

# Annotation Guidelines for Chinese Legal Event Detection – Simplified Version

## 1. Overview

Given a **pre-defined set of event types** and a **piece of fact description text**, the annotators need to tag the involved **event** and its corresponding **type**, namely event detection, which includes the following two steps:

- (1) Find the event **trigger**
- (2) Tag the event **type** for each trigger

The fact description text has already been processed by **sentence segmentation** and **tokenization**, resulting in a sequence of tokens. We have selected all **tokens that could possibly become a trigger** into a candidate list, and have highlighted them in **yellow** or **blue** (yellow means the token is highly possible to be a trigger, the blue tokens are less possible but still have chances to be triggers).

All event types that the annotators need to tag are defined in a predetermined limited set with hierarchical information presented in a tree structure. All event types are included in the schema.

Among them, the red event types are **only used for classification** and have **no taggability**. Annotators need to **prioritize** to apply the most fine-grained (also the outermost) events. Only when **the outermost event types fail to clearly describe the event in the text**, and **the type as their father node can describe the event in accuracy**, can the annotators apply the event type as the father node as the **alternative tag**.

## 2. Definition of Event

This section introduces all concepts related to *event*, so that annotators can better understand the task of event tagging and can tackle **complicated annotation situations**. This annotation task **only** involves **event trigger** and **event types**. Other concepts' annotation are not involved.

**Note that all annotations in the examples might not be complete, most sentences have only tagged the event that is used to illustrate the example.**

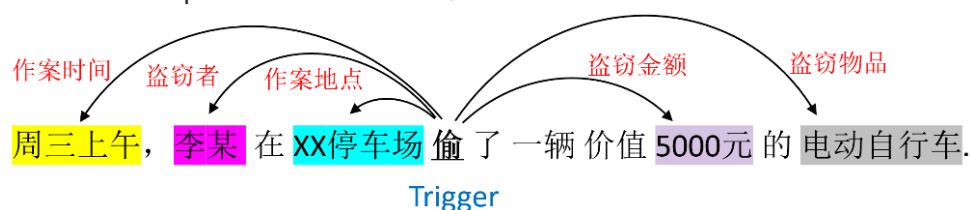
### 2.1 Basic Concepts

**Event** indicates a specific incident that involves participants and has certain attributes, and usually can be described as a change of state.

Events consist of two parts:

1. **Trigger**: the word that most clearly expresses the event occurrence.
2. **Argument**: the participants and attributes of the event.

Below is an example of the event Theft.



In the example above:

**Trigger : 偷 (stole); Argument & Corresponding Role:**

Argument-zh	周三上午	李某	xx 停车场	5000 元	电动自行车
Argument-en	Wed.morning	X Lee	xx Parking Lot	¥ 5,000	Electric Bike
Argument Role	Time of Crime	Criminal	Location of Crime	Theft Amount	Stolen Goods

## 2.2 Attributes of Event

Our definition for 'events' here is broad and commonsense. Any action or shift that can cause changes or make effects can be considered an event. This includes incidents that are natural or man-made, includes **incident that has happened**, as well as **incident that is bound to not happen, that is planned or envisioned**.

Below are some attributes of events(not a complete enumeration), the examples below are all **considered** events (and therefore need annotation):

(*Italics are examples*, and the **bold** tokens are **triggers**, the comic-san font tokens in the bracket are event types)

### 2.2.1 Polarity

Polarity indicates whether the event has actually happened, if the text **clarifies** that it **has never happened**, the polarity is negative, otherwise it is positive. This means that **events include those that have happened and those that have not**. Below are some Negative Polarity examples:

被警方营救后, 受害人张三**没有**受伤。

【受伤】

After being rescued by the police, Zhang San, the victim, was **not hurt**.

【hurt】

张三再**不**贩卖毒品了。

【贩卖毒品】

Zhang San **no longer sells drugs**.

【trafficking\_drugs】

受害人唯一的要求是他**不**逃离现场。

【逃匿】

The only request of the victim is that he should **not flee** from the scene.

【escaping】

嫌疑人李某中途**退出**了**抢劫**。

【抢劫财物】

Suspect Li **quit the robbery** halfway.

【robbery】

警方**粉碎**了犯罪集团飞车**抢包**的计划。

【抢夺财物】

The police **crushed** the criminal's plan to **plunder** bags on motorbikes.

