Universität Stuttgart Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung

Dimensional Modeling of Emotions in Text with Appraisal Theories: Corpus Creation, Annotation Reliability, and Prediction

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(1) Motivation

- Emotions can be expressed purely by event descriptions.
- Appraisal theories explain the link between events and emotions.

Research questions:

- Do event descriptions contain sufficient information to recover emotion and appraisal values (by models and by humans)?
- Does that reconstruction depend on demographic commonalities between event description authors and readers?
- Does appraisal information improve emotion categorization?

(2) Appraisal Variables



(3) Data Collection





(4) Appraisal–Emotion Relation



(5) Inter-Annotator Agreement

				Emo	Appraisal			
			F	1	A	cc.	RM	ISE
Condition	Val.	#Pairs	G-V	V–V	G-V	V–V	G-V	V–V
All Data		$6600\ 12000$.49	.49	*.50	*.52	*1.57	*1.48
Gender match	$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathrm{M-M}} \\ \mathrm{F-F} \\ \neq \end{array}$	631 1113 2405 1377 2962 3920	.50 .49 .49	*.45 *.52 *.48	.51 .51 .50	*.49 *.55 *.52	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.55 \\ 1.57 \\ 1.57 \end{array} $	$1.50 \\ *.1.50 \\ *.1.48$
Age diff.	$>7 \le 7$	3089 7991 2076 3939	.49 .49	*.48 *.51	.51 .50	*.51 *.54	*1.58 *1.56	1.48 1.48

(6) Modeling



(7) Results

	(a)				(b)			(c)			(d)					
	$T \rightarrow E$ $T \rightarrow E$		$\Delta^{(b)}$	$TA^{Gold} \rightarrow E \qquad \Lambda^{(c)}$			$\Delta^{(c)}$	$TA^{Pred} \rightarrow E$			$\Delta^{(d)}$	$\Delta^{(d)}$				
		human	1		model			model			-(b)	model			-(c)	-(b)
Emotion	Р	R	F_1	Р	R	F_1	F1	P	R	F_1	F ₁	Р	R	F_1	F ₁	F ₁
Anger	.50	.66	.57	.57	.52	.53	04	.56	.58	.57	+.04	.56	.58	.57	.00	+.04
Boredom	.78	.69	.73	.81	.87	.84	+.11	.83	.84	.83	01	.83	.83	.83	.00	01
Disgust	.85	.53	.65	.74	.59	.66	+.01	.70	.63	.66	.00	.70	.63	.66	.00	.00
Fear	.66	.83	.73	.65	.66	.65	08	.69	.66	.67	+.02	.69	.66	.67	.00	+.02
Guilt	.48	.58	.53	.63	.39	.48	05	.64	.54	.58	+.10	.63	.52	.56	02	+.08
Joy	.41	.62	.49	.53	.40	.45	04	.49	.48	.48	+.03	.49	.46	.47	01	+.02
No-emotion	.72	.21	.33	.66	.50	.55	+.22	.61	.54	.56	+.01	.62	.53	.56	.00	+.01
Pride	.52	.69	.59	.48	.64	.54	05	.51	.61	.55	+.01	.50	.62	.55	.00	+.01
Relief	.56	.74	.64	.65	.63	.63	01	.58	.67	.62	01	.58	.68	.62	.00	01
Sadness	.54	.76	.63	.52	.68	.59	04	.61	.69	.65	+.06	.59	.69	.63	02	+.04
Shame	.48	.48	.48	.53	.50	.51	+.03	.55	.47	.50	01	.55	.45	.49	01	02
Surprise	.57	.33	.42	.53	.54	.53	+.11	.58	.44	.49	04	.58	.44	.50	+.01	03
Trust	.95	.36	.52	.73	.75	.74	+.22	.76	.71	.73	01	.76	.70	.72	01	02
Macro avg.	.62	.58	.56	.62	.59	.59	+.03	.62	.60	.61	+.02	.62	.60	.60	01	+.01

(8) Examples

Id	Gold	T→E model	$TA^{Pred} \rightarrow E$ model	RMSE	Text
1	fear	sadness	fear	1.02	When I found out my mum had cancer
2	pride	surprise	pride	1.04	I got my degree
3	relief	trust	relief	1.04	When my child settled well into school
4	disgust	surprise	disgust	1.08	someone dropped meat on the floor at work and used it.
5	no-e.	borêdom	no-e.	1.15	travelling to Cooktown Queensland
6	anger	anger	disgust	1.15	I felt when my partner waited to tell me 3 months later that
	Ŭ	0	0		he had texted his ex-partners.
7	pride	jov	pride	1.26	I bought my car recently
8	shame	guilt	shame	1.27	broke an expensive item in a shop accidently
9	relief	surprise	relief	1.28	I'm supposed to speak publicly but the event gets cancelled.
10	sadness	surprise	sadness	1 29	I found out that my ex-wife was divorcing me

(9) Conclusion

- Appraisals are a new, complementary concept for textual emotion analysis
- Readers agree more with each other than with original writers
- Demographics have an effect on agreement
- Appraisals help to predict (some) emotions

