LANGUAGE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
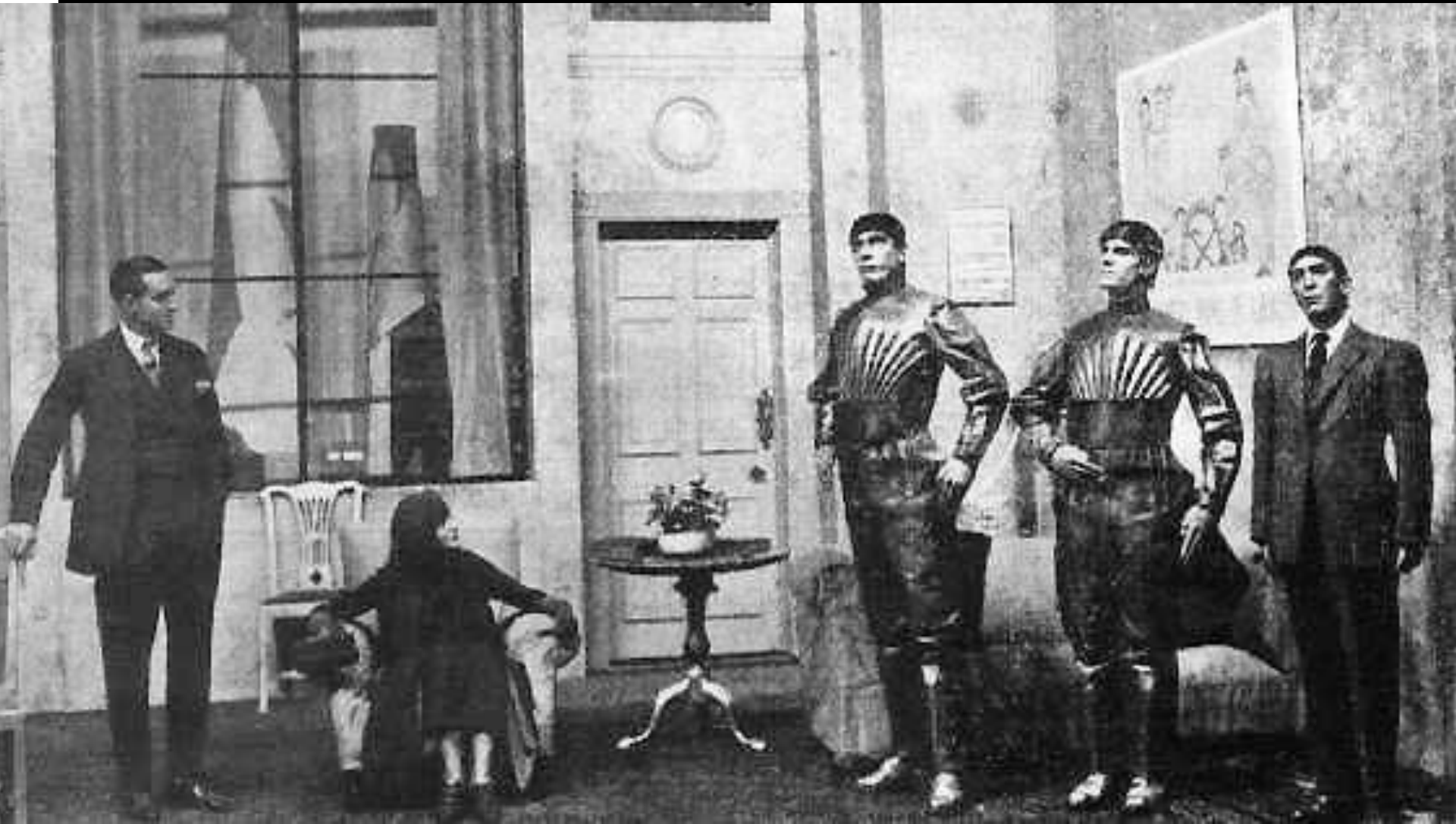