Lies, irony, and contradiction — an annotation of semantic conflict in the movie "Forrest Gump" [version 1; referees: 2 approved]

Michael Hanke¹,², Pierre Ibe¹

¹Psychoinformatics Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, 39106, Germany
²Center for Behavioral Brain Sciences, Magdeburg, Germany

Abstract
Here we extend the information on the structure of the core stimulus of the studyforest project (http://studyforest.org) with a description of semantic conflict in the "Forrest Gump" movie. Three observers annotated the movie independently regarding episodes with portrayal of lies, irony or sarcasm. We present frequency statistics, and inter-observer reliability measures that qualify and quantify semantic conflict in the stimulus. While the number of identified events is limited, this annotation nevertheless enriches the knowledge about the complex high-level structure of this stimulus, and can help to evaluate its utility for future studies, and the usability of the existing brain imaging data regarding this aspect of cognition.
Corresponding author: Michael Hanke (michael.hanke@gmail.com)

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

How to cite this article: Hanke M and Ibe P. Lies, irony, and contradiction — an annotation of semantic conflict in the movie "Forrest Gump" [version 1; referees: 2 approved] F1000Research 2016, 5:2375 (doi: 10.12688/f1000research.9635.1)

Copyright: © 2016 Hanke M and Ibe P. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. Data associated with the article are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved" data waiver (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

Grant information: Michael Hanke was supported by funds from the German federal state of Saxony-Anhalt and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), Project: Center for Behavioral Brain Sciences. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Introduction
Detection of semantic conflict is an important cognitive skill for human social interaction. It is required to identify lies (false statements made with the intention to deceive) but also to correctly interpret stylistic devices — such as sarcasm and irony (statements with direct meaning that is the opposite or contrary to the implied semantic content). As the interpretation of such events is highly context dependent, it is difficult to study how the brain processes these in the context of real-life like interactions in complex natural environments.

In this study we explored occurrences of semantic conflict in the core stimulus of the studyforest project (http://studyforest.org) — the motion picture “Forrest Gump” — in order to evaluate whether the available brain imaging data can be readily used to study this aspect of cognition. We annotated the presence of contradictory statements, including lies and ironic statements, as well as the portrayal of cues, such as exaggeration or raised eyebrows, that are often associated with making ironic statements. Additionally, we recorded the context that allowed observers to classify an event as contradictory.

Depending on the exact criterion used for identifying events across observers, we found only between 64 and 36 occurrences of semantic conflict or portrayal of ironic cues in the entire movie stimulus. These are likely insufficient numbers for an investigation based on these data alone. However, these new annotations nevertheless contribute to a more comprehensive description of this complex movie stimulus and may be useful as confound variables in subsequent studies.

Materials and methods
Stimulus
The annotated stimulus was a slightly shortened (~2 h) version of the movie Forrest Gump (R. Zemeckis, Paramount Pictures, 1994), with a dubbed German soundtrack, and is identical to the audiovisual movie annotated in 5,6. Further details on this particular movie cut, and how to reproduce it from commercially available sources, are available in 4.

Observers
Three observers (all female, age 19–20) independently annotated the movie. They were also involved in the development of the concept for this annotation.

Procedure
Observers were instructed to watch the movie from beginning to end, replaying scenes as often as required, and to detect two types of events: 1) whenever a verbal statement is made that contradicts with either the immediate context or with the viewer’s body-of-knowledge at this point in the movie, or 2) whenever one or more cues associated with irony (predefined list, see below) are portrayed. In either case, observers had to describe the event by specifying its properties via a number of variable settings in a spreadsheet. The software video player VLC (http://www.videolan.org/vlc) was used to watch and navigate through the movie.

Data legend
For each annotated event, a total of 10 properties were recorded, each of which are described in the following sections.

Start and end
The duration of each event is recorded in start and end as the number of seconds from movie start (no subsecond precision, due to limitations of the video player time display). The time-points correspond to the onset and offset of the respective evidence. Both times can be identical in the case of events with less than one second duration. For contradictory statements, the duration covers the time from the onset of evidence of a contradiction until the end of the statement.

