

***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 جدودها متوفيين

They have been married for three years.

انهم تزوجوا منذ ثلاث سنوات

Her father is retired.

والدها تقاعد

The firm is bankrupt.

المؤسسة افلست

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

China's recently acquired submarines

الغواصات الصينية المشتراه حديثا

The newly merged companies

الشركات المندمجه حديثا

The bankrupt firm

المؤسسة المفلسة

Her retired father

الاب المتقاعد

The happily married couple

المتزوجان السعيديان

The injured soldier

الجندي المصاب

The freed prisoners

السجين المحرر

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

The dying man

الرجل المحتضر

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.*

انهم متزوجون منذ ثلاث سنوات

*Her father is **retired**.*

والدها متقاعد

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

حازت الصين حديثا على غواصات ربما تكون الان في بحر الصين الجنوبي

*The **rioting** crowd approached the Capitol.*

الحشد المشاغب اقترب من العاصمة

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.*

الهجوم قتل سبعة واصاب عشرون

*He **died** yesterday of renal failure.*

هو توفي امس بالفشل الكلوي

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

في عام 1927 تزوجت من ويليام المحاي والموسيقيار

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

*Milosovic was **indicted** yesterday for war crimes.*

ميلوسوفيتش المتهم سابقا في جرائم حرب

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

شينسون المولود في سان فرانسيسكو كان يعمل في لندن

*17 sailors were **killed**.*

سبعة عشر بحارا قتلوا

*He'd been **married** before and had a child.*

هو كان متزوجا من قبل وكان لديه طفل

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

اصيب خمسة عشر فلسطينيا هذا الصباح في مدينة رام الله

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.*

هو قال انه ليس لديه اية معلومات عن اي اعضاء قتلي او جرحي في طاقم الغواصة

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

الفلسطيني المولود بمصر ابغ القضاة.....

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

عضو الكونجرس المستقيل جيبسون

*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.

الهجوم قتل سبعة واصاب عشرون

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

نحن لا نعرف من قام بها... لكننا مقتنعون انها كانت عملية ارهابية

The **explosion** claimed at least 30 lives.

الهجوم ترك ثلاثون احياء

Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.

المعترضون اظهروا اعتراضا في اجتماع النواب

Talks ended without agreement on Monday.

المحادثات انتهت بدون اتفاق الاثنين الماضي

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

الاتدماج المحتمل اتمامه هذا العام

In accepting the **nomination** he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.

في حفل التنصيب تحدث عن بلده الام

Yesterday's **attack** was entirely unexpected.

هجوم الامس لم يكن متوقعا علي الاطلاق

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**.

تزوجوا في 20 يوليو, لقد كانت حادثة سعيدة

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.

في ابريل من العام الماضي بدأت الشركة اجراءات الافلاس

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**.

تزوجوا في 20 يوليو, لقد كانت حادثة سعيدة

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***

التصادم ترك 20 موتي

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 اجتماعا 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.

القادة عقدوا اجتماعا في بكين

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

علي الشركة ان تدفع غرامة قدرها 300 الف دولار

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.*

القادة عقدوا اجتماعا في بكين

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

علي الشركة ان تدفع غرامة قدرها 300 الف دولار

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

في ابريل من العام الماضي بدأت الشركة اجراءات الافلاس

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

الاتحاد بدا اضرابه يوم الاثنين

*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**.*

حماس قامت بهجوم

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

عقد القادة اجتماعهم في بوسطن

*He carried out the **assassination**.*

هو قام بالاعتقال

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

الوسيلة الوحيدة لانتشال الشركة هي اقرار الاندماج

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

اجتمع القادة علي غداء عمل لقراءة الخمسة وسبعون دقيقة

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

علي الشركة ان تدفع غرامة قدرها 300 الف دولار

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

*He prevented the **assassination**.*

هو احبط عملية الاعتقال

*Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.*

*An officer witnessed the **attack**.*

الضابط شاهد الهجوم

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

الاتحاد بدا اضرابه يوم الاثنين

*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**.*

الهجوم اسفر عن ثلاثون قيتل واثنى عشر جريحا

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.

79 مليون شخص ولدوا منذ انتهاء الحرب

More than 200 people have died.

اكثر من 200 شخص توفوا

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

سليمان يمكن ان يتعرض لحكم قد تصل مدته الي 211 عام

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.

جون حاول قتل ماري

Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.

الجماعات الارهابية هددت بقتل الرهائن الاجانب

U.S. forces continued to bomb Fallujah.

John Hinkley attempted to assassinate Ronald Reagan.

جون هينكلي قام بمحاولة لاغتيال رونالد ريجان

Tropicana Juices recently agreed to buy South Beach Beverage CO.

شركة تروبيكانا وافقت حديثا علي شراء شركة المشروبات الميحدة

AOL agreed to buy Time Warner.

ايه او ال وافقت علي شراء التايم وارنر

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.

الهجوم قتل سبعة وجرح عشرون

The **explosion left** at least 30 **dead**.

الانفجار اسفر عن ثلاثين قتيل

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**.

الهجوم اسفر عن ثلاثون قيتل واثنى عشر جريحا

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-tagtable¹ events are indicated with underlining:

An officer witnessed the **attack**.

الضابط شاهد الهجوم

Protestors interrupted their **meeting**.

