

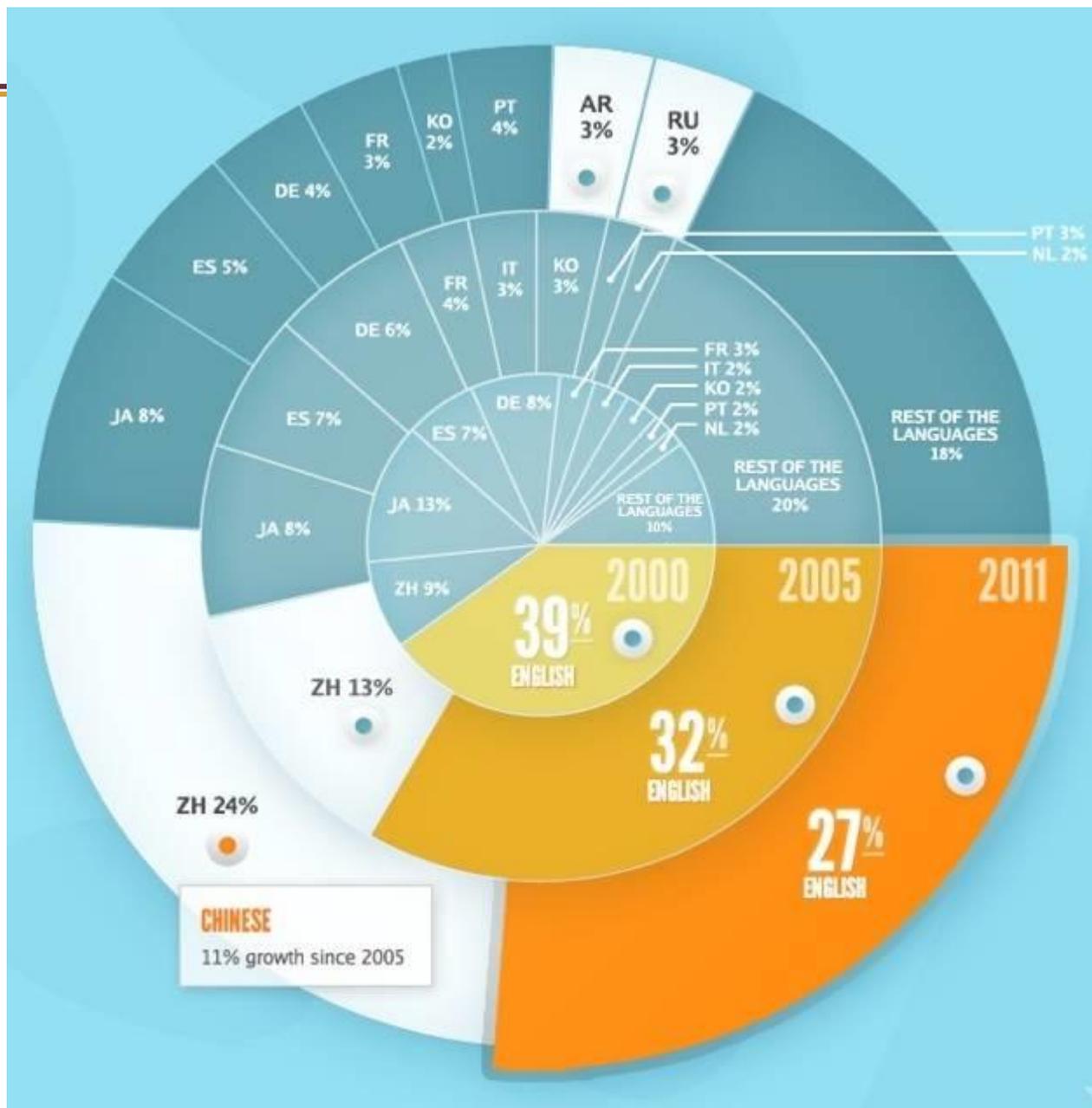
Themes

- the “low digital diversity issue”
- measures for increasing digital language diversity → digital language revitalisation
- community empowerment
- the Digital Language Diversity Project

the low Digital Language Diversity issue

- there is little linguistic diversity in the digital space
- languages aren't digitally equal





