DiverSITa

A NEW CORPUS FOR THE DOCUMENTATION OF L2 ITALIAN

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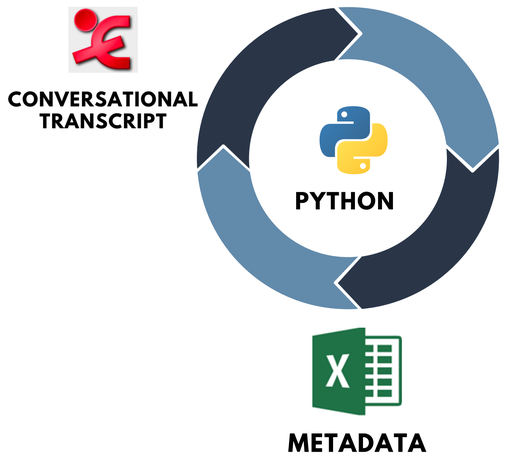
KIParla is the most recent corpus of spoken Italian that is made publicly available.



NoSketch Engine

1.3 million words
more info @
www.kiparla.it

KIParla is a modular corpus where each module can be queried autonomously

- **KIP:** interaction at the University in Torino and Bologna (conversation, interviews, office hours, lessons, exams). Focus on register variation.
- **KIPasti:** dinner-table conversation involving families with different origins and social background. Focus on social variation.
- **ParlaTo:** Interviews collected in Torino. Focus on social variation.

The DiverSITa project aims to further expand the KIParla corpus by adding new data from L2ers and plurilingual speakers of Italian.

- To provide a better representation of plurilingualism
- To analyse the linguistic outcomes of recent migration flows
- To work towards recognition and valorisation of the repertoires of plurilingual speakers.

To account for L2 varieties of Italian and include variation in:

- educational backgrounds (school programmes, amateur courses, untutored learning),
- family language policies
- types of attainment.

- **ParlaBo:** Interviews collected in Bologna. Focus on social variation.
- **ParlaBz:** dinner-table conversations collected in Bolzano/Bozen
- **ParlaNa:** Interviews collected in Napoli. Focus on social variation.

The same collection methods are used for:

- Speakers of national origin
- Heritage speakers
- L2ers

The data collection so far

Community	Interview	Conversation	Tot
China BO	9:19:00	2:13:39	**11:32:39**
Ukraine BO	9:46:27	1:29:03	**11:15:30**
Morocco BO	8:32:34	1:35:54	**10:08:28**
Bangladesh BO	9:58:16	0	**9:58:16**
Peru To	06:28:15	00:47:18	**07:15:33**
Morocco TO	06:34:43	00:09:17	**06:44:00**
China TO	01:51:38	0	**01:51:38**
Romania TO	10:03:10	0	**10:03:10**
Tot	**37:23:40**	**5:18:36**	**68:49:14**

Expected: ca. 128 hrs, 1,250,000 tokens

Principles for the transcription of L2 varieties

- form-to function approach in order to avoid comparative fallacy (Rastelli 2009, Andorno 2009). Phenomena beyond the word level (e.g. agreement) are not tagged.
- Forms that are phonetically non standard but do not affect word morphology are normalised based on standard orthography.
- Inexistent forms are marked with a $ sign.
- Words in languages other than Italian are marked with a # sign.
- Forms that are phonetically ambiguous are normalised in writing, but a ( ) sign is used to mark the transcriber's best guess.

```
PST001  alla @chissia (.) @chissia #se #dice? #iglesia?
INT001  è chiesa chiesa

- at the chissia is chissia how you say 'church'?
- it's 'chiesa'
```

```
PST001  $arrivamo: in italia: con mio figlio,
INT001  mh mh,
PST001  e mio marito,
PST001  por #por #tema #de::la malattia al
        cuore di mio figlio

we arrive in Italy with my son, because of my son's heart disease
```

Finanziato dall'Unione europea NextGenerationEU
Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca
Italiadomani PIANO NAZIONALE DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA