

# **Emotion Analysis from Text: Tutorial at EACL 2023**

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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?**

**“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

## 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

Introduction  
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What are Emotions?  
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Task Definition and Issues  
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# Purpose of this Tutorial

## Target Audience

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

## Goal

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

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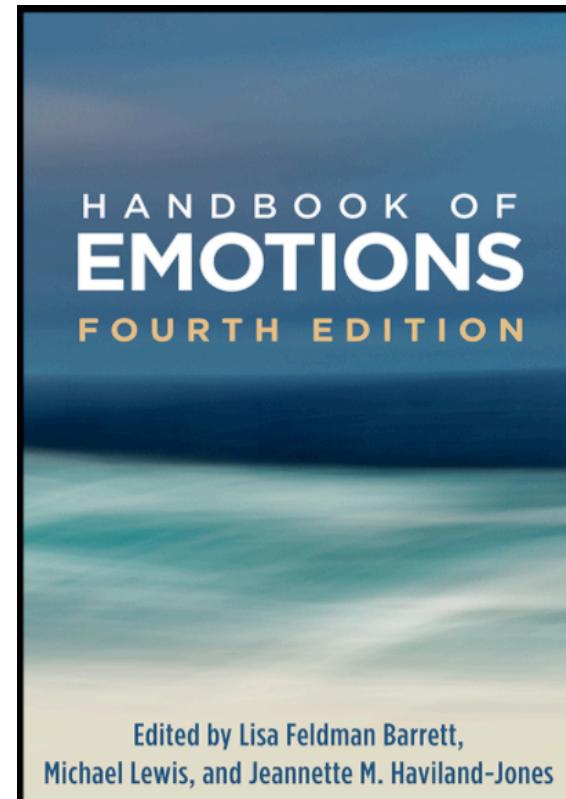
What are Emotions?  
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## Literature on Emotion Psychology

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



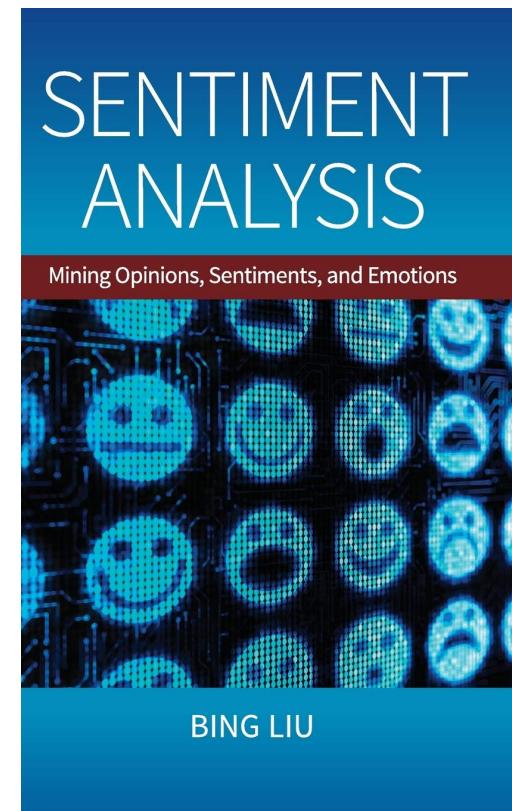
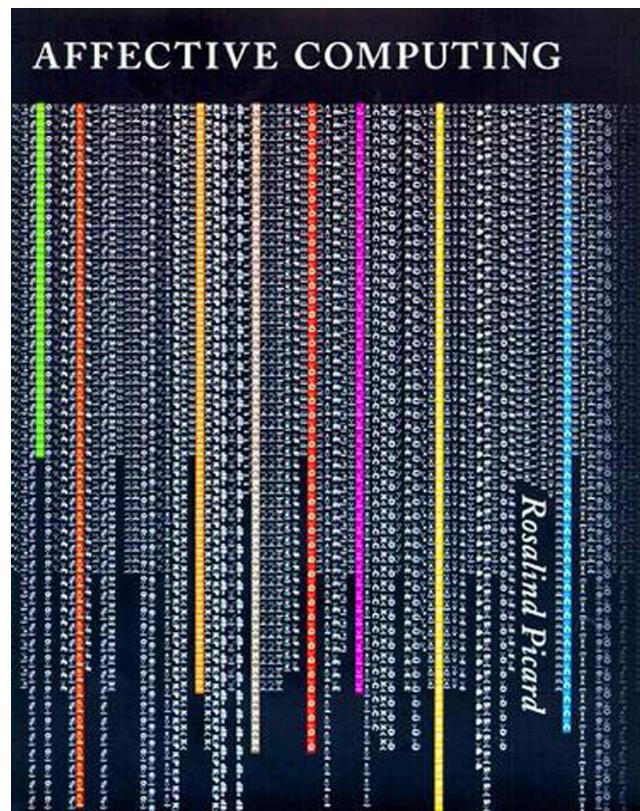
## Introduction

## What are Emotions?

## Task Definition and Issues

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# Literature with a Computational Focus



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## Emotion Theories...

...try to explain ...

- what emotions are
- what they consist of
- what their purpose is
- how they develop
- ...

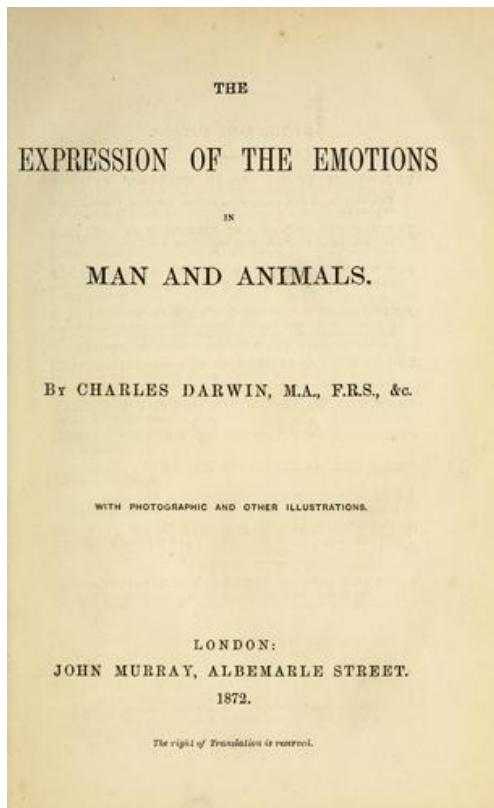
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## Evolutionary Approach (Darwin, 1872)



- Focuses on expressions, as they can be observed.
- Emotion expressions support communication
- Emotions and their expressions have a function:
  - Surprise: Eyes wide open to support perception
  - Fear: Activation (fight, freeze, flight)
  - Disgust: Increase distance to stimulus
  - ...
- Emotions are not learned

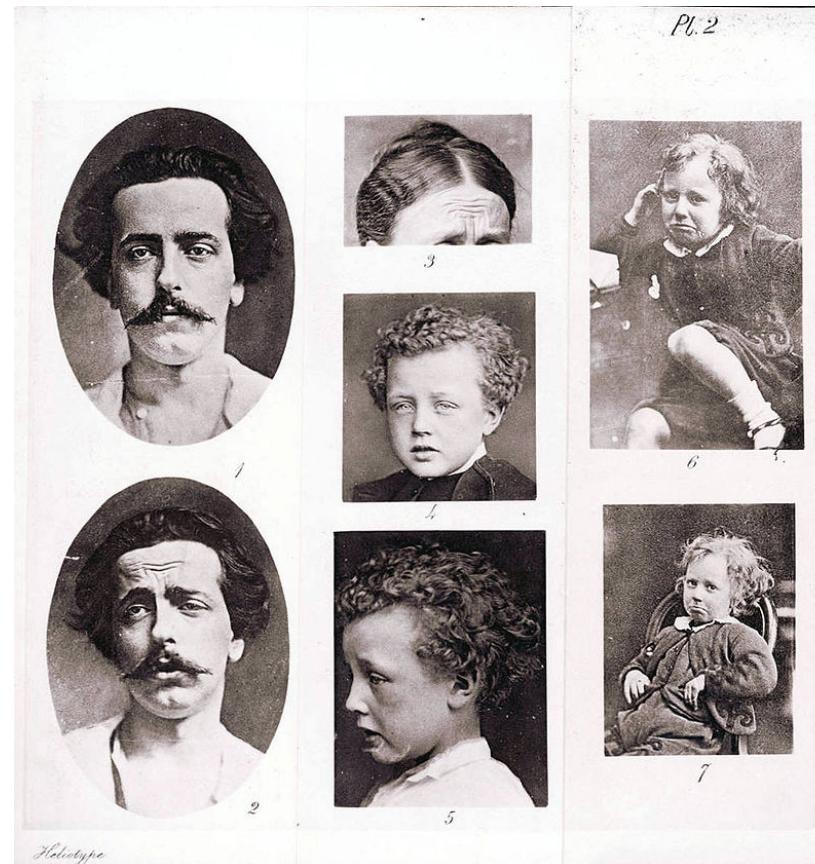
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# Evolutionary Approach



[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)

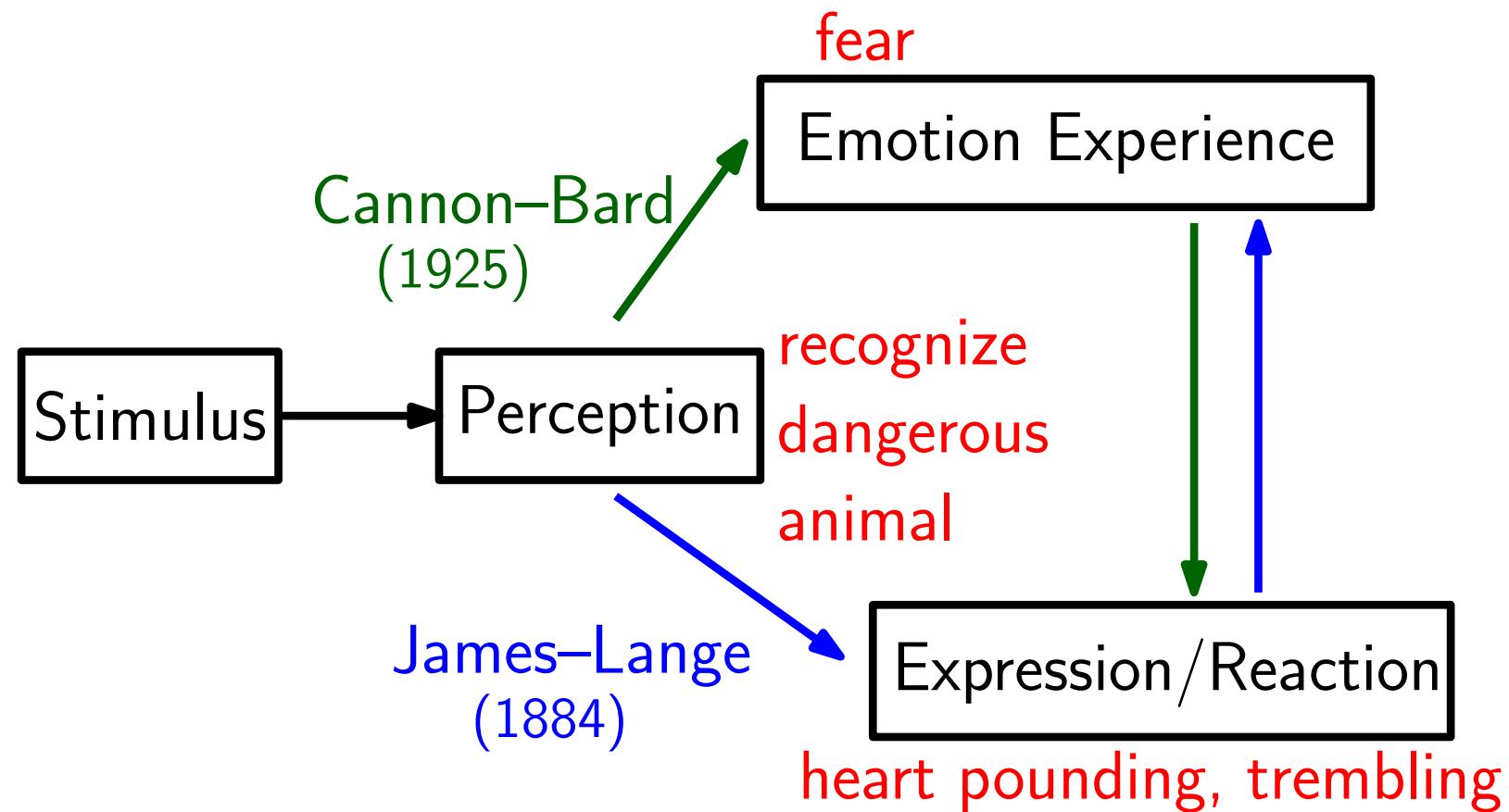
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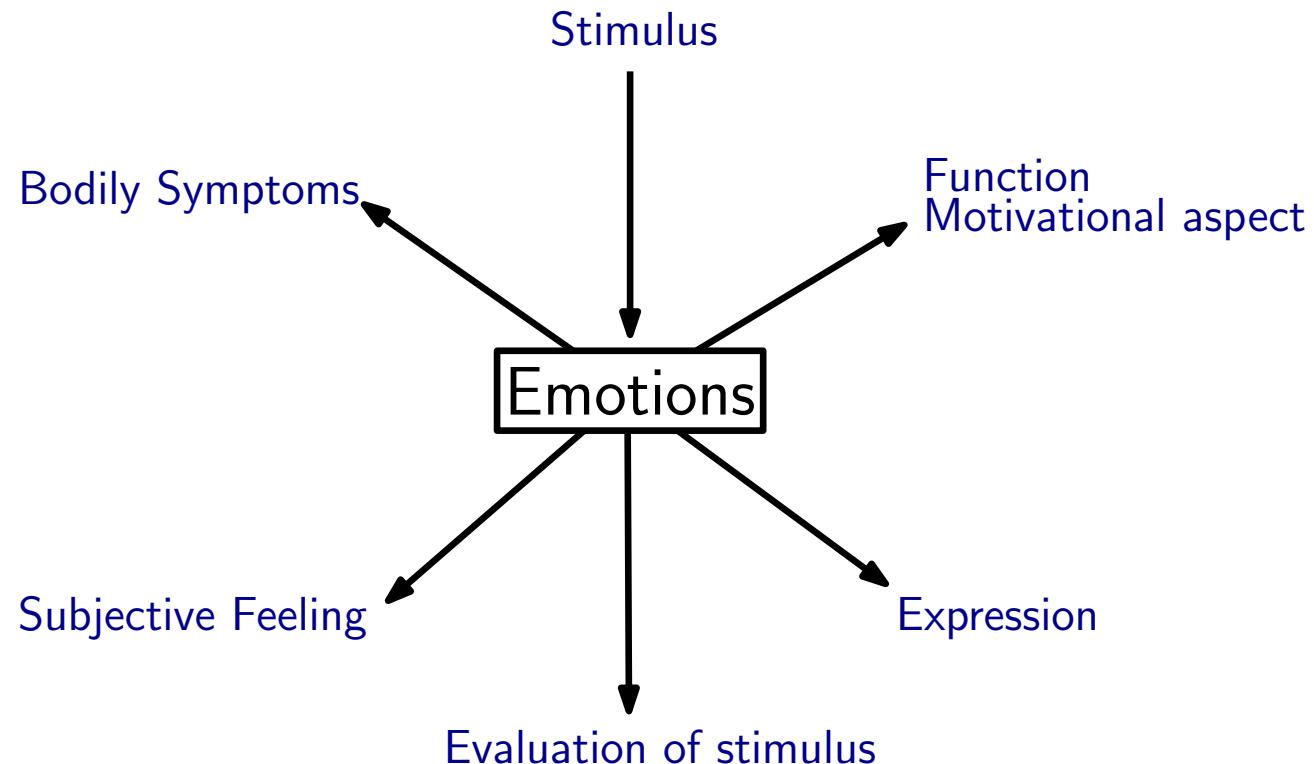
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## James Lange/Cannon Bard (1884, 1925)

