

# ArchiMob: A multidialectal corpus of Swiss German oral history interviews

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## ArchiMob – an oral history project and a corpus

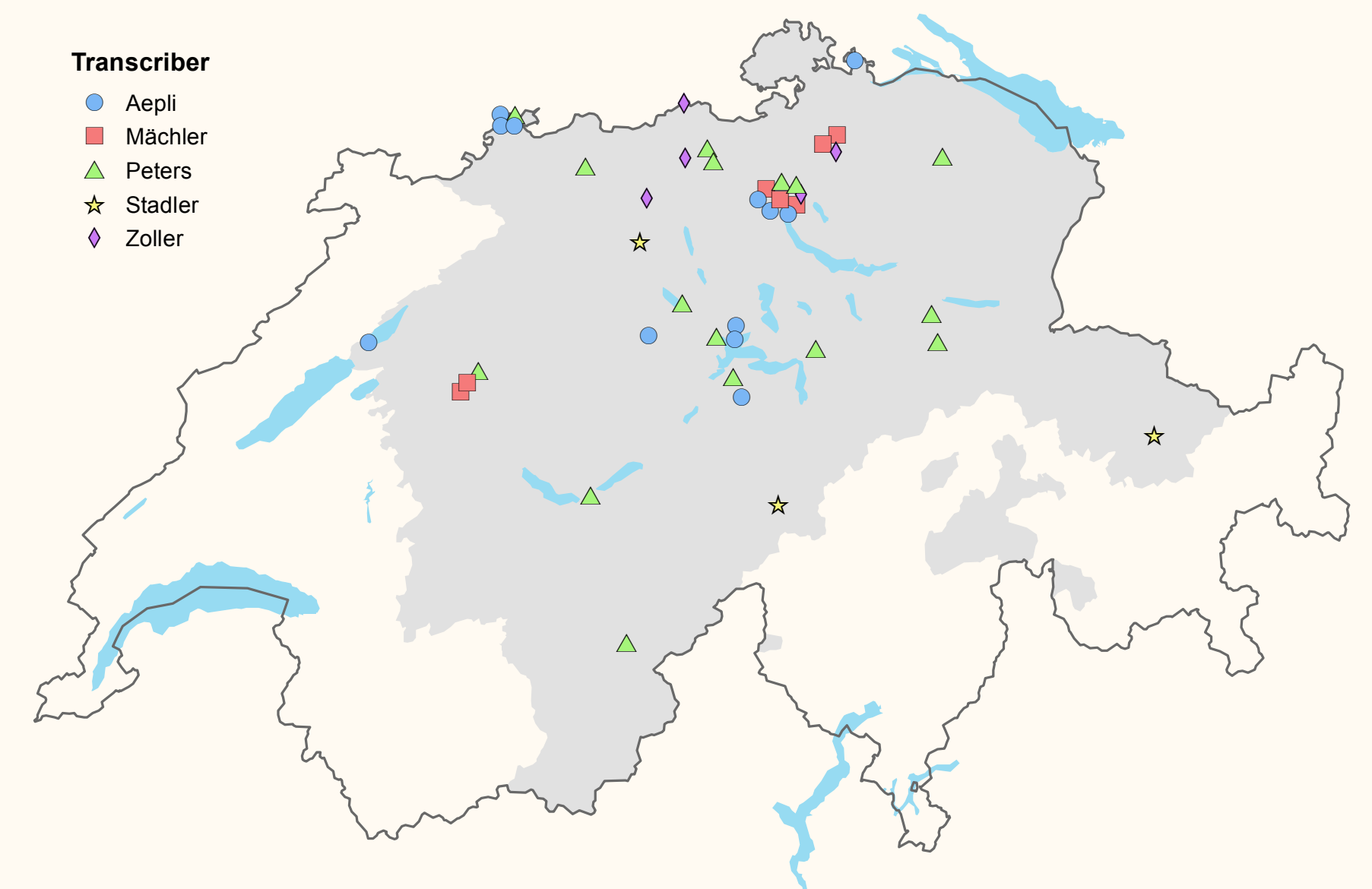


### The Archimob project:

- An oral history project set up by Swiss historians and cineasts around the year 2000
- 555 video-recorded interviews with contemporary witnesses of the WW II period in Switzerland (*Archives de la mobilisation*)
- Witnesses of various social and linguistic backgrounds

