



Chinese Discourse Annotation Reference Manual

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Abstract

This document provides extensive guidelines and examples for Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) annotation in Mandarin Chinese. The guideline is divided into three sections. We first introduce preprocessing steps to prepare data for RST annotation. Secondly, we discuss syntactic criteria to segment texts into Elementary Discourse Units (EDUs). Lastly, we provide examples to define and distinguish discourse relations in different genres. We hope that this reference manual can facilitate RST annotations in Chinese and accelerate the development of the RST framework across languages.

0 Preprocessing	3
0.1 Gold metadata information	3
0.2 Gold section, paragraph, and sentence split	4
0.3 Gold tokenization	4
0.4 Automatic dependency parsing	4
1 EDU Segmentation	5
1.1 Segmented Units	5
1.1.1 Purpose clauses	5
1.1.2 Relative clauses	5
1.1.3 Manners and Means	7
1.1.4 Reported speeches and cognitive predicates	8
1.1.5 Coordinations	11
1.1.6 Predicative adjectives	12
1.1.7 Nominal predication	13
1.1.8 Parentheticals and references	13
1.1.9 Dashes, hyphens, and colons	16
1.1.10 Strong discourse cues	18
1.1.11 Translanguaging	20
1.1.12 Stranded left-side tokens	21
1.2 Not Segmented Unit	22
1.2.1 Complement clauses	22
1.2.2 Prepositional phrases	23
1.2.3 Dislocated NPs	24
1.2.4 MSP	24
1.2.5 Coordinations	26
1.2.6 Existential clauses	27
1.3 Compare & Contrast	27
1.3.1 Tokenization matters	27
1.3.2 The part-of-speech of some tricky tokens	28
2 Relation Annotation	29
2.0 Some annotation principles	29
2.0.1 Relation marking for relative clauses	29
2.0.2 Attachment order of partial modification	31
2.0.3 Implicit coordination	33
2.1 Nucleus-Satellite Relations	35
2.1.1 adversative-antithesis	35
2.1.2 adversative-concession	37
2.1.3 attribution-negative	38
2.1.4 attribution-positive	38

2.1.5 causal-cause	40
2.1.6 causal-result	41
2.1.7 context-background	43
2.1.8 context-circumstance	45
2.1.9 contingency-condition	46
2.1.10 elaboration-additional	47
2.1.11 elaboration-attribute	49
2.1.12 evaluation-comment	51
2.1.13 explanation-evidence	52
2.1.14 explanation-justify	54
2.1.15 explanation-motivation	56
2.1.16 mode-manner	57
2.1.17 mode-means	58
2.1.18 organization-heading	60
2.1.19 organization-phatic	61
2.1.20 organization-preparation	63
2.1.21 purpose-attribute	65
2.1.22 purpose-goal	66
2.1.23 restatement-partial	67
2.1.24 topic-question	69
2.1.25 topic-solutionhood	71
2.2 Multinuclear relations	72
2.2.1 adversative-contrast	72
2.2.2 joint-disjunction	73
2.2.3 joint-list	75
2.2.4 joint-sequence	77
2.2.5 joint-other	79
2.2.6 restatement-repetition	80
2.3 same-unit	81
3 Deciding between possible relations	83
3.1 NS vs. SN: heading versus content	83
3.2 Motivation versus cause	85
3.3 recursive question-answer pairs	86
References	88

0 Preprocessing

Before going into the EDU segmentation and RST annotation guidelines, we illustrate how metadata, tokenization, and document structure were annotated in the corpus.

0.1 Gold metadata information

Gold metadata annotation assembles [the Georgetown University Multilayer \(GUM\) Corpus](#). We include the following metadata at the beginning of *raw/*.txt* documents:

- **title**: the Chinese title of each document displayed in the source data. e.g., 老龄化对言语感知的影响
- **shortTitle**: a one-word English short title for each document, e.g., *aging*
- **type**: the genre of each document, e.g., *academic*
- **text id**: a unique text id per document, which is the combination of the corpus name, genre, and short title of the document, e.g., *gcdt_academic_aging*
- **author**: the author of the document, e.g., *Meijuan Ning* for academic articles or *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*
- **dateCreated, dateModified & dateCollected**: dates when the document is first created, last modified in the source, and collected by this corpus. The dates follow YYYY-MM-DD format and XXXX-XX-XX if such information is unknown
- **sourceURL**: the source URL where the document is retrieved, e.g., *https://www.hanspub.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?paperID=28037*
- **speakerCount**: the number of speakers in the document, e.g., *0*
- **speakerList**: the list of speakers in the document, e.g., *none*

0.2 Gold section, paragraph, and sentence split

Gold section, paragraph, and sentence splits are annotated in the *raw/*.txt* documents for future macro- versus micro- level RST analyses:

- Section and subsection breaks are marked by: `<section/>`, `<subsection/>`, `<subsub...>`
- paragraph breaks are marked by two line feeds: `\n\n`
- sentence breaks are marked by one line feed: `\n`

0.3 Gold tokenization

This corpus follows the tokenization guidelines for [The Segmentation Guidelines for the Penn Chinese Treebank \(3.0\)](#) and mirrors decisions in the [Chinese Treebank \(CTB\) 9.0 corpus](#).

0.4 Automatic dependency parsing

We use the Python stanza package for automatic dependency parsing. Instead of the default *gdsimp* model trained on [UD Chinese GSDSimp](#), we convert the [Chinese Treebank 9.0](#) constituent trees to dependencies using [Stanford CoreNLP](#) and use them for training stanza. Though not natively annotated in dependencies, the CTB corpus is more consistently annotated for tokenization, POS tags and syntactic relations.

The java conversion command is the following:

```
java -mx1024m -cp "*"
edu.stanford.nlp.trees.international.pennchinese.ChineseGrammaticalStructure -treeFile <FILE>
-basic -conllx
```

1 EDU Segmentation

*Chinese examples are shown in italics with gold tokenization and double pipelines (||) indicating EDU boundaries, **EDUs under discussion are highlighted in bold.***

For each EDU, we provide token-level glossing; for each example, we provide an overall translation (in quotes).

1.1 Segmented Units

1.1.1 Purpose clauses

Purpose clauses are segmented. Most of these purpose clauses are examples of Serial Verb Constructions (SVC) in Chinese.

1. 他 于 **1724**年 前往 圣彼得堡 || 出任 数学 教授 , || 但 不 喜欢 那里 。
3SG.M in 1724 go-to St-Petersburg || take-office math professor || but NEG like there
"He went to St. Petersburg in 1724 to be a professor of mathematics but didn't like it there."

source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

2. 于是 和 母亲 移居 到 诺丁汉郡 的 世袭 领地 || 生活 。 || [6]
so and mother move to Nottinghamshire DE hereditary territory || live || [6]
"So he and his mother moved to the hereditary land of Nottinghamshire to live. || [6]"
source: gcdt_bio_byron

1.1.2 Relative clauses

Relative clauses marked by de (的) are segmented, forming a SAME-UNIT + ELAB-ATTR relation. The relative clauses must be required to show an overt predicate structure, for example, verb+object or subject+verb.

3. 约翰 因为 不 能 承受 || 和 他 的 后代 做 比较 的 ||
John because NEG can endure || with 3SG.M DE descendants make comparison DE ||
“羞耻”，|| 把 丹尼尔 逐出 他 的 家族 。
shame || BA Daniel expel 3SG.M DE family
"John expelled Daniel from his clan because he could not bear the "shame" of comparing with his descendants."
source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

4. 2月，上议院 通过 了 || 毁坏 机器 的 ||

February Upper-House pass LE || destroy machine DE ||

工人 必须 判处 死刑 的 || 法案

worker must sentence death-penalty DE || bill

"In February, the House of Lords passed the bill announcing that workers who destroy machines must be sentenced to death."

source: gcdt_bio_byron

5. 在 || 他 还 只有 十几 岁 的 || 时候，他 就 发现 了 ||

at || 3SG.M still only teens year-old DE || time, 3SG.M already discover LE ||

*n*次 多项式 可以 用 根式 解 的 || 充要 条件

n-degree polynomial can use radical solve DE || necessary-sufficient condition

"When he was only a teenager, he discovered the necessary and sufficient conditions when radicals can solve polynomials of degree *n*."

source: gcdt_bio_galois

Relative clauses can also be let by 之, a more formal alternative to 的.

6. 而 它们 的 || 逝去、|| 消亡 之 || 处 正 是 ||

And 3PL.IN DE || passing-away || dying-out DE || place exactly COP ||

生出 它们 的 || 本根 之 道。

give-birth 3PL.IN DE || *root* DE way

"And the place of their passing away and dying out is the fundamental way of giving birth to them."

source: gcdt_academic_taoist

In rare cases, relative clauses can omit the overt DE. In these situations, we ensure the pre-nominal modifier is clausal (by running 了-insertion, 着-insertion, or adverb insertion tests) and segment these DE-less relative clauses.

7. 进入 仙桃 || 人员 必须 进行 体温 检测

enter Xiantao || people must conduct temperature check

"People that enter Xiantao must undergo temperature checks."

source: gcdt_news_hubei

8. 24日 22时，(潜江市) 关闭 潜江站 ||

24th 22:00, (Qianjiang-city) close Qianjiang-station ||

离开 潜江 || 通道。

leave Qianjiang || pathway

"They will close Qianjiang-station's pathway to leave Qianjiang."

source: gcdt_news_hubei

9. 尽管 有 一些 对于 || 含有 致命 病毒 || 疫苗 安全性 的 抨击
Although EXIST some toward || **contain deadly viruses** || **vaccine** safety DE criticism
"Although there are some criticisms towards vaccines that contain a deadly virus."
source: gcdt_academic_rabies

However, 的(DE)-marked clauses can directly function as complement clauses. In these situations, they are not segmented.

In the following example, "非 标记性 主位 传达 的" is the subject of "是 旧 信息." Thus, they belong to the same EDU.

10. 与 主语 重合 的 || 非 标记性 主位 传达 的 是 旧 信息 , ||
with subject coincide DE || non- marking theme convey DE COP old information , ||
而 述位 传达 的 是 新 信息 。 ||
but rheme convey DE COP new information ||
"those conveyed by the non-marking theme that coincides with the subject are old information, but those conveyed by rheme are new information."
source: gcdt_academic_iconicity
11. 对方 在这段 对话 中 得到 的 只有 乐趣 和 充满 趣味 回忆 ,
the-other-side at this CL conversation middle get DE only have fun and full joy memory
"those the other side gets in this conversation are only fun and joyful memories, "
source: gcdt_what_flirt

1.1.3 Manners and Means

Manner and means adverbial clauses usually occur in the middle of a sentence. Here are some examples:

12. 而且 他 试图 || 用 这 一 方式 || 解释 波义耳 定律
and 3SG.M try || use this one method || explain Boyle's law
"He tries to use this method to explain Boyle's law."
source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli
Note that 用 is equivalent to 利用 in this example and is used as a verb.
13. 往往 由 公安 机关 || 以 寻衅滋事 为 由 ||
often by security department || taking trouble-provoking as reason ||
处以 行政 拘留
sentence administrative detention
"(they) were often sentenced as administrative detention because of trouble-provoking by the security departments."
source: gcdt_academic_supervision

14. 有 一 种 业 余 玩 法 是 将 边 上 的 球 ||
 EXIST one CL amateur method COP BA edge DE ball ||
 按照 半 色 、 实 色 、 半 色 、 实 色 的 顺 序 || 摆 放 。
 according-to half-color , solid-color, half-color , solid-color DE order || place
 "An amateur way of playing is to place the balls on the side in the order of half color,
 solid color, half color, solid color."
 source: gcdt_what_pool
15. 然 后 再 || 看 情 况 || 采 取 进 一 步 行 动 。
 after-that then ||see situation || take further action
 "Then take further action based on the situation."
 source: gcdt_news_tiktok
16. 读 起 来 || 挺 拗 口 的
 read start || very mouthful DE
 "It's a mouthful when you read it."
 source: gcdt_what_glowstick

1.1.4 Reported speeches and cognitive predicates

Reported speeches and cognitive predicates suggest segmentation of the complement when two conditions are simultaneously met.

- (a) The main predicate belongs to one of the following categories:
 - saying verbs;
 - cognitive verbs (feelings, thoughts, hopes);
 - perception verbs (see, feel, hear, sense).
- (b) The complement is by itself an entire clause

The following verbs are attested to introduce reported speeches in Chinese:

- 说 say
- 声称 claim
- 要求 request
- 宣称 claim
- 宣布 announce
- 建议 suggest
- 询问 inquire
- 提到 mention
- 称 claim
- 描述 describe
- 否认 deny
- 显示 indicate
- 主张 assert
- 建议 suggest
- 规定 prescribe

- 讨论 discuss
- 综述 sum up
- 提出 put forward
- 标志 signify
- 表示 express
- 明确 clarify
- 强调 emphasize
- 指责 accuse
- 确定 affirm
- 说明 explain
- 认为 think
- 以为 think
- 想像 imagine
- 相信 believe
- 知道 know
- 懂得 understand
- 明白 understand
- 推荐 recommend
- 写着 (that) writes
- 感觉 feel
- 想着 think
- 约定 agree
- 觉得 feel
- 希望 hope
- 表明 indicate
- 意味 imply
- 提示 suggest
- 倡导 advocate
- 期望 expect
- 赞成 approve
- 计划 plan
- 打算 plan
- 决定 decide
- 盼 hope
- 鼓励 encourage
- 透露 reveal
- 探讨 discuss
- 看到 see
- 见到 see
- 想到 think of
- 思考 think
- 发现 discover
- 考虑 consider
- 记住 remember

- 记得 remember
- 谨记 remember
- 评价 comment

For reference, the following verbs are included as reported speech and cognitive verbs in English RST-DT (Carlson & Marcu 2003):

- say, tell, state, announce, declare, suggest, advise, report, indicate, point out, explain, ask
- think, believe, know, imagine, suppose, conjecture, wish, hope, predict, fear, estimate, calculate, anticipate, expect, dream
- see, feel, hear, sense

Here are some examples from GCDT:

17. 他 自 己 说 : || “ 在 应 用 文 方 面 , 英 文 、 德 文 、 法 文 没 有 问 题 。
3SG.M self say : || " in formal-writing aspect, English, German, French NEG-have problem .

"He said: as for formal writing, there is no problem with English, German, and French."
source: gcdt_bio_chao

18. 即 援 引 他 棺 材 上 的 银 盘 刻 印 , ||
that-is cite 3SG.M coffin on-top-of DE silver-plate engraving ||
认 为 || 他 是 “ 年 约 65 岁 。 ”
think || 3SG.M COP “ age about 65 years-old . ”

"That is, citing the inscription on the silver plate on his coffin and believing he was 'about 65 years old.'"
source: gcdt_bio_emperor

Moreover, the subject of the reported speech can be implied or inherited from the previous context.

19. 至 少 让 其 他 人 知 道 || 你 要 去 哪 儿 ,
at-least let other people know || 2SG want go-to where
"At least (you should) let other people know where you're going,"
source: gcdt_what_hiking

Such attribution of reported speech can as well be negative.

20. 但 是 , 如 果 不 知 道 || 怎 么 正 确 地 驱 逐 老 鼠
But if NEG know || How-to correct ADV expel mice
"However, if you don't know how to expel mice"
source: gcdt_what_mice

One sentence can also contain multiple occurrences of combinations of speech verb + content. In the following example, 提到 (mention), 称 (state), and 希望 (hope) introduce new EDUs. However, the EDU separation after 说 (say) is due to the relative clause after instead of a complete clausal complement of saying.

21. 他 提到 || 较早前 接受 电视台 节目 采访 时 || 说 ||
 3SG.M mentioned || earlier receiving TV show interview at-time-of || say ||
 “二元 优惠 计划 可能 要 调高 金额 至 三元 ” 的 || 讲法 , ||
 "2-yuan discount plan may have-to increase amount to 3-yuan " DE|| statement ||
 称 || 这 不 是 政府 的 立场 , ||
 state || This NEG COP government DE position,
 希望 || 不 要 引起 一些 不 必要 的 误会 。 ||
 hope || NEG will cause some NEG necessary DE misunderstandings.
 "In an earlier interview with a TV program, he said that 'the two-yuan discount plan may have to increase the amount to three yuan;' and stated that this is not the government's position and hoped that won't cause some unnecessary misunderstandings."
 source: gcdt_news_unemployment

Here is a counter-example where 宣称 (claim) does not introduce a new EDU because the following portion is not a clause but a fixed expression 宣称 A 为 B (claim A to be B).

22. 卡美哈梅哈 五世 宣称 诺顿 一世 为 “全 美国 唯一 的 统治者 ”。
 Kamehameha V declared Norton I to-be "all America only DE ruler".
 "Kamehameha V declared Norton I 'the sole ruler of all America.'"
 source: gcdt_bio_emperor

1.1.5 Coordinations

Coordinated copula clauses are separated.

23. 他 是 欧拉 的 同时代 人 , || 也 是 密友 。
 3SG.M COP Euler DE same era people , || also COP close-friend
 "He was Euler's contemporary, and a close friend."
 source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

Subordinated coordinating conjunctions are also separated.

24. 每天 忙着 为 希腊 军队 筹集 物资 , || 购买 先进 武器 , ||
 everyday be-busy for Greek army raise supply , || purchase modern weapon , ||
 调节 内部 纠纷
 resolve internal conflict
 "Busy daily raising supplies for the Greek army, buying advanced weapons, mediating internal disputes."
 source: gcdt_bio_byron

1.1.6 Predicative adjectives

Predicative adjectives in Chinese do not require overt copula and can be segmented from other clauses.

25. 拜伦 先天性的跛足, || 而他的 母亲 性情 乖戾、 喜怒 无常
Byron congenital DE lame, || but 3SG.M DE mother temper grumpy, happy-sad unstable
"Byron was born lame, and his mother was surly and moody."
source: gcdt_bio_byron

Similar to English, when multiple predicative adjectives are conjoined with the same subject, they jointly form one EDU. **We DO NOT segment these coordinated predicative adjectives.**

26. 我知道 || 这周 你 很 辛苦 、 很 不容易
1SG know || this week 2SG very hard-working 、 very NEG easy
"I know that you have been working hard and not easy this week."
source: gcdt_who_procrastinating

However, exceptions apply when a predicative adjective is conjoined by a strong discourse marker, for example, 而且 (but also) in the following example.

27. 由于 证据 含糊不清、 矛盾 || 而且 寥寥无几
since evidence ambiguous , contradictory ,|| but-also rare
"Because the evidence is vague, contradictory, but also scant."
source: gcdt_bio_byron

28. 虽然 安全 , || 但 不 方便
although safe || but NEG convenient
"Although safe, but inconvenient."
source: gcdt_interview_wimax

Moreover, when some conjoined predicative adjectives take PP or NP complements, they are separated from other adjectives and form their EDU.

29. 突发 疫情 是 指 突发的、 群发的、 ||
sudden epidemic COP refer-to suddenly-happened DE grouply-happened DE ||
对 公共 健康 或 经济、 政治、 社会 等 影响 大的 ||
toward public health or economy politics society etc. influence big DE ||
(已 造成 危害 || 或 可能 造成 危害), ||
(already cause harm || or may cause harm), ||
需要 紧急 采取 控制 措施 , || 与 传染病 有关的 ||
need urgently take control measure || to infectious-disease related DE ||
公共 卫生 事件
public health event

"A sudden outbreak refers to a sudden, mass public health event that has a great impact – has caused harm or may cause harm – on public health or the economy, politics, and society; and that needs urgent control measures and relevant to infectious diseases."

source: gcdt_academic_governance

1.1.7 Nominal predication

Nominal predicate structures can occur in Chinese without an overt copula verb.

The following example states that the area of China is 9.6M km² without a copula 是.

30. 中国 国土 面积 960万 平方 公里

China land area 9.6M squared kilo

"China's land area is 9.6 million square kilometers"

Here is an example from GCDT where no overt copula occurs between 原名 (original-name) and 樋口奈津 或 樋口夏子 (Higuchi-Najin or Higuchi-Natsuko):

31. 樋口一叶 || (1872年 5月 2日 — 1896年 11月 23日) , ||

Higuchi Ichiyo || (1872 May 2 - 1896 November 23) , ||

生于 东京 , ||原名 樋口奈津 或 樋口夏子 , ||

born-in Tokyo, || original-name Higuchi-Najin or Higuchi-Natsuko, ||

是 日本 明治 初期 主要 的 女性 小说家 。

COP Japan Meiji early-period leading DE female novelist .

"Higuchi Ichiyo (May 2, 1872 - November 23, 1896), born-in Tokyo, formerly known as Higuchi Najin or Higuchi Natsuko, was Japan's leading female novelist in the early Meiji period."

source: gcdt_bio_higuchi

1.1.8 Parentheticals and references

Parentheses are separated, including round "(" ")" , square "[" "]" and curly "{" "}" brackets.

However, "《" "》" mark book titles in Chinese and does not create EDU boundaries.

32. 约翰 还 曾 试图 盗窃 丹尼尔 的 著作 《 *Hydrodynamica* 》 || (流体 力学) ||

John also once try steal Daniel DE piece Hydrodynamica || (fluid mechanics) ||

并 把 它 重新 命名 为 《 *Hydraulica* 》 。

also BA 3SG.IN anew name to-be Hydraulica .

"John also tried to steal Daniel's book Hydrodynamica (Fluid Mechanics) and renamed it Hydraulica."

source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

Following RST-DT and GUM guidelines, **supporting references are separated from the contents.**

33. 希腊 政府 为 拜伦 举行 了 隆重 的 国葬 仪式 。 ||
Greek government for Byron take-place LE grand DE state-funeral ceremony . ||
[1] [2]
[1] [2]

"The Greek government held a grand state funeral for Byron. [1] [2]"

source: gcdt_bio_byron

However, **exceptions apply when square brackets denote International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) or when the brackets denote mathematical equations.**

34. 参加 了 || 需要 识别 ||
attend LE ||need-to identify ||
音节 **[ba]** 或 **[pa]** 和 **[ba]** 、 **[da]** 或 **[ga]** 合成 的 ||
syllable [ba] or [pa] and [ba] , [da] or [ga] synthesize DE ||
连续统 的 || 实验 。
continuum DE || experiment
"Participated in an experiment that required the identification of the continuum of syllables [ba] or [pa] and [ba] , [da] or [ga] ."
source: gcdt_academic_aging

35. 当 且 仅 当 $p=2^{2^{\{k\}}+1}$
if and only if $p=2^{2^{\{k\}}+1}$
"if and only if $p=2^{2^{\{k\}}+1}$."
source: gcdt_bio_galois

36. 你 将 获得 $2^{(X-1)}$ 元 。
2SG will win $2^{(X-1)}$ yuan 。
"You will get $2^{(X-1)}$ dollars."
source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

In addition, **inserted core arguments are not separated, whereas optional modifiers are** in the following examples.

37. 在 此 之 前 , (我 们) 都 密 集 地 和 秘 书 长 与
prior-to-this ,, (1PL) all intensive ADV with secretary-general and
副 秘 书 长 进 行 联 系 , ||
deputy-secretary-general conduct connect , ||
"Prior to this, (we) were in intensive contact with the secretary general and the deputy secretary general,"
source: gcdt_interview_cycle

38. 基本上 是 必须 要 与 ||
 basically COP must must-be with ||
 (自由车) || 协会 进行 多 次 协调 的
 (bicycle) || association conduct multiple CL coordination DE
 "Basically we must conduct multiple coordinations with the bicycle association."
 source: gcdt_interview_cycle
39. 我们 || (德懋 国际) || 非常 荣幸 , ||
 1PL || (Demao International.) || very honored , ||
 能 赞助 这 次 的 环台赛 。
 can sponsor this CL DE Ring-Taiwan-Tour.
 "We(Demao International) are very honored to sponsor this Tour of Taiwan ."
 source: gcdt_interview_cycle

Moreover, Note that **parenthetical dates in article citations are not EDUs, but parenthetical dates describing dated events, birth years, etc. are EDUs:**

In English, we see the following:

[We read Smith (2000)]

[Jane Smith] [(1901-1974)] [was a paleontologist]

Similarly in Chinese:

40. 另外 樋口 的一些 作品 , 林文月 翻译 并 发表 至
 in-addition Higuchi de some works , Lin-Wenyue translate and publish in
 《 联合 文学 》 杂志 中 , 如 《 比肩 》 (**1998**年 **1**月) 、
 " United Literature" magazines in , for-example " Bijian " (January 1998) ,
 《 浊江 》 (**1998**年 **9**月) 。
 " Zhuojiang " (September 1998) .
 "In addition, some of Higuchi's works were translated and published by Lin Wenyue in
 "United Literature" magazines, such as 'Bijian' (January 1998) and 'Zhuojiang'
 (September 1998)."
 source: gcdt_bio_higuchi

1.1.9 Dashes, hyphens, and colons

Like RST-DT, when dashes and multi-hyphens introduce parenthetical information or subtitles, we break the sentence and include the dashes and hyphens in the embedded EDU.

