



Universität Stuttgart  
Institut für  
Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

# Emotion Analysis

Introduction and Psychology

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



# Outline

1

Introduction

2

What are Emotions?



Motivation: Basic Emotion Theories

Feeling: Affect and Constructionism

Evaluation: Causes and Appraisals

3

Task Definition and Issues

4

What can we learn from previous work in psychology?

Psychological Studies on Reliability

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# Which emotion does the person who says this experience?

# Which emotion does the person who says this experience?

“I am happy to be here!”

# Which emotion does the person who says this experience?

“I am happy to be here!”

“Tears ran down my face.”

# Which emotion does the person who says this experience?

“I am happy to be here!”

“Tears ran down my face.”

“I heard a loud sound when I was alone in the forest.”

# About Us



- [Sanja Stajner](#)
- Independent Researcher based in Karlsruhe, Germany
- Research on emotion analysis, personality modeling, text simplification, accessibility, readability



- [Roman Klinger](#)
- Professor at the Institute for Natural Language Processing University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Research on sentiment analysis, emotion analysis, social media mining, biomedical NLP, fact-checking



# Purpose of this Tutorial

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## Target Audience

- Computationally oriented researchers
- Scholars interested in digital humanities, computational social sciences

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## Goal

- Provide psychological background knowledge
- Provide overview of existing resources, tasks, challenges, models
- Draft potential future research directions

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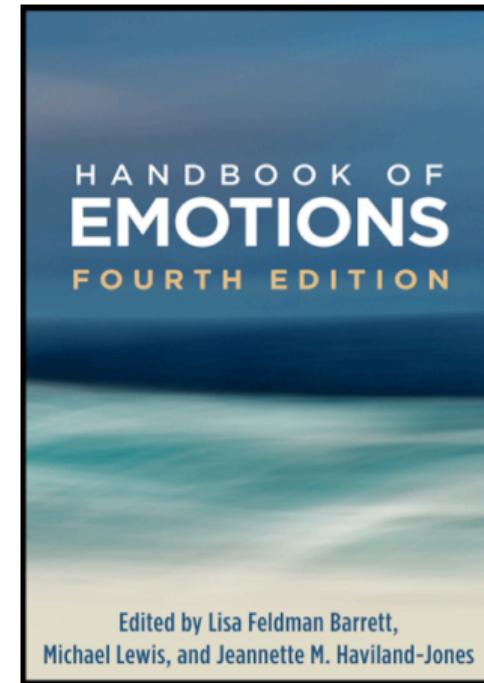
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# Literature on Emotion Psychology

- Philosophy, history and sociology
- Literature and art
- Decision making,  
Computational models
- Biological perspectives
- Social and personality perspectives
- Cognitive Perspectives
- Health
- Specific Emotions





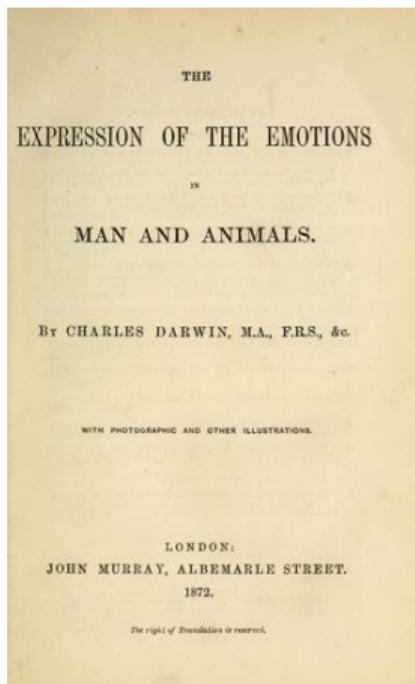




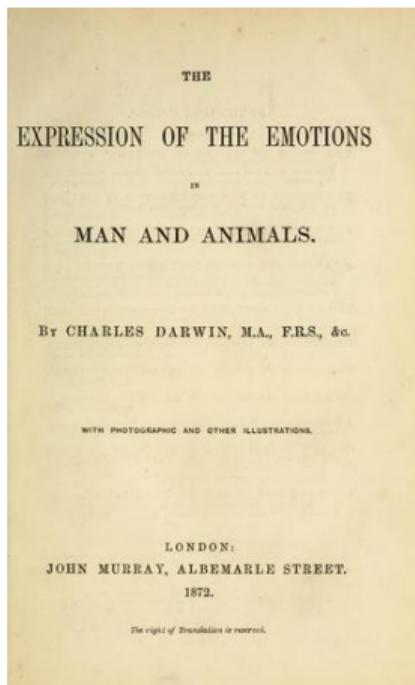




# Evolutionary Approach (Darwin, 1872)

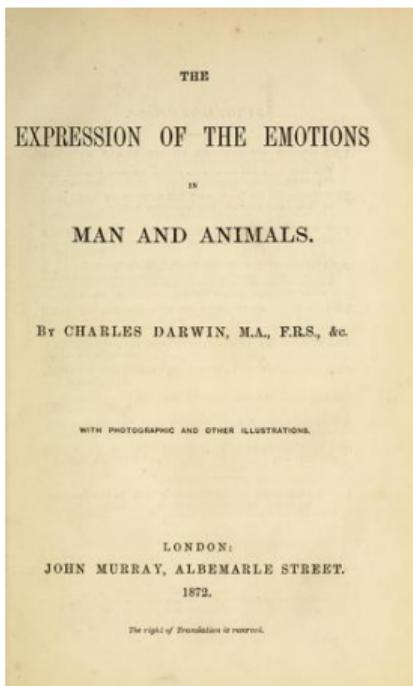


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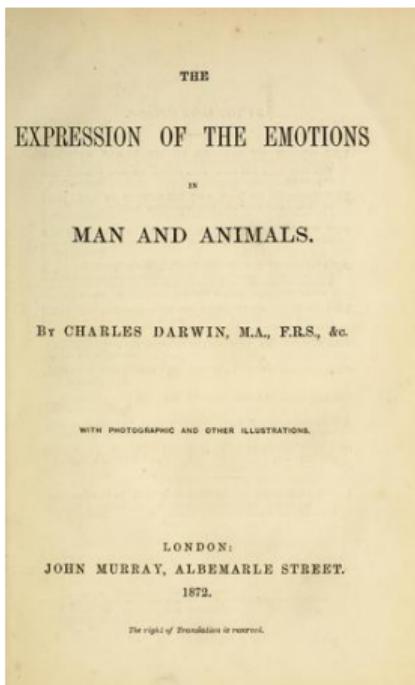
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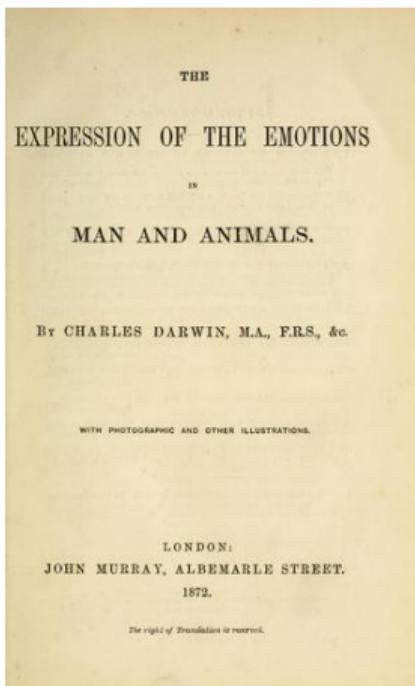
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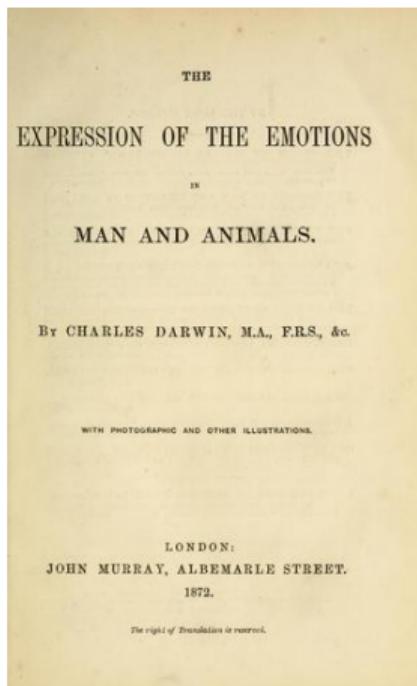
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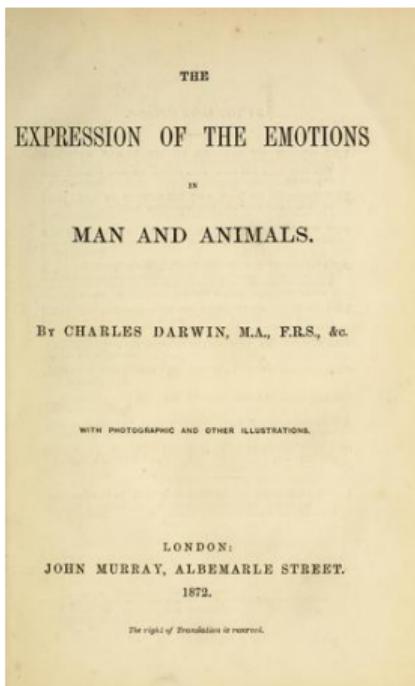
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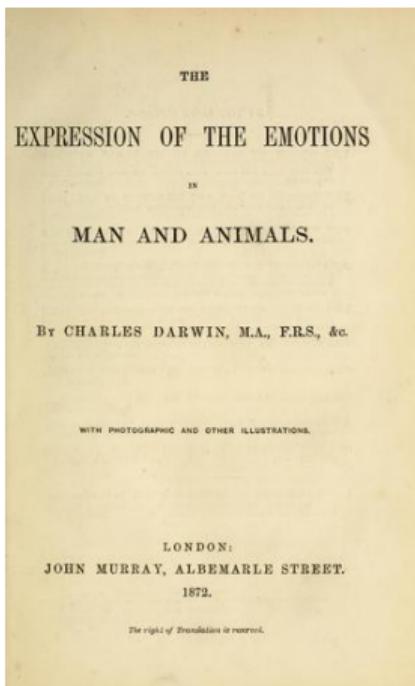
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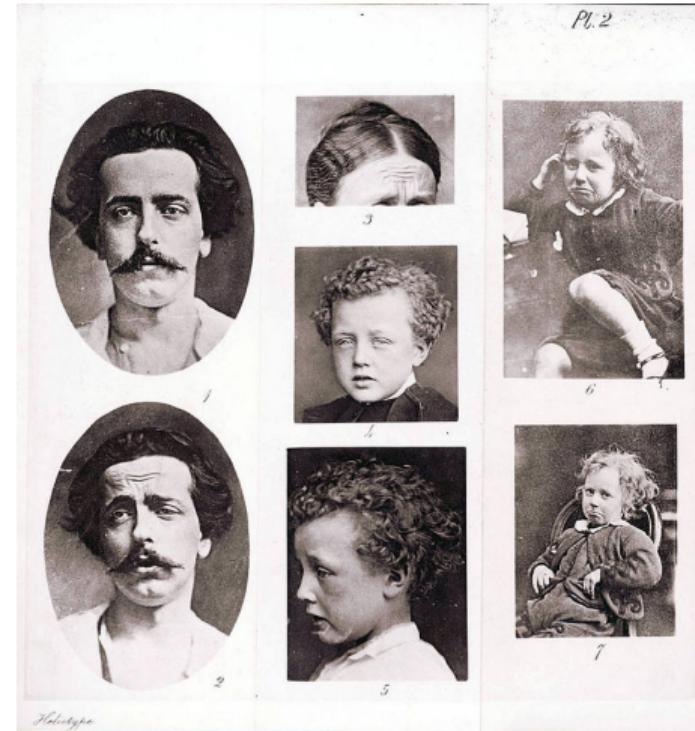
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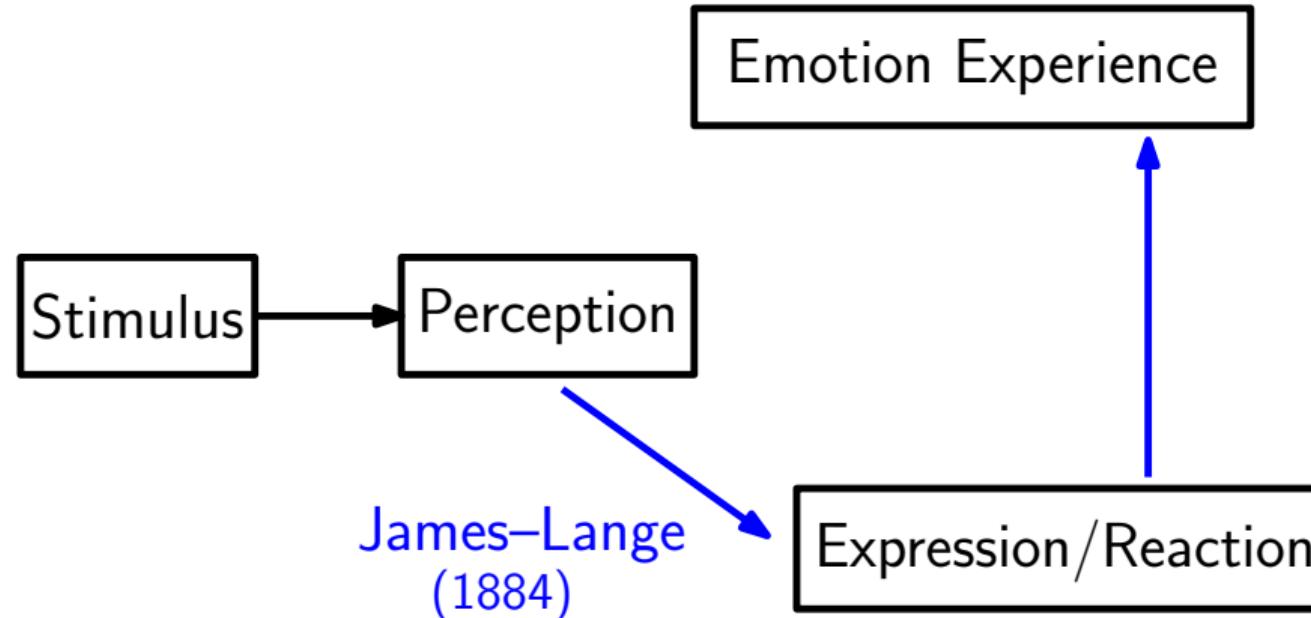
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- Emotions are not learned

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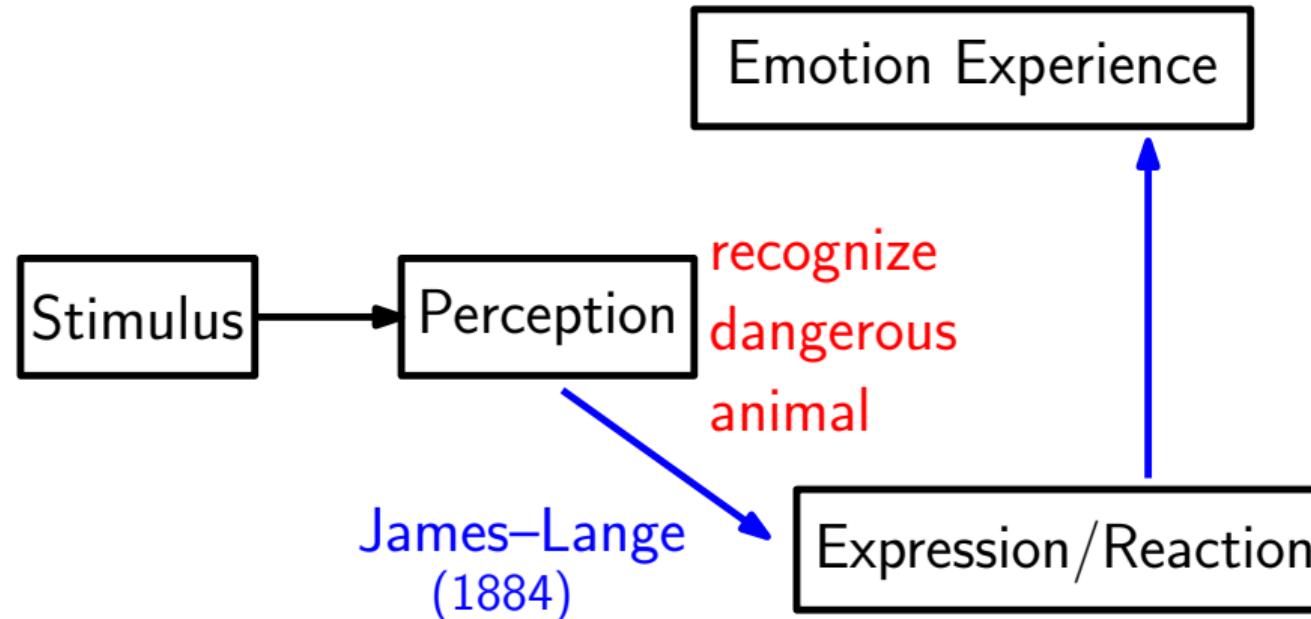


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Expression\\_of\\_the\\_Emotions\\_in\\_Man\\_and\\_Animals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Expression_of_the_Emotions_in_Man_and_Animals)

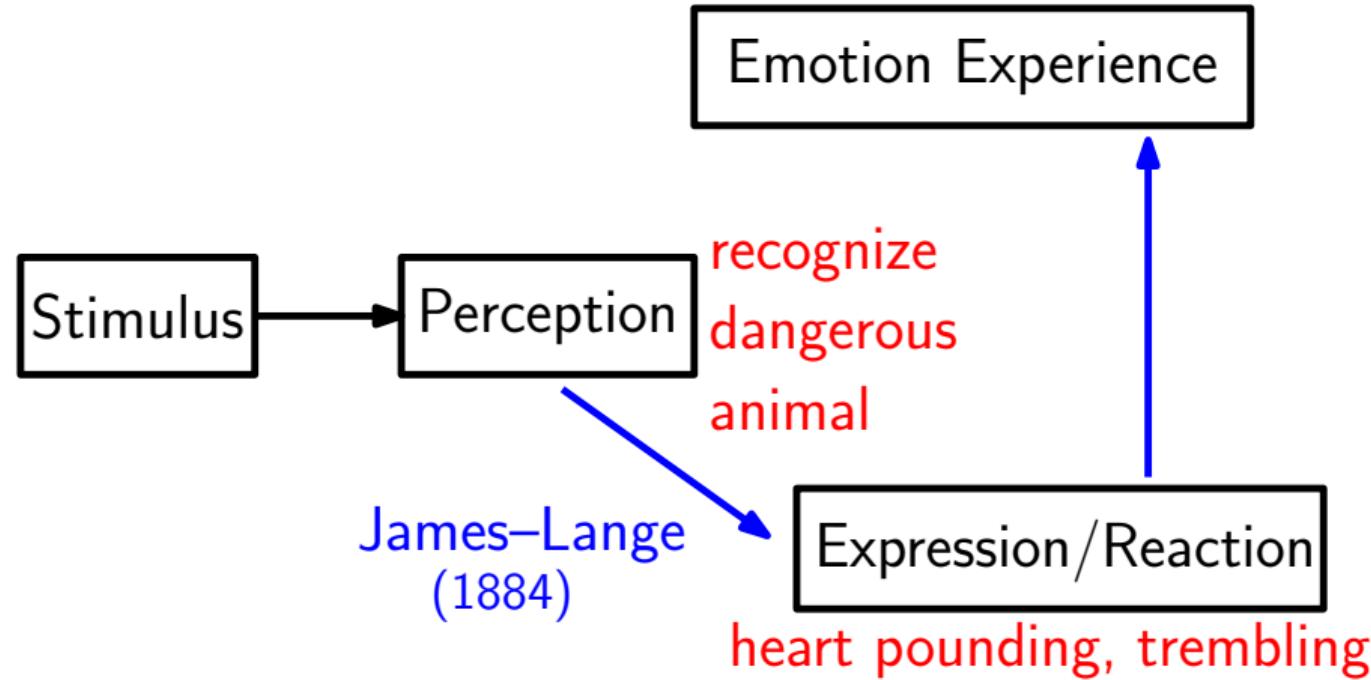
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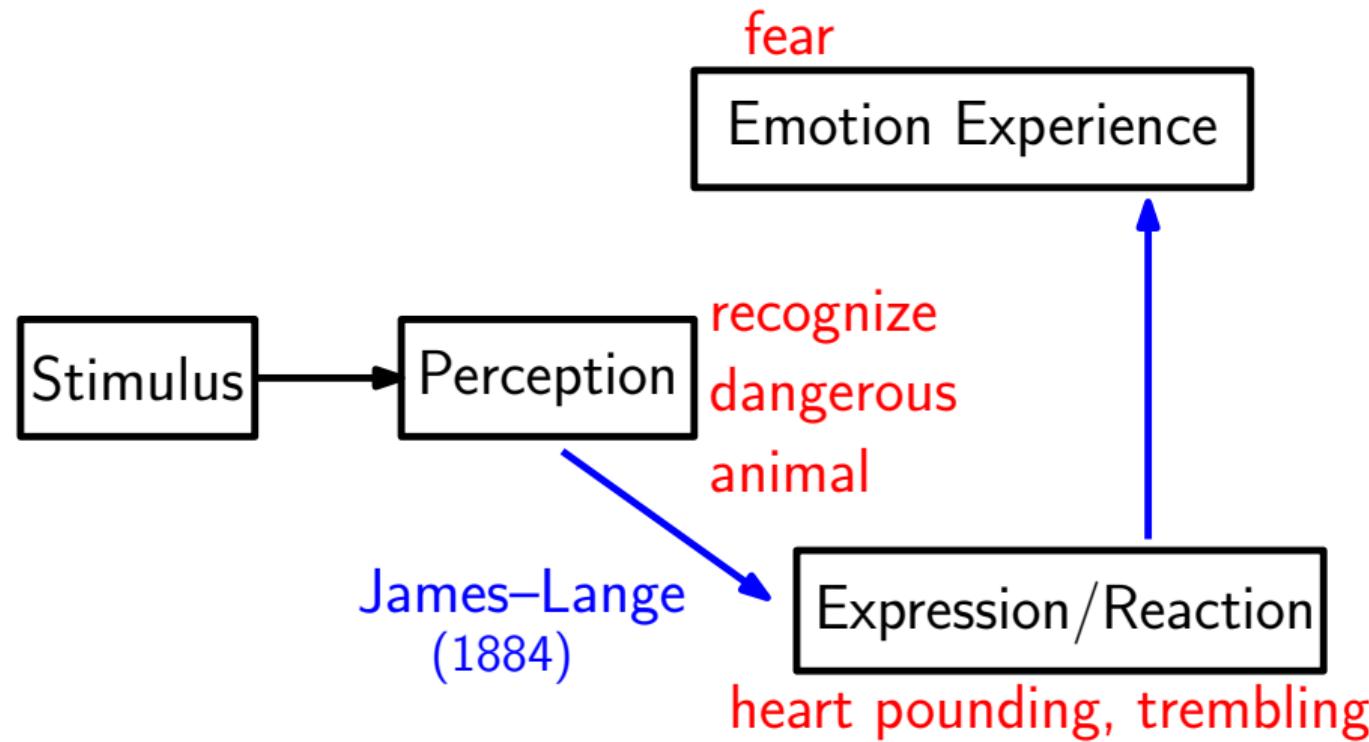
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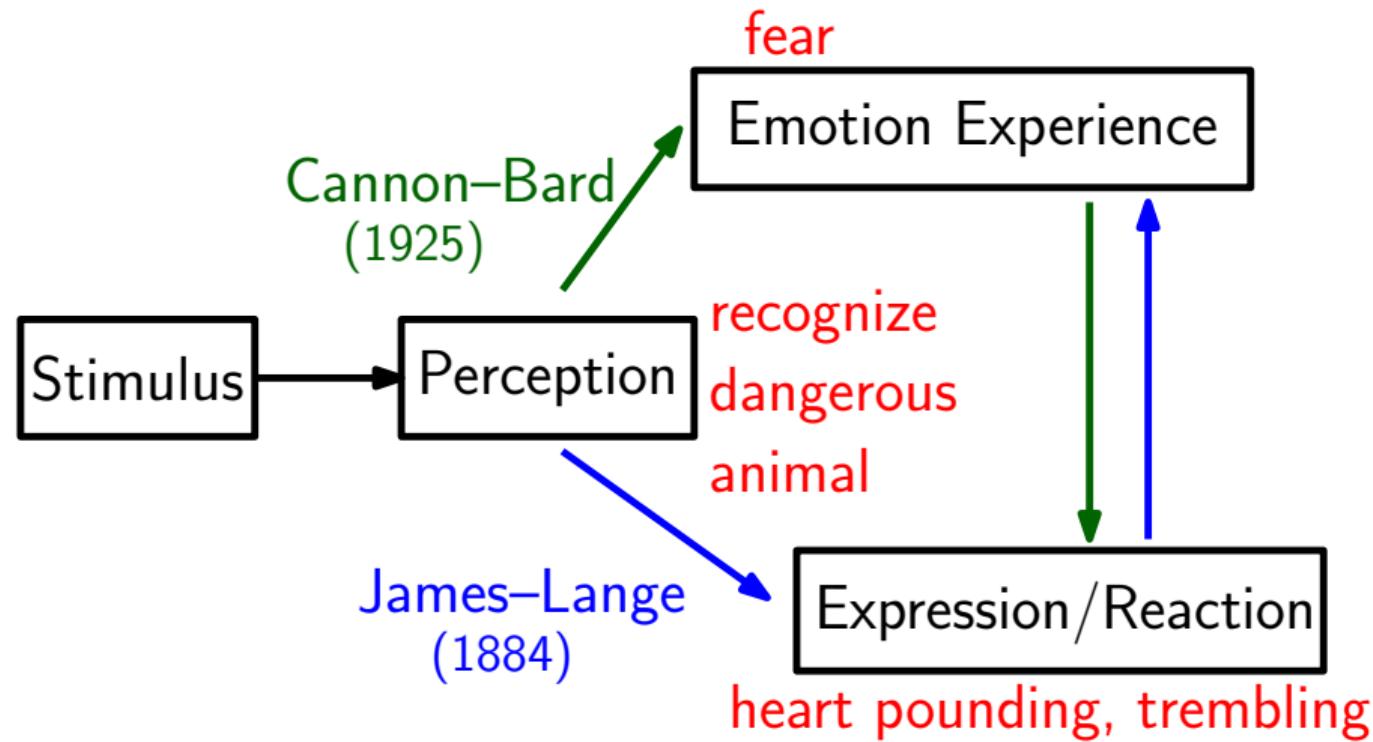
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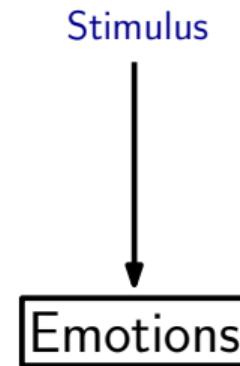
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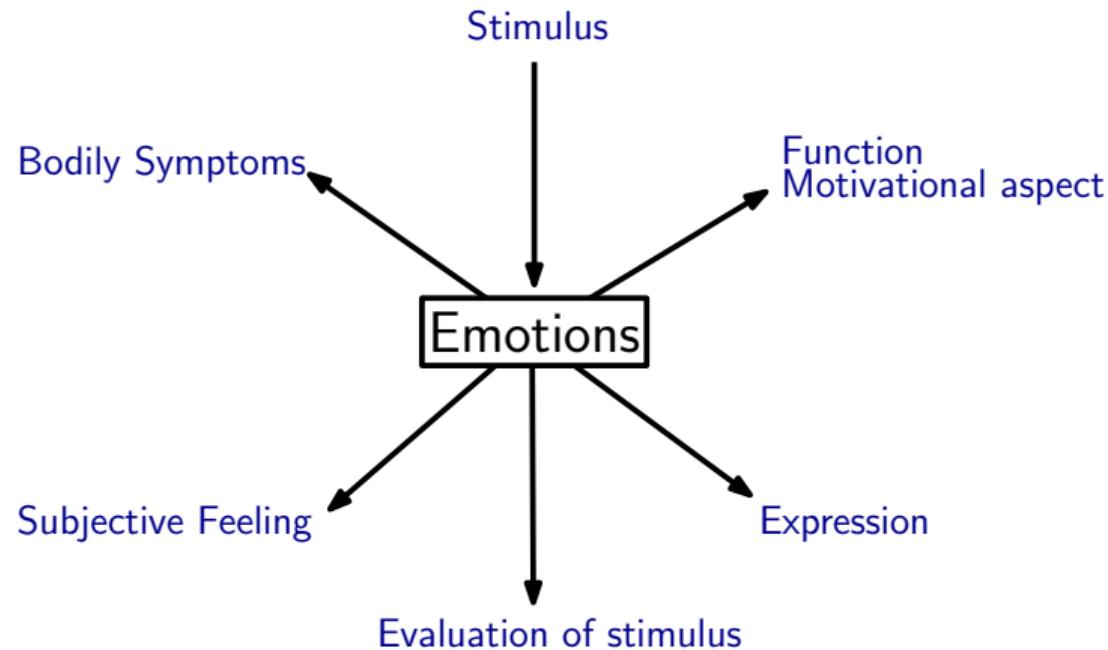
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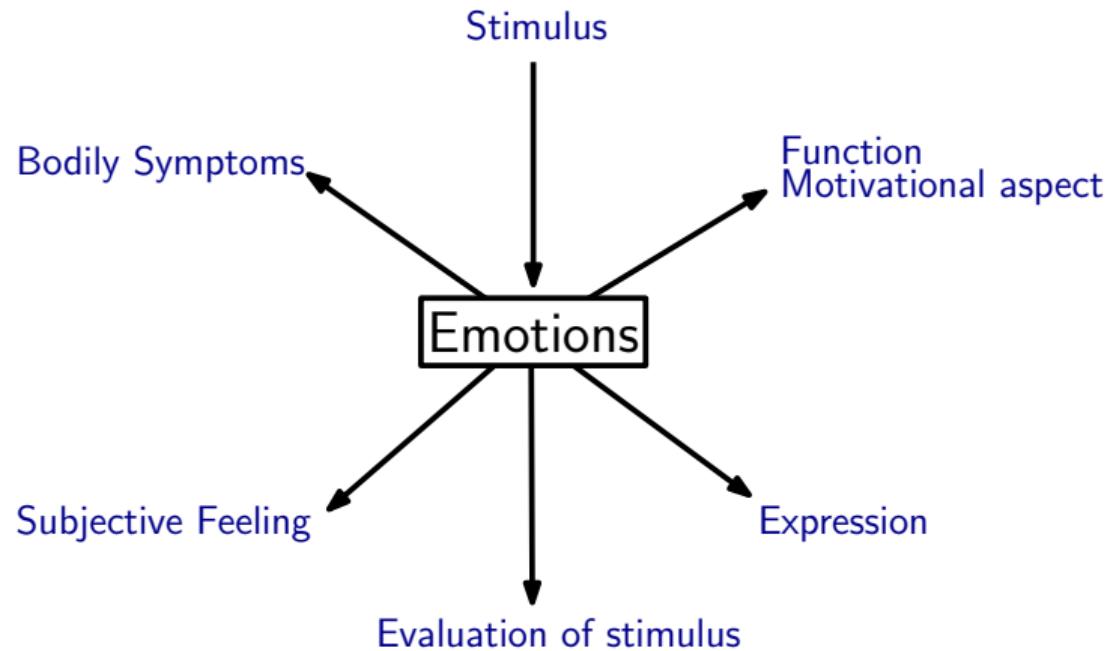
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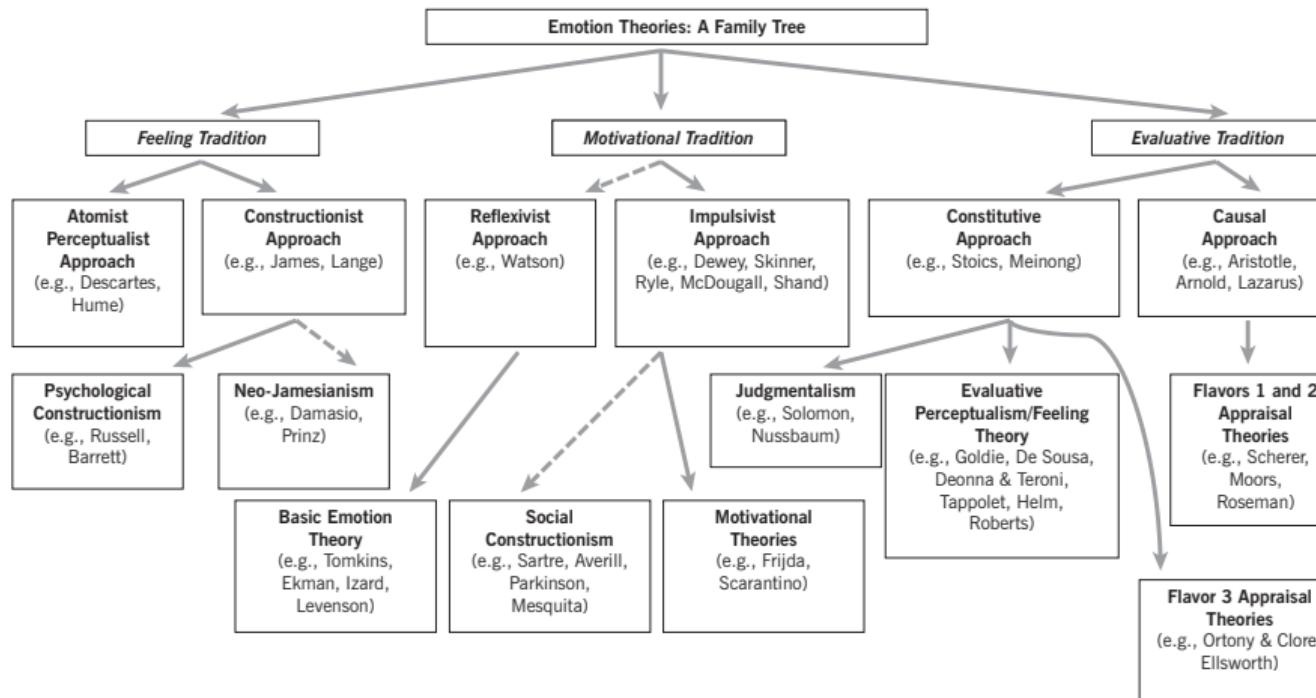


