ACE (Automatic Content Extraction)
Arabic Annotation Guidelines for Events

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Linguistic Data Consortium

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1. Basic Concepts

An event is a specific occurrence involving participants. An event is something that happens. An event can frequently be described as a change of state.

We will not be tagging all events, but only examples of a particular set of types and subtypes. Specifically, we will be interested in annotating Life, Movement, Transaction, Business, Conflict, Contact, Personnel and Justice events. Even among events of these types, we will only be interested in annotating examples of particular sets of subtypes. The types and subtypes will be more thoroughly discussed in Section 5 below.

There are two spans of text of interest when first identifying events: the event extent and the event trigger. An event extent is a sentence within which a taggable event is described. Its trigger is the word that most clearly expresses its occurrence. The specific rules for identifying the extents and triggers of events are described in Section 2 below.

In addition to the description of the event itself, we will also be identifying all of the participants of each event. An event’s participants are the entities that are involved in that event. The specific types of participants that can be involved will vary from event type to event type. We will only be annotating as participants those entities which are mentioned within the event extent. Sometimes when talking about event participants, we will refer to the event extent as its scope.

There are frequently entities and values within the scope of an event that are not properly participants, but should be understood as ‘part’ of that event. We will refer to such entities as attributes and we will annotate those elements in a way that is very similar to the annotation of participants. For example, attributes must occur within the scope of an event to be taggable.

We will refer collectively to event participants and event attributes as event arguments. For a more thorough discussion of Event Arguments see Section 6 below.

2. Taggability

The following subsections describe the rules for determining the taggability and extent of potential event mentions.
2.1 Resultatives and resultative-like events

We will also tag the states that result from taggable events. These will be annotated in exactly the same manner as the corresponding 'action' event. These so-called *resultatives* can be expressed using a number of related syntactic constructions.

1. As sentential predicates:

   All her grandparents are dead.  
   كل جددها م توفين

   They have been married for three years.  
   انهم تزوجوا منذ ثلاث سنوات

   Her father is retired.  
   والدها تقاعد

   The firm is bankrupt.  
   المؤسسة المفقودة

2. As an adjective (or past-participle) in the nominal pre-modifier position:

   China's recently acquired submarines  
   الغواصات الصينية المشترى حديثا

   The newly merged companies  
   الشركات المندمجة حديثا

   The bankrupt firm  
   المؤسسة المفقودة

   Her retired father  
   الاب التقاعد

   The happily married couple  
   المتزوجان السعيدان

   The injured soldier  
   الجندي المصاب

   The freed prisoners  
   السجناء المحررين

3. As a present-participle in the nominal pre-modifier position:

   The dying man  
   الرجل المبتور

Interpreted as states, the examples in (2) can be paraphrased as ‘the state of having been acquired’, ‘the state of having been merged’, ‘the state of having gone bankrupt’, ‘the state of having retired’, etc. The examples in (3) are slightly different. For these examples, the modifier is more directly describing an event (rather than its resulting state), but that event is being described as 'still in
progress’. A paraphrase of the first example might be ‘the crowd that is participating in the riot event that has (had) not yet ended’

We will use the broader term resultative for all such examples in this document, whether they are properly resultatives or event gerunds. If an adjective (or other modifier that can behave like an adjective) describes or makes reference to an event of a taggable type or its resulting state, then we will tag that event. For a more detailed discussion of the choice of trigger words, see Section 2.3 below.

2.2 Event Extent

The first step in annotating an event mention is identifying its extent. The extent of an event mention will be the entire sentence within which the event is described. (In the following examples, the trigger word has been indicated in bold to make the examples more clear. For a complete discussion on the choice of trigger words, please see Section 2.3).

They have been married for three years.

Her father is retired.

China’s recently acquired submarines are mostly still in the South China Sea.

The rioting crowd approached the Capitol.

While the identification of event extent is not an evaluated task, it will be crucial in the annotation task. Specifically, it will determine whether or not values and entities in the text can be used as arguments in nearby events. Only entities and values within the extent of an event will be permissible arguments.

2.3 Event Triggers:

The following subsections describe the process for identifying the triggers of events.

2.3.1 Annotating event triggers

An event’s trigger is the word (in its scope) that most clearly expresses its occurrence. In many cases, this will merely be the main verb in the part of the sentence (extent) that most directly describes the event.

The attack killed 7 and injured 20.
He died yesterday of renal failure.

In 1927 she married William Gresser, a New York lawyer and musicologist.

Sometimes, the ‘main verb’ will be in the form of an adjective or a past-participle.

Milosovic was indicted yesterday for war crimes.

Shenson, who was born in San Francisco, was working in London at the time.

17 sailors were killed.

He’d been married before and had a child.

Fifteen Palestinians were injured this morning in the town of Rafah.

Other times, the event reference is used in a modifier position, either in the form of a participle, or an adjective. In such cases, the modifier should be annotated as the trigger for the event:

He said he had no information about any dead or injured members of the submarine crew.

The Egyptian-born Palestinian told judges that he deserted the Egyptian army in the mid-1970s.

A retired congressman Gibbons gave a civics lesson in a portable classroom -- another sign of growth too fast.

He said security officials had found documents on the arrested opposition leaders, which he said were in line with American policies that sought to undermine the Khartoum government.
The rioting crowd approached the Capitol.

الحشد المشاغب اقترب من العاصمة

We will also see cases where the event is triggered by a noun or pronoun:

The attack killed 7 and injured 20.

"We don’t know who did it but ... we’re satisfied this was clearly an act of terrorism," he said on CBS.

The explosion claimed at least 30 lives.

Protestors interrupted their meeting.

Talks ended without agreement on Monday.

In accepting the nomination he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.

Yesterday’s attack was entirely unexpected.

Sometime it will be necessary to annotate noun triggers whose type and subtype are indicated by mentions outside the scope:

The two were married on July 20. It was a joyous event.

2.3.2 Event nominalizations and pronominalizations

As noted in Section 2.3.1, events can be triggered by verbs, nouns, and occasionally adjectives like ‘dead’ or ‘bankrupt’. It is worth noting that nominal events can occur as premodifiers:

In April of last year, the CR Company began bankruptcy procedures.

Nominal and pronominal anaphors of events are taggable as mentions of that event, as in:

The two were married on July 20. It was a joyous event.

It and event clearly refer back to the MARRY event in the previous sentence and should therefore be tagged as event mentions.
Finally, there are some nouns that refer to event participants and simultaneously imply the occurrence of an event, such as *nominee* or *attacker*. These should **not** be tagged as event mentions for three reasons: 1) *nominee* does not refer to an event in the same way that *nominate* and *nomination*, and even anaphors like *it*, do; and 2) *nominee* and other event participants will already be annotated as entities, and we want to avoid tagging an item as both an entity and an event mention.

In some cases, the participants of an event are picked out, for use in some description not directly related to the event itself, using a construction that looks a lot like the resultative variant of that event. This happens when the modifier version of an event trigger is used **without an associated head noun**:

*The injured were rushed to St. John Macomb Medical Center*

In cases like these, we will **not** annotate the *INJURE* event associated with the modifier ‘injured’, because this word is already being used as the head of the (*PERSON*) entity mentioned by ‘the injured’.

Note that this rule is not as straight-forward as it may seem. In the above example, *injured* occurs as a pre-modifier for a noun (presumably *people*) that is never mentioned. The head of this construction would be *injured* (the last modifier before the missing actual head). The event cannot be annotated because its potential trigger is already serving as the head for a taggable entity. For a complete discussion of taggable entities, please see the Entities annotation guidelines.

In the following example, however, *dead* is a resultative adjective modifying the sentence’s main verb *left*, not a pre-modifier adjective modifying the missing nominal head *people*.

*The crash left 20 dead*

The *PERSON* entity here is actually mentioned by the headless noun phrase *20* (by the same reasoning above), not the headless noun phrase *20 dead*. As a result, this *DIE* event will be taggable using the trigger *dead*.

2.3.3 Annotating complex examples

Most of the rules for identifying event triggers discussed so far seem to work fairly well for the more simple examples. But the real challenge is to use these rules consistently for the complex cases as well.

There are two major potential sources of event trigger complexity in a typical sentence.
1. There is an event that is mentioned by multiple words within the same scope, in a way that cannot be reliably ‘decomposed’. A good example of this is:

   *The leaders held a meeting in Beijing.*

   القادة عقدوا اجتماع في بكين

2. There are a number of distinct events mentioned within the same scope (either all taggable events or a mix of taggable and non-taggable events). A good example of this is:

   *The attack killed seven and injured twenty.*

   الهجوم قتل سبعة وجرح عشرون

Decision rules for distinguishing between examples of these two cases are presented in Section 2.3.3.2 below.

2.3.3.1 Multiple Possible Triggers

There will be a number of cases where the choice of the appropriate trigger word is ambiguous. The following subsections describe the rules for choosing between the various options.

2.3.3.1.1 Verb+Noun

While many events anchor on a single verb or noun, there are some problematic cases where multiple words could reasonably be called the trigger:

   *Foo Corp. had previously filed Chapter 11 in 2001.*

   *The leaders held a meeting in Beijing.*

   *The company was ordered to pay a fine of $300,000.*

In each of these examples, we could reasonably select either of the indicated words to act as the trigger. Indeed, most people would argue that the two words ‘work together’ in a way that is not quite compositional. In other words, the event in the first example might be understood as having been triggered not by *filed*, not by *Chapter 11* but by *filed Chapter 11*.

**Stand-Alone Noun Rule:**

In cases where more than one trigger is possible, we will simply select the noun whenever that noun can be used by itself to refer to the event.
For the remaining examples in this section, underlining will be used to indicate words which may mistakenly be identified as the trigger of the event mention in question and **bold face** will be used to indicate the actual trigger of the event mention.

Foo Corp. had previously filed **Chapter 11** in 2001.

