

Rhaeto-Romansh language atlas

Integrated System
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Triulan *

Rhaeto Romansh

The context

Origins

Romansh originates from the **spoken Latin** brought to the region by Roman soldiers, merchants, and officials following the conquest of the modern-day Grisons area by the ancient Romans in 15 BC.



Celtic background

Before that, the inhabitants spoke **Celtic and Raetic languages**, with Raetic apparently being spoken mainly in the Lower Engadine valley.

Traces of these languages survive mainly in toponyms, including village names or in names of animals or plants.



Celtic background: examples



Crap = Stone



Izun =
Blueberry



Schember =
Swiss pine



Tschess =
Vulture



Urblauna =
Rock ptarmigan



Carmun = Least
weasel



Giop = juniper
thicket



Giutta = Barley

Rhaeto Romansh

The pre-Romansh languages

Celtic in Rhaetia

- Lepontic is an ancient Alpine Celtic language that was spoken in parts of Rhaetia and Cisalpine Gaul (what is now Northern Italy) between 550 and 100 BC.
- Lepontic is attested in inscriptions found in an area centered on Lugano, Switzerland, and including the Lake Como and Lake Maggiore areas of Italy.



A map of Northern Italy and surrounding regions, color-coded to show the distribution of various ancient tribes. The map features a green area representing Celtic tribes, an orange area representing other tribes, and a light blue area representing the sea. The tribes labeled include CELTI, RETI, CAMUNI, VENETI, LEPONZI, INSUBRI, CENOMANI, LINGONI, BOI, ETRUSCHI, ALASSI, MAURINI, and SENC. The map also shows the outlines of Lake Como and Lake Maggiore.

CELTII

RETI

CAMUNI

VENETI

LEPONZI

INSUBRI

CENOMANI

LINGONI

BOI

LIGURI

ETRUSCHI

SENC

Rhaetian language

- The Rhaetian language had remarkable analogies with the Etruscan for which it was thought of a common origin.
- The ancient Romans themselves considered the Rhaetian people descendants of Etruscans.
- The most interesting thing is that they shared a very similar alphabet.
- The links with the Celtic populations were very strong enough to lead to the adoption of Celtic religious elements, as well as a Celtic influence on the language.



The alphabet

- Lepontic is known from around 140 inscriptions written in the alphabet of Lugano, one of five main Northern Italic alphabets derived from the Etruscan alphabet.
- Similar scripts were used for writing the Rhaetian and Venetic languages and the Germanic runic alphabets probably derive from a script belonging to this group.
- Specifically, the Raetic alphabet of Bolzano is often advanced as a candidate for the origin of the runes.

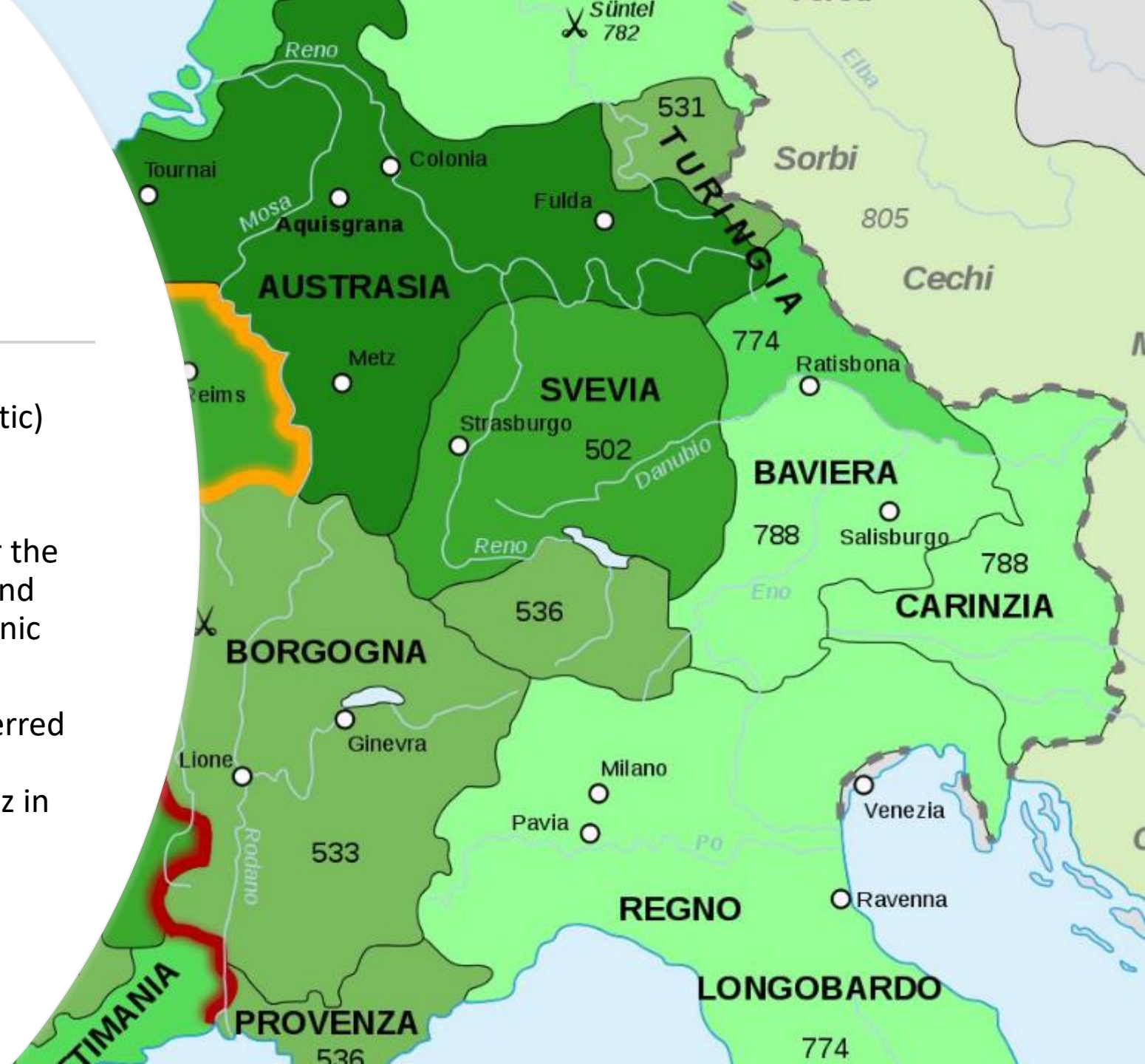
VENETIC Este	EAST RAETIC Magrè	WEST RAETIC Bolzano-Sanzano	CAMUNIC Sondrio	LEPONTIC Lugano	
A A A	A A A A	A A A A	W A A	A A	a
			H		b
> (=j)		> (?)	> (=g)		c/g
			X (?)		d
A	A	A	A A A	A	e
A	A	A	H		v
X (=d)	X (=d)	X V (?)	Y A	X	z
B A A	B A	A	H A H		h
O (=t)			X A A A O O	O	θ
I B	I	I	I /	I	i
K	K	K	// V A K	K	k
J A	M	J	J A A	J	l
W A	A	A	W A	W A	m
V H	V	V	V A V	V A	n
			V V A A A A		o/u
O O			O	O O	o
A A	A A A	A	U C C A	A	p
M A	M A	M	B B	M A	s
A A	A A	A A A	A A	A	r
Z Z Z	X Z	Z Z	V V A	Z Z	s
V A	V A A	V	V A A A A	X	t