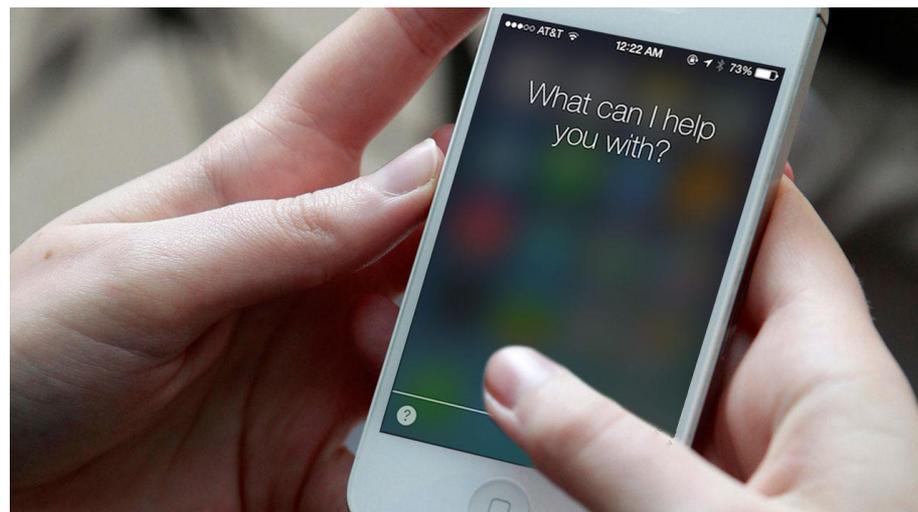
CHINESE
11% growth since 2005



A normal language...

is used in every context, including the digital one:

- to look for information
- to communicate and socially interact
- to buy, express opinions, make use of entertainment products, deploy services



in a lesser-used language...

This is not possible, or very limited



Wikipedia

Mammal

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Mammal \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Mammalian" redirects here. For the 2010 documentary film, see [Mammalian \(film\)](#).

Mammals (class **Mammalia** /məˈmeɪliə/) are a **clade** of **endothermic amniotes** distinguished from **reptiles** and **birds** by the possession of **hair**,^[a] three **middle ear bones**, **mammary glands**, and a **neocortex** (a region of the brain). The mammalian brain regulates body temperature and the **circulatory system**, including the four-chambered **heart**.

The mammals include the largest animals on the planet, the **rorquals** and other large whales, as well as some of the most intelligent, such as **elephants**, some **primates**, **humans**, and some of the **cetaceans**. The basic body type is a four-legged land-borne animal, but some mammals are adapted for **life at sea**, in the air, in the trees, or on two legs. The largest group of mammals, the **placentals**, have a **placenta**, which enables feeding the fetus during gestation. Mammals range in size from the 30–40 mm (1.2–1.6 in) **bumblebee bat** to the 33-meter (108 ft) **blue whale**.

The word "**mammal**" is modern, from the scientific name *Mammalia* coined by **Carl Linnaeus** in 1758, derived from the **Latin** *mamma* ("teat, pap"). All **female mammals** nurse their young with milk, which is secreted from special **glands**, the mammary glands. According to *Mammal Species of the World*, 5,416 **species** were known in 2006. These were grouped in 1,229 **genera**, 153 **families** and 29 **orders**.^[1] In 2008 the IUCN completed a five-year, 1,700-scientist **Global Mammal Assessment** for its **IUCN Red List**, which counted 5,488 accepted species at the end of that period.^[2]

In some classifications, the mammals are divided into two subclasses not counting fossils: the **Prototheria**, that is, the order **Monotremata**; and the **Theria**, or the infraclasses **Metatheria** and **Eutheria**. The **marsupials** constitute the **crown group** of the Metatheria, and include all living metatherians as well as many extinct ones; the placentals are the crown group of the Eutheria.

Except for the five species of **monotremes** (egg-laying mammals), all modern mammals give birth to live young. Most mammals, including the six most species-rich orders, belong to the placental group. The three largest orders in numbers, are first **Rodentia**: **mice**, **rats**, **porcupines**, **beavers**, **capybaras**, and other gnawing mammals; then **Chiroptera**: **bats**; and then **Soricomorpha**: **shrews**, **moles** and **solenodons**. The next three orders, depending on the

Mammals

Temporal range:
225–0 Ma (Kemp) or 167–0 Ma (Rowe)

See [discussion of dates in text](#)

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Wikipedia

Spendýr

Spendýr (fræðiheiti *Mammalia*) eru flokkur seildýra í undirfylkingu hryggdýra sem einkennist af því að vera með mjólkurkirtla, sem kvendýrin nota til að framleiða mjólk til að næra ungvíði; feld eða hárl og innverminn líkama (heitt blóð). Heilinn stýrir blóðrásarkerfinu, þar á meðal hjarta með fjögur hólf. Um 5.500 tegundir spendýra eru þekktar sem skiptast í um 1.200 ættkvíslir, 152 ættir og 46 ættbálka.

