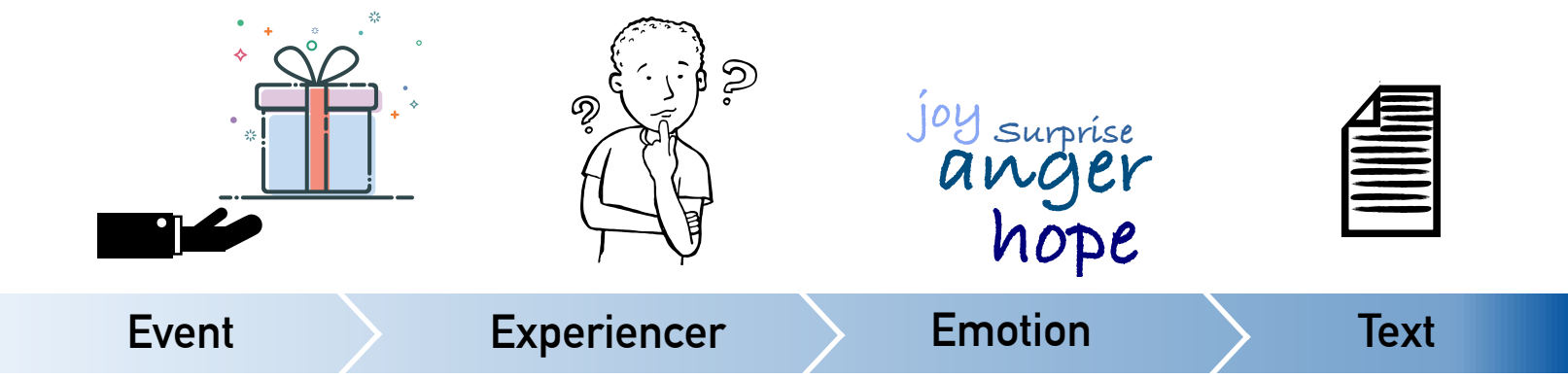


Goal: NLP + Appraisal Theories from Psychology



Appraisals (Evaluations)

Finite set of dimensions underlying emotions:
(e.g., Smith & Ellsworth, 1985)

- “Is the event sudden? Yes > surprise
- ...pleasant? Yes > joy
- ...familiar? No > fear
- ...hampering my goals?” Yes > anger

Structured Emotion Analysis

Who feels what? Why?

Problem: experiencer-specific emotion missing from existing corpora

Appraisals explain differences in felt emotions, useful with implicit emotion expressions



Annotation

Judges evaluate the event in text along appraisal dimensions and emotions for each experiencer

Annotation of experiencers and emotions in context

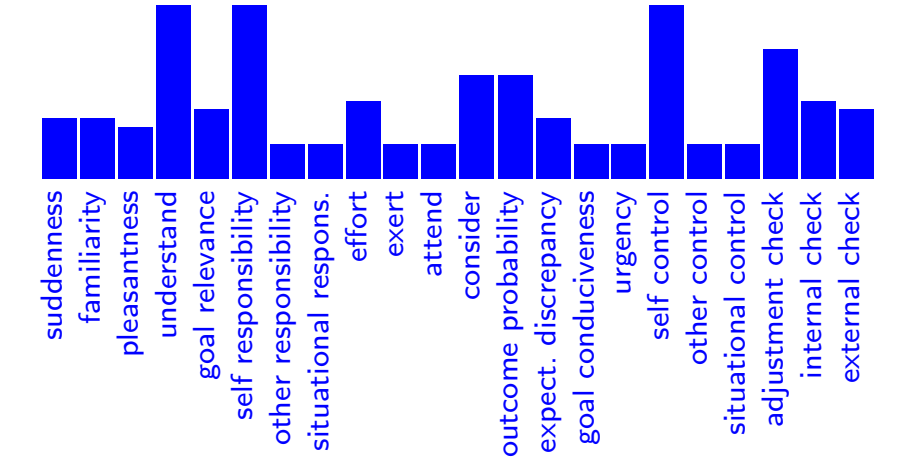
4 annotators, 720 texts (from ISEAR, enISEAR, EMPATHETIC DIALOGS, Event2Mind)

