

Annotation Guidelines for Entity Detection and Tracking (EDT)

Version 4.2.3 20031205

1 Introduction

The Entity Detection task requires that selected types of entities mentioned in the source data be detected, their sense disambiguated, and that selected attributes of these entities be extracted and merged into a unified representation for each entity.

Basic Concepts

An entity is an object or set of objects in the world. A mention is a reference to an entity. Entities may be referenced in a text by their name, indicated by a common noun or noun phrase, or represented by a pronoun. For example, the following are several mentions of a single entity:

Name Mention: *Joe Smith* جو سميث

Nominal Mention: *the guy wearing a blue shirt* الفتى الذي يرتدي قميص أزرق

Pronoun Mentions: *he, him* هو هم

For Phase 3 of ACE, entities are limited to the following seven types:

- Person - Person entities are limited to humans. A person may be a single individual or a group.
- Organization - Organization entities are limited to corporations, agencies, and other groups of people defined by an established organizational structure.
- Facility - Facility entities are limited to buildings and other permanent man-made structures and real estate improvements.
- Location - Location entities are limited to geographical entities such as geographical areas and landmasses, bodies of water, and geological formations.
- GPE (Geo-political Entity) - GPE entities are geographical regions defined by political and/or social groups. A GPE entity subsumes and does not distinguish between a nation, its region, its government, or its people.
- Vehicle – A vehicle entity is a physical device primarily designed to move an object from one location to another, by (for example) carrying, pulling, or pushing the transported object. Vehicle entities may or may not have their own power source.
- Weapon – Weapon entities are limited to physical devices primarily used as instruments for physically harming or destroying animals (often humans), buildings, or other constructions.

For each entity, the annotation records the type of the entity (PER, ORG, GPE, LOC, FAC, VEH, and WEA), subtype, class, and all the textual mentions of that entity.

2 Text to Annotate

Only material between <TEXT> and </TEXT> tags is to be annotated. In newswire documents, material in headlines and slug sections is not to be tagged. In broadcast news, only the transcribed speech is to be tagged; added information, such as that within <TURN> tags or speaker identification tags, is not to be tagged.

3 Entity Types and Subtypes

3.1 Persons

Each distinct person or set of people mentioned in a document refers to an entity of type Person. For example, people may be specified by name (“John Smith”), occupation (“the butcher”), family relation (“dad”), pronoun (“he”), etc., or by some combination of these. Dead people and human remains are to be recorded as entities of type Person. So are fictional human characters appearing in movies, TV, books, plays, etc.

There are a number of words that are ambiguous as to their referent. For example, nouns, which normally refer to animals or non-humans, can be used to describe people. If it is clear to the annotator that the noun refers to a person in a given context, it should be marked as a Person entity.

He is [a real turkey]

انه (جبان حقا)

[The political cat of the year]

(القط السياسي لهذا العام)

She's known as [the brain of the family]

من المعروف أنها (العقل المدبر للعائلة)

3.1.1. Subtypes for Person

We will not tag subtypes for Person entities.

3.1.2 Titles, Honorifics, and Positions

In English, titles and most honorifics precede the name. We will not consider these to be part of the name of a Person. The parts of titles are taggable if they refer to entities.

3.1.2.1 Saints and other religious figures

Religious titles such as saint, prophet, imam, or archangel are to be treated as titles.

[St. Christopher, the patron of transportation]

(القديس كريستوفر مدبر المواصلات)

References to “God” will be taken to be the name of this entity for tagging purposes. If it is used as a descriptor rather than a name, it will be considered a nominal mention. Note that capitalization information may not be available in speech transcripts.

If you believe in [god], you must... name mention

..... اذا آمننت بالله فلايد

Although he felt like he was [a god], he... nominal mention

..... علي الرغم من أنه شعر بأنه إله فانه

3.1.3 Fictional characters, names of animals, and names of fictional animals

Names of fictional characters are to be tagged; however, character names used as TV show titles will not be tagged when they refer to the show rather than the character name.

[Batman] has become a popular icon

[باتمان] أصبح صورة شعبية

[Adam West]'s costume from Batman the TV series

ملابس [آدم ويست] من مسلسلات باتمان التلفزيونية

Names of animals are not to be tagged, as they do not refer to person entities. The same is true for fictional animals and non-human characters. These two examples do not yield mentions.

Morris the cat موريس القظ

Snuggle, the fabric softener bear

سناجل منعم الملابس

3.1.4 Groups of people

Groups of people are to be considered an entity of type Person unless the group meets the requirements of an organization or a GPE described below.

[The family]

[العائلة]

[The house painters]

[عمال دهان حوائط المنزل]

[The linguists under the table]

[محللي اللغة تحت المنضدة]

3.1.4.1 Family Names

Family names are to be tagged as Person.

[The Kennedy]'s

[عائلة كنيدي]

3.1.4.2 Ethnic and Religious Groups

Ethnic groups of people and religious groups that do not have a formal organization unifying them will be considered entities of type Person.

[The Arabs]

[العرب]

[The Christians]

[المسيحيين]

3.2 Organizations

Each organization or set of organizations mentioned in a document gives rise to an entity of type Organization. An Organization must have some formally established association. Typical examples are businesses, government units, sports teams, and formally organized music groups. Industrial sectors are also treated as Organizations.

3.2.1 Subtypes for Organizations

We will further classify Organization entities with the following subtypes.

Government – Government organizations are those that are of, relating to, or dealing with the structure or affairs of government, politics, or the state. Governing bodies of GPE's are included in this subtype.

[The Salzburg prosecutor's office] is investigating the disaster to determine if criminal charges could be filed.

[يقوم مكتب المدعي العام لسالزبورج] بعمل تحريات عن الكارثة لتحديد امكانية توجيه تهمة اجرامية

Putin, a former {KGB} agent, defended [the court] [that] convicted Pope and [the security services],...

بوتين العميل السابق [لكي جي بي] دافع عن [المحكمة] [التي] اتهمت الباب و [المؤسسات الأمنية]

The Financial Accounting Standards Board will take no conclusive action on its current project on business combinations until [Congress] has reconvened in 2001...

لن يتخذ مجلس المحاسبين القانونيين أي اجراء في مشروع دمج الأعمال الحرة حتي اجتماع [الكونجرس] في 2001

Commercial – A commercial organization is an entire organization or taggable portion of an organization that is focused primarily upon providing ideas, products, or services for profit.

Last February, he failed a drug test required by [Major League Baseball] and Commissioner Bud Selig suspended him for the 2000 season.

لم ينجح في اجتياز اختبار الادمان الذي يحتمه [التحاد الأمريكي للكرة] و قد أوقفه المحقق بد سليك طوال موسم 2000 الكروي

Pope, who owns [TechSource Marine Industries in State College, PA.], and an associate were...

