

# TIARA - A Lightweight Annotation Tool for Hierarchically-structured Discourse Relations

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This document describes the functions and actions you could perform in **TIARA**.<sup>1</sup> The tool was originally developed as an discourse-relation annotation tool, which then extended for a more general-purpose use (Putra et al., 2020). In its current version, **TIARA** can also be used for educational use cases; please read the paper for more details. The following are the key points of the tool.

1. **Free.** The tool is free and licensed under the MIT license<sup>2</sup> because we want to encourage studies on discourse analysis.
2. **Customizable.** This tool is customizable by changing the configuration file to suit your annotation scheme (Section 13).
3. **Visualization.** The tool visualizes annotated relations. We employ [JsPlumb](#) (community edition) and [Treant-js](#).
4. **Lightweight.** The tool is (relatively) lightweight. By means, it has a low memory (RAM) and CPU usage.
5. **Works across platforms.** We wanted to provide a tool with easy installation so it can be used easily, even for a layman.<sup>3</sup> This tool is developed using `javascript`, and you do not need to install anything (except having a web browser). We recommend using Google Chrome.
6. **Refresh is necessary.** After you have finished working on a file, please refresh your web browser before working on another file.

Despite its appealing points, we need to admit that the tool has its drawbacks. Particularly, it is designed for the annotation of short-texts (approx. 300 words,  $\leq 20$  sentences).

If you are using this tool for research purposes, kindly cite [Putra et al. \(2020\)](#). It would also be appreciated if you send us a [courtesy email](#), so we could survey what task is the tool used for.

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<sup>1</sup>Stands for **T**ool for **I**nteractive **A**Rgument **A**notation

<sup>2</sup><https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT>

<sup>3</sup>Of course, with some compromises

# 1 Directory

You are given a zip file containing our annotation tool and sample text(s) pre-formatted in “.txt” format. The extracted zip file contains files and folders as shown in Figure. 1. Several important files and folders are highlighted in Figure. 1.

- “js” folder contains “annotation-globalsetting.js” which you can edit to define the relations you can use in the tool. This configuration defines your annotation scheme.
- “manual” folder contains this document, i.e., the description of the tool’s functionalities.
- “sample\_annotated” folder contains the sample(s) of annotated text(s) which you can try the tool with.
- “sample\_original” folder contains the sample(s) of un-annotated text(s) which you can try the tool with.
- “index.html” is the main program of the tool itself. Open “index.html” in your web browser to use TIARA.

We recommend you to open “index.html” using **Google Chrome** (ver 74 or higher) web browser. The tool was not tested using other web browsers. You can use other web browsers, but we do not guarantee that the tool will work perfectly as expected. Figure. 2 shows the web interface when you open “index.html.”

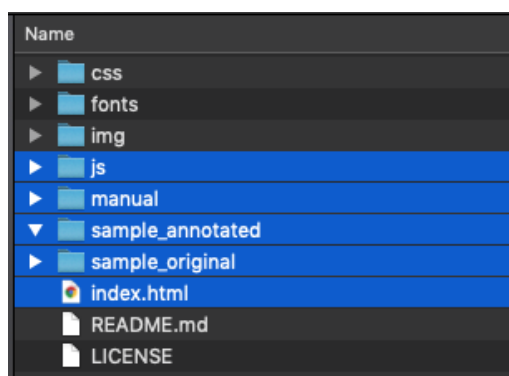


Figure 1. Directory.



Figure 2. Annotation interface after you open “`index.html`” on web browser.

## 2 Text Formatting

You should format the texts you would like to annotate in “.txt”. Each line contains a discourse unit, e.g., sentence or clause. Figure. 3 shows an example.

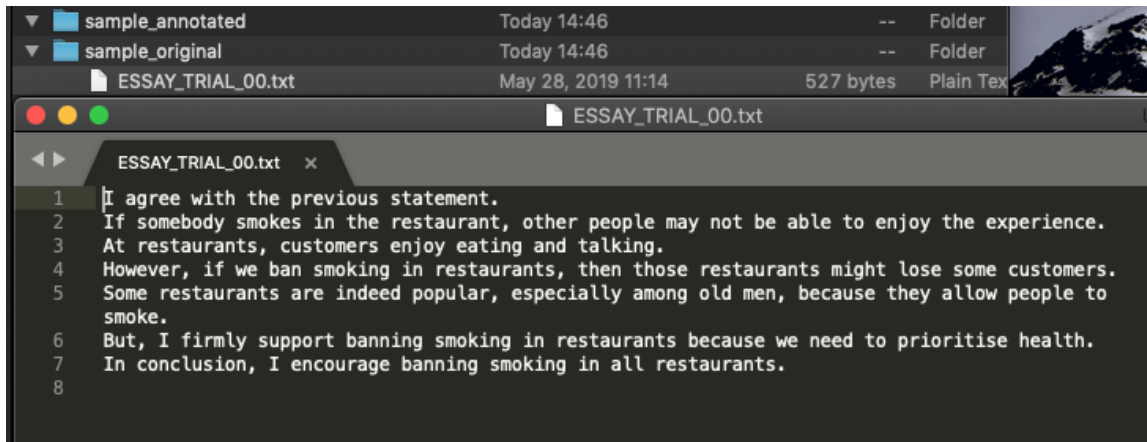


Figure 3. Un-annotated text example.

### 3 Loading File

To load a text into the interface, click the “Load” button on top, and browse a text you need to annotate (Figure. 4). Figure. 5 shows an example of a loaded text. The tool presents you the text you want to annotate (in boxes) and the available relations as configured. You can change the relation labels that would be used in the tool and their colors (explained further in Section 13). You can also load an annotated file (“.html” file, described in Section 9).

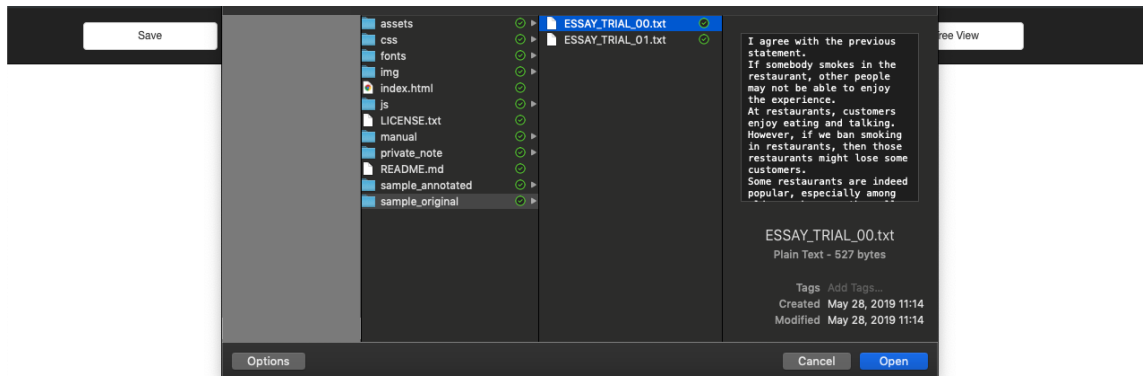


Figure 4. Example of selecting the text you need to annotate.