【plunder】

犯罪嫌疑人张三**拒捕**。

【拘捕】

Suspect Zhang San **refused** to be **arrested**. 【arrest】

The types above are all required to be tagged in the annotation process.

## 2.2.2 Tense

Past, present, future and 'undefined' (cannot be judged from the text).

Past:

张三在进入屋内盗窃手机之前，还偷了一辆电动车 【盗窃财物】

Before entering to steal the mobile phone, he stole an e-bike. 【theft】

Present:

张三正在偷一辆电动车 【盗窃财物】

Zhang San is now stealing an electric bicycle. 【theft】

Future:

张三计划偷邻居李四的电动车 【盗窃财物】

Zhang San plans to steal his neighbor, Li Si's e-bike. 【theft】

## 2.2.3 Genericity

Specific: Events that happened at a specific time and place

Generic: Other events, examples:

犯罪嫌疑人张三成立了一个组织，该组织专门从事武器走私 【走私】

Suspect Bob formed a gang, which only smuggles weapons. 【smuggling】

李四为了防止张三殴打他，逃离了住处 【伤害人身】

Alice, to prevent Bob from beating him, escaped from his home. 【bodily harm】

In the above two examples, though 【smuggling】 and 【bodily harm】 events did not take place at a specific time and location, they belong to those events that may happen. Therefore, they require annotation.

## 2.2.4 Modality

Believed:

李四相信犯罪嫌疑人张三已被拘捕。 【拘捕】

Li Si believed that suspect Zhang San has been arrested. 【arrest】

警方有充分理由相信张三偷了车 【盗窃财物】

The police have strong reasons to believe that Bob stolen the car. 【theft】

Hypothetical

李四心想，要是不及时逃离现场，就会被警方拘捕 【逃匿】 【拘捕】

Bob thinks that if he doesn't escape, he would be arrested. 【escape】 【arrest】

Desired

李四去年就打算绑架受害人的儿子。 【绑架】

Li Si had planned to kidnap the victim's son since last year. 【kidnapping】

Promised

李四许诺张三，会分给他一半的赃款。 【分赃】

Bob promises Alice he will yield him half of the stolen money. 【dividing stolen goods】

Other

李四担心偷来的电动车无法进行销赃。 【销赃】

Li Si worries that the stolen e-bike cannot be sold. 【disposal of stolen goods】

The types above are all required to be tagged.

## 2.3 Trigger Taggability

This section introduces common tagging of triggers to help annotators determine whether a word is trigger word or not.

### 2.3.1 Simple Trigger Tagging

Event triggers are the word that most clearly express the occurrence of the event, including the following forms:

#### (1) Main Verb

在车祸中, 2人**死亡**, 7人**受伤**。 【死亡】 【受伤】  
In the car crash, 2 men **died**, 7 got **injured**. 【death】 【injury】  
受害人 因 抢救无效 **死亡**。 【死亡】  
The victim, after unsuccessful medical help, **died**. 【death】

#### (2) Passive Sentence

受害人 发现 自己的 手机 **被盗**。 【盗窃财物】  
The victim found his own mobile phone **PASSIVE steal**. 【theft】  
The victim found his own mobile phone stolen.

#### (3) Noun or Pronoun

**车祸** 导致 54 人 受伤。 【交通事故】  
The **car crash** lead to 54 men injured. 【traffic accident】  
张三 和 李四 均 同意 参加 **抢劫**。 【抢劫财物】  
Zhang San and Li Si both agree to participate in the **robbery**. 【robbery】

### 2.3.2 Complex Trigger Tagging

#### (1) Nominalization (as modifier)

##### a. Chinese ... **DE** structure

**抢劫**了受害人手提包的 歹徒在案发后逃离现场。 【抢劫财物】

**Rob** the victim's purse **DE** gangster escaped from scene after the crime. 【robbery】

The gangster who robbed the victim's purse escaped from scene after the crime.

造成 8 人**受伤的** 车祸是由犯罪嫌疑人张某引起的。 【受伤】

Lead 8 men to **injure DE** car crash was caused by suspect Zhang. 【injury】

The car crash that led 8 men to injury was caused by suspect Zhang.

张某收受了李某所**贿赂的** 200 万元。 【贿赂】

Zhang accepted Li **bribed DE** 2 million yuan. 【bribery】

Zhang accepted 2 million yuan, which was bribed by Li.

In the sentences above, 'rob', 'injure' and 'bribe' are not the main verbs.