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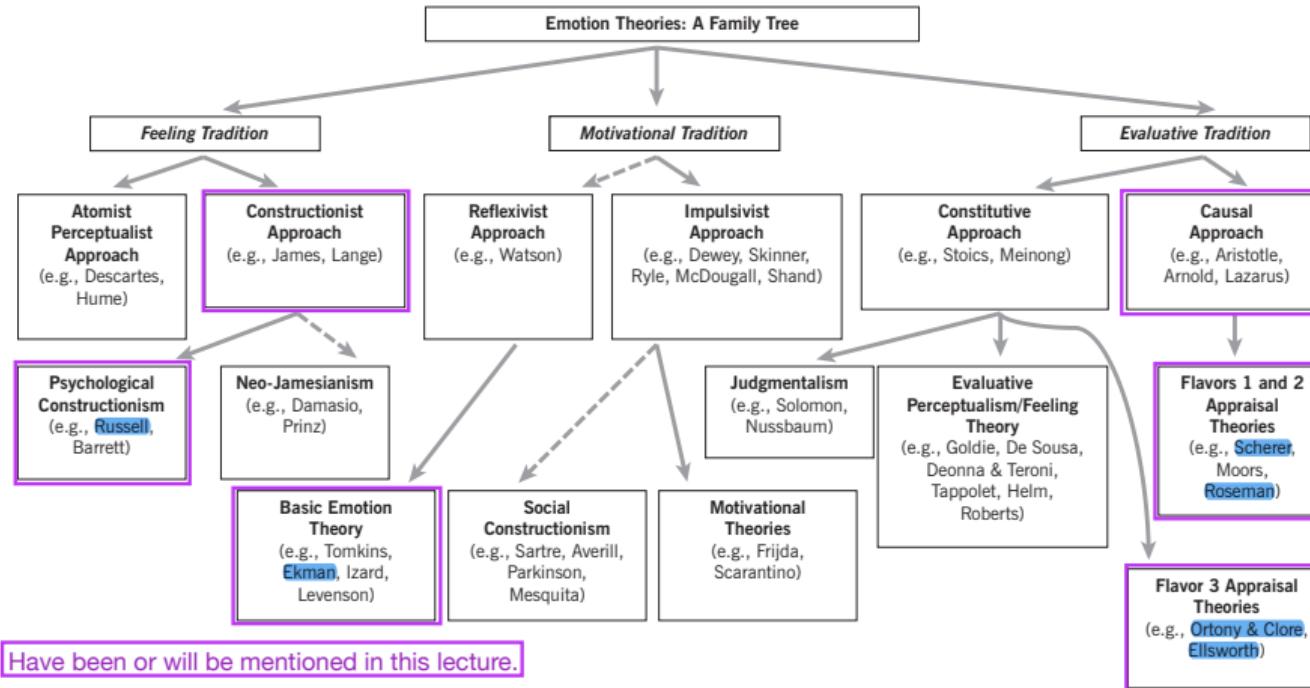


Emotion in text could be expressed by describing each of these components.

# Family Tree of Emotions (Scarantino, 2016)



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I am aware of work in NLP that made use of these theories.

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# Basic Emotion Theories

Basic emotion theories state that:

- There is a distinction between basic and non-basic emotions
- There are criteria that decide if an emotion is basic.

# Ekman's model of basic emotions

How to define a categorical system of emotions?

Ekman (1992): An argument for basic emotions.

# Ekman's model of basic emotions

How to define a categorical system of emotions?

- Distinctive universal signals
- Presence in other primates
- Distinctive physiology
- Distinctive universals in antecedent events
- Coherence among emotional response
- Quick onset
- Brief duration
- Automatic appraisal
- Unbidden occurrence

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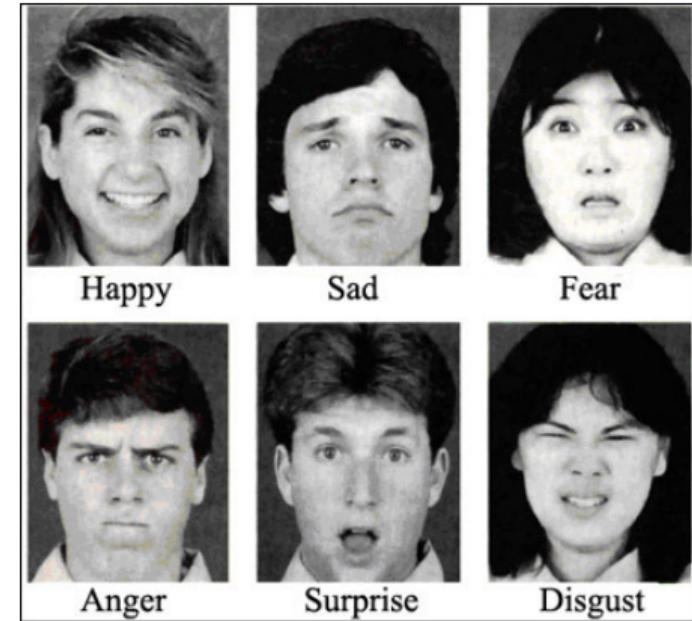
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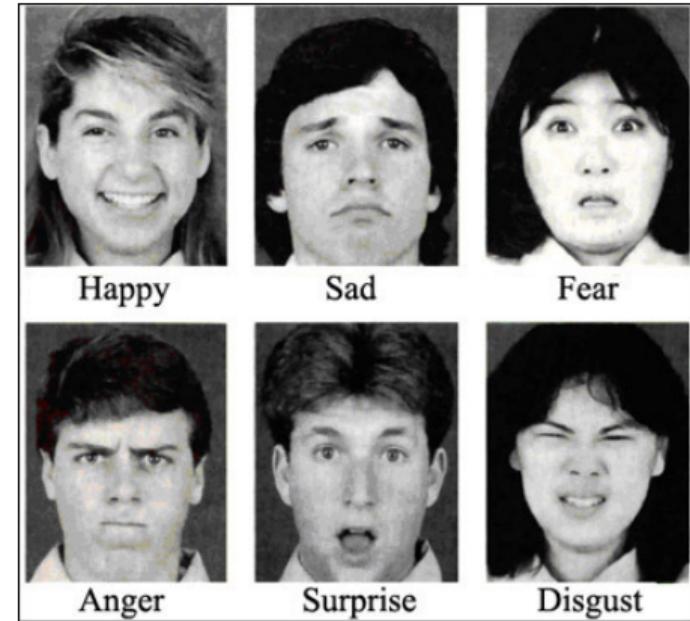


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# Ekman: What are non-basic emotions?

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  - ⇒ They do not exist.
- What is **love**, **depression**, or **hostility**?
  - Personality traits (hostility, openness)
  - Moods (depression, anxiety, long-term disturbances are clinically relevant)
  - Emotional plots (love, grief, jealousy)

# Models of Basic Emotions: Plutchik's Wheel (Plutchik, 1970)

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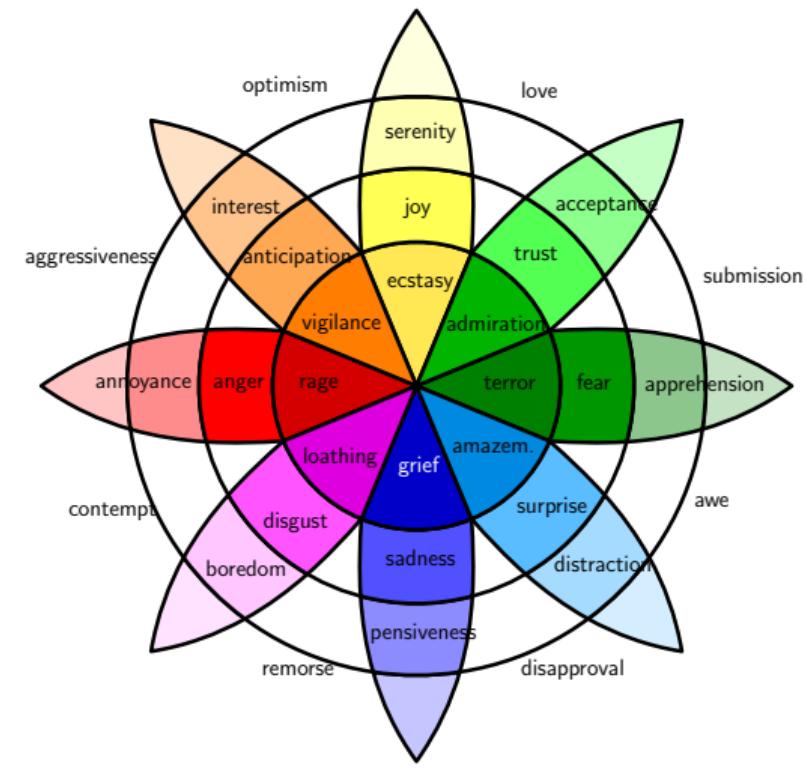
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- Depend on culture and contingent situations

# Feeling

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## Feeling

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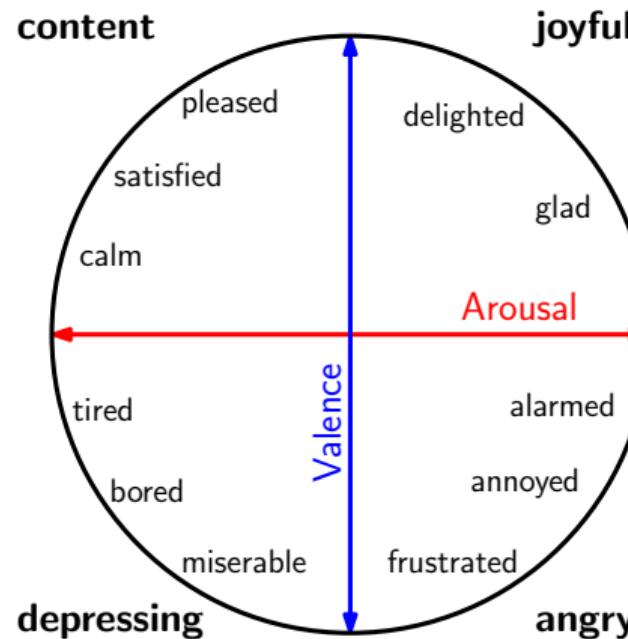
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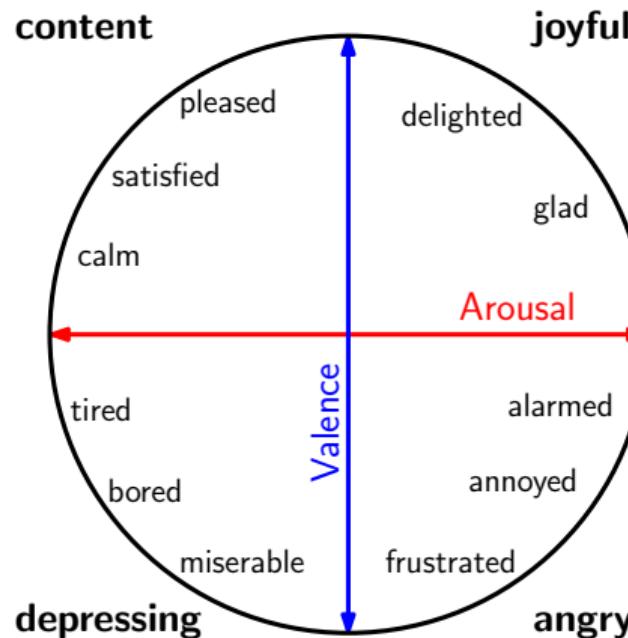
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- Feldman-Barrett (2018): Affect is “the general sense of feeling that you experience throughout each day [...] with two features. The first is how pleasant or unpleasant you feel, which scientists call valence. [...] The second feature of affect is how calm or agitated you feel, which is called arousal.”

# Affect: Continuous Circumplex Model (Russel 1980)

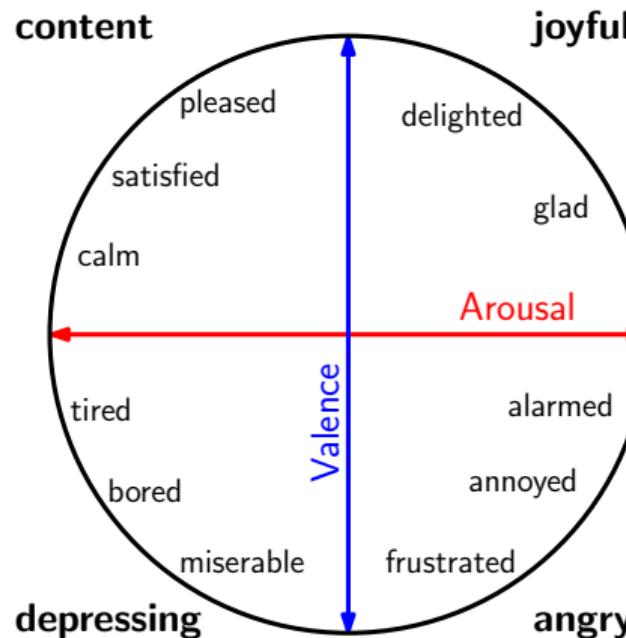


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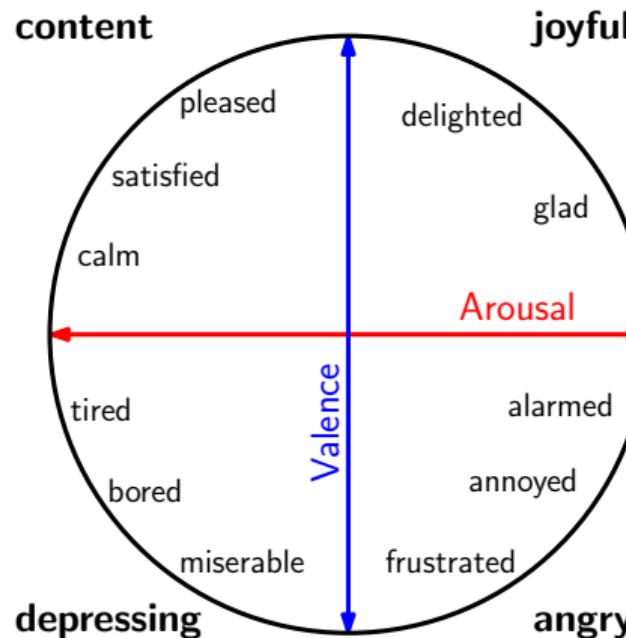
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- So-called dimensional model
- Discrete emotion names are placed in a coordinate system
- Other dimensional models:
  - Valence–Arousal–Dominance (not discussed here)
  - Appraisals (later)

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- Very nice overview video:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M10dhdI\\_3eI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M10dhdI_3eI)

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Scherer, 2005

Emotions are “an episode of interrelated, synchronized changes ... in response to the evaluation of an external or internal stimulus event as relevant to major concerns of the organism”

# Appraisal Theories (according to Scherer)

Emotions have different components...

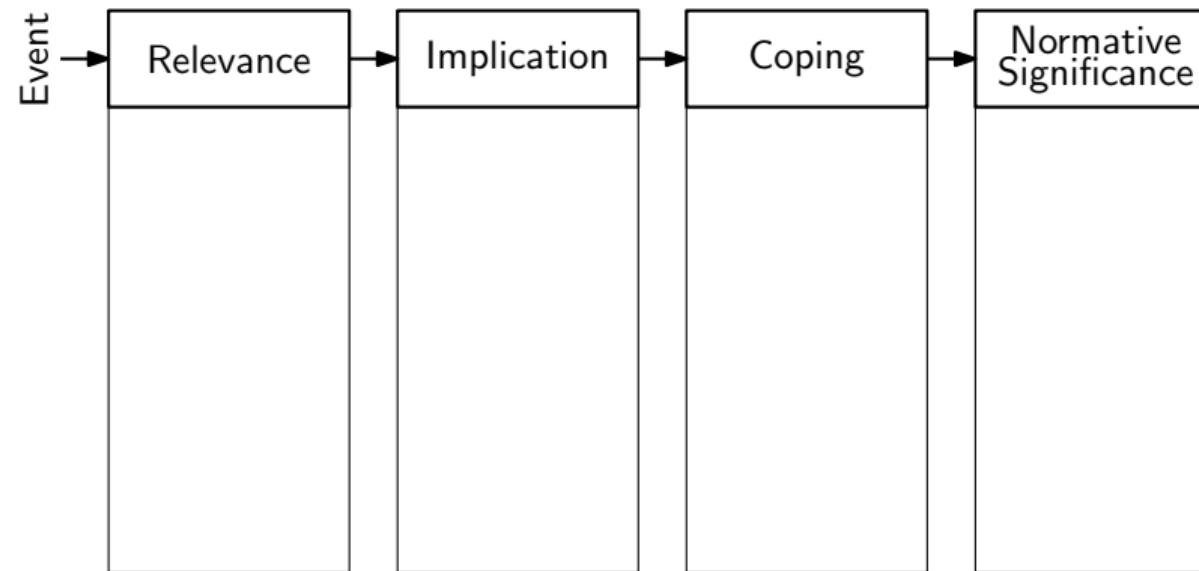
- Cognitive appraisal:  
an evaluation of events and objects
- Bodily symptoms:  
physiological component of emotional experience
- Action tendencies:  
a motivational component for the preparation and direction of motor responses
- Expression: facial and vocal expression, body language, gestures, almost always accompanies an emotional state
- Subjective perceptions/Feeling:  
subjective experience of emotional state once it has occurred

# Sequence of appraisal criteria (Scherer 2005/2013)

Scherer: Emotions are evaluated in a sequential manner.

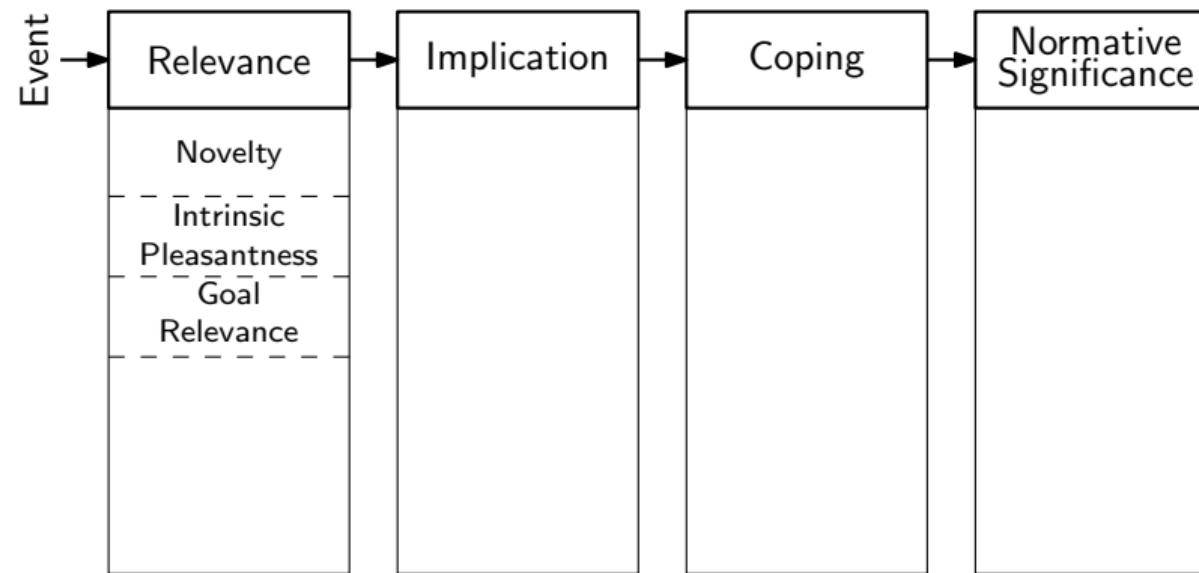
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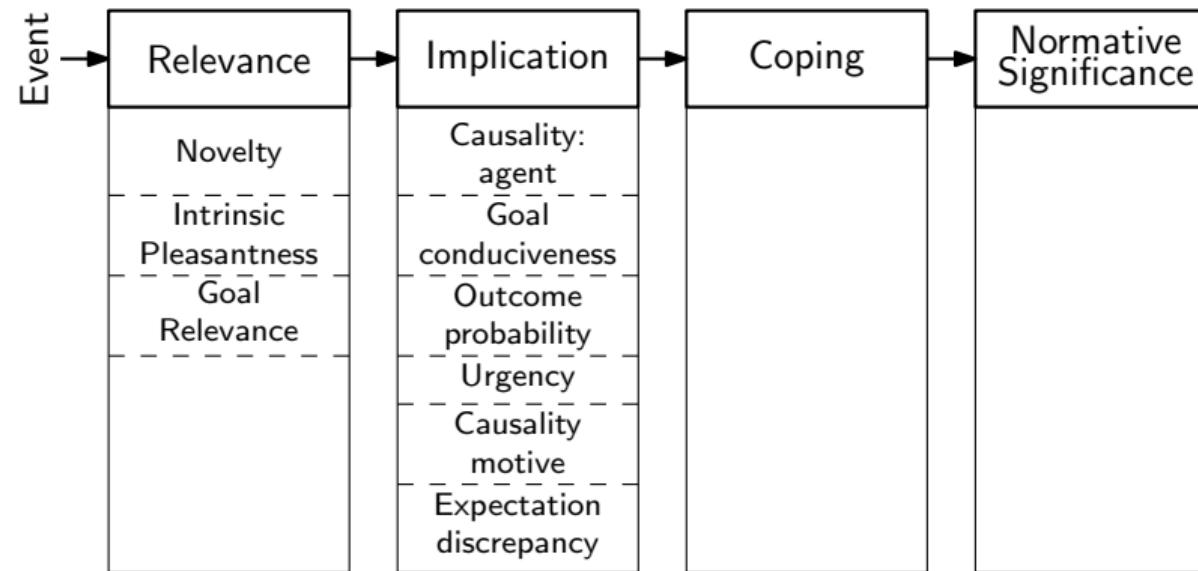
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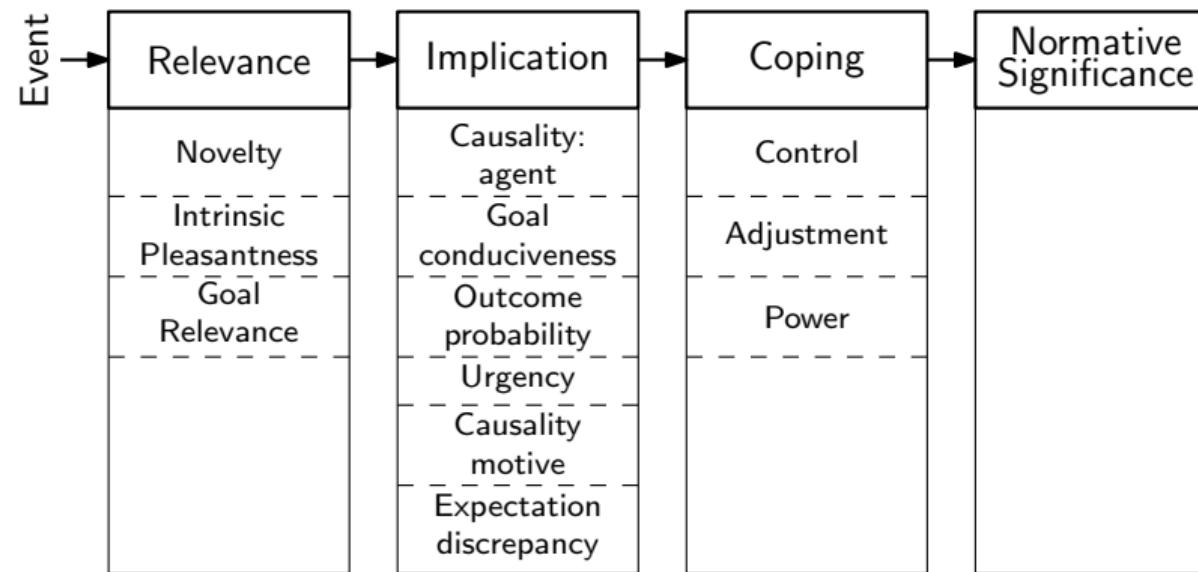
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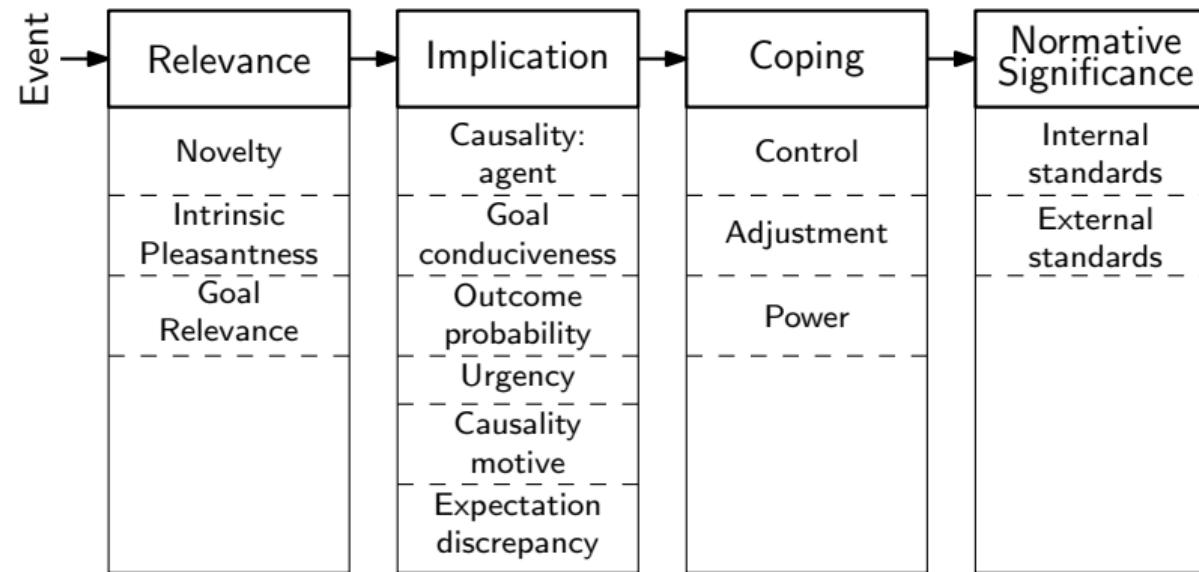
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# Results Smith/Ellsworth (1985)

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*Locations of Emotion Means Along the PCA Components*

Emotion	Component					
	Pleasant <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility/ Control <sup>b</sup>	Certain <sup>c</sup>	Attention <sup>d</sup>	Effort <sup>e</sup>	Situational- Control <sup>f</sup>
Happiness	-1.46	0.09	-0.46	0.15	-0.33	-0.21
Sadness	0.87	-0.36	0.00	-0.21	-0.14	1.15
Anger	0.85	-0.94	-0.29	0.12	0.53	-0.96
Boredom	0.34	-0.19	-0.35	-1.27	-1.19	0.12
Challenge	-0.37	0.44	-0.01	0.52	1.19	-0.20
Hope	-0.50	0.15	0.46	0.31	-0.18	0.35
Fear	0.44	-0.17	0.73	0.03	0.63	0.59
Interest	-1.05	-0.13	-0.07	0.70	-0.07	0.41
Contempt	0.89	-0.50	-0.12	0.88	-0.07	-0.63
Disgust	0.38	-0.50	-0.39	-0.96	0.06	-0.19
Frustration	0.88	-0.37	-0.08	0.60	0.48	0.22
Surprise	-1.35	-0.94	0.73	0.40	-0.66	0.15
Pride	-1.25	0.81	-0.32	0.02	-0.31	-0.46
Shame	0.73	1.31	0.21	-0.11	0.07	-0.07
Guilt	0.60	1.31	-0.15	-0.36	0.00	-0.29

*Note.* Scores are standardized.

