

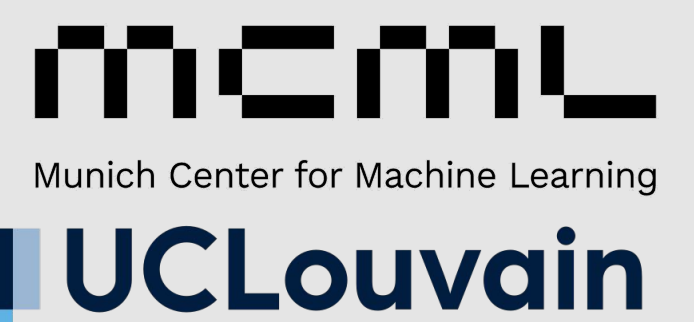
LiTeX: A Linguistic Taxonomy of Explanations for Understanding Within-Label Variation in Natural Language Inference

Pingjun Hong^{*} Beiduo Chen^{*} Siyao Peng^{*} Marie-Catherine de Marneffe^{*} Barbara Plank^{*}

MaiNLP, Center for Information and Language Processing, LMU Munich, Germany

Munich Center for Machine Learning (MCML), Germany FNRs, CENTRAL, UCLouvain, Belgium

Faculty of Computer Science and UniVie Doctoral School Computer Science,
University of Vienna, Austria



TL;DR:

We introduce **LiTeX**, a linguistic taxonomy for categorizing NLI explanations, to analyze **within-label variation**. By annotating e-SNLI and validating the taxonomy, we show that LiTeX reveals how explanations relate to labels, and improves explanation generation to better match human reasoning.

INTRODUCTION

Highlight

Example A

Premise: A crowd is watching a group of men in suits with briefcases walk in formation down the street led by a woman holding a sign.

Hypothesis: The sign the woman is holding states that 'Freedom is free'.



Different highlights

Explanation 1: it doesn't tell you what the sign says.

Explanation 2: There's no explanation that the sign the woman is holding state that "Freedom is free".



Same explanation

Example B

Premise: A man in an Alaska sweatshirt stands behind a counter.

Hypothesis: The man is wearing a tank top.



Same highlight

Explanation 1: The man cannot simultaneously be wearing a sweatshirt and a tank top.

Explanation 2: A man in Alaska would typically not be wearing a tank top, as it is rather cold there most times of the year.