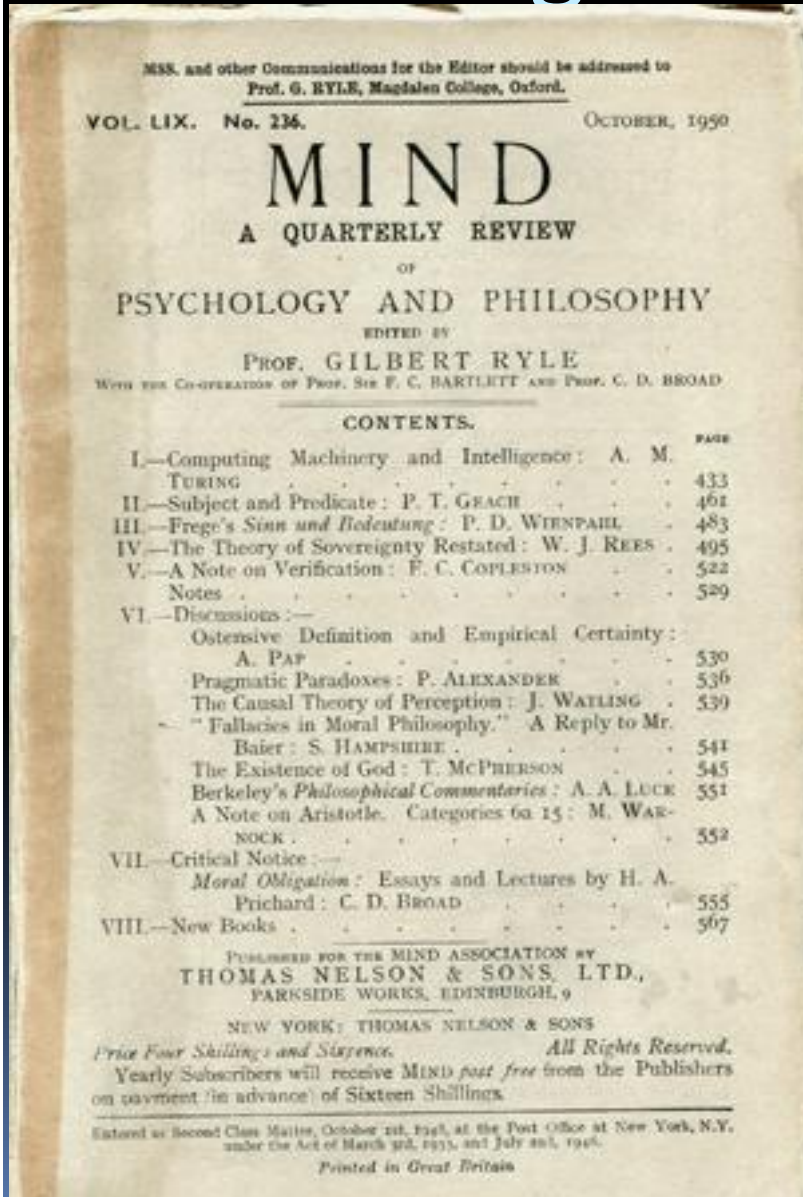
Karel Čapek:Rossum's Universal Robots (1921)

