

# CoWoYTP1Att: A Social Media Comment Dataset on Gender Discourse with Appraisal Theory Annotations



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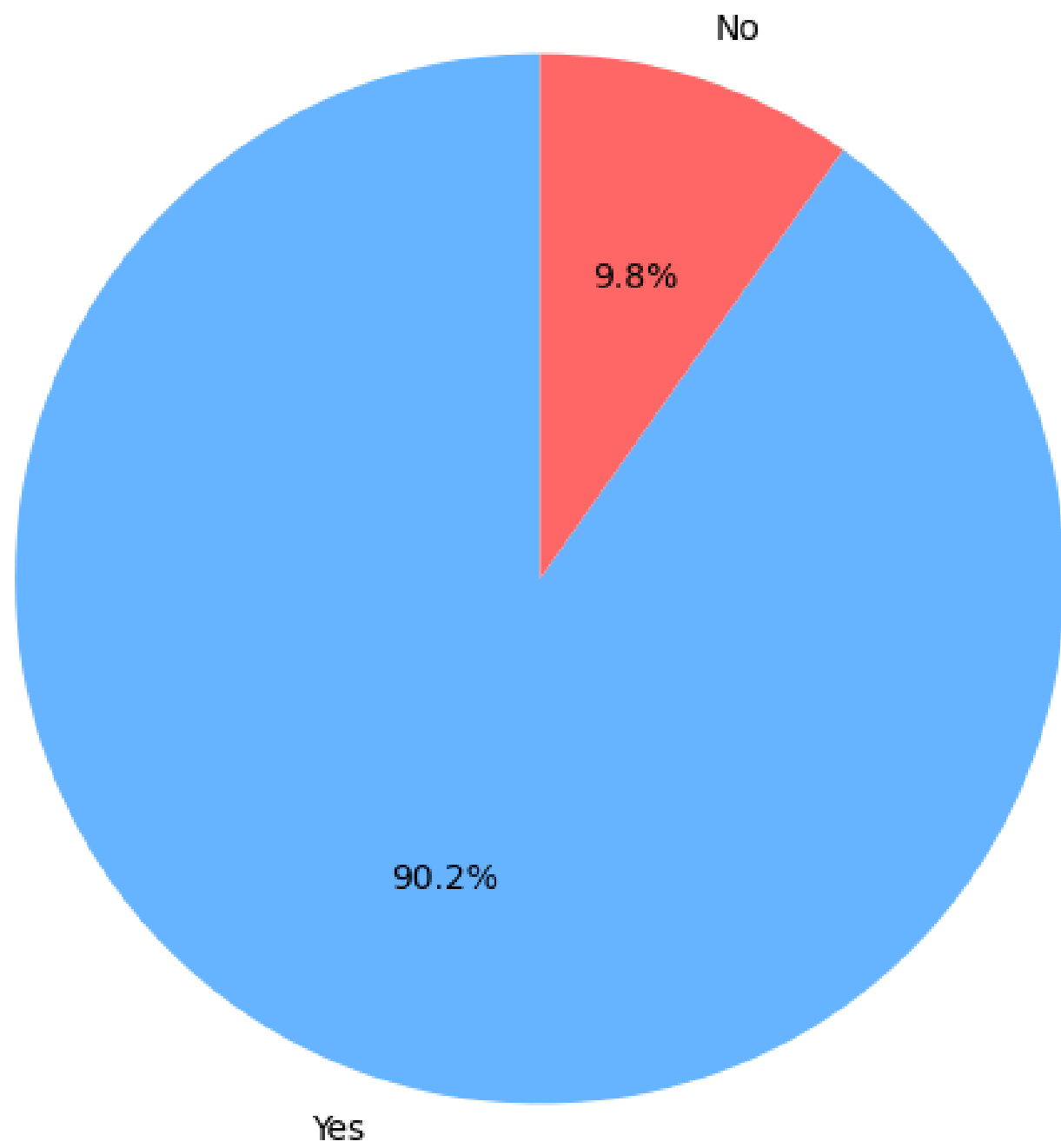
## Introduction

The **Corpus on Women in YouTube on Performance with Attitude Annotations** (CoWoYTP1Att) consists of 1,521 comments in Spanish, extracted from a YouTube video featuring the performance "A Rapist in Your Path" by the feminist collective *LasTesis*. The video was published by the Costa Rican newspaper *La Nación* and comments were extracted between September 2020 and May 2021.

