ACE (Automatic Content Extraction) English Annotation Guidelines for Events

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Linguistic Data Consortium

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 and among these a particular set of subtypes. The types and subtypes will be more thoroughly discussed in Section 5 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*.

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

The following subsections describe the rules for determining the taggability and extent of potential Event mentions.

2.1 Resultatives and resultative-like Events

We will also tag the states that result from taggable Events.   These will be annotated in exactly the same manner as the corresponding 'action' Event. These so-called *resultatives* can be expressed using a number of related syntactic constructions.

1. As sentential predicates:

> *All her grandparents are <u>dead</u>.*
> *They have been <u>married</u> for three years.*
> *Her father is <u>retired</u>.*
> *The firm is <u>bankrupt</u>.*

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

> *China's recently <u>acquired</u> submarines*
> *The newly <u>merged</u> companies*
> *The <u>bankrupt</u> firm*
> *Her <u>retired</u> father*
> *The happily <u>married</u> couple*
> *The <u>injured</u> soldier*
> *The <u>freed</u> prisoners*

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

> *The <u>rioting</u> crowd*
> *The <u>arresting</u> officer*
> *The <u>dying</u> man*

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

We will use the broader term *resultative* for all such examples in this document, whether they are properly resultatives or Event participles. If an adjective (or other modifier that can behave like an adjective) describes or makes reference to an Event of a taggable type or its resulting state, then we will tag that Event.   For a more detailed discussion of the choice of trigger words, see Section 2.3 below.

2.2 Event Extent

The first step in annotating an Event mention is identifying its extent. The extent of an Event mention is always the entire sentence within which the Event is 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 determines 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 are permissible arguments.

2.3 Event Triggers:

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

2.3.1 Annotating Event 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. Note that the following examples mark in **bold** only those triggers that are main verbs.

> *The explosion **killed** 7 and **injured** 20.*

> *He **died** yesterday of renal failure.*

> *In 1927 she **married** William Gresser, a New York lawyer and musicologist.*

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

> *Milosovic was **indicted** yesterday for war crimes.*

*Shenson, who was **born** in San Francisco, was working in London at the time.*

*17 saliors were **killed**.*

*He'd been **married** before and had a child.*

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

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

*He said he had no information about any **dead** or **injured** members of the submarine crew.*

*Look, I've slated electors before. You know? [My past **deceased** mother and my brothe-- my mother when she was alive, I should make that point].*

*The Egyptian-**born** Palestinian told judges that he deserted the Egyptian army in the mid-1970s.*

*A **retired** congressman Gibbons gave a civics lesson in a portable classroom -- another sign of growth too fast.*

*He said security officials had found documents on the **arrested** opposition leaders, which he said were in line with American policies that sought to undermine the Khartoum government.*

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

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

*The **attack** killed 7 and injured 20.*

*"We don't know who did **it** but ... we're satisfied **this** was clearly an **act** of terrorism," he said on CBS.*

*The **explosion** claimed at least 30 lives.*

*Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.*

*The **talks** ended without agreement on Monday.*

*... with the **merger** likely to be completed later this year.*

*In accepting the **nomination** he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.*

*Yesterday's **attack** was entirely unexpected.*

Note: Sometimes it will be necessary to annotate noun triggers whose type and subtype are indicated by mentions outside the scope:

*The two were <u>married</u> on July 20. **It** was a joyous **Event**.*

2.3.2 Event Nominalizations and Pronominalizations

As noted in Section 2.3.1, Events can be triggered by verbs, nouns, and occasionally adjectives like 'dead' or 'bankrupt'. It is worth noting that nominal Events can occur as premodifiers:

*Quaker Oats rejected PepsiCo's **takeover** offer as too low.*

*In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures.*

Anaphors of Events (such as pronouns and definite descriptions of previously mentioned events) are taggable as mentions of that Event, as in:

*The two were **married** on July 20. **It** was a joyous **Event**.*

It and *Event* clearly refer back to the MARRY Event in the previous sentence and should therefore be tagged as Event mentions.

Finally, there are some nouns that refer to Event participants and simultaneously imply the occurrence of an Event, such as *nominee* or *attacker*. These should **not** be tagged as Event mentions for two reasons: 1) *nominee* does not refer to an Event in the same way that *nominate* and *nomination*, and even anaphors like *it*, do; and 2) *nominee* 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.

In some cases, the participants of an Event are picked out, for use in some description not directly related to the Event itself, using a construction that looks a lot like the resultative variant of that Event. This happens when the modifier version of an Event trigger is used *without an associated head noun*:

The <u>injured</u> were rushed to St John Macomb Medical Center.

In cases like these, we will **not** annotate the INJURE Event associated with the modifier 'injured', because this word is already being used as the head of the PERSON Entity mentioned by 'the injured'.

Note that this rule is not as straight-forward as it may seem. In the above example, *injured* occurs as a pre-modifier for a noun (presumably *people*) that is never mentioned. The head of this construction would be *injured* (the last modifier before the missing actual head). The Event cannot be annotated because its potential trigger is already serving as the head for a taggable Entity. For a complete discussion of taggable Entities, please see the Entities Annotation Guidelines.

In the following example, however, *dead* is a resultative adjective modifying the sentence's main verb *left*, not a pre-modifier adjective modifying the missing nominal head *people*.

> *The crash left 20 **dead***

The PERSON Entity here is actually mentioned by the headless noun phrase *20* (by the same reasoning above), not the headless noun phrase *20 dead*. As a result, this DIE Event will be taggable using the trigger *dead*.

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.*

2.3.3 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 makes it difficult to identify a single word as the trigger. A good example of this is:
>
> > *The leaders <u>held</u> a <u>meeting</u> in Beijing.*
>
> 2. There are a number of distinct Events mentioned within the same scope (either all taggable Events or a mix of taggable and non-taggable Events). A good example of this is:

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

Distinguishing between examples of these two cases is discussed in much greater detail in Section 2.3.3.2 below (and Section 2.3.3.2.1 provides a small set of Decision Rules).

2.3.3.1 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.

2.3.3.1.1 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.

