ACE (Automatic Content Extraction) Chinese Annotation Guidelines for Events

Version 5.5.1 2005.07.01

Linguistic Data Consortium

http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/Projects/ACE/

1 Basic Concepts

An event is a specific occurrence involving participants. An event is something that happens. An event can frequently be described as a change of state.

We will not be tagging all events, but only examples of a particular set of types and subtypes. Specifically, we will be interested in annotating *Life*, *Movement*, *Transaction*, *Business*, *Conflict*, *Contact*, *Personnel* and *Justice* Events. Even among events of these types, we will only be interested in annotating examples of particular sets of subtypes. The types and subtypes will be more thoroughly discussed in Section 4 below.

There are two spans of text of interest when first identifying events: the event *extent* and the event *trigger*. An event extent is a sentence within which a taggable event is described. Its trigger is the word that most clearly expresses its occurrence. The specific rules for identifying the extents and triggers of events are described in Section 2 below.

In addition to the description of the event itself, we will also be identifying all of the participants of each event. An event's participants are the entities that are involved in that event. The specific types of participants that can be involved will vary from event type to event type. We will only be annotating as participants those entities which are mentioned within the event extent. Sometimes when talking about event participants, we will refer to the event extent as its *scope*. For a more thorough discussion of event participants see Section 5 below.

There are frequently entities and values within the scope of an event that are not properly participants, but should be understood as 'part' of that event. We will refer to such entities as attributes and we will annotate those elements in a way that is very similar to the annotation of participants. For example, attributes must occur within the scope of an event to be taggable.

We will refer collectively to event participants and event attributes as *event arguments*. For a more thorough discussion of Event Arguments see Section 6 below.

2 Taggability

2.1 Syntactical Structures

The following subsections describe possible syntactical structures that can help determine the taggability and extent of potential event mentions.

2.1.1 Sentential predicates

主席**接见**了来访的官员。
该公司正式宣告**破产**。
他父亲**退休**了。

他离婚了。

2.1.2 Nominalization

Every language has grammatical processes by which a verb, a verb phrase, a sentence, or a portion of a sentence including the verb can function as a noun phrase. These grammatical processes are called nominalization. In Mandarin, nominalization involves placing the particle DE after a verb, a verb phrase, a sentence, or a portion of a sentence including the verb.

2.1.2.1 Nominalization functioning as a noun phrase

You may remember some of the headless structures defined in EDT. The following example actually is a nominalization functions as a noun phrase:

[首先发起攻击的]是一群武装分子。
First make attack DE is a group insurgent
Those who initiated the attack are a group of insurgents.

In EDT task, we tag 首先发起攻击的 as a PERSON mention with 的 as the head. We need to tag the event mention or mentions if what denotes by the verb is a taggable event.

[首先发起攻击的]是一群武装分子。

[行凶的]已经被拘捕。
Attack DE already PASSIVE arrest
That who was trying to attack was arrested.

2.1.2.2 Nominalization modifying a head noun:

Nominalization can also serve to modify a following noun in which the noun being modified is called the head noun. There are two types of construction involving a moninalization modifying a head noun. Both have the form nominalization + head noun. One can be called a relative clause construction, while the other involves a complement to an abstract head noun.

2.1.2.2.1 Relative clause construction is a clause that restricts the reference of the head noun. A nominalization can be called a relative clause if the head noun that it modifies refers to some participants in the situation named by the nominalization. The participants can be the subject, the object, as the following examples show, the instrument, the location or time at which the event happened, or even the reason for which or the method by which it occurred.

中国最近购得的潜艇
where 潜艇 refers to the missing object participant of 中国最近购得__
受了伤的士兵
where 士兵 refers to the missing subject participant of __受了伤
正在逮捕罪犯的警官

where 警官 refers to the missing subject participant of __正在逮捕罪犯

Interpreted as states, the first two examples can be paraphrased as 'the state of having been acquired', 'the state of having been hurt', etc. The third is slightly different. The relative clause 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 example might be 'the officers that are participating in the arresting event that has (had) not yet completed'

2.1.2.2.2 A nominalization serving as the complement to an abstract head noun: the most important characterisitic of this noun complement construction is that the head noun is always abstract and does not refer to any participants in the modifying clause, for example:

> 他*离婚*的事
> *He divorce DE thing*
> *The event that he divorced*

> 美国总统*辞职*的新闻
> *US president resign DE news*
> *The news that the President of US resigned*

In all these examples, the head noun is abstract and does not refer to any entity in the preceding nominalization. If the event in the modifying clause is taggable, it must be tagged. So is the abstract noun, which should be tagged as nominal event mentions and the two event mentions are coreferential.

2.1.2.3 The shi…de (是…的…) construction:

Structurally, it consists of a subject followed by the copula verb shi followed by a nominalization, eg:

> 他是去年*退休*的。
> *He be last-year retire DE*
> *It was last year that he retired*

> 他是被车*撞死*的。
> *He be PASSIVE car hit dead DE*
> *It was a car that hit him dead.*

2.1.3 Nominal Premodifier

Sometimes verbs can function like adjectives and modifies nouns without having any aspect marker or the nominalization marker DE. Eg:

> *离婚*女
> *退休*干部

2.1.4 Serial verb construction

Serial verb construction refers to a sentence that contains two or more verb phrases or clauses juxtaposed without any marker indicating any relationship is between them. In Chinese, many sentences share the following form:

      (NP) V (NP) (NP) V (NP)

The verb phrases in the serial verb construction always refer to events or states of affairs which are understood to be related as parts of one overall event or state of affairs. We can divide the types of meanings conveyed by the constructions into four groups:

i. Two or more separate events, as in:
*两家公司**合并** **成立***了一家跨国集团。
Two CLS company merge found a CLS international corporation
These two companies merged and founded one international corporation

ii. One verb phrase or clause serving as the subject or direct object of another verb.
*两家公司**合并** 可以产生更大利益。*

iii. Pivotal constructions in which the second NP is the direct object of the first verb and the subject of the second verb.
*济南市人民检察院**指控***被告人王某**行凶** **杀人**。
The jury indicted Mr Wang murder
The jury indicted that Mr Want committed murder crime.

*此次空难导致 81 人**丧生**。*
This crash lead 81 people die
The crash lead to death of 81 persons.

iv. Descriptive clauses: a transitive verb whose direct object is described by a following clause.
*他有个妹妹最近**生**了个孩子。*
He has a sister recently give-birth a child
He has a sister who recently delivered a baby.

2.2 Event Extent

The first step in annotating an event mention is identifying its extent. The extent of an event mention will be the entire sentence within which the event or events are described. (In the following examples, the trigger word has been indicated in **bold** to make the examples more clear. For a complete discussion on the choice of trigger words, please see Section 2.3).

*They have been **married** for three years.*

*Her father is **retired**.*

*China's recently **acquired** submarines are mostly still in the South China Sea.*

*The **rioting** crowd approached the Capitol.*

While the identification of event extent is not an evaluated task, it will be crucial in the annotation task. Specifically, it will determine whether or not values and entities in the text can be used as arguments in nearby events. Only entities and values within the extent of an event will be permissible arguments.

Chinese is a Subject Pro-drop language in that the subject of a clause need not be overt. For our convenience, we may define that a SENTENCE is a single clause if its subject is different from the previous clause. A SENTENCE is consistituted of multiple clauses when a set of clauses linked by a topic in the form of Zero anaphora (the subjects of the clauses other than the first clause are droped). Therefore, we can identify the missing participant in the events whose subject has been dropped. For example:

> *祖拉布·日瓦尼亚**生**于 1963 年 12 月 9 日，**毕业**于第比利斯大学生物系。2003 年 11 月**任**格鲁吉亚国务部长。2004 年 2 月被总统萨卡什维利**提名**为总理.*

In the above example, there are four clauses, but three of them have the subject dropped. We will then treat all four clauses as a single SENTENCE, in which there are actually four event mentions.

> *打牌过程中，黄、刘二人发生了**口角**，后两人一同**回到**同居的住处。*
> Poker-game process in, Huang, Liu two guy had a quarrel, later two guy together back to cohabinate DE place
> While playing poker game, Huang and Liu had a quarrel. Later these two guys went back together to their apartment.

There are two clauses whose subject participants are both overt in the above example. Hence they should not be treated as one sentence, even though the subjects of each clause are coreferential.

2.3 Event Timestamping

The extent of event is crucial for timestamping. If an event is associated with a temporal expression which is in the scope of that event, the event should be timestamped with the temporal expression. For taggable temporal expression, refer to "TIDES 2003 Standard for the Annotation of Temporal Expressions". For detailed discussion on timestamping, refer to "Timestamping of ACE Relations and Events".

Here are some examples of timestamping for event:

> 胡锦涛主席定于下月 16 日和新党主席宋楚瑜在北京会谈。
> Event: contact-meeting(person: 胡锦涛, 宋楚瑜; place: 北京; time-within: 下月 16 日)

> 历时 32 年的战争终于结束了。
> Event: conflict-attack(time-holds: 32 年)

A lot of cases there is a time in the extent of an event, but the time is not a direct adjunct of the event mention, but rather implicitly related to the event mention, we need to base on our intuition to judge whether the temporal expression should be stamped on the event. If there is reasonable interpretation of the sentence in which the event occurs referring to the temporal expression, it then should stamp with the time. In cases of confusion, we apply the "**Locality**" rule:

> Whenever the TIMESTAMP might apply to several Events equally well, we will assume that the TIMEX2 mention attaches only to the most syntactically local Event, unless there is clear evidence to the contrary from the context.

Note that in Chinese, the temporal expression usually does not appear at the end of a sentence.

