Автор исследует взаимоотношения генеративных грамматик и алгоритмов. Целью очевидно является перевести генеративные грамматики на алгоримы, и таким образом приобрести формальный аппарат для изучения вопроса, какова генеративная сила трансформационных грамматик. Результаты исследований указывают, что трансформационная грамматика не является сильнее контекстуальной фразовой грамматики (context - restricted structure grammar). Вторая часть этой работы будет опубликована в 3-ьем номере сборника   Computational Linguistics.

Сборник показывает, что венгерские работники переходят от морфологических проблем машинного перевода к синтаксическим и стрмятся соединить вопросы МП с общими вопросами изучения венгерского языка и с проблемами общего знания.

Petr Pitha

Замечания:

1 Более подобную разработку этих проблем дает тот же автор в журнале Slovo a slovesnost 1963, 2, стр. 114, в статье Zur Frage der Ebenen im Sprachsystem, Travaux de Linguistgue de Praguel,1964 и в докладах прочитанных на симпозиуме Zeichen und SystemII в Магдебурге 1964г., на Prague Colloquium on Algebraic Linguistics and Mechanical Translation 1964

2 Можно, конечно, возвратить, что никогда не будет существовать такой ''полный'' алгоритм. Но в этом смысле не существует даже ''полная'' грамматика одного из естественных языков.

M i l k a I v i c´ Pravci u lingvistici, (Trends in Linguistics), Ljubljana 1963, 130 pp.

The book under review has there sections, the first two headed "Linguistic Research up to the 19th Century" and "linguistic Research in the 19th Century" respectively, being a kind of introduction to the proper objective of the work, "Linguistic Research in the 20th Century". This third

section is divided into two comprehensive parts: "Non-Structural linguistics" and "Structural linguistics". The former deals with linguistic geography, French linguistic school, aesthetical idealism in linguistics, progressive slavistic schools (Kazan school, Fortunatov's School, Belic's School) marrism and experimental phonetics, while the latter contains these chapters: a) An Outline of Basic Trends of Development, b) Ferdinand de Saussure, c) Geneva School, d) Phonological Period in Lingusitics e) American Linguistics, f) Copenhagen School, g) Logical Symbolism in Linguistics, h) Mathematical Lingusitics.

Here are only a few minor points, both as to the general plan of the work and to some actual formulations. In the reviewer's opinion the importance of the Prague School is perhaps greater than only one of the five paragraphs of the chapter dealing with phonology to be devoted to it. Also the relationships between the chapters g) and h) is not quite clear incorporating the paragraph Machine Translation to the chapter h) in parallel with the paragraph Quantitative (Statistical) Linguistics as Information Theory. In the part devoted to generative grammar (p.143ff.) some inaccuracies rather common in the time when this book was being prepared, can be found.

But apart from this, Ivić's book, will rank as a good survey of present (and older) trends in linguistics, in fact one of the first to appear.

Pavel Novák

A Prague School Reader in Linguistics, compiled by Josef Vachek, Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1964, 485 p.

It is well known that the Prague School of structural linguistics is one of the structural linguistic groups who contributed much to the foundations of theoretical linguistics in the thirties and forties. Besides some incontestable positive results - mainly in the domains of phonology and typology - questions of basic importance were formulated here, for the resolution of which there were no proper means in linguistics before the rise of the algebraic theory of grammar. Before all,