

Universell utforming av kompendier

Presentasjon av pilotprosjekt ved NTNU – var 2017

v/Line Tørum Amdam (NTNU Grafisk senter) og Tone Fiskaa (NTNU Universitetsbiblioteket)

Litt historikk

Fram til høst 2016 brukte NTNU trykte kompendier

I sin tid var det daværende studenteide Tapir som hadde oppgaven med å produsere kompendiene for NTNU:

- lave produksjonskostnader/billigst mulig
- lite bearbeiding
- lave trykkekostnader

Kompendiene skulle selges til kostpris, og det var en avtale om at kompendiene skulle være så billige og «bra nok» som mulige.

Hvordan tar vi egentlig tak i dette?

- Utgangspunkt flate pdf'er
 - Gamle trykkefiler
 - Kopi av kopi av kopi
- OCR Optimal Character Recognition
- Hva ønsker vi å oppnå?
 - Grundig bearbeiding
 - Fjerning av støy på sidene
 - Tagging (helst 3 nivåer) av overskrifter
 - Mulighet for talesyntese/leserekkefølge
- Programvare
 - Adobe Acrobat
 - Abbyy Finereader

Among gestures, Mead placed great importance on vocal gestures. All vocal gestures of lower animals are nonsignificant (the bark of a dog to another dog) and some human vocal gestures may be nonsignificant (snoring). However, most human vocal gestures are significant, the most important of them involving language. This system of significant gestures is responsible for the great advances (control over nature, science) of human society.

One huge difference exists between a physical and a vocal gesture. When we make a physical gesture, we cannot see what we are doing (unless we are looking in a mirror), but when we make a vocal gesture, we can hear it in the same way as the person to whom it is aimed. Thus, it affects the speaker in much the same way it affects the hearer. Furthermore, people have far better control over vocal gestures; if they don't like what they are saying (and hearing), they can stop it or alter it in midsentence. Thus, what distinguishes people from lower animals is not only their ability to think about a response before emitting it, but to control what they do.

Significant Symbols and Language

One of the most famous ideas in Mead's conceptual arsenal, and in all of sociology, is the significant symbol. Significant symbols are those that arouse in the person expressing them the same kind of response (it need not be identical) that they are designed to elicit from those to whom they are addressed. Physical objects can be significant symbols, but vocal gestures, especially language, are the crucial significant symbols. In a conversation of gestures, only the gestures are communicated. In a conversation involving language, gestures (the words) and, most importantly, the meanting of those words are communicated.

Language (or, more generally, significant symbols) brings out the same response in both speaker and hearer. If I were to say the word dog to you, both you and I would have a similar mental image of a dog. In addition, words are likely to lead us to the same or similar action. If I yelled the word fire in a crowded theater, we would both be driven to want to escape the theater as quickly as possible. Language allows people to stimulate their own actions as well as those of others.

Language also makes possible the critically important ability of people to think, to engage in mental processes. Thinking, as well as the mind, is simply defined as conversation that people have with themselves using language; this activity is like having a conversation with other people. Similarly, Mead believed that social processes precede mental processes; significant symbols and a language must exist for the mind to exist. The mind allows us to call out in ourselves not only the reactions of a single person (who, for example, shouts the word fire in a theater), but also the reactions of the entire community. Thus, if yelling fire is likely to save lives, we might think about the public recognition we would

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Hva skal vi teste?



- 3 forskjellige kompendier
 - Fulltekst
 - Figurer
 - Tabeller
- Endte med å teste kun ett
 - PED1006
 - 18 tekstutdrag
 - 270 sider
 - Norsk, engelsk, dansk

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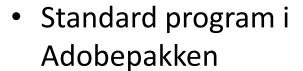
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Adobe Acrobat



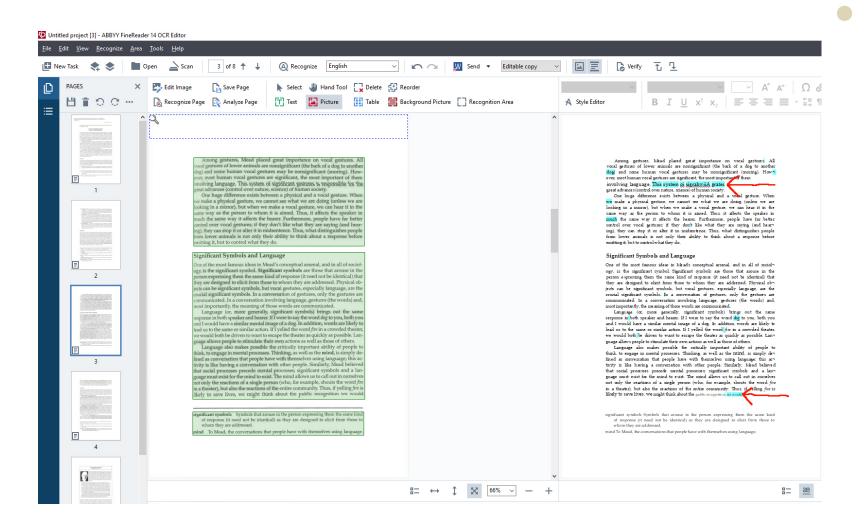
- Lett tilgjengelig
- Enkelt å OCR-scanne

men...

- Dårlig resultat med dårlig utgangspunkt
- Vanskelig å redigere

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Abbyy Finereader

Muligheter:

- Enkelt å redigere
- Kan velge å konvertere til:
 - pdf
 - word
 - Epub
- Ryddig resultat

Utfordringer:

- Feilmeldinger
- Fortsatt en del redigering
- Endringer i sideoppsett
- Problemer med fotnoter
- Tilbake til start
- Tidkrevende

Endelig resultat:

Slik ser siden nå ut i Adobe Acrobat og Adobe Reader

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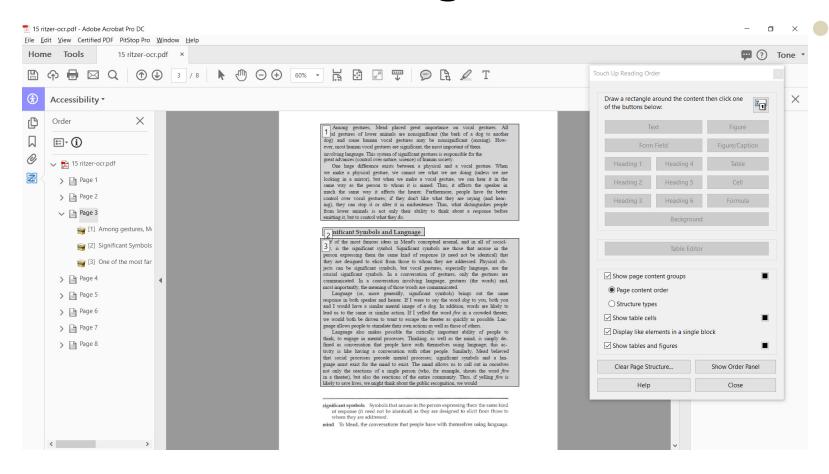
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Videre bearbeiding



Ressursbruk









