DEFT ERE Annotation Guidelines: Events V1.6

Linguistic Data Consortium
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Changes from V1.5
- 5.1.3: Included a complex trigger example ("broke" from "broke it off") under Life.Divorce.
- 5.1.4: Included a complex trigger example ("made" from "made his office aware") under Contact.Communicate.
- 5.1.5: Event arguments for "suicide" examples are explained for Life.Die events.
- 5.4.1: Added a "rape" example to Conflict.Attack so annotators can more easily classify sexual assault Event mentions.
- 5.5.2: Included a complex trigger example ("took" from "nearly took his arm off") under Life.Injure.
- 5.6.2: Included a complex trigger example ("lost" from "lost his job") under Personnel.End-Position.
- 5.7.1: Added a note about donations & included more examples to Transaction.Transfer-Ownership ("import", "donations", and "received aid").
- 5.7.2: Added an "alimony" example to Transaction.Transfer-Money.
- 5.8: Removed instructions to annotate collapsed Justice Events as one subtype over another. Instead, "Arrest-Jail", "Release-Parole", "Trial-Hearing", and "Charge-Indict" are now all active in the web tool, but old options are still available ("Arrest" and "Jail" still exist).

Changes from V1.4
- 2.1: Added note that event triggers cannot be annotated entities.
- 5.5.1: Explained that communication is implied in a MEET event. Avoid tagging ensuing speech acts.
- 5.5.2: Expanded information about COMMUNICATE triggers and avoiding speech acts.

Changes from V1.3
- 5.7.2: Added arguments table.

Changes from V1.2
- Reorganized sections overall.
- Added section 8 to explain the handling of various discussion forum phenomena.
- 3.3: Added explanation of how to handle triggers comprised of multiple coordinated verbs.
- 5.1.4: Added note that medical conditions developed over time do not constitute Life.Injury events.

Changes from V1.1
- 2.4.2: Marked the temporal expressions in the "set or series of dates" examples to reflect what annotators would tag.
- 2.4.2: Added two examples to reflect when prepositions may be tagged in temporal expressions ("between December 10th and 15th") and how to tag a

span of time ("the past 10 years").

Changes from V1.0
- 2.4.1: Simplified and moved POSITION-ARG description under "Event Participants".
- 2.4.2: Specified that for TIME-ARGs, we both tag the text string referring to the date and convert it into YYYY-MM-DD format, and stipulated the substitution of an X for unknown digits, e.g.: May 2012 = 2012-05-XX.
- 2.1 & 2.4.3: Reversed stipulation allowing "tagging an event regardless of whether the involvement of one of its arguments is asserted to be true" as well as "Arguments and Modality", which allows non-asserted arguments to be tagged. Since a minimum of one argument present within the mention scope is now sufficient to tag an event, annotating arguments regardless of the modal certainty of their involvement in the indicated event may lead to non-asserted events being tagged, and tagging non-asserted events and event arguments appears inconsistent with stated goals of tagging only positive, asserted, specific Entities, Relations, and Events.
- Subsumed 2.3.7 case study under 2.3.6.
- 3.2.1, 3.5.1: Specified that when the object/destination of "visit" is an LOC/GPE entity, it is tagged as a TRANSPORT event; when the object of "visit" is a PER entity, it is tagged as a MEET event.
- 3.3.1: Removed note that "When a new ORGANIZATION results from the merger of two pre-existing ORGANIZATIONS, this will be annotated as a START-ORG event." as this is the same definition given for the MERGE-ORG type of events.
- 3.4.1: Specified under Conflict.ATTACK that LOCs and GPEs are not considered taggable as TARGET-ARGs, but are entered in the PLACE-ARG position for the Event.
- 3.5: Specified more explicitly that all media-related communication – publicizing and interviews – will be considered outside of scope for Contact-type events, as will fundamentally one-way communications such as orders, commands, announcements, etc.
- 3.5.2: Specified that Contact.COMMUNICATE events are the default to cover all Contact events where a face-to-face meeting between sender and receiver is not explicitly stated.
- 3.8.7, 3.8.8, 3.8.9: Added notes detailing the differences among Justice.SENTENCE, FINE, and EXECUTE events.
- 3.8.10: Removed NOTE that "Wherever the ORIGIN-ARG is not explicitly stated, the slot will not be filled."
- 3.8.10: Specified that Justice.EXTRADITE event annotations have precedence over Movement.TRANSPORT-PERSON event annotations.
- 4.3: Merged #6 "Promised Events" with #4 "Threatened, Proposed … Events".
- Adjusted language throughout to emphasize that only one ARG (whether Participant or Attribute) need be present within the event mention scope for an event mention to be taggable.

Table of Contents

1   Introduction

The purpose of this annotation project is to mark up texts for entities, coreference, events and relations. The primary purpose is for the annotations to describe the meaning of the text, as opposed to its syntactic or lexical aspects. The annotation is carried out level by level. This document describes the level of event annotation and event coreference.

An event is something that happens at a particular place and time, involving specific participants. The goal at the Event level of annotation is to detect and characterize events that tagged entities participate in. For present purposes, we limit annotation to **atomic events** – that is, events that happen at a particular place and time, involving specific entities.

As with relations, the entities that participate in an event are called **arguments**, and will be exhaustively tagged within the **event mention scope**. The date and place of the event's occurrence will also be taggable arguments for events.

For this task, annotation is limited to asserted, positive events corresponding to eight **event types**: Life, Movement, Business, Conflict, Contact, Personnel, Transaction, and Justice events. These eight types include a total of 33 subtypes among them:

- "Life" includes important events in a person's life: BE-BORN,MARRY, DIVORCE, INJURE, and DIE
- "Movement" presently includes only one subtype: TRANSPORT-PERSON
- "Business" includes important events in an organization's life-cycle: START, MERGE, DECLARE BANKRUPTCY, END
- "Conflict" includes: ATTACK and DEMONSTRATE
- "Contact" includes certain interpersonal communication events: MEET and COMMUNICATE
- "Personnel" includes events related to holding a job or other formal position: START, END, NOMINATE, ELECT
- "Transaction" includes two subtypes: TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP and TRANSFER-MONEY
- "Justice" includes important law-enforcement and judicial events and decisions: ARREST-JAIL, RELEASE-PAROLE, TRIAL-HEARING, CHARGE-INDICT, SUE, CONVICT, SENTENCE, FINE, EXECUTE, EXTRADITE, ACQUIT, APPEAL, and PARDON

For each event, we will label the event type and subtype, one or more of the arguments within the event mention scope, and a required textual "trigger" – a string of text which specifically indicates an event[1].

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[1] Note that though triggers are optional for relations, they are required for events.

2   General rules

For purposes of this annotation task, we limit ourselves to asserted, positive events that are explicitly referenced within the document. We will exhaustively annotate taggable events. That is, if the same event is mentioned multiple times within the same document, each occurrence should be annotated if there is at least one asserted argument within that trigger's event mention scope. Unlike under Relations, it is <u>not</u> necessary for all event arguments to be present. However, at least one event argument must occur for the event to be considered taggable.

We will <u>not</u> tag negative, future, hypothetical, conditional, uncertain, or generic events[2]. E.g., none of the events in the following sentences would be taggable (see section 4 for more discussion of what not to tag):

- Hillary Clinton was not elected president in 2008. (negative)
- If he had been arrested he would have gone to trial. (conditional)
- It may have not have been just an accident but a terrorist attack. (uncertain)
- President Obama will nominate John Kerry for Secretary of State (future)
- Killings by the group Abu Sabaya are often random. (generic)

Also unlike Relations, it <u>not</u> necessary for event arguments to be drawn from the same sentence as the event trigger – arguments may be drawn from throughout the document as long as they reside within the event mention scope of a particular mention of an event (see sec. 2.4.3 for details on event mention scope).

2.1   Annotating Event Triggers

An event trigger is the smallest extent of text (usually a word or phrase) that expresses the occurrence of an event. In many cases, this will just be a main verb in the sentence that describes the event. Note that the following examples mark in **bold** only those triggers that are verbs:

- The explosion **killed** 7 and **injured** 20.
- He **died** yesterday of renal failure.
- In 1927 she **married** William Gresser, a New York lawyer and musicologist.

Sometimes, however, the main verb will be in the form of an adjective or a past-participle.

- Milosovic was **indicted** yesterday for war crimes.
- Shenson, who was **born** in San Francisco, was working in London at the time.
- The ship and 17 **dead** sailors were found Saturday.
- He had had a relationship with a **married** woman for four years.
- He'd been **married** before and had a child.

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[2] We may annotate negative, hypothetical, future, generic, or other irrealis events in a later version of ERE annotation, but for now, we are considering these out of scope.

- Fifteen Palestinians were **injured** this morning in the town of Rafah

Other times, the event trigger is used in a modifier position, either in the form of a participle or an adjective. In such cases, the modifier is annotated as the trigger for the event:

- Look, I've slated electors before. You know? [My past **deceased** mother and my brother-- my mother when she was alive, I should make that point].
- The Egyptian-**born** Palestinian told judges that he deserted the Egyptian army in the mid-1970s.
- He said security officials had found documents on the **arrested** opposition leaders, ...
- The **rioting** crowd approached the Capitol.

We will also see cases where the event is triggered by a noun or pronoun (be certain an asserted argument is present within each mention extent):

- The **attack** by insurgents killed 7 and injured 20.
- Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.
- The **talks** between the Koreas were largely unsuccessful. **They** ended without agreement on Monday.
- In accepting the **nomination** he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.

NOTE: Event triggers cannot be the same string of text as an entity. However, event triggers that are nested within an entity mention are acceptable.
- Situation escalated and ~~[murderer]~~ fled the scene. (No event trigger because "murderer" would already be a nominal PER entity).
- [The one who **divorced** me] only thinks of himself. ("divorce" can be a trigger for a Life.DIVORCE event because it is nested within a longer PER string).

2.2 Resultatives and ongoing events

Canonically we think of events as actions or processes, but we will also tag the states that result from taggable events. These "resultative" events are annotated the same way as their corresponding "action" events. Resultatives and in-progress events can be expressed in a number of different constructions:

NOTE: You do <u>not</u> need to memorize the linguistic terms for the constructions below. They are just given to illustrate some of the ways event triggers can be expressed.

