

DIATOPIT

*A corpus of social media posts
for the study of diatopic language variation in Italy*



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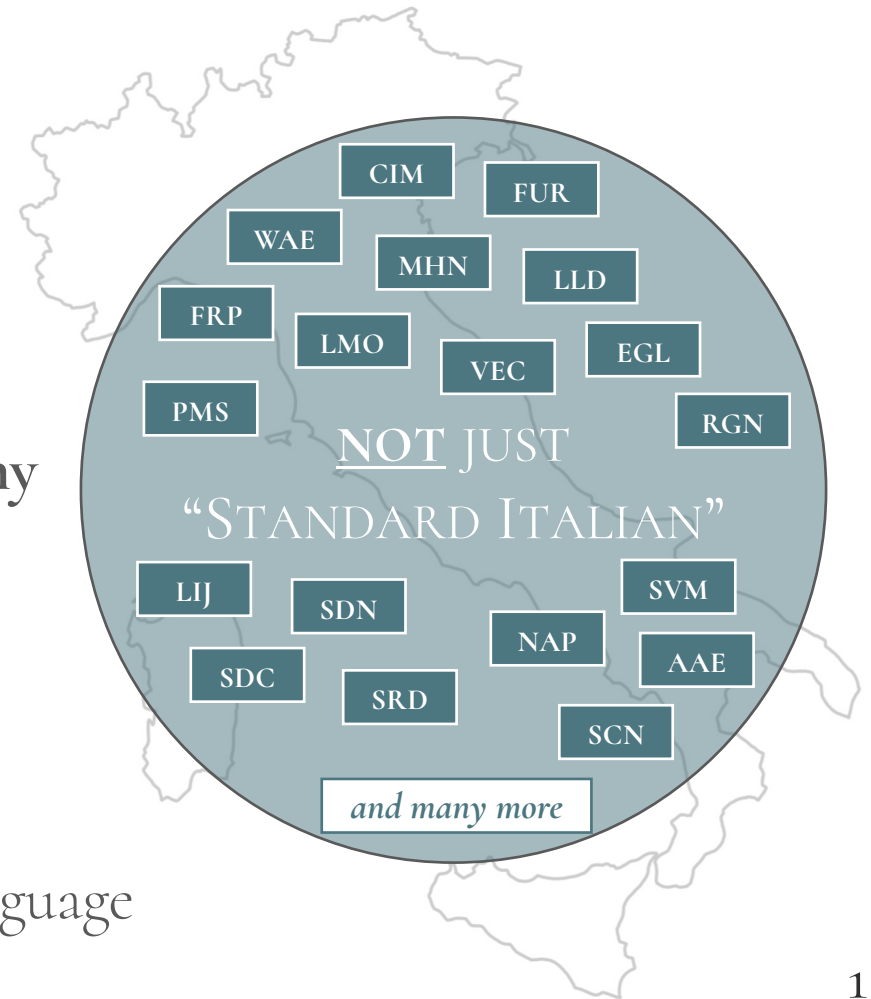
Introduction

Italy: linguistically-diverse country

- Many **languages, dialects, and regional varieties**
- Mostly **oral** and **without established orthography**

Diatopic language variation in Italy

- Focal point in **linguistics** (e.g., linguistic atlases)
- **User-generated texts:** informal, spontaneous language



Contribution

DIATOPIT: the first social media corpus focused on **diatopic language variation in Italy** for language varieties other than Standard Italian

