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Cross-lingual Semantic Parsing with Categorial Grammars

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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)*