

QUDT Annotation Guidelines

Hello, dear annotator, and thank you for your time!

Here is a brief background for the task and the specific annotation guidelines. This task is a part of the DharmaBench paper and evaluation benchmark for Sanskrit and Tibetan.

Introduction

Task: Identify explicit citations and quotes, along with the title of the source and/or the name of the author (if available), in Tibetan (QUDT)

Goal: Correct detection of citations (and the parts of the citations, as per Entities below) in the text

Background: Tibetan literature extensively employs quotes and citations. This can, for example, reinforce or criticize an opinion or argument, or draw attention to specific topics and themes.

1. This task is curated under the Intellexus project. Its goal is to assess LLMs' performance on this task, namely identifying explicit citations, along with the title of the source and/or the name of the author (if available).
2. It can be challenging because citations can appear in a variety of formats, and sometimes texts may contain spelling mistakes/typos or lack information such as the source or author being cited.

Real-world relevancy: Identifying citations across a large corpus of Tibetan texts represents the foundational step toward understanding the intellectual lineage, textual transmission, and scholarly authority in Tibetan literature. This analysis could facilitate future research endeavors, such as tracing the intellectual lineages of specific ideas and the intertextual dialogue between different philosophical schools, as evidenced by their citation practices. When combined with other analytical and computational capabilities, this approach can also help map the historical development of key Buddhist concepts, including the authoritative sources used to substantiate them and the transformation of these canonical references over time.

Annotation process

Basic instructions

1. Log in to (annotation platform)
2. Read the text thoroughly...
3. Identify the dominant sentiment...
4. Assign a label from the below-listed list
5. Re-read and re-evaluate your annotation.
6. Annotation Speed vs. Accuracy Tradeoff: Emphasize accuracy over speed if necessary

Annotation Phase 1 - Exploratory Annotation

After initially defining the annotation guidelines with cooperation from Tibetan team, we presume that due to the noisy nature of data there will be “edge cases” which the guidelines do not cover.

Therefore for the first 80 samples, each of the annotators will begin by labelling all 80 samples separately (so $80 \cdot N$ annotations if we have N annotators). For samples with less than 95% agreement, the annotators will decide together the “correct” annotation, discuss why the guidelines didn’t cover this case (why we had diverging annotations), and update the guidelines to cover this case.

Annotation Phase 2 - Exploratory Annotation II

In this phase, several new annotators joined the team. Thus, for an additional 40 samples, we apply the same process as in phase 1 on the *updated* guidelines (in total, about 10% of all data). This phase served to both validate the improvement in annotator agreement by using the updated guidelines, and also to calibrate the new annotators on how to annotate correctly.

Annotation Phase 3 - Round Robin Annotation

The remaining samples are distributed randomly, and each person takes “shifts” between annotating and reviewing other people’s annotations. For example, in the first half of the week, person X annotates and person Y reviews; in the second half, they switch. This ensures that every annotator is familiar with every other annotator’s annotation style, while also addressing real-world logistical constraints, such as limited numbers of annotators and large volumes of data.

If an annotator and a reviewer disagree, they discuss the sample with the entire group, reach a conclusion, and update the guidelines accordingly.

In addition, the group regularly convenes to discuss annotation, ensuring a consistent annotation style among annotators.

WORKING ANNOTATION GUIDELINES

Continuously update the guidelines below as needed, using the agreed-upon methodology.