The leaders <u>held</u> a <u>meeting</u> in Beijing.

The company was ordered to <u>pay</u> a <u>fine</u> of $300,000.

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

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

Stand-Alone Noun Rule:

In cases where more than one trigger is possible, we will simply select the noun whenever that noun can be used by itself to refer to the Event.

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

*Hamas <u>launched</u> an **attack**.*

*The leaders held their **meeting** in Boston.*

*He carried out the **assassination**.*

*One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement **mergers**.*

*The presidents met for a working **lunch** of around 75 minutes.*

*The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.*

*Brentwood Academy responded with a **lawsuit**.*

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

*He prevented the **assassination**.*

*Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.*

*An officer witnessed the **attack**.*

*The union began its **strike** on Monday.*

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

2.3.3.1.2 Verb+X+Adjective

Often, when an Event is expressed as a resultative, it is expressed using both a main (support) verb and an adjective describing the resulting state.

These constructions have some properties in common with the *main verb* cases in which the 'main verb' is actually a participle or an adjective (see: Section 2.3.1 for some examples). *Verb+X+Adjective* constructions are being described separately here, because they are often difficult to recognize as directly analogous to the main verb cases, since they will have some extra material (usually the direct object of the verb, but sometimes other stuff as well) intervening between the tensed verb and the resultative adjective (or participle).

An example of this phenomenon is:

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

For all such cases, we will annotate the adjective (or participle) whenever it can describe the resulting state by itself. This is largely analogous to the rule for Verb+Noun[1].

Stand-Alone Adjective Rule:

> Whenever a verb and an adjective are used together to express the occurrence of an Event, the adjective will be chosen as the trigger whenever it can stand-alone to express the resulting state brought about by the Event.

2.3.3.1.3 Multiple Verbs

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

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

> *John would have been **killed** if he hadn't moved. Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began **firing** with AK-47 assault rifles.*

> *In a drastic measure earlier this month, government-controlled creditor banks named 52 financially weak companies that should be **shut down** or **merged** for sale.*

> *79 million people have been **born** since the war ended.*

> *More than 200 people have **died**.*

> *Solomon could be **sentenced** to up to 211 years in prison.*

> *There are reports that he could **meet** separately with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.*

> *In the interview, parts of which were also published in The Daily Express of London, Chapman made the widely publicized remark that Lennon was a liberal and would have wanted him to be **released**.*

In such cases, the main verb will be annotated as the trigger for the Event. The main verb is typically the last verb in a string of verbs. It expresses the type of

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[1] The astute reader may have noticed that the major difference between *Verb(+X)+Noun* and *Verb+X+Adjective* is that *Verb+X+Adjective* will be triggered by the adjective when the **resulting state** is completely described by the adjective, whereas Verb+Noun will be triggered by the Noun whenever the **Event itself** is completely described by the noun.

Event most clearly. Non-main verbs are normally supporting verbs such as *modals* ('would'), *aspectual verbs* ('have') and the verb 'be'. Some other verbs such as '*promise*', '*try*' and '*claim*' will also play a non-main verb role in complex verbal constructions

> *John <u>tried to</u> **kill** Mary.*

> *Terrorist groups have <u>threatened to</u> **kill** foreign hostages.*

> *U.S. forces <u>continued to</u> **bomb** Fallujah.*

> *John Hinkley <u>attempted to</u> **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.*

> *Tropicana Juices recently <u>agreed to</u> **buy** South Beach Beverage CO.*

> *AOL <u>agreed to</u> **buy** Time Warner.*

2.3.3.1.4 Verb+Particle

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

> *Jane was **laid off** by XYZ Corp.*

> John D. Idol will **take over** as Chief Executive.

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

> XYZ Corp **laid** Jane off.

> *John D. Idol will **take** the company over.*

2.3.3.2 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.*

> *The **explosion claimed** at least 30 lives.*

> *The **explosion** left at least 30 **dead**.*

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 resultative adjective triggers are indicated in **bold** and the support verb with <u>underlining</u>):

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

Frequently, the other 'Events' in the same scope as some Event trigger are not of a taggable type. In the following examples, triggers of taggable Events are indicated in **bold** and triggers for non-taggable[2] Events are indicated with <u>underlining</u>:

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

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

> *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 (although as an entirely accidental property of the system).

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 the discussion at the end of the present section.

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[2] Here we are using 'taggable' to imply that an Event is 'of a taggable type'. For a complete presentation of which Event types are taggable, please see Section 5 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.[3]

2.3.3.2.1 Distinguishing Multiple Possible Triggers (for a Single Event) from Multiple Events

Sentences containing multiple Events should be distinguished from sentences containing multiple possible triggers for the same Event.

Sometimes, the tests are unnecessary and the decision can be made using only the stand-alone-noun rule or the stand-alone-adjective rule (described in Section 2.3.3.1, above):

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

> The explosion <u>left</u> at least 30 **dead**.

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

> A Palestinian worker was **shot dead** in the Gaza Strip

> 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.

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[3] Such information will later be encoded using Event-Event Relations.

4. When in doubt, assume that there are two separate Events.

Case Study (*leave dead* and *shoot dead*):

There are two examples that exhibit the problem described in the preceding section quite clearly.

> *Kennedy was **shot dead** by Oswald.*

> *The hurricane left 20 **dead**.*

The first example will be annotated as two separate Events because the 'secondary trigger' actually expresses the occurrence of a separate (and taggable) Event, whereas the second example will be annotated as a single Event triggers by the word *dead* because *left* and *dead* are being used together to express the same Event. This is a difficult decision and care should be taken in annotating examples such as these.

2.3.3.2.2 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 *the peace talks*.

> 2. There should be 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 POLARITY, TENSE, GENERICITY and MODALITY. 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). The non-occurrence of the Event must be explicitly and intentionally communicated.

All other Events are POSITIVE.

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

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

> *His wife was sitting on the backseat and was not **hurt**.*

> *Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be **extradited** to California.*

2. NEGATIVE examples (using context):

> *Yeltsin ordered Skuratov's suspension, but parliament repeatedly refused to **sack** him.*

> *John Hinkley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.*

> *The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be **imprisoned** for corruption.*

> *They backed out of the **purchase** at the last minute.*

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*.

