ACE (Automatic Content Extraction) 
English Annotation Guidelines for Events 

Version 5.4.3 2005.07.01 

Linguistic Data Consortium 

http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/Projects/ACE/
1. Basic Concepts .......................................................................................................................... 5
2. Taggability .................................................................................................................................. 5
   2.1 Resultatives and resultative-like Events .................................................................................. 6
   2.2 Event Extent ............................................................................................................................. 7
   2.3 Event Triggers: .......................................................................................................................... 7
      2.3.1 Annotating Event Triggers ............................................................................................... 7
   2.3.2 Event Nominalizations and Pronominalizations .................................................................. 9
   2.3.3 Annotating Complex Examples .......................................................................................... 10
      2.3.3.1 Multiple Possible Triggers ............................................................................................. 11
      2.3.3.1.1 Verb+Noun .................................................................................................................. 11
      2.3.3.1.2 Verb+X+Adjective ....................................................................................................... 12
      2.3.3.1.3 Multiple Verbs ............................................................................................................. 13
      2.3.3.1.4 Verb+Particle ............................................................................................................... 14
      2.3.3.2 Multiple Events within a Single Scope (Sentence) ....................................................... 14
         2.3.3.2.1 Distinguishing Multiple Possible Triggers (for a Single Event) from Multiple Events ......................................................... 16
         2.3.3.2.2 Coreference and Taggability ..................................................................................... 17
3. Polarity, Tense, Genericity and Modality ....................................................................................... 17
   3.1 Polarity ..................................................................................................................................... 18
   3.2 Tense ....................................................................................................................................... 18
   3.3 Genericity .................................................................................................................................. 19
   3.4 Modality ................................................................................................................................... 20
4. Coreference .................................................................................................................................... 22
5. Event Types and Subtypes ............................................................................................................. 23
   5.1 LIFE .......................................................................................................................................... 23
      5.1.1 BE-BORN .......................................................................................................................... 23
      5.1.2 MARRY ............................................................................................................................. 23
      5.1.3 DIVORCE ........................................................................................................................... 24
      5.1.4 INJURE ............................................................................................................................... 25
      5.1.5 DIE ..................................................................................................................................... 26
   5.2 MOVEMENT .............................................................................................................................. 27
      5.2.1 TRANSPORT ...................................................................................................................... 27
   5.3 TRANSACTION ........................................................................................................................... 28
      5.3.1 TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP ................................................................................................. 29
      5.3.2 TRANSFER-MONEY .......................................................................................................... 30
   5.4 BUSINESS ................................................................................................................................ 31
      5.4.1 START-ORG ......................................................................................................................... 31
      5.4.2 MERGE-ORG ...................................................................................................................... 31
      5.4.3 DECLARE-BANKRUPTCY ................................................................................................. 32
      5.4.4 END-ORG ............................................................................................................................ 33
   5.5 CONFLICT .................................................................................................................................. 33
      5.5.1 ATTACK ............................................................................................................................. 33
      5.5.2 DEMONSTRATE .................................................................................................................. 34
   5.6 CONTACT ................................................................................................................................... 35
      5.6.1 MEET .................................................................................................................................. 35
6.7 CONTACT........................................................................................................64
  6.7.1 MEET ..................................................................................................64
  6.7.2 PHONE-WRITE .................................................................................64
6.8 PERSONNEL ............................................................................................65
  6.8.1 START-POSITION .............................................................................65
  6.8.2 END-POSITION ................................................................................65
  6.8.3 NOMINATE .......................................................................................66
  6.8.4 ELECT ...............................................................................................67
6.9 JUSTICE ....................................................................................................67
  6.9.1 ARREST-JAIL ...................................................................................67
  6.9.2 RELEASE-PAROLE .........................................................................68
  6.9.3 TRIAL-HEARING ............................................................................69
  6.9.4 CHARGE-INDICT ..............................................................................70
  6.9.5 SUE .................................................................................................70
  6.9.6 CONVICT .........................................................................................71
  6.9.7 SENTENCE .......................................................................................72
  6.9.8 FINE .................................................................................................73
  6.9.9 EXECUTE ...........................................................................................74
  6.9.10 EXTRADITE ..................................................................................74
  6.9.11 ACQUIT ..........................................................................................75
  6.9.12 PARDON .........................................................................................76
  6.9.13 APPEAL ...........................................................................................76
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 and among these a particular set 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.
   They have been married for three years.
   Her father is retired.
   The firm is bankrupt.

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

   China's recently acquired submarines
   The newly merged companies
   The bankrupt firm
   Her retired father
   The happily married couple
   The injured soldier
   The freed prisoners

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

   The rioting crowd
   The arresting officer
   The dying man

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 participles. 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 is always the entire sentence within which the Event is described. (In the following examples, the trigger word has been indicated in **bold** to make the examples more clear. For a complete discussion on the choice of trigger words, please see Section 2.3).

*They have been married for three years.*

*Her father is retired.*

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

*The rioting crowd approached the Capitol.*

While the identification of Event extent is not an evaluated task, it will be crucial in the annotation task. Specifically, it determines 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 are 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. Note that the following examples mark in **bold** only those triggers that are main verbs.

