Intelligent Logic Analysis Method of Teaching Applied to Semantic Machine-Translation Problems

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Abstract — **This paper investigates the actual User Characteristic Attribute (UCA) text and many perceptions are analyzed related to Semantic Machine-Translation Teaching. The UCA is accepted as very intelligent approach and in this paper we use it to determine Semantic Machine-Translation for teaching. The classification based on UCA can be applied in many situations i.e. precision problems encountered in self recognition. İn this paper, UCA perception is defined, analyzed and classified considering a suitable classification technique. A new classification plan is presented using UCA perception method. Many features and aspects of UCA are utilized for describing statements and linking with different objects. The results show that the user's based sections of UCA can be obtained which rely on related information from the processor. The user range for acquiring many Semantic texts related to Teaching can also be found. This information is also useful for finding processor's physical and social relationship aspects.**

Keywords - User Characteristic Attribute; Teaching Semantic; Machine-Translation; Perception, logic Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent user based legislation, User characteristic attribute (UCA) plays an important role as suggested by S. P. Gensym [1]: it is also a major concept in regulating user's information. The laws show the presence of UCA involvement. If UCA is not utilized then user position is not affected.

The UCA is also defined by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as an attribute which is used for finding out the user's identity and linked information directly or indirectly [2]. D. T. Chappell [3] has defined UCA as an information linked with user.

The UCA implementation has several limitations due to many types of user laws and it does not consider sensitive and non sensitive UCAs [4]. The laws are not suitable to facilitate users and there is no use of adapting UCA according to Ohm's findings [5]. Many others researchers and scholars contradict this notion [6]. Ohm's findings are based on some secondary attributes used for identifying any individuals in no-hidden cases. The no-hidden approach is successful because of removing all id-objects in embedded record as in case of hidden method.

The all information present in UCA is not of sensitive nature as shown in Figure 1. After a speicified point, the information is considered sensitive. Sometimes users update their own information on social networks causing spread of classified UCA data. The UCA is a developing idea and gaining reception continuously. Many new User-Enhancing developments (PETs) are being introduced to keep user's information secure [7].

The UCA major advantage is finding out user's perception [8]. According to data protection laws, some data is more classified and is of a sensitive nature. A secure control mechanism is established for such confidential data as compared to other user's data [9]. The idea of Intelligent Perception has major challenges and is mostly dependant on data context. This paper has proposed a context-free perception as compared to the already available context based perception which was not suitable for linguistic analysis.

The context-free Intelligent Perception has many advantages including classification and refinement of known system or manual systems. If any person is identified for any behavior such as outrage etc, the Intelligent Perception exists and it does not matter what type of context data is present. It is a challenging task to categorized UCA sensitive nature of data. A new perception mechanism based on assigning some attributes has been proposed by A. Garg [10], which takes care of classified data and converts it to routine data and is presented as: 1) personal information such as sensitive details i.e medical or sexual information 2) information related to judging individuals that can be harmful for person, and 3) information about biography that is most sensitive nature amongst all data.

A semi automatic scheme has been developed for UCA Intelligent Perception which is based on some initial data collection values. This technique can also be refined and self learning can also be achieved using previous computations. The UCA is divided into different sections (individual vs actions) and analyzed to find connections among many personals. This intelligent Perception ensures syntax based measurements using linguistic units and answers many challenging issues such as sensitivity of unique UCA data as compared to other data.

This scheme consists of finding unique UCA that can produce many levels of perception and it also takes consideration of linguistic inquiries. Many advantages are

achieved using this technique such as UCA based complexity management and managing already known individual's consents.

II.   RELATED PREVIOUSG WORK

All UCA pieces are not significant from user's point of view. No considerable work is available in this field despite statistical measurements of objectives. There is limited use of UCA in authentication systems for identification purposes. The classified data is not categorized based on perception in User Preferences Project (P3P). If some classified category i.e. government agencies are involved, Microsoft's IE6 blocks the usage of cookies. New policies can be used for allowing or denial access to UCA and helps web based semantic processors.

The breach of security can happen with sensitive information embedded in UCA. The UCA's user rights are not safe and are subjected to unauthorized usage. Many customers or client abandon such companies or governments agencies because of this un-authorization breach of UCA data. It has been revealed that millions of user related information is breached since 2005 according to the users right Clearinghouse.