He prevented the **assassination**.

هو احبط عملية الاغتيال

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 non-tagtable 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 is '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.*

الهجوم قتل سبعة وجرح عشرون

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.

هو اعداد حساب تاريخ ميلاد السيد المسيح ليكون

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 untaggable 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.*

الهجوم قتل سبعة وجرح عشرون

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 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 be 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**.*

زوجته كانت تجلس في المقعد الخلفي ولم تصب

*He no longer **sells** drugs.*

لم يعد يبيع المخدرات

*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.

هم اعدوا المشتريات في اخر لحظة

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.

هو سافر الي هيوستن او اخر سبتمبر

He was forced to **pay** the ransom.

كان عليه ان يدفع الفدية

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* events:

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 Undeterminedoption.

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.*

المجموعة المتخصصة في نقل الاسلحة المحظورة

*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.*

هو سافر الي هيوستن اواختر سبتمبر

*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.*

هناك شائعات عن اعتقال زعماء القاعدة

*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.*

تري كيف سيتصرف لو اصبح رئيسا؟

*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.*

امرت المحكمة بترحيله الي موسكو

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.

اسامه بن لادن هدد بقتل الرؤساء الخونة

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.

هو رغب في شراء الشركة العام الماضي

6. **Promised** events:

He said he would **leave** town.

هو قال انه سيغادر المدينة

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.

هو قال انها لفكرة رائعة ان يقابل رئيسه

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.

هناك احتمال ليتم الاندماج بنهاية العام

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.

المسلح هاجم سميث وولده، الهجوم ضد سميث

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.*

يوسف ولد في لبنان في 18 مارس عام 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.*

جين وجون تزوجوا عام 1998

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

جين وجون متزوجان

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

عينها في وظيفة محاسبة عام 1983 ثم تزوجها بعد ذلك بعامين

5.1.3 Divorce

A *DIVORCE* 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.*

انفصل الزوجان بعد اربعة سنوات

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

جون والد مطلق

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

الام المطلقة مرتين تود الواج لثالث مرة

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:

Ev1: *shot* (CONFLICT.ATTACK)

Ev2: *dead* (LIFE.DIE)

Examples

Two soldiers were **wounded** in the attack.

اصيب جنديان في الهجوم

The **injured** soldier... (resultative)

الجندي المصاب ...

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

مما ادي الي اصابة عشرة متظاهرين

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:

Ev1: *shot* (CONFLICT.ATTACK)

Ev2: *dead* (LIFE.DIE)

Examples

John Hinckley attempted to **assassinate** Ronald Reagan.

جون هينكلي قام بمحاولة اغتيال رونالد ريجان

Terrorist groups have threatened to **kill** foreign hostages.

المجموعات الارهابية هددت بقتل الرهائن الاجانب

The **slain** leader... (resultative)

القائد المقتول.....

She was **killed** in an automobile accident.

توفيت في حادث

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.

السلطات الكندية اتهمت جون بالتسبب في قتل 329 راكب من ركاب الطائرة البوينج

The **fatal** accident ...

الحادثة القاتلة

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.

انتحر اثنين من المتهمين

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

حمدي الذي توفي الاسبوع الماضي كان حسن السيرة

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.

فريد 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.*

الجيش استعان بعربات الاسعاف لنقل العدد المتزايد من الجرحي

*Zone escaped the incident with minor injuries, and Kimes was **moved** to the prison's disciplinary housing unit, the authorities said.*

فريد نقل الي مستشفى السجن لشعوره بالارهاق

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

القادة الفلسطينيين حذروا بان علي الاسرائيليين ان يخلوا جنودهم من المدن الفلسطينية

*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 سمير مستعد للسفر الي واشنطن

*The weapons were **moved** to a secure site in the south.*

تم اخلاء الاسلحة الي مناطق امنة

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)*

اقتنت الصين غواصتين حديثا

*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 الي موافقات لشراء اسلحة حديثة

*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 بدأت 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.*

الجمعيات الخيرية متهمه بتمويل منظمة القاعدة

*The organization survives on **donations**.*

بعض الشركات تعيش على المعونات

**** I paid \$9 for the movie ticket. (not taggable)**

دفعت تسعة دولارات ثمنًا لتذكرة السينما

5.4 Business

5.4.1 Start-Org

A *START-ORG* event occurs whenever a new *ORGANIZATION* is created.

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.*

جوزيف كونارد الذي انشا مجلة السيارات عام 1962

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.*

المحادثات عن الخطة طويلة الامد للاندماج مع شركة كي ال ام توقفت في سبتمبر
*Parkhurst later **merged** with another company that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.*

شركة كوكي اندمجت مؤخرا مع شركة اخري تملك شركة بوند لتكون شركة كوكي-بوند المتحدة

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.

اشهرت شركة كوكي افلاسها عام 1995

The **bankrupt** MCI-Worldcom... (resultative)

... شركة كوكي المفلسة

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.

شركة كوكي افلست عام 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 الامريكية استمرت في قصف الفالوجا

*Another exchange of **gunfire** in Gilo...*
تبادل اطلاق نار اخر 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 امام البيت الابيض

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.

شركة جي ام تجري مباحثات مع كريزلر لشراء السيارة جيب

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.