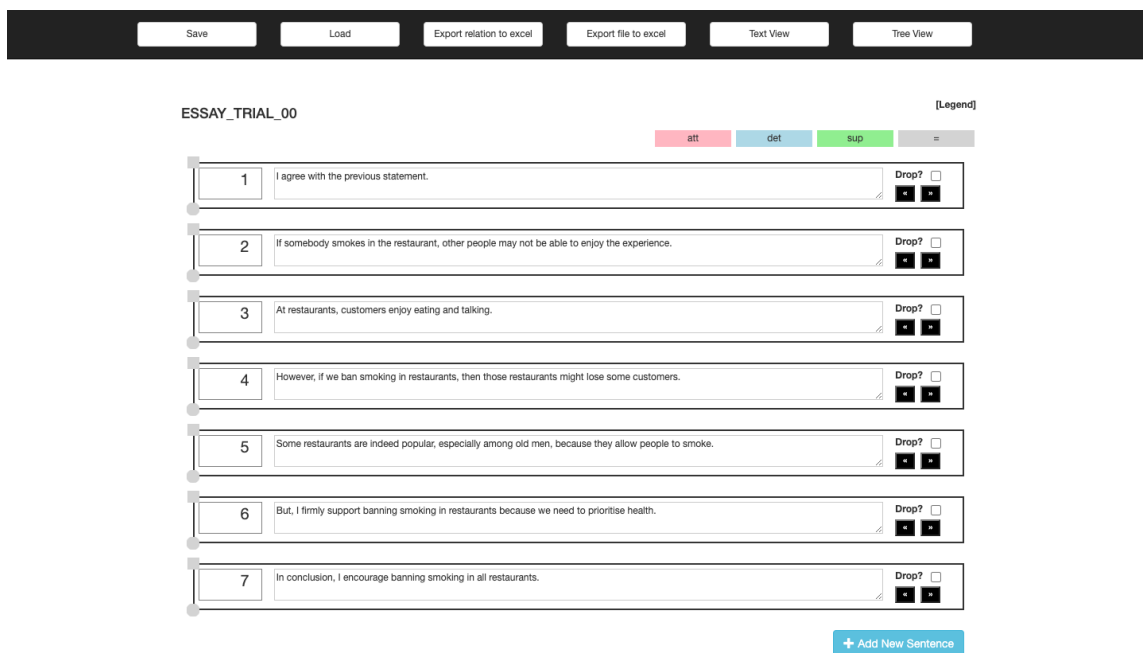


Figure 5. Loaded text example.

## 4 Establishing a Relation

You establish a connection between two units by dragging an arrow from the source to the target unit. An arrow is established by dragging your mouse from the rectangular endpoint of the source unit to the circular endpoint of the target unit. Figure. 6 shows an example. You are also shown a dialog box to choose the label of the link or to drop the link you have just established. Figure. 7 shows the example of an established link.

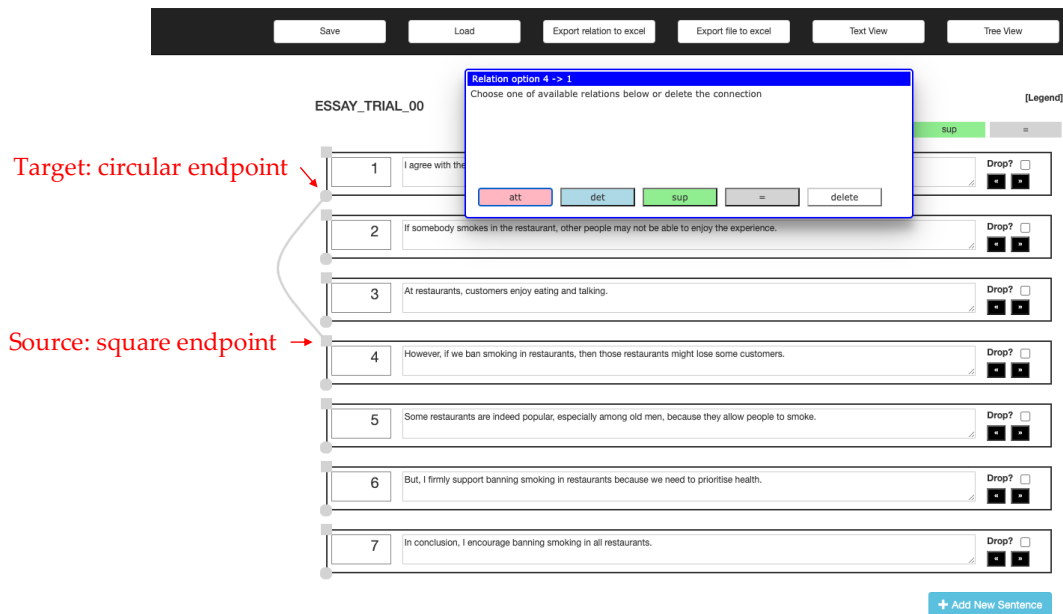


Figure 6. Drag an arrow from the source unit endpoint (square) to the target unit endpoint (circle). A dialog box appears when you try to establish a link.

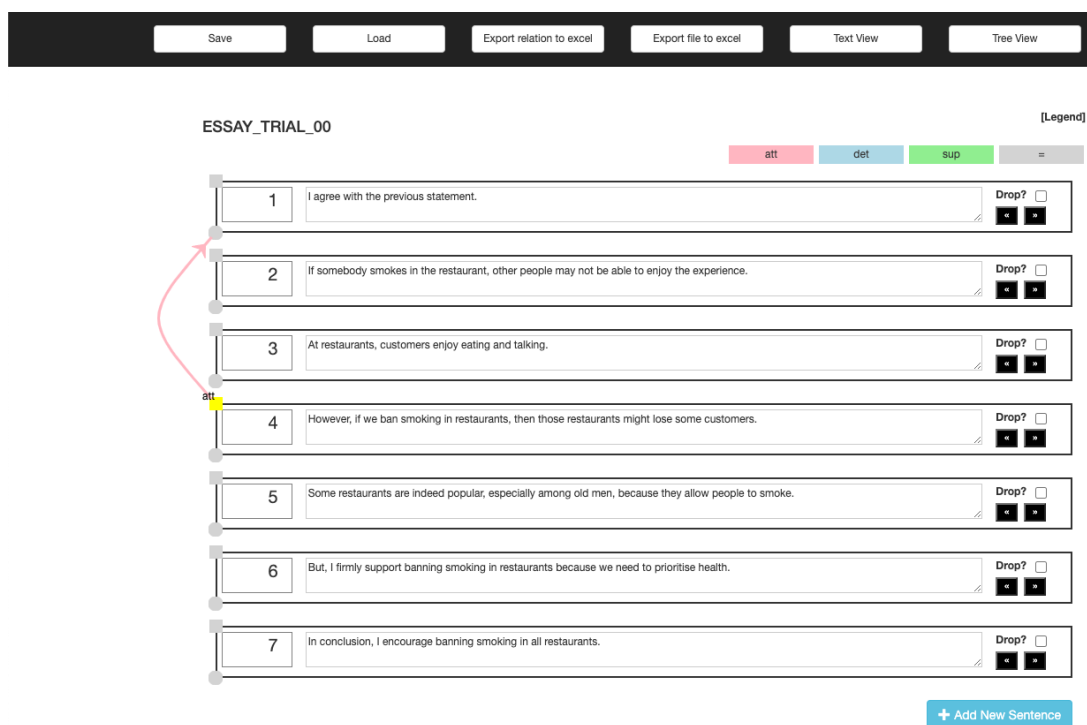


Figure 7. Example of an established relation.

