A corpus of Andi field recordings

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Corpora of Linguistic Convergence Laboratory

Developing the corpus of Andi

The Andi Language: a sociolinguistic background

< Avar-Andic < East Caucasian, glottocode [andi1255] spoken in several villages of the Botlikh district of Dagestan. more than 20,000 speakers of Andi (Aglarov (2002), All-Russian National Census 2010) Andi speakers are trilingual in Andi, Avar and Russian Avar serves as a lingua franca and is taught in school (Dobrushina et al. 2017)

Created with `lingtypology` (Moroz 2017)

Andic data

	Andi	Rikvani	Gagatli	Zilo
materials	(Kibrik and Kodzasov 1988; Alekseev 1999)	(Sulejmanov 1957)	(Salimov 2010)	(Kaye et al. orth)
grammar sketch	+	+	+	+
dictionary	+	-	±	±
morphological parser	±[1]	-	-	-

[1]A pilot version of a morpholoical parser of Andi is presented in (Buntyakova 2022).

Andic data

- How many hours do we have?
- How many is annotated?

Problems

- Andi has several dialects and no cross-dialectal standard;
  - no full-fledged dictionary
  - no full-fledged grammatical parser (though see a first attempt in (Buntyakova 2022))
- Our recorded data are heterogeneous
  - different dialects
  - different conventions
  - different file formats
- Due to our limited knowledge of the Andi dialects, sometimes we do not know what the correct analysis of a given word form is.

Solution

The material has to be converted to a singular format using `phonfieldwork` (Moroz 2020). For the Andi dialectal corpus the pipeline is as follows:

- we preprocess the annotation files, converting them to ELAN `.eaf` format (Wittenburg et al. 2006),
- align them with the sound
- gloss them manually or correct mistakes and ambiguities left by morphological parser
- publish online using the Tsakorpus platform (Arkhangelskiy 2019)
- repeat all previous steps

Conclusions

Conclusions:

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