بوش و بوتين اجتمعوا هذا الاسبوع لمناقشة مشكلة شيشنيا

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

الصين واليابان والولايات المتحدة والكوريتين سيعقدوا اجتماعا هذا الشهر

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.

جون ارسل رسالة اليكترونية الي جين

All three parties discussed the matter in a teleconference Thursday.

الاحزاب الثلاثة ناقشوا المشكلة تليفونيا الخميس الماضي

John called Jane last night.

جون اتصل تليفونيا بجين بالامس

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

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

جون وصله بريد اليكتروني

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

صرح سميث للمراسلين....

**** Hamas issued a statement... (not tagtable)**

اصدرت منظمة حماس بيان....

** *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)*

..... قضي الرئيس بوش معظم اليوم في اجتماعات واتصالات تليفونية

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,*

ماري سميث التحقت بالشركة كرئيس مجلس ادارة في يونية 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 كوكي عينت ماري سميث في يونية عام 1998

*Mary Smith **joined** Foo Corp. in June 1998.*

ماري سميث التحقت بشركة كوكي 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 كوكي عام 2000

Richard Jr. had 14 months, before he was laid off in October.
ريتشارد امضي اربعة عشر شهرا قبل ان يقال في اكتوبر

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 فريد ليتراس الاجتماع
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.
جورج انتخب عمده لكولومبيا عام 1993
The newly elected mayor... (resultative)
العمده 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

الاعتقال – 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.*

منذ مايو الماضي اعتقلت روسيا اكثر من عشرين من الارهابيين المشتبه فيهم بدون اي محاكمة

*The **jailed** suspects demanded to speak to a lawyer. (resultative)*

المتهم المسجون طلب محامي
Florida police **arrested** James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.
البوليس السوداني اعتقل الارهابيين

5.8.2 Release-Parole

الإفراج (الإطلاق) - إطلاق سراح مشروط
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
اطلق سراح التهم في اليوم التالي
The newly **freed** prisoners... (resultative)
المسجون المحرر حديثاً
Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and **release**
American businessman Edmond Pope.

وعد الرئيس بوتين بالعفو عن وإطلاق سراح رجل الاعمال الامريكي ادمون بوب

5.8.3 Trial-Hearing

المحاكمة - سماع أقوال الشهود (جاسة محاكمة)
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.
اعضاء منظمة القاعدة سيحاكمون امام محكمة عسكرية

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.
المحاكمة المنعقدة هذا الاسبوع

At a preliminary **hearing** Friday afternoon, Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the **trial**.
في التحقيق الاولي يوم الجمعة اوضح حمدي انه سيتحدث عن تناول المحاكمة الغير منطقي

5.8.4 Charge-Indict

يتهم - يقاضي

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.*
جو فينتر اتهم بواسطة القاضي في احدي عشر قضية

5.8.5 Sue

يرفع دعوي

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.*

دونالد قاضي شركة سوني عام 1997

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

الجرحي في حوادث الطيران يمكنهم مقاضاة شركة التامين

5.8.6 Convict

يدين (ادانة المحكمة للمتهم)

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.*
مارثا اتهمت في قضيتين سياسيتين

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

المحكمة ادانته بالتزوير

5.8.7 Sentence

حكم قضائي

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.*
حكم عايبها بالسجن مدى الحياة بدون عفو

5.8.8 Fine

غرامة

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

الاعدام

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.*
دافيد اعدام بالغاز عام 1987

5.8.10 Extradite

تسليم مجرم مدان الي 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.*

الرئيس السابق سلم الي حكومته في بوركينا فاسو

*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.

حمدي حصل علي البراءة بعد محاكمة في القاهرة

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

الاستئناف

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

5.8.13 Pardon

العفو

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

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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. The

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:

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

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:

Attribute	Interpretation
<i>PLACE-ARG</i>	Where the event takes place
<i>TIME-ARG</i>	When the event takes place

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*
اينهورم اتهم بقتل مادوكس

And in:

India blamed Islamic militants for the attack
الهند القت باللوم علي الميليشيات الاسلامية في احداث الهجوم

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.

انفجار لاهور ادي الي حريق كبير في المدينة و جرح ستة وثلاثون شخص

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

القنبلة التي انفجرت في ثلاث مدن باكستانية الاثنين الماضي جرحت 45 شخصا

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

كاروث من الممكن ان يعدم اذا ثبت عليه الاتهام بتدبير الهجوم

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

سيارة مفخخة انفجرت خارج معسكر الجيش

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.

ستة عمليات قتل حدثت في فرنسا متضمنة اغتيال بوب وقتل جو

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

ستة رجال قتلوا من بينهم

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.

ستة عمليات قتل حدثت في فرنسا متضمنة اغتيال بوب وقتل جو

murders(France)

assassination(Bob, France)

killing(Joe, France)

2. Six men were **murdered**, including Bob (in Paris) and Joe (in Reims).
 ستة رجال قتلوا من بينهم بوب (في باريس) و جو (في ريمس)

murdered(six men, Bob, Joe, Paris, 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:

<i>First-Arg</i>	<i>ENTITY TYPES</i>	<i>Description of First-Arg</i>	<i>[first-arg example] text trigger</i>
<i>Second-Arg</i>	<i>ENTITY TYPES</i>	<i>Description of Second-Arg</i>	<i>[second-arg example] text trigger</i>

<i>Third-Arg</i>	<i>ENTITY TYPES</i>	<i>Description of Third-Arg</i>	<i>[third-arg example] text trigger</i>
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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*).