*The explosion killed 7 and injured 20.*

*He died yesterday of renal failure.*

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

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

*Milosevic was indicted yesterday for war crimes.*
Shenson, who was born in San Francisco, was working in London at the time.

17 sailors were killed.

He'd been married before and had a child.

Fifteen Palestinians were injured this morning in the town of Rafah

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

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

Look, I've slated electors before. You know? [My past deceased mother and my brother-- my mother when she was alive, I should make that point].

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

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

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

The rioting crowd approached the Capitol.

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

The attack killed 7 and injured 20.

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

The explosion claimed at least 30 lives.

Protestors interrupted their meeting.

The talks ended without agreement on Monday.
... with the merger likely to be completed later this year.

In accepting the nomination he spoke of his immigrant ancestors.

Yesterday’s attack was entirely unexpected.

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

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

2.3.2 Event Nominalizations and Pronominalizations

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

Quaker Oats rejected PepsiCo’s takeover offer as too low.

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

Anaphors of Events (such as pronouns and definite descriptions of previously mentioned events) are taggable as mentions of that Event, as in:

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

It and Event clearly refer back to the MARRY Event in the previous sentence and should therefore be tagged as Event mentions.

Finally, there are some nouns that refer to Event participants and simultaneously imply the occurrence of an Event, such as nominee or attacker. These should not be tagged as Event mentions for two 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.

\textit{The crash left 20 dead}

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

Notice that sometimes we can annotate Events whose potential noun triggers are Entity heads by using the main verb as a trigger:

\textit{The crash claimed at least 30 lives.}

\subsection*{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 makes it difficult to identify a single word as the trigger. A good example of this is:

\textit{The leaders held a meeting in Beijing.}

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.

Distinguishing between examples of these two cases is discussed in much greater detail in Section 2.3.3.2 below (and Section 2.3.3.2.1 provides a small set of Decision Rules).

2.3.3.1 Multiple Possible Triggers

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

2.3.3.1.1 Verb+Noun

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

Foo Corp. had previously filed Chapter 11 in 2001.

The leaders held a meeting in Beijing.

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

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

Note: 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.

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.

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

Hamas launched an attack.
The leaders held their meeting in Boston.

He carried out the assassination.

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

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

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

Brentwood Academy responded with a lawsuit.

Other times the two items will actually be triggers for two separate Events (even if sometimes the second ‘Event’ is not itself of a taggable type):

He prevented the assassination.

Protestors interrupted their meeting.

An officer witnessed the attack.

The union began its strike on Monday.

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 (see: Section 2.3.1 for some examples). Verb+X+Adjective constructions are being described separately here, because they are often difficult to recognize as directly analogous to the main verb cases, since they will have some extra material (usually the direct object of the verb, but sometimes other stuff as well) intervening between the tensed verb and the resultative adjective (or participle).

An example of this phenomenon is:

The explosion left at least 30 dead and dozens injured.
For all such cases, we will annotate the adjective (or participle) whenever it can describe the resulting state by itself. This is largely analogous to the rule for Verb+Noun.¹

**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.

**Note:** 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 of a taggable event.

*John would have been killed if he hadn’t moved. Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began firing with AK-47 assault rifles.*

*In a drastic measure earlier this month, government-controlled creditor banks named 52 financially weak companies that should be shut down or merged for sale.*

*79 million people have been born since the war ended.*

*More than 200 people have died.*

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

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

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

In such cases, the main verb will be annotated as the trigger for the Event. The main verb is typically the last verb in a string of verbs. It expresses the type of

¹ The astute reader may have noticed that the major difference between Verb(+X)+Noun and Verb+X+Adjective is 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.
Event most clearly. Non-main verbs are normally supporting verbs such as modals ('would'), aspectual verbs ('have') and the verb 'be'. Some other verbs such as 'promise', 'try' and 'claim' will also play a non-main verb role in complex verbal constructions

*John tried to kill Mary.*

*Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.*

*U.S. forces continued to bomb Fallujah.*

*John Hinkley attempted to assassinate Ronald Reagan.*

*Tropicana Juices recently agreed to buy South Beach Beverage CO.*

*AOL agreed to buy Time Warner.*

### 2.3.3.1.4 Verb+Particle

In verb+particle constructions, we will tag the main verb and the particle together. If the words occur contiguously, then there will be one multi-word trigger:

*Jane was laid off by XYZ Corp.*

*John D. Idol will take over as Chief Executive.*

If the words occur non-contiguously, then we will only annotate the verb:

*XYZ Corp laid Jane off.*

*John D. Idol will take the company over.*

### 2.3.3.2 Multiple Events within a Single Scope (Sentence)

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

For example, ATTACK nouns often seem to act as agents in other Events. In the following examples, each bold-faced word is a trigger to an independent Event and therefore should be tagged as such:

*The attack killed seven and injured twenty.*
The explosion claimed at least 30 lives.

The explosion left at least 30 dead.

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

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

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

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

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

Protestors **interrupted** their **meeting**.

He **prevented** the **assassination**.

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

In many cases, we can simply apply the stand-alone-noun rule (or the stand-alone-adjective rule) and ignore the question of whether a verb and noun (or adjective) within the same scope refer to the same exact Event. Indeed, for all of the examples in the last set this assumption works perfectly well. The common property is that the Events expressed by the main verb are different, but non-taggable 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.

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.

