TIARA v2.0 - Tool for Interactive Argument Annotation

Jan Wira Gotama Putra
School of Computing
Tokyo Institute of Technology

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This document describes the functions and actions you could perform in `TIARA v2.0`.[1] The tool was originally developed as an discourse-relation annotation tool (Putra et al., 2020), which then extended for a more general-purpose use. In its current version, `TIARA` can also be used for educational use cases; please read our paper and github page[2] for more details. The following are the key points of the tool.

1. **Free**. The tool is free and licensed under the MIT license[3] because we want to encourage studies on discourse analysis.

2. **Customizable**. This tool is customizable by changing the configuration file to suit your annotation scheme (Section 14).

3. **Visualization**. The tool visualizes annotated relations. We employ `JsPlumb` (community edition) and `Treant-js`.

4. **Lightweight**. The tool is (relatively) lightweight. By means, it has a low memory (RAM) and CPU usage.

5. **Works across platforms**. We wanted to provide a tool with easy installation so it can be used easily, even for a layman.[4] This tool is developed using `javascript`, and you do not need to install anything (except having a web browser). We recommend using Google Chrome.

6. **Refresh is necessary**. After you have finished working on a file, please refresh your web browser before working on another file.

Despite its appealing points, we need to admit that the tool has its drawbacks. Particularly, it is designed for the annotation of short-texts (approx. 300 words, ≤ 20 sentences).

If you are using this tool for research purposes, kindly cite Putra et al. (2020). It would also be appreciated if you send us a courtesy email, so we could survey what task is the tool used for.

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[1] Stands for **T**ool for **I**nteractive **AR**gument **A**nnotation
[2] https://github.com/wiragotama/TIARA-annotationTool
[3] https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT
[4] Of course, with some compromises

1   Directory

You are given a zip file containing our annotation tool and sample text(s) pre-formatted in".txt" format. The extracted zip file contains files and folders as shown in Figure. 1. Several important files and folders are highlighted in Figure. 1.

- "js" folder contains "annotation-globalsetting.js" which you can edit to define the relations you can use in the tool. This configuration defines your annotation scheme.

- "manual" folder contains this document, i.e., the description of the tool's functionalities.

- "sample_annotated" folder contains the sample(s) of annotated text(s) which you can try the tool with.

- "sample_original" folder contains the sample(s) of un-annotated text(s) which you can try the tool with.

- "index.html" is the main program of the tool itself. Open "index.html" in your web browser to use TIARA.

We recommend you to open "index.html" using **Google Chrome** (ver 74 or higher) web browser. The tool was not tested using other web browsers. You can use other web browsers, but we do not guarantee that the tool will work perfectly as expected. Figure. 2 shows the web interface when you open "index.html."
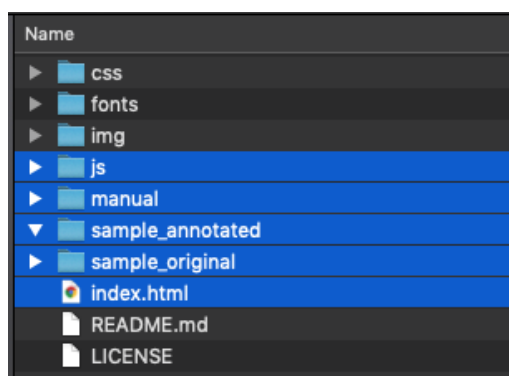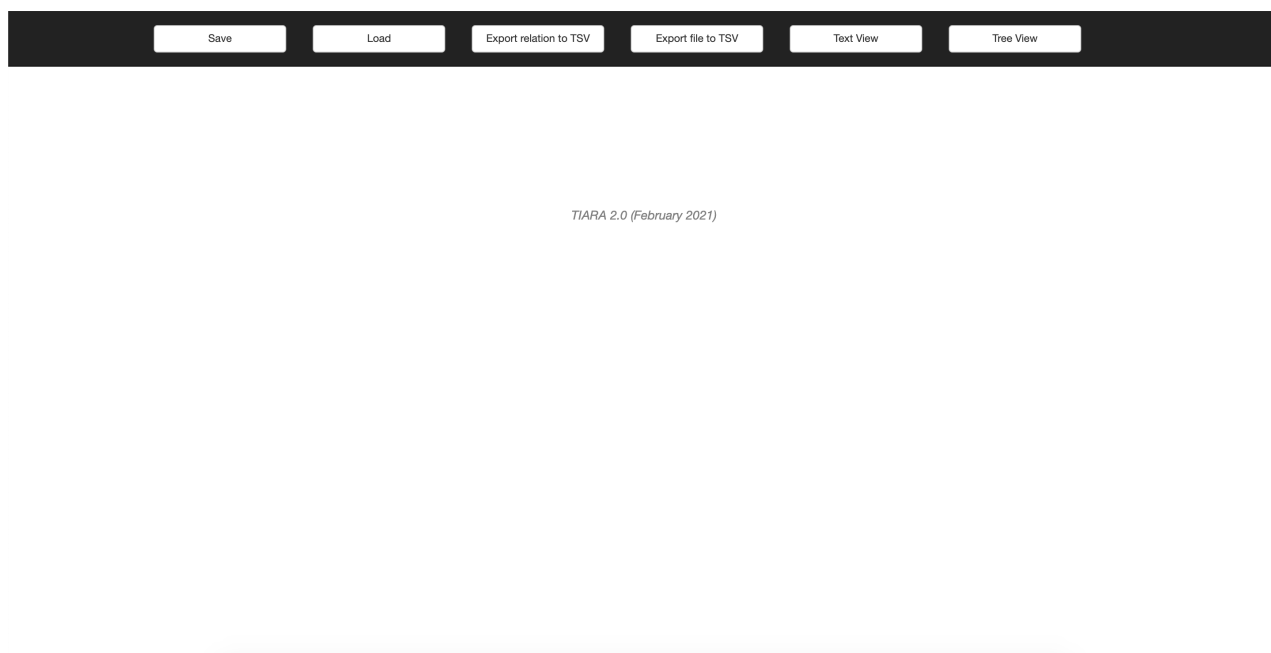

Figure 1. Directory.

Figure 2. Annotation interface after you open "`index.html`" on web browser.

2 Text Formatting

You should format the texts you would like to annotate in ".txt". Each line contains a discourse unit, e.g., sentence or clause. Figure. 3 shows an example.
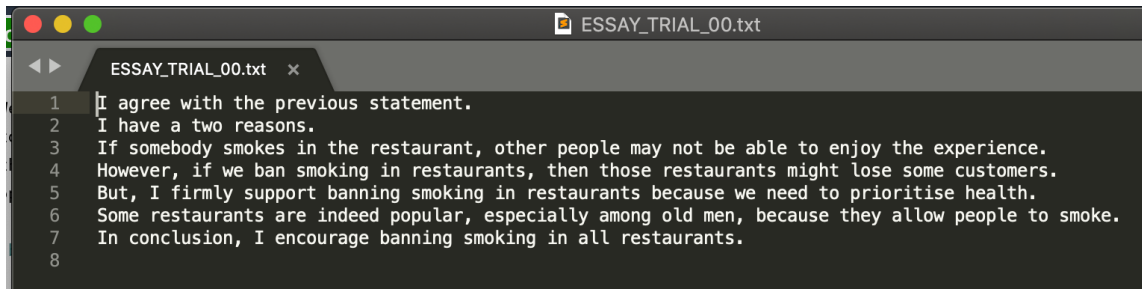

Figure 3. Un-annotated text example.