> 周六晚上，布什总统离开华盛顿前往巴黎同欧盟领导会谈。
> Event: Movement (person:布什总统; origin: 华盛顿; destination: 巴黎; time: 周六晚上)
> Event: Contact-meeting(person: 布什总统, 欧盟领导; place: 巴黎)

> 布什总统周六晚上离开华盛顿前往巴黎同欧盟领导会谈。
> Event: Movement (person:布什总统; origin: 华盛顿; destination: 巴黎; time: 周六晚上)
> Event: Contact-meeting(person: 布什总统, 欧盟领导; place: 巴黎)

> 布什总统离开华盛顿前往巴黎，准备周六晚上同欧盟领导会谈。
> Event: Movement (person:布什总统; origin: 华盛顿; destination: 巴黎)
> Event: Contact-meeting(person: 布什总统, 欧盟领导; place: 巴黎; time: 周六晚上)

2.4 Event Triggers:

The following subsections describe the process for identifying the triggers of events.

2.4.1 Annotating event triggers

2.4.1.1 Simple triggers

An event's trigger is the word (in its scope) that most clearly expresses its occurrence. In many cases, this will merely be the main verb in the part of the sentence (extent) that most directly describes the event. The verb phrase in any language is the nucleus of a sentence. Verbs describe events, actions, states, change of states, and experiences, and verbs presuppose the presence of noun phrases that refer to the participants in those events. The type and number of participants for each verb are determined to a large extent by the meaning of that verb.

> 在这次袭击中，20 人**死亡**，7 人**受伤**。

> 他于昨天因病**去世**。

> 1994 年他与一个美国华侨**结婚**。

In passive construction bei-zi-ju the verb is the trigger of an event.

> 17 个水手被**杀**了。
> 17 CLS sailor PASSIVE kill
> 17 sailors were killed

> 他因贪污受贿被**判**无期徒刑。

Other times, the event reference is used in a modifier position, in the form of nomilazation (refer to 2.1.2). In such cases, the verb in the nomilazation should be annotated as the trigger for the event:

> 对于造成 81 人**丧生**的中正国际机场空难事件, 新航将付起全部责任.
> 赵明禄将是**访问**美国的朝鲜最高级别政府官员 .

We will also see cases where the event is triggered by a noun or pronoun:

> 这场**骚乱**导致 54 人受伤。
> 双方领导人高度赞扬了这次**会晤**取得的成果。
> 祖拉布·日瓦尼亚 2004 年 2 月被总统萨卡什维利提名为总理，同月议会批准了该**提名**。

(Note: the argument participants of the event mention should be in the same scope of the event extent. In no case can we pick the argument participants outside of the extent of the event mention.)

2.4.1.2 Verb-resultative compound in Chinese

A lot of verb phrases in Chinese are verb compound with two characters, with the first one indicating the action and the second one indicating the result, as the following example shows:

> 警察**击毙**了歹徒。
> *Police shoot kill ASP person who committed crimes*
> *Police shot the person(s) who committed crimes to death.*

In the above example there are actually two events with a single verb phrase. We are going to tag two events in such case, with each character as a trigger. Hence, in the above example, 击 is the trigger for a Conflict-Attack event, while 毙 is the trigger for a Life-Death event. The extents and arguments of the two events are the same.

2.4.1.3 Verb coordination without conjunctive in Chinese

Two verb can conjoined without conjunctive in Chinese, such as 伤亡 or 死伤. These verb phrases trigger two events—DIE and INJURE. We are going to tag two events with each character as the trigger of such event. So 伤 is the trigger for Life-Injure event, while 亡/死 is the trigger for Life-Death event.

> 联合国秘书长佩雷斯·德奎利亚尔今天对多国部队空袭巴格达造成平 民**伤亡**表示悲痛。
> *Secretary of UN Peras today expressed his sorry and sadness to the Iraqi civilian **injury - death** due to the bombing of multination allies army.*

> 苏联为战胜德国侵略者作出了巨大牺牲，**伤亡**近２８００万人 。
> *Soviet Union paid too much to fight against German invaders. Around 2.8 million people **injured-died**.*

2.4.2 Event nominalizations and pronominalizations

As noted in Section 2.3.1, events can be triggered by verbs, nouns etc. It is worth noting that nominal events can occur as premodifiers:

> 该公司已向法院提交了**破产**申请。

> 双方这次**会晤**的议题是加强军队交流和合作。

Nominal and pronominal anaphors of events are taggable as mentions of that event, as in:

> 以色列士兵当日**攻击**了哈马斯的总部。**这**直接引起的哈马斯的又一轮报复行动。
> 恐怖分子于2001 年 9 月 11 日对美国本土发动了恐怖**袭击**。**这一事件**对美国乃至全世界产生了深远的影响。

这 **and** 这一事件 clearly refer back to the CONFLICT-ATTACK event in the previous sentence and should therefore be tagged as event mentions. Their types and subtypes, however, are indicated by mentions outside the scope of the event extent.

Finally, there are some nouns that refer to event participants and simultaneously imply the occurrence of an event, such as 被提名人 or 受害人. These should **not** be tagged as event mentions for two reasons: 1) 被提名人 does not refer to an event in the same way that 提名, and even anaphors like *it*, do; and 2) 被提名人 and other event participants will already be annotated as entities, and we want to avoid tagging an item as both an entity and an event mention.

Notice that sometimes we can annotate events whose potential noun triggers are entity heads by using the main verb as a trigger:

> *The crash **claimed** at least 30 lives.*
> 此次空难**夺去**了 81 人的生命。

2.4.3 Annotating complex examples

Most of the rules for identifying event triggers discussed so far seem to 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 cannot be reliably 'decomposed'. A good example of this is:

> > *The leaders <u>held</u> a <u>meeting</u> in Beijing.*
> > 双方领导人在北京**举行**了**会谈**。

> 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.*
> > 这次武装**袭击**导致 7 人**丧生**，20 人**受伤**。

Decision rules for distinguishing between examples of these two cases are presented in Section 2.3.3.2 below.

2.4.3.1 Multiple Possible Triggers

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.

2.4.3.1.1 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 <u>filed</u> <u>Chapter 11</u> in 2001.*
> 该公司在 2001 年曾**申请破产**。

> *The leaders <u>held</u> a <u>meeting</u> in Beijing.*
> 双方领导人在北京**举行**了**会谈**。

> *The company was ordered to <u>pay</u> a <u>fine</u> of $300,000.*
> 该公司被勒令**缴纳** 30 万美元**罚款**。

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*.

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. In what follows, we will refer to this rule as the ***stand-alone-noun*** rule.

> *Foo Corp. had previously filed **Chapter 11** in 2001.*
> 该公司在 2001 年曾申请**破产**。

> *The leaders held a **meeting** in Beijing.*
> 双方领导人在北京举行了**会谈**。

> *The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.*
> 该公司被勒令缴纳 30 万美元**罚款**。

> *In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures.*
> 去年 4 月，该公司启动**破产**程序。

> *The union began its **strike** on Monday.*
> 工会星期一开始**罢工**。

> *Insurgents launched a new **attack** in Baghdad.*
> 武装分子在巴格达发起了又一轮**进攻**。

Other times the two items will actually be triggers for two separate events:

*He prevented the **assassination**.*
他成功地阻止了这场**暗杀**行动。

*Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.*
抗议示威者打断了他们的**会谈**。

*An officer witnessed the **attack**.*
一位警察目击了这一**袭击**。

*In accepting the **nomination** he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.*
接受**提名**时，他谈及了他的移民祖先。

A full discussion of how to distinguish two potential triggers for the same event from two separate events is provided in Section 2.3.3.2 below.

2.4.3.1.2 Triggers in Serial Verb Construction

As discussed in 2.1.3, two or more verb phrases or clauses can be juxtaposed in a sentence. There are cases in which the verbs convey different events. In this case, each verb is a trigger of an event mention.

两家公司**合并** **成立**了一家跨国集团。
济南市人民检察院**指控**被告人王某**行凶** **杀人**。

There are cases where several verbs are used together to express an event. In such cases, the verb that denotes the event will be annotated as the trigger. It expresses the type of event most clearly. Non-main verbs are normally verbs such as the verb '有' and *modals*. Chinese modals are auxiliary verbs. Here is a list of auxiliary verbs:

Ought to, should: 应该，应当，该
Be able to: 能，能够，会，可以
Has permission to: 能，可以
Dare: 敢
Be willing to: 肯
Must, ought to: 得，必须，必要，必得
Will, know how: 会

Some other verbs such as '要求', '企图' and '打算' etc. will also play a non-main verb role in complex verbal constructions.

*Terrorist groups have threatened to **kill** foreign hostages.*
恐怖组织威胁要**杀死**外国人质。

*U.S. forces continued to **bomb** Fallujah.*
美国军队继续**炮轰**法鲁耶。

*John Hinkley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.*
约翰辛吉利企图**暗杀**里根总统。

*AOL agreed to **buy** Time Warner.*
美国在线同意**收购**时代华纳。

2.4.3.2 Multiple Events within a single scope (sentence)

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

For example, *ATTACK* nouns often seem to act as agents in 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.*
武装**袭击**导致 *7 人**死亡**，20 人**受伤**。*

*The **explosion claimed** at least 30 lives.*
爆炸夺走了至少 *30 人的性命。*

*The **explosion** left at least 30 **dead**.*
爆炸导致至少 *30 人**死亡**。*

For these examples, there will be more than one event with the same extent, but each event will have its own trigger. (For a detailed discussion of the difference between the second and third examples, see Section 2.3.2 above.)

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

*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[1] events are indicated with underlining:

*An officer <u>witnessed</u> the **attack**.*

*Protestors <u>interrupted</u> their **meeting**.*

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[1] Here we are using 'taggable' to imply that an event of 'of a taggable type'. For a complete presentation of which event types are taggable, please see Section 4 below.