1. As predicate adjectives:

- All her grandparents are **dead**.

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- They have been **married** for three years.
- Her father is **retired**.
- The firm is **bankrupt**.

2. As an adjective or past-participle in the nominal pre-modifier position:

- The newly **merged** companies
- The **bankrupt** firm
- The **dead** civilians' families
- The happily **married** couple

3. As a present-participle in the nominal pre-modifier position:

- The **rioting** crowd
- The **arresting** officer
- The **dying** man

Interpreted as states, the examples in (2) can be paraphrased as 'the state of having been acquired', 'the state of having been merged', 'the state of having gone bankrupt', 'the state of having retired', etc. The examples in (3) are slightly different. For these examples, the modifier is more directly describing an Event (rather than its *resulting* state), but that event is being described as 'still in progress'. A paraphrase of the first example might be 'the crowd that is participating in the riot event that has not yet ended'

We will use the broader term *resultative* for all such examples in this document. Basically, if a word describes or makes reference to an event of a taggable type (regardless of whether the event is described as in progress or as its resulting state), then we will tag that event.

2.3   Event Nominalizations and Pronominalizations

As noted in Section 2.2.2, events can be triggered by verbs, nouns, and occasionally adjectives like 'dead' or 'bankrupt'. It is worth noting that nominal events can also occur as premodifiers:

- Quaker Oats rejected PepsiCo's **takeover** offer as too low
- In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures.

Anaphors of events (such as pronouns and definite descriptions of previously mentioned events) are taggable as mentions if at least one argument mention is present (see below, 2.4.3 Basic Rules for Event Argument Taggability). Example:

- The two were **married** on July 20. **The ceremony** was performed at St.Paul's. ~~It~~ was a splendid ~~affair~~.

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'The ceremony' clearly refers back to the MARRY event and is present with at least one argument within its event mention scope, and may thus be tagged as an event mention. 'It' and 'affair' do not occur with any relevant arguments, and therefore should not be tagged.

3   Annotating Complex Triggers

Most of the rules for identifying event triggers discussed so far work fairly well for the more simple examples. But the real challenge is to use these rules consistently for the complex cases as well.

There are two major potential sources of event trigger complexity in a typical sentence:

1. There is an event that is mentioned by multiple words within the same scope, in a way that makes it difficult to identify a single word as the trigger. A good example of this is:

- The leaders *held a meeting* in Beijing.

2. There are a number of distinct events mentioned within the same scope (either all taggable events or a mix of taggable and non-taggable events). A good example of this is:

- The *attack killed* seven and *injured* twenty.

Distinguishing between examples of these two cases is discussed in much greater detail in the sections below.

There will be a number of cases where the choice of the appropriate trigger word is ambiguous. The following subsections describe the rules for choosing between the various options.

3.1   Verb+Noun

While many events anchor on a single verb or noun, there are some problematic cases where multiple words could reasonably be called the trigger:

- Foo Corp. had previously *filed Chapter 11* in 2001.
- The leaders *held a meeting* in Beijing.
- The company had to *pay a fine* of $300,000.

In each of these examples, we could reasonably select either of the indicated words to act as the trigger. Indeed, most people would argue that the two words 'work together' in a way that is not quite compositional. In other words, the event in the first example might be understood as having been triggered not by *filed*, not by *Chapter 11* but by *filed Chapter 11*.

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NOTE: For the remaining examples in this section, <u>underlining</u> will be used to indicate words which may mistakenly be identified as the trigger (or part of the trigger) of the event mention in question and **bold face** will be used to indicate the actual trigger of the event mention.

> **Stand-Alone Noun Rule:** In cases where more than one trigger is possible, we will simply select the noun whenever that noun can be used *by itself* to refer to the event.

Sometimes when a noun is used with a verb to mention some event we will be looking at two possible triggers for a single event:

- Hamas <u>launched</u> an **attack**.
- Foo Corp. had previously <u>filed</u> **Chapter 11** in 2001.
- The leaders <u>held</u> their **meeting** in Boston.
- He <u>carried out</u> the **assassination**.
- The presidents <u>met</u> for a working **lunch** of around 75 minutes.
- Brentwood Academy <u>responded</u> with a **lawsuit**.

Other times the two items will actually be triggers for two separate events (even if sometimes the second 'event' is not itself of a taggable type):

- Protestors <u>interrupted</u> their **meeting**.
- An officer <u>witnessed</u> the **attack**.
- The union <u>began</u> its **strike** on Monday.

Basically, for both of the cases described above, we will annotate the noun as the trigger if it can stand alone to express the occurrence of the event.

3.2   Verb+X+Adjective

Often, when an event is expressed with a resultative, it is expressed using both a main (support) verb and an adjective describing the resulting state. These constructions have some properties in common with the *main verb* cases in which the 'main verb' is actually a participle or an adjective.

Verb+X+Adjective constructions are being described separately here, because they are often difficult to recognize as directly analogous to the main verb cases, since they will have some extra material (usually the direct object of the verb, but sometimes other material as well) intervening between the tensed verb and the resultative adjective (or participle). An example of this phenomenon is:

- The explosion left at least 30 **dead** and dozens **injured**.

For all such cases, we will annotate the adjective (or participle) whenever it can

describe the resulting state by itself. This is largely analogous to the rule for Verb+Noun.

> **Stand-Alone Adjective Rule:** Whenever a verb and an adjective are used together to express the occurrence of an event, the adjective will be chosen as the trigger whenever it can *stand alone* in expressing the resulting state brought about by the event.

3.3   Multiple Verbs

There are cases where several verbs are used together to express an event.

NOTE: In the examples that follow, underlining is used to indicate the verb string and **bold face** will be used to indicate the verb to be chosen as the trigger of a taggable event.

- Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began **firing** with AK-47 assault rifles.
- John had been being **attacked** on a regular basis.
- In a disclosure earlier this month, government-controlled creditor banks named 52 financially weak companies that had been **shut down** or **merged** for sale. (note that 2 event triggers are tagged her, 'shut down' and 'merged')
- 79 million people have been **born** since the war ended.
- More than 200 people have **died**.

In such cases, the main verb will be annotated as the trigger for the event. The main verb is typically the last verb in a string of verbs. It expresses the type of event most clearly. Non-main verbs are normally supporting verbs such as *modals* ('would'), *aspectual verbs* ('have') and the verb 'be'. Some other verbs such as '*promise*', '*try*' and '*claim*' will also play a non-main verb role in complex verbal constructions

- U.S. forces continued to **bomb** Fallujah.
- John Wilkes Booth was successful in his attempt to **assassinate** Abraham Lincoln.
- Tropicana Juices recently completed its **purchase** of South Beach Beverage CO.

In cases where two verbs with equal weight are coordinated (but referring to a single event), the full coordinated verb construction is annotated as the trigger:

- Insurgents **burned or bombed** several buildings.

3.4   Verb+Particle and Verb+Adverb

In verb+particle and verb+adverb constructions, we will tag the main verb and the particle together. If the words occur contiguously, then there will be one multi-word trigger:

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- Jane was **laid off** by XYZ Corp.
- John D. Idol will **take over** as Chief Executive.

If the words occur non-contiguously, then we will only annotate the verb:

- XYZ Corp **laid** Jane off.
- John D. Idol had **taken** the company over.

3.5 Multiple Events within a Single Sentence

Cases where there are multiple possible *triggers* for the same event within the same sentence should not be confused with cases where there are multiple events expressed within the same sentence.

For example, ATTACK events are often mentioned in conjunction with other events. In the following examples, each bold-faced word is a trigger to an independent event and therefore should be tagged as such:

- The **attack killed** seven and **injured** twenty.
- The **explosion claimed** at least 30 lives.
- The **explosion** left at least 30 **dead**.

Sometimes, multiple events will be triggered by multiple resultative adjectives sharing a single support verb (the resultative adjective triggers are indicated in **bold** and the support verb with <u>underlining</u>):

- The explosion <u>left</u> at least 30 **dead** and dozens **injured**.

Frequently, the other 'events' in the same scope as some event trigger are not of a taggable type. In the following examples, triggers of taggable events are indicated in **bold** and triggers for non-taggable events are indicated with <u>underlining</u>:

- An officer <u>witnessed</u> the **attack**.
- Protestors <u>interrupted</u> their **meeting**.
- He <u>heard about</u> the **assassination**.

Intuitively, these verbs signal separate events because, for example, the 'witnessed' event is not part of the ATTACK event. In any case, 'witness' wouldn't be taggable here, as it is not an example of a taggable event under the current task specifications.

NOTE: Only taggable entities can act as arguments of events. Despite the surface reading of intuitions about the relationship between 'attack' and 'killed' in the following example, we will not annotate events as arguments in other events.

- The **attack killed** seven and **injured** twenty.

3.6   Distinguishing Multiple Possible Triggers from Multiple Events

Sentences containing multiple events should be distinguished from sentences containing multiple possible triggers for the same event.

Sometimes, the tests are unnecessary and the decision can be made using only the stand-alone-noun rule or the stand-alone-adjective rule (described in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, above):

- An officer <u>witnessed</u> the **attack**.
- The explosion <u>left</u> at least 30 **dead**.

There are plenty of cases where it is unclear whether the main verb is (a) an additional potential trigger for the event picked out by the noun (or adjective); or (b) a trigger for a separate, taggable event (an event which is an example of a taggable event type). For example:

- A Palestinian worker was **shot dead** in the Gaza Strip (2 events)

There are a number of simple tests that can provide guidance in deciding whether the two potential triggers refer to the same event or to different events.

1. One test is to ask whether the entity doing one 'possible event' is the same as the entity doing the other. If not the same, then we annotate two separate events.
2. A second test is to ask whether the one 'possible event' is a component part of the other. If so, then we annotate two separate events.
3. A third test is to ask whether one event caused another event. If so, we annotate two separate events.
4. ***Overall, when in doubt, assume that there are two separate events***

Multiple Triggers / Multiple Events Case Study ('leave dead' and 'shoot dead'): Here are two examples that exhibit the problem described in the preceding section quite clearly.