“I was let down when *my friends* didn't come to my birthday party.”
[WRITER]

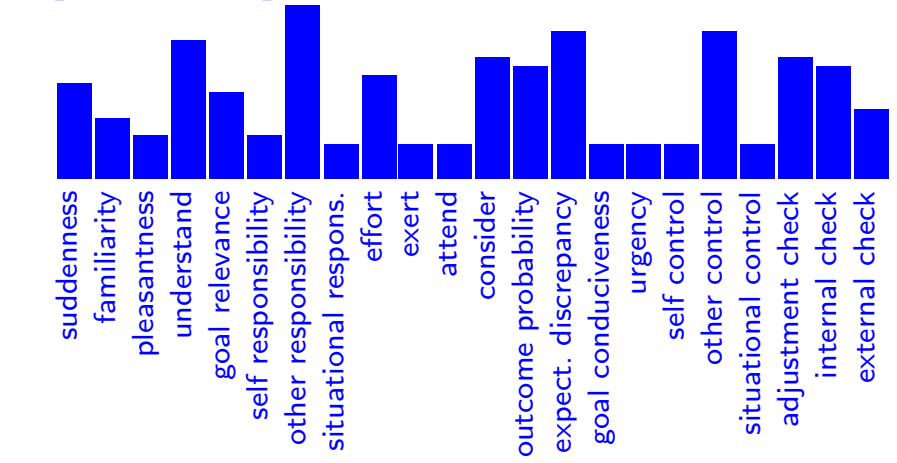
For all events and experiencers:

- mark **experiencer** span
- mark **salient event** span
- choose an emotion (out of 17 labels)
- rate 22 appraisals (1 to 5 scale)

my friends: guilt



[WRITER]: sadness



Variable	Exact F1	Relaxed F1	Cohen's κ
Experiencer	.86	.88	.84
Event	.34	.86	.75
Emotion	—	—	.62
Appraisals	—	—	.63