بوب الذي يمتلك [مصانع تك سورس للملاحة] في جامعة بنسلفانيا و زميل له

Fifteen people, all with minor injuries, were rescued, according to [the Austria Press Agency].

أفادت [وكالة الأنباء النمساوية] بأنه تم انقاذ 15 شخص معظمهم يعانون من إصابات سطحية

Educational – An educational organization is an entire institution or taggable portion of an institution that is focused primarily upon the furthering or promulgation of learning/education.

Pope, 54, a retired U.S. Navy officer from State College, PA., had worked for [the Applied Research Laboratory at [Pennsylvania State University]].

بوب البالغ من العمر 54 عام و هو ضابط بحرية متقاعد من كلية ولاية بنسلفانيا قد عمل في [معامل الأبحاث التطبيقية] في [جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا]

[NDSU] and [University of Minnesota] weeds specialist Alan Dexter says 98% of the plant survived.

Non-profit – A non-profit organization is an organization or taggable portion of an organization that is focused primarily upon promoting, promulgating ideas/products/services and which retain capital solely for the purpose of the continuation of the organization, rather than for profit.

[The Red Cross] said about 15 people managed to escape, but at least three people were dead.

أفادت [منظمة الصليب الأحمر] بأن حوالي 15 شخص تمكنوا من النجاة غير أن ثلاثة أشخاص علي الأقل ماتوا

The musings of [[the Financial Accounting Standards Board], [the private-sector body based in Norwalk, Conn., [that] sets the nation's accounting standards]],

...

Other – Other will be used for all other organizations.

A group of survivors belonging to [a German ski club in Vilseck, Germany], ...

تتنمي مجموعة من الناجيين الي [نادي الماني للترحلق علي الجليد في منطقة فلسيك بألمانيا]

...said Archbishop Khajag Barasamian, head of [the Diocese of [the Armenian Church in America, [whose] headquarters are in Manhattan]].

قال جناب الأسقف خاجاج باراساميان رئيس [إبيارشية] الكنيسة الأرمنية بأمرিকা [و التي] تقع مقرها الرئيسي بمنهاتن]]

3.2.2 Organization Entities used in Person Contexts

Whenever an organization takes an action, there are people within or in charge of the organization that one presumes actually made the decision and then carried it out. Thus many organization mentions could be thought of as metonymically referring to people within the organization.

However, there seems to be little to be gained in the usual case by thus “reaching inside the organization” to posit a mention of a Person entity. It seems better to adopt the view that organizations can be agentive, and take action on their own. Only when something in the context draws particular attention to the people within the organization should a separate mention of a Person entity be marked.

Sets of people who are not formally organized into a unit are to be treated as a person entity rather than an organization entity. It is often difficult to tell the difference between organization entities and collections of individuals tagged as person entities. Example organization-like nouns which are *not* organizations are “employees,” and “crew.” In the latter two cases, although the members of a company or crew may work together in an organized and even hierarchical fashion, the groups are not organizations by themselves.

3.2.3 First Person Pronouns Referring to Organizations

First person plural pronouns are often used by representatives of an organization to refer to that organization. Pronouns are often used in this way by reporters representing a broadcasting station and spokespeople representing organizations. For example, in *our top story*, *our* refers to the broadcasting organization. In these cases, annotators should mark first person plural pronouns as Organization mentions, and not as Person mentions.

3.3 Geographical/Social/Political Entities (GPE)

Geo-Political Entities are composite entities comprised of a population, a government, a physical location, and a nation (or province, state, county, city, etc.). All mentions of these four aspects of a GPEs will be marked GPE and coreferenced.

In this sentence,

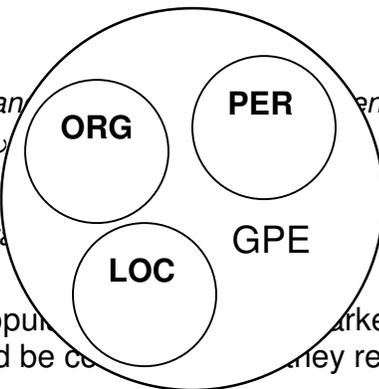
The people of France *ent.*

رحب شعب فرنسا بالاتفاقية

there are two mentions

[*The people of France*

[*France*]



The mention of the population is marked GPE, rather than PER. These mentions would be coreferenced as they refer to different aspects of a single GPE.

Explicit references to the government of a country (state, city, etc.) are to be treated as references to the same entity evoked by the name of the country. Thus "*the United States*" and "*the United States government*" are mentions of the same entity. On the other hand, references to a portion of the government ("*the Administration*", "*the Clinton Administration*") are to be treated as a separate entity (of type Organization), even if it may be used in some cases

interchangeably with references to the entire government (compare "*the Clinton Administration signed a treaty*" and "*the United States signed a treaty*").

Sometimes the names of GPE entities may be used to refer to other things associated with a region besides the government, people, or aggregate contents of the region. The most common examples are sports teams:

[New York] defeated [Boston] 99-97 in overtime.

هزمت [نيو يورك] [بوسطن] 99-97 في الوقت الاضافي

These are to be recorded as distinct entities, not as mentions of the GPE entity. Thus, in this example, both "*New York*" and "*Boston*" would evoke Organization entities.

3.3.1 Subtypes for GPEs

We will further classify GPE entities with the following subtypes.

Continent - Taggable mentions of the entireties of any of the seven continents: North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Many people in [North America] will be able to experience a partial solar eclipse tomorrow.

سيواجه كثير من الأشخاص الذين يعيشون في [أمريكا الشمالية] كسوف جزئي للشمس غدا

Nation – Taggable mentions of the entireties of any nation.

But the [U.S.] presence in Aden is unmistakable.

لن نخطيء الوجود [الأمريكي] في عدن

Hospital officials said all eight survivors were [German].

أفاد مسؤولين بالمستشفى بأن الثماني ناجين هم [ألمان]

State-or-Province – Taggable mentions of the entireties of any state, province, or canton of any nation.

[Salzburg] governor Schausberger said...

أفاد حاكم [سالزبورج] ب....

County-or-Prefecture – Taggable mentions of the entireties of any county, district, prefecture or analogous body of any state/province/canton.

Recounts are only just beginning in [Palm Beach] and [Volusia] counties.

بدأنا في إعادة فرز الأصوات في منطقتي [بالم بيتش] و [فولوشيا]

City-or-Town – Taggable mentions of the entirety of any GPE below the level of County-or-Prefecture.

John Martin, ABC news, [Washington]

جون مارتن من أنباء أ بي سي [واشنطن]

The economic boom is providing new opportunities for women in [New Delhi].

ان الانتعاش الاقتصادي يقدم مجالات عمل جديدة للمرأة في [نيو دلهي]

...said Norbert Karlsboeck, mayor of Kaprun, [a town some 50 miles south of Salzburg in the central Austrian Alp.]