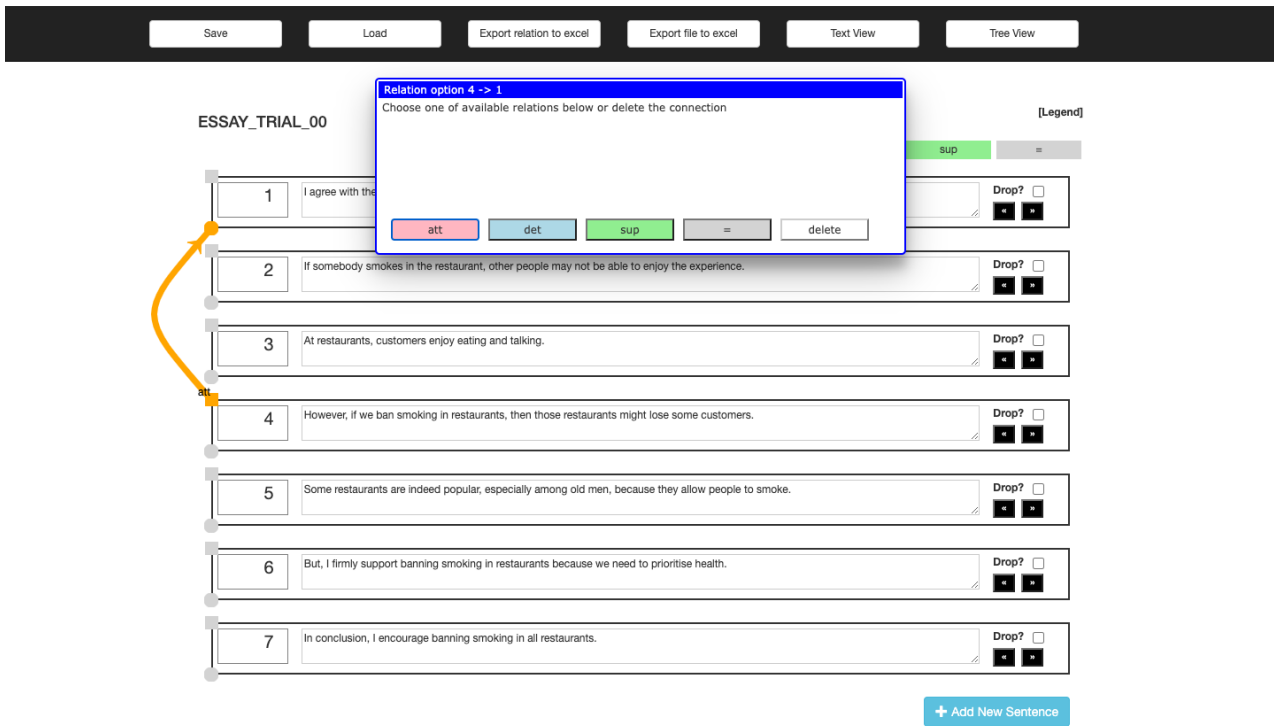


Figure 8. To modify an existing relation, click the link indicating the relation. The link is highlighted, and a dialog box appears.

To modify an existing relation, e.g., changing the relation label or removing the connection, click the link indicating the relation. The corresponding arrow is highlighted, and a dialog box appears. Figure. 8 shows an example. A circular connection is not allowed and the tool checks for it in real-time. Whenever you try to establish a circular connection, the tool outputs an error message (Figure. 9) and the new relation will be automatically deleted, i.e., Figure. 9 will be reverted back to Figure. 7. This means, **your final annotation should form a hierarchical structure.**

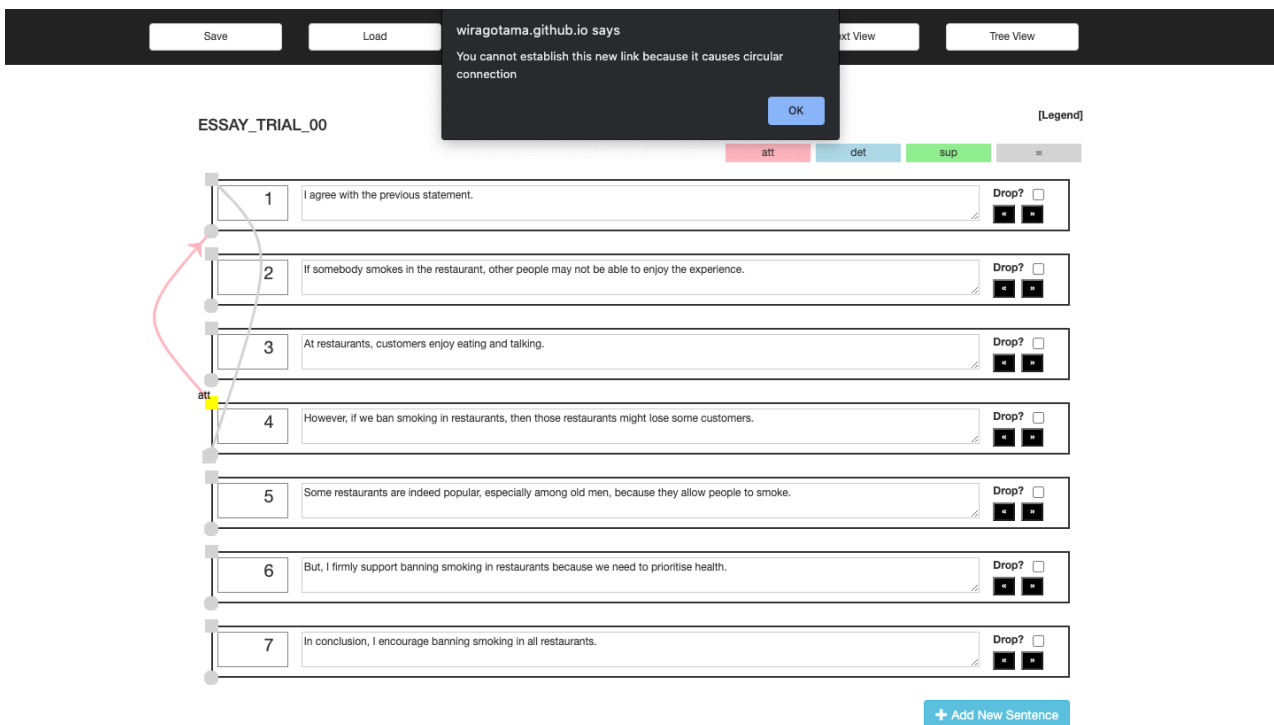


Figure 9. An error message indicating a circular connection is prohibited.

## 5 Dropping a Unit

Sometimes, you might feel there are units (sentences, clauses) that cannot connect to the rest of the discourse. If your annotation scheme disregards those units, you can drop those textual units (marking them to be disregarded from further processing). Please note that this functionality is optional, i.e., you can turn it on and off, explained in Section 13.

To drop a unit, check the “Drop?” checkbox on the right-hand side of the unit as shown in Figure. 10. All associated relations to that unit (both incoming and outgoing) are all deleted. For example, if you click the “Drop?” checkbox of unit (4) in Figure. 7, its connection to unit (1) will be deleted. When you drop a unit, the box’s background is changed to black. You cannot establish a link from or to a dropped unit as shown in Figure. 11.