*He <u>prevented</u> the **assassination**.*

Intuitively, these verbs signal separate events because, for example, the 'witnessed' event is not part of the *ATTACK* event.

In many cases, we can simply apply the stand-alone-noun rule (or the stand-alone-adjective rule) and ignore the question of whether a verb and noun (or adjective) within the same scope refer to the same exact event. Indeed, for all of the examples in the last set this assumption works perfectly well. The common property is that the events expressed by the main verb are different, but non-taggable events. For these cases, the simple stand-alone rules will work quite well.

There are, however, plenty of examples where the question is not so clean-cut:

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

It will be important to recognize that there are three events described here. For a complete presentation of the decision rules for distinguishing multiple events from events with multiple potential triggers, please see Section 2.3.3.2 below.

Only entities can act as arguments of events. Despite intuitions about the relationship between 'attack' and 'killed' in:

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

We will not allow events to act as arguments in other events.[2]

2.4.3.2.1 Distinguishing multiple events from multiple potential triggers (for a single event)

Sentences containing multiple events should be distinguished from sentences containing multiple potential 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 Section 2.3.3.1, above):

He calculated that Jesus' **birth** had occurred 532 years earlier.

For these cases, the 'secondary event' (the 'event' expressed by the main verb) will be ambiguous between: (a) an additional potential trigger for the event picked-out by the noun (or adjective); and (b) a trigger for a separate, but un-taggable event (an event which is not an example of a taggable event type).

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[2] Such information will later be encoded using Event-Event relations.

Whenever the main verb is ambiguous in precisely this way, we will simply apply the stand-alone-noun rule (or the stand-alone-adjective rule) and move on.

There are, however, plenty of cases where the ambiguity of the main verb is between (a) an additional potential trigger for the event picked-out by the noun (or adjective); and (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*

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

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

1. One test is to ask whether the person doing the one event is the same as the person doing the other. If not, then we are dealing with two separate events.
2. A second test is to ask whether the one 'event' is a (smaller) part of the other. If so, then we are dealing with two separate events.
3. A third test is to ask whether the one 'event' is describing the 'internal structure' of the other. If so, then we are dealing with two separate events.
4. **When in doubt, assume that there are two separate events.**

2.4.3.2.2 Coreference and Taggability

Ambiguous triggers (such as "the deal" or "this opportunity for peace") should only be tagged when they are clearly co-referent with an unambiguous trigger within the same document. By clearly co-referent, we mean:

> 1. The ambiguous reference should encompass no more than the event described by the unambiguous reference. For example, *the peace process* clearly contains more than just the *MEET* event described by *the peace talks*, so *the peace process* is not taggable as another mention of the *peace talks*.

> 2. There should some explicit syntactic or lexical evidence for coreference, such as a copula construction, an appositive, or a definite article or demonstrative adjective modifying the ambiguous reference. (Pronominal references are also valid.)

> 3. Preferably, there should also be some semantic relationship between the ambiguous and unambiguous triggers (e.g. deal/merger or crime/killing).

For a complete discussion of Event Coreference, see Section 4 below.

3 Polarity, Tense, Genericity, and Modality

In addition to their type and subtype, events will have a number of properties related to, e.g., when and if the event really took place.

Currently we will tag the features *GENERICITY, TENSE, POLARITY, MODALITY* and. The full lists of values for each feature and brief definitions of each are provided in the subsections which follow.

3.1 Polarity

An event is *NEGATIVE* when it is explicitly indicated that the event did not occur (see examples). No inference can be used; the non-occurrence of the event must be explicitly and intentionally communicated. All other events are *POSITIVE*.

NEGATIVE examples (using negative word):

> *His wife was sitting on the backseat and was not **hurt**.*
> *他太太坐在后座上，没有**受伤**。*
>
> *He no longer **sells** drugs.*
> *他再也不**贩卖**毒品了。*
>
> *Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be **extradited** to California.*
> *他的唯一要求是他妈妈不被**逐出**加州。*

NEGATIVE examples (using context):

> *他们在最后一刻退出**收购**。*
> *嫌疑犯**拒捕**。*
> *警方又一次粉碎了对总统的**暗杀**企图。*

3.2 Tense

TENSE is determined with respect to the speaker or author. We will refer to the time of publication or broadcast as the *textual anchor time*. Let t0 be the *textual anchor time*:

>   Past   -- For events that have already occured at t0
>   Present   -- For events that occur at t0
>   Future   -- For events that have not yet to occur at t0
>   Unspecified -- **Whenever the *TENSE* of an event cannot be determined from the**
> **context**

PAST examples:

他 *9* 月底**去**了一趟休斯敦。

他被迫**交**了赎金。

对 *1991* 年未遂**暴动**的调查

警方说他们可能早已**潜逃**出境。

PRESENT examples:

该航空公司正在进行从空中客车购买新型飞机的**交易**

他不再从事毒品**买卖**。

FUTURE examples:

俄罗斯和美国的贸易官员将于 *5* 月 *17* 日在伦敦**会晤**。

朝鲜宣布将中止六方**会谈**。

欧盟计划开放对中国的武器**出口**。

Whenever the *TENSE* of an event cannot be determined from the context, we will use *UNSPECIFIED.*

3.3 Genericity

An event is *SPECIFIC* if it refers to whenever it is understood as a singular occurrence at a specific place and time. All other events are *GENERIC*.

GENERIC Examples:

该组织专门从事武器**走私**。

自 *2008* 年起总统将不再由公民**直选**，而是由议会**选举**

阿巴斯还下令巴勒斯坦所有安全机构总动员，采取切实措施维护巴勒斯坦地区的安全秩序，并防止巴武装人员继续**袭击**以色列目标、破坏巴以达成的停火协议。

3.4 Modality

An event is *ASSERTED* when the author or speaker makes reference to it as though it were a real occurrence.

他 *9* 月底**去**了一趟休斯敦。

*一辆汽车炸弹星期四在耶路撒冷市中心发生**爆炸**，警方称至少两人在**爆炸**中**丧生**。*

All other events will be annotated as *OTHER*. Some examples of OTHER modalities include, but are not limited to:

1. **Believed** Events

   *国防部相信部分核燃料已**运抵**平壤。*

   *警方有充分理由相信该机构多次为阿卡达组织**捐款**。*

2. **Hypothetical** Events:

   *他要是不及时**交纳**赎金，就会有**杀生之祸**。*

*3. **Commanded** and **Requested** events:*

   *官方告诫人们不要**搭乘**轮渡。*

4. ***Threatened***, ***Proposed*** and ***Discussed*** events:

   *歹徒威胁要**杀死**他。*

5. ***Desired*** events:
   *他们去年就打算**收购**这家公司。*

6. ***Promised*** events:

   *欧美国家许诺的**捐款***

7. Other:
   *美国担心本土挥发发生新一轮恐怖**袭击**。*

4 Event Coreference

When two event mentions refer to the same event, then they corefer. For example:

   *恐怖分子于2001 年9 月11 日对美国本土发动了恐怖**袭击**。**这一事件**对美国乃至全世界产生了深远的影响。*

这一事件 and **袭击** both refer to the Conflict-attack event. They should corefer.

*两国首脑今天在巴黎举行**会谈**。双方在**会谈**中讨论了中东和平问题。*

会谈 in both sentences are refering to the same event and should be treated as coreferences.

We will restrict the coreference relation to event identity. We will **not** identify events as coreferent when one mention refers only to a part of the other.

When it doubt, do not mark any coreference.

When there is a mention of a "plural" event (usually an event with multiple participants like a double murder or a conviction of several people), then the plural event mention is not coreferent with mentions of the component individual events.

For example the following two event mentions do not corefer:

*这一犯罪团伙的所有成员都被**定罪**。犯罪团伙头目因组织犯罪被**定罪**。*

Nor do the following:

*歹徒开枪**打死**了商店老板和在场顾客徐某。徐某的**死**给他的家人带来了巨大的损失。*

There will also be cases where the arguments are modally questionable. Since modality is not considered in the selection of arguments, this will not have an effect on coreference.

For example, the following two event mention will be annotated as coreferent:

*李四在广州被**杀**......张三被指控**杀**了李四。*

For a complete discussion of the constraints on Argument selection, see Section 6 below.

5 Event Types and Subtypes

Each event type and subtype will have its own set of potential participant roles for the entities which occur within the scopes of its exemplars. In some cases, the question of whether or not a potential event is taggable will depend on the presence or absence of entities filling certain of these roles. (Although, this requirement will be loosened for cases of nominal anaphora --- for both Pronouns and Definite Descriptions.) These participant roles will be described in more detail in Section 5 below.

5.1 Life

5.1.1 Be-Born

A BE-BORN event occurs whenever a PERSON entity is given birth to. Please note that we do not include the birth of other things or ideas.

Examples

> 李傻傻，原名蒲荔子，*生*于 1981 年 11 月，湖南隆回人。

> 一名*出生*仅 7 天的女婴被重复接种了卡介苗，家人又急又怕又急
> 。
> 譬如*出生*在北京，叫"京生"；*出生*在台湾，叫"台生"。

5.1.2 Marry

MARRY events are official events, where two people are married under the legal definition. (Note: dual marriage: an illegal activity of getting married again without terminating the previous marriage official register for marriage and wedding ceremony are also be tagged as Marry events, but not fake marriage.)

Examples

> 杨振宁与翁帆在汕头登记*结婚*.

> 2003 年 10 月 18 日，天津师范大学大三学生王洋同她的未婚夫天津大学博士生刘航领取了*结婚*证书，五月一日，王洋举行了*婚礼*。

> 美国大兵不顾上级反对与伊妇女*结为夫妻*惹麻烦.