This performance had a significant global impact and sparked global conversation regarding gender-based violence which motivated the collection of the corpus for further analysis. The corpus was manually annotated with attitude domain of *Appraisal Theory* by Martin and White (2005).

## Main Results

Distribution of Comments with Attitude



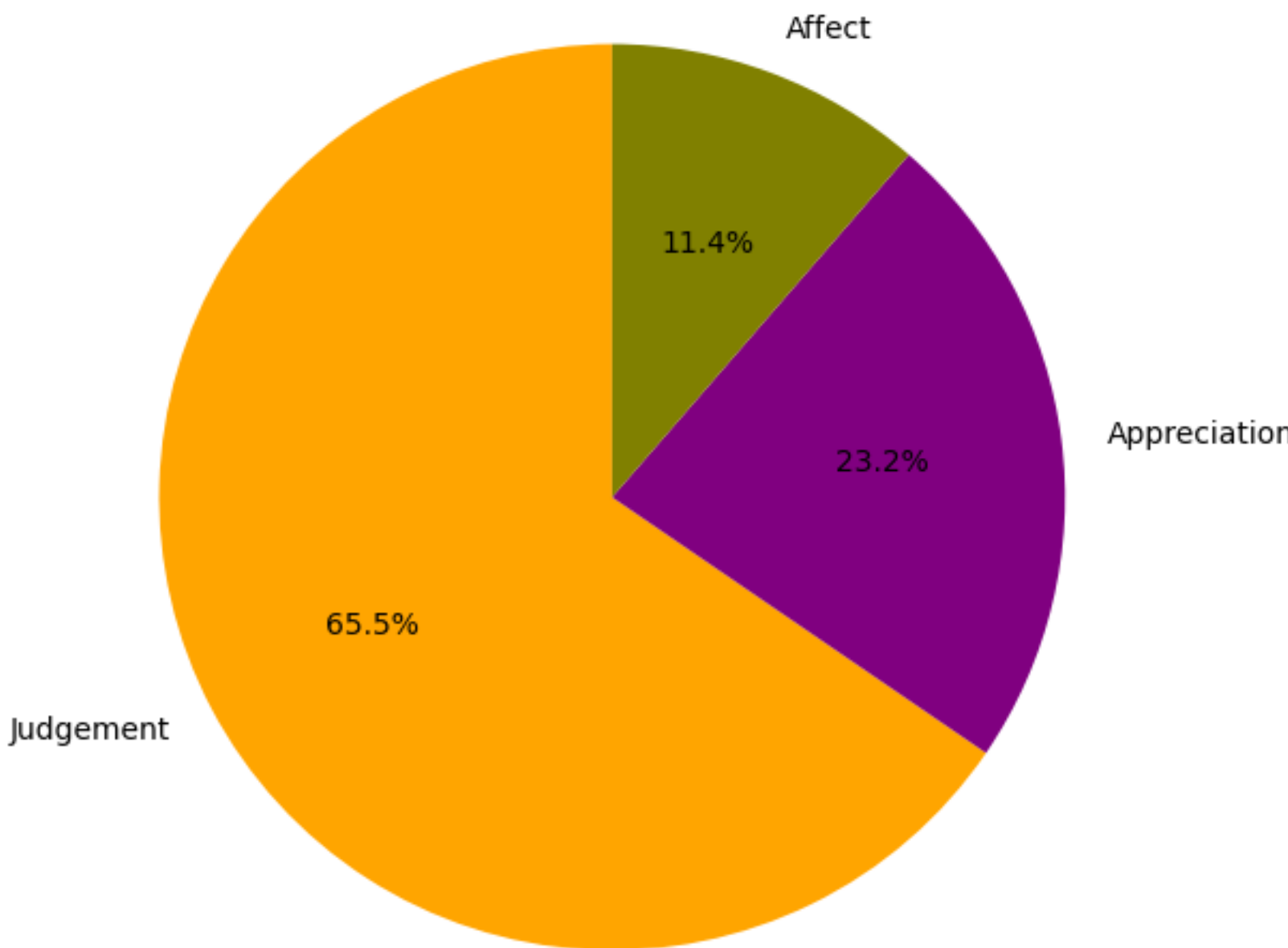
The **judgement** subdomain is the most prevalent, accounting for 65.5% of the 3,107 attitudinal fragments identified. This is followed by **appreciation** (23.2%) and **affect** (11.4%). These findings indicate that people or animate beings are evaluated most frequently in the corpus.

