This document explains the annotation scheme, i.e. how our annotations 標註 work. It does not explain how to actually implement those annotations in Rezonator, which is treated in a PPT.

**Part 1: Identifying verbs and their arguments (論元)**

Our first part is to identify verbs and their arguments

**1a. Identifying verbs**:

* In the following:

A white rectangular sign with black text

Description automatically generated

去 is a verb. So we can mark them together as a verb like this:

Use tag mode A logo of a tag

Description automatically generated and drag your cursor across the characters to do this.

A close-up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* Sometimes you have more than one verb per line. You would need to mark both.

A white rectangular sign with black and white text

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**1b. Identifying arguments**:

* Arguments are noun phrase (名詞短語) which are related by the verb.
* E.g. In the following sentence:

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For the verb 去了, it has the arguments 你 ‘you’ and 幾堂 ‘a few classes’.

Note: Aspect markers (體標記) are considered part of the verb. This mostly includes 了 and 過. However, some 了s are sentence-final particles (句末代詞) and should not be counted. You can tell by whether it is possible to separate the verb from the 了. For example, if you say 他把電腦關了, the non-把字句 version would probably be 他關了電腦, not 他關電腦了 (which has a slightly different meaning of him 終於 turning off the computer). So 了 should be part of the verb.

If you speak a non-Mandarin variety of Chinese, you can usually tell by translating it into your native variety. For example, in Cantonese, 咗 is part of the verb but 喇 is not, even though both map to 了 in Mandarin.

* Chinese has a phenomenon called zero anaphora 零回指, which means we are referring to something implicitly. For example:

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

Since this is a command, the implicit argument is 你. In this case, we put a zero (<0>) in Rezonator.

* Arguments that refer to the same entity are called **co-referring** 同指. We put co-referring entities together using the **track** tool in Rezonator. For example:

A screen shot of a diagram

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Here, the <0>s are all referring to ‘you’ so they are put in the same **trail**. Each of those <0>s is inside a **track** indicated by the rounded red rectangles.

Please do this for the **first 200 lines** of your assigned conversation this week. Refer to the separate PPT for information. Next week, this document will be updated with the next steps, and I will check your work to identify places to improve. Thanks!

**Part 2: Annotating predicates**