Eigindi [breyta | breyta frumkóða]

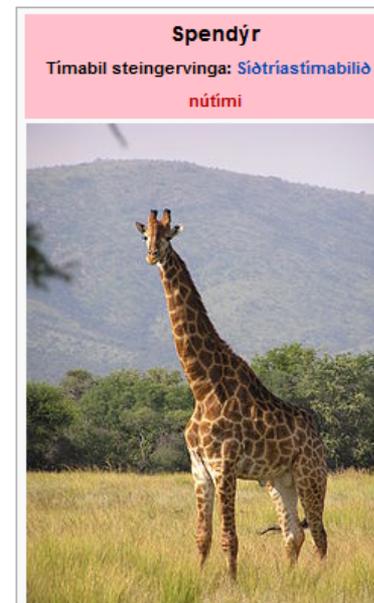
Flest spendýr fæða lifandi afkvæmi, en tegundir af undirflokk nefdýra verpa eggjum. Þó svo væri ekki væri þessi eiginleiki ekki einkennandi fyrir flokkinn þar sem ýmis önnur dýr, eins og t.d. gúbbfiskar og sleggjuháfar, fæða einnig lifandi afkvæmi.

Kvendýr af flokki spendýra eru öll með mjólkurkirtla en eru ekki öll með spena (eða geirvörtur). Aftur hefur nefdýraundirflokkurinn þar sérstöðu en kvendýr af þeim flokki eru með holur á kviðnum sem mjólkín seitlar út um í stað spena.

Heilar allra spendýra eru með nýbörk, en hann er einkennandi fyrir flokkinn.

Flest spendýr eru landdýr en sum þ.á m. sækýr og hvalir eru vatnsdýr .

Tenglar [breyta | breyta frumkóða]



“You affect the
world by what
you browse”

Tim Berners Lee

The language you
use will affect your
browsing experience



ristorante tipico torre di pisa

Web Maps Immagini Notizie Video Altro ▾ Strumenti di ricerca

Circa 194.000 risultati (0,59 secondi)

Ristoranti Pisa, Trattoria tipica in centro storico

www.ristorantelapergoletta.com/pergoletta.php ▾

Nel cuore del Centro Storico di Pisa, a pochi passi al Teatro Verdi, si trova il Ristorante la Pergoletta, un locale storico per la Ristorazione Tipica di Pisa che da ...

Hai visitato questa pagina.

Migliori 30 Ristoranti a Pisa del 2015 su TripAdvisor

www.tripadvisor.it/Restaurants-g187899-Pisa_Province_of_Pisa_Tuscan... ▾

Prenota il migliori ristoranti a Pisa, Provincia di Pisa su TripAdvisor: trovi ... La Torre di Pisa: ristoranti nelle vicinanze · Murale Tuttomondo di Keith Haring: ...

Peperosa - La Taverna di Emma - L'Ostellino - Gusto al 129

Ristorante Tipico Toscano, molto buono - TripAdvisor

www.tripadvisor.it > ... > Pisa > Ristoranti: Pisa > Il Campano ▾

★★★★★ Valutazione: 5 - Recensione di un utente di TripAdvisor - 5 mar 2012

Il locale sorge all'interno di una antica torre... ed il nome gli venne dato dagli ... Il

Campano è un ristorante tipico e molto buono, proprio nel centro di Pisa.

Ristorante Enoteca IL TOSCANO, Pisa - Ristorante ...

www.tripadvisor.it > ... > Provincia di Pisa > Pisa > Ristoranti: Pisa ▾

★★★★★ Valutazione: 4 - 329 recensioni

Descrizione: Piccolo ristorante TIPICO TOSCANO. il ristorante si trova vicino la torre di pisa ma non è il classico ristorante da turisti, tutt'altro il posto non è ...