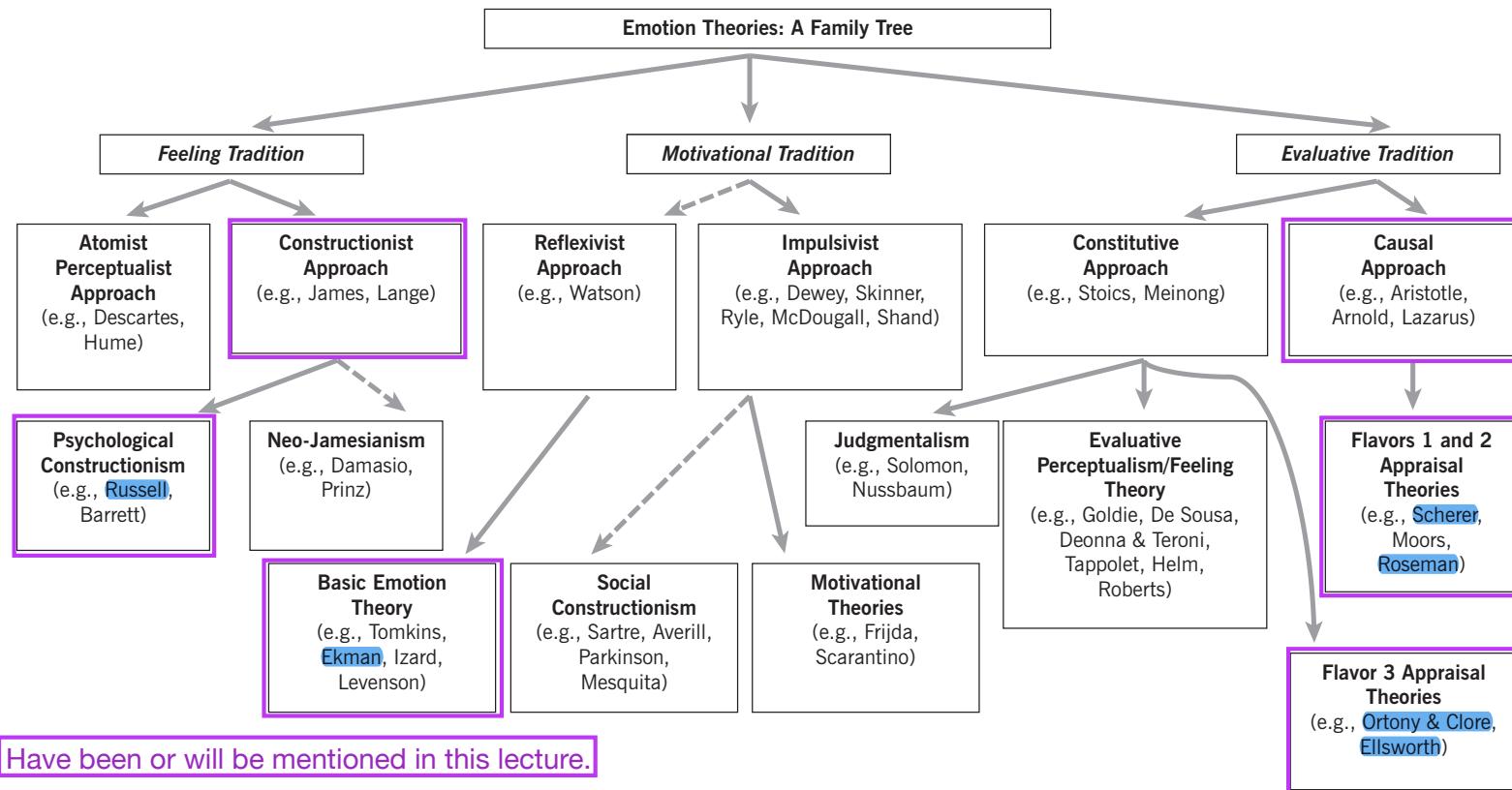


## Emotion Components (Scherer, 2001)



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

# Family Tree of Emotions (Scarantino, 2016)



Have been or will be mentioned in this lecture.

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

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## Basic Emotion Theories

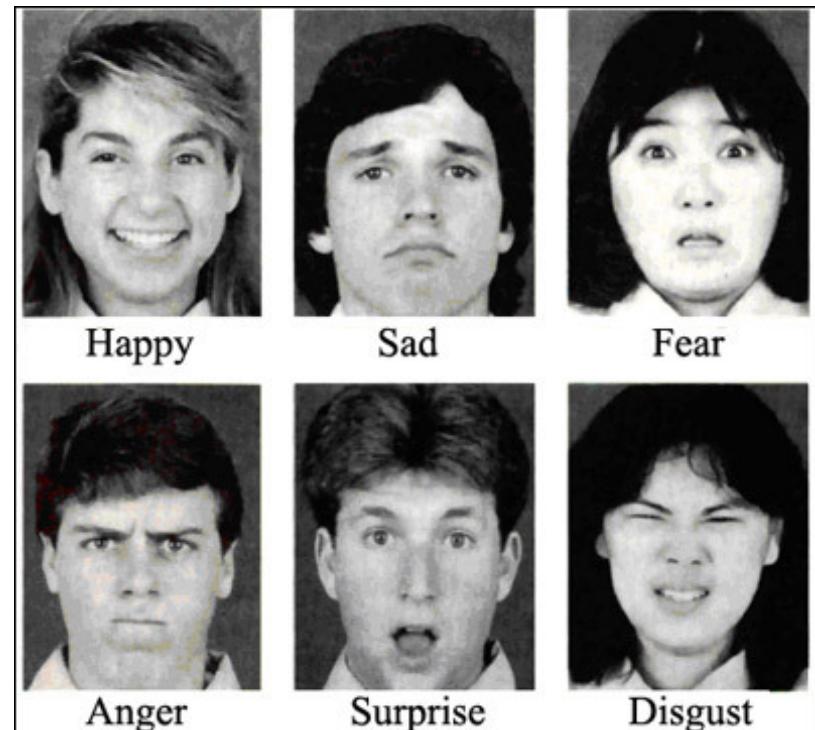
Basic emotion theories state that:

- 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?

- 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



Ekman (1992): An argument for basic emotions.

## Ekman: What are non-basic emotions?

- “I do not allow for non-basic emotions” (Ekman, 1999)
  - ⇒ 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)

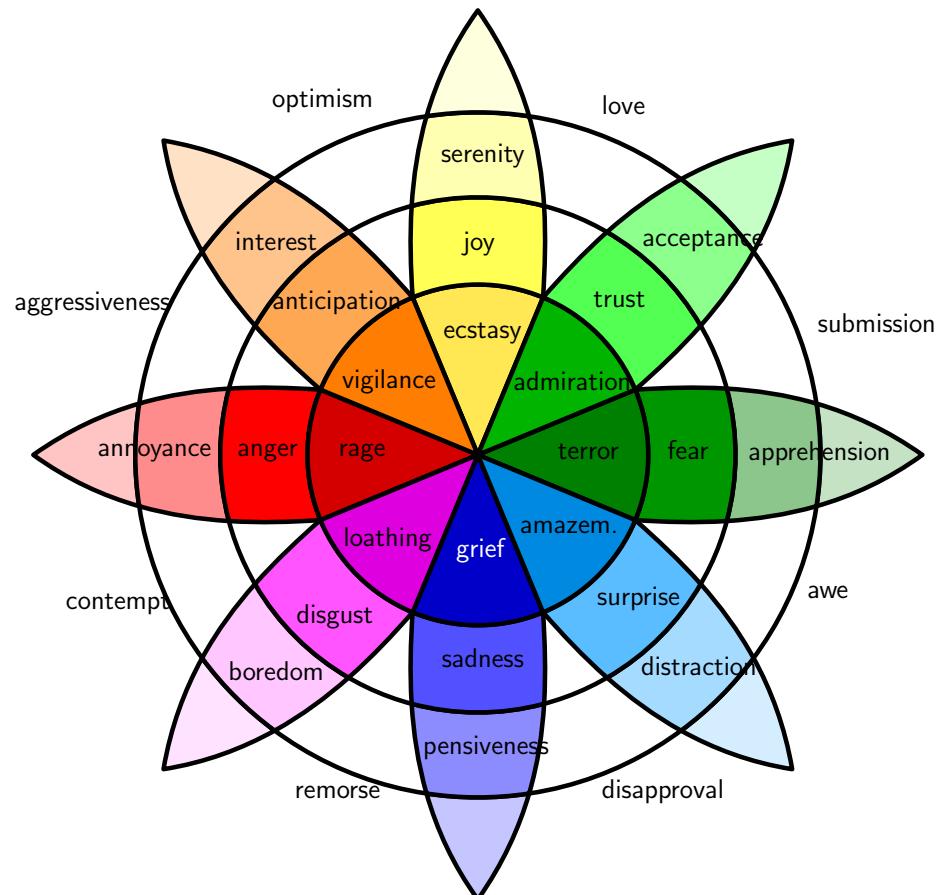
# Models of Basic Emotions: Plutchik's Wheel (Plutchik, 1970)

An emotion is a patterned bodily reaction  
that follows a function

- protection – fear
- destruction – anger
- reproduction – joy
- deprivation – sadness
- incorporation – acceptance
- rejection – disgust
- exploration – anticipation
- orientation – surprise

⇒ Basic emotions according to Plutchik

- Non-basic: Gradations and mixtures



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# The Feeling Tradition of Emotion Theories

- Emotions are not innate
- They are learned constructs
- Depend on culture and contingent situations

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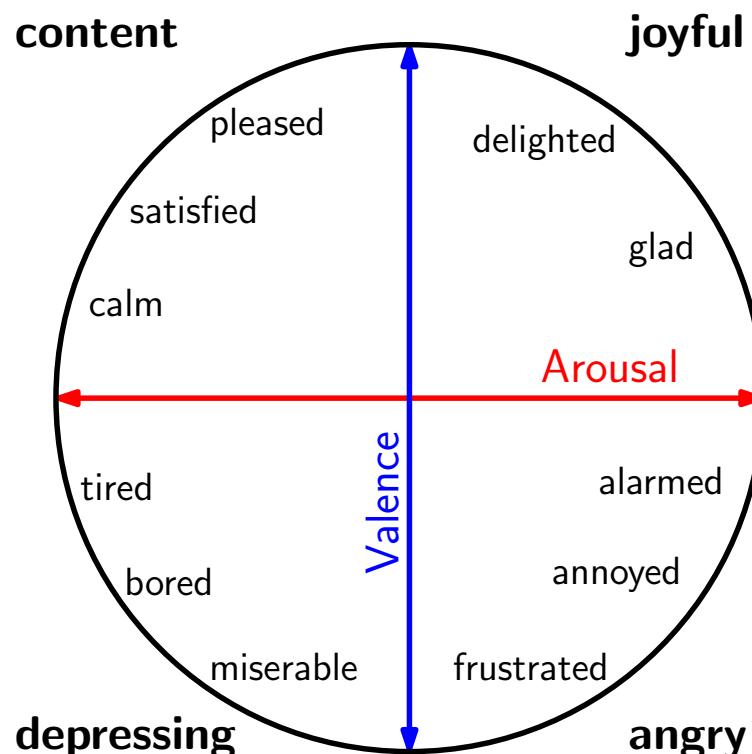
# Feeling

What is not learned then?

## Feeling

- Scarantino (2016): “Feeling is a conscious experience or a sensation or a subjective quality or a quale or a what-it-is-likeness.”
- 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)



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

## Feldman-Barrett (2017): Theory of Constructed Emotion

How to link affect and emotion names? Lisa Feldman-Barrett attempts to explain this link.

- **Paradoxon:** We experience discrete emotion categories, but there is nearly no evidence from neuroscience for those.
- **Affect (valence and arousal)** is what we experience directly, not the emotion.
- Based on context, **the brain predicts** which emotion makes sense.
- **Prediction is important**, to motivate or warn us.
- This **learned construction** of emotions bridges the paradoxon.
- Very nice overview video:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M10dhdI\\_3eI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M10dhdI_3eI)

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## Appraisal Theories (according to Scherer)

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”

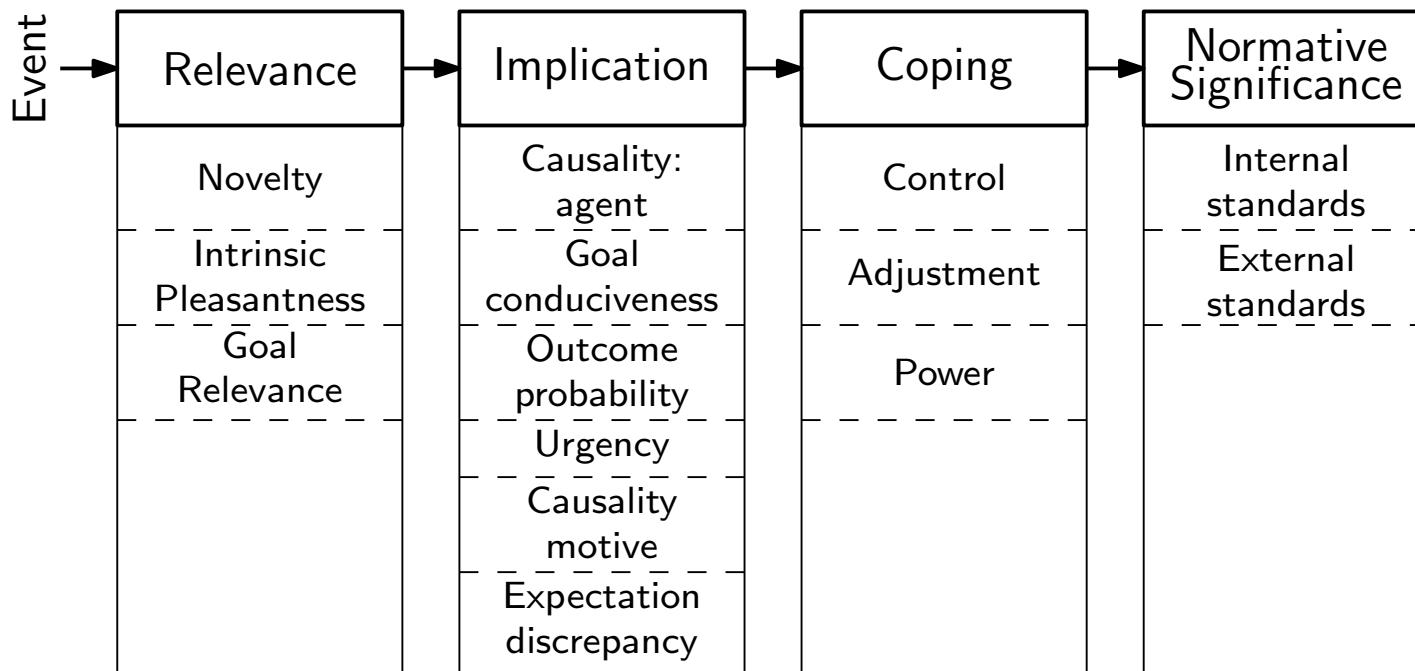
# Appraisal Theories (according to Scherer)

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.



