

## Alan Turing

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Enkonduko 2012 is the Alan Turing Year, as hun- 2012 estas la Jaro de Alan Turing, ?ar dred years passed since his birth, and al- cent jaroj pasis ekde lia naski?o, kaj pre- duona jarcento de lia tragedia morto: all over the world conferences and events tra la tuta mondo ... Alan Turing was born in London on June 23, 1912 and while growing up he showed an enthusiastic interest in science. He read about it on his own and conducted chemistry experiments at home. Turing's interests and curiosity, however, were not ... In Turing's network the neurons in-terconnect freely. In contrast, modern networks (bottom center) restrict the flow of information from la yer to la er of neurons. Connectionists aim to simulate the neural networks of the brain (bottom right). Turing's Anticipation of Connectionism Alan Turing's Forgotten Ideas in Computer Science Apr 10, 2015 · Alan Turing—an English mathematician, logician, and cryptanalyst—was a computer pioneer. Often remembered for his contributions to the fields of artificial intelligence and modern computer science (before either even existed), Turing is probably best known for what is now dubbed the “Turing Test.”. It is a process of testing a machine ... A. M. Turing (1950) Computing Machinery and Intelligence. Mind 49: 433-460. COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE By A. M. Turing 1. The Imitation Game I propose to consider the question, "Can machines think?" This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms "machine" and "think." The definitions might be Alan Turing, Richard Braithwaite, Geoffrey Jefferson, and Max Newman Artificial Life 507 Jack Copeland 159 The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis (1952) 519 16. Chess (1953) 562 17. Solvable and Unsolvable Problems (1954) 576 Index 597 viii | ...

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translate pdf 181 articles | artikoloj sep 30, 2012 alan turing creator of artificial languages alan turing kreinto de artefaritaj lingvaj?oj federico gobbo a bstract. in this paper an evaluation of the contribution to philosophi- cal investigation by alan turing is provided in terms of creation of artificial languages (als). after a discussion of the term al in the literature, and in particular within the theoretical model offered by lyons, the legacy of turing is presented with a special attention to what remains after a century by his birth and what is still to be investigated in this area. r esumo. en c?i tiu artikolo oni prezentas evaluadon de la kontribuo al filo- zofia esplorado fare de alan turing, lau? perspektivo de kreado de artefaritaj lingvaj?oj (aloj). post diskuto de la termino al en la literaturo, kaj aparte inter la teoria modelo propono de lyons, la postidearo de turing estas pre- zentita, kune kun speciala atento al kio restas post jarcento ekde lia naski?o, kaj kio ankoraŭ? indas esplori en c?i tiu fako. biology & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194 issn 2037-4550 riviste.unimi.it/index.php/inkoj/ cc inkoj. dipartimento di filosofia, universita? degli studi di milano. 1 introduction / enkonduko 2012 is the alan turing year, as hun- 2012 estas la jaro de alan turing, c?ar dred years passed since his birth, and al- cent jaroj pasis ekde lia naskig?o, kaj pre- duona jarcento de lia tragedia death: skau? duona jarcento de lia tragedia morto: all over the world conferences and events tra la tuta mondo konferencoj kaj eventoj are organized in honour of the british estas organizitaj honore al la brita mate- mathematician and founder of computer matikisto kaj fondinto de informadiko, kaj science, and his multi-facet production still lia mult-faceta produktado ankoraŭ? vekas raises debates and interest among experts debatadon kaj intereson inter fakuloj ec? pri also in engineering, biology, philosophy. ing?enierio, biologio kaj filozofio. this paper1 wants to give a small c?i tiu artikolo2 celas doni mallongan contribution to the alan turing year, by kontribuon al al jaro de alan turing, per la means of the following question: is alan sekva demando: c?u alan turing estas kre- turing a creator of artificial languages into de artefaritaj lingvaj?oj? jeskaze, ki- (als)? if so, in what sense? what re- usence? kio restas de liaj aloj nuntempe mains of his als nowadays and what is kaj kio restas esplorinda? still worth investigate? la strukturo de la artikolo jenas: en la the structure of the paper is as follows: sekva sekcio 2, la nocio de al estas pridis- in the next section. 2, the al is kutata per la literaturo. en sekcio 3, la kon- discussed through the literature. in section tribuado de turing lau? tiu perspektivo es- 3, the contribution by turing under this tas prezentitaj. fine, en sekcio 4 oni eltiras perspective is given, finally in section 4 la konkludojn de la rezonlinio. the conclusions are extracted from the line of reasoning presented. 