UCCA: Short Summary of Definitions

A unit may either (1) describe a Scene. In which case, it will be composed of A's, P's, S's and D's, (2) describe a non-Scene relation, (3) describe linkage between several Scenes.

1. Scene structure:

- **Scene:** a unit referring to some state, action or movement.[1]
- **Participant (A):** an entity participating in the scene, including concrete objects as well as locations, directions or embedded scenes (see below).
- **Process (P):** the main relation in a Scene that evolves in time. Usually describe an activity or movement.
- **State (S):** the main relation in a static scene. Static scenes are scenes that remain constant for some period of time.
- **Adverbial (D):** a secondary relation within the scene. Does not correspond to an object, but to a relation (including temporal relations).

2. Non-Scene relations:

- **Center (C) & Elaborator (E):** an Elaborator adds more information about a specific entity (the Center). In some cases there are several Elaborators referring to a single argument, the relations are marked as Elaborators and the joint argument as a Center. If two units correspond to the same entity and it is hard to say which elaborates which, both are Centers.
- **Center (C) & Connector (N):** a Connector (usually "and" or "or") relates two or more entity in a way that highlights a common feature or role that they have. The related entities are Centers.
- **Center (C) & Relator (R):** A Relator is usually a preposition. For example, "on", "in", "with" etc. Relators in English have two varieties:
    - A Relator that relates a unit to a more general context in which it is positioned (for example, relate it with the rest of the Scene).
    - A Relator that relates two or more units, that relate to two aspects of the same entity.

3. Linkage:

- **Linkage** is a relation between Scenes.
- **Participant Scenes** serve as a participant in another scene. They should be annotated simply as Participants.
- **Elaborator Scenes:** a Scene that acts as an Elaborator, adding more information about another unit.
- **Linked Scenes:** all other types of Scenes. The relation (if exists) should be marked as Linker (L), and the linked scenes should be marked as Parallel Scenes (H).

4. Other:

- **Ground (G):** a unit whose primary purpose is to relate some unit to its ground (i.e., the speech event: the speaker, hearer or speech context). Gs are used for annotating mentions of the ground that are missing almost all their elements except for one word or expression.
- **Function (F):** Does not correspond/introduce a relation or participant. Some structural pattern requires it. If no other category applies to a unit, it's a Function.

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1   Scenes are not explicitly marked in the text. Their main relations (Processes or States), however, are annotated.