Person-Arg	PER	The person who is born	[john robert bond] was born in england.
Person-Arg		الشخص الذي ولد	[جون] [ولد] في انجلترا
Time-Arg	TIME	When the birth takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the birth takes place	john robert bond was born in [england] .
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the birth takes place	جون ولد في (انجلترا)

6.2.2 Marry

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

Person-Arg	PER	The people who are married	[ames] recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married [her] two years later.
Person-Arg	PER	The people who are married	[ايمن] عينها كمحاسبة عام 1983 ثم [تزوج] [ها] بعد سنتين
Time-Arg	TIME	When the marriage takes place	ames recruited her as an informant in 1983, then married her [two years later] .
Time-Arg	TIME	When the marriage takes place	ايمن عينها كمحاسبة عام 1983 ثم (تزوج) ها (بعد سنتين)
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the marriage takes place	We were married in [Spain]

Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the marriage takes place	نحن تزوجنا في [اسبانيا]
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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	<i>the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding [her] divorce from the [heir] to the throne in 1996.</i>
	PER	The people who are divorced	... خاصة في السنوات السابقة علي طلاقه من [وارث] العرش عام 1996
Time-Arg	TIME	When the divorce takes place	<i>the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her divorce from the heir to the throne in [1996].</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the divorce takes place	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the divorce takes place	... خاصة في السنوات السابقة علي طلاقه من وارث العرش [عام] [1996]

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
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			<i>settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were wounded, one critically.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent, The one that inacts the harm	قتل [فلسطينيين] عندما هاجموا حافلة اسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار مستوطنة جوش الاسرائيلية مساء السبت كما جرح جنديان اسرائيليان احدهما في حالة حرجة
Victim-Arg	PER	The harmed person(s)	<i>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.</i>
Victim-Arg	PER	The harmed person(s)	قتل فلسطينيين عندما هاجموا حافلة اسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار مستوطنة جوش الاسرائيلية مساء السبت كما جرح [جنديان اسرائيليان] احدهما في حالة حرجة
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The device used to inflict the harm	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the injuring takes place	<i>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.</i>

Time-Arg	TIME	When the injuring takes place	قتل فلسطينيين عندما هاجموا حافلة اسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار مستوطنة جوش الاسرائيلية [مساء السبت] كما جرح جنديان اسرائيليان احدهما في حالة حرجة
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the injuring takes place	<i>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.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the injuring takes place	قتل فلسطينيين عندما هاجموا حافلة اسرائيلية في قطاع غزة بجوار [مستوطنة جوش الاسرائيلية] مساء السبت كما جرح جنديان اسرائيليان احدهما في حالة حرجة

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*).

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking agent, The killer	<i>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.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER	The attacking agent, The	السلطات الكندية اعتقلت

	ORG GPE	killer	[شخصين من فانكوفر] يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم بقتل 329 راكب بالاضافة الي طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية البوينج 747 التي انفجرت فوق بحر ايرلندا عام 1985 في طريقها من كندا الي لندن
Victim-Arg	PER	The person(s) who died	<i>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].</i>
Victim-Arg	PER	The person(s) who died	السلطات الكندية اعتقلت شخصين من فانكوفر يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم بقتل [329 راكب بالاضافة الي طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية البوينج 747 التي انفجرت فوق بحر ايرلندا عام 1985 في طريقها من كندا الي لندن]
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The device used to kill	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the death takes place	<i>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.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the death takes place	السلطات الكندية اعتقلت شخصين من فانكوفر يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم

			بقتل 329 راكب بالاضافة الي طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية البوينج 747 التي انفجرت فوق بحر ايرلندا [عام 1985] في طريقها من كندا الي لندن
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	<i>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.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	السلطات الكندية اعتقلت شخصين من فانكوفر يوم الجمعة واتهمتهم بقتل 329 راكب بالاضافة الي طاقم طائرة الخطوط الجوية الهندية البوينج 747 التي انفجرت فوق [بحر ايرلندا] عام 1985 في طريقها من كندا الي لندن

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	
Victim-Arg	PER	The person who died	<i>We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, [who] died last week at 80.</i>
Victim-Arg	PER	The person who died	شاهدنا الجنازة العامة للولاية في مونتريال اليوم الخاصة برئيس وزراء كندا السابق بيير ترودو [الذي] توفي الاسبوع الماضي عن 80 سنة
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH	The device used to kill	

	SUB		
Time-Arg	TIME	When the death takes place	<i>We watched the state funeral in montreal today for canada's former prime minister pierre trudeau, who died [last week] at 80.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the death takes place	شاهدنا الجنازة العامة للولاية في مونتريال اليوم الخاصة برئيس وزراء كندا السابق بيير ترودو الذي توفي [الاسبوع الماضي] عن 80 عام
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the death takes place	

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)