<sup>a</sup> Pleasantness: high scores indicate increased unpleasantness.

<sup>b</sup> Responsibility/Control: high scores indicate increased self-responsibility/control.

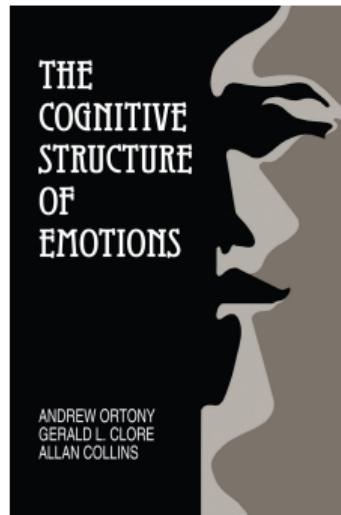
<sup>c</sup> Certainty: high scores indicate increased uncertainty.

<sup>d</sup> Attentional activity: high scores indicate increased attentional activity.

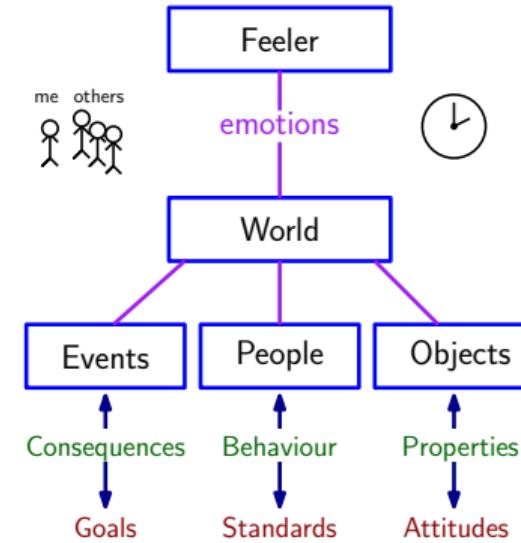
<sup>e</sup> Effort: high scores indicate increased anticipated effort.

<sup>f</sup> Situational control: high scores indicate increased situational control.

# OCC Model of Emotions



Ortony, Clore, Collings (1988):  
The Cognitive Structure of Emotions.



# Outline

1

Introduction

2

What are Emotions?



Motivation: Basic Emotion Theories

Feeling: Affect and Constructionism

Evaluation: Causes and Appraisals

3

Task Definition and Issues

4

What can we learn from previous work in psychology?

Psychological Studies on Reliability

# Example 1

I am happy to be here!

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I am happy to be here!

Circumplex model (Russell):

Valence?  high  low

Arousal?  high  low

Appraisals (Smith/Ellsworth):

Pleasantness?  high  low

Responsible?  high  low

Certain?  high  low

Attention?  high  low

Effort?  high  low

Control?  high  low

Emotion Wheel (Plutchik):

- Protection/Fear
- Destruction/Anger
- Reproduction/Joy
- Deprivation/Sadness
- Incorporation/Acceptance
- Rejection/Disgust
- Exploration/Anticipation
- Orientation/Surprise

## Example 2

I needed to walk alone through the dark forest and heard a loud noise behind me.

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## Input

- Text
  - Variables resp. emotion model
  - Perspective
- Arousal, Valence, Emotion Category, Intensity  
Reader, Writer, Text, mentioned entity

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- Arousal, Valence, Emotion Category, Intensity  
Reader, Writer, Text, mentioned entity

## Output (by human or machine)

- Discrete values
  - Ordinal values
  - Continuous values
- emotion categories  
intensities or appraisals  
intensities, valence/arousal/dominance

# Annotation Perspective and Reliability

Example: “I thought that Wayan might beat Putu.”

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- Writer: **fear** (pretty obvious case, but still, we don't know what the person really felt)
- Reader: **fear?** (depends on context)

## Factors that influence decision

- World knowledge (to be beaten is something to be afraid of)
- Context (Speaker is friend of Putu.)
- Personality (Speaker might be neurotic.)
- Demographics (Might influence world knowledge.)

# It really depends on the task and domain.

Hypothetical setting:

Given news articles, what is the emotional impact on the reader?

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- Average member of the society: **fear**
- Some NLP researcher: **sadness**

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- Person who does believe global warming is not caused by humans: anger
  - Average member of the society: fear
  - Some NLP researcher: sadness
- ⇒ We can probably never access all relevant information.

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Crowdsourcing:

- If the study is more of an experiment to study subjective perceptions
- “What emotion do you feel when reading the text?”
- “What would an average reader feel”? (Buechel, 2017)

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⇒ Interpretation of emotion might differ from actual emotion.

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  - Personality traits: conscientious and open people are better to recognize emotions, shy and neurotic people are worse (Hall 2016)
- Does that affect our annotation study design?
  - ⇒ We might be able to prescreen annotators  
(though I have never seen any study doing that in NLP)

# Take-Away

Emotions...

- ...are quite well understood in psychology
- ...can be represented via affect, appraisal, or categorical names
- ...cannot be reliably annotated, because of potentially missing relevant information
- ...are just hard to recognize

Introduction  
ooooo

What are Emotions?  
ooooooooooooooooooooooo

Task Definition and Issues  
ooooooo

Psychological Studies  
oooo●○

# Questions?

# About this tutorial

## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

- Introduction
- Psychological Models
- Use Cases/Social Impact
- Resources
- Annotation Exercise

## Break (10:30–11:15)

## Session 2 (11:15–12:45)

- Non-Neural Methods
- Multi-task, transfer, zero-shot methods
- Open Challenges
- Appraisal Theories
- Role Labeling
- Ethical Considerations
- Closing

USE CASES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# USE CASES

- Social media and public opinion analysis
- Literary studies
- Hate speech detection
- Empathetic chatbots and virtual agents
- Early depression detection
- Suicide prevention

# SOCIAL MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS

# SOCIAL MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS: Loureiro and Alló, 2020

- Methodology:
  - Twitter messages about climate change analyzed using EmoLex (Mohammad and Turney, 2013)
  - Data collection: 01.01.2019-30.06.2019 (six months)
- Findings:
  - Messages in the UK less negative than in Spain
  - The most evoked feeling is **anticipation** in the UK and **fear** in Spain
  - Similar views about preferences for energy policies: renewable sources are perceived positively, coal negatively, and nuclear energy is associated with heterogeneous perceptions



# SOCIAL MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS: Srinivasan et al., 2019

- Methodology:
  - Twitter messages mentioning Hillary Clinton or Donald Trump analyzed using EmoLex (Mohammad and Turney, 2013)
  - Data collection: 26.09.2016 – 6.11.2016 (six weeks)
- Findings:
  - 90% accuracy for swing directions for 17 out of 19 states
  - Better accuracy than from 9 different pollsters (79% accuracy; correctly predicted swing directions for 15 out of 19 states)
  - Swing in the emotions aligned with various political events

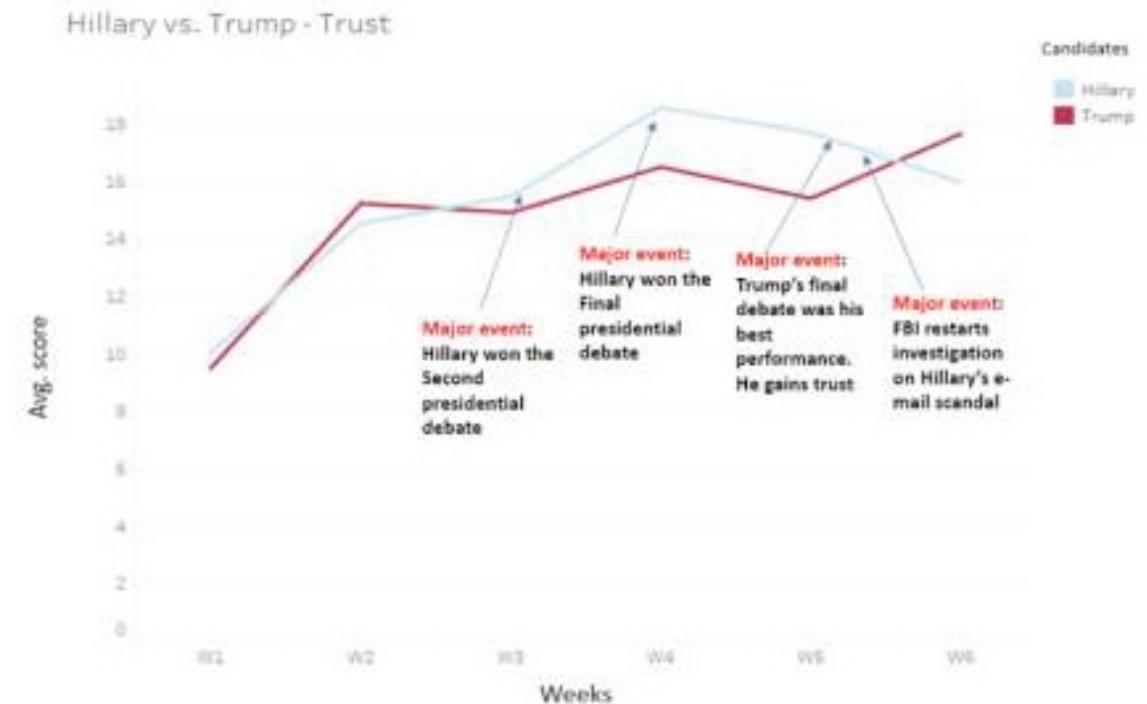


Figure taken from (Srinivasan et al., 2016)



# SOCIAL MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS: Wang et al., 2023

- Methodology:

Twitter posts of top executives in S&P 1500 firms analyzed using [DeepEmotionNet \(Wang et al., 2023\)](#)

- Findings:

[Fear](#) and [anger](#) in Twitter posts by top executives are significantly associated with corporate financial performance

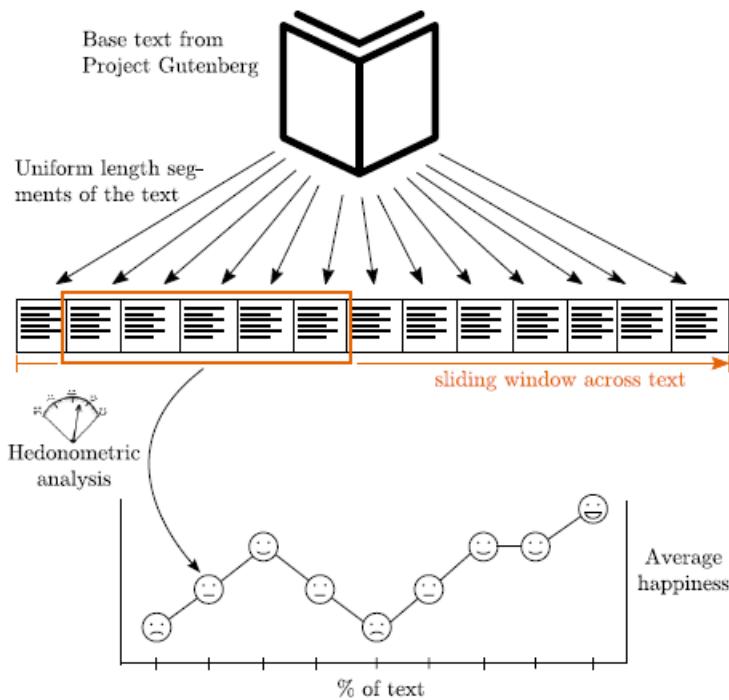


# LITERARY STUDIES

# LITERARY STUDIES: Reagan et al., 2016

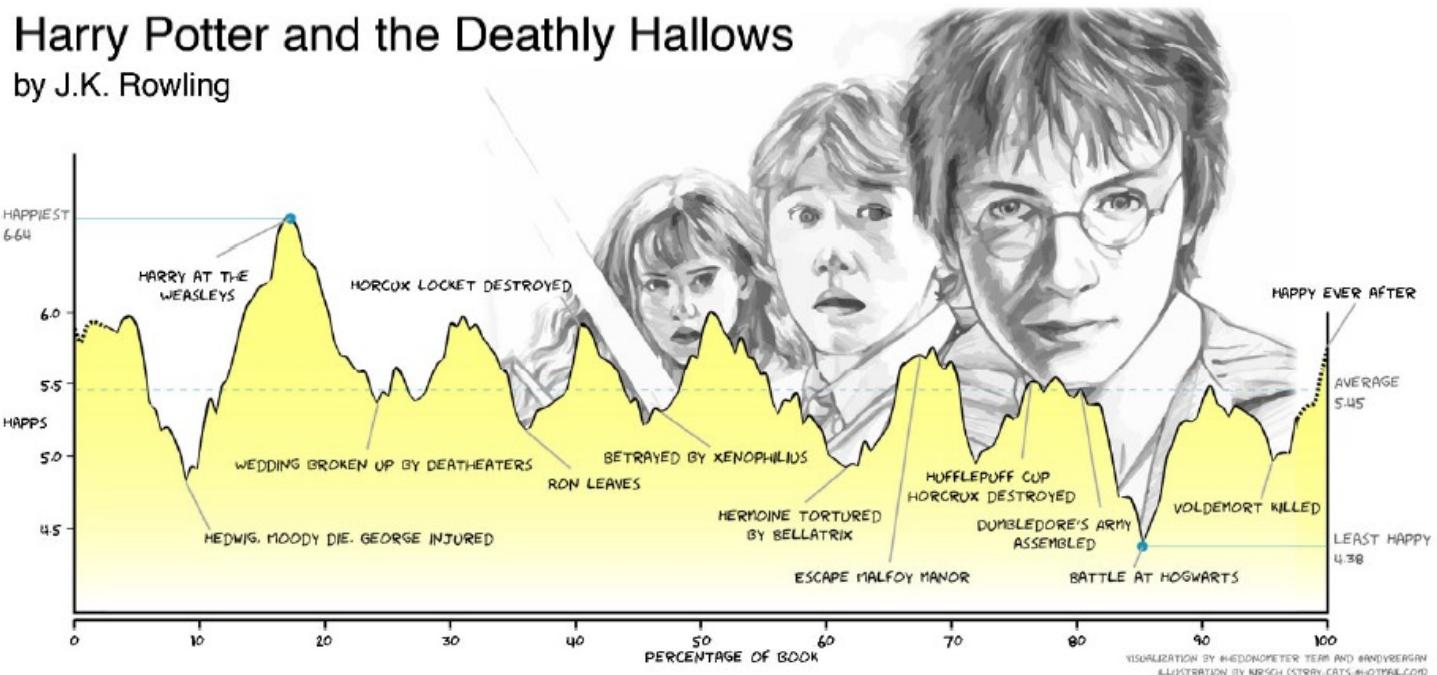
“Our ability to communicate relies in part upon a shared emotional experience, with stories often following distinct emotional trajectories and forming patterns that are meaningful to us.”

(Reagan et al., 2016)



## Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

by J.K. Rowling



Figures taken from (Reagan et al., 2016)

# LITERARY STUDIES: Reagan et al., 2016

- Data and emotion detection:
  - 1327 books from Project Gutenberg (mostly fictional)
  - Happiness using [Hedonometer](#) (Dodds et al., 2011)
- 6 most common emotional arcs:
  - ‘Rags to riches’ (rise)
  - ‘Tragedy’, or ‘Riches to rags’ (fall)
  - ‘Man in a hole’ (fall-rise)
  - ‘Icarus’ (rise-fall)
  - ‘Cinderella’ (rise-fall-rise)
  - ‘Oedipus’ (fall-rise-fall)

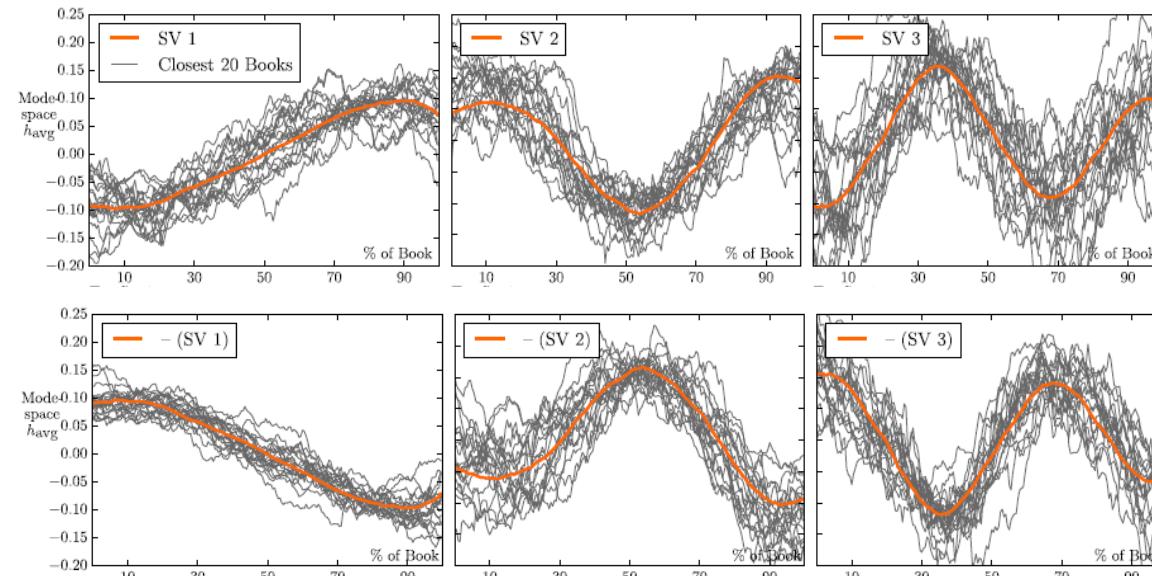


Figure adapted from (Reagan et al., 2016)

# LITERARY STUDIES: Kim et al., 2017

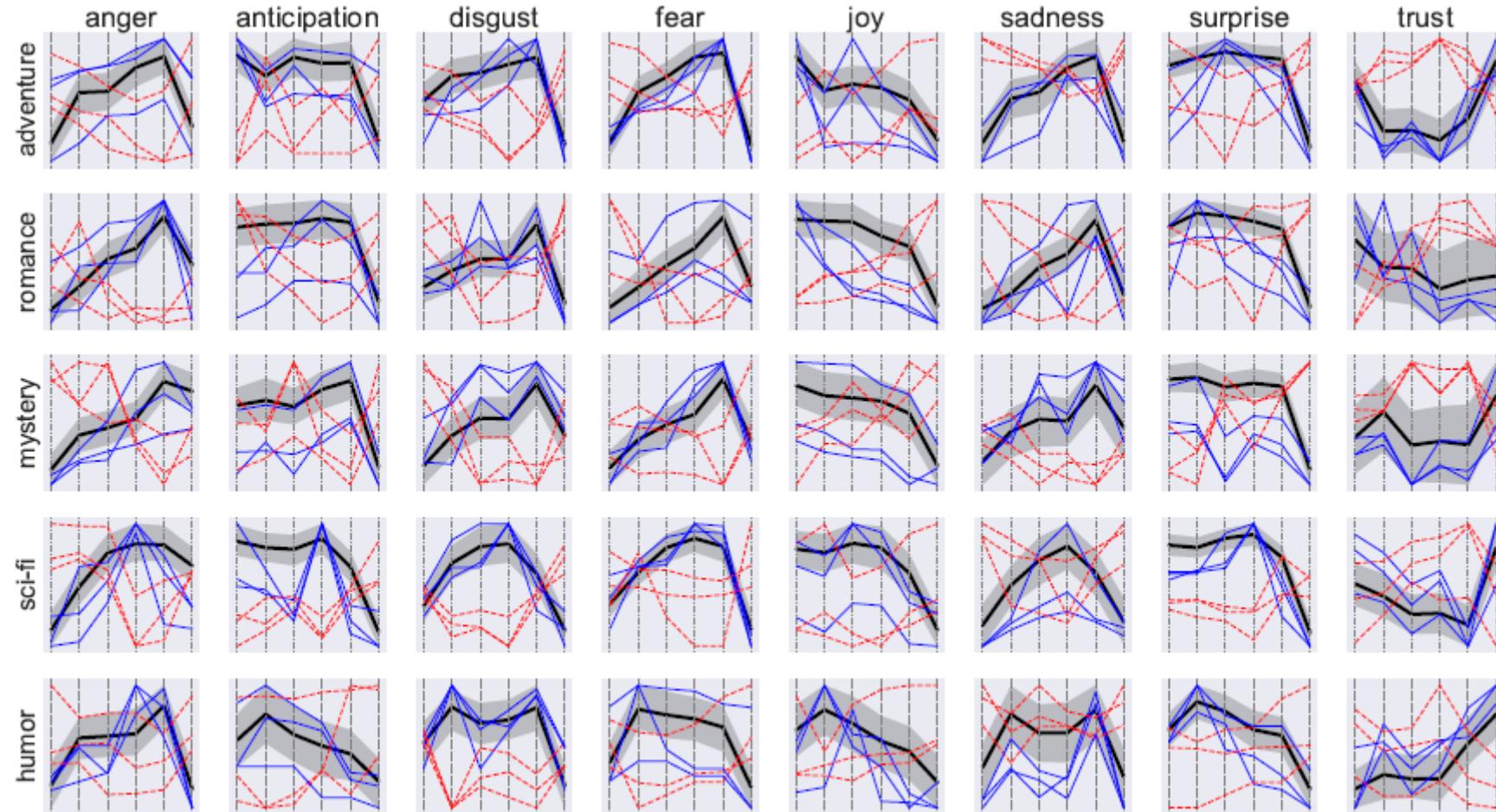


Figure taken from  
(Kim et al., 2017)

# LITERARY STUDIES: Kim et al., 2017

- Genre classification feature sets

- EmoLex (Mohammad and Turney, 2013)
- Bag of Words (BoW)
- Emotion arcs
- Ensemble

Genre	Count
adventure	569
humor	202
mystery	379
romance	327
science fiction	542
$\Sigma$	2019

Table taken from (Kim et al., 2017)

- Results:

- Use of EmoLex outperforms the use of BoW (81% vs. 80% for micro average F1-score)
- Use of emotion arcs instead of lexical features leads to worse classification results
- Ensemble model performs significantly better than the best single model (84% vs. 81% for micro average F1-score)

# HATE SPEECH DETECTION

# HATE SPEECH DETECTION

*“Any strongly impolite, rude or hurtful language using profanity, that can show a debasement of someone or something, or show intense emotion”*

*Fortuna and Nunes (2018)*

Some of the studies that use emotion analysis in hate speech detection:

- “Hate speech classification in social media using emotional analysis” (Martins et al., 2018)
- “Automatic Detection of Hate Speech on Facebook Using Sentiment and Emotion Analysis” (Rodriguez & Argueta, 2019)



# EMPATHETIC CHATBOTS AND VIRTUAL AGENTS

# EMPATHETIC DIALOGUES



Figure taken from (Rashkin et al., 2019)

# EMPATHETIC DIALOGUES DATASET: Rashkin et al., 2019

## **Label: Afraid**

**Situation:** Speaker felt this when...

“I’ve been hearing noises around the house at night”

### **Conversation:**

**Speaker:** I’ve been hearing some strange noises around the house at night.

**Listener:** oh no! That’s scary! What do you think it is?

**Speaker:** I don’t know, that’s what’s making me anxious.

**Listener:** I’m sorry to hear that. I wish I could help you figure it out

## **Label: Proud**

**Situation:** Speaker felt this when...

“I finally got that promotion at work! I have tried so hard for so long to get it!”

### **Conversation:**

**Speaker:** I finally got promoted today at work!

**Listener:** Congrats! That’s great!

**Speaker:** Thank you! I’ve been trying to get it for a while now!

**Listener:** That is quite an accomplishment and you should be proud!

Figure taken from (Rashkin et al., 2019)

# EARLY DEPRESSION DETECTION

# DEPRESSION DETECTION: Islam et al., 2018

- Methodology:
  - Facebook posts analyzed for depression using LIWC software
  - Classification experiments with various ML algorithms
  - 4 feature sets: **emotional processes (positive emotion words, negative emotion words, sadness words, anger words, anxiety words)**, linguistic style, temporal processes, and the combination of all
- Findings:
  - Up to 73% F-measure for binary classification (depression yes or no)
- Drawbacks:
  - Ground truth?
  - Who is depressed?