41. 德沃夏克 在 纽约 遇到了 他 后来 的 学生 哈里·布雷 ||
Dvorak at New-York met PERF 3SG.M future DE student Harry-Bray ||
—— 最 早 的 美国 黑人 作曲家 之一 。
-- most early DE American black composers one-of .
"Dvorak met his future student Harry Bray in New York – one of the first
African-American composers."
source: gcdt_bio_dvorak

Single hyphens commonly denote a combined meaning between words and thus do not create new EDUs.

42. 菱形 球框 里 球 的 摆放 方式 是 按照
rhombus-shaped bracket inside ball DE placement way COP according to
1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 1 的 顺序 来 的 。
1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 1 DE order place DE .
"The balls are placed in the rhombus in the order 1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 1."
source: gcdt_who_pool

43. 1933年 至 1936年 年间 , || 横跨 旧金山湾 的 || 旧金山 - 奥克兰 海湾 大桥 ||
1933 to 1936 between-years , ||span-across SF-bay DE || SF - Oakland bay bridge ||
(又 称 海湾 大桥) || 建成 。
(also name bay bridge) || build .
"Between 1933 and 1936, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (also known as the
Bay Bridge) across the San Francisco Bay was completed."
source: gcdt_bio_emperor

Exception: when a multi-hyphen or dash functions as a nominal combinator (similar to a single hyphen), we do not segment it.

44. 国家 文字 改革 委员会 , 适时 推出 一 种 ||
national writing reform committee , timely launch one CL ||
简 --- 繁 之间 十分 容易 相互 转换 的 || 软件
simplified - traditional between very easy each-other convert DE || software
"The National Character Reform Committee will launch a software that is very easy to
convert between simplified --- traditional characters. "
source: gcdt_news_simplified

Similar to dashes, colons introduce new EDU segments even if the fragment occurs after the colon is a word or phrase, "as long as the text that follows the colon provides further elaboration on the topic introduced by the colon" (Carlson et al. 2003). In other words, when it is not adnominal, we segment them.

45. 又 翻译 作 :|| 雅可比
also translated as : || Jacobi
"Also translated as: Jacobi"
source: gcdt_bio_galois

46. 英语 中 主要 分为 三个 “态” : ||
English in mainly divide-into three CL "voices": ||
主动态 , 中动态 和 被动态 。
active-voice , middle-voice and passive-voice .
"English is mainly divided into three "voices": active voice , middle voice and passive voice."
source: gcdt_academic_iconicity

Exceptions apply when the nominal phrase after the colon is adnominal:

47. 也 有些 学者 认为 是 骨骼 的 发育不良 || [19] : pp. 3-4 。
also some scholar think COP skeleton DE dysplasia || [19] : pp. 3-4 。
"Some scholars also believe that it is the dysplasia of the bones || [19]: pp. 3-4."
source: gcdt_bio_byron

However, phrases separated by semicolons are not separate EDUs. The following example is a single long EDU.

48. 1月 25日 14时 , 封闭 沪渝 高速 黄石 ;
January 25th 14:00 , close Shanghai-Chongqing Expressway Huangshi;
大广 高速 黄石西 、 大冶 金湖 、 阳新 龙港 ;
Daguang Expressway Huangshi West, Dayu Jinhu, Yangxin Longgang;
杭瑞 高速 阳新 枫林 、 木港 、 排市 ;
Hangrui Expressway Yangxin Fenglin, Mugang, Paishi;
黄咸 高速 大冶 陈贵 、 灵乡 、 金牛 共 10 个 出口
Huangxian Expressway Daye Chengui, Lingxiang, Jinniu total 10 CL exits
"By 2:00 pm on Jan 25th, ten exits are closed: Huangshi exit on Shanghai-Chongqing Expressway; Huangshi West, Dayu Jinhu, Yangxin Longgang exits on Daguang Expressway; Yangxin Fenglin, Mugang, Paishi exits on Hangrui Expressway; and Daye Chengui, Lingxiang, Jinniu exits on Huangxian Expressway."
source: gcdt_news_hubei

In the following example, semicolons with enumerations also do not create new EDUs as long as they graphically reside in the same sentence.

49. 英语 中动态 具有 如下 特点 : ||

English middle-voice have following characteristics : ||

1) 非 事件性 ; **2)** 泛指性 ; **3)** 施动性 ; **4)** 情态 概念 || [2] 。

1) non eventuality ; 2) generality; 3) agency; 4) modal concept || [2] 。

"English middle-voice has the following characteristics : 1) non eventuality ; 2) generality; 3) agency; 4) modal concept [2]."

source: gcdt_academic_iconicity

1.1.10 Strong discourse cues

The RST-DT manual states that "phrasal expressions that occur with strong discourse cues are marked as EDU." In this Chinese corpus, we categorize and exemplify the following Chinese tokens or phrases as strong discourse cues. When making decisions regarding whether specific tokens are discourse cues or not, we refer Explicit Connectives annotated in the PDTB-styled Chinese Discourse Treebank (CDTB) and TED Chinese Discourse Treebank (TED-CDB).

Adversarial Discourse Markers

- 尽管 although
- 虽然 although
- 不管是 no matter what/how
- 除了 apart from
- 除 apart from
- 但 but
- 但是 but
- 可是 instead
- 此外 besides
- 然而 however

Attributional Discourse Markers

- 根据 according to
- 据 according to
- 按照 according to
- 按 according to
- 依照 according to
- 基于 based on

Causal Discourse Markers

- 因为 because (of)
- 所以 so
- 因 because (of)
- 由于 due to

- 基于 because of
- 经过 as a result of

Circumstantial Discourse Markers

- 如果 if
- ... 的话 in the case of ...
- 随着 along with
- 通过 by means of
- 透过 through
- 经过 through

Coordinating Discourse Markers

- 不论 regardless of
- 无论 regardless of
- 不但 not only
- 不仅 not only
- 而且 but also
- 还是 instead
- 并且 in addition
- 并 at the same time
- 越...越... the more... the more...

Elaborating Discourse Markers

- 针对 regarding

Topic Discourse Markers

- 对 (于) ... 来说 as far as...concerned (when taking an complement)
- 对 (于) ... 而言 as far as...concerned (when taking an complement)
- 从 ... 来看 from the view of ... (when taking an complement)

Here are some examples from GCDT:

50. 而且 越 多 || 越 适得其反 。

and the-more more || the-more backfire

"And the more || the more counterproductive it is."

source: gcdt_whoa_flirt

51. 薄荷油 是天然 的 驱逐剂 , ||对 啮齿类 动物 来说 || 太 刺激 ,

peppermint COP nature DE repellant || to rodent animal regard || too irritating

"Peppermint oil is a natural repellant, too irritating for rodents."

source: gcdt_whoa_mice

and then at

2011年 8月 分别 被 《 纽约 时报 》 [15] 和 《 ABC 新闻 》 [16] 报导 。

2011 Aug separately BEI New York Times [15] and ABC News [16] reported .

"Jenna Marber' became famous for two videos: 'how to trick people into thinking you 're good looking' and 'how to avoid talking to people you don't want to talk to;' among then, 'how to trick people into thinking you 're good looking' received 5.3M views one week after upload [13][14] and 'how to avoid talking to people you don't want to talk to' was reported by New York Times [15] and ABC News [16] in August 2011."

source: gcdt_bio_marble

1.1.12 Stranded left-side tokens

Due to pre-verbal modification in Mandarin Chinese, we often see some small segments stranded on the left side of a sentence due to the intervening strong discourse markers. We segment all these stranded spans, and form a *same-unit* relation with the discontinuous right-side span.

These are some made-up examples:

- **Adverb || adjunct clause || main clause**
- e.g., "However, || because he likes CS, || John went to CMU."
- **Subject || adjunct clause || main clause**
- e.g., John, || because he likes CS, || went to CMU.
- **PP || adjunct (PP or clause) || main clause**
- e.g., In the summer, || because he likes CS, || John will go to CMU.

1.2 Not Segmented Unit

In contrary to previous criterions for EDU swegmentation, we exemplify situations where a clause or sentence is not segmented into separate EDUs.

The same double-pipe symbol || is still used to indicate segmented EDU boundaries.

1.2.1 Complement clauses

Complement clauses are not segmented, for example, clausal subjects and objects.

56. 甚至更 让 考官 恼怒 的是, 他 将 ||
even more make examiner angry DE COP, 3SG.M BA ||
擦 黑板 的 || 抹布 扔在 了 考官 的 脑袋 上
erase black-board DE || rag throw-at LE examiner DE head on-top-of
"What annoyed the examiner even more was that he threw the rag for erasing the chalkboard on the examiner's head."
source: gcdt_bio_galois
57. 求解 复合 运动 经常 需要 把 运动 分解
solve compound movement usually need BA movement decompose
为 平移 和 转动 。
to-be translation and rotation .
"Solving compound motions often requires decomposing the motion into translations and rotations."
source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli
58. 这两 方面 的原因 使得 他 形成了 孤僻 和 忧郁 的 性格 。
this two aspect DE reason make 3SG.M form LE solitary and melancholy DE personality.
source: gcdt_bio_byron

Subject clauses are not segmented in Chinese, not even for coordinated subject clauses.

59. 因此, 研究 老年人 言语 感知 特点
therefore, study elderly speech perception characteristics
和 探索 老年人 言语 感知 策略, 能 ||
and explore elderly speech perception strategy, can ||
为 提高 老年人 言语 感知 能力 || 提供 参考, ||
for improve elderly speech perception ability || provide reference, ||
也 能 对 老年人 言语 感知 障碍 的 临床 诊断 治疗、
also can for elderly speech perception disorder DE clinical diagnosis treatment,
老年人 助听器 的 研发 提供 新 思路, ||
elderly hearing-aids DE research provide new idea, ||
对于 促进 老年人 与 他人 之 间 的 交流 沟通 ||
for promoting elderly with others in-between DE communication communication ||

有着 重要作用。

have PART important role .

"Therefore , studying the characteristics of speech perception in the elderly and exploring speech perception strategies in older adults can provide a reference for improving the speech perception ability of the elderly; it can also provide new ideas for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of speech perception disorders in the elderly and the research of hearing aids for the elderly; it also has an important role in promoting communication between the elderly and others."

source: gcdt_academic_aging

60. Halliday & Matthiessen || [1] || 认为 ||
believe ||

主位 表达 旧 信息 ,

theme express old information ,

述位 表达 新 信息 是 非 标记性 信息 匹配 结构 ; ||

rheme express new information COP non- marking information match structure ||

"Halliday & Matthiessen [1 believe that themes expressing old information and rhemes expressing new information is a non-marking information matching structure.

source: gcdt_academic_iconicity

On the other hand, **coordinated object clauses are segmented under two conditions: the verb is an attribution verb, and the objective clauses do not share the same subordinated object.**

1.2.2 Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases are not segmented.

61. 在 流体力学 和 空气动力学 中 有 关键性的 作用。

in fluid mechanics and aero dynamics within have critical DE effect .

"It plays a key role in fluid mechanics and aerodynamics."

source: gcdt_bio_bernoulli

However, **when a preposition heads a clausal complement, the phrase is separated from others.**

62. 他 || 对 修改 版权法 , ||使 文件 共享 合法化 ||

3SG.M || towards amending copyright-law || make document sharing legalize ||

持 开放 态度

hold open mind

"He is open to changing copyright laws and to legalizing file sharing."

source: gcdt_interview_falkvinge

63. 这样 能 避免 你 || 被 忙碌 的 日程 压 得 || 喘 不 过 气 。
this can avoid 2SG || BEI busy DE schedule squeeze DER || breath NEG PAST breath .
"This will prevent you from being overwhelmed by a busy schedule and out of breath."
source: gcdt_who_procrastinating

In the following example, we see that 时 is a localizer, so the rules about prepositional phrases in this section apply. However, in the second example, 时候 is a noun; thus 你一个人远足的 is a relative clause that modifies 时候. In these two cases, even though 时候 and 时 share the same meaning, we segment them differently according to their part-of-speech.

64. 当 你 在 户 外 远 足 时 , || 势 必 会 碰 到 交 叉 路 口 。
when 2SG at outdoor hiking time , || be-bound-to will hit cross road .
"When hiking outdoors, you are bound to hit an intersection."
source: gum_who_hiking

65. 如 果 || 你 一 个 人 远 足 的 || 时 候 发 生 了 什 么 事 故 , ||
if || 2SG one CL person hiking DE || time happen PERF any accident , ||
你 将 更 难 获 得 帮 助 。
2SG will more hard retain help .
"If you are hiking alone and something goes wrong, you will have a harder time getting help."
source: gum_who_hiking

1.2.3 Dislocated NPs

Topicalization happens quite commonly in Chinese. However, **dislocated NPs are not segmented**.

66. 资 讯 安 全 , 有 无 意 与 恶 意 的 攻 击 者 ,
information security , has unintentional and malicious DE attackers ,
要 怎 么 去 阻 止
need how go stop
"How can information security stop unintentional and malicious attackers."
source: gcdt_interview_wimax

1.2.4 MSP

MSP is a unique part-of-speech label in Chinese treebank, reserved for a small set of "other particles." In our segmentation task, when nominals outside the MSP phrase are arguments of the predicate with the MSP phrase, we treat them as a single segment. Among such MSP particles, the most common ones are 所 (suo), 而 (er), and 来 (lai).

67. 而 没有 明确 意识 到 || 人 的 本质 所 应 有 的 || 丰富 内涵
but no clear realize ASP || human DEC nature **MSP** should have DEC || rich connotation
"without clearly realizing the rich connotation that human nature should have"
source: gcdt_academic_socialized

68. 许多 乌克兰人 都 能 讲述 ||
many Ukrainians all can tell ||
自己 祖辈 在 大 饥荒 中 所 经历 的 || 血泪 历史 。 ||
selves' ancestor at great famine in **MSP** experience DEC || blood-and-tear history . ||
"Many Ukrainians can tell the Blood and Tears History that their ancestors experienced
in the great famine."
source: gcdt_news_famine

69. 但 很 可能 所有 他 的 声明 和 行为 都 是 ||
but very possible all 3SG DEC statement and behavior all COP ||
对于 贫穷 的 压力 而 产生 的 ||
toward poverty DEC pressure **MSP** arise DEC ||
富于 创意 的 || 反应 。
be-full-of creation DEC || reaction .
"But it's likely that all his statements and actions are reactions that arose from the
pressure of poverty and are creative."
source: gcdt_bio_emperor

70. 我们 如何 从 象似性 角度 来 分析 它 呢 ?
1PL how from iconographic angle MSP analyze 3SG.IN PART ?
"How can we analyze it from an iconographic point of view ?"
source: gcdt_academic_iconicity

On the other hand, two other MSP tokens – 以(yi) and 去(qu) – connect two clauses where the latter expresses the purpose of the former. In these cases, we segment them and draw a backward purpose-goal relation.

71. 获得 更 多 的 选票 , || 以 确保 我们 不 会 在 选举日 用完 。
get more many DEC vote , || **MSP** ensure 1PL NEG will at election-day run-out .
" to get more votes to ensure we don't run out on election day."
source: gcdt_interview_falkvinge

72. 伽罗瓦 使用 群论 的 想法 || 去 讨论 方程式 的 可解性 , ||
Galois use group DEC idea || **MSP** discuss equation DEC solvability , ||
"Galois uses the idea of the group to discuss the solvability of equations,"
source: gcdt_bio_galois

Multiple verbs with the same explicit object or prepositional complement are not segmented.

- These also include cases with 把(BA) or 被(BEI).

- Copula-less coordinated nominal or adjectival phrases are not segmented when conjoined with other copula-ed propositions.**

77. 字 宜仲，|| 生 于 天津， 江苏 阳湖人， 语言学家，||
style-named Yizhong, || **born in Tianjin, Jiangsu Yanghu-nese, Linguist, ||**
精研 北方话 与 吴语 方言 的 音系。 ||
intensively-study Northern-dialect and Wu dialect DE phonology . " ||
"Named Yizhong, was born in Tianjin, Jiangsu Yanghu-nese, linguist, studied the
phonology of northern dialect and Wu dialect."
source: qcdt bio chao

1.2.6 Existential clauses

Simple clause 有(you)-constructions are formed by Locative NP + Existential Verb + Object NP. Moreover, the complement of 有 can also be a clause. In this case, the locative NP, existential you, and object clause together form one EDU.

78. 只要 路上 有 其他 人 同行
as-long-as on-the-road EXIST other people travel-together
"As long as there are other people on the road."
source: gcdt_what_hiking

79. 抖音 中 , 有 42.1% 的 视频 是 关于 普通 人
douyin within , EXIST DE video COP about normal people
在 疫情 期间 的 抗疫 生活 。
at epidemic time DE anti-epidemic life .
"In Douyin, 42.1% of the videos are about ordinary people's anti-epidemic life during the epidemic."
source: gcdt_academic_peoples

1.3 Compare & Contrast

1.3.1 Tokenization matters

when 还有 is one token, it is a CC between nominals, not an existential verb, so it does not create a new EDU.

80. 要 随身 携带 急救箱 , 还有 手机 。
should with-you carry first-aid-kit , **and cell-phone** .
"You should carry a first aid kit and your cell phone ."
source: gcdt_what_hiking

Faithfulness to main-subordinating clause distinction in syntax and nuclearity-satellite distinction in RST is more important than creating extra same units.

81. 前往 帕劳 的 || 旅客 , ||
go-to Palau DE || traveler , ||
在 结束 5 天 或 7 天 的 行程 后 || 返回 台湾
at finish 5 day or 7 day DE itinerary after || go-back Taiwan
"Travelers to Palau returned to Taiwan after finishing their 5-day or 7-day itinerary."
source: gcdt_news_bubble

82. 中国 作为 世界 第二 大 的 电影 市场 , ||好莱坞 的 制片厂 老板 希望 ||
 China as world second large DE movie market , || Hollywood DE studio boss hope ||
 巩固 电影 在 中国 市场 的 前景
 consolidate movie at China market DE prospect
 "China as the second largest film market in the world, bosses of Hollywood studios hope
 to consolidate the prospects of films in the Chinese market,"
 source: gcdt_news_five

1.3.2 The part-of-speech of some tricky tokens

Part-of-speeches are not trivial for these tokens listed below:

Prepositions

由 by
 以 as/by
 为(wèi) for
 截至 till
 靠 by
 作为 when expressing
 identity or property
 比起 compared to
 沿着 along with
 借由 by
 相对于 relative to

Localizers

以来 up until

Adverbs

特别是 especially
 尤其是 especially
 例如 for example
 一起 together
 看起来 seems

Verbs

利用 make use of
 为(wéi) COP
 相比 compared to
 像是 seems like

伴随 go along with
 作为 when expressing
 regarding sth/sb as (i.e.,
 can be replaced by 当作)
 一样 the same as (e.g., in
 像...一样)
 那样 the same as (e.g., in
 像...那样)

2 Relation Annotation

In this section, we present the guidelines and examples for relation annotation.

For each example, we lay out the texts one EDU per line, followed by a screenshot of the subtree from rstweb.

For each EDU, we give its index at the beginning of the line, as well as append an automatic English translation to the end, led by a double-slash symbol //.

2.0 Some annotation principles

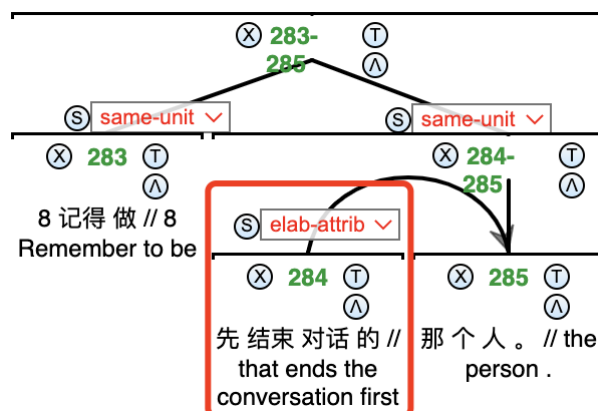
2.0.1 Relation marking for relative clauses

One of the most significant differences between English and Chinese regarding the structure of an RST tree is the excess amount of **combinations of same-unit + elaboration-attribute** used to structure relative clauses in Chinese. The only two attributional relations that modify part of a clause, usually a noun phrase, are elaboration-attribute and purpose-attribute. Most commonly, they are *elaboration-attribute*.

Another difference from English is that these elaboration-attribute relations are most frequently prenominal. This is because **relative clauses in Chinese are prenominal**. There is not much previous research addressing prenominal relative clauses in RST. Our decision agrees with Shinmori et al. 2003 (see Figure 5-6 on page 7), which uses Elaboration for prenominal relative clauses in Japanese.

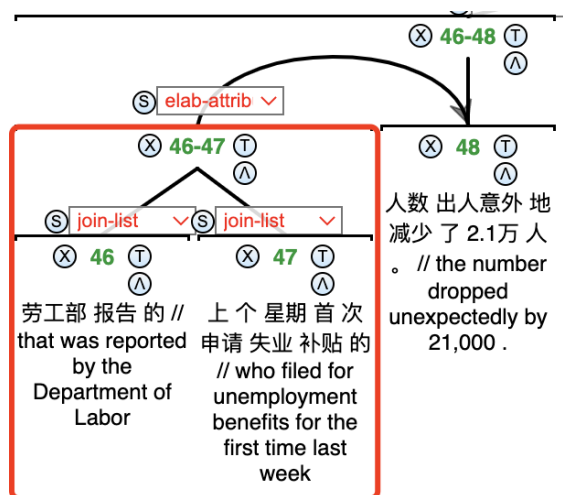
In the following example, we observe EDU_284, "that ends the conversation first," breaks the main clause "remember to be ... the person." Following previous RST-DT guidelines, we create a same-unit + elaboration-attribute structure for DU_283-285.

83. EDU_283 8 记得 做 // 8 Remember to be
 EDU_284 先 结束 对话 的 // **that ends the conversation first**
 EDU_285 那 个 人 。 // **the person .**
 source: gcdt_whow_flirt



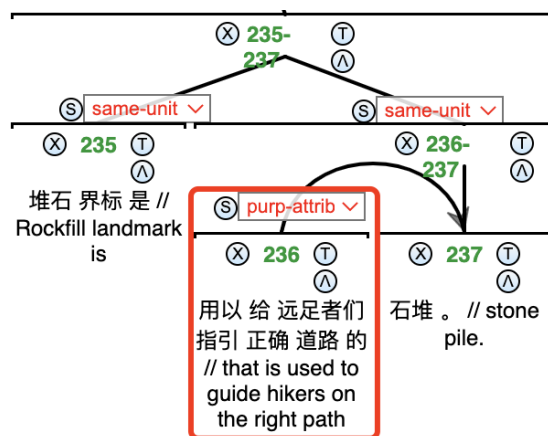
Moreover, multiple relative clauses can be coordinated to modify the same noun phrase, such as the EDU_46 and EDU_47 that modify EDU_48 below.

84. EDU_46 劳工部 报告 的 // *that the Department of Labor reported*
 EDU_47 上 个 星 期 首 次 申 请 失 业 补 贴 的 // *who filed for unemployment benefits for the first time last week*
 EDU_49 人 数 出 人 意 外 地 减 少 了 2.1 万 人 。 // *the number dropped unexpectedly by 21,000 .*
 source: gcdt_news_estate



Purpose-attribute is the other attributive relation. In the following example, the stone piles are to guide the correct paths for hikers. In this case, we choose the label **purpose-attribute**.

85. EDU_235 堆 石 界 标 是 // Rockfill landmark is
 EDU_236 用 以 给 远 足 者 们 指 引 正 确 道 路 的 // *that is used to guide hikers on the right path*
 EDU_237 石 堆 。 // *stone pile.*
 source: gcdt_whow_hiking

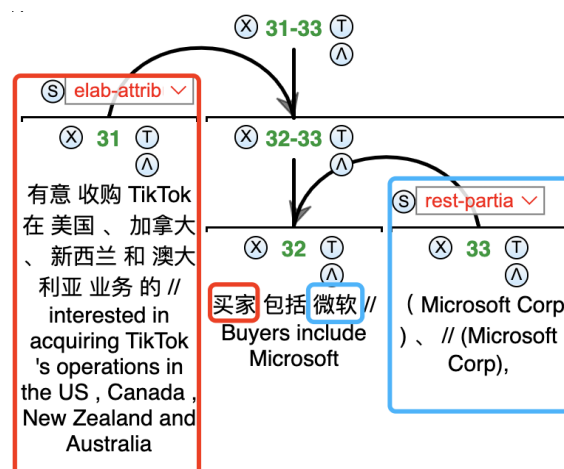


2.0.2 Attachment order of partial modification

In cases where the subject and object of an EDU are modified and separated by two other EDUs, we attach the subject modifier higher than the object one, based on the syntactic hierarchy that the subject governs the object.