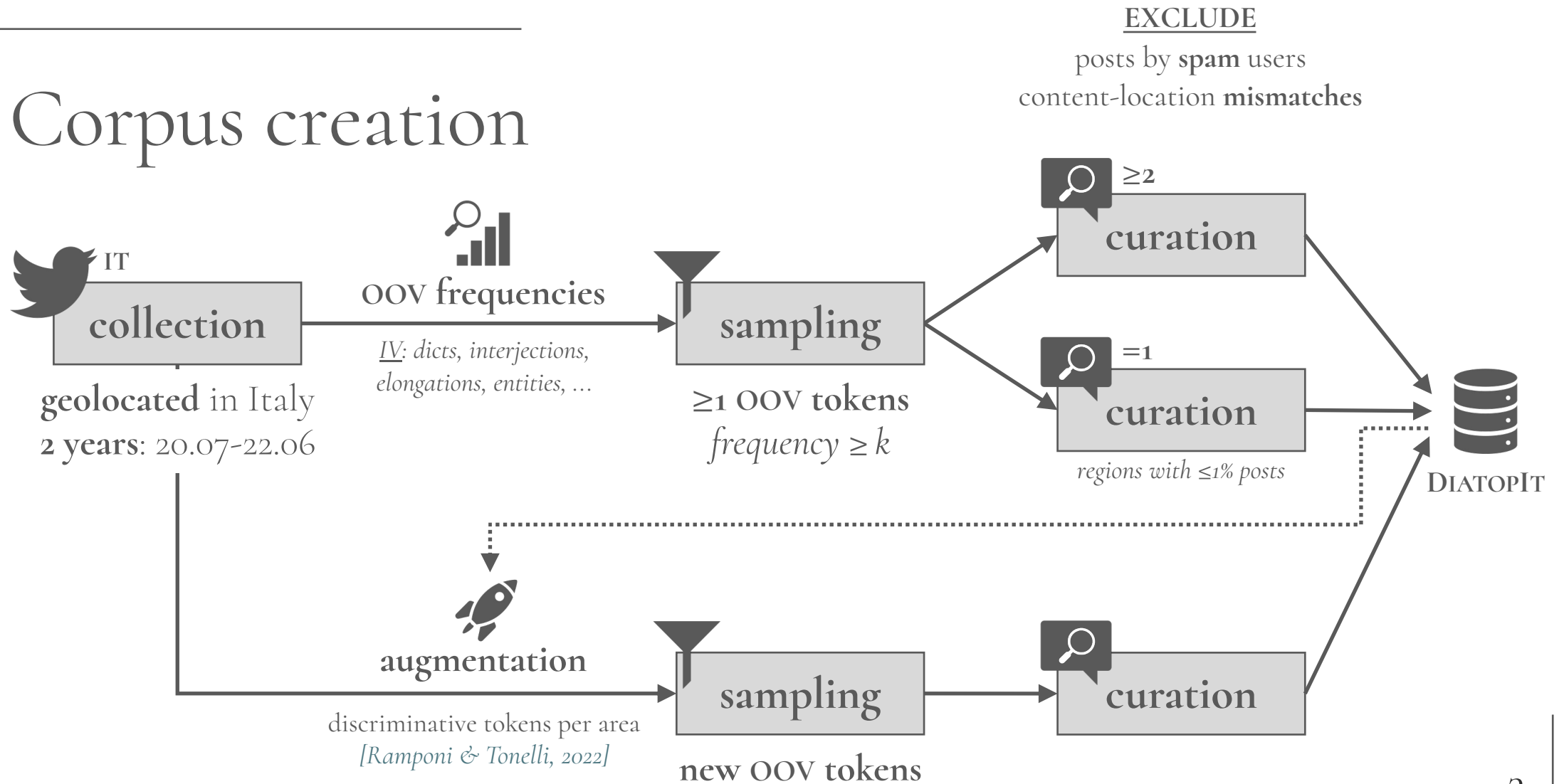
- Actual use, orthography choices, code-switching (*language contact and vitality*)

1 chiov' tutt a jurnat', ce serv' o mbrell'
en. *it's raining all day, we need an umbrella*

2 ho così sonno che me bala l'oeucc
en. *I'm so sleepy that my eye trembles*

3 da caruso anche io ci andavo spesso!
en. *I used to go there often as a kid too!*