# Results Smith/Ellsworth (1985)

*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	0.80-.06	-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.

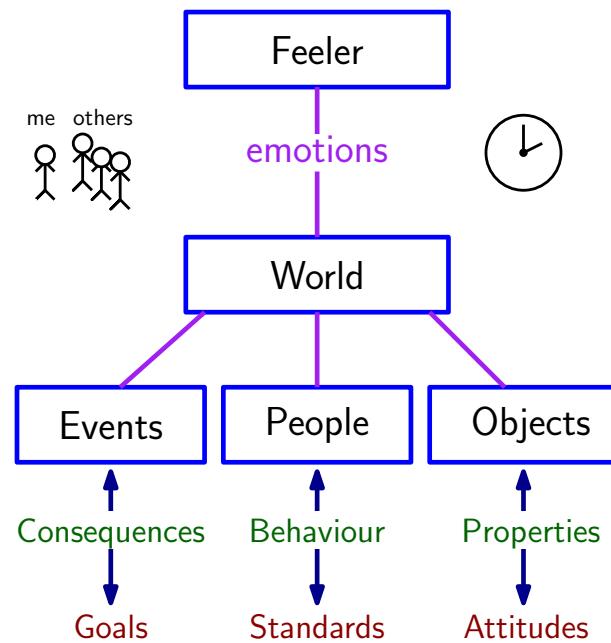
<sup>d</sup> Attentional activity: high scores indicate increased attentional activity.

<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.



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## Example 1

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.

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

# Task Definition for Emotion Classification and Regression

## Input

- [Text](#)
- [Variables](#) resp. emotion model
- [Perspective](#)

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.”

- 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?

“If we continue to fly to conferences around the globe our children will not have anything to eat anymore because of global warming.”

- 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.

## Annotation Setup: Trained Experts or Crowdsourcing?

Trained Experts:

- Might be preferable if variables follow challenging concepts

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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# Emotion Recognition Reliability: Ekman 1972

## Experimental Setup

- Photos were taken of people expressing a particular emotion and asked which emotion they feel
- Japanese and US American people were shown these photos and tasked to recover the emotion
- Goal: understand emotion recognition reliability

## Results (🇯🇵/🇺🇸)

- .79/.86 acc. between observers
- .57/.62 acc. between subject and observer (.50 baseline)

⇒ Interpretation of emotion might differ from actual emotion.

## Factors for emotion recognition reliability (Döllinger, 2021)

Follow-up studies investigated factors for recognition reliability:

- Emotion category
  - Some emotions are easier to recognize than others (joy vs. fear: Mancini 2018)
- Peer status
  - Friends are better in recognizing their emotions (Wang 2019)
- Status of observer
  - People with depression are more challenged in recognizing emotions (Dalili 2015)
  - 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)

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## 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

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# Questions?

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# About this tutorial

## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

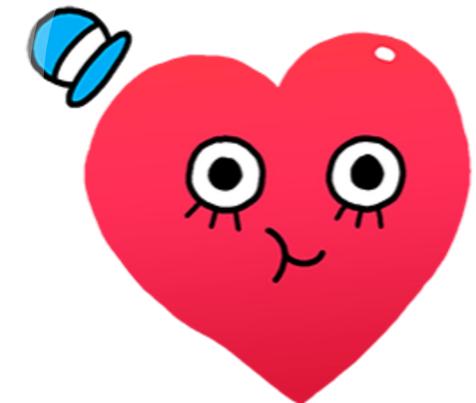
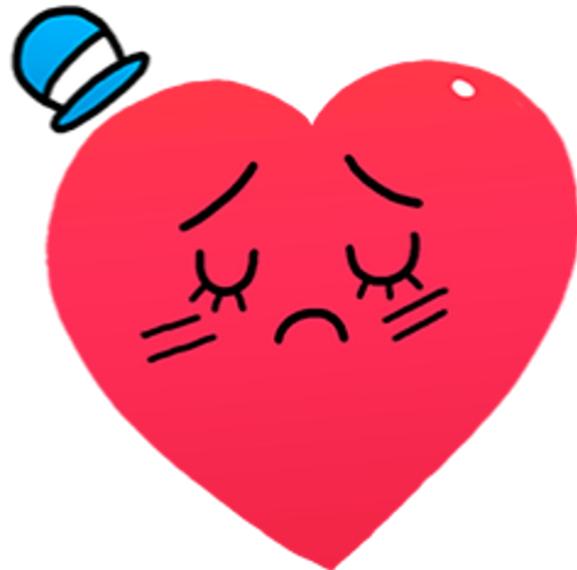
- Introduction
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## Session 2 (11:15–12:45)

- 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

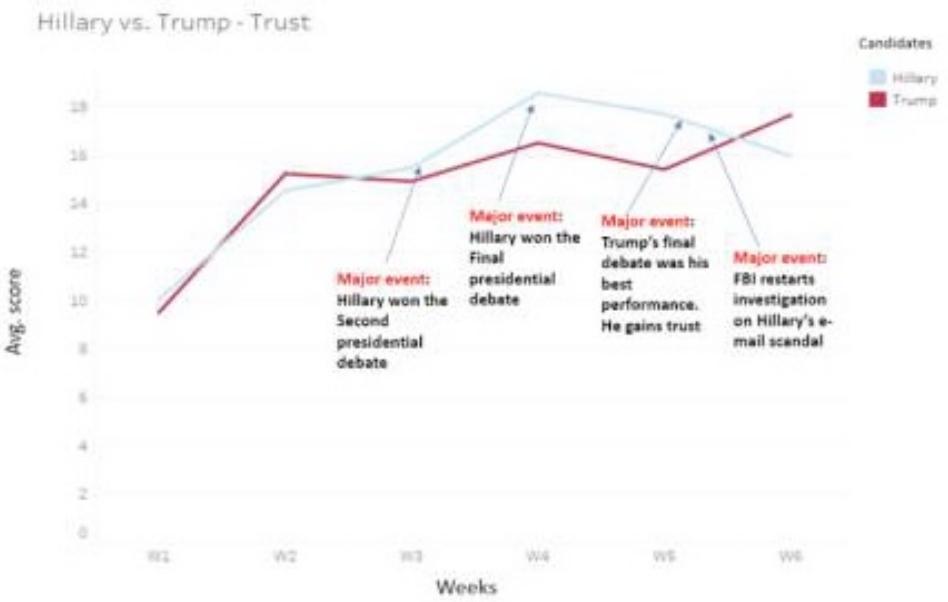


Figure taken from (Srinivasan et al., 2016)



## 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

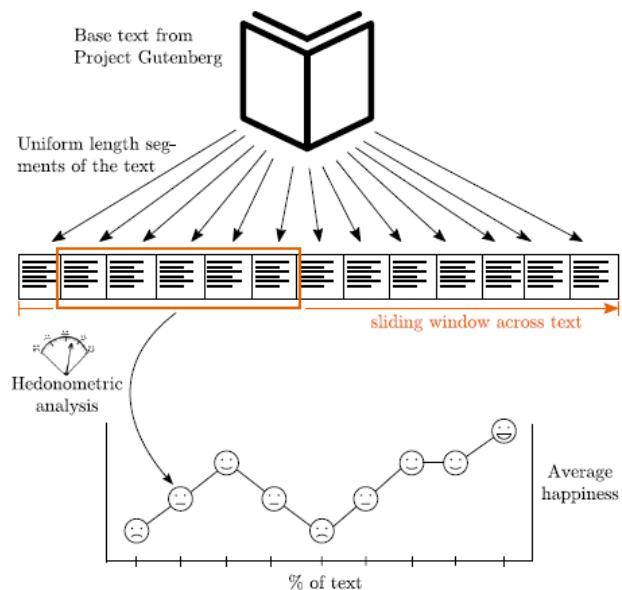


# LITERARY STUDIES

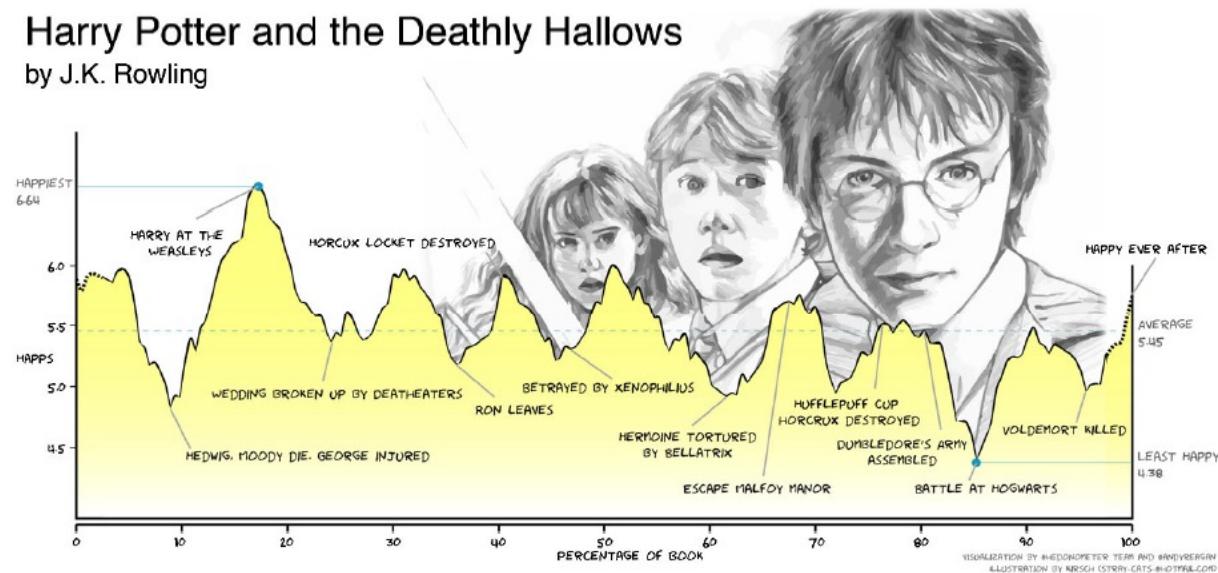
## LITERARY STUDIES: Reagan et al., 2016

“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)

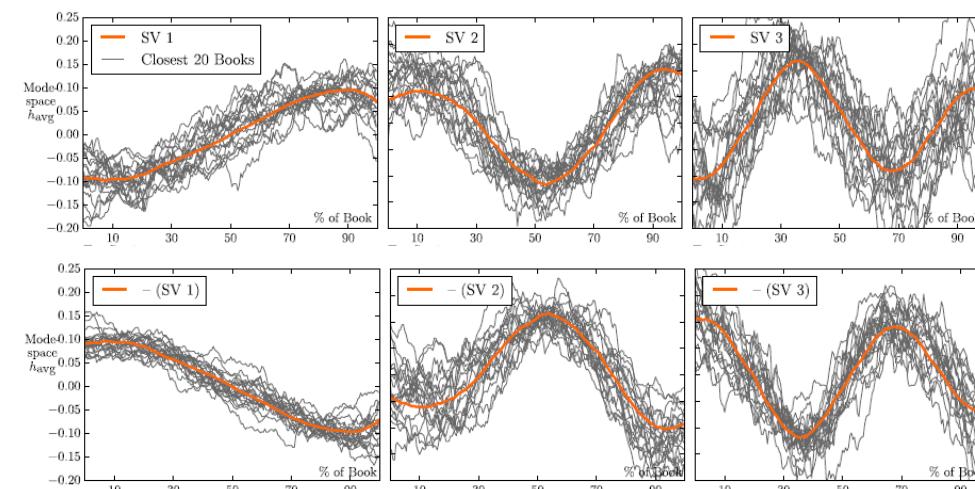


Figure adapted from (Reagan et al., 2016)

## LITERARY STUDIES: Kim et al., 2017

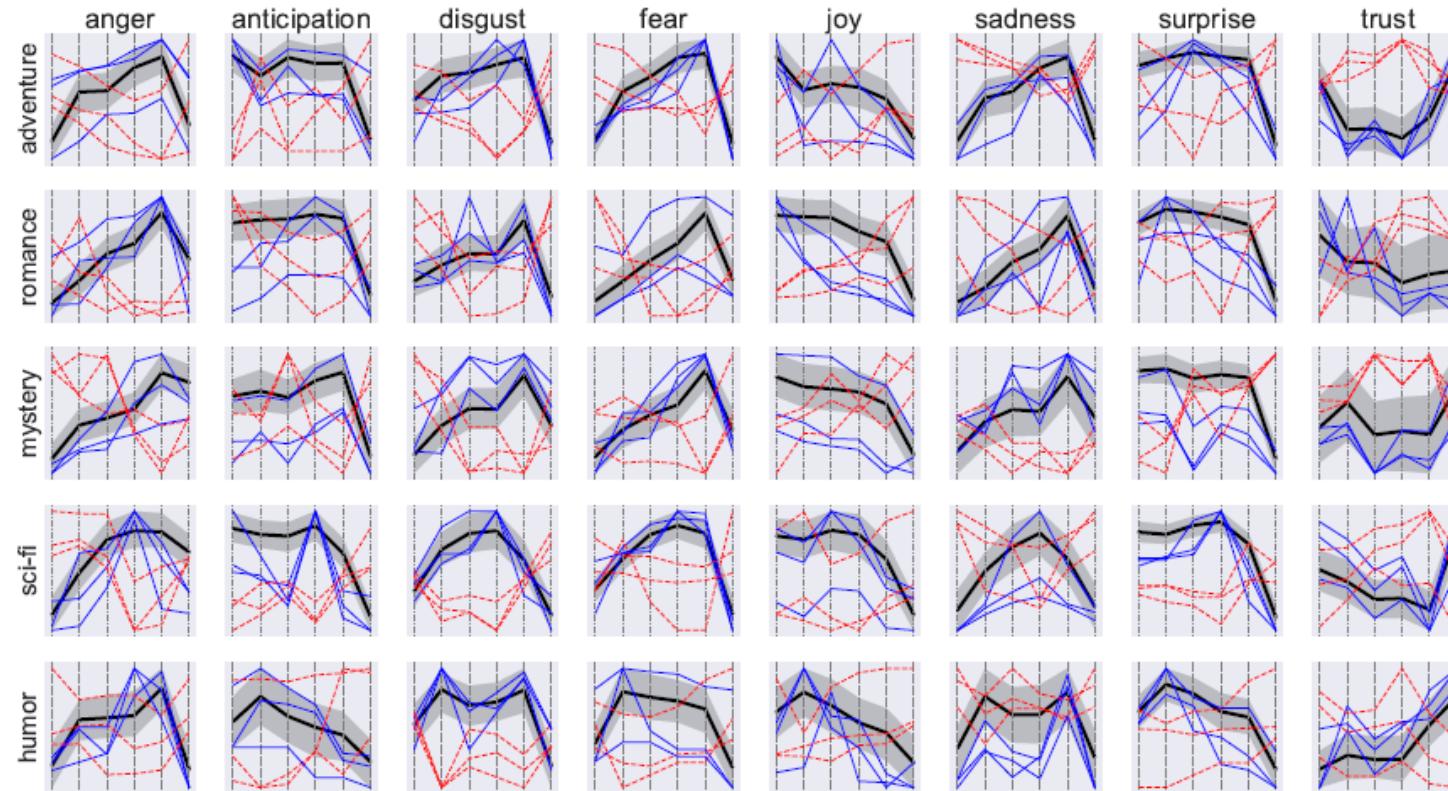


Figure taken from  
(Kim et al., 2017)