2 what is an artificial language? / kio estas artefarita lingvaj?o? the definition of al highly depends la difino de al dependas precipe de on two factor: the ambiguity of the english du faktoroj: la ambigueco de la angla vorto word 'language'; the (scientific) context in language; la (faka) kunteksto kie al estas which al is used. in fact, unlike other so- uzita. fakte, male al la tiel nomataj 'natu- called 'natural' languages – such as french raj' lingvoj – kiel ekzemple la franca – en la – in the english language the word 'lan- angla la vorto language estas g?enerala ter- guage' indicates both artificial and 'natu- mino – nur kiam la adjektivo estas esprim- ral' languages – only when that adjective is ita. en la franca, language estas la g?enerala expressed. in french, language is the general termino, kiu inkludas kaj la artefaritajn kaj term, kiu includes both artificial and la naturajn lingvojn, dum langue esplicite natural languages, while langue explicitly denotas la 'naturajn'. esperanto sekvas la denots 'natural' ones. esperanto follows francan modelon tiurilate. the french model in this respect. c?i tiu manko havis grandan konsek- this lackness had great consequences vencon je la kontrau?o de la esprimo 'na- on the antonym of the expression 'natural tura lingvo', tio estas 'artefarita lingvo' language', that is 'artificial language' (al). (al). el la vidpunkto de lingvistiko, lyons from the point of view of linguistics and (1991) alfrontas c?i tiklan punkton detale, philosophy of language, lyons (1991) ad- donante klasifikadon de lingvaj?oj lau? grado dresses the tax- de natureco. en la sekvu, lia klasifik- onomy of languages in terms of degree of sistemo estos prezentita, kaj poste pridi- naturalness. in the following, his taxon- skutita. inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 182 omy will be given, and then discussed. 1) natureco1 estas uzita en la senco de 1) naturalness1 is used in the sense of 'konforme al naturo'; ekzemple, la angla, 'conformity with nature'; for instance, en- la c?ina, la araba, ktp. estas implicate kla- glish, chinese, arabic, etc. are implicitly sifikitaj kiel naturaj lingvoj. per simboloj: classified as natural languages. in sym- nat1 l. bols: nat1 l. 2) natureco2 signifas 'limigita fare de 2) naturalness2 means 'constrained by naturo'. g?i estas uzita por indiki speci- nature'. it is used to indicate species- la specific naturecon – 'specio' denotanta la specific naturalness – with 'species' denot- klason de biologaj organismoj samkiel la ing classes of biological organisms as well klason de (komput-povaj) aparatoj. jenas as (computing) artefacts. the direct con- rekta konsekvenco: nat2 l ? nat1 l. ali- sequence is the following: nat2 l ? nat1 l. vorte, naturaj1 lingvaj?oj estas homspeciaj in other words, natural1 languages are speciaj lau?difine kaj do subaro de naturaj2 human-species specific by definition and lingvaj?oj. c?i klaso estis enkondukita de then a subset of natural2 languages. this la au?toro por klarigi la nocion universala class was introduced by the author to give gramatiko de chomsky. account of the chomskyan notion of uni- 3) natureco3 estas klarigita kiel 'lern- versal grammar. ebla fare de uzantoj kiel normala parto 3) naturalness3 is glossed as 'acquirable de la procezo de maturado kaj socialig?o'. by users as a normal part of the process of c?i tiu procezo koncernas nur homojn, do maturation and socialization'. this pro- komputaj apartoj estas for. ne klaras cess pertains to humans only, so comput- c?u natureco3 difinas propran subaron de ing artefacts are excluded. it is not clear naturaj2 lingvaj?oj. fakte, signolingvoj kiel whether naturalness3 defines a proper la amerika signolingvo (asl) kaj la brita subset of natural2 languages. in fact, sign signolingvo (bsl) estas sendube naturaj3 languages such as american sign lan- lingvaj?oj sed "ili formas tipologie distintan guage (asl) and british sign language subklason de nat2 -lingvaj?oj" (lyons 1991, (bsl) are natural3 languages without any 60). tio signifas, ke ili estas diversaj de doubt but "also constitute a typologi- naturaj1 lingvaj?oj: nat3 l 6= nat1 l. cally distinct subclass of nat2 -languages" 4) la lasta grado natureco4 estas volonte (lyons 1991, 60). that is, they are different malstrec?a en sia difino: "konforma al la from natural1 languages: nat3 l 6= nat1 l. atendoj de la esploristo pri kio estas nor- 4) the last degree naturalness4 is de- mala au? tipa" – anstataŭ?igu 'esploriston' liberately relaxed in its definition: "con- kun 'lingvisto', 'filozofo', 'matematikisto', forming to the researcher's expectations 'informadikisto', ktp, lau?kontekste. ek- about what is normal or typical" – substi- ample, montage (1974) parolas pri siaj tute 'researcher' with 'linguist', 'philoso- prioj kaj priskriboj kiel naturaj: la pro- pher', 'mathematician', 'computer