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Dialect Prompting in Generative AI: A Comparative Study of Standard Greek and the Corfiot Dialect

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Abstract

This study explores the role of dialect prompting in Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) systems through a comparative analysis of prompts written in Standard Greek and the Corfiot dialect. The research examines how linguistic variation in prompts influences AI-generated responses in terms of language structure, stylistic characteristics, semantic content, and cultural representation. To carry out our study, we relied on five original prompts written in Standard Greek and the same five prompts translated into the Corfiot dialect. The prompts represent different communicative functions, including storytelling, instruction generation, descriptive narration, advisory requests, and conversational interaction. The generated responses are evaluated using a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative indicators include response length, average sentence length, lexical diversity, and the representation of dialect-specific vocabulary, while qualitative analysis focuses on semantic consistency, stylistic adaptation, dialectal sensitivity, and the incorporation of culturally specific linguistic elements. The results indicate that dialect prompting produces measurable differences in AI-generated content compared to prompting in the standard language variety. Such differences mainly concern response style, lexical selection, discourse organization, and the incorporation of culturally localized linguistic elements. Our findings contribute to research on dialect-aware AI, prompt engineering, sociolinguistics, and digital cultural heritage preservation by highlighting the significance of regional language varieties in human–AI interaction and contemporary natural language generation systems.

Keywords

Dialect; prompt engineering; generative AI; cultural heritage preservation; quantitative linguistics; text analysis

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) and Large Language Models (LLMs) has significantly transformed the ways humans interact with digital systems, enabling increasingly sophisticated forms of natural language generation, multilingual communication, and context-aware content creation. Recent developments in AI-driven text generation have highlighted the importance of prompt engineering, namely the design and formulation of prompts that guide model responses and influence the quality, coherence, and stylistic characteristics of generated outputs (Brown et al., 2020; Wei et al., 2022). Within this context, language choice has emerged as a critical factor affecting AI performance, especially in multilingual and low-resource linguistic environments.

Existing research demonstrates that LLMs often exhibit varying levels of performance depending on the language in which prompts are formulated, with high-resource languages generally producing more accurate and semantically rich outputs than regional or underrepresented language varieties (Bender et al., 2021; OpenAI, 2023). This imbalance is largely attributed to the uneven distribution of dialectal and low-resource language data in model training corpora. Consequently, dialect prompts may lead either to partial standardization of responses or to inconsistent incorporation of regional linguistic markers. Existing evidence further suggests that AI systems often normalize non-standard linguistic input toward dominant language varieties, thereby reducing dialectal distinctiveness and potentially reproducing linguistic biases embedded in training datasets (Blodgett et al., 2020).

Recent studies in prompt engineering and multilingual natural language processing indicate that the linguistic formulation of prompts can substantially affect the behavior of LLMs, influencing not only factual accuracy but also tone, stylistic adaptation, reasoning patterns, and cultural framing. Research on prompt sensitivity has demonstrated that even minor lexical or syntactic modifications may produce significantly different generated outputs, revealing the contextual dependence of LLMs on input phrasing (Reynolds & McDonell, 2021).

Studies on multilingual AI have further shown that linguistic diversity influences not only grammatical correctness and lexical richness, but also cultural framing and contextual understanding (Liu et al., 2023). Nevertheless, despite growing interest in multilingual prompting, limited attention has been given to dialect prompting and its implications for cultural heritage preservation and sociolinguistic representation within AI systems.

Dialects constitute important carriers of local identity, oral tradition, and intangible cultural heritage. However, many regional dialects face gradual decline due to globalization, language standardization, and limited digital representation (UNESCO, 2011). In recent years, digital humanities and computational linguistics research have increasingly explored the role of artificial intelligence in preserving endangered or lesser-resourced linguistic varieties through speech recognition, machine translation, and AI-assisted storytelling applications (Bird, 2020). Yet, the extent to which GenAI systems recognize and reproduce dialectal linguistic features remains insufficiently investigated.

To address this gap, our study investigates whether dialect-sensitive prompting influences the linguistic and cultural characteristics of AI-generated text. Using ChatGPT as a case study, we analyze the responses that ChatGPT delivered for five prompts submitted to both Standard Greek and the Corfiot dialect and we comparatively evaluate responses in terms of length, lexical diversity, semantic consistency, stylistic adaptation, and the incorporation of culturally embedded linguistic elements. By focusing on the Corfiot dialect, a historically significant regional variety of the Greek language, the article also explores the broader role of GenAI in supporting digital cultural heritage preservation and enhancing the visibility of minority linguistic identities in contemporary AI ecosystems. Our findings show that dialect prompting produces observable stylistic and lexical variation in AI-generated responses, particularly in relation to conversational tone, regional vocabulary, and cultural contextualization.

