

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESENTATION

Dr. Lytle concluded the presentation with some observations concerning the solution to semantic problems by means of coordinated and dimension.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESENTATION

Thursday, 21 July, 10:45-12:00 a.m.

PENDERGRAFT

Mr. Pendergraft opened his presentation with a description of an IBM 709 computer system being programmed by the project. He explained that the system has three purposes: (a) to display generalized translation processes so that they may be tested and evaluated, (b) to assist linguists in compiling formational and interlingual data for languages to be translated by these processes, and (c) to suggest means of optimizing these processes and their data for practical applications. He elaborated on the translation process to be studied initially in the system, answering occasional questions from the group. Some of the points which received emphasis were:

- (1) A generalized translation process is a process which satisfies the translation requirements of a general theory of linguistic structure, rather than merely the translation requirements of a certain pair of languages.
- (2) The translation process being programmed is for phrase structure languages.
- (3) It contains three subprocesses: recognition, transfer, and production.
- (4) Because recognition and production are essentially inverse processes, formation data (phrase structure grammars) for the two processes may be reorganized automatically to interchange input and output languages.
- (5) Any pair of languages in the system may be translated through common interlingual data.
- (6) The process assumes an unbroken sequence of input text and then does its own "chunking" as an integral part of recognition.

Mr. Pendergraft spent the last portion of his presentation offering graphic examples of two basic phrase structure recognition processes.