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the transport event.	<i>The Palestinian leaders also warned that [Israel] must remove its soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the transport event.	وحذر ايضا القادة الفلسطينيين ان [اسرائيل] يجب ان [تسحب] جنودها من ضواحي المدن الفلسطينية
Artifact-Arg	PER WEA VEH	The person doing the traveling or the artifact being transported	<i>The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must remove [its soldiers] from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.</i>
			وحذر ايضا القادة الفلسطينيين ان اسرائيل يجب ان تسحب [جنودها] من ضواحي المدن الفلسطينية
Vehicle-Arg	VEH	The vehicle used to transport the person or artifact	
Price-Arg	NUM	The price of transporting the person or artifact	
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transporting originated	<i>The Palestinian leaders also warned that Israel must remove its soldiers from [the outskirts of Palestinian cities].</i>
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transporting originated	وحذر ايضا القادة الفلسطينيين ان اسرائيل يجب ان [تسحب] جنودها من [ضواحي المدن الفلسطينية]
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transporting is directed	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the transporting takes place	

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*.

Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The buying agent	<i>the [man] accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</i>
Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The buying agent	[الرجل] المتهم بقتل سبعة اشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء [اقتني] بندقيته من ماساشوسيتس
Seller-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The selling agent	
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transaction	
Artifact-Arg	VEH WEA SUB FAC ORG	The item or organization that was bought or sold	<i>the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got [his guns] in Massachusetts</i>
Artifact-Arg	VEH WEA SUB FAC ORG	The item or organization that was bought or sold	الرجل المتهم بقتل سبعة اشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء اقتني بندقيته من ماساشوسيتس
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the <i>ARTIFACT-ARG</i>	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the sale takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	<i>the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in [Massachusetts]</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	الرجل المتهم بقتل سبعة اشخاص قرب بوسطن يوم الثلاثاء (اقتني) بندقيته من (ماساشوسيتس)

Buyer-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The buying agent	<i>[The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton], ..., has offered to acquire Donna Karan International for \$195 million in a cash deal...</i>
Buyer-Arg	PER ORG	The buying agent	[الشركة العملاقة كوكي]... عرضت علي شركة دونا كاران ان [تحصل] علي

	GPE		195 مليون دولار كاش...
Seller-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The selling agent	
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transaction	
Artifact-Arg	ORG VEH WEA SUB FAC	The item or organization that was bought or sold	<i>The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, ..., has offered to acquire [Donna Karan International] for \$195 million in a cash deal...</i>
Artifact-Arg	ORG VEH WEA SUB FAC	The item or organization that was bought or sold	الشركة العملاقة كوكي ... عرضت علي شركة [دونا كاران] ان تحصل علي 195 مليون دولار كاش...
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the <i>ARTIFACT-ARG</i>	<i>The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, ..., has offered to acquire Donna Karan International for [\$195 million] in a cash deal...</i>
Price-Arg	MONEY	The sale price of the <i>ARTIFACT-ARG</i>	الشركة العملاقة كوكي ... عرضت علي شركة دونا كاران ان تحصل علي [195 مليون دولار] كاش...
Time-Arg	TIME	When the sale takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sale takes place	

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*).

Giver-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The donating agent	
Recipient-Arg	PER ORG	The recipient agent	<i>I'd like to see them accept his offer," said Jean Dolan, 59, a</i>

	GPE		<i>retired singing instructor [who] borrowed about \$10,500 to buy Eircom shares in the IPO in July 1999.</i>
Recipient-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The recipient agent	المستشار المستقيل جين دولان 59 عام [الذي] [اقترض] 10500 دولار لشراء اسهم شركة اركوم في يوليو عام 1999 قال انه يود لو انهم قبلوا عرضه
Beneficiary-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent that benefits from the transfer	
Money-Arg	MONEY	The amount given/donated/loaned	<i>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.</i>
Money-Arg	MONEY	The amount given/donated/loaned	المستشار المستقيل جين دولان 59 عام الذي اقترض [10500 دولار] لشراء اسهم شركة اركوم في يوليو عام 1999 قال انه يود لو انهم قبلوا عرضه
Time-Arg	TIME	When the amount is transferred	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the transaction takes place	

6.5 Business

6.5.1 Start-Org

START-ORG events have two participant slots (AGENT-ARG and ORG-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG)

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the START-ORG event (the 'founder')	<i>[British Airways PLC] plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched two years ago, the company said Monday.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent responsible for the START-ORG event (the 'founder')	قالت [شركة الخطوط البريطانية] امس انها تعتزم بيع فرعها الراجح شركة جو المطروح

			للبيع منذ سنتين
Org-Arg	ORG	The organization that is started	<i>British Airways PLC plans to sell [Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary] launched two years ago, the company said Monday.</i>
Org-Arg	ORG	The organization that is started	قالت شركة الخطوط البريطانية أمس انها تعتزم بيع [فرعها الرابع شركة جو] المطوح [للبيع] منذ سنتين
Time-Arg	TIME	When the event takes place	<i>British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched [two years ago], the company said Monday.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the event takes place	قالت شركة الخطوط البريطانية أمس انها تعتزم بيع فرعها الرابع شركة جو المطوح للبيع [منذ سنتين]
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the event takes place	

6.5.2 Merge-Org

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

Org-Arg	ORG	The organizations that are merged	<i>[Parkhurst] later merged with [another company] that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.</i>
Org-Arg	ORG	The organizations that are merged	[شركة كوكي] اندمجت مؤخرا مع [شركة اخري] تمتلك شركة بوند ليكونوا شركة كوكي/بوند للنشر
Time-Arg	TIME	When the merger takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the merger takes place	