The findings contribute to ongoing discussions in prompt engineering, multilingual natural language processing, sociolinguistics, and AI ethics by demonstrating how dialect-sensitive prompting may influence human–AI interaction and the representation of linguistic diversity in generative systems. Furthermore, the study provides insights into the opportunities and limitations of GenAI technologies for preserving regional linguistic heritage and promoting inclusive language representation in future AI development.

2. Materials and Methods

The research goal of this study is to examine *whether and to what extent are GenAI responses shaped by dialect cues embedded in user prompts?* In particular, this research examines how linguistic variation in prompts influences AI-generated responses in terms of language structure, stylistic characteristics, semantic content, and cultural representation. To address our research objective, we utilized ChatGPT-5.5 (OpenAI, May 2026 web version), a freely available and highly popular GenAI tool that is designed for easy use by anyone online. To ensure that ChatGPT will not adjust or customize responses by using patterns and preferences attested in the author's previous interactions (Prabhakaran et al., 2022), we used the "incognito/private" mode of ChatGPT, by disabling chat history and memory. By eliminating the carryover effect of previous prompts, we reduced potential confounding effects from the user's preferred communication modality.

We entered five distinct original prompts in Standard Greek and each prompt was translated to the Corfiot dialect. All prompt executions were conducted between May 8–10, 2026 using the default multilingual settings of ChatGPT-5.5 (OpenAI, May 2026 web version). The prompts were selected to represent different communicative functions and interaction strategies commonly examined in prompt engineering research (White et al., 2023). The

communication functionalities represented in our prompts are: storytelling, instruction generation, descriptive narration, advisory requests, and conversational interaction. For each type of interaction, a distinct prompt was given in Standard Greek along with its Corfiot translation. Each translation prompt was created by a local speaker/familiar of the dialect, who was given no information nor instructions about the goal of our research. This approach aimed to minimize translation bias and ensure the linguistic authenticity of the dialectal prompts.

For each of the prompts issued to ChatGPT, in Standard Greek and Corfiot respectively, we collected the responses and we subsequently comparatively evaluated the responses using a mixed methods analysis; both quantitative and qualitative factors were comparatively assessed. The created prompts along with the evaluation metrics used to assess their corresponding responses are reported in sections 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. Next, we briefly present the main characteristics of the Corfiot dialect, a part of Corfu's intangible cultural heritage, and we give examples that show its differentiation from Standard Greek.

2.1 The Corfiot Dialect

The Corfiot dialect is spoken on the island of Corfu and belongs to the Heptanesian dialect (Konstossopoulos, 2006). Due to the long occupation of the island by the Venetians (1386-1797 AD), the dialect was strongly influenced by the Italian variety of Veneto. The Corfiot dialect blends Greek grammar and syntax with Venetian vocabulary, creating a unique form of expression that differs from Standard Modern Greek. This hybrid linguistic character distinguishes the Corfiot dialect from many other regional Greek varieties and renders it a valuable example of historical linguistic contact in the Eastern Mediterranean (Konstossopoulos, 2006; Koufogianni, 2023; Larkari, 1998).

The Corfiot dialect differs from Standard Modern Greek at lexical, phonological, intonational, and pragmatic levels. One of its most distinctive characteristics is the extensive incorporation of Italian and especially Venetian loanwords resulting from centuries of Venetian administration on the island. Everyday vocabulary often contains lexical items of Italian origin that either replace or coexist with Standard Greek equivalents. For example, Corfiot speakers may use terms such as *σιόρος* (for Venetian *sior* (*sir*)), *πόρτο* (form Venetian *porto* (*harbor*)), and *καντούνι* (from Venetian *canton* (*narrow alley*)) that are uncommon in Standard Greek.

At the morphosyntactic level, dialectal variation may also appear in verb forms, diminutives, discourse markers, and conversational structures. For example, Greek verb endings were often used to conjugate Venetian-origin verbs ending with *-are*, e.g. *kantaro* (*I sing*) (Dimitriadis, 2017).