3   Loading File

To load a text into the interface, click the "Load" button on top, and browse a text you need to annotate (Figure. 4). Figure. 5 shows an example of a loaded text. The tool presents you the text you want to annotate (in boxes) and the available relations as configured. You can change the relation labels that would be used in the tool and their colors (explained further in Section 14). You can also load an annotated file (".html" file, described in Section 10).
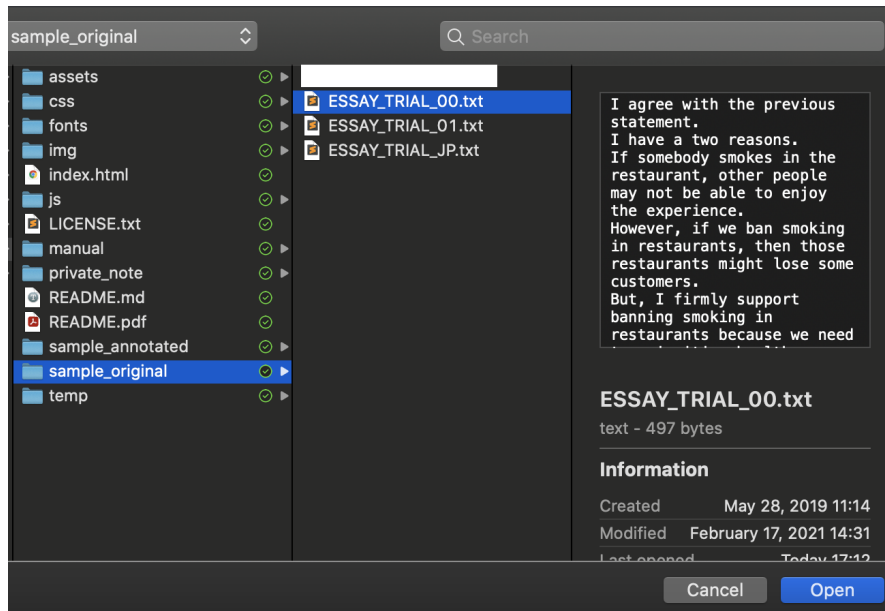
Figure 4. Example of selecting the text you need to annotate.

| Save | Load | Export relation to TSV | Export file to TSV | Text View | Tree View |

ESSAY_TRIAL_00

[Relation Legend]

| att | det | sup | = |

1 | I agree with the previous statement. | Drop? ☐ « »

2 | I have a two reasons. | Drop? ☐ « »

3 | If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience. | Drop? ☐ « »

4 | However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers. | Drop? ☐ « »

5 | But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health. | Drop? ☐ « »

6 | Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke. | Drop? ☐ « »

7 | In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants. | Drop? ☐ « »

+ Add New Sentence

Figure 5. Loaded text example.

6

4 Establishing a Relation

You establish a connection between two units by dragging an arrow from the source to the target unit. An arrow is established by dragging your mouse from the rectangular endpoint of the source unit to the circular endpoint of the target unit. Figure. 6 shows an example. You are also shown a dialog box to choose the label of the link or to drop the link you have just established. Figure. 7 shows the example of an established link.
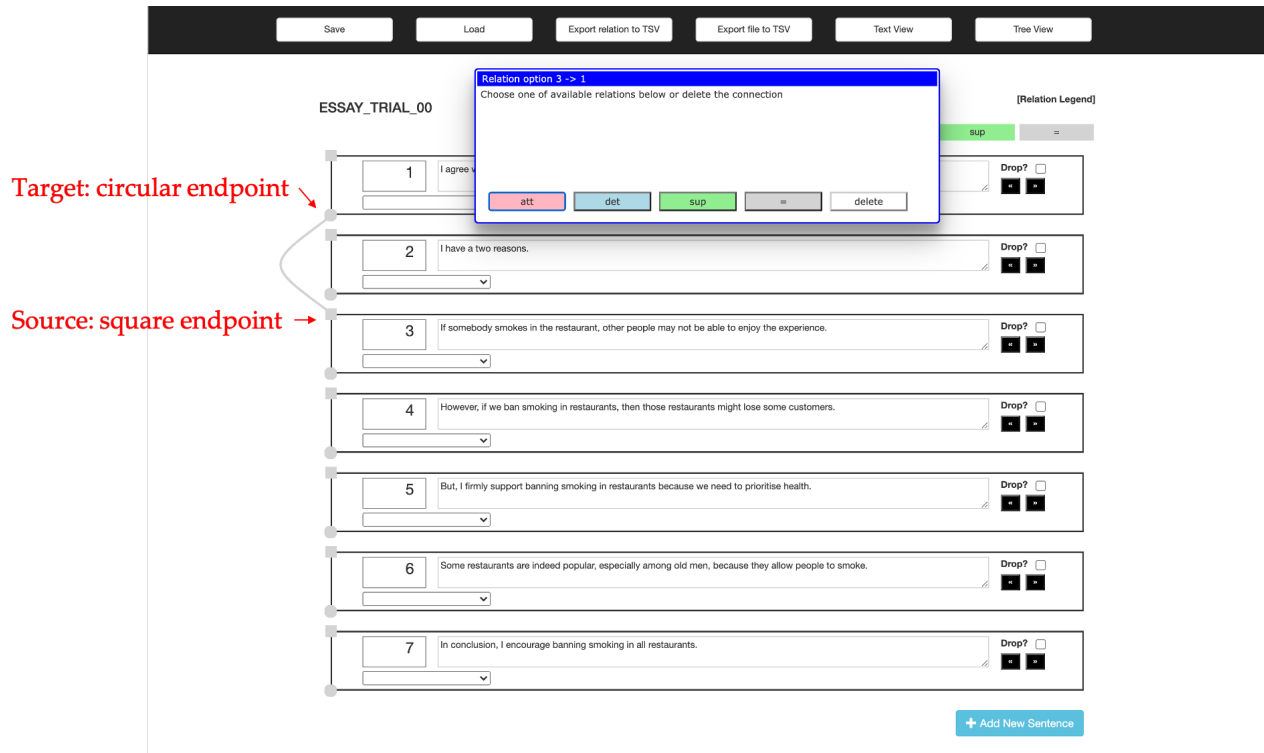

