

ArchiMob: A multidialectal corpus of Swiss German oral history interviews



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ArchiMob – an oral history project and a corpus

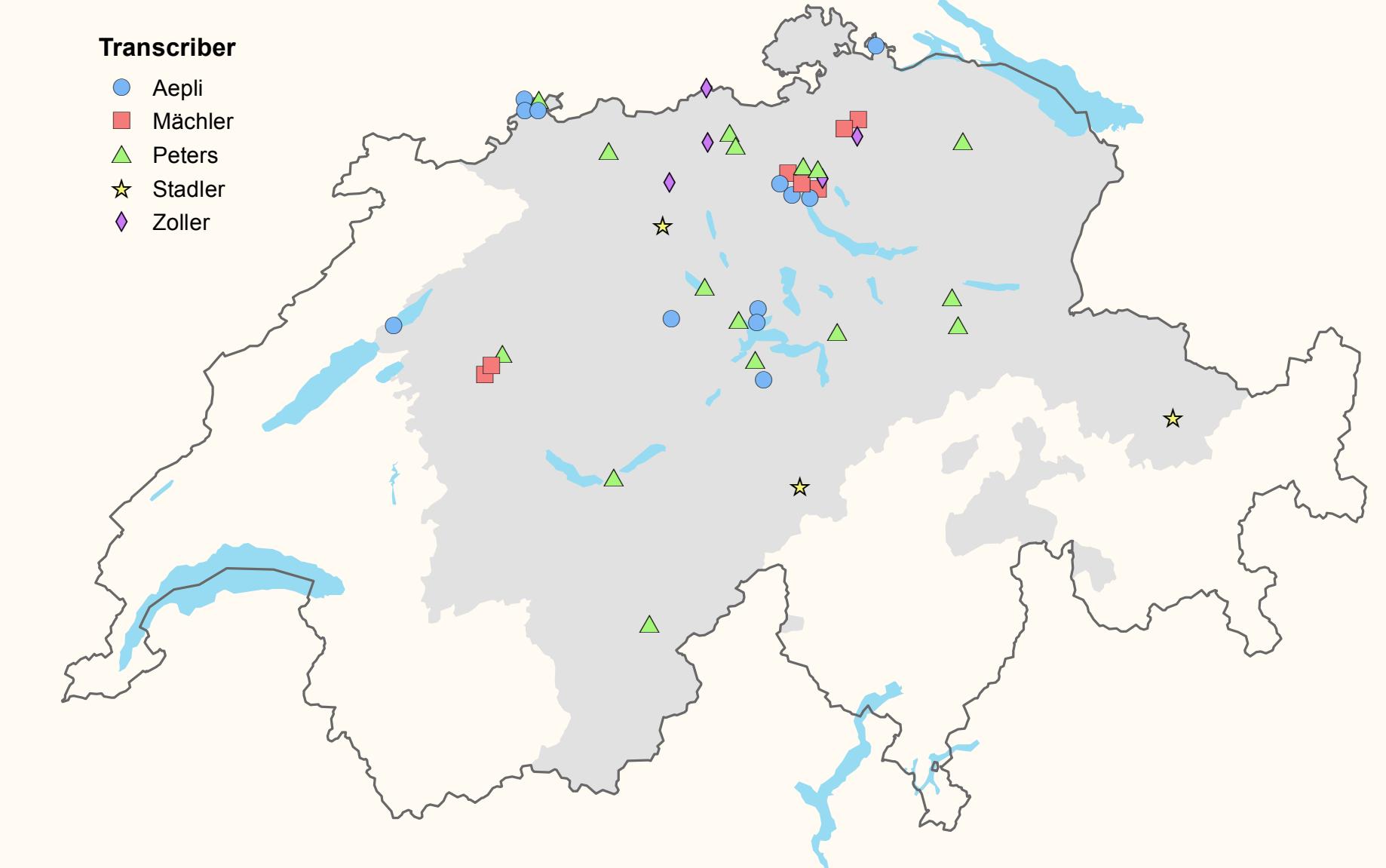


The Archimob project:

- 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:

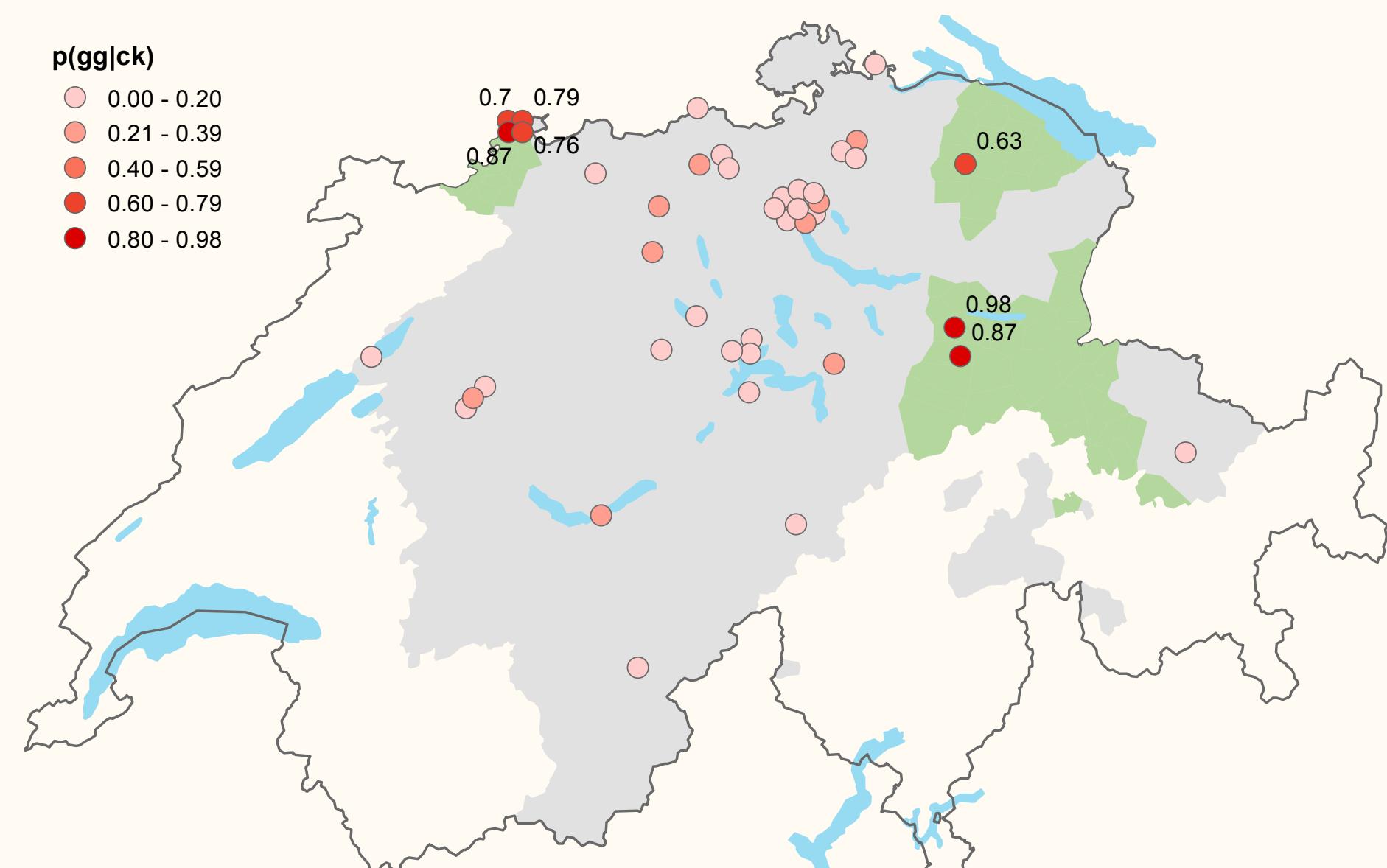
Query **üs** 169 (1,424.78 per million) [View details](#)