## General Corpus Statistics

The majority (90.2%) of the comments contain expressions of attitude, suggesting that users are primarily focused on expressing opinions and evaluations.

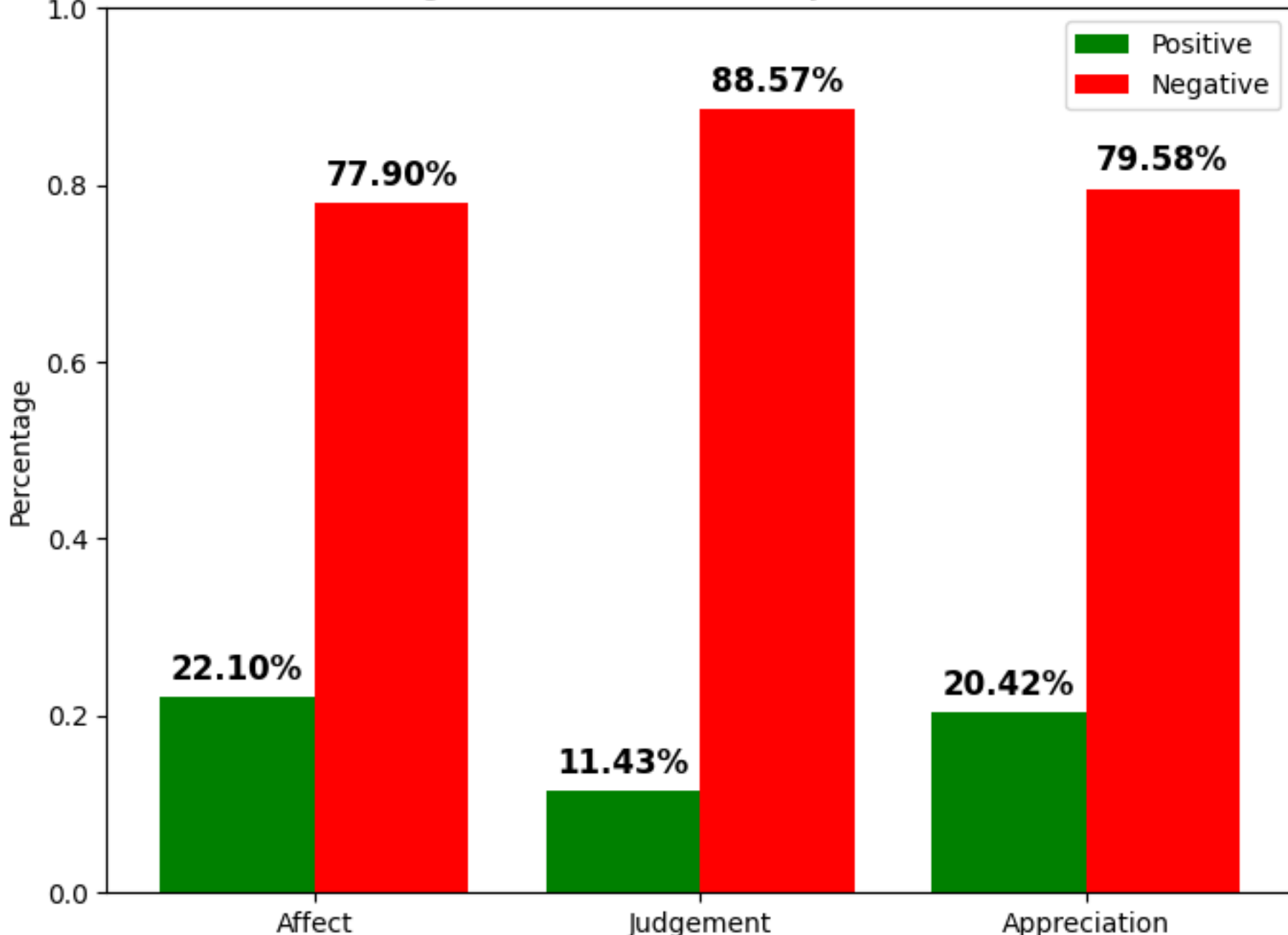
## Attitude Subdomains

Distribution of Attitude Labels



## Polarity

Percentage Distribution of Polarity of Attitude Labels



Most of the attitude fragments are **negative** (85.19%), with only 14.74% being positive. This trend holds across all subdomains, with negative polarity dominating in affect (77.90%), judgement (88.57%), and appreciation (79.58%). The analysis highlights a predominant negative evaluation of individuals and things in the comments.

## Conclusions

The **CoWoYTP1Att** dataset is a valuable resource for research on gender discourse and pragmatic phenomena in Spanish. Unlike traditional sentiment analysis, the Appraisal Theory annotations add granularity by differentiating between emotions, moral judgments, and aesthetic values. By including explicit and implicit annotations, the corpus is useful for more complex tasks like sarcasm and stance detection.

The analysis confirms a predominance of negative evaluations and judgement in the comments. Despite the inherent subjectivity in the annotations, the corpus provides valuable data for models that can capture nuanced sentiment.

## Method

### Attitude Annotations

Comments annotated with **attitude** domain of Appraisal Theory (Martin and White, 2005)

#### Attitude subdomains:

- Affect:** Expressions of emotions or the enunciator's reactions (e.g., "pity," "I love").
- Judgement:** Evaluations of people, institutions, or objects presented as social agents (e.g., "pathetic," "we men are better").
- Appreciation:** Evaluative expressions about inanimate objects, including aesthetics or quality (e.g., "Fucking crazy song").

For each fragment annotated with an attitude, the **polarity** (positive or negative), **explicitness** (implicit/explicit) of the appraisal and their **target**.

### Challenges and Reliability

Calculated IAA with Krippendorff's Alpha between the there annotators.

Label	Krippendorff Alpha Value
attitude	0,38
attitude type	0,35
polarity	0,46
implicitness	0,46

These results are low and might be due to the interpretive nature of attitude identification and the heterogeneity of social media comments.