5.1.3 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.

Examples

> *离婚*女向前夫讨宠物探视权

> 反对那些轻易的选择*离婚*来逃避婚姻问题的人

5.1.4 Injure

An *INJURE* event occurs whenever a *PERSON* entity experiences physical harm. *INJURE* events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted. (Note: being poisoned by food or chemical is also an INJURE event.)

Examples

香港地铁车厢内发生火灾**受伤入院**人数增至 *14* 人

美国一核潜艇触礁 *20* 人**受伤**

外交部公布在泰国地震中**受伤**的中国游客名单

加班途中车祸**受伤**属工伤

829 名学生食物**中毒入院**治疗

巴民族权力机构前主席阿拉法特一年以前就已**中毒**

5.1.5 Die

A *DIE* event occurs whenever the life of a *PERSON* entity ends. *DIE* events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted. (Note: we will not tag DIE if there is not elicit mention of death, but funeral of a person?)

Examples

美国著名艺术家托比**去世**

多哥总统埃亚德马当天因心脏病突发而**逝世**

阿拉法特侄子首次披露阿翁可能**死**于谋杀

一些国家谴责多国部队**屠杀**无辜。

5.2 Movement

There will be only one subtype of *MOVEMENT* events: *TRANSPORT.*

A *TRANSPORT* event occurs whenever an *ARTIFACT* (*WEAPON*, *VEHICLE*) or a *PERSON* is moved from one *PLACE* (*GPE*, *FACILITY*, *LOCATION*) to another.

Note: This event is taggable only when the object is known to be a taggable *ARTIFACT or PERSON.*

Note: Either the origin or destination must be explicit somewhere in the document for a *TRANSPORT* event to be taggable.

Note: We will only tag *TRANSPORT* events when the movement is explicit.

Note: *EXTRADITE* and *MEET* events are treated independently as their own type. *EXTRADITE* examples should be clear from context (see Section 5.8.10, below).

Note: Most *visit* examples will be tagged as *MEET* events (see Section 5.6.1 below).   The following example would, therefore, be tagged as a *MEET* event (and **not** as a *TRANSPORT* event):

 *** Fred **visited** Harry in New York on Friday.*

Decision rules to Distinguish *TRANSACTION* from *MOVEMENT*:

1. What is being transferred and is it a taggable vehicle or weapon?

 If so, then the event is taggable.

 If not, then the event is not taggable.

2. Is there a change in ownership?

 If so, then the event is a *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event.

 If not, then the event is a *MOVEMENT* event.

Examples

*深圳地铁首日开通**运送**乘客 11 万人次创下纪录。*

*政府军节节**撤退**加勒比岛国海地局势急转直下.*

*美军将在未来几小时内将伊拉克前总统萨达姆从伊拉克**转移**至位于卡塔尔首都多哈附近的奥代德军事基地*

*北京也考虑动用军事力量阻止美国将先进**武器**运往台湾*

*沙龙今天**飞抵**华盛顿，将和美国领导人举行会谈。*

5.3 Transaction

5.3.1 Transfer-Ownership

TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP events refer to the buying, selling, loaning, borrowing, giving, or receiving of artifacts or organizations.   (What about loaning/borrowing of players of sport team or land?)

Note: These events are taggable only when the thing transferred is known to be a taggable *VEHICLE*, *FACILITY*, *ORGANIZATION* or *WEAPON*.

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: If someone is selling unspecified "materials," and later in the article those materials turn out to be weapons, then there is a taggable *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event. However, if someone is selling unspecified "materials" that turn out to be tulip bulbs, then there is no *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event.

Note: *Seizing* a facility will count as a TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event, but *securing* a facility will not.
Turn out to be tulip bulbs, and then there is no *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event.

Examples

> 朝鮮很可能從巴基斯坦或一個前蘇聯加盟共和國那里，**購買**了一枚原子武器和全套裝置。
>
> 鄂州一司机将**购得**的货车假扮成军车
>
> 秘报严厉批评美国向台湾**出售**先进武器
>
> 卡塔尔已经准备将经常充当阿拉伯反美武装"喉舌"的半岛电视台转手**出售**。
>
> ??日本政府以每年约2200万日元的租金向一日本'岛民'**租借**钓鱼岛等三个无人岛，以加强对这三个岛的管理。
>
> 徐安贤外出赶赌，以每天200元以上的价格向熟人**租借**私家车。

Decision rules:

> 1. What is being transferred and is it a taggable vehicle, or weapon?
>
>> If so, then the event is taggable.
>>
>> If not, then the event is not taggable.
>
> 2. Is there a change in ownership?
>
>> If so, then the event is a *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event.

If not, then the event is a *TRANSPORT-ARTIFACT* event.

5.3.2 Transfer-Money

TRANSFER-MONEY events refer to the giving, receiving, borrowing, or lending money when it is not 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.

Examples

安锋集团当年向"中华开发"申请资金<mark>*借贷*</mark>

前"总统"李登辉承诺"**金援**"安锋35亿元

联邦政府2005年1月6日决定向东南亚遭受海啸袭击的受灾地区提供5亿欧元的<mark>**援助**</mark>

他们接受每笔上限为25万美元的**捐款**

他们**掏钱**的目的就是为了能够参加总统就职典礼

** *I paid $9 for the movie ticket.* (**not taggable**)

5.4 Business

5.4.1 Start-Org

A *START-ORG* event occurs whenever a new *ORGANIZATION* is created. Mergers are treated independently as *MERGE* events.

Note: This event type will only be taggable in case the ORG being started did not previously exist as a discrete unit. The independence of a state or province from its containing GPE, or the spin-off of a Subsidiary ORG into an independent ORG of its own *do not* count as START-ORG events.

Note: When an *ORG* opens new branch office, this will be annotated as a *START-ORG* event.

Note: When a new *ORG* results from the merger of two pre-existing *ORG*s, this will be annotated as a *START-ORG* event.

Examples

> 云南大学法学院大三的男生陈俊耕在 *2004* 年这个暑假***成立***了自己的公司

> 马丁-伯顿和马克-布莱戴尔***创办***了一家名为 *2MB* 运动管理公司

5.4.2 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. (Note: the merger of departments of a corporation is also an MERGE-ORG event.)

Note: The temporary closure of Organizations or their Facilities will not be annotated as *END-ORG* events.

Examples

> 中国建筑材料科学研究院、中国轻工业机械总公司***并入***中国建筑材料集团公司；

> 中国水利电力对外公司***并入***中国水利投资公司。

> 不到两年时间就通过重组<mark>***兼并***</mark>减少了近一成企业

> 惠普宣布，将把打印成像部门和 *PC* 部门<mark>***合并***</mark>为一个部门*IPSG*

5.4.3 Declare-Bankruptcy

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

Examples

> 在未能就重建规划与工会达成一致后，大宇公司宣布***破产***。

> 北京"王麻子"剪刀宣布***破产***清算工作展开。

> 对昔日的荣华，李云福不愿多提，两年多前生意上一次失误，让他***失去***了所有的财产，

5.4.4 End-Org

An *END-ORG* event occurs whenever an *ORGANIZATION* ceases to exist (in other words 'goes out of business'). Mergers are treated independently as *MERGE* events.

Examples

> *4 年打拼现金耗尽，一家著名游戏公司**关门***

> *她证实美达**倒闭**一事*

5.5 Conflict

5.5.1 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'. 'Gunfire', which has the qualities of both an event and a weapon, should always be tagged as an *ATTACK* event, if only for the sake of consistency. A 'coup' is a kind of *ATTACK* (and so is a 'war').

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 in case the relevant resulting state is clearly indicated by the construction. 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: *Terrorism* and *terrorist activities* will be taggable as ATTACK events. However *military operations* (军事行动) will not.

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

Examples

美英飞机**轰炸**伊拉克北部地区至少炸死 4 名平民。

1999 年 5 月 7 日北约以 5 枚导弹**袭击**中国驻南联盟使馆

911 事件**攻击**主嫌宾拉登的行踪成谜

他们死于**战争**

伊拉克南部美军管理的一座监狱 1 月 31 日发生<mark>**暴动**</mark>

美国军方称武力**镇压**时**开枪**打死了 4 名囚犯

5.5.2 Demonstrate

A *DEMONSTRATE* event occurs whenever a large number of people come together in a public area to protest or demand some sort of official action. *DEMONSTRATE* events include, but are not limited to, protests, sit-ins, strikes, and riots.

Examples

雅典发生反美大游行

大约有一万人参加了<mark>**示威**</mark>活动

俄罗斯社会环保联盟、环保防御与苹果党今天在莫斯科市俄罗斯国会下议门口举行反核**示威**

韩国公务员大**罢工** 140 人被捕更大**罢工**即将爆发

中正纪念堂前的学生绝食**静坐**已超过 173 个小时

5.6 Contact

5.6.1 Meeting

A MEETING is an intentional gathering (of two or more people) where people interact with one another and it is 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.

A direct consequence is that the following is NOT taggable:

"GM is in talks with Chrysler to Purchase Jeep."

It is not clear that these talks are all (face-to-face) meetings, so we cannot tag this example.

Note: Affairs and long-term relationships do not count as *MEET* events.

