Annotation Instructions (Task 2)

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1 Introduction

These instructions have been provided to participants of Task 2 of IBERLEF 2019's PORTUGUESE NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION AND RELATION EXTRACTION TASKS so that they are able to elucidate questions about decisions made during the annotation process of the example data, and consequently the test data that will be made available on April 1st.

1.1 Annotation Instructions

We provided the workers with annotation instructions containing an overview of the annotation task. In this task, the workers should check whether or not there is an explicit relation located between named entities of Organization, Person or Place in a sentence. If it occurs, the workers should identify all the words that describe the relation.

Table 1 shows the example (1), where a placement relation occurs between "Marfinite" (Organization) and "Brasil" (Place), identified by the elements "fica em" (verb + preposition). The relations identified in the sentence are represented as a triple: (NE1, relation, NE2), in the case of this example we have the triple (Marfinite, fica em, Brasil).

If a relation does not occur, one must inform the incident, as in example (2) of Table 1 which shows no relation between "Turquia" (Place) and "Pentágono" (Organization).

In general, the annotators should follow these instructions:

- Annotate only the words that occur between the pair of named entities in the sentence (see example (1) in Table 1);

- Annotate the smallest number of elements required to describe the relation, as in example (3) of Table 1, where "abre perspectivas em" (open perspectives in) is sufficient to express the relation between "Marfinite" (Organization) and "Brasil" (Place).

We highlight the difficulty to determine which elements between named entities are in fact part of the relation. Thus, our guidelines were described as

Table 1: Input examples.

Examples
(1) A **Marfinite** fica em o **Brasil**. (**Marfinite** is located in **Brasil**.)
Relation: fica em (located in)
Triple: (Marfinite, fica em, Brasil)
(2) Os aparelhos regressaram à base na **Turquia**, acrescenta o comunicado do **Pentágono**.
(The equipment returned to the base in **Turquia**, added the statement of **Pentágono**.)
Relation: no relation
(3) A **Marfinite** abre perspectivas de negócios através de novos distribuidores em o **Brasil**.
(A **Marfinite** opens business perspectives through new distributors in **Brasil**).
Relation: abre perspectivas em (opens perspectives in)
Triple: (Marfinite, abre perspectivas em, Brasil)
(4) **Ronaldo_Goldone** continua atuando em as atividades de o **Niterói_Rugby**.
(**Ronaldo_Goldone** continues to work in the activities of **Niterói_Rugby**.)
Relation: atuando em (to work in)
Triple: (Ronaldo_Goldone, atuando em, Niterói_Rugby)
(5) **Hugo_Doménech**, professor de a **Universidade_Jaume_de_Castellón**.
(**Hugo_Doménech**, teacher of **Universidade_Jaume_de_Castellón**.)
Relation: professor de (teacher of)
Triple: (Hugo_Doménech, professor de, Universidade_Jaume_de_Castellón)
(6) Em 1956, **Amílcar_Cabral** criou o **Partido_Africano**. (In 1956, **Amílcar_Cabral** created the **Partido_Africano**.)
Relation: criou (created)
Triple: (Amílcar_Cabral, criou, Partido_Africano)
(7) **António_Fontes** de a **AIPAN**. (**António_Fontes** of the **AIPAN**.)
Relation: de (of)
Triple: (António_Fontes, de, AIPAN)
(8) A **USP** (**Universidade_de_São_Paulo**) aprovou a iniciativa dos alunos.
(**USP** (**University_of_São_Paulo**) approved the students' initiative.)
Relation: (
Triple: (USP, (, Universidade_de_São_Paulo)
(9) O **Presidente** em exercício de o **Conselho**. (The current **Presidente** of the **Conselho**.)
Relation: de (of)
Triple: (Presidente, de, Conselho)
(10) A **Legião_da_Boa_Vontade** comemora o aniversário da sua implantação em **Portugal**.
(**Legião_da_Boa_Vontade** celebrates the birthday of its establishment in **Portugal**.)
Relation: implantação em (establishment in)
Triple: (Legião_da_Boa_Vontade, implantação em, Portugal)

clearly as possible. The list of elements that form a relation and illustrative examples are presented below.

- Relations must be delimited/considered up to the preposition, if it occurs. However they are dismembered in preposition ("de", "em") plus article

("o", "a"), and the article should not be included (see example (4) in Table 1);

- Relations composed by nouns, such as nouns expressing titles/jobs (see example (5) in Table 1);

- Relations composed by verbs (predicates of the sentence), as in example (6) of Table 1;

- Relations composed only by preposition, as in example (7) of Table 1;

- Relations formed by punctuation such as: parentheses, dashes, commas etc. (see example (8) in Table 1);

There are elements that should not be included in the relation, such as adjectives: "exercício", "excelente" (see example (9) in Table 1); and pronouns: "seu", "sua" (see example (10) in Table 1).