- Kennedy was **shot dead** by Oswald.
- The hurricane <u>left</u> 20 **dead**.

The first example will have two separate events tagged ('shot' = Conflict.ATTACK; 'dead' = Life.DIE) because the second trigger actually expresses the occurrence of a separate taggable event; whereas the second example will only have a single event tagged because *left* and *dead* are being used together to express the same event ('dead' = Life.DIE). Care should be taken in annotating examples such as these.

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4 Event Arguments

We begin with a brief discussion of two different kinds of things involved with an event annotation entry which we will call **event arguments**. These include **event participants** and **event attributes**.

4.1 Event Participants

These are tagged entities that are involved in the event. For our purposes, participant arguments may also include TTL entities, which may correspond with POSITION argument types. For each type/subtype of event, there will be a specific set of participant roles that can be filled. Section 3 introduces what each of the possible participant roles are for each event subtype and how to interpret them.

4.2 Event Attributes (PLACE-ARG and TIME-ARG)

In addition to participant arguments, there are **attribute** arguments that can be associated with events. These are PLACE-ARG and TIME-ARG. These are not restricted to a particular event type and can be annotated for almost any event.

PLACE-ARGs are annotated when a location is mentioned for a taggable event.

Attribute	Interpretation
PLACE-ARG	Where the event takes place

- They got **married** in Canada.
- Kinkos Copies was **founded** in Santa Barbara.
- Protesters **rallied** on the White House lawn.

An entity mention is taggable as a PLACE-ARG even if the event happens at or near the place in question.

- Authorities say a woman in her 70s was **shot** in front of a church in southwest Albuquerque.
- A car bomb **went off** outside army headquarters

NOTE: There are some event-specific participants that may be easily confused with event attributes. For example, the ORIGIN-ARG and DESTINATION-ARG in Movement.TRANSPORT events are themselves 'places', but have their own specialized interpretation and should not be confused with the PLACE-ARG that is seen in other events. We will clarify each of these cases as they emerge in our presentation of event participants below.

TIME-ARGs are annotated when an absolute (calendar) date can be inferred from a day or period of time mentioned for a taggable event.

Attribute	Interpretation
TIME-ARG	When the event takes place

Unlike Place-Args, Time-Args are not pre-annotated as entity mentions. Rather, these are directly annotated in the events tab. A temporal expression is taggable as a Time-Arg if the event in question is stated as occurring that day:

- The USS Cole was **bombed** as it was refueling on <u>12 October 2000</u>**.**
- In <u>November 6, 2008</u>, Obama was **elected** president.

NOTE: Only temporal expressions that are or can be resolved to calendar dates should be tagged at TIME-ARGs. Taggable temporal expressions include things like 'yesterday', 'Tuesday', etc. – as long as the document publication date is available and can be used to infer the calendar date referred to by the temporal expression. We will both tag the text string referring to the date and convert it into YYYY-MM-DD format.
In the following example, if we know the document publication date is Saturday, 2002-09-07, then we can infer that the arrest event occurred on Friday, 2002-09-06.

- Police arrested several protesters at the site **yesterday**.

Also note that the temporal expressions may indicate multiple dates or dates with varying levels of specificity. For events which are asserted to fall within a timespan longer than one day, or to correspond to a set or series of dates, the date(s) can be converted into YYYY-MM-DD format with an X replacing each unknown digit, to the closest order of exactness. Examples:

- She moved to California in <u>August 2003</u>. = 2003-08-XX
- Disney purchased Pixar in <u>2006</u>. = 2006-XX-XX
- The leaders met <u>last week</u> in Lagos. (article date: May 25, 2012, "last week" being May 13-19) = 2012-05-1X
- The <u>24 to 26 October 2000</u> attacks left 203 dead... = 2000-10-2X
- Riots occurred <u>between December 10th and the 15th</u> (article date: December 20, 2009) = 2009-12-1X
- The company had given donations for <u>the past 10 years</u> (article date: June 20, 2011) = 20XX-XX-XX
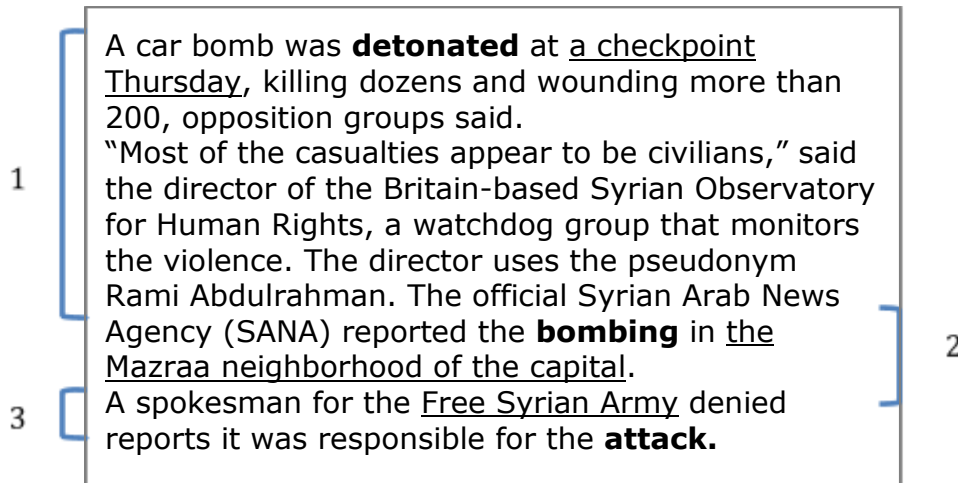
In section 3, we have included all possible arguments (participants and both kinds of attributes) in the same table. We will refer to these two properties of events collectively as *arguments.*

4.3   Event Mention Scope and Argument Taggability
The present section describes the basic rules to be used in making decisions about Argument taggability for events:

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Primary rule of event argument annotation: We will only tag as arguments those entities that occur within the **event mention scope** for an event trigger. An **event mention scope** is defined as the span of a document from first trigger you see for a particular event to the next trigger you see for a particular event.

We want to tag arguments closest to event triggers. Event mention scopes do not begin and end at the trigger words themselves however, but at sentence boundaries—specifically, the sentence boundary before a sentence containing the next mention of that event. In this example, bold indicates taggable event triggers and underlines indicate the relevant argument entities:

> 1 / 2 / 3
>
> A car bomb was **detonated** at a checkpoint Thursday, killing dozens and wounding more than 200, opposition groups said.
> "Most of the casualties appear to be civilians," said the director of the Britain-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a watchdog group that monitors the violence. The director uses the pseudonym Rami Abdulrahman. The official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported the **bombing** in the Mazraa neighborhood of the capital.
> A spokesman for the Free Syrian Army denied reports it was responsible for the **attack.**

There are three event mention scopes for the bombing event in the above article. Scope 1 spans start of sentence 1 to the end of sentence 3, and contains a PLACE-ARG 'a checkpoint' and a TIME-ARG 'Thursday' for the bombing event. Scope 2 spans the start of sentence 4 to the end of sentence 4, and contains another PLACE-ARG 'the Mazraa neighborhood of the capital' for the bombing event. Scope 3 spans the start of sentence 5 to the end of sentence 5, and contains an AGENT-ARG 'Free Syrian Army' for the bombing event.

Shared arguments rule: In the case where an Entity is clearly an argument to one event, but is also quite reasonably a participant in another, different (non-correlatable) event, and occurs within the corresponding event mention scope, it can be annotated as an argument of both event mentions.

In these examples, the argument underlined should attach to both mentions in **bold**:

- The **explosion** in Lahore caused a fire that burned makeshift stalls and **wounded** 36 people.
- Bombs **went off** in three Pakistani cities Monday, **injuring** 45 people.
- Carruth, 26, was **executed** after being **convicted** of being the mastermind behind the shooting.

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NOTE: We will not tag an event if the involvement of the only possible argument within its event scope is not asserted to be true (modal uncertainty, hypothetical, etc.) and there are no other arguments present:

- John may have been ~~injured~~ in the crash. (not taggable)

In the following example, '*Maddux'* is the asserted participant in the expressed DIE event, but '*Einhorn*' will not be a taggable argument (AGENT-ARG) in the DIE event.

- Einhorn may have **killed** Maddux.

Note that in the above example, whether or not Maddux's Life.DIE event gets tagged will depend on context, i.e., there must be evidence in the text to indicate that Maddux was actually killed in order for that event to be tagged.

Contrast the following example, where although the Entity mention '*Islamic militants*' is not necessarily asserted by the author, it is asserted by *'India'* here, and is thus taggable as an argument in the ATTACK event mention here:

- India blamed Islamic militants for the **attack**.

Note also that we will tag an event if the involvement of at least one of its arguments (participant entities as well as date or place arguments) is asserted to be true, even if other arguments are not. For example:

- ...caught an Abu Sayyaf rebel who may have been involved in the **killing** of three American tourists.

The taggable event above (the killing of three American tourists) is a positive, asserted event – although the involvement of the agent argument in the above event (the Abu Sayyaf rebel) is not asserted to be true (and is therefore not taggable), this event is still considered taggable because the involvement of at least one argument (the victims) is asserted.

NOTE: In annotation, the tagging of some event subtypes may take precedence over that of others – when the trigger and arguments are the same for more than one possible event subtype, one will 'trump' the other in order to avoid double-tagging. When one subtype 'trumps' another, this will be mentioned under the pertinent subsections.

However, it is possible that one text string may serve as the trigger more than one event, each with a different constellation of arguments – in these cases, we may tag each event separately.

4.4   Event Arguments and Sub-Events

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Sometimes, an event will be mentioned along with a number of its sub-events:

- Six **murders** occurred in France, including the **assassination** of Bob and the **killing** of Joe.
- Six men were **murdered**, including Bob, in Paris, and Joe, in Reims.

In cases where an event is mentioned in the same scope as some of its taggable sub-events, we will annotate all possible valid arguments with the large, "umbrella" event mention <u>except</u> when those arguments are understood as more directly applicable to any of the sub-events.

In accordance with this guideline, we make the follow event argument annotations for the events and sub-events in the examples above:

- Six **murders** occurred in France, including the **assassination** of Bob and the **killing** of Joe.