PAST is used for those Events that occur prior to the textual anchor time.

1. PAST Examples:

*He **traveled** to Houston in late September.*

*He was forced to **pay** the ransom.*

*The investigation of the attempted **coup** in 1991*

*Police said they might have **fled** the country already.*

FUTURE is used for those Events that have not yet occurred at the textual anchor time.

2. FUTURE Examples:

*Russian and U.S. trade officials will **meet** in London on May 17.*

*He plans to **meet** with lawmakers from both parties.*

*When he's **born**, he'll be named after his father.*

3. PRESENT is used for those Events that occur at the textual anchor time;

PRESENT Examples:

*The airline is in the midst of a major aircraft **purchase** from Airbus Industries.*

Whenever the TENSE of an Event cannot be determined from the context, we use UNSPECIFIED.

3.3 Genericity

An Event is SPECIFIC if it is understood as a singular occurrence at a particular place and time, or a finite set of such occurrences. All other Events are GENERIC.

GENERIC Examples:

*Salat Hassen called on countries that give **aid**.*

*The group specialized in **transporting** illegal weapons.*

*Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from **moving** among West Bank towns and villages.*

*One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement **mergers**.*

*There have been concerns the **clashes** in southern Serbia could explode into **violence** similar to the 1999 conflict in Kosovo.*

3.4 Modality

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

*He **traveled** to Houston in late September.*

*A car bomb **exploded** Thursday in the heart of Jerusalem, **killing** at least two people, police said.*

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

1. *Believed* Events:

*Rumors of **arrests** circulated in Vancouver.*

*The charity was suspected of **giving** money to al Qaeda.*

2. Hypothetical Events:

*A demonstration of how he would behave if he were to **become** President.*

*Should he not **pay** the money, they would **kill** him.*

*Chapman would be concerned for his safety if **released**.*

3. *Commanded* and *Requested* Events:

*He was ordered to **return** to Moscow.*

*He asked the United States to **give** money to his country.*

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

*The mayor's accomplices had threatened to **kill** Mr. Tatum if he refused.*

*He thought about **paying** up.*

*The United Nations has warned their people not to **take** the ferry.*

5. *Desired* Events:

*They wanted to **acquire** the company last year.*

6. *Promised* Events:

*He said he would **leave** town.*

*Promises of **aid** made by Arab and European countries*

7. Otherwise unclear constructions*:*

*It is obvious that it was simply impossible not to **meet** with Mr. Sudnikovich.*

*He decided it would probably be a good idea to **meet** with him.*

A non-structured list of MODALITY = OTHER examples follows:

*Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from **moving** among West Bank towns and villages.*

*... with the **merger** likely to be completed later this year.*

*There have been concerns the **clashes** in southern Serbia could explode into **violence** similar to the 1999 conflict in Kosovo.*

*Fueling speculation that John Paul II might **retire** at the end of this year, a Belgian cardinal says ...*

*Terrorist groups have threatened to **kill** foreign hostages.*

*John Hinkley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.*

*Tropicana Juices recently agreed to **buy** South Beach Beverage CO.*

*AOL agreed to **buy** Time Warner.*

*Solomon could be **sentenced** to up to 211 years in prison.*

*There are reports that he could **meet** separately with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.*

*In the interview, parts of which were also published in The Daily Express of London, Chapman made the widely publicized remark that Lennon was a liberal and would have wanted him to be **released**.*

*The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be **imprisoned** for corruption.*

4. Coreference

When two Event mentions refer to the same Event, then they corefer. 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 in 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:

*Three people have been **convicted** in the operation, including Smith and Jones. … Smith and Jones were found **guilty** of selling guns to straw purchasers.*

Nor do the following:

*The gunmen **shot** Smith and his son. … The **attack** against Smith.*

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 mentions will be annotated as coreferent:

*Maddux was **killed** in Philadelphia. …. Einhorn is accused of **killing** Maddux.*

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[4]. These participant roles will be described in more detail in Section 6 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

>*Jane Doe was **born** in Casper, Wyoming on March 18, 1964.*

>*John Bobert Bond was **born** in England.*

>*While investigators said they did not yet know where the Massachusetts-**born** suspect got his guns, Scott Harshbarger, the former state attorney general who pushed for more stringent state gun-control rules in the late 1990s, said, ``This is where you'll see if the tracing system works.''*

>*Ali Mohammed, a native of Egypt, has admitted to five charges of conspiring with a Saudi **born** dissident Osama bin Laden to attack US targets in the Middle-East.*

>*For me, it's not difficult, because I was **born** without my hand, and I've never known any different.*

>*They have been linked to cancer, **birth** defects, and other genetic abnormalities.*

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

5.1.2 MARRY

---

[4] This requirement will be loosened for cases of nominal anaphora --- for both Pronouns and Definite Descriptions.

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

Examples

*Jane Doe and John Smith were **married** on June 9, 1998.*

*Jane and John are **married**.* (resultative)

*They have been **married** for six years.* (resultative)

*Ames recruited her as an informant in 1983, then **married** her two years later.*

*In 1927 she **married** William Gresser, a New York lawyer and musicologist.*

*He'd been **married** before and had a child.*

*Residents were unable to register **marriages**.*

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

*The couple **divorced** four years later.*

*John is a **divorced** father of three. (resultative)*

*Fox and his four adopted children _ he is **divorced** will move into guest quarters behind the presidential residence*

*Jephson, who was also Prince Charles' secretary for two years, said that the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her **divorce** from the heir to the throne in 1996.*

*This year in Egypt, for example, avid campaigning helped women reverse laws that prevented them from obtaining **divorce** and traveling abroad without their husbands' permission.*

*But the Simpson trial and the jury's findings marked a turning point in the career of the twice-**divorced** mother of two.*

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: 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*)

Examples

> *Two soldiers were **wounded** in the attack.*

> *The **injured** soldier...* (resultative)

> *She was badly **hurt** in an automobile accident.*

> *Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were **wounded**, one critically.*

> *Witnesses said the soldiers responded by firing tear gas and rubber bullets, which led to ten demonstrators being **injured**.*

> *Tornadoes destroyed homes and overturned cars in several areas of Alabama on Saturday and more than two dozen people were reported **injured**.*

> *A fire in a bangladeshi garment factory has left at least 37 people dead and 100 **hospitalized**.*

*The **disabled** passengers were helped off of the train.*

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: 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*)

Examples

> *John Hinckley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.*
>
> *Terrorist groups have threatened to **kill** foreign hostages.*
>
> *The **slain** leader...*
>
> *She was **killed** in an automobile accident.*
>
> *The commander of Israeli troops in the West Bank said there was a simple goal to the helicopter **assassination** on Thursday of a gun-wielding local Palestinian leader.*
>
> *The **assassination** of the once-relatively obscure Fatah leader Obaiyat, whom the army blamed particularly for leading nocturnal shooting on Gilo, a neighborhood in southeastern Jerusalem, was regarded as a grave **step** by Israeli commentators.*
>
> *The **late** Pope John Paul II …*

*In other violence, a Palestinian worker was shot **dead** in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, another Palestinian, a teenager, was shot by Israeli soldiers during clashes.*

*Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the **deaths** of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London.*

*Authorities in New Mexico say actor Richard Farnsworth has **died** of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.*

*The **fatal** accident …*

*All four live in the southern port city of Aden, where the two suspected **suicide** bombers blew up a small boat filled with explosives alongside the Cole on Oct. 12 as it prepared to refuel.*

*We watched the state funeral in Montreal today for Canada's former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, who **died** last week at 80.*

*Since the beginning of the epidemic, about 22 million people have **died** of the disease.*

5.2 MOVEMENT

There will be only one subtype of MOVEMENT Events: TRANSPORT.

5.2.1 TRANSPORT

A TRANSPORT Event occurs whenever an ARTIFACT (WEAPON or 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 rule to Distinguish TRANSACTION from MOVEMENT:

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

If so, then the Event is a taggable TRANSACTION OR MOVEMENT Event.

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* Event.

Examples

*The aid was aimed at repairing houses damaged by Israeli bombing and buying additional ambulances" to **transport** the rising number of wounded.*

*Zone escaped the incident with minor injuries, and Kimes was **moved** to the prison's disciplinary housing unit, the authorities said.*

*The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must **remove** its soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*

*Mr. Erekat is due to **travel** to Washington to meet with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire.*

*The weapons were **moved** to a secure site in the south.*

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.

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**.

Examples

> *China has **purchased** two nuclear submarines from Russia.*
>
> *This report concerns China's recently **acquired** submarines.*
>
> *If the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday **got** his guns in Massachusetts, he was able to skirt some of the strictest regulations in the country, people familiar with the state's laws said Wednesday.*
>
> *The state requires a permit, formally known as a ``firearm identification card,'' for **purchase** of virtually every kind of firearm, whether for personal protection or hunting.*
>
> *There is also a scandal that erupted over Russia's declaration that it will **sell** weapons to Iran, contrary to the earlier made agreement.*
>
> *The head of the agency's coordination program in Amman, Maher Nasser, said in a press conference that the aid was aimed at "providing food and medical aid to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza suffering as a result of the Israeli blockade of the Palestinian Territories, as well as at repairing houses damaged by Israeli bombing and **buying** additional ambulances" to transport the rising number of wounded.*

*PepsiCo Inc. has resumed talks to **buy** Quaker Oats Co., the maker of Gatorade and Cap'n Crunch cereal, for about $14 billion in stock, a source familiar with the discussions said Thursday.*

*The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, which has been on a sustained acquisition bid, has offered to **acquire** Donna Karan International for $195 million in a cash deal with the idea that it could expand the company's revenues and beef up accessories and overseas sales.*

Decision rules for Distinguishing MOVEMENT Events from TRANSACTION Events:

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

If so, then the Event is a taggable TRANSACTION or MOVEMENT Event.

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* 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

*The charity was suspected of **giving** money to Al Qaeda.*

*The organization survives on **donations**.*

*The organization is living on **borrowed** funds.* (resultative)

*Actors and singers also on the flight held a benefit concert in Baghdad Saturday evening, with most of the $13 cover charge to be **donated** to support the Palestinian uprising.*

*I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor who **borrowed** about $10,500 to buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.*

** 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.

Note: The creation of an ORGANIZATION is annotated as a START-ORG Event only when the ORGANIZATION is newly-created. The establishment of independence (GPE) or the spin-off of a subsidiary (ORGANIZATION) **will not** be annotated as a START-ORG Event.

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

Note: When a new ORGANIZATION results from the merger of two pre-existing ORGANIZATIONS, this will be annotated as a START-ORG Event.

Examples

*Joseph Conrad Parkhurst, who **founded** the motorcycle magazine Cycle World in 1962, has died.*

*British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary **launched** two years ago, the company said Monday.*

*We have done about 10 days of solid work across Michigan. Workers fighting for right to **organize**.*

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 temporary closure of Organizations or their Facilities **will not** be annotated as <mark>END-ORG Events</mark>.

Examples

> *In July, Bank of America said it planned to cut as many as 10,000 jobs as it changes its focus from growing through **mergers** to becoming more profitable through use of technology and operating efficiency.*

> *Three U.S. banks, Chase Manhattan and its **merger** partner J.P. Morgan and Citibank, which was involved in moving about $100 million for Raul Salinas de Gortari, brother of a former Mexican president, to banks in Switzerland, are also expected to sign on, according to UBS.*

> *Talks on a long-planned **merger** with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines collapsed in September.*

> *In a drastic measure earlier this month, government-controlled creditor banks named 52 financially weak companies that should be shut down or **merged** for sale.*

> *Parkhurst later **merged** with another company that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.*

> *The drug companies passed the final regulatory hurdle to their $72 billion **merger**, which will create the world's largest pharmaceutical company.*

5.4.3 <mark>DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY</mark>

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

Examples

> *Orange County had previously filed **Chapter 11** in 1995.*

> *The **bankrupt** MCI-Worldcom...* (resultative)

> *Southern California Edison says it may have to file for **bankruptcy** unless government officials can offer some relief.*

*In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures and the debt compensation rate of all its assets was only 5%.*

5.4.4 END-ORG

An END-ORG Event occurs whenever an ORGANIZATION ceases to exist (in other words 'goes out of business').