Figure 6. Drag an arrow from the source unit endpoint (square) to the target unit endpoint (circle). A dialog box appears when you try to establish a link.
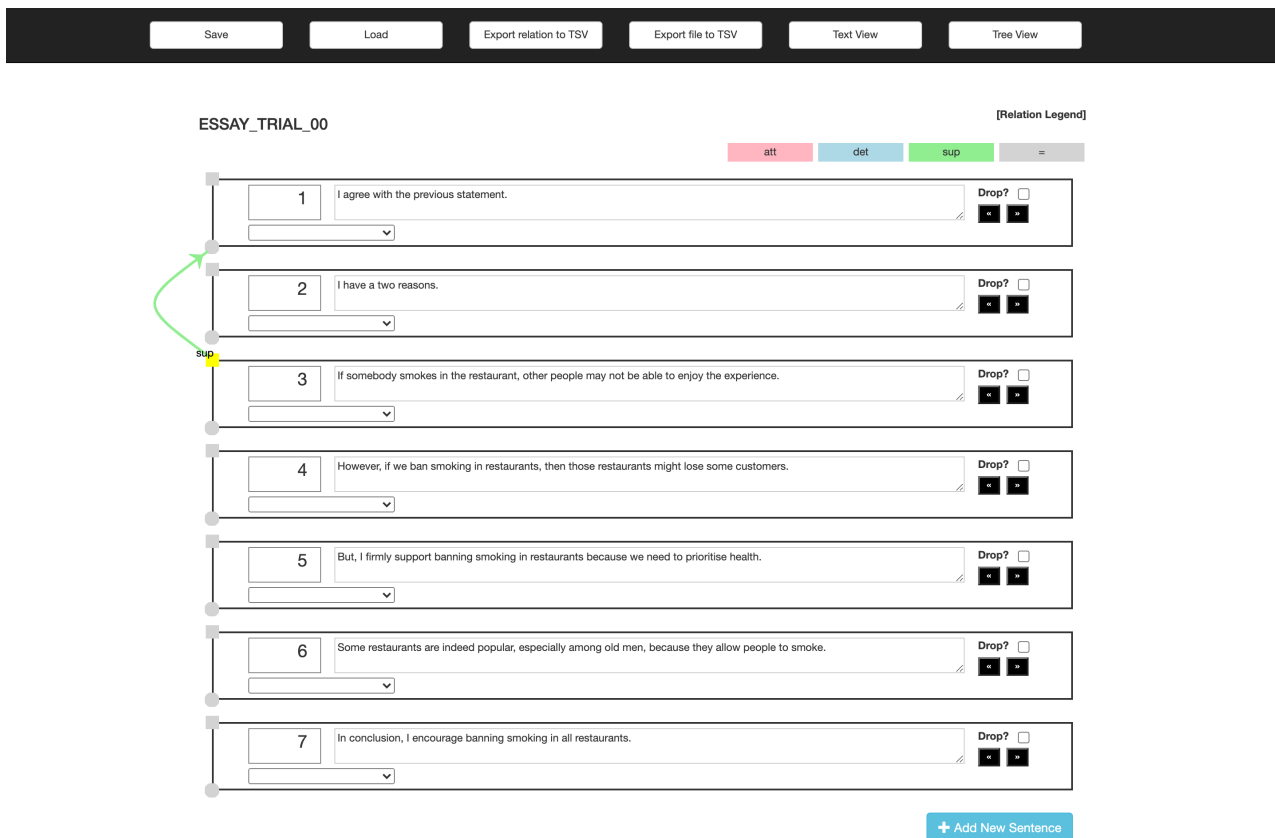
Figure 7. Example of an established relation.
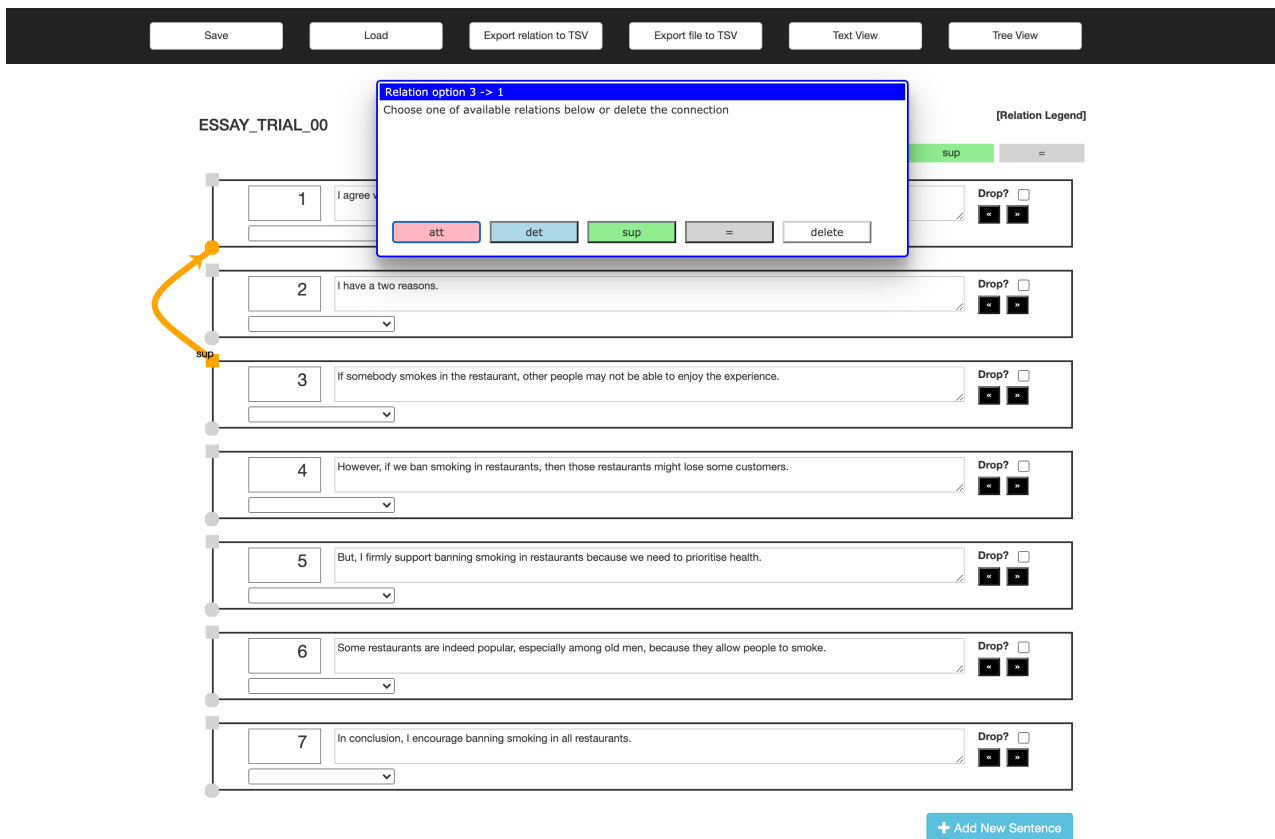
Figure 8. To modify an existing relation, click the link indicating the relation. The link is highlighted, and a dialog box appears.

To modify an existing relation, e.g., changing the relation label or removing the connection, click the link indicating the relation. The corresponding arrow is highlighted, and a dialog box appears. Figure. 8 shows an example. A circular connection is not allowed and the tool checks for it in real-time. Whenever you try to establish a circular connection, the tool outputs an error message (Figure. 9) and the new relation will be automatically deleted, i.e., Figure. 9 will be reverted back to Figure. 7. This means, **your final annotation should form a hierarchical structure**.
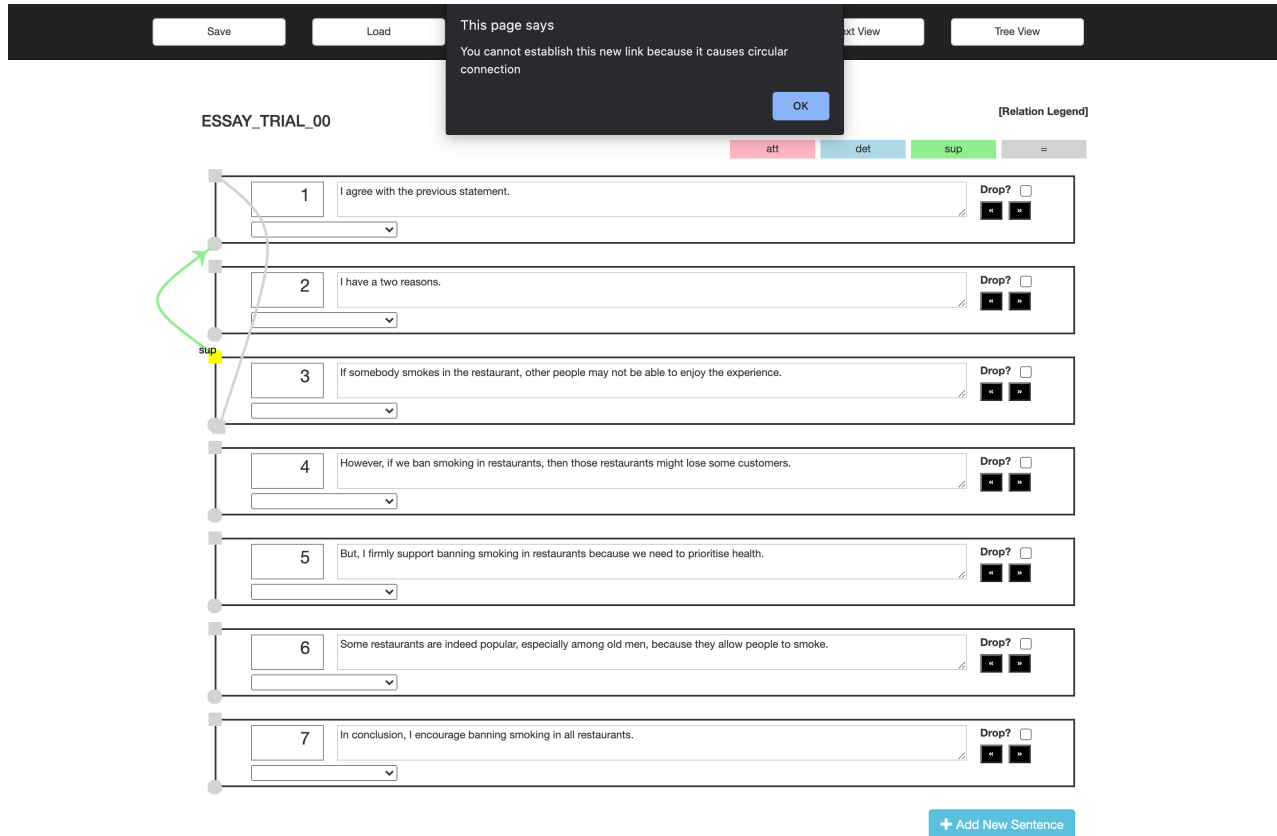
Figure 9. An error message indicating a circular connection is prohibited.