---

2 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 5 below.
Only Entities can act as arguments of Events. Despite intuitions about the relationship between ‘attack’ and ‘killed’ in:

*The attack killed* seven and *injured* twenty.

we will not allow Events to act as arguments in other Events. ³

2.3.3.2.1 Distinguishing Multiple Possible Triggers (for a Single Event) from Multiple Events

Sentences containing multiple Events should be distinguished from sentences containing multiple possible 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):

*An officer witnessed the attack.*

*The explosion left at least 30 dead.*

There are plenty of cases where it is unclear whether the main verb is (a) an additional potential trigger for the Event picked out by the noun (or adjective); or (b) a trigger for a separate, taggable Event (an Event which is an example of a taggable Event type). For example:

*A Palestinian worker was shot dead in the Gaza Strip*

*The attack killed* seven and *injured* twenty.

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.

³ Such information will later be encoded using Event-Event Relations.
4. When in doubt, assume that there are two separate Events.

Case Study (leave dead and shoot dead):

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

Kennedy was shot dead by Oswald.

The hurricane left 20 dead.

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 triggers by the word dead because left and dead are being used together to express the same Event. This is a difficult decision and care should be taken in annotating examples such as these.

2.3.3.2.2 Coreference and Taggability

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

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

2. There should 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*.

1. NEGATIVE examples (using a negative word or the standard negative syntax):

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

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

2. NEGATIVE examples (using context):

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

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

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

   *They backed out of the* purchase *at the last minute.*

### 3.2 Tense

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

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

1. PAST Examples:
He traveled to Houston in late September.

He was forced to pay the ransom.

The investigation of the attempted coup in 1991

Police said they might have fled the country already.

FUTURE is used for those Events that have not yet occurred at the textual anchor time.

2. FUTURE Examples:

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.

3. PRESENT is used for those Events that occur at the textual anchor time;

PRESENT Examples:

The airline is in the midst of a major aircraft purchase from Airbus Industries.

Whenever the TENSE of an Event cannot be determined from the context, we use UNSPECIFIED.

3.3 Genericity

An Event is SPECIFIC if it is understood as a singular occurrence at a particular place and time, or a finite set of such occurrences. All other Events are GENERIC.

GENERIC Examples:

Salat Hassen called on countries that give aid.

The group specialized in transporting illegal weapons.
Israel says, it has lifted the internal restrictions that barred Palestinians from moving among West Bank towns and villages.

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

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

3.4 Modality

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

*He traveled to Houston in late September.*

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

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

1. Believed Events:

*Rumors of arrests circulated in Vancouver.*

*The charity was suspected of giving money to al Qaeda.*

2. Hypothetical Events:

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

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

*Chapman would be concerned for his safety if released.*

3. Commanded and Requested Events:

*He was ordered to return to Moscow.*

*He asked the United States to give money to his country.*

4. Threatened, Proposed and Discussed Events:

*The mayor’s accomplices had threatened to kill Mr. Tatum if he refused.*
He thought about **paying** up.

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

5. **Desired Events:**

They wanted to **acquire** the company last year.

6. **Promised Events:**

He said he would **leave** town.

**Promises of aid** made by Arab and European countries

7. **Otherwise unclear constructions:**

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

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

A non-structured list of MODALITY = OTHER examples follows:

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

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

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

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 in doubt, do not mark any coreference.

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

For example the following two Event mentions do not corefer:

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

Nor do the following:

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

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

For example, the following two Event mentions 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. These participant roles will be described in more detail in Section 6 below.

5.1 LIFE

5.1.1 BE-BORN

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

Examples

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

John Bobert Bond was born in England.

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

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

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

They have been linked to cancer, birth defects, and other genetic abnormalities.

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

5.1.2 MARRY

---

4 This requirement will be loosened for cases of nominal anaphora --- for both Pronouns and Definite Descriptions.
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.

Jane and John are married. (resultative)

They have been married for six years. (resultative)

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

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

He’d been married before and had a child.

Residents were unable to register marriages.

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.

John is a divorced father of three. (resultative)

Fox and his four adopted children – he is divorced will move into guest quarters behind the presidential residence.

Jephson, who was also Prince Charles’ secretary for two years, said that the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her divorce from the heir to the throne in 1996.

This year in Egypt, for example, avid campaigning helped women reverse laws that prevented them from obtaining divorce and traveling abroad without their husbands’ permission.

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

The injured soldier... (resultative)

She was badly hurt in an automobile accident.

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.

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

Tornadoes destroyed homes and overturned cars in several areas of Alabama on Saturday and more than two dozen people were reported injured.

A fire in a bangladeshi garment factory has left at least 37 people dead and 100 hospitalized.
The disabled passengers were helped off of the train.

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.

Terrorist groups have threatened to kill foreign hostages.

The slain leader...

She was killed in an automobile accident.

The commander of Israeli troops in the West Bank said there was a simple goal to the helicopter assassination on Thursday of a gun-wielding local Palestinian leader.

The assassination of the once-relatively obscure Fatah leader Obaiyat, whom the army blamed particularly for leading nocturnal shooting on Gilo, a neighborhood in southeastern Jerusalem, was regarded as a grave step by Israeli commentators.

