DocLoop: Harvesting reader feedback for Open Educational Resources

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Starting point

Readers can already annotate documents on the web with PaperHive or hypothes.is. But how to get their comments to the original authors in a useful format?

Solution

DocLoop closes a gap between annotations on the readers side and todo lists on the author's side. Readers' comments are directly fed into author's issue management tools. These comments can easily be addressed in future versions of the document. Which can then be annotated. And fed into todo lists. And incorporated. Repeat ad lib.

Empowerment

A low-threshold way to leave comments makes it easier for demographic groups less represented in academia to make their voice heard. This is especially impotant for textbooks, which should reflect the diversity of human society.

Domains

- Open Educational Resources
- Open review
- Community proofreading

Source adapters

- PaperHive
- (hypothes.is)

Target adapters

- GitHub
- (Trello)
- (Redmine)
- (Wiki)

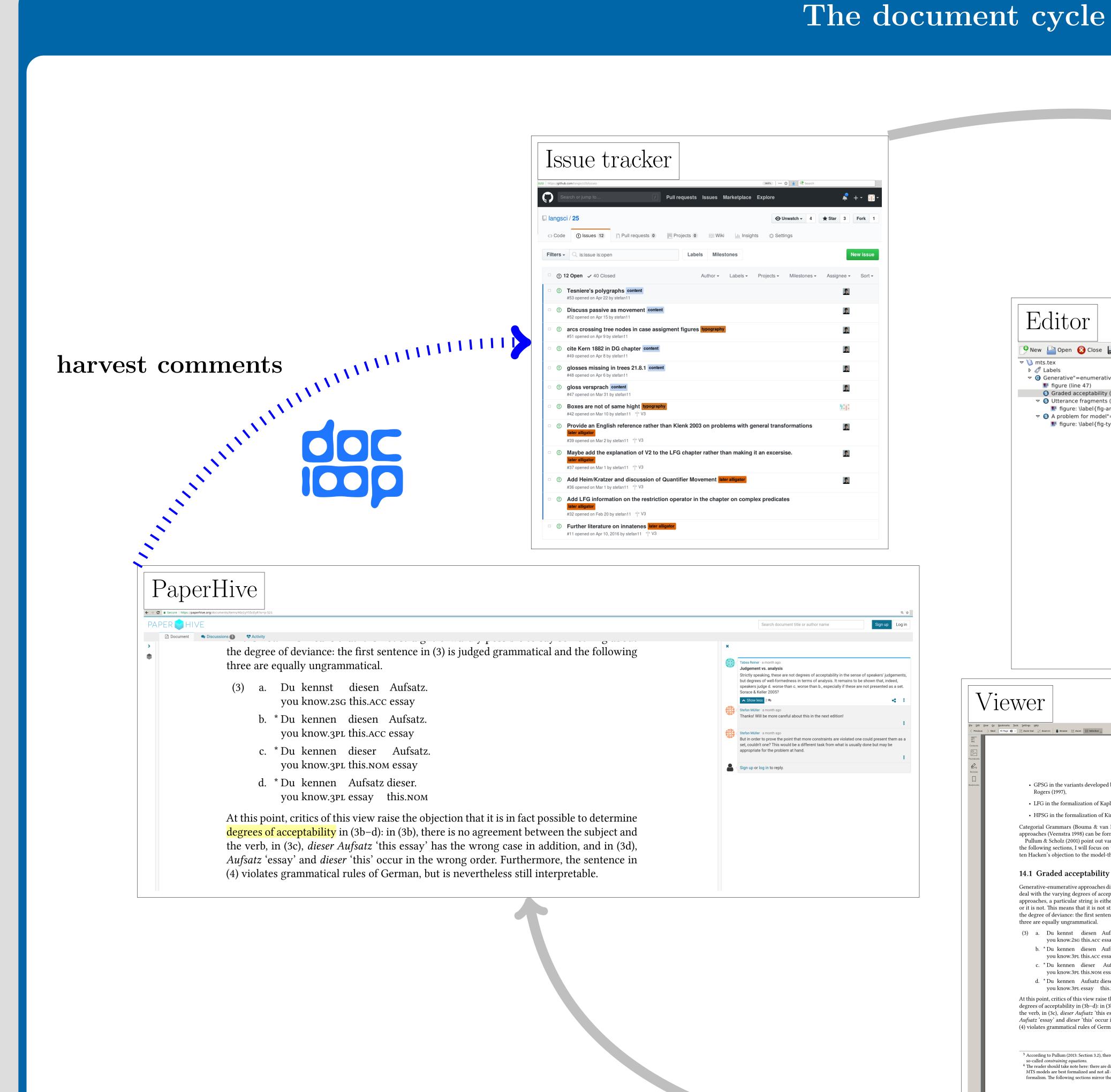
Technology

- Node.JS
- MongoDB
- https://github.com/docLoop
- GNU General Public License v3.0

Give it a try!