'**Rob** the victim's purse **DE**', 'lead 8 men to **injure** **DE**' and 'Li **bribed** **DE**' are used to **modify** 'gangster', 'car crash' and '2 million yuan' respectively, yet they still describe the occurrence of the event 'robbery', 'injury' and 'bribery'. Therefore the '**rob**', '**injure**' and '**bribe**' **need** to be tagged as triggers.

#### b. Nouns working as nominated premodifiers

Noun can work as a premodifier itself, and it requires annotation.

被告人与被害人达成**赔偿**协议 【赔偿】  
 Defendant reached a **compensation** agreement with victim. 【compensation】  
 双方经过商谈后达成**购买**协议 【买入】  
 The two reached a **purchase** agreement after negotiation. 【buying】

#### c. Noun Phrases modified by Verbs in the front

In Chinese, there are lots of short noun phrases modified by verb:

Category 1 - Daily-life Nouns:

出租车、购物中心、购物商场、销售经理、采购编号、消费卡  
 卖家、买家、出租屋、出租房、租金、抗 震资金、抗 洪资金

Category 2 – Nouns that relate to law offending:

嫖客、卖淫女、参赌人员、毒资、嫖资、赌资、赌博机  
 购毒人员、缉私民警、贿赂款、贿赂费

For noun phrases like above, the annotation rules are as follows:

#### Scene A:

If the event, triggered by **the noun phrase**, is already clearly expressed by other triggers in the same paragraph, then **the noun phrase** should **not** be annotated.

Example 1:

张三在周日下午去某休闲会所参与了**嫖娼**[1]活动。随后在将要离开时被警方抓获，共收缴**嫖资**[2]三千元。到案后，张三供述李某也参与了**嫖娼**[3]，另外在现场还有三名不认识的**嫖客**[4]。

Bob went to a certain club on Sunday afternoon and participated in **prostitution**[1]. He was then caught by the police when he was leaving and 3,000 yuan **whoring money**[2] was captured. After arriving at the police station, Bob confessed that Li also participated in **prostitution**[3], and that there were also three unfamiliar **prostitution clients**[4] at the scene.

In this case above:

**prostitution**[1] and **prostitution**[3] need to be tagged as 【prostitution】 event.

The two **nouns** that involves law offending **whoring money**[2] and **prostitution clients**[4] does **not** need to be tagged as 【prostitution】 event.

This is because the 【prostitution】 event that these two nouns implies is already tagged according to the two more evident word **prostitution**[1] and **prostitution**[3], therefore annotation is needless.

### Example 2:

张三纠集了参赌人员[1]李某、王某进行赌博[2]。警方抓获后在现场查扣了三台赌博机[3]，共收缴赌资[4]三千元。

Zhang San gathered **gamblers**[1] Li and Wang to **gamble**[2]. After they were caught by the police, three **gambling machines**[3] were seized and 3,000 yuan **gambling money**[4] were collected.

Here, only gamble[2] need to be tagged as event **【gambling】**. **gamblers**[1], **gambling machines**[3] and **gambling money**[4] do not need to be tagged as **【gambling】** event, for the same reason as above.

### Example 3:

张三在过去几年里一直给李四送礼贿赂[1]。警方抓获后，共收缴贿赂款[2]三十万元

Zhang San has been continuously **bribing**[1] Li Si over the past few years. After being caught by the police, thirty million **bribed money**[2] were collected.

Here, only bribing[1] need to be tagged, **bribed money**[2] does not need to be tagged.

### Scene B:

If the event that **the noun phrase** implies is fairly **important** to the case (usually negative behaviors like bribery, whoring, prostitution, crime medium, etc. Thus excluding irrelevant nouns like 'shopping center' and 'expense card'.) and it is the **one and only** trigger in the whole text that implies the event, then it needs to be tagged.

### Example 1:

(一份描述盗窃的文书) ... 9月5日，张三因为盗窃被抓获。到案后，经过警方的审理，张三供述了其在三年前曾经送给公安局局长李某 10 万元贿赂款，因此一直在本市实施盗窃行为，至今才被抓获。

(A document about a theft) ... On September 5th, Zhang San was arrested for theft. After arriving at the case and being interrogated by the police, Zhang San confessed that he had given 100,000 yuan **bribing money** to Li, director of Public Security Bureau, which is why he had been continuously conducting theft in the city without being caught until now.