Examples

*The company **folded** in 2002.*

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.

The above rule will not apply when there are independent triggers. For example in:

Three Palestinians were shot dead.

there are two Events:

Ev1: *shot* (*CONFLICT.ATTACK*)
Ev2: *dead* (*LIFE.DIE*)

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

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

Examples

> U.S. forces continued to **bomb** Fallujah.

> A car bomb **exploded** in central Baghdad.

> Another exchange of **gunfire** in Gilo...

> Sunday night's **clashes**…

> ...a possible **coup**.

> Israel retaliated with rocket **attacks** and terrorists **blew** a hole in a United States warship in Yemen.

> A car bomb **exploded** Thursday in a crowded outdoor market in the heart of Jerusalem, killing at least two people, police said.

> Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began **firing** with AK-47 assault rifles and a 45-minute gun **battle** broke out.

> A number of demonstrators **threw** stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.

5.5.2 DEMONSTRATE

A DEMONSRATE 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

> Thousands of people **rioted** in Port-au-Prince, Haiti over the weekend.

> The union began its **strike** on Monday.

> Protesters **rallied** on the White House lawn.

> The **rioting** crowd broke windows and overturned cars.

*A crowd of 1 million **demonstrated** Saturday in the capital, San'a, **protesting** against Israel, the United States and Arab leaders regarded as too soft on Israel.*

*In Ramallah, around 500 people **took to the town's streets** chanting slogans denouncing the summit and calling on Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat not to take part in it.*

*For weeks Italian Jewish groups, World War II veterans and leftist political parties have staged **protests** against a meeting between the pope and Haider, arguing that a papal encounter would lend the Austrian politician legitimacy.*

*More than 40,000 workers were back at their jobs Thursday following a 1-day **walkout** that closed social welfare offices and crippled public medical services. During the work **stoppage** Wednesday, local residents were unable to register marriages or get documents for real estate transactions.*

5.6 CONTACT

5.6.1 MEET

A MEET Event occurs whenever two or more Entities come together at a single location and interact with one another face-to-face. MEET Events include talks, summits, conferences, meetings, visits, and any other Event where two or more parties get together at some location.

Note: To qualify as a MEET Event, a set of mentions must refer to an occurrence in which 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 as a MEET Event. A direct consequence is that the following are **not** taggable:

> *** GM is in talks with Chrysler to Purchase Jeep.*

> *** Talks are at a standstill, but 4,000 striking drivers have promised to respond to the latest management offer, Thursday.*

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

*Bush and Putin **met** earlier this week to discuss Chechnya.*

*China, Japan, the United States, and both Koreas will hold a **meeting** this month.*

*Seven Lebanese Druze representatives out of eight who **met** under the leadership of representative Walid Jumblatt called on "youths in our Islamic Arab faction to actively join the heroic Palestinian Intifada against Israeli occupation and its agents, and to expose its means and methods." Only representative Talal Arslan did not attend the **meeting**.*

*Tommy would again be summoned to **meet** prosecutors on Wednesday.*

*Owens complained to Defense Secretary William Cohen, prompting a **meeting** Friday between the governor and Gen. John Coburn, commander of the Army Material Command.*

*Mr. Erekat is due to travel to Washington to **meet** with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire. Mrs. Albright has already **met** with Israel's acting foreign minister.*

*Egypt condemned Israel's attacks today and said it has the approval of other Arab states to host a **summit** with the Palestinians and Israelis only if the violence stops.*

*Eyewitnesses reported that Palestinians demonstrated today Sunday in the West Bank against the Sharm el-Sheikh **summit** to be held in Egypt tomorrow Monday.*

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

*John **sent** an e-mail to Jane.*

*All three parties **discussed** the matter in a **teleconference** Thursday.*

*John **called** Jane last night.*

*All else being equal, Duane Roelands would prefer to **dash** off short instant text messages to co-workers and friends with the service offered by Microsoft _ the one he finds easiest to use.*

*People can **communicate** with international friends without the hefty phone bills.*

*Unlike the telephone, people can discreetly **interact** with others _ or decide not to.*

Beware of a number of non-taggable look-alikes:

** 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 PERSONELL

All PERSONNEL Events can have an 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.

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

5.7.1 START-POSITION

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

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

Examples

> *Foo Corp. **hired** Mary Smith in June 1998.*
>
> *Mary Smith **joined** Foo Corp. in June 1998.*
>
> *Bill Clinton **started office** on January 20, 1993.*
>
> *In 1997, the company **hired** John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.*
>
> *An issue in that strike is a management plan to **hire** more part-time drivers and limit overtime pay.*
>
> *The question of which party controls the Texas Senate is especially important this year because the Senate will redraw congressional and legislative districts and could elect the next lieutenant governor if Gov. George W. Bush is elected president and is **succeeded** by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.*

5.7.2 END-POSITION

An END-POSITION Event occurs whenever a PERSON Entity stops working for (or changes offices within) an ORGANIZATION 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 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

> *Georgia **fired** football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*

> *Richard Jr. had 14 months, before he was **laid off** in October.*

> *The question of which party controls the Texas Senate is especially important this year because the Senate will redraw congressional and legislative districts and could elect the next lieutenant governor if Gov. George W. Bush is elected president and is **succeeded** by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.*

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

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

> *The recently **nominated** Foley said...* (resultative)

> *Presidential elections, including the one just ended, routinely include discussions on how a new chief executive's **nominations** to fill vacant positions might change the court's philosophical bent.*

> *One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by Adams to be chief justice.*

> *Gore holds a degree from the university, and is one of about 500 people **nominated** for the job.*

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.