Sender and receiver
The identity of a character making a contradictory statement or portraying an irony cue is encoded in sender using character labels listed in 5. In the case that the respective statement is directed to another present movie character, its identity is encoded in receiver.

Evidence of a contradiction
The contradiction flag indicates the presence of a contradiction in an event (1: present, 0: absent). The variable proof qualifies if the current or previous events provide the viewer with information to allow the detection of this contradiction (see Table 1). If proof is empty, the movie itself does not contain such information (e.g. a common sense contradiction).

Irony cues
The variable cues contains a space-separated list of labels for all irony cues present in a particular events. See Table 1 for a description of all possible labels.

Event category
The category variable classifies events into lies, ironic statements, and other events (value empty).

Intention
Two more variables encode whether a contradiction was used deliberately and whether this was noticed by the receiver. The variable intended encodes the presence of evidence for deliberate use (1: yes, 0: no). The variable is empty if there is no evidence for either case. The second variable intention_decoded encodes, in the same way, whether a potential receiver noticed a deliberate ironic statement or lie.

Dataset content
The released annotation are three, text-based, comma-separated-value (CSV) formatted tables (data/o???.csv), one for each observer.

The source code for all descriptive statistics included in this paper is available in code/descriptive_stats.py (Python script).
Dataset validation

We used an automated procedure to check the annotation records of individual observers for errors or potential problems. Observers submitted their annotations in tabular form to a script that generated a list of error and warning messages. Using this feedback, observers double-checked their annotations as often as necessary until no objective errors were found and all warning messages were confirmed to be false positives. The tests included, for example, plausibility of timing information (no end time before the respective start time) or the presence of unknown condition labels.

In order to assess inter-observer agreement of annotations, we used a two-step approach. First, the temporal location of events depicting any relevant property were determined by comparing annotation timing across observers. The columns in Table 2 report agreement statistics for events defined by at least one, two, or all three observers recording an annotation for the same sender at the same time. In the case that individual observers reported events of different length, or with only partially overlapping duration, only the time-windows with the minimum number of observers reporting an event were considered.

In the second step, we computed Fleiss’ Kappa for each individual property of an annotation separately with respect to being consistently assigned or non-assigned to the identified events (Table 2). We observe increasing inter-observer agreement of all annotated properties with increasing agreement of annotation timing, approaching “substantial” or “almost perfect” agreement — according to the conventions put forth by 8.
Data and software availability
F1000Research: Dataset 1. Events of semantic conflict and occurrences of irony cues in the motion picture “Forrest Gump”, 10.5256/f1000research.9635.d13620
F1000Research: Dataset 2. Python script, 10.5256/f1000research.9635.d13620
In addition, released data, code, and manuscript sources are also available on Github (https://github.com/psychoinformatics-study-forrest-paper-ironyannotation).