Here, the whole document describes a crime of theft (details about the theft have been omitted), but only a noun **bribing money** showed up at the end of the document. Since **no other word** in the document can describe the event **【bribery】** that **bribing money** implies, the noun bribing money **need** to be tagged as event **【bribery】**.

### Example 2:

(一份描述盗窃的文书) ... 张某供述称其曾经支付过一笔租金给李某...

(A document about a theft) ...Zhang confessed that he had paid a **rent** to Li...

Here, since the whole document did not describe the event 'tenancy' anywhere else, the noun 'rent' here needs to be tagged. Whether the event is leasing or renting is not clear, therefore apply the alternative father tag 【Tenancy/Borrowing】

### Note that:

In cases where certain agreements, such as compensation agreement or purchase agreement are present, all the **modifiers** and the word '**agreement**' requires annotation.

Examples: 赔偿 协议、购买 协议

## (2) One Event with Multiple Triggers

In a single sentence, **multiple** words describe the **same event**:

张某立即 打电话 **报警**。 【报警/报案】  
Zhang immediately **calls** to **report to the police**. 【report to the police】  
Zhang immediately calls the police.

张某随即 写信 **联系** 李某。 【联络】  
Zhang then **wrote a letter** to **contact** Li. 【communication】  
Zhang then wrote to Li.

张某偷偷 发短信 **通知** 李某。 【通知/提醒】  
Zhang sneakily **messages** to **inform** Li. 【informing】  
Zhang sneakily messages to inform Li.

张某 打电话 将 王某 的 死讯 **通知** 李某。 【通知/提醒】  
Zhang **called** give Wang's death note **inform** Li. 【informing】  
Zhang called to inform Li of Wang's death.

张某 抽头 嫖资, 共 **获利** 1 万元。 【获利】  
Zhang **takes a percentage** from whoring money, **profitting** a total of 10 thousand yuan. 【gaining profits】

张某 所受的 **损伤** 经鉴定 为 **轻伤**。 【受伤】  
Zhang's **injury** was identified as **minor injury**. 【injury】

In the examples above, 'call', 'write a letter', 'message', 'call' and 'take a percentage' are all methods, the real event the sentences indicate are 【report to the police】, 【communication】, 【informing】, 【informing】 and 【gaining profits】. In the sixth sentence, 'minor injury' is simply a description of the degree of 'injury', the keyword here is still 'injury'. If no descriptions as 'injury' is given, then 'minor injury' should be tagged.



In the scenes above, where multiple verbs describe the same event, only the verb that is the core, that can best describe the event requires annotation, only the **red** verb need tagging, **black bold** verbs do not.

### (3) Multiple Events with Multiple Triggers

#### a. [Verb + Result] Structure

张三在搏斗过程中 **打伤** 了李四。 【伤害人身】+【受伤】  
Zhang San during fight **beat hurt** Li Si. 【bodily hurt】+【injury】  
Zhang San beat Li Si to injury during fighting.

Similar combos include 'beat die'(打死), 'shoot die'(击毙), 'crash die'(撞死), 'crash injure'(撞伤).

#### b. Parallel Verbs (without conjunction)

If the parallel verbs **respectively** trigger **distinct** events, they should be tagged as **separate events**.

In the following case, 'injure' trigger 'injury', 'die' trigger 'death'.

车祸导致 50 人 **伤亡**。 【受伤】+【死亡】  
The car crash lead 50 men injure die. 【injury】+【death】  
The car crash led 50 men to injury or death.  
张某立即 电话 **请求 支援**。 【要求/请求】 【帮助/救助】  
Zhang immediately call request help. 【request】 【helping/rescuing】  
Zhang immediately called for help.

#### Counterexamples:

**In the same sentence, parallel verbs trigger the same event and therefore only one needs tagging**

张某立即 打电话 **报警**。 只标注【报警】  
Zhang immediately **calls** to **report to the police**. Only tag 【report to the police】  
Zhang immediately calls the police.  
张某 打电话 **通知** 其同伙。 只标注【通知/提醒】  
Zhang **calls** to **inform** his allies. Only tag 【informing】

'Call' and 'report to the police' refers to the same event here. 'Call' can be considered a **method** for 'report to the police', therefore only the **core word** needs tagging.