Computing Machinery and Intelligence

MSS. and other Communications for the Editor should be addressed to
Prof. G. RYLE, Magdalen College, Oxford.

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MIND

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

OF

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

EDITED BY

PROF. GILBERT RYLE

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF PROF. SIR F. C. BARTLETT AND PROF. C. D. BROAD

CONTENTS.

- 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?"
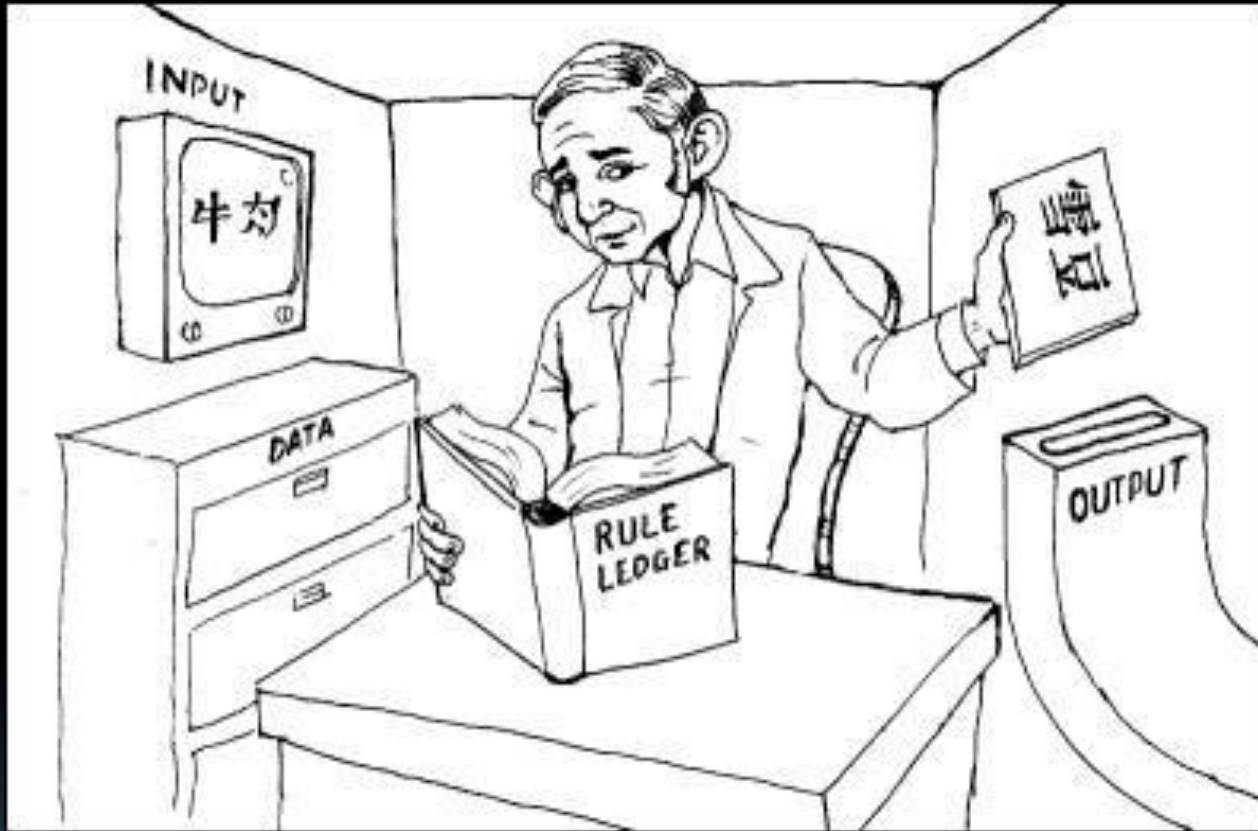
The very essence of the Turing test.

Interrogator

Respondent A

Respondent B

FIGURE 13.2 In a Turing test, the interrogator must determine which respondent is the computer and which is the human

Can they, really?
The Chinese room experiment

- Searle, John (1984), *Minds, Brains and Science: The 1984 Reith Lectures*, Harvard University Press

Nothing is as simple as it seems

- In 2001 Stevan Harnad published his *"What's Wrong and Right About Searle's Chinese Room Argument"*, in M.; Preston, J., Views into the Chinese Room: New Essays on Searle and Artificial Intelligence *(Oxford University Press), where he famously quipped that the field of cognitive science ought to be redefined as "the ongoing research program of showing Searle's Chinese Room Argument to be false".*

THINK!

THANK YOU.