Examples

> *Greg Lashutka was **elected** mayor of Columbus in 1993.*

*The newly **elected** mayor...* (resultative)

*Shareholders **elected** Sheila Johnson to a second term on the Board of Directors.*

*``We have a strong interest in supporting Yugoslavia's newly **elected** leaders as they work to build a truly democratic society," Clinton said.*

*The question of which party controls the Texas Senate is especially important this year because the Senate will redraw congressional and legislative districts and could **elect** the next lieutenant governor if Gov. George W. Bush is **elected** president and is succeeded by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.*

*Many other Israelis have turned away from the man they **elected** just 18 months ago.*

*There is an **election** dispute, a tie vote as a matter of fact.*

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 6.1 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) ORGANIZATION Entities. 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

> Since May, Russia has **jailed** over 20 suspected terrorists without a trial.

> The **jailed** suspects demanded to speak to a lawyer. (resultative)

> ...where Pope is **incarcerated**. (resultative)

> Asked what he had done to attract attention since he was **incarcerated**, Chapman recalled a 1987 interview with People magazine, for which he received $5,000, according to news reports at the time.

> Abu Talb, the last major prosecution witness, has been **jailed** in Sweden for attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe.

> The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be **imprisoned** for corruption.

> Florida police **arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.

> A judicial source said today, Friday, that five Croatians were **arrested** last Tuesday during an operation targeting a number of war criminals suspected of involvement in the killing of around 50 Serbian civilians in 1991.

> A court of appeals on Tuesday suspended Gen. Augusto Pinochet's house **arrest** while it studied a judge's explanation for indicting the former dictator on homicide and kidnapping charges.

*Canadian authorities **arrested** two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the deaths of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London.*

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.

Examples

*Harvey was **released** the following day.*
.
*The newly **freed** prisoners...* (resultative)

*Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and **release** American businessman Edmond Pope.*

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 PROSECUTER-ARG be a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart or PERSON representing them).

Examples

*Jenna Raleigh will be **tried** in a military court.*

*Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being **tried** in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.*

*And so the case is being **tried** in federal court, where prosecutors can, and say they will, seek the death penalty.*

*A Palestinian terrorist began his testimony Friday in the **trial** of two Libyans accused of bombing Pan Am Flight 103, describing his role in attacks against Israel in the 1970s.*

*The **trial** resumed this week after a month of delays following the disclosure that new evidence surfaced on another group, the Damascus-based Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.*

*Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Bob who is being **tried** in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.*

*Stewart's **hearing** will be held on Monday in the superior court.*

*Midway through the **hearing**, Chief Justice Renquist seemed to scold his colleagues for being too talkative when he made an unusual offer to the lawyer representing Florida's Attorney General.*

*At a preliminary **hearing** Friday afternoon, Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the **trial**.*

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

*Joy Fenter was **indicted** by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.*

*Milosevic, who has been **indicted** by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, cannot leave Yugoslavia without risking arrest and extradition.*

*Guzman **indicted** Pinochet, holding him responsible for the actions by the ``Caravan of Death," a military party that killed 73 political prisoners*

shortly after the 1973 coup in which Pinochet ousted Marxist President Salvador Allende.

*In an eight-count **indictment**, the men were charged with using suitcases packed with explosives to bomb two Air-India jets on the same day, June 23, 1985.*

*Ryan Mathers was **charged** with reckless endangerment.*

*Appointed to the federal bench in 1979, he was **charged** two years later with conspiracy to accept a bribe in a case he presided over in Miami.*

*Bagri was also **charged** with trying to murder Tara Singh Hayer, editor of The Indo-Canadian Times, North America's largest Punjabi newspaper, in 1998.*

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

*Donald Crutchfield filed **suit** against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.*

*Five years there, $30 million. U.S. victims of terrorism have been able to **sue** foreign governments since 1996.*

*Brentwood Academy responded with a **lawsuit** that has made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where arguments will be made Wednesday.*

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

*Martha Breckenridge was **convicted** of two counts of manslaughter.*

*Tommy, a multimillionaire with a playboy image and love of fast cars, is the first member of Suharto's family to be **convicted** of graft.*

*It found him **guilty** of enriching himself through a property deal with the state's main food supply agency.*

*A Russian court **convicted** Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*

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

*She was **sentenced** to life without parole.*

*Hutomo ``Tommy'' Mandala Putra, 37, was **sentenced** to 18 months in prison on Sept. 22 by the Supreme Court, which overturned an earlier acquittal by a lower court.*

*A Russian court convicted Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and **sentenced** him to 20 years in prison.*

*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*

*Solomon could be **sentenced** to up to 211 years in prison.*

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

> *Ms. Brooks, who could go to prison and will certainly be heavily **fined** has agreed to turn state's evidence, turning against her boss.*

> *It **fined** the school $3,000 and banned its football program.*

> *The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.*

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

> *David Goran was **executed** by lethal injection in March 1987.*

> *Twelve **executed** prisoners have been posthumously exonerated.*

> *She recently sold the film rights to her latest book, ``Saints and Villains,'' about Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the German theologian **executed** by the Nazis for plotting against Hitler.*

> *Bush said he might change his mind if he did not think that **executions** saved lives.*

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

*The former leader was **extradited** to Burkina Faso.*

*Milosevic, who has been indicted by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, cannot leave Yugoslavia without risking arrest and **extradition**.*

*In the end, Milosevic may even prefer **extradition** to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*

*Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be **extradited** to California, where the two face the death penalty on charges they killed a former business associate.*

5.8.11 ACQUIT

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

Examples

*Chase was **acquitted** after a trial in the Senate.*

*He was **acquitted** by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*

5.8.12 APPEAL

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

Example

*Defense attorneys said they will **appeal**.*

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

*Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will **pardon** and release American businessman Edmond Pope.*

6. Event Arguments

Event arguments will be taggable only when 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 things that we will call *Arguments*.

1. 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.

2. Event Attributes:

In addition to participants, there are two kinds of attributes that can be associated with Events (as arguments).

a. Event-Specific Attributes:

This kind of attribute will include CRIME-ARG, SENTENCE-ARG and POSITION-ARG. The relevant argument slot can be filled by certain Values identified within the scope of the Event (CRIME, SENTENCE 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

b. General Event Attributes:

These attributes are described with arguments 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.