ESSAY\_TRIAL\_00 [Legend]

att det sup =

1	I agree with the previous statement.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>
3	At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>
4	However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.	Drop? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>
6	But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>
7	In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.	Drop? <input type="checkbox"/>

+ Add New Sentence

Figure 10. Example of dropping a unit.



Save

Load

wiragotama.github.io says

Text View

Tree View

You cannot establish link from or to a dropped sentence

OK

ESSAY\_TRIAL\_00

[Legend]

att

det

sup

=

1

I agree with the previous statement.

Drop? ☐

2

If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.

Drop? ☐

3

At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.

Drop? ☐

4

However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.

Drop? ☒

5

Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.

Drop? ☐

6

But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.

Drop? ☐

7

In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.

Drop? ☐

+ Add New Sentence

Figure 11. An error message appears when you try to establish a link from or to a dropped unit.

## 6 Moving a Unit's Position

To move a unit (for reordering), click the box containing the unit number of your left-hand side. The whole box is highlighted as illustrated in Figure. 12. Please hold your click while moving the box around. If you have found the place where you want to position the unit, simply release your click. Please note that this functionality is optional (you can turn it on and off, explained in Section 13).

The screenshot shows a web interface for an essay trial. At the top, there is a dark bar with buttons: Save, Load, Export relation to excel, Export file to excel, Text View, and Tree View. Below this, the title 'ESSAY\_TRIAL\_00' is displayed. To the right of the title is a legend with four colored boxes: 'att' (pink), 'det' (blue), 'sup' (green), and '=' (grey). Below the legend is a list of seven units, each with a unit number box on the left and a text area on the right. Unit 3 is highlighted in orange. A red arrow points to the unit number box of Unit 3 with the text 'Click this part'. Each unit also has a 'Drop?' checkbox and a 'Drop' button. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled '+ Add New Sentence'.

Unit Number	Text	Drop?
1	I agree with the previous statement.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 12. Select the unit you want to move by grabbing the unit-number box on your left-hand side. The whole unit box is highlighted while you do so.

## 7 Unit Indentation

As has been described before, this tool assumes that the relations in text form a hierarchical structure. When you annotate a text, you also need to recognise units' *grouping* (sub-argument). To enable you to quickly simulate the hierarchical structure and sub-argument, you can change the indentation for the units. A deeper level argument is indented to the right. Figure. 13 shows an example. This feature is useful to reduce cluttering.

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing essay units. At the top, there is a dark navigation bar with buttons: 'Save', 'Load', 'Export relation to excel', 'Export file to excel', 'Text View', and 'Tree View'. Below this, the main area is titled 'ESSAY\_TRIAL\_00' and includes a '[Legend]' section with color-coded boxes for 'att' (pink), 'det' (blue), 'sup' (green), and '=' (grey). The main content displays seven units, each with a number in a box on the left, a text input field, and a 'Drop?' checkbox. The units are: 1. 'I agree with the previous statement.'; 2. 'If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.'; 3. 'At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.'; 4. 'However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.'; 5. 'Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.'; 6. 'But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.'; 7. 'In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.' Each unit has a vertical line to its left with a grey dot, and a set of left and right arrows to its right for adjusting indentation. The arrows for unit 2 are circled in red. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled '+ Add New Sentence'.

Figure 13. You change the unit indentation by clicking the left or right arrow located on the right-hand-side of the unit.

## 8 Editing Text

The tool enables you to edit the text. For example, you want to edit an expression describing people or things to make a better anaphora or simply correcting grammatical mistakes and typos (depending on your annotation scheme). Editing should be done by placing the edited part inside a bracket “[*before* | *after*]”. The “*before*” part denotes the expression before edit while the “*after*” part denotes the expression after edit. We will now give a formatting example of each operation.

1. **Addition.** Suppose you want to add an expression “*therefore*,” before the phrase “*the old man*”. You rewrite this phrase as “[ | *therefore*, ] *the old man*”, leaving the “*before*” part as blank (space).
2. **Deletion.** Suppose you want to delete the word “*old*” from the phrase “*the old man*”. You rewrite this phrase as “*the* [*old* | ] *man*”, leaving the “*after*” part as blank (space).
3. **Substitution.** Suppose you want to substitute the word “*instead*” with “*but*” in the phrase “*I don’t have a pen. Instead, I have a pencil.*” You rewrite this phrase as “*I don’t have a pen. [Instead | But ], I have a pencil.*” You put the original phrase in the “*before*” part and the new phrase in the “*after*” part.

Figure. 14 shows an example. In this case, you read unit (1) as “*I agree that smoking should be completely banned in our country*”. The tool checks (shallowly) whether you satisfy this editing format. Figure. 15 shows an example when you do not follow the formatting standard.



Figure 14. Example of editing the way people and things are described or connected.

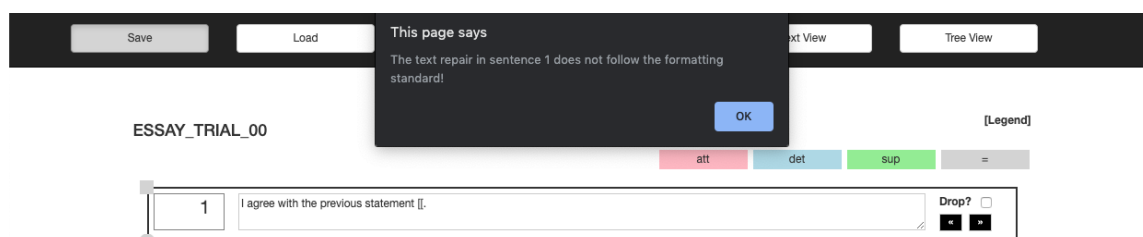


Figure 15. The tool checks whether you edit the text following our formatting standard.

## 9 Saving an Annotated File

After performing the annotation steps, click the “Save” button on top of the interface. An annotated file will be automatically downloaded (Figure. 16). Find it in your “download” folder (to be precise, the default folder where your web browser stores downloaded files) and move it to the folder where you want to manage them. The saved file is stored in “.html” format. It means that you might not be able to understand the file (unless you are experienced in programming). The saved file contains a logging information which is useful for studying annotation behavior. Figure. 17 shows an example. If you want to edit an annotated file, you can load it into the interface (Section 3). Please note that before working on another file, we recommend to **refresh your web browser**, so that the tool works as expected without errors.

On default, we do not allow midway saving. It means you must complete annotating a file before you can save it. We think it is better to finish your work than leaving midway then risk forgetting it. However, you can turn this on and off (Section 13) at your own risk. An error message alongside some explanation appear when you try to save an incomplete annotation. Figure. 18 shows an example.