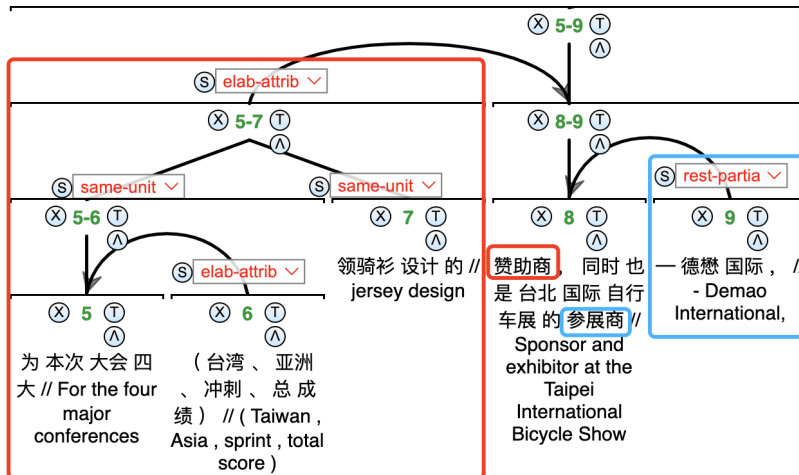
In the following example, the relative clause modifying the subject "买家 // Buyers" is attached higher than the parenthetical "(Microsoft Corp)," which modifies the object "微软 // Microsoft."

86. EDU_31 有意 收购 TikTok 在 美国 、 加拿大 、 新西兰 和 澳大利亚 业务 的 //
- interested in acquiring TikTok's operations in the US , Canada, New Zealand and
- Australia //
- EDU_32 买家 包括 微软 // Buyers include Microsoft //
- EDU_33 (Microsoft Corp) 、 // (Microsoft Corp), //
- source: gcdt_news_tiktok



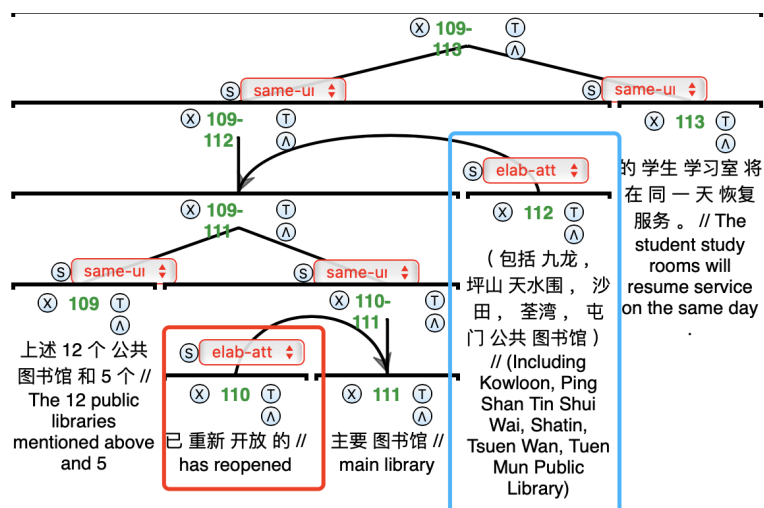
Similarly, modifier of "赞助商 // Sponsor" is higher than "参展商 // exhibitor" in the following example.

87. EDU_5 为 本次 大会 四 大 // For the four major conferences
- EDU_6 (台湾 、 亚洲 、 冲刺 、 总 成绩) // (Taiwan , Asia , sprint , total score)
- EDU_7 领 骑 衫 设计 的 // jersey design
- EDU_8 赞助商 ， 同 时 也 是 台北 国际 自行车 展 的 参展 商 // Sponsor and exhibitor at the Taipei International Bicycle Show
- EDU_9 — 德 懋 国际 ， // - Demao International,
- source: gcdt_interview_cycle



The following example shows two levels of *same-unit* + *elaboration-attribute* relations. At the lower level, EDU_110 "has reopened" modifies "the main library"; whereas the combination of 12 public and 5 main libraries "include Kowloon, Ping Shan Tin Shui Wai, etc." as in EDU_112.

88. EDU_109 上述 12 个 公共 图书馆 和 5 个 // The 12 public libraries mentioned above and 5
- EDU_110 已 重新 开放 的 // has reopened
- EDU_111 主要 图书馆 // main library
- EDU_112 (包括 九龙 , 坪山 天水围 , 沙田 , 荃湾 , 屯门 公共 图书馆) // (Including Kowloon, Ping Shan Tin Shui Wai, Shatin, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun Public Library)
- EDU_113 的 学生 学习室 将 在 同 一 天 恢复 服务 。 // The student study rooms will resume service on the same day.
- source: gcdt_news_kangle

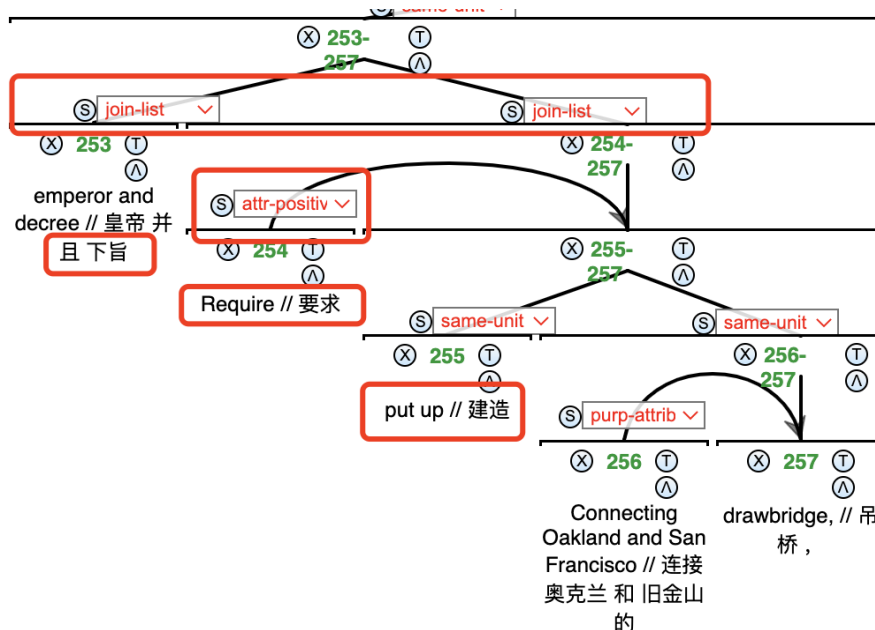


2.0.3 Implicit coordination

In Chinese, implicit verb phrase coordination is joint, and they are annotated as conjunctions syntactically in the Chinese Treebank.

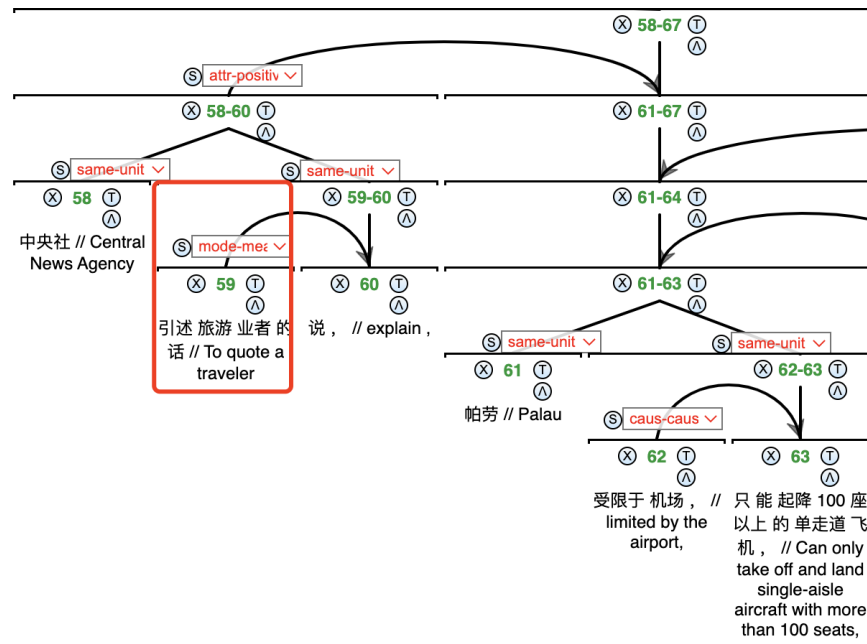
In this corpus, unless there is a significant nucleus-satellite imbalance between these implicitly coordinated verb phrases, they form a joint-list multinuclear relation, as in the following example.

89. EDU_253 皇帝 并且 下旨 // the emperor decrees
 EDU_254 要求 // requires
 EDU_255 建造 // put up
 EDU_256 连接 奥克兰 和 旧金山 的 // that connects Oakland and San Francisco
 EDU_257 吊桥 , // drawbridge,
 source: gcdt_bio_emperor



In contrast, in the following example, the content of the saying event is more important than how the saying is addressed (by quoting a traveler). Thus, the verb phrases before 说 "say" are considered satellites.

90. EDU_58 中央社 // Central News Agency
 EDU_59 引述 旅游 业者的 话 // To quote a traveler
 EDU_60 说 , // explain ,
 EDU_61 帕劳 // Palau
 EDU_62 受限于 机场 , // limited by the airport,
 EDU_63 只 能 起降 100 座 以上 的 单走道 飞机 , // Can only take off and land
 single-aisle aircraft with more than 100 seats,
 source: gcdt_news_bubble



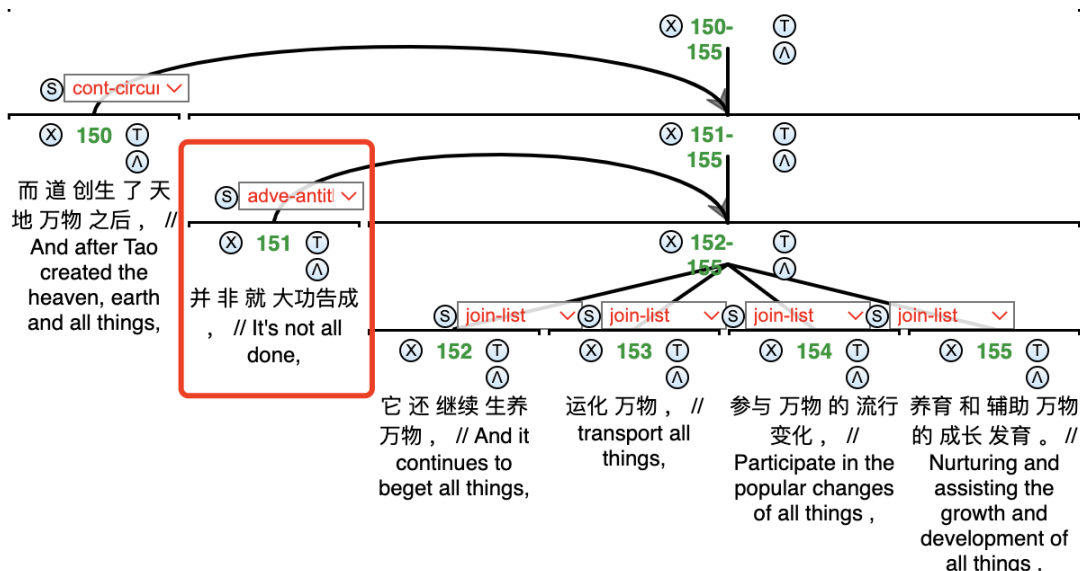
2.1 Nucleus-Satellite Relations

2.1.1 adversative-antithesis

adversative-antithesis: the Reader finds the Nucleus more credible than the Satellite.

For example, in the following example, "after Tao gives birth to the heaven and earth" (EDU_150), it is not the case that "it is all done" (EDU_151), instead it continues to take care of the world (DU_152-155). Thus, EDU_151 is an antithesis of EDU_152-155.

91. EDU_150 而道创生了天地万物之后， // And after Tao created the heaven,
earth, and all things,
EDU_151 并非就大功告成， // **It's not all done**,
EDU_152 它还继续生养万物， // And it continues to beget all things,
EDU_153 运化万物， // transport all things,
EDU_154 参与万物的流行变化， // Participate in the popular changes of all
things,
EDU_155 养育和辅助万物的成长发育。 // Nurturing and assisting the growth
and development of all things.
source: gcdt_academic_taoist



In the following example, "when it comes news," the unsurprising in EDU_65 is overridden by the "extra vigilant" in EDU_68. Thus we label DU_62-65 → DU_66-72 an adversative-antithesis.

2.1.2 adversative-concession

adversative-concession: the Writer admits the Satellite but still claims the Nucleus.

Concession is the more frequent Nucleus-Satellite adversative relation in GUM. It is usually the scenario where one acknowledges the factuality of the Satellite but still stands for the Nucleus.

Examples below show such preferences:

93. **EDU_82** 传统的三角形球框也可以用来摆九球， // **The traditional triangular ball frame can also be used to place nine balls,**

EDU_83 但是球之间的空隙比较大。 // But the gap between the balls is relatively large.

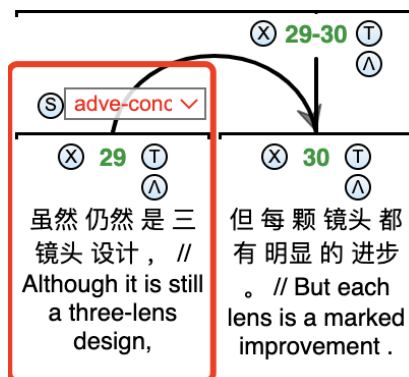
source: gcdt_who_pool



94. **EDU_29** 虽然仍然是三镜头设计， // **Although it is still a three-lens design,**

EDU_30 但每颗镜头都有明显的进步。 // But each lens is a marked improvement.

source: gcdt_news_apple



2.1.3 attribution-negative

attribution-negative: the Satellite negates the source of information in the Nucleus.

Attribution relations are essential to RST, where one addresses the content of the information more than its source. In other words, who said it is less important than what is said.

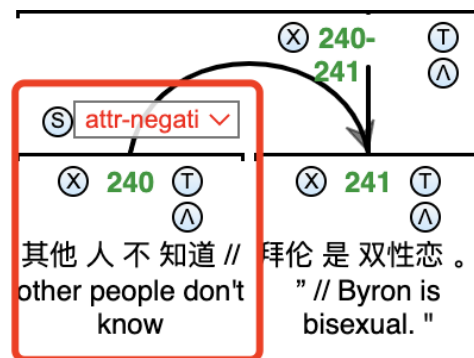
Like English GUM, we differentiate between a negative versus a positive source of information.

An **attribution-negative** is when the source of information is negated, like in the following example.

95. 其他 人 不 知 道 // **other people don't know**

拜伦 是 双 性 恋 。 " // Byron is bisexual. "

source: gcdt_bio_byron



2.1.4 attribution-positive

attribution-positive: the Satellite provides a positive source of information to the Nucleus.

See Section 1.1.4 for the list of attribution verbs.

On the other hand, we have more frequently attribution-positive as in the following example.

96. **EDU_247** 有些 现 代 的 医 学 家 认 为 // **Some modern medical scientists think that**

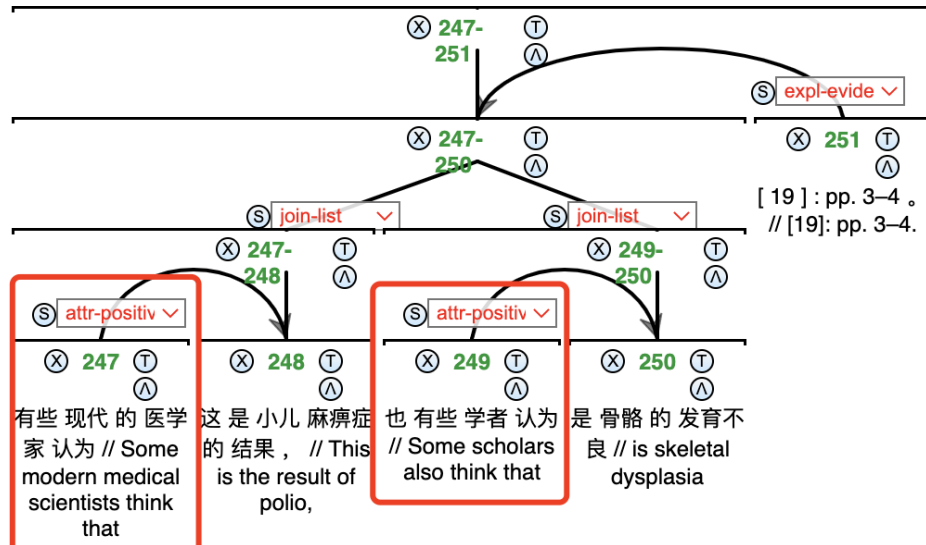
EDU_248 这 是 小 儿 麻 痹 症 的 结 果 ， // This is the result of polio,

EDU_249 也 有 些 学 者 认 为 // **Some scholars also think that**

EDU_250 是 骨 骼 的 发 育 不 良 // is skeletal dysplasia

EDU_251 [19] : pp. 3-4 。 // [19]: pp. 3-4.

source: gcdt_bio_byron



Also, note that we still label cognitive verbs with negative emotions as attribution-positive since the source of information is not negated.

97. EDU_60 因为他害怕 // **because he is afraid**
EDU_61 乌克兰民族运动会与布尔什维克革命相竞争。 // The Ukrainian National Games competed with the Bolshevik Revolution.
 source: gcdt_news_famine



Note: the difference between *attribution-positive* and *explanation-evidence* is that the former emphasizes the **saying event**, whereas the latter only provides the source of information.

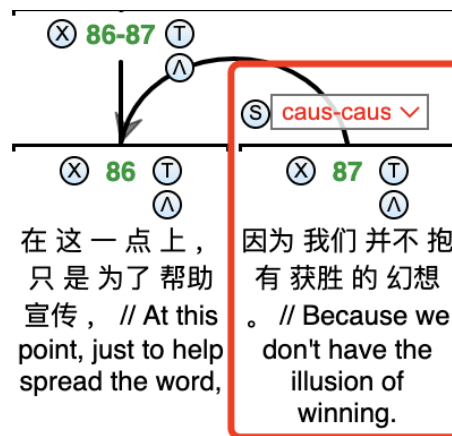
2.1.5 causal-cause

causal-cause: the Satellite causes the Nucleus.

Causal relations are predominant in RST corpora. Causal-cause labels the less prominent cause that modifies, the more prominent result.

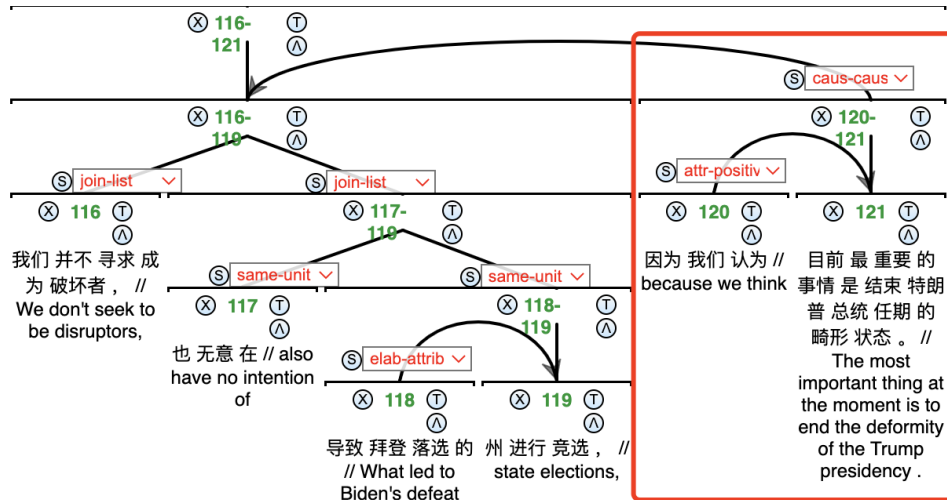
As in the following example, "spreading the word" is more central than "not having illusion of winning."

98. EDU_86 在这一点上，只是为了帮助宣传， // At this point, just to help spread the word,
EDU_87 因为我们并不抱有获胜的幻想。 // **Because we don't have the illusion of winning.**
source: gcdt_interview_graaf



Similarly, "not being a disruptor and not winning" is the more central idea in the example below.

99. EDU_116 我们并不寻求成为破坏者， // We don't seek to be disruptors,
EDU_117 也无意在 // also have no intention of
EDU_118 导致拜登落选的 // What led to Biden's defeat
EDU_119 州进行竞选， // state elections,
EDU_120 因为我们认为 // **because we think**
EDU_121 目前最重要的事情是结束特朗普总统任期的畸形状态。 // **The most important thing at the moment is to end the deformity of the Trump presidency .**
source: gcdt_interview_graaf



2.1.6 causal-result

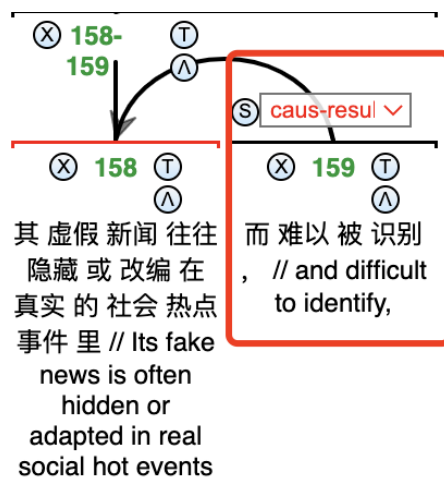
causal-result: the Satellite results from the Nucleus (inverse of cause).

In these situations, the cause is more central than the result. For example, the "hiddenness" is more relevant in the context than the "difficulty to identify."

100. EDU_158 其 虚假 新闻 往往 隐藏 或 改编 在 真实 的 社会 热点 事件 里 // Its fake news is often hidden or adapted in real social hot events .

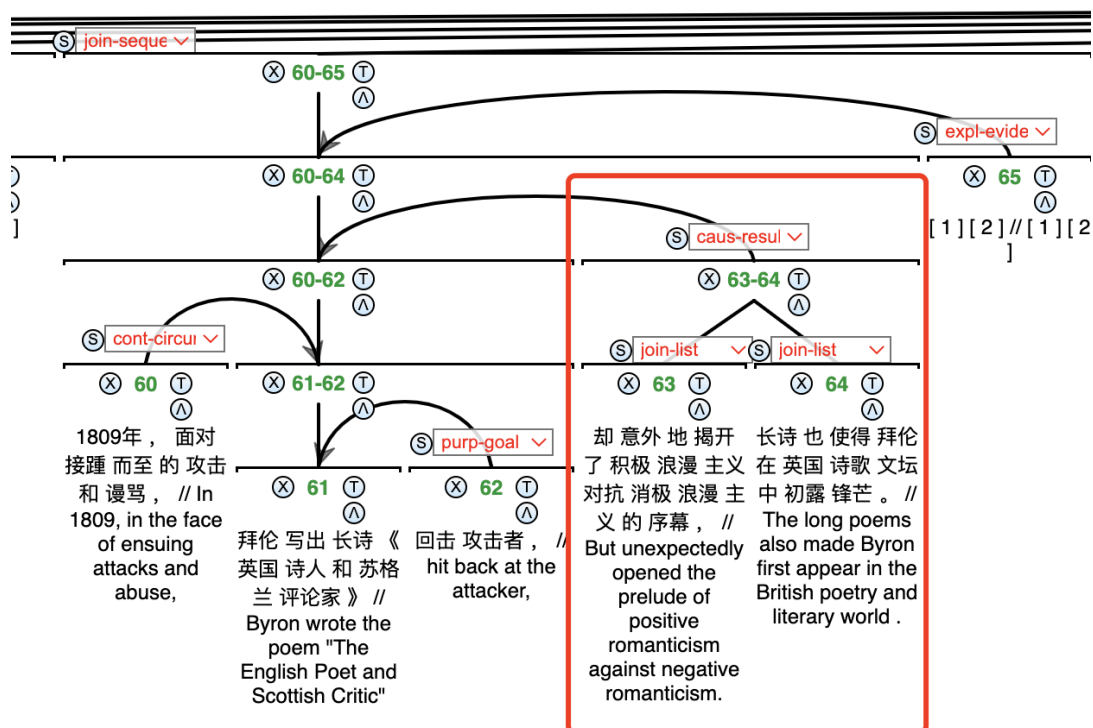
EDU_159 而 难以 被 识别 , // and difficult to identify,

source: gcdt_academic_supervision



In the following example, "Byron's writing long poem" is among a sequence of events at a higher RST structure. Thus the result of his long poem is the satellite cause-result.

101. EDU_60 1809年，面对接踵而至的攻击和谩骂，// In 1809, in the face of ensuing attacks and abuse,
 EDU_61 拜伦写出长诗《英国诗人和苏格兰评论家》// Byron wrote the poem "The English Poet and Scottish Critic."
 EDU_62 回击攻击者，// hit back at the attacker,
EDU_63 却意外地揭开了积极浪漫主义对抗消极浪漫主义的序幕，// But unexpectedly opened the prelude of positive romanticism against negative romanticism.
EDU_64 长诗也使得拜伦在英国诗歌文坛中初露锋芒。// The long poems also made Byron first appear in the British poetry and literary world.
 EDU_65 [1][2]//[1][2]
 source: gcddt_bio_byron



2.1.7 context-background

context-background: the Reader needs to know the Satellite to understand the Nucleus.

The Satellite provides the context for the Nucleus, and the reader needs to know the satellite to understand the nucleus.

In the following example, the equivalent of English "besides" is an excellent example of context-background.