# DEPRESSION DETECTION: Shanti et al., 2022

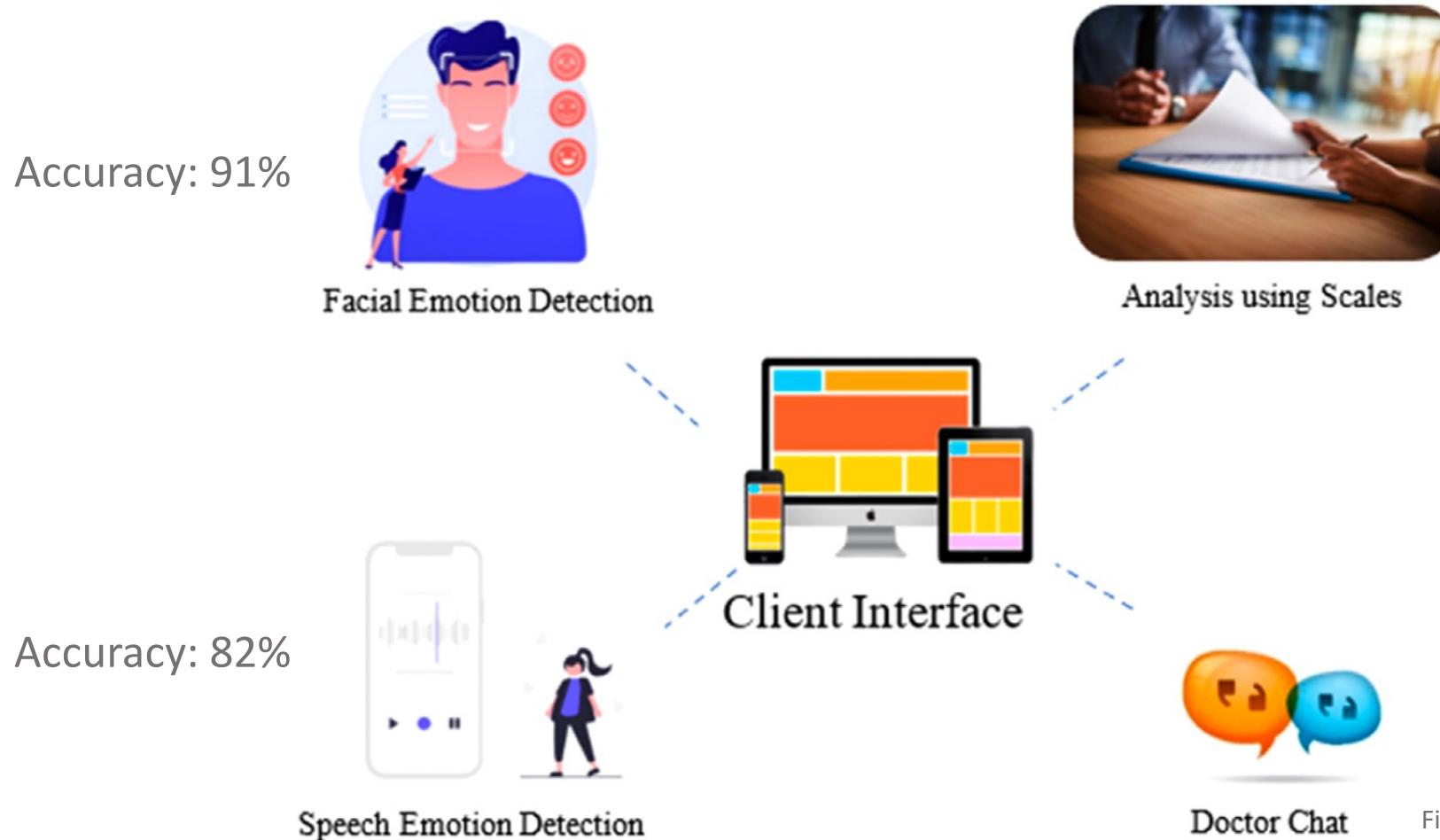


Figure taken from (Shanti et al., 2022)

# SUICIDE PREVENTION

# EMOTION ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE NOTES: Shared Task

- Shared task in 2011 (Pestian et al., 2012)
- Ground truth (annotation):
  - Annotators were asked to identify abuse, anger, blame, fear, guilt, hopelessness, sorrow, forgiveness, happiness, peacefulness, hopefulness, love, pride, thankfulness, instructions, and information
  - Annotators were survivors of suicide loss, active in suicide communities

# EMOTION ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE NOTES: Desmet and Hoste, 2013

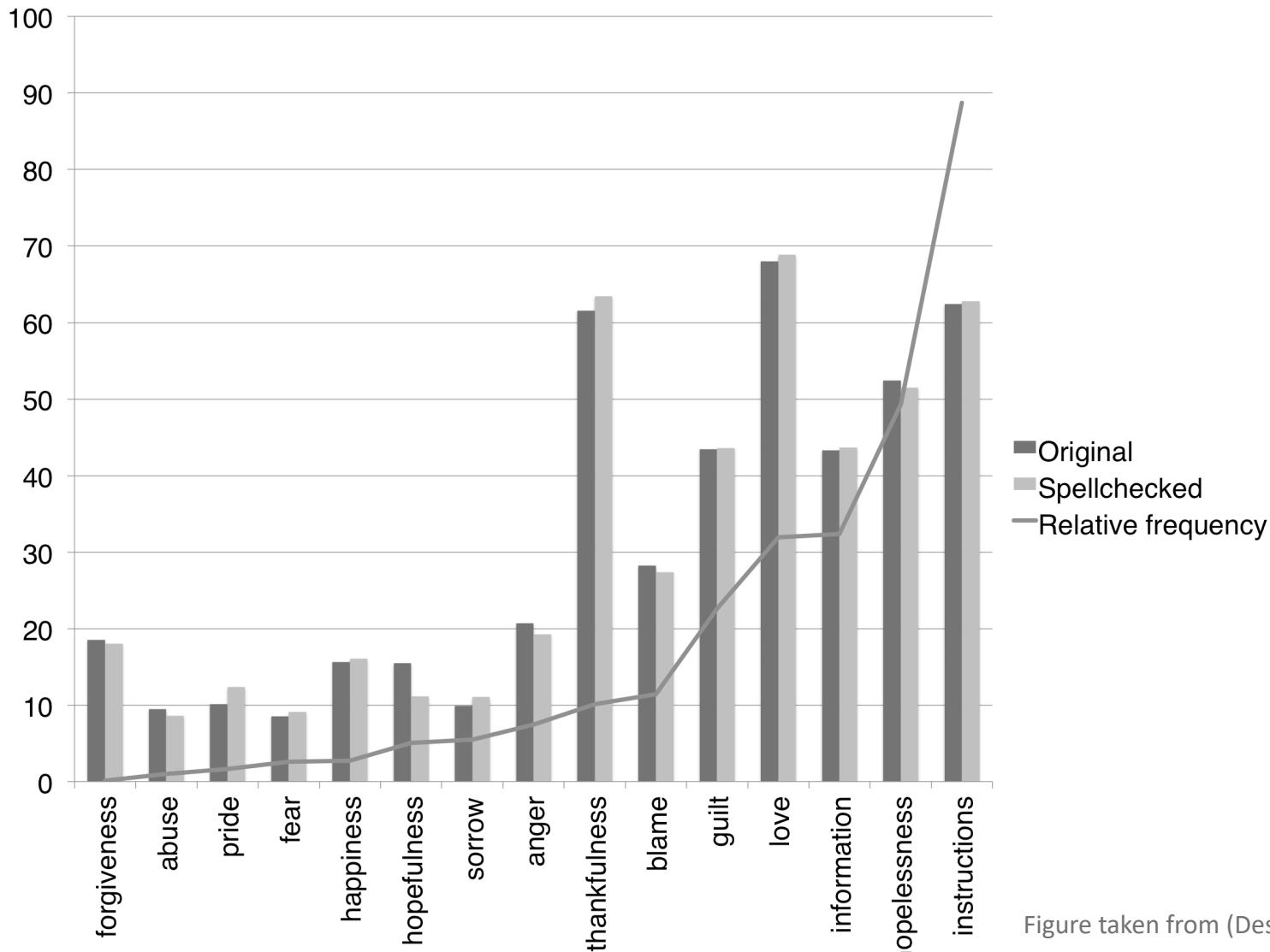
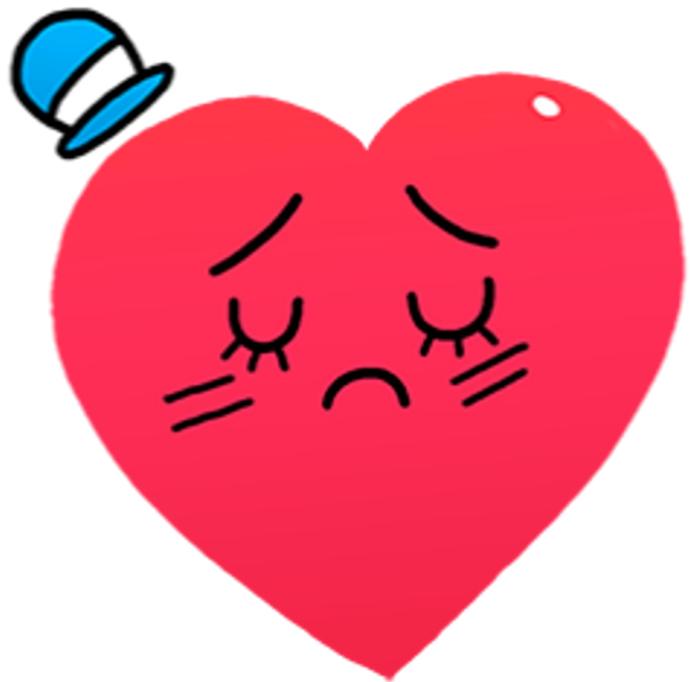


Figure taken from (Desmet and Hoste, 2013)

# Questions?



USE CASES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

## RESOURCES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# RESOURCES

- Emotion detection and classification resources
- Emotion intensity resources
- Other resources

# ANNOTATION OPTIONS

- Automatic or human
- Number of annotators per instance
- Total number of annotators
- Expertise of the annotators
- Ground truth assignment
- Set of emotions
- Labelling type (single or multi)
- Perspective (reader, writer, text)
- Genre and context length

# AUTOMATIC ANNOTATION

- Wang et al. (2012): 131 emotion hashtags as keywords (hashtag at the end of tweet) for collecting **5 million tweets** in seven emotion categories (**joy, sadness, anger, love, thankfulness, surprise**).
- Shahraki and Zaïane (2017): based on 15 explicit hashtags appearing in them compiled **Clean Balanced Emotional Dataset (CBET)** with **27,000 annotated tweets** (3,000 per each emotion: **anger, fear, joy, love, sadness, surprise, thankfulness, disgust, and guilt**)
- Mohammad (2012): **21,051 tweets** which contained one of the six **Ekman's emotions (anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise)** as the last hashtag

# VARIATIONS IN HUMAN ANNOTATION: Štajner, 2021

Study	#annotators		Gold	#emotions	Labelling	Perspective	Genre
	Per instance	Total					
(Demszky et al., 2020)	3 or 5	82	> 1 annotator	27+1	multi	writer	Reddit
(Bostan et al., 2020)	5	310	> 1 annotator	15+1	single	text	Headlines
(Öhman et al., 2020)	$\leq 3$	108	> 1 annotator	8+1	multi	speaker	Subtitles
(Poria et al., 2019)	5	?	majority	6+1	single	speaker	Dialog
(Hsu et al., 2018)	5	?	majority*	6+1	single	speaker	Dialog
(Schuff et al., 2017)	3–6	6	various	8	multi	?	Twitter
(Mohammad et al., 2015)	3+	$\approx 3000$	> half	19+1	single	text	Twitter
(Brynielsson et al., 2014)	3	3	majority	3+1	single	writer	Twitter
(Neviarouskaya et al., 2010)	3	3	$\geq 2$ agree	14	single	?	Various
(Neviarouskaya et al., 2009)	3	3	$\geq 2$ agree	9+1	single	?	Blogs
(Strapparava and Mihalcea, 2007)	6	6	?	6	multi	reader	Headlines
(Aman and Szpakowicz, 2007)	2	4	both agree	6+2	single	text	Blogs
(Alm et al., 2005)	2-3	3	majority	6+1	single	text	Children

Table 1: Annotation procedures used in previous studies (“?” signifies that the particular aspect was not specified in the paper, “+1” in the *#emotions* column signifies the additional class for “other” or “no emotion”).

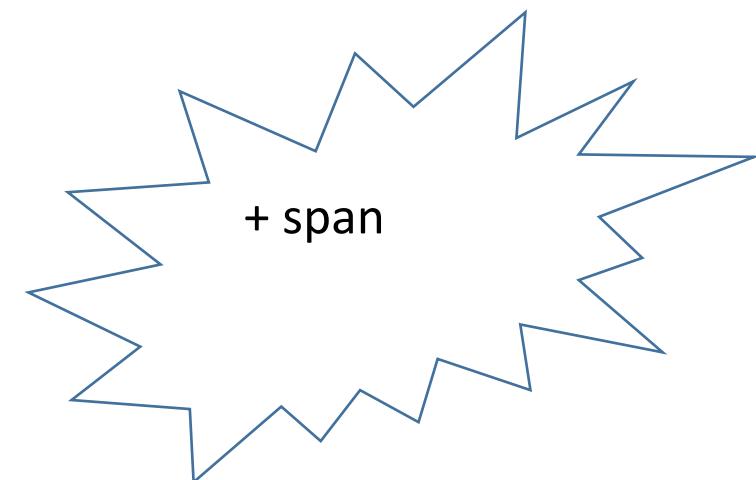
Table taken from (Štajner, 2021)

# EMOTIONS IN CHILDREN STORIES: Alm et al., 2005

- **Genre:** children stories (22 Grimms' tales)
- **Span:** sentence
- **Size:** 1580 sentences
- **Emotions:** extended Ekman's (added neutral and split surprise into positive and negative)
- **Perspective:** text's (the feeler in the sentence)
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** 2
- **Gold:** both agree

# EMOTIONS IN BLOGS: Aman and Szpakowicz, 2007

- **Genre:** blogs (selected by using seeds!)
- **Span:** sentence
- **Size:** 1466 emotional + 2800 no emotion
- **Emotions:** extended Ekman's (added mixed emotion and no emotion)
- **Intensity:** low, medium, and high
- **Perspective:** writer's
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** 2 per sentence (4 in total)
- **Gold:** both agree



# EMOTIONS IN BLOGS: Neviarouskaya et al., 2009

- **Genre:** diary-like blog posts (BuzzMetrics)
- **Span:** sentence
- **Size:** 700 sentences
- **Emotions:** subset of emotional states defined by Izard (interest, joy, surprise, anger, disgust, fear, guilt, sadness, shame)
- **Intensity:** [0.0, 1.0]
- **Perspective:** ?
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** 3
- **Gold:** at least 2 agree (656 sentences)

# EMOTIONS IN NEWS HEADLINES: Strapparava and Mihalcea, 2007

- **Genre:** news headlines SemEval-2007 Task 14: Affective Text
- **Span:** headline
- **Size:** 1250 headlines
- **Emotions:** Ekman's
- **Intensity:** [0,100]
- **Perspective:** reader's
- **Labelling:** multiple
- **Annotators:** 6
- **Gold:** ?

# EMOTIONS IN ELECTORAL TWEETS: Mohammad et al., 2015

- **Genre:** electoral tweets
- **Span:** tweet
- **Size:** 2,000 tweets
- **Emotions:** Plutchik (19->8)
- **Intensity:** low, medium, high
- **Perspective:** various
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** ~ 30,000 crowdsourced (AMT and CrowdFlower), at least 5 per each
- **Gold:** belongs to category X if it was annotated with X more times than with all others combined

Q1. Which of the following best describes the **Emotions** in this tweet?

- This tweet expresses or suggests an emotional attitude or response to something.
- This tweet expresses or suggests two or more contrasting emotional attitudes or responses.
- This tweet has no emotional content.
- There is some emotion here, but the tweet does not give enough context to determine which emotion it is.
- It is not possible to decide which of the above options is appropriate.

# EMOTIONS IN TWEETS: Schuff et al., 2017

- **Genre:** SemEval 2016 Stance Data set (Mohammad et al., 2016)
- **Span:** tweet
- **Size:** 4,868 tweets
- **Emotions:** Plutchik (anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, trust)
- **Perspective:** ?
- **Labelling:** multi
- **Annotators:** 6 (minimum 3 per each tweet)
- **Gold:** various

# EMOTIONS IN CONVERSATIONS: Hsu et al., 2018

- **Genre:** multi-party conversations (Friends TV scripts and FB personal dialogues)
- **Span:** utterance
- **Size:** 29,245 utterances (2,000 dialogues)
- **Emotions:** Ekman's + neutral + non-neutral
- **Perspective:** speaker
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** 5 AMT workers per each
- **Gold:** majority (when more than two majority then class non-neutral)

# EMOTIONS IN CONVERSATIONS: Hsu et al., 2018

- **Genre:** multi-party conversations (Friends TV scripts and FB personal dialogues)
- **Span:** utterance
- **Size:** 29,245 utterances (2,000 dialogues)

	# of Utterances	Utterance Length	Emotion Label Distribution (%)									kappa (%)
			Neu	Joy	Sad	Fea	Ang	Sur	Dis	Non		
<b>Friends</b>	14,503	10.67	45.03	11.79	3.43	1.70	5.23	11.43	2.28	19.11	33.83	
<b>EmotionPush</b>	14,742	6.84	66.85	14.25	3.49	0.28	0.95	3.85	0.72	9.62	33.64	

# EMOTIONS IN SUBTITLES: Öhman et al., 2020

- **Genre:** movie subtitles from OPUS (Lison and Tiedemann, 2016)
- **Languages:** Finnish and English (human annotation) + 30 others (projections)
- **Span:** subtitle (roughly 1 sentence)
- **Size:** 25,000 sentences (Finnish) + 30,000 sentences (English)
- **Emotions:** Plutchik (8) + neutral
- **Perspective:** speaker
- **Labelling:** single
- **Annotators:** 60-100 students (2-3 per instance)
- **Gold:** at least 2 agreed

# OTHER RESOURCES

# EMPATHETIC DIALOGUES DATASET: Rashkin et al., 2019

- Approximately 25000 dialogues grounded in situations prompted by specific emotion labels

## **Label: Afraid**

**Situation:** Speaker felt this when...

“I've been hearing noises around the house at night”

### **Conversation:**

**Speaker:** I've been hearing some strange noises around the house at night.

**Listener:** oh no! That's scary! What do you think it is?

**Speaker:** I don't know, that's what's making me anxious.

**Listener:** I'm sorry to hear that. I wish I could help you figure it out

## **Label: Proud**

**Situation:** Speaker felt this when...

“I finally got that promotion at work! I have tried so hard for so long to get it!”

### **Conversation:**

**Speaker:** I finally got promoted today at work!

**Listener:** Congrats! That's great!

**Speaker:** Thank you! I've been trying to get it for a while now!

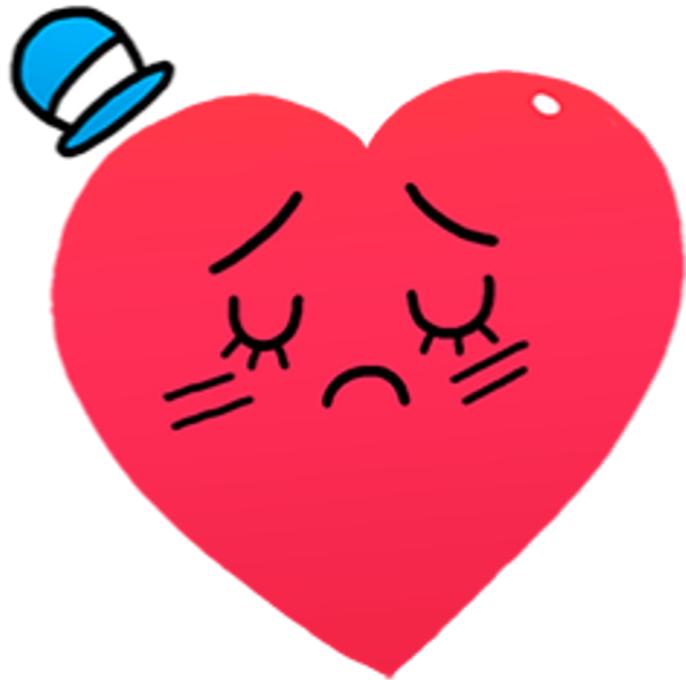
**Listener:** That is quite an accomplishment and you should be proud!

Figure taken from (Rashkin et al., 2019)

# Questions?



## RESOURCES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text



Universität Stuttgart  
Institut für  
Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

# Emotion Analysis

Small Annotation Exercise and Discussion

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



# Hand On Annotation

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.
- Let's do an annotation together.

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

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- For each instance that we show you, answer the questions in the form.

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.
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- For each instance that we show you, answer the questions in the form.

Think about the following questions:

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.
- Let's do an annotation together.
- For each instance that we show you, answer the questions in the form.

Think about the following questions:

- Would annotators agree on the label?

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.
- Let's do an annotation together.
- For each instance that we show you, answer the questions in the form.

Think about the following questions:

- Would annotators agree on the label?
- Would an automatic method succeed/fail?

# Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources and methods.
- Let's do an annotation together.
- For each instance that we show you, answer the questions in the form.

Think about the following questions:

- Would annotators agree on the label?
- Would an automatic method succeed/fail?

Link: <https://forms.gle/9pwPXnCCB8K1ocrg7>





# Questions

- Did you miss annotation labels?
- Would you have preferred to annotate multiple emotions?
- Would you prefer a neutral label?
- What are properties of instances that you assume would never be correctly predicted by machines?

# About this tutorial

## Session 1: Fundaments

- Introduction + Psychological Models
- Use Cases/Social Impact

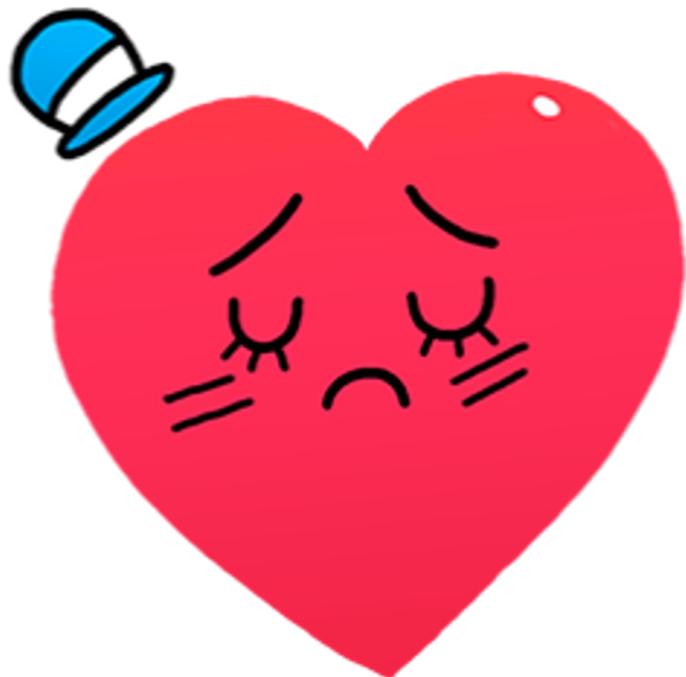
## Session 2: Classification/Regression

- Resources
- Non-neural methods
- Multi-task, transfer, zero-shot
- Annotation Exercise

## Session 3: Stimuli and Roles; Contextualization

- Open Challenges
- Evaluation-based resources and Methods
- Role Labeling
- Ethical Considerations
- Closing

NON-NEURAL  
MODELS



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# NON-NEURAL MODELS

# EMOTIONS IN CHILDREN STORIES: Alm et al., 2005

- **Genre:** children stories (22 Grimms' tales)
- **Task:** Emotional vs. non-emotional
- rule-based linear classifier (SNoW)
- 10-fold cross-validation (90% training, 10% testing)

# EMOTIONS IN CHILDREN STORIES: Alm et al., 2005

- **Features:**

- First sentence in the story
- Conjunctions of selected features
- Direct speech
- Thematic story type
- Special punctuation
- Complete upper-case word
- Sentence length in words
- Ranges of story progress
- Percent of JJ, N, V, RB
- V counts in sentence, excluding participles
- Positive and negative word count
- WordNet emotion Words

- Interjections and affective words
- Content BoW: N, V, JJ, RB words by POS

	same-tune-eval	sep-tune-eval
P(Neutral)	59.94	60.05
Content BOW	61.01	58.30
All features except BOW	64.68	63.45
All features	68.99	63.31
All features + sequencing	69.37	62.94

Accuracy

Figure taken from (Alm et al., 2005)

# EMOTIONS IN BLOGS: Aman and Szpakowicz, 2007

- **Genre:** blogs (selected by using seeds!)
- **Span:** sentence
- **Size:** 1466 emotional + 2800 no emotion
- **Task:** Emotional vs. non-emotional
- For feature extraction used emotional dictionaries:
  - General Inquirer (Stone et al., 1966)
  - WordNet-Affect (Strapparava and Valitutti, 2004)

# EMOTIONS IN BLOGS: Aman and Szpakowicz, 2007

GI Features	WN-Affect Features	Other Features
Emotion words	Happiness words	Emoticons
Positive words	Sadness words	Exclamation (“!”) and
Negative words	Anger words	question (“?”) marks
Interjection words	Disgust words	
Pleasure words	Surprise words	
Pain words	Fear words	

Features	Naïve Bayes	SVM
GI	71.45%	71.33%
WN-Affect	70.16%	70.58%
GI+WN-Affect	71.7%	73.89%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>72.08%</b>	<b>73.89%</b>

Accuracy

Figures taken from (Aman and Szpakowicz, 2007)

# EMOTIONS IN ELECTORAL TWEETS: Mohammad et al., 2015

- **Genre:** electoral tweets
- **Emotions:** Plutchik (8)
- 10-fold stratified cross-validation
- SVM with linear kernel (also tried logistic regression and different SVM kernels)

# EMOTIONS IN ELECTORAL TWEETS: Mohammad et al., 2015

- Features:

- word unigrams and bigrams
- Punctuations
- Elongated words
- Emotions
- Emotion lexicons
- Negations
- Position features
- Combined features

	<b>Accuracy</b>
random baseline	30.26
majority baseline	47.75
automatic SVM system	56.84
human performance	69.80

Figure taken from (Mohammad et al., 2015)

# EMOTIONS IN SUBTITLES: Öhman et al., 2020

- Features:
  - Word unigrams, bigrams, trigram

SVM per class f1	emotion
0.8073	anger
0.8296	anticipation
0.8832	disgust
0.8763	fear
0.8819	joy
0.8762	sadness
0.8430	surprise
0.8832	trust

Figure taken from (Öhman et al., 2020)

# NON-NEURAL VS. NEURAL: Öhman et al., 2020

data	f1	accuracy
English without NER, BERT	0.530	0.538
English with NER, BERT	0.536	0.544
English NER with neutral, BERT	0.467	0.529
English NER binary with surprise, BERT	0.679	0.765
English NER true binary, BERT	0.838	0.840
Finnish anno., FinBERT	0.507	0.513
English NER, one-vs-rest SVM (LinearSVC) <sup>7</sup>	0.746	

Figure taken from (Öhman et al., 2020)

# NON-NEURAL VS. NEURAL: Öhman et al., 2020

Dataset	Language-specific BERT	SVM
Finnish projected	0.4461	0.5859
Turkish projected	0.4685	0.6080
Arabic projected	0.4627	0.5729
German projected	0.5084	0.6059
Dutch projected	0.5155	0.6140
Chinese projected	0.4729	0.5044

Data taken from (Öhman et al., 2020)

# NON-NEURAL VS. NEURAL: Schuff et al., 2017

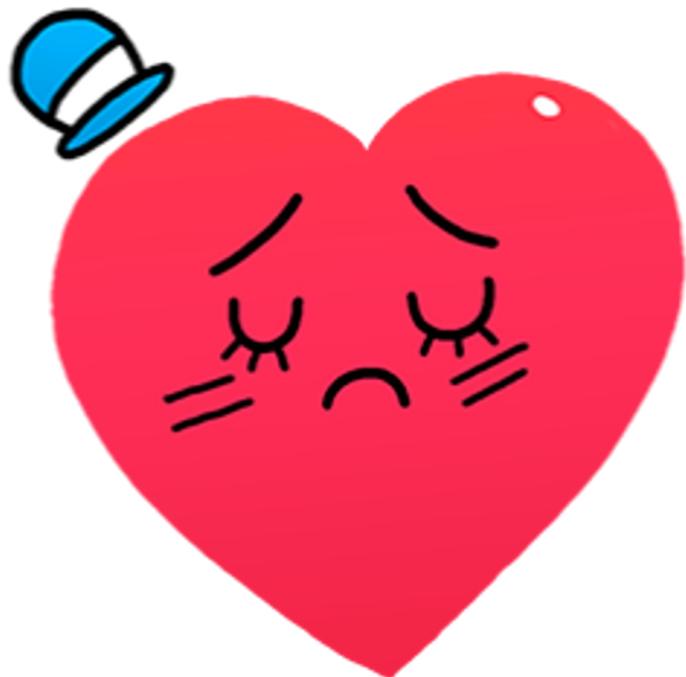
Emotion	Bag-of-words			Linear			Neural								
	MAXENT			SVM			LSTM			Bi-LSTM			CNN		
	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>
Anger	76	72	74	76	69	72	76	77	76 (1.7)	77	77	77 (0.8)	77	77	77 (0.8)
Anticipation	72	61	66	70	60	64	68	68	67 (1.8)	70	66	68 (1.2)	68	60	64 (1.2)
Disgust	62	47	54	59	53	56	64	68	65 (3.2)	61	64	63 (1.4)	62	61	62 (0.6)
Fear	57	31	40	55	40	46	51	48	49 (3.5)	58	43	49 (1.6)	53	46	49 (1.7)
Joy	55	50	52	52	52	52	56	41	46 (5.9)	54	59	56 (2.9)	54	56	55 (1.7)
Sadness	65	65	65	64	60	62	60	77	67 (2.5)	62	72	67 (0.6)	63	72	67 (0.9)
Surprise	62	15	24	46	22	30	40	17	21 (4.4)	42	20	27 (2.9)	36	24	28 (3.7)
Trust	62	38	47	57	45	50	57	49	51 (6.1)	59	44	50 (2.5)	53	49	50 (0.6)
Micro-Avg.	66	52	58	63	53	58	62	60	61 (0.9)	64	60	62 (0.3)	62	59	60 (0.6)

Figure adapted from (Schuff et al., 2017)

# Questions?



NON-NEURAL  
MODELS



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Emotion Analysis in Text



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# Emotion Analysis

Transfer, Multi-Task Learning, Zero-Shot Predictions

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



# Outline

1

Overview

2

Weak and Distant Labeling



- Obtaining Automatically Annotated Corpora
- Transfer Learning

3

Multi-task learning

4

Zero-Shot Prediction

# Outline

1

Overview

2

Weak and Distant Labeling



Obtaining Automatically Annotated Corpora  
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3

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Zero-Shot Prediction

# Emotion Analysis as Text Classification

Where are we?

