Vocabby: Vocabulary learning with in the context of user domain

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Abstract

This is an vocabulary learning application for a targeted set of user who already posses some basic skills of the English language and bored of the traditional method of learning new word in the language. This application provides the ability to upload text of user preference such as a story book, research writing etc... All activities generated for vocabulary learning and their distractor are closed to the chosen content.

1 Introduction

The vocabulary learning is a never ending task. Since the languages are vast and continuously evolving. Majority of the tools for vocabulary learning takes the user through a pre defined set of word groups which is constructed into a hierarchy of word in the language.(motivation) The main drawback of this approach are, it takes too long for someone to get a feel of progress, it might not be the order in which the user wants to learn words and the words might not be introduced in the context that the user is interested in. All the above reasons makes the user feel boring and finally quit the habit of learning in few days or weeks. (content creation) In order to keeps the user of different kind motivated, the developer has to manually/automatically generate lot of content to show the examples to all the words in the language in multiple context. We attempt to overcome these issues of creating tool for vocabulary learning by allowing the user to choose content their interest and we use that to generate the content for the vocabulary learning activities. By this way one could choose to improve vocabularies used in a specific domain with specific context. They could move on to a new area once they complete that. (Indefinite space) So the problem of vocabulary learning scales down from an indefinite space to a finite space.

2 Related works

Details of some of the existing tools goes here.

3 Our application

3.1 Building vocabulary

The vocabulary is built from the user text.

3.1.1 Candidates

All the words in the user text doesn't need to be addressed. For examples function words (the, of, in, on etc...), rare/very less frequent words and improper words formed due to parsing. So the words occurring below the frequency of 10 and the stop words are eliminated.

Also in-order to differentiate between the same words occurring in the different parts of speech are uniquely represented as a tuple of word and its POS tag.

(word, POS tag)

3.1.2 Occurrence map

All the instance of the candidate words as preserved

3.2 Creating structure

3.3 Learner model

3.4 Content organization

3.4.1 Books

3.4.2 Bookshelf

3.5 Details on learning

3.5.1 Tutor

3.5.2 Session

3.6 Activity

3.7 Update rule

Acknowledgments