scien- precon esti naturaj li ne aplikas al la stu- tist' and so on, according to the context. dobjektoj (t.e., naturaj1 lingvoj), sed al la natural4 languages have the great advan- teorioj konstruitaj supre al ili. nat4 l estas tage of being identifiable in their particu- preskau? sendependaj de la antau?aj gradoj. lar instances, but at the same time there kompreneble, validas: nat4 l 6= nat3 l, vor- is the disadvantage of depending on the tige natureco4 diversas de natureco3, do researcher's subjectiveness. for example, konsekvenca ili ne partas unu de la alia. montage (1974) refers to his theories and samrezone, veras: nat4 l 6= nat2 l, c?ar natur- descriptions as natural: the property of eco4 dependas de specifa homo, ne de na- naturalness does not concerns the objects turo, kaj tute konsekvenca nat4 l 6= nat1 l of study (i.e., natural1 languages), but the c?ar natureco1 estas parto de natureco2 . theory built over them. nat4 l is almost independent from the inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 183 other degrees. it is obvious that the fol- lowing is true: nat4 l 6= nat3 l, in words naturalness4 is different from naturalness3 , therefore there is no part in common be- tween them. following the same line of reasoning, it stands: nat4 l 6= nat2 l, because naturalness4 depends on a con- crete human being, not on nature, and so nat4 l 6= nat1 l because naturalness1 is part of naturalness2 . 2.1 naturalness, non-natural, unnatural and artificial abstract objects / natureco, nenatura, malnatura kaj artefarita abstraktaj?oj lyons' taxonomy has the great merit of la klasifikado de lyons havas la gran- putting order in a very confused domain. dan meriton ordigi konfuzegan areon. ek- for example, large (1985) uses the term zemple, large (1985) uzas la terminon al al for the international auxiliaj lan- por indiki la internaciajn helpilingvojn kiel guages (ials) such as esperanto, volapu?k esperanto, volapuko au? ido, dum male or ido, while on the contrary formal- formaligemuloj – inter aliaj, matematik- ists – e.g., mathematicians, logicians, and istoj, logikistoj kaj filozofoj de la lingvaj?oj philosophers of language such as mon- kiel montage (1974) kaj g?enerala la du- tage (1974) and in general the twentieth- dekjara centa tradicio de verkondic?a seman- century tradition of truth-conditional se- tiko – usas g?in por indiki la abstraktaj?ojn mantics – use it to indicate the abstract (ekz., ontologiojn) por priskribi akurate

constructions (e.g., ontologies) to describe areon, kadron au? problemon. krome, properly a domain or a problem. finally, in pli fres?date, informadikistoj indikas unue more recent times, computer scientists in- programlingvaj?oj per la esprimo al, inter dicates primarily programming languages aliaj b asic, c, java, pitono. with als, e.g. b asic, c, java, python. el la difinoj prezentitaj antaŭe, kom- in the terms explained above, com- putitaj programlingvaj?oj estas malnaturaj3 puter programming languages are unnat- kaj malnaturaj1 , c?ar ligitaj al ne-biologiaj ural3 and unnatural1 , being linked to non- aparatoj – fakte, specifan trejnadon homo biological artefacts – in fact, they need spe- necesas sekvi por regi ilin. estas multe de- cific training to be mastered by human be- batebla se ili estas (mal)naturaj4 , c?ar fak- ings. it is highly questionable if they are ulo pri programado en c, ekzemple, po- (un)naturaj4 , as a expert programmer in c, vus trovi tute nature4 programi komput- for example, would find that language per- ilon per tio, ekzakte laŭ? la kvara grado de fectly natural4 , exactly in the fourth sense, natureco, dum informadikisto pli kutima while for a computer scientist more used al objekt- orientita programado, aliflanke, to object- orienting programming, on the povus taksu c- programadon tute nenatura other hand, it would be a unnatural way maniero. to reason with. krome, programlingvaj?oj povas esti moreover, programming languages konsideritaj naturaj2 , se komputaj apar- can be considered natural2 , if computing toj estas konsiderataj kvazau?-specioj, kiel artefacts are considered a pseudo-species, lyons (1991) s?ajnas sugesti. c?i tiu ne as lyons (1991) seems to suggest. this s?ajnas esti utila kaj sekvinda linio, c?ar seems not to be a useful line to follow, as komputaj aparatoj ne povas uzi lingvaj?oj computing artefacts cannot use languages tute sole, sen specifa agado fare de homaj per se, without a specific action by human esta?oj – sed antaŭ? ol profundig?i en c?i dis- beings – but before delving into this dis- kuto, kiu vidas la figuron de turing kiel inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 184 cussion, that involves straightforwardly kernan, lasu al mi konsideri alian tiklan figure of turing, let me consider an- aspekton. other crucial aspect. fakte, c?efa problemo c?i tie estas alia: la in fact, the main problem here is an- au?toro konsideras la tiel- nomataj ‘infanajn other one: the author considers the so- lingvojn’. t.e. la lernaj variaj?oj de naturaj1 called ‘child languages’, i.e., learning va- lingvoj lernata en natura3 konteksto, egal- rieties of natural1 languages acquired in a povaj al internaciaj helplingvoj: natural3 context, equipollent to ials: a second class of non-natural languages, not sharply distinguishable in prin- ciple from languages such as esperanto, may be referred to collectively as quasi-n-languages (qnl). it has as its members all those (more or less un- natural4 ) languages which may be constructed from attested n-languages by deliberately changing one or more of their structural properties. there are of course indefinitely many such languages [. . .] children construct [them] for themselves (and in part decoconstruct – if i may so express it) at a certain stage in the normal (natural3 ) process of acquiring english. (lyons 1991, 69-70) dua klaso de nenaturaj lingvoj, ne klare distingeblaj principe de lingvoj kiel esperanto, povas esti indikita are kiel kvazau?-n-lingvoj (knl). g?i havas kiel siaj membroj c?iujn lingvojn (plimalpli malnaturajn4 ) kiuj povas esti konstru- itaj ekde konataj n-lingvoj el laŭ?vola s?ang?o de unu au? pli strukturaj proprecoj. ekzistas memkompreneble nenombrebla kvanto da tiaj lingvoj [. . .] infanoj konstruas [ilin] por si mem (kaj parte malkonstruas – se oni permesas al mi paroli tie) je difinita nivelo de sia normala (natura3 ) procezo ellerni la anglan. (lyons 1991, 69-70) first, it is important to explain lyons’ unue, gravas klarigi la diferenco en- difference between ‘natural’ – the ‘n’ indi- kondukita de lyons inter ‘natura’ – ‘n- cating natural1 in brief – ‘non-natural’ and lingvoj’ estas la naturaj1 – ‘nenatura’ kaj ‘unnatural’: while unnatural means ‘artif- ‘malnatura’: dum malnatura signifas ‘liri- cial’, often with a pejorative connotation, gvon ‘artefarita’, ofte kun malbona kun- non-natural means ‘constructed’ or ‘con- notado, nenatura signifas ‘konstruita’, sen ventional’, without particular connotation. aparta kunnotado. c?i tie ekstaras la unua here emerges the first problem about the problemo pri la subaro de knloj. pli subclass of qnls. in particular, ials and precize, internaciaj helplingvoj kaj deinfan- children languages don’t share the same naj lingvovariaj?oj ne kundividis la saman connotation: generally speaking, ials are kunnotadon: g?enerale dirite, helplingvoj considered strictly unnatural4 (rigid, un- estas konsideritaj malnaturaj4 (rigidaj, sen- expressive, unfit to real use, and so on) esprimivaj, maladaptaj al reala uzado, dum infana maniero paroli estas konside- ered non-natural4 , i.e., something to toler- rita nenatura4 , t.e., io tolerinda kaj korek- ate and correct, but without any emphasis, tenda, sed sen ia emfazo, c?ar ili estas mal- as they are deconstructed naturally3 dur- konstruitaj nature3 dum kreskig?o. ing growth. la dua problemo estas ec? pli grava, kaj the second problem is even more im- oni g?in rilatas al la unua. la au?toro fore- portant, and it is related to the first one. gesas konsideri la rolon de lingvoplanado the author forgets to consider the role of en la gradoj de lingvaj?o-natureco. c?u te- language planning in the degree of nat- mas pri hazardo la konkretaj ekzemploj uralness of languages. is it by chance de naturaj1 lingvoj kiel la angla kaj la ur- inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 185 that the concrete examples of natural1 lan- dua? mi klarigas, c?u la kornovala au? la na- guages are english and urdu? i mean, pola egale estas nat1 l-aj au? ne? la stud- are cornish or neapolitan equally nat1 l kazoj donitaj de la au?toro ne estas kom- or not? what are the criteria used to dif- plete kontentigaj, kaj ili devus esti nuanc- fer natural1 lingvaj?oj de non-natural1 igitaj per aldonaj konsideroj. esperanto kaj ones? the case studies offered by the au- kvazau?-natura angla parolata de anglaj thor are not completely satisfying, and infanoj kundividis grandan uzon de ana- they should be refined with additional logeco (ekzemple, anstataŭ? la formo went, considerations. esperanto and quasi- goed, hiperregulante la vorton ‘iris’; anst- natural english told by english children atau? mice, mouses, hiperregulante la vorton share a great use of analogy (e.g., in- ‘musoj’) sed ili estas je la kontraŭ?aj flankoj stead of ‘went’, ‘goed’; instead of ‘mice’, de la lingvoplanada varieblo: esperanto ‘mouses’) but they are at the opposite side estas planlingvo, alivorte g?i estis skribita de the language planning spectrum: es- fare de ununura homo (zamenhof) antaŭ? peranto is a planned language, that is it ol esti parolata de reala lingvokomunumo; was written by a single man (zamenhof) kvazau?