Sharing and Contributing Annotations

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Perspective
Logos provides a richly-integrated digital library system for biblical studies, available through a desktop application, as well as mobile applications and web browsers. Our primary customer offer is bundles of richly annotated works from our large (40k) collection of electronic books in our subject areas, along with tools for search, linguistic and topical study, and numerous specialized datasets. We are actively involved in every annotation topic listed for this workshop.

Viewpoint
Though the bulk of our internal annotation effort is delivered through our own software platform, Logos has a growing interest in expanding beyond our dedicated platform to more open-ended annotation activities. Here are a couple of use cases of primary interest:

A. Durable annotation (and reference schemes) for web resources
   - Aligning different expressions and manifestations of a work
   - Linguistic annotation of texts with lexical, morphological, syntactic, and other information.

B. Sharing user annotations between different platforms (both proprietary and web-based).

Examples
A. In English alone, there are hundreds of different Bible translations, with different underlying textual decisions, different versification traditions, and different translation philosophies. One key challenge is how to align at the word, phrase, or verse level.
   - The reference problem for Bibles extends down to the word level, including how words themselves are segmented for Hebrew.
   - Most literary works of any importance have similar reference problems, e.g., how does this Greek passage in Plato's Republic get translated in a specific English versions?

B. 10ks of Logos users have notes attached to various texts in our system. How can these be made interoperable with other Bible software, or web-based reading?
   - Stephen Smith has previously proposed a framework for sharing Bible annotations in his 2009 BibleTech presentation.