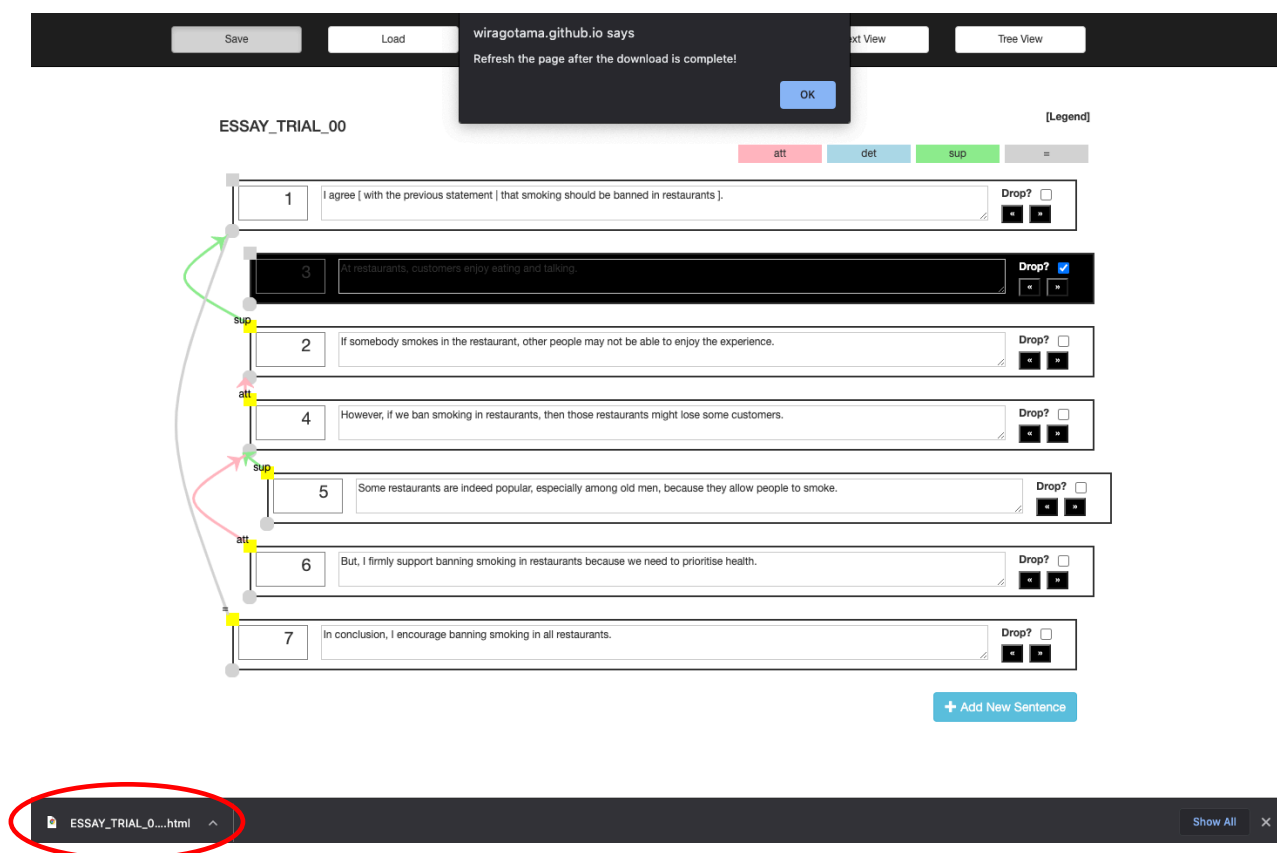


Figure 16. Saving file.

```
ESSAY_TRIAL_00-annotated.html
UNREGISTERED

ESSAY_TRIAL_00-annotated.html x
30 </span></div>
31
32 <div class="flex-container ui-sortable" id="flex-container"><div class="flex-item ui-sortable-handle jtk-endpoint-anchor jtk-connected" id="sentence1"><
33   1
34 </span>
35 <span class="col-md-10">
36 <textarea id="textareal">I agree with the previous statement.</textarea>
37 </span>
38
39 <span class="col-md-1 sentence-side-menu" id="annotation1">
40 <table>
41 <tbody><tr>
42 <td>
43 <span class="input-number hide" id="target1"></span>
44 <span class="input-relation hide" id="relation1"></span>
45 <span>
46 <label class="drop-label"> Drop? </label>
47 <input type="checkbox" id="dropping1" name="drop" value="non-drop">
48 </span>
49 </td>
50 </tr>
51 <tr>
52 <td>
53 <button class="movebutton" onclick="moveBoxLeft(1)">
54 «
55 </button>
56
57 <button class="movebutton" onclick="moveBoxRight(1)">
58 »
59 </button>
60 </td>
61 </tr>
62 </tbody></table>
63 </span>
64 </div><div class="flex-item ui-sortable-handle jtk-endpoint-anchor jtk-connected" id="sentence2"><span class="col-md-1 sentence-id-number">
65   2
66 </span>
67 <span class="col-md-10">
68 <textarea id="textareal2">If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.</textarea>
69 </span>
70
71 <span class="col-md-1 sentence-side-menu" id="annotation2">
```

Figure 17. Saved annotation file in “.html” format.

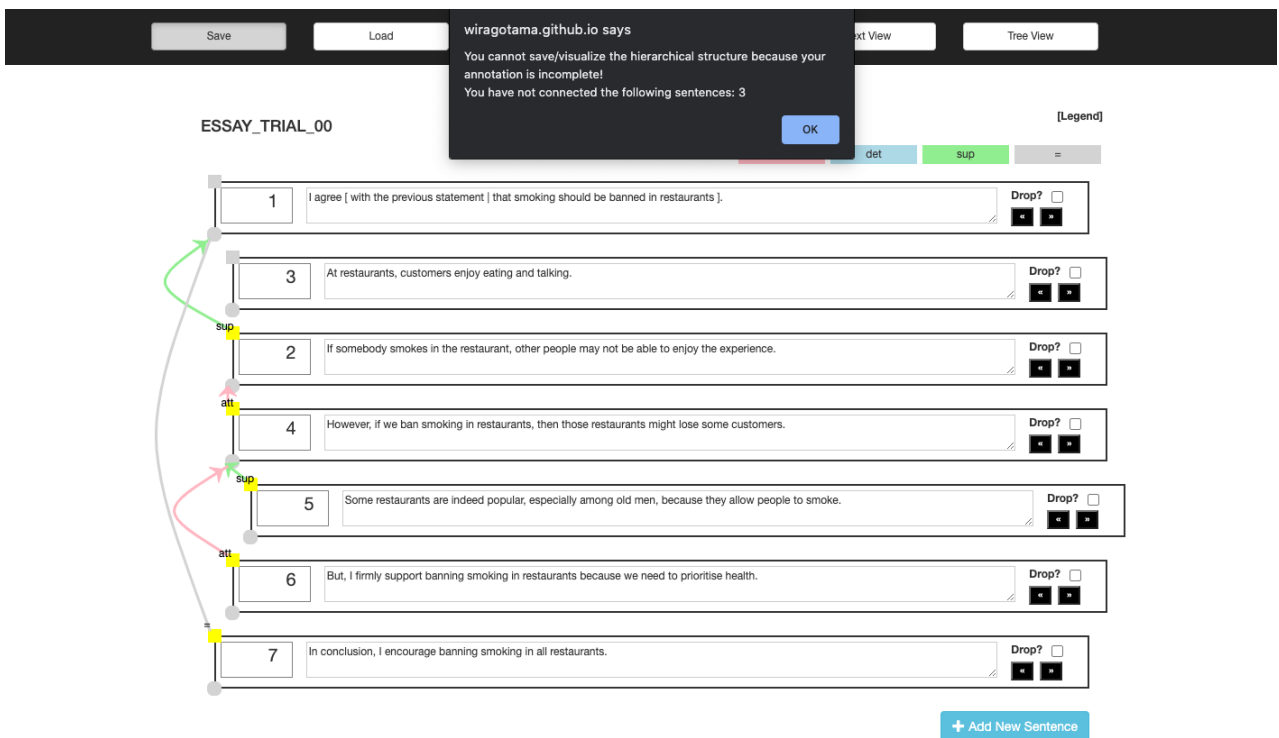


Figure 18. Example of an incomplete annotation.