Corpus creation



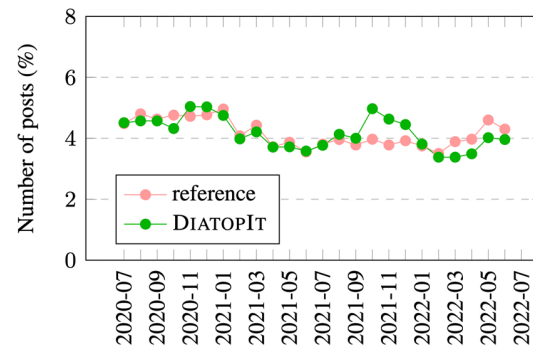
Corpus analysis: *distribution*

15K+ posts by 3,7K authors – 4.1 posts/user

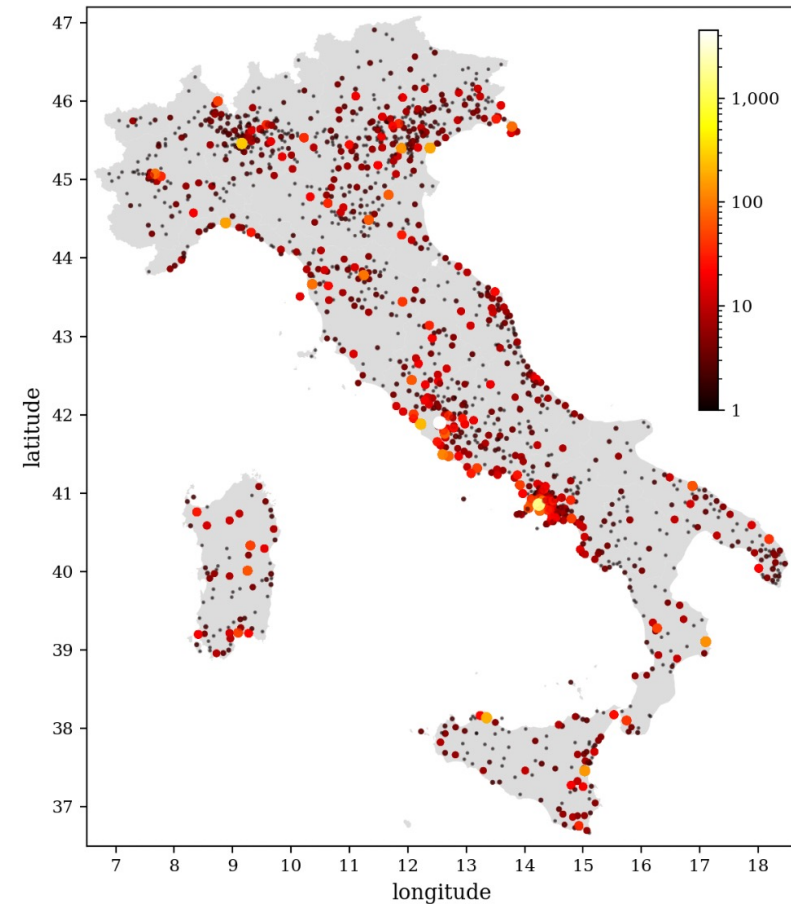
- 55K OOV tokens – 14.1% avg OOV/post
- cities, coastal/lowlands vs rural/mountain areas