To define laws and regulations for UCA handling, research has been in progress. There exist a number of steps which need to be carried out for securing UCA as explained by the homeland security. It also gives detailed information about identification and protection of UCA. This is restricted and of static nature.

The data-mining results have been investigated for finding a suitable solution and detection of user's intelligent perception is carried out. D. T. Chappell and J. H. L. Hansen have investigated the intelligent perception taken from user's data. It is revealed from the results that it is based on context and usual measurement can be applied for Intelligent Perception. An automatic user-defined perception has been developed for catering ethics based challenges. This task is achieved by maintaining a database of user's Intelligent Perception values ranging between 0 and 10. A combination function is formed for this perception in mining process. The position (consequent or antecedent) and structural features are considered very crucial i.e. the values of non-leaf present in any perception.

III.   DEFINING USER IDENTITY INFORMATION

The two categories can be formed for identifying individuals "natural" and "other". This technique has also been used previously and carries information for two types of natural individuals.

1) For a single human reference, Atomic UCA (AUCA) is utilized.

2) If more humans are involved then Compound UCA (CUCA) is used.

The "subject" of the statement is more important than the composition in the defining of "Atomic" UCA. Consider a statement John is tall and handsome, John is tall, and John is handsome are all AUCA. The first term comprises of the second and third statements as well. If a single referent is available, it does not necessarily depict a single happening of a referent. i.e. "John wounded himself" comprises of only one referent.
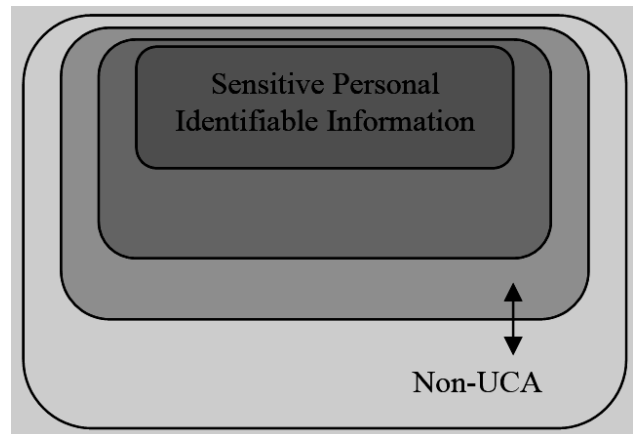

Figure 1. Information and UCA.

The definition of UCA or ACUA describes every available assertion about an individual user and this is atomic UCA of that person. The identification provides details about UCA and perception describes essential details. This paper has investigated the trends utilizing linguistic inquiries for UCA to define many perception levels.

The Processor Ship is relation between user's and their ACUA. If p is considered as a piece of atomic UCA of an individual, then p belongs to its possessor's UCA. Similarly, the Compound UCA or CUCA describes the proprietary related data of its possessors.

Any CUCA can be reduced and down sized to the ACUA by users. example i.e, John and Mary are in love can be reduced by users as John and someone are in love and someone and Mary are in love; however, it can result in loss of useful "semantic equivalence" because id-objects have been ignored. Semantic equivalency serves as keeping all original details about data information of the atomic UCAs and their link. However, this issue is not main topic of discussion in this research.

As UCA serves as a source of "information identifiable to the user", but this does not guarantee that information is "especially sensitive, embarrassing or private. It gives details about connection between information and person, it can be identifiable sensitive or trivial information. The UCA is significant considering its user's value to a individual value.

A user has a lot of information about his/her UCA. The UCA serves as an independent data set and chief part of any individual. The UCA is also relied on ethics and moral

considerations because every individual's "well being" is based clearly on possessor's welfare.

IV. UCA INTELLIGENT PERCEPTION

Our major challenge is to find out Intelligent Perception related to atomic UCA based on sentence constructs. This scheme can be automatically employed using contex-based or human based mechanisms.

