PubMan at the heart of an Institute website

Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, NL

(Early Adopter Statement)

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July 14, 2009, MPDL FBR Munich
Tell you about our experience as Early Adopter of PubMan...

...from the perspective of an Institute webmaster & scientist

For more information about

- technical details
- an information specialist’s perspective

ask Karin Kastens!
Renewing the MPI_PL institute website

Some 2 years ago:

“Please renew our MPI_PL website”
“Bigger, better, MPG-greener…”

One of our main goals was to improve access to our work, at various levels of detail

- lists of publications
- abstracts, fulltexts, …

▷ How to get publication lists and associated information on the institute website?
Website CMS: Plone 3
Content Management System

www.mpi.nl
- person pages
- project pages
- group pages

press officer & web editors
- scientists
- projectco’s
- secretaries
- directors

Annual Report suppl
Fachbeirat lists

various contributors
- MPG Jahrbuch
- MPI on www.mpg.de

staffmeeting lists

MPI brochure
Anne Cutler – Publications

So many lists already...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staffmeeting publication list May 14, 2007</th>
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<th>A. Books, etc.</th>
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<th>B. Journal Articles</th>
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*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*


*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*


*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*


*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*


*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*


*FBR 2008 report – Unification project*

So many lists already...
Around the same time: MPI-PL Early Adopter of PubMan
Building our site around PubMan?

Risks...

• PubMan was a moving target
• Would it be ready in time?
• Would the end result meet our needs?

Opportunities. . .!!

• PubMan was the obvious choice
• A realistic case of Early Adoption
• As Early Adopter, we might be able to tweak things a little. . .
Some requirements

- ‘Dynamic generation’ of nicely formatted lists of publications & presentations on person, project, and group/dept webpages

- Via a citation-specific ‘popup’ window, access to deeper info
  - Abstract, TOC
  - Fulltext (directly, or via publisher website, or via request-reprint form)
  - Supplementary materials (language stimuli, additional methods/data, …)

- Via PubMan, links to supplementary materials in other databases

- Free text field for ad hoc selection of PubMan items (‘local tags’)

We got it all!
Depositing a publication once in PubMan

No lexical-prelexical feedback during speech perception or: Is it time to stop playing those Christmas tapes?

McQueen, James M., Author
Jesse, Alexandra, Author
Norris, Dennis, Author

1 Language Comprehension Group, MPI for Psycholinguistics, Max Planck Society, Nijmegen, NL, escidoc:51222
2 Decoding Continuous Speech, MPI for Psycholinguistics, Max Planck Society, Nijmegen, NL, escidoc:51203
James McQueen - Publications

in press

- Rainich, E., Jesse, A., & McQueen, J. M. (in press). Early use of phonetic information in spoken word recognition: Lexical stress drives eye-movements immediately. The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology. more >

2009

Alexandra Jesse - Publications

in press

- Reinisch, E., Jesse, A., & McQueen, J. M. (in press). Early use of phonetic information in spoken word recognition: Lexical stress drives eye-movements immediately. The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology. more >

2009

- Massaro, D. W., & Jesse, A. (2009). Read my lips: Speech distortions in musical lyrics can be overcome (slightly) by facial information. Speech Communication, 51(7), 604-621. more >

2008

Recent publications -- May 2009

To give you a quick monthly update, we list peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and book chapters only. More exhaustive lists (e.g. also including commentaries, proceedings papers, etc) can be found on group, project, and person publication lists, as well as on our research reports page.

- Miller, R. H., & McQueen, J. M. (2009). Processing reduced word-forms in speech perception using probabilistic knowledge about speech.
Jos van Berkum - Presentations

Below are recent posters (usually of work in the publication pipeline), as well as a list of talks (invited only). Actual posters are attached. If you're looking for something and cannot find it, don't hesitate to ask.

Posters
2009, March

Invited talks
2009

2007
MPI-PL PubMan-website information flow

(1) nightly download of all MPI-PL items

(2) Parse XML import into a set of Plone objects

(3) On specific web-pages, endusers can define subsets of objects to be listed
Accepted/submitted


in press


2009


2008


Publications before 2007

Alexandra Jesse - Publications

in press

- Reinisch, E., Jesse, A., & McQueen, J. M. (in press). Early use of phonetic information in spoken word recognition: Lexical stress drives eye-movements immediately. The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology. more >

2009

- Massaro, D. W., & Jesse, A. (2009). Read my lips: Speech distortions in musical lyrics can be overcome (slightly) by facial information. Speech Communication, 51(7), 604-621. more >

2008


2007

The strongest support for feedback in speech perception comes from evidence of apparent lexical influence on prelexical fricative-stop compensation for coarticulation. Lexical knowledge (e.g., that the ambiguous final fricative of Christma? should be [s]) apparently influences perception of following stops. We argue that all such previous demonstrations can be explained without invoking lexical feedback. In particular, we show that one demonstration [Magnuson, J. S., McMurray, B., Tanenhaus, M. K., & Aslin, R. N. (2003). Lexical effects on compensation for coarticulation: The ghost of Christmash past. Cognitive Science, 27, 285-298] involved experimentally-induced biases (from 16 practice trials) rather than feedback. We found that the direction of the compensation effect depended on whether practice stimuli were words or nonwords. When both were used, there was no lexically-mediated compensation. Across experiments, however, there were lexical effects on fricative identification. This dissociation (lexical involvement in the fricative decisions but not in the following stop decisions made on the same trials) challenges interactive models in which feedback should cause both effects. We conclude that the prelexical level is sensitive to experimentally-induced phoneme-sequence biases, but that there is no feedback during speech perception.