Trigger	Arguments
Ev1: *murders*	*France*
Ev2: *assassination*	*Bob* *France*
Ev3: *killing*	*Joe* *France*

- Six men were **murdered**, including Bob, in Paris, and Joe, in Reims.

Ev1: *murdered*	*six men*
Ev2: *murdered*	*Bob* *Paris*
Ev3: *murdered*	*Joe* *Reims*

Note that the text string 'murdered' must be used as the trigger for three different events in the second example.

See also section 6.2 "Aggregate events and subevents" on coreferencing.

5   Event Types and Subtypes

Event annotation will be limited to the types and subtypes defined below. Note that

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each event type and subtype has its own set of potential arguments. Events <u>must</u> possess at least one taggable argument within the event mention scope (whether Participant or Attribute) in order to be considered taggable, and the presence of one taggable argument within scope is sufficient to tag all event mentions.

The table below lists the complete set of event types and subtypes we will annotate. Each type/subtype is described more fully in the sections that follow.

TYPE	SUBTYPE		TYPE	SUBTYPE
Life	Be-Born		Transaction	Transfer-Ownership
Life	Marry		Transaction	Transfer-Money
Life	Divorce		Justice	Arrest-Jail
Life	Injure		Justice	Release-Parole
Life	Die		Justice	Trial-Hearing
Movement	Transport-Person		Justice	Charge-Indict
Business	Start-Org		Justice	Sue
Business	End-Org		Justice	Convict
Business	Declare-Bankruptcy		Justice	Sentence
Business	Merge-Org		Justice	Fine
Conflict	Demonstrate		Justice	Execute
Conflict	Attack		Justice	Extradite
Contact	Meet		Justice	Acquit
Contact	Communicate		Justice	Appeal
Personnel	Start-Position		Justice	Pardon
Personnel	End-Position			
Personnel	Nominate			
Personnel	Elect			

NOTE: For all event subtype argument examples presented below, please remember that both the TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG are also annotatable for all events even when not mentioned in the tables.

5.1 Life Events

5.1.1 Life.BE-BORN

A BE-BORN event occurs whenever a PERSON Entity is given birth to.

We do not include the birth of other entities – for the starting up of organizations, see Business.START-ORG.

Person-Arg	PER	The person who is born	*[john robert bond] was born in england.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the birth takes place	*john robert bond was born in [england].*

Examples of Life.BE-BORN events:

- Jane Doe was **born** in Casper, Wyoming on March 18, 1964.
- Ali Mohammed, a native of Egypt, has admitted to five charges of conspiring with a Saudi-**born** dissident Osama bin Laden to attack US targets in the Middle-East.
- He calculated that Jesus' **birth** had occurred 532 years earlier.
- For me, it's not difficult, because I was **born** without my hand, and I've never known any different.

5.1.2 Life.MARRY

MARRY events are official events where two people are married under the legal definition.

Person-Arg	PER	The people who are married	*[James] recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married [her] two years later.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the marriage takes place	*We were married in [Spain]*

Examples of Life.MARRY events:

- Jane and John are **married**. (resultative)
- In 1927 she **wedded** William Gresser, a New York lawyer and musicologist.

- He'd been **married** before and had a child.
- Their **wedding** last week attracted worldwide media attention.
- Residents were able to register their **marriages**.

5.1.3 Life.DIVORCE

A DIVORCE event occurs whenever two people are officially divorced under the legal definition of divorce. We do not include separations or church annulments.

Person-Arg	PER	The people who are divorced	*the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding **[her] divorce** from the **[heir]** to the throne in 1996.*
Time-Arg		Date the divorce took place	*the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her **divorce** from the heir to the throne in **[1996]**.*

Examples of Life.DIVORCE events:

- The couple **divorced** four years later.
- John is a **divorced** father of three. (resultative)
- But the Simpson trial and the jury's findings marked a turning point in the career of the twice-**divorced** mother of two.
- Their marriage didn't last long. The two **broke** it off without much warning. (**NOTE:** not ~~broke it off~~ per section 3.4)

5.1.4 Life.INJURE

An INJURE event occurs whenever a PERSON Entity experiences physical harm. INJURE events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent / The one that enacts the harm	*[Two Palestinians] were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were **wounded**, one critically.*

Victim-Arg	PER	The harmed person(s)	*Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and* **[two Israeli soldiers]** *were* **wounded**, *one critically.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the injuring takes place	*Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in* **[the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif]** *Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were* **wounded**, *one critically.*
Time-Arg		Date the injuring takes place	*Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif* **[Saturday afternoon]**, *and two Israeli soldiers were* **wounded**, *one critically.*

NOTE: For events where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types *LIFE* (i.e. *INJURE* and *DIE*) and *CONFLICT* (i.e. *ATTACK*), we will only annotate the event as a *LIFE*. This rule will not apply when there are independent triggers.

For example in:

● *Three Palestinians were shot dead.*

there are two events:

    Ev1: *shot*   (*CONFLICT.ATTACK*)

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Ev2:   *dead*   (*LIFE.DIE*)

NOTE: Injury events are **not** annotated for medical conditions that develop over time (e.g. "a brain tumor").

Examples of Life.INJURE events:

- Two soldiers were **wounded** in the attack.
- The **injured** soldier... (resultative)
- She was badly **hurt** in an automobile accident.
- Witnesses said the soldiers responded by firing tear gas and rubber bullets, which led to ten demonstrators being **injured**.
- Tornadoes destroyed homes and overturned cars in several areas of Alabama on Saturday and more than two dozen people were reported **injured**.
- A fire in a bangladeshi garment factory has left at least 37 people dead and 100 **hospitalized**.
- It was so bad, she nearly **took** his arm off! (**NOTE:** not ~~took his arm off~~ per section 3.4)

5.1.5   Life. DIE

A DIE event occurs whenever the life of a PERSON Entity ends. DIE events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent / The killer	*Canadian authorities arrested **[two Vancouver-area men]** on Friday and charged them in the **deaths** of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London.*
Victim-Arg	PER	The person(s) who died	*Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the **deaths** of **[329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that***

				blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London].
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the death takes place		*Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the **deaths** of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over **[the Irish Sea]** in 1985, en route from Canada to London.*
Time-Arg		Date the death takes place		*Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the **deaths** of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in **[1985]**, en route from Canada to London.*

NOTE: For events that where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types *LIFE* (i.e. *INJURE* and *DIE*) and *CONFLICT* (i.e. *ATTACK*), we will only annotate the event as a *LIFE* event. Such triggers include: murder, assassinate, etc. This rule will not apply when there are independent triggers.

For example in:
  ● Three Palestinians were **shot dead**.

there are two events:
  Ev1: *shot*   (*CONFLICT.ATTACK*)
  Ev2: *dead*   (*LIFE.DIE*)

NOTE: When a PER commits suicide, the Agent and Patient ARGs should be identical for Life.Die events. For example, from the text, "Alex killed himself last night," both the Agent and Patient ARG should be [Alex].

Examples of Life.DIE events:

- The **slain** leader...
- She was **killed** in an automobile accident.
- The commander of Israeli troops in the West Bank said there was a simple goal to the helicopter **assassination** on Thursday of a gun-wielding local Palestinian leader.
- The **assassination** of the once-relatively obscure Fatah leader Obaiyat, ...
- The **late** Pope John Paul II ...
- In other violence, a Palestinian worker was shot **dead** in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, another Palestinian, a teenager, was shot by Israeli soldiers during clashes.
- Authorities in New Mexico say actor Richard Farnsworth has **died** of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.
- The **fatal** accident ...
- All four live in the southern port city of Aden, where the two suspected **suicide** bombers blew up a small boat filled with explosives alongside the Cole on Oct. 12 as it prepared to refuel.
-

5.2 Movement Events

There is only one subtype of Movement event: TRANSPORT-PERSON.

5.2.1 Movement.TRANSPORT-PERSON

A TRANSPORT-PERSON event occurs whenever a PERSON moves or is moved from one PLACE (GPE, LOCATION) to another. The movement may also occur through or within one LOC or GPE entity (i.e., tag the Origin-ARG and Destination-ARG are the same) .

For the arguments of TRANSPORT-PERSON events, we will adopt the following conventions:

1. Any passenger on a vehicle will be annotated as PERSON-ARG;

2. Any person moving about by some unspecified means will be annotated as AGENT-ARG (e.g. *He fled the state*);

3. Any Entity explicitly directing the movement of another Entity will be annotated as AGENT-ARG, including pilots and drivers;

4. Any person moving of his/her own volition will be annotated as AGENT-ARG when there is not a second Entity explicitly acting as agent of the movement **and** no means of transport is specified.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the transport event.	*Israel had to **remove [its]** soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*
Person-Arg	PER	The person doing the traveling	*Israel had to **remove [its soldiers]** from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the transporting originated	*Israel had to **remove** its soldiers from **[the outskirts of Palestinian cities]**.*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the transporting is directed	

The following are important characteristics of TRANSPORT-PERSON events:

1. Only mark movements through space between physical locations. Do not mark metaphorical or virtual movements such as moving a person from one team to another.
2. Either the origin or destination must be explicit somewhere in the document for a TRANSPORT-PERSON event to be taggable.
3. We will only tag TRANSPORT-PERSON events when the movement is explicitly indicated.
4. EXTRADITE and MEET events are treated independently as their own type. EXTRADITE examples should be clear from context (see Section 3.8.10, below). When the object/destination of a "visit" event is a LOC/GPE entity, it is tagged as a TRANSPORT-PERSON event; when the object of a "visit" event is a PER entity, it is tagged as a MEET event (and **not** as a TRANSPORT-PERSON event):

   o Fred **visited** [New York] on Friday. (TRANSPORT-PERSON)
   o Fred **visited** [Harry] in New York on Friday. (MEET)

Examples of Movement.TRANSPORT-PERSON events:

● The aid was aimed at repairing houses damaged by Israeli bombing and buying additional ambulances" to **transport** the rising number of wounded.
● Zone escaped the incident with minor injuries, and Kimes was **moved** to the prison's disciplinary housing unit, the authorities said.
● Mr. Erekat is due to **travel** to Washington to meet with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire.