Labels

Entity	Short Description	Examples
OP (opening phrase/particle)	Opening Particle marking the start of a citation	las/nas/la don (gsungs pa) ji skad du na re las shes te la 'byung ba las kyang de ltar yang ergative (after AUTH / GEN_AUTH) pas bka' stsal pa
CP (closing phrase/particle)	Closing Particle marking the end of a citation	ces/shes/zhes (bya ba / verb such as gsungs + pa/ba + particle, in case of gsungs pa lta bu'o/bzhin no, do include the lta bu'o, and if there is a longer closing phrase, for example "zhes ji skad du gsungs pa bzhin no/" then mark the whole phrase) zhes gsungs so zhe'o zhe na (only when it is clearly a citation and not just an objection or similar)
AUTH (author)	The name of the author being cited	if it is <i>bcom ldan 'das</i> without a cited source, mark it as author. If a source is provided, it can be ignored.. eg. <i>yang bcom ldan 'das kyis <u>lang kar gshegs pa de nyid las bka' stsal pa/</u></i>

GEN_AUTH (generic author)	The name of the author is not provided, but only a generic indication of the author or speaker, with words like “some [say]”, “others [say]”, “my teacher [says]”, etc.	kha cig / gzhan de skad? what if it is “I say”?
AUTH_ATTR (author attribute)	Pre- and post-positive attributes	slob dpon / paṇḍi ta / zhabs / dpal ldan, khad par dran par dang bral ba, sla na med pa'i slon dpon, etc.
TITLE (title)	The title of the text being cited	rig pa mchog gi rgyud chen po nam mkha'i snying po'i le'u
GEN_SRC (generic source)	No title/author of the text being cited is provided, but only a generic indication of the source, with words like “[in] the same [text]”, “[in] another [text]”, “[in] the sūtra”, etc.	'di nyid / gzhan / mdo / rgyud, etc.
QUOTE (citation text)	The text being cited	sku gzugs la thang dkar blta zhing bsgrub par bya ste gzhan du lta zhing bsgrub par mi bya'o
INVALID	Please contact the RUNI team if you think a text is invalid	

Important Note: We agreed to NOT ignore the shad in general.

#177030725 [] + [SO] Sonam Choden #62291336 1 day ago [RE] rebeccadaggers #62225411 2 days ago [T] Hide

D3934_mdo kun las btus pa.rtf

OP 1 CP 2 AUTH 3 GEN_AUTH 4 AUTH_ATTR 5 TITLE 6 GEN_SRC 7 QUOTE 8

/de'i yul 'khor du g.yo thams cad dang / 'thab mo dang / rtsod pa dang / mi ngas dang / nad dang / mu ge dang / 'khrug pa dang / dus ma lags par rlung ldang ba dang / dus ma lags par char 'bab pa dang / char mi 'bab cing lo ma rung bar 'gyur ba'i rkyen gnod pa zhig byung na yang / bdag cag gis bzlog par mi bgyi'o/ /de'i yul nas de bzhin gshegs pa'i nyan thos kyang yul gzhan du 'chi bar bgyi'o/ /yul de nas sbyin gnas kyang ma mchis par bgyi'o/ /bdag cag kyang de nas mchi bar bgyi'o zhes 'byung ngo/ /phags pa sa'i snying po'i mdo **las kyang** / sa'i snying po sngon byung ba/ yul lnga len gyi rgyal po sde rnam par rgyal ba zhes bya ba'i 'bangs gsad pa la thug pa zhig yod pa de srog gi phyir skra dang kha spu bregs te ngur smrig gi tshal bu mgul du btags so/ /de nas gsad pa la thug pa'i mi de gshed mas bcings ba lngas dam por bcings nas dur khrod chen po bi ti kha lam ba ka zhes bya bar bor ro/ /de nas de'i mtshan mo dur khrod chen po der srin mo chen mo mig mi bzang ma zhes bya ba de g.yog lnga stong dang 'ongs nas/ des bcings pa lngas bcings pa'i mi zhig mgo bregs te/ gos ngur smrig gyon pa mthong nas des de la bskor te/ phyag 'tshal nas slar song ngo/

Edge cases and common mistakes

1. Clearly define what to do in edge cases.
2. Annotate INVALID if a sample is incomplete.
Doesn't meet the quality criteria.
Contains an unknown transliteration or a different language than the intended one.
3. In the case of ambiguity, please consult the team.
4. If a sample can be classified as more than one label, ping the team and discuss how to treat this case. Update the guidelines accordingly to make them no longer ambiguous, and add the example to the Examples section.

