of Texas which was mentioned earlier with its *METAL* system. However, both *CETA* and *METAL* faced many problems due to the rigidity of the analysis and inefficient parsers.

2.4.4. MT Research in the 1980s

Since the failure of the Interlingua approach exhibited by *CETA* and *METAL*, researchers started to look for an alternative. Consequently, the Grenoble group known as *GETA* developed their renowned *Ariane* system which is considered the most advanced linguistic-based transfer system. A similar project was carried by Makoto Nagao who developed *the Mu* system at the University of Kyoto in Japan. His system was operational for use by the Japanese Information Center for Science and Technology. *SUSY* system was the product of research at Saarbrucken. What makes *SUSY* different is its in-depth treatment of inflected languages such as Russian and German among other languages which were under investigation.

The most prominent project of that period is the *Eurotra* project of the Eroupean Community. The project was well known as the largest and most ambitious in the world. The goal of the project was to build a multilingual transfer system for translation among the Community languages.

MT research was not exclusive to North America, Europe and Japan. Research was vigorous in Korea, Taiwan and China. The Soviet Union showed an increased interest in MT after the quite decade and the *ALPAC* report. One significant feature of the period was the urgency on research on NLP within the mainframe of artificial intelligence (AI). Hutchins (1994) justifies the need of AI in research on MT by stating that "since translation is concerned primarily with conveying content, any MT system must be capable of 'understanding' the meaning