NOTE: Annotating an events as Justice.EXTRADITE takes precedent over annotating

it as Movement.TRANSPORT-PERSON.

5.3   Business Events

Business Event types are not limited to events affecting business or trading entities, but are applicable to all taggable organizations—to all starting, merging, bankruptcy, and ending events for all taggable organization (ORG) entities—e.g., governmental, political, non-profit , social, etc.

5.3.1   Business.START-ORG

A START-ORG event occurs whenever a new ORGANIZATION is created.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the *START-ORG* event (the 'founder')	*[British Airways PLC] plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched two years ago, the company said Monday.*
Org-Arg	ORG	The ORGANIZATION that is started	*British Airways PLC plans to sell [Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary] launched two years ago, the company said Monday.*
Time-Arg		Date the event takes place (**NOTE:** taggable only if a calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched [two years ago], the company said Monday.*

NOTE: When an ORG opens new branch office, or when there is a spin-off of a subsidiary ORG, this will be annotated as a START-ORG event. The establishment of or independence of GPEs will not be considered a START-ORG event, however.

Examples of Business.START-ORG events:

- Joseph Conrad Parkhurst, who **founded** the motorcycle magazine Cycle World in 1962, has died.
- Workers have **organized** this union.
- Our business was **started** in our basement 6 years ago.

5.3.2   Business.MERGE-ORG

A MERGE-ORG event occurs whenever two or more ORGANIZATION Entities come together to form a new ORGANIZATION Entity. This event applies to any kind of ORGANIZATION, including government agencies. It also includes joint ventures.

Org-Arg	ORG	The ORGANIZATIONS that are merged	*[Parkhurst]* *later* **merged** *with another* **[company]** *that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.*

Examples of Business.MEGE-ORG events:

- The drug companies passed the final regulatory hurdle to their $72 billion **merger**, and created the world's largest pharmaceutical company.
- The Homeland Security Act **consolidated** US executive branch organizations related to protecting US territory from attacks, accidents, and disasters into the Department of Homeland Security.

5.3.3 Business.DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY

A DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY event will occur whenever an Entity officially requests legal protection from debt collection due to a negative balance sheet.

Org-Arg	ORG PER GPE	The ORGANIZATION declaring bankruptcy	*[Orange County]* *declared* **bankruptcy** *in 1995.*
Time-Arg		Date the declaration takes place	*Orange County declared* **bankruptcy** *in* **[1995]**.

Examples of Business.DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY events:

- Orange County had previously filed **Chapter 11** in 1995.
- The **bankrupt** MCI-Worldcom... (resultative)
- Southern California Edison says it may have to file for **bankruptcy** unless government officials can offer some relief.
- In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures and the debt compensation rate of all its assets was only 5%.

5.3.4 Business.END-ORG

An END-ORG event occurs whenever an ORGANIZATION is explicated stated to have ceased to exist (e.g., 'goes out of business').

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Org-Arg	ORG	The ORGANIZATION that is ended	*[The Serb Parliament] has agreed to* **dissolve**.

NOTE: A temporary closure of an Organization or their facilities **will not** be annotated as END-ORG events. Annotators will need to use their judgment when determining whether the closure is intended to be permanent or not.

Examples of Business.END-ORG events:

- The company **folded** in 2002.
- Telecommunication giant AT&T was **broken up** in the 1980s.
- The Warsaw Treaty Organization, or "Warsaw Pact", was declared **disbanded** in 1991.

5.4   Conflict Events

5.4.1   Conflict.ATTACK

An ATTACK event is defined as a violent physical act causing harm or damage. ATTACK events include any such event not covered by the INJURE or DIE subtypes, including events where there is no stated agent. The ATTACK event type includes less specific violence-related nouns such as '*conflict*', '*clashes*', and '*fighting*'. A '*coup*' is considered kind of ATTACK (and so is a '*war*').

Attacker-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking/instigating agent	*A number of* ***[demonstrators] threw*** *stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.*
Target-Arg	PER ORG	The target of the attack (including unintended targets)	*A number of demonstrators* ***threw*** *stones and empty bottles at* ***[Israeli soldiers]*** *positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the attack takes place	*A number of demonstrators* ***threw*** *stones and empty*

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			bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near [a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance].

Decision Rule: Distinguishing *PLACE-ARG* from *TARGET-ARG*

LOCs and GPEs are not considered taggable as TARGET-ARGs, but we enter them in the PLACE-ARG position for the Event.

NOTE: For events where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types *LIFE* (i.e. *INJURE* and *DIE*) and *CONFLICT* (i.e. *ATTACK*), we will only annotate the event as a *LIFE* event.

The above rule will not apply when there are independent triggers. For example in:
● Three Palestinians were shot dead.
there are two events:
Ev1: *shot*   (*CONFLICT.ATTACK*)
Ev2: *dead*   (*LIFE.DIE*)

NOTE: The generic concepts typically represented by the strings '*terrorism*' and '*terrorist activities*' will be taggable as ATTACK events. However, those represented by the string '*military operations*' **will not**.

NOTE: The resulting damage caused by an *ATTACK* event is not itself taggable as an *ATTACK* event.

NOTE: Cyberattacks, such as hacking, are not taggable as Conflict.ATTACK events in the present task.

Examples of Conflict.ATTACK events:

● U.S. forces continued to **bomb** Fallujah.
● A car bomb **exploded** in central Baghdad.
● Another exchange of **gunfire** in Gilo...
● Sunday night's **clashes**…
● Israel retaliated with rocket **attacks** and terrorists **blew** a hole in a United States warship in Yemen.
● She was **raped** by her kidnappers
● Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began **firing** with AK-47 assault rifles and a 45-minute gun **battle** broke out.

5.4.2 Conflict.DEMONSTRATE

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A DEMONSTRATE event occurs whenever a large number of people come together in a public area to protest, strike, or demand some sort of official action.

Entity-Arg	PER ORG	The demonstrating agent	*[Protesters] rallied* on *the White House lawn.*
Place-Arg	LOC GPE	Where the demonstration takes place	*Protesters* **rallied** *on [the White House lawn].*

Examples of Conflict.DEMONSTRATE events:

- Thousands of people **rioted** in Port-au-Prince, Haiti over the weekend.
- The union began its **strike** on Monday.
- The **rioting** crowd broke windows and overturned cars.
- More than 40,000 workers were back at their jobs Thursday following a 1-day **walkout** that closed social welfare offices and crippled public medical services.
- A crowd of 1 million **demonstrated** Saturday in the capital, San'a, **protesting** against Israel, the United States and Arab leaders regarded as too soft on Israel.
- In Ramallah, around 500 people **took to the town's streets** chanting slogans denouncing the summit ….
- For weeks Italian Jewish groups, World War II veterans and leftist political parties have staged **protests** against a meeting between the pope and Haider, arguing that a papal encounter would lend the Austrian politician legitimacy.
- During the work **stoppage** Wednesday, local residents were unable to register marriages or get documents for real estate transactions.

5.5 Contact events

The Contact.MEET and Contact.COMMUNICATE event subtypes cover two-way communication, both done in-person face-to-face and done through communication media and other messaging methods. For the present purposes of ERE annotation, fundamentally one-way communication methods, with no expectation of direct response, such as announcements, orders, blog postings, commands, lectures, speeches, etc., will be considered outside of scope for Contact-type events, including all news media-related communication – interviews, publicizing, comments to reporters, etc.

5.5.1 Contact.MEET

A MEET event occurs whenever two or more Entities come together at a single location and interact with one another face-to-face. MEET events include talks, summits, conferences, meetings, visits, and any other event where two or more parties get together personally and communicate directly with each other, whether

formally or informally, at an explicitly understood location. When a MEET event occurs, we should tag the initial trigger, but avoid tagging speech acts that occur while the meeting takes place. Communication during a MEET event is implied.

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agents who are meeting	*[Mr. Erekat] traveled to Washington and* **met** *with [US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials] to bring about a ceasefire.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the meeting takes place	*Mr. Erekat traveled to [Washington] and* **met** *with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials to bring about a ceasefire.*

NOTE: Affairs and long-term relationships do **not** count as MEET events, and will be tagged in Relations under the appropriate Social subtype.

NOTE: To qualify as a MEET event, a mention must refer to an occurrence in which it is explicitly made clear that the meeting is physically located somewhere. In other words, the meeting must be known to be face-to-face in order for it to be taggable as a MEET event—otherwise, it must be tagged as COMMUNICATE. A direct consequence is that the following, without any further context indicating location of the Contact event, are **not** taggable as MEET events:

- GM is in ~~talks~~ with Chrysler to Purchase Jeep. (COMMUNICATE)
- ~~Talks~~ are at a standstill, but 4,000 striking drivers have promised to respond to the latest management offer, Thursday. (COMMUNICATE)
- Bush and Rice ~~conferred~~ closely on the evolving situation. (COMMUNICATE)

Examples of Contact.MEET events:

- Bush and Putin **met** earlier this week to discuss Chechnya.
- Seven Lebanese Druze representatives out of eight who **met** under the leadership of representative Walid Jumblatt called on "youths in our Islamic Arab faction to actively join the heroic Palestinian Intifada against Israeli occupation and its agents, and to expose its means and methods."
- After attending the **meeting**, the senator expressed his hope for a resolution.
- Owens complained to Defense Secretary William Cohen, prompting a **meeting** Friday between the governor and Gen. John Coburn, commander of the Army Material Command.

- Egypt hosted a **summit** with the Palestinians and Israelis.

5.5.2 Contact.COMMUNICATE

Contact.COMMUNICATE events are the default subtype to cover all Contact events where a 'face-to-face' meeting between sender and receiver is <u>not explicitly stated</u>. This includes written, phone, or electronic communication. Communication that is explicitly stated to take place in person should be considered a MEET event. This type of event also includes communication via internet channels such as Skype or WebEx.

In general, we do not want to tag speech acts like "said" or "told." When a COMMUNICATE event occurs, we should tag the initial trigger, but avoid tagging additional mentions of the same communication when the medium is not explicit. In the following sentences, "called" would be the only Contact.COMMUNICATE event trigger: "She **called** me yesterday. When she ~~**said**~~ she couldn't make it, we had to change our plans. I ~~**asked**~~ her what worked best for her."