## 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

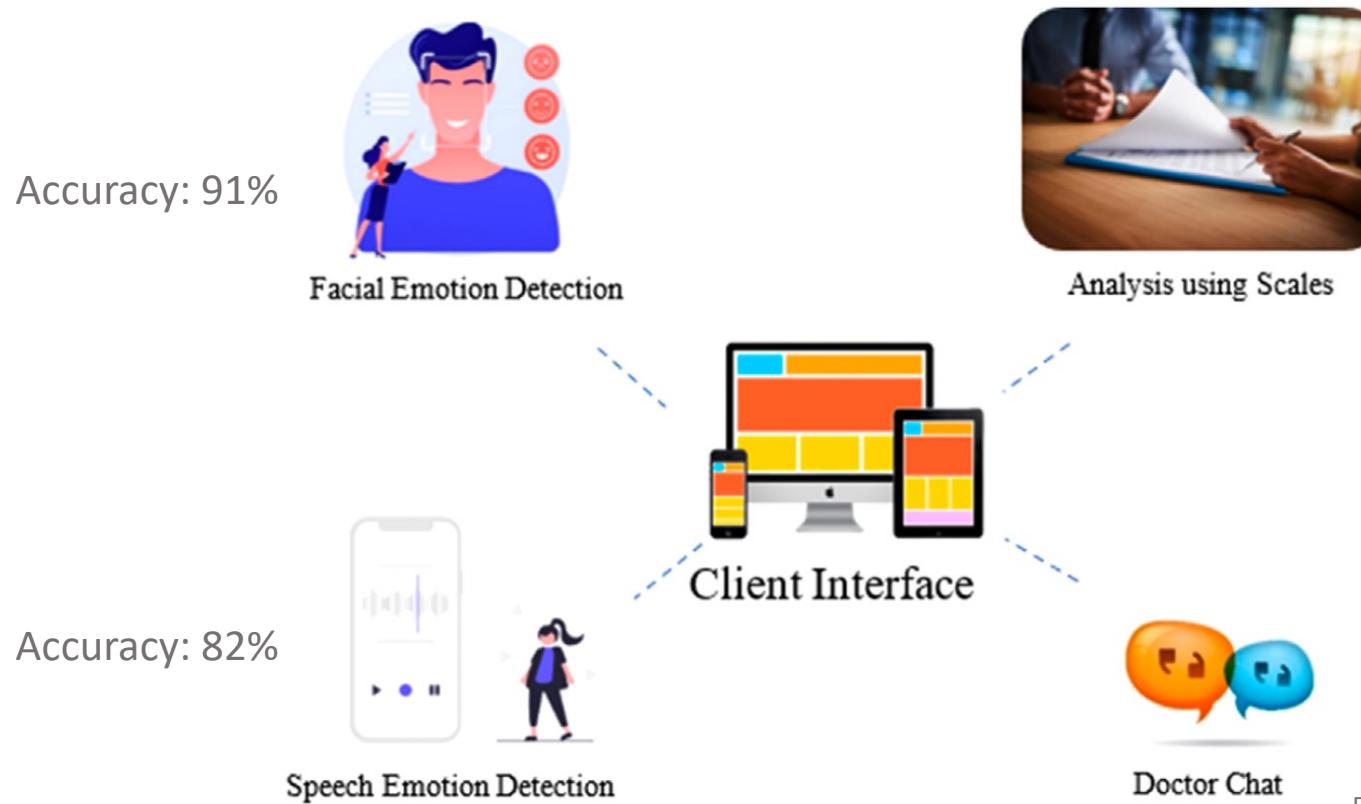


Figure taken from (Shanti et al., 2022)

# 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

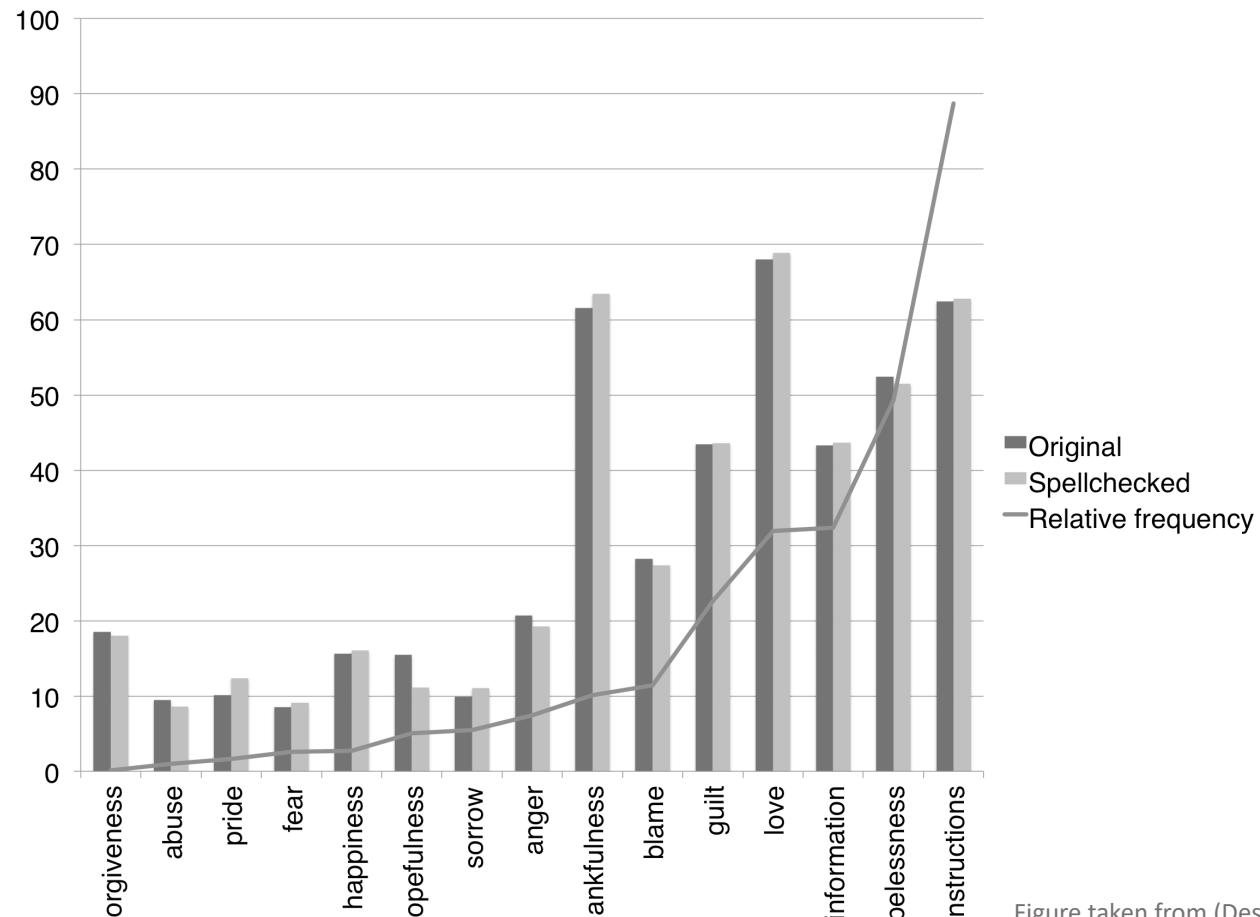
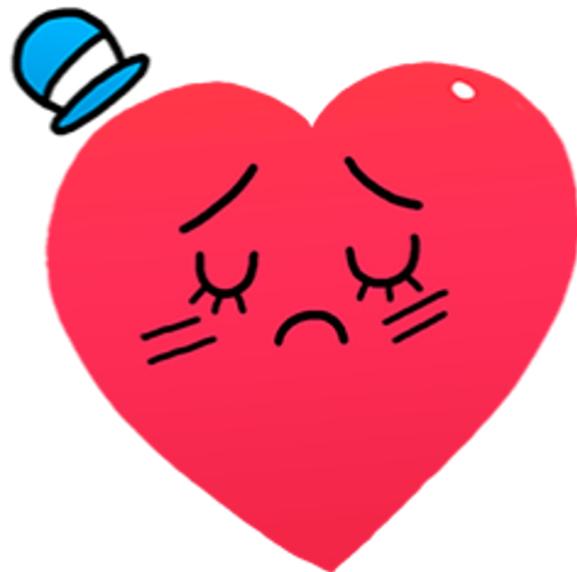


Figure taken from (Desmet and Hoste, 2013)

# Questions?



## USE CASES

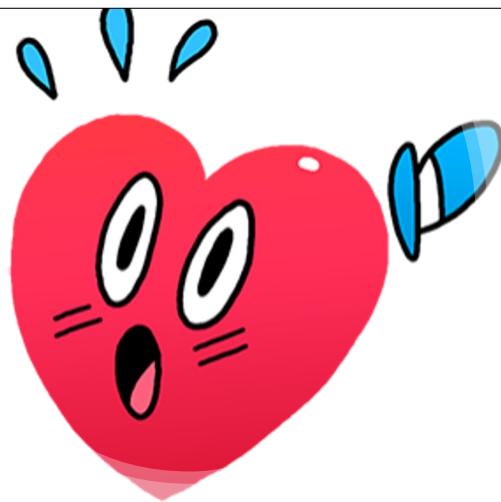
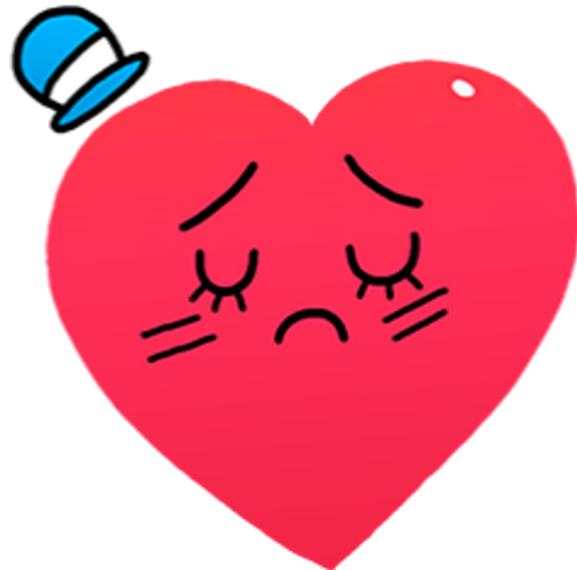


Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

## Emotion Analysis in Text

EACL 2023 Tutorial – 05.05.2023

## RESOURCES



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# 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 Per instance	#annotators Total	Gold	#emotions	Labelling	Perspective	Genre
(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)	≤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+	≈ 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	≥2 agree	14	single	?	Various
(Neviarouskaya et al., 2009)	3	3	≥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 (anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise)
- **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 (%)
<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 (32 different 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!

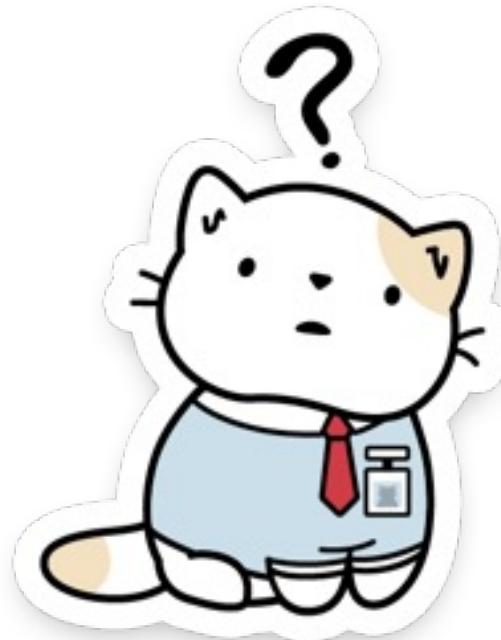
**Listener:** Congrats! That's great!

**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?



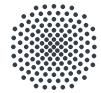
## RESOURCES



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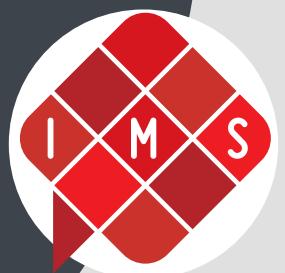
Universität Stuttgart  
Institut für  
Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

# Emotion Analysis

Small Annotation Exercise and Discussion

EACL 2023 Tutorial

Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



## Hand On Annotation

What we will do now:

- You heard now a bit about existing resources.
- 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>



## Annotation Exercise

## 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 (09:00–10:30)

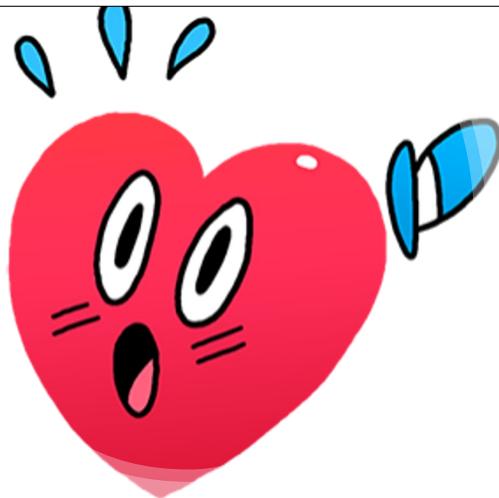
- Introduction
- Psychological Models
- Use Cases/Social Impact
- Resources
- Annotation Exercise

## 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

NON-NEURAL  
MODELS



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## Emotion Analysis in Text

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# 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

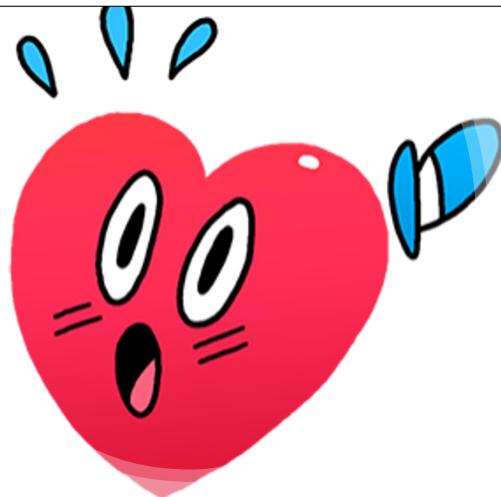
Emotion	Bag-of-words			Linear			Neural								
	MAXENT			SVM			LSTM			Bi-LSTM			CNN		
	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>	P	R	F <sub>1</sub>
Anger	76	72	74	76	69	72	76	77	76	77	77	77	77	77	77
Anticipation	72	61	66	70	60	64	68	68	67	70	66	68	68	60	64
Disgust	62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

Figure adapted from (Schuff et al., 2017)

# Questions?



NON-NEURAL  
MODELS



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## Emotion Analysis in Text

EACL 2023 Tutorial – 05.05.2023



Universität Stuttgart  
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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
- Transfer Learning