Examples

> *2 月 1 日，正在牙买加进行正式**访问**的中国国家副主席曾庆红在金斯敦**会见**牙买加总督库克。*

> *8 月 9 日上午，中国科学院副院长陈竺在院机关**会见**了来访的波兰科学院副院长 Jan Strelau 教授、波兰心理学校校长 Andrzej Eliasz 教授及其随行人员*

> *中国国家主席胡锦涛与罗马尼亚总统伊利埃斯库 13 日下午在布加勒斯特举行**会谈***

> *"上海合作组织"成员国总理在阿拉木图举行首次**会晤***

> *伊拉克前总统萨达姆 16 日首次获准与自己的辩护律师**会面***

5.6.2 Phone-Write

A *PHONE-WRITE* event occurs when two or more people directly engage in discussion which does not take place 'face-to-face'. To make this event less open-ended, we limit it to written or telephone communication where at least two parties are specified. Communication that takes place in person should be considered a *MEET* event. The very common *PERSON told reporters* is not a taggable event, nor is *issued a statement*. A *PHONE-WRITE* event must be explicit phone or written communication between two or more parties.

Examples

> *外交部长李肇星 20 日**打电话**给中国驻伊拉克大使杨洪林*

> *中国共产党中央委员会 3 日**致电**越南共产党中央委员会*

> *??而当国内随即**回电**该团时，却无法接通*

> *杨振宁博士的家乡水乡古镇三河，向杨振宁和翁帆发出**贺信***

> *西门子董事长给员工**发邮件**警告将进行裁员。*

> *布什总统**致电**伊拉克领导人祝贺大选成功*

** *John received an e-mail.* (**not taggable**)

** *Smith told reporters...* (**not taggable**)

** *Hamas issued a statement...* (**not taggable**)

** *The group announced...* (**not taggable**)

** *Bush spent most of the day **on the telephone** and in meetings, moving ahead at lightning speed putting together his administration.* (***not taggable***)

5.7 Personnel

All *PERSONNEL* events can have a *POSITION* attribute. The object populating the *POSITION-ARG* slot in a *PERSONNEL* event will be a *VALUE* of type *JOB-TITLE*, which consists of a string taken from within the scope of the event.

For example, in:

> *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 in Section 6.8 below. The manner in which values are annotated is provided in the Values Guidelines (Values_Guidelines_v1.1.doc).

5.7.1 Start-Position

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

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

> *德国慕尼黑市长受聘南开大学客座教授*

> *"中星微"高薪**聘用**IC 班全额奖学金获得者*

> *西曼先生于 1997 年**加入** SAP 中国公司，**担任**大中国区总裁，主管 SAP 在中国大陆、香港及台湾地区的业务。*

国务院**任命**何厚铧为澳门特区第二任行政长官

5.7.2 End-Position

An *END-POSITION* event occurs whenever a *PERSON* entity stops working for (or changes offices within) an *ORGANIZATION*, *FACILITY* or *GPE*. The change of office case will only be taggable when the office being left is explicitly mentioned within the scope of the event. This includes government officials starting ending terms, whether elected or appointed.

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

白宫首席大厨称因无法满足第一夫人要求被**解雇**

他在**离任**后无意继续从政

Yahoo 公司前首席执行官 *Tim Koogle* 已经从该公司董事会**辞职**。

德国胡玛纳公司**解雇**四名豆奶粉事件责任人

5.7.3 Nominate

A *NOMINATE* event occurs whenever a *PERSON* is proposed for a *START-POSITION* event by the appropriate *PERSON*, through official channels.

Examples

美国总统布什 16 日正式**提名**国家安全事务助理赖斯为新一届政府的国务卿

但因家庭保姆出现问题，克里克自动放弃**提名**

5.7.4 Elect

An *ELECT* event occurs whenever a candidate wins an election designed to determine the *PERSON* argument of a *START-POSITION* event. (Note: political party winning an election is not a taggable event.)

Examples

杀人嫌疑犯被**选为**巴西一城市市长

选前民调显示巴勒斯坦解放组织主席阿巴斯笃定**胜选**

*施罗德被德国联邦议院**选为**新任德国总理任期 4 年*

5.8 Justice

Many *JUSTICE* events can have a *CRIME-ARG* attribute. As with the *POSITION-ARG* in *PERSONNEL* events, these argument slots will be filled by values.

A complete description of the role that a *CRIME-ARG* plays in a *JUSTICE* event is provided in Section XXX below. The manner in which values are annotated is provided in the Values Guidelines.

Please note that some *JUSTICE* event subtypes seem to permit actions by non-state (extra-governmental) organizations. For example, one can imagine tagging the release of hostages by some paramilitary or terrorist group as a *JUSTICE.RELEASE* event. As the name of the containing type suggests, this will **not** be permissible. We will only annotate as *JUSTICE* events those occurrences that can be tied to the legal system of some taggable *GPE* entity.

5.8.1 Arrest-Jail

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).

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.

ARREST-JAIL events can have a *CRIME-ARG* attribute filled with a string from the text. For example:

> *Scott Peterson was **arrested** for the murder of his wife.*

In the above example, the *CRIME-ARG* is a *CRIME* value populated by the string *murder*. A complete description of the role that a *CRIME-ARG* plays in a *JUSTICE* event is provided in Section 6.9 below.

Note: *Serving a sentence* will be annotated as an *ARREST-JAIL* event.

Examples

> *白俄罗斯安全部门 8 日宣布，一名俄罗斯安全部门官员和另外 5 名俄罗斯人已遭**逮捕**，罪名是涉嫌走私宝石。*

> *山东省人大常委会表决许可**逮捕**"下跪"副市长。*

临时政府当局将在宰牲节后立刻**拘捕**沙拉比

醉酒男子 5 小时恶意报警 293 次被治安**拘留**

美**囚禁**一涉嫌与"基地"有关联者引发激烈争论。

小贝家盗贼被判七月**监禁**

英死囚肯尼思·里奇被美**监禁**18年后可能无罪释放

5.8.2 Release-Parole

A *RELEASE* 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.

美国**释放**东突分子

新闻媒体报导说，至少还有另外两名良心犯也将**获释**

十几名符合**假释**条件的服刑人员，在领取了法院**假释**裁定书后与他们的家人团聚被**假释**回家。

5.8.3 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.

A *TRIAL-HEARING* event can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text. It is important that the *PROSECUTOR-ARG* be a state actor (*GPE, ORGANIZATION* subpart or *PERSON* representing them).

Examples

伊前政府官员**审判**:"化学阿里"先行 萨达姆"断后"。

百万富翁"吴士民及其堂弟吴士伟，因涉嫌绑架、故意杀人等罪名，被检察机关**送上法庭**

福州首富陈凯一**审**判死刑。

*五角大楼计划将至少20名涉嫌虐囚的美兵送上军事法庭接受**审判***

*为时一年多的所谓中国彩电对美倾销案，经过美国国际贸易委员会 的终裁**听证**，今天在华盛顿做出了最终裁决*

5.8.4 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.

A *CHARGE-INDICT* event can have a *CRIME-ARG* attribute filled by a string from the text.

Examples

> *网易前高管被**指控**违规交易。*

> *俄友谊大学代校长被**指控**违反消防安全规定。*

> *…也被检察机关同案提起**公诉**。*

> *联合国的战争罪行法庭**控告**米洛舍维奇在科索沃战争中违反人道罪。*

> *秘鲁国会 10 月 30 日晚通过决议，给前总统藤森增加一项**指控**，**控告**他非法支付给当时的情报局长蒙特西诺斯 1500 万美元。*

5.8.5 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. It can have a *CRIME* attribute filled by a string from the text. It is **not** important that the *PLAINTIFF-ARG* be a state actor (a *GPE*, an *ORGANIZATION* subpart or a *PERSON* representing them).

Examples

> *邹雪正式**起诉**赵薇要求经济赔偿并公开赔礼道歉。*

> *中国搜索**起诉** 8848 称其行为触犯良性发展底线。*

5.8.6 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*. It can have a *CRIME* attribute filled by a string from the text. *CONVICT* events will also include guilty pleas.

Examples

>阿布格莱布虐囚主角被判**有罪**面临最高*15年监禁。*

>李少民被判**间谍罪**驱逐出境。

>韩国地铁火灾继续调查 纵火犯如何**定罪**尚未确定

>杰克逊被控*9*宗罪如**定罪**最高刑罚入狱*24年*

5.8.7 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). It can have a *CRIME-ARG* attribute filled by a *CRIME* value and a *SENTENCE-ARG* attribute filled by a *SENTENCE* value.

Note: *Serving a sentence* will be annotated as an *ARREST-JAIL* event.

Examples

>谢霆锋被**判***240小时社会服务。*

>原中央电视台文艺中心影视部副主任冯骥被**判***有期徒刑11年。*

>刘晓庆构成偷税罪**量刑**最多判七年

>富豪周正毅**量刑**三年之谜其辩护律师另有说法

5.8.8 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. It can have a *CRIME* attribute filled by a string from the text.

Please note that settlements (between two parties) 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

丰田汽车公司隐瞒收入被**罚款**。

撒切尔之子资助非洲政变阴谋被**罚款**。

荷兰重拳打击垃圾邮件最高**罚金**8.75万欧元

制贩假火车票**罚金**达8730万

切拉因吐出"天价口水"**罚金**超过7000美元 ...

5.8.9 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). It can have a *CRIME* attribute filled by a string from the text.

Examples

６月１７日，昆明市中级人民法院依法对马加爵**执行死刑**。

罪有应得刘涌昨在锦州市被**执行死刑**。

伊拉克一武装组织称已**处决**15名伊国民卫队士兵

四川一家银行的负责人近日被**处决**

5.8.10 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 *FACILITY* under its control) to another place (*LOCATION*, *GPE* or *FACILITY*) for the purposes of legal proceedings there.

Wherever the *ORIGIN-ARG* is not explicitly stated, the slot will not be filled.