أفاد نوربرت كارلسبوك عمدة كابورن [و هي بلدة تقع علي بعد 50 ميل جنوب سالزبورج في منطقة جبال الألب الوسطي بالنمسا]

Other – All other GPE's.

...the conversion to Christianity of the [Roman] emperor Constantine...

..... اعتناق الإمبراطور [الروماني] قسطنطين للمسيحية

...and the government tried to redefine [the West].

و حاولت الحكومة اعادة تعريف [الغرب]

3.3.2 Honorary GPEs

For this annotation task, named geographical entities that can also function as political entities that are commonly referred to by those names will be considered GPEs rather than Locations. Following is a non-exhaustive list of entities that should also be GPEs for this task.

Eastern Europe, Western Europe, EU, the Middle East, Palestine, Southeast Asia

أوروبا الشرقية – أوروبا الغربية – الاتحاد الأوروبي – الشرق الأوسط – فلسطين – جنوب شرق آسيا

Other incidental, non-political clusters of GPEs are still considered Locations. For example, *the southern United States* is a Location. On the other hand, coalitions of governments, as well as the UN, are organizational bodies and should be marked Organization.

[NATO] peacekeepers arrived in the valley before nightfall.

وصل المحافظين علي السلام من [حلف الناتو] الي المنطقة قبل حلول الظلام

3.3.3 Formulaic GPE Constructions: Nested Region Names

A series of nested region names, such as "*Provo, Utah*" evokes one entity for each region. Thus "*Provo, Utah*" evokes one entity for the population center (with mention "*Provo, Utah*") and a second one for the state (with mention "*Utah*").

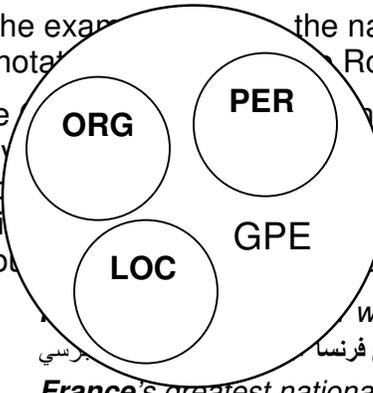
3.3.4 GPE Mention Roles

Annotators need to decide for each entity mention in the text which role (Person, Organization, Location, GPE) the context of that mention invokes. The four roles are Person, Organization, Location and GPE. This judgment typically depends on the relations that the entity enters into.

In the example, the name “France” refers to a range of concepts.

Annotators must determine the Role which

The context of the GPE mention is important. For example, in the sentence “France is a beautiful country”, the role is GPE. In the sentence “France is a great wine producer”, the role is GPE.ORG. In the sentence “France is a great location for tourism”, the role is LOC. In the sentence “France is a great person to know”, the role is PER.



- **GPE.ORG** - France signed a treaty with Germany last week.
- **GPE.PER** - France likes to eat cheese.
- **GPE.LOC** - The world leaders met in France yesterday.
- **GPE.GPE** - France produces better wine than New Jersey.

France's greatest national treasure

GPE Role (indistinct referent)

أعظم كنوز فرنسا الوطنية

The following sections give particular guidelines for frequently encountered cases, with examples.

GPE.ORG

GPE.ORG is used for GPE mentions that refer to the entire governing body of a GPE. It is important to differentiate between a part of the government (the executive branch, the courts) and the entire governing body. Below are some examples of contexts in which GPE.ORG should be used.

Political Communication and Decision-making

ORGs are responsible for decisions to take military actions. ORGs are also responsible for political communication events such as announcements, agreements, statements, denials, expressions of approval and disapproval, etc. So, if *China* agrees to something, *China* is a GPE.ORG.

*Ritter's return is seen as something of a test of that agreement, under which **[[GPE.ORG] Iraq]** agreed to give inspectors full access to eight of Saddam Hussein's presidential palaces.*

يمكن اعتبار ان عودة المحقق ريتير هو اختبار للمعاهدة التي وافق العراق من خلالها منح المفتشين حق كامل لدخول ثمانى من قصور الرئاسة لصادام حسين

Governments

While the entity type for governments is GPE, the role for governments should always be GPE.ORG.

*But **[[GPE.ORG] the Russian government]** and many politicians will be stridently critical of the United States if they believe they are being ignored.*

ان حكومة روسيا و كثير من السياسيين سيقدمون نقدا لادعا للولايات المتحدة في حالة اكتشافهم تجاهلها لهم

GPEs and Government Organizations

GPEs modifying government organizations, like *New York police department* and *Kentucky fire marshall's office*, reflect a relationship between the organizations and the governmental aspect of the GPE, so they are assigned a GPE.ORG markup.

*The department said Sonabend can appeal to **[[GPE.ORG]** Switzerland's supreme court.*

أعلنت الادارة أن سونابند يمكنه اللجوء الي محكمة سويسرا العليا

Note that the GPE mention is a possessive in this example and not a premodifier.

GPE.PER

As stated above, populations of a GPE are treated as GPE.PER. However, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a reference to people is a reference to the population as a whole.

***[[GPE.PER]** The Japanese have a considerable responsibility for the wars of the first half of the century*

In this example, the phrase *the Japanese* may be interpreted as the population of Japan, or the government of Japan, or the Japanese military, or even some part of the Japanese population. If the annotator believes that the phrase in question refers to the population of the GPE, or most of the population of a GPE, then the annotation should be GPE.PER and the mention is a name mention. However, if the annotator believes the phrase refers to a group of people, then PER is the assigned annotation and the mention is nominal because it does not refer to the name of a person. Examples:

***[[GPE.PER]** Cubans have been waiting for this day for a long time.*

انتظر الكوبيون طويلا هذا اليوم

***[[PER]** A majority of **[[GPE.PER]** Americans } believe the allegations against Mr. Clinton are true.*

يعتقد كثير من غالبية الأمريكيين بحقيقة التهامات الموجهه للسيد كلينتون

*You and th- **[[GPE.PER]** the **[[GPE.GPE]** American } people have a right to- to get answers.*

من حقه و من حق الشعب الأمريكي الحصول علي اجابات

***[[PER]** A majority of **[[PER]** Americans surveyed } believes allegations Mr. Clinton had an affair while he was President are not relevant.*

*Yet another cutting edge development by **[[GPE.PER]** the French in their ongoing dealings with their enormous pet population.*

*Butler says those sanctions could end soon if **[[GPE.GPE]** the Iraqis allow the inspectors to do their job.*

أفاد بتلر بأنه يمكن انتهاء الحظر الاقتصادي اذا سمح العراقيون للمفتشين بأداء واجبه

*The Missouri will come to rest near the memorial for the USS Arizona, which was sunk by **[[GPE.GPE]]** the Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor.*

***[[PER]]** The rest of **[[GPE.PER]]** America }*

***[[PER]]** idealistic Europeans*

***[[PER]]** Americans who want to come and, and learn, uh, from the communities how to live in a community, how to take decisions among the community}*

الأمريكان الذين يرغبون في الحضور و التعلم من الجماعات كيفية الحياة داخل الجماعة و كيف يتم اتخاذ القرار داخل الجماعة

*I do think there is a danger that **[[PER]]** some Chinese may underestimate American will on the Taiwan issue.*

أعتقد أن الخطر يكمن في أن بعض الصينيين يستخفوا بالارادة الأمريكية فيما يتعلق بمسألة تايوان

GPE.LOC

GPE.LOC is used when a mention of a GPE entity primarily references the territory or geographic position of the GPE.