102. EDU_74 除了直接问人家问题， // In addition to asking people questions directly,

EDU_75 还可以给出你自己的看法。 // You can also give your own opinion.

source: gcdt_who_fli



In this extended example, Edward's participation in dozens of movies and shows sets up his reputation and makes what he says credentialed.

103. EDU_121 好莱坞的韩裔演员爱德华·金演出过几十部电影和电视剧， // Hollywood actor Edward King has appeared in dozens of movies and TV shows ,

EDU_122 他说： // He said :

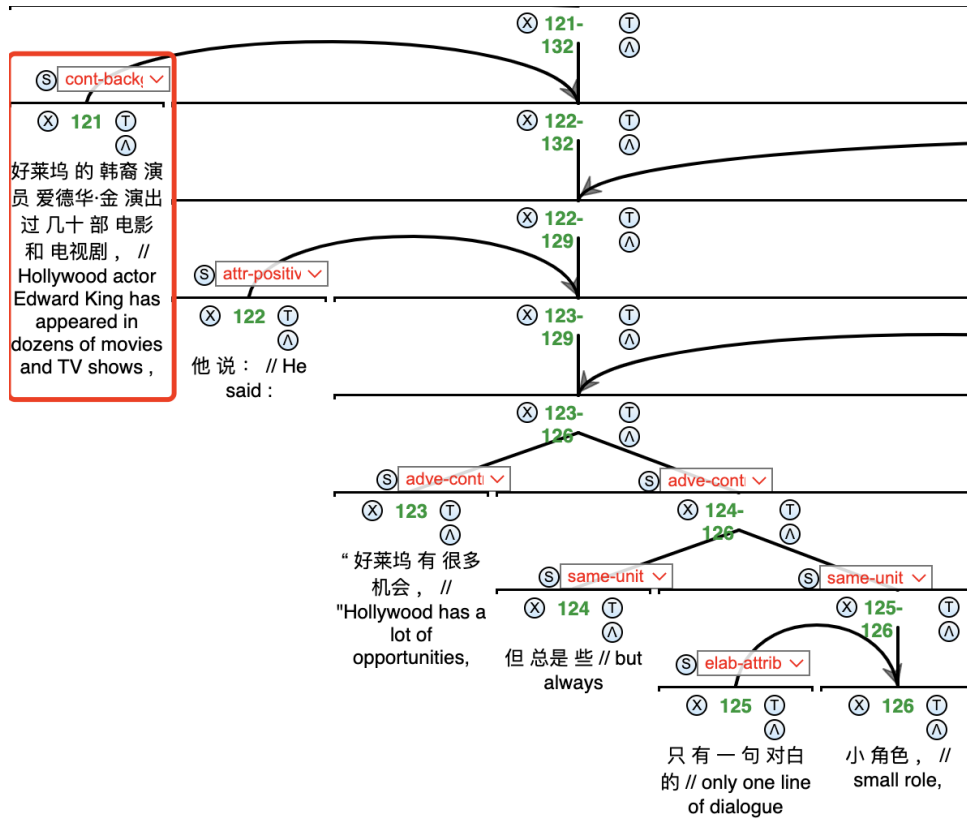
EDU_123 “好莱坞有很多机会， // "Hollywood has a lot of opportunities,

EDU_124 但总是些 // but always

EDU_125 只有一句对白的 // only one line of dialogue

EDU_126 小角色， // small role,

source: gcdt_news_five



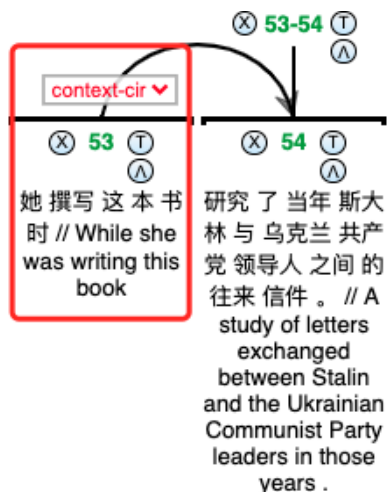
2.1.8 context-circumstance

context-circumstance: the Satellite gives circumstances, e.g., time, place, of the Nucleus.

104. EDU_53 她撰写这本书时 // *While she was writing this book*

EDU_54 研究了当年斯大林与乌克兰共产党领导人之间的往来信件。 // *A study of letters between Stalin and the Ukrainian Communist Party leaders in those years.*

source: gcdt_news_famine



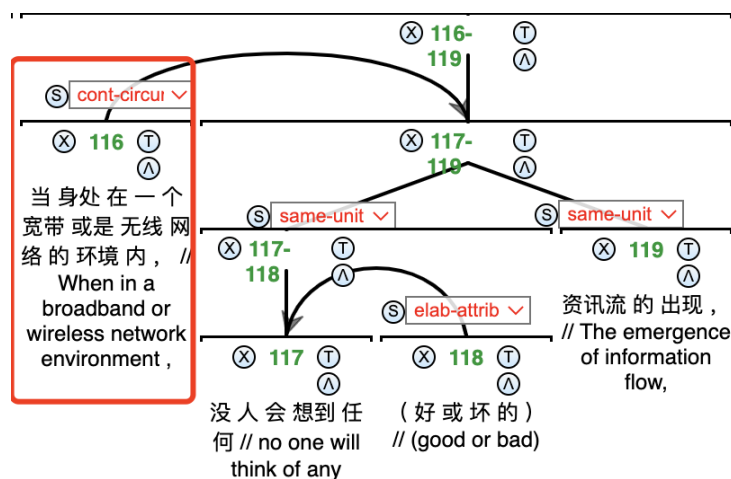
105. EDU_116 当身处在一个宽带或是无线网络的环境内, // *When in a broadband or wireless network environment,*

EDU_117 没人会想到任何 // no one will think of any

EDU_118 (好或坏的) // (good or bad)

EDU_119 资讯流的出现, // The emergence of information flow,

source: gcdt_interview_wimax



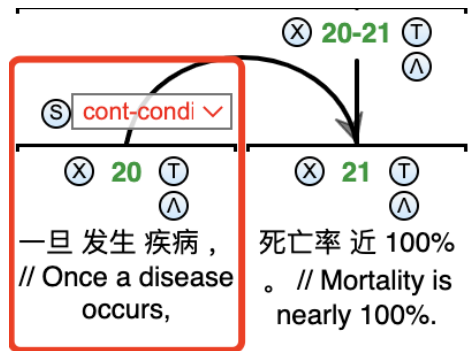
2.1.9 contingency-condition

contingency-condition: the Satellite is a condition for the Nucleus to happen.

As stated in the RST-DT manual, "the truth of the proposition associated with the nucleus is a consequence of the fulfillment of the condition in the satellite."

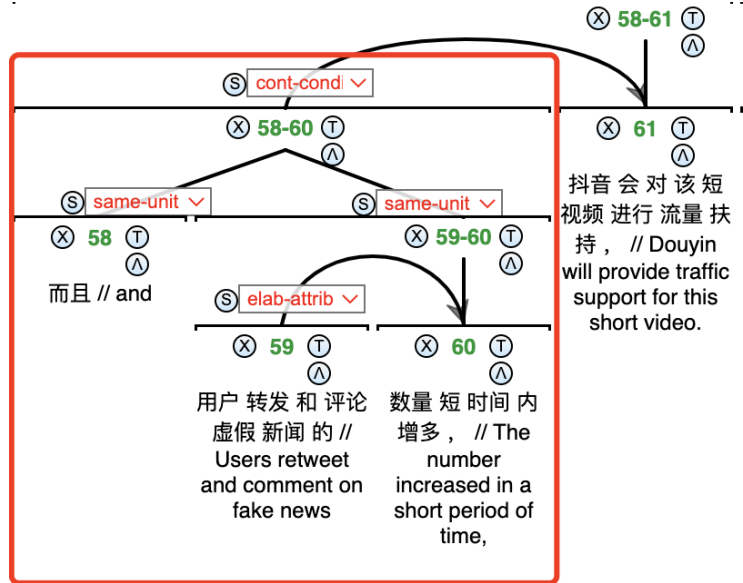
In the following example, 一旦 "once" sets up a hypothetical condition where mortality can be nearly 100%.

106. EDU_20 一旦 发生 疾病 , // Once a disease occurs,
EDU_21 死亡率 近 100% 。 // Mortality is nearly 100%.
source: gcdt_academic_rabies



Similarly, the increase in retweets and comments is a condition for Douyin to provide traffic support in the following example.

107. EDU_58 而且 // and
EDU_59 用户 转发 和 评论 虚假 新闻 的 // Users retweet and comment on fake news
EDU_60 数量 短 时间 内 增多 , // The number increased in a short period,
EDU_61 抖音 会 对 该 短 视频 进行 流量 扶持 , // Douyin will provide traffic support for this short video.
source: gcdt_academic_supervision



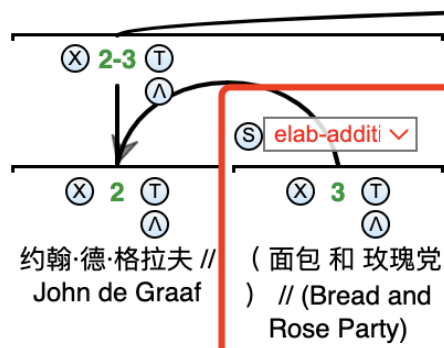
2.1.10 elaboration-additional

elaboration-additional: the Satellite provides more information about the Nucleus.

This is the most general "last resort" relation when the satellite gives more information about the nucleus. In practice, one annotates a nucleus-satellite relation as elaboration-additional only when other relations are not as suitable.

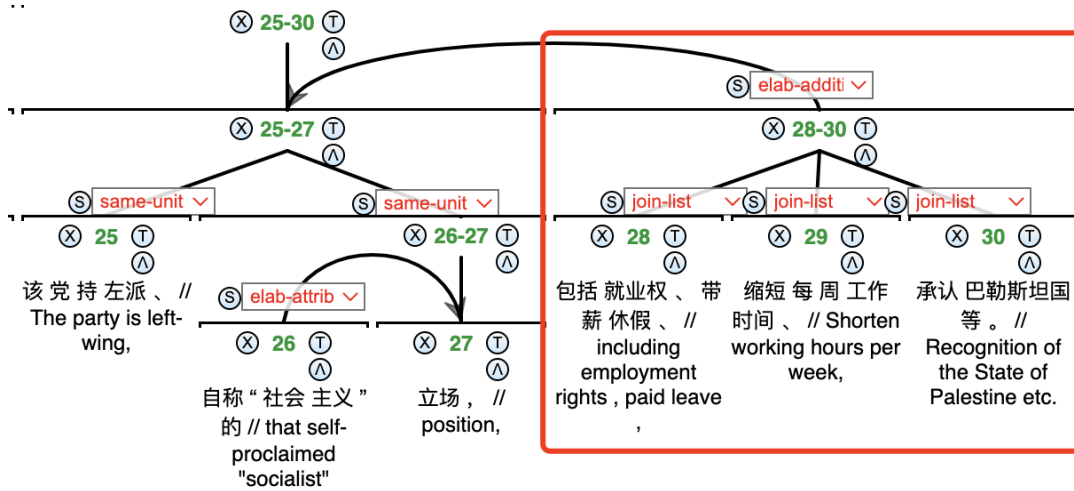
For example, the part-and-whole relation between John de Graaf and the Bread and Rose Party is annotated as elaboration-additional.

108. EDU_2 约翰·德·格拉夫 // John de Graaf
 EDU_3 (面包和玫瑰党) // (Bread and Rose Party)
 source: gcdt_interview_graaf



More generally, we use the elaboration-additional relation when further explanations are made on a statement. For example, the satellite in the example below explains what a "left-wing self-proclaimed socialist" means.

109. EDU_25 该党持左派、 // The party is left-wing,
 EDU_26 自称“社会主义”的 // that self-proclaimed "socialist"
 EDU_27 立场, // position,
 EDU_28 包括就业权、带薪休假、 // including employment rights, paid leave
 ,
 EDU_29 缩短每周工作时间、 // Shorten working hours per week,
 EDU_30 承认巴勒斯坦国等。 // Recognition of the State of Palestine etc.
 source: gcdt_interview_graaf



2.1.11 elaboration-attribute

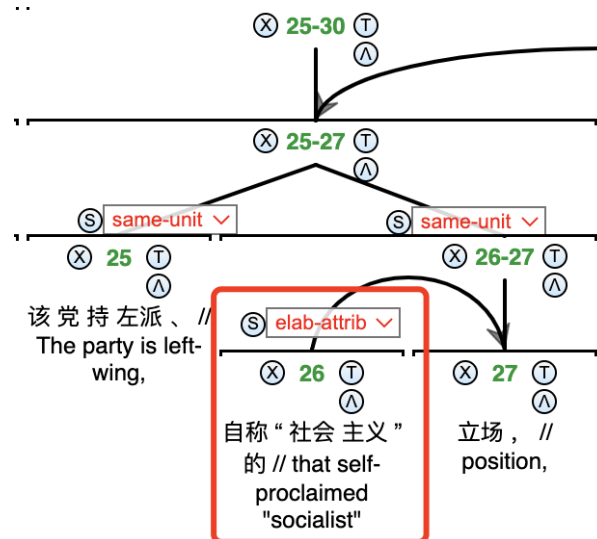
elaboration-attribute: the Satellite provides more information about some phrase (rather than the entire clause) in the Nucleus.

Functionally, the satellite provides the same detail to the nucleus. The significant difference is that instead of modifying the whole clause of the nucleus, it only modifies a particular phrase, most frequently a noun phrase.

Since Chinese relative clauses are placed before the noun head, the structure of a higher *same-unit* and a lower *elaboration-attribute* is quite common in this dataset.

In the previous example, the phrase "that self-proclaimed socialist" modifies the noun phrase "position" instead of the clause (possession of a position).

110. EDU_25 该党持左派、 // The party is left-wing,
EDU_26 自称“社会主义”的 // that self-proclaimed "socialist"
EDU_27 立场, // position,
source: gcdt_interview_graaf

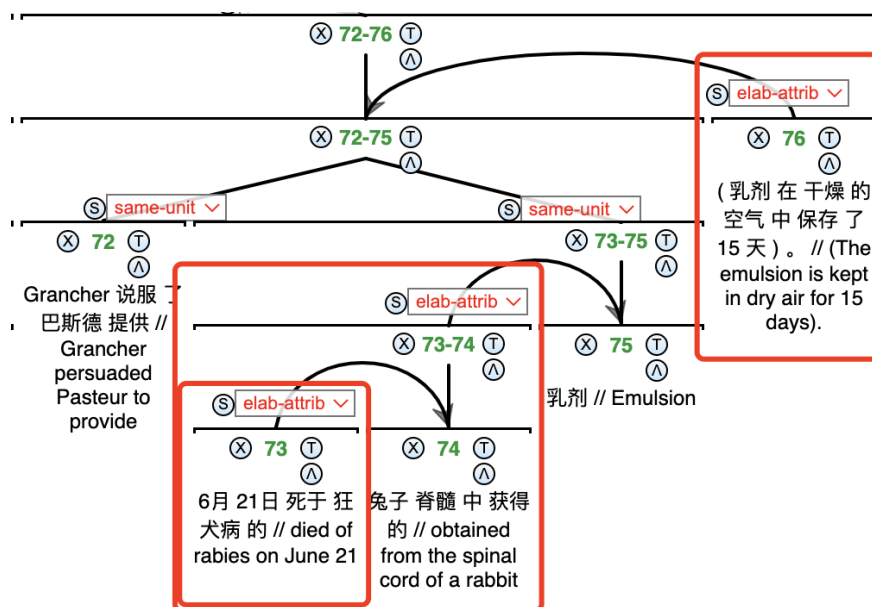


Elaboration-attribute can also label modifiers that do not surface as relative clauses. In the following example, we see three elaboration-attribute relations:

- the rabbit **that died of rabies on June 21**
- the emulsion **that was obtained from the spinal cord of a rabbit**
- the emulsion that was kept in dry air for 15 days

The first two are relative clauses, but the third is parenthetical.

111. EDU_72 Grancher 说服 了 巴斯德 提供 // Grancher persuaded Pasteur to provide
 EDU_73 6月 21日 死于 狂犬病 的 // **died of rabies on June 21**
 EDU_74 兔子 脊髓 中 获得 的 // **obtained from the spinal cord of a rabbit**
 EDU_75 乳剂 // Emulsion
 EDU_76 (乳剂 在 干燥 的 空气 中 保存 了 15 天) 。 // (The emulsion is kept in dry air for 15 days).
 source: gcdt_news_rabies

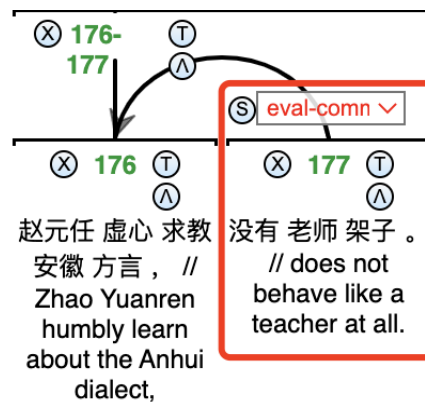


2.1.12 evaluation-comment

evaluation-comment: the Satellite gives an opinion about the Nucleus (that the Reader does not need to agree with).

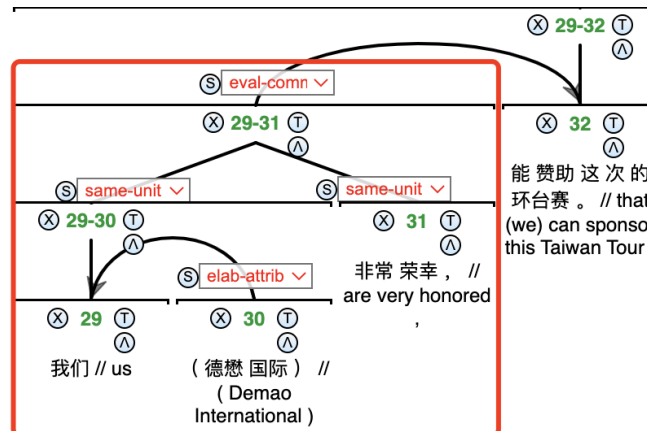
In the following example, EDU_177 evaluates that Zhao Yuanren, as a distinguished professor, humbly asks his students about the Anhui dialect.

112. EDU_176 赵元任 虚心 求教 安徽 方言 , // Zhao Yuanren humbly learn about the Anhui dialect,
 EDU_177 没有 老师 架子 。 // does not behave like a teacher at all.
 source: gcdt_bio_chao



When deciding between **attribution-positive** and **evaluation-comment**, the positive sentiment is more essential than the source of information. Thus, DU_29-31 → EDU_32 is labeled **evaluation-comment**.

113. EDU_29 我们 // We
 EDU_30 (德懋 国际) // (Demao International)
 EDU_31 非常 荣幸 , // are very honored ,
 EDU_32 能 赞助 这 次 的 环台赛 。 // that (we) can sponsor this Taiwan Tour .
 source: gcdt_interview_cycle



2.1.13 explanation-evidence

explanation-evidence: the Satellite gives evidence that the Nucleus is true.

One typical example of an evidence DU is the citation as below, the square-bracket citations are evidence for the preceding quotes or transliterations.

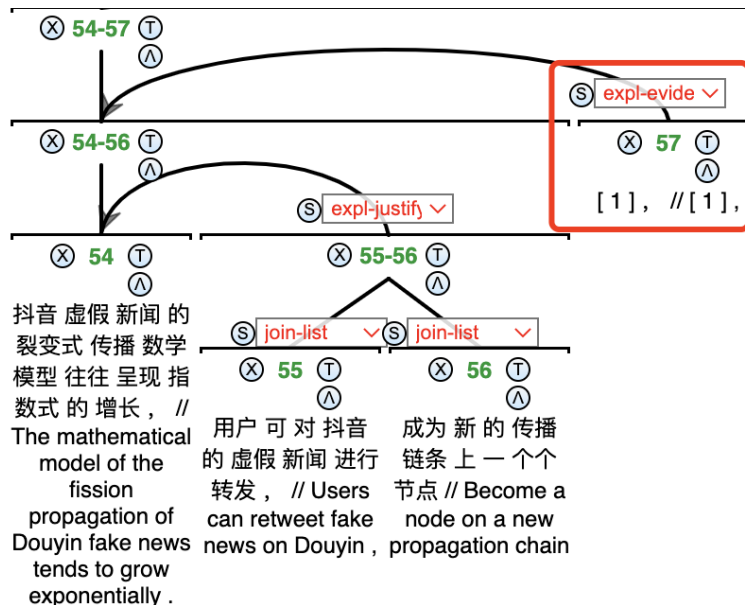
114. EDU_54 抖音虚假新闻的裂变式传播数学模型往往呈现指数式的增长，//
The mathematical model of the fission propagation of Douyin fake news tends to grow exponentially .

EDU_55 用户可对抖音的虚假新闻进行转发，// Users can retweet fake news on Douyin ,

EDU_56 成为新的传播链条上一个个节点 // Become a node on a new propagation chain

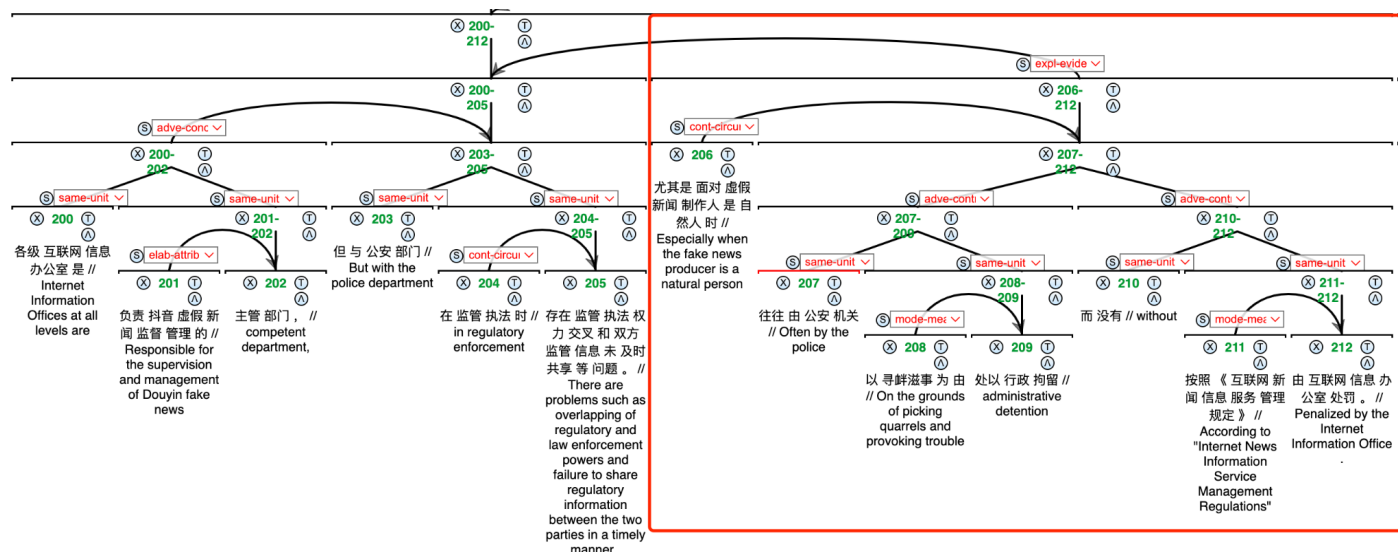
EDU_57 [1], // [1],

source: gcdt_evidence_supervision



In the following example, the scenario facing fake producers is an example of problematic law enforcement.

115. EDU_200 各级互联网信息办公室是 // Internet Information Offices at all levels are
 EDU_201 负责抖音虚假新闻监督管理的 // Responsible for the supervision and management of Douyin fake news
 EDU_202 主管部门， // competent department,
 EDU_203 但与公安部门 // But with the police department
 EDU_204 在监管执法时 // in regulatory enforcement
 EDU_205 存在监管执法权力交叉和双方监管信息未及时共享等问题。 // There are problems such as overlapping of regulatory and law enforcement powers and failure to share regulatory information between the two parties in a timely manner.
 EDU_206 尤其是面对虚假新闻制作人是自然人时 // Especially when a fake news producer is a natural person
 EDU_207 往往由公安机关 // Often by the police
 EDU_208 以寻衅滋事为由 // On the grounds of picking quarrels and provoking trouble
 EDU_209 处以行政拘留 // administrative detention
 EDU_210 而没有 // without
 EDU_211 按照《互联网新闻信息服务管理规定》 // According to "Internet News Information Service Management Regulations."
 EDU_212 由互联网信息办公室处罚。 // Penalized by the Internet Information Office.
- source: gcdt_academic_supervision



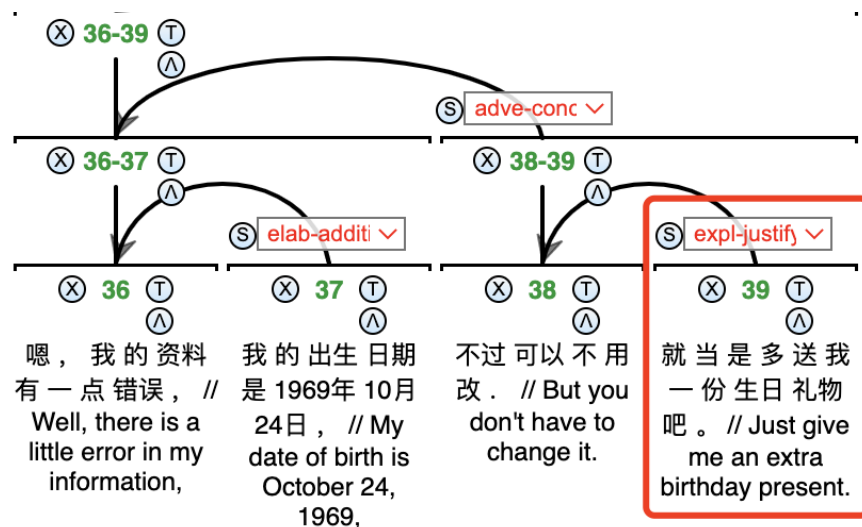
2.1.14 explanation-justify

explanation-justify: the Satellite justifies why the Writer can say the Nucleus.