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#10 </file> <> <align> jö frau walser / chönd si **üs** luns seige wo si utgwachse sind </align> </s>
#1029 händ wellen zisse bis zu dem phunggt mönd **üs** luns der erloo / das zalemter nööd / und das
#1911 </s> <> <align> näi das isch nattüürl für **üs** luns e käis gsaï mit puume häts e käi aarhältloosikäit
#3464 nööd / eh / ja kwaasi għoħrisch nööd zu **üs** luns / neh </align> </s> <> <align> mh / händ
#4196 daas hät de vilčht daas uusgmach das men **üs** luns dän abe d herepiuren aaghħanggt häl / sil
#4470 älfach nööd gläge għiex und das (isch an) **üs** luns übergangen aligħid / ich ha dūch mängħali
#4775 nocher) emal daa hindre zögliet und die hat **üs** luns dän e form prächt / wu mer u em gaħoħschha
#5233 </align> </s> <> <align> ja / me hält bi **üs** luns isch am tħisħu politiżi woorde /
#5290 dem turner wu dān und dem schräiner won **üs** luns de deit i dere zill chi isch chū hälfe
#5950 sooj jung chinderleemig għħaha und der isch **üs** luns daa chħu gu mäħcie / und mir händ ja das
#9115 truppe nööd / (da) isch naturliki für **üs** luns es eragħnis għiex as dha plotliż eson e
#9633 dän aber beed chħanne sāġe si chänd ez mit **üs** luns chħu mir wissed wo die sind mer händ der
#14832 di zwilhundert għiex wumex għħand won **üs** luns en aart ver / verħauff hettid / und zwaar
#18861 hindre għiū / gu fare / und / eh / da simmer **üs** luns dāa maal begagnet und händ dān daa halt
#20561 si sagħid hut na / me ġend hai wen si zu **üs** luns chemi / jaa ai schwōxher isch usgwanderet
#20888 und der isch oħi zur chilen uis und hinder **üs** luns nachet und wommer is huis īne sind isħċie
#20898 nachen und wommer is huis īne sind isħċie er **üs** luns nacheħo / glūi / und għażi gal u biss
#20981 scho vili jaarr għiraate għieli / (het) mer **üs** luns għsphaart und he / hend emal welle die
#20998 għiex wissert pseueħ / dainti he **üs** luns għsħirbe mir zaalidħi d'rais wanner nur
#21875 / mir hend der vatter aħjar ja de na bi **üs** luns għħaa im maa si mueter (12:10) / maa

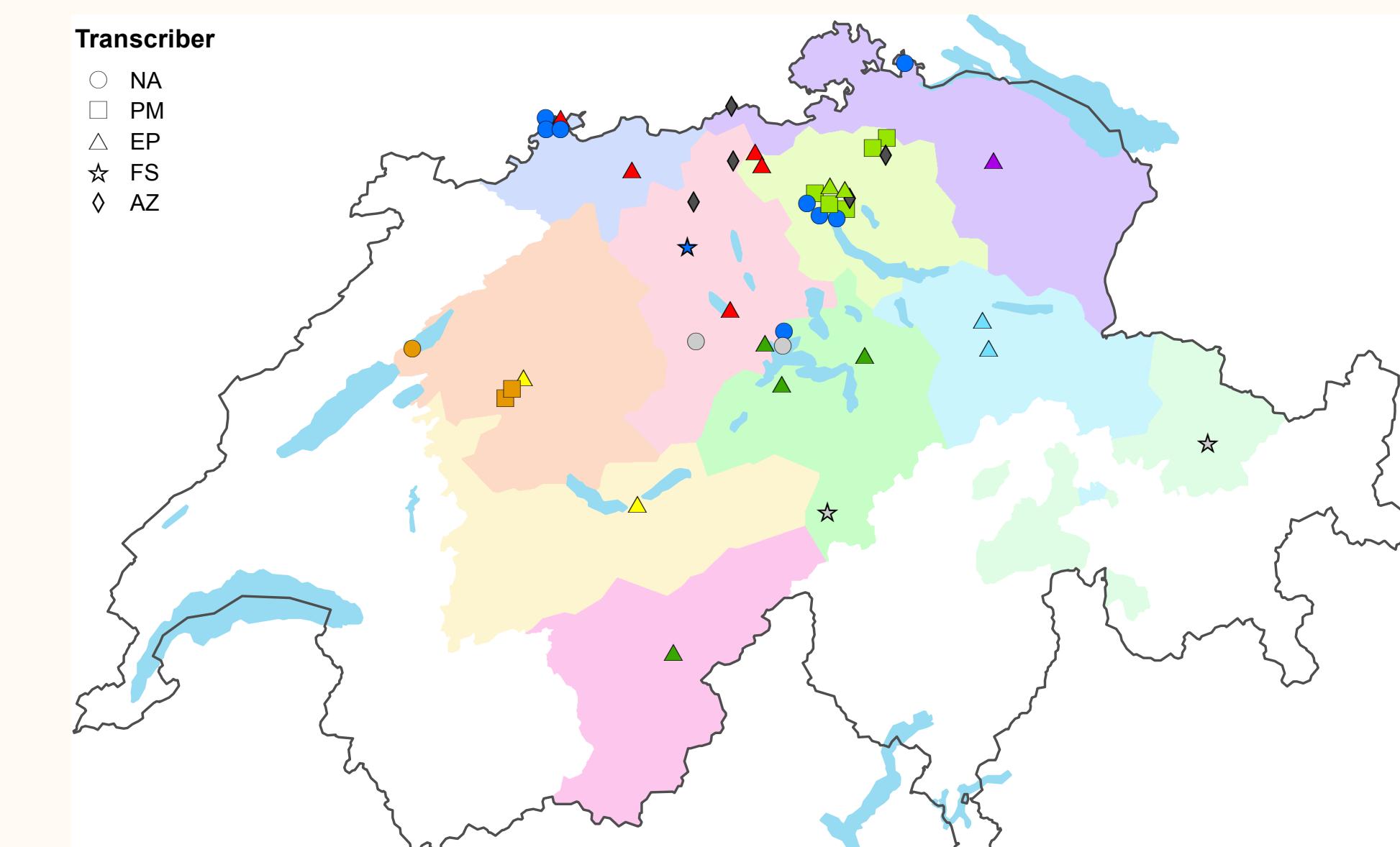
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Using the ArchiMob corpus in digital humanities research



