



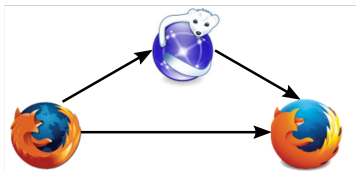
Open Authoring

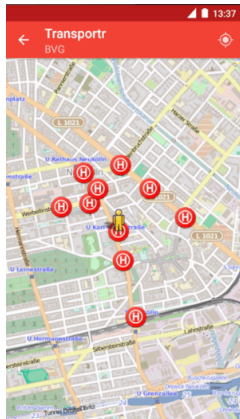
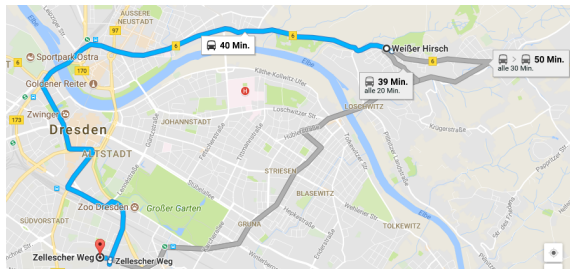
Sebastian Nordhoff @langscipress, HU Berlin
September 11, 2017

- › linguistische Monographien und Sammelbände als CC-BY
- › aktiv seit 2014 (FU Berlin), seit 2017 HU Berlin
- › Ziel: maximale Offenheit des Publikationsprozesses

Offenheit: Open X

Open Access Open Source
Open Data Open Hardware Open Government
Open Educational Resources Open GLAM
Open Labs





Und Open Access?

- › “Read-only”-Ausprägung von Offenheit
- › Hauptanwendungsfall der Nachnutzung: Text Mining
 - › explorativ
- › Im allgemeinen wenig Interesse, das Werk an sich zu verändern
 - › anders als in Open Source, Open Hardware, Open GLAM, OER
 - › dort Modifikation ein Hauptantriebsfaktor
- › weiterer Anwendungsfall: Neuzusammenstellung (Arrangement)
z.B. auf Science Open

Produktionsseite

- } Versionierungssystem
 - } commits, branches, forks, merges, issues



Rezeptionsseite

- } kollaborative Annotationssoftware
 - } online



- > commits
- > branches
- > forks
- > merges
- > releases
- > issues

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master  remotes/origin/master  with subtitle
v2.0    EGBD2 fixing bibliography
EGBD2 pushing "short" version
EGBD2 fixed URL and layout in index
EGBD2 meta data etc.
EGBD2 finished tweaking the tweaks; 100% last from
EGBD2 give an author time & he'll find things to fix
EGBD2 I hereby deliver a finished book.
EGBD2 re-committing PDF
EGBD2 virtually done with layout
EGBD2 layout tweaking done except ch. 4
EGBD2 minor improvements to last commit
EGBD2 fixed; layout finalization in progress
EGBD2 trying to fix layout to what it was
EGBD2 layout tweaks; safety commit before sed -i
EGBD2 adding missing files
EGBD2 What?
What? I just want to commit.
  meta data
  new isbn
EGBD2 checking in xylingpdf.sty
EGBD2 content freeze; DONE!
EGBD2 the same utai ch. 12; done tomorrow!
EGBD2 last sanity check utoai ch. 7
EGBD2 virtually done; maybe already last commit
EGBD2 probably second-to-last commit
EGBD2 fixing index sort order, step 1
EGBD2 almost done, for real
EGBD2 creating files for transition to new layout
EGBD2 final spellchecker stuff + major fixes in ind

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- › “User-Generated Improvement”
 - › Open Review
 - › Community Proofreading
 - › Post-Publication Comments

mV9/revisions/Y21bzGI0siuG7a=p:39

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speak fluent Mandarin, to translate an explanation for me: "I have brought a lot of stuff; I have to go back [to the main road] and pick it up now". This yielded (1a). Later I elicited (1b) as a simpler form.

- (1) a. njɿ¹ zi¹ bi¹ zo¹ ho¹.
 1sg to_take to_go OBLIGATIVE DESIDERATIVE
 'I have to go and take [my luggage] now.' (Field notes, 2006)
- b. njɿ¹ bi¹ zo¹ ho¹.
 1sg to_go OBLIGATIVE DESIDERATIVE
 'I have to go. / I'm afraid I have to leave.' (Field notes, 2006)

The difference in the lexical tone on the main verb (in 1a: /zi¹/ 'to take'; in 1b: /bi¹/ 'to go') is reflected in the tones of the following syllables, all the way to the end of the sentence.

This book proposes an analysis of the underlying system: lexical tone categories, phonological rules that apply inside tone groups, and combination rules that apply in various types of phrases (i.e. *morphotonological* rules). As a preview of the results concerning lexical tones, (1a–1b) are provided below (as 2a–2b) with morpheme-level transcriptions indicating lexical tone by means of tone symbols supplemented by subscript letters _{a b c} to distinguish subcategories of lexical tones. The following chapters provide full details on this system, and describe how the tones of entire sentences obtain from the lexical tones.



Ahmet Bilal Özdemir · 5 months ago

Infinitive

I may have missed this, but why are we using the verbs in infinitive form?

Show less 2



Alexis Michaud · 5 months ago

Yes, good point! This does not follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules standard. I use it for disambiguation: verbs are always provided in the infinitive to disambiguate from nouns.