The surveys play an important role in D. T. Chappell's system, where range based perception is produced by experts which is considered normal behavior in society. In this research, the Intelligent Perception is explored by investigating atomic UCA. The scheme utilized is described as follows:

1) If non-UCA information is discarded in AUCA, e.g., John's house is big stress the non-UCA that the house is big. It is because we mainly want focus on possessor's things that describe or have connection with him.

2) Sometimes separation of AUCA is carried out into two types: a) the first portion describes the reference object (i.e. John is nice) and b) second part serves as a reference object e.g., John has a horse. This is because a separation is required between individual's aspects and non human objects related to that individual..

3) Simplification is also carried out e.g., John is tall and dark can be transformed simply to John is tall and John is dark.

4) The original source of the intelligent perception is also identified, it can be verb (action), UCA remaining information or both.

5) A comparison between Intelligent Perception words or phrases is carried out.

The UCA has following information available:

a) Possessor's features (e.g., short, smart, tall, funny etc).

b) Individuals connection with non-personal objects (e.g., office, cat, place).

c) Personal relationship with other identifiable humans (i.e. husband, brother, colleague).

In this scheme, firstly the language structures are separated that are vital for identifying this typical information. The UCA serves well for identifying possessors. Two types of possessor's features are separated singleton self UCA ("v" possessor) and multitude self UCA (non human things).

Definition: Self AUCA (SUCA) is defined as if possessor is only the subject in any case.

If we consider the statement that John's house is burning is not self-assertion because it elaborates two set of findings: a) John possesses house and b) the house is on fire. The statement that John has a house is self-AUCA, or SUCA, because its "subject" is its possessor information. The other term which describes that the house is burning is non-UCA because its "subject" is not any individual but a man-made object. The term "subject" refers to the entity about which the information is related. It can be inferred that for many

situations individuals affects/is affected by the verb(s) of the given information.

Proposition: Each ACUA can be reduced in a form into a set of SUCA and non related data information.

Discussion: The AUCA can be transformed to SUCA and the reduction process involves the following related information:

a) Object's recognition (referents) in AUCA.

b) Separating information related to possessors from rest referents.

c) The identification of possessor's and others objects relationship.

d) Two types of information can be classified as: 1) given details in which subject is the possessor; 2) the other objects are considered as subjects.

The above classification is very sufficient and reasonable and is based on common observations. These different categories are dependent on different objects information. This scheme utilized is first attempt to deal with semantic information and is reasonable in categorizing perception. The mechanism for understanding AUCA is the right development while others methods dealing with UCA analysis are not feasible and do not provide good results.

The reducing information in UCA and keeping the sensitive information identification are main challenging tasks. If non-UCA information is discarded, the possessor's role becomes more focused.

The descriptive scheme utilized is based on the semantic roots of user's linguistic texts but it has no building backgrounds. Therefore, analysis conducted using semantic techniques also show variable results and will be discussed in next sections.

The different objects in language studies are determined with identifying "nouns (determiners)". Figure 2 shows example of an analysis based on standard semantics. The circles describe reduction related to SUCA and non-UCA.
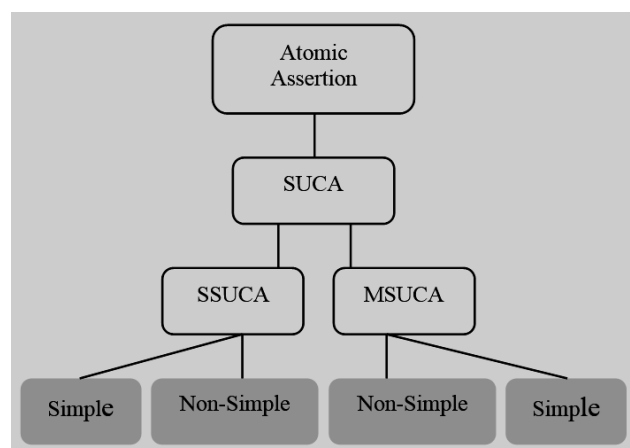

Figure 2. A categorization of atomic UCA.

In analysis based on standard semantics, Verb and Prep phrase are used for Verb phrase formation and then sentence

are formed (shown dotted in figure). A road map is developed to find out details about descriptive approach utilizing user based semantic perception.

It is also found from syntax based text that SUCA can also provide unique and specified information.