6.5.3 Declare-Bankruptcy

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

Org-Arg	ORG PER GPE	The organization declaring bankruptcy	[Orange County] <i>declared bankruptcy in 1995.</i>
Org-Arg	ORG PER GPE	The organization declaring bankruptcy	اعلنت [شركة كوكي][فلاسها] عام 1995
Time-Arg	TIME	When the bankruptcy is declared	<i>Orange County declared bankruptcy in [1995].</i>
Time-Arg		When the bankruptcy is declared	اعلنت شركة كوكي [افلاسها][عام [1995
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the declaration takes place	

6.5.4 End-Org

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

Org-Arg	ORG	The organization that is ended	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the event takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the event takes place	

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)

الانفجار في بغداد

the bombing in the café (Target)

الانفجار في المقهى

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

تم تفجير

(Place)

في بغداد

(Target)

المقهى

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

Attacker-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking/instigating agent	<i>A number of [demonstrators] threw stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</i>
Attacker-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The attacking/instigating agent	القي عدد من المتظاهرين الحجارة و الزجاجات الفارغة علي الجنود الاسرائيليين المتمركزين بجوار المكان اليهودي المقدس في مدخل المدينة
Target-Arg	PER ORG GPE VEH FAC LOC WEA	The target of the attack (including unintended targets)	<i>A number of demonstrators threw stones and empty bottles at [Israeli soldiers] positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</i>
Target-Arg	PER ORG GPE VEH FAC LOC WEA	The target of the attack (including unintended targets)	القي عدد من المتظاهرين الحجارة و الزجاجات الفارغة علي الجنود الاسرائيليين المتمركزين بجوار المكان اليهودي المقدس في مدخل المدينة
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The instrument used in the attack	<i>A number of demonstrators threw [stones and empty bottles] at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.</i>
Instrument-Arg	WEA VEH SUB	The instrument used in the attack	القي عدد من المتظاهرين [الحجارة و الزجاجات الفارغة] علي الجنود الاسرائيليين المتمركزين بجوار المكان اليهودي المقدس في مدخل المدينة
Time-Arg	TIME	When the attack takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC	Where the attack takes place	<i>A number of demonstrators</i>

	FAC		<i>threw stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near [a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance].</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the attack takes place	القي عدد من المتظاهرين الحجارة و الزجاجات الفارغة علي الجنود الاسرائيليين المتمركزين بجوار [المكان اليهودي المقدس في مدخل المدينة]

6.6.2 Demonstrate

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

Entity-Arg	PER ORG	The demonstrating agent	<i>[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.</i>
Entity-Arg	PER ORG	The demonstrating agent	<i>[اكثر من 40000 عامل] عادوا لوظائفهم الخميس بعد اضراب لمدة يوم مما ادي الي اغلاق مكاتب المعاشات و بطئ الخدمات الصحية</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the demonstration takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the demonstration takes place	

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*)

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agents who are meeting	<i>[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.</i>
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agents who are meeting	<i>السيد ايركات] علي اهبة السفر الي واشنجطن ليقابل [وزيرة الخارجية الامريكية مادلين اولبرايت و المسؤولين الامريكيين الاخرين] في محاولة لانجاح وقف اطلاق النار</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the meeting takes place	
Duration-Arg	TIME	The duration of the meeting	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the meeting takes place	<i>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.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the meeting takes place	<i>السيد ايركات علي اهبة السفر الي [واشنطن] ليقابل وزيرة الخارجية الامريكية مادلين اولبرايت و المسؤولين الامريكيين الاخرين في محاولة لانجاح وقف اطلاق النار</i>

6.7.2 Phone-Write

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

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The communicating agents	<i>[People] can communicate with [international friends] without the hefty phone bills.</i>
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The communicating agents	<i>يمكن للأفراد ان يتصلوا [باصدقائهم في الخارج] دون ان ينكبذوا فواتير باهظة</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the communication takes	

		place	
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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*).

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

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*).

Person-Arg	PER	the employee	<i>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.</i>
Person-Arg	PER	the employee	جورجيا فصلت مدرب كرة القدم [جيم دونان] الاثنين بعد موسم محيظ
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the employer	<i>[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.</i>
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the employer	[جورجيا] فصلت مدرب كرة القدم جيم دونان الاثنين بعد موسم محيظ
Position-Arg	JOB	The <i>JOB-TITLE</i> for the position being ended	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the employment relationship ends	<i>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.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the employment relationship ends	جورجيا فصلت مدرب كرة القدم جيم دونان [الاثنين] بعد موسم محيظ
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the employment relationship ends	

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*).