-natura angla estas notable senpl- before to be spoken by an actual speech ana kaj kreiva, kaj c?i kreivo estas limigita community; quasi-natural kiel is no- iam post iam fare de la angla societo kiel tably unplanned and creative, and this cre- pus?o de lingvoplanada procezo – principe, ativity is being limited during time by the oni povas substitui ‘la anglan’ kun ajna english society in force of the language natura1 lingvo, kondic?e, ke g?i havu plen- planning process – in principle, you can forman norman variaj?on, propran lingvo- substitute english with any other natural1 teritorio, t.e. nature4 ligita al la natura1 language, with a full-fledged standard va- lingvo, popolo kaj kulturo, kiel ekzemple riety, a proper sprachraum, i.e. a terri- italio por la itala – kaj eble ter- kaj marar- tory naturally4 linked to that natural1 lan- meoj, parafrazante faman trafaserton de guage, people and culture, such as italy for max weinrich. laŭ? c?i tiu vidpunkto, so- italian – and perhaps an army and a navy, vetunan reprezentas la plej grandan penon to paraphrase the famous max weinrich’s planadi lingvojn en la tuta historio, laŭ? boutade. under this point of view, urss nombro da lingvoj – pli ol cent, 64 kun represents the greatest effort in planning latinida alfabeto, vidu kokochkina (2002) languages of every time, in terms of num- por detaloj – kaj popolojn en tiom vasta kaj ber of languages – more than one hundred, kompleksa teritorio. 64 with the latin alphabet, see kokochkina c?i tie, oni alfrontas dilemon: au? oni (2002) for details – and people involved in limigas la klason de naturaj1 lingvoj al such a vast and articulated territory. la fortaj homaj lingvoj, t.e., tiuj havantaj here, we front a dilemma: whether we skribsistemon, naci- identecon, s?taton, lite- limit the class of natural1 languages to the literalan tradicion, au? oni admittas, ke mino- strong human languages, i.e., with a gra- ritataj lingvoj egale partas al la klaso nat1 l. phization, a nation, a state, a literary tradi- temas pri au?-au? elekto, tria vojo ne eblas, tion, or we should admit that minority lan- kaj mi opinias, ke neniun volus forigi de c?i guages are equally part of the nat1 l class. klaso 90% de la lingvoj de la mondo, elti- this is an aut-aut choice, tertium non datur, rante arbitran linion inter ‘grandaj’ au? ‘for- and i think that nobody would exclude the taj’ lingvoj kaj ‘malgrandaj’ au? ‘malfortaj’. 90% of the languages of the world, tracing la nura rezonebla maniero solvi c?i tiun a arbitrary line between ‘big’ or ‘strong’ dilemon estas sin turni al la koncepto de lingvoj el ‘small’ or ‘feeble’ ones. the lingvoelaborado, alivorte la procezo per kiu only reasonable solution to this dilemma lingva variaj?o elprenas statuson kiu dis- is referring to the concept of ausbauiza- igas g?in kaj ellaboras de la aliaj c?irkau?aj tion, i.e., the process in which a language variaj?oj – unuavide en la mensoj de la lin- inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 186 variety assumes the status of being sepa- gvokomunumaj membroj toscano (2011, por rated and elaborated from the other lan- la enkonduko de la fakvorto) en miola & guage varieties in the surroundings – at ramat (2011). eble, oni povus konsideri la first in the mind of his speech commu- nocion langue enkondukitan de saussure nity members (toscano 2011, for the intro- kiel antaŭ?zupoza certan, etetan gradon duction of this term) in miola & ramat de lingvoelaborado, alikaze kion oni ha- (2011). perhaps, the saussurean notion of vas estas nur la parole, t.e., la neordigita aro langue presumes that a certain, minimal de elparoladoj en ia variaj?o elbus?itaj sen degree of ausbauization is performed pre- esti konscie konsiderataj parto de aparta viously, otherwise what we only have is natura1 lingvo. the parole, i.e. the magma of utterances in nun, ni povas starigi la necesan kaj a given variety which are not performed sufic?an kondic?on de natureco1 , jene: c?iu as conscious part of a natural1 language homa lingvaj?o kiu havas (a) skribmanieron kaj apart. (b) lingva komunumo kie la lingvo mem estas now, we can state the conditio sine qua identigilo partas la klason de naturaj1 ling- non of naturalness1 , in the following way: vuj. rande la limon, la lingva komunumo every human language which has (a) a gra- povas esti forpasita – kiel en la kazoj de phization and (b) a speech community where sanskrito au? latino4 – kie natureco3 ne po- the language itself is a vehicle of identity is vas plu okazi. tiusence, la knloj spont- part of the class of natural1 languages – at a ane parolitaj de infanoj ne estas nat1 l c?ar limit, the speech community can be dead – mankas (a) distingita skribmaniero kaj (b) as in the case of sanskrit or latin3 – when distingita lingva komunumo. estas spe- naturalness3 cannot be granted anymore. ciala kazo: se distingita lingva komun- in this sense, the qnls spontaneously spo- umo de infanoj troveblus, ni estus fronte ken by children are not nat1 l because they are al transpaso de pig?ina al kreola lingvo. lack (a) a distinct graphization and (b) a