Examples

赖昌星是否能被**引渡**尚难料加方态度很关键。

戴着手铐，身穿防弹背心的哥伦比亚大毒枭奥雷胡埃拉于*3日晚*斯被**引渡**往美国受审。

*联合公约开始生效加拿大有义务**引渡**赖昌星回国 ...*

*塞尔维亚正式启动**引渡**米卢蒂诺维奇的司法程序*

5.8.11 Acquit

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

Examples

*企业家被疑私藏枪支入狱500天**宣告无罪**获释 ...*

*因持刀刺死不法侵害者而被以故意伤害罪提起公诉的内蒙古自治区来京的打工妹吴金艳，接到了**宣告无罪**的终审裁定书。*

5.8.12 Appeal

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

*上诉人因 一案,不服 人民法院 年 月 日( )字第 号 书,现提出**上诉***

*27日，原告方不服东京高院作出的维持一审判决的裁定，将此案**上诉**至最高法院。*

5.8.13 Pardon

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

Example

*巴基斯坦军方表示不会**赦免**中国人质事件主谋。*

*俄罗斯议会通过普京提交的**赦免**车臣武装分子法案。*

6 Event Arguments

Event arguments will be taggable just in case they occur within the scope of the corresponding event. This is another way of saying that any taggable event argument will occur in the same sentence as the trigger word for its event.

6.1 Introduction to Event Arguments

We begin with a brief discussion of the different kinds of Arguments.

Event Participants:
Most event arguments will be participants in the event. These will be taggable entities that are somehow involved in the event. For each type and subtype of

event, there will be a specific set of participant roles that can be filled. The following subsections indicate what the possible participant roles are for each event subtype, and how to interpret each.

Event Attributes:
In addition to participants, there are two kinds of attributes that can be associated with events (as arguments):

Event-Specific Attributes such as the *CRIME-ARG* and *SENTENCE-ARG* for *JUSTICE* events and the *POSITION-ARG* for *PERSONNEL* events. In both cases, the argument slot can be filled by values identified within the scope of the event (*CRIME* and *JOB-TITLE*, respectively). For a complete discussion of value annotation, please see the Values Guidelines. The complete list of Event-Specific Attributes, their associated event types, their associated value types and their interpretations is as follows:

Attribute	Event Type	Value	Interpretation
CRIME-ARG	*JUSTICE*	*CRIME*	The crime for which the Justice event has been undertaken
POSITION-ARG	*PERSONNEL*	*JOB-TITLE*	The job which the PERSONNEL event is concerned with
SENTENCE-ARG	*JUSTICE.SENTENCE*	*SENTENCE*	The sentence that has been leveled against the DEFENDANT-ARG following conviction

General Event Attributes such as *PLACE-ARG* and *TIME-ARG* which will readily apply to most (if not all) events and be interpreted in precisely the same way each time. For example, the *TIME-ARG* will **always** indicate the time at which the event took (or will take) place. The complete list of General Event Attributes and their interpretations is as follows:

Attribute	Interpretation
PLACE-ARG	Where the event takes place
TIME-ARG	When the event takes place
DURATION-ARG	The length of time that an event takes

There will be some (event-specific) **participants** that may be easily confused with these **attributes**. For example, the *ORIGIN-ARG* and *DESTINATION-ARG* in *TRANSPORT-ARTIFACT* 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.

A caveat: *Attributes* and *Participants* are all just *Arguments*

In the subsections which follow, 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.*

6.1.1 Event Argument Taggability
We will only tag as arguments those entities and values that occur within the scope of the event.

Arguments and Modality:

We will annotate arguments regardless of the modal certainty of their involvement in the indicated event.

In the following example, *Einhorn* will be an argument (*AGENT-ARG*) in the expressed *DIE* event.

> *Einhorn was accused of **killing** Maddux*

And in:

> *India blamed Islamic militants for the attack*

The entity mention *militants* are taggable as an argument in the *ATTACK* event expressed by *attack.*

Reasonable Reader Rule:

An entity or value will be accessible as an argument in a given event only if there is no reasonable interpretation of the sentence in which the argument is not involved (at the world defined by the respective modality).

Shared Arguments:

In the case where an entity or quantity is clearly an argument to another event mention in the sentence, but it also applies quite reasonably to another event mention in the sentence, it should be annotated as an argument of both event

mentions. In the examples which follow, the argument <u>underlined</u> should attach to both mentions in **bold**.

> The **explosion** in <u>Lahore</u> caused a fire that burned makeshift stalls and **wounded** 36 people.

> <u>Bombs</u> **went off** in <u>three Pakistani cities</u> Monday, **injuring** 45 people.

> <u>Carruth</u>, 26, could be **executed** if **convicted** of <u>masterminding the shooting</u>.

A note about *PLACE-ARG*s:

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

> A car bomb **went off** outside <u>army headquarters</u>

6.1.2 Events as 'Blocking Categories':

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

> 1. Six **murders** occurred in France, including the **assassination** of Bob and the **killing** of Joe.

> 2. Six men were **murdered**, including Bob (in Paris) and Joe (in Reims).

In cases where a sub-event 'X' is mentioned in the scope of some 'larger' event 'Y' (which is a set of such sub-events), then we will mark all possible valid arguments of Y **except** when you would have to explicitly promote an argument through an annotated event X to apply it to the set of events Y that contains X.

As such, we get:

> 1. Six **murders** occurred in France, including the **assassination** of Bob and the **killing** of Joe.

> > Murders (*France*)
> > Assassination (*Bob*, *France*)
> > Killing (*Joe*, *France*)

> 2. Six men were **murdered**, including Bob (in Paris) and Joe (in Reims).

> > Murdered (*six men*, *Bob*, *Joe*, *Paris*, *Reims*)

6.1.3 Examples Formatting:

In the examples in the subsections to follow, triggers are indicated in **bold** and the relevant arguments are indicated using **bold font** and square brackets.

All of the arguments available to each event subtype will be presented in each table as follows:

First-Arg	ENTITY TYPES	Description of First-Arg	**[first-arg example]** text **trigger**
Second-Arg	ENTITY TYPES	Description of Second-Arg	**[second-arg example]** text **trigger**
Third-Arg	ENTITY TYPES	Description of Third-Arg	**[third-arg example]** text **trigger**

6.2 Life

6.2.1 Be-Born

BE-BORN events have one participant slot (*PERSON-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	The person who is born	**[李傻傻]**，原名蒲荔子，**生于** 1981 年 11 月，湖南隆回人。
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the birth takes place	李傻傻，原名蒲荔子，**生于[1981 年 11 月]**，湖南隆回人。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the birth takes place	譬如**出生**在[**北京**]，叫"京生"；**出生**在[**台湾**]，叫"台生"

6.2.2 Marry

MARRY events have one participant slot (*PERSON-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	The people who are married	2003 年 10 月 18 日，**[天津师范大学大三学生王洋]** 同 **[她的未婚夫天津大学博士生刘航]** 领取了**结婚**证书，五月一日，**[王洋]** 举行了**婚礼**。

Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the marriage takes place	*2003 年 10 月 18 日，天津师范大学大三学生王洋同她的未婚夫天津大学博士生刘航领取了结婚证书，[五月一日]，王洋举行了婚礼。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the marriage takes place	*杨振宁与翁帆在[汕头]登记结婚.*

6.2.3 Divorce

DIVORCE events have one participant slot (*PERSON-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	The people who are divorced	*离婚女向前夫讨宠物探视权。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the divorce takes place	*饭岛直子[去年]离婚后，绯闻传个不停。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the divorce takes place	

6.2.4 Injure

INJURE events have three participant slots (*AGENT-ARG*, *VICTIM-ARG*, and *INSTRUMENT-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent, The one that inacts the harm	*[北京男子]杀死出墙妻藏尸冰柜三年。*
Victim-Arg	PER	The harmed person(s)	*长春打假英雄办公室内被杀*
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The device used to inflict the harm	*走出千米左右，魏泽突然拿[刀]连扎梁维琪 3 刀，之后抽刀逃跑。*
Time-Arg	TIME-	When the injuring takes	*[公元 2004 年 6 月 5*

	within	place	日]，安徽宿州南 10 公里的桃园矿发生一起凶杀案。被害者为一 14 岁的男孩，被杀的地点位于他家的唯一一张床上。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the injuring takes place	公元 2004 年 6 月 5 日，[安徽宿州南 10 公里的桃园矿]发生一起凶杀案。被害者为一 14 岁的男孩，被杀的地点位于他家的唯一一张床上。

6.2.5 Die

DIE events have three participant slots (*AGENT-ARG*, *VICTIM-ARG*, and *INSTRUMENT-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent, The killer	美国认为[恐怖分子]应对俄人质死亡负责。
Victim-Arg	PER	The person(s) who died	美国认为恐怖分子应对[俄人质]死亡负责。.
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The device used to kill	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the death takes place	孙是 3 月 17 日晚被收容的，[3 月 20 日]死亡。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	香港卫生福利及食物局局长杨永强 6 月 7 日宣布辞职，为非典在[香港]造成 299 人死亡负责。

While the *AGENT-ARG* is available for *DIE* events, it is not required. Agenthood is not criterial for us, so we will tag all deaths, leaving the *AGENT-ARG* slot empty wherever necessary.

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent, the killer	
Victim-Arg	PER	The person who died	*[美国著名艺术家托比]去世。*
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The device used to kill	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the death takes place	*多哥总统埃亚德马[当天]因心脏病突发而逝世。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	

6.3 Movement

6.3.1 Transport

TRANSPORT events have six participant slots (*TRANSPORTER-ARG*, *ARTIFACT-ARG*, *VEHICLE-ARG*, *PRICE-ARG*, *ORIGIN-ARG*, and *DESTINATION-ARG*) and one attribute slot (*TIME-ARG*).