Definition: If the UCA possessor has only q entity then it is called singleton SUCA (SSUCA) otherwise, if it has multiple entities then it is called multitude SUCA (MSUCA). In case of SSUCA, it comprises of subject attribute and object (it may be an aspect i.e character, property etc.). In MSUCA, it consists of subject, object (not an aspect) and predicate.

Proposition: Each self-AUCA can be reduced in a form of SSUCA and MSUCA.

Discussion: Any self-AUCA is tried to yield maximum singleton SUCAs to validate this proposition. Each SUCA is a possessor having other non-personal objects therefore it is a valid proposition. It is also property of SUCA to provide linkage between aspects of possessor (i.e. short, smart, tall). The task is simplified because of SUCA information, as important sensitive information is easily available and is concentrated on important and useful features of possessor (i.e. Andy is shy person vs Andy is a clever person).

The self-AUCA can also be investigated to find out many structures related to primitive linguistic.

Definition: A simple SUCA only comprises of information related to a single SUCA. A proposition can be defined as a assertion related to the subject.

The classification of many UCA is presented in Figure 2.

Proposition: Each singleton SUCA or multitude SUCA can be transformed into a simple UCA. Discussion: The simplification in singleton SUCA and multitude SUCA is ensured and every possible endeavour is carried out to achieve this. The token is very crucial for identifying possessor of SUCA and its connections. The identity is kept because of transforming UCA to another UCA form. A simplified UCA can be obtained when single predicate with identity is available. If UCA is transformed to simplified UCA, then some aspects of original UCA are taken into consideration. The matching of original and simplified UCA is also interesting issue, but main concern is not that topic. The simplified and reduced UCA is used for identifying "user centers" for finding UCA Intelligent Perception.

There can be complicated expressions in SUCA as well. i.e. John is Farmer and John's house is burning, It is clear that two simple statements, John is a farmer and John has a house, are visible from expression. However, john business interests with his religious dealings are his own matter and not some logic independent from him, such attributes come in SUCA. Atomic SUCA explains the UCA, which is pure atomic, and explains the attribute possessor.

The simplified UCA can be traced to the two Intelligent Perception locations including verb part and remaining UCA part or both. The semantic ranking is also used for identifying sources of Intelligent Perception i.e. (verbs: He

"studied" vs "molested" juveniles and non-verbs: He is involved in "discussion" vs "sex").

A ranking system can be established for given i.e. "Someone {gave lectures to, theft, murdered, washed clothes of, gave charity to, belongs to, …} some people". The UCA atomic pieces can be ranked according to verb Intelligent Perception. The sensitive and identifiable data is useful and necessary information and also ignore challenges related to cliches and metaphors.

It is challenging task to give automatic understanding of languages because of many theoretical complications. The basic principle for the approach used for text based information is utilized. Many developments and improvements can be provided to bring more effectiveness of the approach. A research based linguistic mechanism is being investigated for "UCA analyzer" development. The Scanning and Reading of text is very cumbersome process because text is scattered. For finding location and analyzation of UCA, UCA analyzer serves for identifying the persons. Many tasks are carried out i.e. locating all UCA occurrences, ranking based on Perception level, replacing perception to lower value etc. This may be used individually or combined with already available systems.

V. INTELLIGENT PERCEPTION ANALYSIS

The next step is to find out methods for measuring AUCA Intelligent Perception. In our research, we have applied this technique on Teaching Semantic texts.

The linguistic constructs SSUCA and MSUCA elaborates aspects or connection related to possessor. Each construct consists of three structure: 1) the subject: gives information about the possessor, 2) the predicate (verb): represents the actions, and 3) the extension (remaining part): expresses other parts additional to the subject and predicate. This type of classification is not normal as classical grammar elements approaches i.e. noun, verb, and particle. If an expression that John lives in a house, for MSUCA: "John lives in a house" is first information. subject: John, predicate: lives, and extension: a house. As in other SSUCA examples: John reads, John is beaten, John lives in the city, the car hit John, etc. the other information is optional and not essential in UCA. The subject in this case is John (Semantic/Linguistic not grammatical) and presents his emotional, physical, mental state and well being. The predicate term denotes some information about the possessor (user/human).

