger
* Sadness
* Neutral

### Definitions of Each Emotion

Joy – It is that feeling when something just clicks, like finally reaching a goal or having one of those really great days. You will see it in big smiles, little thank-yous, or when someone says they are just “so proud” or “over the moon.”

Anger – That gut-level reaction when something feels totally unfair or just gets under your skin. It might come out as a rant, sarcasm, or a sharp “I can’t with this.”

Sadness – That heavy feeling after a loss or when everything just feels off. People tend to pull back, get quiet, or open up about regrets or feeling alone.

Neutral – Just the facts. These are the plain, no-drama statements - no feelings, just info.

### Synthetic Examples

| **Comments** | **Label** |
| --- | --- |
| I finally got the promotion I have been hoping for. So happy! | Joy |
| This update broke the app. Again. Why is it always like this? | Anger |
| I just feel tired all the time. It’s been a rough year. | Sadness |

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### Tricky Cases & Decision-Making Criteria

1. Mixed Emotions

* Go with whatever emotion feels the strongest in the moment.
* If both choices seem equally likely, go with the option that’s more clearly indicated.  
   “I’m nervous but kind of excited too.” - Label: Neutral  
   “I’m sad that it’s ending, but thankful I was part of it.” - Label: Joy

1. . Sarcasm

* Even when it is funny, sarcasm usually means someone is annoyed.  
   “Great, just what I needed – another broken update.” - Label: Anger

1. Descriptive with Emotion

* If there’s a complaint or personal take, yeah—it’s emotional.  
   “The outage lasted three hours and ruined my presentation.” - Label: Anger  
   “The outage lasted three hours.” - Label: Neutral

1. Ambiguous Tone

“My flight was delayed for three hours, and I missed the connection.”

* Could be just stating what happened... or low-key venting.
* No obvious emotion words? - Label: Neutral

“The teacher didn’t show up for class again.”

* Sounds neutral, unless there’s some bite in the delivery.
* No sarcasm or punctuation emphasis? - Label: Neutral
* “Unbelievable. The teacher didn’t show up AGAIN.” - Label: Anger

“Guess I’ll just have to try again tomorrow.”

* Could mean they’re fine, could mean they’re fed up.
* Without a clue in tone - Label: Neutral
* “Of course. Just my luck.” - Label: Sadness or Anger (depends on how it’s said)

### Annotator Tips

1. Don’t assume emotion just based on the topic  
    Just because someone mentions something like death doesn’t mean they’re sad- it could be a neutral thought or tied to another emotion entirely.
2. Focus more on tone and what they’re really saying  
    It’s not just the words - it’s how they come across. Are they sounding frustrated? Sarcastic? Excited? That’s what matters.
3. If nothing emotional jumps out, it’s probably Neutral  
    Not every comment shows clear feelings. If it reads flat or just factual, go with Neutral.
4. Stick to one emotion per comment  
    Even if a message seems mixed, go with the emotion that comes through the strongest.
5. Watch for small hints  
    Exclamation points, bold word choices, or a loaded question might give away how someone really feels.
6. Still unsure? Go back to the basics

If it’s not clear, just lean on the rules - or mark it Neutral. Better to be careful than to guess wrong.

References : [universalner.org](https://www.universalner.org/guidelines/) , [Text\_annotation](https://mindy-support.com/news-post/text-annotation-done-right-a-practical-guide/#:~:text=What%20are%20Annotation%20Guidelines?%20%E2%80%93%20Text%20annotation,how%20the%20labels%20will%20help%20achieve%20it)