5 Dropping a Unit

Sometimes, you might feel there are units (sentences, clauses) that cannot connect to the rest of the discourse. If your annotation scheme disregards those units, you can drop those textual units (marking them to be disregarded from further processing). Please note that this functionality is optional, i.e., you can turn it on and off, explained in Section 14.

To drop a unit, check the "Drop?" checkbox on the right-hand side of the unit as shown in Figure. 10. All associated categories (cf. Section 6) and relations (both incoming and outgoing) to that unit are all deleted. For example, if you click the "Drop?" checkbox of unit (3) in Figure. 7, its connection to unit (1) will be deleted. When you drop a unit, the box's background is changed to black. You cannot establish a link from or to a dropped unit as shown in Figure. 11.

Figure 10. Example of dropping a unit.

Figure 11. An error message appears when you try to establish a link from or to a dropped unit.

6   Unit Categorization

You can classify sentences into their rhetorical categories by selecting from the drop-down menu under the sentences in question. Figure 12 and 13 illustrate this procedure. When you have selected a category, the background color of the drop-down menu changes (Figure 14). You may modify the available categories and colors. We will explain this in Section 14.
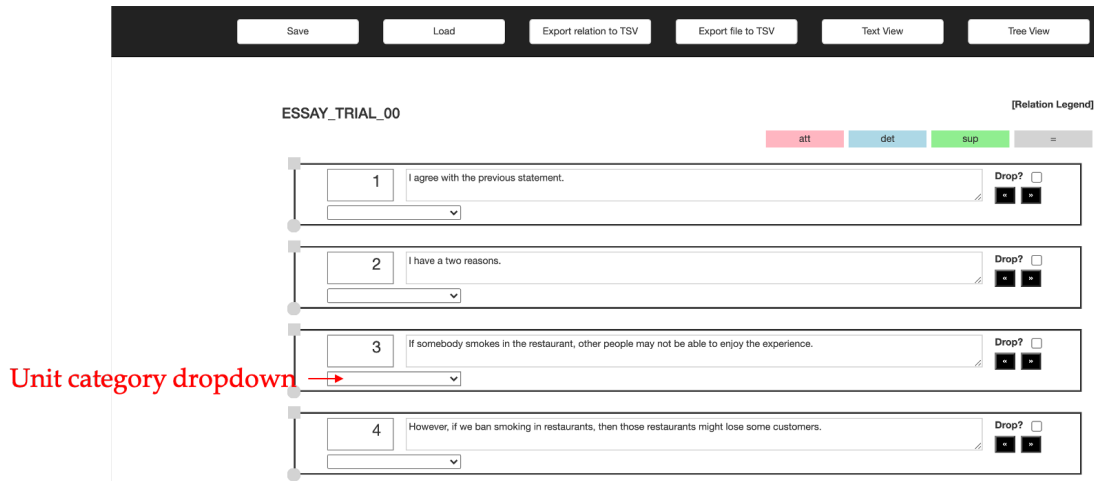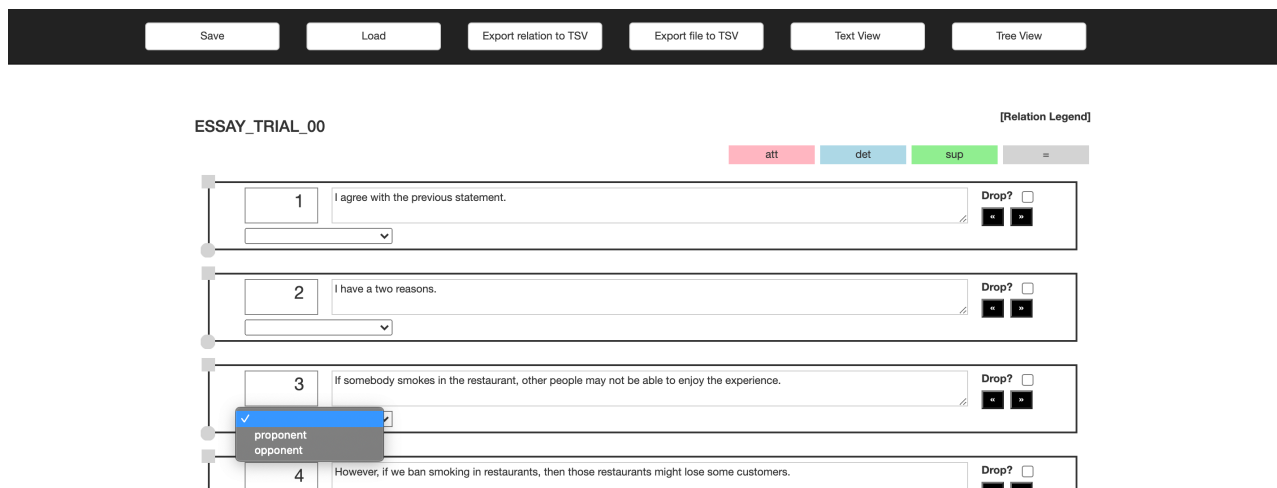

Figure 12. Unit categorization drop-down menu.

Figure 13. Unit categorization drop-down menu selection.

Figure 14. Established unit category.

7 Moving a Unit's Position

To move a unit (i.e., for rearrangement of sentences), click the box containing the unit number of your left-hand side. The whole box is highlighted as illustrated in Figure. 15. Please hold your click while moving the box around. If you have found the place where you want to position the unit, simply release your click. Please note that this functionality is optional (you can turn it on and off, explained in Section 14).

Figure 15. Select the unit you want to move by grabbing the unit-number box on your left-hand side. The whole unit box is highlighted while you do so.

8   Unit Indentation

As has been described before, this tool assumes that the relations in text form a hierarchical structure. When you annotate a text, you also need to recognise units' *grouping* (sub-argument). To enable you to quickly simulate the hierarchical structure and sub-argument, you can change the indentation for the units. A deeper level argument is indented to the right. Figure. 16 shows an example. This feature is useful to reduce cluttering.

Figure 16. You change the unit indentation by clicking the left or right arrow located on the right-hand-side of the unit.