The verb concept has very detailed information and its Intelligent Perception is dependent upon Contexts (remaining sentence parts). The next phase is to find out word in Intelligent Perception considering other words as well. The verb position is set according to assignment series order position. The manual assigning is carried out for initial intelligent perception value. For same text, two values of perception are also possible. The verb and other context part are combined in this case. The harmful elements and

dangerous situations are also assigned in Intelligent Perception.

The Intelligent Perception is evolved originally from its three substructures: a) possessor, d, b) predicate, c, and c) remainder, r. If SUCA x is given then it can be represented as follows:

$$S(x) = \alpha S(d) + \beta S(c) + \gamma S(r) \qquad (1)$$

where S(d), S(c), and S(r) are values ranging between [0,10] showing Intelligent Perceptions of d, c, and r, respectively. The terms β and γ in (1) show different contribution of weights and do not share same value to the S(x). Non-linear behavior is not taken into consideration. Consider a sentence John likes pornography; pornography has higher Intelligent Perception value reaching 10. John lies about his age, we would like to place higher value of Intelligent Perception related to lie information, and in other sentence Ayman al-Zawahiri (al Qaeda leader) is hiding in Afghanistan, we place Ayman al-Zawahiri to be vitable and sensitive information of the senetence. A new learner based mechanism is developed which will learn from its previous input values. In the first step it is assumed that all parts present in self-AUCA Intelligent Perception S(x) contribute share same $i.e., \alpha = \beta = \gamma$. This is not valid generally..

S(x) can also be computed using another approach as:

$$S(x) = \alpha S(d) \cdot \beta S(c) \cdot \gamma S(r) \qquad (2)$$

The above expression in (2) is valid for a number of reasons and situations taking into account of inter-parts as well i.e. If a celebrity is involved in stealing, it will be a sensitive action (Multiply sensitivity) as compared to ordinary person involvement. Now the Equation (1) and (2) can be compared to find out test results in implementation and testing.

The following steps are carried out as given below:

Input: Simplified SUCA is considered as input

1) The sentence is broken down into three pieces: possessor, verb, and remaining part of UCA.

2) The Intelligent Perception for each part is computed.

3) Total perception is also computed.

Figure 3 elaborates the general method for finding the Intelligent Perception x of UCA. The f represents the function associated with each of the three substructures for finding Intelligent Perception value.

The f(c) function can also be found out by using look up table. The f(d) and f(r) are also calculated in similar fashion. These values in Table can be selected sensibly considering many factors such as culture, effects, celebrity etc. The linkage between the words is also very important factor i.e. Alice felt naked is less sensitive as compared to phrase Alice walked naked. This type of Intelligent Interception will be utilized in further research explorations.

VI. EXPERIMENTATION

This section explores the experimental results obtained from three textual documents for identification of UCA and finding locations of Intelligent Perception. Both Equations (1) and (2) are utilized for analysis purposes. The graphical map is formed for displaying Intelligent Perception which depends upon its possessors, their aspects, and linkage to other users and non-users.
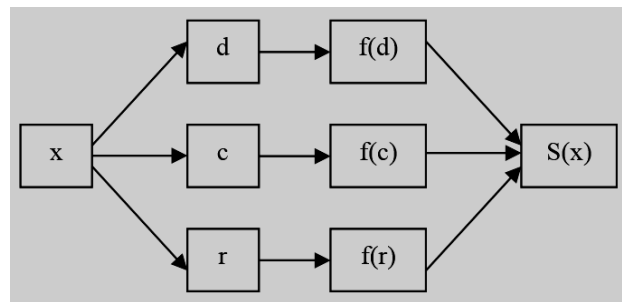
A. Psychiatric Report

Figure 3. Intelligent Perception Mechanism.

The following information has been taken from a patient medical record. Mary is the subject and UCA parts are numbered and underlined information will be analyzed for levels for perception

During diagnosis of neural tumor (1), "Mary" felt depression and she was very anxious about her well being (2). Mary also experienced restless sleep for two nights (3). She has lost interest in daily routines, such as outing and shopping (4) and caring of her son "Tim" (5). She reports exhausted for carrying out her work or social life (6). She has also become more aggressive and irritable (7), which is also alarming situation and burden for her family (8). She thinks most of the time about her health (9) She can not perform daily routine activities (10). She also reports feeling exhausted (11) but can not sleep due to fear of death (12). With all these symptoms, she is having additional anxiety issues (13).