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

1. Any vehicle used is *VEHICLE-ARG;*

2. Any other artifact (other than the vehicle doing the transporting) is *ARTIFACT-ARG;*

3. Any passenger on a vehicle is *ARTIFACT-ARG;*

4. Any person moving about by some unspecified means is *ARTIFACT-ARG* (e.g. *He fled the state*);

5. Any entity explicitly directing the movement of another entity is *TRANSPORTER-ARG*, including pilots and drivers.

Special case: any general mention of the people in a vehicle is ARTIFACT-ARG (even if the group might include a driver/pilot)

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the movement event.	*[深圳地铁]首日开通运送乘客11万人次创下纪录。*
Artifact-Arg	PER VEH WEA	The person or artifact being moved	*深圳地铁首日开通运送[乘客]11万人次创下纪录。*
Vehicle-Arg	VEH	The vehicle used to travel	
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the travel originated	*美军将在未来几小时内将伊拉克前总统萨达姆从[伊拉克]转移至位于卡塔尔首都多哈附近的奥代德军事基地。*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the travel is directed	*美军将在未来几小时内将伊拉克前总统萨达姆从伊拉克转移至[位于卡塔尔首都多哈附近的奥代德军事基地]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the traveling takes place	*美军将在[未来几小时内]将伊拉克前总统萨达姆从伊拉克转移至位于卡塔尔首都多哈附近的奥代德军事基地。*

Transporter-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent who is moving the item	
Artifact-Arg	VEH WEA SUB	The item being transported	*北京也考虑动用军事力量阻止美国将先进[武器]运往台湾。*
Vehicle-Arg	VEH	The vehicle used to transport the artifact	
Price-Arg	Money	The cost of moving the item	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the item is moved	
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the item originated	
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	The final destination of the item	*北京也考虑动用军事力量阻止美国将先进武器运往[台湾]。.*

6.4 Transaction

6.4.1 Transfer-Ownership

TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP events have five participant slots (*BUYER-ARG*, *SELLER-ARG*, *BENEFICIARY-ARG*, *ARTIFACT-ARG*, and *PRICE-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*)

This type will be used both for sales of 'items' (*VEHICLE*, *WEAPON* and *FACILITY*) and of *ORGANIZATIONS*.

Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The buying agent	*[鄂州一司机]将购得的货车假扮成军车。*
Seller-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The selling agent	
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transaction	
Artifact-Arg	VEH WEA SUB FAC ORG	The item or organization that was bought or sold	*鄂州一司机将[购得的货车]假扮成军车。*
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the *ARTIFACT-ARG*	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the sale takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	*朝鲜很可能從[巴基斯坦或一個前蘇聯加盟共和國]那里，購買了一枚原子武器和全套装置。*

Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The buying agent	*[徐安贤]外出赶赌，以每天 200 元以上的价格向熟人租借私家车*
Seller-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The selling agent	
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transaction	

Artifact-Arg	ORG VEH WEA SUB FAC	The item or organization that was bought or sold	*徐安贤外出赶赌，以每天200元以上的价格向熟人**租借**[私家车]*
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the *ARTIFACT-ARG*	*徐安贤外出赶赌，以每天**[200元以上]**的价格向熟人**租借**私家车。*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the sale takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	

6.4.3 Transfer-Money

TRANSFER-MONEY events have 4 participant slots (*GIVER-ARG, RECIPIENT-ARG, BENEFICIARY-ARG*, and *MONEY-ARG*) and 2 attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Giver-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The donating agent	*[**联邦政府**]2005 年 1 月 6 日决定向东南亚遭受海啸袭击的受灾地区提供 5 亿欧元的**援助**。*
Recipient-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The recipient agent	*联邦政府 2005 年 1 月 6 日决定向**[东南亚遭受海啸袭击的受灾地区]**提供 5 亿欧元的**援助**。*
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transfer	
Money-Arg	MONEY	The amount given/donated/loaned	*联邦政府 2005 年 1 月 6 日决定向东南亚遭受海啸袭击的受灾地区提供**[5 亿欧元]**的**援助**。*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the amount is transferred	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transaction takes place	

6.5 Business

6.5.1 Start-Org

START-ORG events have two participant slots (*AGENT-ARG* and *ORG-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*)

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the *START-ORG* event (the 'founder')	*[云南大学法学院大三的男生陈俊耕]在 2004 年这个暑假成立了自己的公司。*
Org-Arg	ORG	The organization that is started	*云南大学法学院大三的男生陈俊耕在 2004 年这个暑假成立了[自己的公司]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the event takes place	*云南大学法学院大三的男生陈俊耕在[2004 年这个暑假]成立了自己的公司。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the event takes place	

6.5.2 Merge-Org

MERGE-ORG events have one participant slot (*ORG-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Org-Arg	ORG	The organizations that are merged	*[中国建筑材料科学研究院、中国轻工业机械总公司]并入中国建筑材料集团公司。*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the merger takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the merger takes place	

6.5.3 Declare-Bankruptcy

DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY events have one participant slot (*ORG-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Org-Arg	ORG PER GPE	The organization declaring bankruptcy	*在未能就重建规划与工会达成一致后，[大宇公司]宣布破产。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the bankruptcy is declared	*对昔日的荣华，李云福不愿多提，[两年多前]生意上一次失误，让他失去了所有的财产。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the declaration takes place	

6.5.4 End-Org

END-ORG events have one participant slot (*ORG-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Org-Arg	ORG	The organization that is ended	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the event takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the event takes place	

6.6 Conflict

6.6.1 Attack

ATTACK events have three participant slots (*ATTACKER-ARG, TARGET-ARG* and *INSTRUMENT-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

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

For *ATTACK* events:

1. *GPE* and *LOCATION* entities can only be tagged as *PLACE-ARG*s.

2. A *FACILITY* or *VEHICLE* entity will always be tagged as a *TARGET-ARG*, unless:

A. the entity in question is not a plausible target of such an *ATTACK* event (e.g. one does not shoot a café or stab a building); or

B. there is a more explicit target that is also a legal participant of some mention of the *ATTACK* event (e.g. if a gunman shoots a woman in her Mercedes, she is a more explicit target than her car).

Note: The more explicit *TARGET-ARG* must be a legal participant of the *ATTACK* in question, so if *a café bombing kills three people*, "*three people*" is only a participant of the *DIE* event, not the *ATTACK* event itself, so *café* is still a *TARGET* of the *ATTACK*.

Given these rules, some examples would be as follows.
*The bombing in Baghdad (**Place**)*

*The bombing in the café (**Target**)*

*In Baghdad (**Place**), the café (**Target**) was bombed*

*The terrorists attacked the café (**Target**)*

*The café (**Place**) stabbings*

*Gunfire in the café (**Place**)*

*The gunmen shot the businessman (**Target**) in the café (**Place**)*

*The car (**Target**) exploded in the parking garage (**Place**)*

*The parking garage (**Target**) explosion*

*The car (**Target**) bomb*

*The café (**Target**) bombing killed three people*

| Attacker-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The attacking/instigating agent | *[美英飞机]轰炸伊拉克北部地区至少炸死4名平民。* |
| Target-Arg | PER ORG GPE VEH FAC LOC | The target of the attack (including unintended targets) | *美英飞机轰炸[伊拉克北部地区]至少炸死4名平民。* |

	WEA		
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The instrument used in the attack	*1999 年 5 月 7 日北约以[5 枚导弹]袭击中国驻南联盟使馆。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the attack takes place	*[1999 年 5 月 7 日]北约以 5 枚导弹袭击中国驻南联盟使馆。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the attack takes place	*[伊拉克南部美军管理的一座监狱]1 月 31 日发生暴动*

6.6.2 Demonstrate

DEMONSTRATE events have one participant slot (*ENTITY-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Entity-Arg	PER ORG	The demonstrating agent	*[大约有一万人]参加了<mark>示威</mark>活动。*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the demonstration takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the demonstration takes place	

6.7 Contact

6.7.1 Meet

MEET events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (*TIME-ARG*, *PLACE-ARG* and *DURATION-ARG*)

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agents who are meeting	*8 月 9 日上午，[中国科学院副院长陈竺]在院机关会见了[来访的波兰科学院副院长 Jan Strelau 教授、波兰心理学校校长 Andrzej Eliasz 教授及其随行人员]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-	When the meeting takes	*[8 月 9 日上午]，中国科*

	within	place	学院副院长陈竺在院机关**会见**了来访的波兰科学院副院长 Jan Strelau 教授、波兰心理学校校长 Andrzej Eliasz 教授及其随行人员
Duration-Arg	TIME	The duration of the meeting	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the meeting takes place	8 月 9 日上午，中国科学院副院长陈竺在**[院机关]会见**了来访的波兰科学院副院长 Jan Strelau 教授、波兰心理学校校长 Andrzej Eliasz 教授及其随行人员。

6.7.2 Phone-Write

PHONE-WRITE events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and one attribute slot (*TIME-ARG*)

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The communicating agents	*[外交部长李肇星]20 日***打电话**给*[中国驻伊拉克大使杨洪林]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the communication takes place	外交部长李肇星*[20 日]***打电话**给中国驻伊拉克大使杨洪林。
Duration-Arg	TIME	The duration of the communication	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the communication takes place	

6.8 Personnel

6.8.1 Start-Position

START-POSITION events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *ENTITY-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the employee	*"中星微"高薪**聘用**[IC 班全额奖学金获得者]。*
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the employer	*["中星微']高薪**聘用**IC 班全额奖学金获得者。*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being started	*西曼先生于 1997 年**加入** SAP 中国公司，**担任大中国区总裁**，主管 SAP 在中国大陆、香港及台湾地区的业务。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the employment relationship begins	*西曼先生于**[1997 年]**加入 SAP 中国公司，担任大中国区总裁，主管 SAP 在中国大陆、香港及台湾地区的业务。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the employment relationship begins	*西曼先生于 1997 年**加入** SAP 中国公司，担任大中国区总裁，主管 SAP 在[中国大陆]、[香港]及[台湾地区]的业务。*