Contact with the media and other publicity or announcement events will not be considered Contact.COMMUNICATE events. The common '(PERSON) told reporters' is **not** a taggable event, nor is 'issued a statement'.

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The communicating agents	*[I] communicate with [international friends] without the hefty phone bills.*

NOTE: Cases where neither the means of contact are stated nor is there an explicit mention of face-to-face contact are by default tagged as COMMUNICATE events.

Examples of Contact.COMMUNICATE events:

- John **sent** an e-mail to Jane.
- All three parties **discussed** the matter in a **teleconference** Thursday.
- Duane Roelands **dashed off** a few short instant text messages to co-workers and friends.
- He discreetly **interacted** with his girlfriend.
- John and Jane **skyped** last night.
- John and Jane had a **teleconference** yesterday.
- Her secretaries **made** his office aware of the upcoming conference. (**NOTE:** not ~~**made his office aware**~~ per section 3.4 – "made aware" would be the trigger, but "his office" is in the way)

Beware of a number of **non-taggable** one-way communications**:**

- Smith ~~told~~ reporters...
- Hamas ~~issued a statement~~.that...
- The group ~~announced~~...
- The foreign minister ~~ordered~~ all diplomatic personnel out of the war zone.

5.6   Personnel Events

All PERSONNEL events can have a POSITION attribute. The object populating the POSITION-ARG slot in a PERSONNEL event will be an entity of type TTL or PER.

For example:

- Mary Smith **joined** Foo Corp. as CEO in June 1998,

The POSITION-ARG of the event is the JOB-TITLE Value populated by the string 'CEO'.

A complete description of the role that a POSITION-ARG plays in a PERSONNEL event is provided the sections below.

NOTE: While layoffs will be annotated as END-POSITION events, in general we **will not** annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as '*a loss of jobs*' or '*job creation*'.

5.6.1   Personnel.START-POSITION

A START-POSITION event occurs whenever a PERSON Entity begins working for (or changes offices within) an ORGANIZATION or GPE. This includes government officials starting their terms, whether elected or appointed.

Person-Arg	PER	the employee	*In 1997, the company* ***hired [John D. Idol]*** *to take over as chief executive.*
Entity-Arg	ORG GPE	the employer	*In 1997,* ***[the company] hired*** *John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.*
Position-Arg	TTL PER	The job title for the position being started	*In 1997, the company* ***hired*** *John D. Idol to take over as* ***[chief executive]***.
Time-Arg		Date the employment relationship begins	*In* ***[1997]***, *the company* ***hired*** *John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.*

NOTE: In general we **will not** annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as 'job creation'.

Examples of Personnel.START-POSITION events:

- Foo Corp. **hired** Mary Smith in June 1998.
- Mary Smith **joined** Foo Corp. in June 1998.
- Bill Clinton **started office** on January 20, 1993.
- The management **hired** more part-time drivers and limited overtime pay.

5.6.2 Personnel.END-POSITION

An END-POSITION event occurs whenever a PERSON Entity stops working for (or changes offices within) an ORGANIZATION or GPE. This includes government officials ending terms, whether elected or appointed.

Person-Arg	PER	the employee	*Georgia **fired** football coach [Jim Donnan] Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
Entity-Arg	ORG GPE	the employer	***[Georgia] fired** football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
Position-Arg	TTL, PER	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being ended	*Georgia **fired [football coach]** Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
Time-Arg		Date employment in the position ended **(NOTE:** taggable only if a	*Georgia **fired** football coach Jim Donnan [Monday] after a*

		calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*

NOTE: While layoffs will be annotated as END-POSITION events, in general we will not annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as 'a loss of jobs'.

Examples of Personnel.END-POSITION events:

- Georgia **fired** football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.
- Richard Jr. had 14 months, before he was **laid off** in October.
- My older brother **lost** his job last weekend, because he showed up late (**NOTE:** not ~~lost his job~~ per section 3.4)
- Gov. George W. Bush was elected president and was **succeeded** by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.

5.6.3 Personnel.NOMINATE

A NOMINATE event occurs whenever a person entity is proposed for employment in a formal position, through official channels, by the appropriate PER, ORG, or GPE.

Person-Arg	PER	the person(s) nominated	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was **[John Marshall]**, **nominated** by Adams to be chief justice.*
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the nominating agent	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by **[Adams]** to be chief justice.*
Position-Arg	TTL PER	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by Adams to be **[chief justice]**.*

Examples of Personnel.NOMINATE events:

- The president **nominated** Rep. Mark Foley (R-Fla.) to head the commission.

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- The recently **nominated** Foley said... (resultative)
- Gore holds a degree from the university, and is one of about 500 people **nominated** for the job.

5.6.4 Personnel.ELECT

An ELECT event occurs whenever a candidate wins an election designed to determine the PERSON argument of a START-POSITION event.

Person-Arg	PER	the person elected	*[Greg Lashutka] was **elected** mayor of Columbus in 1993.*
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the voting agent(s)	
Position-Arg	TTL PER	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	*Greg Lashutka was **elected [mayor of Columbus]** in 1993.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the election takes place	*Greg Lashutka was **elected** mayor of **[Columbus]** in 1993.*
Time-Arg		Date the election takes place	*Greg Lashutka was **elected** mayor of Columbus in **[1993]**.*

Examples of Personnel.ELECT events:

- Shareholders **elected** Sheila Johnson to a second term on the Board of Directors.
- ``We have a strong interest in supporting Yugoslavia's newly **elected** leaders as they work to build a truly democratic society,'' Clinton said.
- Many other Israelis have turned away from the man they **elected** just 18 months ago.

5.7 Transaction events

5.7.1 Transaction.TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP

TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP events refer to the buying, selling, loaning, borrowing, giving, or receiving of artifacts or organizations.

NOTE: When the thing transferred is an ORGANIZATION, the SELLER-ARG will be

filled only rarely; it exists for cases like X Inc. sold its Y division to Z Corp. In the more usual case of A Corp. purchased B Corp., A Corp. is the BUYER-ARG, B Corp. is the ORG-ARG, and there is no SELLER-ARG.

NOTE: 'Seizing a facility' will count as a TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event, but 'securing a facility' will not.

NOTE: Default to Transfer-Ownership when donations are given or received, unless you can reasonably tell that money is the only thing being donated.

Decision rule for Distinguishing Movement events from Transaction events:
Is there a change in ownership?
- If so, then the event is a TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event.
- If not, and the entity in transfer is a person, the event is a TRANSPORT-PERSON event; if the entity being transferred without a change in ownership is not a person, then the event is not taggable.

Seller-Arg	PER GPE ORG	The person/org/country selling	*China has **purchased** two nuclear submarines from **[Russia]**.*
Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The person/org/country buying	***[China]** has **purchased** two nuclear submarines from Russia.*
Beneficiary-Arg	PER	The person benefiting from the purchase	
Org-Arg	ORG	An ORG being bought/sold	

Examples of Transaction.TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP events:

- This report concerns China's recently **acquired** submarines.
- If the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday **got** his guns in Massachusetts, he was able to skirt some of the strictest regulations in the country, people familiar with the state's laws said Wednesday.
- Cuba **imported** 10 tons of rice last year.
- The Snyder family gave **donations** to the Lancaster Soup Kitchen, which has **received aid** from three other organizations in the county this week.
- The head of the agency's coordination program in Amman, Maher Nasser, said in a press conference that the aid was aimed at "**providing** food and medical aid to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza suffering as a result of the Israeli blockade of the Palestinian Territories....

5.7.2   Transaction.TRANSFER-MONEY

TRANSFER-MONEY events refer to the giving, receiving, borrowing, or lending money when it is <u>not</u> in the context of purchasing something. The canonical examples are: (1) people giving money to organizations (and getting nothing tangible in return); and (2) organizations lending money to people or other orgs.

NOTE: We will annotate 'extortion' as a TRANSFER-MONEY event only when the amount of money is explicitly specified.

NOTE: The transfer of stock is not taggable as a TRANSFER-MONEY event, even when it is expressed in terms of a monetary value.

Giver-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The donating agent	
Recipient-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The recipient agent	*I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor **[who] borrowed** about $10,500 in July 1999.*
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transfer	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the amount is transferred	*I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor who **borrowed** about $10,500 in **[July 1999]**.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transaction takes place	

Examples of Transaction.TRANSFER-MONEY events:

- The charity was discovered to have **given** money to Al Qaeda.
- The organization is living on **borrowed** funds. (resultative)
- Actors and singers also on the flight held a benefit concert in Baghdad Saturday evening, with most of the $13 cover charge to be **donated** to support the Palestinian uprising.
- I'd like to see them accept his offer,'' said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor who **borrowed** about $10,500 to buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.
- She received **alimony** for several years after their split up

Not taggable:
- I ~~**paid**~~ $9 for the movie ticket.

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5.8 Justice Events

We will only annotate as Justice events those occurrences that are indicated to be the result of the law enforcement and legal systems of a GPE-type Entity. Note that some JUSTICE event subtypes might seem to permit actions by non-state (extra-governmental) ORGANIZATION Entities. For example, one can imagine tagging the release of hostages by some paramilitary or terrorist group as a Justice.RELEASE-PAROLE event. However, in accordance with the above guideline, events like this will <u>not</u> be considered taggable.

5.8.1 Justice.ARREST-JAIL

An arrest event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) takes official custody of a PERSON Entity for the purposes of evaluating legal liability in a criminal activity. A jail event occurs whenever the movement of a PERSON is constrained by a state actor (a GPE, its ORGANIZATION subparts, or its PERSON representatives).

For all Justice.ARREST-JAIL events, be certain to tag them as "Arrest-Jail" in the tool and not "Arrest" or "Jail" – the tool categories require updating to reflect the combined annotation for Justice.ARREST-JAIL events.

