Brief Annotation Description

Please assign three labels to each citation sentence. The labels shall indicate the citation function and the authors' attitude towards the cited publication. The labels come from three sets defined as follows. Label1_set and Label2_set indicate citation function, while Label3_set focuses on sentiment.

Label1_set: {BackGround, Fundamental, Compare}

- **BackGround:** the citation sentence describes the background and related work.
- **Fundamental:** the citation sentence refers to fundamental elements of the work described in the cited paper such as idea, method, toolkit, data… , i.e. a very important part the work is based on.
- **Compare:** the citation sentence states some comparison between the current work and other work (comparison of different methods, results or motivation).

Label2_set: {GRelated, SRelated, MRealted, Idea, Basis, Compare} – finer-grained classification of label1.

- **GRelated:** *General* description with regard to background or related work.
- **SRelated:** The citation sentence refers to work which is *specifically* related to the current work. That is, it is closely related to the method, parameter choice etc., but not directly used by the current work (different from fundamental work).
- **Idea:** The citation sentence refers to work which inspired the idea of the current work.
- **Basis:** Fundamental basic elements such as data, method, toolkit etc. that the current work uses or is mainly based on.
- **Compare:** the same as the category "Compare" in Label1_set.

Label3_set: {Positive, Negative, Neutral}

- **Positive:** the authors of the current work show a positive attitude towards the cited paper.
- **Negative:** the authors of the current work show a negative attitude towards the cited paper *or the negative findings in the cited paper.*
- **Neutral:** the citation sentences are objective statements on a fact (without any sentiment) or with neutral sentiment.

When annotating the citation sentences, consider the following:

1. First of all, read the citation sentence and get a general impression of the function or sentiment of the cited work.
2. Then find the citation sentence in the paper[1], and look at the physical location of the sentence, the section / subsection it is located in, and read the sentence before and after it.
3. Finally, give a label to the citation sentence from each label set respectively, and at the same time choose the "cue words" from the citation sentence which help your decision on these labels.

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[1] Sometimes one cannot find the whole sentence since we have removed the reference marker in parenthesis or because of a line break in the pdf or html file of the paper.

Examples

Example 1:

Citation sentence	*early experiments with syntactically-informed phrases (), and syntactic re-ranking of k-best lists () produced mostly negative results.*	
Label1	**BackGround** (cue words: early)	reason: in section "Introduction", two references in the same sentence
Label2	**GRelated** (cue words: early)	same reason as above, general background
Label3	**Negative** (cue words: negative)	

Example 2:

Citation sentence	*our approach follows langkilde-geary () and callaway () in aiming to leverage the penn treebank to develop a broad-coverage surface realizer for english*	
Label1	**Fundamental** (cue words: we, follow)	Reason: this sentence focuses on the current work of the paper ("our approach"),
Label2	**Idea** (cue words: follow)	"follows" means they get the idea from the cited paper
Label3	**Positive** (cue words: leverage)	"leverage" indicates a positive attitude towards the cited paper

Example 3:

Citation sentence	*table 2 compares the performance of our system on the setup of cohen and smith () to the best results reported by them for the same tasks*	
Label1	**Compare** (cue words: compare, results)	"table" and "our" indicate that this sentence is talking about the current work. Combined with "compare" "results", it falls into the category of "Compare".
Label2		
Label3	**Neutral**	No specific words show the attitude of the author