Ristorante tipico vicino a torre di pisa

Osteria dei Cavalieri Snc
4,2 ★★★★★ 33 recensioni · Enoteca
Via S. Frediano · Menù di terra e mare in cornice del 200
Apri alle 12:30



Ristorante Trattoria da Mario
4,6 ★★★★★ 15 recensioni · Ristorante di cucina tradizionale
Via Luigi Bianchi · Menù di terra e mare in locale familiare
Oggi chiuso



Google Typical restaurant leaning tower pisa

Web Immagini Maps Video Notizie Altro ▾ Strumenti di ricerca

Circa 516.000 risultati (0,59 secondi)

Leaning Tower Pisa - musement.com

www.musement.com/Leaning-Tower-Pisa ▾

Check the Best Attractions Buy your Ticket Online in Advance!

Torre di Pisa

www.opapisa.it/

4,5 ★★★★★ 960 recensioni Google · [Scrivi una recensione](#)

 Piazza del Duomo, 56126 Pisa PI
 050 835011

Leaning Tower of Pisa - TripAdvisor

www.tripadvisor.co.uk > ... > Things to do in Pisa ▾ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

★★★★★ Valutazione: 4,5 - 6.842 recensioni

One of the worlds most famous tourist sites, one must visit here when able to. Visit early in the day to beat the crowds and if you want to go up the top of the ...

Restaurants in Pisa Tuscany | Eat in Pisa | Behind the Tower

www.behindthetower.com/en/pisa/.../restaurants-pl... ▾ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

The first decent restaurant near the Leaning Tower. ... It doesn't get any more Pisan than this: traditional recipes handed down from generation to generation.

The best restaurant near Pisa Leaning Tower - TripAdvisor

www.tripadvisor.com > ... > Locanda Sant'Agata ▾ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

★★★★★ Valutazione: 5 - Recensione di a TripAdvisor user

04 apr 2012 - Locanda Sant'Agata: The best restaurant near Pisa Leaning Tower - See ... Average. 14. Poor. 4. Terrible. 11. Rating summary. Food. Service.

Food in Pisa - GowithOh

www.gowithoh.com > ... > Pisa City Guide ▾ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

Best known for the Leaning Tower, Pisa is popularly visited for its ... La Grotta is a typical earthy Pisan retreat of a restaurant housed in a cave-like interior.

Pisa Restaurants - Virtual Tourist

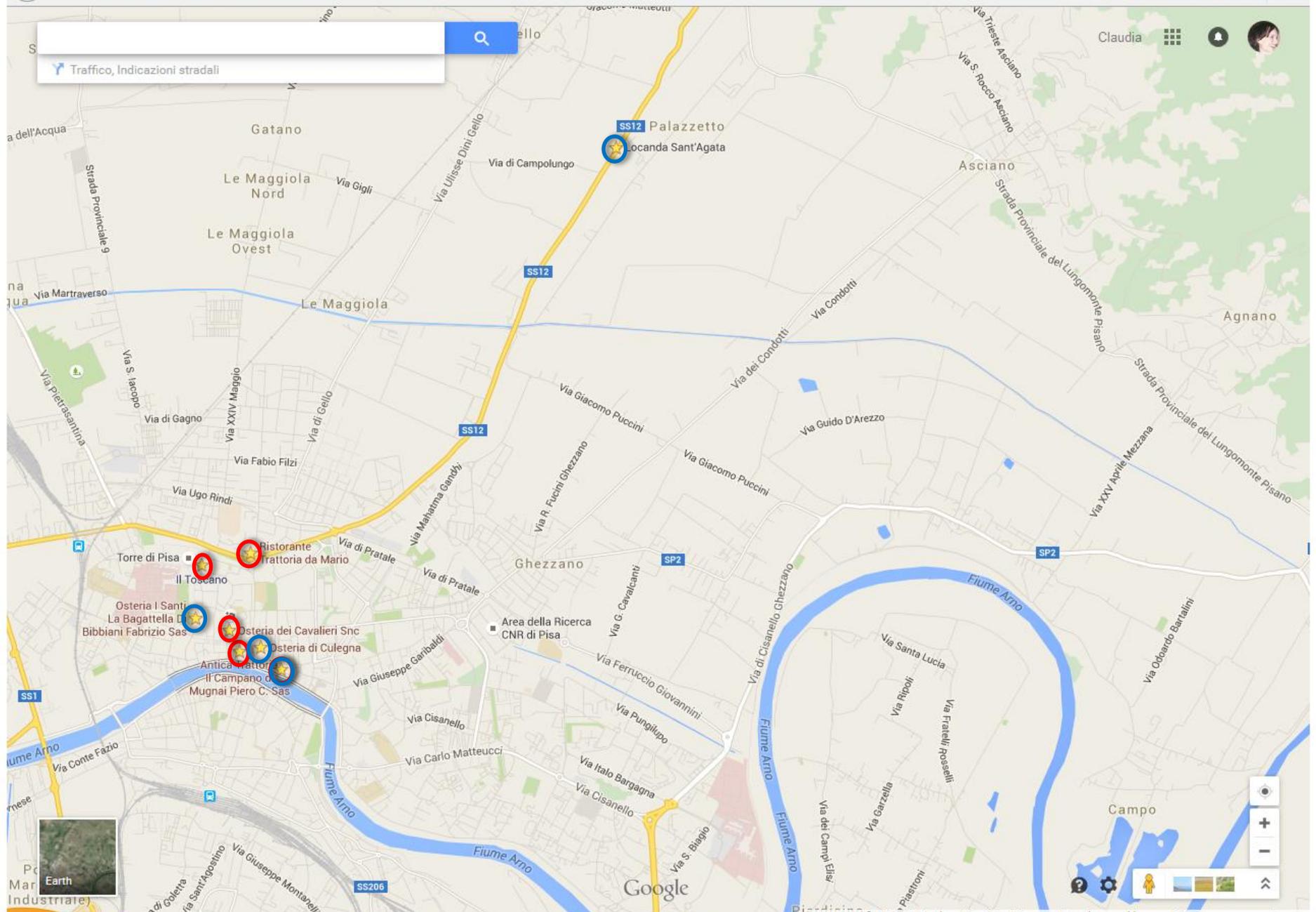
www.virtualtourist.com > ... > Italy > Tuscany > Pisa ▾ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

