

Indeed, theoretical (formal) linguistics was in its “infancy” at that time: Chomsky’s revolutionary ideas were only just gaining widespread acceptance (ibid: 5). The two reasons behind the failure of MT at that time shed light on the necessity of the inclusion of linguists in the team of MT projects as long as computational linguistics is considered a branch of linguistics. Therefore, linguists, programmers and mathematicians among others should work hand in hand in order to achieve desirable results in the field of MT. Bennett (2003: 157) highlights the importance of linguistics in MT by stating that “Linguistics has not solved the problems of MT, but it can help the researcher to reach solutions, by offering a range of observations, techniques and theories that may be adopted and extended within the MT enterprise.”

### **2.4.3. The Quiet Decade**

As its name suggests, one can expect that researchers ceased to work on MT. This was true in the US as activities were not significant. However, the situation was different in Canada and Europe. In Canada, the bilingual policy led to the launch of an important research group at the University of Montreal. In Europe great demand on translating scientific, legal, and administrative documents was present then.

Research began in the 1970 at Montreal, Canada where the *TAUM* project team was able to design a system called *METEO* which is considered one of the most important achievements in the history of MT. In this period, research focused on Interlingua approach in which two main groups were actively working on this project at that time. The first group established by Bernard Vauquois at Grenoble University developed an Interlingua system called *CETA* for translating Russian mathematics and physics texts into French. The second group was in the University