konsekvence, la kreolaj partas la klason distinct speech community. there is a de nat1 l dum infanaj lingvovariaj?oj es- special case: if a distinct speech commu- tas ekster la limo, rande sed c?iukaze for. nity of children does exist, we would be aliflanke, estas malmultaj internaciaj hel- in front of the passage from a pidgin to plingvoj kiuj sukcesis formi lingvan ko- a creole. therefore, creoles are into the munumon c?irkau? si: esperanto, ido, in- class of nat1 l while children languages terlingua g?in havas ec? nuntempe (gobbo and pidgins are at the edge of the class, 2005, por ankoraŭ? validaj datenoj) kaj aliaj but still out. on the other hand, there are malmultaj aldonendas konsiderite la pas- very few ials which have succeeded to inteco, notinde volapuko (large 1985, por form a speech community around them: superrigardo). speciale, esperanto estas esperanto, ido, iala’s interlingua still lernita en familioj tute nature3 , ec? se la de- nowadays (gobbo 2005, for still actual naskuloj ne posedas apartan lingvan pre- data) and few others in the past, notably stig?on ene de la lingva komunumo (fi- volapu?k (large 1985, for a survey). in par- edler 2012). ni povas resumti kion oni ticular, esperanto is acquired in families in montris g?is c?i tie per tabelo 1, kie ‘vera’ a natura3 way, even if the native speakers > indikas subklason kiu posedas plene do not have any particular linguistic pres- c?i natureco-gradon, ‘falsa’ ? male indikas tige among the speech community (fiedler malnatureco c?i-grade, dum interkorpita 2012). we can resume what shown until falsa [?] indikas ne-naturecon por la plej- here in table 1, where ‘true’ > means that multo. that subclass fully owns that naturalness, ‘false’ ? on the contrary is unnatural in that respect, while false between squares [?] means non-natural for most people. inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 187 in english esperanto nat1 l nat2 l nat4 l urdu, chinese, etc. la urdua, la c?ina, ktp > > > neapolitan, cornish, etc. la napola, la kornovala, ktp > > > latin, sanskrit, etc. latino, sanskrito, ktp > > ? > esperanto, ido, interlingua esperanto, ido, interlingua > > ? volapu?k and similar volapuko kaj similaj > > ? sign languages signolingvoj ? > > child speech infanaj variaj?oj ? > > [?] pigdins pig?inoj ? > > [?] creoles kreoloj > > > predicate calculus, etc. predikata kalkulo, ktp ? > ? [?] b asic, python, etc. b asic, pitono, ktp ? ? ? [?] tabelo 1: languages and their naturalness / lingvaj?oj kaj siaj naturecoj 3 the artificial languages by turing / la artefaritaj lingvaj?oj de turing the author argues for two subclasses of la au?toro argumentas por du subklasoj als: “the propositional calculus, predicate de aloj: “la prepozocia kalkulo, la predi- calculus, a lgol, etc.; and on the other the kata kalkulo, a lgol, ktp; kaj [aliflanke], [hand], such invented auxiliary languages tiaj inventitaj helplingvoj kiel esperanto” as esperanto” (lyons 1991, 69). in the pre- (lyons 1991, 69). en la antaŭ?a sekcio, oni vious section, we have seen how to treat vidis kiel trakti la vere speciala kazo de the very special case of planned languages, planlingvo, kaj mortaj (ekz., volapuko) kaj both dead (e.g., volapu?k) and living (e.g., vivaj (ekz., esperanto). nun, en c?i tiu sek- esperanto). now, in this section, we will cio, oni diskutos kiel la alia malnatura1,3 discuss how the other unnatural1,3 sub- subklaso, kiu arigas “la artefaritaj lingvaj?oj class, that collects “the artificial languages de matematikistoj, logikistoj kaj informa- of mathematicians, logicians and computer dikistoj”

(lyons 1991, 71), devus esti disig- scientists" (lyons 1991, 71), should be split ita almenau? en du, kiel montrita en la lasta down at least in two, as shown in the last du alineoj de tabelo 1. two lines of table 1. la argumento kiun oni portos c?i tien the argument brought here relies on fondig?as je la rezultoj de turing: speciale, turing's results: in partoj, we should oni devus distingi la komputeblajn alojn distinguish the computationally als from de la ne- komputeblaj. oni povas eltiri de the non- computational ones. we can sub- la rezultaro fare de turing du mejlos?tonajn sume turing's results in two breakthrough artikulojn: la unua (turing 1936) enkon- articles: the first one (turing 1936) intro- dukas la abstraktajn alfa-mas?inojn, dum la duceded the abstract ?