*Temporal biases minimized
due to the topic-agnostic
corpus creation procedure*

DISTRIBUTION OVER TIME



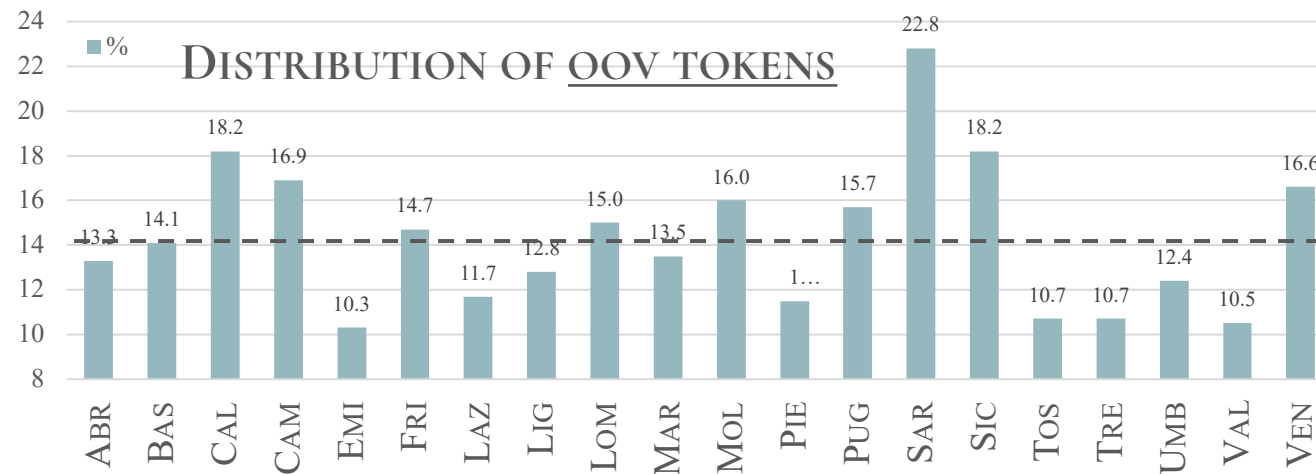
DISTRIBUTION OVER SPACE



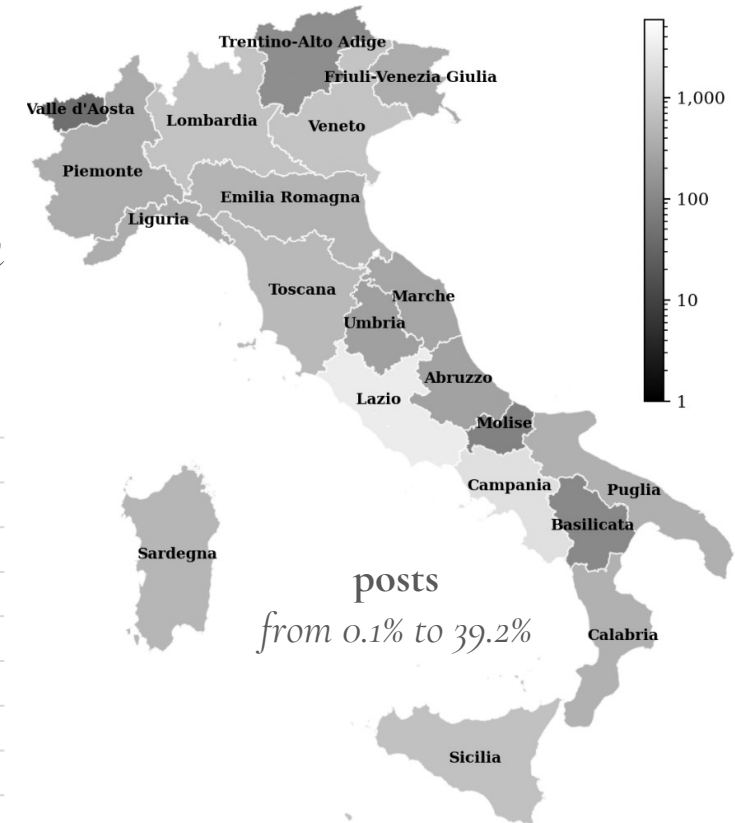
Corpus analysis: *distribution*

Regions varies a lot in terms of:

- **posts** – *population & use of varieties other than Italian*
- **OOV tokens** – *non-Standard Italian lexical items*



