

Chinese Annotation Guidelines for Event Detection and Characterization (EDC)

Version 2.0 20031205

1 Intro

The goal of the Event Detection and Characterization task is to identify and characterize all events of the five targeted types in which ACE entity take part. For each event, we tag its textual anchor, full extent, all entities and temporal expressions present within the extent that fill the event's argument roles.

2 Event Types

For each event type, there is a salient entity. We identify events where the salient entity is the object of the event (Object Salient Events) and those where the agent is the salient entity (Agent Salient Events). This distinction is significant as a single event can be tagged as both an OSE and an ASE when multiple event types are present in the meaning and both the object and the agent are tagged EDT entities. We are developing a list of examples of this occurrence at this time and will include a section in future releases of these guidelines.

Event Type	Salient Entity Role
MOV	Object
BRK	Object
MAK	Object
GIV	Object
INT	Agent

In the examples, the extent of the event is noted with square brackets []. Curly brackets indicate the anchor of the event. Rounded parentheses () indicate the salient entity.

2.1 Object Salient Events

For Object Salient Events, the entity filling the object role is the focus of the event. For events of this type, we will only tag those where the object is a tagged EDT entity.

2.1 Destruction/Damage (BRK)

An event can be classified as BRK when the salient entity is damaged or destroyed.

...and in Yemen, the investigation into [the **{bombing}**] that [**{killed}**] (17 U.S. sailors)] continues as 33 injured sailors returned home today to Norfolk, Virginia.

[(A train transporting skiers to a glacier resort in Austria) **{caught}** on fire inside a mountain tunnel Saturday, trapping as many as 140 people], the mayor of a nearby town said.

[In 1976, (42 people) **{died}** after a cable snapped at the Italian ski resort of Cavalese].

10月12号驾驶小艇[炸毁] (美国“神盾级驱逐舰科尔号”) 的两名男子的身份已经被证实

[造成(至少4名美国人) **{死亡}**, (30人) **{受伤}**]

[导致(17名美国人) **{丧命}**]

2.2 Creation/Improvement (MAK)

An event is of type MAK when the salient entity is created or improved.

[(John Robert Bond) was **{born}** in England].

[He later **{founded}** (CERF Technologies International, a company specializing in studying foreign maritime equipment)].

[**{Built}** in 1974], the cable railway was one of the first of its kind with a tunnel passing through a mountainside.

[代表日本最新技术的大江户线新地铁系统), 本周开始在东京**{投入}**运营]?

[(其中一家电子报)Malaysiakini.com (马来西亚现在) 就在这股热潮中**{崛起}**]

[(这份电子报)于去年11月20日**{创设}**]

2.3 Transfer of Possession or Control (GIV)

An event is of type GIV when the salient entity changes with regard to possession or control.

But [in May 1999 a Tampa police officer **{arrested}** (him) on charges of soliciting a prostitute and possessing drugs].

...Putin, who was relatively unknown when [(he) **{won}**] [Russia's presidential **{election}** in March]].

[新加坡晋江会馆会务顾问(蔡锦淞)**{受推选}**为第三届会长]

[也门当局已经**{逮捕}**了(数十名涉嫌与美国驱逐舰“科尔号”在亚丁港被炸事件有关的人士)]

[截至11月底，维和部队共{逮捕}了(30名从“安全区”[{进入}科索沃(的)]阿族恐怖分子)。]

(the second, embedded event is MOV)

2.4 Movement (MOV)

An event is of type MOV when the salient entity is moved.

...and in in Yemen, the investigation into the bombing that killed 17 U.S. sailors continues as [(33 injured sailors) {returned} home today to Norfolk, Virginia].

The bombing happened an hour after [(the ship) {arrived} at the port for refueling].

A train [{transporting} (skiers) to a glacier resort in Austria] caught on fire inside a mountain tunnel Saturday, trapping as many as 140 people, the mayor of a nearby town said.

[(Twelve skiers) {escaped} the inferno by [{smashing} their way out of the train and [{climbing} downhill to safety]].