Table 2. Annotation inter-observer agreement statistics. Number of events and categorization agreement are presented for three levels of inter-observer agreement on the temporal location and the performing movie character. The number of events for any particular event property are determined by majority vote across observers, i.e. an event is counted when more observers indicate the presence of a property than its absence. Exhaustive technical detail on the statistical analysis can be found in the descriptive_stats.py Python script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event location min. agreement</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>66%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of events</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean event duration (s)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean event distance (s)</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>131.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event types</th>
<th>[majority vote counts and inter-observer agreement (Fleiss’ Kappa)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contradiction</td>
<td>36 (0.79) 36 (0.84) 32 (1.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>20 (0.90) 20 (0.91) 19 (0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie</td>
<td>7 (0.72) 7 (0.76) 6 (0.85)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contradiction evidence</th>
<th>[majority vote counts and inter-observer agreement (Fleiss’ Kappa)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate context</td>
<td>34 (0.42) 35 (0.57) 28 (0.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>11 (0.62) 11 (0.71) 10 (0.79)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cue type occurrences</th>
<th>[majority vote counts and inter-observer agreement (Fleiss’ Kappa)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhetorical question</td>
<td>13 (0.70) 13 (0.89) 11 (0.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understatement</td>
<td>2 (0.66) 2 (0.79) 2 (0.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exaggeration</td>
<td>6 (0.59) 6 (0.65) 6 (0.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughter</td>
<td>8 (0.73) 8 (0.89) 7 (0.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised eyebrow</td>
<td>13 (0.68) 14 (0.73) 11 (0.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye rolling</td>
<td>2 (0.66) 2 (0.79) 1 (1.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempo change</td>
<td>1 (0.48) 1 (0.58) 1 (0.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone change</td>
<td>14 (0.64) 14 (0.67) 12 (0.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>4 (0.51) 4 (0.58) 4 (0.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Competing interests
No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information
Michael Hanke was supported by funds from the German federal state of Saxony-Anhalt and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), Project: Center for Behavioral Brain Sciences.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements
We are grateful to Denise Naumann, Marisela Markarian, Jasmin Billowie, and Susann Bergmann for their contributions to the design and the execution of the annotation effort. We also appreciate Alex Waite for his seemingly unending willingness to edit papers.

Author contributions
MH contributed to the design of the annotation effort, performed the dataset validation, and wrote the paper; PI contributed to the design, coordinated the annotation effort, and wrote the paper. Both authors agreed to the final content of the paper.
References


Open Peer Review

Current Referee Status: ✔️ ✔️

Version 1

Referee Report 29 November 2016

doi:10.5256/f1000research.10382.r17893

Stéphanie Caillies, Alexandre Obert
C2S Laboratory (EA 6291), University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, Reims, France

In this data note, the authors analyzed and reported semantic conflicts in the movie “Forrest Gump”. This data collection has been well conducted and is part of a larger project named the studyforrest project.

An explanation in few lines of what the goal of the studyforrest project is and of the rationale behind this data note would be welcomed. The authors mentioned that this data collection was conducted "in order to evaluate whether the available brain imaging data can be readily used to study this aspect of cognition" but it is quite hard to follow this sentence without information regarding the goal of studyforrest project and without reading the recent publications of Hanke and Ibe. As a more minor suggestion, we think it could be useful to add some references justifying the cues used in this dataset (see Attardo’s et al., 2003).

References

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

We have read this submission. We believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Referee Report 21 October 2016

doi:10.5256/f1000research.10382.r16597

Dylan Wagner
Department of Psychology, Center for Cognitive and Brain Sciences, The Ohio State University, Colombus, OH, USA

In this data note the authors provide a new annotation of the motion picture Forrest Gump focusing specifically on moments of semantic conflict in the movie. This annotation is designed to further enrich prior annotations of the movie and the associated functional neuroimaging dataset of participants viewing Forrest Gump. The authors do a fine job of describing exactly how semantic conflict events were segmented and provide details on the inter-rater reliability of these annotations. Moreover, providing the source code for calculating descriptive statistics and general quality assurance is much appreciated.
I have only minor recommendations:

Perhaps it is beyond the scope of a data note, but it may help the reader if the authors could expatiate on the various annotation categories. Specifically, the introduction could be expanded to say a few words as to why semantic conflict is interesting, why these particular dimensions were the ones chosen and what exactly each means in lay terms.

Second, the authors suggest in their introduction that there are insufficient semantic conflict events in Forrest Gump to be truly useful. Although I appreciate the candor, it's my opinion that we should first see what creative uses people can make of this annotation and the associated imaging dataset before we get too sullen!

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

---

The benefits of publishing with F1000Research:

- Your article is published within days, with no editorial bias
- You can publish traditional articles, null/negative results, case reports, data notes and more
- The peer review process is transparent and collaborative
- Your article is indexed in PubMed after passing peer review
- Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com