Best Pisa Restaurants: 92 restaurant reviews and 80 photos of 57 ... Ricotta and chopped nuts; La Piadonna - cheap and cheeful traditional snacks ... Most people get this desire for food after walking the walk at the Leaning Tower of Pisa.



Traffico, Indicazioni stradali

Claudia



Low Digital Language Diversity: Causes

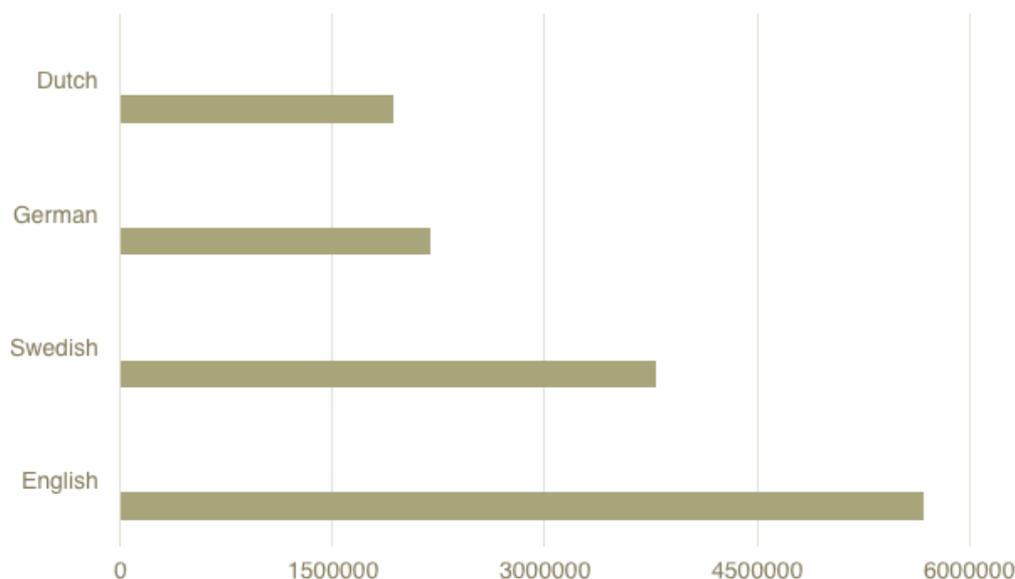
- low prestige
- lack of official recognition
- no real “need” to be used digitally
- little economic interest
- uneven technological development

Which consequences for citizens?

