

Annotation Guidelines for annotating *Vrittanta-AS* dataset

1 EVENT REPRESENTATION

Our framework for annotation helps identify true events in short stories by focusing on important linguistic elements that indicate an event. An event may be triggered by a word, which can either be a single word or span multiple words. Assamese frequently feature event triggers that span more than one word. While these triggers are predominantly verbs, combinations such as Noun + Verb or Adjective + Verb are also commonly observed. To make things clearer, we provide examples for each element. These five types of event triggers mostly exist in the dataset; however, there are instances where combinations of these triggers also occur. Actual event triggers are shown in **bold**, while those that might look like event triggers but aren't true events are marked with an underline.

- **Verb**

(1) মধুৰিআম গছটোৱে **কৈছিল** , "নতুন কলিটো অতি ক্ষুদ্ৰ আৰু সুস্বাদু ।

- **Verb+Verb**

(1) দাদীক অসুবিধা নকৰিব , "বনিৰ মাক **ক'লে** আৰু **গুচি গ'ল** ।

- **Verb+Auxiliary Verb**

(1) শোৱাৰ সময়ত পুৰণি বট গছটোৱে তেওঁক শুবলৈ কাহিনী **বৰ্ণনা কৰিছিল** ।

- **Noun+Verb**

(1) এদিন , তিনিজন বন্ধুৱে নদীৰ কাষত বনভোজৰ **পৰিকল্পনা কৰিছিল** ।

- **Adjective+Verb**

(1) ক'লে , "মই আপোনালোক সকলোকে **ভাল পাওঁ** ।

2 ASPECTS TO CAPTURE TRUE EVENTS

The following aspects are taken into consideration to effectively capture true events. By focusing on these aspects, we aim to distinguish true events—those grounded in reality or certainty—from hypothetical, speculative, or fictional occurrences.

- **Polarity:** This feature determines whether an event is affirmed or negated, distinguishing between events that are explicitly reported as not occurring and those that are indicated as having occurred. Events only with positive polarity are considered.

(1) ৰাজু তাত যোৱা নাছিল ।

- **Tense:** An event's tense gives its temporal context by defining the time it happened. The tense determines where it stands in the real-world timeline by placing it in the past, present, or future. Events in future are not considered to be realis.

(1) ৰামে **কৈছিল** যে এদিন তেওঁ সকলোৰে পাপ মোচন কৰিব

- **Generality:** It captures whether the event is specific or a general occurrence. For an event to be realis, it must be specific. Generic events are ignored.

(1) আমি সকলোৱে সত্য কথা ক'ব লাগে ।

- **Modality:** The modality deals with the event's state of certainty. Modalities like belief, desire hypotheticals, etc., are ignored.

(1) তেওঁ সপোনত দেখিছিল যে তেওঁ উৰি আছিল ।

3 EVENT CLASSES

Events in short stories are categorized into seven types to capture major occurrences, as prior classification methods did not suit the unique nature of these events. This helps analyze the distribution of events in the domain. The classes are described in brief:

1. COMMUNICATION(COM): An occurrence is said to be COMMUNICATION if it can show that two entities communicate with each other. It can be either one-way or two-way communication.

(1) " আপুনি তাত থাকিব পাৰে , " বেবুৱে ক'লে ।

2. GENERAL-ACTIVITY(GEN): In GENERAL-ACTIVITY, all routine daily life events are tagged. This category encompasses a wide range of activities, making its scope highly expansive.

(1) তেওঁ আমবোৰেৰে নিজৰ পকেটভৰ্তি কৰিছিল আৰু কিছুমানক তেওঁৰ আনখন বাহুৰে ধৰিছিল ।

3. MOVEMENT(MOV): Movement of any kind, either through the air, water or across solid ground, is captured in this context.

(1) জিজু , জেব্রাচহৰ পৰা সোনাভানলৈ আহিছিল ।

4. COGNITIVE-MENTAL-STATE(CMS): This event type involves mental states and cognitive processes, including acts such as thinking, knowing, remembering, perceiving, and deciding. But it also includes emotional states and acts such as loving, hating, fearing, being courageous, taking pleasure in, or suffering from, and their absence as well as evaluations of goodness or badness or importance.

(1) এদিন , তিনিজন বন্ধুৱে নদীৰ কাষত বনভোজৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰিছিল ।

5. LIFE-EVENT(LE): This class covers activities of significant life events, including birth, injury, medical assistance, death, marriage, divorce, and similar events.

(1) কিন্তু তেওঁৰ গধুৰ শৰীৰৰ বাবে তেওঁ জলাভূমিৰ গভীৰতাত ডুব গৈ আছিল ।

6. OTHERS(OTH): Events that don't fit into the six specific categories are grouped as OTHERS. This category acts as a catch-all, ensuring every event is included and helping to create a clear system for organizing them.

(1) দেওবাৰে তেওঁলোকে খাবলৈ বস্ত্ৰ , খেলিবলৈ এটা বল আৰু বেট আৰু লগতে এটা ফুটবল পেক কৰিছিল ।

7. CONFLICT(CON): Any kind of disagreement, disturbance, or confrontation, expressed through verbal exchanges, non-verbal actions, or even physical altercations, is an event placed under the head of CONFLICT.

(1) বন ৰেঞ্জাৰসকলে মানুহবোৰক গছ কাটিবলৈ বাধা দিছিল ।