-machines, while the dua (turing 1950) i?etas la bazojn de la es- second one (turing 1950) put the basis of plorprogramo de klasika artefarita inteli- the research program of classic artificial genteco (a.i.), kiu dau?rig?is almenau? kvar- intelligence (a.i.), that lasted at least four dekjaron (1950–1990). decades (1950–1990). la abstrakta modelo de komputado the abstract model of computation publikigita en 1936 – baldau? konata kiel published in 1936 – soon known as the universala turing-mas?ino (utmo) – ig?is inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 188 universal turing machine (utm) – be- la teoria bazo de la unuaj komput- aparatoj came the theoretical basis of the first mod- konstrue de john von neumann en usono ern computing machineries built by john kaj de max newman en britio je la fino von neumann in the us and by max new- de la 1940aj karoj kaj c?iosume g?i ig?is la ar- man in the uk at the end of the 1940s and kitekturo de c?iutaga komputilo g?is nun. in the end it became the architecture of sed la grava punkto estas "lia pruvo, ke everyday computers since now. but the estas matematikaj taskoj kiujn oni ne po- crucial point is "his demonstration that vas ellabori per efektiva metodo" – 'efek- there are mathematical tasks which can- tiva metodo' estas metodo kiu povas esti not be carried out by means of an effective mekanike kalkulata per ia utm (cope- method) – an 'effective method' being a land 2004) en (floridi 2004). notinde, c?iuj method that can be mechanically calcu- programlingvaj?oj – ekde almenau? a lgotated by some utm (copeland 2004) in (unua versio: 1958) g?is pitono (lasta grava (floridi 2004). it is worth noting, that ev- versio: 2008) kaj pretere – estas turing- ery programming language – since at least ekvivalentaj, alivorte siaj komputpovo es- a lgot (first release: 1958) until python tas ekzakte la sama de utmoj. (last major release: 2008) and beyond – are kvankam turing bildigis iu kiu kom- turing-equivalent, that is they computa- putadas kiel homa (copeland 2004, 6) kiam tional power is exactly the one carried out li difinis la utmon, turing-mas?inoj es- by utms. tas klare dediciitaj al homa-mas?ina kaj although turing himself imagined the mas?ina-mas?ina komunkado: do, ili estas computer as a human being (copeland klare malnaturaj1 (oni ne povas babili en 2004, 6) in defining the utm, they are festo per b asic!) kaj malnaturaj3 (infanoj clearly devoted to the human-machine ne povas kreskigi?i kun gepatroj parolantaj and machine- machine communication, but en c oboli!). c?u ili estas naturaj2 ? ne, c?ar not human- human komunikado: there- la disvolvigo de komputaj aparatoj estas fore, they are clearly unnatural1 (you can- entute malsimila al la evoluo de biologaj not chat in a party in b asic!) and unnatural3 specioj, sed male temas pri kun- evoluado (children cannot grown up with parents kun homaj estaj?oj. alivorte, c?iosume kom- speaking in c oboli!). are they natural2 ? putiloj dependas de homoj por evoluado no, because the developado povus esti esprima- tional artefacts is not similar at all to the ita kiel 'informadaj organismoj' (inforgoj), evolution of a biological species, but it is kiel klarigite de floridi (2011). oni po- rather a co-evolution with human beings. vas nur admitti, ke ekzistas nivelon de in other terms, in the end computers de- natureco4 , por, ke ja estas lertaj komput- pend on humans to their evolution – while istoj, t.e. homoj kiu sentas tiel komfortaj co-evolution could be expressed in terms en programado per ia turing-ekvivalenta of 'informational organisms' (inforgs), as programlingvaj?o, ke ili konsideras la ad- put by floridi (2011). we can only admit jektivon 'natura4 ' tau?ga por sia ekzisto (tio a degree of naturalness4 , for the ekzisto klarigas [?] en la lasta alineo de tabelo 1). of skilled computer programmers, i.e., hu- grava kontrau?argumento al la plena man beings that feel so comfortable in pro- malnatureco de la klaso de turing-ekviva- gramming in a giving turing-equivalent lentaj aloj venas de la esplorprogramo de programing language to consider the ad- a.i. antau?vidita de turing (1950). eh?o po- jective 'natural4 ' appropriate for their spe- vas estita vidita ec? nun en unuola granda cial case (this clarifies [?] in the last row of demando ekstarita en la jaro de alan tu- table 1). ring: c?i ekzistas "sukcesa matematika mo- an important objection to the full un- delo de inteligenta pensado?" ezkem- naturalness of the class of turing-equiva- ple, ekde chomsky-perspektivo, watu- lent als could be brought by the research mull (2012) emas respondi jese, ec? se li ad- inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 189 program of a.i. as envisaged by turing mitas "certe ankora? ne". aliflanke, oni (1950). an echo can be seen still now in nun scias, ke utm ne estas la nura tipo one of the "big questions" raised in the de ebla komputada procezo: "kelkaj tipoj turing centenary: does it exist a "suc- de artefaritaj neu?rona retoj estas komput- cessful mathematical model of intelligent adaj celojoj kiuj ofertas komplementa kaj thought?" for example, starting from a potence plibona alirol komputaj fenome- chomskyan perspective, watumull (2012) noj kompare al la konvencia algoritma. en is inclined to answer positively, even if la terminoj de komputpovo, bitkomputiloj he admits "surely not yet". on the other estas nur speciala klaso de komputiloj, ec? hand, we now know that the utm is