Person-Arg	PER	the person who is jailed or arrested	*Florida police **arrested [James Harvey]** in Coral Springs on Friday.*
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the jailer or the arresting agent	***[Florida police] arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the person is arrested or where they are in jail	*Florida police **arrested** James Harvey in **[Coral Springs]** on Friday.*
Time-Arg		Date(s) the person is arrested or in jail **(NOTE:** taggable only if a calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*Florida police **arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on **[Friday]**.*

NOTE: 'Serving a sentence' will be annotated as an ARREST-JAIL event.

Examples of Justice.ARREST-JAIL events:

- Since May, Russia has **detained** over 20 suspected terrorists without a trial.
- Asked what he had done to attract attention since he was **incarcerated**, Chapman recalled a 1987 interview with People magazine, for which he

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received $5,000, according to news reports at the time.
- Abu Talb, the last major prosecution witness, has been **jailed** in Sweden for attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe.
- A court of appeals on Tuesday suspended Gen. Augusto Pinochet's house **arrest** while it studied a judge's explanation for indicting the former dictator on homicide and kidnapping charges.
- The **jailed** suspects demanded to speak to a lawyer. (resultative)
- ...where Pope is **imprisoned**. (resultative)

5.8.2 Justice.RELEASE-PAROLE

A RELEASE-PAROLE event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) ends its custody of a PERSON Entity. This can be because the sentence has ended, because the charges are dropped, or because parole has been granted.

For all Justice.RELEASE-PAROLE events, be certain to tag them as "Release-Parole" in the tool and not "Release" or "Parole" – the tool categories require updating to reflect the combined annotation for Justice.RELEASE-PAROLE events.

Person-Arg	PER	the person who is released	*Russian President Vladimir Putin has pardoned and **released [American businessman Edmond Pope]**.*
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the former captor agent(s)	***[Russian President Vladimir Putin]** has pardoned and **released** American businessman Edmond Pope.*

Examples of Justice.RELEASE-PAROLE events:

- Harvey was **released** the following day.
- The newly **freed** prisoners... (resultative)
- He was put out on **parole** in 1986, ...

5.8.3 Justice.TRIAL-HEARING

A trial event occurs whenever a court proceeding has been initiated for the purposes of determining the guilt or innocence of a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE accused of committing a crime. A hearing event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) officially gathers to discuss some criminal legal matter.

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For all Justice.TRIAL-HEARING events, be certain to tag them as "Try-Hearing" in the tool and not "Try" or "Hold Hearing" – the tool categories require updating to reflect the combined annotation for Justice.TRIAL-HEARING events.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent on trial	*[Edmond Pope] is being **tried** on charges of spying by government prosecutors in a closed court in Russia.*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	*Edmond Pope is being **tried** on charges of spying by **[government prosecutors]** in a closed court in Russia.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*Edmond Pope is being **tried** on charges of spying by government prosecutors in **[a closed court in Russia]**.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the trial takes place	*Edmond Pope is being **tried** on charges of spying by government prosecutors in a closed court in **[Russia]**.*

Examples of Justice.TRIAL-HEARING events:

- Jenna Raleigh is being **tried** in a military court.
- Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being **tried** in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.
- A Palestinian terrorist began his testimony Friday in the **trial** of two Libyans accused of bombing Pan Am Flight 103, describing his role in attacks against Israel in the 1970s.
- The **trial** resumed this week after a month of delays following the disclosure that new evidence surfaced on another group, the Damascus-based Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.
- Stewart's **hearing** was held on Monday in the superior court.
- The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Personnel held a **hearing** on sexual assault in the military this week.

5.8.4 Justice.CHARGE-INDICT

A CHARGE event occurs whenever a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE is accused of a crime by a state actor (GPE, an ORGANIZATION subpart of a GPE or a PERSON representing a GPE). An INDICT event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORG subpart of a GPE or PERSON agent of a GPE) takes official legal action to follow up on an accusation.

For all Justice.CHARGE-INDICT events, be certain to tag them as "Charge-Indict" in the tool and not "Charge" or "Indict" – the tool categories require updating to reflect the combined annotation for Justice.CHARGE-INDICT events.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is indicted	*[Joy Fenter] was **indicted** by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*Joy Fenter was **indicted** by **[a grand jury]** on eleven counts of mail fraud.*

Examples of Justice.CHARGE-INDICT events:

- Milosevic, who has been **indicted** by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, cannot leave Yugoslavia without risking arrest and extradition.
- Guzman **indicted** Pinochet, holding him responsible for the actions by the "Caravan of Death", a military party that killed 73 political prisoners shortly after the 1973 coup in which Pinochet ousted Marxist President Salvador Allende.
- Ryan Mathers was **charged** with reckless endangerment.
- Appointed to the federal bench in 1979, he was **charged** two years later with conspiracy to accept a bribe in a case he presided over in Miami.

5.8.5 Justice.SUE

A SUE event occurs whenever a court proceeding has been initiated for the purposes of determining the liability of a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE accused of committing a crime or neglecting a commitment.

Plaintiff-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The suing agent	*[Donald Crutchfield] filed* **suit** *against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.*
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being sued	*Donald Crutchfield filed* **suit** *against [Toys 'R' Us] in 1997.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Time-Arg		Date of the suit	*Donald Crutchfield filed* **suit** *against Toys 'R' Us in [1997].*

Examples of Justice.SUE events:

- The **suit** against their company and the resulting bad publicity almost reduced it to bankruptcy.
- Brentwood Academy responded with a **lawsuit** that has made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where arguments will be made Wednesday.
- He is **suing** the news site for slander.

5.8.6 Justice.CONVICT

A CONVICT event occurs whenever a TRY event ends with a successful prosecution of the DEFENDANT-ARG. In other words, a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE Entity is convicted whenever that Entity has been found guilty of a Crime.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The convicted agent(s)	*A Russian court* **convicted [Pope]** *Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	*[A Russian court]* **convicted** *Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
Place-Arg	GPE	Where the conviction takes	*A [Russian] court*

	LOC	place	*convicted Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
Time-Arg		Date the conviction takes place **(NOTE:** taggable only if a calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*A Russian court **convicted** Pope **[Wednesday]** on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*

Examples of Justice.CONVICT events:

- Martha Breckenridge was **convicted** of two counts of manslaughter.
- Tommy, a multimillionaire with a playboy image and love of fast cars, is the first member of Suharto's family to be **convicted** of graft.
- It found him **guilty** of enriching himself through a property deal with the state's main food supply agency.

NOTE: Pleading guilty to a crime does not constitute a CONVICT event.

5.8.7 Justice.SENTENCE

A SENTENCE event takes place whenever the punishment (particularly incarceration) for the DEFENDANT-ARG of a TRY event is issued by a state actor (a GPE, an ORGANIZATION subpart or a PERSON representing them).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent who is sentenced	*[46-year-old Abu Talib] was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the sentencing takes place	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life*

			*imprisonment in 1990 in **[Sweden]** for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*
Time-Arg		Date the sentencing takes place	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in **[1990]** in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*

Examples of Justice.SENTENCE events:

- She was **given a sentence** of life without parole.
- Hutomo ``Tommy'' Mandala Putra, 37, was **sentenced** to 18 months in prison on Sept. 22 by the Supreme Court, which overturned an earlier acquittal by a lower court.
- A Russian court convicted Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and **sentenced** him to 20 years in prison.

NOTE: "Serving a sentence" will be annotated as an ARREST-JAIL event.

NOTE: Because sentencing to pay fines is covered under Justice.FINE, sentences to pay fines will **not** be annotated as Justice. SENTENCE. E.g.:

- The company was ~~ordered to pay~~ a fine of $300,000. (= Justice.FINE)

Also be careful not to tag instances of *actual payment of* a court-ordered fine under SENTENCE or FINE, as they are annotated as Transaction.TRANSFER-MONEY events.

NOTE: Because sentencing to death and carrying out an execution are separate event subtypes under Justice, tag *death sentences* under the SENTENCE subtype and *the actual carrying out* of capital punishment as EXECUTE. E.g.:

- Two prisoners who had been **sentenced** to ~~death~~ have been exonerated. ('sentence' = Justice. SENTENCE)
- David Goran was ~~executed~~ by lethal injection in 1987. (= Justice.EXECUTE)

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5.8.8 Justice.FINE

A FINE event takes place whenever a state actor issues a financial punishment to a GPE, PERSON or ORGANIZATION Entity, typically as a result of court proceedings. Note that this subtype trumps the Justice.SENTENCE event subtype in annotation.

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the Entity that was fined	*[The company]* was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the Entity doing the fining	

Please note that settlements between two parties outside of court will **not** be annotated as FINE events, but rather as TRANSFER-MONEY events. This will be true even when the settlement is brought about by some other JUSTICE event (such as a SUE event).

Examples of Justice.FINE events:

- Ms. Brooks, who could go to prison and will certainly be heavily **fined** has agreed to turn state's evidence, turning against her boss.
- It **fined** the school $3,000 and banned its football program.

5.8.9 Justice.EXECUTE

An EXECUTE event occurs whenever the life of a PERSON is taken by a state actor (a GPE, its ORGANIZATION subparts, or PERSON representatives).

NOTE: Sentencing to death is covered under the SENTENCE event subtype, while carrying out an execution is tagged under the EXECUTE subtype.

Person-Arg	PER	The person executed	*[David Goran]* was **executed** by lethal injection in March 1987.
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for carrying out the execution	
Time-Arg		Date the execution takes place	*David Goran was* **executed** *by lethal injection in* **[March 1987]**.

Examples of Justice.EXECUTE events:

- David Goran was **executed** by lethal injection in March 1987.
- Smith waited 12 years on death row until his **death sentence was carried out** in 1987.
- Twelve **executed** prisoners have been posthumously exonerated.

5.8.10 Justice.EXTRADITE

An EXTRADITE event occurs whenever a PERSON is sent by a state actor from one PLACE (normally the GPE associated with the state actor, but sometimes a LOC facility under its control) to another place (LOCATION, GPE) for the purposes of legal proceedings there.