*The coast of **[[GPE.LOC]]**Britain*

الساحل البريطاني

***[[GPE.LOC]]**France has an area of 547,090 square kilometers*

ان مساحة فرنسا 547090 كيلو متر مربع

*U.S. warplanes flew over **[[GPE.LOC]]**Afghanistan*

المقاتلات الجوية الأمريكية حلقت فوق أفغانستان

*Northern portions of **[[GPE.LOC]]**Montana*

المناطق الشمالية من مونتانا

In nested mentions of the form *[child],[parent]*, the parent GPE always takes a LOC role; the child's role depends on context.

*My brother was born in **[[GPE.LOC]]**Tehran, **[[GPE.LOC]]**Iran*

ولد أخي في طهران بايران

***[[GPE.ORG]]**Dallas, **[[GPE.LOC]]**Texas announced its decision to build a subway system.*

أعلنت دالاس ب تكساس قرارها في بناء مترو أنفاق

Dateline mentions of GPEs are given a location role.

***[[GPE.LOC]]**Sydney, **[[GPE.LOC]]**Australia (AP) -*

GPE.GPE

GPE.GPE is used when more than one of the other GPE roles are being referenced at once or when no one role stands out in the context. Below are a few particular contexts in which GPE.GPE should always be used.

GPE Premodifiers

Pre-modifiers are inherently vague and difficult to decompose. For this reason, all GPE pre-modifiers will be assigned the role GPE.GPE.

{{[GPE.GPE] Israeli}} troops القوات الأسرائيلية

{{[GPE.GPE] New York}} policemen رجال بوليس نيو يورك

Prime Minister of {{[GPE.GPE] Britain}} رئيس وزراء بريطانيا

Joe Smith of {{[GPE.GPE] the United States}} جو سميث من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

{{[GPE.GPE] New York}} attorney محامي نيو يورك

{{[GPE.GPE] U.S.}} Commander-in-Chief رئيس أركان أمريكا

{{[GPE.GPE] U.S.}} surveillance aircraft طائرة المتابعة الأمريكية

{{[GPE.GPE] Iraqi}} flag علم العراق

The {{[GPE.GPE] California}} company شركة كاليفورنيا

Military Activity

Similarly, military activities like invasions, military strikes, bombings, etc. are considered to be acts carried out by and directed at entire nations (not distinguishable from the government, people and location of that nation) and therefore are associated with GPEs. Both the aggressors and the victims in these cases are marked GPE.GPE.

The city could have used some special protection in nineteen seventy-nine when the {{[GPE.GPE] Soviet Union}} invaded {{[GPE.GPE] Afghanistan}}.

كان من الممكن أن تستخدم المدينة بعض الاجراءات الوقائية في عام 1979 حينما قام الأتحاد السوفيتي بغزو أفغانستان

Activities Associated with GPEs

Certain activities are associated with GPEs and therefore invoke a GPE role. For example, in a *pro-Iraq rally*, *Iraq* is assigned a GPE.GPE annotation. A rally is generally concerned with a nation as a whole, rather than exclusively a location or government.

The Palestinian Authority has banned rallies that are pro-{{[GPE.GPE] Iraq}}, but that ban has been widely ignored.

حظرت السلطة الفلسطينية التجمعات المدافعة عن العراق و لكن هذا الحظر لم يؤخذ في الاعتبار

Athletes, Sports Teams, and GPEs

Athletes and teams are associated with GPE.GPEs as in *Picabo Street of the United States* below. Please note that *Picabo Street* is a person who was a member of the United States Olympic team.

Six days into the Nagano Games, one Alpine event _ the women's super-G won on Wednesday by Picabo Street of the {{[GPE.GPE] United States}} _ has been completed.

However, when a GPE name is used as a team name (as in *Boston beat Philly*), the entity is marked as a Nickname Metonymy.

{[New York]} had a shot to win but Chris Childs missed a three. كان من الممكن أن تنتصر [نيو يورك] باصابة الهدف و لكن كريس شيلدز ضيع ثلاثة أهداف

Political associations

Political associations hold between people and GPEs. So in *Hillary Clinton (D-NY)*, NY is marked GPE.GPE.

"This is going to be a brutal fight," said Rep. Thomas C. Sawyer (D-[[GPE.GPE] Ohio]), who has been closely involved in the census and is among those who believe the ongoing debate played a role in Riche's departure.

3.4 Locations

Locations defined on a geographical or astronomical basis which are mentioned in a document and do not constitute a political entity give rise to location entities. These include, for example, the solar system, Mars, the Hudson River, Mt. Everest, and Death Valley.

Positions distinguished *only* by the occurrence of an event at that position ("the scene of the murder", "the site of the rocket launching") are not entities.

3.4.1 Subtypes for Locations

We will further classify Location entities with the following subtypes.

Address – A location denoted as a point such as in a postal system or abstract coordinates ("31° S, 22° W"). The name of a location of a point in a postal system is also an address.

[Capital Hill] [كابيتل هيل]

Boundary – A one-dimensional location such as a border between GPE's or other locations.

Armenia occupies a politically challenging swath of the southern Caucasus, with [borders] shared by Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

تحتل أرمينيا موقع استراتيجي سياسيا في جنوب القوقاز و تشترك في الحدود مع تركيا و آذربيجان و جورجيا

Celestial – A location which is other worldly or entire-world-inclusive.

...as always, eclipse fans are being warned not to look directly at [the sun] because that can cause permanent eye damage.

ومن المعروف عدم النظر مباشرة الي الشمس وقت الكسوف لأن ذلك يمكن أن يؤدي الي ضرر في العين لا يمكن اصلاحه

In Armenia, the three of them will join other, similar delegations from around [the world]...

سيلتحقوا ثلاثتهم في أرمينيا ببعثات مماثلة من [حول العالم]

Water_Body – Bodies of water, natural or artificial (man-made). In the case of artificial, the entity must be of sufficient size as to be recorded on a standard map or atlas.

[The Missouri River] [نهر ميزوري]

Land_Region_natural – Geologically or ecosystemically designated, non-artificial locations.

...a politically challenging swath of [the southern Caucasus]....

[جنوب القوقاز]

Region_City-or-Town – Taggable location portions of GPE.City-or-Towns.

