**Text Sentiment Guidelines**

Hello and Welcome aboard!

1. Background
* The Data Science Institute (DSI) is an academic organization within Reichman University, focusing on machine learning and artificial intelligence projects. The institute runs projects associated with an industrial need, where academic knowledge and innovation is required.
* A major focus area in the institute is the research of natural language processing (NLP), specifically in Arabic.
* The current project we focus on is associated with creating corpora in Arabic. Specifically, we are working on building such corpora spoken Arabic in the local dialect (Israeli/Palestinian). The project is part of [Israel’s national effort](https://www.gov.il/he/departments/news/digital-nlp) and is a collaboration with the Ministry of Defence.
1. As part of the project, we aim to annotate Arabic instances (instance: sentence/paragraph). This is done by reading the textual content of an instance and deciding which category it is most relevant.

We annotate each instance in the dimension of Sentiment.

The texts are tweets, therefore, unless told otherwise, you should recognize texts only from the writer’s point of view.

* Here are some guidelines for annotating text sentiment:

1. **Read the text thoroughly**: Before assigning a sentiment label to a text, it's important to read it carefully and try to understand its overall tone and meaning.

2. **Identify the dominant sentiment**: Try to identify the most dominant sentiment in the text. This can be positive, negative, or neutral as described later.

3. **Consider the context**: Consider the context of the text, including any cultural or social factors that may influence the sentiment. For example, a sarcastic comment may appear negative at first glance, but may be intended as a joke.

4. **Use clear and concise labels**: Use clear and concise labels to indicate the sentiment of the text. For example, "positive", "negative", "neutral" or “complex”.

5. **Be consistent**: Make sure to use consistent labelling throughout the annotation process, to ensure that the sentiment labels are reliable and useful.

6. **Avoid bias**: Try to avoid any personal biases or preconceived notions that may influence the sentiment label. It's important to remain objective and impartial throughout the annotation process.

Texts that show clear **Positive/Neutral/Negative/Complex** **sentiment and label them accordingly**:

* **Positive:** favorable, optimistic, or uplifting opinion/message regarding the subject of the text. Examples: congratulations, appreciation, or gratitude, happy or exciting events, etc.
* **Negative:** unfavorable, pessimistic, or discouraging opinion/message. Examples: condolence, disappointment or frustration, sadness, anger, hatred, disrespect etc.
* **Neutral:** a message that is neither positive nor negative. Examples: factual statements, objective descriptions of events or objects, and messages that do not express an opinion or emotion.
* **Complex:** A message that has both positive and negative sentiments in it, or an incomprehensible message out of context should be annotated as complex (only up to 5% of your annotations should be marked as complex).
* **Examples of Complex sentiment**:
	+ - 1. والله شكلي رح اسافر واحضر العرس بالبنطلون والبلوزة يا معلم

נשבע שאני נראה כאילו אני נוסע ומשתתף בחתונה במכנסיים וחולצה, יא מורה/אדון.

* + - 1. طلعت موضة يلي بحول جنسو

זו הפכה להיות אופנה- כשמישהו משנה את מינו/מגדרו

* + - 1. وضعي الحين محتاج دكتور جامعة عشان يدرسني كيمياء

המצב שלי כרגע הוא שאני זקוק לדוקטור מהאוניברסיטה שיילמד אותי כימיה

* + - 1. **ليش ما في تقنية صوت الجمهور في مباريات كأس رئيس الدولة؟؟؟!!!!!

			للأمانة تحسها مبارة حواري مش ربع نهائي🙃⁉️**

**למה אין טכנולוגיית סאונד לקהל במשחקי גביע הנשיא????!!**

**למען האמת זה מרגיש כמו משחק דיאלוג, לא רבע גמר?!**

Once you have completed the annotations for all sections, you can review and **update** your work. It's important to ensure that the annotations are consistent with the guidelines and that any edge cases are handled appropriately.