- Emotion classification as text classification
- Meaningful features can be extracted for the task
- [What's happening in the deep learning world?](#)

# Shared Tasks on the Topic

- Affective Text (Headlines), 2007 (SemEval)
- Emotion Intensity, 2017 (WASSA), 2018 (SemEval)
- Emotion Classification (E-c) 2018 (SemEval)
- Implicit Emotions, 2018 (WASSA)
- More shared tasks at SemEval and WASSA

# Shared Tasks on the Topic

- Affective Text (Headlines), 2007 (SemEval)
- Emotion Intensity, 2017 (WASSA), 2018 (SemEval)
- **Emotion Classification (E-c) 2018 (SemEval)**
- **Implicit Emotions, 2018 (WASSA)**
- More shared tasks at SemEval and WASSA

# Emotion Classification E-c SemEval, Setting

## Task Definition

Emotion Classification (E-c): Given a tweet, classify it as ‘neutral or no emotion’ or as one, or more, of eleven given emotions that best represent the mental state of the tweeter

- Annotation via crowdsourcing
- Aggregation:  
Accept emotion label with at least 2/7 annotations

(Mohammad et al., SemEval 2018)

# Implicit Emotions Shared Task: Data and Task

# Implicit Emotions Shared Task: Data and Task



# Implicit Emotions Shared Task: Data and Task



- Input:

Tweet with emotion synonym replaced by unique string

# Implicit Emotions Shared Task: Data and Task



- Input:  
Tweet with emotion synonym replaced by unique string
- Output:  
Emotion for which the removed word is a synonym

# Implicit Emotions Shared Task: Data and Task



- Input:  
Tweet with emotion synonym replaced by unique string
- Output:  
Emotion for which the removed word is a synonym

## Example

sadness [USERNAME] can you send me a tweet? I'm [#TRIGGERWORD#] because I'm feeling invisible to you

# Outline

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Weak and Distant Labeling



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Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Weak/Self-Labeling

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

# Weak/Self-Labeling

Approach:

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Approach:

- Manually associate
  - hashtags with emotions
  - emojis with emotions

# Weak/Self-Labeling

Approach:

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  - emojis with emotions
- Assume that occurrence of hashtag/emoji marks emotion

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- Apply to other texts

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- Easy to obtain huge data sets

Disadvantage:

- Concept of emotion ≠ emotion hashtags/emojis
- Example: 10.1109/SocialCom-PASSAT.2012.119

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Zero-Shot Prediction

Overview  
ooooo

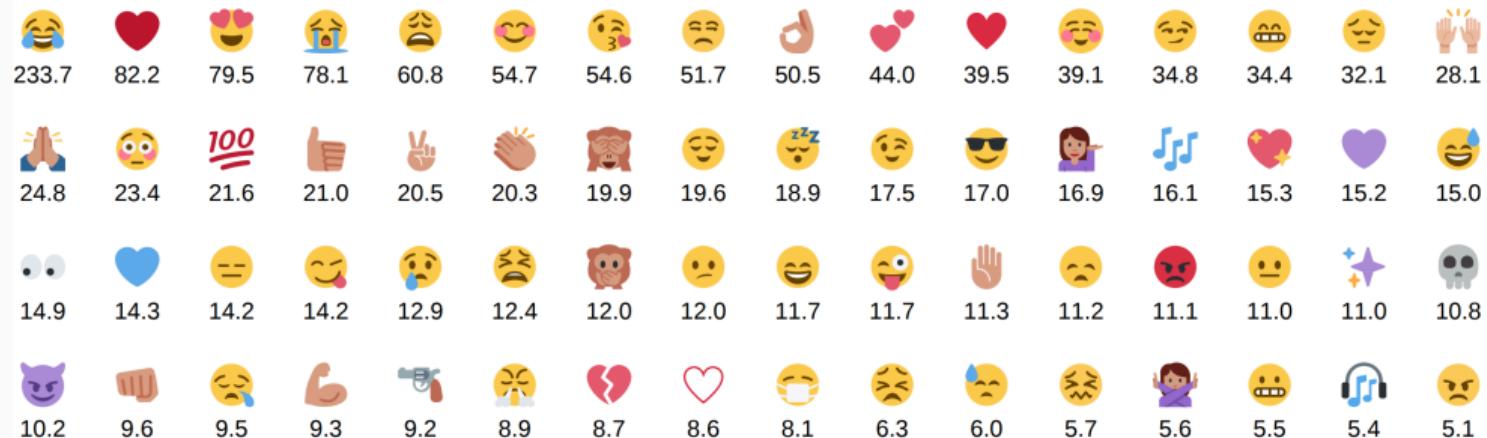
Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji



Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

- Develops a **deep learning method** for **emotion classification** (amongst other tasks)

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

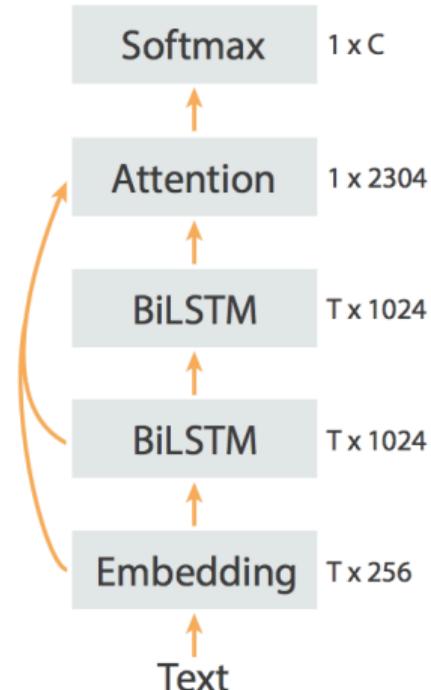
- Develops a **deep learning method** for **emotion classification** (amongst other tasks)
- **Pretrain** model on huge data set to predict the occurrence of an emoji

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

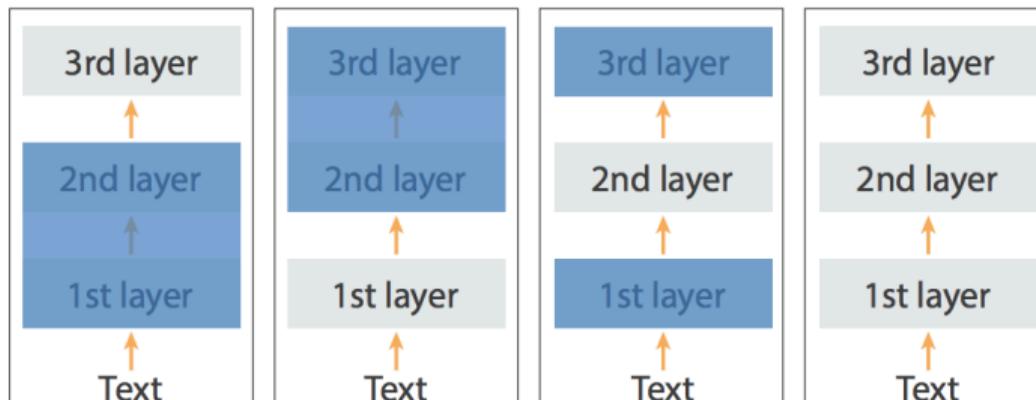
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- **Fine-tune**: Keep subset of parameters fixed while learning on actual data set.

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

- Develops a **deep learning method** for **emotion classification** (amongst other tasks)
- **Pretrain** model on huge data set to **predict the occurrence of an emoji**
- **Fine-tune**: Keep subset of parameters fixed while learning on actual data set.



# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji



- Blue: frozen
- a) tune any new layers
- b) then tune 1st layer
- c) then tune next layer, until all have been tuned
- d) tune all together

Bjarke Felbo, Alan Mislove, Anders Søgaard, Iyad Rahwan, Sune Lehmann: Using millions of emoji occurrences to learn any-domain representations for detecting sentiment, emotion and sarcasm. EMNLP 2017.

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Final Remark on Results

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Final Remark on Results

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*between data sets*

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Cross-corpus experiment

- Split corpora in train/val

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Cross-corpus experiment

- Split corpora in train/val
- Train BOW-MaxEnt-L2 on all train parts, apply on all val parts

# Final Remark on Results

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Cross-corpus experiment

- Split corpora in train/val
- Train BOW-MaxEnt-L2 on all train parts, apply on all val parts
- Join all train parts, apply on each val part

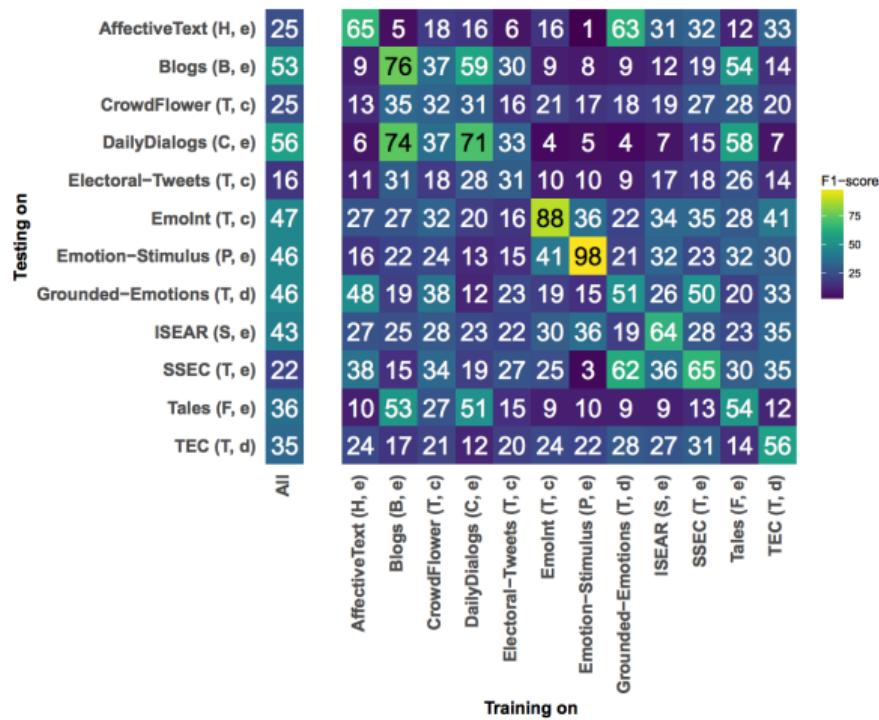
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Cross-corpus experiment

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- Train BOW-MaxEnt-L2 on all train parts, apply on all val parts
- Join all train parts, apply on each val part

(Bostan/Klinger, COLING 2018)



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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Tasks in Multitask Learning and Emotions

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- Akhtar et al, NAACL 2019: Multi-task Learning for Multi-modal **Emotion** Recognition and **Sentiment** Analysis  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/N19-1034.pdf>

# Tasks in Multitask Learning and Emotions

- Akhtar et al, NAACL 2019: Multi-task Learning for Multi-modal **Emotion** Recognition and **Sentiment** Analysis  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/N19-1034.pdf>
- Chauhan et al, ACL 2020: **Sentiment** and **Emotion** help **Sarcasm**? A Multi-task Learning Framework for Multi-Modal Sarcasm, Sentiment and Emotion Analysis  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.acl-main.401.pdf>

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- Akhtar et al, NAACL 2019: Multi-task Learning for Multi-modal **Emotion** Recognition and **Sentiment** Analysis  
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<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.acl-main.401.pdf>
- Dankers et al, EMNLP 2019: Modelling the interplay of **metaphor** and **emotion** through multitask learning  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/D19-1227.pdf>

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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# Tasks in Multitask Learning and Emotions

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- Casel et al, KONVENS 2021: **Emotion** Recognition under Consideration of the **Emotion Component** Process Model.  
<https://aclanthology.org/2021.konvens-1.5/>

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

# Summary

Overview  
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# Summary

- Feature-based emotion analysis research came up with rich feature sets

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- Deep learning, transfer learning commonly outperforms such approaches
- Current research is a lot about finding beneficial proxy tasks and to adapt input representations

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# Questions?

Overview  
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# Zero-Shot Predictions

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(example: use multi-lingual pretrained language models)

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- **Motivation:** No need to know the exact required emotion concepts at model development time.
- That is a realistic requirement. Deciding on the emotion set is hard.

# Why should Zero-Shot Learning be possible?

Training Data with labels: Deer, Fish, Rabbit

Deer



Fish



Rabbit



Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale



Photos Attribution: Rabbit: David Iliff, Fish: Diego Delso, Deer: Frank Liebig, Whale: Whit Welles. Licenses: CC BY-SA 3.0, Moose: Public Domain

# Why should Zero-Shot Learning be possible?

Training Data with labels: Deer, Fish, Rabbit

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Rabbit



Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

Which is a whale, which is a moose?



Photos Attribution: Rabbit: David Iliff, Fish: Diego Delso, Deer: Frank Liebig, Whale: Whit Welles. Licenses: CC BY-SA 3.0, Moose: Public Domain

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- How do we make these assignments?

Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

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# Why should Zero-Shot Learning be possible?

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- We decide on properties of the instances to classify.

Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

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Whale



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- We compare the extracted properties to those of the classes.

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Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

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- How do we make these assignments?
- We decide on properties of the instances to classify.
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- We need some meaningful representation of each label.

# Why should Zero-Shot Learning be possible?

Training Data with labels: Deer, Fish, Rabbit

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Rabbit



Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

Moose

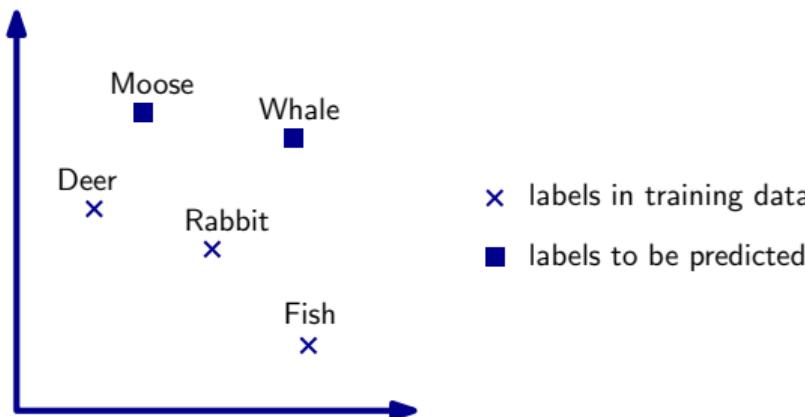


Whale



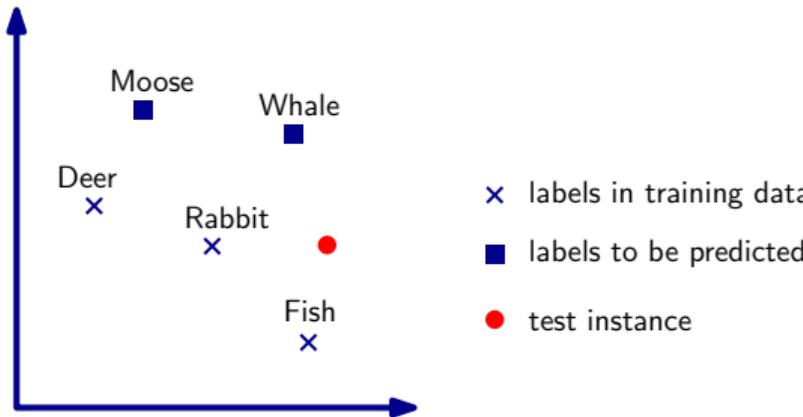
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- We need some meaningful representation of each instance.

# ZSL as Embedding Prediction



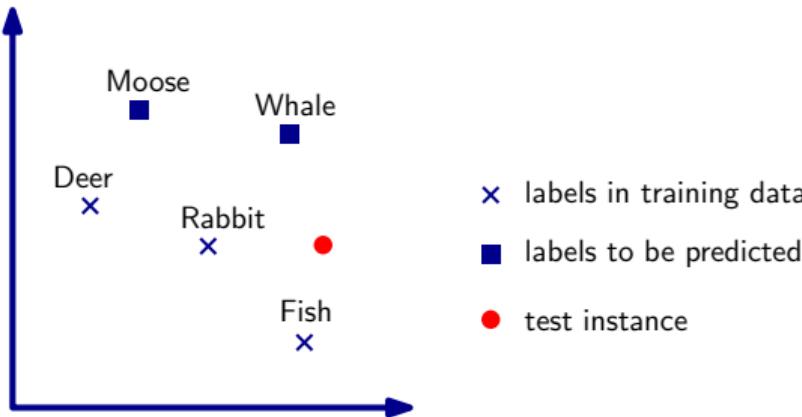
- Label vectors based on concept features

# ZSL as Embedding Prediction



- Label vectors based on concept features
- Learn to map instance into concept space

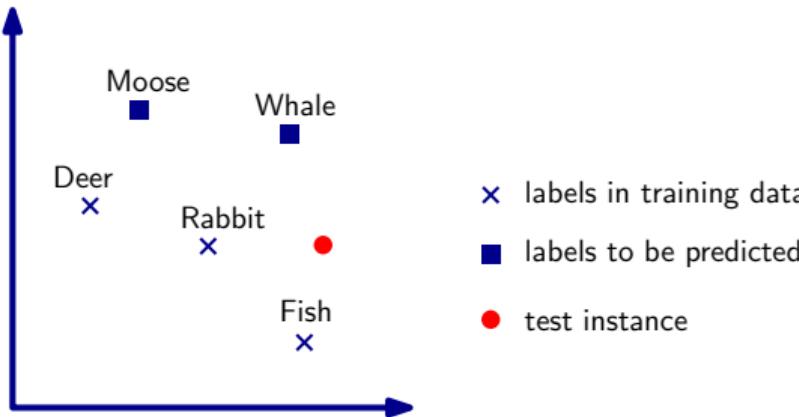
# ZSL as Embedding Prediction



- In ZSL, we would assign “whale”.

- Label vectors based on concept features
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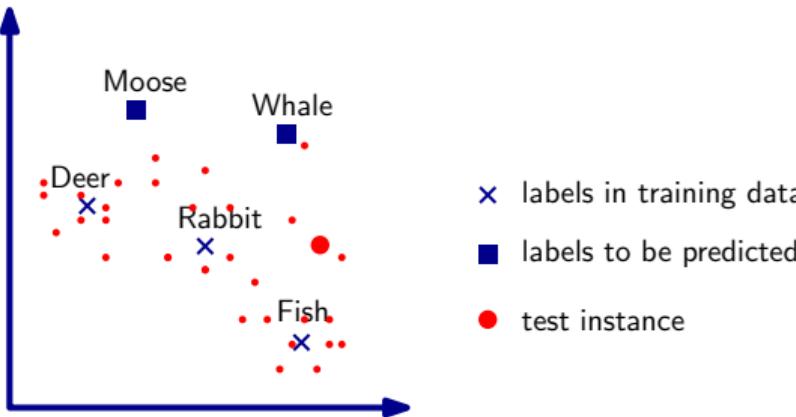
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- In ZSL, we would assign “whale”.
- In Generalized ZSL, we assign “fish”.

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- Learn to map instance into concept space

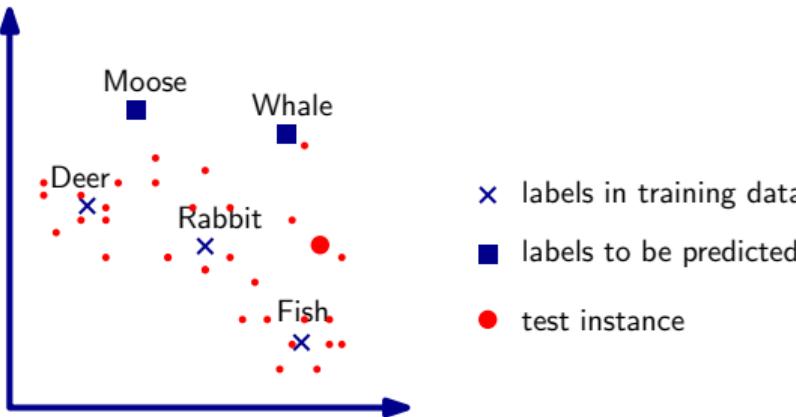
# ZSL as Embedding Prediction



- In ZSL, we would assign “[whale](#)”.
- In Generalized ZSL, we assign “[fish](#)”.
- **Hubness problem:** It’s more likely to predict vectors that have been seen at model development time.

- Label vectors based on concept features
- Learn to map instance into concept space

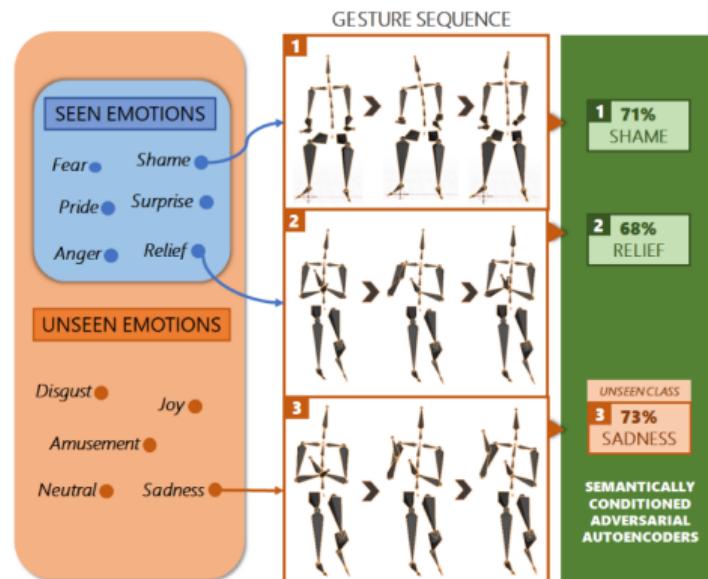
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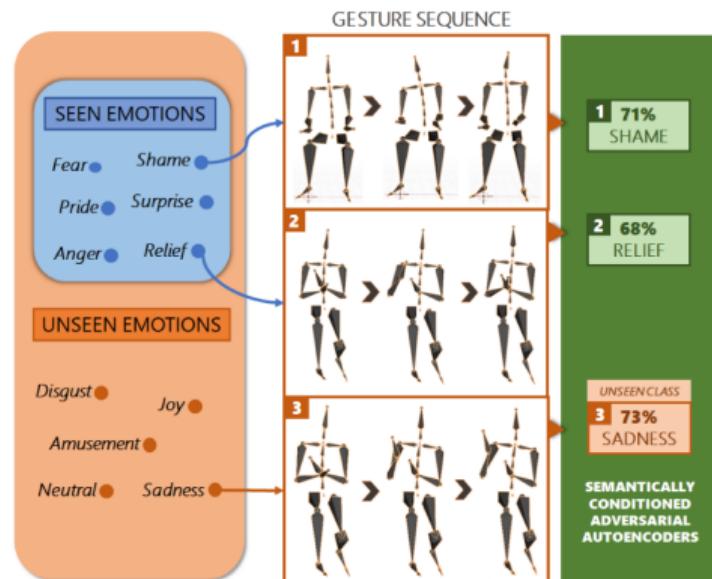
- In ZSL, we would assign “whale”.
- In Generalized ZSL, we assign “fish”.
- **Hubness problem:** It’s more likely to predict vectors that have been seen at model development time.
- **Emotion analysis:** Where do we get the concept embeddings from?

# Related: ZSL for Emotion Classification from Gestures



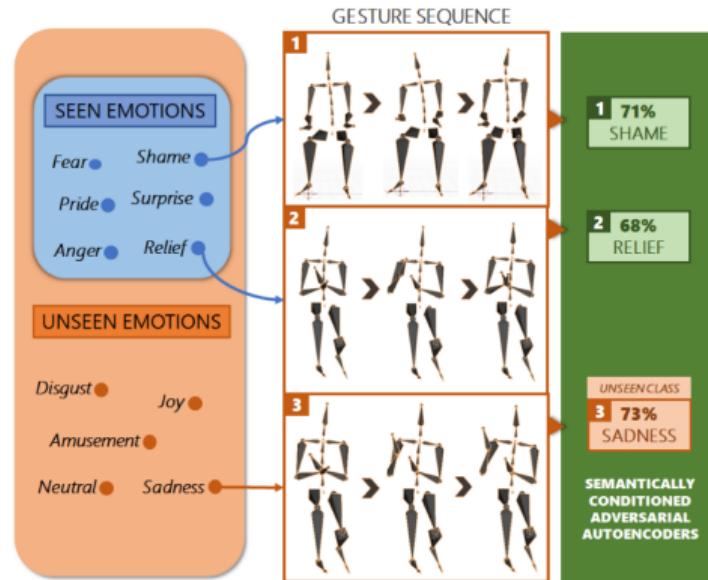
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  - Concept vectors:  
Word2Vec embeddings for emotion names

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  - Other ideas:  
Appraisal vectors, vectors learned end-to-end, ...

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  - Concept vectors:  
Word2Vec embeddings for emotion names
- Other ideas:  
Appraisal vectors, vectors learned end-to-end, ...  
(we experimented with that, but did not get any positive results in the generalized ZSL setting)

# Another approach to ZSL Emotion Classification

- Recent unpublished work: Chochlakis et al (Oct 2022): Using Emotion Embeddings to Transfer Knowledge between Emotions, Languages, and Annotation Formats.  
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- Idea: Provide set of emotions at inference time that are to be predicted
  - Predefine emotions clusters, neural network predicts cluster embeddings
  - Regularize such that similar emotions (according to prior knowledge) are close in parameter space

# Alternative: Zero-Shot Learning as Entailment

## Benchmarking Zero-shot Text Classification: Datasets, Evaluation and Entailment Approach

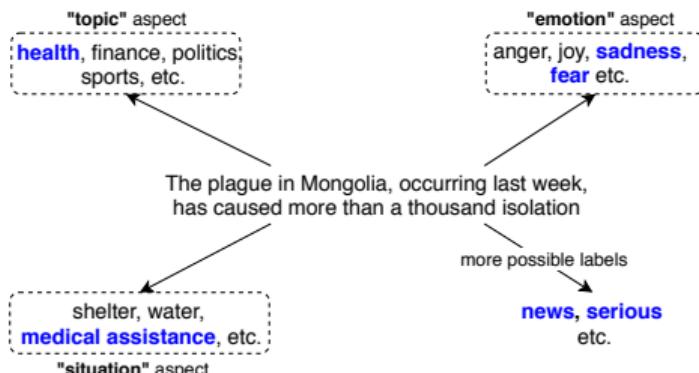
**Wenpeng Yin, Jamaal Hay, Dan Roth**

Cognitive Computation Group

Department of Computer and Information Science, University of Pennsylvania

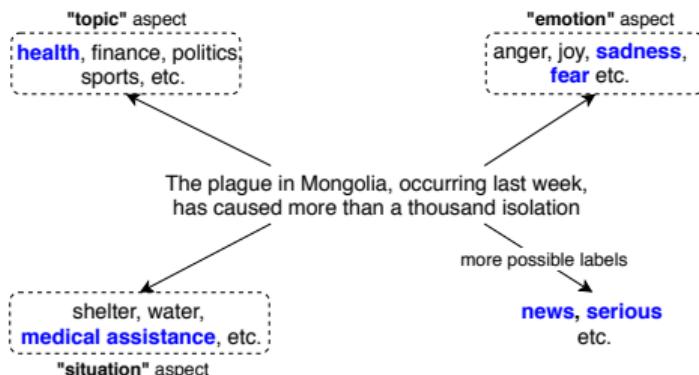
{wenpeng, jamaalh, danroth}@seas.upenn.edu

# Zero-Shot Learning as Entailment (2)



- **Input:**  
Two sentences, **premise** and **hypothesis**
- **Output:**  
**contradiction**, **entailment**, **neutral**
- **Example online demo:**  
<https://huggingface.co/microsoft/deberta-large-mnli>

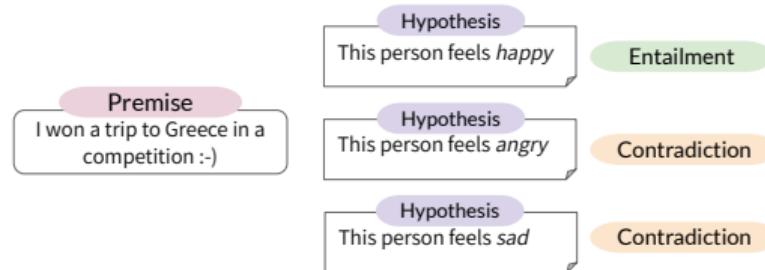
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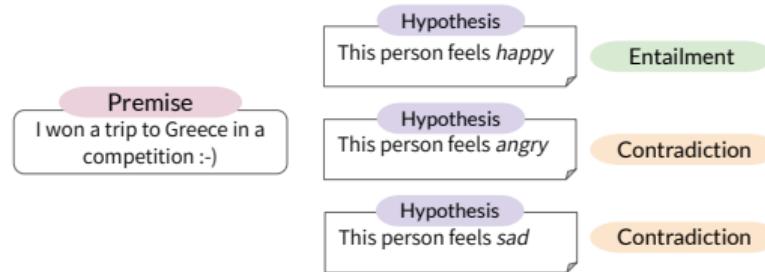
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- Example online demo:  
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- How to represent the label as a hypothesis?
- Yin et al. use “This text expresses [?]” and the WordNet concept definition.

# Emotion ZSL as Natural Language Inference

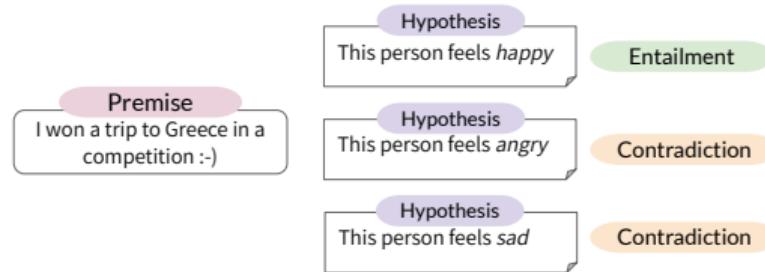


# Emotion ZSL as Natural Language Inference



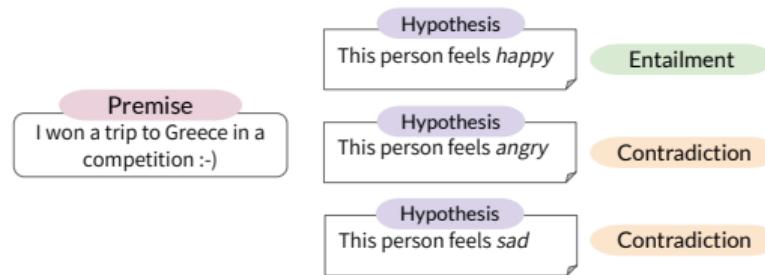
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- Does it matter which NLI model we use as a backbone?
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# Emotion ZSL as Natural Language Inference



- Does it matter which NLI model we use as a backbone?
- How to represent the emotion?
- Should we use multiple emotion representations to increase coverage?