[(高行健)5号{飞抵}瑞典首都斯德哥尔摩机场]

[(波普)已经{离开}监狱从莫斯科机场搭机{返回}美国]

2.2 Agent Salient Events

For Agent Salient Events, the entity filling the agent role is the focus of the event. For events of this type, we will only tag those where the agent is a tagged EDT entity.

2.5 Interaction of Agents (INT)

An event is classified as INT when the salient entities are agents engaged in interaction. An entity can be an agent if it is a taggable EDT entity of type ORG, PER, or GPE.

[(A crowd of 1 million) {demonstrated} Saturday in the capital, San'a], protesting against Israel, the U.S., and Arab leaders regarded as too soft on Israel.

This threat is made more worrisome by a trend toward [increasing {collusion} among (terrorists), (drug traffickers), (weapons proliferators) and (organized crime)].

Concerned about the effect of new rules, [(Lieberman) {joined} (12 other senators) in [{writing} a letter in late September to (the accounting board)]].

[(大批阿族极端分子)在科索沃同塞尔维亚本土交界的“安全区”{袭击}塞族警察并[造成(大量人员){伤亡}]]

(the second event is BRK)

[(南共体和欧盟国家的外长)在哈博罗内{举行}了两天的会议。]?

[(俄潜水员) 目前正在巴伦支海核潜艇失事地区进一步 [考察] 艇身和海底。]

3 Taggable Events

For every event, we tag all mentions of that event. Event mentions can be of type nominal or clausal. We identify the anchor of the event and its full extent.

3.1 Mention Types

3.1.1 Nominal Mentions

An event mention is nominal if its anchor is a noun.

[the staff {meeting}]
[the {bombing} that killed 17 U.S. sailors]
[the {civil war}]
[the deadliest {disaster} of [{its}] kind]

[以巴长达20天的{冲突}]
[与多普的{会晤}]
[双方的{接触}]

Rules for extent and anchor identification in progress.

3.1.2 Clausal Mentions

An event mention is clausal if its anchor is verbal.

[I {met} with John yesterday].
[Yemen has {detained} some 60 people for questioning in the Oct. 12 bombing of the USS Cole].
[A cable car {pulling} skiers and snowboarders to an Alpine glacier resort] {caught} fire deep inside a mountain tunnel Saturday, trapping passengers and [{killing} about 170 people – many of them children and teen-agers].
[In 1976, 42 people {died} after a cable snapped at the Italian ski resort of Cavalese].

[也门当局已经 {逮捕} 了 (数十名涉嫌与美国驱逐舰“科尔号”在亚丁港被炸事件有关的人士)]
[(波普) 已经 {离开} 监狱] [从莫斯科机场搭机 {返回} 美国]

Rules for extent and anchor identification in progress.

- One should be careful to distinguish between nominal and clausal mentions, especial with VN when N expresses the semantic meaning of the event. Do not be misled by the semantics – verbs take priority over

nouns because verbs are more likely to have arguments of the event. Do not tag the event twice.

- For clausal mentions, one must choose the main verb, not any auxiliary verb, as the event anchor.
- Non-finite clauses are less clear in Chinese than in English. Non-finite clauses do not have subjects – the mention NP in the higher clause that controls the empty subject of the non-finite clause should NOT be included in the argument set of the event.
- If the anchor is a verb in a serial verb construction, the event extent should include the entire clause.
- If the anchor is a verb in a conjoined VP, the event extent should also include the entire clause.
- If the anchor is a verb in a relative clause, do not extend the event extent to the NP modified by that relative clause.

3.2 Event Argument Roles

This section defines the possible event argument roles. We only tag those roles for which the entity is present locally within the extent of the event. Some event mentions will not have any roles present in their local context.

3.2.1 Agent

The **agent** of an EDC event is the active participant who brings the event about. Agents may only be of type PER, ORG or GPE, and are not assigned the agent role when they are the salient entity in non-INT events. Reflexive constructions are a notable exception, since they overtly express both agent-hood and salient-entity-hood for a single entity using multiple mentions.