DISTRIBUTION OVER SPACE



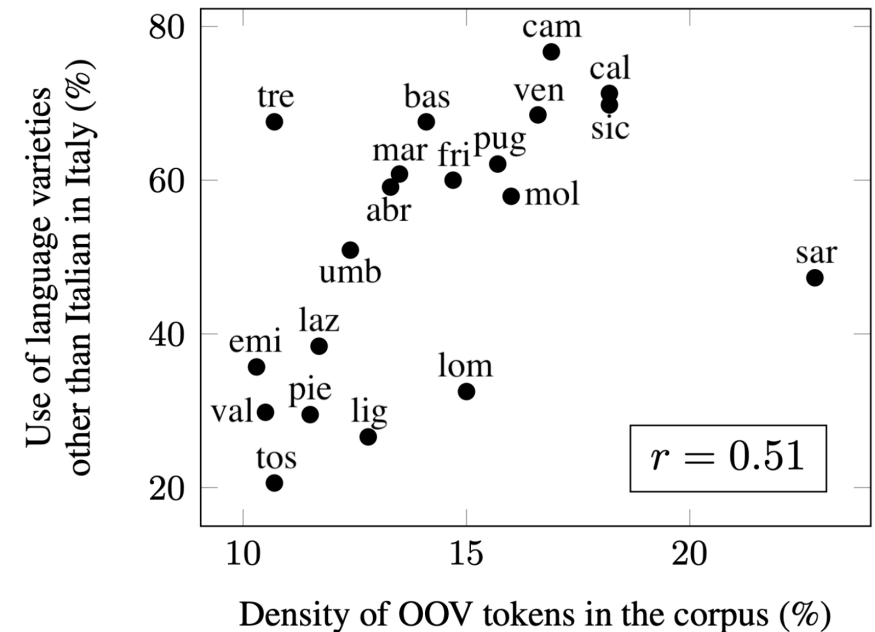
Corpus analysis: OOV density and actual use

Degree of mixing with Standard Italian

- HYP: the *more* a variety is used, the *less* lexical items that belong to Italian are employed

OOV density vs use of varieties [ISTAT, 2017]

- Substantial correlation ($r = 0.51$)
- SAR (*speakers' awareness*), TRE (*German varieties*)



Corpus analysis: *language use and vitality*

Most predictive per-region OOV tokens [Ramponi & Tonelli, 2022]

- HYP: the *more* language varieties are spoken in a region, the *higher* the likelihood that non-content OOV tokens (e.g., art, prep, conj) are used

CAM		SIC		VEN		EMI		Tos	
<i>token</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>token</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>token</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>token</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>token</i>	<i>score</i>
o*	1.00	u	1.00	ghe	1.00	soccia	1.00	diaccio	0.96
e*	1.00	bonu	0.93	xe	1.00	cinno	0.96	pigliá	0.91
tutt	0.94	ca	0.89	el	0.96	maroni	0.94	tope	0.89
nun	0.90	cu	0.88	no*	0.83	cagher	0.91	gliè	0.88
stu	0.88	semu	0.87	ga	0.81	mond	0.85	boja	0.86