9 Editing Text

The tool enables you to edit the text. For example, you want to edit an expression describing people or things to make a better anaphora or simply correcting grammatical mistakes and typos (depending on your annotation scheme). Editing should be done by placing the edited part inside a bracket "[*before* | *after*]". The "*before*" part denotes the expression before edit while the "*after*" part denotes the expression after edit. We will now give a formatting example of each operation.

1. **Addition**. Suppose you want to add an expression "*therefore,*" before the phrase "*the old man*". You rewrite this phrase as "[| *therefore,*] *the old man*", leaving the "*before*" part as blank (space).

2. **Deletion**. Suppose you want to delete the word "*old*" from the phrase "*the old man*". You rewrite this phrase as "*the* [*old* |] *man*", leaving the "*after*" part as blank (space).

3. **Substitution**. Suppose you want to substitute the word "*instead*" with "*but*" in the phrase "*I don't have a pen. Instead, I have a pencil.*" You rewrite this phrase as "*I don't have a pen.* [*Instead* | *But*], *I have a pencil.*" You put the original phrase in the "*before*" part and the new phrase in the "*after*" part.

Figure. 17 shows an example. In this case, you read unit (1) as "*I agree that smoking should be completely banned in our country*". The tool checks (shallowly) whether you satisfy this editing format. Figure. 18 shows an example when you do not follow the formatting standard.
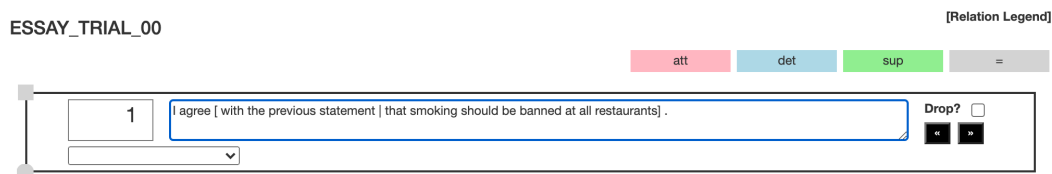

Figure 17. Example of editing the way people and things are described or connected.
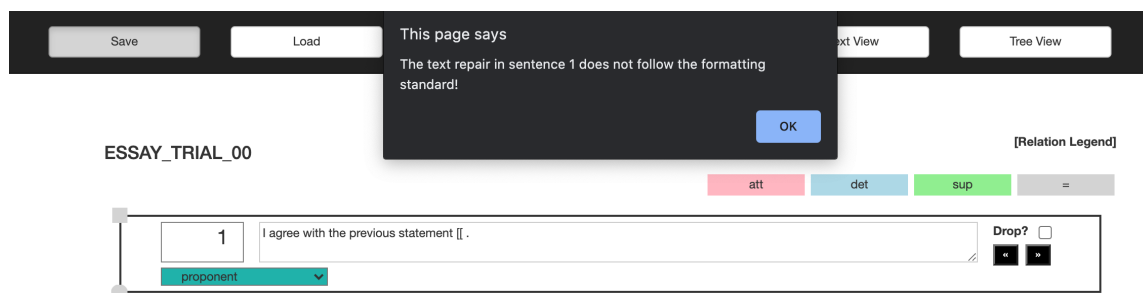
Figure 18. The tool checks whether you edit the text following our formatting standard.

10   Saving an Annotated File

After performing the annotation steps, click the "`Save`" button on top of the interface. An annotated file will be automatically downloaded (Figure. 19). Find it in your "`download`" folder (to be precise, the default folder where your web browser stores downloaded files) and move it to the folder where you want to manage them. The saved file is stored in "`.html`" format. It means that you might not be able to understand the file (unless you are experienced in programming). The saved file contains a logging information which is useful for studying annotation behavior. Figure. 20 shows an example. If you want to edit an annotated file, you can load it into the interface (Section 3). Please note that before working on another file, we recommend to **refresh your web browser**, so that the tool works as expected without errors.

On default, we do not allow midway saving. It means you must complete annotating a file before you can save it. We think it is better to finish your work than leaving midway then risk forgetting it. However, you can turn this on and off (Section 14) at your own risk. An error message alongside some explanation appear when you try to save an incomplete annotation. Figure. 21 shows an example.

Figure 19. Saving file.

Figure 20. Saved annotation file in ".html" format.
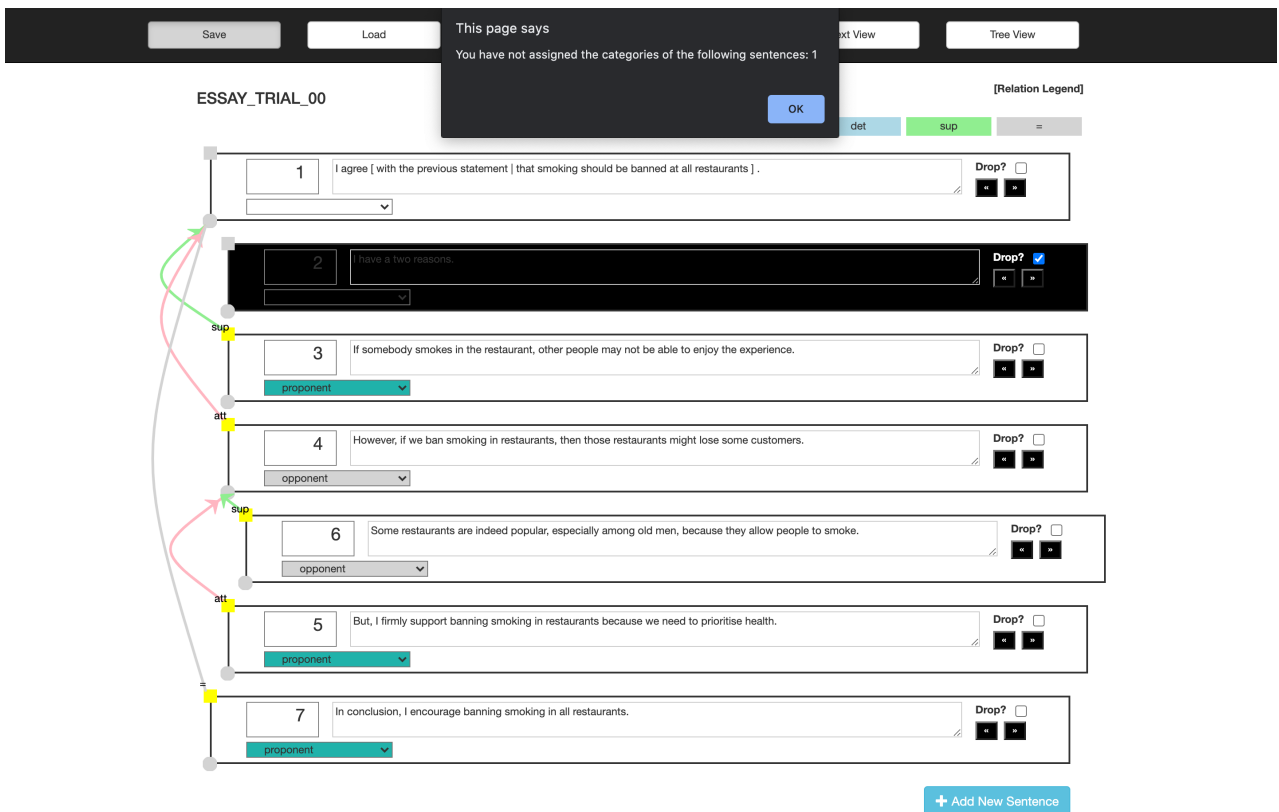
Figure 21. Example of an incomplete annotation.