- inequality of digital rights
 - access to information
 - access to services
 - access to technological development
- older people and economically and culturally disadvantaged ones are discriminated
- the language(s) you speak has an impact on Internet accessibility



Access to information



Wikipedia: 290 languages

Google translator: 90 languages

Access to services

- Amazon Kindle: 34
- Facebook: about 70
- Twitter: 27
- TripAdvisor: 47
- Booking.com: 40

Access to technological development

- Siri available in 25 languages
- 3 years after launch, Siri knew only 5 European languages. They are now 12
- Most European citizens cannot access this service.

Internet accessibility...

- not only a matter of broadband access and hardware and software accessibility
- there is as well a linguistic dimension



What consequences for linguistic heritage?

- Digital diglossia
- Digital minoritization
- Digital extinction
- Rapid obsolescence
- De-valorisation
- Neglect



Digital diglossia

- in a multilingual context, one language is excluded from the digital context in favor of another one
- never accesses it or it's refused from it



Digital minoritization

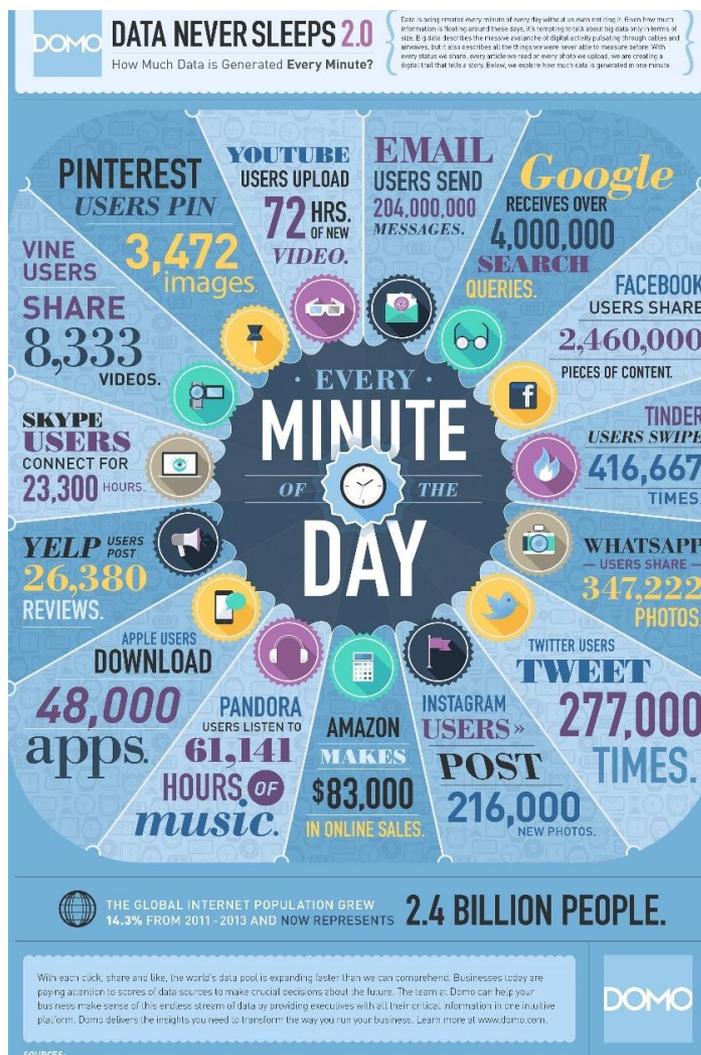
- When a majority language outside the digital context becomes a minority one in that one
- The case of many widely spoken languages but not widely supported



“Digital extinction”

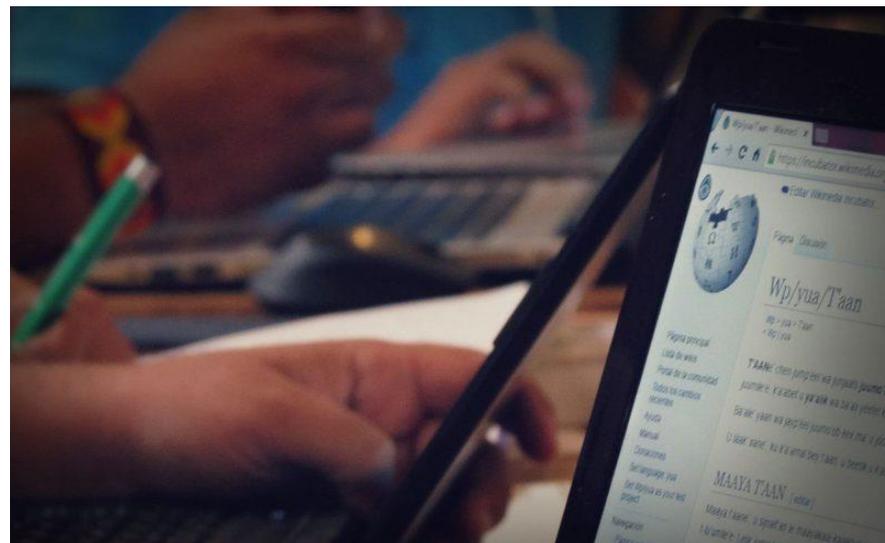


Why a Digital Language Diversity Project?