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murut* (murutá-) *n.* watershed: ridge separating adjacent river systems.

murutéekw* (muruté-ékú-) *n.* center-point of a watershed.

mēs (mäsà-) *pl. mēsītīn.* *n.* **candelabra euphoria:** cactus-like tree whose sap is used as a glue to fix tools and whose ashes are used as fertilizer for pumpkin and tobacco fields. *Euphorbia candelabrum.*

musānētōn (musānētōni-) *v.* to decay, decompose, go off, rot. See also

n

na (**na=** **subordconn.** if, when (hypothetically). The main verb in the clause that follows this particle takes the sequential aspect. Note also that for some Ik speakers, this particle has a 'floating' high tone after it, making the first syllable of the next word have a high tone.

na (**=na**) *1 dem. this. 2 rel. that/which (singular).*

nā (<neés) *v.*

na tsóita kóni *n.* one day.

nāā (nāā) *subordconn. when... (earlier to-day).* The main verb in the clause that follows this word takes the dummy pronoun.

nāā (nāā) *subordconn. when.* The main

muts'utésukot* (muts'utisukoti-) *v.* to close or shut up. See also **kakésukot***.

muts'utiesukot* (muts'utiesukoti-) *v.* to keep closing or shutting up (e.g. termite holes where one doesn't want them exiting).

mutu (mutuá-) *pl. mutúik**. *1 n.* thick needle/pin with a wooden handle (used for mending gourds and leather skins). *2 n.* firing pin.

Mutúnán (Mutúnani-) *n.* name of a river.

verb that follows this word takes the simultaneous aspect.

nāā tāā *1 subordconn. when. 2 subordconn. lest, otherwise.*

nāábús (nāábúsi-) *n.* four-toed hedgehog. *Erinaceus albriventris.*

nāákwa (nāákú-) *n.* even, including.

Náápono (Náápono-) *n.* name of a hillside, the surrounding area, and associated human habitations.

naarákile (naarákile-) *n.* large tree species whose reddish berries are eaten but whose bark is poisonous; wood is used for house-building or making tool-handles.

naacenan (naacenaná-) *n.* worker bee

Public channel

13

Mykel Brinkerhoff · 4 months ago

Naming Conventions

Use the common name of the pl...

Show discussion

+2

Mykel Brinkerhoff · 4 months ago

Abbreviations

Include an abbreviation list to m...

Show 3 discussions

261

Mykel Brinkerhoff · 4 months ago

Ellipses

English grammar and usage req...

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Discussions 8

Activity

populations, and with these differences can be between populations too, then one would expect that these can affect language production and what type of linguistic structures catch on in a community. The way to study these, however, is to start from a hypothesis about genes themselves, and then to test the cross-linguistic prediction. There may be variation in places such as China in ability to process tone, just as there are genetic differences in people's ability to process musical pitch; studies of speech disorders may reveal some examples. It is even possible that genes for processing pitch in language may have undergone natural selection, given the communicative importance of intonation **in most languages** (Cruttenden 1997) and commonalities across languages such as the use of **rising intonation for questions and falling intonation for assertions** (Dryer 2013).

Work currently being done by Dediu and Moisik on differences in the vocal tract between populations is one example of work on genetic influences on language which begins from a physiological mechanism and makes a cross-linguistic prediction (Dediu, this volume). This type of work may be successful, as it is **quite plausible** that the morphology of the vocal tract varies between populations and makes certain phonemic distinctions more likely to occur in some populations than others. But the particular case of tone, ASPM and Microcephalin is probably misguided.

2 Tone and climate

Everett, Blasi & Roberts (2015) find a correlation between humidity and complex tone, a correlation that holds up within different families and parts of the world. They suggest that dry air is known to affect the larynx and make precise phonation more difficult, precisely the kind of thing that really could (in principle) affect the way that people use a tonal language.

The number of tones that languages use correlates with humidity within five different global areas (Africa, Eurasia, South America, North America, and the Pacific), and within four different language families (Sino-Tibetan, Austro-Asiatic,



Alexis Michaud · a month ago

Rising questions: not universal

Rising intonation for questions is not a universal. See: Riadland, Annie. 2007. Question prosody: an African perspective. In Tomas Riad & Carlos Gussenhoven (eds.), *Tones and tunes. Volume 1: Typological studies in word and sentence prosody*, 35–62. (Phonology and Phonetics). Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

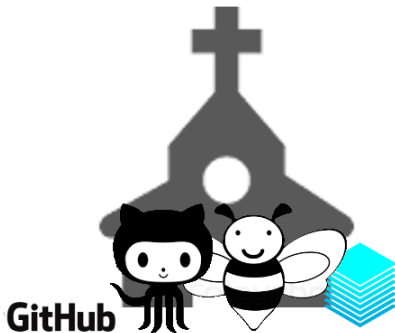
I'd recommend cutting out the latter part of the sentence ("and commonalities... Dryer 2013") in order to avoid opening another interdisciplinary can of worms: "If there are several linguistic possibilities for distinguishing questions from statements, how could their

LangSci

12/14

Was fehlt: die Ehe

- › Verbindung von Rezipientenseite und Autorensseite
- › Verbindung von Online-Annotation und Issue-Tracking
- › Verbindung von Paperhive und GitHub





Prototype
Fund



- › Das BMBF fördert über den Prototypefund das Projekt docLoop-OER mit 30.000 EUR
- › Zurückspielen von Leserkomentaren in das Issue-Tracking-System auf Autorensseite
- › Für OER, aber im Prinzip auf beliebige Inhalte übertragbar
- › Start: 1.9.2017
<https://rhotep.github.io/docLoop/>