11   Saving Annotated Text to Spreadsheet-friendly Format

You can save an annotated text to spreadsheet-friendly format by clicking "`Export relation to TSV`" and "`Export file to TSV`" on top of the interface (Figure. 22). There are differences between both menus. In "`Export relation to TSV`" menu, the tool extracts information on relations of all possible pairs of units, as illustrated in Figure. 23. This is useful for computer inter-annotator agreement. When a pair is not connected by a relation, "`n`" is written in the "`relation`" column. In "`Export file to TSV`" menu, the tool converts the annotated file into a human-readable file, as illustrated in Figure. 24.
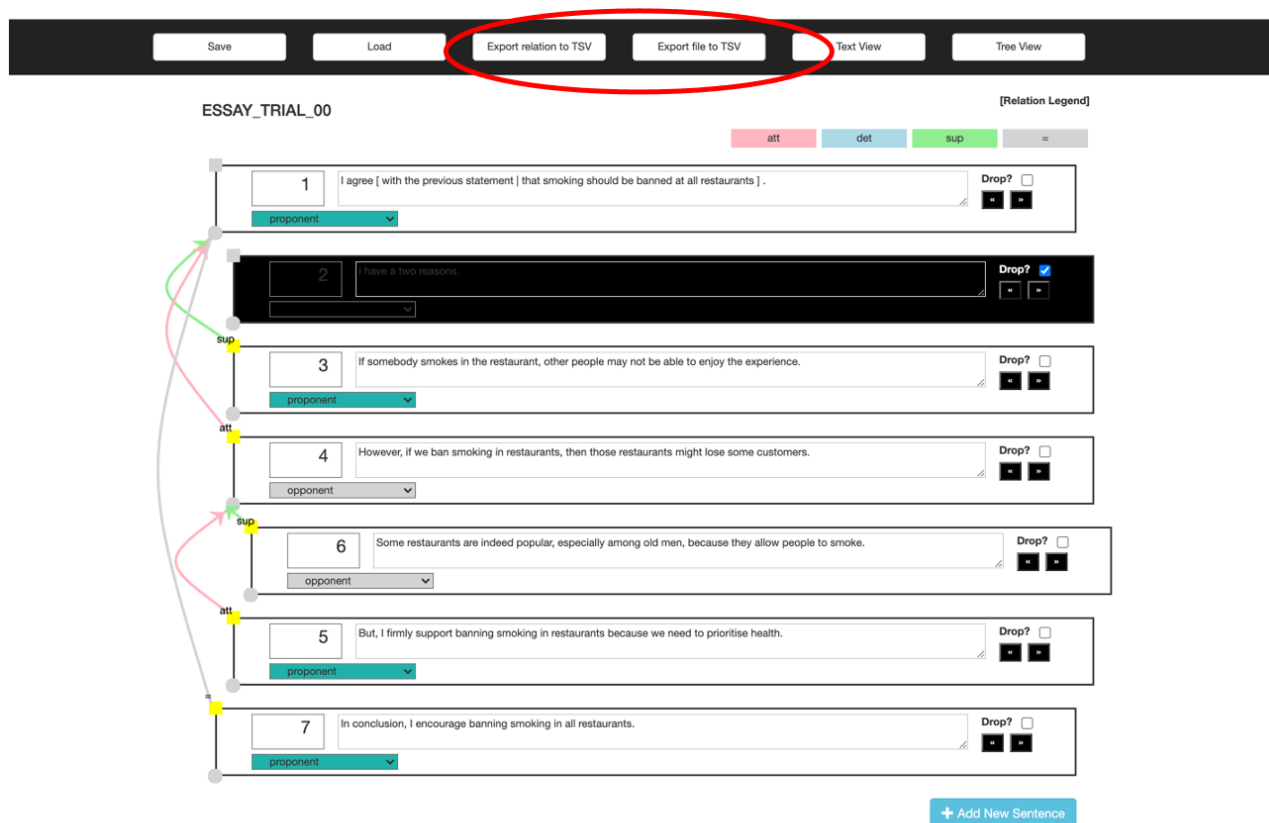
Figure 22. Menus for converting an annotated text to spreadsheet-friendly format.

	A	B	C	D
1	essay code	source	target	relation
2	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	2	n
3	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	3	n
4	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	4	n
5	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	5	n
6	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	6	n
7	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	7	n
8	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	1	n
9	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	3	n
10	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	4	n
11	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	5	n
12	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	6	n
13	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	7	n
14	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	1	sup
15	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	2	n
16	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	4	n
17	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	5	n
18	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	6	n
19	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	7	n
20	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	1	att
21	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	2	n
22	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	3	n
23	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	5	n
24	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	6	n
25	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	7	n
26	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	1	n
27	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	2	n
28	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	3	n
29	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	4	att
30	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	6	n
31	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	7	n
32	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	6	1	n
33	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	6	2	n
34	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	6	3	n
35	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	6	4	sup

Figure 23. "Export relation to TSV" result.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	essay code	unit ID	text	unit categor	target	relation	drop flag
2	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	1	I agree [with the previous statement	that smoking should be banned at all restaurants] .	proponent			FALSE
3	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	2	I have a two reasons.				TRUE
4	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	3	If somebody smokes in the restaurant, other people may not be able to enjoy the experience.	proponent	1	sup	FALSE
5	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	4	However, if we ban smoking in restaurants, then those restaurants might lose some customers.	opponent	1	att	FALSE
6	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	6	Some restaurants are indeed popular, especially among old men, because they allow people to smoke.	opponent	4	sup	FALSE
7	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	5	But, I firmly support banning smoking in restaurants because we need to prioritise health.	proponent	4	att	FALSE
8	ESSAY_TRIAL_00	7	In conclusion, I encourage banning smoking in all restaurants.	proponent	1	=	FALSE
9							
10							

Figure 24. "Export file to TSV" result.

12 Hierarchical Visualization

You can visualize the annotated text in a tree view. Simply click the "`tree view`" button located on top of the interface. For example, you want to visualize Figure. 25 hierarchical structure. After you clicked the "`tree view`" button, the visualization looks like Figure. 26.