- Leave a comment at https://paperhive. org/documents/remote?type=langsci& id=oldmacdonald
- Check Github issue list at https://github. com/langsci/oldmacdonald/issues
- Use the laptop next to this poster or your own device





send to PaperHive

address issues Editor P New PDF ▼ Save Save As Save As Sundo Redo Save As Sunday Redo Save \section{Graded acceptability} Graded acceptability (line 122) Generative = enumerative is {gradability | (} approaches differ from model = theoretic approaches in how they deal with the varying degrees of Figure: \label{fig-and-of-the}Structure of th... of utterances. In generative =enumerative approaches, a particular string is either included in the set of well =formed expressions or it ▼ S A problem for model"=theoretic approaches? ... F figure: \label{fig-typehierarchy-gender-ten-... This means that it is not straightforwardly possible to say something about the degree of deviance: the first sentence in (\mex{1}) is and the following three are equally ungrammatical. \ex[]{ \gll Du kennst diesen Aufsatz.\\ you know.\textsc{2sg} this.\acc{} essay\\ \gll Du kennen diesen Aufsatz.\\ you know.\textsc{3pl} this.\acc{} essay\\ \gll Du kennen dieser Aufsatz.\\ you know.\textsc{3pl} this.\nom{} essay\\ \gll Du kennen Aufsatz dieser.\\ you know.\textsc{3pl} essay this.\nom{}\\ At this point, critics of this view raise the objection that it is in fact possible to determine degrees of acceptability in $(\text{mex}\{0\}b-d)$: in $(\text{mex}\{0\}b)$, there is no agreement between the subject and the verb, in $(\text{mex}\{0\}c)$, $\text{emph}\{\text{dieser Aufsatz}\}$ `this essay' has the wrong case in addition, and in $(\text{mex}\{0\}d)$, \emph{Aufsatz} `essay' and \emph{dieser} `this' occur in the wrong order. Viewer 14.1 Graded acceptability • GPSG in the variants developed by Gazdar et al. (1988), Blackburn et al. (1993) and • LFG in the formalization of Kaplan (1995)³ and • HPSG in the formalization of King (1999). Categorial Grammars (Bouma & van Noord 1994), TAG (Rogers 1994) and Minimalist approaches (Veenstra 1998) can be formulated in model-theoretic terms. Pullum & Scholz (2001) point out various differences between these points of view. In the following sections, I will focus on two of these differences.⁴ Section 14.3 deals with ten Hacken's objection to the model-theoretic view. 14.1 Graded acceptability generate pdf deal with the varying degrees of acceptability of utterances. In generative-enumerative approaches, a particular string is either included in the set of well-formed expressions or it is not. This means that it is not straightforwardly possible to say something about the degree of deviance: the first sentence in (3) is judged grammatical and the following you know.2sg this.Acc essay b. * Du kennen diesen Aufsatz you know.3pl this.Acc essay c. * Du kennen dieser Aufsatz you know.3pl this.nom essay d. * Du kennen Aufsatz dieser. you know.3pl essay this.nom At this point, critics of this view raise the objection that it is in fact possible to determine degrees of acceptability in (3b-d): in (3b), there is no agreement between the subject and the verb, in (3c), dieser Aufsatz 'this essay' has the wrong case in addition, and in (3d), Aufsatz 'essay' and dieser 'this' occur in the wrong order. Furthermore, the sentence in (4) violates grammatical rules of German, but is nevertheless still interpretable. 3 According to Pullum (2013: Section 3.2), there seems to be a problem for model-theoretic formalizations of ⁴ The reader should take note here: there are differing views with regard to how generative-enumerative and MTS models are best formalized and not all of the assumptions discussed here are compatible with every formalism. The following sections mirror the important points in the general discussion.

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