The satellite explanation-justify gives further explanation to the reader why the author states the nucleus.

In the following example, "giving me an extra birthday present" justifies why the speaker does not want correct his wrong birthday on Wikipedia.

116. EDU_36 嗯，我的资料有一点错误，// Well, there is a little error in my information,
EDU_37 我的出生日期是1969年10月24日，// My date of birth is October 24, 1969,
EDU_38 不过可以不用改。// But you don't have to change it.
EDU_39 就当是多送我一份生日礼物吧。// Just give me an extra birthday present.
source: gcdt_interview_keyman



In Chinese, 鉴于 is a word that means "based on..." or "given that...", usually referring to a prescribed rule or principle. Here is an example of two consecutive 鉴于 explanation-justify examples.

117. EDU_174 —— “鉴于，华盛顿市有一群人自称国会议员，// — "Whereas, there is a group of people in Washington who call themselves members of Congress, ||

EDU_175 这违反了 // this violates ||

EDU_176 10月 12日 发表 宣布 // Published on October 12th ||

EDU_177 国会 被 废除 的 // Congress abolished ||

EDU_178 皇家 法令 ; // royal decree; ||

EDU_179 鉴于，朕有必要严密地遵照帝国的旨令；// **Whereas, it is necessary for me to abide by the decrees of the Empire strictly; ||**

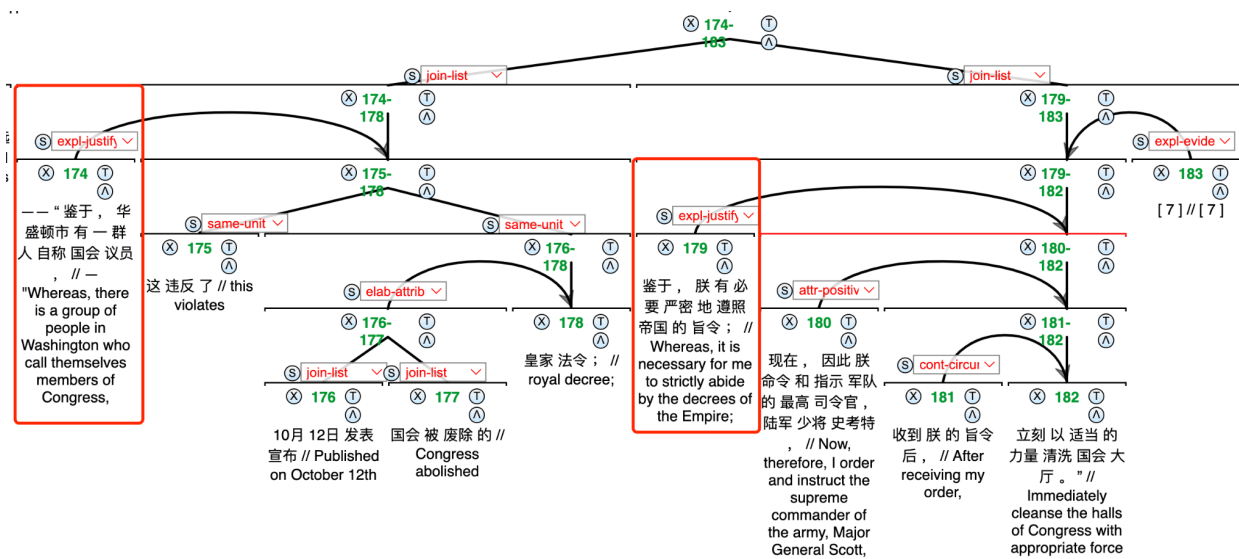
EDU_180 现在，因此朕命令和指示军队的最高司令官，陆军少将史考特，// Now, therefore, I order and instruct the supreme commander of the army, Major General Scott,

EDU_181 收到朕的旨令后，// After receiving my order, ||

EDU_182 立刻以适当的力量清洗国会大厅。”// Immediately cleanse the halls of Congress with appropriate force . " ||

[7] // [7] ||

source: gcdt_bio_emperor



2.1.15 explanation-motivation

explanation-motivation: the Satellite motivates the Reader to do the Nucleus.

explanation-motivation rarely occurs in the written or formal text where the writer tends not to interact directly with the reader. In this corpus, organization-motivation occurs more frequently in the wikihow genre.

In this short example, asking whether the readers want to DIY their glowstick motivates them to continue reading this wikihow article.

118. EDU_13 还是很想制作荧光棒吗？ // **Still want to make glow sticks?**

EDU_14 那就继续阅读吧。 // Then read on.

source: gcdt_who_glowstick



In the following example, the fact that "rats are usually tempted by food" motivates the readers to hide food from rats.

119. EDU_18 老鼠跑到屋子里来一般都是受到食物的诱惑。 // **Rats are usually tempted by food when they come into the house.**

EDU_19 如果家里什么吃的都没有， // **If there is nothing to eat at home,**

EDU_20 老鼠自然也就不怎么呆的下去了。 // **The mice naturally didn't stay much longer.**

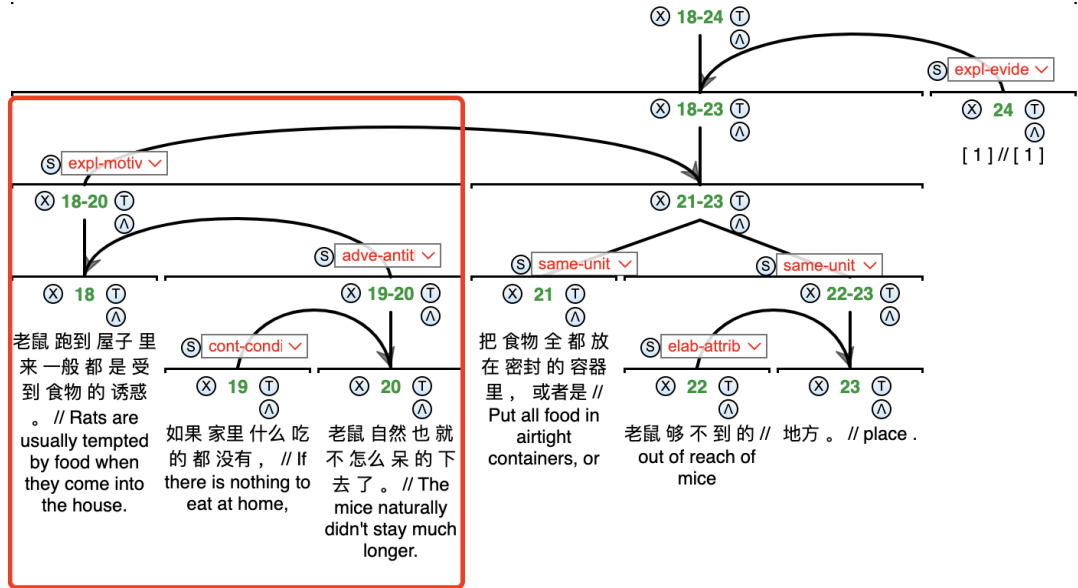
EDU_21 把食物全都放在密封的容器里，或者是 // Put all food in airtight containers, or

EDU_22 老鼠够不到的 // out of reach of mice

EDU_23 地方。 // place .

EDU_24 [1] // [1]

source: gcdt_who_mice



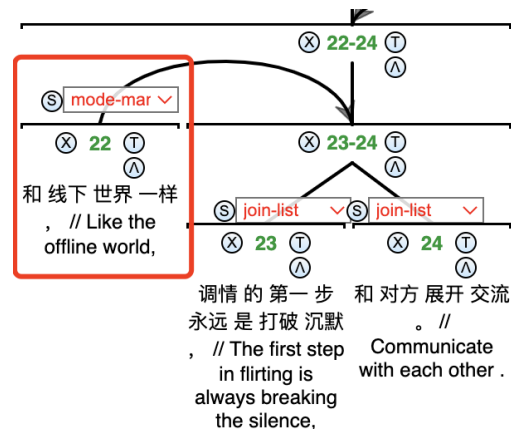
2.1.16 mode-manner

mode-manner: the Satellite describes how the Nucleus happened.

Based on Carlson 2003, "A manner satellite explains how something is done. (It sometimes also expresses some sort of similarity/comparison.) The satellite answers the question "in what manner?" or "in what way?".

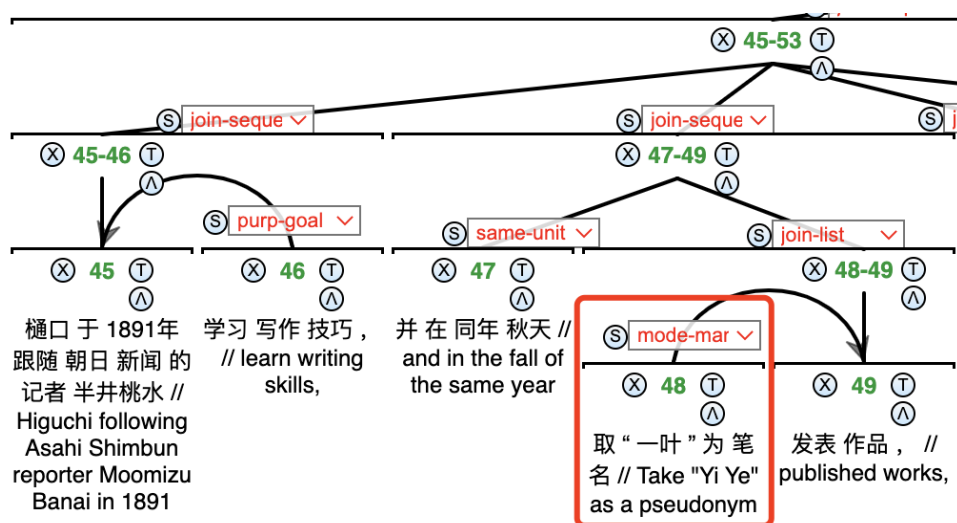
A MANNER relation is less "goal-oriented" than a MEANS relation, and often is more of a description of the style of an action."

120. EDU_22 和线下世界一样， // Like the offline world,
 EDU_23 调情的第一步永远是打破沉默， // The first step in flirting is constantly breaking the silence,
 EDU_24 和对方展开交流。 // Communicate with each other.
 source: gcdt_who_fliirt



The following example, "taking a pseudonym" specifies how Higuchi publishes works.

121. EDU_45 樋口 于 1891年 跟随 朝日 新闻 的 记者 半井桃水 // Higuchi following Asahi Shimbun reporter Moomizu Banai in 1891
 EDU_46 学习 写作 技巧 , // learn writing skills,
 EDU_47 并 在 同年 秋天 // and in the fall of the same year
EDU_48 取 “ 一 叶 ” 为 笔名 // Take "Yi Ye" as a pseudonym
 EDU_49 发表 作品 , // published works,
 source: gcdt_bio_higuchi



2.1.17 mode-means

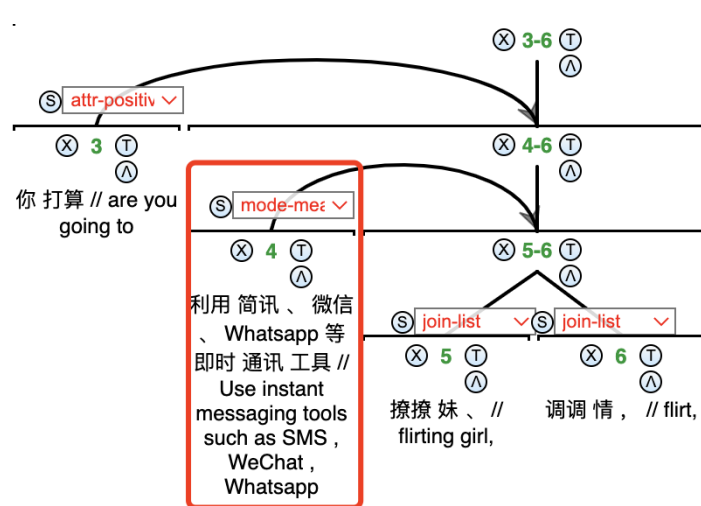
mode-means: the Satellite indicates the means by which the Nucleus happened.

According to Carlson 2003, "a means satellite specifies a **method, mechanism, instrument, channel or conduit for accomplishing some goal**. It should tell you how something was or is to be accomplished. In other words, the satellite answers a "by which means" or "how" question that can be assigned to the nucleus. **It is often indicated by the preposition by.**"

In Chinese, means can be paraphrased as 用...的方式 (by means of ...)

in other words, different from *manner*, *means* is when you cannot accomplish the nucleus without the method mentioned in the satellite.

122. EDU_3 你 打算 // are you going to
 EDU_4 利用 简讯 、 微信 、 **Whatsapp** 等 即时 通讯 工具 // **Use instant messaging tools such as SMS, WeChat, Whatsapp**
 EDU_5 撩撩 妹 、 // flirting girl,
 EDU_6 调调 情 , // flirt,
 source: gcdt_who_wflirt



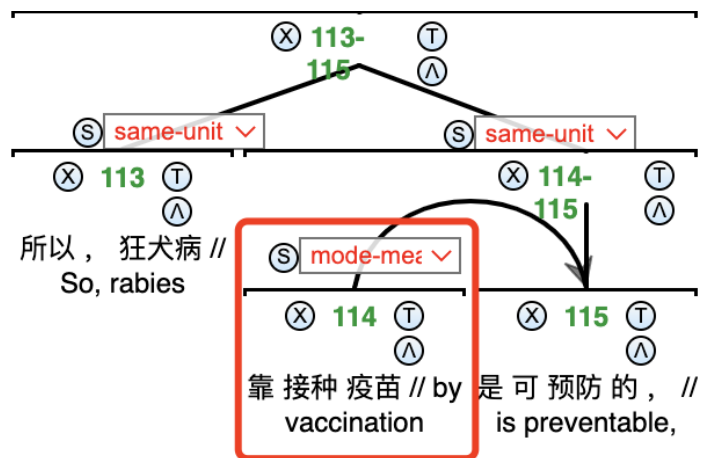
Similarly, "injecting vaccines" is the way to cure rabies.

123. EDU_113 所以，狂犬病 // So, rabies

EDU_114 靠接种疫苗 // by injecting vaccines

EDU_115 是可预防的, // is preventable,

source: gcdt_academic_rabies



2.1.18 organization-heading

organization-heading: the Satellite is graphically arranged to prepare for the Nucleus.

Graphical traits can easily distinguish organization-heading satellites. They are usually headings, and there is a line break between the heading and the main content. These include document titles, sections, and subsection headings.

In the following example, "family background" and "life" are two section titles.

124. EDU_21 家世 // family background

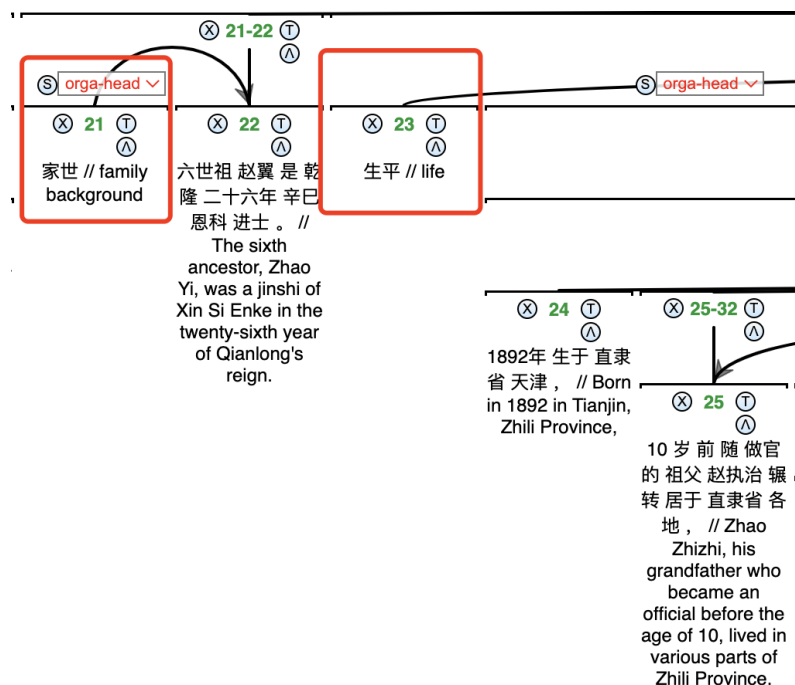
EDU_22 六世祖 赵翼 是 乾隆 二十六年 辛巳 恩科 进士 。 // The sixth ancestor, Zhao Yi, was a jinshi of Xin Si Enke in the twenty-sixth year of Qianlong's reign.

EDU_23 生平 // life

EDU_24 1892年 生于 直隶省 天津 , // Born in 1892 in Tianjin, Zhili Province,

EDU_25 10岁 前 随 做官 的 祖父 赵执治 辗转 居于 直隶省 各 地 , // Zhao Zhizhi, his grandfather who became an official before the age of 10, lived in various parts of Zhili Province.

source: gcdt_bio_chao



Similar parallelism of subsections are shown with different apple products in the following example.

125. EDU_141 iPhone 13 // iPhone 13

EDU_142 售价从 799 美元 // Priced from \$799

EDU_143 (约 22,132 新台币, // (approximately NT\$22,132,

EDU_144 台湾官网售价 25,900 元) // Taiwan official website price 25,900 yuan)

EDU_145 起跳。// Take off.

EDU_146 iPhone 13 Pro // iPhone 13 Pro

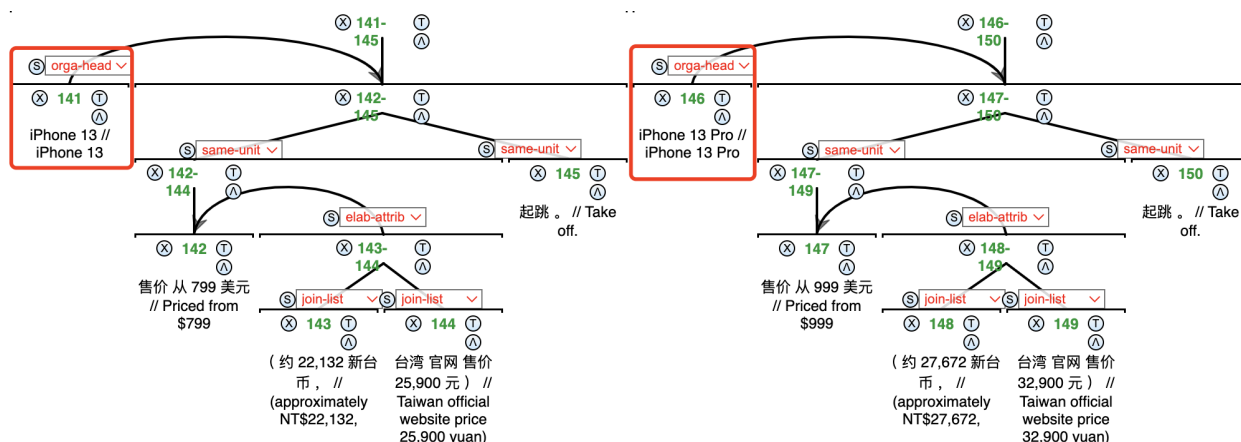
EDU_147 售价从 999 美元 // Priced from \$999

EDU_148 (约 27,672 新台币, // (approximately NT\$27,672,

EDU_149 台湾官网售价 32,900 元) // Taiwan official website price 32,900 yuan)

EDU_150 起跳。// Take off.

source: gcdt_news_apple



2.1.19 organization-phatic

organization-phatic: the Satellite holds the floor for the Nucleus, with no semantic value.

This label is usually applied to language disfluencies within a text.

In English, "see" and "you know" are examples of such phatic expressions. In Chinese, such examples include "这么说" (saying this way), "啥" (what), etc.

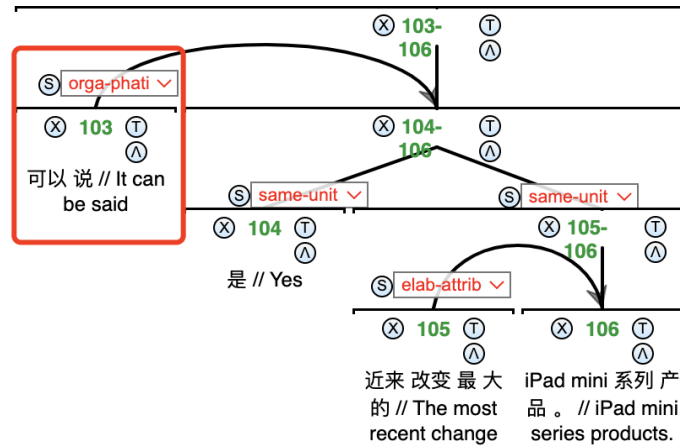
126. EDU_103 可以说 // It can be said

EDU_104 是 // it is

EDU_105 近来改变最大的 // that changed the most recently

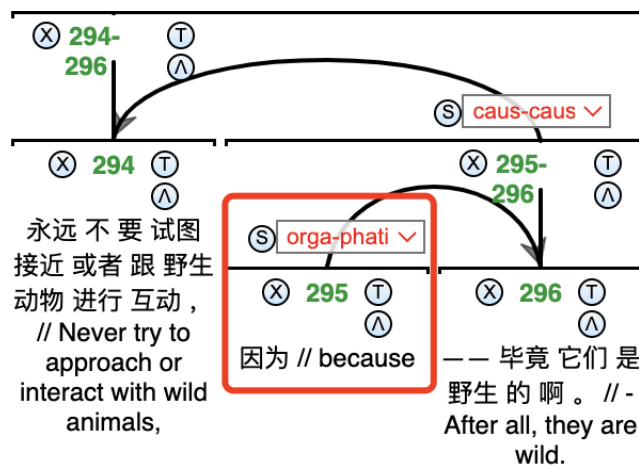
EDU_106 iPad mini 系列产品。// iPad mini series products.

source: gcdt_news_apple



Organization-phatic is also used for self-corrections in speech. In the following example, 毕竟 (nevertheless) replaces 因为 (because), a more smooth connective between "they are wild animals" and "do not interact with them."

127. EDU_294 永远不要试图接近或者跟野生动物进行互动， // Never try to approach or interact with wild animals,
EDU_295 因为 // **because**
 EDU_296 —— 毕竟它们是野生的啊。 // - After all, they are wild.
 source: gcdt_who_w_hiking



2.1.20 organization-preparation

organization-preparation: the Satellite prepares the Reader for the Nucleus.

Compared to context-background, organization-preparation contributes minimal information and simply serves the purpose of bridging discourse sections with a document.

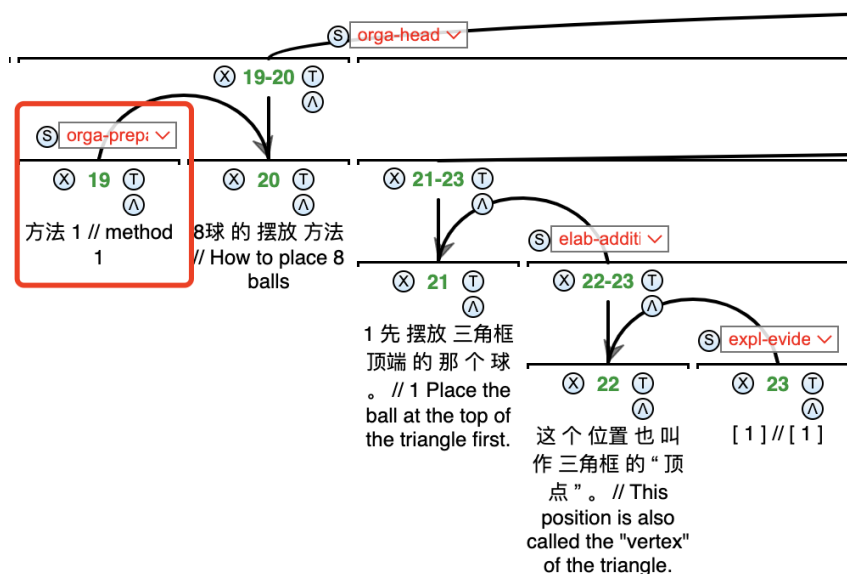
We label those graphically not distinguished headers organization-preparation.