Rhaeto Romansh

The decline

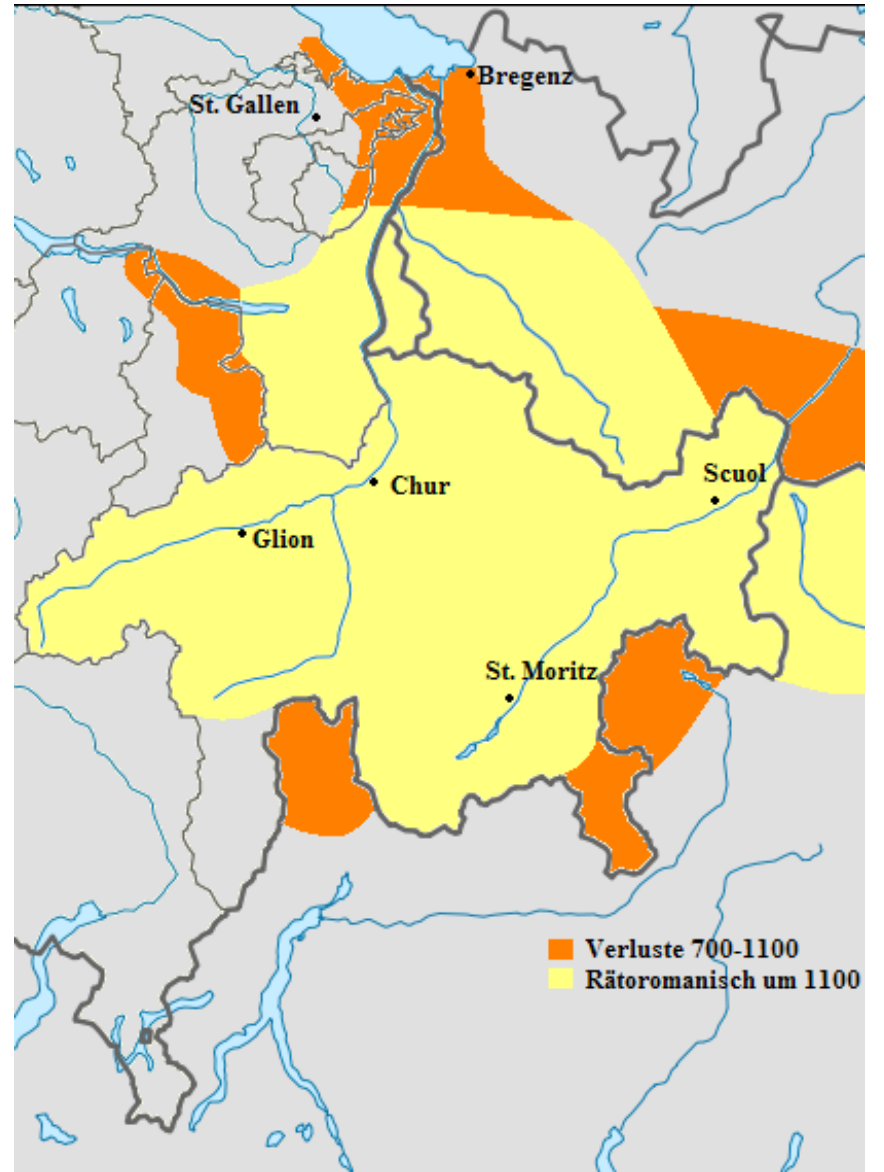
The beginning of the decline

- The pre-Roman languages (Rhaetian and Celtic) extinct by the 5th–6th century, when Raetia became part of the Ostrogothic Kingdom.
- Around 537 AD, the Ostrogoths handed over the province of Raetia to the Frankish Empire, and around 765, Charlemagne assigned a Germanic duke to administer the region.
- Additionally, the Diocese of Chur was transferred by the Roman Catholic Church from the Archdiocese of Milan to the Diocese of Mainz in 843.



The beginning of the decline

- The combined effect (a German Duke and a German Bishop) created a cultural reorientation towards the German-speaking north.
