

## Instructions for Inference Labeling

In this task, you are asked to label the **inference relations** between two texts: text A and text B, and you are going to give two labels according to the **stance** you take.

There are three types of inference relations: **entailment**, **neutral** and **contradiction**, and two types of stances: **as a judge**, and **as a person on the street**.

### Inference relations:

- A **entails** B: given text A and your knowledge about the world, text B must be true.
- A **is neutral to** B: given text A and your knowledge about the world, text B could be either true or false.
- A **contradicts** B: given text A and your knowledge about the world, text B cannot be true.

### Stances:

However, these relations can be controversial, depending on whether you interpret the sentences in a strictly logical way or in a relaxed way. In this task, you are asked to take two stances:

- as a **judge** in a court of law; use strict, logical reasoning to make a decision;
- as a **person on the street**; use your common-sense or gut feeling to make a decision; this is more loose than the first stance.

For example:

Text A: John was running on the beach when he was shot.

Text B: John was running by the ocean when he was shot.

As a person on the street, we would normally assume that the beach is by the ocean. Thus we might say text A **entails** text B.

But as a judge, we would be more strict. Since there are also river beaches, lake beaches, fake beaches and so on, and a murder happening on the beach can be very different from one happening by the ocean, we say text A is **neutral** to text B.

Note that a pair of texts could have two distinct labels, or they may have the same label for both stances.

Here are some more examples:

Text A	Text B	As a judge	As a person on the street
John is sprinting.	John is moving.	<b>Entailment</b> (A sprinting person must be moving)	<b>Entailment</b> (same reasoning)
Two dogs are playing in the park.	The two dogs are white.	<b>Neutral</b> (We don't know the color of the dogs)	<b>Neutral</b> (same reasoning)
The man is laughing.	The man is crying.	<b>Neutral</b> (A person could be crying and laughing at the same time)	<b>Contradiction</b> (Normally, crying and laughing don't happen at the same time)
John was visiting the Statue of Liberty with his girlfriend yesterday.	John didn't leave his house for the past week.	<b>Contradiction</b> (It's impossible for John to visit the Statue of Liberty if he stayed at home.)	<b>Contradiction</b> (same reasoning)

In the task, Text A is taken from different sources: image captions, face-to-face conversation, government documents, telephone transcripts and magazine articles.