The late Pope John Paul II ...
In other violence, a Palestinian worker was shot dead in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, another Palestinian, a teenager, was shot by Israeli soldiers during clashes.

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.

Authorities in New Mexico say actor Richard Farnsworth has died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

The fatal accident …

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

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

Since the beginning of the epidemic, about 22 million people have died of the disease.

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 TRANSPORT Event to be taggable.

Note: We will only tag TRANSPORT 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 TRANSPORT Event):

** Fred visited Harry in New York on Friday.

Decision rule to Distinguish TRANSACTION from MOVEMENT:

1. What is being transferred and is it a taggable vehicle or weapon?

   If so, then the Event is a taggable TRANSACTION OR MOVEMENT Event.

   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.

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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 count as a TRANSFER-OWNERSHIP Event, but ‘securing a facility’ will not.

Examples

China has purchased two nuclear submarines from Russia.

This report concerns China's recently acquired submarines.

If the man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts, he was able to skirt some of the strictest regulations in the country, people familiar with the state's laws said Wednesday.

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.

There is also a scandal that erupted over Russia's declaration that it will sell weapons to Iran, contrary to the earlier made agreement.

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.
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.

The giant luxury conglomerate LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, which has been on a sustained acquisition bid, has offered to acquire Donna Karan International for $195 million in a cash deal with the idea that it could expand the company’s revenues and beef up accessories and overseas sales.

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 a taggable TRANSACTION or MOVEMENT Event.

   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.

Examples

The charity was suspected of giving money to Al Qaeda.

The organization survives on donations.
The organization is living on borrowed funds. (resultative)

Actors and singers also on the flight held a benefit concert in Baghdad Saturday evening, with most of the $13 cover charge to be donated to support the Palestinian uprising.

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

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 (ORGANIZATION) will not be annotated as a START-ORG Event.

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

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

Examples

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

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

We have done about 10 days of solid work across Michigan. Workers fighting for right to organize.

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**

*In July, Bank of America said it planned to cut as many as 10,000 jobs as it changes its focus from growing through **mergers** to becoming more profitable through use of technology and operating efficiency.*

*Three U.S. banks, Chase Manhattan and its **merger** partner J.P. Morgan and Citibank, which was involved in moving about $100 million for Raul Salinas de Gortari, brother of a former Mexican president, to banks in Switzerland, are also expected to sign on, according to UBS.*

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

*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.*

*Parkhurst later **merged** with another company that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.*

*The drug companies passed the final regulatory hurdle to their $72 billion **merger**, which will create the world’s largest pharmaceutical company.*

**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 had previously filed **Chapter 11** in 1995.*

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

*Southern California Edison says it may have to file for **bankruptcy** unless government officials can offer some relief.*
In April of last year, the CR Company began bankruptcy procedures and the debt compensation rate of all its assets was only 5%.

5.4.4 END-ORG

An END-ORG Event occurs whenever an ORGANIZATION ceases to exist (in other words ‘goes out of business’).

Examples

The company folded in 2002.

5.5 CONFLICT

5.5.1 ATTACK

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

Note: For Events that where a single common trigger is ambiguous between the types LIFE (i.e. INJURE and DIE) and CONFLICT (i.e. ATTACK), we will only annotate the Event as a LIFE Event in case the relevant resulting state is clearly indicated by the construction.

The above 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.

A car bomb exploded in central Baghdad.

Another exchange of gunfire in Gilo...

Sunday night's clashes…

...a possible coup.

Israel retaliated with rocket attacks and terrorists blew a hole in a United States warship in Yemen.

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

Men in civilian clothes in the crowd began firing with AK-47 assault rifles and a 45-minute gun battle broke out.

A number of demonstrators threw stones and empty bottles at Israeli soldiers positioned near a Jewish holy site at the town's entrance.

5.5.2 DEMONSTRATE

A DEMONSTRATE Event occurs whenever a large number 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

Thousands of people rioted in Port-au-Prince, Haiti over the weekend.

The union began its strike on Monday.

Protesters rallied on the White House lawn.

The rioting crowd broke windows and overturned cars.
A crowd of 1 million demonstrated Saturday in the capital, San'a, protesting against Israel, the United States and Arab leaders regarded as too soft on Israel.

In Ramallah, around 500 people took to the town’s streets chanting slogans denouncing the summit and calling on Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat not to take part in it.

For weeks Italian Jewish groups, World War II veterans and leftist political parties have staged protests against a meeting between the pope and Haider, arguing that a papal encounter would lend the Austrian politician legitimacy.

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. During the work stoppage Wednesday, local residents were unable to register marriages or get documents for real estate transactions.

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 are not taggable:

** GM is in talks with Chrysler to Purchase Jeep.

** Talks are at a standstill, but 4,000 striking drivers have promised to respond to the latest management offer, Thursday.

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

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

Examples
Bush and Putin met earlier this week to discuss Chechnya.

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

Seven Lebanese Druze representatives out of eight who met under the leadership of representative Walid Jumblatt called on "youths in our Islamic Arab faction to actively join the heroic Palestinian Intifada against Israeli occupation and its agents, and to expose its means and methods." Only representative Talal Arslan did not attend the meeting.

Tommy would again be summoned to meet prosecutors on Wednesday.

Owens complained to Defense Secretary William Cohen, prompting a meeting Friday between the governor and Gen. John Coburn, commander of the Army Material Command.