- German language was considered the language of the élite while the local languages were considered “languages of the farmers”.
- The Rhaeto-Romansh started to receive pressure from the German language and suffered the first contraction.



The first evidence

- The *Würzburg pen test* is the oldest known written evidence of the Romansh language.
- A manuscript of *De officiis* of Cicero, today at the Universitätsbibliothek in Würzburg, in a white space contains some X-XI century notes, including one in Romansh, which is the first ever written evidence of this language.
- However it is necessary to wait for the **Protestant reform** to start having texts of a certain importance (XVI century).



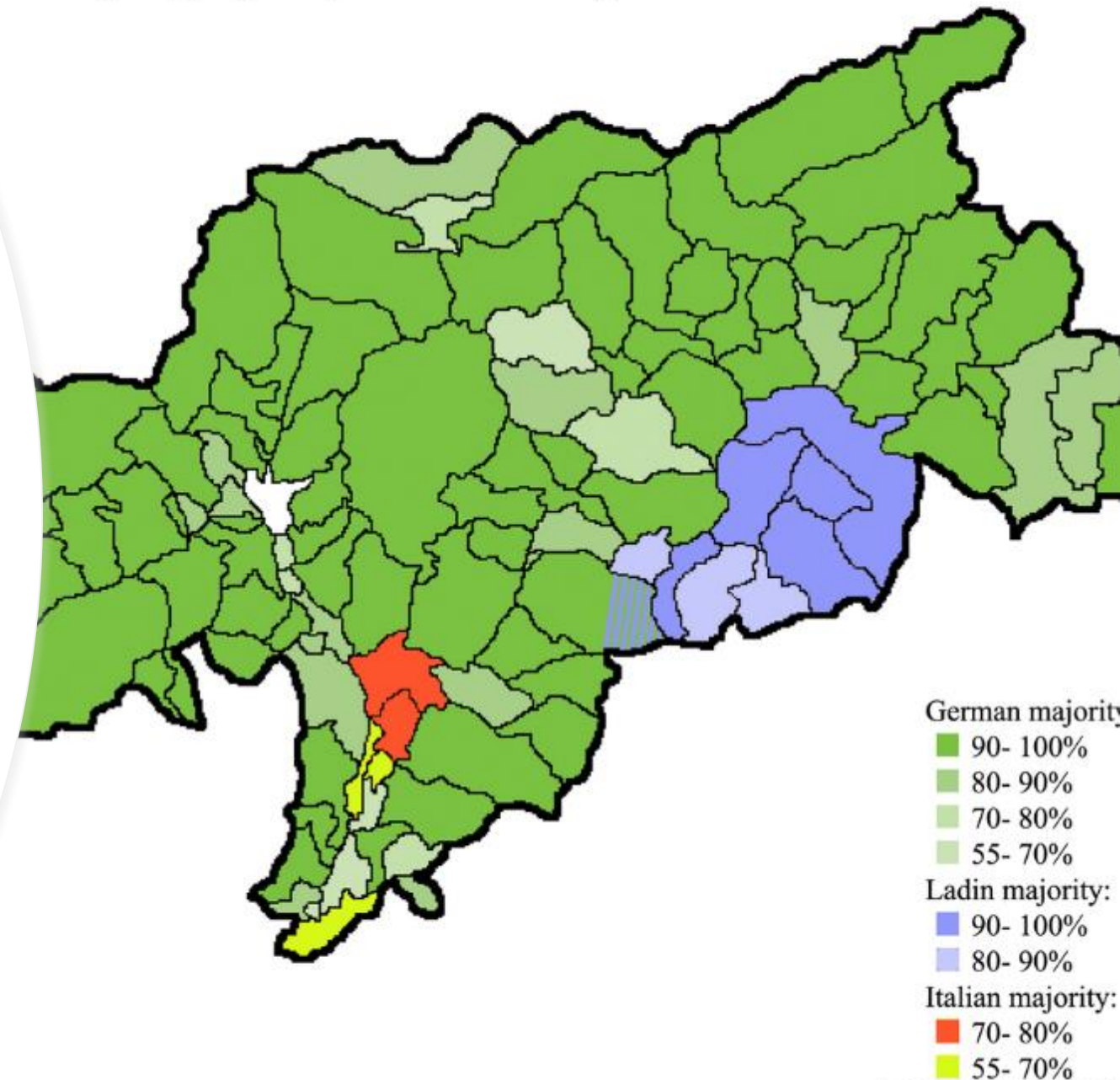
Why the Romansh did not create a unified language?