The leaders held a **meeting** in Beijing.

The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.

In April of last year, the CR Company began **bankruptcy** procedures.

The union began its **strike** on Monday.

One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement **mergers**.

Some times when a noun is used with a verb to mention some event we will be looking at two possible triggers for a single event:

Hamas launched an **attack**.

The leaders held their **meeting** in Boston.

He carried out the **assassination**.

One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement **mergers**.

The presidents met for a working **lunch** of around 75 minutes.

The company was ordered to pay a **fine** of $300,000.

Other times the two items will actually be triggers for two separate events:

He prevented the **assassination**.

Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.

An officer witnessed the **attack**.

The union began its **strike** on Monday.

In accepting the **nomination** he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.
For both of the cases described above, we will annotate the noun as the trigger if it can stand alone to express the occurrence of the event.

### 2.3.3.1.2 Verb+X+Adjective

Often, when an event is expressed as a resultative, it is expressed using both a main (support) verb and an adjective describing the resulting state.

These constructions have some properties in common with the ‘main verb’ cases in which the main verb is actually a participle or an adjective. They are being described separately here, because they are often difficult to recognize as such, since they will have some extra material (usually the Direct Object of the verb, but sometimes other stuff as well) intervening between the tensed verb and the resultative adjective (or participle).

An example of this phenomenon is:

*The explosion left at least 30 dead and dozens injured.*

For all such cases, we will annotate the adjective (or participle) whenever it can describe the resulting state by itself. This is largely analogous to the rule for Verb+Noun. The major difference being that Verb+X+Adjective will be triggered by the adjective when the **resulting state** is completely described by the adjective, whereas Verb+Noun will be triggered by the Noun whenever the **event itself** is completely described by the noun.

#### Stand-Alone Adjective Rule:

Whenever a verb and an adjective are used together to express the occurrence of an event, the adjective will be chosen as the trigger whenever it can stand-alone to express the resulting state brought about by the event.

### 2.3.3.1.3 Multiple Verbs

There are cases where several verbs are used together to express an event: In the examples that follow, underlining is used to indicate the string of verbs and **bold face** will be used to indicate the verb to be chosen as the trigger.

*John would have been killed if he hadn’t moved. Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began firing with AK-47 assault rifles.*
In a drastic measure earlier this month, government-controlled creditor banks named 52 financially weak companies that should be shut down or merged for sale.

79 million people have been born since the war ended.

More than 200 people have died.

Solomon could be sentenced to up to 211 years in prison.

There are reports that he could meet separately with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

In the interview, parts of which were also published in The Daily Express of London, Chapman made the widely publicized remark that Lennon was a liberal and would have wanted him to be released.

In such cases, the main verb will be annotated as the trigger for the event. The main verb is typically the first verb in a string of verbs. It expresses the type of event most clearly. Non-main verbs are normally supporting verbs such as modals (‘would’), aspectual verbs (‘have’) and the verb ‘be’. Some other verbs such as ‘promise’, ‘try’ and ‘claim’ will also play a non-main verb role in complex verbal constructions

John tried to kill Mary.

Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.

U.S. forces continued to bomb Fallujah.

John Hinkley attempted to assassinate Ronald Reagan.

Tropicana Juices recently agreed to buy South Beach Beverage CO.

AOL agreed to buy Time Warner.

2.3.3.2 Multiple Events within a single scope (sentence)

Cases where there are multiple possible triggers for the same event within the same scope (i.e. sentence) should not be confused with cases where there are multiple events expressed within the same sentence.

For example, ATTACK nouns often seem to act as agents in other events. In the following examples, each bold-faced word is a trigger to an independent event and therefore should be tagged as such:
The attack killed seven and injured twenty.

The explosion left at least 30 dead.

For these examples, there will be more than one event with the same extent, but each event will have its own trigger. (For a detailed discussion of the difference between the second and third examples, see Section 2.3.2 above.)

Sometimes, multiple events will be triggered by multiple resultative adjectives sharing a single support verb (the triggers are indicated in bold and the support verb with underlining):

The explosion left at least 30 dead and dozens injured.

Frequently, the other ‘events’ in the same scope as some event trigger are not of a taggable type. In the following examples, triggers of taggable events are indicated in bold and triggers for non-taggable1 events are indicated with underlining:

An officer witnessed the attack.

Protestors interrupted their meeting.

He prevented the assassination.

Intuitively, these verbs signal separate events because, for example, the ‘witnessed’ event is not part of the ATTACK event.

In many cases, we can simply apply the stand-alone-noun rule (or the stand-alone-adjective rule) and ignore the question of whether a verb and noun (or adjective) within the same scope refer to the same exact event. Indeed, for all of the examples in the last set this assumption works perfectly well. The common property is that the events expressed by the main verb are different, but nontaggable events. For these cases, the simple stand-alone rules will work quite well (although as an entirely accidental property of the system.).

There are, however, plenty of examples where the question is not so clean-cut:

The attack killed seven and injured twenty.

1 Here we are using ‘taggable’ to imply that an event of ‘of a taggable type’. For a complete presentation of which event types are taggable, please see Section 4 below.
It will be important to recognize that there are three events described here. For a complete presentation of the decision rules for distinguishing multiple events from events with multiple potential triggers, please see the discussion at the end of the present section.

Only entities can act as arguments of events. Despite intuitions about the relationship between ‘attack’ and ‘killed’ in:

*The attack killed seven and injured twenty.*

we will not allow events to act as arguments in other events.²

**2.3.3.2.1 Distinguishing multiple events from multiple potential triggers (for a single event)**

Sentences containing multiple events should be distinguished from sentences containing multiple potential triggers for the same event.

Sometimes, the tests are unnecessary and the decision can be made using only the stand-alone-noun rule or the stand-alone-adjective rule (described in Section 2.3.3.1, above):

> He calculated that Jesus’ birth had occurred 532 years earlier.

For these cases, the ‘secondary event’ (the ‘event’ expressed by the main verb) will be ambiguous between: (a) an additional potential trigger for the event picked-out by the noun (or adjective); and (b) a trigger for a separate, but un-taggable event. Whenever the main verb is ambiguous in precisely this way, we will simply apply the stand-alone-noun rule (or the stand-alone-adjective rule) and move on.

There are, however, plenty of cases where the ambiguity of the main verb is between (a) an additional potential trigger for the event picked-out by the noun (or adjective); and (b) a trigger for a separate, taggable event (an event which is an example of a taggable event type). For example:

*The attack killed seven and injured twenty.*

² Such information will later be encoded using Event-Event relations.
There are a number of simple tests that can provide guidance in making the decision about whether the two potential triggers refer to the same event or to different events.

1. One test is to ask whether the person doing the one event is the same as the person doing the other. If not, then we are dealing with two separate events.
2. A second test is to ask whether the one ‘event’ is a (smaller) part of the other. If so, then we are dealing with two separate events.
3. A third test is to ask whether the one ‘event’ is describing the ‘internal structure’ of the other. If so, then we are dealing with two separate events.
4. When in doubt, assume that there are two separate events.

Case Study (shoot dead):[ This is not applicable for Arabic]

There are two examples that exhibit the problem described in the preceding section quite clearly.

The hurricane left 20 dead.

البركان ادي الي مقتل عشرون

The first example will be annotated as two separate events because the ‘secondary trigger’ actually expresses the occurrence of a separate (and taggable) event, whereas the second example will be annotated as a single event triggered by the word dead because left and dead are being used together to express the same event. This is a difficult decision and care should be taken in annotating examples such as these.

2.3.3.2.2 Coreference and Taggability

Ambiguous triggers (such as “the deal” or “this opportunity for peace”) should only be tagged when they are clearly co-referent with an unambiguous trigger within the same document. By clearly co-referent, we mean:

1. The ambiguous reference should encompass no more than the event described by the unambiguous reference. For example, the peace process clearly contains more than just the MEET event described by the peace talks, so the peace process is not taggable as another mention of the peace talks.

2. There should some explicit syntactic or lexical evidence for coreference, such as a copula construction, an appositive, or a definite article or demonstrative adjective modifying the ambiguous reference. (Pronominal references are also valid.)
3. Preferably, there should also be some semantic relationship between the ambiguous and unambiguous triggers (e.g. deal/merger or crime/killing).

For a complete discussion of Event Coreference, see Section 4 below.

3. Polarity, Tense, Genericity and Modality

In addition to their type and subtype, events will have a number of properties related to, e.g., when and if the event really took place.

Currently we will tag the features POLARITY, TENSE, GENERICITY and MODALITY. The full lists of values for each feature and brief definitions of each are provided in the subsections which follow.

3.1 Polarity

An event is NEGATIVE when it is explicitly indicated that the event did not occur (see examples). The non-occurrence of the event must be explicitly and intentionally communicated.

All other events are POSITIVE.

There are two ways in which NEGATIVE Polarity may be expressed: (1) with the help of a negative word such as not or never; or (2) by embedding in a negative lexical context such deny, refuse or disobey.

His wife was sitting on the backseat and was not hurt.

He no longer sells drugs.

Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be extradited to California.

NEGATIVE examples (using context):

Yeltsin ordered Skuratov's suspension, but parliament repeatedly refused to sack him.

The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be imprisoned for corruption.
They backed out of the *purchase* at the last minute.

3.2 Tense

*TENSE* is determined with respect to the speaker or author. We will refer to the time of publication or broadcast as the *textual anchor time*.

PAST is used for those events that occur prior to the textual anchor time.

Examples of PAST events:

- *He traveled* to Houston in late September.
- *He was forced to pay* the ransom.
- *The investigation of the attempted coup* in 1991
- *Police said they might have fled* the country already.

Examples of FUTURE events:

- *Russian and U.S. trade officials will meet* in London on May 17.
- *He plans to meet* with lawmakers from both parties.
- *When he’s born, he’ll be named after his father*.