In the following example, "method 1" is an organization-preparation for "how to place eight balls" since there is no graphical disfluency between the two. Whereas they as a whole is the header of the following section so DU_19-20 functions as organization-heading.

128. EDU_19 方法 1 // method 1

EDU_20 8球的 摆放 方法 // How to place 8 balls

source: gcdt_whoow_pool



organization-preparation can also be found within the primary texts. For example, this relation is used to label the beginning of a document, section, or paragraph that continues from the preceding one.

In the following example, the targets of the genocide prepare for Ikhlov's claim that the intention is to eliminate rich peasants.

129. EDU_81 伊赫洛夫说：// Ikhlov says:

EDU_82 “尽管大饥荒中饿死的以乌克兰人和哈萨克人居多，// **Although most of the people who starved to death in the Great Famine were Ukrainians and Kazakhs,**

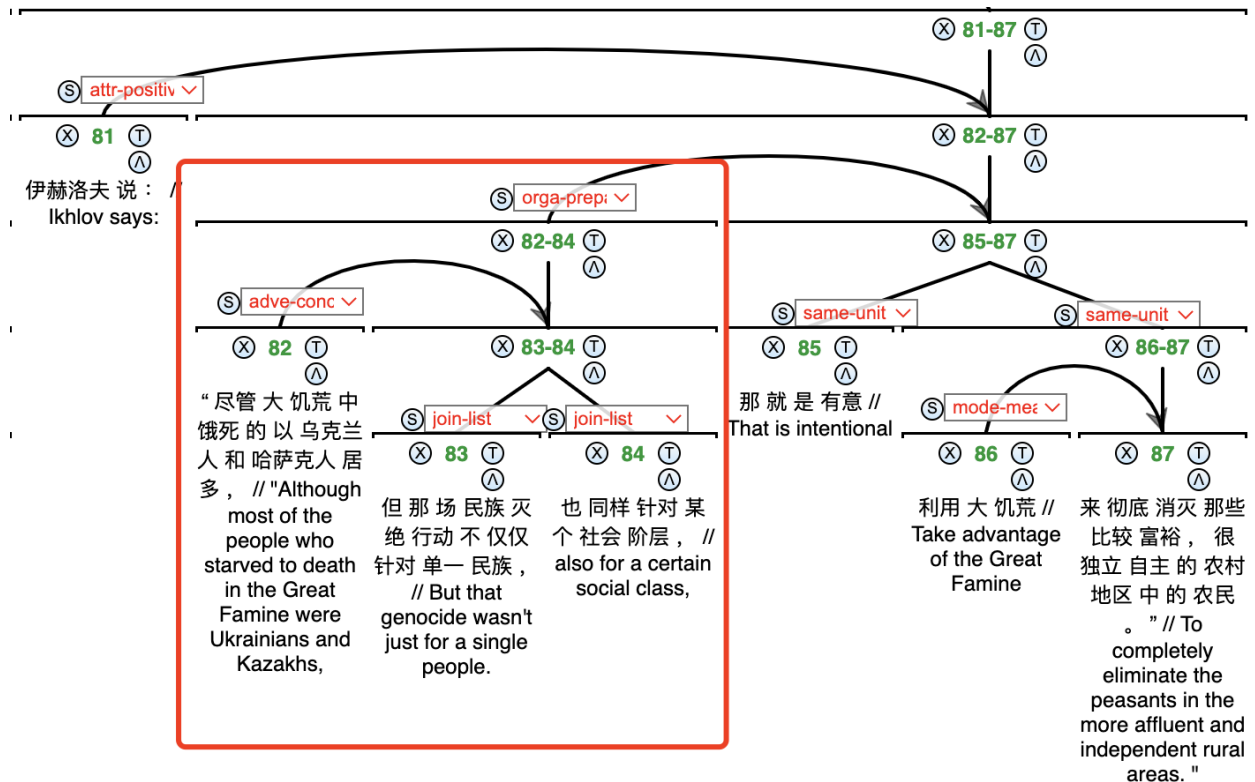
EDU_83 但那场民族灭绝行动不仅仅针对单一民族，// **But that genocide wasn't just for a single people.**

EDU_84 也同样针对某个社会阶层，// **also for a certain social class,**

EDU_85 那就是有意 // That is intentional

EDU_86 利用大饥荒 // Take advantage of the Great Famine

EDU_87 来彻底消灭那些比较富裕，很独立自主的农村地区中的农民。” // To completely eliminate the peasants in the more affluent and independent rural areas. " source: gcdt_news_famine



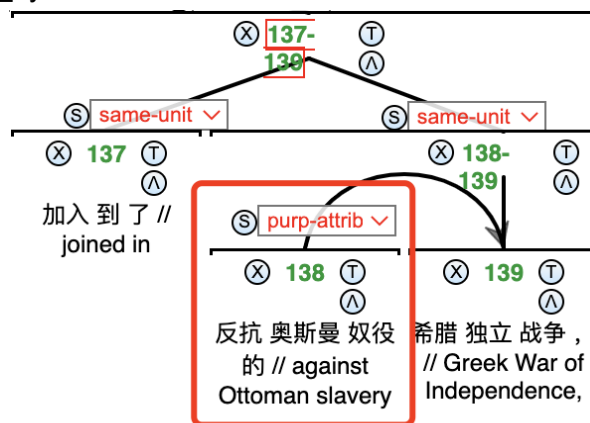
2.1.21 purpose-attribute

purpose-attribute: only a part of the Nucleus (a phrase rather than the entire clause) occurs for the Satellite to happen.

Purpose-attribute is the nominal-modifier counterpart of *purpose-goal*, just like *elaboration-attribute* for *elaboration-additional*.

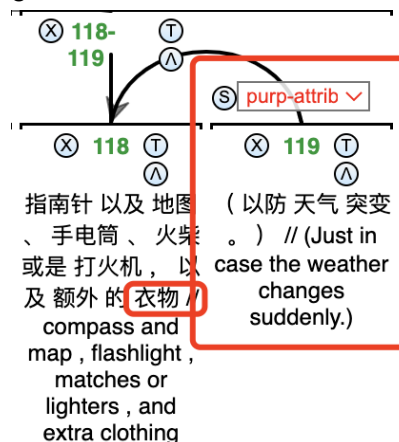
In the following example, "the Greek War of Independence" is to resist Ottoman slavery.

130. EDU_137 加入到了 // joined in
 EDU_138 反抗 奥斯曼 奴役 的 // **against Ottoman slavery**
 EDU_139 希腊 独立 战争 , // Greek War of Independence,
 source: gcdt_bio_byron



Similar to *elaboration-attribute*, there are also a few occurrences of *purpose-attribute* that are not relative clauses. In the following example, only the "extra clothing" is for preventing weather change.

131. EDU_118 指南针 以及 地图 、 手电筒 、 火柴 或是 打火机 , 以及 额外的 衣物 //
 compass and map , flashlight , matches or lighters , and extra clothing
 EDU_119 (以防 天气 突变 。) // (Just in case the weather changes suddenly.)
 source: gcdt_who_hiking

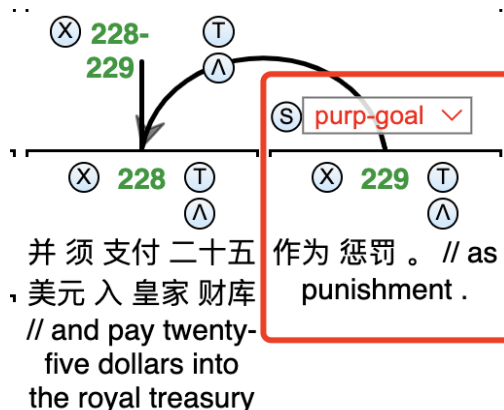


2.1.22 purpose-goal

purpose-goal: the Nucleus occurs for the Satellite to happen.

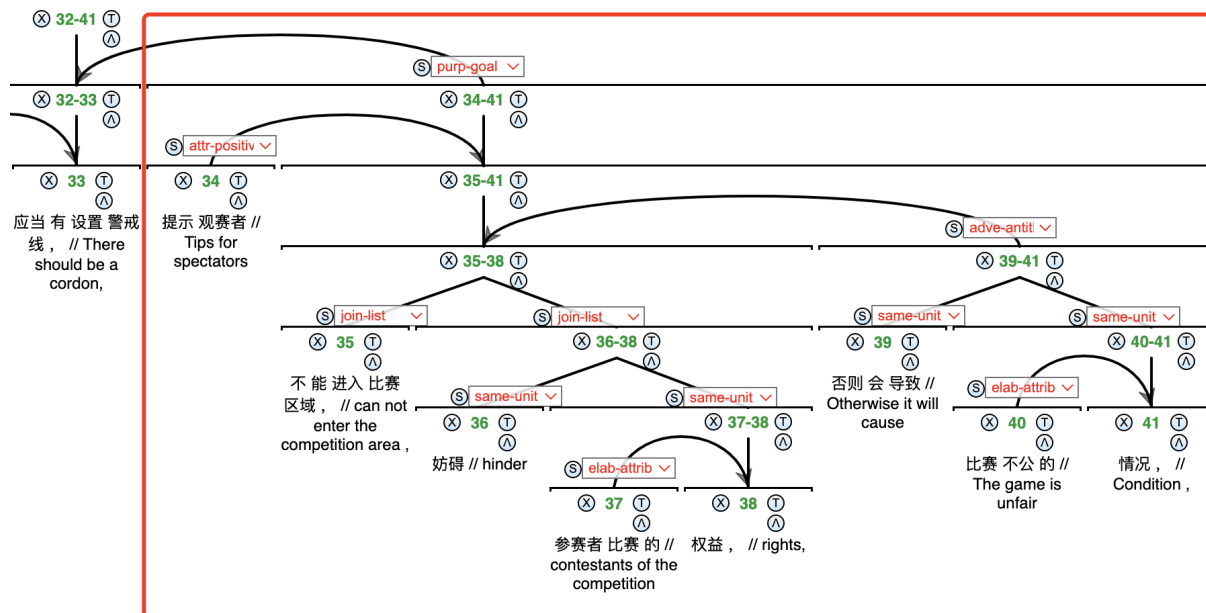
In the following example, the "\$25" is for punishment.

132. EDU_228 并须支付二十五美元入皇家财库 // and pay twenty-five dollars into the royal treasury
 EDU_229 作为惩罚。 // as punishment .
 source: gcdt_bio_emperor



In the following example, "setting up a cordon" means reminding the spectators not to enter the area, not to hinder their rights, etc.

133. EDU_33 应当有设置警戒线 , // There should be a cordon,
 EDU_34 提示观赛者 // **Tips for spectators**
 EDU_35 不能进入比赛区域 , // **can not enter the competition area,**
 EDU_36 妨碍 // **hinder**
 EDU_37 参赛者比赛的 // **contestants of the competition**
 EDU_37 权益 , // **rights,**
 EDU_39 否则会导致 // **Otherwise, it will cause**
 EDU_40 比赛不公的 // **The game is unfair**
 EDU_41 情况 , // **Condition ,**
 source: gcdt_interview_game



2.1.23 restatement-partial

restatement-partial: the Satellite reiterates part of the Nucleus.

If the relation is a complete repetition, please use the multinuclear relation:

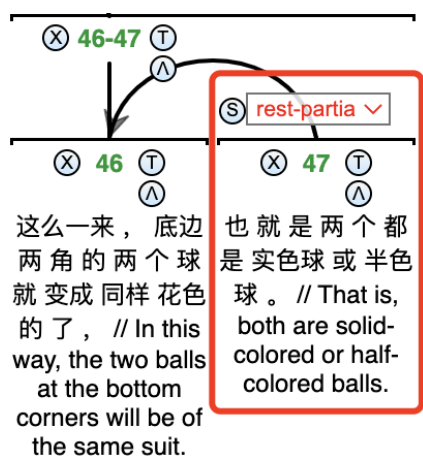
restatement-repetition.

In the following example, "two balls are both solid or strip/half" is a repetition of "two balls of the same kind" in EDU_46.

134. EDU_46 这么一来，底边两角的两个球就变成同样花色的了，// In this way, the two balls at the bottom corners will be of the same suit.

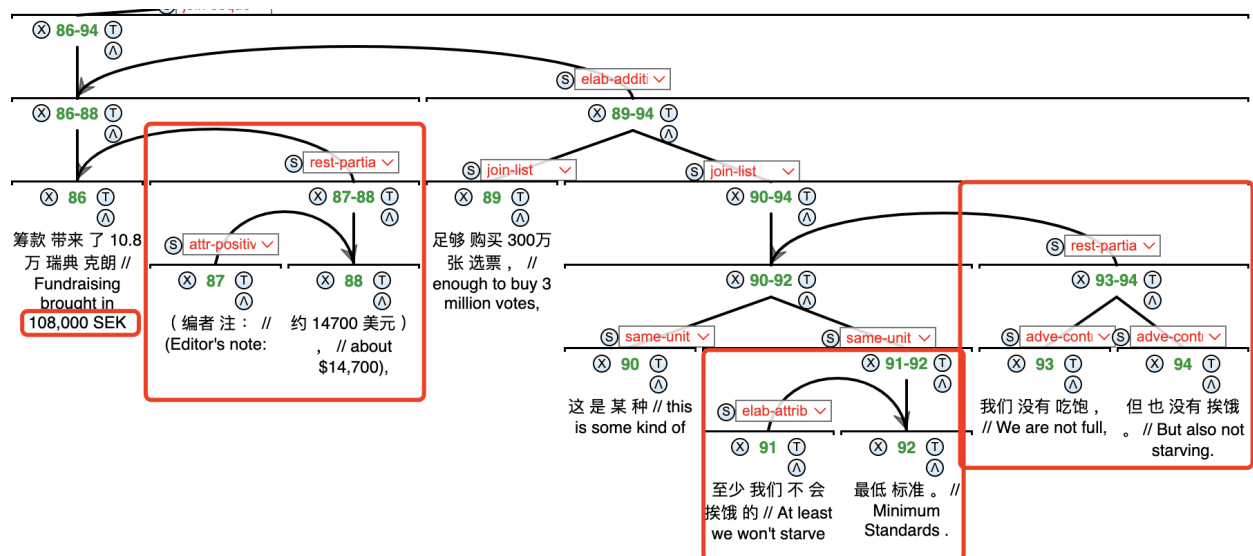
EDU_47 也就是两个都是实色球或半色球。// That is, both are solid-colored or half-colored balls.

source: gcdt_who_w_pool



The following example includes two occurrences of *restatement-partial*: "14,700 USD" is a repetition of "108,000 SEK," and "not full but not starving" is a repetition of "minimum standard for not starving."

135. EDU_86 筹款带来了10.8万瑞典克朗 // Fundraising brought in 108,000 SEK
 EDU_87 (编者注：// (Editor's note:
 EDU_88 约14700美元)，// about \$14,700),
 EDU_89 足够购买300万张选票，// enough to buy 3 million votes,
 EDU_90 这是某种 // this is some kind of
 EDU_91 至少我们不会挨饿的 // At least we won't starve
 EDU_92 最低标准。// Minimum Standards .
 EDU_93 我们没有吃饱，// We are not full,
 EDU_94 但也没有挨饿。// But also not starving.
 source: gcdt_interview_falkvinge



Note: we draw the following distinctions between *restatement* versus *elaboration*.

In general, restatement does not provide additional knowledge and is interpreted as equivalent given the context (as well as world knowledge).

The followings are *restatements*:

- "Today" ← "(May 11)"
- Synonym of the same entity in the language
- when the latter part can be conducted from the former, "the number went from 50 to 40" ← "it decreased by 10."

On the contrary, the followings are *elaborations*:

- The same phrases in different languages (i.e., translations) are not restatements; e.g., "Apple" ← "(German: Apfel)."

2.1.24 topic-question

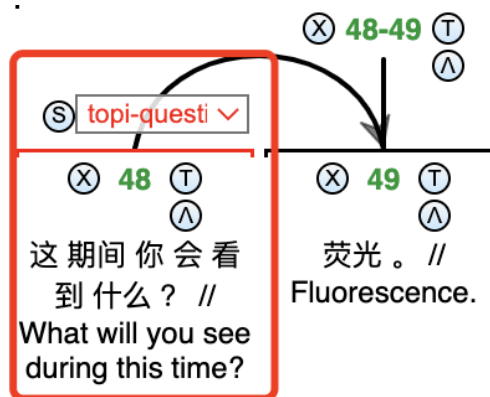
topic-question: the Satellite requests the information in the Nucleus.

In the following example, the question satellite asks for what "you will see during this time."

136. EDU_48 这期间你会看到什么？ // What will you see during this time?

EDU_49 荧光。 // Fluorescence.

source: gcdt_who_glowstick



In the following example, we see two question-answer pairs. DU_146-147 asks for the interviewee's experience, and EDU_148 is a clarification question regarding the "Tour Taiwan Tournament."

137. EDU_146 对于今年让环台赛、自行车展、体育用品展三合一的 // For this year's trip to make the Tour of Taiwan, the bicycle show and the sporting goods show

EDU_147 看法？ // view?

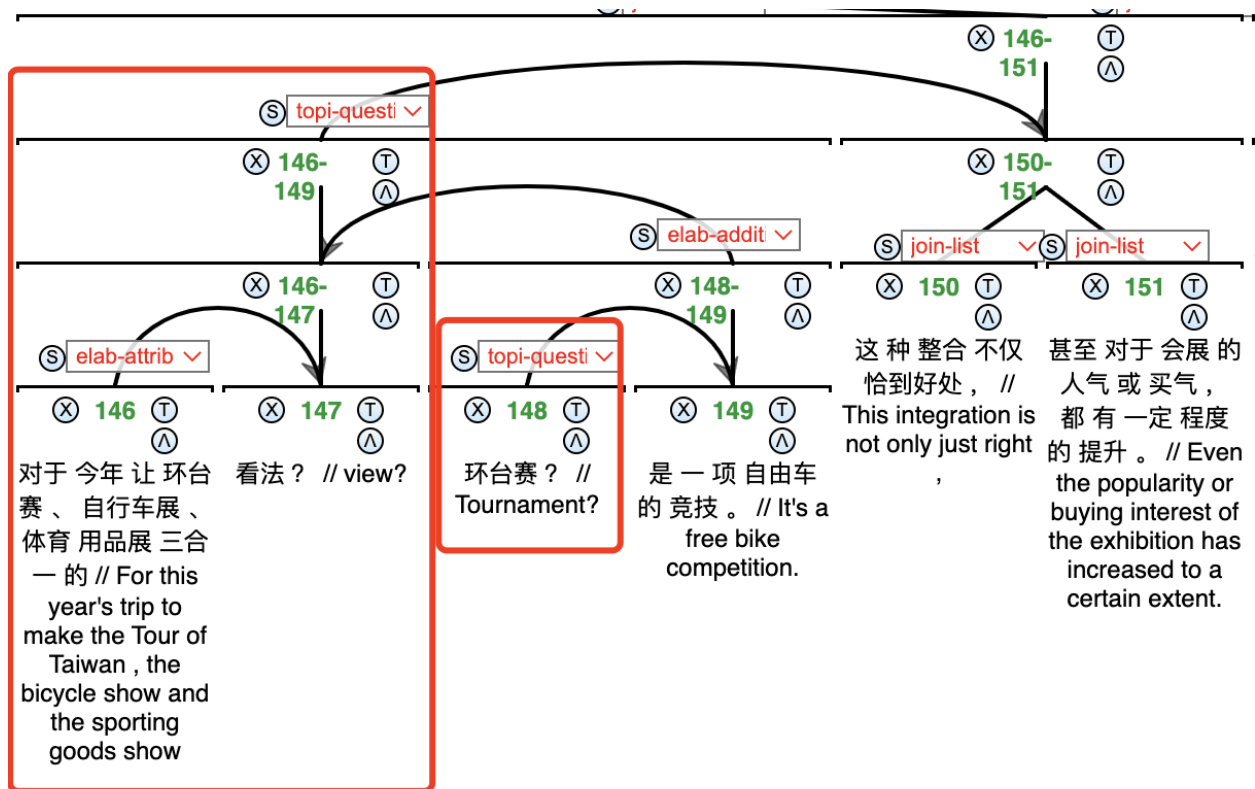
EDU_148 环台赛？ // Tour Taiwan Tournament?

EDU_149 是一项自由车的竞技。 // It's a free bike competition.

EDU_150 这种整合不仅恰到好处， // This integration is not only just right,

EDU_151 甚至对于会展的人气或买气，都有一定程度的提升。 // Even the popularity or buying interest of the exhibition has increased to a certain extent.

source: gcdt_interview_ideal



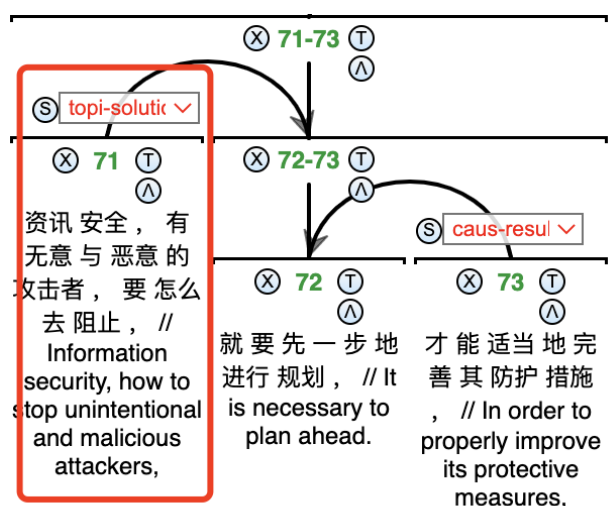
2.1.25 topic-solutionhood

topic-solutionhood: the Nucleus is the answer to a problem in the Satellite.

In other words, the Satellite poses a problem, and the nucleus presents a solution.

In the following example, "planning" is the solution to "preventing attacks."

138. EDU_71 资讯安全，有无意与恶意的攻击者，要怎么去阻止，//
Information security, how to stop unintentional and malicious attackers,
EDU_72 就要先一步地进行规划，// It is necessary to plan ahead.
EDU_73 才能适当地完善其防护措施，// In order to properly improve its
protective measures,
source: gcdt_interview_wimax



topic-solutionhood is a relatively infrequent one in Chinese. Similarly, *elaboration-additional* occurs ~45 times more frequently than *topic-solutionhood* in GUM.

2.2 Multinuclear relations

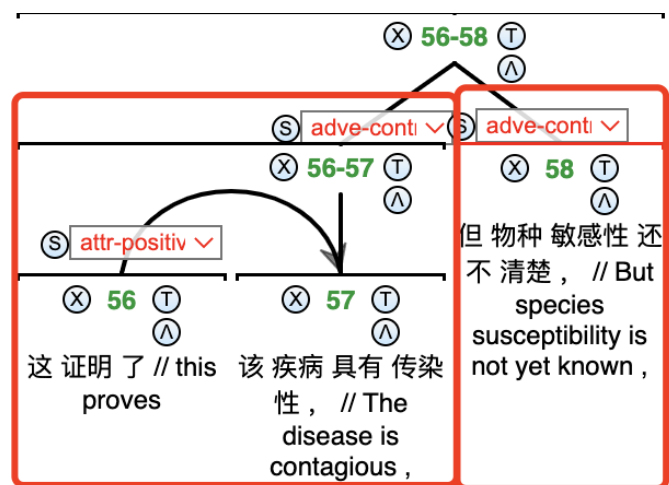
2.2.1 adversative-contrast

adversative-contrast: the Writer presents similar units with contrast.

Compared to *adversative-concession* or *adversative-antithesis*, *adversative-contrast* is multinuclear meaning that the contrastive units are equally important.

In the following example, "being contagious" and "unclear susceptibility" is adversarial to each other but of equal importance.

139. EDU_56 这 证明 了 // **this proves**
EDU_57 该 疾病 具 有 传 染 性 , // **The disease is contagious ,**
EDU_58 但 物 种 敏 感 性 还 不 清 楚 , // **But species susceptibility is not yet known ,**
source: gcdt_academic_rabies



In the following example, we see a contrast between two larger DUs, DU_118-127 "DEV that has less severe" versus DU_128-129 "DEV that is not as immunogenic to prevent rabies."