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. Mrs. Albright has already met with Israel's acting foreign minister.

Egypt condemned Israel's attacks today and said it has the approval of other Arab states to host a summit with the Palestinians and Israelis only if the violence stops.

Eyewitnesses reported that Palestinians demonstrated today Sunday in the West Bank against the Sharm el-Sheikh summit to be held in Egypt tomorrow Monday.

5.6.2 PHONE-WRITE

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

Examples

*John sent an e-mail to Jane.*

*All three parties discussed the matter in a teleconference Thursday.*
John called Jane last night.

All else being equal, Duane Roelands would prefer to dash off short instant text messages to co-workers and friends with the service offered by Microsoft — the one he finds easiest to use.

People can communicate with international friends without the hefty phone bills.

Unlike the telephone, people can discreetly interact with others or decide not to.

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

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

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

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

** The group announced... (not taggable)

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

5.7 PERSONELL

All PERSONNEL Events can have an 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,

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 6.8 below. The manner in which Values are annotated is provided in the Values Guidelines.
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 offices 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’.

Examples

Foo Corp. hired Mary Smith in June 1998.

Mary Smith joined Foo Corp. in June 1998.

Bill Clinton started office on January 20, 1993.

In 1997, the company hired John D. Idol to take over as chief executive.

An issue in that strike is a management plan to hire more part-time drivers and limit overtime pay.

The question of which party controls the Texas Senate is especially important this year because the Senate will redraw congressional and legislative districts and could elect the next lieutenant governor if Gov. George W. Bush is elected president and is succeeded by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.

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 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

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.

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

The question of which party controls the Texas Senate is especially important this year because the Senate will redraw congressional and legislative districts and could elect the next lieutenant governor if Gov. George W. Bush is elected president and is **succeeded** by Lt. Gov. Rick Perry.

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.

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

Presidential elections, including the one just ended, routinely include discussions on how a new chief executive’s **nominations** to fill vacant positions might change the court's philosophical bent.

One of those difficult-to-dislodge judges was John Marshall, **nominated** by Adams to be chief justice.

Gore holds a degree from the university, and is one of about 500 people **nominated** for the job.