6.8.2 End-Position

END-POSITION events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the employee	*[白宫首席大厨]称因无法满足第一夫人要求被**解雇**。*
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the employer	*[德国胡玛纳公司]**解雇**四名豆奶粉事件责任人。*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being ended	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the employment relationship ends	*惠普 CEO 卡莉[昨天]**辞职**。*

Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the employment relationship ends	

6.8.3 Nominate

NOMINATE events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the person(s) nominated	*美国总统布什 16 日正式**提名[国家安全事务助理赖斯]**为新一届政府的国务卿。*
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the nominating agent	*[美国总统布什]16 日正式**提名**国家安全事务助理赖斯为新一届政府的国务卿。*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	*美国总统布什 16 日正式**提名**国家安全事务助理赖斯为[新一届政府的国务卿]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the nomination takes place	*美国总统布什[16 日]正式**提名**国家安全事务助理赖斯为新一届政府的国务卿。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the nomination takes place	

6.8.4 Elect

ELECT events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the person elected	*[杀人嫌疑犯]被选为巴西一城市市长。*
Entity-	PER	the voting agent(s)	

Arg	ORG GPE FAC		
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	杀人嫌疑犯被选为*[巴西一城市市长]*。
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the election takes place	法律系讲师林瑞莲*[昨天]*当选工人党主席。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the election takes place	

6.9 Justice

6.9.1 Arrest -Jail

ARREST and JAIL events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG*, and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the person who is arrested	白俄罗斯安全部门8日宣布，*[一名俄罗斯安全部门官员和另外5名俄罗斯人]*已遭逮捕
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the arresting agent	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The *CRIME* for which the *ARREST* event is executed	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the arrest takes place	以军在约旦河西岸地区几乎*[每晚]*都在逮捕人。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the arrest takes place	以军在*[约旦河西岸地区]*几乎每晚都在逮捕人。

Person-Arg	PER	the person who is jailed	美囚禁*[一涉嫌与"基地"有关联者]*引发激烈争论。
Agent-Arg	PER	the jailer	*[美]*囚禁一涉嫌与"基地"

	ORG GPE		有关联者引发激烈争论
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being jailed	一名英国人因在美国被控*[谋杀]*，作为死囚被*监禁*了 18 年。
Time-Arg	TIME	When the person is sent to jail	
Duration-Arg	TIME	The duration of their stay in jail	此后*[18 年]*里，里奇一直被*关押*在俄亥俄州曼斯菲尔德监狱死囚区里
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is in jail	此后 18 年里，里奇一直被*关押*在*[俄亥俄州曼斯菲尔德监狱死囚区里]*。

6.9.2 Release-Parole

RELEASE-PAROLE events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *ENTITY-ARG*) and three attribute slots *(CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Person-Arg	PER	the person who is released	美国*释放[东突分子]*。
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the former captor agent(s)	*[美国]释放*东突分子。
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The *CRIME* for which the released *PERSON* was being held	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the release takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the release takes place	

6.9.4 Trial-Hearing

TRY events have three participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG, PROSECUTOR-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent on trial	*[百万富翁"吴士民及其堂弟吴士伟]*，因涉嫌绑架、故意杀人等罪名，被检察机关*送上法庭*

Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	百万富翁"吴士民及其堂弟吴士伟，因涉嫌绑架、故意杀人等罪名，被[检察机关]送上法庭。
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried	百万富翁"吴士民及其堂弟吴士伟，因涉嫌[绑架、故意杀人等罪名]，被检察机关送上法庭。
Time-Arg	TIME	When the trial takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the trial takes place	斯特劳还表示，伊拉克人可能希望在[伊拉克]审判萨达姆。

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The defendant agent(s)	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	今年9月28日，就兰州市公交车票价上调问题，[兰州市物价局]组织了听证会。
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the HEARING is being held	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the hearing takes place	[今年9月28日]，就兰州市公交车票价上调问题，兰州市物价局组织了听证会。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the hearing takes place	

5.9.3 Charge-Indict

CHARGE/INDICT events have three participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG, PROSECUTOR-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is charged	*[网易前高管]被指控违规交易。*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME with which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being charged	*网易前高管被指控[违规交易]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the charge takes place	*秘鲁国会[10 月 30 日晚]通过决议，给前总统藤森增加一项指控，控告他非法支付给当时的情报局长蒙特西诺斯 1600 万美元。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the charge takes place	

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is indicted	*联合国的战争罪行法庭控告[米洛舍维奇]在科索沃战争中违反人道罪。*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*[联合国的战争罪行法庭]控告米洛舍维奇在科索沃战争中违反人道罪。*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted	*联合国的战争罪行法庭控告米洛舍维奇在科索沃战争中[违反人道罪]。*

Time-Arg	TIME	When the indictment takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the indictment takes place	

6.9.5 Sue

SUE events have three participant slots (*PLAINTIFF-ARG, DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Plaintiff-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The suing agent	*[中国搜索]起诉 8848 称其行为触犯良性发展底线。*
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being sued	*中国搜索起诉[8848] 称其行为触犯良性发展底线。*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME (or offense) for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being sued	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the suit takes place	*[1998 年 5 月]张三到法院起诉，要求李四还其借款 6000 元。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the suit takes place	

6.9.6 Convict

CONVICT events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER	The convicted agent(s)	*[李少民]被判间谍罪驱逐出境。*

Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG has been convicted	*李少民被**判[**间谍罪]驱逐出境。*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the conviction takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the conviction takes place	

6.9.7 Sentence

SENTENCE events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and four attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG PLACE-ARG* and *SENTENCE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent who is sentenced	*因涉嫌受贿，10 月 20 日的一审判决中，[原中央电视台文艺中心影视部副主任冯骥]被判有期徒刑 11 年。*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced	*因涉嫌[受贿]，10 月 20 日的一审判决中，原中央电视台文艺中心影视部副主任冯骥被判有期徒刑 11 年。*
Sentence-Arg	SEN	The sentence	*因涉嫌受贿，10 月 20 日的一审判决中，原中央电视台文艺中心影视部副主任冯骥被判[有期徒刑 11 年]。*
Time-Arg	TIME-within	the time of the sentencing event	*因涉嫌受贿，[10 月 20 日]的一审判决中，原中央电视台文艺中心影视部副主任冯骥被判*

			有期徒刑 11 年。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sentencing takes place	灿坤董事长[台湾]被判入狱。

6.9.8 Fine

FINE events have three argument slots (*ENTITY-ARG*, *ADJUDICATOR-ARG* and *MONEY-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the entity that was fined	[丰田汽车公司]隐瞒收入被罚款。
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the entity doing the fining	
Money-Arg	NUM	The amount of the fine	切拉因吐出"天价口水"罚金超过[7000 美元]。
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME (or offence) for which the ENTITY-ARG is being fined	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the fining event takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the fining event takes place	

6.9.9 Execute

EXECUTE events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*)

Person-Arg	PER	The person executed	6 月 1 7 日，昆明市中级人民法院依法对[马加爵]执行死刑。
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for carrying out the execution	6 月 1 7 日，[昆明市中级人民法院]依法对马加爵执行死刑。
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being	

		executed	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the execution takes place	*[６月１７日]，昆明市中级人民法院依法对马加爵执行死刑。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the execution takes place	

6.9.10 Extradite

EXTRADITE events have four participant slots (*AGENT-ARG, PERSON-ARG, DESTINATION-ARG* and *ORIGIN-ARG*) and two attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG* and *TIME-ARG*).

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the extraditing agent	
Person-Arg	PER	The person being extradicted	*[赖昌星]是否能被引渡尚难料加方态度很关键。*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is extradited to, the destination	*戴着手铐，身穿防弹背心的哥伦比亚大毒枭奥雷胡埃拉于3日晚斯被引渡往[美国]受审。*
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	The original location of the person being extradited (rare … only when explicitly mentioned)	*从[加拿大]引渡建国以来最大的走私集团首要嫌犯赖昌星的过程中，近日又遇到了新的波折。*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being extradited	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the extradition takes place	

6.9.11 Acquit

ACQUIT events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG	The agent being acquitted	*[企业家]被疑私藏枪支*

	GPE		入狱 500 天**宣告无罪**获释。
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	患者药物过敏而死**[法庭]**宣告：被告医生**无罪**。
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the acquittal takes place	**[2003 年 11 月]**，已在拘留所内被囚禁一年的上述三名摄影师终于被**宣告无罪**。
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the acquittal takes place	

6.9.12 Pardon

PARDON events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being pardoned	巴基斯坦军方表示不会赦免中国人质事件**主谋**
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the state official who does the pardoning	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being pardoned	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the pardon takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the pardon takes place	

巴基斯坦军方表示不会**赦免**中国人质事件主谋。

俄罗斯议会通过普京提交的**赦免**车臣武装分子法案。

6.9.13 Appeal

APPEAL events have three participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG, PROSECUTOR-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The defendant	
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	*27日，**原告方**不服东京高院作出的维持一审判决的裁定，将此案<mark>上诉</mark>至最高法院。*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*27日，原告方不服东京高院作出的维持一审判决的裁定，将此案<mark>上诉</mark>至**最高法院**。*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME which is the subject of the appeal	
Time-Arg	TIME-within	When the trial takes place	***27日**，原告方不服东京高院作出的维持一审判决的裁定，将此案<mark>上诉</mark>至最高法院。*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the trial takes place	