### 3. Key Points for Annotation and Common Issues

#### 3.1 Key Points for Annotation

##### (1) Before annotation, browse the document and check if it is low-quality

Annotators need to browse the document when getting a new document



If the document contains:

【Citations of Law Articles】 , for example:

我国刑法典中规定, xxx 行为构成 xx 罪, 被告人 的行为符合法条中关于 xx 行为的规定。

According to the provisions of Chinese criminal code, certain behaviors constitute a certain crime; the behavior of the defendant complies with the provisions about certain behaviors.

【Presentation of a View】 , for example:

被告的律师认为, 被告人的犯罪行为不构成 xxx 或者 法院认为 xxxx  
the defendant's lawyer believes that his/her behavior does not constitute a certain crime, or the court believes some opinion.

【Unclear Expression】 , some documents may be not well-written.

Then, just tag **【document quality too low】** , and **skip** the document (without tagging any other events.)

We discard these documents because we expect the document to contain only fact description where the happened events are clearly expressed. We do not want to include any view or judgment in the document.

## (2) Do not tag charges, and only tag core words inside a book name bracket

In some documents, you will see:

被告人李某犯盗窃罪的事实如下: ...

*The fact of defendant Li's theft crime goes as following: ...*

*The fact of defendant Li's crime of theft goes as following: ...*

The 'theft crime' needs no tagging, since it's a charge.

**Namely, the 'XX Crime' all needs no tagging.**

Tag nothing but core words inside a book name bracket, for example:

《关于知情同意书的解释》 《Interpretation of the Informed Consent》

The core word in 《Interpretation of the Informed Consent》 is 'interpretation', therefore the 'informed consent' does not need to be tagged.

But if the content is 《XX agreement》 or 《XX contract》 , it has taggability, such as:

郭某 作为 东升 隔沙 联队 代表 与 李 某某 签订 《 隔沙 联队 联建 公寓 的 协议 》 及 补充协议 。

Guo **as** the Dongsheng Gesha **Wing representative** with Li **signs** 《 **Agreement** on **Gesha Wing co-establish apartment** 》 and **supplementary agreement**.

Guo signs 《Agreement on Gesha Wing co-establish apartment》 with Li and supplementary agreement as the Dongsheng Gesha Wing representative.

The 'agreement' in 《Agreement Gesha Wing co-establish apartment》 requires to be tagged, so does the 'agreement' in 'supplementary agreement'.

(3) Tag the event that fits the incident best according to context

**Tag the event that fits the incident best according to context**

When judging the event types, annotators need to **take context into consideration**, and select the **best** event type from a **comprehensive perspective**, instead of classifying single character or word.

For example:

张三将偷来的摩托车销售给了当地一家车行

Zhang San **sold** the **stolen** motorbike to a local car shop.

The sentence includes two triggers, **stolen** and **sold**, triggering events **【theft】** and **【disposal of stolen goods】**.

Note that:

Although the word '**sold**' complies with the definition of event **【selling】**, its context is 'selling a **car that is stolen**', and therefore tagging with the event **【disposal of stolen goods】** fits the incident **most precisely**.

张某 酒后 驾驶 一辆 小轿车 前往 事发现场。 **【违章驾驶】**

Zhang after drinking drive a car to the scene of the incident. **【illegal driving】**

Zhang drove a car to the scene of the incident after drinking.

(4) When necessary, split the tokenized tokens and tag them separately.

The **granularity** of Chinese tokenization might not be completely consistent, so it's **possible** that one trigger word triggers multiple events at once.

Therefore, under certain circumstances, annotators need to activate **custom** mode on the platform and manually **split** the trigger word

Below are common circumstances:

**a. [Verb + Result] Structure**

张某 将 李某 打 伤。 **【伤害人身】 + 【受伤】**

Zhang **beat** Li to **injury**. **【bodily harm】 + 【injury】**

张某 将 李某 打 死。 **【伤害人身】 + 【死亡】**

Zhang **beat** Li to **death**. **【bodily harm】 + 【death】**

张某 家中 失 窃 12 万元 现金。 **【遗失】 + 【盗窃财物】**

Zhang **lost** 120,000 yuan at home from **theft**. **【losses】 + 【theft】**

张某 将 李某 毒 死。 **【投毒】 + 【死亡】**

Zhang poisoned Li to death. **【poisoning】 + 【death】**

**b. Parallel Structure ([Verb + Verb] or [Result + Result] Structure)**

张某 虐 杀 了 李某。 **【暴力】 + 【杀害】**

Zhang **abused** **killed** Li. **【violence】 + 【killing】**

张某 奸 杀 了 李某。 **【强奸】 + 【杀害】**

Zhang **raped** **killed** Li. **【rape】 + 【killing】**

张某 挑 唆 李某 反对 王某。 **【挑衅/挑拨】 + 【指使/教唆】**

Zhang **provoked instigated** Li to oppose Wang 【provoking】+【direct/encourage】

张某 **枪杀** 了李某。 【持械/持枪】+【杀害】

Zhang **shot killed** Li. 【bearing arms】+【killing】

张某 与 李某 等人 约好 地方 **聚众斗殴**。 【纠集】+【肢体冲突】

Zhang and Li appointed a place to **gather a crowd and fight**. 【gathering】+【physical conflict】

张某 开设 赌场 招揽 赌徒 **聚赌**。 【纠集】+【赌博】

Zhang opened a casino and gathered gamblers to **gather and gamble**. 【gathering】+【gambling】

张某 **拒捕**。 【拒绝/抗拒】+【拘捕】

Zhang refused to be arrested. 【reject/against】+【arrest】

走投无路的 张某 决定 **求助** 李某。 【要求/请求】+【帮助/救助】

Helpless Zhang decides to **ask** Li for **help**. 【request】+【help/rescue】

张某 向 李某 **索贿**。 【要求/请求】+【贿赂】

Zhang request bribery from Li, 【request】+【bribery】

张某 **打骂** 李某。 【伤害人身】+【言语侮辱】

Zhang hit and cursed Li. 【bodily harm】+【verbal abuse】

粉红小屋 拉客 **招嫖** 被查。 【邀请/招揽】+【嫖娼】

Pink Hut solicited to **gather prostitution clients** and is under investigation. 【Inviting/Recruiting】+【prostitution】

张某 向 李某 **要回** 了 20 万。 【要求/请求】+【归还/偿还】

Zhang ask Li to pay back 200,000. 【request】+【return/repayment】

(5) In some phrases, choose the noun as the trigger.

In some phrases, choose the noun as the trigger.

张某 长期 开设 **赌场**。 【开设赌场】

Zhang has been **running casinos** for long. 【opening casinos】

被告人与被害人 **达成** 了 **赔偿协议**。 【签订合同/订立协议】

The defendant and the victim **reached** a compensation **agreement**. 【Entering into contract/agreement】

被告人已经 **取得** 了 被害人的 **谅解**。 【谅解】

The defendant already **got** the victim's **understanding**. 【understanding】

犯罪嫌疑人 **实施** 了 **抢劫**。 【抢劫财物】

The suspect **conducted** a **robbery**. 【robbery】

李某强行与被害人 **发生** **性关系**。 【强奸】

Li forced the victim to **have sex**. 【rape】

李某在上班路上 **发生** 了 **车祸**。 【交通事故】

Li had a car accident on his way to work. 【traffic accident】

## (6) Easily-confused Events

### a. Different subjects leading to different events

【毁坏财物】vs 【受损】

【Destroying】vs 【Damage】

The subject of the former is **human**, while the latter is a **matter**.

【伤害人身】vs 【受伤】

【bodily harm】vs 【injury】

The former refers to the **behavior**, while the latter to the **result**.

【伤害人身】vs 【肢体冲突】

【bodily harm】vs 【physical conflict】

The former is a **unilateral event**, while the latter **bilateral**.

【言语辱骂】vs 【言语冲突】

【verbal abuse】vs 【verbal conflict】

The former is a **unilateral event**, while the latter **bilateral**.

【拘束/拘禁】vs 【被困】

【detention/restriction】vs 【being trapped】

The subject of the former is **suspect**, while the latter is the **victim**.

【出租/出借】vs 【放贷】

【leasing/lending】vs 【lending money】

The subject of the former is an **ordinary subject**, while the latter is a **financial institution** or **those who specializes in making profits from loaning money**.

【租用/借用】vs 【集资】

【renting/borrowing】vs 【raising money】

The former refers to borrow from a **specific subject**, while the latter borrows from **unspecified majority**.

### b. Different objects leading to different events

【卖出】vs 【销赃】vs 【贩卖毒品】

【selling】vs 【disposal of stolen goods】vs 【trafficking drugs】

【selling】sells **general objects**, 【disposal of stolen goods】deals with **stolen money or goods**, 【trafficking drugs】deals **drugs**.

