



Who said that? The information, the source...and the rest: Developing an annotation schema for attribution



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What is attribution?

Fiona says "This afternoon it will rain"

Source Type	Cue Type	Scopal change	Factuality
Writer	Assertion ✓	None	Factual ⊙
Other ✓	Fact	Scopal_change ○	Non-factual ○
Arbitrary	Belief		
	Eventuality		

Why annotate attribution?

The reliability of information strongly depends on its source. Different sources can differ in bias and reliability.



Related works

[Prasad et al., 2007] – attribution of discourse connective and their arguments

[Skadhauge&Hardt, 2005] – sentence level attribution

[Wiebe, 2002] – word level attribution

[Murphy, 2005] – analysis of English and Italian attribution markers

The annotation schema developed for the annotation of attribution in the PDTB (Penn Discourse TreeBank) has been adopted and adapted to the present study.

Factuality

L'umanità **deve** proclamare **uno sciopero a oltranza** fino alla distruzione di tutti gli armamenti nucleari.

The world should proclaim a non-stop strike till the destruction of all nuclear armaments

This accounts for the cases where a negation, an imperative, a question, a future tense or another element, such as an adverb or a modal expressing possibility or probability and scoping over the cue, changes the attribution into **non-factual**. This means, the relation between content and source is not presented as a fact.

Hidden sources

E' questa la forchetta del prezzo di vendita **che** **è stata resa nota ...**

It is this the selling price range that has been announced

Si **sa soltanto che** l'offerta italiana sarà compresa tra 1.000 e 1.500 milioni

One knows only that the Italian offer will be included between 1.000-1.500 ml

La gente **dice** : **nessuno è indispensabile.**

The people say : no one is essential.

When the source is hidden by means of a passive or impersonal construction, this is marked as **Arbitrary**.

Coreference resolution

Ad **affermarlo** ***LO** sono **i magistrati milanesi L. Orsi e V. Perozziello**

Saying it are the Milanese judges L. Orsi and V. Perozziello

Very often the attribution relation recalls sources and contents by means of an anaphoric personal or demonstrative pronoun. Fundamental is a bidirectional pointer in order to make the attribution relation retrievable from both referents. Although ideally this issue should be addressed separately, the lack of a suitable tool at present requires the addition of another layer of annotation in order to allow coreference resolution if part of an attribution relation.

Probabilmente **Vialli** **non ha dimenticato** **le voci sulla sua presunta vita**

Probably Vialli has not forgotten the rumors about his presumed

allegra durante i Mondiali del 1990 **rivela** **su Italia1** **da M. Mosca**

'happy life' during the 1990 World Cup revealed on Italia1 by M. Mosca

E **non crede che** **la recente alleanza tra Juventus e Milan possa**

And (he) doesn't believe that the recent alliance Juventus-Milan could

cambiare molto il comportamento dei commentatori sulle emittenti di B.

change much the commentators' behaviour on Berlusconi's televisions.

Scopal change

Se c'è, cioè, una maggioranza in Parlamento [...] , **penso che**

If there is a majority at the Parliament [...], (I) think that

la legislatura possa utilmente proseguire.

the legislature could usefully continue.

The attribution is factual as negation or other particles scope on the content.

Scope and nested attribution

Senza dimenticare le qualità del **Moretti attore**, **notevolissimo** **secondo**

Without forgetting the qualities of Moretti actor, remarkable(m.s.) according to

Ghezzi : **"Nel Portaborse Nanni ha dimostrato tutto il suo valore ..."**

Ghezzi : "In Portaborse Nanni has proved all his value ..."

Secondo **quanto** **riportato** **da un quotidiano di Bergamo**

According to what was reported by a newspaper from Bergamo

avrebbe sibilato **ai suoi** : **"..."**

he hissed(quotative conditional) to his folks: "..."

Type of cues

Determining the type a cue belong to is not a trivial task. A taxonomy of possible cues can't be employed to surely determine the type as this is highly dependent on the context as many verbs, for example, are **polysemous**. This will surely reduce interannotator agreement. Unfortunately the PDTB can't provide data in this regard as the whole attribution annotation was done by a single person.

assertion	belief	facts	eventualities
affermare to assert	credere to believe	ricordare to remember	permettere to allow
sostenere to claim	pensare to think	sapere to know	sostenere to support
osservare to observe	dubitare to doubt	osservare to observe	desiderare to wish

The ISST (Italian Semantic-Syntactic Treebank) Corpus

305,547 word tokens from Italian newspaper articles (1985-1995)

5 layers of annotation:

orthographic	semantics
syntactic (constituents)	morpho-syntactic
syntactic (dependency)	

References

Murphy, A. C., Markers of attribution in English and Italian opinion articles: A comparative corpus-based study. *ICAME Journal* vol. 29 pp. 131-150, 2005..

Prasad, R., Dinesh, N., Lee, A., Joshi, A., Webber, B., Attribution and its Annotation in the Penn Discourse TreeBank. In *Traitement Automatique des Langues, Special Issue on Computational Approaches to Document and Discourse*, vol. 47, no. 2:43-64, 2007.

Skadhauge, P. R., Hardt, D., *Syntactic Identification of Attribution in the RST Treebank*. In Proceedings of the 2nd International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing, Jeju Island, Korea, 11-13 October, 2005.

Wiebe, J., *Instructions for annotating opinions in newspaper articles*. Technical report TR-02-101, Department of Computer Science, University of Pittsburgh, 2002.