

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.	Entailment (A sprinting person must be moving)	Entailment (same reasoning)
Two dogs are playing in the park.	The two dogs are white.	Neutral (We don't know the color of the dogs)	Neutral (same reasoning)
The man is laughing.	The man is crying.	Neutral (A person could be crying and laughing at the same time)	Contradiction (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.	Contradiction (It's impossible for John to visit the Statue of Liberty if he stayed at home.)	Contradiction (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.

Payment: you will be paid 0.1 USD for labeling one pair of texts.