

with different points of view by the different groups. There were mainly four groups; the first group adopted Ariadne Lukjanow's method which in return exhibited excellent results. The second group had Paul Garvin who utilized the syntactic analysis method and prepared the linguistic basis for the demonstration system in 1954. The third group developed the 'sentence by sentence' method by Anthony Brown who followed the empirical cyclical method. The fourth group which was headed by Michael Zarechnak used the 'general analysis' method which was adopted and named Georgetown Automatic Translation (GAT). The main feature of Zarechnak approach was the three levels of analysis: morphological, syntagmatic, i.e. agreement of nouns and adjectives, government of verbs, modification of adjectives, etc. and syntactic. GAT was implemented on the SERNA system which was mainly designed by Peter Toma who later on designed Systran.

At the MIT, research was going on hand in hand with other researches in the US. It was initiated by Bar-Hillel in 1951. Victor Yngve took over from 1953 until 1965, the year which witnessed the end of the project. Yngve believed in syntax being the core of MT as he was influenced by Chomsky and the transformational theory. In fact, Chomsky took part in the project for two full years. However, the syntactic transfer approach started to show its deficiencies. The project came across the semantic barrier and Yngve acknowledged in the mid 1960s that for MT to succeed, it should 'understand' what translating is.

In the University of Texas, the Linguistic Research Center (LRC) was established by Winfried Lehmann in 1958. Not different from MIT, they followed the syntactic transfer approach. Their collaboration resulted in developing the METAL system.