(Arco Del Plaza et al, COLING 2022)

# Emotion Hypotheses

**Emo-Name**

**Expr-Emo**

**Feels-Emo**

**WN-Def**

**Emo-S**

**Expr.-S**

**Feels.-S**

**EmoLex**

# Emotion Hypotheses

**Emo-Name**

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Same prefix + anger,  
annoyance, rage, outrage, fury,  
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**Expr.-S****Feels.-S****EmoLex**

# Emotion Hypotheses

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This text expresses anger

**Feels-Emo**

This person feels anger

**WN-Def**

This person expresses a strong emotion; a feeling that is oriented toward some real or supposed grievance

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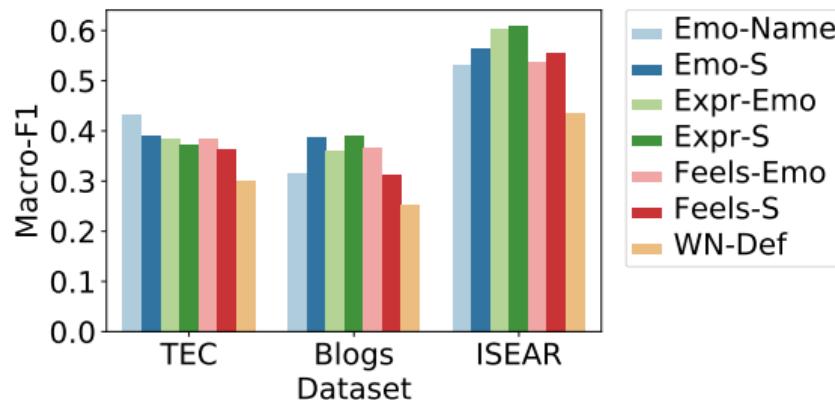
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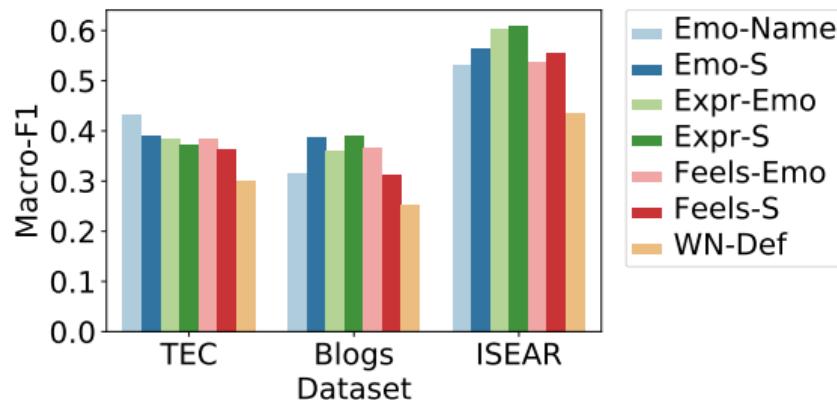
all emotion words from an NRC emotion lexicon

# The role of the prompt design



(Supervised RoBERTa model:  
TEC/Blogs:  $\approx .69$ , ISEAR:  $\approx .73$ )

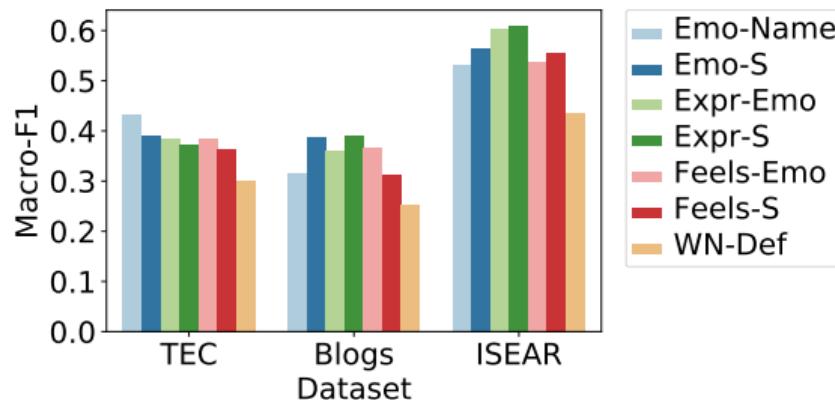
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- TEC: single emotion names work better than with synonyms

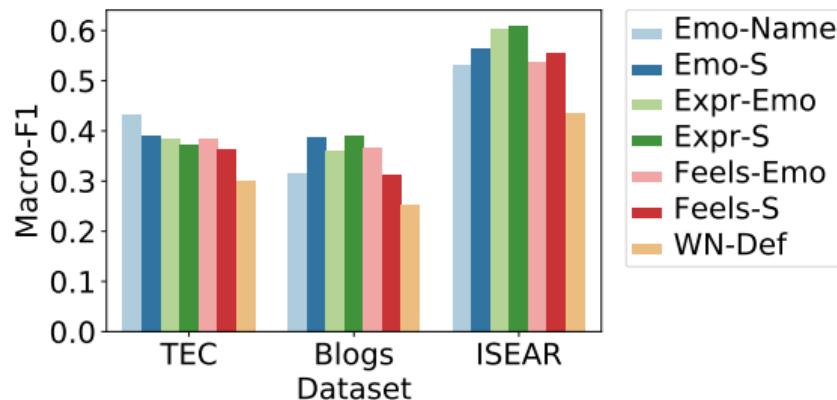
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- BLOGS: synonyms harm the performance for Feels-Emo/S prompts

# The role of the prompt design



(Supervised RoBERTa model:  
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- TEC: single emotion names work better than with synonyms
- BLOGS: synonyms harm the performance for Feels-Emo/S prompts
- Generally: synonyms help, except for some cases, in which annotation procedure might be the reason

Overview  
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Weak Labeling  
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Multi-task learning  
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Zero-Shot Prediction  
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# Questions?

# About this tutorial

## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

- Introduction
- Psychological Models
- Use Cases/Social Impact
- Resources
- Annotation Exercise

## Break (10:30–11:15)

## Session 2 (11:15–12:45)

- Non-Neural Methods
- Multi-task, transfer, zero-shot methods
- Open Challenges
- Appraisal Theories
- Role Labeling
- Ethical Considerations
- Closing

Overview  
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Universität Stuttgart  
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Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

# Emotion Analysis

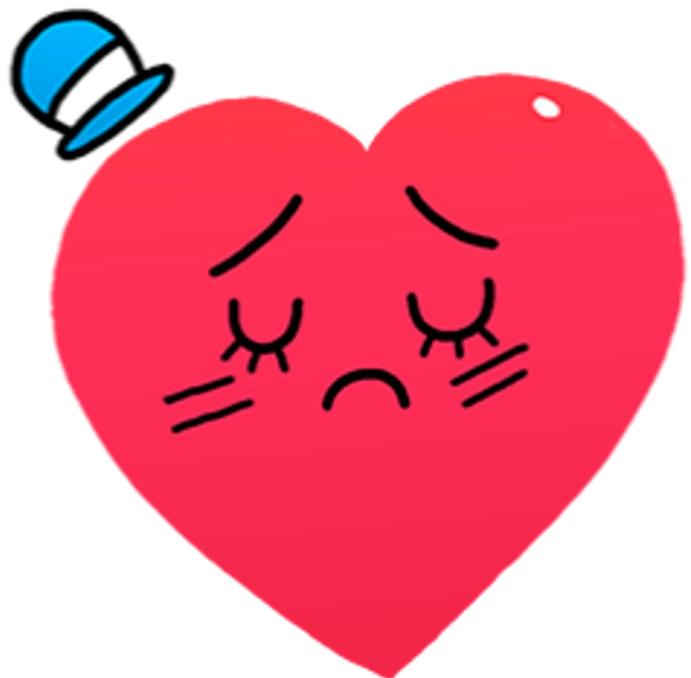
Transfer, Multi-Task Learning, Zero-Shot Predictions

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



CHALLENGES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# CHALLENGES

- Annotation:
  - Natural difficulty of the task
  - Missing context/knowledge
  - Linguistic difficulty
  - Various emotions present in the instance
  - Quality of annotations
  - Consistency of annotations
- Comparison of different approaches (What is s.o.t.a. in emotion analysis?)

# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: NATURAL DIFFICULTY

- “2 pretty sisters are dancing with cancered kid” ([fear+sadness, joy+sadness](#)) (Schuff et al., 2017)
- “That moment when Canadians realised global warming doesn’t equal a tropical vacation” ([anger+sadness; surprise](#)) (Schuff et al., 2017)
- “Relatives here. Hafta sleep on a couch in the basement. #cantsleep  
#effuguysiwantmyqueensize” ([anger; sadness; neutral](#)) (Štajner, 2021)

# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: MISSING KNOWLEDGE

“At the dentist bright and early” (joy; sadness; neutral) (Štajner, 2021)

“Another evening, another cup of coffee” (joy; sadness; neutral) (Štajner, 2021)

# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: LINGUISTIC DIFFICULTY

## NON-LITERAL MEANING

- “Global Warming! Global Warming! Global Warming! Oh wait, it’s summer.” ([joy](#)) (Schuff et al., 2017)
- “I love the smell of Hillary in the morning. It smells like Republican Victory” ([joy](#)) (Schuff et al., 2017)

# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: VARIOUS EMOTIONS

- “No school, getting up at 8 for a seven hour car ride at least i have #noschool” ([joy](#); [sadness](#)) ([Štajner, 2021](#))
- “Finally done with work and have to be back in less than 12 hours” ([joy](#); [sadness](#)) ([Štajner, 2021](#))
- “The movie click is old but one of my favs the ending when he dies makes me tear up” ([joy](#); [sadness](#)) ([Štajner, 2021](#))
- “ My team is starting to heat up you can’t contain us too long let the blowout begin ducks attack the duck” ([joy](#); [anger](#); [neutral](#)) ([Štajner, 2021](#))

# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: QUALITY OF ANNOTATIONS

- Oversight errors
- Dedication to the task

Example: “#BIBLE = Big Irrelevant Book of Lies and Exaggerations” ([trust](#)) (Schuff et al., 2017)

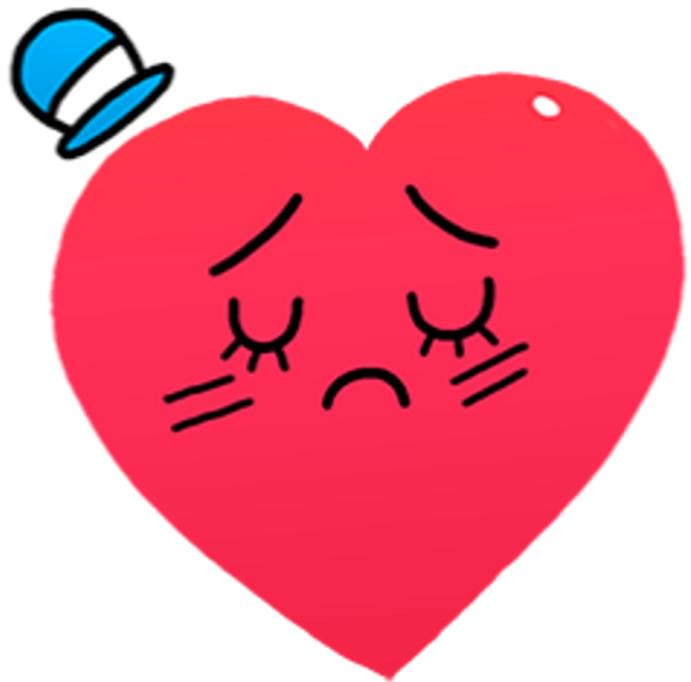
# ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: CONSISTENCY

- Emotional perception depends on annotators personality and mood (Alm et al., 2005)
- Inter-annotator agreements are very low:
  - $\kappa = 0.24 - 0.51$  (Alm et al., 2005)
  - $\kappa = 0.33 - 0.55$  (Štajner, 2021)

# Questions?



CHALLENGES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text



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# Emotion Analysis

Appraisal-based Resources and Methods

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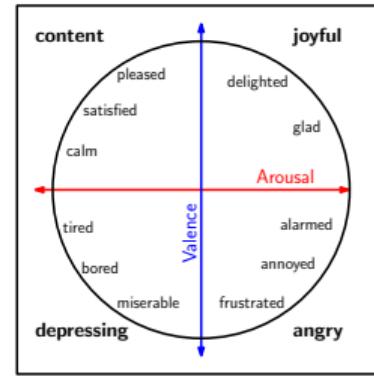
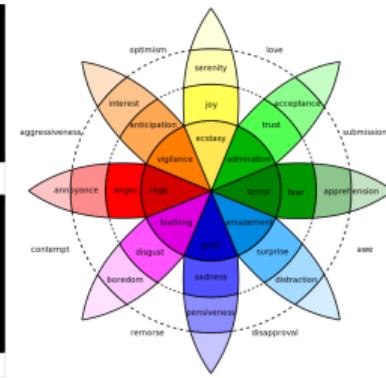
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# Outline

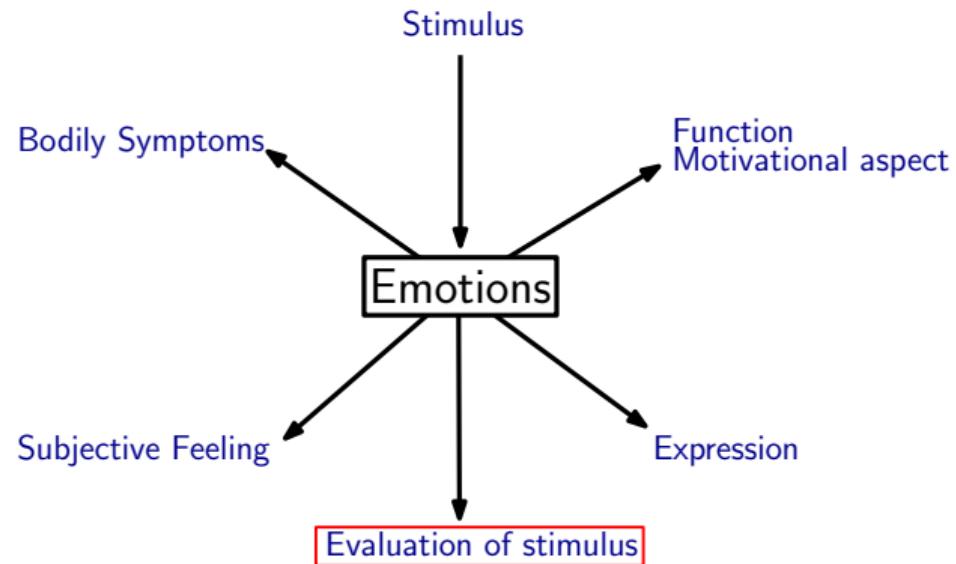
- 1 Recap
- 2 The OCC Model of Emotions
- 3 Appraisal Prediction following Scherer
- 4 Other Approaches

# Emotion Models



⇒ Methods mostly treat emotions as a label and learn the association to text properties, without considering (too much) knowledge from psychology about emotions

# Emotion Components



# Appraisal Models in Psychology: Smith/Ellsworth and Scherer

*Locations of Emotion Means Along the PCA Components*

Emotion	Component					
	Pleasant <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility/ Control <sup>b</sup>	Certain <sup>c</sup>	Attention <sup>d</sup>	Effort <sup>e</sup>	Situational- Control <sup>f</sup>
Happiness	-1.46	0.09	-0.46	0.15	-0.33	-0.21
Sadness	0.87	-0.36	0.00	-0.21	-0.14	1.15
Anger	0.85	-0.94	-0.29	0.12	0.53	-0.96
Boredom	0.34	-0.19	-0.35	-1.27	-1.19	0.12
Challenge	-0.37	0.44	-0.01	0.52	1.19	-0.20
Hope	-0.50	0.15	0.46	0.31	-0.18	0.35
Fear	0.44	-0.17	0.73	0.03	0.63	0.59
Interest	-1.05	-0.13	-0.07	0.70	-0.07	0.41
Contempt	0.89	-0.50	-0.12	0.88	-0.07	-0.63
Disgust	0.38	-0.50	-0.39	-0.96	0.06	-0.19
Frustration	0.88	-0.37	-0.08	0.60	0.48	0.22
Surprise	-1.35	-0.94	0.73	0.40	-0.66	0.15
Pride	-1.25	0.81	-0.32	0.02	-0.31	-0.46
Shame	0.73	1.31	0.21	-0.11	0.07	-0.07
Guilt	0.60	1.31	-0.15	-0.36	0.00	-0.29

Note. Scores are standardized.

<sup>a</sup> Pleasantness: high scores indicate increased unpleasantness.

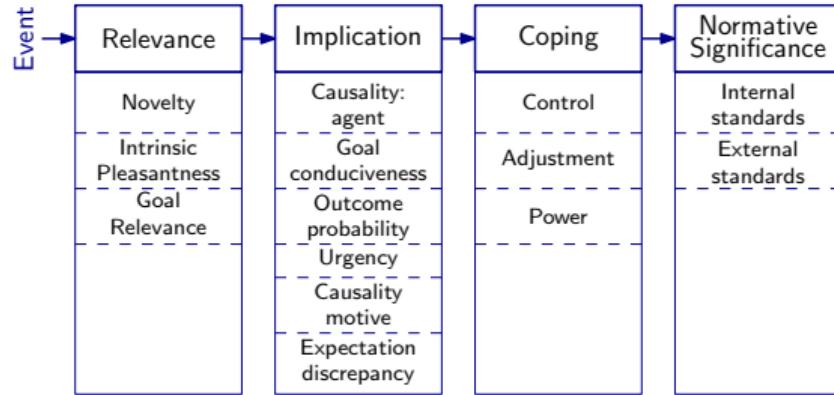
<sup>b</sup> Responsibility/Control: high scores indicate increased self-responsibility/control.

<sup>c</sup> Certainty: high scores indicate increased uncertainty.

<sup>d</sup> Attentional activity: high scores indicate increased attentional activity.

<sup>e</sup> Effort: high scores indicate increased anticipated effort.

<sup>f</sup> Situational control: high scores indicate increased situational control.



- How to use appraisals in computational modeling?

# Outline

- 1 Recap
- 2 The OCC Model of Emotions
- 3 Appraisal Prediction following Scherer
- 4 Other Approaches

# THE COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF EMOTIONS

ANDREW ORTONY  
GERALD L. CLORE  
ALLAN COLLINS



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*Emot Rev.* 2013 October ; 5(4): 335–343. doi:10.1177/1754073913489751.

## Psychological Construction in the OCC Model of Emotion

**Gerald L. Clore** and

Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, USA

**Andrew Ortony**

Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, USA

### Abstract

This article presents six ideas about the construction of emotion: (a) Emotions are more readily distinguished by the situations they signify than by patterns of bodily responses; (b) emotions emerge from, rather than cause, emotional thoughts, feelings, and expressions; (c) the impact of emotions is constrained by the nature of the situations they represent; (d) in the OCC account (the model proposed by Ortony, Clore, and Collins in 1988), appraisals are psychological aspects of situations that distinguish one emotion from another, rather than triggers that elicit emotions; (e) analyses of the affective lexicon indicate that emotion words refer to *internal mental states focused on affect*; (f) the modularity of emotion, long sought in biology and behavior, exists as mental schemas for interpreting human experience in story, song, drama, and conversation.

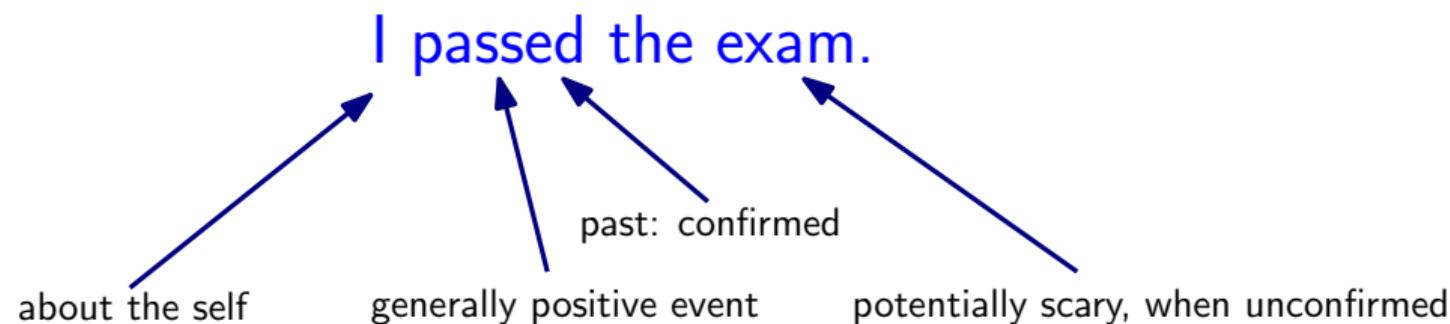
# Warm-Up Example

How to interpret the emotion?

I passed the exam.

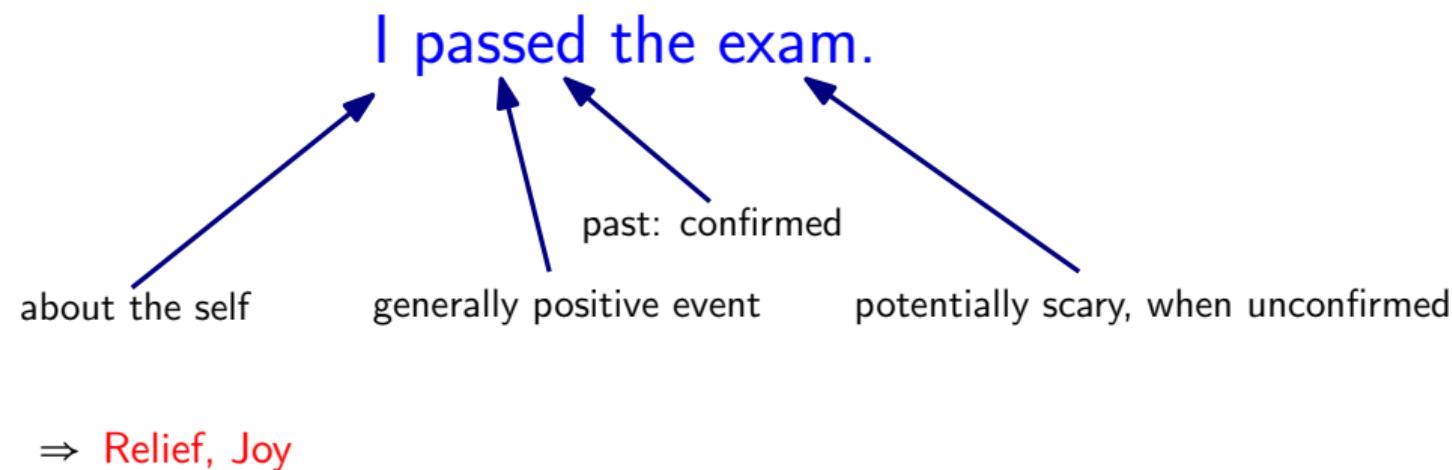
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How to interpret the emotion?

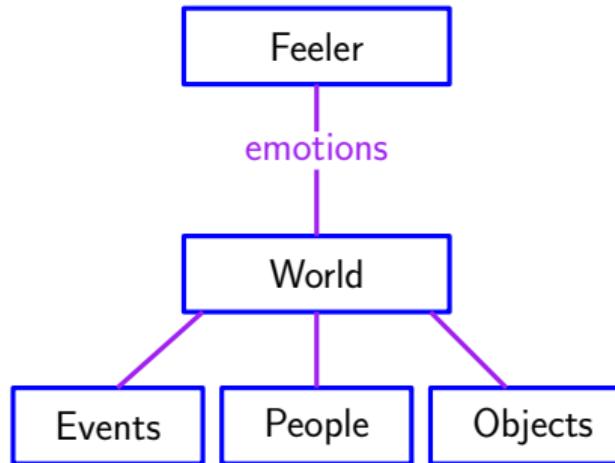


# Warm-Up Example

How to interpret the emotion?

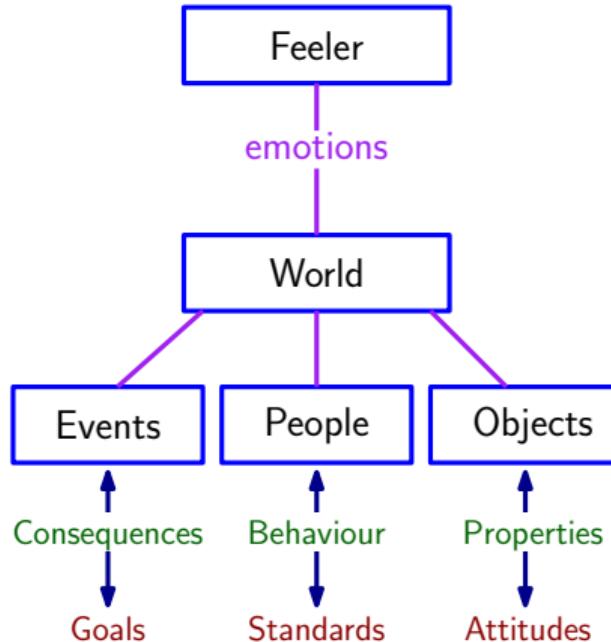


# OCC Model



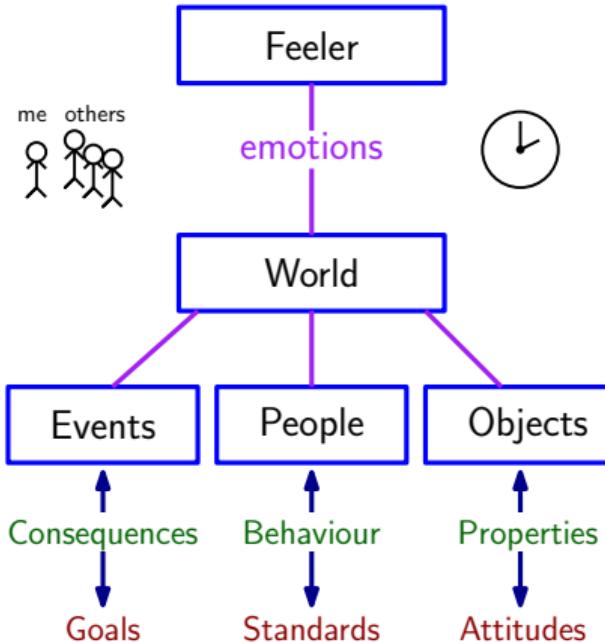
- The OCC Model explains how emotions happen in the interaction of a person and the world
  - The world consists of: Events, People, Objects

# OCC Model



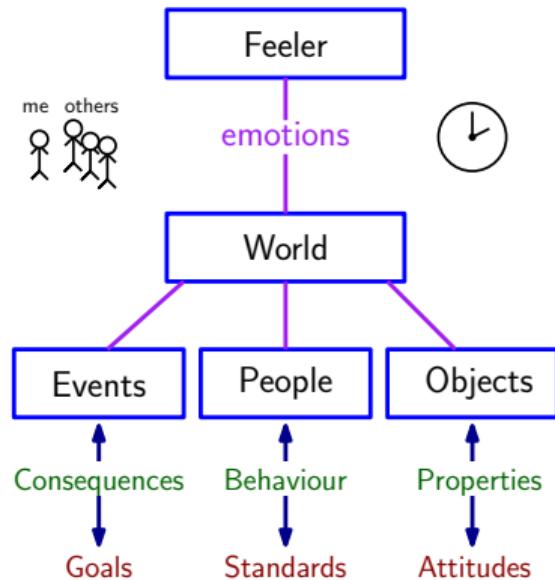
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  - Are events in line with goals?
  - Are people behaving in line with standards?
  - Does the person have a positive attitude towards objects?

# OCC Model



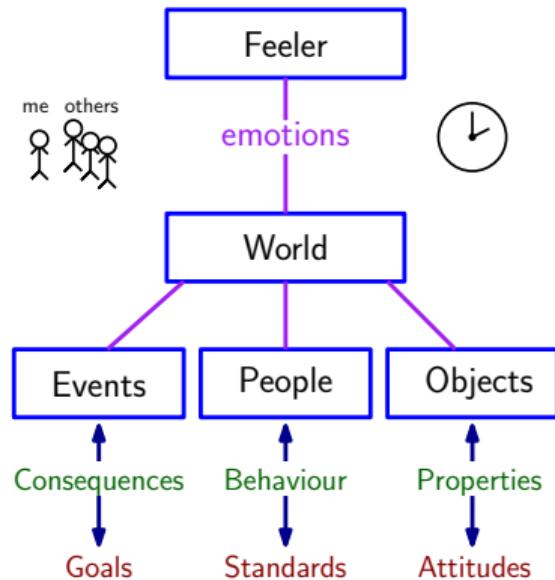
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  - Are people behaving in line with standards?
  - Does the person have a positive attitude towards objects?
- Further components
  - Point of view
  - Time

# Exercise



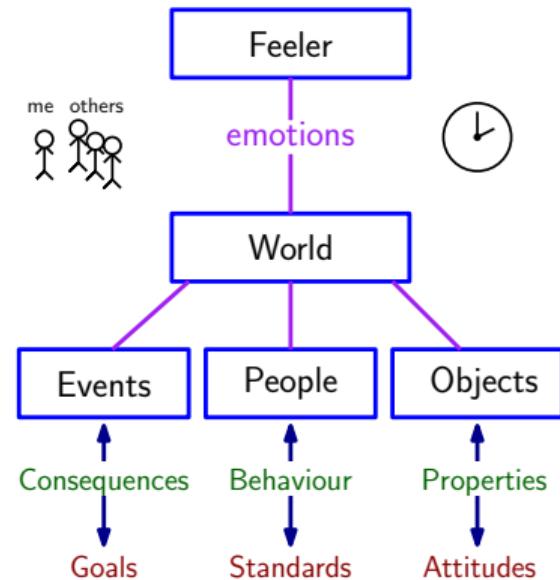
# Exercise

- The employee thinks that he might be fired.

