



LANGUAGE VARIETIES OF ITALY

Technology Challenges and Opportunities

■ TACL – Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics



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The linguistic context of Italy

"Italy holds especial treasures for linguists. There is probably no other area in Europe in which such a profusion of linguistic variation is concentrated into so small a geographical area."

— Maiden and Parry (1997)

Local language varieties

Primarily used in spoken contexts

- Romance varieties: most are "sisters" of Italian
- Germanic, Albanian, Hellenic, and Slavic ones

Id	Name	Branch	LoE	Speakers	Id	Name	Branch	LoE	Speakers
nap	Neapolitan	Romance	0	6.6M	roa-via	Vivaro-Alpine Occitan	Romance	()	65K
scn	Sicilian	Romance	\circ	4.7M	roa-gis	Gallo-Italic of Sicily	Romance		60K
vec	Venetian♦	Romance	0	3.9M	lld	Ladin♦	Romance		41K
lmo	Lombard	Romance		3.5M	grk-gri	Griko	Hellenic		35K
egl	Emilian	Romance		2.0M	roa-alc	Algherese Catalan	Romance		34K
pms	Piedmontese [♦]	Romance		1.4 M	wae	Walser	Germanic		13K
rgn	Romagnol	Romance		1.1 M	mhn	Mòcheno	Germanic		2K
srd	Sardinian [*]	Romance		1.0 M	grk-cal	Calabrian Greek	Hellenic		1K
fur	Friulian [♦]	Romance		0.6M	roa-fae	Faetar	Romance		1K
lij	Ligurian♦	Romance		0.5M	svm	Molise Slavic	Slavic		1K
gem-sty	South Tyrolean	Germanic	0	0.3M	sla-res	Resian	Slavic		<1K
aae	Arbëreshë Albanian	Albanian		0.1M	cim	Cimbrian	Germanic		<1K
sdn	Gallurese	Romance		0.1M	roa-gar	Gardiol	Romance		<1K
sdc	Sassarese	Romance		0.1M	itk	Judeo-Italian	Romance		<1K
frp	Francoprovençal	Romance	O	71 K	gem-toi	Töitschu	Germanic		<1K

○ vulnerable • definitely endangered • severely endangered UNESCO (Moseley, 2010)

*boundaries serve as egl a reading guide only lii roa-via ¦ ☆ aae roa-fae roa-alc grk-gri sdc srd roa-gar grk-cal roa-gis

cim

lmo

wae gem-toi

pms

lld

sla-res

mhn

gem-sty

Moseley, 2010. "Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger". UNESCO Publishing.

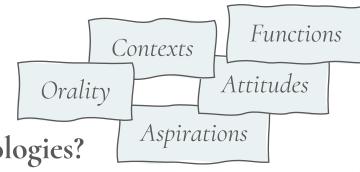
The default machine-centric approach

Strong emphasis on data scarcity

- "Under-resourcedness" (1 in terms of machine-readable, written data)
- <u>Common take</u>: need for more resources or computational means to bridge the gap
- Counting: decoupling unique situations from volume of resources (Joshi et al., 2020)

Just a step back...

- Why written resources are scarse (and sparse)?
- Do target communities really need text-based technologies?



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On representativeness: Wikipedia

Mainstream resource (320 editions, 10+ Italy's varieties)

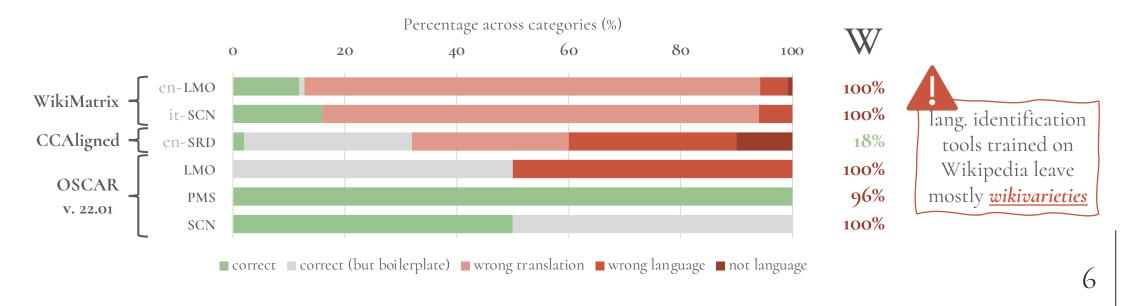
<u>A Typically taken monolithically</u> regardless of their actual content and metadata