In [another part of the city],...

[جزء آخر من المدينة]

Region_Provincial – Taggable location portions of GPE.State-or-Provinces.

...said Hans Wallner, the director of [the tourist region of Kaprun].

قال هانز والنر مدير [المنطقة السياحية في كابرن]

Region_National – Taggable location portions of GPE.Nations.

...from neighboring Bavaria, in [southern Germany]....

من مناطق الجوار في بقاريا [جنوب ألمانيا]

Region_Global – Taggable locations that cross national borders.

...the main threats to [southern Africa] over the coming 15 years...

التحديات الأساسية علي مدي ال15 عام القادمين للمنطقة الجنوبية لأفريقيا

Other – All other taggable locations.

But scientists say it won't block much Christmas sunlight in [most places].

أعلن العلماء أنه لن يحجب أشعة الشمس في عيد الميلاد عن [معظم المناطق]

3.4.2 Sub-parts of Locations and GPEs

Portions of GPE entities or Location entities, such as "the center of the city", "the outskirts of the city", or "the southern half of New Jersey" constitute Location entities in their own right. When general locative phrases like "top," "bottom," "edge," "periphery," "center," and "middle" are used to pinpoint a portion of a markable location, they are markable locations.

"They tend to live not in [the center of [the country]] but at [its periphery]"

انهم يميلوا الي عدم السكن في [وسط [الدولة]] و انما علي حدودها الخارجية

3.4.3 Non-Locations

It is easy to start interpreting all objects as locations. Every physical object implies a location because the space that each physical object occupies is the "location" of that object. In addition, our language is full of location modifiers

(which are often prepositional phrases) that pinpoint objects and activities, and even abstract concepts:

"Your coat is under the dog."

"ستجد معطفك تحت الكلب"

"The rabbit is hiding behind that rock."

"يختبئ الأرنب خلف هذه الصخرة"

"I have an idea in my head."

"الذي فكرة في مخيلتي"

Viewed from a certain angle, "the dog," "that rock" and "my head" become locations. Very "location-ish" nouns make such an interpretation even more tempting:

"He dropped the logs on the ground."

"لقد أسقط المصباح علي الأرض"

"He put the lamp back in its place."

"لقد أعاد المصباح الي مكانه مرة أخرى"

However, none of these are taggable location expressions. They do not fall within any of the classes defined above for taggable locations. The annotator must be careful not to fall down this slippery slope.

Do not tag compass points when they serve as adjectives or refer to directions, as in "the ants are heading north" and "they are found as far north as Maine." Compass points should only be tagged when they refer to sections of a region, as in "the far west."

3.6 Vehicle

A vehicle is a physical device primarily designed to move an object from one location to another, by (for example) carrying, pulling, or pushing the transported object. Vehicle entities may or may not have their own power source.

In one of the worst train accidents in Indian history, [a passenger train bound for Amristar] was derailed, then struck moments later by [another train bound for Calcutta].

في واحدة من أسوأ حوادث القطارات في تاريخ الهند [قطار ركاب ذاهب الي أرميسترار] خرج عن مساره و بعدها بقليل حطمه [قطار آخر ذاهب الي كالكوتا]

3.6.1 Subtypes for Vehicles

We will further classify Vehicle entities with the following subtypes.

Air - Vehicles designed to locomote primarily through the air, not touching water or land.

...[military helicopters] float overhead...

حلقت [طائرات الهليكوبتر الحربية] فوق رأسه

Land - Vehicles designed to locomote primarily upon land.

[The train] is reported to be about 600 yards inside the mountain.

علمنا أن [القطار] داخل الجبل بحوالي 600 يارد

Water – Vehicles designed to locomote primarily on or submerged in water.

...the Oct. 12th bombing of [the U.S.S. Cole].

تفجير [يو أس أس كول] في 12 أكتوبر

Subarea_Vehicle – a portion of a Vehicle entity that is of a size such that humans can fit inside with some degree of comfort. For example: train compartments, the cabin of an airplane, a car's interior, the deck of a boat. We will include the trunk of a car as a Subarea_Vehicle. We will not tag the glove compartment of cars and other compartments that are too small to contain a human.

...[the compartment of the train]...

[عربة القطار]

Other – all other vehicles, especially those that fall into more than one of the types above. For example: amphibious vehicles, sea planes.

3.5 Facilities

A facility is a large, functional, primarily man-made structure. These include buildings, and similar facilities designed for human habitation, such as houses, factories, stadiums, office buildings, gymnasiums, prisons, museums, and space stations; objects of similar size designed for storage, such as barns, parking garages and airplane hangars; elements of transportation infrastructure, including streets, highways, airports, ports, train stations, bridges, and tunnels. Roughly speaking, facilities are artifacts falling under the domains of architecture and civil engineering.

Individual rooms of buildings are facilities, but other portions of buildings, such as walls, windows, closets, or doors, are not facilities.

3.5.1 Subtypes for Facilities

We will further classify Facility entities with the following subtypes.

Plant – one or more buildings that are used and/or designed solely for industrial purposes: manufacturing, power generation, etc.

...the train ran directly from [the oil refinery] to [the smelter]...

أطلق القطار مباشرة من [محطة تكرير البترول] الي [منطقة الصهر]

Building - One or more buildings that form or can be referred to as a unit.

...[here] at [the national archives].

[هنا] في [الأرسيف الرئيسي]

Subarea_Building - Taggable portions of buildings. The threshold of taggability of subarea_buildings is the ability of the area to contain a normally proportioned person comfortably.

...two men who rented [an Aden apartment]...

الرجلان اللذان استأجرا [شقة في عدن]

Bounded Area – A man-made/-maintained outdoor space, often including buildings.

Several U.S. ships float in [the harbor]...

أبحرت عدة سفن أمريكية في [الميناء]

Conduit - A facility that allows fluids or energies to pass from one location to another.

[Telephone lines] were knocked down...

تحطمت [خطوط التليفونات]

Path - A facility that allows persons or vehicles to move from one location to another.

...and undercover agents patrolling [Aden's streets].

و قام رجال المباحث بتفتيش [شوارع عدن]

Barrier - A facility that blocks the movement of fluid, energy, persons, and/or vehicles.

[The Berlin Wall]

[جائط برلين]

Other – All other facilities.

3.7 Weapon

A physical device that is primarily used as an instrument for physically harming or destroying animals (often humans), buildings, or other constructions.

For example: *An international investigation led to charges against two alleged Libyan intelligence agents of putting [a bomb] on the plane.*

3.7.1 Subtypes for Weapons

We will further classify Weapon entities with the following subtypes.

Blunt - weapons designed or used as a bludgeoning instruments

He was beaten repeatedly with [a baseball bat]...

لقد ضربوه بصورة متكررة [بمضرب بيسبول]

Exploding - weapons that are designed or used to accomplish damage through explosion

...a small boat packed with [explosives]...