Examples of PRESENT evens:

- *The airline is in the midst of a major aircraft purchase* from Airbus Industries.
- *He no longer sells* drugs.

Whenever the tense can not be determined from the text, use the Undetermined option.

3.3 Genericity

An event is *SPECIFIC* if it is understood as a singular occurrence at a particular place and time, or a finite set of such occurrences. All other events are *GENERIC*.
GENERIC Examples:

Salat Hassen called on countries that give aid.

The group specialized in transporting illegal weapons.

Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from moving among West Bank towns and villages.

One core role of inter-provincial enterprises is to implement mergers.

There have been concerns the clashes in southern Serbia could explode into violence similar to the 1999 conflict in Kosovo.

3.4 Modality
An event is ASSERTED when the author or speaker makes reference to it as though it were a real occurrence.

He traveled to Houston in late September.

A car bomb exploded Thursday in the heart of Jerusalem, killing at least two people, police said.

All other events will be annotated as OTHER. Some examples of OTHER modalities include, but are not limited to:

1. Believed Events

Rumors of arrests circulated in Vancouver.

The charity was suspected of giving money to al Qaeda.

2. Hypothetical Events:

A demonstration of how he would behave if he were to become President.

Should he not pay the money, they would kill him.

Chapman would be concerned for his safety if released.

3. Commanded and Requested events:

He was ordered to return to Moscow.
He asked the United States to give money to his country.

4. **Threatened, Proposed** and **Discussed** events:

The mayor's accomplices had threatened to kill Mr. Tatum if he refused.

He thought about paying up.

The United Nations has warned their people not to take the ferry.

5. **Desired** events:

They wanted to acquire the company last year.

6. **Promised** events:

He said he would leave town.

Promises of aid made by Arab and European countries

7. Otherwise unclear constructions:

It is obvious that it was simply impossible not to meet with Mr. Sudnikovich.

He decided it would probably be a good idea to meet with him.

A non-structured list of OTHER examples follows:

Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from moving among West Bank towns and villages.

... with the merger likely to be completed later this year.

There have been concerns the clashes in southern Serbia could explode into violence similar to the 1999 conflict in Kosovo which began when former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic cracked down on ethnic Albanians seeking independence.

Fueling speculation that John Paul II might retire at the end of this year, a Belgian cardinal says ...

Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.

John Hinkley attempted to assassinate Ronald Reagan.
Tropicana Juices recently agreed to buy South Beach Beverage CO.

AOL agreed to buy Time Warner.

Solomon could be sentenced to up to 211 years in prison.

There are reports that he could meet separately with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

In the interview, parts of which were also published in The Daily Express of London, Chapman made the widely publicized remark that Lennon was a liberal and would have wanted him to be released.

The youngest son of ex-dictator Suharto disobeyed a summons to surrender himself to prosecutors Monday and be imprisoned for corruption.

4. Coreference

When two event mentions refer to the same event, then they corefer. We will restrict the coreference relation to event identity. We will not identify events as coreferent when one mention refers only to a part of the other.

When it doubt, do not mark any coreference.

When there is a mention of a “plural” event (usually an event with multiple participants like a double murder or a conviction of several people), then the plural event mention is not coreferent with mentions of the component individual events.

For example the following two event mentions do not corefer:

Three people have been convicted in the operation, including Smith and Jones. … Smith and Jones were found guilty of selling guns to straw purchasers.

Nor do the following:

The gunmen shot Smith and his son. … The attack against Smith.

There will also be cases where the arguments are modally questionable. Since modality is not considered in the selection of arguments, this will not have an effect on coreference.

For example, the following two event mention will be annotated as coreferent:
Maddux was killed in Philadelphia. …. Einhorn is accused of killing Maddux.

For a complete discussion of the constraints on Argument selection, see Section 6 below.

5. Event Types and Subtypes

Each event type and subtype will have its own set of potential participant roles for the entities which occur within the scopes of its exemplars. In some cases, the question of whether or not a potential event is taggable will depend on the presence or absence of entities filling certain of these roles. (Although, this requirement will be loosened for cases of nominal anaphora --- for both Pronouns and Definite Descriptions.) These participant roles will be described in more detail in Section 6 below.

5.1 Life

5.1.1 Be-Born

A BE-BORN event occurs whenever a PERSON entity is given birth to. Please note that we do not include the birth of other things or ideas.

Examples

Jane Doe was born in Casper, Wyoming on March 18, 1964.

John Bobert Bond was born in England.

While investigators said they did not yet know where the Massachusetts-born suspect got his guns, Scott Harshbarger, the former state attorney general who pushed for more stringent state gun-control rules in the late 1990s, said, ``This is where you'll see if the tracing system works."

Ali Mohammed, a native of Egypt, has admitted to five charges of conspiring with a Saudi born dissident Osama bin Laden to attack US targets in the Middle-East.

For me, it's not difficult, because I was born without my hand, and I've never known any different.

He calculated that Jesus' birth had occurred 532 years earlier.
5.1.2 Marry

_MARRY_ events are official events, where two people are married under the legal definition.

**Examples**

Jane Doe and John Smith were **married** on June 9, 1998.

_وَجابَنٌ وَجابَنْ ذُوي_ عام 1998

Jane and John are **married**. (resultative)

_وَجابَنَانِ وَجابَانِ ذُوي_ 

Ames recruited her as an informant in 1983, then **married** her two years later.

_عَينَهَا فِي وَظِيفةَ محاسبةَ عامَ 1983 ثُمَّ تُوازَنَتَا بعِدَ ذَلِكَ بعَامِين_ 

5.1.3 Divorce

_ADIVORCE_ event occurs whenever two people are officially divorced under the legal definition of divorce. We do not include separations or church annulments.

**Examples**

The couple **divorced** four years later.

_انفَصَلَا أنفَصَلَانِ ثَمَّ أربَعِ سَنَوات_ 

John is a **divorced** father of three. (resultative)

_جَنُونُ الدُّخِلْيَةُ أرْبَعِ سَنَوات_ 

But the Simpson trial and the jury’s findings marked a turning point in the career of the twice-*divorced* mother of two.

_الإِمْامُ المُطْلَقَةِ مَرْتَنَاتَ تُودَ الوَاحَدَ لثَلَاثِ مَرَاتِ_ 

5.1.4 Injure

An **INJURE** event occurs whenever a **PERSON** entity experiences physical harm. **INJURE** events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted.

**Note:** For Events that where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types **LIFE** (i.e. **INJURE** and **DIE**) and **CONFLICT** (i.e. **ATTACK**), we will only annotate the Event as a **LIFE** Event in case the relevant resulting state is clearly indicated by the construction. This rule will not apply when there are independent triggers.

For example in:

_Three Palestinians were shot dead._
there are two Events:

\[
\begin{align*}
Ev1: & \quad \text{shot} \ (\text{CONFLICT.ATTACK}) \\
Ev2: & \quad \text{dead} \ (\text{LIFE.DIE})
\end{align*}
\]

**Examples**

Two soldiers were wounded in the attack.

The injured soldier... (resultative)

Witnesses said the soldiers responded by firing tear gas and rubber bullets, which led to ten demonstrators being injured.

5.1.5 Die

A DIE event occurs whenever the life of a PERSON entity ends. DIE events can be accidental, intentional or self-inflicted.

**Note:** For Events that where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types LIFE (i.e. INJURE and DIE) and CONFLICT (i.e. ATTACK), we will only annotate the Event as a LIFE Event in case the relevant resulting state is clearly indicated by the construction. This rule will not apply when there are independent triggers.

For example in:

Three Palestinians were shot dead.

there are two Events:

\[
\begin{align*}
Ev1: & \quad \text{shot} \ (\text{CONFLICT.ATTACK}) \\
Ev2: & \quad \text{dead} \ (\text{LIFE.DIE})
\end{align*}
\]

**Examples**

John Hinckley attempted to assassinate Ronald Reagan.

Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.

The slain leader... (resultative)
She was killed in an automobile accident.

Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the deaths of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London.

The fatal accident …

All four live in the southern port city of Aden, where the two suspected suicide bombers blew up a small boat filled with explosives alongside the Cole on Oct. 12 as it prepared to refuel.

We watched the state funeral in Montreal today for Canada’s former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, who died last week at 80.

5.2 Movement
There will be only one subtype of MOVEMENT events: TRANSPORT.

5.2.1 Transport

A TRANSPORT event occurs whenever an ARTIFACT (WEAPON or VEHICLE) or a PERSON is moved from one PLACE (GPE, FACILITY, LOCATION) to another.

Note: This event is taggable only when the object is known to be a taggable ARTIFACT or PERSON.

Note: Either the origin or destination must be explicit somewhere in the document for a MOVEMENT event to be taggable.

Note: We will only tag MOVEMENT events when the movement is explicit.

Note: EXTRADITE and MEET events are treated independently as their own type. EXTRADITE examples should be clear from context (see Section 5.8.10, below).

Note: Most visit examples will be tagged as MEET events (see Section 5.6.1 below). The following example would, therefore, be tagged as a MEET event (and not as a MOVEMENT event):

** Fred visited Harry in New York on Friday.**

Fred زار هاري في نيويورك يوم الجمعة
Decision rules to Distinguish *TRANSACTION* from *MOVEMENT*:

1. What is being transferred and is it a taggable vehicle or weapon?
   - If so, then the event is taggable.
   - If not, then the event is not taggable.

2. Is there a change in ownership?
   - If so, then the event is a *TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* event.
   - If not, then the event is a *MOVEMENT* event.

**Examples**

*The aid was aimed at repairing houses damaged by Israeli bombing and buying additional ambulances* to transport the rising number of wounded.

*The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must remove its soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.*

*Mr. Erekat is due to travel to Washington to meet with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire.*

5.3 Transaction

5.3.1 Transfer-Ownership

*TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP* events refer to the buying, selling, loaning, borrowing, giving, or receiving of artifacts or organizations.