Beyond its linguistic dimension, the dialect also functions as a vehicle of collective memory, local identity, oral tradition, and intergenerational cultural transmission. Therefore, the Corfiot dialect constitutes an important element of the island's intangible cultural heritage. Because many of these features are weakly represented in contemporary digital corpora, it remains uncertain whether LLMs can accurately recognize or reproduce them during text generation. Therefore, unlike previous studies on the Corfiot dialect that focus on the dialect's influences (Koufogianni, 2023), its varieties (Larkari, 1998), vocabulary (Drakopoulou, 2021) and intonation (Giakoumelou & Papazachariou, 2022), our study aims to investigate through the Corfiot dialect the dialect sensitivity and linguistic adaptation in GenAI systems. To the best of our knowledge, this is among the first studies examining dialect prompting in GenAI using a regional Greek dialect as a case study.

2.2 Dialect Prompting

In our study, we crafted five distinct and original prompts, each one pertaining to a different intention in the human-AI interaction process. The types of prompt intentions employed in our work are: storytelling, instruction generation, descriptive narration, advisory request, and conversational interaction. For each intention a prompt was formulated in Standard Greek and then translated, with the assistance of a native local, to the Corfiot dialect. The selected prompt categories were chosen to represent both informational and socially situated forms of human–AI interaction. The prompts were then submitted to ChatGPT-5.5 (OpenAI, May 2026 web version) and we collected the returned responses to evaluate the AI system's ability to process dialect-sensitive prompts.

To account for the stochastic nature of LLM-generated text, each prompt was submitted three times in both Standard Greek and the Corfiot dialect, resulting in thirty generated responses overall. All prompts were submitted manually during May 2026 using identical system conditions and without modifying default model parameters. Each execution was performed independently in a new session to minimize contextual carryover effects.

Quantitative results reported in this study correspond to the average measurements obtained across the three executions of each prompt, including lexical diversity, response length and sentence length indicators. Qualitative

evaluation focused on recurring semantic, stylistic, and dialect-sensitive elements consistently observed across repeated generations, while representative responses were selected for illustrative purposes.

Table 1. Standard Greek and Corfiot dialect prompt pairs used for comparative evaluation

Prompt type	Standard Greek Prompt	Corfiot Prompt	English translation
Storytelling	Πες μου μια ιστορία για ένα κερκυραϊκό έθιμο.	***Σκάρωσε*** μια ***στόρια*** για ένα *κορφιάτικο* έθιμο.	Tell me a story about a Corfiot tradition.
Instruction generation	Πώς φτιάχνεται το κερκυραϊκό μπιάνκο;	Πώς ***φκιάνεται*** το ***κορφιάτικο*** μπιάνκο;	How is bianco fish cooked?
Descriptive narration	Περίγραψε την παραδοσιακή φορεσιά της Κέρκυρας και τα χαρακτηριστικά της.	Περιγράψε την παλιά ***κορφιάτικη*** φορεσιά και τα ***σερτικά τση***.	Describe the local costume of Corfu.
Advisory request	Πώς να πάω στο λιμάνι της Κέρκυρας από την πλατεία Σαν Ρόκκο;	Πώς να ***φτάκω*** στο ***πόρτο τση*** Κέρκυρας από το ***Σαρόκο***;	How can I get to the port of Corfu from the San Rocco square?
Conversation	Γράψε ένα σύντομο διάλογο για ένα σπασμένο παράθυρο.	Γράψε έναν σύντομο διάλογο για μια σπασμένη ***φανέστρα***.	Write a short dialogue about a broken window.

Table 1 reports the prompts issued for every intention in Standard Greek and the Corfiot dialect respectively. The English translation of the prompts (cf. last column) was not submitted to ChatGPT, but rather it is reported for understanding the prompt semantics by a non-native. As the Table shows, the dialect-sensitive prompts are functionally equivalent translations of the Standard Greek prompts in terms of intention, length, content and style. The dialectal terms in the Corfiot prompts are marked (italics and bold) for easy detection.