For the above test case, persons are normal individuals not celebrities so Intelligent Perception value is set to 1. The weighing reasons for α, β, and γ are also considered 1 in this case. The level of Intelligent Perception for verb and for rest of UCA can be taken in range of 0-10. Manual selection is carried out for finding Intelligent Perception. This set of data will serve as initial estimates for self learning mechanism for Intelligent Perception for words and phrases.

These estimates about levels of Intelligent Perception are found out by using Equations (1) and (2) for evaluating verbs, rest of UCA, and overall Perception. This research objective is also to add visual aid to the present situations and change Intelligent Perception based on this fact i.e officers have authority to decide weights on various

perceptions (security levels) of UCAs. It can also be inferred that highest intelligent perception can be found out by MSUCA {i.e a report about Mary has tumor}.

The Mary's personal description features can be represented by SSUCA as Intelligent Perception and is ranked as given in graded bracket. The more focused information relates to hospitalization. The other related information is reduced and restricted as compared to other Mary's features i.e. hospitalization, aggressiveness, and depression.

The Equation (2) is more suitable and feasible for Intelligent Perception contrast. The Row 9, "admit" and "about illness" give information about Intelligent Perception of 36, and it ranks more than others UCA's aspects. The perception value of 12 is assigned according to Equation (1) and it is nearly close to others UCA's aspects. The information "tumor and cancer" is ranked higher and has Intelligent Perception value of 30 and is more than as compared to other features of UCAs.

The Intelligent Perception value of 11 is obtained by using Equation (1), which is shared with other UCAs features. Therefore, Equation (2) proves to be more reliable and suitable for finding out Intelligent Perception due to high magnified value of Perception.

B. Medical Examination

In this section, A medical report of patient experiencing stiff muscles is studied. The details of medical report is presented as follows:

Musculoskeletal Exam: "Amy" is having stiff neck and she is 36 years (1) she has experienced this from last two days (2).

History of symptoms:

Major complaint—Pain in neck, left shoulder radiation, having headache as well (3).

Present illness history—Yesterday morning, patient experienced stiff neck; it bacame worst during day time (4). Today she woke with painful headache (5) She is also having shoulder pain (6).

Review of systems—She was having normal value of blood pressure; no pain in the arm portion; she is also allergic due to penicillin usage (7).

Constitutional: She was having 99 temperature; 120/80 blood pressure value; Her weight is 140 (8).

Musculoskeletal Examination Details:

1) Patient examination have shown slight movement and neck can not move properly from left side. (9).

2) Severe pain is observed on her neck palpation (10).

3) She is also not able to raise her left arm over her head (11).

4) Her spine is straight and has no issues.(12).

5) Her lower body parts have no pain etc. (13).

We have assumed Amy is an ordinary individual having value of S(d) = 5, and that the weight reasons are assumed

as α, β, and γ are set to 1. Figure 4 shows the Amy's UCA range with details of other features, objects of others users as well.

Now if it is assumed that Amy is celebrity and therefore Intelligent Perception value will be higher using Equation (2). It can be inferred from this example results that verb and remaining UCAs have high value of Intelligent Perception and huge difference in value is visible. New aspects are added in this previous example as follows:
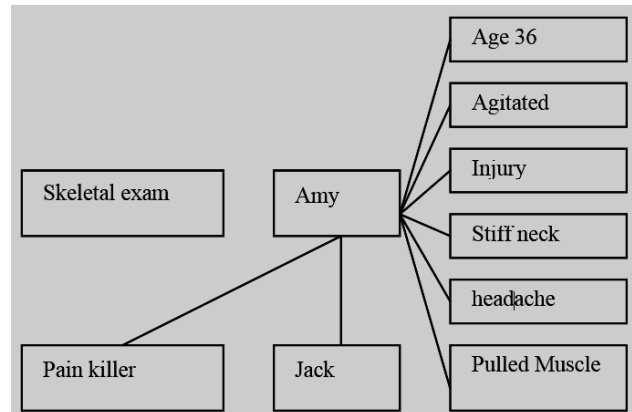

Figure 4. Amy's UCA range.