**Note:** These events are taggable only when the thing transferred is known to be a taggable *VEHICLE, FACILITY, ORGANIZATION* or *WEAPON*. 
Note: When the thing transferred is an ORGANIZATION, the SELLER-ARG will be filled only rarely; it exists for cases like X Inc. sold its Y division to Z Corp. In the more usual case of A Corp. purchased B Corp., A Corp. is the BUYER-ARG, B Corp. is the ORG-ARG, and there is no SELLER-ARG.

Note: If someone is selling unspecified "materials," and later in the article those materials turn out to be weapons, then there is a taggable TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event. However, if someone is selling unspecified "materials" that turn out to be tulip bulbs, then there is no TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event.

Note: Seizing a facility will not.

Examples

China has purchased two nuclear submarines from Russia.

ٍاشترت الصين غواصتين نوويتين من روسيا

This report concerns China's recently acquired submarines. (resultative)

أقنعت الصين غواصتين حدثا

The state requires a permit, formally known as a "firearm identification card," for purchase of virtually every kind of firearm, whether for personal protection or hunting.

الحكومة تحتاج إلى موافقات لشراء السلاح حدثا

Matters were not helped when Russia, which sells gas to AES for its generators, halted the service for four days this month in a price dispute.

روسيا التي تبيع الغاز الي مصر قررت عدم التعامل بالدولار

The head of the agency's coordination program in Amman, Maher Nasser, said in a press conference that the aid was aimed at "providing food and medical aid to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza suffering as a result of the Israeli blockade of the Palestinian Territories, as well as at repairing houses damaged by Israeli bombing and buying additional ambulances" to transport the rising number of wounded.

شراء سيارات طوارئ اضافية سيساعد في نقل الجرحى

PepsiCo Inc. has resumed talks to buy Quaker Oats Co., the maker of Gatorade and Cap’n Crunch cereal, for about $14 billion in stock, a source familiar with the discussions said Thursday.

شركة بيبسي كولا بدات مفاوضاتها لشراء شركة المشروبات

Decision rules for Distinguishing MOVEMENT events from TRANSACTION events:

1. What is being transferred and is it a taggable vehicle, or weapon?
If so, then the event is taggable.

If not, then the event is not taggable.

2. Is there a change in ownership?

If so, then the event is a TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP event.

If not, then the event is a TRANSPORT event.

5.3.2 Transfer-Money

TRANSFER-MONEY events refer to the giving, receiving, borrowing, or lending money when it is not in the context of purchasing something. The canonical examples are: (1) people giving money to organizations (and getting nothing tangible in return); and (2) organizations lending money to people or other orgs.

Note: We will annotate extortion as a TRANSFER-MONEY event only when the amount of money is explicitly specified.

Note: The transfer of stock is not taggable as a TRANSFER-MONEY event, even when it is expressed in terms of a monetary value.

Ask yourself: Did you get any physical object or hypothetical idea as a price for that money,
+ If YES so it is Transaction (Transfer-Ownership).
+ If NO so it is Transfer-Money.

Examples

The charity was suspected of giving money to Al Qaeda.

The organization survives on donations.

** I paid $9 for the movie ticket. (not taggable)
Note: The creation of an Organization is annotated as a START-ORG event only when the Organization is newly-created. The establishment of independence (GPE) or the spin-off of a subsidiary (ORG) will not be annotated as a START-ORG event.

Note: When an ORG opens new branch office, this will be annotated as a START-ORG event.

Note: When a new ORG results from the merger of two pre-existing ORGs, this will be annotated as a START-ORG event.

Examples

*Joseph Conrad Parkhurst, who founded the motorcycle magazine *Cycle World* in 1962, has died.*

5.4.2 Merge-Org

A MERGE-ORG event occurs whenever two or more ORGANIZATION entities come together to form a new ORGANIZATION entity. This event applies to any kind of organization, including government agencies. It also includes joint ventures.

Note: The temporary closure of Organizations or their Facilities will not be annotated as END-ORG events.

Examples

*Talks on a long-planned merger with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines collapsed in September.*

5.4.3 Declare-Bankruptcy

A DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY event will occur whenever an entity officially requests legal protection from debt collection due to an extremely negative balance sheet.
Examples

Orange County declared bankruptcy in 1995.

The bankrupt MCI-Worldcom... (resultative)

5.4.4 End-Org

An END-ORG event occurs whenever an ORGANIZATION ceases to exist (in other words ‘goes out of business’). Mergers are treated independently as MERGE events.

Examples

FOO Corp folded in 2002.

5.5 Conflict

5.5.1 Attack

An ATTACK event is defined as a violent physical act causing harm or damage. ATTACK events include any such event not covered by the INJURE or DIE subtypes, including events where there is no stated agent. The ATTACK event type includes less specific violence-related nouns such as ‘conflict’, ‘clashes’, and ‘fighting’. ‘Gunfire’, which has the qualities of both an event and a weapon, should always be tagged as an ATTACK event, if only for the sake of consistency. A ‘coup’ is a kind of ATTACK (and so is a ‘war’).

Note: For Events that where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types LIFE (i.e. INJURE and DIE) and CONFLICT (i.e. ATTACK), we will only annotate the Event as a LIFE Event in case the relevant resulting state is clearly indicated by the construction. This rule will not apply when there are independent triggers.

For example in:

Three Palestinians were shot dead.

there are two Events:

Ev1: shot (CONFLICT.ATTACK)
Ev2: dead (LIFE.DIE)
**Note:** The generic concepts typically represented by the strings *Terrorism* and *terrorist activities* will be taggable as *ATTACK* events. However those represented by the string *military operations* will not.

**Note:** The resulting damage caused by an *ATTACK* event is not itself taggable as an *ATTACK* event.

**Examples**

_U.S. forces continued to bomb Fallujah._

_القوات الأمريكية استمرت في قصف الفالوجا_

_Another exchange of *gunfire* in Gilo..._

_تبادل إطلاق نار آخر في بغداد_

### 5.5.2 Demonstrate

A **DEMONSTRATE** event occurs whenever one or more of people come together in a public area to protest or demand some sort of official action. **DEMONSTRATE** events include, but are not limited to, protests, sit-ins, strikes, and riots.

**Examples**

_The union began its *strike* on Monday._

_اتحاد العمال بدأ اضرابه يوم الاثنين_

_Protesters *rallied* on the White House lawn._

_المعارضون تظاهروا أمام البيت الأبيض_

### 5.6 Contact

#### 5.6.1 Meet

A **MEET** event occurs whenever two or more entities come together at a single location and interact with one another face-to-face. **MEET** events include talks, summits, conferences, meetings, visits, and any other event where two or more parties get together at some location.

**Note:** To qualify as a **MEET** event, a set of mentions must refer to an occurrence in which it is clear that the meeting is physically located somewhere. In other words, the meeting must be known to be face-to-face in order for it to be taggable as a **MEET** event. A direct consequence is that the following is NOT taggable:
GM is in talks with Chrysler to purchase Jeep.

It is not clear that these talks are all (face-to-face) meetings, so we cannot tag this example.

Note: Affairs and long-term relationships do not count as MEET events.

Examples

Bush and Putin met earlier this week to discuss Chechnya.

China, Japan, the United States, and both Koreas will hold a meeting this month.

5.6.2 Phone-Write

A PHONE-WRITE event occurs when two or more people directly engage in discussion which does not take place ‘face-to-face’. To make this event less open-ended, we limit it to written or telephone communication where at least two parties are specified. Communication that takes place in person should be considered a MEET event. The very common PERSON told reporters is not a taggable event, nor is issued a statement. A PHONE-WRITE event must be explicit phone or written communication between two or more parties.

Examples

John sent an e-mail to Jane.

All three parties discussed the matter in a teleconference Thursday.

Beware of a number of non-taggable look-alikes:

** John received an e-mail. (not taggable)

** Smith told reporters... (not taggable)

** Hamas issued a statement... (not taggable)
** The group announced... (not taggable)

الجماعة اعلنت....

** Bush spent most of the day on the telephone and in meetings, moving ahead at lightning speed putting together his administration. (not taggable)

قاضي الرئيس بوسٌ معظم اليوم في اجتماعات واتصالات تلفونية....

5.7 Personnel

All PERSONNEL events can have a POSITION attribute. The object populating the POSITION-ARG slot in a PERSONNEL event will be a VALUE of type JOB-TITLE, which consists of a string taken from within the scope of the event.

For example, in:

Mary Smith joined Foo Corp. as CEO in June 1998,

Mary Smith التحقت بالشركة كرئيس مجلس إدارة في يونيما عام 1998

the POSITION-ARG of the event is the JOB-TITLE value populated by the string CEO.

A complete description of the role that a POSITION-ARG plays in a PERSONNEL event is provided in Section 5.8 below. The manner in which values are annotated is provided in the Values Guidelines (Values_Guidelines_v1.1.doc).

Note: While layoffs will be annotated as END-POSITION events, in general we will not annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as a loss of jobs or job creation.

5.7.1 Start-Position

A START-POSITION event occurs whenever a PERSON entity begins working for (or changes jobs within) an ORGANIZATION, or GPE. This includes government officials starting their terms, whether elected or appointed.

Note: In general we will not annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as a job creation.

Foo Corp. hired Mary Smith in June 1998.

شركة كوكى عينت ماري سميث في يونيما عام 1998

Mary Smith joined Foo Corp. in June 1998.

ماري سميث التحقت شركة كوكى عام 1998
5.7.2 End-Position

An END-POSITION event occurs whenever a PERSON entity stops working for (or changes offices within) an ORGANIZATION, or GPE. The change of office case will only be taggable when the office being left is explicitly mentioned within the scope of the event. This includes government officials starting ending terms, whether elected or appointed.

**Note:** While layoffs will be annotated as END-POSITION events, in general we will not annotate large-scale economic trends in employment such as a loss of jobs.

