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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2017

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Evang, K. (2017). *Cross-lingual Semantic Parsing with Categorical Grammars*. Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

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Stellingen

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Cross-lingual Semantic Parsing with Categorical Grammars

van

Kilian Evang

1. Existing work on learning semantic parsers is largely focused on English. Cross-lingual learning holds promise for training multilingual semantic parsers with relative ease. (*Chapter 1*)
2. CCG is a grammar formalism which supports a wide range of semantic parsing settings, including different natural languages, meaning representation languages and interfacing with a model of the world during parsing. (*Chapters 3, 4*)
3. Building large, deep-semantically annotated resources can be facilitated by almost purely lexical modes of annotation, even for seemingly non-compositional phenomena like quantifier scope. (*Chapter 5*)
4. The “human-aided machine annotation” approach is useful for rapidly developing a complex annotation formalism and methodology, and testing it on large amounts of data. For obtaining large amounts of gold standard annotation, additional focused human annotation efforts will be required. (*Chapter 5*)
5. Given correct word alignments and faithful translations, CCG derivations can be projected from one language to the other automatically in many cases, including many cases involving thematic, structural, categorial, head-switching and conflational translation divergences. (*Chapter 6*)
6. Training on automatically projected CCG derivations can go some of the way to learning a useful open-domain semantic parser cross-lingually. (*Chapter 7*)
7. “Good judgment comes from experience. Experience comes from bad judgment.” (*Unknown sage, explaining the Perceptron learning algorithm*)
8. “Words. They mean things.” (*The Linguist Llama*)