3 Multi-task learning

4 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



**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)

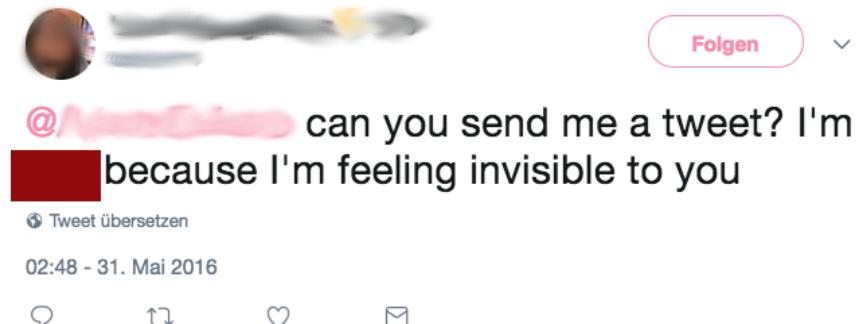
Overview  
oooo●

Weak Labeling  
ooooooo

Multi-task learning  
oooo

Zero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

## 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

1 Overview

2 Weak and Distant Labeling

- Obtaining Automatically Annotated Corpora
- Transfer Learning

3 Multi-task learning

4 Zero-Shot Prediction

Overview  
oooooWeak Labeling  
○●○○○○○Multi-task learning  
oooooZero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

# Weak/Self-Labeling

Approach:

- Manually associate
  - hashtags with emotions
  - emojis with emotions
- Assume that occurrence of hashtag/emoji marks emotion
- Predict “self-labeled emotion” from text after removing hashtag/emoji
- Apply to other texts

Advantage:

- Easy to obtain huge data sets

Disadvantage:

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

# Outline

1 Overview

2 Weak and Distant Labeling

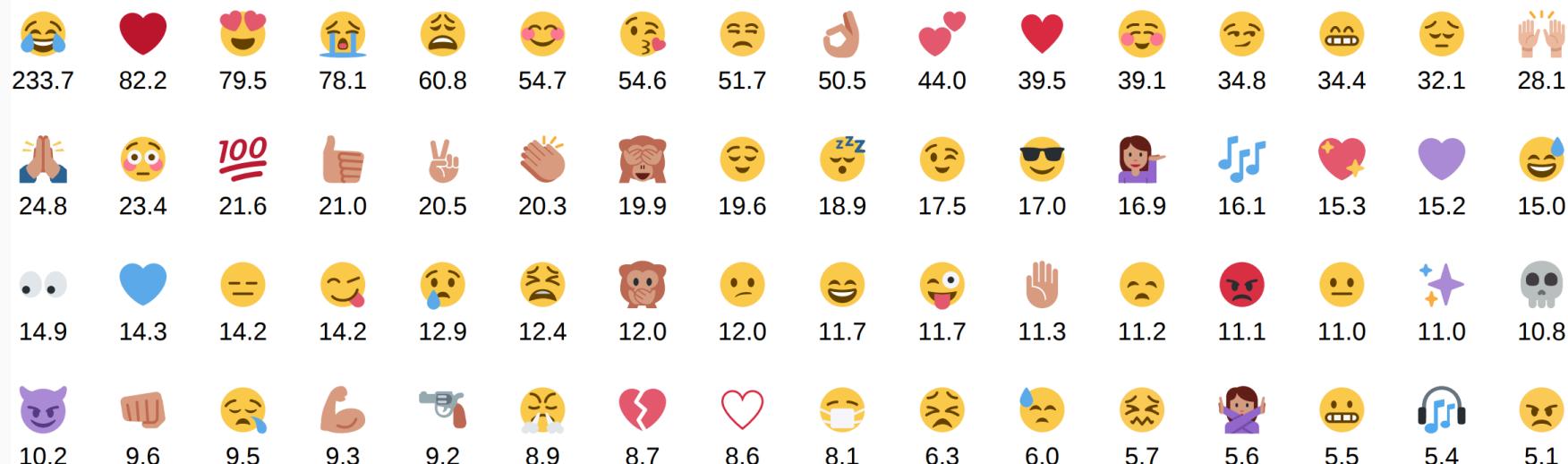
- Obtaining Automatically Annotated Corpora
- Transfer Learning

3 Multi-task learning

4 Zero-Shot Prediction

Overview  
oooooWeak Labeling  
oooo●oooMulti-task learning  
oooooZero-Shot Prediction  
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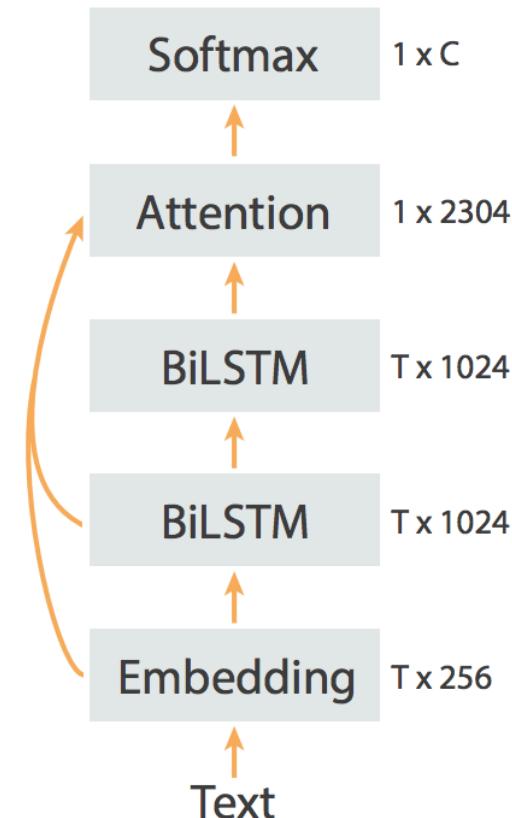
# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji



Overview  
oooooWeak Labeling  
oooo●oooMulti-task learning  
oooooZero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooooo

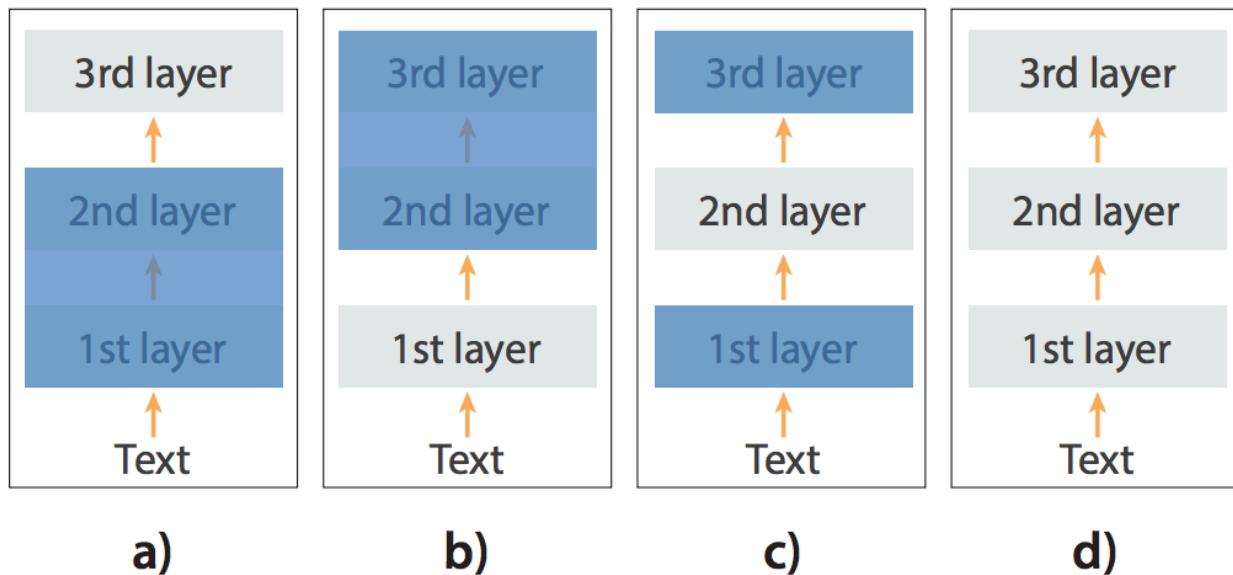
# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji

- 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.



Overview  
oooooWeak Labeling  
oooooo●oMulti-task learning  
oooooZero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

# Transfer Learning: DeepMoji



- Blue: frozen
- tune any new layers
  - then tune 1st layer
  - then tune next layer, until all have been tuned
  - 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  
oooooWeak Labeling  
oooooo●Multi-task learning  
oooooZero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

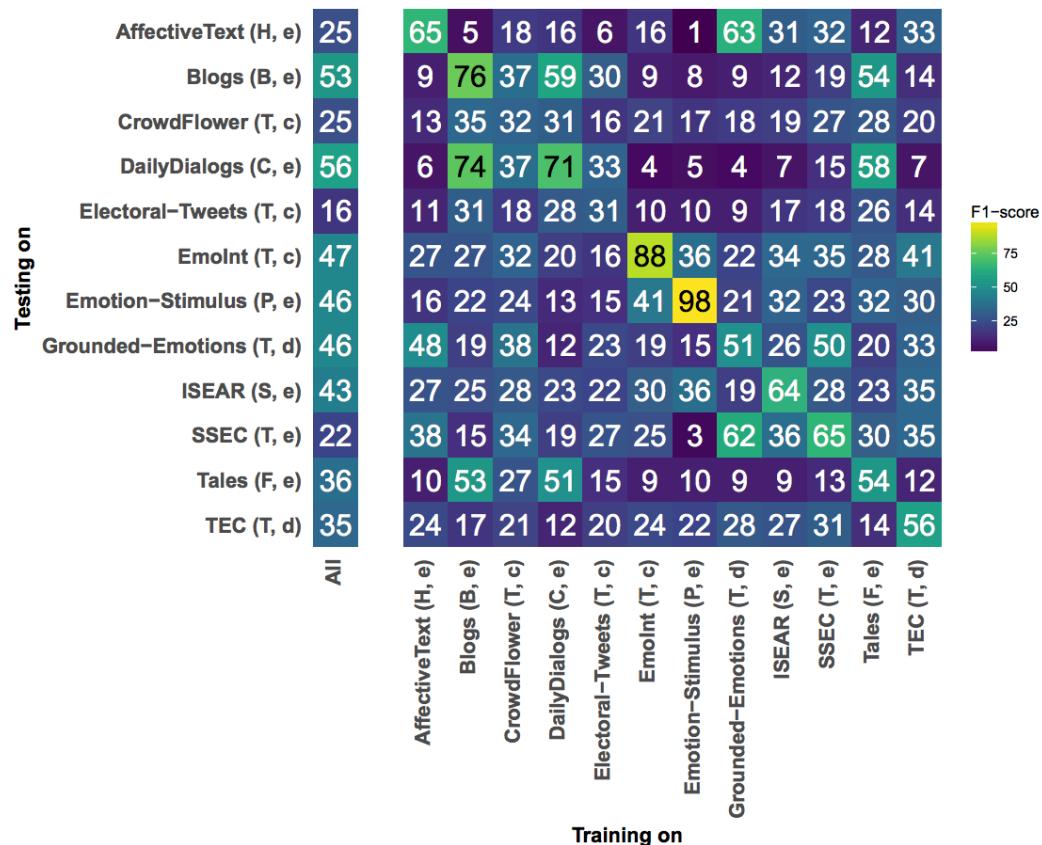
## Final Remark on Results

- Results differ a lot between data sets
- Data sets are pretty incomparable

### 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

(Bostan/Klinger, COLING 2018)



# Outline

1 Overview

2 Weak and Distant Labeling

- Obtaining Automatically Annotated Corpora
- Transfer Learning

3 Multi-task learning

4 Zero-Shot Prediction

Overview  
oooooWeak Labeling  
oooooooMulti-task learning  
○●oooZero-Shot Prediction  
oooooooooooo

# 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>
- Dankers et al, EMNLP 2019: Modelling the interplay of **metaphor** and **emotion** through multitask learning  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/D19-1227.pdf>

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# Tasks in Multitask Learning and Emotions

- Tafreshi et al, CoNLL 2018: Emotion Detection and Classification in a **Multigenre** Corpus with Joint Multi-Task Deep Learning  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/C18-1246.pdf>
- Rajamanickam et al, ACL 2020: Joint Modelling of **Emotion** and **Abusive Language** Detection  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.acl-main.394.pdf>
- Saha et al, ACL 2020: Towards **Emotion**-aided Multi-modal **Dialogue Act** Classification  
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.acl-main.402.pdf>
- Casel et al, KONVENS 2021: **Emotion** Recognition under Consideration of the **Emotion Component** Process Model.  
<https://aclanthology.org/2021.konvens-1.5/>

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## Summary

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

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## Zero-Shot Predictions

- “Zero-Shot” means: predict labels for instances that have some property that has not been seen during training.
- Most popular cases:
  - **Cross-lingual Zero-Shot Transfer:** Learn on language A and apply model to language B.  
(example: use multi-lingual pretrained language models)
  - **Zero-Shot Labeling:** Predict labels from a set that have not been seen during training
- **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.

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# Why should Zero-Shot Learning be possible?

Training Data with labels: Deer, Fish, Rabbit

Deer



Fish



Rabbit



Test Data with unseen labels: Moose, Whale

Moose



Whale



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

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

Tutorial Emotion Analysis, EACL 2023

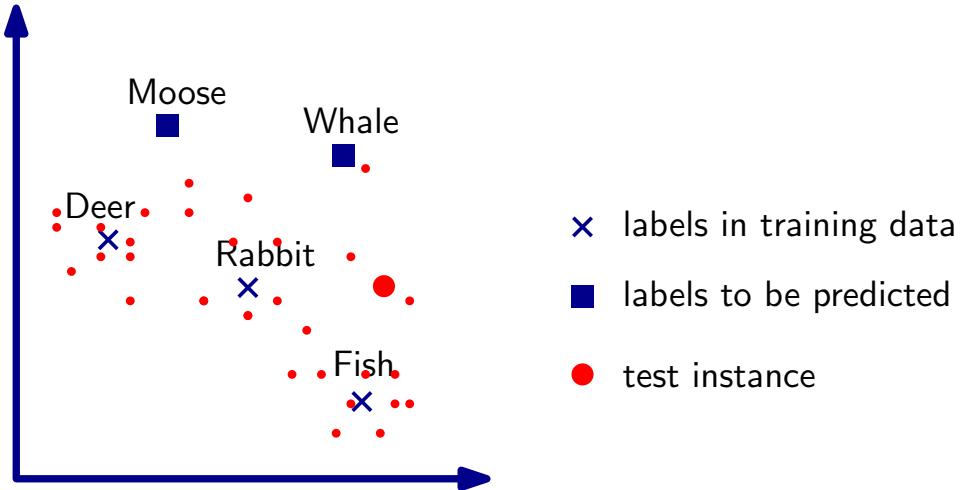
Štajner/Klinger

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# ZSL as Embedding Prediction

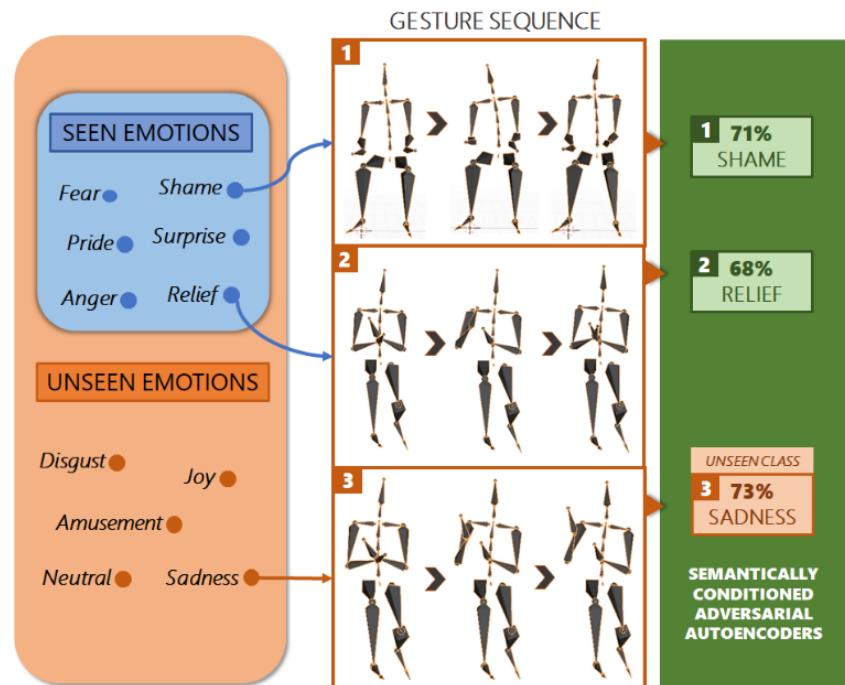


- Label vectors based on concept features
- Learn to map instance into concept space

- 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?

