

Chinese Annotation Guidelines for Entity Link Tracking (LNK) Version 2.0 20040205

1 Intro

The Entity Link Tracking task is designed to group all references to an entity and its properties together.

Basic Concepts

- An **Entity** is an object or set of objects in the world. Entities can be referenced in a text by their name, a nominal phrase, or a pronoun. We will distinguish between nominal mentions that are descriptions and those that ascribe properties to an entity.
- **Coreference** is the connection established between all referential mention of an entity.
- A **Link** is the connection established between an entity and an attributive mention that describes it or ascribes a property to it.
- A **Composite Entity** results from linking an entity to all attributive mentions of its properties.

2 Links: Entity Grouping

The Linking task involves grouping all references to a single entity and all its properties together into a Composite Entity. Annotators will approach this task on the document level rather than limiting the scope of their search to the local context. In this round of Chinese ACE annotation, only non-PCN attributive mentions are linkable to non-attributive mentions/entities.

2.1 Attributive Mention and Entity Link

We will Link all Specific and Generic entities with the predicates and other attributive (ATR) mentions that ascribe properties to them. This will insure that each Composite Entity is made up of all strings of text used to refer to or describe a given entity in the discourse. The following constructions should be examined for possible links.

2.1.1 Predicate Complements

When a property is ascribed to an entity in an affirmatively asserted predicate complement, we will link the ATR mention with the entity to which that property is ascribed.

[The resort] is [a popular summer and early winter skiing resort].

Modal and Negative Constructions

Sentences with different modal constructions and those that negatively assert properties will not motivate link tags. For example, we would not link “John” and “a real linguist” in the following sentences.

John is not a real linguist.

John might be a real linguist.

John can be a real linguist.

John should be a real linguist.

2.1.2 Apposition

In the EDT task, apposition is tagged in a formulaic manner where the entire extent and first element are Specific references to an entity and the second element is an Attributive mention. We will link these attributive mentions to the entities they describe.

[Norbert Karlsboeck], [mayor of Kaprun]

2.1.3 Premodifiers

PCN mentions, which are all attributive in Chinese, are not linked to any entity.

3 Future Additions

Nickname Metonymy

In the EDT Annotation Task, we indicated instances of Nickname Metonymy by checking the appropriate box associated with the relevant mentions. We also coreferenced the mentions with the entity to which they were intended to reference. For example, in the sentence

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

The mention *Beijing* would have been coreferenced with the entity referring to the government of China and the Nickname Metonymy box would have been checked.

At this stage in the annotation, we will now connect these mentions to the entities to which they literally refer. In the same example, we would now connect the mention *Beijing* to the entity referring to the capital city of China. We will establish a relationship of this kind for every mention identified as Nickname Metonymy.

Cross-type Metonymy

Cross-Type Metonymy occurs when a single Composite Entity is made up of parts of more than one EDT entity type. For example, entities of EDT type Organization often have a physical entity of type Facility associated with them. These two incarnations of the same entity will be tagged as type Organization when the textual reference is directly referring to the organization and as type Facility when the mention refers to the physical building. We will group entities of different types together into a Composite Entity by creating links between them when they refer to different aspects of the same underlying entity.

The most common Cross-Type Metonymy Link occurs between Organizations and the Facilities they occupy. These two EDT entities are often referred to using the same strings of text.