

HOW SENTIMENTAL ARE QUOTATION EXPRESSIONS?

A SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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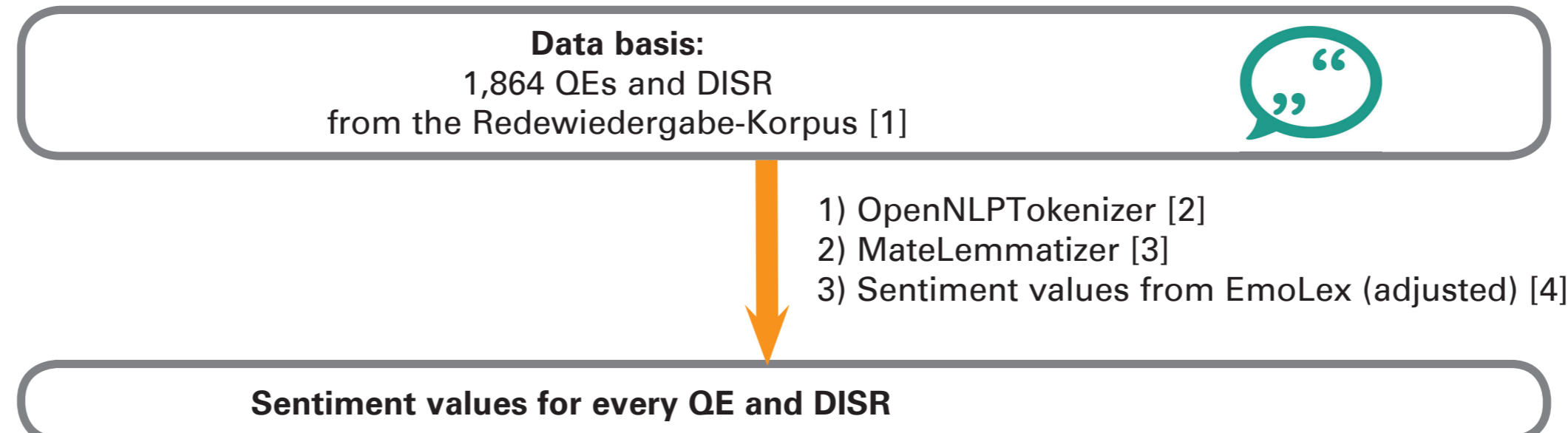
DEFINITION

Quotation expressions are expressions which refer to a direct or indirect speech representation (e.g. the verb *says* in *She says: "I am happy."*).

GOAL

Find out how much information is stored in a quotation expression
→ Which role do quotation expressions (QE) play in understanding the sentiment of a direct/indirect speech representation (DISR)?