confident use of local language varieties

restricted function of language varieties

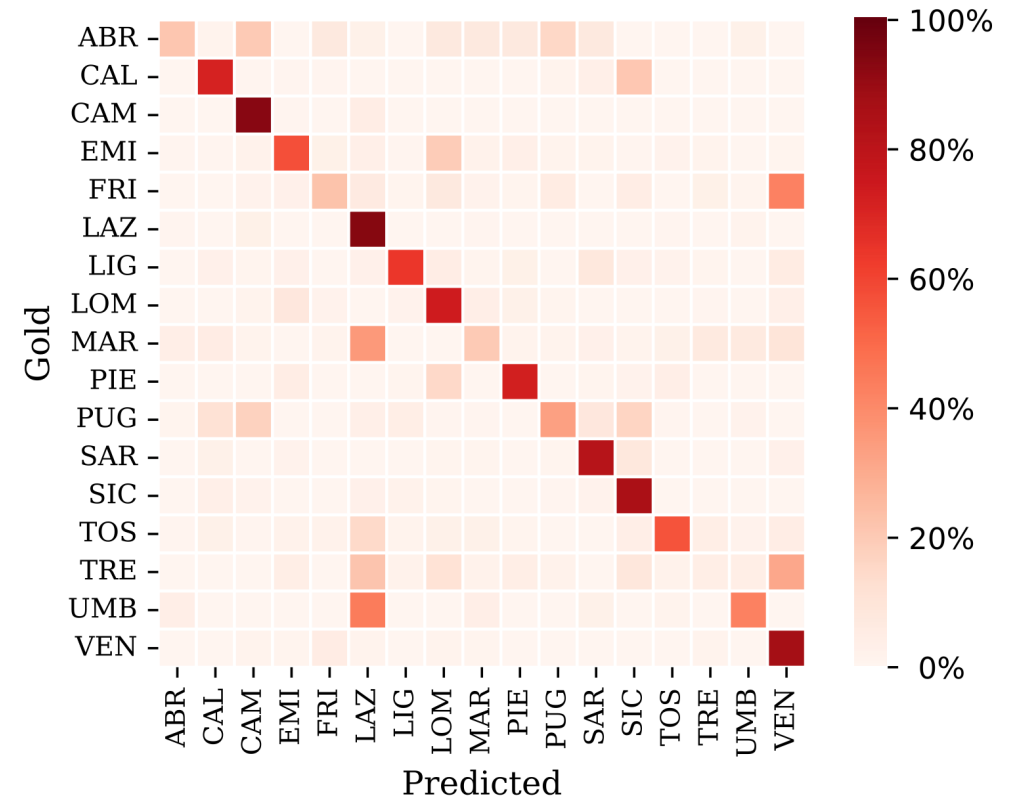
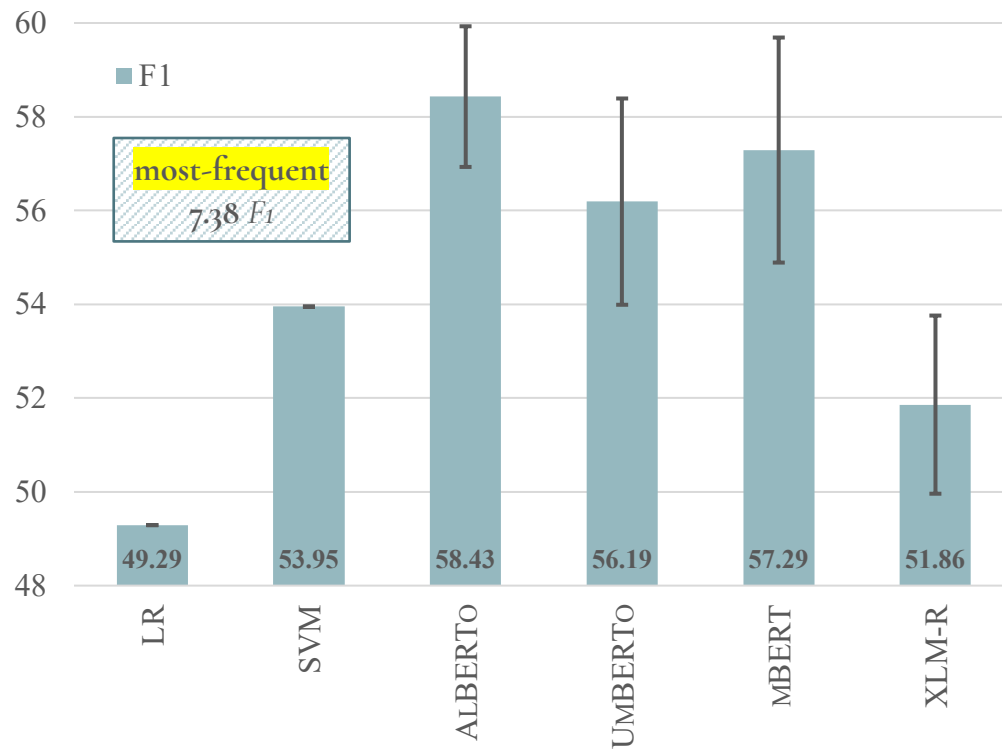
Experiments

How difficult is it to model diatopic language variation in Italy?