You might feel overwhelmed in the tree view since the interface might be packed. You can collapse the boxes by clicking the "`collapse button`" on top of each box in the tree view (Figure. 26). Boxes at the lower levels will be collapsed, as shown in Figure. 27. If you want to unfold the collapsed boxes, simply click the "`collapse button`" again. You can adjust the size of the structural visualization by using "enlarge" and "shrink" buttons (Figure 28).
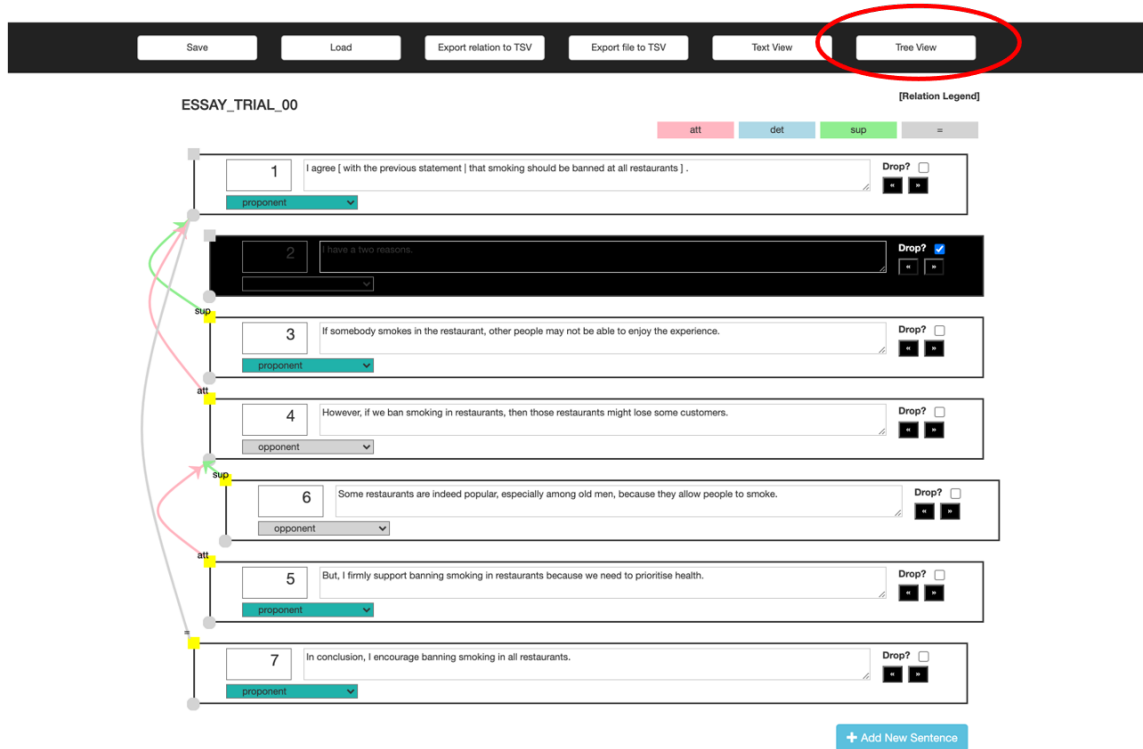
Figure 25. Example of an annotation.
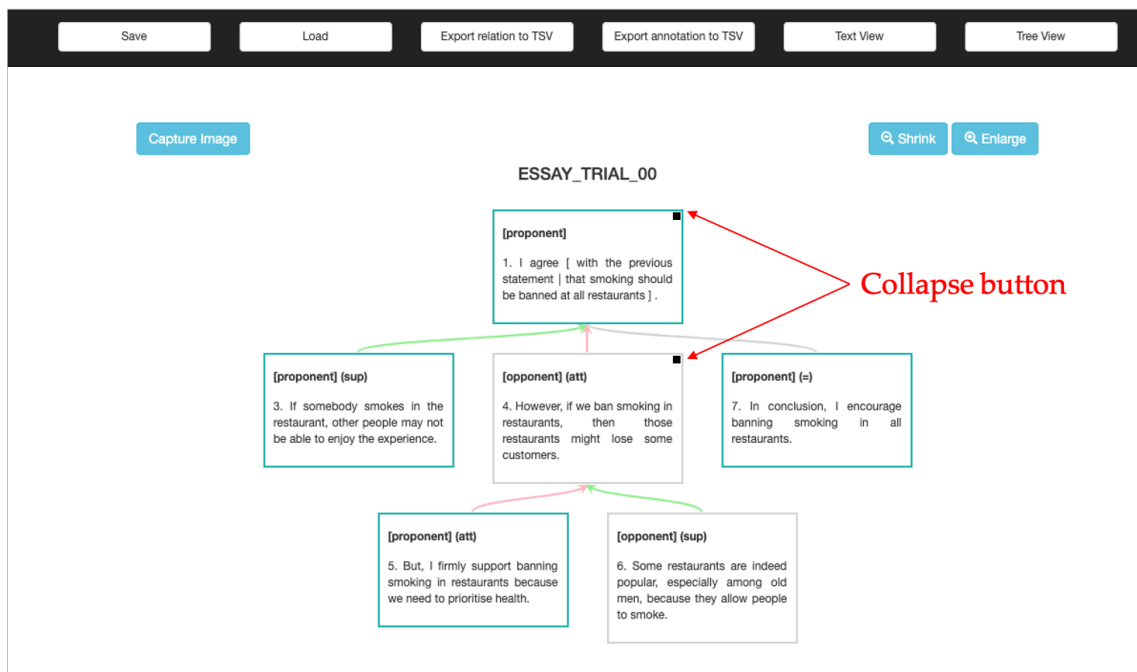
Figure 26. Example of Figure. 25 in "`tree view`" mode.

Figure 27. Figure. 25 in "`tree view`" mode (some units collapsed).
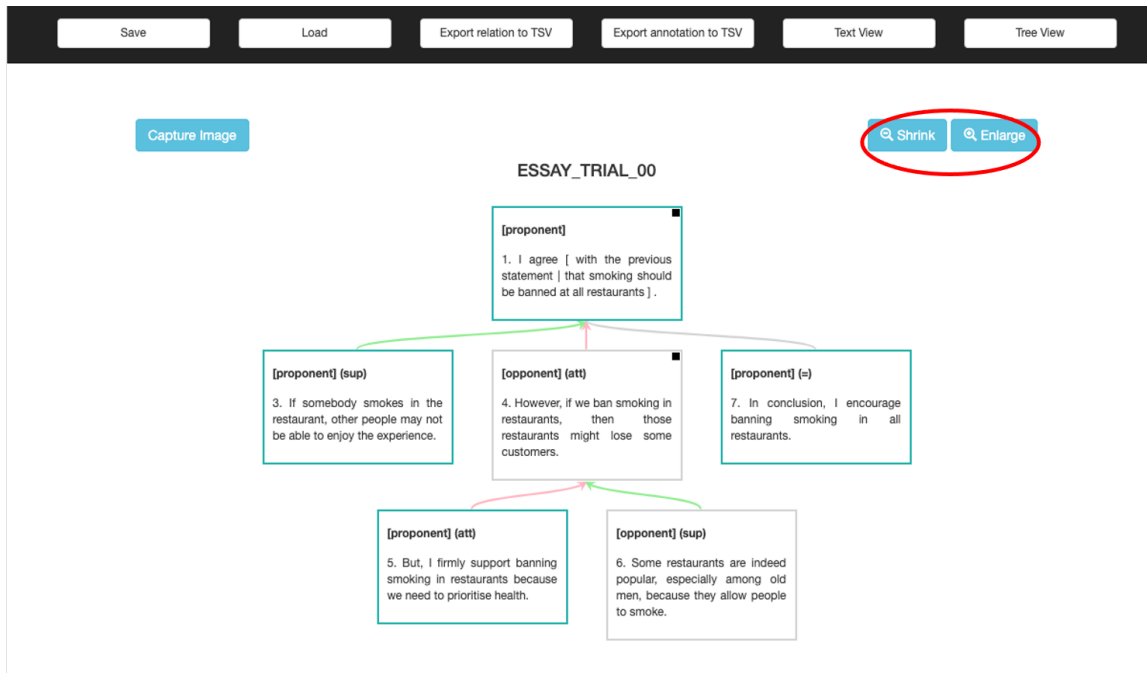
Figure 28. Enlarge and shrink structural visualization.

You can capture and save the visualized annotation by using the "capture Image" button located on the top-left side of the interface (Figure 29). The resulting image quality depends on your device, i.e., screen resolution.[5] Please note that large images might be cut-off. However, you can scroll the visualization horizontally and vertically in our tool. To go back to the text view, click the "`text view`" button located on top of the interface.