Opening particles - OP can vary, for example, sometimes after las there can be gsungs pa

In some cases, we might encounter OP such as the following:

ogs pa gsungs pa bzhin no/ /'phags pa blo gros mi zad pa'i mdo **las kyang** /
sdug bsngal gyi tshor bas reg na ngan song dang mi khom par skyes pa'i sems
can thams cad la snying rje chen po bskyed do/ /**de bzhin du sbyar te/ tshor ba**
ni mngon par zhen pa'o/ /tshor ba ni yongs su 'dzin pa'o/ /tshor ba ni nye
bar len pa'o/ /tshor ba ni dmigs pa'o/ /tshor ba ni phyin ci log go/ /tshor ba
ni rnam par rtog pa'o **zhes bya ba la sogs pa gsungs so/** /chos yang dag par
sdud pa'i mdo las kyang / tshor ba myong bar rab bstan pa/ /tshor ba las gzhan
tshor ba po/ /gud na yod pa ma yin na/

b) See the screenshot below: it appears that there are quotes, but they are introduced as “examples”, as in “rgya dper...” - they do appear to be proper quotes, but I am not sure if we want to include these sorts of examples?

Safari File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help

The Dhārāṇī of the Jewel Tor... The King of Samādhis Sūtra / HumanSignal Dharmamitra - a toolkit for the... +

app.heartex.com/projects/147139/labeling

HumanSignal Projects / Downstream Task 05: Citations Data Manager

#189203705
608 of 2950

13. mDzod rang 'grel.txt

OP 1 CP 2 AUTH 3 GEN_AUTH 4 AUTH_ATTR 5 TITLE 6 GEN_SRC 7 QUOTE 8

bcom par gyur pa'i lha khyab 'jug des khyed nams la rtag tu srungs shig.
gsum pa bzhi ga'i thog mar chod pa ni/_rgya dper/_ka ma les ma ka shan+te/_ka la
le cu ka ro mu kham/_ka ma le khyā ma ka ro shi twam/_ka ma le ban+mo dish+nu sha/_bod skad/
khyod kyi mgo skra bung ba 'dra/_gdong ni pad+mar phrag dog byed/_dpal gyi bzhin
du rab myos ma/_khyod kyi su zhih rtsi mi byed/_khyod kyi mgo bo'i skra ni bung ba'i
kha dog 'dra bar nag cing /_gdong ba'i ni pad+ma gzhon nur phrag dog byed de/_/
lha mo dpal mos lha nams myos par byed pa bzhin/_rab tu myos ma khyod kyi
kyang skyes bu su zhih 'dod mos kyi grangs su rtsi bar mi byed de/_thams cad
'dod pas myos par 'gyur ro/_bzhi pa bzhi la cha gnyis su yod pa las/_snga ma
gnyis 'dra phyi ma gnyis 'dra ba'i thog mar chod pa ni/_rgya dper/_mu da ra ma na
ma ni ta/mu da ra ma ni b+hu sha na/_ma da b+h+ra ma r+ng+h+rishahkartu/_ma da b+h+ra dza g+ha nahk+sha mah/
bod skad/_rgya cher rin chen rgyun dang ldan/_rgyugs pas mig 'khor dza g+ha na/_/
chung ba min pas mdza' bo ni/_dga' ba ldan par bya bar bzod/_rgya che ba'i
rin po che'i rgyan sna tshogs dang ldan cing /_lang tsho rgyugs pas mig khor khor
du 'phrul ba/_dza g+ha na ste tshang ra chung ba ma yin par rgyas pas/_mdza' bo dga'
ba'i khyad par mchog dang ldan pa bya bar bzod pa ste nus so/_dang po dang
gsum pa 'dra zhiing /_gnyis pa dang bzhi pa 'dra ba'i thog mar chod pa ni/_rgyu
dper/_u di re+e ra n+ya push+ta na/_ma ru te+ed+ma hr-i tam ma na/_u di ti ra si te du ti/_ma

Info Comments History

Add a comment

Regions Relations

Manual By Time

Labeled regions will appear here
Start labeling and track your results using this panel
[Learn more](#)

Skip Submit

Examples

Attach a fully annotated example. Include edge cases.