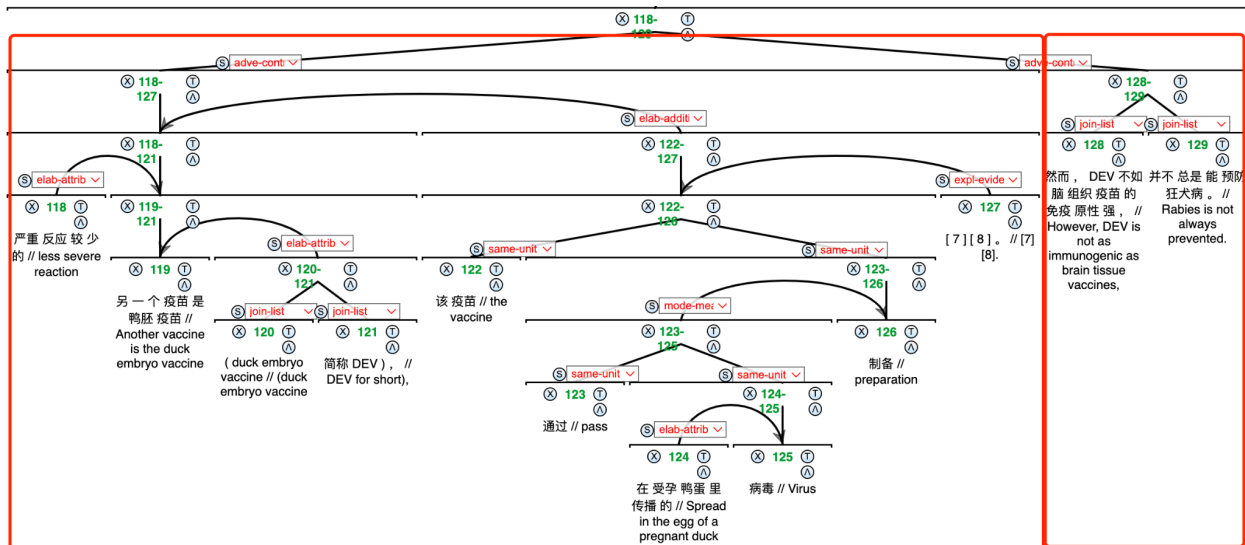
140. EDU_118 严重 反应 较 少 的 // **less severe reaction**
EDU_119 另 一 个 疫 苗 是 鸭 胚 疫 苗 // **Another vaccine is the duck embryo vaccine**
EDU_120 (duck embryo vaccine // (duck embryo vaccine
EDU_121 简 称 DEV) , // DEV for short),
EDU_122 该 疫 苗 // the vaccine
EDU_123 通 过 // pass
EDU_124 在 受 孕 鸭 蛋 里 传 播 的 // Spread in the egg of a pregnant duck
EDU_125 病 毒 // Virus
EDU_126 制 备 // preparation

EDU_127 [7][8]。 // [7][8].

EDU_128 然而， DEV 不如 脑 组织 疫苗 的 免疫 原性 强 ， // However, DEV is not as immunogenic as brain tissue vaccines,

EDU_129 并不 总是 能 预防 狂犬病 。 // Rabies is not always prevented.

source: gcdt_academic_rabies



2.2.2 joint-disjunction

joint-disjunction: the Writer presents a set of alternatives.

Different from *joint-list*, the set of alternatives are in complementary distribution where I should choose one among them.

In the following example, the hiking trail is either a back-and-forth trail or a loop. Thus, the hiking distance is either twice the distance from the start to the end of the distance of the loop.

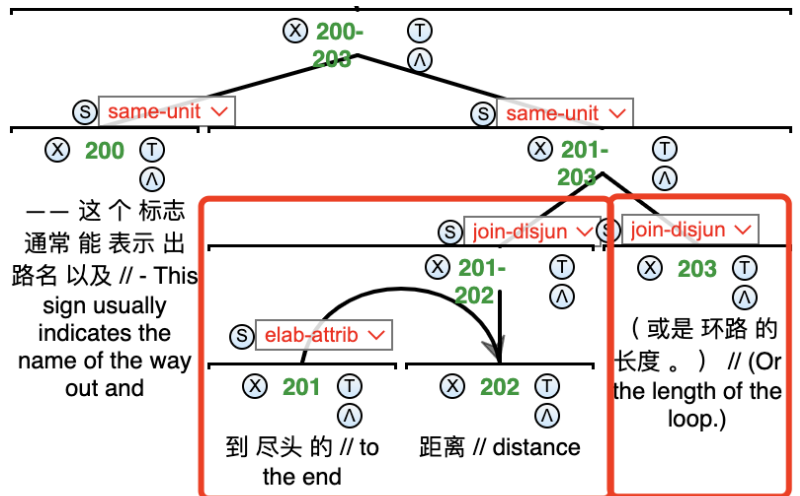
141. EDU_200 —— 这个标志通常能表示出路名以及 // - This sign usually indicates the name of the way out and

EDU_201 到尽头的 // to the end

EDU_202 距离 // distance

EDU_203 (或是环路的长度。) // (Or the length of the loop.)

source: gcdt_who_hiking



The extended example presents two alternatives: "go to your desired place according to road sign" or "according to map and rockfill landmarks if there is no sign."

142. EDU_223 请 // Please

EDU_224 依照 // according to

EDU_225 路标上标的 // marked on a road sign

EDU_226 路名 // road name

EDU_227 前往 // go to

EDU_228 你要去的 // you are going

EDU_229 地方。 // place .

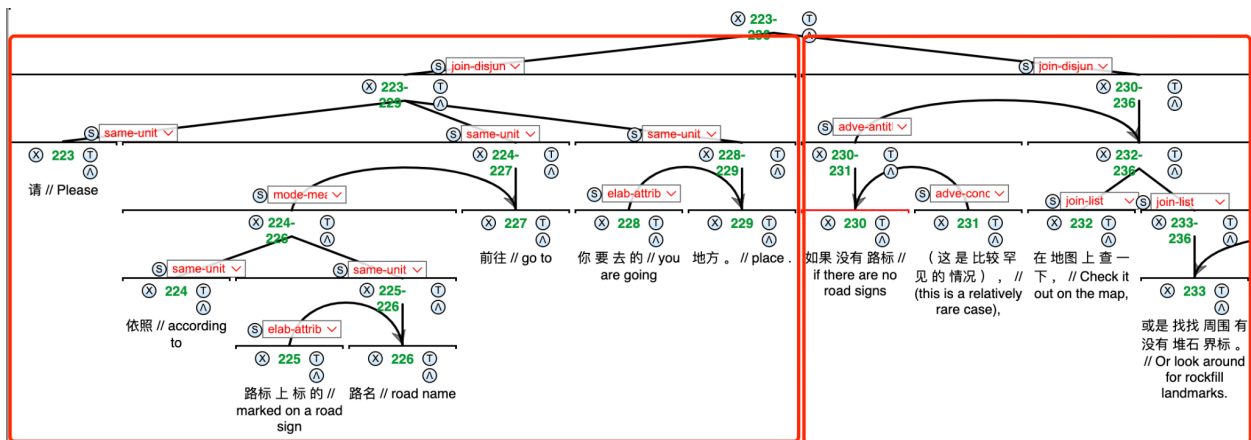
EDU_230 如果没有路标 // if there are no road signs

EDU_231 (这是比较罕见的情况) , // (this is a relatively rare case),

EDU_232 在地图上查一下 , // Check it out on the map,

EDU_233 或是找找周围有没有堆石界标。 // Or look around for rockfill landmarks.

source: gcdt_whow_hiking



2.2.3 joint-list

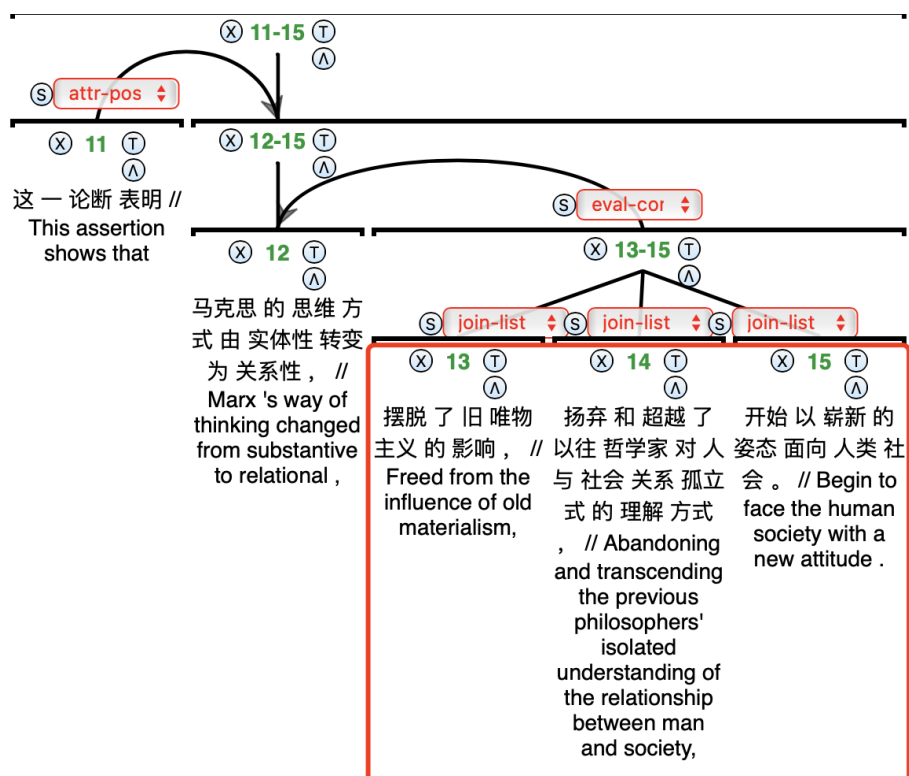
joint-list: the Writer presents coordinated and similar units.

The following scenarios are typical instances of *joint-list*:

- listed coordinating conjunctions within a sentence
- enumerations such as:
 - Method 1, Method 2
 - Section numbers: 2.1, 2.2

In the following example, "freeing," "abandoning and transcending," and "starting" is the significance of the change in Marx's way of thinking.

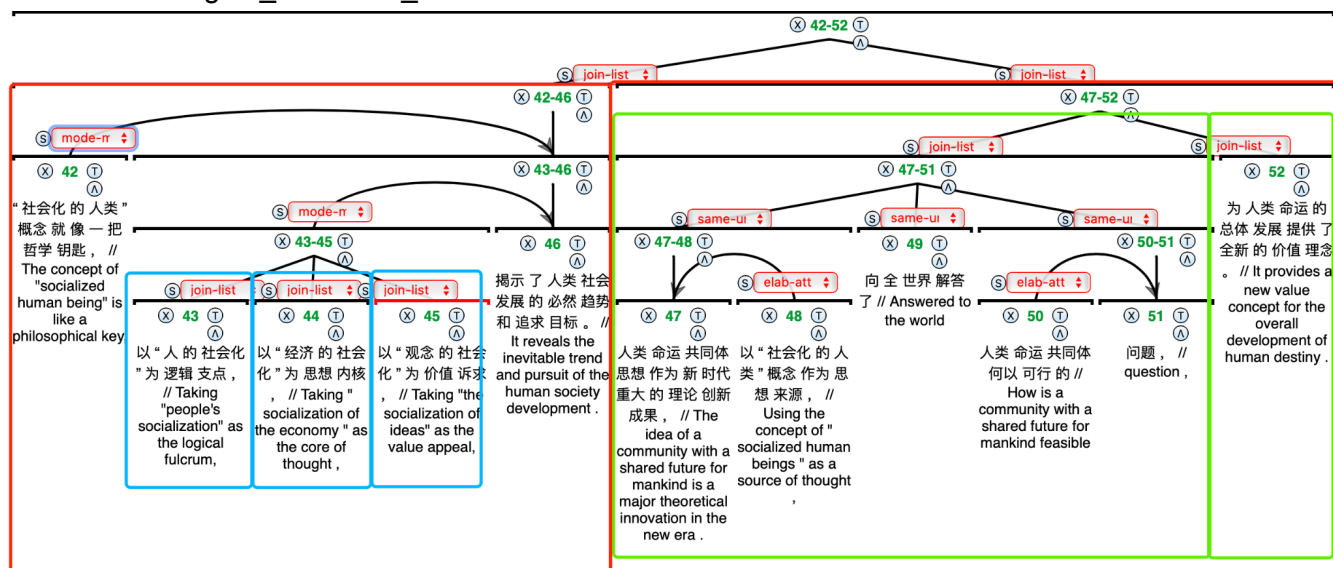
143. EDU_11 这一论断表明 // This assertion shows that
EDU_12 马克思的思维方式由实体性转变为关系性, // Marx's way of thinking changed from substantive to relational,
EDU_13 摆脱了旧唯物主义的影响, // **Freed from the influence of old materialism,**
EDU_14 扬弃和超越了以往哲学家对人与社会关系孤立式的理解方式, // **Abandoning and transcending the previous philosophers' isolated understanding of the relationship between man and society,**
EDU_15 开始以崭新的姿态面向人类社会。 // **Begin to face human society with a new attitude.**
source: gcdt_academic_socialized



In the following example, we see three groups of *joint-list* coordinations at different levels:

- between DU_42-46 "socialized human being revealing" and DU_47-52 "ideal of community answering ... and providing"
- among EDU_43 "taking people's ...", EDU_44 "economy's ..." and EDU_45 "ideas'..."
- between DU_47-51 "answering" and EDU_52 "providing."

144. EDU_42 “社会化的人类”概念就像一把哲学钥匙，// The concept of "socialized human being" is like a philosophical key,
 EDU_43 以“人的社会化”为逻辑支点，// Taking "people's socialization" as the logical fulcrum,
 EDU_44 以“经济的社会化”为思想内核，// Taking "socialization of the economy" as the core of thought,
 EDU_45 以“观念的社会化”为价值诉求，// Taking "the socialization of ideas" as the value appeal,
 EDU_46 揭示了人类社会发展的必然趋势和追求目标。// It reveals the inevitable trend and pursuit of human society development.
 EDU_47 人类命运共同体思想作为新时代重大的理论创新成果，// The idea of a community with a shared future for mankind is a major theoretical innovation in the new era.
 EDU_48 以“社会化的人类”概念作为思想来源，// Using the concept of "socialized human beings" as a source of thought,
 EDU_49 向全世界解答了// Answered to the world
 EDU_50 人类命运共同体何以可行的// How is a community with a shared future for mankind feasible
 EDU_51 问题，// question，
 EDU_52 为人类命运的总体发展提供了全新的价值理念。// It provides a new value concept for the overall development of human destiny.
 source: gcdt_academic_socialized



2.2.4 joint-sequence

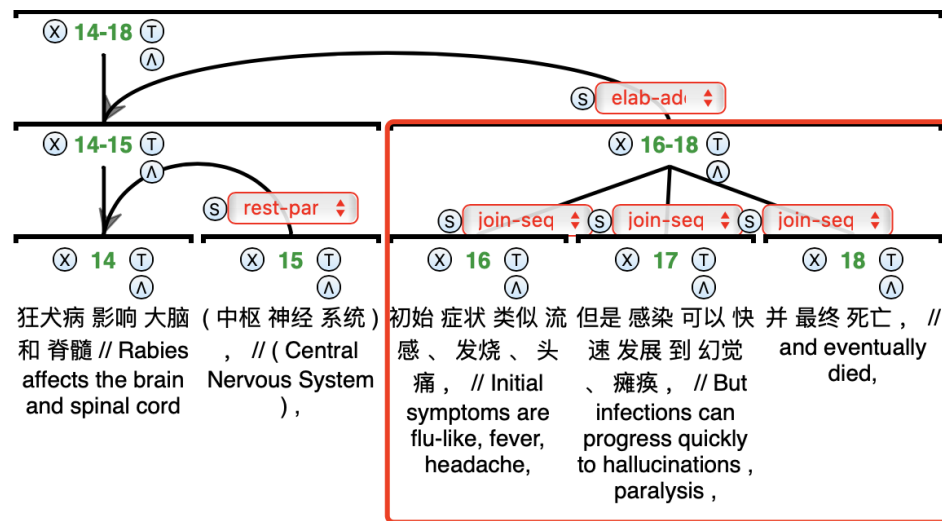
joint-sequence: the Writer presents EDUs of chronological sequence.

Coordinating conjunctions that follow each other in a time sequence. For example:

- coordinations signaled by date or time
- section titles ordered by a person's growing to death or an event's preparation to completion

The following example DU_16-18 shows symptoms of rabies from the beginning to death.

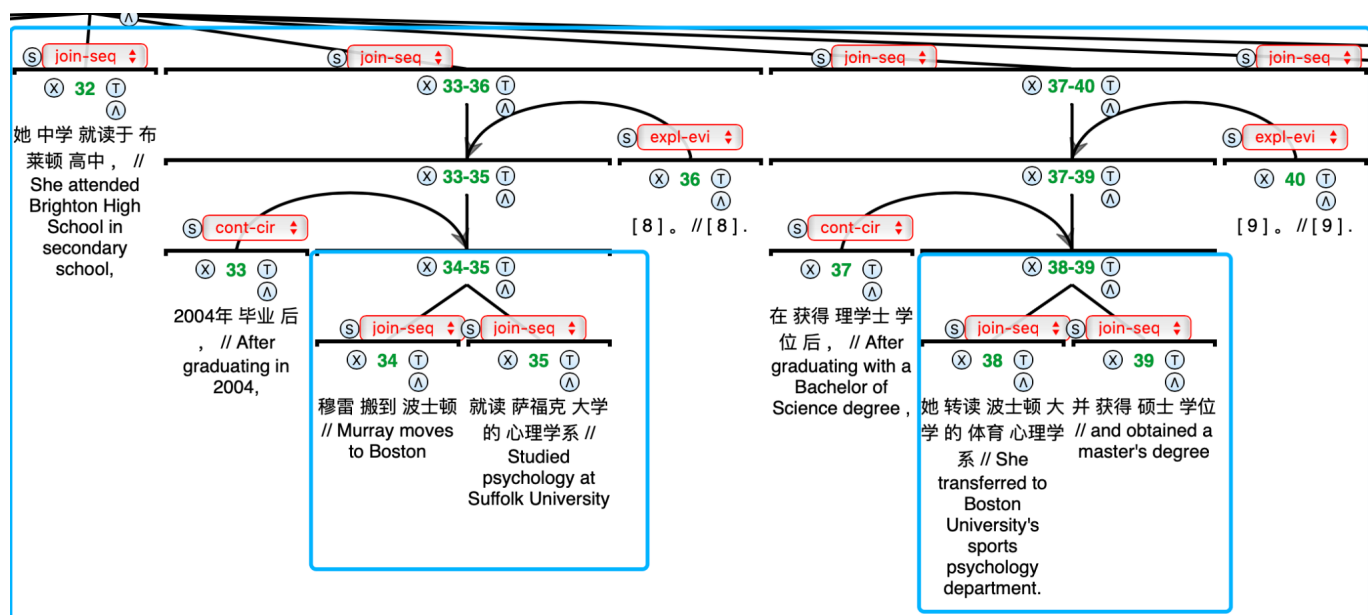
145. EDU_14 狂犬病 影响 大脑 和 脊髓 // Rabies affects the brain and spinal cord
 EDU_15 (中枢 神经 系统) , // (Central Nervous System) ,
 EDU_16 初始 症状 类似 流感 、 发烧 、 头痛 , // **Initial symptoms are flu-like, fever, headache,**
 EDU_17 但是 感染 可以 快速 发展 到 幻觉 、 瘫痪 , // **But infections can progress quickly to hallucinations , paralysis ,**
 EDU_18 并 最终 死亡 , // **and eventually died,**
 source: gcdt_academic_rabies



In the following example, we see three groups of *joint-sequence*:

- Among "Brighton High School," "Bachelor in Suffolk University," and "Master in Boston University"
- between "moving to Boston" and "studying at Suffolk University."
- between "transferring to Boston University" and "obtaining master's degree."

146. EDU_32 她 中学 就读于 布莱顿 高中 , // She attended Brighton High School in secondary school,
 EDU_33 2004年 毕业 后 , // After graduating in 2004,
 EDU_34 穆雷 搬到 波士顿 // Murray moves to Boston
 EDU_35 就读 萨福克 大学 的 心理学系 // Studied psychology at Suffolk University
 EDU_36 [8] . // [8] .
 EDU_37 在 获得 理学士 学位 后 , // After graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree,
 EDU_38 她 转读 波士顿 大学 的 体育 心理学系 // She transferred to Boston University's sports psychology department.
 EDU_39 并 获得 硕士 学位 // and obtained a master's degree
 EDU_40 [9] . // [9] .
 source: gcdt_bio_marbles



2.2.5 joint-other

joint-other: the Writer presents unlike units with no other relation.

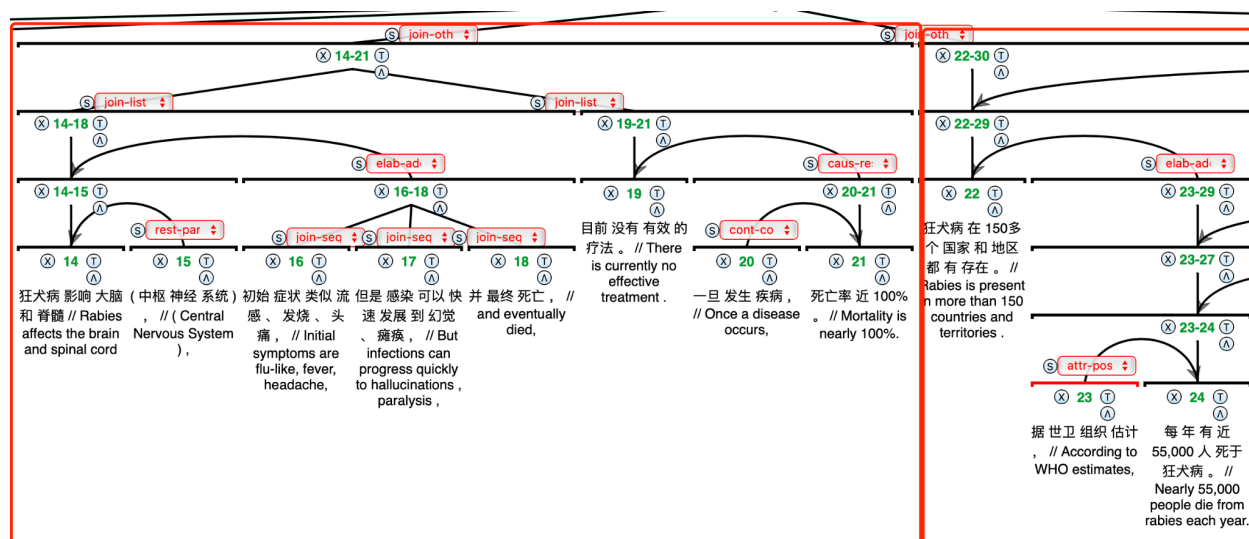
This is the last resort for multinuclear relations. We use this joint-other label when conjoined elements are neither listed nor of sequential order. For example:

- section and subsection heads without enumeration or time sequence

Joint-other usually occurs between larger discourse units. Due to the length of this larger DUs, it is difficult to present a complete example. The following is a snippet in a sequence of *joint-other* DUs, and here, we show a *joint-other* relation between DU_14-21 and DU_22-30 (only the nucleus part in the snippet).

147. EDU_14 狂犬病 影响 大脑 和 脊髓 // Rabies affects the brain and spinal cord
 EDU_15 (中枢 神经 系统) , // (Central Nervous System) ,
 EDU_16 初始 症状 类似 流感 、 发烧 、 头痛 , // Initial symptoms are flu-like, fever, headache,
 EDU_17 但是 感染 可以 快速 发展 到 幻觉 、 瘫痪 , // But infections can progress quickly to hallucinations , paralysis ,
 EDU_18 并 最终 死亡 , // and eventually died,
 EDU_19 目前 没有 有效 的 疗法 。 // There is currently no effective treatment .
 EDU_20 一旦 发生 疾病 , // Once a disease occurs,
 EDU_21 死亡率 近 100% 。 // Mortality is nearly 100%.
 EDU_22 狂犬病 在 150多 个 国家 和 地区 都 有 存在 。 // Rabies is present in more than 150 countries and territories .
 EDU_23 据 世卫 组织 估计 , // According to WHO estimates,
 EDU_24 每年 有 近 55,000 人 死 于 狂 犬 病 。 // Nearly 55,000 people die from rabies each year.

source: gcdt_bio_marbles



2.2.6 restatement-repetition

restatement-repetition: the Writer presents equivalent or redundant units.

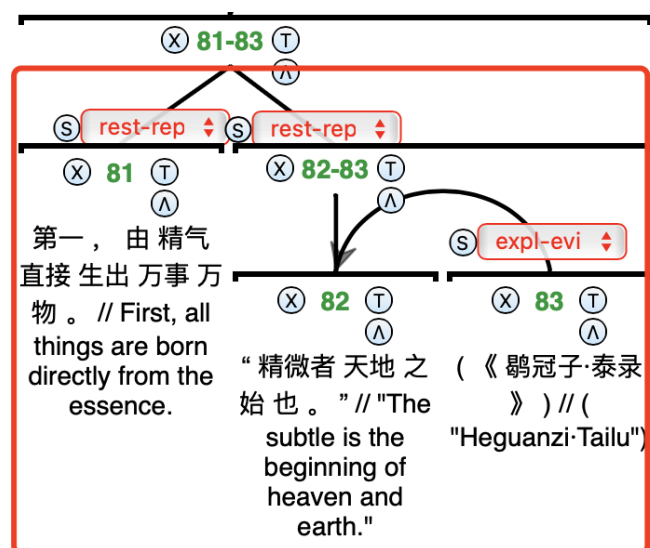
In the following example, EDU_81 is a modern Chinese paraphrase of the ancient Chinese quote EDU_82.

148. EDU_81 第一，由精气直接生出万事万物。// First, all things are born directly from the essence.

EDU_82 “精微者天地之始也。”// "The subtle is the beginning of heaven and earth."

