






## Linguistic Model of application in the field of Education in the

### *AUTONOMOUS REGION OF FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA<sup>1</sup>*

-  Name of the language: Friulian
-  Territory of application: 173 municipalities in the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (126 in the historical province of Udine; 33 in the historical province of Pordenone; 14 in the historical province of Gorizia; 3 municipalities of the Metropolitan city of Venice)
-  Status of the language: Official, as it is expressed through 3 laws: Regional Law Number 15 (1996); National Law Number 482 (1999); Regional Law Number 29 (2007).
-  Classification of the language according to the UNESCO: Definitely endangered
-  Not protected under the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

#### General description of the linguistic model of application in the territory

Friulian language teaching in educational institutions is governed by National Law 482/1999 and Regional Laws 15/1996 and 29/2007. Law 29/2007 provides for the learning and teaching of the Friulian language as part of a system of multilingual education incorporating both historical minority languages and foreign languages, alongside the Italian language.

Furthermore, in compliance with the principle of school autonomy, the regional government has introduced a statute implementing Regional Law 29/2007 that outlines the *Piano applicativo di sistema per la lingua friulana* (Plan for the teaching of the Friulian language and financial support for schools), including the subdivisions and characteristics of the various levels and school grades, establishing that the teaching of the Friulian language must be guaranteed for at least **one hour a week** for a total of at least 30 hours per year (in nearly all schools where Friulian language is taught as a subject, the teaching of the language is limited to one hour a week). The statute also makes provision for the future promotion and use of teaching methods referred to as CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning).

This statute introduces a European approach to the learning and teaching of languages as a dynamic process which, starting from the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, places the Friulian language in its natural historical and territorial context for plurilingual education.

The *Plan for the teaching of the Friulian language* also provides for collaboration between the regional government, the regional school office and schools themselves to ensure an harmonious integration of the Friulian language into the school system and to coordinate language policy initiatives in the educational field. The law also provides for teachers to be trained at the University of Udine, with courses aimed at first-time and in-service teachers.

The regional government has also established a "**regional list of teachers with recognized Friulian language teaching skills**", in which teachers must be registered in order to practise. The regional government also supports the production of teaching materials, following the ARLeF guidelines and in accordance with official Friulian language spelling (Regional Law 15/96); schools already have paper and computer-based


<sup>1</sup> Source: Agjenzie Regionâl Pe Lenghe Furlane (ARLeF).

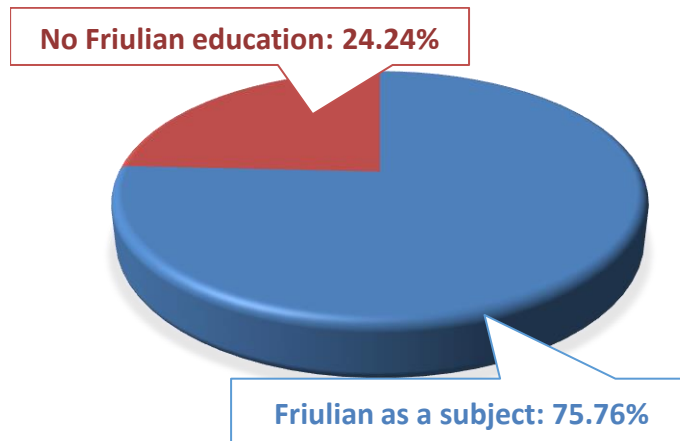
teaching and language tools, such as *Lenghis* (a tool for teaching the Friulian language in a multilingual context) and IT tools designed to help write Friulian correctly. Moreover, the regional government has established *Docuscuele*, a record, research and experiment centre which is becoming a reference point for its range of teaching materials and teacher training facilities.

There are also a number of schools which include a second non-linguistic subject to be taught in a non-official language, in such cases it must be requested to the Government and schools must prove that those students are fully competent in both official languages.

The data provided hereafter refer to students whose families choose to include the Friulian language in the curriculum which does not imply that this option will be available for all of them. Unfortunately, various factors militate against the teaching of Friulian language: to date, the funds allocated by the regional government for the Friulian language covers only primary schools; there are not enough trained teachers to cover all the demand of the students; etc.

Friulian language teaching in secondary schools is not properly structured and is carried out in a few schools.

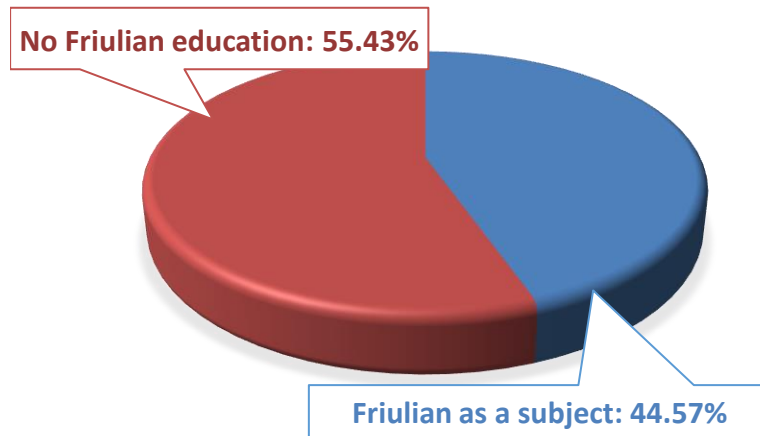
-  Total number of **primary students** (basic education) enrolled in public and private institutions (schooling year 2018/2019): **40.678<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>2</sup> Note that data exclude the Friulian-speaking area of the Veneto region, where Friulian language is not taught.



- Total number of **secondary students** (middle school) enrolled in public and private institutions (schooling year 2018/2019): **16.608<sup>3</sup>**



<sup>3</sup> Note that data exclude the Friulian-speaking area of the Veneto region, where Friulian language is not taught.