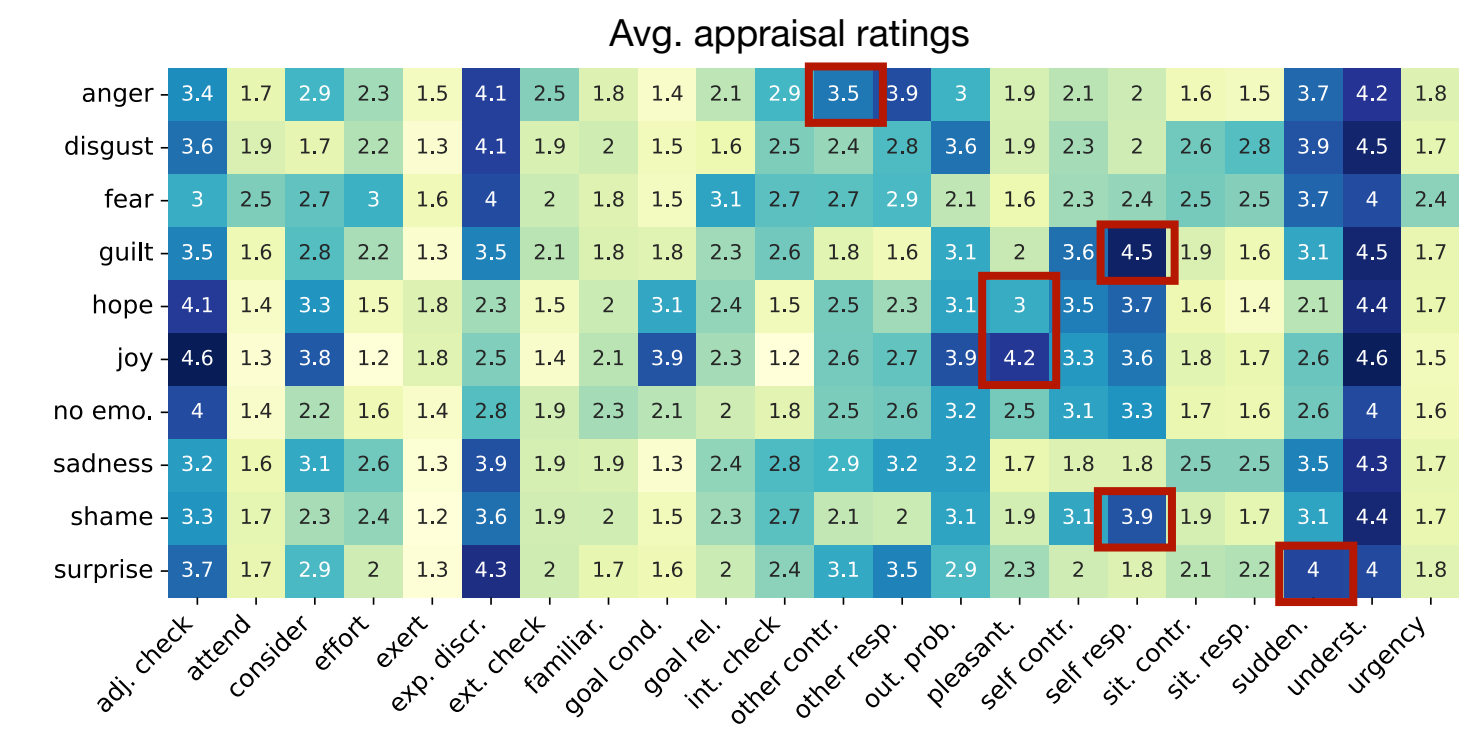
IAA

Aggregation

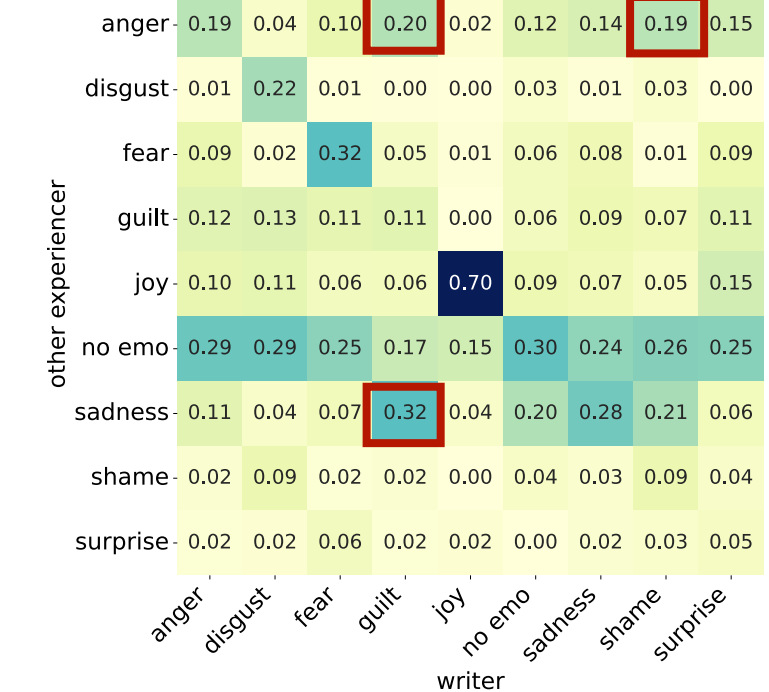
- 912 event spans
- 1329 experiencers

Analysis of major emotions

Appraisals patterns across emotions (cf. theories)



Avg. emotion co-occurrences



Different experiencers = Different reactions

Take-home Message

- emotion annotation depends on experiencer
- appraisals explain judgments
 - useful for cognitively-motivated modelling