Project's main features

- focus on empowering
- take a bottom-up approach to increase DLD
- provide a framework for Digital Language Revitalisation
- re-package and re-purpose material for digital language revitalisation



Digital Language Planning and Revitalisation

- must put speakers at the center
- Build local capacity
- importance of grassroots initiatives
- identifies what, how and when must be done to ensure a language an adequate digital development

Yadiko Jitomagaro
Comunidad

Biografía Información Fotos Me gusta Videos

Comunidad

Buscar publicaciones en esta página

PERSONAS

177 Me gusta

INFORMACIÓN

- Somos los hermanos Kuru Naforo del clan Noinul Jitomagaro. Hablamos la variante minika (Uitoto). Queremos compartir la palabra sin ánimo de lucro.
- <http://yadikojitomagaro.wordpress.com/>

FOTOS

Yadiko Jitomagaro 14 de abril · 🌐

Kue nairai jamanomo kaimare itikue omoi bie uai eroina

Me gusta Comentar

Yadiko Jitomagaro ha compartido su foto. 9 de abril · 🌐

Los invitamos a seguir nuestra página Yadiko Jitomagaro, buscamos no solo la protección del patrimonio cultural e inmaterial, sino dar a conocer nuestra lengua minika del Alto Amazonas en Colombia. Ñu ju ju

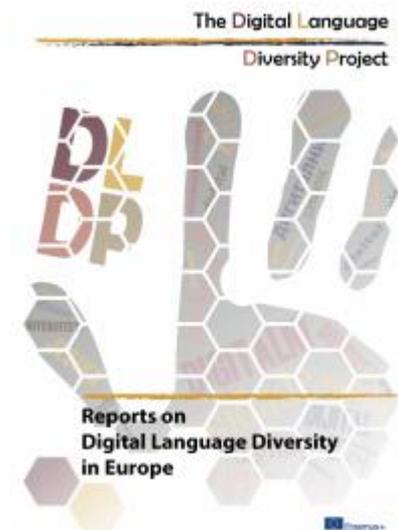
| JUBIE, JUBIE | Fekariya |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Jubie, jubie. | Hambriento, hambriento. |
| Jairue, jairué. | Rebusco, rebusco. |
| Jubie, jubie. | Hambriento, hambriento. |
| Jairue, jairué. | Rebusco, rebusco. |
| Anabi raiidi mood fokie jitó. | Abajo sentado el hijo de usted padre |
| daama jerie guyanona. | Solo comió bastante |
| tamuai rafuiyai yote. | Mentiras palabras avisas. |

DLDP Phases and Tools

- Observe & Assess
- Educate
- Impact
- Digital Language Vitality Scale
- Digital Language Survival Kits
- Digital Language Training Programme
- Digital Language Diversity Roadmap

Observe and Assess : Digital Language Vitality Scale

- a scale (from pre-digital to thriving)
- a set of indicators
- a model for eliciting information
 - English model available



- Still or pre-digital: basic infrastructure is lacking (e.g. character encoding; connectivity level; low digital proficiency)
- Dormant: basic infrastructure is in place but technological development is still missing for a language to be used over digital devices
- Emergent: limited technological support is available; texting and messaging are possible; infant language resources
- Developing: the language is used on websites; basic language resources are available; no or very little use over social media
- Vital: social media use of the language is widespread; big Wikipedia projects; no localized interfaces
- Thriving: the language can be used extensively in all current digital domains and devices.