مركبة صغيرة معبأة [بمتفجرات]

Sharp - weapons that are designed or used to cut, slash, jab, & hack

Knife سكين

Chemical - This is a ACE-oriented modification of the definition of chemical weapons as set out in the National Security Anti-Terror Law: a chemical weapon is any device or substance that is designed or has been used for purpose of causing death or serious injury through the release, dissemination or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their immediate precursors.

Sarin gas غاز السارين

Biological - This definition is based on the definition proposed by basicint.org: biological weapons are bacteria, viruses, fungi, toxins, as well as the means of their dispersal, used for the spread of disease among humans, plants & animals.

Anthrax الجمرة الخبيثة

Shooting - shooting weapons are weapons designed or used to send projectile objects at great speed for the purpose of causing harm.

He was caught attempting to carry [a semi-automatic pistol] through customs...

تم القبض عليه و هو يحاول المرور من الجمارك حاملا [مدفع نصف أوتوماتيكي

Projectile - projectile weapons are weapons designed or used to be projected at great speed for the purpose of causing harm

Bullets قنابل

Nuclear – weapons designed or used for the purpose of causing damage, death, and harm through the expenditure of radiological or nuclear energies.

[Nuclear missiles], [hydrogen bombs], [dirty bombs], [deliberately sabotaged nuclear facilities leading to catastrophic meltdowns]

[الصواريخ النووية] [القنابل الذرية] [القنابل الذكية] [أدت الأضرابات و مغادرة المباني النووية الي انهيار مأساوي]

Other – all other weapons

Nooses, garrotes

4 Entity Class

Each taggable entity must be assigned a class. The distinction between referential and attributive uses of an NP is given by the following definitions for ACE:

A mention is referential if the mention (a) introduces a new entity into the discourse or (b) is a definite descriptive term, a name, or an anaphoric expression for a referential mention previously occurred in the discourse.

A mention is attributive if the mention (a) states a property or properties about an entity referenced by another mention within the same sentence – often as an

appositive to or part of a predicate on the other mention – or (b) qualifies an entity through immediate modification within the same phrase.

Referential mentions are further divided into generic and non-generic classes. A generic mention refers to a class/kind/species of objects or a typical representative of that class/kind/species and does not point to or pick out any specific individual object(s) of that class/kind/species. So if any property predicates on a generic mention, it means the entire class referred to by the mention has that property, or all/most/any members of that class have the property.

A non-generic referential mention refers to one or more individual member entities of a particular class. The entity or entities can be accounted for by pointing (specific) or cannot be precisely accounted for (underspecified).

4.1 Negatively Quantified (NEG)

An entity is NEG when it has been quantified such that it refers to the empty set of the type of object mentioned.

[No sensible lawyer] would take that case.

لن يترافع في هذه القضية [محامي لديه مشاعر]

[No one] has claimed responsibility.

[لم يعلن أحد] بمسئوليته

There are [no confirmed suspects] yet, but officials say several Middle East groups are expected to be investigated.

لا يوجد [متهمين محددين] و لكن أعلن المسؤولون أنه سيتم استجواب مجموعات كثيرة من الشرق الأوسط

4.2 Non-referential/Attributive/Ascriptive (ATR)

An entity is ATR when it is not being used to refer, but rather to attribute some property or attribute to some entity.

John is [a lawyer].

جون [محامي]

Richard Zolinger is [a weed specialist in North Dakota State University] and [part of an International Monitoring Network].

ريتشارد زولينجر [متخصص في مكافحة الحشائش الضارة في جامعة شمال مقاطعة داكوتا] و [هو عضو في الحلقة الدولية للمتابعة]

David Lule, [the head of light entertainment for Pearson Television, [one of the largest international distributors of programming]], said...

قال ديفيد لول [رئيس البرامج الخفيفة في تليفزيون بيرسون] و هو أحد أكبر موزعي البرامج الدولية

Dr. Alan Leshner is [the director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse].

الدكتور ألان لشنر هو [مدير المعهد الدولي لمكافحة المخدرات]

No one should doubt our resolve to remain [a force for peace and for stability]...

لن ينكر أحد أن الحلول التي نقدمها تظل [القوة لحفظ السلام و الأستقرار]

4.3 Specific Referential (SPC)

An entity is SPC when the entity being referred to is a particular, unique object (or set of objects), whether or not the author or reader is aware of the name of the entity or its anchor in the (local) real world.

[John's lawyer] won the case.

كسب [جون المحامي] القضية

This afternoon, [a crowd of angry muslims] set fire to [a hotel].

بعد ظهر اليوم قامت [مجموعة من المسلمين الغاضبين] بحرق [فندق]

[Lee Hawk Seder] is Jerusalem Bureau Chief for [the Washington Post]

أن [لي هوك سيدر] هو رئيس مكتب القدس [الجريدة واشنطن بوست]

[[Colombia University]'s Institute of War and Peace Studies]

[معهد دراسات الحرب والسلام] ب[جامعة كولومبيا]

4.4 Generic Referential (GEN)

An entity is GEN when the entity being referred to is not a particular, unique object (or set of objects). Notice that the mention in question is still understood as being referential in that it points to objects rather than saying of another object that it 'has that property' or some similar notion.

[Lawyers] don't work for free.

لا يعمل [المحامين] مجاناً

About 231 feet to 264 feet of water is considered shallow for [submarines].

ان عمق 231 الي عمق 264 يعتبر مياه ضحلة [للغواصات]

But the sense of urgency for this meeting matches the rage felt by both [Israelis] and [Palestinians] after yesterday's violence.

تزامن الشعور بسرعة هذا الاجتماع مع شدة الغضب من الجانبين [الاسرائيلي] و [اللسطيني]

...[extremist groups] have a lot of support these days and a lot of power.

تحصل [الجماعات المتطرفة] علي كثير من الدعم و القوة في هذه الأيام

Japan's equivalent of [a naval force] is officially referred to as the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force.

4.5 Under-specified Referential (USP)

We reserve the term underspecified for non-generic non-specific reference. Underspecified references include quantified NP's in modal, future, conditional, hypothetical, negated, uncertain, question contexts (in all cases the entity/entities referenced cannot be verified, regardless of the amount of "effort").

[Many people] will participate in the parade.

سيشارك [كثير من الشعب] في المسيرة

I don't know [how many people] came.

لا أعلم [كم من الأشخاص] حضر

Do you know [how many people] came?

هل تعلم [كم عدد الأشخاص الذين حضروا]؟

We will elect [five new officials].

سوف ننتخب [خمس أعضاء جدد]

Imprecise quantifications often yield USP-tags; a few examples are as follows:

A few, some (plural), most, more than half, etc.

From the context in which they appear, the under-specificity of these quantifications may be ascertained; however, the appearance of these strings often indicate under-specificity.

