

## Requirements

1. Annotations should be fluent in English (better if they are English native speakers)
1. Three annotators for each case
1. Each case contains a rule composed of rule components that includes the rule (see below table for better understanding)
  - The rules can be composed of maximum 4, minimum 1 rule components
  - Each rule component indicates the existence of a word.
1. We need to ask annotators to classify the sentiment of given samples, and give their confidence on their decisions.
  - Sentiment Label: [0 (Negative), 1 (Positive)]
  - Confidence Label:
    - 1 (Indistinguishable)
      - The given rule does not contain any hint for sentiment.
    - 2 (Obscure)
      - The words in rules are relatively neutral, and hard to classify its sentiment.
    - 3 (Distinguishable)
      - Sentiment can be inferred based on usual usage experience of the given rule.
    - 4 (Confident)
      - You have strong confidence in the sentiment of the rule, but very occasionally it can be wrong.
    - 5 (Very Confident)
      - There is no doubt about the sentiment of the rule.

## <Description about task>

Each rule represents a set of sentences that satisfy them (e.g., sample “The pasta was **awesome**, and the bread was **tasty**” satisfy the rule “awesome”, “tasty”). The goal of this labeling task is to image which kind of sentences may satisfy this rule (contain words in this rule) and image whether the sentence may be of positive or negative sentiment. In addition, you will also label the confidence about your decision. Please try your best to label the confidence so that they are evenly distributed.

### <Labeling Examples>

Here we show the rule examples, and some sentence samples that may satisfy the rule. These sentences are provided for you to better understand this labeling task. Please note that **only rules will be provided during the labeling**. In other words, **the sentence sample will not be provided during labeling**. We hope that we could directly infer the sentiment label based on the rule itself.

#### <Example 1>

Rule	A Sentence that Includes the Rule
awesome, tasty	The pasta was <b>awesome</b> , and the bread was <b>tasty</b> .

The rule means that the words “delicious” and “tasty” exist in a sentence, which indicate the sentiment for the article may be positive.

#### <Example 2>

Rule	A Sentence that Includes the Rule
waited, forever	I <b>waited forever</b> to get my food

The rule could consist of the words which do not show sentiment directly.

#### <Example 3>

Rule	A Sentence that Includes the Rule
menu, to, be	The main <b>menu</b> has <b>to be</b> changed. The sandwich was my best instead of the recommended steak!

Rules can be relatively neutral, although they could be used in the samples with strong sentiment. Please use your knowledge and experience in the labeling.

#### <Example 4>

Rule	A Sentence that Includes the Rule
wife. liked, not, me	My <b>wife liked</b> this place, but <b>not</b> for <b>me</b> .

Multiple rules can exist in the same sentence, although they would have different sentiment.

<Example 4>

Rule	A Sentence that Includes the Rule
pizza, good	The pizza at this place was good.
	The pizza at this place was not good.
pizza, delicious	The pizza at this place was delicious
	The pizza at this place was not delicious.

Some words are frequently used with negation words (“not”, “never”), while some are not. In the above example, We believe that the word “delicious” does not tend to be used together with “not” compared to “good”. Please reflect this point in your sentiment labeling as well as confidence labeling.