2.3 Assessment Methods

For the comparative evaluation of the AI-generated responses, we used mixed methods combining quantitative linguistic analysis with qualitative interpretation. The quantitative analysis focused on four principal linguistic indicators: response length (total number of words in each response), average sentence length, lexical diversity, and the occurrence of dialect-specific linguistic elements. **Response length** was calculated as the total number of words generated in each response. **Average sentence length** was computed by dividing the total number of words by the number of sentences identified in the generated text, given by:

$$\text{Avg. Sentence Length} = \frac{\text{Total Words}}{\text{Number of Sentences}}$$

Lexical diversity was assessed using the Type-Token Ratio (TTR), namely the ratio between unique lexical items (types) and the total number of words (tokens) contained in each response, given by:

$$\text{TTR} = \frac{\text{Unique Words (Types)}}{\text{Total Words (Tokens)}}$$

The **occurrence of dialectal elements** was manually identified by a native speaker through the detection of regionally specific vocabulary, Venetian-derived lexical forms, and culturally embedded expressions associated with the Corfiot dialect. Manual selections of the dialectal elements were verified against the Corfiot Lexicon[1], distributed by the Greek Open Library, which contains nearly 5,000 documented Corfiot terms and expressions. For every response we computed the sum of all the identified dialectal elements, which were also verified against the Corfiot Lexicon.

The qualitative analysis was based on a comparative manual examination of the generated responses. Comparison among response pairs of the same prompts was manually conducted by two expert linguists, who also speak the dialect, paying particular emphasis on identifying recurring linguistic and stylistic patterns associated with dialect prompting. While recruiting the annotators, we conducted three pilot tests using randomly selected dialectal texts[2] in order to refine the annotation guidelines and ensure consistency in interpretation of dialectal features. The final

[1] Available online at: https://www.openbook.gr/

[2] The texts utilized for the pilot pre-annotation tests were selected from the Corfiot dialectal narratives available online from the Istorima Digital Oral History Archive (https://archive.istorima.org/en)

annotation scheme was developed iteratively, based on discussions between the two annotators during the pilot phase, and was subsequently applied independently to the full dataset. Disagreements between annotators were resolved through discussion, and inter-rater reliability was calculated using Cohen's Kappa coefficient, which indicated substantial agreement ($\kappa = 0.87$), suggesting consistent interpretative alignment across evaluators.

In order to ensure reliability of the qualitative assessment, both annotators were provided with a structured evaluation protocol including predefined categories, namely **semantic consistency, stylistic adaptation, dialect sensitivity, cultural contextualization**, and **degree of standardization**. Each response pair (Standard Greek vs Corfiot prompt output) was evaluated independently, and annotators were instructed to highlight linguistic segments that indicated either preservation of dialectal features or normalization toward Standard Modern Greek. Obtained results are reported and discussed in the following section. Example ChatGPT responses for some of the issued prompts are given in Appendix A.

3. Results

3.1 Quantitative Analysis

Based on the responses collected across all 30 prompt executions, i.e. 5 prompts in Standard Greek, each issued three times and the same 5 prompts in the Corfiot dialect, each issued three times, we quantified for every response the following indicators: response length, average sentence length, lexical diversity and the appearance of dialect-specific linguistic elements. Tables 2 and 3 summarize obtained results. Note that the values in Table 2 correspond to the average measurements obtained across the three executions of each prompt.

Table 2. Average quantitative linguistic measurements across Standard Greek and Corfiot prompt responses

	Response length		**Avg. sentence length**		**TTR values**	
	Greek	Corfiot	Greek	Corfiot	Greek	Corfiot
Prompt 1	85	97	17.00	16.17	0.835	0.773
Prompt 2	116	103	5.52	4.48	0.672	0.680
Prompt 3	99	126	4.50	4.85	0.808	0.746
Prompt 4	22	23	5.50	7.67	0.955	0.957
Prompt 5	40	33	5.00	5.50	0.875	0.970
Total avg	**72.4**	**76.4**	**7.50**	**7.73**	**0.829**	**0.825**

Results show that ChatGPT delivers slightly longer responses for the Corfiot prompts compared to their Standard Greek counterparts. The total average response length accounts to 72.4 words for the Standard Greek prompts against 76.4 average words for the Corfiot dialect prompts. Longer responses for the dialect-sensitive prompts may reflect the model's tendency to elaborate by expanding the response with additional contextual or explanatory material in order to maintain coherence and communicative naturalness.

The relationship between response length and average sentence length indicates that dialectal prompting affects the structural organization of AI-generated discourse. Across the prompts, the average sentence length for the Corfiot dialect responses remained relatively similar to those of the Standard Greek responses. This suggests that the increased output is produced through the addition of more descriptive or informational units rather than through greater syntactic complexity. For example, in Prompt 3 the dialect response is substantially longer (126 vs 99 words), while average sentence length remains almost identical (4.85 vs 4.50). This indicates a more segmented and conversational discourse structure and demonstrates that the model expands the response mainly by adding descriptive elements instead of generating longer sentences. A plausible interpretation (to be further explored) might suggest that the model associates dialectal language with informal and community-oriented communication patterns.

