

Table A.3: Chinese ConceptNet relations explanations and examples.

	Meaning	Chinese Example	English Example
<b>Antonym</b>	A is opposite of B	<u>推</u> is an antonym of <u>拉</u>	<u>push</u> is an antonym of <u>pull</u>
<b>AtLocation</b>	B is a place that something can in, out, on, under or beside it	<u>主廚</u> 位在 <u>廚房</u> 裡	<u>Chief</u> in the <u>kitchen</u>
<b>CapableOf</b>	Organism can do something	<u>朋友</u> 會 <u>幫忙</u>	<u>friends</u> can <u>help</u>
	non-living objects have certain functions	<u>烤箱</u> 會 <u>烘烤</u>	<u>oven</u> can <u>bake</u>
<b>Causes</b>	B happens because A	因為 <u>相愛</u> 所以 <u>結婚</u>	<u>marry</u> because <u>love each other</u>
	A makes someone feel B	<u>失敗</u> 會令人 <u>難過</u>	<u>failure</u> make someone feel <u>sad</u>
	A triggers B	<u>鬥毆</u> 會引發 <u>受傷</u>	<u>fight</u> cause <u>injury</u>
	A brings B. causality and non-causality	<u>朋友</u> 會帶來 <u>歡樂</u> 、 <u>熱浪</u> 會帶來 <u>危險</u>	<u>friends</u> bring <u>happiness</u> , <u>heatwave</u> will bring <u>danger</u>
	B will happen after A. causality and non-causality	<u>吃飯後</u> 會 <u>食物中毒</u> 、 <u>吃飯後</u> 會 <u>讀書</u>	<u>get food poisoning</u> after <u>eating</u> , <u>study</u> after <u>eating</u>
<b>CausesDesire</b>	A makes someone want to B	<u>痛</u> 會令人想要 <u>哭</u>	<u>pain</u> makes someone want to <u>cry</u>

	Someone wants to do B when A	<u>讀書</u> 的時候會想 要 <u>喝咖啡</u>	want to <u>drink coffee</u> when <u>studying</u>
<b>Desires</b>	A wants/wants to B, A likes/likes to B	<u>病人</u> 想要 <u>快樂</u>	<u>patient</u> want to <u>happy</u>
<b>HasFirstSubevent</b>	Someone does B first when A	<u>地震</u> 時，要 <u>優</u> <u>先</u> 保持 <u>冷靜</u>	<u>stay calm</u> first when <u>earthquake</u>
<b>HasProperty</b>	B is a property of A	<u>藥</u> 是 <u>苦</u> 的	<u>medicine</u> is <u>bitter</u>
<b>HasSubevent</b>	someone does B when A	<u>下雨</u> 的時候會 <u>回家</u>	<u>go home</u> when <u>raining</u>
	Someone does B in location A	在 <u>餐廳</u> 會 <u>吃午餐</u>	<u>eat lunch</u> in <u>restaurant</u>
<b>*HasA</b>	A has B	<u>狗</u> 擁有 <u>耳朵</u>	<u>dog</u> have <u>ears</u>
<b>IsA</b>	A is a B	<u>袋子</u> 是一種 <u>容器</u>	<u>bag</u> is a <u>container</u>
<b>MadeOf</b>	A is made from/of B, B is made into A	<u>麵包</u> 可用 <u>麵粉</u> 製成	<u>bread</u> is made from <u>flour</u>
	A is made up of B	<u>漢堡</u> 可由 <u>火腿</u> 組成	<u>burger</u> is made up of <u>ham</u>
	B is an ingredient of A	<u>麵包</u> 的原料是 <u>牛奶</u>	<u>milk</u> is an ingredient of <u>bread</u>
<b>MayUse</b>	Use B while doing A	<u>睡覺</u> 的時候會用 到 <u>毯子</u>	Use <u>blanket</u> when <u>sleeping</u>
<b>MotivatedByGoal</b>	Someone does A in order to B	<u>詢問</u> 是為了 <u>進步</u>	<u>ask</u> in order to <u>improve</u>
	Someone should do B if he/she wants B	想要有 <u>健康</u> 應該 要 <u>保養</u>	<u>adopt</u> if you want <u>children</u>

NotDesires	A scares/hates/disgusts B	<u>司機</u> 厭惡 <u>紅燈</u>	<u>driver</u> hate <u>red light</u>
	*Someone scares/hates/disgusts B while doing A	* <u>休息</u> 的時候，厭 惡 <u>打擾</u>	*scare <u>ghost</u> when <u>watching</u> <u>horror film</u>
PartOf	A is a part of B	<u>眼睛</u> 是 <u>臉</u> 的一部分	<u>eye</u> is part of <u>face</u>
SymbolOf	A symbolically represents B	<u>藍色</u> 代表 <u>憂鬱</u>	<u>red</u> symbolically represents <u>dangerous</u>
Synonym	A and B are plesionyms	<u>冷</u> is a synonym of <u>涼</u>	<u>cold</u> is a synonym of <u>cool</u>

A: Start concept

B: End concept

underline: concept

\*: new data(not in ConceptNet)