Different explanations

Taxonomy

Coreference

Syntactic

Semantic

Pragmatic

Absence of Mention

Logic Conflict

Factual Knowledge

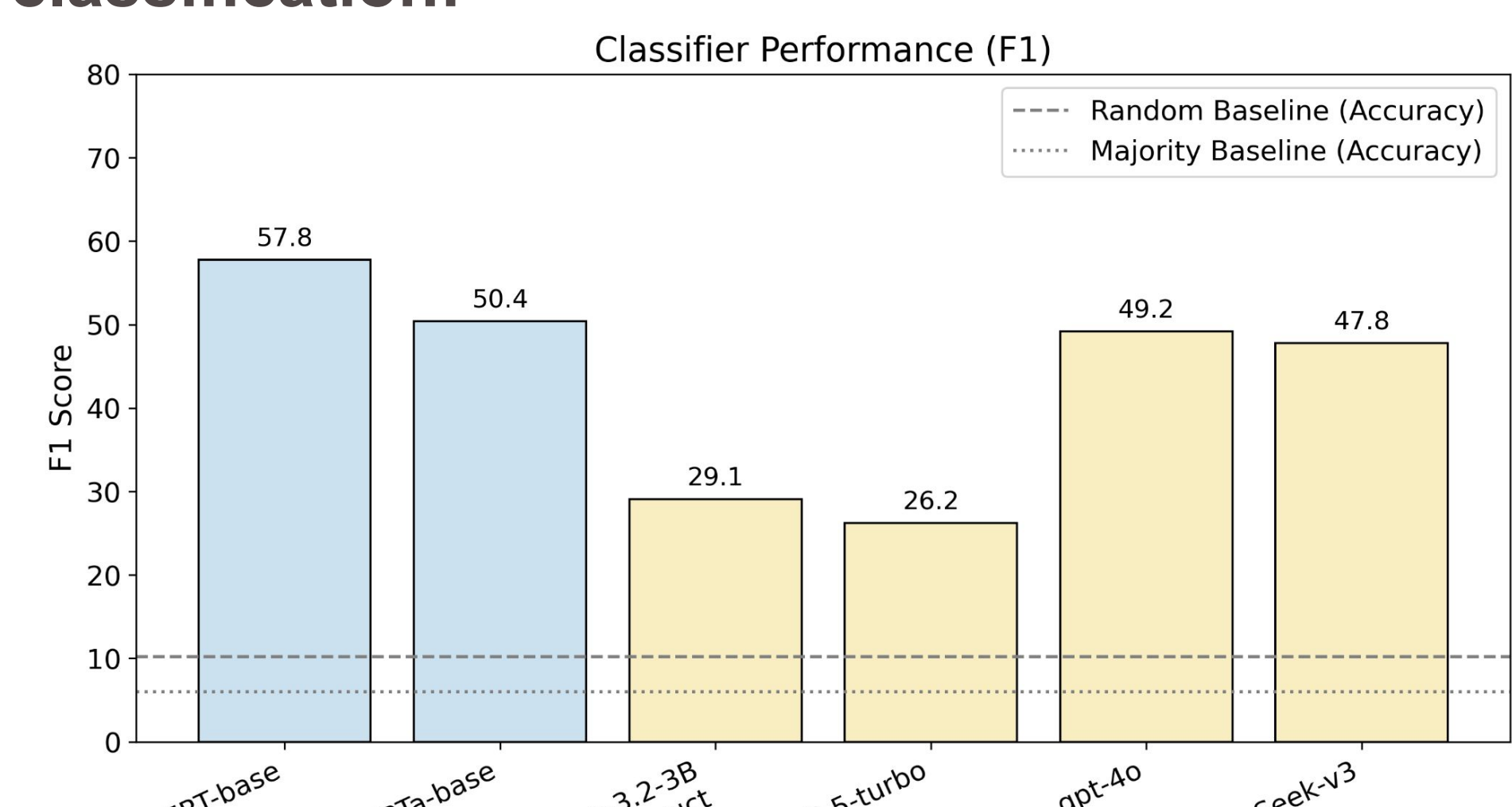
Inferential Knowledge

Text-Based Reasoning

Word-Knowledge Reasoning

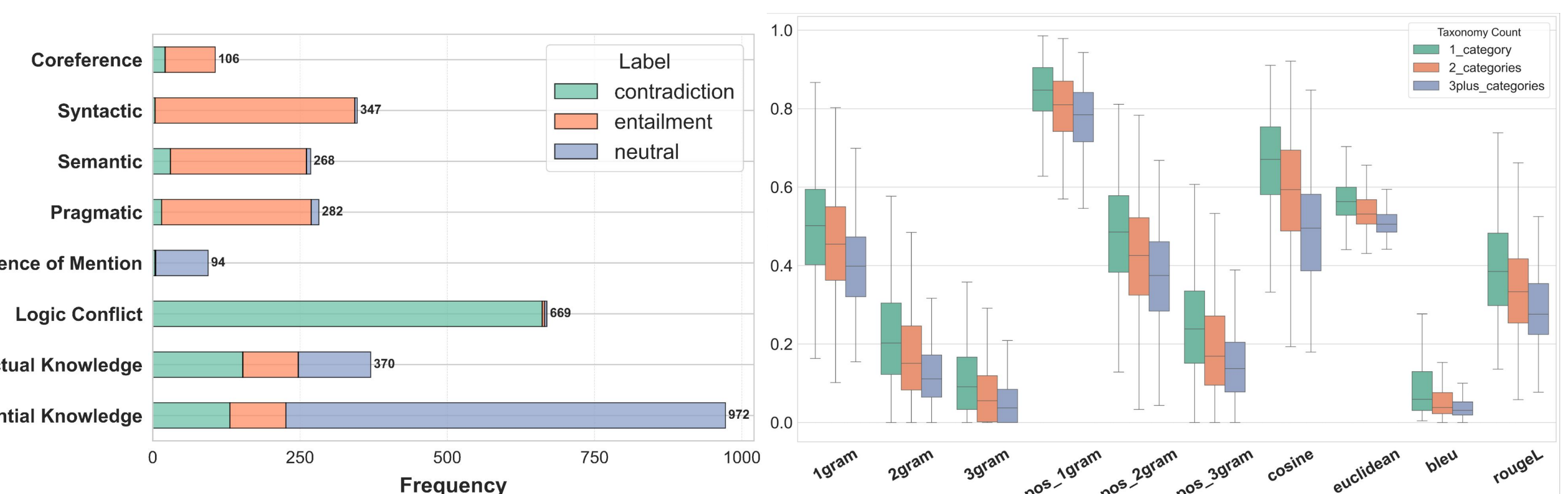
VALIDATION

- IAA on subset: Cohen's k of 0.862
- Model classification:



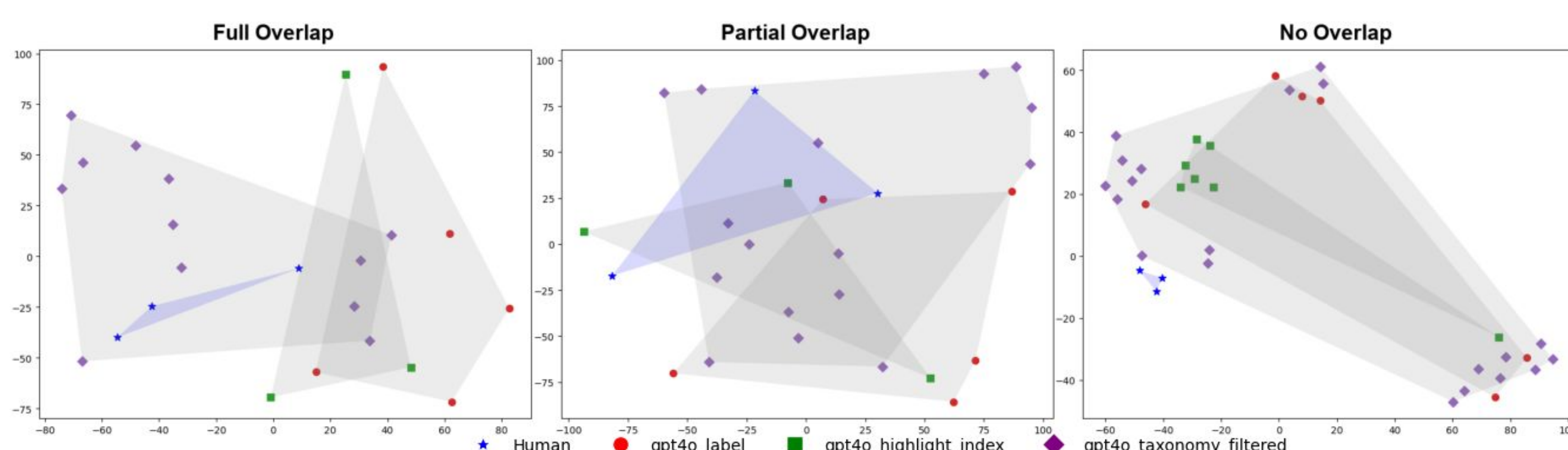
- Consistent taxonomy assignment across annotators
- Learnable by fine-tuned and prompted models

ANALYSIS



- Distribution of taxonomy categories across NLI labels reflects expected patterns.
- Greater reasoning diversity corresponds to lower similarity.

RESULTS



Mode (GPT4o)	Coverage		Area	
	Full	Partial	Rec	Prec
baseline	1.9	21.6	16.5	5.7
highlight-guided	1.1	13.5	10.0	4.7
taxonomy-guided	10.7	56.1	49.3	5.6

- Taxonomy-based prompting approaches consistently produce higher similarity scores
- Taxonomy-guided outputs cover more of the human explanation space.

CONCLUSION

- Introduce **LiTeX**, a linguistic taxonomy designed to capture reasoning strategies in NLI explanations.
- Taxonomy-guided generation** produces richer, more human-like explanations.
- Enhanced e-SNLI dataset with fine-grained taxonomy labels, offering a new resource.

RESOURCES



Paper



Data