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

Shareholders *elected* Sheila Johnson to a second term on the Board of Directors.

```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
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.

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

...where Pope is incarcerated. (resultative)

Asked what he had done to attract attention since he was incarcerated, Chapman recalled a 1987 interview with People magazine, for which he received $5,000, according to news reports at the time.

Abu Talb, the last major prosecution witness, has been jailed in Sweden for attacks against Jewish and American targets in Europe.

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

Florida police arrested James Harvey in Coral Springs on Friday.

A judicial source said today, Friday, that five Croatians were arrested last Tuesday during an operation targeting a number of war criminals suspected of involvement in the killing of around 50 Serbian civilians in 1991.

A court of appeals on Tuesday suspended Gen. Augusto Pinochet's house arrest while it studied a judge's explanation for indicting the former dictator on homicide and kidnapping charges.
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.

5.8.2 RELEASE-PAROLE

A RELEASE 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.

Examples

Harvey was released the following day.

The newly freed prisoners... (resultative)

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

5.8.3 TRIAL-HEARING

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

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

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

Examples

Jenna Raleigh will be tried in a military court.

Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.

And so the case is being tried in federal court, where prosecutors can, and say they will, seek the death penalty.
A Palestinian terrorist began his testimony Friday in the trial of two Libyans accused of bombing Pan Am Flight 103, describing his role in attacks against Israel in the 1970s.

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.

Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Bob who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying.

Stewart's hearing will be held on Monday in the superior court.

Midway through the hearing, Chief Justice Renquist seemed to scold his colleagues for being too talkative when he made an unusual offer to the lawyer representing Florida's Attorney General.

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

5.8.4 CHARGE-INDICT

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

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

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

Examples

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

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

Guzman indicted Pinochet, holding him responsible for the actions by the "Caravan of Death," a military party that killed 73 political prisoners
shortly after the 1973 coup in which Pinochet ousted Marxist President Salvador Allende.

In an eight-count indictment, the men were charged with using suitcases packed with explosives to bomb two Air-India jets on the same day, June 23, 1985.

Ryan Mathers was charged with reckless endangerment.

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.

Bagri was also charged with trying to murder Tara Singh Hayer, editor of The Indo-Canadian Times, North America’s largest Punjabi newspaper, in 1998.

5.8.5 SUE

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

Examples

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

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

Brentwood Academy responded with a lawsuit that has made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where arguments will be made Wednesday.

5.8.6 CONVICT

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

Examples
Martha Breckenridge was **convicted** of two counts of manslaughter.

Tommy, a multimillionaire with a playboy image and love of fast cars, is the first member of Suharto's family to be **convicted** of graft.

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

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

### 5.8.7 SENTENCE

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

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

**Examples**

*She was sentenced to life without parole.*

*Hutomo "Tommy" Mandala Putra, 37, was sentenced to 18 months in prison on Sept. 22 by the Supreme Court, which overturned an earlier acquittal by a lower court.*

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

*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.*

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

### 5.8.8 FINE

A FINE Event takes place whenever a state actor issues a financial punishment to a GPE, PERSON or ORGANIZATION Entity, typically as a result of court proceedings. It can have a CRIME attribute filled by a string from the text.
Please note that settlements between two parties will not be annotated as FINE Events, but rather as TRANSFER-MONEY Events. This will be true even when the settlement is brought about by some other JUSTICE Event (such as a SUE Event).

**Examples**

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

*It fined the school $3,000 and banned its football program.*

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

### 5.8.9 EXECUTE

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.*

*Twelve executed prisoners have been posthumously exonerated.*

*She recently sold the film rights to her latest book, ``Saints and Villains,'' about Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the German theologian executed by the Nazis for plotting against Hitler.*

*Bush said he might change his mind if he did not think that executions saved lives.*

### 5.8.10 EXTRADITE

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

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

**Examples**
The former leader was extradited to Burkina Faso.

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

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

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

5.8.11 ACQUIT

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

Examples

Chase was acquitted after a trial in the Senate.

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

5.8.12 APPEAL

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

Example

Defense attorneys said they will appeal.

5.8.13 PARDON

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

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

6. Event Arguments

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

6.1 Introduction to Event Arguments

We begin with a brief discussion of the different kinds of things that we will call Arguments.

1. 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.

2. Event Attributes:

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

a. Event-Specific Attributes:

This kind of attribute will include CRIME-ARG, SENTENCE-ARG and POSITION-ARG. The relevant argument slot can be filled by certain Values identified within the scope of the Event (CRIME, SENTENCE and JOB-TITLE, respectively). For a complete discussion of Value annotation, please see the Values Guidelines.

The complete list of Event-Specific Attributes, their associated Event types, their associated Value types and their interpretations is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRIME-ARG</td>
<td>JUSTICE</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The crime for which the Justice Event has been undertaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. General Event Attributes:

These attributes are described with arguments such as PLACE-ARG and TIME-ARG which will readily apply to most (if not all) Events and be interpreted in precisely the same way each time.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLACE-ARG</td>
<td>Where the Event takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME-ARG</td>
<td>When the Event takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There will be some (Event-specific) participants that may be easily confused with these attributes. For example, the ORIGIN-ARG and DESTINATION-ARG in TRANSPORT-ARTIFACT 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 Basic Rules for Event Argument Taggability

The present section describes the basic rules to be used in making decisions about Argument taggability for Events.
The Primary Rule of Event Argument Annotation:

We will only tag as Arguments those Entities and Values that occur within the scope of the Event. In addition, we select the Entities and Values that are in the closest syntactic proximity to the event trigger.

Arguments and Modality:

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

In the following example, ‘Einhorn’ will be an argument (AGENT-ARG) in the expressed DIE Event.

_Einhorn was accused of _killing_ Maddux_

And in the following example, the Entity Mention ‘militants’ is taggable as an argument in the ATTACK Event expressed by ‘attack’:

_India blamed Islamic militants for the _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 Value is clearly an argument to one Event mention in the sentence, but also applies quite reasonably to another Event mention in the sentence, it should be annotated as an argument of both Event mentions.

In the following examples, the argument underlined should attach to both mentions in bold.

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

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

_Carruth, 26, could be executed if convicted of masterminding the shooting._
6.1.2 Event Arguments and Sub-Events

Sometimes, an Event will be mentioned along with a number of its Sub-Events:

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

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

In cases where an event is mentioned in the same scope as some of its taggable Sub-Events, we will mark all possible valid arguments of the larger event except when those arguments are understood as more directly applicable to any of the sub-events.