*[(**John**) {sent} a package to Mary].*

*Putin, a former KGB agent, defended the court [(**that**) {convicted} Pope].*

*[(**Judge Florence Foster of the Hillsborough County Court**) {sentenced} him to two years of house arrest].*

*[(**Rescue workers in Austria**) have {recovered} the bodies of more than 40 victims of Saturday's train fire in a mountain tunnel].*

[[南共体和欧盟国家的外长]在哈博罗内{举行}了两天的会议。]

3.2.2 Object

The **object** of an EDC event will be the salient entity for each of the non-INT events. In other words, the object is the 'thing broken, moved, transferred or created' in the event.

*[John {sent} (**a package**) to Mary].*

[Yemen has {detained} (some 60 people) for questioning in the Oct. 12 bombing of the USS Cole].

The bombing happened an hour after [(the ship) {arrived} at the port for refueling].

[也门当局已经 {逮捕} 了 (数十名涉嫌与美国驱逐舰“科尔号”在亚丁港被炸事件有关的人士)]

3.2.3 Source (only available for MOV or GIV)

The **source** of an EDC event will be the original location or original controller in MOV and GIV events, respectively.

[John {left} (Dallas) yesterday].

[Helicopters also were {making} their way from (neighboring Bavaria, in southern Germany)].

The blasts apparently occurred after [they managed to {scramble} out of (the compartment)] and [{run} away from (the car)].

Later in his confinement, [he was {moved} to a six-bunk cell from (a room for two prisoners)].

[(波普)已经 {离开} (监狱)][从 (莫斯科机场) 搭机 {返回} 美国]

3.2.4 Target (only available for MOV or GIV)

The **target** of an EDC event will be the resultant location or resultant controller in MOV and GIV events, respectively.

[John {arrived} in (Philadelphia) yesterday].

[33 injured sailors {returned} home today to (Norfolk, Virginia)].

Officials believe [two suicide bombers {maneuvered} a small boat packed with explosives next to (the Cole, which was refueling here)].

Later in his confinement, [he was {moved} to (a six-bunk cell) from a room for two prisoners].

[(波普)已经 {离开} (监狱)][从 (莫斯科机场) 搭机 {返回} (美国)]

3.2.5 Time

The **time** of an EDC event will be the taggable TMP mention which occurs in the full extent of the event.

[John {arrived} in Philadelphia (yesterday)].

At [a news {conference} on [(Thursday)]...]

[Pope was {examined} (**Friday**) at the presidential medical clinic, one of Russia's top facilities]

[(多普)是在{半年多之前}因为被怀疑指控收集情报, 从事间谍活动而被俄国联邦安全局{拘捕}的]

[英国和北韩自从{北韩{成立}(50多年)}以来, 首次{建立}了正式的外交关系。]

3.2.6 Location

The **location** of an EDC event will be the taggable EDT mention which occurs in the full extent of the event mention and isolates the event in space. If a mention is used to fill the *source* or *target* role, then it cannot also be used to fill the location role.

[John {died} in (**France**) in 1944].

The investigation into [last week's {bombing} of an American warship in (**this port**)] is still in its beginning stages.

Pope, who suffers from a rare form of bone cancer, flew to Germany, where [he was {examined} at (**Landstuhl Regional Medical Center**)].

[(俄潜水员)目前正在(巴伦支海核潜艇失事地区)进一步{考察}艇身和海底。]

[(大批阿族极端分子)在(科索沃同塞尔维亚本土交界的“安全区”){袭击}塞族警察并[造成(大量人员){伤亡}]]

3.2.7 Other

Modifier/others in EDC mentions will be any taggable EDT mentions which occur in the full extent of the event mention, are not *times* or *locations* and express a property of the event such as an **instrument** or **purpose**.

Instrument: [John {left} Dallas yesterday on in (**his car**)].

Purpose: [John {built} a house for (**Mary**)].

[(波普)已经{离开}(监狱)][从(莫斯科机场)搭(机){返回}(美国)]

[(香港华侨华人总会“西部大开发”经济访问团)今天乘(飞机){抵达}贵阳]

Because Chinese uses explicit verbs in a serial verb construction instead of prepositions, we allow mentions to fill in such roles as long as the verb is not a taggable event, as shown in the above examples.