The screenshot displays the HumanSignal web application interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Safari', 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'History', 'Bookmarks', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main header shows 'Projects / Downstream Task 05: Citations' and 'Data Manager'. The central area displays a document titled 'D3934_mdo kun las btus pa.rtf' with a list of annotations on the left and a main text area. The annotations include line numbers (26, 34, 46, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56, 62, 63) and text segments. The main text area shows a paragraph of text with various segments highlighted in different colors (red, green, blue, yellow, orange). The right-hand panel shows 'Selection Details' with a 'Talking: Sonam Choden' button and a list of regions and relations.

Note that the partial quotes are marked as long as there is a closing or opening particle.

Q & A

1. How and where to report problematic cases, unclear guidelines, or dataset inconsistencies?
 - a. Ping the team and discuss together how to treat this case. Once a unanimous conclusion and agreement has been reached, update the guidelines accordingly, **and add this example to the Examples section above.**
2. What to do if the annotation platform has issues?
 - a. The UHH team should ping Ari on Slack. If the issue is urgent and requires response within 24 hours, message him via Whatsapp.

Reviewing Guidelines - CITATIONS

Reviewing is very different from annotating, because you look for slightly different things.

Reviewing Goals:

When you are **annotating**, your main goal is to detect the different sections of each sample (e.g., tags, such as Author, Quote, OP, CP, etc.) in the Citations Task.

When you are **reviewing**, your main goal is to challenge the existing detection and ensure it meets the guidelines. This means that you want to answer the following questions:

A) Does this annotation perfectly align with the guidelines we defined in the annotation document?

B) If there are multiple annotations for this sample, which one of these is "more correct"? Ideally, the reason why one annotation is better than another shouldn't be up to intuition; it should be based on which one follows the guidelines better. If there is a 'gray zone' that is not explicitly defined, please discuss it, update the guidelines with examples, and notify the team.

B.2) If there are multiple annotations for this sample, select one of these samples to be the ground truth.

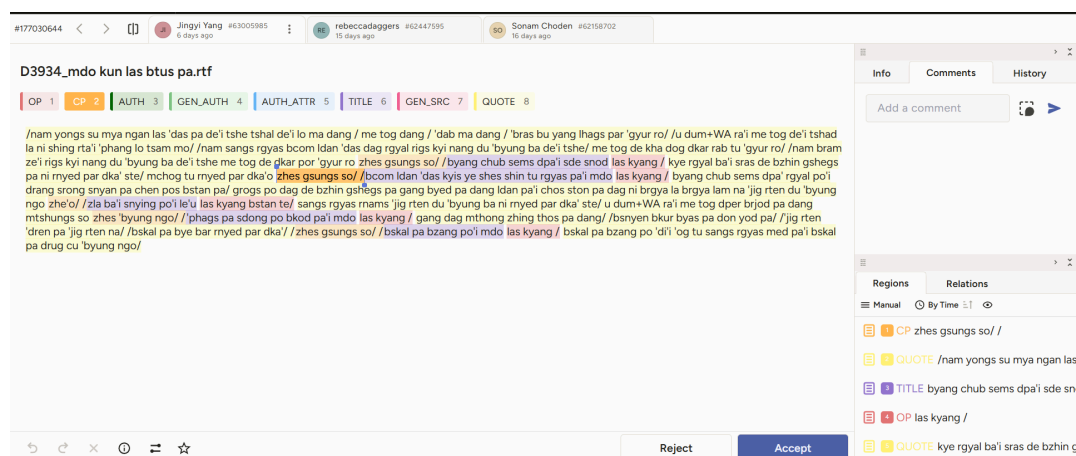
C) Important: Does this annotation contain labelling mistakes? This can include two different labels overlapping each other by accident, a part of a word accidentally not labelled when it should be, a label extending to the neighboring word when it shouldn't, et cetera. These can be hard to spot if you are not deliberately scanning for them!