Person-Arg	PER	the person(s) nominated	<i>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was [John Marshall], nominated by Adams to be chief justice.</i>
Person-Arg	PER	the person(s) nominated	احد القضاة الذين من الصعب نقلهم هو [جون مارشال] المرشح بواسطة ادم ليشغل وظيفة كبير القضاة
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the nominating agent	<i>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, nominated by [Adams] to be chief justice.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the nominating agent	احد القضاة الذين من الصعب نقلهم هو جون مارشال المرشح بواسطة [ادم] ليشغل وظيفة كبير القضاة
Position-Arg	JOB	The <i>JOB-TITLE</i> for the position being nominated to	<i>One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, nominated by Adams to be [chief justice].</i>
Position-Arg	JOB	The <i>JOB-TITLE</i> for the position being nominated to	احد القضاة الذين من الصعب نقلهم هو جون مارشال المرشح بواسطة ادم ليشغل وظيفة [كبير القضاة]
Time-Arg	TIME	When the nomination takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the nomination takes place	

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	<i>[Greg Lashutka] was elected mayor of Columbus in 1993.</i>
Person-Arg	PER	the person elected	جريج [انتخب كمحافظ كولومبيا عام 1993]
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE FAC	the voting agent(s)	
Position-Arg	JOB	The <i>JOB-TITLE</i> for the position being nominated to	<i>Greg Lashutka was elected [mayor of Columbus] in 1993.</i>
Position-Arg	JOB	The <i>JOB-TITLE</i> for the position being nominated to	جريج [انتخب كمحافظ كولومبيا] عام 1993
Time-Arg	TIME	When the election takes place	<i>Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of Columbus in [1993].</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the election takes place	جريج [انتخب كمحافظ كولومبيا عام 1993]
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the election takes place	<i>Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of [Columbus] in 1993.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the election takes place	جريج [انتخب كمحافظ 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	<i>Florida police arrested [James Harvey] in Coral Springs on Friday.</i>
Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the arresting agent	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The <i>CRIME</i> for which the <i>ARREST</i> event is executed	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the arrest takes place	<i>Florida police arrested James Harvey in Coral Springs on [Friday].</i>

Time-Arg	TIME	When the arrest takes place	<i>اعتقل بوايس فلوريدا [الجمعة] جيمس هارفي في منطقة كورال سبرينج</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the arrest takes place	<i>Florida police arrested James Harvey in [Coral Springs] on Friday.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the arrest takes place	<i>اعتقل بوايس فلوريدا الجمعة جيمس هارفي في منطقة [كورال سبرينج]</i>

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*).

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

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent on trial	<i>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope [who] is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.</i>
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent on trial	كليتتون ايضا اثار موضوع الامريكي ادمون بوب [الذي] يحاكم في محكمة مغلقة في روسيا بتهمة التجسس
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	<i>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in [a closed court] in Russia on charges of spying.</i>
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	كليتتون ايضا اثار موضوع الامريكي ادمون بوب الذي يحاكم في [محكمة مغلقة] في روسيا بتهمة التجسس
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried	<i>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of [spying].</i>
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried	كليتتون ايضا اثار موضوع الامريكي ادمون بوب الذي يحاكم في محكمة مغلقة في روسيا بتهمة [التجسس]
Time-Arg	TIME	When the trial takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the trial takes place	<i>Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being</i>

			<i>tried in a closed court in [Russia] on charges of spying.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the trial takes place	كلينتون ايضا اثار موضوع الامريكي ادمون بوب الذي يحاكم في محكمة مغلقة في [روسيا] بتهمة التجسس

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The defendant agent(s)	
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	<i>At a preliminary hearing Friday afternoon, [Sauls] made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the trial.</i>
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	في جلسة [المرافعة] مساء يوم الجمعة اوضح [سولز] انه لن يقول كلام لا معني له في المحاكمة
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The <i>CRIME</i> for which the <i>HEARING</i> is being held	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the hearing takes place	<i>At a preliminary hearing [Friday afternoon], Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the trial.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the hearing takes place	في جلسة المرافعة [مساء يوم الجمعة] اوضح سولز انه لن يقول كلام لا معني له في المحاكمة
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the hearing takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is indicted	<i>[Joy Fenter] was indicted by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud.</i>
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is indicted	<i>[جو فينتر] اتهم عن طريق كبير المحلفين باحدي عشر تهمة احتيال بريدي</i>
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment	<i>Joy Fenter was indicted by [a grand jury] on eleven counts of mail fraud</i>
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment	<i>جو فينتر اتهم عن طريق [كبير المحلفين] باحدي عشر تهمة احتيال بريدي</i>
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted	<i>Joy Fenter was indicted by a grand jury on [eleven counts of mail fraud].</i>
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted	<i>جو فينتر اتهم عن طريق كبير المحلفين [باحدي عشر تهمة احتيال بريدي]</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the indictment takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the indictment takes place	

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is charged	<i>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.</i>
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent that is charged	<i>[قاضي] المحكمة الفيدرالية عام 1979 متهم بالتآمر بقبول رشوة بعد سنتين في قضية في ميامي</i>

Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the agent bringing charges	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME with which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being charged	<i>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.</i>
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME with which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being charged	قاضي المحكمة الفيدرالية عام 1979 متهم [بالتآمر بقبول رشوة] بعد سنتين في قضية في ميامي
Time-Arg	TIME	When the charge takes place	<i>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.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the charge takes place	قاضي المحكمة الفيدرالية عام 1979 متهم بالتآمر بقبول رشوة [بعد سنتين] في قضية في ميامي
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the charge takes place	

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*).