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## Related: ZSL for Emotion Classification from Gestures



- Banerjee et al., AAAI 2022: “Learning Unseen Emotions from Gestures [...]”
  - 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)

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## 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.  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.00171.pdf>
- 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

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## Alternative: Zero-Shot Learning as Entailment

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

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

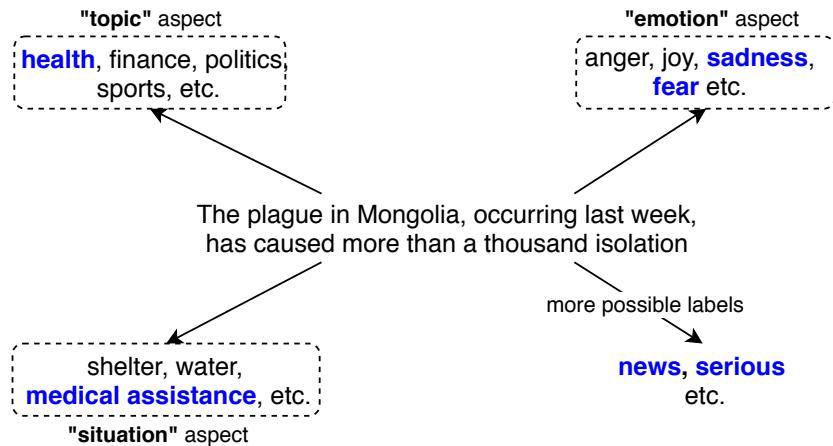
Cognitive Computation Group

Department of Computer and Information Science, University of Pennsylvania

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

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## Zero-Shot Learning as Entailment (2)

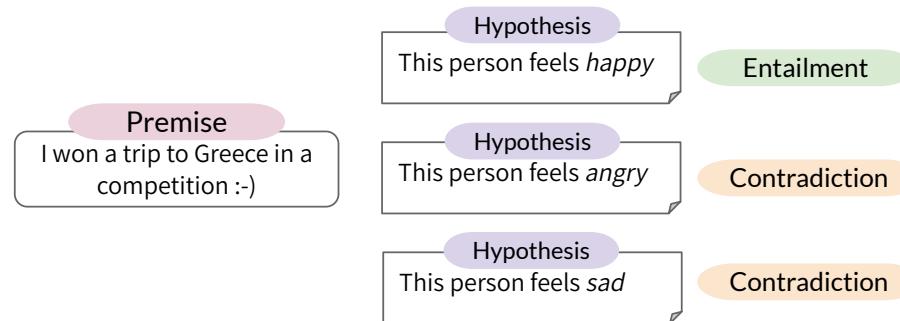


- **Input:** Two sentences, **premise** and **hypothesis**
- **Output:** **contradiction**, **entailment**, **neutral**
- **Example online demo:** <https://huggingface.co/microsoft/deberta-large-mnli>

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

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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)

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# Emotion Hypotheses

## Emo-Name

angry

## Expr-Emo

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

## Emo-S

Same prefix + anger, annoyance, rage, outrage, fury, irritation

## Expr.-S

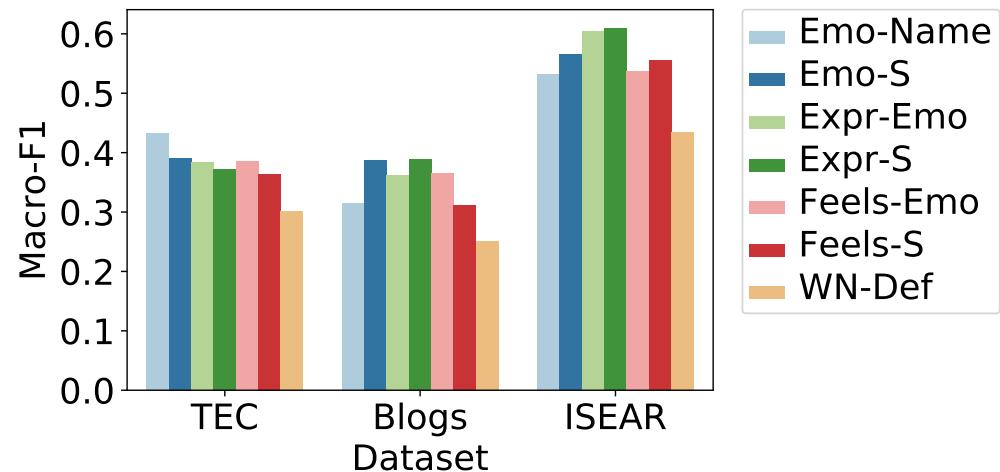
## Feels.-S

## EmoLex

all emotion words from an NRC emotion lexicon

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# The role of the prompt design



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

- 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

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# Questions?

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# 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

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# Emotion Analysis

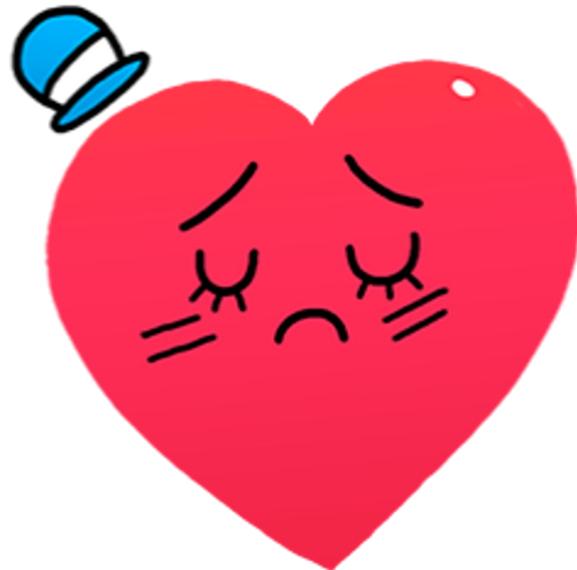
Transfer, Multi-Task Learning, Zero-Shot Predictions

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Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



CHALLENGES



Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

## Emotion Analysis in Text

EACL 2023 Tutorial – 05.05.2023

# 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

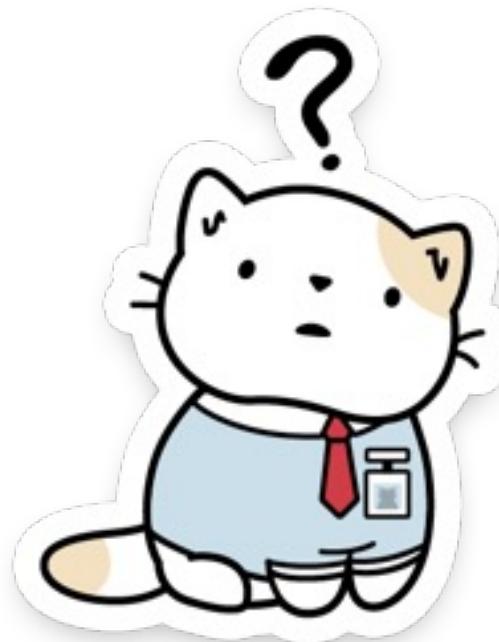
- Oversight errors
- Dedication to the task

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

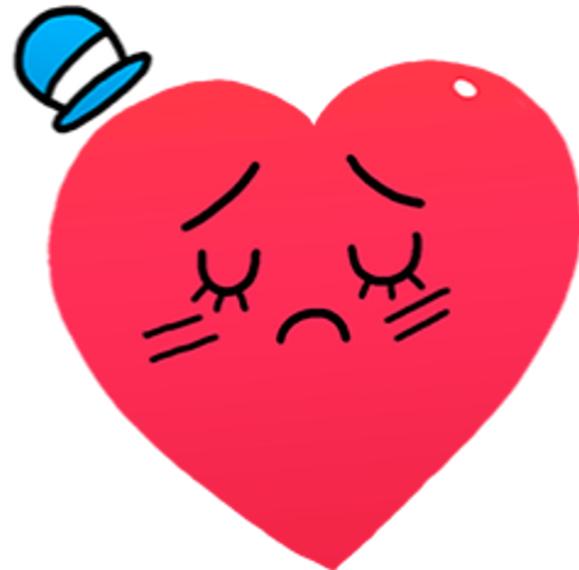
## ANNOTATION CHALLENGES: CONSISTENCY

- 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?



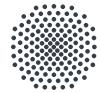
CHALLENGES



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## Emotion Analysis in Text

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# Emotion Analysis

Appraisal-based Resources and Methods

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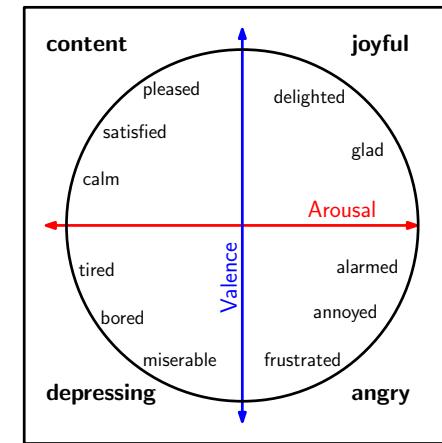
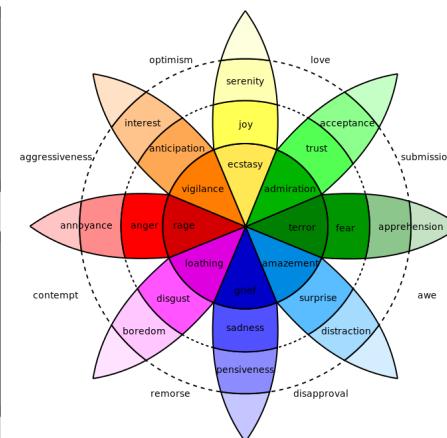
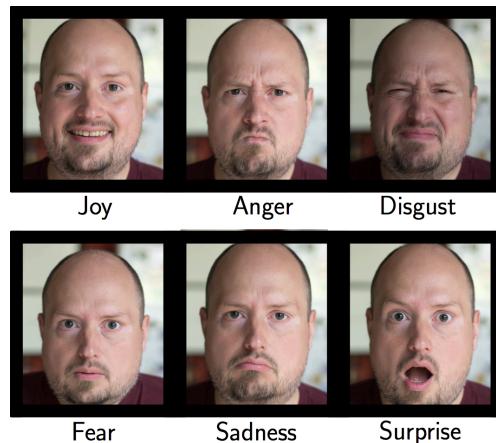
Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger



# Outline

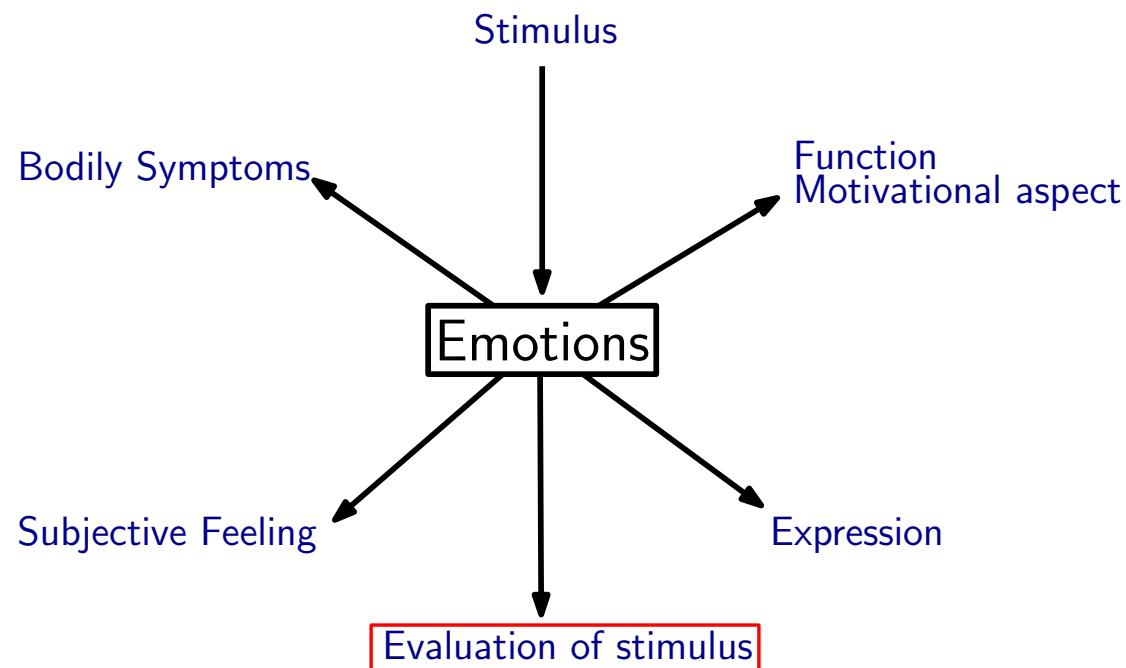
- 1 Recap
- 2 The OCC Model of Emotions
- 3 Appraisal Prediction following Scherer
- 4 Other Approaches

# 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

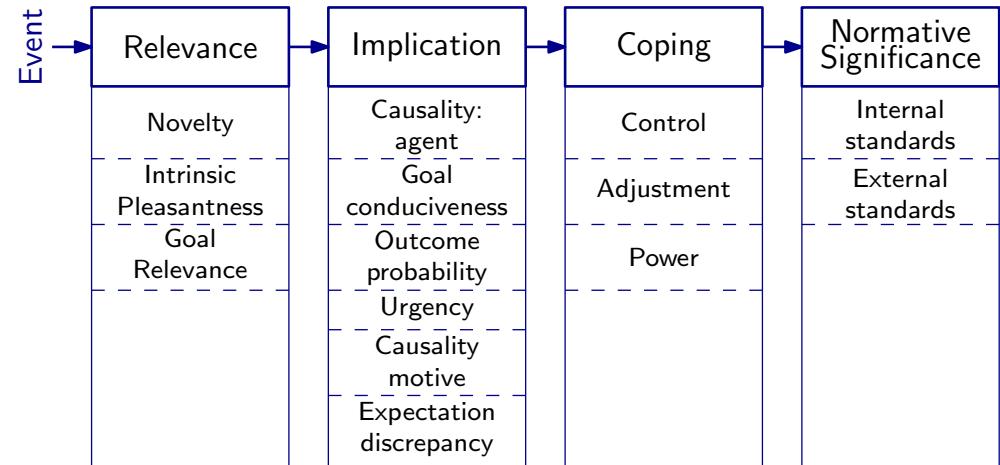


# Appraisal Models in Psychology: Smith/Ellsworth and Scherer

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	0.98	-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