Reviewing In LabelStudio: How-To

To review, start by clicking on the Review button from the Project tab. This will show you existing samples that have at least one annotation. If multiple people have annotated it, you can navigate to their annotations in the top; they have a tab (see picture).

- An annotation can either be accepted or rejected. The goal is to have a single ground truth for each sample.
- If an annotation has a tiny mistake that doesn't take much effort to fix, you can update it by clicking on the existing label and dragging one of its edges to make it longer/shorter, much like when annotating.
- If an annotation has many mistakes and takes more than a minute or two to fix, you can leave a comment and reject the annotation, and this will appear in the data manager. Please notify the annotator if you reject their annotation, and send them the sample ID.
- If there are multiple valid annotations, please select one of them as the ground truth by clicking on the three dots and selecting "Select ground truth". Otherwise, it will assume an annotation is valid if you reject all other annotations for this sample.
- If there is a single annotation, it will assume it is valid once you have accepted it.

Unlike annotation, there is nobody to check your work when you are a reviewer, so it is **extremely important** to be careful and alert - always challenge the sample you are seeing, even if it seems obvious or if it's an empty sample.



#177030644

Jingyi Yang #63005985

6 days ago

rebeccadaggers #62447595

15 days ago

Sonam Choden #62158702

16 days ago

☆ Set as Ground Truth

D3934_mdo kun las btus pa.rtf

OP 1

CP 2

AUTH 3

GEN_AUTH 4

AUTH_ATTR 5

TITLE 6

GEN_SRC 7

QUOTE 8

/nam yongs su mya ngan las 'das pa de'i tshe tshal de'i lo ma dang / me tog dang / 'dab ma dang / 'bras bu yang lhags par 'gyur ro/ /u dum+WA ra'i me tog de'i tshad
 la ni shing rta'i 'phang lo tsam mo/ /nam sangs rgyas bcom ldan 'das dag rgyal rigs kyi nang du 'byung ba de'i tshe/ me tog de kha dog dkar rab tu 'gyur ro/ /nam bram
 ze'i rigs kyi nang du 'byung ba de'i tshe me tog de dkar por 'gyur ro zhes gsungs so/ /byang chub sems dpa'i sde snod las kyang / kye rgyal ba'i sras de bzhin gshegs
 pa ni rnyed par dka' ste/ mchog tu rnyed par dka'o zhes gsungs so/ /bcom ldan 'das kyis ye shes shin tu rgyas pa'i mdo las kyang / byang chub sems dpa' rgyal po'i
 drang strong snyan pa chen pos bstan pa/ grogs po dag de bzhin gshegs pa gang byed pa dang ldan pa'i chos ston pa dag ni brgya la brgya lam na 'jig rten du 'byung
 ngo zhe'o/ /zla ba'i snying po'i le'u las kyang bstan te/ sangs rgyas mams 'jig rten du 'byung ba ni rnyed par dka' ste/ u dum+WA ra'i me tog dper brjod pa dang
 mtshungs so zhes 'byung ngo/ /phags pa sdong po bkod pa'i mdo las kyang / gang dag mthong zhing thos pa dang/ /bsnyen bkur byas pa don yod pa/ /jig rten
 'dren pa 'jig rten na/ /bskal pa bye bar rnyed par dka'/ /zhes gsungs so/ /bskal pa bzang po'i mdo las kyang / bskal pa bzang po 'di'i 'og tu sangs rgyas med pa'i bskal
 pa drug cu 'byung ngo/