The EPITOME framework outlines three main categories for annotating dialogues: Emotional Reactions, Interpretations, and Explorations. Each category can be assigned one of three levels: 'no', 'weak', or 'strong'. Here's a brief overview of what each category represents:

**Emotional Reactions:** This category focuses on identifying the emotional reactions expressed in the dialogue. It assesses how strongly emotions are conveyed or recognized by the participants. Here's what each level signifies:

No: There are no identifiable emotional reactions expressed or recognized in the dialogue.

Weak: There are some emotional reactions present, but they are not clearly expressed or recognized by the participants.

Strong: There are clear and strongly expressed or recognized emotional reactions in the dialogue.

**Interpretations:** This category evaluates the depth of understanding or interpretation of emotions within the dialogue. It assesses the extent to which participants understand and interpret each other's emotions. Here's what each level signifies:

No: There is no evidence of participants interpreting or understanding each other's emotions.

Weak: There are some attempts at interpretation or understanding, but they are not thorough or accurate.

Strong: Participants demonstrate a deep and accurate understanding of each other's emotions, with clear evidence of interpretation.

**Explorations:** This category assesses the extent to which participants explore or discuss emotions and related topics. It focuses on the depth of engagement with emotional content within the dialogue. Here's what each level signifies:

No: There is no exploration or discussion of emotions or related topics within the dialogue.

Weak: There are some attempts at exploration, but they are superficial or lack depth.

Strong: Participants engage in meaningful exploration and discussion of emotions and related topics, demonstrating depth and insight.

Guidelines for Annotation:

Read and Understand the Dialogue: Carefully read and understand the dialogue in its context.

Identify Emotional Content: Identify any emotional content present in the dialogue, including explicit expressions of emotions or cues indicating underlying emotions.

Assess Each Category: For each category (Emotional Reactions, Interpretations, Explorations), determine the appropriate level ('no', 'weak', 'strong') based on the criteria provided above.

Be Consistent: Apply the annotation criteria consistently across all dialogues. Refer back to the guidelines if unsure.

Annotate Independently: If possible, annotate each dialogue independently. This helps ensure consistency and reliability.

Resolve Discrepancies: If working with multiple annotators, review and resolve any discrepancies in annotations through discussion or reference to the guidelines.