

Explanatory Style Annotation Guide – DRAFT

HiLT Lab

July 14, 2017
v0.2

Contents

1	Event Attribution Units (EAUs)	2
1.1	Events	2
1.2	Attributions	4
1.3	Examples	4
2	Analyzing EAU dimensions	4
2.1	Personal v. External	4
2.2	Permanent v. Temporary	4
2.3	Pervasive v. Specific	4
2.4	Examples	4
3	Annotating Event-Attribution Units and their Features	5
3.1	Annotation Phases	5
3.1.1	Phase 1: Event spans	5
3.1.2	Phase 2: Attribution spans	5
3.1.3	Phase 3: Attribution dimensionality	5
3.2	Annotation conditions	6
3.2.1	Events	6
3.2.2	Attributions	6
3.2.3	All annotations	6
3.2.4	EAUs	7

Research suggests that the way that people explain things that happen in their lives can be revealing.¹ A consistently pessimistic *explanatory style*, for example, can help indicate depression. The ability to detect these explanations, and consequently describe a person's explanatory style, is therefore a valuable skill for therapy-minded Companionbots since it lets them know when and about what to start a therapeutic dialogue.

1 Event Attribution Units (EAUs)

In order to describe a person's explanatory style, we need a sample of how they explain things that happen to them (particularly things about which the person has a non-neutral opinion). This sample is made up of a set of *event-attribution units*² (EAUs) and some descriptive features about them. EAUs are the conjunction of an *event* and an *attribution* that explains the existence of the event.

1.1 Events

Seligman provides a fairly comprehensive definition of what is meant by *event* in his annotation guidelines:

An event is defined as any stimulus that occurs in an individual's environment or within that individual (e.g. thoughts or feelings) that has a good or bad effect from the individual's point of view. Events can be mental (e.g. I was afraid), social (e.g. I got a pay raise) or physical (e.g. I got in a car accident). Events should be unambiguously good or bad from the individual's point of view and may occur in the past, present or hypothetical future. Events that have good and bad elements, neutral events or events that do not affect the *S* [the individual] should not be extracted.

¹Schulman, P., Castellon, C., & Seligman, M. (1989). Assessing explanatory style: The content analysis of verbatim explanations and the attributional style questionnaire. *Behavior Research and Therapy*, 27(5), 505-512

²appendix of CAVE paper, with guidelines

While we do attempt to follow this definition as closely as possible, we find that it is easier to reproduce similarly formed *events* in our own verbatim transcripts by requiring several conditions be true about our events, in addition to the definition given above:

1. The *event* must have been mentioned during conversation.
2. The *event* must have been expressed with a complete sentence spoken in conversation.
3. The *event* must be in the form of a complete sentence or otherwise corefer with a complete sentence present in the transcript expressing such event.
4. The *event* must *propose* an *event*.
5. The form of the *event* must be essentially similar to that of some expression of the *proposition* of that *event*.
6. The individual is not determined to have experienced the event solely by means of a generic statement. e.g. not “Teachers often feel stressed” even when the individual is a teacher.
7. *Events* must be the minimal length necessary to satisfy all other given conditions.

Some definitions:

propose, also proposition, etc. to make a statement about something which could be evaluated as either *true* or *false*, e.g. *a bell rang repeatedly*, but not just *a bell* or *to ring* or *repeatedly*.

corefer, also coreference, etc. to share a single reference, e.g. “*Paul* had a great time” and “*He*’s always in a good mood.”

1.2 Attributions

1.3 Examples

(...) He then goes on to give examples of good *event-attribution units*:

Table 1: Good EAUs.

Event	Attribution
1 I didn't do well on my exam	because I didn't sleep well last night.
2 I haven't been sleeping well	because I'm worried about getting into a good graduate program.

2 Analyzing EAU dimensions

2.1 Personal v. External

2.2 Permanent v. Temporary

2.3 Pervasive v. Specific

2.4 Examples

3 Annotating Event-Attribution Units and their Features

3.1 Annotation Phases

3.1.1 Phase 1: Event spans

For every EAU identified:

1. Annotate text span of the event as type `Event`.

3.1.2 Phase 2: Attribution spans

For every event within the given consensus set:

1. Annotate text span of the associated attribution as type `Attribution`.
 - (a) Annotate the identification number of the associated event as a feature, `Caused_Event_ID`.

3.1.3 Phase 3: Attribution dimensionality

For every attribution within the given consensus set:

1. Annotate values for each of the three dimensions as features, `Personal--External`, `Permanent--Temporary`, `Pervasive--Specific`, each with a digit between 1 and 7.

3.2 Annotation conditions

3.2.1 Events

For every *event* annotation:

1. The *event* must have been mentioned during the given conversation.
2. The event must have been or otherwise be very probable to have been evaluated as either good or bad by subject in terms of its effects on the subject.
3. The *event* must have been expressed by means of a complete sentence within the conversation.
4. The text span that expresses the *event* must be in the form of a complete sentence or otherwise *corefer* with a complete sentence present in the transcript expressing such event.
5. The text span that expresses the *event* must primarily *propose* that event.
6. Experience of the *event* by the participant must not rely solely on a generic statement. e.g. not “Teachers often feel stressed” even if the individual is in fact a teacher.
7. The text span expressing the *event* must be the minimal length necessary to satisfy all other conditions.

3.2.2 Attributions

For every *attribution* annotation:

1. The *attribution* must have been mentioned during conversation.
2. *Events* must be the minimal length necessary to satisfy all other given conditions.

3.2.3 All annotations

For every **annotation** made:

1. Annotations may be non-contiguous.
 - (a) Use *annotation_continuation*, replacing *annotation* with the type name of the continued annotation, e.g. *Event_continuation*.

- (b) Annotation continuations must not be interrupted by a complete annotation of the same type.
- 2. Annotation spans may fail to provide all relevant information and remain valid only if nearby contextual information relieves the insufficiency.

3.2.4 EAU

Every *EAU*:

- 1. must consist of the nearest pair of annotations for which both spans satisfy their respective conditions, except:
 - (a) when an attribution is repeated in such a way that does not seem to be merely sentence repair (e.g. stuttering, clarification, etc.)
- 2. must not overlap in its event and attribution spans.