### The ArchiMob corpus:

- 43 interviews conducted in Swiss German dialect selected for corpus
- Good audio quality
- Wide dialectal coverage
- Transcribed and annotated
- Interview lengths: 1-2 hours
- Corpus size: 650 000 tokens



## Annotation and access

### Three annotation layers:

#### 1. Transcription and alignment with audio source:

- Manual, using transcription tools such as EXMARaLDA
- 5 transcribers

#### 2. Normalization:

- Manual normalization of 6 interviews
- Automatic normalization of the remaining interviews with character-level statistical machine translation
- Estimated accuracy: 90%

#### 3. Part-of-speech tagging:

- Automatic tagging with a tagger trained on a previously annotated Swiss German corpus
- Bootstrapping by manual correction and retraining
- Estimated accuracy: around 90%

### Example:

Transcr.	Norm.	POS
je	ja	ITJ
de	dann	ADV
het	hat	VAFIN
me	man	PIS
no	noch	ADV
gluegt	gelugt	VVPP
tänkt	gedacht	VVPP
dasch	das ist	PDS+
ez	jetzt	ADV
de	der	ART
genneraal	general	NN
jaa	ja	ITJ
das	das	PDS
ischsch	ist	VAFIN
en	ihn	PPER
ez	jetzt	ADV

### Access:

#### 1. XML transcriptions:

- Free download

#### 3. Audio data:

- Available on request

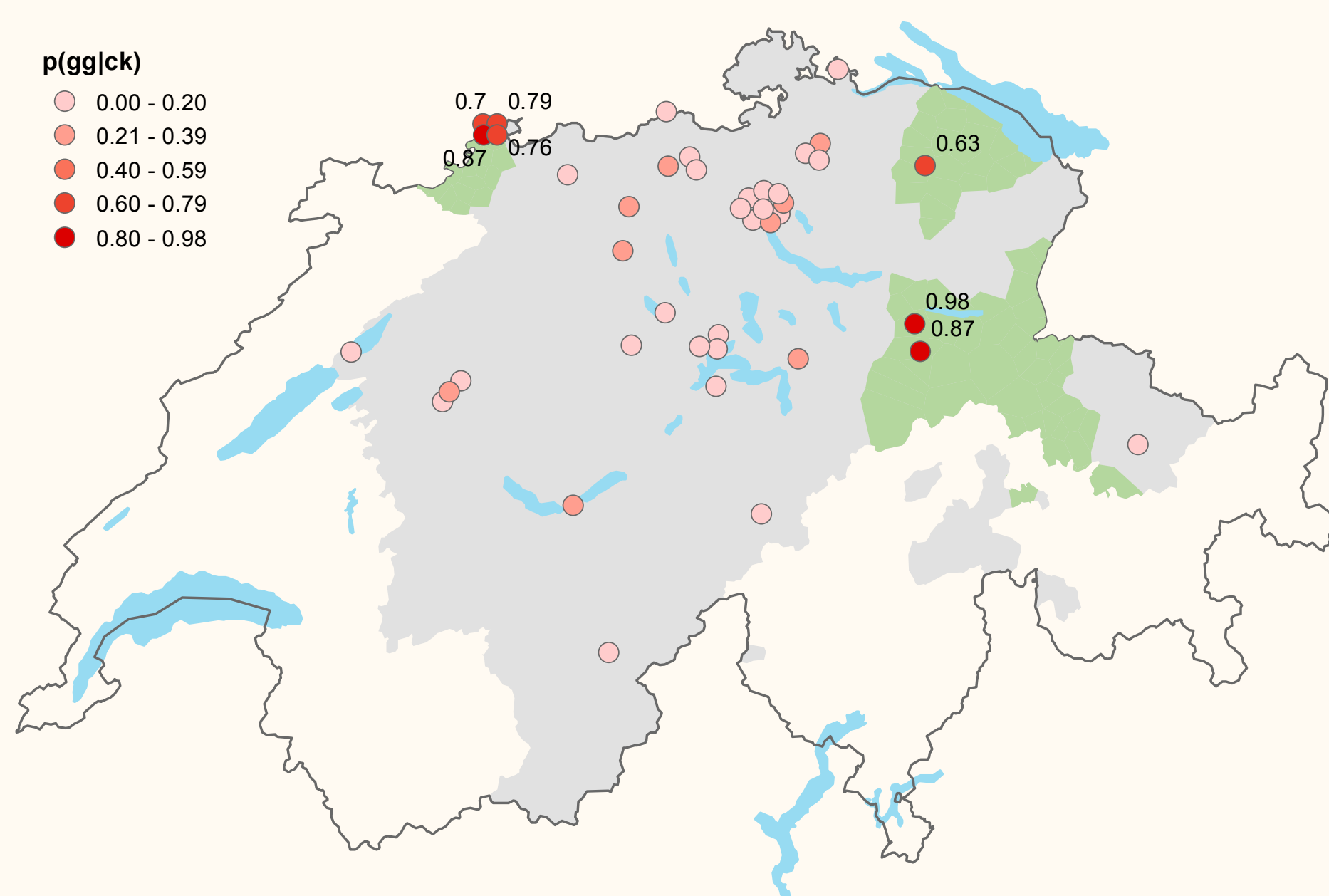
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1158572>