Plaintiff-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The suing agent	[Donald Crutchfield] filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in 1997.
Plaintiff-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The suing agent	[دونالد] رفع قضية ضد شركة هدايا الاطفال عام 1997
Defendant-	PER	The agent being sued	<i>Donald Crutchfield</i> filed

Arg	ORG GPE		suit against [Toys 'R' Us] in 1997.
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being sued	دونالد رفع قضية ضد [شركة هدايا الاطفال] عام 1997
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME (or offense) for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being sued	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the suit takes place	Donald Crutchfield filed suit against Toys 'R' Us in [1997].
Time-Arg	TIME	When the suit takes place	دونالد رفع قضية ضد شركة هدايا الاطفال [عام 1997]
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the suit takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER	The convicted agent(s)	A Russian court convicted [Pope] Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.
Defendant-Arg	PER	The convicted agent(s)	ادانت محكمة روسية (بوب) يوم الاربعاء بتهم تجسسية وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	[A Russian court] convicted Pope Wednesday on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	ادانت [محكمة روسية] بوب يوم الاربعاء بتهم تجسسية وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the	A Russian court

		DEFENDANT-ARG has been convicted	convicted Pope Wednesday on [espionage] charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG has been convicted	ادانت محكمة روسية بوب يوم الاربعاء بتهم [تجسسية] وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام
Time-Arg	TIME	When the conviction takes place	A Russian court convicted Pope [Wednesday] on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.
Time-Arg	TIME	When the conviction takes place	ادانت محكمة روسية بوب يوم [الاربعاء] بتهم تجسسية وعاقبته بالحبس 20 عام
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the conviction takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent who is sentenced	[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.
Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent who is sentenced	[ابو طالب-46-عام] حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه باعمال ارهابية في امستردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في المدة بين 1985 و 1986
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The judge or court	

Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced	<i>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].</i>
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced	ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه [باعمال ارهابية في امستردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في المدة بين 1985 و 1986]
Sentence-Arg	SEN	The sentence	<i>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.</i>
Sentence-Arg	SEN	The sentence	ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه [بالسجن مدى الحياة] عام 1990 في السويد لقيامه باعمال ارهابية في امستردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في المدة بين 1985 و 1986
Time-Arg	TIME	the time of the sentencing event	<i>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.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	the time of the sentencing event	ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة [عام 1990] في السويد لقيامه باعمال ارهابية في امستردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في المدة بين 1985 و 1986

Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sentencing takes place	<i>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.</i>
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the sentencing takes place	ابو طالب-46-عام حكم عليه بالسجن مدى الحياة عام 1990 في [السويد] لقيامه باعمال ارهابية في امستردام وكوبنهاجن وستوكهولم في المدة بين 1985 و 1986

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*).

Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the entity that was fined	<i>[The company] was ordered to pay a fine of \$300,000.</i>
Entity-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the entity that was fined	علي [الشركة] ان تدفع غرامة قدرها 300000 دولار
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the entity doing the fining	
Money-Arg	NUM	The amount of the fine	<i>The company was ordered to pay a fine of [\$300,000].</i>
Money-Arg	NUM	The amount of the fine	علي الشركة ان تدفع غرامة قدرها [300000 دولار]
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME (or offence) for which the ENTITY-ARG is being fined	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the fining event takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the fining event takes place	

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*)

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

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*).

Agent-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the extraditing agent	
Person-Arg	PER	The person being extradicted	<i>In the end, [Milosevic] may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.</i>
Person-Arg	PER	The person being extradicted	<i>في النهاية [ميلوسوفيتش] ربما يفضل تسليمه الي بلده عن وجوده هنا ليواجه عدالتنا- قال</i>

			الزعيم المعارض زاركو كوراك
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is extradited to, the destination	<i>In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to [The Hague] rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.</i>
Destination-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the person is extradited to, the destination	في النهاية ميلوسوفيتش ربما يفضل تسليمه الي [بلده] عن وجوده هنا ليواجه عدالتنا- قال الزعيم المعارض زاركو كوراك
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	The original location of the person being extradited (rare ... only when explicitly mentioned)	<i>In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay [here] and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.</i>
Origin-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	The original location of the person being extradited (rare ... only when explicitly mentioned)	في النهاية ميلوسوفيتش ربما يفضل تسليمه الي بلده عن وجوده [هنا] ليواجه عدالتنا- قال الزعيم المعارض زاركو كوراك
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being extradited	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the extradition takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being acquitted	<i>[He] was acquitted by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing</i>
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			<i>him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.</i>
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	<i>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.</i>
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the acquittal takes place	<i>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.</i>
Time-Arg	TIME	When the acquittal takes place	برنه المحلفون [عام 1983] لكن مجموعة من القضاة اعدوا فتح القضية بعد اربع سنوات متهمينه في كل من الجريمة الاولي بالاضافة الي الكذب بعد حلف اليمين
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the acquittal takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The agent being paroned	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the state official who does the pardoning	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being	

		pardoned	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the pardon takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the pardon takes place	

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*).

Defendant-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The defendant	
Prosecutor-Arg	PER ORG GPE	The prosecuting agent	
Adjudicator-Arg	PER ORG GPE	the judge or court	
Crime-Arg	CRIME	The CRIME which is the subject of the appeal	
Time-Arg	TIME	When the trial takes place	
Place-Arg	GPE LOC FAC	Where the trial takes place	