【制造】vs 【伪造】

【manufacturing】vs 【falsifying】

【manufacturing】makes **general objects**, 【falsifying】makes **stuffs used for fraud**.

【指使/教唆】vs 【要求/请求】

【direct/encourage】vs 【request】

The former refers to **bad behaviors or even crimes**, the latter refers to **general behaviors**.

【退赃】 vs 【归还/偿还】

【return stolen goods】 vs 【return/repayment】

The former refers to **stolen goods or money**, the latter refers to **general properties**.

【约定】 vs 【签订合同/订立协议】

【make appointment】 vs 【entering into contract/agreement】

The former refers to **anything**, the latter refers to **contracts and agreements on (formal) matters**.

【逃匿】 vs 【私藏/藏匿】

【escaping】 vs 【concealing】

The object of the former is **human bodies**, while the latter is **objects**.

## (7) Defraud Events Family

【Defraud】 event contains 【abducting】 , 【impersonating】 , 【falsifying】 and 【altering】 .

Note that:

When the incident in the description does not comply with 【abducting】 , 【impersonating】 , 【falsifying】 or 【altering】 , tag with 【defraud】 as the alternative event.

### Case 1:

张三向李四出具一张**虚假**的借条。 【欺骗】

Zhang San showed Li Si a **false** IOU. 【defraud】

使用**假币**购买了一包烟。 【欺骗】

Used **fake money** to buy a pack of cigarette. 【defraud】

张三将**假酒**运送到饭店。 【欺骗】

Zhang San transported the **fake wine** to the hotel. 【defraud】

In the cases above, tag with 【defraud】 instead of 【falsifying】 .This is because 【falsifying】 emphasizes the process of 'making something', and this process is not presented in the cases above. The IOU could be made by someone else and given to Zhang San, not made by Zhang San himself.

Therefore, the three cases above apply the tag 【defraud】 .

### Case 2:

李某在网上购买了 **制造 假酒**的工具。

Li Si bought tools for **manufacturing fake wine** from the Internet.

Here the 'manufacturing' should be tagged with 【falsifying】 , 'fake wine' requires no annotation since the event 【falsifying】 already implies the meaning, there is no need to tag 'fake wine' for a second tag for the event.

Similar cases are:

张某 **窃得** 现金 3000 元。

Zhang **stole** and **got** 3000 yuan.

'stole and got' includes two events, 【theft】 and 【making profits】 , but since 【theft】 almost always makes a profit, the event 【making profits】 is omitted. As a result, only tag 【theft】 and no need to tag 【making profits】 .

张某和李某共同实施了盗窃。后李某 **分得** 现金2 万元。

*Zhang and Li committed theft together, Li **got** 20,000 afterwards.*

'Got', also, includes two events 【dividing stolen goods】 and 【making profits】 , but since 【dividing stolen goods】 almost always makes a profit, the event 【making profits】 is omitted. As a result, only tag 【dividing stolen goods】 and no need to tag 【making profits】 .

#### (8) Bribery Events Family

1. 张某 **送给** 李某一辆车作为 **贿赂**。

*Zhang **gave** Li a car as **bribery**.*

Tag 'gave' with 【payment/delivery】 , tag 'bribery' with 【bribery】

2. 李某 **收受** 了张某的 **贿赂**。

*Li **accepted** Zhang's **bribery**.*

Tag 'accepted' with 【consenting/accepting】 , tag 'bribery' with 【bribery】

Here, 'gave' is a process of 'presenting', and the aim is to bribe. 'Accepted' means an agreement.

### 3.2 Common Issues

1. 张三销售假药**谋利**。

*Zhang San sells fake drugs **for profit**.*

Do not tag 'for profit' with 【making profits】 ,since no actual profit is made here.

2. 张某随即表示**不同意**。

*Zhang then expressed **disagreement**.*

Tag 'disagreement' with 【reject/against】 .

3. 将 **持有的**枪支 **私藏** 在家中。

*Concealed a gun that he/she possessed in his/her residence.*

Here, tag 'concealed' with event 【concealing】 , and do not tag 'possessed' with 【bearing arms】 . This is because concealing implies that the possession is already possessed, and no tags are needed.

#### 4. Meanings, Instructions and Examples for Each Event

This section introduces the meaning for each event as long as the detailed annotating instructions and examples. Due to the time constraint, we did not translate the whole part since there are 118 events including those virtual events.

Please refer to schema table in the Appendix for the meaning of each event. And We will release the Chinese version after the paper is published