#### 2. Corpus query engines:

- ANNIS / Sketch Engine with flexible search:



## Using the ArchiMob corpus in digital humanities research



### 1. Comparison of dialectal variation patterns with atlas data

- Red dots: Proportion of normalized *ck* occurrences that are dialectally realized as *gg*
- Green zones: *gg*-areas according to the linguistic atlas of German-speaking Switzerland (SDS)

### 2. Clustering of aggregate distances between documents

- Train a 4-gram language model on each document
- Evaluate each document with each LM using perplexity measure → distance matrix
- Colored symbols: Hierarchical clustering of documents according to distance matrix
- Colored zones: Comparison with clustering obtained from SDS atlas data

### 3. Collocation analysis

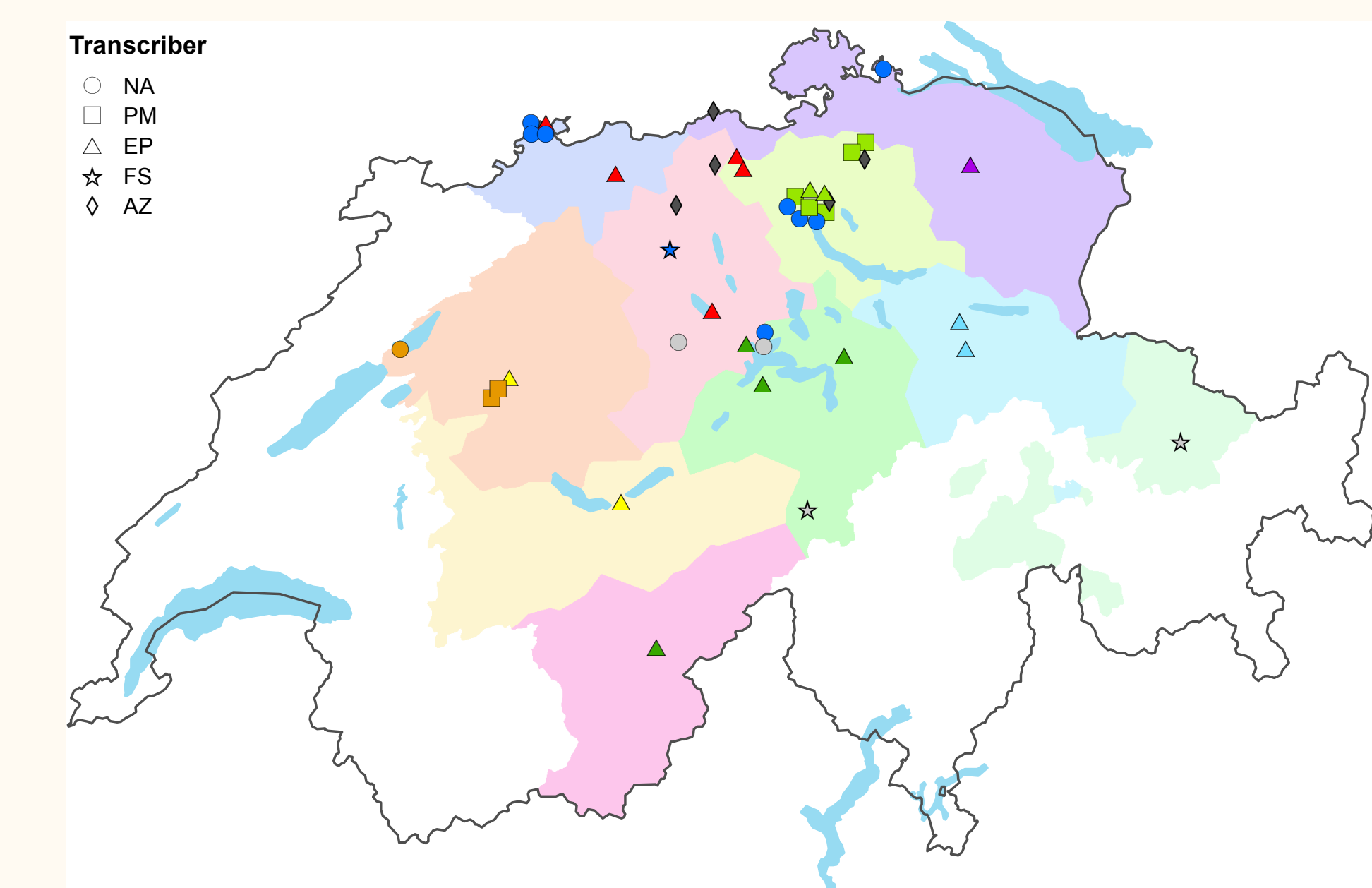
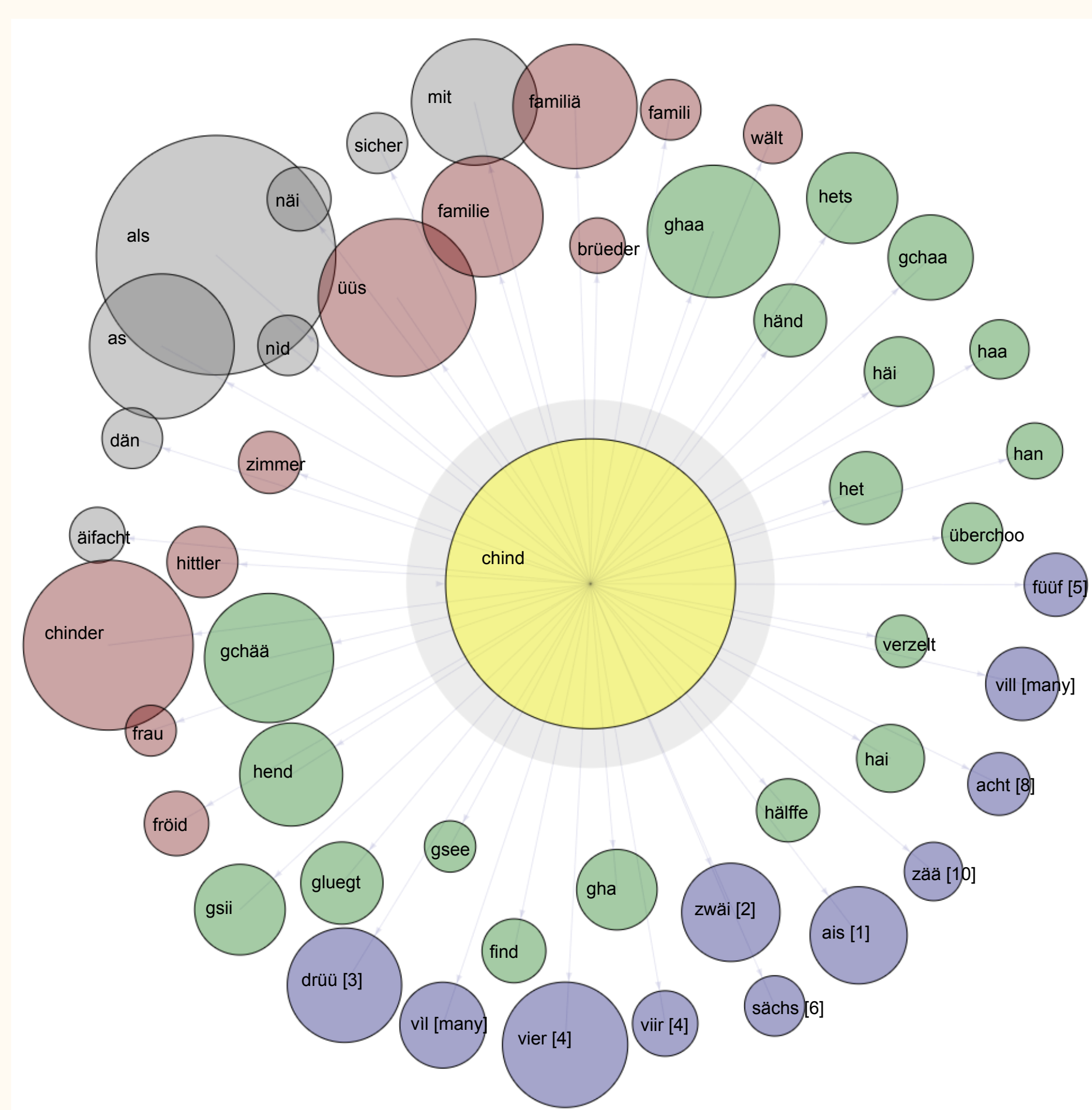
- Which words collocate with *chind* 'child'?
- Numerals (in blue) provide information about typical family sizes in the first half of the 20th century

### 4. Lexicological analysis

- How is the usage of the friendship terms *koleeg* 'colleague' and *fründ* 'friend' distributed across gender? (Schifferle 2017)

#### Legend:

- Person working in the same profession (e.g. doctor)
- Person working in the same company, military colleague, school/club colleague
- Close friend, school friend
- Lover



ID/birth date	-koleeg-	-fründ-
<b>Female speakers:</b>		
1073 (*1908)	●	■
1007 (*1912)	—	—
1063 (*1918)	●○●●●●	■□
1170 (*1918)	—	■
1212 (*1921)	—	—
1270 (*1923)	●	□
1048 (*1925)	●	■
1261 (*1932)	○	■□
<b>Male speakers:</b>		
1195 (*1914)	○	—
1147 (*1915)	●●●	■□
1198 (*1915)	●●●●○○	—
1207 (*1916)	●●●	—
1142 (*1920)	—	—
1143 (*1924)	●●●●●●●●○	—
	○○○	—
1057 (*1925)	●●●●●●●●	—
1209 (*1209)	●●●	—