- The main reason for which a uniform standard for all idioms did not develop for centuries was the lack of a Romansh political and cultural center.
- The city of Chur, the only one that could have risen to such a function, ended up under Germanic influence already in ancient times, and from the fifteenth century it was already a German-only city.



Ladin language?

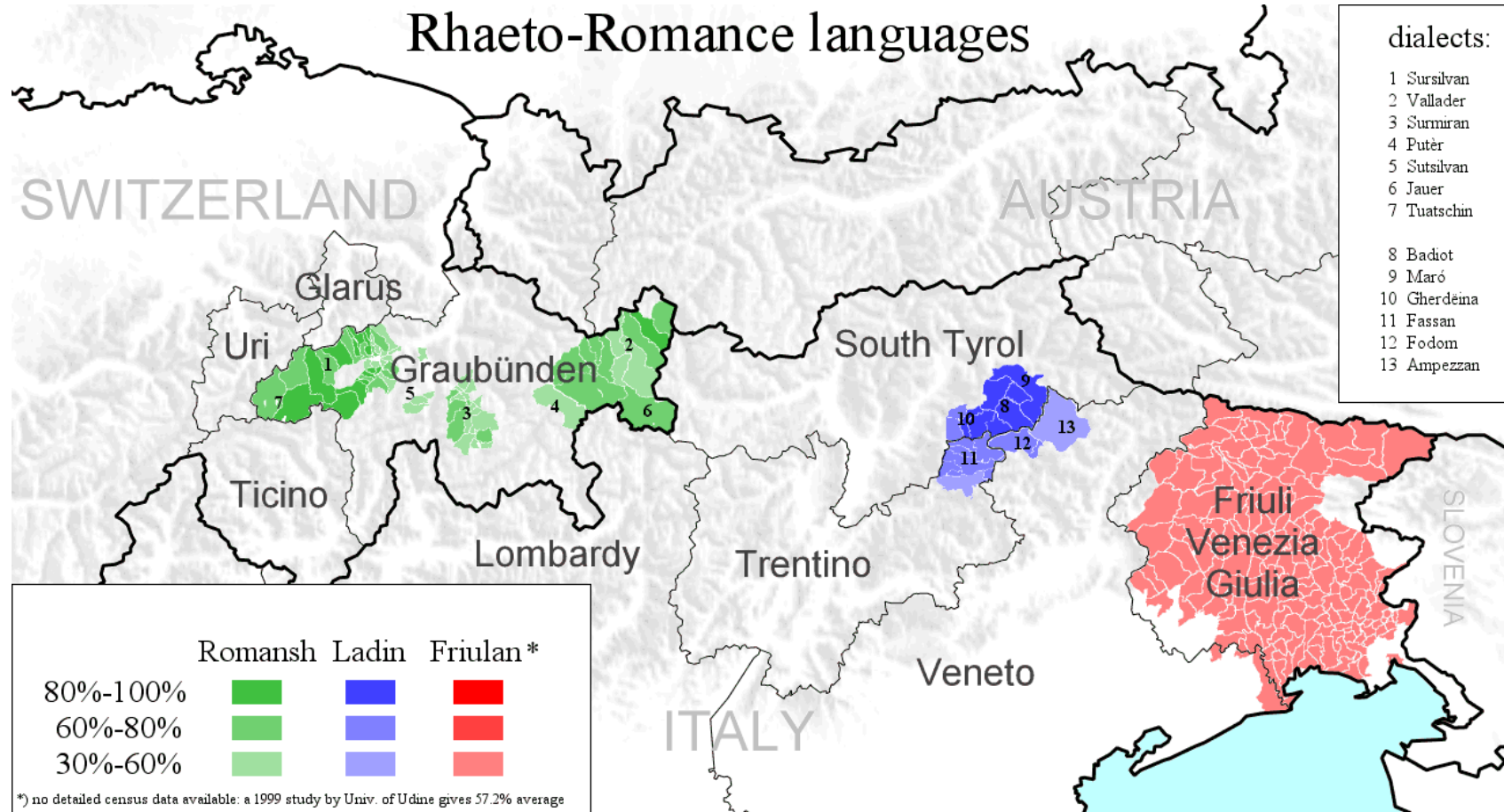
The same condition influenced also the ladin language that was subjected to a strong process of Germanization and that could not find a center capable of expressing a strong cultural current to create a standard Ladin language.



