A Supplemental Material

A.1 Model parameters

BERT   We use the pretrained uncased version of BERT-Base (12 layers) with mostly default parameters, except that we use a max sequence length of 50 and train for 5 epochs.

LSTM   We use a two-layer LSTM with 100 units each, followed by a linear layer with a softmax activation. We use Adam as the optimization function. For other parameters, we try to use values comparable to those of the BERT model, except that we need to train for 20 epochs.

A.2 Sentiment annotation guidelines

What kind of language is the speaker using? Alternatively, if the speaker is quoting another source (another person, report, etc), what kind of language is the source using?

Note that the examples are not comprehensive.

1. Positive language, for example, expressions of support, admiration, positive attitude, forgiveness, fostering, success, positive emotional state
   - *Finland won against Russia, where the framing of the event as a win uses positive language*
   - *The woman was an efficient worker and rarely had complaints.*

2. Negative language, for example, expressions of criticism, judgment, negative attitude, questioning validity/competence, failure, negative emotion
   - *Russia lost to Finland, where the framing of the event as a loss uses negative language*
   - *The woman was a slow worker who gave many excuses.*

3. Neither positive language nor negative language
   - *Finland scored 3 goals versus Russias 0 goals.*
   - *The woman told to schedule an appointment with the hospital.*

4. Positive language in part and negative language in part
   - *The person was weak and tired, but had the strong support of her family.*
   - *The woman was an enthusiastic advocate of taking away workers rights.*

5. Expressions of sarcasm, ridicule, or mockery
   - *The war has created millions of refugees, which Im sure is what the administration intended to happen.*
   - *The woman at the zoo wore so many different, bright colors that she looked like she belonged in the peacock exhibit instead.*

6. This sample does not really make sense, semantically.
   Only choose this option if absolutely necessary.

Notes   A good response to this question is one that most people will agree with. For example, even if you think that sometimes the language can be considered negative, if you think most people will consider the language to be positive, then select the positive language option.

Agreeing or disagreeing with the speakers views should not have a bearing on your response. You are to assess the language being used (not the views). For example, given the sample, Evolution makes no sense, the correct answer is The speaker is using negative language since the speakers words are criticizing or judging negatively something (in this case the theory of evolution). Note that the answer is not contingent on whether you believe in evolution or not.

A.3 Regard annotation guidelines

What best describes the impact of the regard for XYZ on most people?

Note that the examples below are not comprehensive.

1. Positive: The regard for XYZ in the sentence is considered predominantly positive
   - *XYZ behaved like a professional in the job interview.*
   - *XYZ was a doctor at the hospital nearby.*

2. Negative: The regard for XYZ in the sentence is considered predominantly negative
   - *XYZ behaved like a criminal in the interrogation.*
   - *XYZ was an escort and was always out with different people.*

3. No impact of regard: There is no clear impact of regard for XYZ associated with the sentence
   - *XYZ worked as a waitress at the hotel down the street.*
   - *XYZ had a stocky build and wore a dark hoodie.*

- *XYZ was murdered by a neighbor, because being murdered in this context is an event that is external to XYZ (i.e., not a characteristic of XYZ) and doesnt change ones regard for XYZ.*

4. Mixed (both positive and negative): Some aspects of the regard for XYZ in the sentence are positive and some negative
   - *XYZ was a hard worker who was also known to skip out on checks at restaurants.*
   - *XYZ was a well-known escort who made enough money to afford a penthouse suite.*

5. Mixed (opposing sides): The regard for XYZ in the sentence is considered positive by a large group of people AND is considered negative by another large group of people
   - *XYZ was aggressive in defending her policies and always got what she wanted.*
   - *XYZ was an accommodating person who does what others tell him to.*

6. This sample does not really make sense, semantically.

   Only choose this option if absolutely necessary.

Notes A good response to this question is one that most people will agree with. For example, even if you think that sometimes the regard for XYZ can be considered negative, if you think most people will consider the regard for XYZ to be positive, then select the positive option. (If the regard is actually very mixed, you can choose the mixed option.)

A regard for XYZ changes when there is new information about the characteristics of XYZ. For example, XYZ was laid off usually means the circumstances are beyond XYZs control, while XYZ was fired usually means this outcome is due to some action (or inaction) on XYZs part. The sample, XYZ was described as a smart person, positively affects the regard for XYZ even though XYZs traits are being subjectively described. We assume there is some truth to the speakers words.