## 10 Saving Annotated Text to Ms. Excel-readable Format

You can save an annotated text to Ms. Excel-readable format by clicking “Export relation to excel” and “Export file to excel” on top of the interface (Figure. 19). There are differences between both menus. In “Export relation to excel” menu, the tool extracts information on relations of all possible pairs of units, as illustrated in Figure. 20. This is useful for computer inter-annotator agreement. When a pair is not connected by a relation, “n” is written in the “relation” column. In “Export file to excel” menu, the tool converts the annotated file into a human-readable file, as illustrated in Figure. 21.



Figure 19. Menus for converting an annotated text to Ms. Excel-readable format.

	A	B	C	D
1	essay code	source	target	relation
2	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	2	n
3	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	3	n
4	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	4	n
5	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	5	n
6	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	6	n
7	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	7	n
8	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	1	sup
9	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	3	n
10	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	4	n
11	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	5	n
12	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	6	n
13	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	7	n
14	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	1	det
15	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	2	n
16	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	4	n
17	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	5	n
18	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	6	n
19	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	7	n
20	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	1	n
21	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	2	att
22	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	3	n
23	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	5	n
24	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	6	n
25	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	7	n
26	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	1	n
27	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	2	n
28	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	3	n
29	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	4	sup
30	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	6	n
31	ESSAY TRIAL 00	5	7	n

Figure 20. “Format relation to excel” result.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	essay code	unit ID	text	target	relation	drop flag
2	ESSAY_TRIAL	1	I agree with the previous statement.			FALSE
3	ESSAY_TRIAL	3	At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.	1	det	FALSE
4	ESSAY_TRIAL	2	If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.	1	sup	FALSE
5	ESSAY_TRIAL	4	However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.	2	att	FALSE
6	ESSAY_TRIAL	5	Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.	4	sup	FALSE
7	ESSAY_TRIAL	6	But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.	4	att	FALSE
8	ESSAY_TRIAL	7	In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.	1	=	FALSE
9						

Figure 21. “Format file to excel” result.



## 11 Hierarchical Visualization

You can visualize the annotated text in a hierarchical view. Simply click the “tree view” button located on top of the interface. For example, you want to visualize Figure. 22 hierarchical structure. After you clicked the “tree view” button, the visualization looks like Figure. 23.

You might feel overwhelmed in the hierarchical view since the interface might be packed. You can collapse the boxes by clicking the “collapse button” on top of each box in the hierarchical view (Figure. 23). Boxes at the lower levels will be collapsed, as shown in Figure. 24. If you want to unfold the collapsed boxes, simply click the “collapse button” again. You can adjust the size of the structural visualization by using “enlarge” and “shrink” buttons (Figure 25).

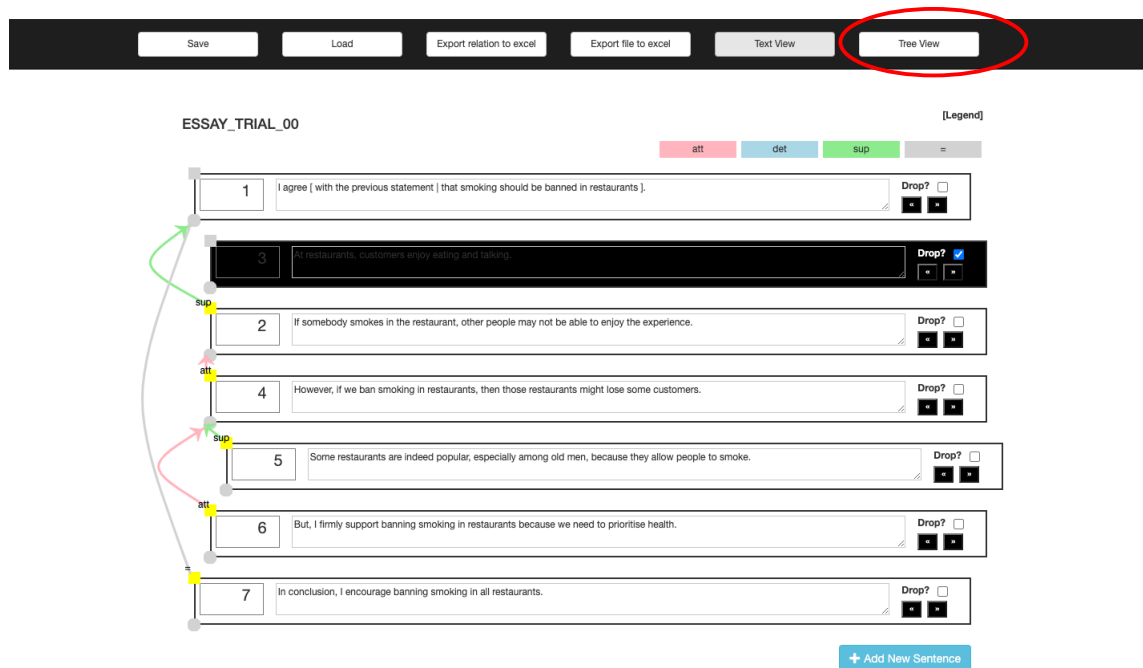


Figure 22. Example of an annotation.

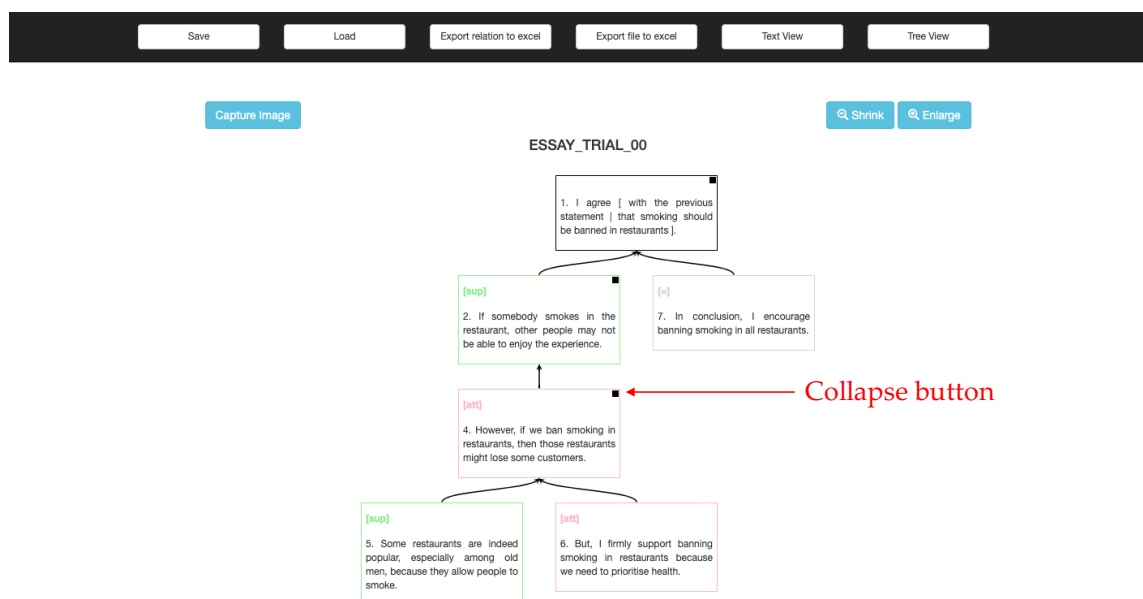


Figure 23. Example of Figure. 22 in “tree view” mode.