While we try to define the other four categories as precisely as possible, annotators may still encounter NPs that cannot be classified. In these cases, annotators should make these NPs Underspecified. By partitioning these truly ambiguous cases into the USP category, annotators will be able to make clearer distinctions between the other four categories, thus improving consistency.

5 Mention Types

For each entity, we record and coreference all mentions of the entity. Mentions will frequently be nested; that is, they will contain mentions of other entities. For example, the phrase

The president of Ford

الرئيس فورد

is a mention of an entity of type Person, and contains the name "Ford", a mention of an entity of type Organization. It is even possible for a noun phrase to contain an embedded mention of the same entity. For instance, the phrase

The historian who taught herself COBOL

evokes a Person entity with three mentions: the entire phrase, and the words "herself" and "who".

5.1 Simple Mentions

Simple mentions are full noun phrases. For each simple mention, we record its full extent and its head.

5.1.1 Mention Extent

The extent of a mention consists of the entire nominal phrase. In case of structures where there is some irresolvable ambiguity as to the attachment of modifiers, the extent annotated should be the maximal extent. In the case of a discontinuous constituent, the extent goes to the end of the constituent, even if that means including tokens that are not part of the constituent. Thus, in

I met some people yesterday who love chess.

قابلت بعض الأشخاص الذين يحبون الشطرنج أمس

the extent of the mention is the entire phrase:

[Some people yesterday who love chess]

[بعض الأشخاص الذين يحبون الشطرنج أمس]

The extent includes all the modifiers of a nominal phrase, including prepositional phrases and relative clauses.

Generally speaking, tokens are broken at white space, and each item of punctuation is treated as a separate character. As a rule, we do not include punctuation such as commas, periods, and quotation marks in the extent of a mention unless words included within the extent continue on after the punctuation mark. Possessive endings ('s) are treated as separate tokens, and contractions are split (so that "we're" becomes the two tokens "we" and "re"). Extents must begin at the beginning of a token and end at the end of a token.

5.1.2 Mention Head

In addition to the extent of the nominal phrase, the head of the phrase must be marked. In

The hurricane destroyed the new glass-clad skyscraper.

the full mention is

The new glass-clad skyscraper

and the head is *skyscraper*. If the syntactic head of the phrase is a multi-token item, the last token is marked. If the head is a proper name, however, then the whole extent of the name is considered to be the head. In the following examples, the mention is enclosed in brackets and the head is underlined:

[Fred Smith] became [the new prime minister].

أصبح [فريد سميث] [رئيس الوزراء الجديد]

The job fell to [Abraham Abercrombie III].

تم اختيار [إبراهام أبركرومبي الثالث] لتلك الوظيفة

5.1.3 Names (NAM)

Proper nouns and nicknames.

[John]

[جون]

[Defense Secretary William Cohen]

[وزير الدفاع وليام كوهين]

[The Jeluzoon Refugee Camp near [Ramallah]]

[معسكر لاجئين الجلزون بجوار [رامالله]]

[North Dakota State University in [Fargo]]

[جامعة شمال داكوتا في [فارغو]]

[The house of representatives]

[مجلس الشيوخ]

5.1.4 Quantified Nominal Constructions (NOM)

A noun quantified with a determiner, a quantifier, or a possessive.

[The lawyer]

[المحامي]

[the Yemeni port of Aden]

[ميناء عدن اليمنى]
[some American executives]
[بعض الأمريكان التنفيذيين]
[the southern tip of Africa]
[الجزء الجنوبي لقارة أفريقيا]
[a crowd of angry muslims]
[مجموعة المسلمين الغاضبين]

5.1.5 Nominal Mentions with Multiple-word Heads (MWH)

A construction in which two or more heads are employed.

[20 angry men and women]
[20 من الرجال و النساء الغاضبين]
[Palestinian towns and villages]
[المدن و القرى الفلسطينية]
[Hollywood actors and writers]
[ممثلين و مؤلفين مدينة هوليوود]
[The movers and shakers in Washington]

5.1.6 Unquantified (Bare) Nominal Mentions (BAR)

An unquantified nominal construction. Both singular and plural constructions may be BAR.

[lawyers] [المحاميين]
[US officials] [المسؤولون الرسميون الأمريكان]
offices in [foreign countries] [مكاتب في دول أجنبية]
[representatives of the company's Tananger branch]
[ممثلين الشركة في فرع تاناجر]

5.1.7 Pronouns (PRO)

Pronouns with the exception of wh-question words and the specifier 'that'.

[he] [هو]
[they] [هم]
[her] [هي]
[I] [أنا]

5.1.8 WH-Question Words and Specifiers (WHQ)

WH-question words and the specifier 'that'.

[who] [من]
the executive, [who] spoke on the condition of anonymity
المسؤول التنفيذي [الذي] تحدث علي شرط عدم ذكر اسمه
the Russian navy, [which] waited several days before attempting to launch any
rescue mission.
أنها البحرية الروسية [التي] انتظرت عدة أيام قبل أن تحاول ارسال فرقة انقاذ
Germany, [where] they were taken yesterday

تم ترحيلهم أمسا [إلى] ألمانيا

5.1.9 Pre-modifiers

Premodifier mentions are those mentions, name or nominal, which occur in a modifying position before another word(s). It is immaterial whether or not the word being modified is a taggable entity.

In almost all cases, the construction of the premodifier mention must be identical to the construction of the mention as it would occur in a BAR, NOM, or NAM construction. The only exception to this rule is the transformations that occur on name-mentions of LOC's and GPE's in their premodifier positions.

Transformations of names or nominal mentions for any other types of entities are not taggable.

Taggable	Not Taggable
<i>the [Russian] foreign minister</i>	<i>Stalinist nations</i>
وزير الخارجية [الروسي]	الأمة الستالينية
<i>[mountain] regions</i>	<i>mountainous regions</i>
مناطق [الجبال]	المناطق الجبلية
<i>[government] grants</i>	<i>federal grants</i>
المنح [الحكومية]	المنح الفدرالية
<i>[Tuscan] food</i>	<i>Machiavellian strategy</i>
ماركة غذاء [توسكان]	الفكر الميكيافلي
<i>[Alpine] villages</i>	
مجوعة قري [البين]	
<i>the [Microsoft] [court] case</i>	
قضية [ساحة] [مايكروسوفت]	
<i>[bomb]-making materials</i>	
مواد صناعة [القنابل]	
<i>[school] vouchers</i>	
فواتير [المدرسة]	
<i>the [state] budget this year</i>	
ميزانية [الولاية] لهذا العام	

5.1.10 Headless Mentions (HLS)

Headless mentions are constructions in which the nominal head is not overtly expressed. Although these mentions are technically headless, we will assign as head the right most premodifier that falls directly before the spot where the head would be.