- Different editions, different guidelines: orthographies and local variants
- Content not tied to speakers' identity: homogeneization of cultures/perspectives
- **Artificial varieties (wikivarieties)**: no local themes & lexicon (e.g., objects, professions)
- Partially bot-generated: many placeholder pages (e.g., years, municipalities, ...)

On representativeness: web-crawled corpora

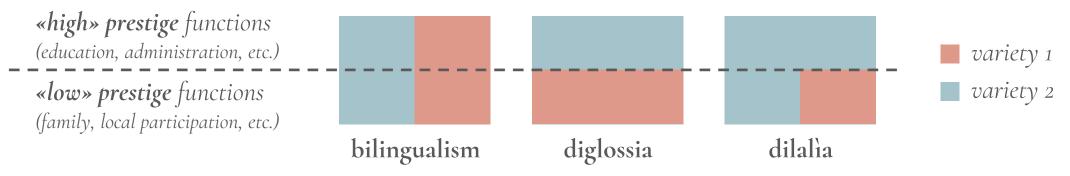
Manual audit of crawled corpora which include Italy's varieties

• Following the labeling scheme and guidelines presented in Kreutzer et al. (2022)



Uniform functions and contexts – and needs

Functional differentiation: are language varieties all the same?



Sociopolitical contexts: some are protected by the Italian Law 482/1999, others by regional laws, others locally co-official, others promoted locally

Actual use: primarily oral, code-switched, written "the way words sound"

Towards a speaker-centric approach

Becoming aware of history & attitutes

Language varieties are perceived differently by their speakers

- Historically subjected to prejudices & censorship (e.g., Fascist Italianization)
- Then seen as synonym of ignorance & lack of integration (D'Agostino, 2015)
- Leveraged by political parties for independence purposes (esp. northern Italy)
- Rediscovered as additional expressive resource in comm. reportoire (Berruto, 2006)



A Speech communities have <u>many voices</u> that <u>may change over time</u>

Engaging with local communities

Understand the cultural, linguistic & socio-political context

- Learn about local agendas to support language vitality (\rightarrow locally-meaningful work)
 - E.g., culture preservation, language learning, intergenerational transmission
- Engage with local communities following equity, reciprocity, and respect (Bird, 2020)
- Involve speakers at all design stages (e.g., participatory work, Caselli et al. (2021))
- A Engagement process & actors may differ across communities/contexts
 - <u>Cultural institutes</u> promoting initiatives on language/culture vs <u>individuals</u>

"Language and Culture Institutes in Italy". https://github.com/varietiesoftheboot/language-and-culture-institutes.

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Initiating Varieties of the Boot

A local, multidisciplinary community aimed at studying and supporting the vitality of languages and dialects of Italy through responsible, participatory, and locally-meaningful development of language and speech technology

- Introduce newcomers to the *speaker-centric* approach
- Foster discussion on practices in diverse environments
- Encourage *participatory work* between fields of study, speech communities, and cultural institutes
- Raise awareness on the linguistic heritage of Italy



Alternative directions

Regional Italian in NLP

• Account for it at all levels (not lexical only!), investigate disparities across variants

Linguistic atlases and dialectometry

Collaborate w/ atlas projects, complement qualitative studies with quantitative work

Functional, social, and contextual aspects of code-switching

• Study the why and when towards understanding language replacement processes

Conclusion

- Language varieties of Italy have diverse functions and contexts
- Speech communities have different needs for technology
- Variation is natural, and language and culture are inseparable
- *Engaging* with communities: great opportunities for work that *matters*