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

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 Basic Rules for Event Argument Taggability

The present section describes the basic rules to be used in making decisions about Argument taggability for Events.

The Primary Rule of Event Argument Annotation:

We will only tag as Arguments those Entities and Values that occur within the scope of the Event. In addition, we select the Entities and Values that are in the closest syntactic proximity to the event trigger.

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 the following example, the Entity Mention '*militants*' is taggable as an argument in the ATTACK Event expressed by '*attack*'::

*India blamed Islamic militants for the **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 Value is clearly an argument to one Event mention in the sentence, but also applies quite reasonably to another Event mention in the sentence, it should be annotated as an argument of both Event mentions.

In the following examples, the argument underlined should attach to both mentions in **bold**.

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

*Bombs **went off** in three Pakistani cities Monday, **injuring** 45 people.*

*Carruth, 26, could be **executed** if **convicted** of masterminding the shooting.*

6.1.2 Event Arguments and Sub-Events

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 an event is mentioned in the same scope as some of its taggable Sub-Events, we will mark all possible valid arguments of the larger event **except** when those arguments are understood as more directly applicable to any of the sub-events.

As such, we get:

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

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

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

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

6.1.3 Some Comments with Regard to TIME-ARG Attributes

The TIME-ARG is actually a set of seven Roles defined in the Timestamp Guidelines. The process of assigning these Roles to TIMEX2 annotations will be referred to as *timestamping*. For a complete discussion of how each of these Roles is defined, please consult the definitions found in the Timestamping Guidelines.

The rules regarding scope for the annotation of Timestamps will be the same as for other Arguments. Specifically:

> 1. We will only annotate as TIME-ARGs those applicable TIMEX2 mentions which occur within the extent of the relevant Event Mention.
>
> 2. We will annotate as TIME-ARGs only those TIMEX2 expressions which satisfy the *Reasonable Reader Rule*.

Additionally, we will employ the following decision rule for the cases which remain unclear even after the application of rules (1) and (2).

Additional Decision Rule for Timestamps:

> 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.

6.1.4 A note about PLACE-ARG:

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>*

6.1.5 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	*[john robert bond] was born in england.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the birth takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the birth takes place	*john robert bond was born in [england].*

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	*[ames] recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married [her] two years later.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the marriage takes place	*ames recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married her [two years later].*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the marriage takes place	*We were married in [Spain]*

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	*the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding [her] divorce from the [heir] to the throne in 1996.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the divorce takes place	*the Princess confided in*

			*him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her **divorce** from the heir to the throne in **[1996]**.*
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 enacts the harm	*[**Two Palestinians**] were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were **wounded**, one critically.*
Victim-Arg	PER	The harmed person(s)	*Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and **[two Israeli soldiers]** were **wounded**, one critically.*
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH	The device used to inflict the harm	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the injuring takes place	*Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an*

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

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

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

Note: 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	*We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, [who] died last week at 80.*
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH	The device used to kill	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the death takes place	*We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, who died [last week] at 80.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	

6.3 MOVEMENT

6.3.1 TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT Events have six participant slots (AGENT-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 in the Event will be annotated as VEHICLE-ARG;

2. Any artifact other than the vehicle doing the transporting will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG;

3. Any passenger on a vehicle will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG;

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

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

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

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the transport Event.	*The Palestinian leaders also warned that **[Israel]** must **remove** its soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*
Artifact-Arg	PER WEA VEH	The person doing the traveling or the artifact being transported	*The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must **remove [its soldiers]** from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*
Vehicle-Arg	VEH	The vehicle used to transport the person or artifact	
Price-Arg	NUM	The price of transporting the person or artifact	
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transporting originated	*The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must **remove** its soldiers from **[the outskirts of Palestinian cities]**.*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transporting is directed	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the transporting takes place	

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	*the **[man]** accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday **got** his guns in Massachusetts*
Seller-Arg	PER ORG	The selling agent	

	GPE		
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transaction	*His brother **bought [him]** a new car.*
Artifact-Arg	VEH WEA FAC ORG	The item or ORGANIZATION that was bought or sold	*the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday **got [his guns]** in Massachusetts*
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the *ARTIFACT-ARG*	*The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, …, has offered to **acquire** Donna Karan International for **[$195 million]** in a cash deal...*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the sale takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	*the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday **got** his guns in **[Massachusetts]***

6.4.2 TRANSFER-MONEY

TRANSFER-MONEY Events have four 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	
Recipient-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The recipient agent	*I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor **[who] borrowed** about $10,500 to buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.*
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transfer	
Money-Arg	MONEY	The amount given, donated or loaned	*I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor who **borrowed** about **[$10,500]** to*

			buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.
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')	**[British Airways PLC]** *plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary* **launched** *two years ago, the company said Monday.*
Org-Arg	ORG	The ORGANIZATION that is started	*British Airways PLC plans to sell* **[Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary] launched** *two years ago, the company said Monday.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the Event takes place	*British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary* **launched [two years ago]**, *the company said Monday.*
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	*[Parkhurst] later merged with [another company] that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.*
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	*[Orange County] declared bankruptcy in 1995.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the bankruptcy is declared	*Orange County declared bankruptcy in [1995].*
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	*[The Serb Parliament] has agreed to dissolve.*
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).

