Use case

Migrant stories timelines

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Migrant stories timelines :: Question

What years are the migrants talking about in their stories?
How to find the answer :: Data

- Migrant stories searchable in TEITOK ([url])

Migrant Stories

This is a searchable version of the Migrant Stories, as deposited in the LINDAT repository.

Migrant Stories is a corpus of 1017 short biographic narratives of migrants originally published on https://iamamigrant.org/stories/. For the original site, the narratives had been adapted by people or organizations submitting the particular story and eventually selected for publication by The International Organization for Migration (IOM, the UN organization providing help for migrants). It is a very heterogeneous sample of migrants' stories and cannot be taken as representative or unbiased sample of migrant experiences over the world.
Browse in TEITOK

Document Browser

Documents
- Gender
- Country of Origin
- Destination Country
- All documents

Document Browser

Documents > Gender
- female
- male
- n
- unisex

412 documents - showing 1 - 100 - next

• 709
• 934
• 546
• 127
Linda came to Bulgaria with her family. Her husband Freddie owns a restaurant in Sofia. Linda works as a translator and is also one of the founders and chairwoman of the Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria – a small NGO that supports refugees during their process of local integration. As a refugee you cannot get a visa and go wherever you like. We were content with the country that would give us security. The first thing I felt when I arrived in Bulgaria was peace and safety. People were so tolerant towards my family and me. People take care of each other here. I honestly really feel Bulgarian; the feeling comes from within. At the beginning when I got here I did not know any Bulgarian words, so we decided to live in a Bulgarian neighbourhood, inhabited by local people. We let the kids play with Bulgarian children and we only watched Bulgarian television. One time, when buying groceries, the cashier asked me about my kids. I told her in English: I have two children - Sandra and George. She asked in Bulgarian: Momiche i Momche? I told her: No, Sandra and George. She again said: Momiche i Momche. I asked my daughter to come translate and ask the cashier why she so badly wanted to change the names of my children. It turned out that Momiche i Momche are the Bulgarian words for girl and boy. One other thing that differentiates Bulgarians from the rest of the world is the way they nod yes and no. I wanted to go to the city centre and there were five taxis waiting in the street. I went to the first one and asked: to the centre? He nodded no. So I went and asked the second, he also nodded no. The same happened with the third and fourth. Finally the fifth driver answered in English and said yes. So I asked him: Why didn't the other drivers want to give me a ride? He answered: did they nod their head saying no? Well, that is the way we nod yes in Bulgaria.
Linda came to Bulgaria with her family. Her husband owns a restaurant in Sofia. Linda works as a translator and is also one of the founders and chairwoman of the Council of Refugees. As a refugee you cannot get a job in your own country. The first thing I felt when I arrived in Bulgaria was peace. I honestly really feel Bulgarian; the feeling of being at home. I decided to live in a Bulgarian neighbourhood. Bulgarian television. One time, when buying something for my kids, I told her in English: I have two children - Sandra and
Her husband Freddie owns a restaurant in Sofia.
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Search in TEITOK

Migrant Stories

Corpus Search

CQL Query: [input field]
Search | query builder | visualize | options

CQL queries in general

Type in a search query in the CQL (Corpus WorkBench Query Language) format in the text box above to search in the corpus. The CQL syntax uses an intuitive system of defining properties of words you are looking for. For instance, the following query will search for any form of the word "a" followed by a noun:

```cql
{lemma="a"} [upos="NOUN"]
```

When you type in your search query, the system will parse it to see whether it is correct, and put different parts of the query in different colours. It will also check whether the attributes used in your query exist in this corpus. If the query is correct, you can move your mouse over parts of the query to get a textual gloss about what that part of the query means.

To facilitate searching, the interface provides a Query Builder, which provides an easy way to define simple queries in CQL. Just click on the query builder icon to open the query builder, define your query, and click on the Create query button to insert that query in the CQL query box, after which you can modify it by hand if needed, or simply hit search.

Detailed information about the CQL language can be found here.

CQL queries for the Migrant stories

The following query searches for patterns likely expressing the age of the migrant:

```cql
{lemma="I"} [form="was"] [upos="NUM"]
```

Another query searches for co-occurrence of words "because" and "fear" in this order, allowing for up to ten other words inbetween:

```cql
{lemma="because"} [i]1,10 [lemma="fear"]
```
Migrant stories timelines

Type a simple query to search for words that start either with "18", "19" or "20", followed by any two digits, i.e., words that probably express a year.
Migrant stories timelines

| context | but moved to Jordan in **1989** after marrying a Jordanian that |
| context | the Child of 20 November **1989** (CRC), Article |

Download results • store this query

**Frequency Options**

Frequency by

- [select]
  - Form
  - Universal POS
  - Morfosyntactic tag
  - Morfosyntactic features
Migrant stories timelines

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Graph: Table Count: Count | Download: select

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Corpus Distribution

Search Query        | [form=“(18|19|20)[0-9][0-9]”] |
Group query         | Form                        |
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Reference size      | 406783                      |

Graph: Pie Count: Count | Download: select

- 2016
- 2014
- 2013
- 2015
- 2017
- 2011
- 2012
- 2010

1/2