As such, we get:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anchor</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ev1: murders</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ev2: assassination</td>
<td>Bob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ev3: killing</td>
<td>Joe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

   | Ev1: 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 applicable 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 A note about PLACE-ARG:

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

*A car bomb went off outside army headquarters*

6.1.5 Examples Formatting

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

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

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

6.2.1 BE-BORN

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The person who is born</th>
<th>[john robert bond] was born in england.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the birth takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the birth takes place</td>
<td>john robert bond was born in [england].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.2 MARRY

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

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

6.2.3 DIVORCE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The people who are divorced</th>
<th>the Princess confided in him a great deal, especially in the years preceding [her] divorce from the [heir] to the throne in 1996.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the divorce takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACE English Event Guidelines V5.4.3
2005.07.01
him a great deal, especially in the years preceding her divorce from the heir to the throne in [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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The attacking agent / The one that enacts the harm</th>
<th>[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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victim-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The harmed person(s)</td>
<td>Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif Saturday afternoon, and [two Israeli soldiers] were wounded, one critically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument-Arg</td>
<td>WEA</td>
<td>The device used to inflict the harm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the injuring takes place</td>
<td>Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the injuring takes place</td>
<td>Two Palestinians were killed as they staged a drive-by ambush on an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip near [the Israeli settlement of Gush Katif] Saturday afternoon, and two Israeli soldiers were wounded, one critically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | 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. |

| Victim-Arg | PER | The person(s) who died | 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.

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

**Note:** 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.
| Victim-Arg | PER | The person who died | We watched the state funeral in Montreal today for Canada's former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who died last week at 80. |
| Instrument-Arg | WEA VEH | The device used to kill |  |
| Time-Arg | TIME | When the death takes place | We watched the state funeral in Montreal today for Canada’s former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who died last week at 80. |
| 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 in the Event will be annotated as VEHICLE-ARG;
2. Any artifact other than the vehicle doing the transporting will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG;
3. Any passenger on a vehicle will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG;
4. Any person moving about by some unspecified means will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG (e.g. He fled the state);
5. Any Entity explicitly directing the movement of another Entity will be annotated as AGENT-ARG, including pilots and drivers.

**Special case:** any general mention of the people in a vehicle will be annotated as ARTIFACT-ARG (even if the group might include a driver/pilot)
The Palestinian leaders also warned that **Israel** must remove its soldiers from the outskirts of Palestinian cities.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>The agent responsible for the transport Event.</th>
<th>The buying agent accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>PER</td>
<td>The person doing the traveling or the artifact being transported</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle-Arg</td>
<td>VEH</td>
<td>The vehicle used to transport the person or artifact</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price-Arg</td>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>The price of transporting the person or artifact</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the transporting originated</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination-Arg</td>
<td>GPE</td>
<td>Where the transporting is directed</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the transporting takes place</td>
<td>The man accused of killing seven people near Boston on Tuesday got his guns in Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 and FACILITY) and of ORGANIZATIONS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Textual Representation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary-Arg</td>
<td>PER-ORG-GPE</td>
<td>The agent that benefits from the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact-Arg</td>
<td>VEH-WEA-FAC-ORG</td>
<td>The item or ORGANIZATION that was bought or sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price-Arg</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>The sale price of the ARTIFACT-ARG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the sale takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE-LOC-FAC</td>
<td>Where the sale takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.2 TRANSFER-MONEY

TRANSFER-MONEY Events have four participant slots (GIVER-ARG, RECIPIENT-ARG, BENEFICIARY-ARG, and MONEY-ARG) and 2 attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Textual Representation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giver-Arg</td>
<td>PER-ORG-GPE</td>
<td>The donating agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipient-Arg</td>
<td>PER-ORG-GPE</td>
<td>The recipient agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary-Arg</td>
<td>PER-ORG-GPE</td>
<td>The agent that benefits from the transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money-Arg</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>The amount given, donated or loaned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the amount is transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the transaction takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent responsible for the START-ORG Event (the ‘founder’)</th>
<th>[British Airways PLC] plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched two years ago, the company said Monday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Org-Arg</td>
<td>ORG</td>
<td>The ORGANIZATION that is started</td>
<td>British Airways PLC plans to sell [Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary] launched two years ago, the company said Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the Event takes place</td>
<td>British Airways PLC plans to sell Go, its profitable cut-price subsidiary launched [two years ago], the company said Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the Event takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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 | [Parkhurst] later merged with [another company] that owned Road & Track to become Bond/Parkhurst Publishing.
---|---|---|---
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).

|---|---|---|---
| Time-Arg | TIME | When the bankruptcy is declared | Orange County declared bankruptcy in [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 | [The Serb Parliament] has agreed to dissolve.
|---|---|---|---
| 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).

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

**Decision Rules: Distinguishing PLACE-ARG from TARGET-ARG**

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 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 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, the woman is a more explicit target than her car).

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

Given these rules, some examples would be as follows.

- the bombing in **Baghdad** (Place)
- the bombing in the **café** (Target)
- in **Baghdad** (Place), the **café** (Target) was bombed
- 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

### 6.6.2 DEMONSTRATE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG</th>
<th>The demonstrating agent</th>
<th>[More than 40,000 workers] were back at their jobs Thursday following a 1-day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ACE English Event Guidelines V5.4.3
2005.07.01
walkout that closed social welfare offices and crippled public medical services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the demonstration takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>LOC GPE FAC</td>
<td>Where the demonstration takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.7 CONTACT

#### 6.7.1 MEET

MEET Events have one participant slot (ENTITY-ARG) and two attribute slots (TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agents who are meeting</th>
<th>[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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the meeting takes place</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the meeting takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.7.2 PHONE-WRITE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The communicating agents</th>
<th>[People] can communicate with [international friends]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
without the hefty phone bills.