**Examples**

*Mary Smith left Foo Corp. in July 2000.*

"ماري سميث تركت شركة كوكبي عام 2000"

*Richard Jr. had 14 months, before he was laid off in October.*

"ريتشارد أمضى أربعة عشر شهرا قبل أن يقال في أكتوبر"

5.7.3 Nominate

A NOMINATE event occurs whenever a PERSON is proposed for a START-POSITION event by the appropriate PERSON, through official channels.

**Examples**

*The president nominated Rep. Mark Foley (R-Fla.) to head the commission.*

"الرئيس رشح فرید لتتراس الاتحاد"

*The recently nominated Foley said... (resultative)*

"المرشح حديثا فريد قال...."

5.7.4 Elect

An ELECT event occurs whenever a candidate wins an election designed to determine the PERSON argument of a START-POSITION event.

**Examples**

*Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of Columbus in 1993.*

"جويرج انتخب عمدة لكونسلومبيا عام 1993"

*The newly elected mayor... (resultative)*

"العمدة المنتخب حديثا..."
5.8 Justice

Many JUSTICE events can have a CRIME-ARG attribute. As with the POSITION-ARG in PERSONNEL events, these argument slots will be filled by values.

A complete description of the role that a CRIME-ARG plays in a JUSTICE event is provided in Section 6.1 below. The manner in which values are annotated is provided in the Values Guidelines.

Please note that some JUSTICE event subtypes seem to permit actions by non-state (extra-governmental) organizations. For example, one can imagine tagging the release of hostages by some paramilitary or terrorist group as a JUSTICE.RELEASE event. As the name of the containing type suggests, this will not be permissible. We will only annotate as JUSTICE events those occurrences that can be tied to the legal system of some taggable GPE entity.

5.8.1 Arrest-Jail

اﻹﻋﺘﻘﺎل – السجن
A Jail event occurs whenever the movement of a PERSON is constrained by a state actor (a GPE, its ORGANIZATION subparts, or its PERSON representatives).

An ARREST event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) takes official custody of a PERSON entity for the purposes of evaluating legal liability in a criminal activity.

ARREST-JAIL events can have a CRIME-ARG attribute filled with a string from the text. For example:

Scott Peterson was arrested for the murder of his wife.

In the above example, the CRIME-ARG is a CRIME value populated by the string murder. A complete description of the role that a CRIME-ARG plays in a JUSTICE event is provided in Section 6.9 below.

Note: Serving a sentence will be annotated as an ARREST-JAIL event.

Examples

Since May, Russia has jailed over 20 suspected terrorists without a trial.

صدى الماردي اعتصمت اتكرست روستيا أكثر من عشرين من الإرهابيين المشتبه فيه بدون أي محاكاة

The jailed suspects demanded to speak to a lawyer. (resultative)
Florida police arrested James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.

5.8.2 Release-Parole

A RELEASE–PAROLE event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) ends its custody of a PERSON entity. This can be because the sentence has ended; because the charges are dropped; or because parole has been granted.

Harvey was released the following day

The newly freed prisoners...

Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and release American businessman Edmond Pope.

5.8.3 Trial-Hearing

A TRIAL event occurs whenever a court proceeding has been initiated for the purposes of determining the guilt or innocence of a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE accused of committing a crime.

A HEARING event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart, or PERSON representative) officially gathers to discuss some criminal legal matter.

A TRIAL-HEARING event can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text. It is important that the PROSECUTER-ARG be a state actor (GPE, ORGANIZATION subpart or PERSON representing them).

Examples

Jenna Raleigh will be tried in a military court.

The trial resumed this week after a month of delays following the disclosure that new evidence surfaced on another group, the Damascus-based Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

At a preliminary hearing Friday afternoon, Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the trial.
5.8.4 Charge-Indict

A CHARGE event occurs whenever a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE is accused of a crime by a state actor (GPE, an ORGANIZATION subpart of a GPE or a PERSON representing a GPE).

An INDICT event occurs whenever a state actor (GPE, ORG subpart of a GPE or PERSON agent of a GPE) takes official legal action to follow up on an accusation.

A CHARGE-INDICT event can have a CRIME-ARG attribute filled by a string from the text.

Examples

Joy Fenter was indicted by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.

5.8.5 Sue

A SUE event occurs whenever a court proceeding has been initiated for the purposes of determining the liability of a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE accused of committing a crime or neglecting a commitment. It can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text. It is not important that the PLAINTIFF-ARG be a state actor (a GPE, an ORGANIZATION subpart or a PERSON representing them).

Examples

Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys ‘R’ Us in 1997.

Five years there, $30 million. U.S. victims of terrorism have been able to sue foreign governments since 1996.

5.8.6 Convict

A CONVICT event occurs whenever a TRY event ends with a successful prosecution of the DEFENDANT-ARG. In other words, a PERSON, ORGANIZATION or GPE entity is convicted whenever that entity has been found
guilty of a CRIME. It can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text. CONVICT events will also include guilty pleas.

Examples

Martha Breckenridge was convicted of two counts of manslaughter.

It found him guilty of enriching himself through a property deal with the state’s main food supply agency.

5.8.7 Sentence

A SENTENCE event takes place whenever the punishment (particularly incarceration) for the DEFENDANT-ARG of a TRY event is issued by a state actor (a GPE, an ORGANIZATION subpart or a PERSON representing them). It can have a CRIME-ARG attribute filled by a CRIME value and a SENTENCE-ARG attribute filled by a SENTENCE value.

Note: Serving a sentence will be annotated as an ARREST-JAIL event.

Examples

She was sentenced to life without parole.

5.8.8 Fine

A FINE event takes place whenever a state actor issues a financial punishment to a GPE, PERSON or ORGANIZATION entity, typically as a result of court proceedings. It can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text.

Please note that settlements (between two parties) will not be annotated as FINE events, but rather as TRANSFER-MONEY events. This will be true even when the settlement is brought about by some other JUSTICE event (such as a SUE event).

Examples

Ms. Brooks, who could go to prison and will certainly be heavily fined has agreed to turn state’s evidence, turning against her boss.

It fined the school $3,000 and banned its football program.
The company was ordered to pay a fine of $300,000.

5.8.9 Execute

الإعدام
An EXECUTE event occurs whenever the life of a PERSON is taken by a state actor (a GPE, its ORGANIZATION subparts, or PERSON representatives). It can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text.

Examples

*David Goran was executed by lethal injection in March 1987.*

5.8.10 Extradite

تسليم مجرم مدان الى حكومته
An EXTRADITE event occurs whenever a PERSON is sent by a state actor from one PLACE (normally the GPE associated with the state actor, but sometimes a FACILITY under its control) to another place (LOCATION, GPE or FACILITY) for the purposes of legal proceedings there.

Wherever the ORIGIN-ARG is not explicitly stated, the slot will not be filled.

Examples

*The former leader was extradited to Burkina Faso.*

Milosevic, who has been indicted by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, cannot leave Yugoslavia without risking arrest and extradition.

*In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.*

*Kimes' main demand was that his mother not be extradited to California, where the two face the death penalty on charges they killed a former business associate.*

5.8.11 Acquit

البراءة
An ACQUIT event occurs whenever a trial ends but fails to produce a conviction. This will include cases where the charges are dropped by the PROSECUTOR-ARG.
Examples

*Chase was acquitted after a trial in the Senate.*

*He was acquitted by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.*

5.8.12 Appeal

An *APPEAL* event occurs whenever the decision of a court is taken to a higher court for review.

5.8.13 Pardon

A *PARDON* event occurs whenever a head-of-state or their appointed representative lifts a sentence imposed by the judiciary.

6. Event Arguments

Event arguments will be taggable just in case they occur within the scope of the corresponding event. This is another way of saying that any taggable event argument will occur in the same sentence as the trigger word for its event.

6.1 Introduction to Event Arguments

Event arguments will be taggable just in case they occur within the scope of the corresponding event. This is another way of saying that any taggable event argument will occur in the same sentence as the trigger word for its event.

6.1 Introduction to Event Arguments

We begin with a brief discussion of the different kinds of Arguments.

**Event Participants:**

Most event arguments will be participants in the event. These will be taggable entities that are somehow involved in the event. For each type and subtype of event, there will be a specific set of participant roles that can be filled.
following subsections indicate what the possible participant roles are for each event subtype, and how to interpret each.

**Event Attributes:**

In addition to participants, there are two kinds of attributes that can be associated with events (as arguments):

1. Event-Specific Attributes such as the *CRIME-ARG* and *SENTENCE-ARG* for *JUSTICE* events and the *POSITION-ARG* for *PERSONNEL* events. In both cases, the argument slot can be filled by values identified within the scope of the event (*CRIME* and *JOB-TITLE*, respectively). For a complete discussion of value annotation, please see the Values Guidelines. The complete list of Event-Specific Attributes, their associated event types, their associated value types and their interpretations is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRIME-ARG</td>
<td>JUSTICE</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The crime for which the Justice event has been undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSITION-ARG</td>
<td>PERSONNEL</td>
<td>JOB-TITLE</td>
<td>The job which the PERSONNEL event is concerned with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENTENCE-ARG</td>
<td>JUSTICE.SENTENCE</td>
<td>SENTENCE</td>
<td>The sentence that has been leveled against the DEFENDANT-ARG following conviction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. General Event Attributes such as *PLACE-ARG* and *TIME-ARG* which will readily apply to most (if not all) events and be interpreted in precisely the same way each time.

The complete list of General Event Attributes and their interpretations is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLACE-ARG</td>
<td>Where the event takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME-ARG</td>
<td>When the event takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There will be some (event-specific) **participants** that may be easily confused with these **attributes**. For example, the **ORIGIN-ARG** and **DESTINATION-ARG** in *TRANSPORT* events are themselves 'places', but have their own specialized interpretation and should not be confused with the **PLACE-ARG** that is seen in other events. We will clarify each of these cases as they emerge in our presentation of event participants below.