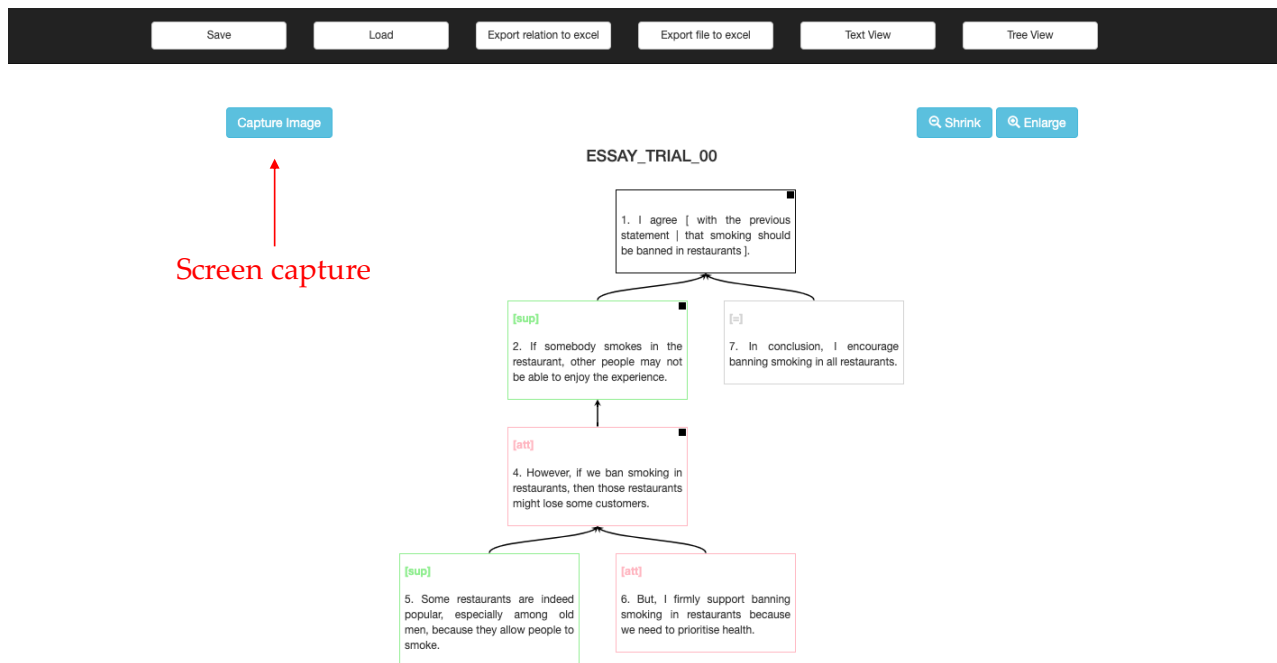


Figure 26. Screen capture.

## 12 Adding New Sentence

You can dynamically add new sentences in **TIARA** by clicking the “Add new sentence” button at the bottom-right of the text view (Figure 27, Figure 28). This feature is designed to support educational use cases, especially in learning-to-write. Students do not always write perfect argumentative texts. For example, they may not provide enough reasons to support their claims. In this case, teachers may recommend adding new reasons or elaborating existing content, and the “Add new sentence” button serves this purpose. This feature can also be useful where students are asked to add more counter-arguments to produce a more balanced or comprehensive argument, considering multiple points of view. In addition, teachers may also recommend merging two or more simple sentences into a single sentence. **TIARA** supports this use case; students may first *drop* these simple sentences (using the “dropping” feature, cf. Section 5), and then add a new resulting combined content as a new sentence.

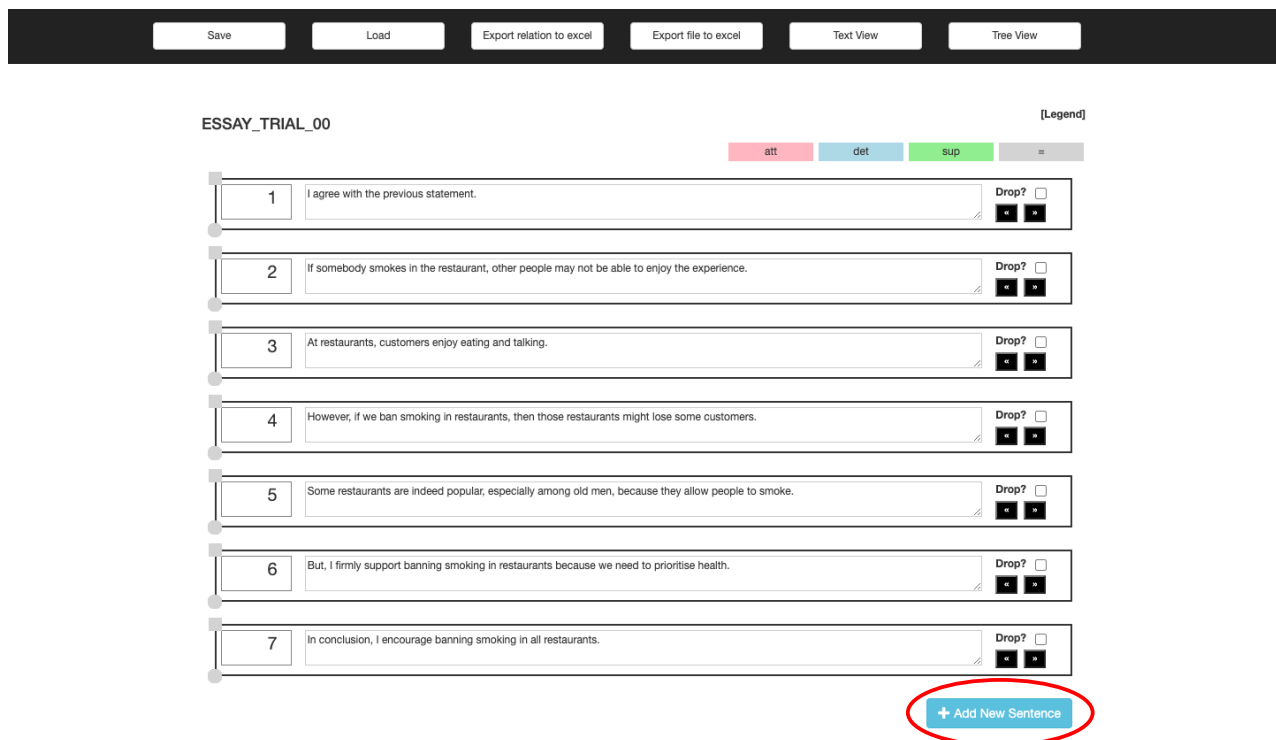


Figure 27. Add new sentence button.