Link to source (DOI) >
Downloadable fulltext >


The strongest support for feedback comes from evidence of apparent lexical influence on prelexical fricative-stop compensation for coarticulation. Lexical knowledge (e.g., that the ambiguous final fricative of Christmas should be /z/) apparently influences perception of following stops. We argue that all such previous demonstrations can be explained without invoking lexical feedback. In particular, we show that one demonstration [Magnuson, J. S., McMurray, B., Tanenhaus, M. K., & Aslin, R. N. (2003). Lexical effects on compensation for coarticulation: The ghost of Christmas past. Cognitive Science, 27, 285–298] involved experimentally induced biases (from 16 practice trials) rather than feedback. We found that the direction of the compensation effect depended on whether...

Based on their longitudinal analysis of the acquisition of Dutch, English, French, and German, Klein and Perdue (1997) described a "basic learner variety" as valid cross-linguistically and comprising a limited number of shared syntactic patterns interacting with two types of constraints: (a) semantic—the NP whose referent has highest control comes first, and (b) pragmatic—the focus expression is in final position. These authors hypothesized that "the topic-focus structure also plays an important role in some other respects. ... Thus, negation and (other) scope particles occur at the topic-focus boundary" (p. 318). This poses the problem of the interaction between the core organizational principles of the basic variety and optional items such as negative particles and scope particles, which semantically affect the whole or part of the utterance in which they occur. In this article, we test the validity of these authors' hypothesis for the acquisition of the additive scope particle also (and its translation equivalents). Our analysis is based on the European Science Foundation (ESF) data originally used to define the basic variety, but we also included some more advanced learner data from the same database. In doing so, we refer to the analyses of Dimroth and Klein (1996), which concern the interaction between scope particles and the part of the utterance they affect, and we make a distinction between maximal scope—that which is potentially affected by the particle—and the actual scope of a particle in relation to an utterance in a given discourse context.

The authors examined whether people can use their knowledge of the wider discourse rapidly enough to anticipate specific upcoming words as a sentence is unfolding. In an event-related brain potential (ERP) experiment, subjects heard Dutch stories that supported the prediction of a specific noun. To probe whether this noun was anticipated at a preceding indefinite article, stories were continued with a gender-marked adjective whose suffix mismatched the upcoming noun’s syntactic gender. Prediction-inconsistent adjectives elicited a differential ERP effect, which disappeared in a no-discourse control experiment. Furthermore, in self-paced reading, prediction-inconsistent adjectives slowed readers down before the noun. These findings suggest that people can indeed predict upcoming words in fluent discourse and, moreover, that these predicted words can immediately begin to participate in incremental parsing operations.

Link to source (DOI) >
Downloadable fulltext >

**Supplementary materials**
- 01. Dutch item sets for Experiments 1, 2, and 3
- 02. Dutch audio sample for Experiment 1 (consistent)
- 03. Dutch audio sample for Experiment 1 (inconsistent)
- 04. Cloze values of discourse-predictable nouns (spss-sav)
- 05. Additional data for all 120 items in Experiment 1 (pdf)
**Benefits for the MPI_PL scientists (e.g., me)**

- Worldwide easy access to our work, at various levels of detail

- Coherent bundling of research-related information, e.g.,
  - Language stimuli
  - Primary or secondary data
  - Supplementary analyses

  all linked to a central hub unit that documents it: **the publication!**

- Persistent links

- I need to enter the data only once! (or less)
Scientists don’t like filling lists...

ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Alphen, P. M. van, & McQueen, J. M. (2006). The role of pauses in the processing of pauses.


FBR 2008 report --


13.7 Presentations at conferences, congresses, and workshops


13.8 Colloquia presented

The following members of the Institute presented colloquia at various institutions:


* Bra...
Anne Cutler – Publications

A. Books, etc.

B. Journal Articles

No lexical-prelexical feedback during speech perception or: Is it time to stop playing those Christmas tapes?

Basic
Cite this Item as http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:11278:10
Genre JournalArticle

Files
Name Download File:McQueen_1009_no.pdf
Visibility Public
MIME-Type/Size application/pdf / 332KB
Category Publisher version
Description 

Locations
Creators

1. Language Comprehension Group, MPI for Psycholinguistics, Max Planck Society, escidoc:55203
2. Decoding Continuous Speech, MPI for Psycholinguistics, Max Planck Society, Nijmegen, NL, escidoc:55222
...but they do like filling their CVs on the web!
Interlocking benefits for the organization

PubMan at the MPI.PL:

- MPL.PL website *motivates* our scientists to deposit their work in the archive!

Institute website:

- Uniformly rendered rich lists, with quality control (library/PubMan-workflow)

Institute:

- More efficient, integrated information flow

MPG:

- Possible recycling of our PubMan-tailored CMS (a role for the MPDL?)
About the MPDL...

An excellent partner

- They deliver (sometimes with a delay…)
- They respond immediately, and helpfully
- They take Early Adopter requests very seriously

MPDL’s eSciDoc PubMan product was well worth the wait…

…the MPDL have really been solving some of our problems in a way that we could not have done efficiently ourselves (and with a product that can serve other MPG institutes too)