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)

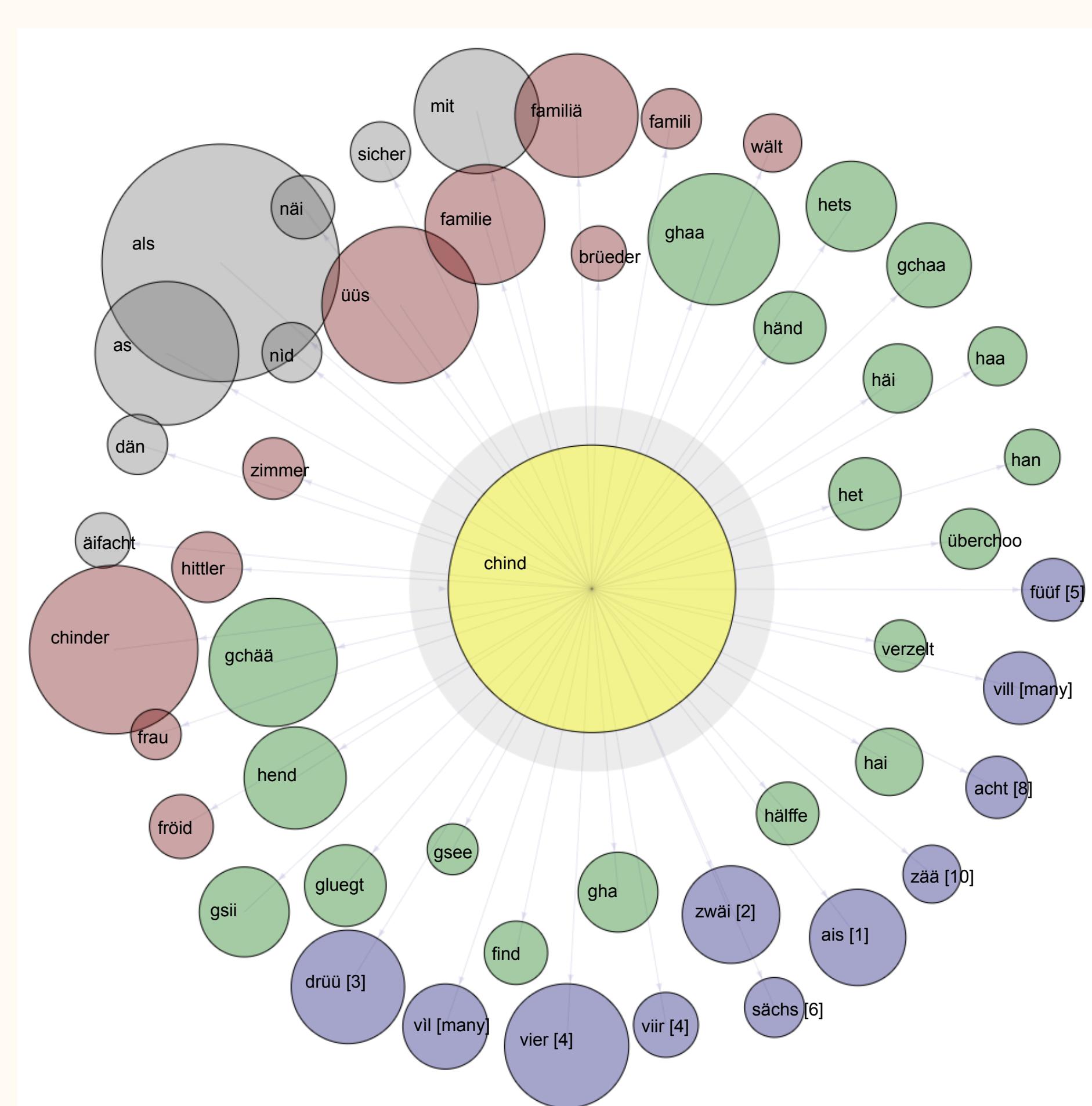


2. Clustering of aggregate distances between documents

- 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