not se ili povas esti la nura fizika konstruebla the only type of computational process g?eneral-cela aparato. (floridi 1999, 36)" possible: "some types of artificial neural tio signifas, ke oni povas trovi matema- networks are computing models that offer tikan kaj komputadan modelon de inteli- an approach to computadan fenomenona genteco sed, ec? tiukaze, la trovita modelo that is complementary and potentially su- estos plejprobable neklasika komputad- prior to the one provided by conventional flanke. algorithmic systems. in terms of computa- la unua konsekvenco de onia nuan- tional power, digital computers are only a cigo de la klasifiko propono de lyons particular class of computers, though they estas banala: oni estas certu pri la pre- may be the only physically implementable, skau? kompleta nenatureco de la kompu- general- purpose devices. (floridi 1999, tilaj programlingvaj?oj. la dua konsek- 36)" this means, that we can find a math- venco estas ec? pli grava: oni devas ad- ematical and computational model of in- miti, ke la larg?a, matematika subklaso de telligence but, even if so, it will be most aloj – prototipe indikita per la esprimo probably a non-classic model of computa- 'predikata kalkulo', kiu estas g?enerala ter- tion. mino por la plej uzitaj simbol- formalaj si- the first consequence of our refine- stemoj – ja povas esti naturaj2 en tiu difin- ment of lyons' taxonomy is obvious: we ita sub- subklaso kiu priskribas formale la are sure of the almost full unnaturalness naturan1 vojon pensi, se g?i iam estos trov- of computer programming languages. the ita. second consequence is even more relevant: we should admit that the broad, mathe- matical subclass of als – prototypically indicated by the expression 'predicate cal- culus', which is a generic term for the most used symbolic formal systems – can be natural2 in that definite sub-subclass that describe in formal terms the natural1 way of thinking, if it will be ever found. 4 conclusions / konkludoj alan turing can be rightly consid- alan turing povas prave esti konsider- ered a creator of als as it introduced a ita kreinto de aloj, c?ar li enkondukis kom- whole new subclass of als derived from pletan novan subklason de aloj derivitaj his utm. but if we should limit our- de sia utm. sed, se oni sin limus al c?i selves to this assertion, we would say- tiu aserto, oni dirus nur duonveron – eng in a half-truth – in this half- truth, also c?i tiu duonvero, alonzo church kaj emil alonzo church and emil post, who found post, kiuj trovis turing-ekvivalentajn for- turing- equivalent formalisms in the same malismojn en la samaj jaroj, estus same jaroj, would be equally important. in gravaj. fakte, turing estas pli grava ol inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 190 fact, turing is more important than church church kaj post c?i-riilate, c?ar sia influenco and post in this respect, as his influence per la esplorprogramo de a.i., simbole ko- with the research program of a.i., sym- mencita per turing (1950), donis la impul- bolically started with turing (1950), gave son al la serc?ado de la subklaso de aloj the impulse to the quest of the subclass of kiuj devus finfine bildigi nian naturecon1 als which should eventually depict our en formalaj terminoj. naturalness1 in formal terms. inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 191 notes / notoj 1 this article is an elaboration of the talk given in april 2012, during the italian youth festival in cervia (italy). the author wishes to thank the organizers for their kind invitation that eventually permitted the writing of this paper. 2 c?i tiu artikolo estas ellaborado de la prelego prezentita en aprilo 2012, okaze de itala junulara festivalo in c?ervjo, italia. la au?toro deziras danki la organizintojn por la invito kiu finfine permesis la verkadon de c?i tiu artikolo. 3 we will not consider la revivado de c?i tiu artikolo, as a pseudo-ial in competition with esperanto, made by some clubs of aficionados, not because it is not interesting – rather, the opposite is true – but only because this point is not central for our argument. 4 oni ne konsideru la reviglon de latino kvaza?u? g?i estus konkuranto de esperanto au? alia interamanta helpingvo, fare de kelkaj kluboj de lingvoamantoj, ne pro senintereso sed nur c?ar c?i tiu punkto ne estas kerna en tiu c?i argumentado. inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 192 about the authors / pri la au?toroj contact / kontaktadreso federico gobbo crie – centro di ricerca "informatica interattiva" via mazzini 5, 21100 varese (italia). email / retadreso: federico.gobbo@uninsubria.it. web / retejo: federicogobbo.name. copyright 2012 federico gobbo. published in italy. some rights reserved. c cc by: \$ \ inkoj. philosophy & artificial languages 3:2 (2012), 181–194. 193 bibliography / bibliografio copeland, b. j. 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