Rhaeto Romansh

Today

Rhaeto-Romansh

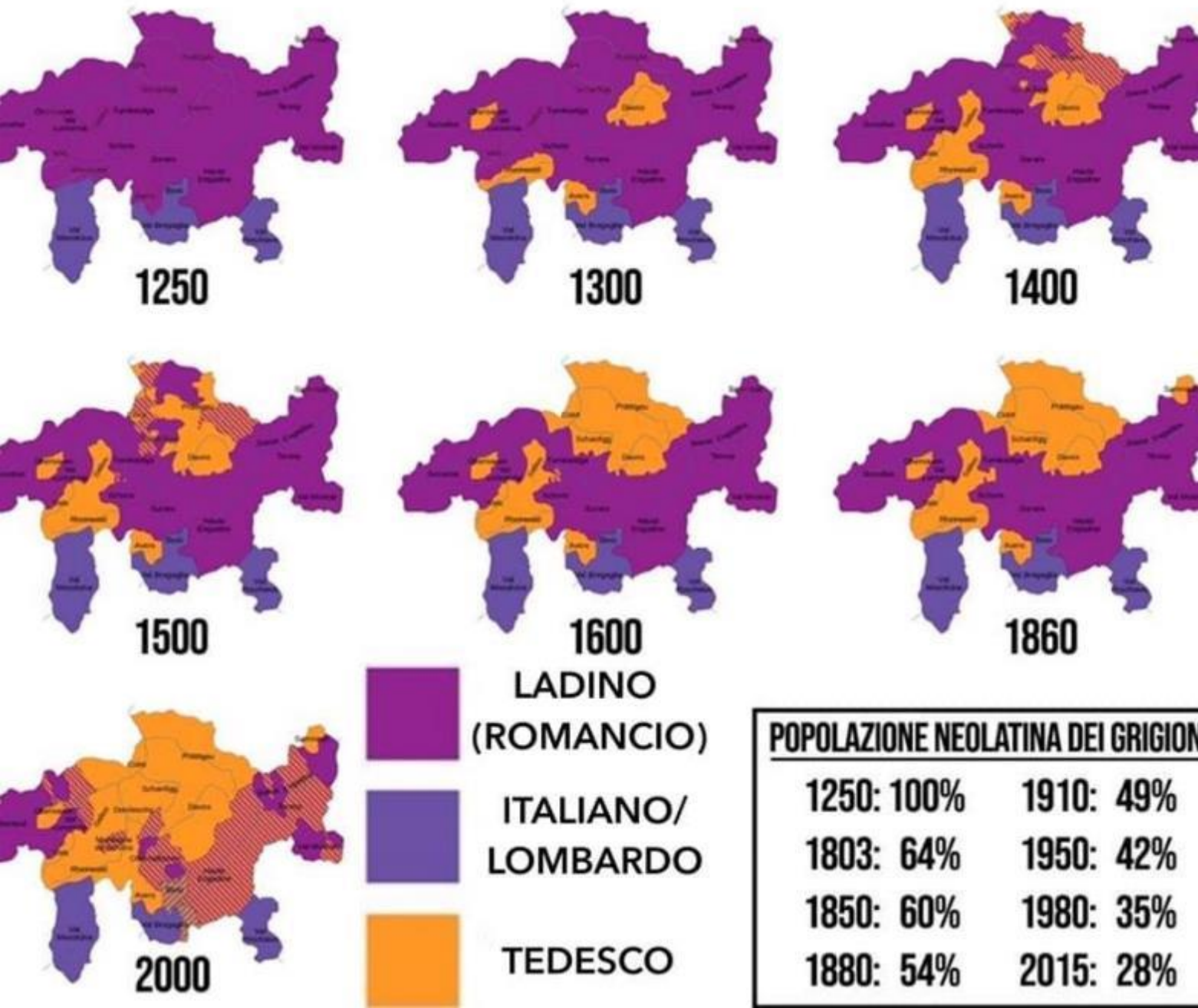


The decline of Romansh?

Speaker numbers for Romansh in Grisons 1803–1980^[56]

year	Romansh (absolute number)	Romansh %	German %	Italian %
1803	36,700	ca. 50%	ca. 36%	ca. 14%
1850	42,439	47.2%	39.5%	13.3%
1880	37,794	39.8%	46.0%	13.7%
1900	36,472	34.9%	46.7%	16.8%
1920	39,127	32.7%	51.2%	14.8%
1941	40,187	31.3%	54.9%	12.8%
1960	38,414	26.1%	56.7%	16.1%
1980	36,017	21.9%	59.9%	13.5%

Nowadays Romansh is spoken by just over 40,000 people throughout the Canton of Grisons, which make up 15% of the canton Grisons.



The
germanization
of Grisons

And the Ladin language?



- The Ladin language is recognized as a minority language in 51 municipalities in Trentino-Alto Adige and Veneto.
- The officially Ladin area has about 92,000 inhabitants, but it is not possible to accurately indicate the number of speakers in the Ladin language.
- Outside the officially recognized area, in particular in Val di Non in Trentino, 23.19% declared themselves Ladin, compared to 17.54% in 2001.

Rhaeto Romansh

A group of languages

Romansh



Ladin



Rhaeto Romansh

Rhaeto-Romansh and Wikimedia

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912 pages



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Main Page/Ladin

Not to be confused with Judaeo-Spanish (Ladino), ISO code lad.