EDU_83 (《鹖冠子·泰录》)// ("Heguanzi·Tailu")

source: gcdt_academic_taoist



The following example shows a repetition of "rare to see People Daily's comments" between DU_141-143 and EDU_144.

149. EDU_140 2.2.2. 很少回复大众评论 // 2.2.2. Few replies to public comments

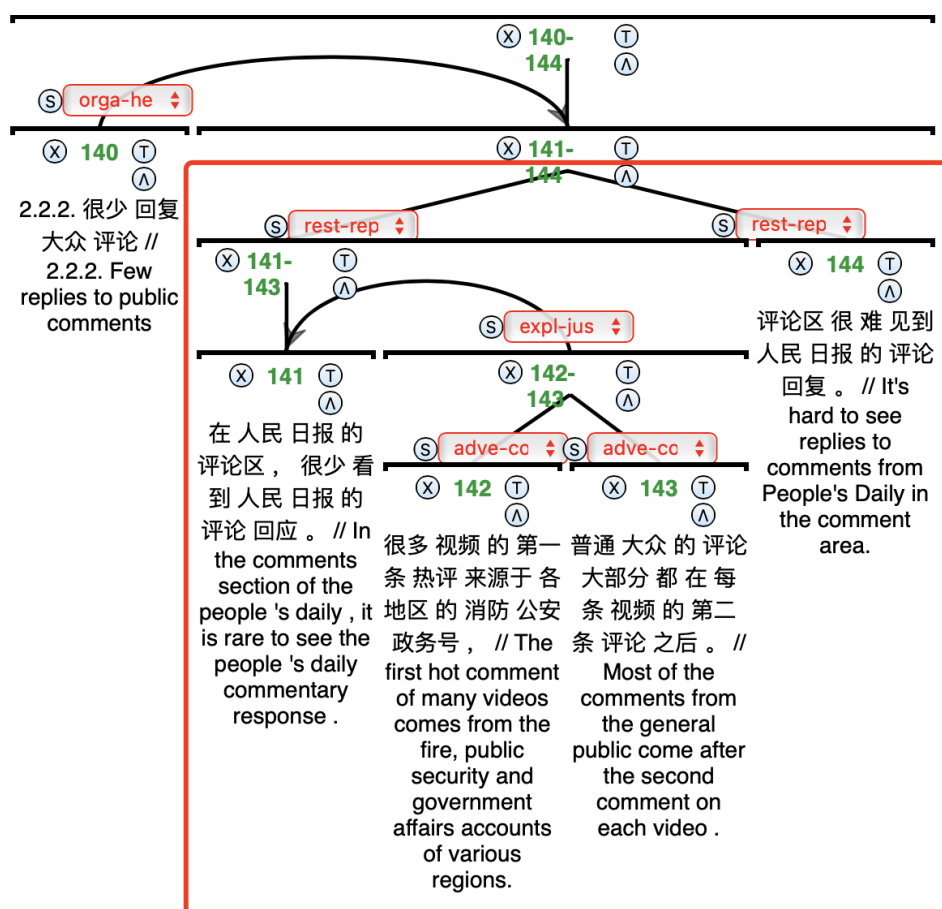
EDU_141 在人民日报的评论区，很少看到人民日报的评论回应。// In the comments section of the people's daily, it is rare to see the people's daily commentary response.

EDU_142 很多视频的第一条热评来源于各地区的消防公安政务号，// The first hot comment of many videos comes from the fire, public security and government affairs accounts of various regions.

EDU_143 普通大众的评论大部分都在每条视频的第二条评论之后。// Most of the comments from the general public come after the second comment on each video.

EDU_144 评论区很难见到人民日报的评论回复。// It's hard to see replies to comments from People's Daily in the comment area.

source: gcdt_academic_peoples

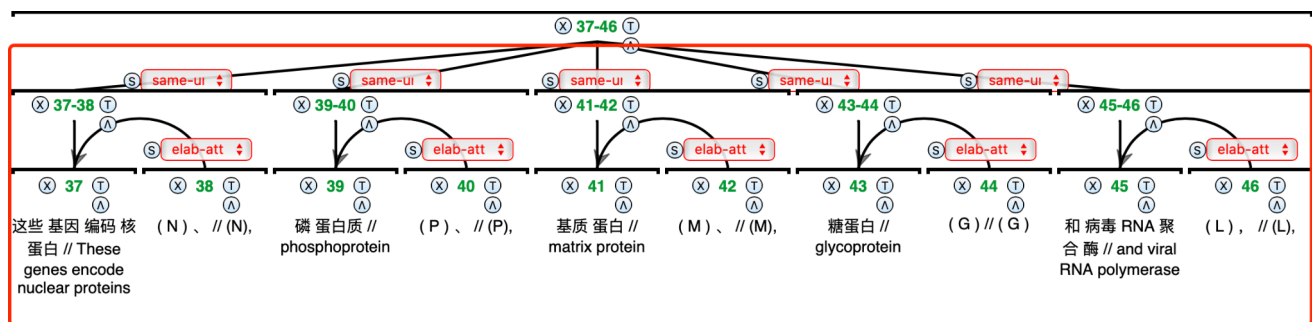


2.3 same-unit

same-unit: this is a technical device for interrupted EDUs.

In the following example, we see a single EDU broken up by five parenthetical abbreviations, forming a series of *elaboration-attribute* + *same-unit* relations.

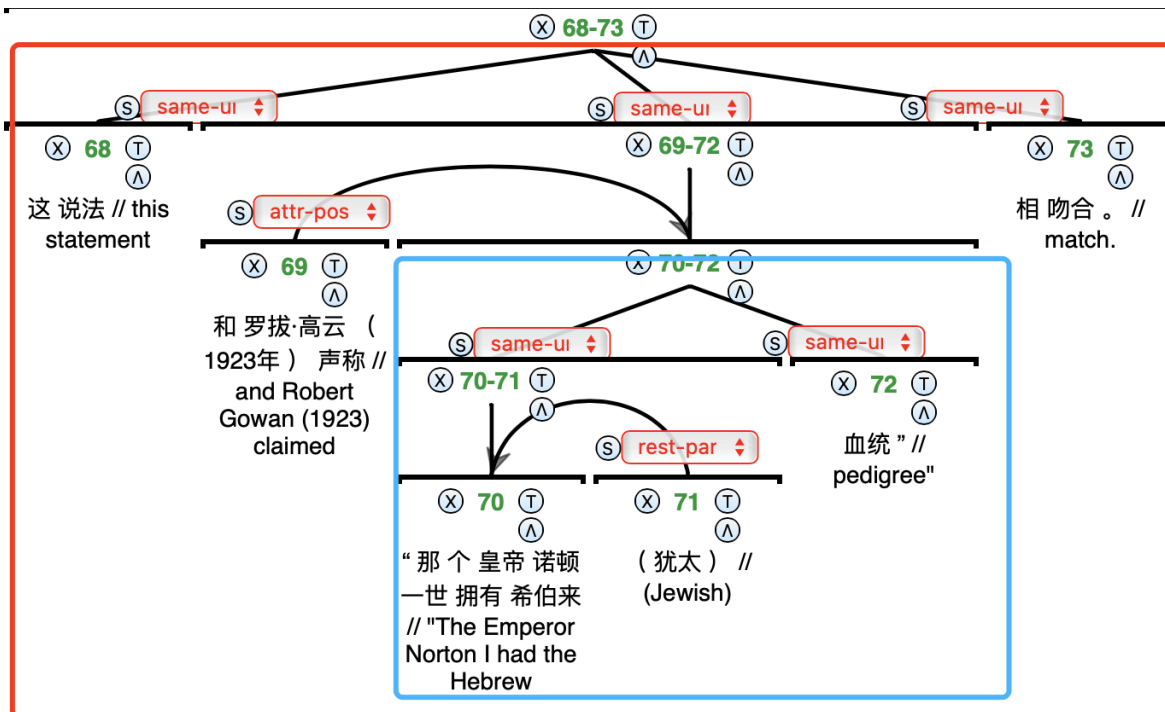
150. EDU_37 这些 基因 编码 核 蛋白 // These genes encode nuclear proteins
 EDU_38 (N) 、 // (N),
 EDU_39 磷 蛋白质 // phosphoprotein
 EDU_40 (P) 、 // (P),
 EDU_41 基质 蛋白 // matrix protein
 EDU_42 (M) 、 // (M),
 EDU_43 糖蛋白 // glycoprotein
 EDU_44 (G) // (G)
 EDU_45 和 病毒 RNA 聚合 酶 // and viral RNA polymerase
 EDU_46 (L) , // (L),
 source: gcdt_academic_rabies



Sometimes, due to the structure of modifications, it is more reasonable to have hierarchical *same-unit* groups than a one-level *same-unit* grouping.

In the following example, we see two levels of same-unit due to the *attribution-positive* to DU_70-72 and parenthetical repetitions of EDU_70.

151. EDU_68 这说法 // this statement ||
 EDU_69 和 罗拔·高云 (1923年) 声称 // and Robert Gowan (1923) claimed ||
 EDU_70 “ 那 个 皇 帝 诺 顿 一 世 拥 有 希 伯 来 // "The Emperor Norton I had the
 Hebrew ||
 EDU_71 (犹太) // (Jewish) ||
 EDU_72 血统 " // pedigree" ||
 EDU_73 相 吻 合 。 // match. ||
 source: gcdt_bio_emperor



3 Deciding between possible relations

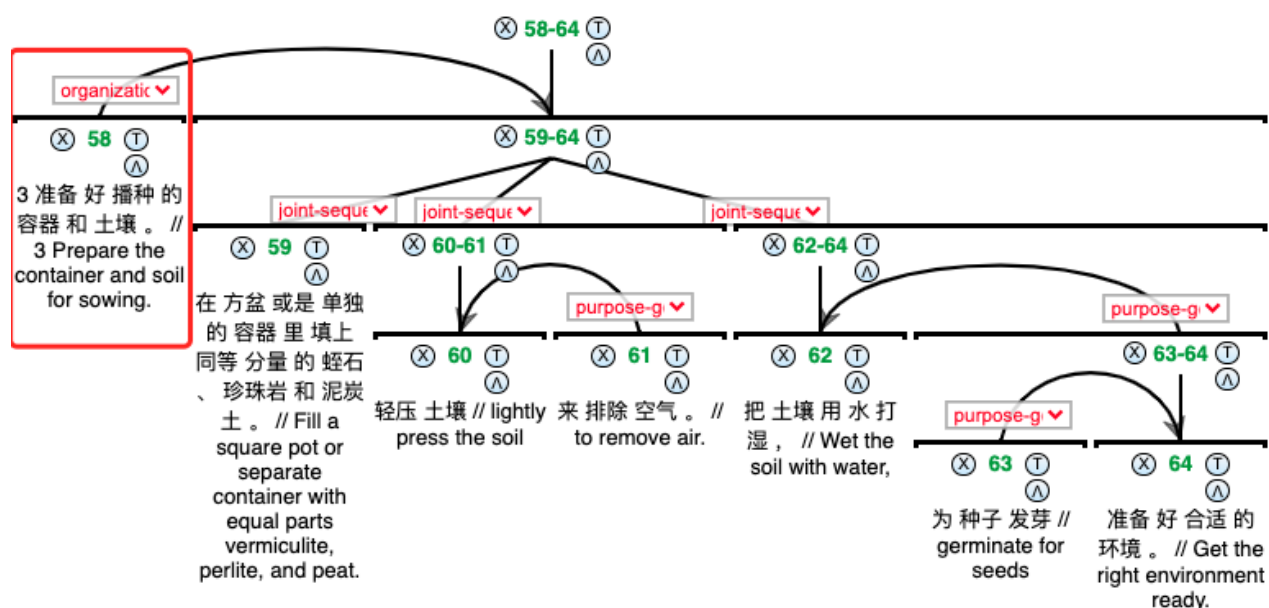
3.1 NS vs. SN: heading versus content

This conflict is particularly frequent in the how-to guide (whow) genre.

Compare the following examples:

When the content is a sequence of actions or items that make up the heading together, then the nucleus is the sequence of actions;

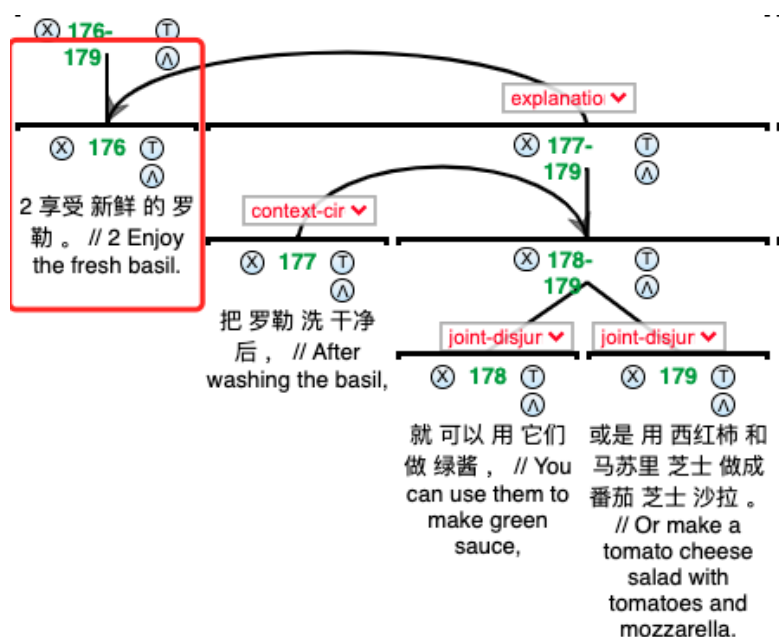
152. EDU_58 3 准备好播种的容器和土壤。 // 3 Prepare the container and soil for sowing.
EDU_59 在方盆或是单独的容器里填上同等分量的蛭石、珍珠岩和泥炭土。 // Fill a square pot or separate container with equal parts vermiculite, perlite, and peat.
EDU_60 轻压土壤 // lightly press the soil
EDU_61 来排除空气。 // to remove air.
EDU_62 把土壤用水打湿, // Wet the soil with water,
EDU_63 为种子发芽 // germinate for seeds
EDU_64 准备好合适的环境。 // Get the right environment ready.
source: gcdt_whow_basil



However, when the content only gives further details or explanations of the heading but does not repeat it anywhere, the heading is the nucleus.

In the following example, "enjoying fresh basil" is not conveyed explicitly in the content.

153. EDU_176 2 享受新鲜的罗勒。 // 2 Enjoy the fresh basil.
 EDU_177 把罗勒洗干净后, // After washing the basil,
 EDU_178 就可以用它们做绿酱, // You can use them to make green sauce,
 EDU_179 或是用西红柿和马苏里芝士做成番茄芝士沙拉。 // Or make a tomato cheese salad with tomatoes and mozzarella.
 source: gcdt_whow_basil

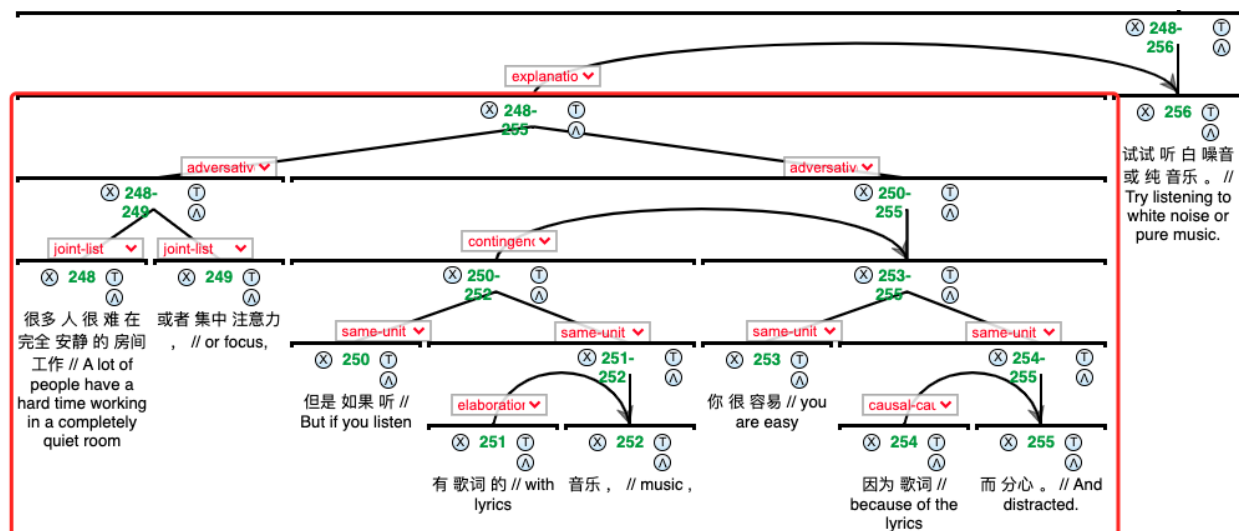


3.2 Motivation versus cause

Motivation is when the situation in the satellite motivates the reader to make actions in the nucleus.

In the following example, the disadvantages of quiet rooms or songs with lyrics do not cause listening to white noise or pure music. Instead, the writer tries to inform the reader that he/she should listen to white noises based on the drawbacks of a quiet room or listening to songs.

154. EDU_248 很多人很难在完全安静的房间工作 // A lot of people have a hard time working in a completely quiet room
 EDU_249 或者集中注意力, // or focus,
 EDU_250 但是如果听 // But if you listen
 EDU_251 有歌词的 // with lyrics
 EDU_252 音乐, // music,
 EDU_253 你很容易 // you are easy
 EDU_254 因为歌词 // because of the lyrics
 EDU_255 而分心。 // And distracted.
 EDU_256 试试听白噪音或纯音乐。 // Try listening to white noise or pure music.
 source: gcdt_whow_procrastination



In contrast, *causal-cause* is annotated when the satellite is the direct cause of the nucleus. In the previous example, we see a *causal-cause* subtree DU_253-255 where lyrics cause distraction.

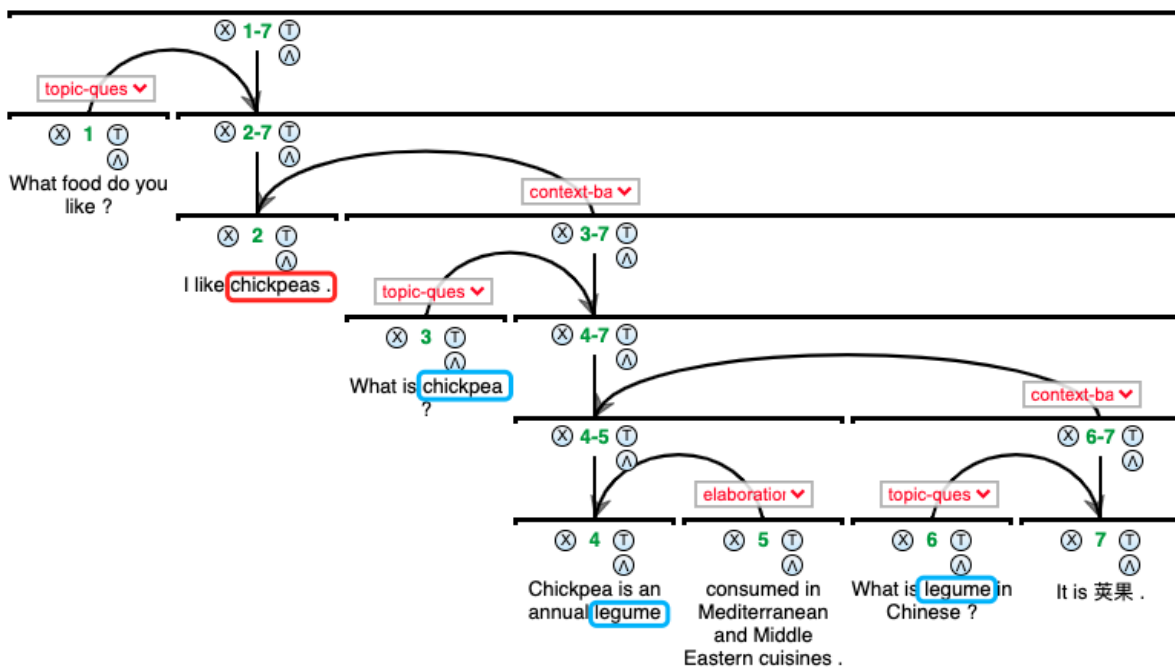
155. EDU_253 你很容易 // you are easy
 EDU_254 因为歌词 // because of the lyrics
 EDU_255 而分心。 // And distracted.
 source: gcdt_whow_procrastination

3.3 recursive question-answer pairs

Even though higher-level discourse structures have a relatively higher frequency of establishing multinuclear relations, in genres such as interviews, we observe evidence from follow-up questions that a hierarchical discourse structure is preferred over a flat one.

The following English example illustrates a chain of follow-up questions from food, to chickpea, to legume, recursively providing more detailed information to previously mentioned entities.

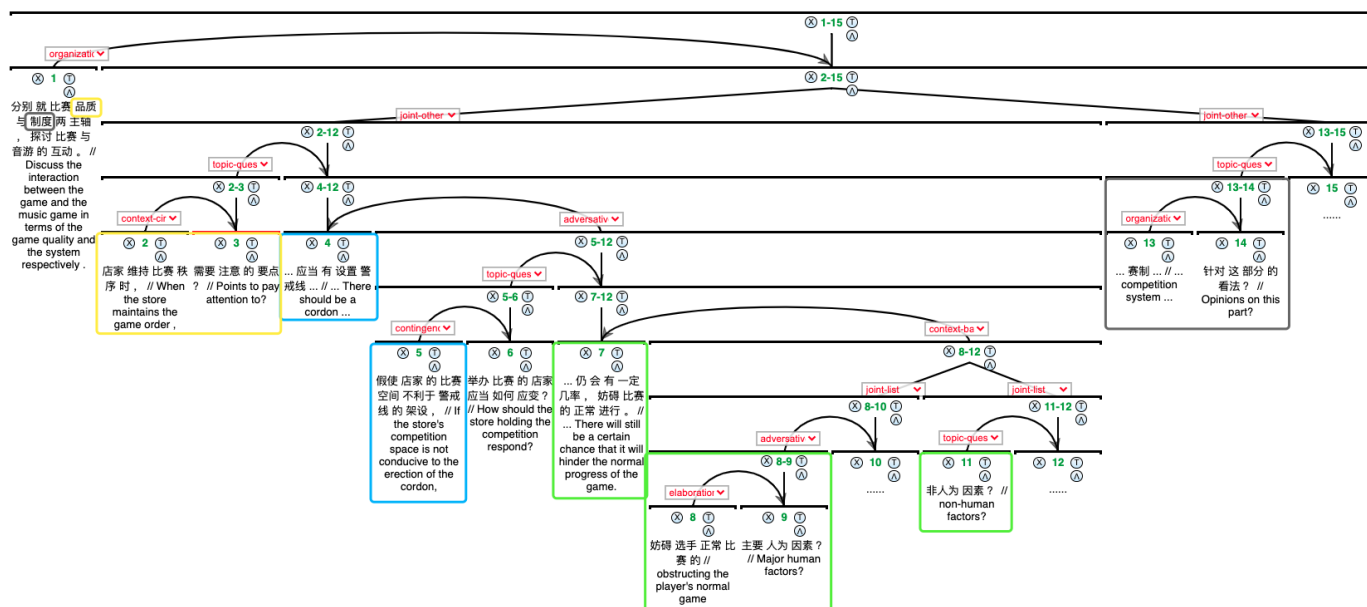
156. EDU_1 What food do you like ?
EDU_2 I like chickpeas.
EDU_3 What is chickpea?
EDU_4 Chickpea is an annual legume
EDU_5 consumed in Mediterranean and Middle Eastern cuisines.
EDU_6 What is a legume in Chinese?
EDU_7 It is 荚果.



The following example is a shortened version of *gcdt_interview_game*, where we see branching out of question-answer pairs:

- game quality → cordon → process-hindering factors → human and non-human factors
- game system

157. EDU_1 ... 分别就比赛品质与制度两主轴，探讨比赛与音游的互动。// ...
 Discuss the interaction between the game and the music game in terms of the game quality and the system, respectively.
 EDU_2 店家维持比赛秩序时，// When the store maintains the game order,
 EDU_3 需要注意的要点？// Points to pay attention to?
 EDU_4 ... 应当有设置警戒线... // ... There should be a cordon ...
 EDU_5 假使店家的比赛空间不利于警戒线的架设，// If the store's competition space is not conducive to the erection of the cordon,
 EDU_6 举办比赛的店家应当如何应变？// How should the store holding the competition respond?
 EDU_7 ... 仍会有一定几率，妨碍比赛的正常进行。// ... There will still be a certain chance that it will hinder the regular progress of the game.
 EDU_8 妨碍选手正常比赛的 // obstructing the player's normal game
 EDU_9 主要人为因素？// Major human factors?
 EDU_10
 EDU_11 非人为因素？// non-human factors?
 EDU_12
 EDU_13 ... 赛制 ... // ... competition system ...
 EDU_14 针对这部分的看法？// Opinions on this part?
 EDU_15
 source: sampled EDUs from *gcdt_interview_game*



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