NOTE: Tagging an event as under Justice.EXTRADITE will have priority over it being tagged as a Movement.TRANSPORT-PERSON event.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The extraditing agent	
Person-Arg	PER	The person being extradited	*In the end, **[Milosevic]** preferred **extradition** to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice,'' said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the person is extradited to, the destination	*In the end, Milosevic preferred **extradition** to **[The Hague]** rather than stay here and face our justice,'' said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC	The original location of the person being extradited (rare ... only when explicitly mentioned)	*In the end, Milosevic preferred **extradition** to The Hague rather than stay **[here]** and face our justice,'' said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*

Examples of Justice.EXTRADITE events:

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- The former leader was **extradited** to Burkina Faso.
- "In the end, Milosevic preferred **extradition** to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.
- Kimes's mother was **extradited** to California, where the two face the death penalty on charges they killed a former business associate.

5.8.11 Justice.ACQUIT

An ACQUIT event occurs whenever a trial ends but fails to produce a conviction. This will include cases where the charges are dropped by the PROSECUTOR-ARG.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being acquitted	*[He] was **acquitted** by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*He was **acquitted** by [a jury] in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*
Time-Arg		Date of acquittal	*He was **acquitted** by a jury in [1983], but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*

Examples of Justice.ACQUIT events:

- Chase was **acquitted** after a trial in the Senate.
- After her **acquittal**, she still had difficulties regaining her formerly powerful position in the company.
- All charges were **dropped** against him last year, and he went free.

5.8.12 Justice.APPEAL

An APPEAL event occurs whenever the decision of a court is taken to a higher court for review.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The defendant or defendant's agent	*[Defense attorneys] appealed the case to a higher court.*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	*Defense attorneys appealed the case to [a higher court].*

Examples of Justice.APPEAL events:

- A new lawyer for O.J. Simpson **filed** a new attempt Tuesday to gain his release from Nevada state prison.
- The government lost the case when the defendant **appealed**.

5.8.13 Justice.PARDON

A PARDON event occurs whenever a head-of-state or their appointed representative lifts a sentence imposed by the judiciary.

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being pardoned	*[Pope] was released today after receiving a **pardon** from Russian President Vladimir Putin.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the state official or ORG who does the pardoning **(NOTE:** taggable only if a calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*Pope was released today after receiving a **pardon** from [Russian President Vladimir Putin].*
Time-Arg		Date of the pardoning **(NOTE:** taggable only if a calendar date is mentioned in the text for reference.**)**	*Pope was released [today] after receiving a **pardon** from Russian President Vladimir Putin.*

Examples of Justice.PARDON events:

- Russian President Vladimir Putin has **pardoned** and released American businessman Edmond Pope.

6   What Not to Tag

For this task, we will not be annotating negative, future, non-asserted (including conditional), and non-specific events:

6.1   Negative Events

Do not tag any negative events. An event is NEGATIVE when it is explicitly indicated that the event did not occur. The non-occurrence of the event must be explicitly and intentionally communicated. All other events are POSITIVE.

There are three ways in which NEGATIVE polarity may be expressed: (1) with the help of a negative word such as *not* or *never*; (2) with the help of negative affixes such as *un-* or *dis-*; or (3) by embedding in a negative lexical context such *deny*, *refuse* or *disobey*.

1. NEGATIVE examples (using a negative word or the standard negative syntax):

- His wife was sitting on the backseat and was not ~~hurt~~.
- Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be ~~extradited~~ to California.

2. NEGATIVE examples (using context):

- Yeltsin ordered Skuratov's suspension, but parliament repeatedly refused to ~~sack~~ him.
- John Hinkley attempted to ~~assassinate~~ Ronald Reagan.
- The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be ~~imprisoned~~ for corruption.
- They backed out of the ~~purchase~~ at the last minute.

6.2   Future Events

Only tag events that are expressed in the past or present tense. Do not tag events that are planned but have not yet happened, or other hypothetical or imagined events. If an event is in progress but not yet completed, it should be tagged.
For instance, the following events should not be tagged:

- Russian and U.S. trade officials will ~~meet~~ in London on May 17.
- He plans to ~~meet~~ with lawmakers from both parties.
- ... with the ~~merger~~ likely to be completed later this year.
- When he's ~~born~~, he'll be named after his father.

6.3 Asserted versus non-asserted events

Do not tag events that have a modality other than "Asserted". An event is ASSERTED when the author, speaker, or source makes reference to it as though it were a real occurrence. Examples of Asserted events:

- He **traveled** to Houston in late September.
- A car bomb **exploded** Thursday in the heart of Jerusalem, **killing** at least two people, police said.

All other events are considered non-asserted and should not be tagged. Some examples include, but are not limited to:

1. Believed Events:
- Rumors of ~~arrests~~ circulated in Vancouver.
- The charity was suspected of ~~giving~~ money to al Qaeda.

2. Hypothetical, Possible, and Conditional Events:
- A demonstration of how he would behave if he were to ~~become~~ President.
- Should he not pay the money, they would ~~kill~~ him.
- There have been concerns the clashes in southern Serbia could explode into ~~violence~~ similar to the 1999 conflict in Kosovo.
- Fueling speculation that John Paul II might ~~retire~~ at the end of this year, a Belgian cardinal says ...
- Chapman would be concerned for his safety if ~~released~~.

3. Commanded and Requested Events:
- He was ordered to ~~return~~ to Moscow.

4. Threatened, Promised, Proposed, Advised, and Warned-against Events:
- The mayor's accomplices had threatened to ~~kill~~ Mr. Tatum if he refused.
- He said he would ~~leave~~ town.
- Terrorist groups have threatened to ~~kill~~ foreign hostages.
- The United Nations has warned their people not to ~~take~~ the ferry.

5. Desired Events:
- They wanted to ~~acquire~~ the company last year.

6. Otherwise unclear constructions:
- It is obvious that it was simply impossible not to ~~meet~~ with Mr. Sudnikovich.
- He decided it would probably be a good idea to ~~meet~~ with him.

7. Additional Examples of non-asserted events:
- Israel says it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from

moving among West Bank towns and villages.

- John Hinkley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.
- Tropicana Juices recently agreed to **buy** South Beach Beverage CO.
- Solomon could be **sentenced** to up to 211 years in prison.
- In the interview, parts of which were also published in The Daily Express of London, Chapman made the widely publicized remark that Lennon was a liberal and would have wanted him to be **released**.
- The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be **imprisoned** for corruption.

6.4 Non-Specific Events

Do not tag references to events that are generic or that lack a specific instance or instances of the event actually occurring. An event is SPECIFIC if an actual occurrence is mentioned and is implied to have occurred at some particular place and time (even if place and time are not mentioned explicitly), or a finite set of such occurrences. Without a specific instance or instances of an event mentioned, the event is not taggable.

Examples:

- Salat Hassen called on countries that **give** aid.
- The council **communicates** its recommendations on the economy to the prime minister every week.
- The group specialized in **transporting** illegal weapons.
- Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from **moving** among West Bank towns and villages.
- One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement **mergers**.

7 Event Coreference

When we are finished annotating all the events in the document, we will coreference them. The following sections describe the event coreference process.

7.1 Holistic Judgments and Component Judgments

Two event mentions will only be considered coreferential if they refer to the "same" event. There are two different methods we can use to determine whether two or more event mentions are coreferential: holistic judgments and component judgments.

Through **holistic judgments**, we determine that mentions are coreferential because they clearly refer to the same event. Through **component judgments**, annotators determine that mentions are coreferential because they refer to events with the same agent(s), patient(s), time, and location.

In general, it is preferable for us to base decisions on event coreference on holistic

judgments. However, if a holistic judgment is not possible, an event coreference decision based on component judgments is acceptable.

7.2 Aggregate events and subevents

We only coreference events that are at the same level of granularity. Following this guideline, we will <u>not</u> coreference an aggregate event with its component events, or an event with its subevents. Events should only be coreferenced within their own level of granularity:

Example

- The group has been blamed for **<u>some of the country's worst terror attacks</u>**, including **<u>the firebombing of a passenger ferry</u>** in Manila Bay that killed more than 100 people last year.

In the above example, 'the firebombing of a passenger ferry' is a component event of the aggregate event 'some of the country's worst terror attacks'. Since they are at different levels of granularity, these two event mentions should <u>not</u> be coreferenced.

7.3 Events and Subsequent Events

Obviously, events cause other events to occur and it can sometimes be difficult to distinguish where one ends and the next begins. In general, you should attempt to distinguish between events as much as possible. More specifically, attacks and the deaths or injuries they cause should be coreferenced as separate events, even if they seem to have occurred at the same time:

- The group has been blamed for some of the country's worst terror attacks, including **<u>the firebombing of a passenger ferry</u>** in Manila Bay that **<u>killed more than 100 people</u>** last year.

In the above example, 'the firebombing of a passenger ferry' and 'killed more than 100 people' should be coreferenced as separate events.

8   Discussion Forums

When annotating discussion forum documents, you should expect to find more colloquial language, including spelling errors, interruptions, unclear expressions and missing punctuation. Annotate each document to the best of your understanding, trying to focus on the author's presumed intent.[3]

8.1   Post Metadata

In ERE, xml post headings are considered taggable. Therefore, in the following

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[3] Note that the policies set down regarding word tokenization in this section are different from Treebank policies on some items.

example, the post author can be annotated as an argument in a Life.Marry event mention:

```
<post author="pollywog" datetime="2009-03-24T11:34:00" id="p3">
Got married on Wednesday!
</post
```

8.2   Misspellings and Incorrect Punctuation

Annotate misspellings according to the intended meaning, as far as that can be deciphered. In the example below, "bron" is a typo and we can assume that the author intended to write "born". We can therefore tag "bron" as the trigger of a Life.Be-Born event.

- Ron was bron in 1976

Similarly, incorrect punctuation should be ignored and the text marked according to the author's presumed intent. Therefore, "sentence'd" can be marked as the trigger of a Justice.Sentence event in the following example:

- She was sentence'd to 5 years in prison.

In the case of missing spaces, annotate the entire span even if it includes text that you would normally not annotate. For example, in the following, "becameCEO" would be marked as the trigger of a Personnel.Start-Position event.

- John becameCEO of the company in 2006

9   Bibliography

- ACE (Automatic Content Extraction) English Annotation Guidelines for Events, Version 5.4.1 2005.05.09, Linguistic Data Consortium
- MR_Coref_guidelines_V1.7, Linguistic Data Consortium