APPROACH

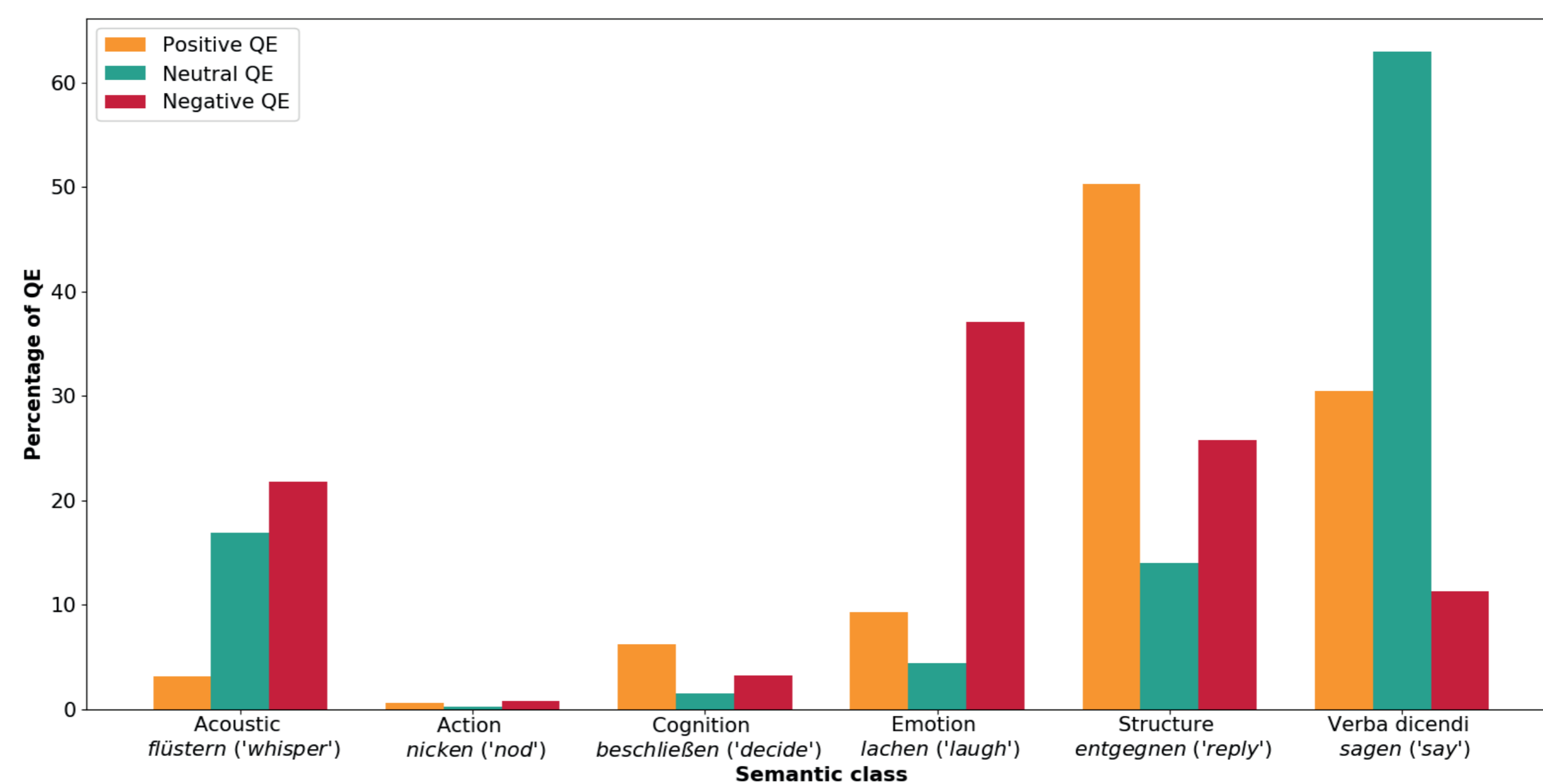


RESULTS

QE \ DISR	Positive 😊	Neutral 😐	Negative 😞
Positive 😊	5 %	95 %	0 %
Neutral 😐	5 %	91 %	4 %
Negative 😞	0 %	93 %	7 %

Examples:

QE \ DISR	Neutral 😐
Positive 😊	<i>Der andere lachte: »Nur ein gustus, Edmund!«</i> 'The other one laughed: »Only one gustus, Edmund!«' (from Theodor Storm: John Riew)
Neutral 😐	<i>Ich sage dir, du bist völlig gesund.</i> 'I am telling you, you are totally fine.' (from Arno Holz: Papa Hamlet)
Negative 😞	<i>»Was hast du mit dem Gelde gemacht?« fuhr ihn der Teufel an.</i> '»What have you done with the money?« the devil snubbed.' (from Georg Schambach: Das Schauteufelskreuz)



CONCLUSION

- QEs are indeed important to understand the sentiment of a DISR because it is most commonly used to mark a neutral DISR as positive/negative
- for the most part ...
 - ... positive QEs describe structural elements of a dialog (e.g. *Anfrage* ('inquiry'), *fortfahren* ('continue'), *übereinkommen* ('bargain'))
 - ... neutral QEs are verba dicendi *erzählen* ('tell'), *mitteilen* ('inform'), *sagen* ('say'))
 - ... negative QEs describe emotional aspects of a DISR (*jammern* ('wail'), *schluchzen* ('sob'), *weigern* ('refuse'))

RESOURCES

[1] <https://github.com/redewiedergabe/corpus>
[2] <https://opennlp.apache.org/>

[3] <https://code.google.com/archive/p/mate-tools/>
[4] <https://saifmohammad.com/WebPages/NRC-Emotion-Lexicon.htm>