### 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 | In 1997, the company hired [John D. Idol] to take over as chief executive. |
| Entity-Arg | ORG GPE | the employer | In 1997, [the company] hired John D. Idol to take over as chief executive. |
| Position-Arg | JOB | The JOB-TITLE for the position being started | In 1997, the company hired John D. Idol to take over as [chief executive]. |
| Time-Arg | TIME | When the employment relationship begins | In [1997], the company hired John D. Idol to take over as chief executive. |
| 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 | 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity-Arg</th>
<th>ORG GPE</th>
<th>the employer</th>
<th>[Georgia] fired football coach Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The JOB-TITLE for the position being ended</td>
<td>Georgia fired [football coach] Jim Donnan Monday after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the employment relationship ends</td>
<td>Georgia fired football coach Jim Donnan [Monday] after a disappointing 7-4 season that started with the Bulldogs ranked No. 10 and picked to win the SEC East, his players said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the employment relationship ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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).

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

### 6.8.4 ELECT

ELECT Events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG and AGENT-ARG) and three attribute slots (POSITION-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the person elected</th>
<th>[Greg Lashutka] was elected mayor of Columbus in 1993.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the voting agent(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position-Arg</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>The JOB-TITLE for the position being nominated to</td>
<td>Greg Lashutka was elected [mayor of Columbus] in 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the election takes place</td>
<td>Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of Columbus in [1993].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the election takes place</td>
<td>Greg Lashutka was elected mayor of [Columbus] in 1993.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.9 JUSTICE

#### 6.9.1 ARREST-JAIL

ARREST-JAIL Events have two participant slots (PERSON-ARG, and AGENT-ARG) and three attribute slots (CRIME-ARG, TIME-ARG and PLACE-ARG).
### 6.9.2 RELEASE-PAROLE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-Arg</th>
<th>PER</th>
<th>the person who is released</th>
<th>Russian President Vladimir Putin says he will pardon and release [American businessman Edmond Pope].</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the former captor agent(s)</td>
<td>[Russian President Vladimir Putin] says he will pardon and release American businessman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Edmond Pope.

| Defendant-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the agent on trial | Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope [who] is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of spying. |
|Prosecutor-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The prosecuting agent |
|Adjudicator-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the judge or court | Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in [a closed court] in Russia on charges of [spying]. |
|Crime-Arg | CRIME | The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being tried | Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in Russia on charges of [spying]. |
|Time-Arg | TIME | When the trial takes place | At a preliminary hearing [Friday afternoon], Sauls made it clear he would take a no-nonsense approach to the trial |

### 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).
Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in [Russia] on charges of spying.

| Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the trial takes place | Clinton also touched on the matter of American Edmond Pope who is being tried in a closed court in [Russia] on charges of spying. |

### 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 | [Joy Fenter] was indicted by a grand jury on eleven counts of mail fraud. |
| Prosecutor-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the agent bringing charges or executing the indictment | Joy Fenter was indicted by [a grand jury] on eleven counts of mail fraud |
| Adjudicator-Arg | PER ORG GPE | the judge or court | |
| Crime-Arg | CRIME | The CRIME for which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being indicted | Joy Fenter was indicted by a grand jury on [eleven counts of mail fraud]. |
| Time-Arg | TIME | When the indictment takes place | 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. |
| Place-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the indictment 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. |
| Defendant-Arg | PER ORG GPE | The agent being sued | Donald Crutchfield filed suit against [Toys 'R' Us] in 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]. |
| 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 ORG GPE | The convicted agent(s) | 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 | [A Russian court] 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 | A Russian court convicted Pope Wednesday on [espionage] charges |
A Russian court convicted Pope [Wednesday] on espionage charges and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Arg</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>When the conviction takes place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the conviction takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.9.7 SENTENCE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent who is sentenced</th>
<th>[46-year-old Abu Talib] was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>The judge or court</td>
<td>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1990 in Sweden for [terrorist acts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm between 1985 and 1986].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being sentenced</td>
<td>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to [life imprisonment] in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence-Arg</td>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>The sentence</td>
<td>46-year-old Abu Talib was sentenced to [life imprisonment] in 1990 in Sweden for terrorist acts in Amsterdam,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Time-Arg

**TIME**

the time of the sentencing Event

| 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. |

### Place-Arg

**GPE**

Where the sentencing takes place

| 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. |

### 6.9.8 FINE

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

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

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

| Person-Arg | PER | The person executed | [David Goran] was executed by lethal injection in March 1987. |
| 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 | David Goran was executed by lethal injection in [March 1987]. |
| 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 | In the end, [Milosevic] may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac. |
| Destination-Arg | GPE LOC FAC | Where the person is extradited to, the destination | In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to [The Hague] rather than |
stay here and face our justice," said opposition leader Zarko Korac.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin-Arg</th>
<th>GPE LOC FAC</th>
<th>The original location of the person being extradited (rare … only when explicitly mentioned)</th>
<th>In the end, Milosevic may even prefer extradition to The Hague rather than stay [here] and face our justice,&quot; said opposition leader Zarko Korac.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME for which the PERSON-ARG is being extradited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the extradition takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.9.11 ACQUIT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent being acquitted</th>
<th>[He] was acquitted by a jury in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the judge or court</td>
<td>He was acquitted by [a jury] in 1983, but a panel of judges reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being acquitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the acquittal takes place</td>
<td>He was acquitted by a jury in [1983], but a panel of judges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reopened the case four years later, accusing him of both the original crime and lying about it under oath.

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

### 6.9.12 PARDON

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defendant-Arg</th>
<th>PER ORG GPE</th>
<th>The agent being pardoned</th>
<th>[Pope] was released today after receiving a pardon from Russian President Vladimir Putin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjudicator-Arg</td>
<td>PER ORG GPE</td>
<td>the state official who does the pardoning</td>
<td>Pope was released today after receiving a pardon from [Russian President Vladimir Putin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>The CRIME of which the DEFENDANT-ARG is being pardoned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>When the pardon takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>GPE LOC FAC</td>
<td>Where the pardon takes place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.9.13 APPEAL

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

<p>| Defendant-Arg | PER ORG | The defendant | The defendant said [he] will appeal. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPE</th>
<th>The prosecuting agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutor-Arg</td>
<td>The judge or court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime-Arg</td>
<td>The CRIME which is the subject of the appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Arg</td>
<td>When the appeal takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-Arg</td>
<td>Where the appeal takes place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>