Recap  
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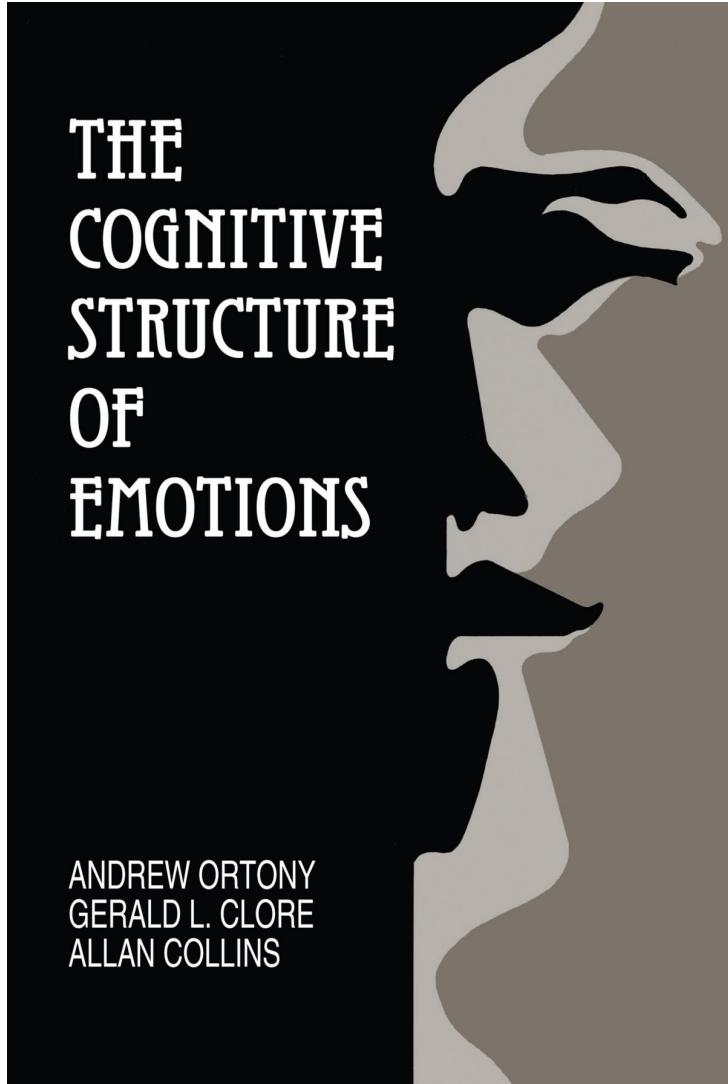
The OCC Model of Emotions  
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Scherer  
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Other Approaches  
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# THE COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF EMOTIONS

ANDREW ORTONY  
GERALD L. CLORE  
ALLAN COLLINS



Published in final edited form as:  
*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

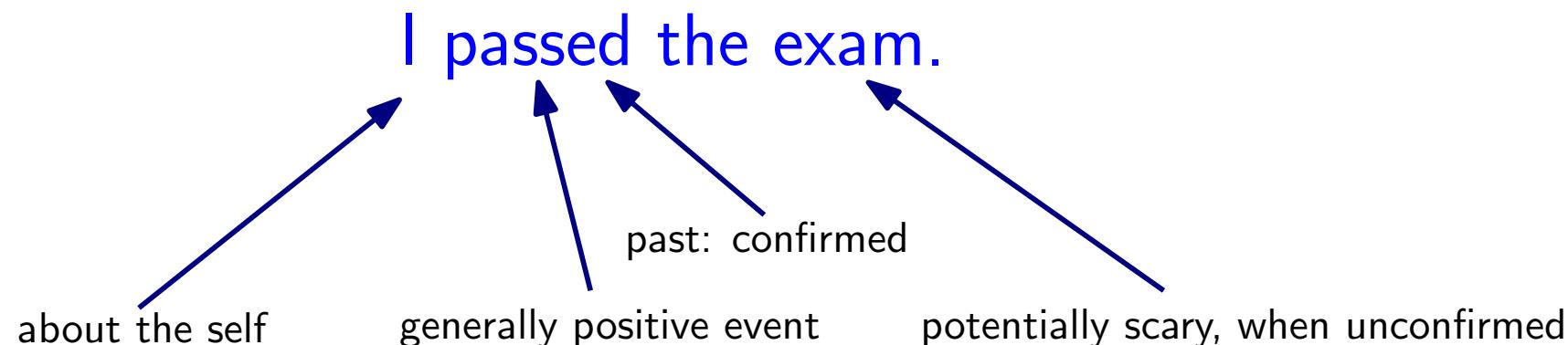
Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, USA

### Abstract

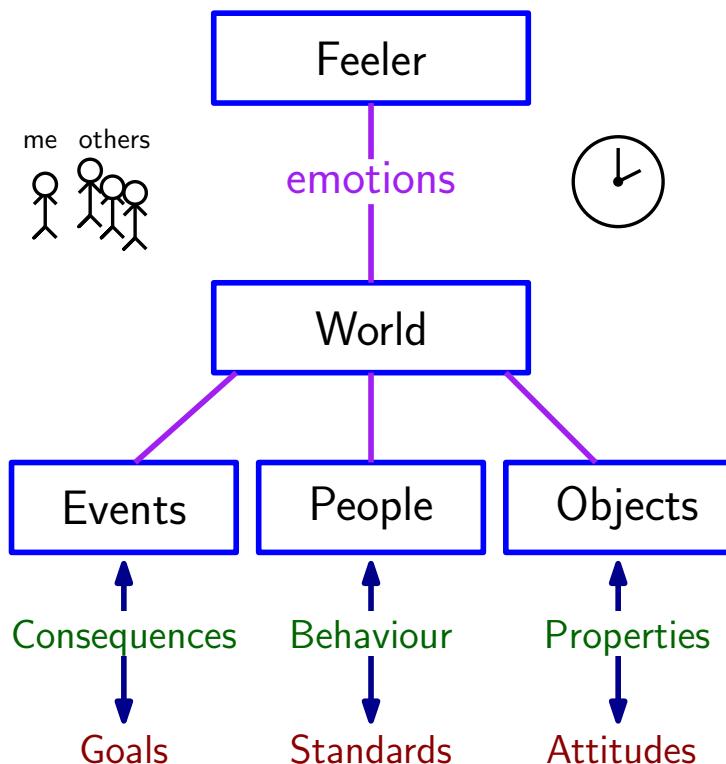
This article presents six ideas about the construction of emotion: (a) Emotions are more readily distinguished by the situations they signify than by patterns of bodily responses; (b) emotions emerge from, rather than cause, emotional thoughts, feelings, and expressions; (c) the impact of emotions is 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?



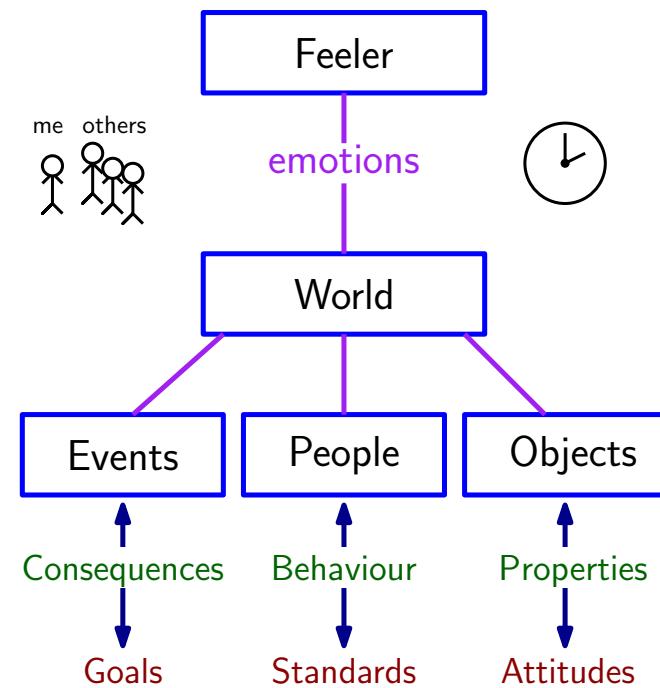
# OCC Model



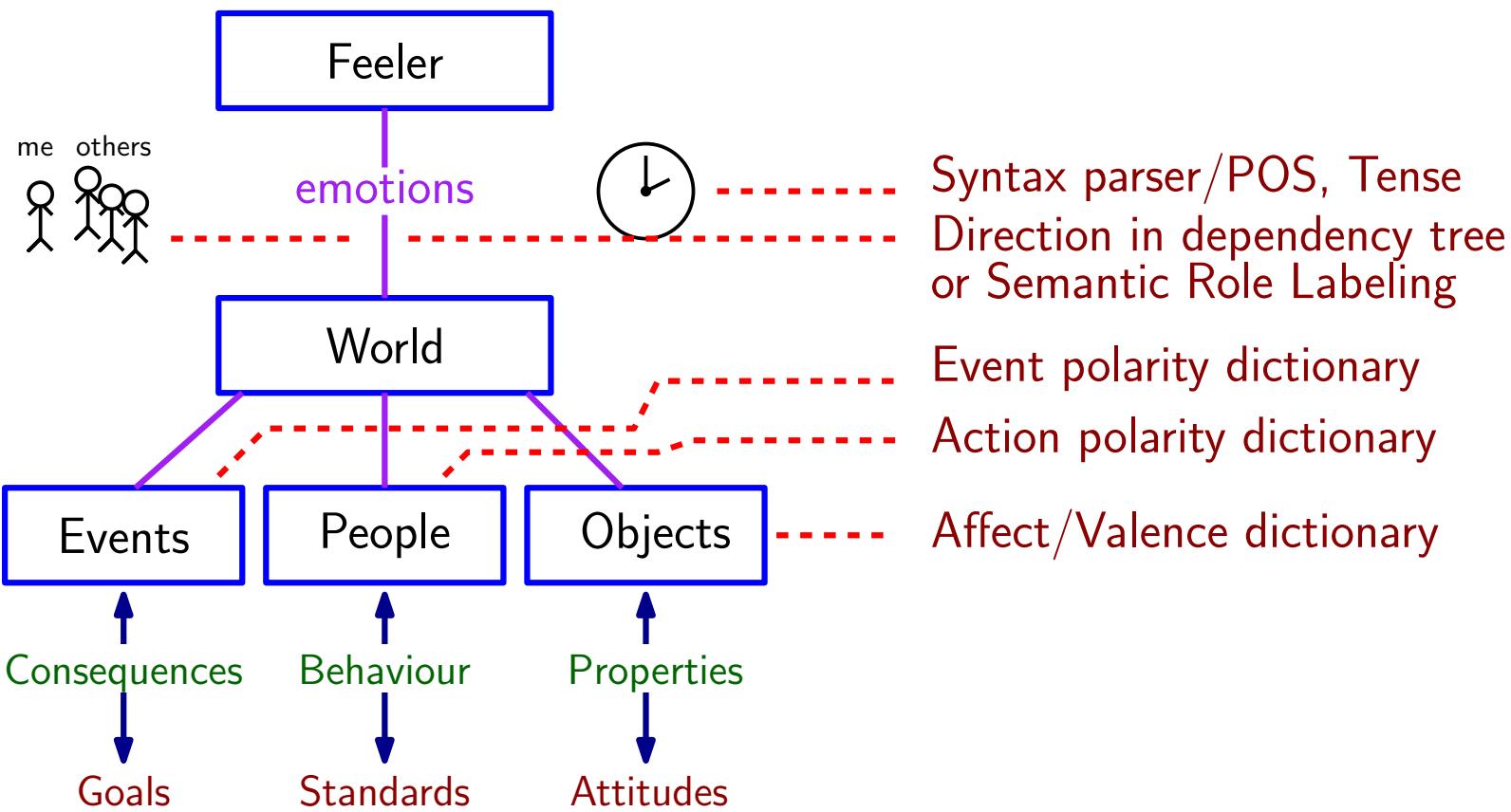
- The OCC Model explains how emotions happen in the interaction of a person and the world
  - The world consists of: Events, People, Objects
- Main components to evaluate the world:
  - Are events in line with goals?
  - Are people behaving in line with standards?
  - Does the person have a positive attitude towards objects?
- Further components
  - Point of view
  - Time

## Exercise

- The employee thinks that he might be fired.
- Mary learns that her husband cheated to win in the lottery.



## 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 textual 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  
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**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
- **de**: direction of emotion  
other if object is person/pronoun
- If (**vr** = true & **sr** = ‘displeased’ & **pros** = ‘negative’ &  
**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

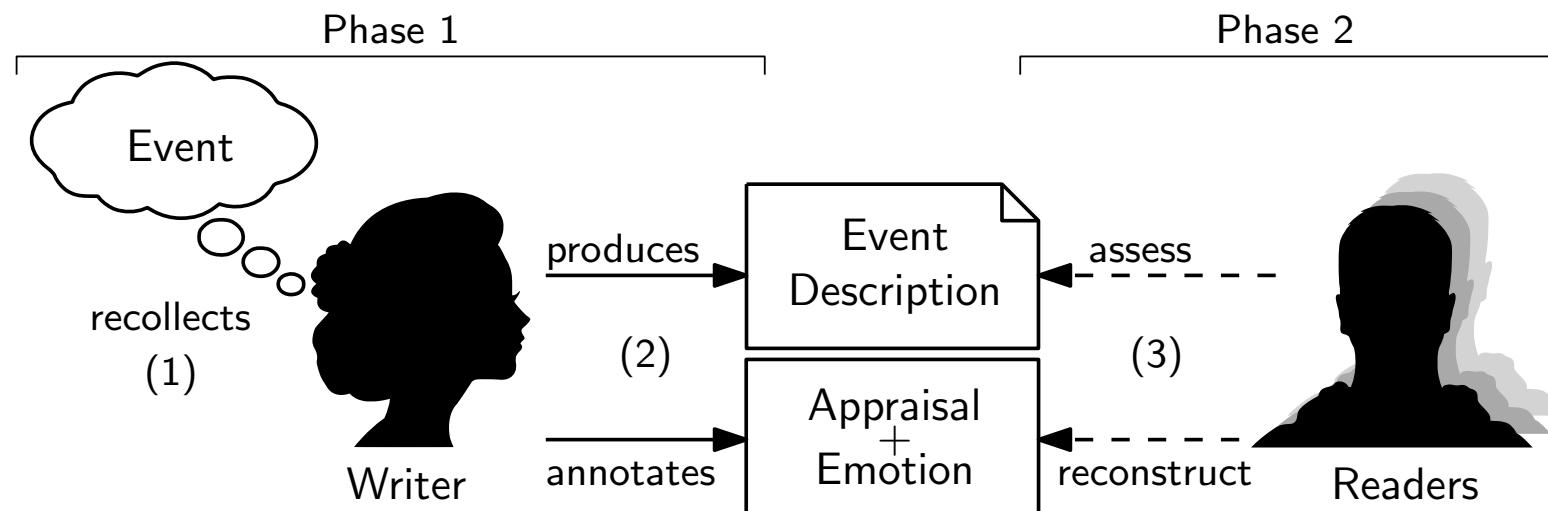
# Appraisal Prediction following Scherer's Model