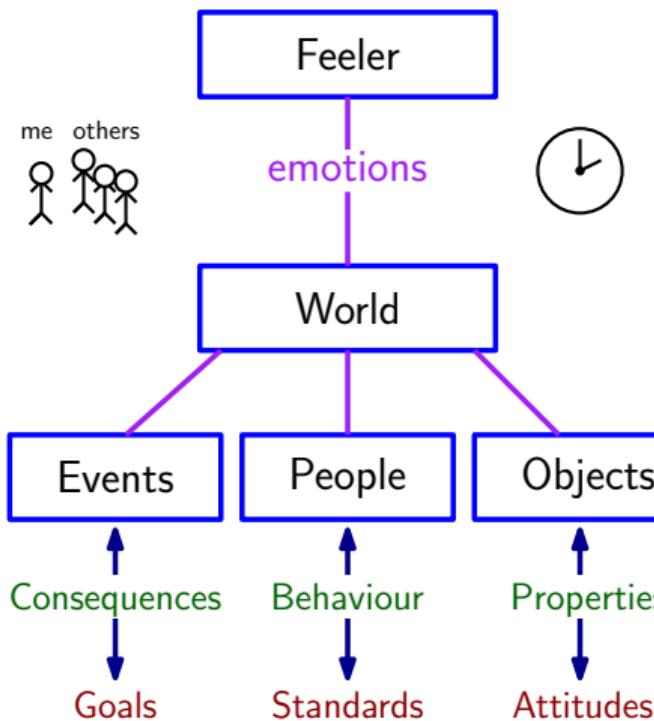


# Exercise

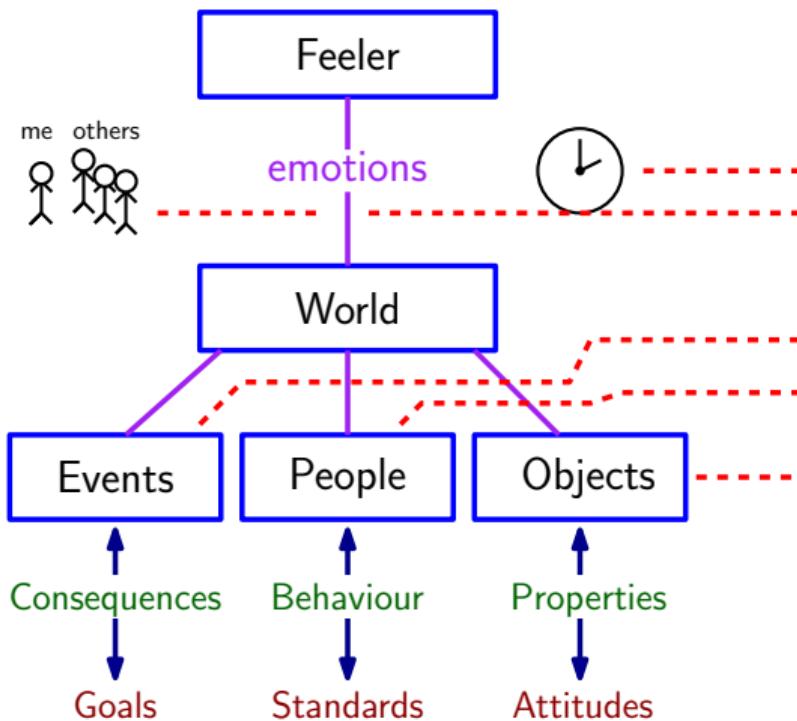
- Mary learns that her husband cheated to win in the lottery.



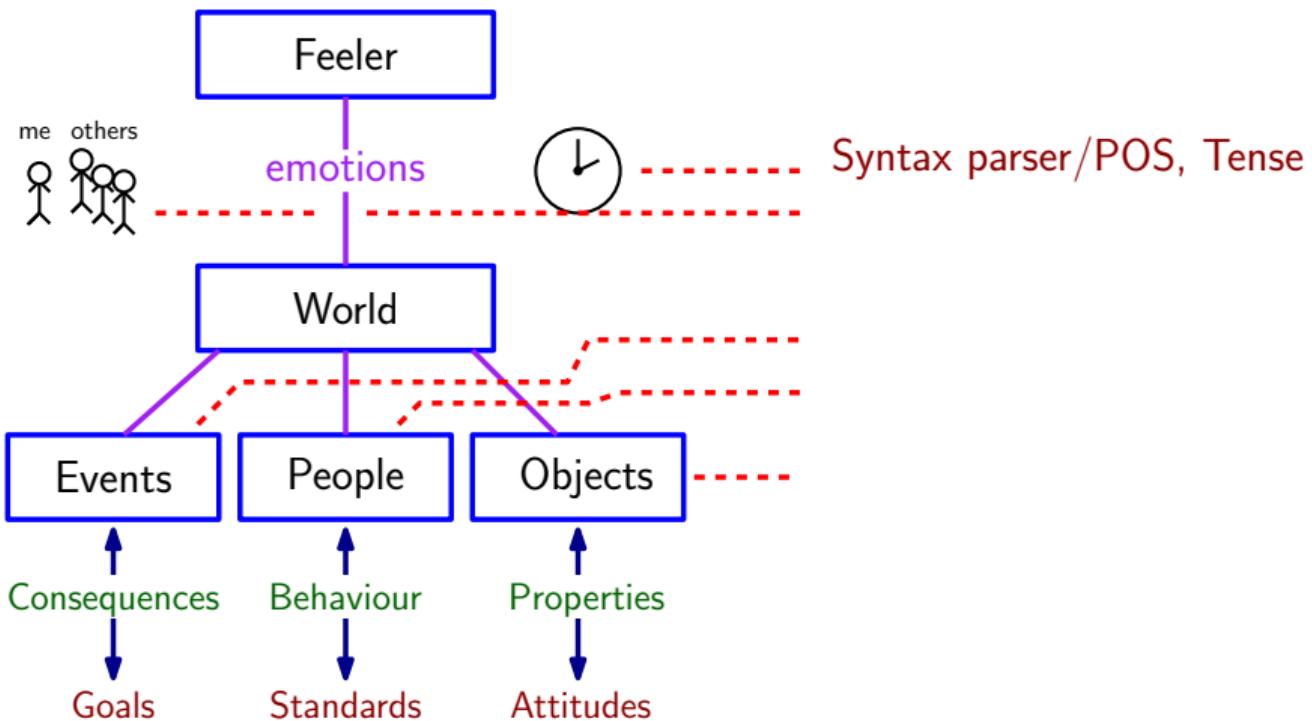
# How can we interpret the different components in the OCC?



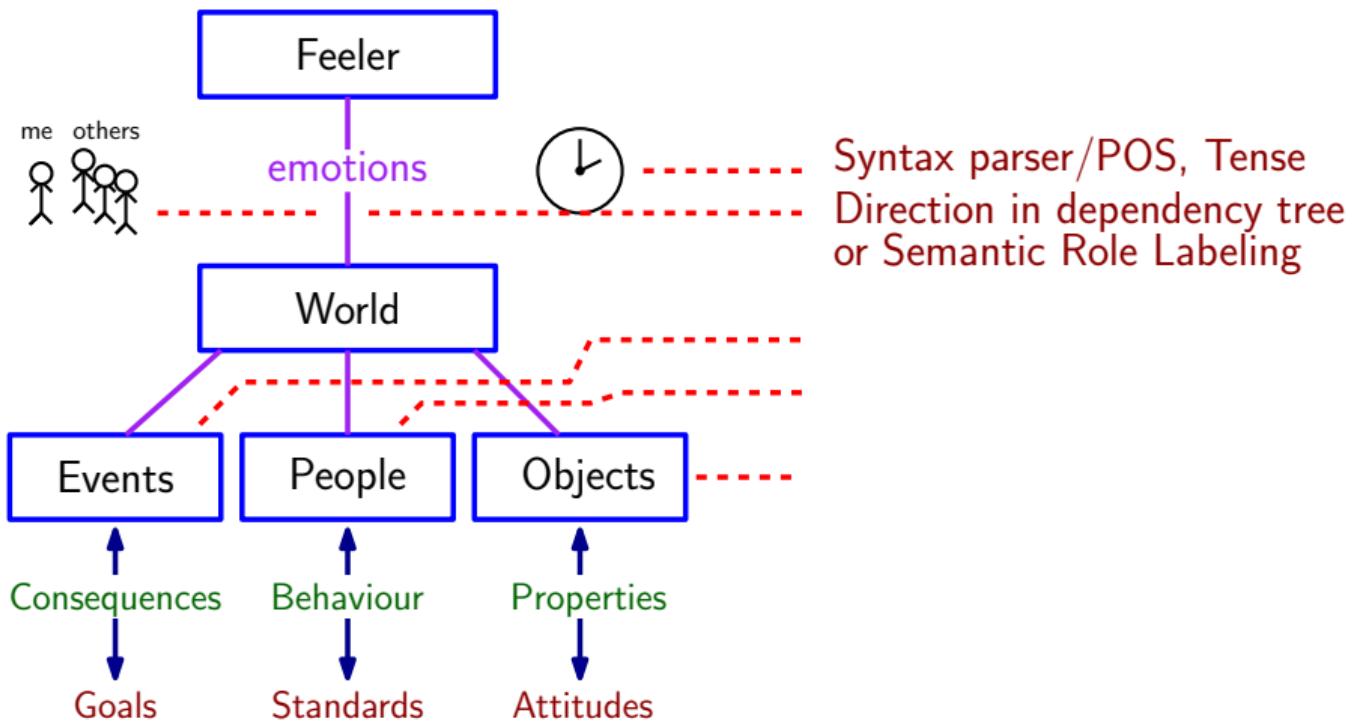
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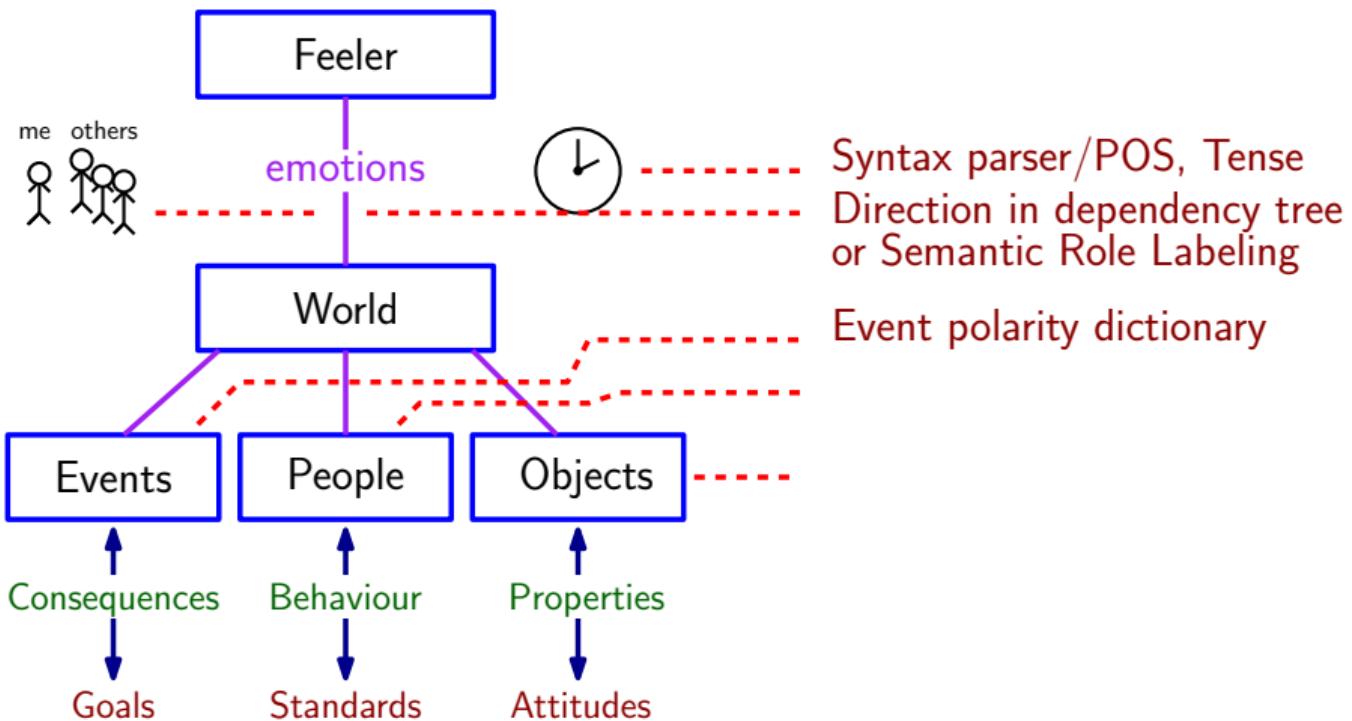
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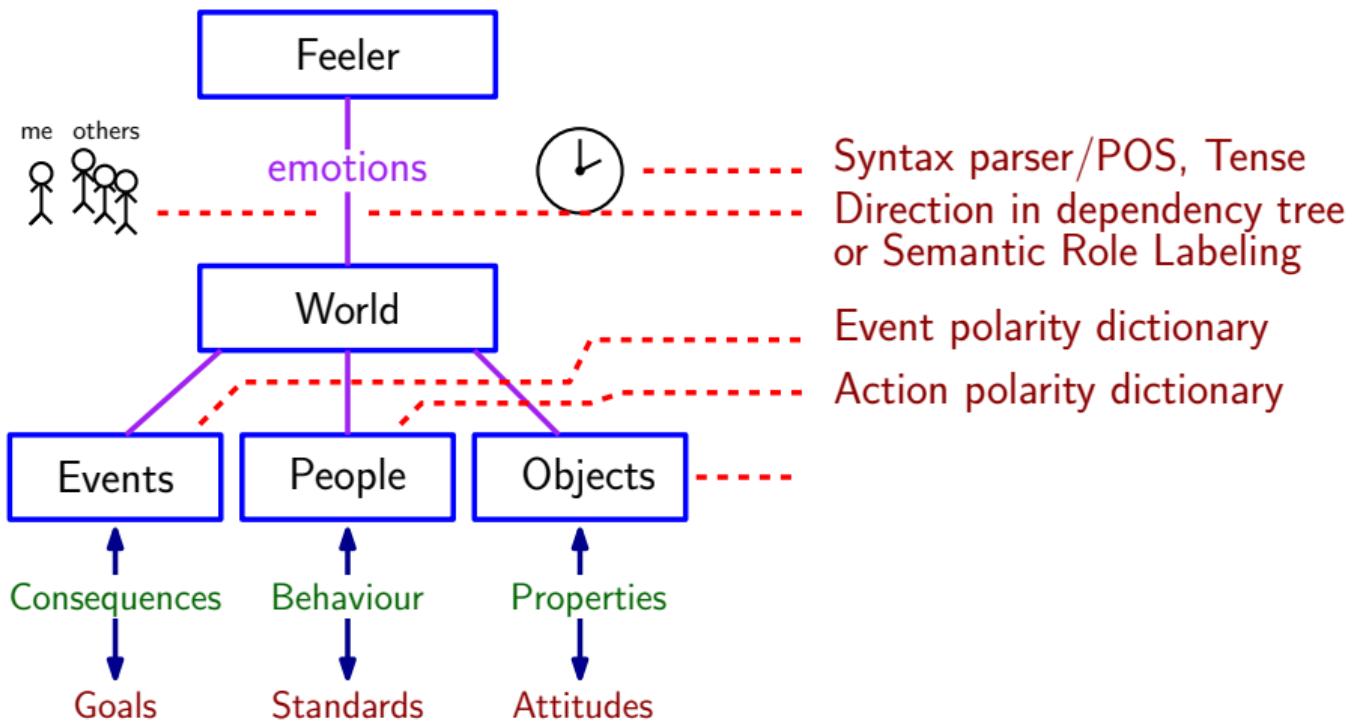
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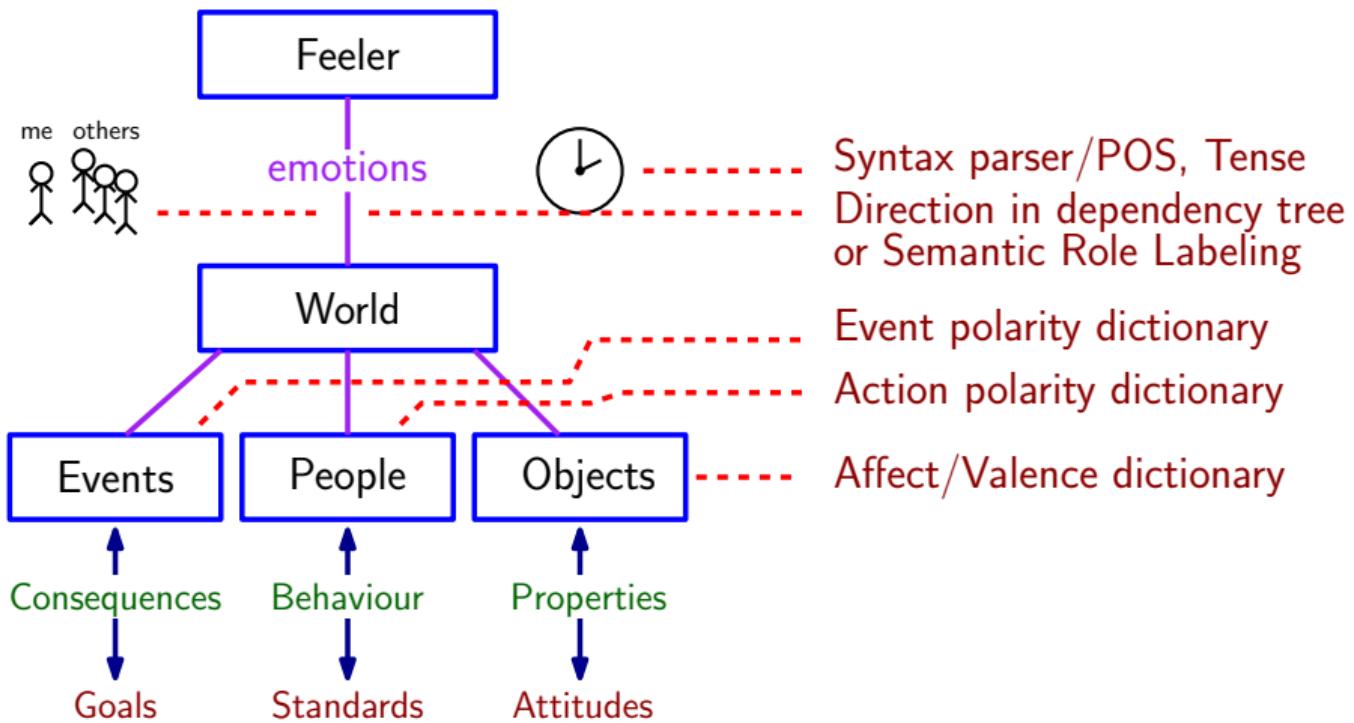
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# How can we interpret the different components in the OCC?



# How can we interpret the different components in the OCC?



# OCC Text Interpretation

## Chapter 4

### A Linguistic Interpretation of the OCC Emotion Model for Affect Sensing from Text

Mostafa Al Masum Shaikh, Helmut Prendinger, and Mitsuru Ishizuka

**Abstract.** Numerous approaches have already been employed to ‘sense’ affective information from text; but none of those ever employed the OCC emotion model, an influential theory of the cognitive and appraisal structure of emotion. The OCC model derives 22 emotion types and two cognitive states as consequences of several cognitive variables. In this chapter, we propose to relate cognitive variables of the emotion model to linguistic components in text, in order to achieve emotion recognition for a much larger set of emotions than handled in comparable approaches. In particular, we provide tailored rules for textural emotion recognition, which are inspired by the rules of the OCC emotion model. Hereby, we clarify how text components can be mapped to specific values of the cognitive variables of the emotion model. The resulting linguistics-based rule set for the OCC emotion types and cognitive states allows us to determine a broad class of emotions conveyed by text.

### A Rule-Based Approach to Implicit Emotion Detection in Text

Orizu Udochukwu<sup>(✉)</sup> and Yulan He

School of Engineering and Applied Science, Aston University, Birmingham, UK  
[{orizusu,y.he9}@aston.ac.uk](mailto:{orizusu,y.he9}@aston.ac.uk)

**Abstract.** Most research in the area of emotion detection in written text focused on detecting explicit expressions of emotions in text. In this paper, we present a rule-based pipeline approach for detecting implicit emotions in written text without emotion-bearing words based on the OCC Model. We have evaluated our approach on three different datasets with five emotion categories. Our results show that the proposed approach outperforms the lexicon matching method consistently across all the three datasets by a large margin of 17–30 % in F-measure and gives competitive performance compared to a supervised classifier. In particular, when dealing with formal text which follows grammatical rules strictly, our approach gives an average F-measure of 82.7 % on “Happy”, “Angry–Disgust” and “Sad”, even outperforming the supervised baseline by nearly 17 % in F-measure. Our preliminary results show the feasibility of the approach for the task of implicit emotion detection in written text.

**Keywords:** Implicit emotions · OCC model · Emotion detection · Rule-based approach

# Example Rules (à la Shaikh)

“The employee thinks that he might be fired.”

Variables:

- **vr**: valenced reaction  
as sentence valence
- **sr**: self reaction  
valence of event≈ desirability
- **pros**: prospect  
valence of verb
- **sp**: self presumption  
valence of event≈ desirability
- **status**  
tense of verb
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**sp** = ‘undesirable’ & **status** = ‘unconfirmed’ & **de** = ‘self’)  
⇒ fear

The rules for the emotion are listed as follows.

- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'distress' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $op = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $af = \text{'liked'}$  &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'sorry-for' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $op = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $af = \text{'not liked'}$  &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'resentment' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $op = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $af = \text{'not liked'}$  &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'gloating' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'positive'}$  &  $sp = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'unconfirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'hope' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'negative'}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'unconfirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'fear' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'positive'}$  &  $sp = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'confirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'satisfaction' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'negative'}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'confirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'fears-confirmed' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'negative'}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'disconfirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'relief' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $pros = \text{'positive'}$  &  $sp = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $status = \text{'disconfirmed'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'disappointment' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $sa = \text{'praiseworthy'}$  &  $sp = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'pride' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $sa = \text{'blameworthy'}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $de = \text{'self'}$ ), 'shame' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $sa = \text{'praiseworthy'}$  &  $op = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'admiration' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $sa = \text{'blameworthy'}$  &  $op = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'reproach' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sp = \text{'desirable'}$  &  $sr = \text{'pleased'}$  &  $of = \text{'liked'}$  &  $oa = \text{'attractive'}$  & event valence = 'positive' &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'love' is true.
- If ( $vr = \text{true}$  &  $sp = \text{'undesirable'}$  &  $sr = \text{'displeased'}$  &  $of = \text{'not liked'}$  &  $oa = \text{'not attractive'}$  & event valence = 'negative' &  $de = \text{'other'}$ ), 'hate' is true.

The OCC model has four complex emotions, namely, 'gratification,' 'remorse,' 'gratitude,' and 'anger.' The rules for these emotions are as follows.

- If both 'joy' and 'pride' are true, 'gratification' is true.
- If both 'distress' and 'shame' are true, 'remorse' is true.
- If both 'joy' and 'admiration' are true, 'gratitude' is true.
- If both 'distress' and 'reproach' are true, 'anger' is true.

The cognitive states 'shock' and 'surprise' are ruled as follows.

- If both 'distress' and  $unexp$  are true, 'shock' is true (e.g., the bad news came unexpectedly).
- If both 'joy' and  $unexp$  are true, 'surprise' is true (e.g., I suddenly met my school friend in Tokyo University).

# Results (Udochukwu/He 2015)

Emotion	ISEAR			SemEval			Alm's		
	Lexicon	NB	Rule	Lexicon	NB	Rule	Lexicon	NB	Rule
Joy/Happy	33.4	61.2	<b>69.6</b>	39.7	<b>71.7</b>	59.9	58.8	63.5	<b>81.8</b>
Fear/Fearful	0	<b>47.6</b>	18.3	0	<b>52.2</b>	31.8	0	<b>26.7</b>	14.0
Anger/Angry-Disgusted	23.0	47.1	<b>61.3</b>	55.8	16.2	<b>61.3</b>	48.9	58.6	<b>86.6</b>
Sadness/Sad	25.6	55.4	<b>68.0</b>	47.8	56.0	<b>71.5</b>	61.0	56.0	<b>79.6</b>
Disgust	25.6	<b>51.0</b>	39.2	38.5	34.5	<b>61.7</b>	-	-	-
Average	21.5	<b>52.5</b>	51.3	36.4	<b>58.2</b>	57.3	42.2	56.0	<b>65.5</b>
Average (- Fear)	27.0	53.7	<b>59.5</b>	45.5	44.6	<b>63.6</b>	56.12	65.8	<b>82.7</b>

# Outline

- 1 Recap
- 2 The OCC Model of Emotions
- 3 Appraisal Prediction following Scherer
- 4 Other Approaches

# Appraisal Prediction following Scherer's Model

Relevance	Implication	Coping	Normative Significance
Novelty	<u>Causality: agent</u> (7) own responsibility (8) other's respons. (9) situational respons.	<u>Control</u> (19) own control* (20) others' control* (21) chance control*	<u>Internal standards compatibility</u> (14) clash with own standards/ideals
Intrinsic Pleasantness	<u>Goal conduciveness</u> (10) goal support	<u>Adjustment</u> (13) anticipated acceptance (18) effort*	<u>External standards compatibility</u> (15) clash with laws/norms
Goal Relevance	<u>Outcome probability</u> (11) consequence anticipation  <u>Urgency</u> (12) response urgency		

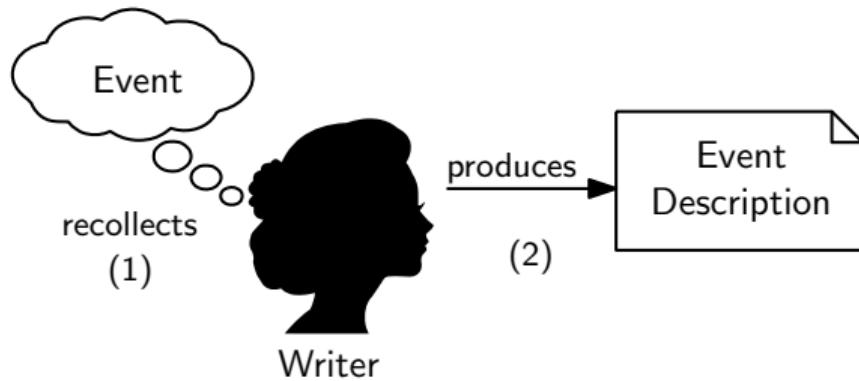
Troiano, Oberlaender, Klinger, MIT CL 2023:  
[Dimensional Modeling of Emotions in Text with Appraisal Theories: Corpus Creation, Annotation Reliability, and Prediction.](#)

- Can appraisals be annotated reliably?
- Do appraisals help emotion categorization?