**A caveat: Attributes and Participants are all just Arguments**

In the subsections which follow, we have included all possible arguments (participants and both kinds of attributes) in the same table. We will refer to these two properties of events collectively as **arguments**.

**6.1.1 Event Argument Taggability**

*We will only tag as arguments those entities and values that occur within the scope of the event.*

**Arguments and Modality:**

We will annotate arguments regardless of the modal certainty of their involvement in the indicated event.

In the following example, *Einhorn* will be an argument (**AGENT-ARG**) in the expressed **DIE** event.

*Einhorn was accused of killing Maddux*

And in:

*India blamed Islamic militants for the attack*

The entity mention **militants** is taggable as an argument in the **ATTACK** event expressed by **attack**.

**Reasonable Reader Rule:**

An entity or value will be accessible as an argument in a given event only if there is no reasonable interpretation of the sentence in which the argument is not involved (at the world defined by the respective modality).

**Shared Arguments:**
In the case where an entity or quantity is clearly an argument to another event mention in the sentence, but it also applies quite reasonably to another event mention in the sentence, it should be annotated as an argument of both event mentions. In the examples which follow, the argument underlined should attach to both mentions in bold.

The explosion in Lahore caused a fire that burned makeshift stalls and wounded 36 people.

Bombs went off in three Pakistani cities Monday, injuring 45 people.

Carruth, 26, could be executed if convicted of masterminding the shooting.

A note about PLACE-ARGS

An entity mention is taggable as a PLACE-ARG even if the event happens at or near the place in question.

A car bomb went off outside army headquarters

6.1.2 Events as ‘Blocking Categories’:

Sometimes, an event will be mentioned along with a number of its sub-events:

1. Six murders occurred in France, including the assassination of Bob and the killing of Joe.

2. Six men were murdered, including Bob (in Paris) and Joe (in Reims).

In cases where a sub-event ‘X’ is mentioned in the scope of some ‘larger’ event ‘Y’ (which is a set of such sub-events), then we will mark all possible valid arguments of Y except when you would have to explicitly promote an argument through an annotated event X to apply it to the set of events Y that contains X.

As such, we get:

1. Six murders occurred in France, including the assassination of Bob and the killing of Joe.

murders(France)
assassination(Bob, France)
killing(Joe, France)
2. Six men were murdered, including Bob (in Paris) and Joe (in Reims).

6.1.3 Some comments with regard to TIME-ARG Attributes

The TIME-ARG is actually a set of (seven) Roles defined in the Timestamp Guidelines. The process of assigning these Roles to TIMEX2 annotations will be referred to as Timestamping. For a complete discussion of how each of these Roles is defined, please consult the definitions found in the Timestamping Guidelines.

The rules regarding scope for the annotation of Timestamps will be the same as for other Arguments. Specifically:

1. We will only annotate as TIME-ARGS those TIMEX2 mentions which occur within the extent of the relevant Event Mention.

2. We will annotate as TIME-ARGS only those TIMEX2 expressions which satisfy the Reasonable Reader Rule.

Additionally, we will employ the following decision rule for the cases which remain unclear even after the application of rules (1) and (2).

Additional Decision Rule for Timestamps:

Whenever the TIMESTAMP might apply to several Events equally well, we will assume that the TIMEX2 mention attaches only to the most syntactically local Event, unless there is clear evidence to the contrary from the context.

6.1.4 Examples Formatting

In the examples in the subsections to follow, triggers are indicated in bold and the relevant arguments are indicated using bold font and square brackets.

All of the arguments available to each event subtype will be presented in each table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First-Arg</th>
<th>ENTITY TYPES</th>
<th>Description of First-Arg</th>
<th>[first-arg example] text trigger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second-Arg</td>
<td>ENTITY TYPES</td>
<td>Description of Second-Arg</td>
<td>[second-arg example] text trigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 Life

6.2.1 Be-Born

BE-BORN events have one participant slot (PERSON-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The person who is born</th>
<th>[John Robert Bond] was born in England.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(الشخص الذي ولد) في إنجلترا]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the birth takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the birth takes place</td>
<td>John Robert Bond was born in [England].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the birth takes place</td>
<td>(جون ولد في(إنجلترا))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.2 Marry

MARRY events have one participant slot (PERSON-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The people who are married</th>
<th>[ames] recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married [her] two years later.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(أيمن) عيينها كمحاسبة عام 1983 ثم [تزوج] [ها] بعد سنتين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the marriage takes place</td>
<td>ames recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married her [two years later].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the marriage takes place</td>
<td>أيمن عيينها كمحاسبة عام 1983 ثم [تزوج] [ها] بعد سنتين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the marriage takes place</td>
<td>We were married in [Spain]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.3 Divorce

DIVORCE events have one participant slot (PERSON-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

| Person-Arg | PER | The people who are divorced | the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding [her] divorce from the [heir] to the throne in 1996. |
| Time-Arg | TIME | When the divorce takes place | the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her divorce from the heir to the throne in [1996]. |
| Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the divorce takes place | ...

6.2.4 Injure

INJURE events have three participant slots (AGENT-ARG, VICTIM-ARG, and INSTRUMENT-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

| Agent-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The attacking agent, The one that inacts the harm | [Two Palestinians] were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli |
Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were wounded, one critically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The attacking agent, The one that inacts the harm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>قتل فلسطينيين عندما هاجموا حافلة إسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار مستوطنة جوش الإسرائيلية مساء السبت كما جرح جنديان إسرائيليان احدهما في حالة حرجة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The harmed person(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and [two Israeli soldiers] were wounded, one critically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The harmed person(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>قتل فلسطينيين عندما هاجموا حافلة إسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار مستوطنة جوش الإسرائيلية مساء السبت كما جرح [جنديان إسرائيليان] احدهما في حالة حرجة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument-Arg</th>
<th>WEA VEH SUB</th>
<th>The device used to inflict the harm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the injuring takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif [Saturday afternoon], and two Israeli soldiers were wounded, one critically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the injuring takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the injuring takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the injuring takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.5 Die

DIE events have three participant slots (AGENT-ARG, VICTIM-ARG, and INSTRUMENT-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The attacking agent, The killer</th>
<th>Canadian authorities arrested [two Vancouver-area men] on Friday and charged them in the deaths of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The attacking agent, The</td>
<td>السلطات الكندية اعتقلت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORG</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>killer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The person(s) who died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the deaths of [329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in 1985, en route from Canada to London].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The person(s) who died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>الأسلحة الكاتمة اعتقلت شخصين من فانكوفور يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم بقتل [329 راكب بالإضافة إلى طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية بوينج 747 التي اندلعت قرب بحر إيرلندا عام 1985 في طريقها من كندا الي لندن].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument-Arg</th>
<th>WEA</th>
<th>VEH</th>
<th>SUB</th>
<th>The device used to kill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the death takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the deaths of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over the Irish Sea in [1985], en route from Canada to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the death takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>الأسلحة الكاتمة اعتقلت شخصين من فانكوفور يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم بقتل [329 راكب بالإضافة إلى طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية بوينج 747 التي اندلعت قرب بحر إيرلندا عام 1985 في طريقها من كندا الي لندن].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the death takes place |
---|---|---|
Canadian authorities arrested two Vancouver-area men on Friday and charged them in the deaths of 329 passengers and crew members of an Air-India Boeing 747 that blew up over [the Irish Sea] in 1985, en route from Canada to London.

While the AGENT-ARG is available for DIE events, it is not required. Agenthood is not criterial for us, so we will tag all deaths, leaving the AGENT-ARG slot empty wherever necessary.

Agent-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The attacking agent, the killer |
---|---|---|
We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, [who] died last week at 80.

Victim-Arg | PER | The person who died |
---|---|---|
We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, [who] died last week at 80.

Instrument-Arg | WEA VEH | The device used to kill |
---|---|---|
We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, [who] died last week at 80.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB</th>
<th>TIME-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the death takes place</th>
<th>We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, who died [last week] at 80.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TIME-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the death takes place</td>
<td>شاهدنا الجنازة العامة للولاية في مونتريال اليوم الخاصة برئيس وزراء كندا السابق بيير ترودو الذي توفي [الأسبوع الماضي] عن 80 عام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the death takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.3 Movement

#### 6.3.1 Transport

*TRANSPORT* events have six participant slots (*AGENT-ARG*, *ARTIFACT-ARG*, *VEHICLE-ARG*, *PRICE-ARG*, *ORIGIN-ARG*, and *DESTINATION-ARG*) and one attribute slot (*TIME-ARG*).

For the arguments of *TRANSPORT* events, we will adopt the following conventions:

1. Any vehicle used is *VEHICLE-ARG*;
2. Any other artifact (other than the vehicle doing the transporting) is *ARTIFACT-ARG*;
3. Any passenger on a vehicle is *ARTIFACT-ARG*;
4. Any person moving about by some unspecified means is *ARTIFACT-ARG* (e.g. *He fled the state*);
5. Any entity explicitly directing the movement of another entity is *AGENT-ARG*, including pilots and drivers.

