# META FORUM 2016

# Multilingual Europe: News and Recent Developments from the Language Communities

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## Outline



- Language technology for regional and minority languages (Joint position paper - NPLD)
- Language technology for official state languages (Joint position paper EFNIL)
- Practical aspects of Language technology and multilingualism for citizens using regional and minority languages (NPLD)
- A strategic approach for strengthening development of Language Technology and multilingual tools for a language (Utrecht University)
- Discussion





## **EFNIL: 38 member organisations** from 28 countries







EFNIL is pursuing the following goals:

- The collection and exchange of information about the officially recognised standard languages of the EU and other official European languages;
- The provision of expert advice about language policy in the EU;
- The preservation of linguistic diversity within Europe;
- The promotion of plurilingualism amongst the citizens of the EU states.

The Federation also maintains an interest in the minority and regional languages of Europe.



- Projects relating to the description and analysis of the current linguistic situation within the EU as well as implications for longer-term linguistic development
  - European Language Monitor <u>http://efnil.org/projects/elm</u>
  - LLE Language Legislation in Europe <u>http://efnil.org/projects/lle</u>
- Scientifically based analysis of cross-state language problems and questions of language policy
- Consultation services in the field of language policy for political decision makers of the EU institutions and member states
- Propagation of the cultural and practical benefits of European linguistic diversity and plurilingualism through relevant actions and publications
- All other activities which contribute to its aims.

# EFNIL and NPLD joint position META NET

## **Key points**

- 1. It's not only about the money
- The potential of language technology will increase dramatically across the world in the coming years. If Europe wishes to become a world leader it must invest now in being at the forefront of developing language technologies. Through a focused, concerted, major interdisciplinary LT research effort, Europe can develop a new stronger position in terms of industry and at the same time preserve its precious languages.





 2. We need to have a strategic approach
The basic building blocks for the development of language technology will be vital components for the future developments within the IT revolution. The countries and regions of Europe as well as the European Union need to ensure that the necessary strategies and conditions for new developments are in place for all the languages of Europe.

### 3. It's a matter of democracy

Language technology will also help Europe to ensure citizens' rights, as it provides means for all Europeans to communicate with public bodies and have access to public web services in their preferred language, regardless of what status this language enjoys. Steps have already been taken by the EU in the ELRC-project sharing EU's machine translation technologies with public institutions of member states, but countries need to cooperate more and to develop measures to make sure that all languages are taken into account.





- 4. A multilingual strategy will not only benefit the languages - it is a driving force for research and development.
- Linking a positive and inclusive policy regarding multilingualism and linguistic diversity with strategic investments in the development of language technology for the Digital Single Market will bring about a quantum leap in the evolution of IT; putting Europe in a leading position in a core requirement.

### 5. Nobody should be left behind

- Developing the potential of the voice within new technologies will be a key development in the future. All languages should be able to share in these new developments and should be able to benefit equally from this new revolution in terms of communication.
- In order to fully realize the potential of a single digital space and market place, language technologies, need to be developed for all the languages of Europe national, regional or minority languages to encourage the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge and to ensure the spread of goods and innovations to all citizens. Language agnostic technologies must also be rolled out to ensure the inclusion of European languages in technologies which already exist.

## **Some thoughts**



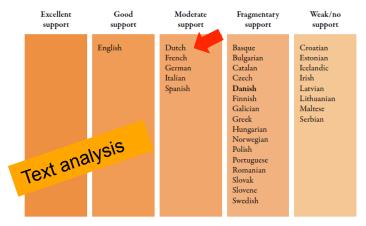
- There is no big difference between national languages and regional and minority languages – but size matters.
- We need to create awareness in our countries. Governmental digitisation strategies still primarily focus on the technical infrastructure (hardware, cables, data transmission speed, storage, security, getting everyone connected) not on the content that is being transferred and needs to be understood.
- The need for translation technology is growing especially to and from non-European languages.
- The lesser the resources the stronger the need for a strategic approach.



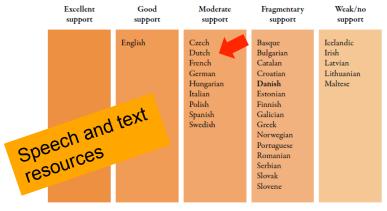
## **META-NET (2012)**



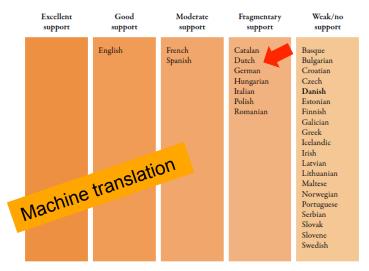
8: Speech processing: state of language technology support for 30 European languages



10: Text analysis: state of language technology support for 30 European languages



11: Speech and text resources: State of support for 30 European languages



9: Machine translation: state of language technology support for 30 European languages