Relevance	Implication	Coping	Normative Significance
<u>Novelty</u>	<u>Causality: agent</u> (1) suddenness (2) familiarity (3) predictability (16) attention* (17) att. removal*	<u>Control</u> (19) own control* (20) others' control* (21) chance control*	<u>Internal standards compatibility</u> (14) clash with own standards/ideals
<u>Intrinsic Pleasantness</u>	<u>Goal conduciveness</u> (10) goal support <u>Outcome probability</u> (11) consequence anticipation <u>Urgency</u> (12) response urgency	<u>Adjustment</u> (13) anticipated acceptance (18) effort*	<u>External standards compatibility</u> (15) clash with laws/norms
<u>Goal Relevance</u> (6) goal-related			

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



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

## 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)
  - Yes, a bit for emotions; clearly for the appraisals.
- 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:

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

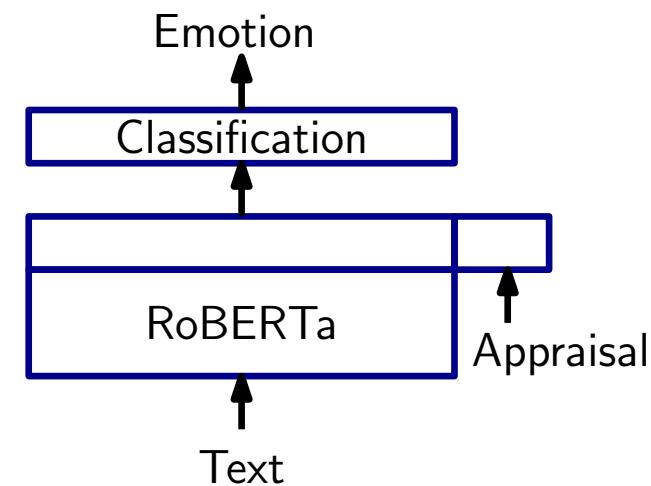
# Appraisals add additional information to emotion analysis

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

Dimension	Writer	Readers	$\Delta$
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

# 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

- When my child settled well into school trust→relief
- broke an expensive item in a shop accidentally guilt→shame
- my mother made me feel like a child shame→anger
- I passed my Irish language test pride→relief
- His toenails were massive pride→disgust

# Outline

- 1 Recap
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- 4 Other Approaches

Recap  
oooo

The OCC Model of Emotions  
oooooooooo

Scherer  
ooooooo

Other Approaches  
o●ooo

## 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

Recap  
oooo

The OCC Model of Emotions  
oooooooooo

Scherer  
ooooooo

Other Approaches  
oo●oo

## Take-Away

- 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  
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Scherer  
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Other Approaches  
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# Questions?

Recap  
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The OCC Model of Emotions  
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Scherer  
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Other Approaches  
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# About this tutorial

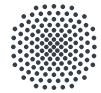
## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

- 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?

Given a corpus, extract the information:

who is the target? who experiences the emotion?

Couple infuriated officials by landing helicopter in nature reserve

which words describe the emotion? what caused the emotion?

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

## Relation to Aspect-based sentiment analysis

Formulation 1:

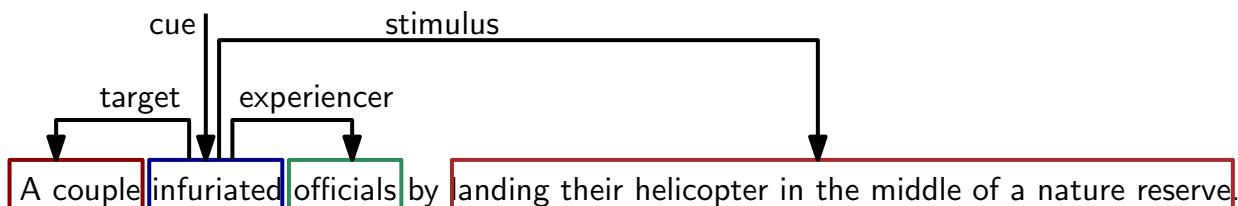
- Closed set of aspects, classify polarity for each aspect.
- “**The food was good, but the waiter was unfriendly.**  
food → positive; staff → negative.
- e.g., Ganu et al. (2009). “Beyond the Stars: Improving Rating Predictions using Review Text Content.”

Formulation 2:

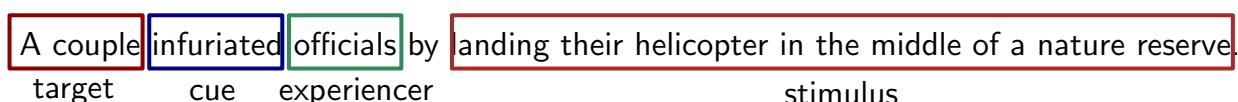
- Given text, detect phrases that describe an aspect.
- Classify these aspects into sentiment polarities.
- “**The food<sup>+</sup> was good, but the waiter<sup>-</sup> was unfriendly.**
- e.g., Kessler et al. 2010. The 2010 ICWSM JDPA Sentiment Corpus for the Automotive Domain.

# Task Definition: Relations, spans, or clauses?

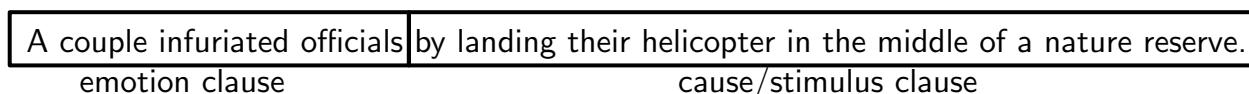
- Relation detection:



- Sequence labeling:



- 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

Dataset	Cue		Target		Exp.	
	#	avg. len	#	avg. len	#	avg. len
ET	2930	5.08	2824	1.71	29	1.76
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

Tutorial Emotion Analysis, EACL 2023

Štajner/Klinger

EACL 2023 Tutorial

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# Corpus Examples (1)

- Mohammad et al. (2014). Semantic role labeling of emotions in tweets.
  - Crowdsourced span annotations in electoral Tweets
  - Modeling as stimulus classification task
- Ghazi et al. (2015). Detecting emotion stimuli in emotion-bearing sentences.
  - Expert-based span annotations in FrameNet sentences
  - Modeling span-based with feature-based CRF
- Kim/Klinger (2018). Who feels what and why? Annotation of a literature corpus with semantic roles of emotions.
  - Expert-annotated role graph in sentence triples of literature.
  - Modeling span-based with BiLSTM+CRF

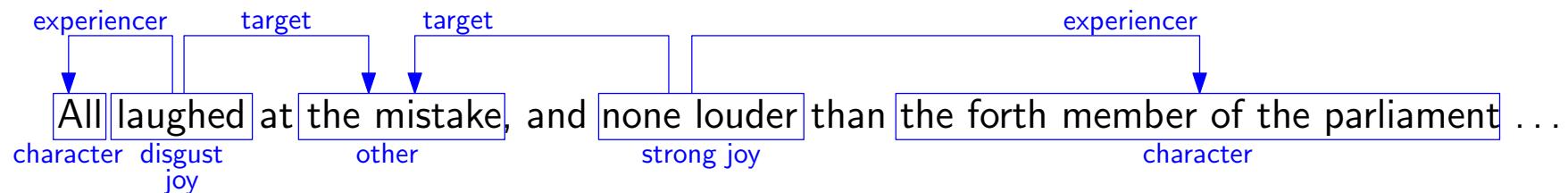
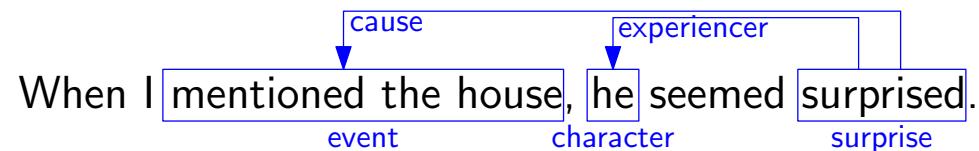
## Corpus Examples (2)

- Bostan et al. (2020). GoodNewsEveryone: A Corpus of News Headlines Annotated with Emotions, Semantic Roles, and Reader Perception.
  - Crowdsourced annotation of full graph.
  - Modeling span-based with ELMo+BiLSTM+CRF
- Gao et al. (2017). Overview of NTCIR-13 ECA task; Xia (2019). Emotion-Cause Pair Extraction: A New Task to Emotion Analysis in Texts.
  - 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

phase 2

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

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

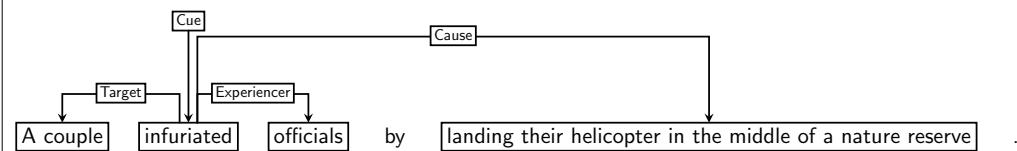
**Cue:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

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

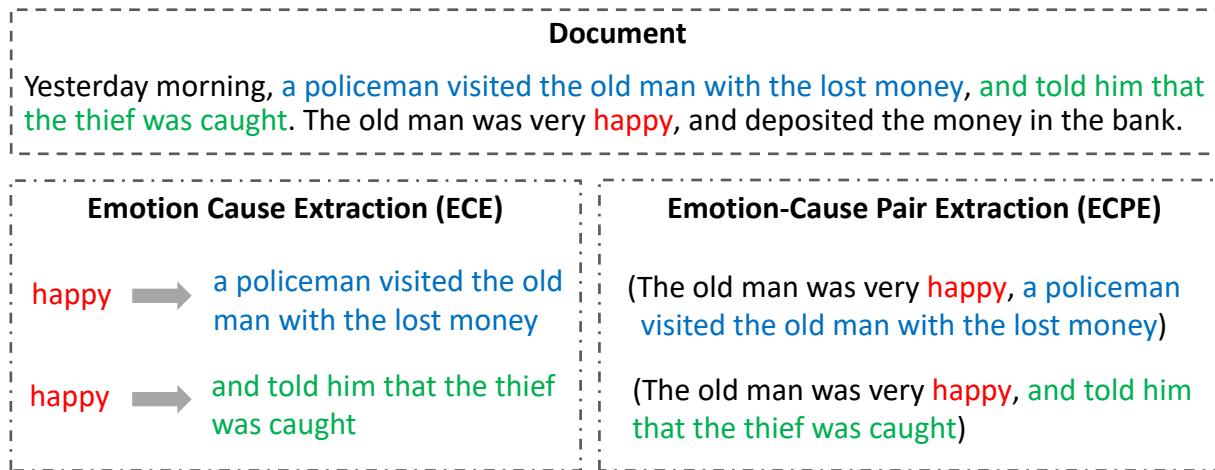
**Target:** A couple infuriated officials by landing their helicopter in the middle of a nature reserve.

aggregated

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



# Examples: ECPE and ECA



# ECPE – Modeling

- Attracted a lot of attention
- Often two steps:
  - (1) detect emotion (clauses) and cause clauses separately
  - (2) pair emotion and cause
- Example for one approach which does end-to-end modeling:  
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

Introduction  
oooo

Resources/Methods  
oooooooooooo

Take Home  
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## 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

Introduction  
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Resources/Methods  
oooooooooooo

Take Home  
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# Questions?

Introduction  
oooo

Resources/Methods  
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Take Home  
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# About this tutorial

## Session 1 (09:00–10:30)

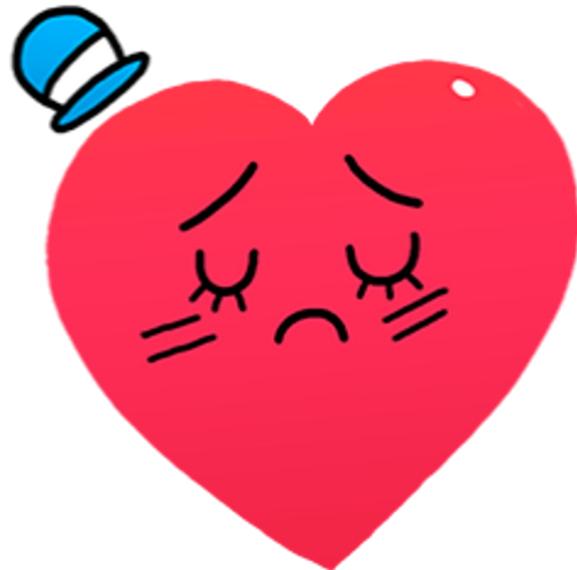
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- Closing

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS



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Emotion Analysis in Text

# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: DISCUSSION

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

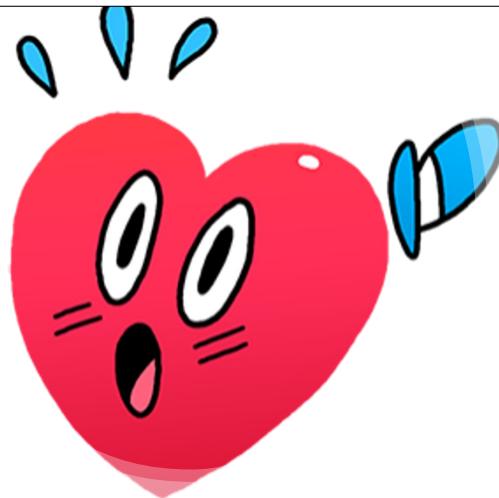
## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: FURTHER READING

- 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



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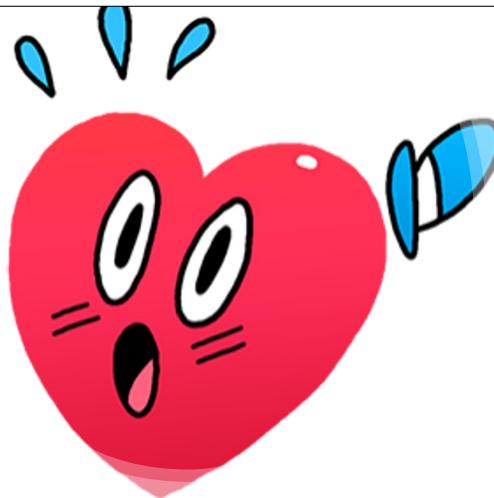
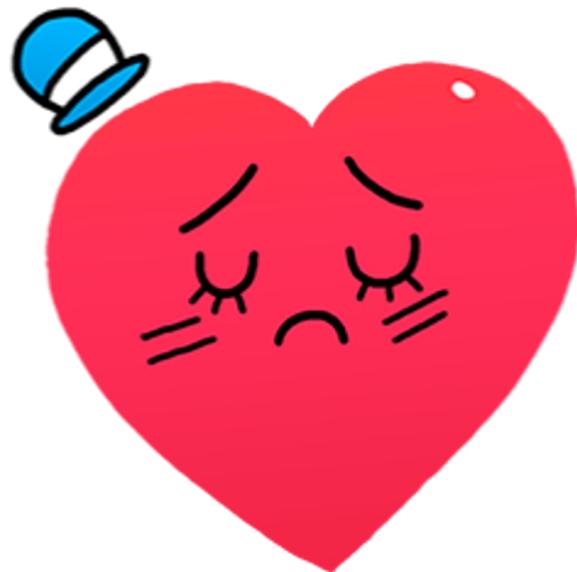
# CLOSING

- 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

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Sanja Štajner and Roman Klinger

## Emotion Analysis in Text

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