**Special case**: any general mention of the people in a vehicle is *ARTIFACT-ARG* (even if the group might include a driver/pilot)
### 6.4 Transaction

#### 6.4.1 Transfer-Ownership

TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP events have five participant slots (BUYER-ARG, SELLER-ARG, BENEFICIARY-ARG, ARTIFACT-ARG, and PRICE-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG)

This type will be used both for sales of ‘items’ (VEHICLE, WEAPON, SUBSTANCE and FACILITY) and of ORGANIZATIONS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Arabic Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buyer-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The buying agent</td>
<td>the [man] accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The buying agent</td>
<td>[الرجل] المتهم بقتل سبع أشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء [افتني] بندقيته من ماساشوسيتس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seller-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The selling agent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The agent that benefits from the transaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>VEH</td>
<td>The item or organization that was bought or sold</td>
<td>the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got [his guns] in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>VEH</td>
<td>The item or organization that was bought or sold</td>
<td>[الرجل] المتهم بقتل سبع أشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء [افتني] بندقيته من ماساشوسيتس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price-Arg</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>The sale price of the ARTIFACT-ARG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the sale takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the sale takes place</td>
<td>the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in [Massachusetts]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the sale takes place</td>
<td>[الرجل] المتهم بقتل سبع أشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء [افتني] بندقيته من ماساشوسيتس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The buying agent</td>
<td>[The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton], …, has offered to acquire Donna Karan International for $195 million in a cash deal...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The buying agent</td>
<td>[شركة كوبكي] .. تعرضت على شركة دونا كاران أن [تحصل] على</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Seller-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The selling agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beneficiary-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The agent that benefits from the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>ORG VEH WEA SUB FAC</td>
<td>The item or organization that was bought or sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, ..., has offered to acquire [Donna Karan International] for $195 million in a cash deal...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>ORG VEH WEA SUB FAC</td>
<td>The item or organization that was bought or sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>الشركة العملاقة كوكیي... عرضت علي شركة [دونا كاران] ان تحصل علي 195 مليون دولار كاهن...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Price-Arg</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>The sale price of the ARTIFACT-ARG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, ..., has offered to acquire Donna Karan International for [195 million] in a cash deal...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Price-Arg</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>The sale price of the ARTIFACT-ARG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>الشركة العملاقة كوكیي... عرضت علي شركة دونا كاران ان تحصل علي [195 مليون] كاهن...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the sale takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the sale takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4.2 Transfer-Money

TRANSFER-MONEY events have 4 participant slots (GIVER-ARG, RECIPIENT-ARG, BENEFICIARY-ARG, and MONEY-ARG) and 2 attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).
I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a retired singing instructor who [borrowed] about [$10,500] to buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.
British Airways PLC plans to sell [Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary] launched two years ago, the company said Monday.

British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched [two years ago], the company said Monday.
6.5.3 Declare-Bankruptcy

DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY events have one participant slot (ORG-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the bankruptcy is declared</td>
<td>Orange County declared bankruptcy in [1995].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>When the bankruptcy is declared</td>
<td>اعلنت شركة كوكب فلاسفة] عام 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the declaration takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.4 End-Org

END-ORG events have one participant slot (ORG-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Org-Arg</th>
<th>ORG</th>
<th>The organization that is ended</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the event takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the event takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6 Conflict

6.6.1 Attack

ATTACK events have three participant slots (ATTACKER-ARG, TARGET-ARG and INSTRUMENT-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).  
Decision Rules: Distinguishing PLACE-ARG from TARGET-ARG
For ATTACK events:

1. GPE and LOCATION entities can only be tagged as PLACE-ARGs.

2. A FACILITY or VEHICLE entity will always be tagged as a TARGET-ARG, unless:

   a. the entity in question is not a plausible target of such an ATTACK event (e.g. one does not shoot a café or stab a building); or

   b. there is a more explicit target that is also a legal participant of some mention of the ATTACK event (e.g. if a gunman shoots a woman in her Mercedes, she is a more explicit target than her car).

Note: The more explicit TARGET-ARG must be a legal participant of the ATTACK in question, so if a café bombing kills three people, “three people” is only a participant of the DIE event, not the ATTACK event itself, so café is still a TARGET of the ATTACK.

Given these rules, some examples would be as follows.

the bombing in Baghdad (Place)


the bombing in the café (Target)


in Baghdad (Place), the café (Target) was bombed (Place) (Target)

the terrorists attacked the café (Target)

the café (Place) stabbings

gunfire in the café (Place)

the gunmen shot the businessman (Target) in the café (Place)

the car (Target) exploded in the parking garage (Place)

the parking garage (Target) explosion

the car (Target) bomb

the café (Target) bombing killed three people
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attacker-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The attacking/instigating agent</th>
<th>A number of [demonstrators] threw stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE VEH FAC LOC WEA</td>
<td>The target of the attack (including unintended targets)</td>
<td>A number of demonstrators threw stones and empty bottles at [Israeli soldiers] positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument-Arg</td>
<td>WEA VEH SUB</td>
<td>The instrument used in the attack</td>
<td>A number of demonstrators threw [stones and empty bottles] at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the attack takes place</td>
<td>A number of demonstrators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC</td>
<td>Where the attack takes place</td>
<td>A number of demonstrators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.6.2 Demonstrate

DEMONSTRATE events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG</th>
<th>The demonstrating agent</th>
<th>[More than 40,000 workers] were back at their jobs Thursday following a 1-day walkout that closed social welfare offices and crippled public medical services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the demonstration takes place</td>
<td>[أكثر من 40000 عملاء] عادوا لوظائفهم الخميس بعد اضراب لمدة يوم مما أدى الى إغلاق مكاتب المعاشات و بطي الخدمات الصحية</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.7 Contact

6.7.1 Meet

MEET events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (TIME-ARG, PLACE-ARG and DURATION-ARG)
The agents who are meeting Mr. Erekat is due to travel to Washington to meet with [US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials] attempting to win a ceasefire.

The agents who are meeting السيد ايركات على اهبة السفر الي واشنطن لمقابل [وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية مادلين أوبراييت و المسؤولين الأمريكيين الآخرين] في محاولة لإنجاح وقف اطلاق النار.

When the meeting takes place

The duration of the meeting

Where the meeting takes place

Mr. Erekat is due to travel to [Washington] to meet with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other US officials attempting to win a ceasefire.

السيد ايركات على اهبة السفر الي واشنطن لمقابل [وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية مادلين أوبراييت و المسؤولين الأمريكيين الآخرين] في محاولة لإنجاح وقف اطلاق النار.

PHONE-WRITE events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and one attribute slot (TIME-ARG)

The communicating agents [People] can communicate with [international friends] without the hefty phone bills.

The communicating agents يمكن للأشخاص على اهبة السفر الي [صديقائهم في الخارج] دون أن يتكدوا فوائض باهظة.

When the communication takes
6.8 Personnel

6.8.1 Start-Position

START-POSITION events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG and ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the employee</th>
<th>In 1997, the company hired [John D. Idol] to take over as chief executive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the employee</td>
<td>تعينت الشركة [جون] في عام 1997 في وظيفة مدير تنفيذي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE FAC</td>
<td>the employer</td>
<td>In 1997, [the company] hired John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE FAC</td>
<td>the employer</td>
<td>تعينت [الشركة] جون في عام 1997 في وظيفة مدير تنفيذي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The JOB-TITLE for the position being started</td>
<td>In 1997, the company hired John D. Idol to take over as [chief executive].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The JOB-TITLE for the position being started</td>
<td>تعينت الشركة جون في عام 1997 في وظيفة [مدير تنفيذي]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the employment relationship begins</td>
<td>In [1997], the company hired John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the employment relationship begins</td>
<td>تعينت الشركة جون في عام [1997] في وظيفة مدير تنفيذي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the employment relationship begins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.8.2 End-Position

END-POSITION events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG and ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the employee</th>
<th>Georgia fired football coach [Jim Donnan] Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the employee</td>
<td>جورجيا فصلت مدرب كرة القدم [جيم دونان] الاثنين بعد موسم محيط ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE FAC</td>
<td>the employer</td>
<td>[Georgia] fired football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE FAC</td>
<td>the employer</td>
<td>جورجيا فصلت مدرب كرة القدم جيم دونان الاثنين بعد موسم محيط ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The JOB-TITLE for the position being ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the employment relationship ends</td>
<td>Georgia fired football coach Jim Donnan [Monday] after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the employment relationship ends</td>
<td>جورجيا فصلت مدرب كرة القدم جيم دونان [الاثنين] بعد موسم محيط ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the employment relationship ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above provides an example of how events can be annotated in a document, with annotations for Person, Entity, Position, Time, and Place arguments. The annotations are in English, but the text is also provided in Arabic. The example text describes the firing of football coach Jim Donnan by the University of Georgia after a disappointing 7-4 season.
### 6.8.3 Nominate

*Nominate* events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the person(s) nominated</th>
<th>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was [John Marshall], nominated by Adams to be chief justice.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the nominating agent</td>
<td>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, nominated by [Adams] to be chief justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The <em>JOB-TITLE</em> for the position being nominated to</td>
<td>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, nominated by Adams to be [chief justice].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the nomination takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the nomination takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.8.4 Elect

*Elect* events have two participant slots (*PERSON-ARG* and *AGENT-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).
Person-Arg | PER | the person elected | [Greg Lashutka] was elected mayor of Columbus in 1993.

Person-Arg | PER | the person elected | [جريج] انتخب كمحادث كولومبيا عام 1993

Entity-Arg | PER | the voting agent(s) |

Position-Arg | JOB | The JOB-TITLE for the position being nominated to | Greg Lashutka was elected [mayor of Columbus] in 1993.

Position-Arg | JOB | The JOB-TITLE for the position being nominated to | [جريج انتخب كمحادث كولومبيا] عام 1993

Time-Arg | TIME | When the election takes place | Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of Columbus in [1993].

Time-Arg | TIME | When the election takes place | [جريج انتخب كمحادث كولومبيا عام 1993]

Place-Arg | GPE | Where the election takes place | Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of [Columbus] in 1993.

Place-Arg | GPE | Where the election takes place | [جريج انتخب كمحادث كولومبيا] عام 1993

6.9 Justice

6.9.1 Arrest-Jail

ARREST events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG, and AGENT-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

Person-Arg | PER | the person who is arrested | Florida police arrested [James Harvey] in Coral Springs on Friday.