Benvègnus Wikiladinia

la biblioteca ledia che dess vegni mioreda.

Language info	
ISO code	lld
English name	Ladin
Native name	Ladin
Category	Ladin (912 pages)

Wikisource content in this language can also be found on the Italian Wikisource at it: **Categoria:Testi in ladino**

- [Main Page/LadinFodom](#)

Main Page



ACTUAL AREAS OF RHAETO-ROMANCE PEOPLE (Romansh, Ladin, Friulan) IN THE ALPS

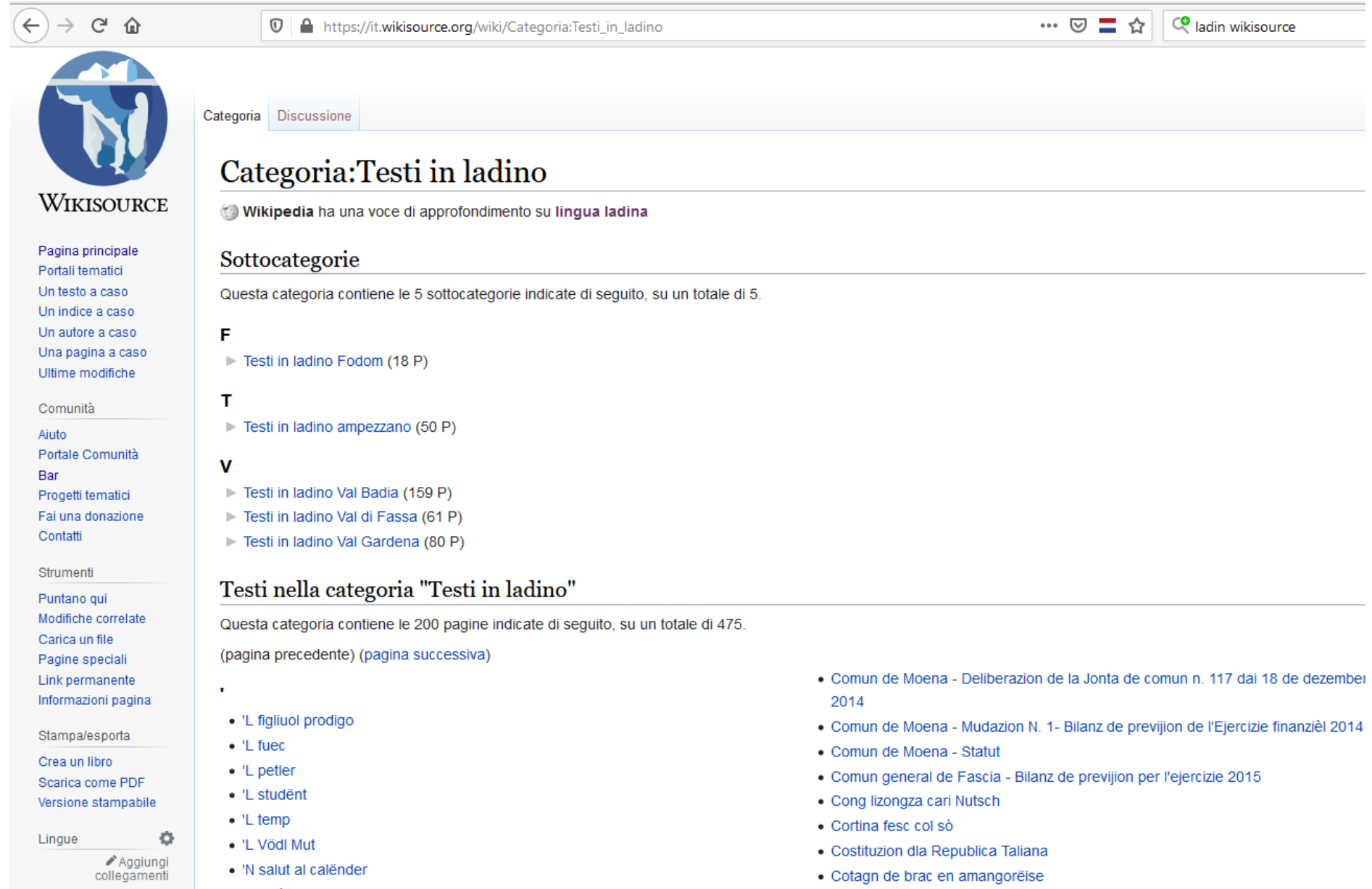
PINPOINTED IN BLUE THE AREA ORIGINALLY POPULATED MAINLY BY NEOLATINS IN THE VII CENTURY (BEFORE CONQUESTS BY CHARLEMAGNE)

literatura ladina <http://vll.ladintal.it/applications/textanalysis/writingList.jsp>


- Author:Matie Ploner (1770 – 1845) ...
- Author:Johann Peter Rungaudle (1753 – 1815).
- Author:Ujep Antone Vian (1804 – 1880) ...
- Author:Johann Angelus Perathoner (1839 – 1921)...
- Author:Vigil Perathoner (1839 – 1904) ...
- Author:Jan Batista Ploner (1848 – 1925) ...
- Author:Fedele Demetz (1850 – 1904) ...
- Author:Rosalia Riffeser Comploti (1883 – 1962) ..
- Author:Franz Moroder de Jan Matie (1847 – 1920) ..