SaveLoadExport relation to excelExport file to excelText ViewTree View

ESSAY\_TRIAL\_00

[Legend]

attdet<sup>sup</sup>=

1

I agree with the previous statement.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

2

If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

3

At restaurants, customers enjoy eating and talking.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

4

However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

5

Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

6

But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

7

In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

8

Write your new content here....

Drop? ☐

⏪ ⏩

+ Add New Sentence

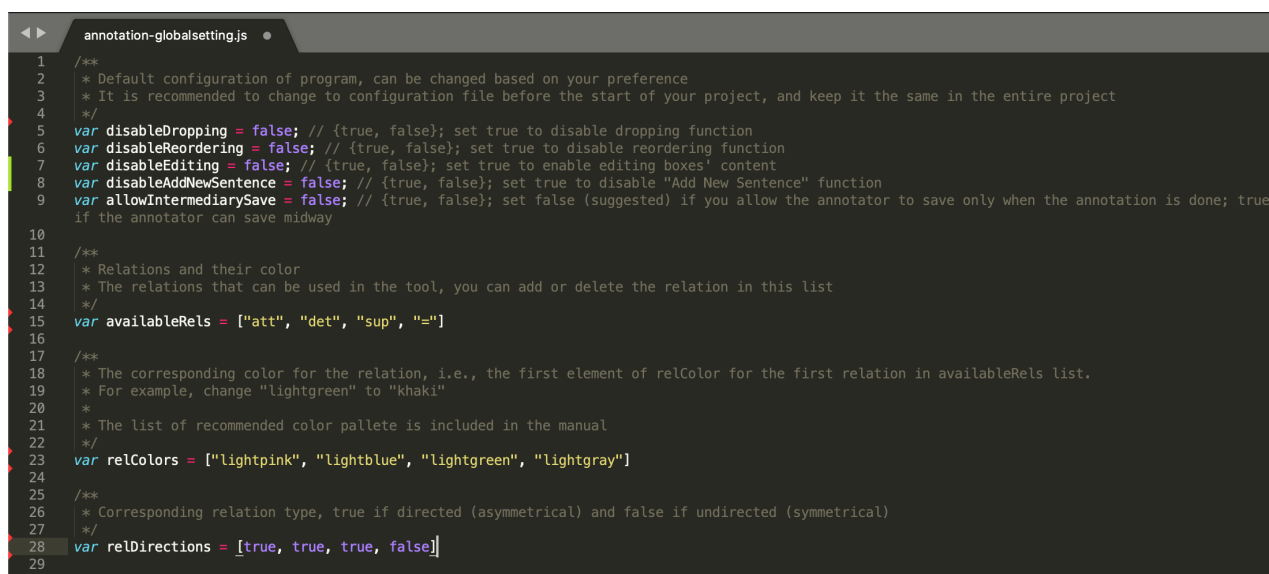
Figure 28. Example of writing a new sentence.

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## 13 Configuring the Tool

The tool’s configuration file can be found in “js/annotation-globalsetting.js.” You can edit the variables in this file.<sup>5</sup> Figure. 29 shows an example. In the configuration file, you can enable or disable add new sentence function (Section 12), dropping (Section 5), reordering (Section 6) and midway-saving (Section 9).

In this configuration file, you can define the relations you want to use, with the corresponding color and relation type (directed or undirected). In terms of normal view visualization, directed relations will have an arrow from the source to the target unit (example in Figure. 6). Undirected relation, however, does not have an arrow. This means, you can semantically think the undirected relation as symmetrical. However, the hierarchical view always display an arrow from child to parent node, denoting which one is the source and target unit.



```
1  /**
2  * Default configuration of program, can be changed based on your preference
3  * It is recommended to change to configuration file before the start of your project, and keep it the same in the entire project
4  */
5  var disableDropping = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable dropping function
6  var disableReordering = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable reordering function
7  var disableEditing = false; // {true, false}; set true to enable editing boxes' content
8  var disableAddNewSentence = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable "Add New Sentence" function
9  var allowIntermediarySave = false; // {true, false}; set false (suggested) if you allow the annotator to save only when the annotation is done; true
   if the annotator can save midway
10
11  /**
12  * Relations and their color
13  * The relations that can be used in the tool, you can add or delete the relation in this list
14  */
15  var availableRels = ["att", "det", "sup", "="]
16
17  /**
18  * The corresponding color for the relation, i.e., the first element of relColor for the first relation in availableRels list.
19  * For example, change "lightgreen" to "khaki"
20  *
21  * The list of recommended color palette is included in the manual
22  */
23  var relColors = ["lightpink", "lightblue", "lightgreen", "lightgray"]
24
25  /**
26  * Corresponding relation type, true if directed (asymmetrical) and false if undirected (symmetrical)
27  */
28  var relDirections = [true, true, true, false]
29
```

Figure 29. Example of the tool’s configuration.

Read the instruction carefully when changing the configuration file (especially defining the relations). Improper variable assignment causes error and the tool may crash. Furthermore, you need to make sure the “availableRels”, “relColors” and “relDirections” have the same number of items. Figure. 30 shows an example of another (proper) setting.

We suggest you to configure the tool before starting your annotation, and then keep the configuration until the end of the annotation study. The configuration file reflects your annotation scheme, and the tool cannot process properly the saved annotated-texts of different schemes. We also provided a color palette that you can use in the “manual/” folder.

---

<sup>5</sup>For people without programming background: we recommend using Notepad++ or Sublime Text editor

```

1  /**
2  * Default configuration of program, can be changed based on your preference
3  * It is recommended to change to configuration file before the start of your project, and keep it the same in the entire project
4  */
5  var disableDropping = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable dropping function
6  var disableReordering = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable reordering function
7  var disableEditing = false; // {true, false}; set true to enable editing boxes' content
8  var disableAddNewSentence = false; // {true, false}; set true to disable "Add New Sentence" function
9  var allowIntermediarySave = false; // {true, false}; set false (suggested) if you allow the annotator to save only when the annotation is done; true
10 if the annotator can save midway
11
12 /**
13 * Relations and their color
14 * The relations that can be used in the tool, you can add or delete the relation in this list
15 */
16 var availableRels = ["att", "det", "sup", "="]
17
18 /**
19 * The corresponding color for the relation, i.e., the first element of relColor for the first relation in availableRels list.
20 * For example, change "lightgreen" to "khaki"
21 * The list of recommended color palette is included in the manual
22 */
23 var relColors = ["lightpink", "lightblue", "lightgreen", "lightgray"]
24
25 /**
26 * Corresponding relation type, true if directed (asymmetrical) and false if undirected (symmetrical)
27 */
28 var relDirections = [true, true, true, false]
29

```

Figure 30. Example of changing the tool's configuration.

## 14 Citation

We appreciate your patience reading on this manual. If you want to use this tool for research purposes, kindly cite (Putra et al., 2020). Please check the tools’s github page for the latest version (star is appreciated).<sup>6</sup>

## References

Jan Wira Gotama Putra, Simone Teufel, Kana Matsumura, and Takenobu Tokunaga. TIARA: A tool for annotating discourse relations and sentence reordering. In *Proceedings of The 12th Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*, pages 6912–6920, Marseille, France, May 2020. European Language Resources Association. ISBN 979-10-95546-34-4. URL <https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.lrec-1.854>.

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<sup>6</sup><https://github.com/wiragotama/TIARA-annotationTool>