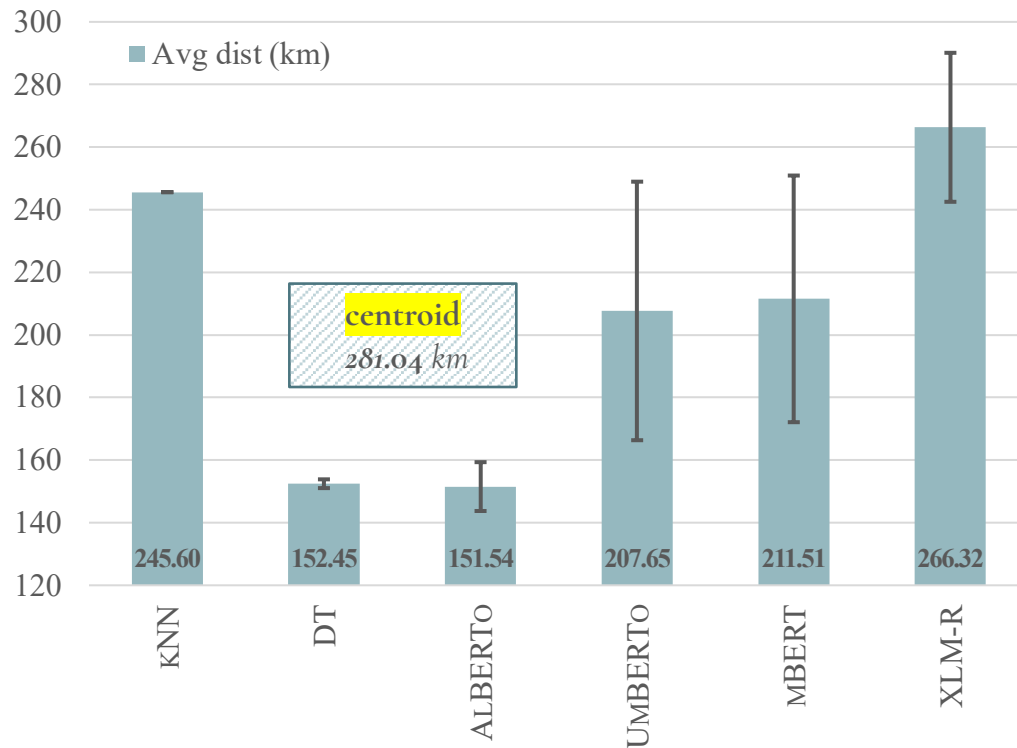
Experimental setup

- **Tasks:** *coarse-grained geolocation* [CG] and *fine-grained geolocation* [FG]
- **Evaluation:** *macro F1* [CG] and *avg dist (km)* [FG] on regions with >50 total posts
 - **Dev/test curation:** wide range of linguistic phenomena and microvariation
 - **Smoothed distribution:** more reliable evaluation for under-represented areas

Results and discussion: *CG task*



Results and discussion: *FG task*



Modeling diatopic variation is **hard** for transformer-based models, too

- Limited vocabulary coverage
- Pre-training data impacts stability

Conclusion

Corpus on *diatopic language variation* in Italy

- (Partially and even fully) written in local **languages, dialects, and regional Italian**
- **Spontaneous**: representative of actual use
- **Varied**: orthography and microvariation

Useful to study diatopic variation, code-switching and divergences in orthography, in order to assess vitality across local language varieties