DLVS Indicators

- Digital Usability: Evidence of connectivity, Digital literacy, Character encoding, Size of digital population, Availability of language resources
- Digital Use: Websites, Internet television, Blogs and Forums, Streaming audio and video, Games, eBooks, Digital Libraries and archives, Wikipedia, Use on social communication tools
- Digital Prestige: Online newspapers, Edu-tainment products and services, Bilingual websites, Localised social networks, Localized digital services, Localized main operating systems, Machine translation tools, Dedicated Internet domain

DLDP Survey

- RML knowledge: perceived degree of fluency in the language inquired and values attributed to the language, whether mainly affective, identitarian, or instrumental;
- Activism: whether the respondent qualifies as a language activist² ;
- Extent and frequency of use of the language: is the language mainly used in oral or written form? In informal contexts only or in institutional ones as well? How often is the language used in those contexts?
- E-communication: is the language ever used for writing e-mails, texting, chatting or other instant messaging? If yes, how often? If not, why?
Digital use: is the language ever used for surfing the Net, reading, writing/ commenting blogs, forums or websites? If yes, how? Only passively or actively as well? If not, why?
- Technological support: if a specific keyboard is needed to type in the language, is it available?
Digital media: are digital media such as websites, blogs, Internet TV, audio and video streaming, e-books, etc. available in the language?
- Wikipedia: is a Wikipedia available in the language and if yes, is it read and/or edited?
Social media: how often is the language used on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)?
- Localised software and interfaces: are operating systems, software and social media interfaces localised in the language? If yes, is the localised version used?
Language resources: are language resources and tools (such as online dictionaries, spell checkers, machine translation interfaces) available for the language?

- Available for Basque, Breton, Karelian and Sardinian
 - Basque: 427
 - Breton: 202
 - Karelian: 156
 - Sardinian: 516

Key findings

- Regional and minority language speakers have a **strong desire** to use their languages digitally, in **all the sociolinguistic domains** and **for all the purposes** where major languages are used
- **Social media has a huge potential** as a domain that drives language revitalisation, but this sociolinguistic space is still restricted
- There is a clear demand for **increased regional language usage** in the public domain
- Minoritised language speakers **need to be supported and encouraged** regarding their ability to use their languages digitally and for their importance as digital content creators
- The **lack of structural support for these languages** is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. The digital development of these languages is not sustainable when it has to rely on the work of a handful of activists and volunteers

Educate: the Digital Language Training Programme

- less technical, for individual activists
- Articulated over 6 modules, covering different topics for digital language revitalization (social media, language technologies, digital activism...)
- Motivational as well as instructional

Impact: the Digital Language Survival Kits

- Kits: for experts
- a set of “emergency packs” indicating the actions to be undertaken for improving the digital language vitality level
- challenges and difficulties, which areas need to be addressed first, which tools are available



Impact: the Digital Language Diversity Roadmap



The Roadmap

by Davyth Hicks

Executive Summary

- » Many of the 6000 to 7000 languages spoken in the world today are in danger of becoming extinct.
- » In order to establish a sustainable policy for safeguarding and promoting European and global linguistic diversity, policies for digital development have to be embraced. With so much of our lives happening on the internet and through digital devices, the digital domain represents a context that cannot be ignored.
- » If we are to ensure European digital language diversity for future generations we need substantive European level policies and legislation that acts to protect that diversity. If not speakers of these languages are facing a digital time-bomb as with current trajectories of digital development they will be excluded from using their own language in an increasingly digitized society.
- » The European Union has 24 official languages and 60 lesser-used languages. While they should all enjoy the same status only the official languages are fully recognised. The potential of digital development presents us with the opportunity to bridge the digital divide, and to progress towards greater digital language equality.
- » DLDP research shows that digital development for lesser-used languages must be community driven and not driven by the interests of the LT industry and corporations.
- » Language equality and diversity are at the heart of the European project and the EU now has the opportunity to empower all citizens to be able to use their own languages digitally. With these factors in mind, and in order to ensure language equality for the digital future, the DLDP consortium makes a wide-ranging set of recommendations.
- » Key recommendations are for legislation to ensure that States develop digital services in lesser-used languages so as to deal with the impending digital timebomb; and the extension of the Digital Language Diversity Project to conduct a Europe-wide survey for the EU on the digital needs of all European lesser-used languages.



Dissemination

- Final DLDP Event in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Basque Country), 20 July 2018
- co-located with HIGA! Second summit of Young Speakers of Minority Languages, 16-19 July
- registration still open and subsistence grants provided

- Substantial input given to Jill Evan's MEP Report "Language Equality in the Digital Age"
- Report adopted on 19 June by European Parliament's culture and education committee
- Adoption expected in September by MEPs during plenary session
- Once adopted, the report will be forwarded to the European Commission for consideration

Get in touch

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