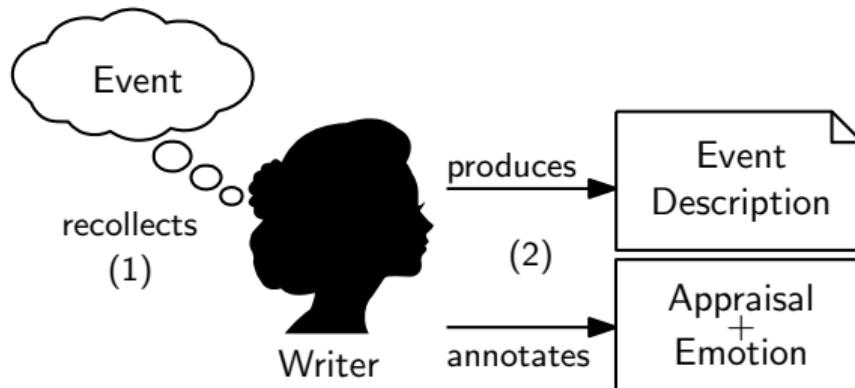
# Approach



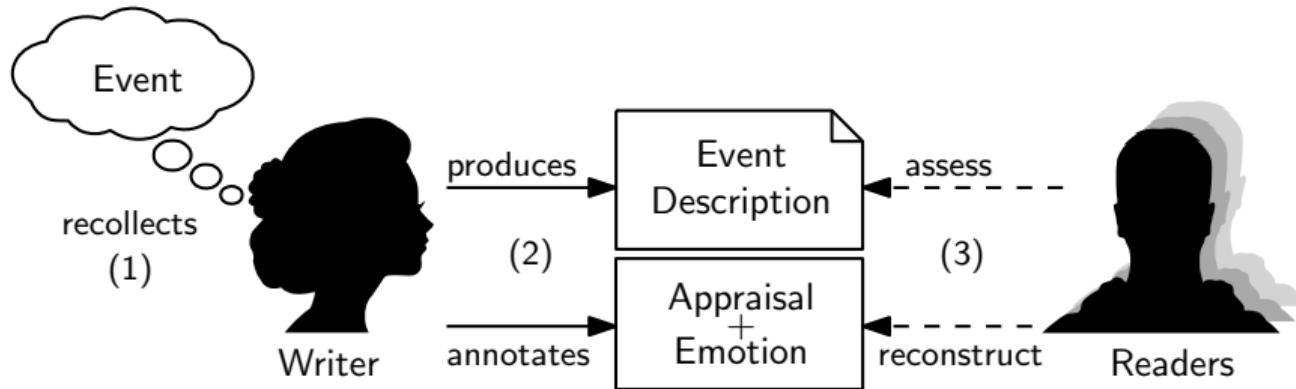
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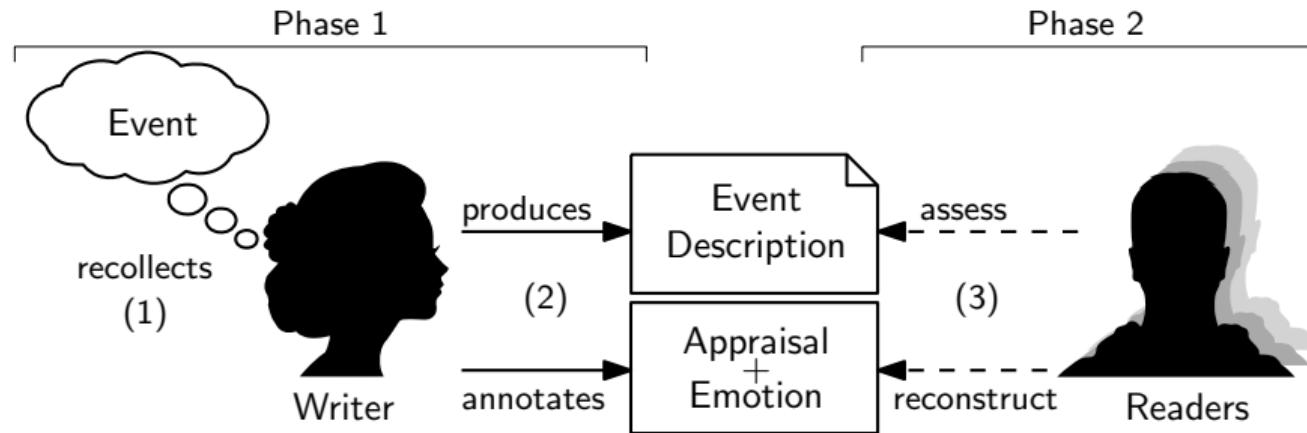
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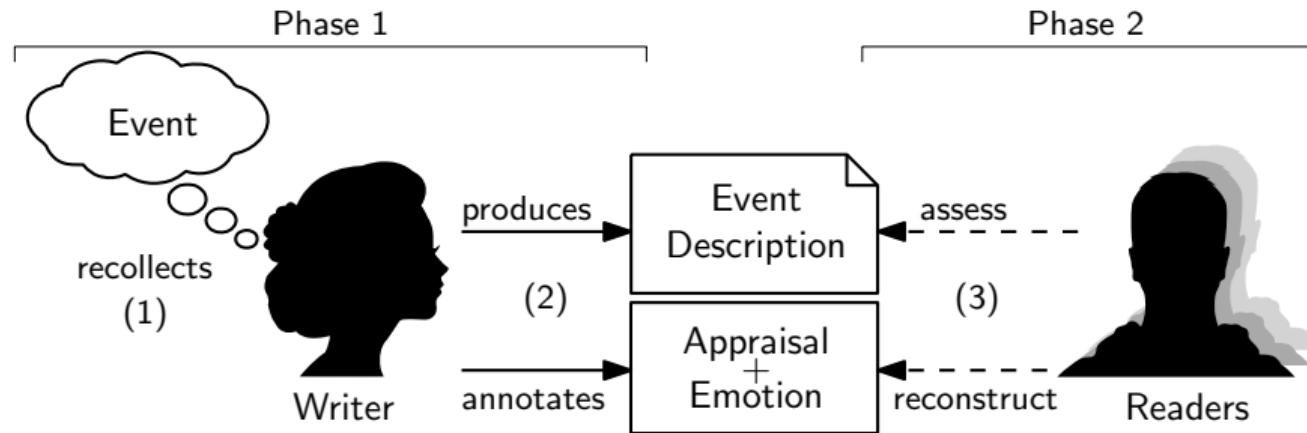
# Approach



# Approach



# Approach



- Production: 550 event descriptions for anger, boredom, disgust, fear, guilt/shame, joy, pride, relief, sadness, surprise, trust, no emotion

# Questions and Answers

Setup:

- Filter instances for attribute, compare with  $F_1$ /RMSE
- Significance test with bootstrap resampling for .95 confidence interval

# Questions and Answers

- Do readers agree more with each other than with the writers?  
(does the writer make use of information that the readers do not have)

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- Does it matter if annotators share demographic properties?
  - Females agree more with each other, but men less.
  - People of similar age agree more.
- Does personality matter?
  - Extraverted, conscientious, agreeable annotators perform better.

Setup:

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# Appraisals add additional information to emotion analysis

“That I put together a funeral service for my Aunt”

Dimension	Writer	Readers	Δ
Emotion	Pride	Sadness	
Suddenness	4	3.6	0.4
Familiarity	1	2.0	-1.0
Predictability	1	1.8	-0.8
Pleasantness	4	1.0	3.0
Unpleasantness	2	4.8	-2.8
Goal-Relevance	4	2.6	1.4
Chance-Resp.	4	4.4	-0.4
Self-Resp.	1	1.2	-0.2
Other-Resp.	1	1.4	-0.4
Conseq.-Predict.	2	1.8	0.2
Goal Support	1	1.2	-0.2
Urgency	2	3.8	-1.8
Self-Control	5	3.2	1.8
Other-Control	3	2.0	1.0
Chance-Control	1	4.6	-3.6
Accept-Conseq.	4	2.4	1.6
Standards	1	2.4	-1.4
Social Norms	1	1.2	-0.2
Attention	4	4.4	-0.4
Not-Consider	1	3.8	-2.8
Effort	4	4.6	-0.6

Recap  
oooo

The OCC Model of Emotions  
oooooooooo

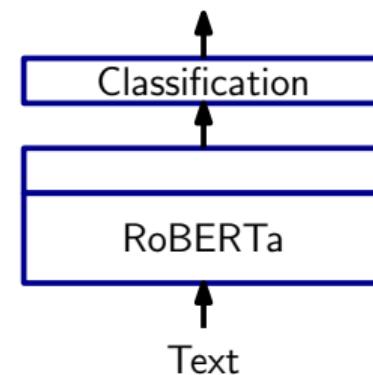
Scherer  
ooooo●○

Other Approaches  
ooooo

# Modeling Results

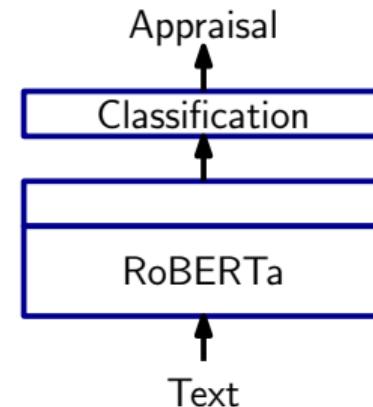
# Modeling Results

- Classification with RoBERTa-based models



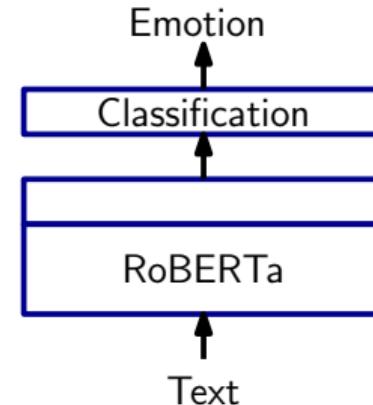
# Modeling Results

- Classification with RoBERTa-based models
- Appraisal Classification: 75 F<sub>1</sub>



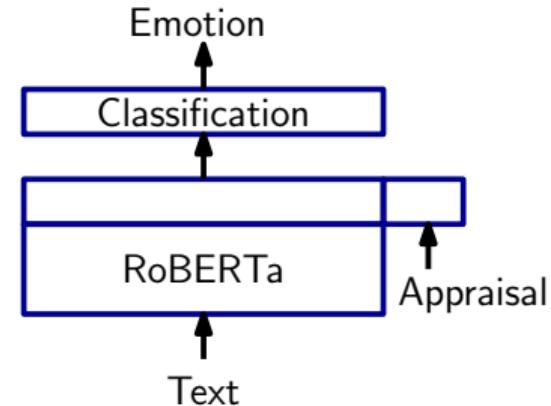
# Modeling Results

- Classification with RoBERTa-based models
- Appraisal Classification: 75 F<sub>1</sub>
- Emotion classification: 59 F<sub>1</sub>



# Modeling Results

- Classification with RoBERTa-based models
- Appraisal Classification: 75 F<sub>1</sub>
- Emotion classification: 59 F<sub>1</sub>
- + Appraisals: +2pp F<sub>1</sub>  
(+10 for guilt, +6 for sadness)



# Examples where Appraisals correct the Emotion Classifier

# Examples where Appraisals correct the Emotion Classifier

- When my child settled well into school

trust → relief

# Examples where Appraisals correct the Emotion Classifier

- When my child settled well into school
- broke an expensive item in a shop accidentally

trust→relief

guilt→shame

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- His toenails where massive pride→disgust

# Outline

- 1 Recap
- 2 The OCC Model of Emotions
- 3 Appraisal Prediction following Scherer
- 4 Other Approaches

# Other Approaches

- Balahur et al., 2011, EmotiNet:  
Knowledge base of events motivated by appraisal theories
- Stranisci et al., 2022, APPReddit:  
Reddit post corpus, focus on coping strategies
- Hofmann et al., 2020:  
Appraisal-based Emotion Analysis, annotated corpus for Smith/Ellsworth concepts

# Take-Away

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- Appraisal dimensions are an additional emotion model that serves as a fundamental for analysis in text
- It provides additional knowledge and supports the categorization into emotion concepts
- Could it support affect (valence/arousal) prediction? Not yet known.

Recap  
oooo

The OCC Model of Emotions  
oooooooooo

Scherer  
ooooooo

Other Approaches  
ooo●○

# Questions?

# About this tutorial

## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

- Introduction
- Psychological Models
- Use Cases/Social Impact
- Resources
- Annotation Exercise

## Break (10:30–11:15)

## Session 2 (11:15–12:45)

- Non-Neural Methods
- Multi-task, transfer, zero-shot methods
- Open Challenges
- Appraisal Theories
- Role Labeling
- Ethical Considerations
- Closing



Universität Stuttgart

Institut für

Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

# Emotion Analysis

Role Labeling and Stimulus Detection

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



# Outline

1 Introduction

2 Resources

3 Take Home

# Motivation (1)

What cannot be done with document/sentence-level emotion analysis?

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Given a corpus, extract the information:

who experiences the emotion?



Couple infuriated **officials** by landing helicopter in nature reserve

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Given a corpus, extract the information:

who is the target? who experiences the emotion?

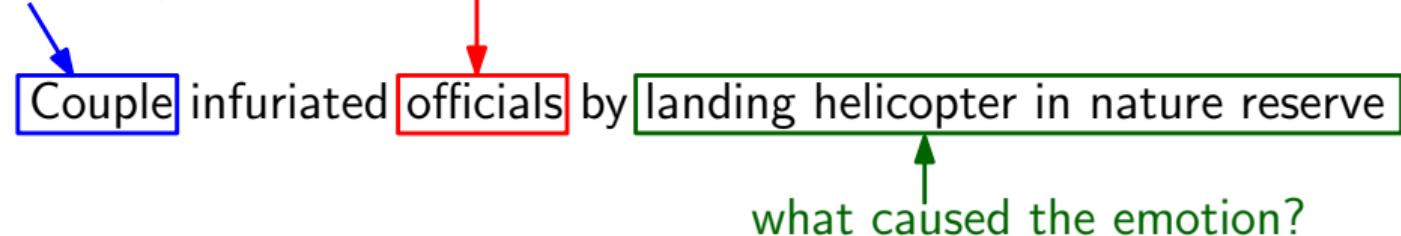
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what caused the emotion?

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which words describe the emotion?

what caused the emotion?

- **Relevancy:** Social media mining, literature analysis, network analysis, ...

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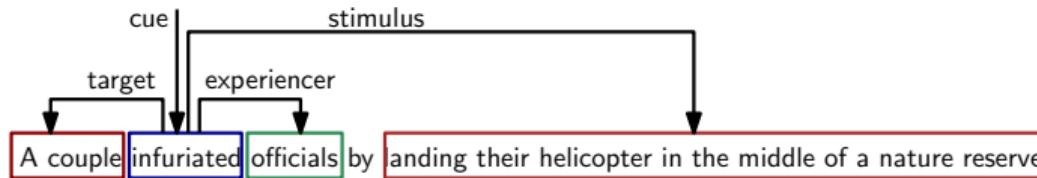
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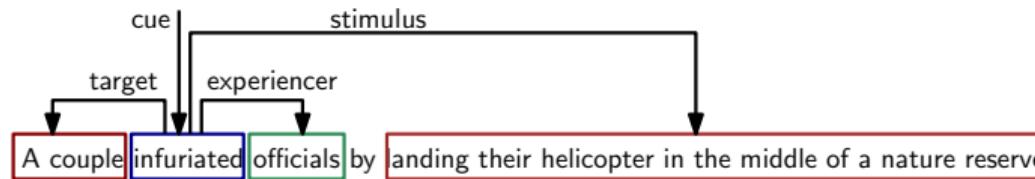
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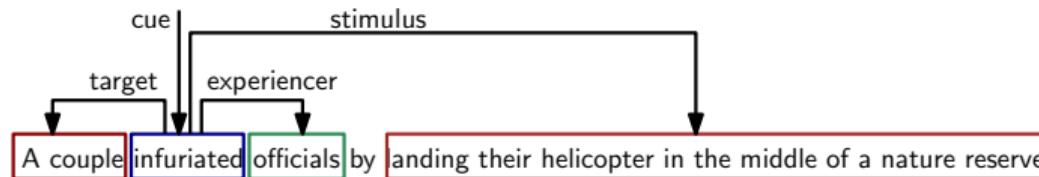
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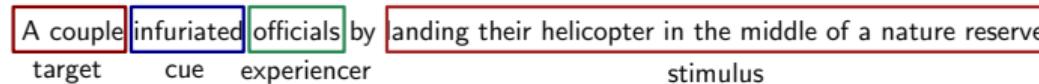
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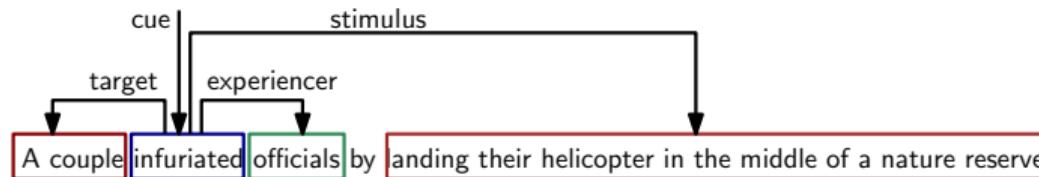


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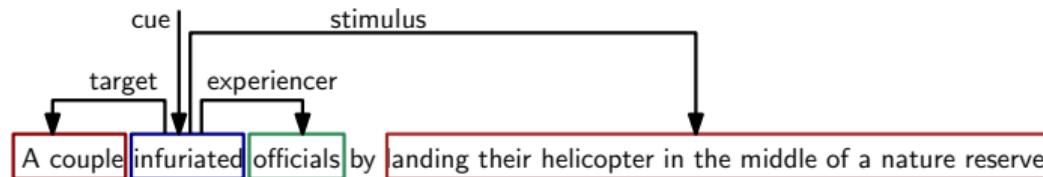
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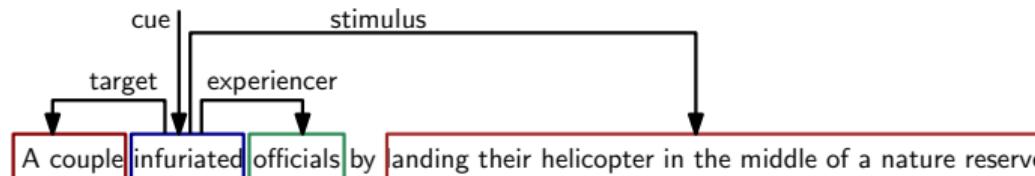
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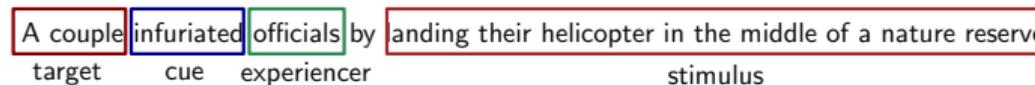
emotion clause                          cause/stimulus clause

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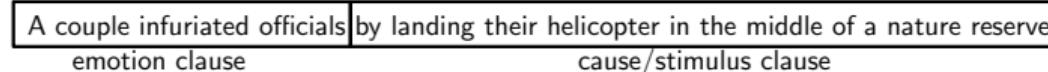
- Relation detection:



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- Clause classification:



→ trade-off between task complexity and accurateness

# Outline

1

Introduction

2

Resources

3

Take Home

# Corpora: SRL4E

Resource	Original	SRL4E	%
Blogs	5,202	4,855	93.3
Elections	1,385	1,024	73.9
EmoTweet	15,553	15,553	100.0
GNE	5,000	5,000	100.0
NTCIR (ZH)	2,022	1,956	96.7
NTCIR (EN)	1,826	1,796	98.4
REMAN	1,720	1,705	99.1
All	32,708	31,889	97.5

Resource	cue	stim.	exp.	targ.
Blogs	✓	-	-	-
Elections	✓	✓	✓	✓
EmoTweet	✓	-	-	-
GNE	✓	✓	✓	✓
NTCIR	✓	✓	-	-
REMAN	✓	✓	✓	✓

- Campagnano et al., ACL 2022 aggregate a set of corpora into common format and conduct prediction experiments for the identification of all roles
- <https://github.com/sapienzanlp/srl4e>

# Corpora

Dataset	Whole Instance		Stimulus	
	#	avg. len	#	avg. len
ES, Ghazi2015	2414	20.60	820	7.29
ET, Mohammad2014	4056	19.14	2427	6.25
GNE, Bostan2020	5000	13.00	4798	7.29
REMAN, Kim2018	1720	72.03	609	9.33
ECA, Gao2017	2558	62.24	2485	9.52

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GNE	4736	1.60	4474	4.86	3458	2.03
REMAN	1720	3.82	706	5.35	1050	2.04

Oberlaender et al. (2020), Experiencers, Stimuli, or Targets: Which Semantic Roles Enable Machine Learning to Infer the Emotions? PEOPLES

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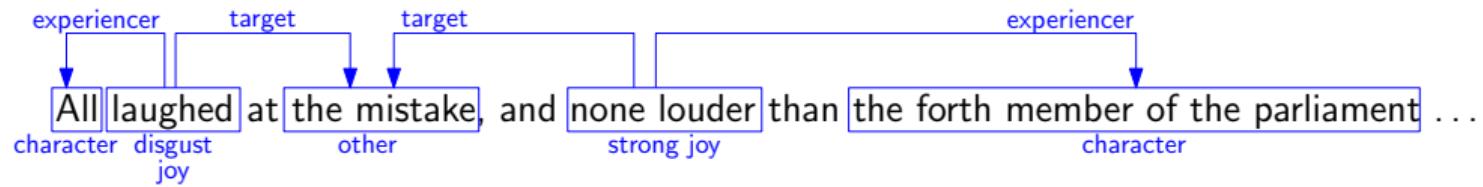
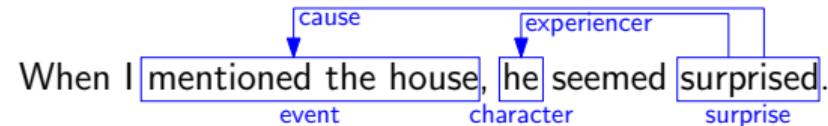
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  - Annotation of emotion and stimulus clauses
  - Modeling as clause classification

# Examples: Emotion Stimulus

- **happy**: I suppose I am happy **being so ' tiny'** ; it means I am able to surprise people with what is generally seen as my confident and outgoing personality .
- **sad**: Anne was sad **at the death of the Misses Dolan** but too much was happening for her to dwell on it .
- **anger**: I was very very angry **to read Batty 's comments about Leeds** .

# Examples: REMAN



# Examples: Good News Everyone

**Headline:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

phase 1

**Emotion:** Anger, Anger, Disgust  
**Reader Perception:** Yes, No, Yes

**Emotion:** Anger, Anger, Disgust  
**Intensity:** Medium, High, High  
**Other emotions:** None, None, None  
**Reader emotions:** Annoyance, Negative Surprise, No Emotion

phase 2

**Experiencer:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

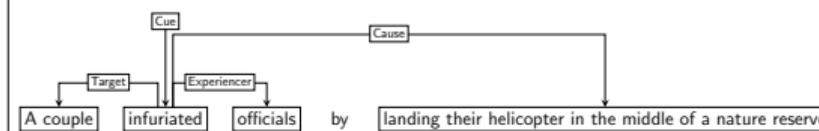
**Cue:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

**Cause:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

**Target:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

aggregated

**Emotion:** Anger  
**Intensity:** High  
**Other emotions:** None  
**Reader perception:** Yes  
**Reader emotions:** Annoyance, Negative Surprise, No Emotion



# Examples: ECPE and ECA

## Document

Yesterday morning, a policeman visited the old man with the lost money, and told him that the thief was caught. The old man was very happy, and deposited the money in the bank.

### Emotion Cause Extraction (ECE)

happy ➔ a policeman visited the old man with the lost money

happy ➔ and told him that the thief was caught

### Emotion-Cause Pair Extraction (ECPE)

(The old man was very happy, a policeman visited the old man with the lost money)

(The old man was very happy, and told him that the thief was caught)

Introduction  
oooo

Resources/Methods  
oooooooo●

Take Home  
oooo

# ECPE – Modeling

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Wei, Zhao, Mao. ACL 2020.
- Oberländer/Klinger \*SEM 2020 compared clause classification and sequence labeling settings for English corpora: task formulation seems to be appropriate for Mandarin, but not for English.

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Resources
- 3 Take Home

# Take Home

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- Quite some work on clause classification and sequence labeling

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- Nearly (?) no work on full graph reconstruction

# Take Home

- Quite some work on clause classification and sequence labeling
- Nearly (?) no work on full graph reconstruction
- No work on linking stimulus detection with appraisal analysis

# Questions?

# About this tutorial

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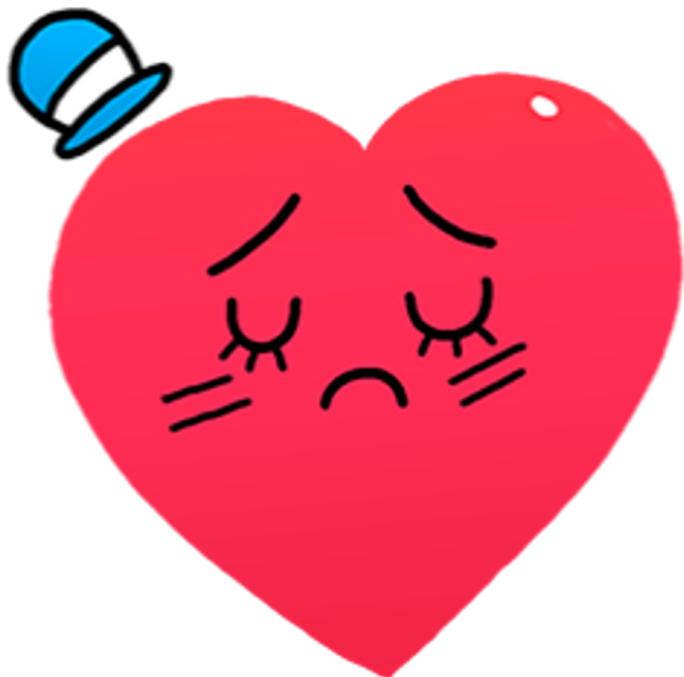
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- Multi-task, transfer, zero-shot methods
- Open Challenges
- Appraisal Theories
- Role Labeling
- Ethical Considerations
- Closing

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: DISCUSSION

- Privacy
- Failure modes and their consequences
- Who should be responsible?

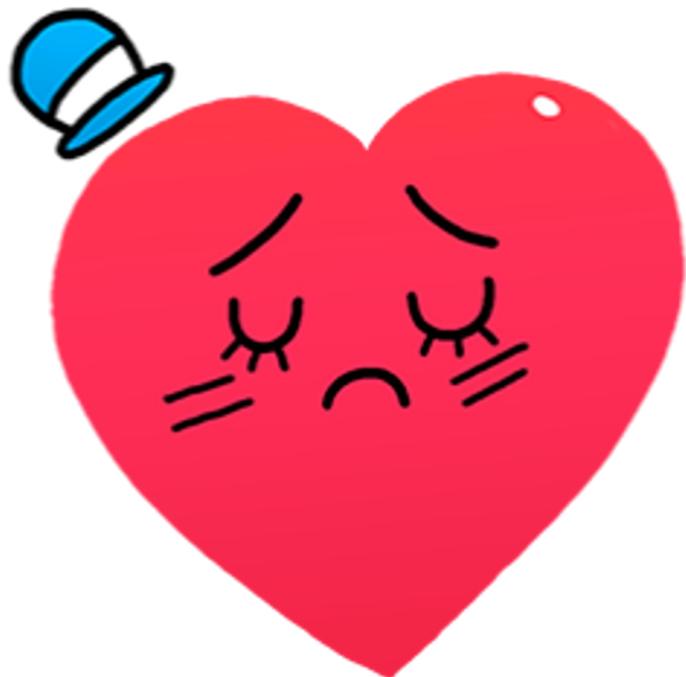
# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: FURTHER READING

- Gremsl and Hödl. 2022. “Emotional AI: Legal and ethical challenges”:  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360210704\\_Emotionai\\_Legal\\_and\\_ethical\\_challenges](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360210704_Emotionai_Legal_and_ethical_challenges)
- Stark and Hoey. 2021. “The Ethics of Emotion in Artificial Intelligence Systems”:  
<https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3442188.3445939>
- Brian Green. 2016. “Social Robots, AI, and Ethics”:  
<https://www.scu.edu/ethics/focus-areas/technology-ethics/resources/social-robots-ai-and-ethics/>

# Questions?



## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

Emotion Analysis in Text

# CLOSING

- TOPICS COVERED:
  - Emotions in psychology
  - Use cases
  - Resources for emotion analysis in texts
  - Computational approaches to emotion analysis in texts
  - Challenges
  - Ethical considerations
- TOPICS NOT COVERED (only mentioned):
  - Emotion analysis from audio or video sequences
  - Multimodal emotion analysis
  - Resources for languages other than English
  - Universality of emotions

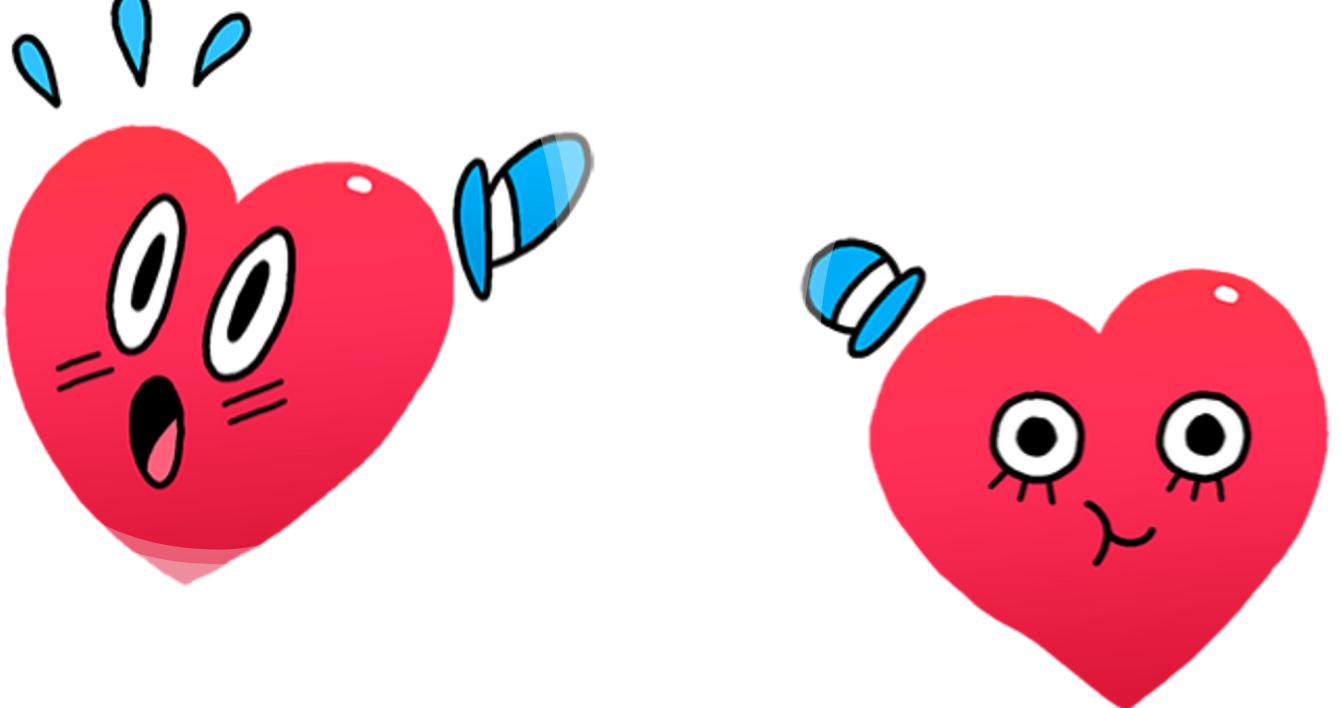
Contact:

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[stajner.sanja@gmail.com](mailto:stajner.sanja@gmail.com)

Roman Klinger:

[roman.klinger@ims.uni-stuttgart.de](mailto:roman.klinger@ims.uni-stuttgart.de)



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Emotion Analysis in Text