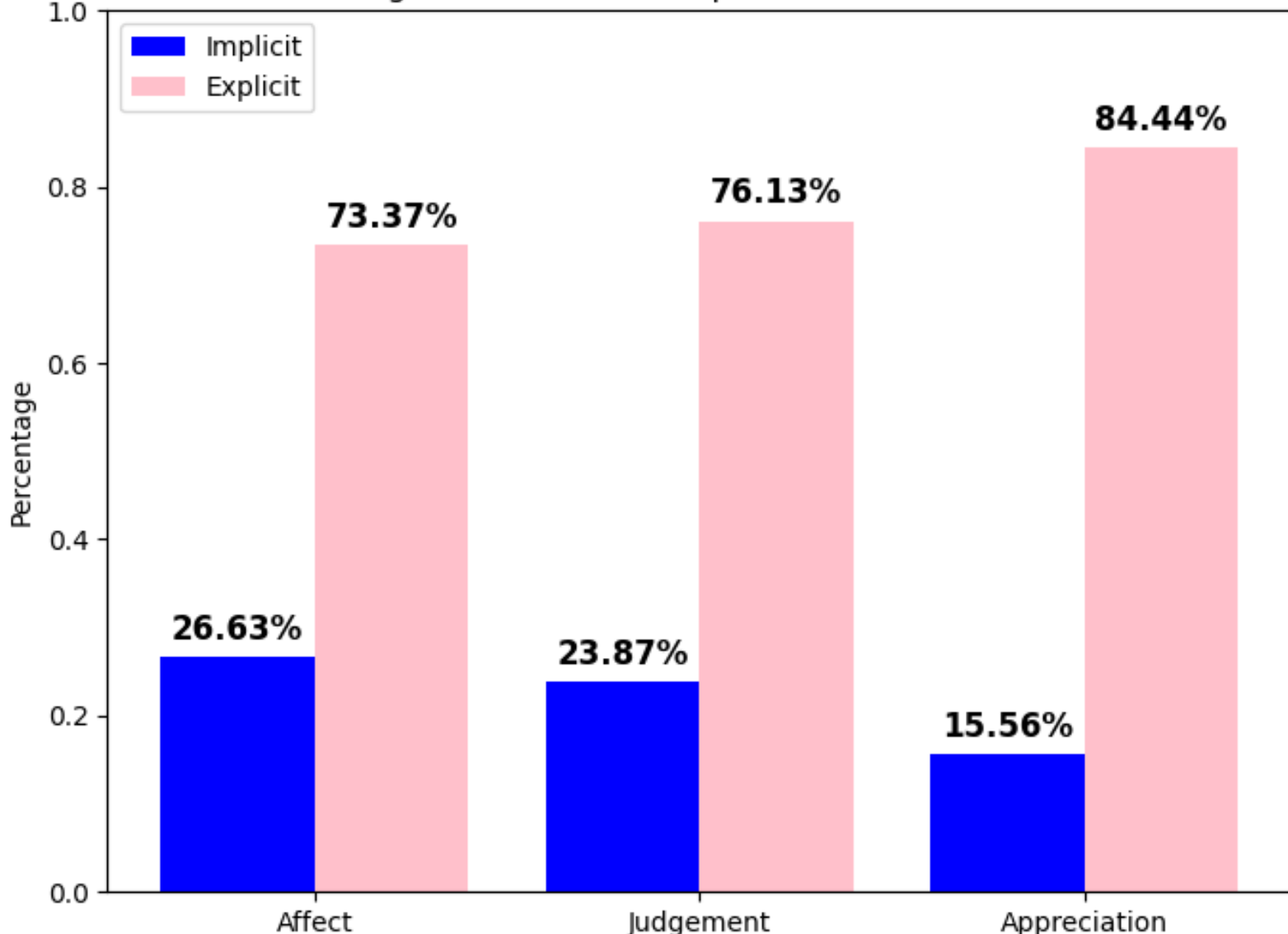
To address these challenges, a custom **Normalized Categorical Coincidence Index (NCCI)** was developed to better measure agreement (more details in the paper). The NCCI showed a high level of agreement for Judgement (87%), but lower for Appreciation (69%) and Affect (55%). These differences were attributed to annotator subjectivity and variations in annotation style (e.g., one annotator marking longer judgement fragments).

Label	NCCI
affect	55%
judgement	87%
appreciation	69%

The **NCCI** showed a high level of agreement for Judgement (87%), but lower for Appreciation (69%) and Affect (55%). These differences were attributed to annotator subjectivity and variations in annotation style (e.g., one annotator marking longer judgement fragments).

## Implicitness

Percentage Distribution of Explicitness of Attitude Labels



**Explicit** evaluations are more common (77.69%) than implicit ones (22.24%). Positive evaluations tend to be more explicit (90.83%), while negative evaluations have a higher degree of implicitness (24.52%). This may be due to the frequent use of **irony and sarcasm** in negative comments.

## Limitations and Future Work

- Releasing the corpus in additional formats.
- Extending annotations (e.g., hate speech and emotions).
- Exploring automatic data augmentation.
- Conducting further analyses to uncover its full research potential.

**Corpus Availability:** The data is publicly available in JSON and CSV formats.