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

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

    1. GPE and LOCATION Entities can only be tagged as PLACE-ARGs.

2. A FACILITY or VEHICLE Entity will always be tagged as a TARGET-ARG, unless 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 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, the woman 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 <u>Baghdad</u> (**Place**)*

> *the bombing in <u>the café</u> (**Target**)*

> *in <u>Baghdad</u> (**Place**), the <u>café</u> (**Target**) was bombed*

> *the terrorists attacked the <u>café</u> (**Target**)*

> *the <u>café</u> (**Place**) stabbings*

> *gunfire in the <u>café</u> (**Place**)*

> *the gunmen shot the <u>businessman</u> (**Target**) in the <u>café</u> (**Place**)*

> *the <u>car</u> (**Target**) exploded in the parking <u>garage</u> (**Place**)*

> *the parking <u>garage</u> (**Target**) explosion*

> *the <u>car</u> (**Target**) bomb*

> *the <u>café</u> (**Target**) bombing killed three people*

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	*[More than 40,000 workers] were back at their jobs Thursday following a 1-day*

			walkout that closed social welfare offices and crippled public medical services.
Time-Arg	TIME	When the demonstration takes place	
Place-Arg	LOC GPE FAC	Where the demonstration takes place	

6.7 CONTACT

6.7.1 MEET

MEET Events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG)

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agents who are meeting	*[Mr. Erekat] is due to travel to Washington to meet with [US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials] attempting to win a ceasefire.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the meeting takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the meeting takes place	*Mr. Erekat is due to travel to [Washington] to meet with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire.*

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	*[People] can communicate with [international friends]*

			without the hefty phone bills.
Time-Arg	TIME	When 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	*In 1997, the company **hired [John D. Idol]** to take over as chief executive.*
Entity-Arg	ORG GPE	the employer	*In 1997, **[the company] hired** John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being started	*In 1997, the company **hired** John D. Idol to take over as **[chief executive]**.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the employment relationship begins	*In **[1997]**, the company **hired** John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the employment relationship begins	

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	*Georgia **fired** football coach **[Jim Donnan]** Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the*

			Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.
Entity-Arg	ORG GPE	the employer	***[Georgia] fired** football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being ended	*Georgia **fired [football coach]** Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the employment relationship ends	*Georgia **fired** football coach Jim Donnan **[Monday]** after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.*
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	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was **[John Marshall]**, **nominated** by Adams to be chief justice.*

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the nominating agent	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by [Adams] to be chief justice.*
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	*One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by Adams to be [chief justice].*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the nomination takes place	
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	*[Greg Lashutka] was **elected** mayor of Columbus in 1993.*
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the voting agent(s)	
Position-Arg	JOB	The *JOB-TITLE* for the position being nominated to	*Greg Lashutka was **elected [mayor of Columbus]** in 1993.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the election takes place	*Greg Lashutka was **elected** mayor of Columbus in [1993].*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the election takes place	*Greg Lashutka was **elected** mayor of [Columbus] in 1993.*

6.9 JUSTICE

6.9.1 ARREST-JAIL

ARREST-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 jailed or arrested	*[Abu Talb, **the last major prosecution witness]**, has been **jailed** in Sweden for attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe.*
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the jailer or the arresting agent	*[Florida police] **arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being jailed or arrested	*Abu Talb, the last major prosecution witness, has been **jailed** in Sweden for [**attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe]**.*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the person is arrested or sent to jail	*Florida police **arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on [**Friday]**.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is arrested or where they are in jail	*Abu Talb, the last major prosecution witness, has been **jailed** in [**Sweden]** for attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe.*

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	*Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and **release** [American businessman Edmond Pope]*.
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the former captor agent(s)	*[**Russian President Vladimir Putin]** says he will pardon and **release** American businessman*

			Edmond Pope.
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	

6.9.3 TRIAL-HEARING

TRIAL-HEARING 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	*Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope [who] is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in [a closed court] in Russia on charges of spying.*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried	*Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of [spying].*
Time-Arg	TIME	When the trial takes place	*At a preliminary hearing [Friday afternoon], Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the trial*

| Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the trial takes place | *Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being* **tried** *in a closed court in* **[Russia]** *on charges of spying.* |

6.9.4 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 indicted	**[Joy Fenter]** *was* **indicted** *by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.*
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment	*Joy Fenter was* **indicted** *by* **[a grand jury]** *on eleven counts of mail fraud*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted	*Joy Fenter was* **indicted** *by a grand jury on* **[eleven counts of mail fraud]**.
Time-Arg	TIME	When the indictment takes place	*Appointed to the federal bench in 1979, he was* **charged [two years later]** *with conspiracy to accept a bribe in a case he presided over in Miami.*
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	*[Donald Crutchfield] filed **suit** against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.*
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being sued	*Donald Crutchfield filed **suit** against [Toys 'R' Us] in 1997.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME (or offense) for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being sued	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the suit takes place	*Donald Crutchfield filed **suit** against Toys 'R' Us in [1997].*
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 ORG GPE	The convicted agent(s)	*A Russian court **convicted [Pope]** Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	***[A Russian court] convicted** Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG has been convicted	*A Russian court **convicted** Pope Wednesday on [espionage] charges*

			and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.
Time-Arg	TIME	When the conviction takes place	*A Russian court **convicted** Pope **[Wednesday]** on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.*
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	***[46-year-old Abu Talib]** was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for **[terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986]**.*
Sentence-Arg	SEN	The sentence	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to **[life imprisonment]** in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam,*

			Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.
Time-Arg	TIME	the time of the sentencing Event	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in [1990] in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sentencing takes place	*46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in [Sweden] for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.*

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	***[The company]** was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the Entity doing the fining	
Money-Arg	NUM	The amount of the fine	*The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of [$300,000].*
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	*[David Goran] was executed by lethal injection in March 1987.*
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for carrying out the execution	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being executed	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the execution takes place	*David Goran was **executed** by lethal injection in **[March 1987]**.*
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	*In the end, **[Milosevic]** may even prefer **extradition** to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is extradited to, the destination	*In the end, Milosevic may even prefer **extradition** to **[The Hague]** rather than*

			stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	The original location of the person being extradited (rare … only when explicitly mentioned)	*In the end, Milosevic may even prefer* **extradition** *to The Hague rather than stay* ***[here]*** *and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*
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 GPE	The agent being acquitted	***[He]*** *was* ***acquitted*** *by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	*He was* ***acquitted*** *by* ***[a jury]*** *in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the acquittal takes place	*He was* ***acquitted*** *by a jury in* ***[1983]***, *but a panel of judges*

			reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.
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	*[Pope] was released today after receiving a **pardon** from Russian President Vladimir Putin.*
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the state official who does the pardoning	*Pope was released today after receiving a **pardon** from [Russian President Vladimir Putin]*
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	

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	The defendant	*The defendant said [he] will **appeal.***

	GPE		
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME which is the subject of the appeal	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the appeal takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the appeal takes place	