A step-wise methodology for annotating APPRAISAL

Fuoli, Matteo

2015

Document Version:
Other version

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
A step-wise methodology for annotating APPRAISAL

Matteo Fuoli, Lund University
matteo.fuoli@englund.lu.se

APPRAISAL theory (Martin and White, 2005) has gained increasing recognition as a useful framework for analyzing evaluative phenomena in discourse. Within this framework, manual text annotation has become a popular method for examining and comparing the use of evaluative language resources across texts and corpora (e.g. Bednarek, 2006, 2008; Carretero and Taboada, 2014; Fuoli, 2012; Fuoli and Hommerberg, in review; Hommerberg and Don, in press; Lipovsky, 2008, 2014; Mackay and Parkinson, 2009; O'Donnell, 2014; Pounds, 2010, 2011; Taboada and Carretero, 2012; Ryshina-Pankova, 2014; Santamaria-García, 2014). Manual annotation facilitates comprehensive and detailed analyses of evaluation that would not be possible with purely automatic techniques (Fuoli and Hommerberg, in press). But manual annotation can also be seen as an important part of the process of theory building. By applying the set of categories included in the APPRAISAL framework to the annotation of concrete instances of text, we obtain information that can be used to progressively develop and refine the model.

However, annotating APPRAISAL poses a number of challenges. First and foremost, identifying APPRAISAL-bearing expressions in text is a highly complex and subjective task. In addition, analysts are frequently confronted with the problem of dealing with infelicitous matches between the definitions and examples provided in the literature and the instances found in their texts, possible multiple interpretations for textual items and fuzzy boundaries between the categories. Finally, the practicalities of annotating APPRAISAL have not been sufficiently discussed in the current literature and, to date, there is no established annotation protocol. The lack of a shared methodological framework might be an obstacle for both novice practitioners as well experienced analysts, and poses a challenge to achieving transparent and replicable analyses.

How should we deal with the problem of subjectivity? How should we account for our decisions so that our analyses are explicit, transparent and maximally replicable? What steps are involved in the process of manually annotating text based on the APPRAISAL framework? While there is growing awareness about methodological issues (e.g. Hommerberg and Don, in press; Macken-Horarik and Isaac, 2014; Thompson, 2014), the literature on APPRAISAL theory has provided incomplete or unsatisfactory answers to these questions. This paper aims to address these challenges and propose solutions to overcome them. It describes a simple step-wise procedure for the manual annotation of APPRAISAL in text and corpora that is designed to help maximize the reliability and transparency of analyses. The procedure spans all stages from the creation of a context-specific annotation manual to the statistical analysis of the quantitative data derived from the manually-performed annotations. By presenting this method, the paper pursues the twofold purpose of (i) providing a practical tool that can facilitate more systematic and replicable APPRAISAL analyses, and (ii) fostering a discussion of the best practices that should be followed when using the APPRAISAL framework in combination with
manual text annotation. In this sense, this paper can be seen as a step towards a shared and more formalized manual annotation methodology for APPRAISAL analysis.
References