Agent-Arg | PER | the arresting agent |

Crime-Arg | CRIME | The CRIME for which the ARREST event is executed |

Time-Arg | TIME | When the arrest takes place | Florida police arrested James Harvey in Coral Springs on [Friday].
6.9.2 Release-Parole

RELEASE-PAROLE events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG and ENTITY-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the person who is released</th>
<th>Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and release [American businessman Edmond Pope].</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the person who is released</td>
<td>قال الرئيس الروسي فلاديمير بوتين إنه سيعفو و سيطلق سراح [جل الاعمال الأمريكي ادمون بوب]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the former captor agent(s)</td>
<td>[Russian President Vladimir Putin] says he will pardon and release American businessman Edmond Pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the former captor agent(s)</td>
<td>قال الرئيس الروسي فلاديمير بوتين إنه سيعفو و سيطلق سراح رجل الأعمال الأمريكي ادمون بوب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the released PERSON was being held</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the release takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the release takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.3 Trial-Hearing

**TRIAL-HEARING** events have three participant slots (**DEFENDANT-ARG**, **PROSECUTOR-ARG** and **ADJUDICATOR-ARG**) and three attribute slots (**CRIME-ARG**, **TIME-ARG** and **PLACE-ARG**).

<p>| Defendant-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the agent on trial | <em>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope [who] is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.</em> |
|Prosecutor-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The prosecuting agent |
|Adjudicator-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the judge or court | <em>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in [a closed court] in Russia on charges of spying.</em> |
|Crime-Arg | CRIME | The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried | <em>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of [spying].</em> |
|Time-Arg | TIME | When the trial takes place |
|Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the trial takes place |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Arg</th>
<th>GPE LOC FAC</th>
<th>Where the trial takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tried in a closed court in [Russia] on charges of spying.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The defendant agent(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prosecutor-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The prosecuting agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjudicator-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>the judge or court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Adjudicator-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the judge or court |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime-Arg</th>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>The CRIME for which the HEARING is being held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the hearing takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the hearing takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Arg</th>
<th>GPE LOC FAC</th>
<th>Where the hearing takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6.9.4 Charge-Indict
**CHARGE-INDICT** events have three participant slots (**DEFENDANT-ARG**, **PROSECUTOR-ARG** and **ADJUDICATOR-ARG**) and three attribute slots (**CRIME-ARG**, **TIME-ARG** and **PLACE-ARG**).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant-Arg</th>
<th>ROLE</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent that is indicted</td>
<td>Joy Fenter was indicted by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent that is indicted</td>
<td>ﻓﻴﻨﺘﺮ ﻟﻨﺮ ﺗﺎﻬﻢ آﺒﻴﺮ ﻋﻦ ﺛﻬﻤﺔ ﻋﺸﺮ ﺑﺎﺣﺪي ﺑﺮﻳﺪي ﺑﺮﻳﺪي اﺣﺘﻴﺎل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutor-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment</td>
<td>Joy Fenter was indicted by [a grand jury] on eleven counts of mail fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutor-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment</td>
<td>ﻓﻴﻨﺘﺮ ﻟﻨﺮ اﺗﻬﻢ ﻋﻦ آﺒﻴﺮ اﻟﻤﺤﻠﻔﻴﻦ ﻋﺸﺮ ﺑﺎﺣﺪي اﺣﺘﻴﺎل ﺑﺮﻳﺪي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the judge or court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted</td>
<td>Joy Fenter was indicted by a grand jury on [eleven counts of mail fraud].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted</td>
<td>ﻓﻴﻨﺘﺮ آﺒﻴﺮ اﺗﻬﻢ اﻟﻤﺤﻠﻔﻴﻦ ﻋﺸﺮ ﺑﺎﺣﺪي اﺣﺘﻴﺎل ﺑﺮﻳﺪي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the indictment takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the indictment takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant-Arg</th>
<th>ROLE</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent that is charged</td>
<td>Appointed to the federal bench in 1979, [he] was charged two years later with conspiracy to accept a bribe in a case he presided over in Miami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>the agent that is charged</td>
<td>[قضاء المحكمة الفيدرالية عام 1979] مته بالثامر بقبول رشوة بعد ستين في قضية في ميامي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutor-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the agent bringing charges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the judge or court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME with which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being charged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the charge takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the charge takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appointed to the federal bench in 1979, he was **charged** two years later with *conspiracy to accept a bribe* in a case he presided over in Miami.

6.9.5 Sue

*SUE* events have three participant slots (*PLAINTIFF-ARG, DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaintiff-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The suing agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The agent being sued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Donald Crutchfield* filed *suit* against *Toys 'R' Us* in 1997.

[Donald Crutchfield] رفع قضية ضد شركة *هدايا الأطفال* عام 1997.
Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.

Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.

A Russian court convicted [Pope] Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.

A Russian court convicted [Pope] Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.

Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.

Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.

6.9.6 Convict

CONVICT events have two participant slots (DEFENDANT-ARG and ADJUDICATOR-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arg</th>
<th>ORG GPE</th>
<th>DEFENDANT-ARG</th>
<th>ADJUDICATOR-ARG</th>
<th>CRIME-ARG</th>
<th>TIME-ARG</th>
<th>PLACE-ARG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The convicted agent(s)</td>
<td>A Russian court convicted [Pope] Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The convicted agent(s)</td>
<td>ادانت محكمة روسية (بوب) يوم الأربعاء بتهم تجسسية وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The judge or court</td>
<td>[A Russian court] convicted Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The judge or court</td>
<td>ادانت [محكمة روسية] بوب يوم الأربعاء بتهم تجسسية وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the</td>
<td>A Russian court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.7 Sentence

*SENTENCE* events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and four attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG PLACE-ARG* and *SENTENCE-ARG*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent who is sentenced</th>
<th>[46-year-old Abu Talib] was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Adjudicator-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The judge or court | }
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime-Arg</th>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced</th>
<th>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for [terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986].</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced</td>
<td>ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه بعمال ارهابية في استردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في الفترة بين 1985 و 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence-Arg</td>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>The sentence</td>
<td>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to [life imprisonment] in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence-Arg</td>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>The sentence</td>
<td>ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه بعمال ارهابية في استردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في الفترة بين 1985 و 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>the time of the sentencing event</td>
<td>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to life imprisonment in [1990] in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>the time of the sentencing event</td>
<td>ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه بعمال ارهابية في استردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في الفترة بين 1985 و 1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46-year-old Abu Talib was **sentenced** to life imprisonment in 1990 in [**Sweden**] for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Arg</th>
<th>GPE</th>
<th>LOC</th>
<th>FAC</th>
<th>Where the sentencing takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 6.9.8 Fine

*FINE* events have three argument slots (*ENTITY-ARG*, *ADJUDICATOR-ARG* and *MONEY-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>ORG</th>
<th>GPE</th>
<th>the entity that was fined</th>
<th><strong>[The company]</strong> was ordered to pay a fine of $300,000.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>علَى [الشركة] أن تدفع غرامة قدرها 300,000 دولار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>ORG</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>the entity that was fined</td>
<td><strong>[The company]</strong> was ordered to pay a fine of [<strong>$300,000</strong>].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>ORG</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>the entity doing the fining</td>
<td>علَى الشركة أن تدفع غرامة قدرها [300,000] دولار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money-Arg</td>
<td>NUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The amount of the fine</td>
<td>The company was ordered to pay a fine of [300,000].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money-Arg</td>
<td>NUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The amount of the fine</td>
<td>علَى الشركة أن تدفع غرامة قدرها [300,000] دولار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The CRIME (or offence) for which the ENTITY-ARG is being fined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When the fining event takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Where the fining event takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.9 Execute

EXECUTE events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG and AGENT-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The person executed</th>
<th>[David Goran] was executed by lethal injection in March 1987.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The agent responsible for carrying out the execution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being executed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the execution takes place</td>
<td>David Goran was executed by lethal injection in [March 1987].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the execution takes place</td>
<td>دافيد جوران اعدم بالغاز في [مارس 1987]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the execution takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9.10 Extradite

EXTRADITE events have four participant slots (AGENT-ARG, PERSON-ARG, DESTINATION-ARG and ORIGIN-ARG) and two attribute slots (CRIME-ARG and TIME-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>the extraditing agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The person being extradicted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The person being extradicted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 6.9.11 Acquit

**ACQUIT** events have two participant slots (DEFENDANT-ARG and ADJUDICATOR-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent being acquitted</th>
<th>[He] was acquitted by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<p>| Time-Arg | TIME | When the extradition takes place | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to [The Hague] rather than stay here and face our justice,” said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |
| Destination-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the person is extradited to, the destination | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to [The Hague] rather than stay here and face our justice,” said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |
| Origin-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | The original location of the person being extradited (rare … only when explicitly mentioned) | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay [here] and face our justice,” said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |
| Origin-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | The original location of the person being extradited (rare … only when explicitly mentioned) | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay [here] and face our justice,” said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |
| Crime-Arg | CRIME | The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being extradited | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay [here] and face our justice,” said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjudicator-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>the judge or court</th>
<th>He was acquitted by [a jury] in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being accused.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the acquittal takes place</td>
<td>He was acquitted by a jury in [1983], but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the acquittal takes place</td>
<td>برئة المحلفون[عام 1983] لكن مجموعة من القضاة اعادوا فتح القضية بعد اربع سنوات متهمه في كل من الجريمة الأولي بالإضافة الى الكذب بعد حلف اليمين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the acquittal takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9.12 Pardon

*PARDON* events have two participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the pardon takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the pardon takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9.13 Appeal

*APPEAL* events have three participant slots (*DEFENDANT-ARG*, *PROSECUTOR-ARG* and *ADJUDICATOR-ARG*) and three attribute slots (*CRIME-ARG*, *TIME-ARG* and *PLACE-ARG*). 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defendant-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The defendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutor-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The prosecuting agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the judge or court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME which is the subject of the appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the trial takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the trial takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>