[the toughest] [الأكثر صعوبة]

[more than 30] [أكثر عن 30]

[many] on both sides [كثيرين] من الجانبين

قال [60%] *said* [60 بالمئة]
قال [ستون بالمئة] *said* [sixty percent]
جرح [35] *were injured* [35 بالمئة]

5.1.11 Partitive Constructions (PTV)

Partitive constructions have two elements: the part and the whole. The first element of a partitive construction lacks a head and quantifies over the second element. Just as in Headless mentions, we will tag the right most premodifier of the first element as the head of the partitive construction.

[*some of the lawyers*] [بعض من المحامين]
[*one of the houses*] [أحد المنازل]
[*half of the team*] [نصف الفريق]
[*all of them*] [كلهم]

There are some constructions with prepositional phrase that greatly resemble partitives, but should not be tagged as partitives. The first element of these constructions is a nominal that can function as a head.

Examples of non-partitives (two entity mentions):

two members of the team
اثنان من الفريق
the bottom of the ocean
قاع المحيط
the heart of the Alps
قلب جبال الألب

5.3 Complex Constructions

The purpose of complex constructions is to identify difficult regions where the simple mention extent rules do not apply. We do not identify heads for complex constructions. Within the extent of a complex construction, simple mentions will be annotated. Each of these complex constructions has rules for extent.

5.3.1 Conjoined Mention Constructions (MNH)

A construction which consists of two (or more) full entity mentions conjoined. The fashion in which an MNH-construction appears is: quantification, relative clauses, prepositional phrases, and/or modifiers distributing over two or more entity mentions. This distribution conjoins the entity mentions and effects the MNH-construction. When tagging MNH-mentions, the component entity mentions as well as the full MNH-mention are tagged. There is no head-assignment in MNH-mentions.

[[15 men] & [20 women] [who] stormed the barracks] were captured...
تم القبض على [[15 رجل] و علي [ال20 سيدة] [الذين] فجروا الناقلة]
[[Kennedy], [Leiberman], [Gephardt], & [Kerry] all] attended the fundraiser.
أن [[كنيدي] و [ليبرمن] و [جفاردت] و كرري] جميعهم حضروا حفل جمع التبرعات
[[Elderly women] and [young children] in the refugee camp]...

يوجد [في معسكر اللاجئين] [النساء المسنات] و [الأطفال الصغار]
[[Approximately 80 [immigrant teenagers] and [Swedish natives]] died in the blaze.
مات في موجة البرد [حوالي 80 مهاجر في سن المراهقة] [و سويدي الأصل]]

5.3.2 Appositive Constructions (APP)

A construction which consists of two or more full entity mentions which refer to (or predicate on) the same entity. As with MNH-mentions, the component mentions within the APP-constructions will be tagged with their heads as appropriate. However, the APP-mention itself has no head-assignment.

[[Bill], [John's lawyer]]

[بيل] [محامي جون]

[[Mr. Black], [58], [a victim of the terrorist assault]], told the Associated Press...

[[السيد بلاك] [البالغ من العمر 85 عاما] [هوضحية الهجوم الأرهابي] قال لوكالة الأنباء السوشيتد برس

[[the show's production company], [Celador]]

[شركة انتاج الأفلام] [سيلادور]

[[the heavy lift ship], [Blue Marlin]]

[بيلو مارتن] [الباخرة التي تحمل الأوزان الثقيلة]

[[Sauache County], [home of the Watchtower]]

[بلدة سواتش] [مقر برج المراقبة]

5.3.3 Complex Constructions taking a Relative Clause (ARC)

An ARC-construction is an appositional construction with an adjacent relative clause that refers to the initial, referent (SPC) mention of the entity, rather than the latter, attributive (ATR) mention(s) of the entity. In ARC-constructions, the component entity mentions and the WHQ mention all are tagged and assigned heads, after which the headless ARC-tag is applied.

[[The former company CEO], [John Fisher], [who] fired the board of directors]...

[جون فيشر] [رئيس مجلس ادارة الشركة السابق] [الذي] أنهى عمل مجلس الإدارة

[[Dennis R. Beresford], [an accounting professor at the University of Georgia]
[who] was then chairman of the accounting board]

[دنيس بيرسفورد] [أستاذ المحاسبة بجامعة جورجيا] [هو] الذي رأس مجلس ادارة المحاسبين بعد ذلك

[[John Richards], [the party leader] [who] attended the DNC convention] said...

قال [جون ريتشارد] [رئيس الحزب] [الذي] حضر مؤتمر دي أن سي

In the final example, it is unclear whether the relative clause refers to “John Richards” or “the party leader”. In cases of ambiguity like this, the ACE policy is to tag the string as an ARC-construction. Also, please note that the embedded APP-constructions within ARC's are not tagged. Because an embedded apposition is requisite to ARC's, it is redundant to tag the APP-mention within them.

6 Nickname Metonymy

Metonymy occurs when a speaker uses a reference to one entity to refer to another entity (or entities) related to it. For example, in the sentence below

Beijing is a capital city name that is used as a reference to the Chinese government:

Beijing will not continue sales of anti-ship missiles to Iran.

لن تستمر **بيجينج** في بيع الصواريخ المضادة للمراكب لأيران

While this phenomenon occurs in many different contexts and to varied degrees, we are only interested in what we are calling “Nickname Metonymy” for the purposes of this stage of the annotation process. This kind of metonymy occurs when the name of one entity is used to refer to another entity. Below are several common examples. This is not an exhaustive list. Any example of this kind of reference should be identified. We will coreference the mention with the entity to which the mention refers in the context and indicate that this is an example of Nickname Metonymy by selecting the check box.

6.1 Capital City or Government Seat (FAC) Names standing in for Country’s Government

Cases in which the capital city or the building that is the seat of government is used to refer to the nation's government are marked as classic metonyms.

*Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen said today that he is satisfied **{[GPE.ORG]Beijing}** will not continue sales of anti-ship missiles to Iran as he wrapped up a four-day visit here that underscored improving Sino-American military ties.*

أعرب وزير الدفاع وليام كوهين اليوم عن سعادته بأن **بيجينج** لن تستمر في بيع الصواريخ المضادة للمراكب لأيران و ذلك في نهاية جولته التي استمرت 4 أيام كما أوضح أنه حقق تقدما في العلاقات الصينية الأمريكية من الناحية الحربية

In this example there are two senses of the word Beijing: the city Beijing and the government of China. We will tag the government of China (GPE.ORG) mention and coreference it with the China entity. If there is a later mention of the city of Beijing (for example, Cohen left {the city} this morning), it would be a GPE.LOC mention of the Beijing entity.

Common examples of government seats used to refer to the nation’s government are “The White House” and “The Kremlin”. We will tag these

6.2 City name for Sports Team

When the name of a GPE refers to a sports team, the mention is marked for Nickname Metonymy. The mention is coreferenced with the sports team’s entity.

***{[ORG]America}** brought home the gold.*

أعدت أمريكا الذهب