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843 pages
Ladin
language



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Categoria:Testi in ladino

 **Wikipedia** ha una voce di approfondimento su [lingua ladina](#)

Sottocategorie

Questa categoria contiene le 5 sottocategorie indicate di seguito, su un totale di 5.

F

- ▶ [Testi in ladino Fodom](#) (18 P)

T

- ▶ [Testi in ladino ampezzano](#) (50 P)

V

- ▶ [Testi in ladino Val Badia](#) (159 P)
- ▶ [Testi in ladino Val di Fassa](#) (61 P)
- ▶ [Testi in ladino Val Gardena](#) (80 P)

Testi nella categoria "Testi in ladino"

Questa categoria contiene le 200 pagine indicate di seguito, su un totale di 475.


([pagina precedente](#)) ([pagina successiva](#))

- '
- ['L figliuol prodigo](#)
- ['L fuec](#)
- ['L petler](#)
- ['L studënt](#)
- ['L temp](#)
- ['L Vödl Mut](#)
- ['N salut al calënder](#)

- [Comun de Moena - Deliberazion de la Jonta de comun n. 117 dai 18 de dezember 2014](#)
- [Comun de Moena - Mudazion N. 1- Bilanz de previjion de l'Ejercizie finanzièl 2014](#)
- [Comun de Moena - Statut](#)
- [Comun general de Fascia - Bilanz de previjion per l'ejercizie 2015](#)
- [Cong lizongza cari Nutsch](#)
- [Cortina fesc col sò](#)
- [Costituzion dla Republica Taliana](#)
- [Cotagn de brac en amangorëise](#)

It.Wikisource 382 pages Romansh language

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Categoria:Testi in romancio

Questa categoria contiene i testi in [lingua romancia](#) (*rumantsch, romontsch, rumauntsch*).

Vedi anche [Category:Rumantsch](#) sul Wikisource multilingue.

Testi nella categoria "Testi in romancio"

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([pagina precedente](#)) ([pagina successiva](#))

- - *'Na memma lungia nun voless* di [Andrea Vital](#) (1908)

A

- *A spass less gugient ir* (1908)
- *Aberglauben*
- *Aberglauben*
- *Ad üna matta bella* di [Andrea Vital](#) (1908)
- *Adün amer, mo brich giodair* (1908)
- *Ai schi di, tū bella! che t' impaissest tū* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1908)
- *Ajo, co chi boffa* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1908)
- *Al di da Calendamarz* di [Edmondo Gianotti](#)
- *Alchiünas Bellas et Nüzaihlas Histoargias* (1905)
- *Alcünas Rimas Romanschas* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1907)
- *Alla lingua materna* di [Gudench Barbian](#)
- *Alla marusa sum rivò* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1908)
- *Alte Sprüche*
- *Alte Sprüche* (1901)
- *Anatomia dil svlaz* di [Alexius Camen](#)
- *Annalas da la Societad Retorumantscha* di [Autori vari](#)

B

- *Cuort Entruidament de Carmelo* di [Gion Heinrich Ebersbach](#) (1896)
- *Cuorta Doctregna o Mussamaint*
- *Cuorta memoria* (1896)
- *Cur cha eu spusa sun, che dessa fer* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1907)
- *Cvorta Ductrigna christiauna* di [Gian Peidar Schalchett](#)

D

- *Da nozzas bellas* di [Gion Antoni Bühler](#)
- *Da vartt ilg rich hum*
- *Davart la fadia da quaist muond* (1905)
- *Davart la loscheza* di [Steffan Gabriel](#)
- *De Capol*
- *Descriptiun d' ilg Boing da d' Alvegny*
- *Die Weisen der Kirchenlieder* (1911)
- *Dils uaults a tschitgias en quels* (1911)
- *Dintaunt ch' eu deir' üna juvna flur* di [Conradin de Flugi](#) (1908)
- *Disputatiun*
- *Diversas poesias* di [Autori vari](#) (1888)
- *Documents* di [Heinrich Uvesck da Coira](#)
- *Dovers del human* di [Gion Antoni Bühler](#) (1896)
- *Dreigs vischneuncha*
- *Duas Biallas Canzuns*

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 - Ladin (incubator)
- Wikisource
 - Not existing
- Wikitionary
 - Romansh (closed)