If it is assumed that celebrity identification has 10 times more value as compared to ordinary individual. By using Equation (2), the high magnified Intelligent Perception UCA value is achieved.

. The news of Amy being hospitalized for medical examination in row 17 will have value as 5:10 as sensitive as compared to an ordinary individual. From Equation (2), it will yield value as 30:6.

The multi-perception is embedded in CUCA: the patient celebrity and Dr Jones relations, Amy taking painkillers for relief is SSUCA related information; the SSUCA Dr. Jones advices amy painkiller for relief, the total Intelligent Perception value linking Amy, Dr. Jones and painkillers.

C. Lawsuit Report

The presented case is taken from legal text based on murder of Maria Teresa, her husband was killer and her complaints were neglected by sheriff's staff. The lawsuit is given as follows:

For more than a year before Maria murder on April 15, 1996 (1), She was continuously ignored, dismissed, and even bullied by Sheriff's department staff (2) because of this behavior, she was in a dangerous and vulnerable scenario that any action was possible from her separated husband (3). Between Jan 15, 1996 and April 15, 1996, she complained and reported 20 times to sheriff's office for providing help and protection. (2).

There were many witnesses for these reports filing. (3). Some persons were also witness of Avelino's hostile

behavior and killing threats (4). Alevino also harassed and became hostile during this time, though restraining order was also in effect when the stalking is continuously repeated, hence this behavior was also of criminal nature (5). When Sheriff's staff visited Maria's home, spoke on phone or she visited substation, she also showed restraining order due to physical and sexual abuse from her husband (6). Though she made repeated reports and showed proofs, the sheriff's staff did not show agility and reacted with disgust, obstruction and dismissive-ness (7).

The UCAs have been assigned numbers and verbs are underlined in text. Suppose Maria is an ordinary person so the value of S(d) = 1 is chosen.

Since this is crime investigation and is related to a murder case, the weighting reasons are selected as $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = \gamma = 1.5$ to identify and put more stress on the description and the verb. A manual selection of values is carried out for a learner based semi automatic system and these initial estimates will be updated. Many concern and suggestion can also be taken care in this system. The system's objective is to provide a real perception value estimate.

The CUCA range is high between Maria and Avelino aspects. The CUCA intelligent perception depends on both possessors. In this murder case, the verb and non possessor's part are very informative and sensitive and therefore they should be assigned highest value. The consent of both parties (family/attorney) is required before giving out any information, if this is not public information.

The identification of both AUCAs and CUCAs also considers the users rights into account and its boundary should be defined. The CUCA belongs to possessors and its boundary is ownership of possessors. The dual type of ownership exists for both possessors and both have equal sharing rights for their CUCAs. This dual ownership is an important aspect of their CUCAs.

Another important and sensitive part is non-UCA allegations about sheriff's staff negligence behavior, but this is not considered as user's based Intelligent Perception.This information comes into free speech boundary limits. The remaining information may be considered confidential and can be hided before taking any further action.

The important difference exists between SSUCA and MSUCA. The MSUCA refers to a group of people (staff, employees, witness etc.) that may have objection to reveal their identities in processing UCA. While in case of CUCA, it totally depends upon possessor and is in the sole possessor ownership. Not any other person at any situation can demand it.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The UCA theoretical approach is suggested in this paper. This technique can be considered as a starting point for classifying UCA perception. The start is considered from atomic UCA perception and it also signifies the Intelligent Perception for UCAs. The UCAs are of different types, some represent persons, aspects and features related to that individual, linkage between non human objects.

The actual real life examples are also investigated carrying UCA texts to find out Intelligent Perception for UCA attributes. From these results, an automatic system is developed and can be used for evaluation of Intelligent Perception.

The part of UCA Intelligent Perception can be computed depending upon analyzation of context. The UCA is divided in users based parts and information related to possessor is more important and can be highlighted and non-user information can be categorized separately.

The user's range View is also considered in approximating Intelligent Perception of possessor's related text. The value of Intelligent Perception in UCA can be adjusted depending upon many factors criteria and context of available information.

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