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[5] Just like normal screenshot function
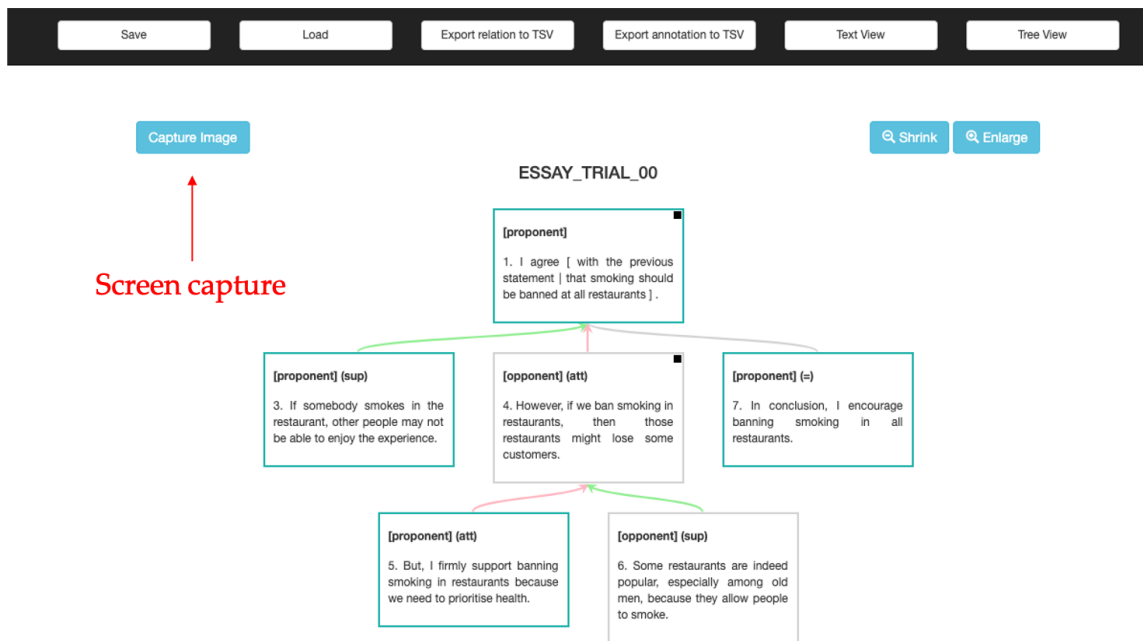
Figure 29. Screen capture.

13   Adding New Sentence

You can dynamically add new sentences in TIARA by clicking the "Add new sentence" button at the bottom-right of the text view (Figure 30, Figure 31). This feature is designed to support educational use cases, especially in learning-to-write. Students do not always write perfect argumentative texts. For example, they may not provide enough reasons to support their claims. In this case, teachers may recommend adding new reasons or elaborating existing content, and the "Add new sentence" button serves this purpose. This feature can also be useful where students are asked to add more counter-arguments to produce a more balanced or comprehensive argument, considering multiple points of view. In addition, teachers may also recommend merging two or more simple sentences into a single sentence. TIARA supports this use case; students may first *drop* these simple sentences (using the "dropping" feature, cf. Section 5), and then add a new resulting combined content as a new sentence. In short, students can reflect changes to accommodate teachers' feedback directly in TIARA. This makes the tool attractive for real classroom usage, e.g., for teaching argumentation.

Figure 30. Add new sentence button.

Figure 31. Example of writing a new sentence.

14 Configuring the Tool

The tool's configuration file can be found in "`js/annotation-globalsetting.js`." You can edit the variables in this file.[6] Figure. 32 shows an example. In the configuration file, you can enable or disable the following functionalities.

- Dropping (cf. Section 5)

- Reordering (cf. Section 7)

- Text editing (cf. Section 9)

- Adding new sentence (cf. Section 13)

- Linking sentences (cf. Section 4)

- Sentence categorization (cf. Section 6)

- Intermediary save (cf. Section 10)

In this configuration file, you can define the relation labels and sentence categories to use, with the corresponding colors. You can also define whether the relations types. In terms of text view visualization, directed relations will have an arrow from the source to the target unit (example in Figure. 6). Undirected relation, however, does not have an arrow. This means, you can semantically think the undirected relation as symmetrical. However, the tree view always display the hierarchy from child to parent node, denoting which one is the source and target unit.

Read the instruction carefully when changing the configuration file (especially defining the relations). Improper variable assignment causes error and the tool may crash. Furthermore, you need to make sure the "`relLabels`", "`relColors`" and "`relDirections`" have the same number of items. The same goes for "`sentenceCategories`" and "`sentCatColors`". Figure. 33 shows an example of defining your own relation labels and sentence categories.

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[6]For people without programming background: we recommend using `Notepad++` or `Sublime Text` editor.

```
annotation-globalsetting.js  ×

1   /**
2    * Default configuration of program, can be changed based on your preference
3    * It is recommended to change to configuration file before the start of your project, and keep it the same in the entire project
4    */
5   var enableDropping = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable dropping function
6   var enableReordering = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable reordering function
7   var enableEditing = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable editing boxes' content
8   var enableAddNewSentence = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable "Add New Sentence" function
9   var enableLinking = true; // {true, false}; set false if you do not annotate relations between sentences
10  var enableSentenceCategorization = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable sentence categorization function
11  var enableIntermediarySave = false; // {true, false}; set false (suggested) if you allow the annotator to save only when the annotation is done; true if
    the annotator can save midway
12
13  /**
14   * Relations labels
15   * The relation labels that can be used in the tool, you can add or delete the items in this list
16   */
17  var relLabels = ["att", "det", "sup", "="];
18
19  /**
20   * The corresponding color for the relation, i.e., the first element of relColor for the first relation in relLabels.
21   * For example, change "lightgreen" to "khaki"
22   *
23   * The list of recommended color palette is included in the manual
24   */
25  var relColors = ["lightpink", "lightblue", "lightgreen", "lightgray"];
26
27  /**
28   * Corresponding relation type, true if directed (asymmetrical) and false if undirected (symmetrical)
29   */
30  var relDirections = [true, true, true, false];
31
32
33  /**
34   * Available sentence categories
35   */
36  var sentenceCategories = ["proponent", "opponent"];
37
38  /**
39   * The corresponding color for sentence categories
40   */
41  var sentCatColors = ["lightseagreen", "lightgrey"];
42
```

Figure 32. Example of the tool's configuration.

We suggest you to configure the tool before starting your annotation, and then keep the configuration until the end of the annotation study. The configuration file reflects your annotation scheme, and the tool cannot process the saved annotated-texts of different schemes properly. We also provided a color palette that you can use in the "`manual/`" folder.

```javascript
/**
 * Default configuration of program, can be changed based on your preference
 * It is recommended to change to configuration file before the start of your project, and keep it the same in the entire project
 */
var enableDropping = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable dropping function
var enableReordering = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable reordering function
var enableEditing = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable editing boxes' content
var enableAddNewSentence = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable "Add New Sentence" function
var enableLinking = true; // {true, false}; set false if you do not annotate relations between sentences
var enableSentenceCategorization = true; // {true, false}; set false to disable sentence categorization function
var enableIntermediarySave = false; // {true, false}; set false (suggested) if you allow the annotator to save only when the annotation is done; true if
the annotator can save midway

/**
 * Relations labels
 * The relation labels that can be used in the tool, you can add or delete the items in this list
 */
var relLabels = ["attack", "support"];

/**
 * The corresponding color for the relation, i.e., the first element of relColor for the first relation in relLabels.
 * For example, change "lightgreen" to "khaki"
 *
 * The list of recommended color pallete is included in the manual
 */
var relColors = ["red", "green"];

/**
 * Corresponding relation type, true if directed (asymmetrical) and false if undirected (symmetrical)
 */
var relDirections = [true, true];


/**
 * Available sentence categories
 */
var sentenceCategories = ["major claim", "claim", "premise"];

/**
 * The corresponding color for sentence categories
 */
var sentCatColors = ["lightseagreen", "grey", "lightgrey"];
```

Figure 33. Example of changing the tool's configuration.

15 Citation

We appreciate your patience reading on this manual. If you want to use this tool for research purposes, kindly cite (Putra et al., 2020). Please check the tools's github page for the latest version (star is appreciated).[7]

References

Jan Wira Gotama Putra, Simone Teufel, Kana Matsumura, and Takenobu Tokunaga. TIARA: A tool for annotating discourse relations and sentence reordering. In *Proceedings of The 12th Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*, pages 6912–6920, Marseille, France, May 2020. European Language Resources Association. ISBN 979-10-95546-34-4. URL https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/2020.lrec-1.854.

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[7]https://github.com/wiragotama/TIARA-annotationTool