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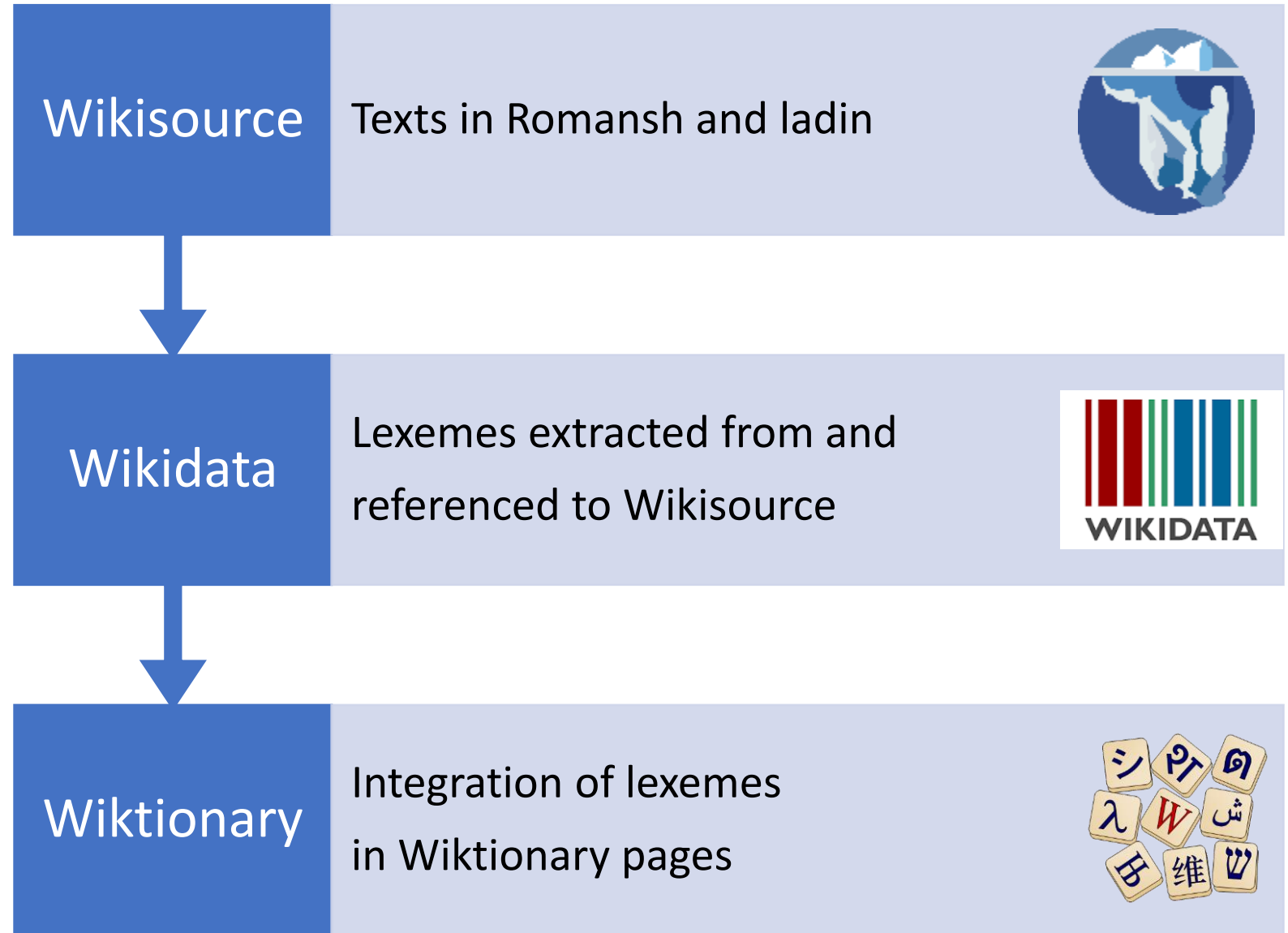
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Rhaeto Romansh

A new model

Integrated system



The project of 2020-2021



Subset of words

Selection of most representative words (~100)



Extraction from Wikisource

Connection with Wikisource historical documents



Population of Wikidata (Lexemes)

Use of Lexemes structure to store the words in different linguistic versions



Integration of Wikidata in Wiktionary


Integration of these words in Wiktionary using Wikidata infoboxes



Atlas and Lexicon

Visualization

How the Wiktionary page should look like



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Chasa (Rumantsch Grischun) [\[modificaziun\]](#)


Casa (Sursilvan)	Ciasa (Ladin)
Tgea, Tgeasa (Sutsilvan)	Cèsa (Fodom)
Tgesa, tga (Surmiran)	Ciasa (Ampezzan)
Chesa (Puter)	Ciasa (Badiot)
Chasa (Vallader)	Cièsa (Gardein)
	Cèsa (Fascia)

Pronunzia [\[modificaziun\]](#)



Etimologia [\[modificaziun\]](#)

Historgia [\[modificaziun\]](#)



A topographic map of the Rumantsch Grischun region in Switzerland, showing various valleys and mountain ranges. The map is annotated with several dialectal forms of the word 'Chasa' in different colors and fonts. In the center, 'Chasa' is written in black. To its left, 'Tgea' and 'Tgeasa' are in black, 'Tga' is in blue, and 'Chesa' is in black. Further left, 'Casa' is in black and 'Ca' is in blue. Below 'Chesa', 'Cà' and 'Caa' are in blue. To the right of 'Chasa', 'Ciasa' is in black, 'Cièsa' is in blue, and 'Cèsa' is in black. Further right, 'Ciasa' is in black and 'Cèsa' is in black. The map shows a complex network of valleys and ridges, with the word forms scattered across different geographical locations.



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Community manager

Thank you