The comparison of the TTR values across the prompt pairs reveals relatively small and minor differences in lexical diversity between the Standard Greek and Corfiot responses. Although Standard Greek responses show a marginally higher average TTR, the difference is very limited, suggesting that dialect prompting does not substantially reduce the lexical richness of the generated responses. The minimal differences between the two prompt types imply that the

model maintains broadly similar lexical variation across both language varieties. However, due to the small size of the dataset, these findings should be interpreted cautiously and require further investigation through larger-scale analysis.

Furthermore, with the assistance of a dialect native speaker we manually identified the dialect-specific linguistic elements, which we also verified against the Corfiot Lexicon. Table 3 reports the identified dialectal/regional terms.

Table 3. Dialect-specific and culturally localized linguistic elements identified in the Corfiot prompt responses

Category	Identified term	Number of terms
Dialect variant	στόρια, φκιάνεται, φτάκω, κορφιάτικο/κορφιώτικο, μπόλικο, τραβάς ίσα, φανέστρα	7
Venetian loanword	καντούνια, πόρτο	2
Cultural term	Μαστέλα, σερτικό, βούτες, σκούφια, γαζιά, αρχοντιά	6
Toponym	Σαρόκο, κατά τη Σπηλιά	2
Total distinct terms		**17**

The data indicate that the number of dialectal terms is relatively small compared to the total response length, with 17 distinct local terms identified across responses ranging from short instructions to texts exceeding 100 words. This indicates that the model does not generate fully dialectal discourse, but mainly Standard Greek enriched with selected regional markers. Results also suggest that the model partially reproduces dialectal forms directly from the prompts, such as *στόρια*, *κορφιάτικο*, and *φτάκω*. Overall, dialect prompting appears to trigger selective lexical localization rather than full dialect generation.

The analysis performed so far is primarily exploratory and focused on descriptive trends rather than statistical significance testing, in order to gain an initial understanding of the extent to which generative AI systems exhibit dialect-sensitive linguistic adaptation. However, to further interpret these findings beyond quantitative trends, a qualitative analysis is presented in the following section, examining semantic consistency, stylistic variation, and the role of dialect-sensitive linguistic features in the generated responses.

3.2 Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analysis focused on four main dimensions. First, **semantic consistency** assessed whether the meaning of the response remained stable across dialect and standard prompt conditions. Second, **stylistic adaptation** examined shifts in tone, register, and discourse structure, mainly the extent to which the model adopted a more conversational or narrative style in response to dialectal input. Third, **dialect sensitivity** evaluated whether the model appropriately recognized and incorporated dialect-specific lexical items without excessive normalization into Standard Greek. Finally, **cultural contextualization** examined the presence of culturally embedded references, including local traditions, toponyms, and culturally marked expressions associated with Corfiot identity.

Concerning semantic content, it remained stable across conditions in all prompt types. The model preserved the same core informational content regardless of input variety, including procedural, descriptive, and narrative tasks. For example, in the instruction-generation prompt on *bianco* preparation, both conditions produced equivalent step-by-step cooking instructions. Similarly, in the advisory prompt about directions from San Rocco Square to the port, both outputs maintained the same navigational structure, differing only in wording. This indicates that dialectal variation does not affect the model's ability to preserve task-relevant meaning.

However, systematic stylistic differences were observed between conditions, notably in register and discourse structure. Corfiot dialect prompts consistently triggered more informal and conversational realizations. This was reflected in the frequent use of colloquial constructions such as *άμα* instead of *όταν* (*when*), and verb forms such as *φτάκω* instead of *φτάνω* (*arrive*), along with more elaborated sentence structures and explanatory additions. Overall, dialect input appears to function as a cue for reduced formality and increased discursiveness, even in non-conversational tasks such as instruction or description.

Dialectal sensitivity was manifested mainly through direct reproduction of lexical items present in the prompts, rather than systematic dialect generation. Terms such as *στόρια* (*story*), *κορφιάτικο* (*corfiot*), and *φτάκω* (*arrive*) were repeated when present in the input, indicating strong lexical echoing effects. In addition, some culturally associated

vocabulary was introduced in Corfiot-conditioned outputs even when not explicitly provided, such as *καντούνια* (*narrow streets*), suggesting associative activation of Venetian-influenced regional semantics. However, these elements appeared sporadically and were not consistently integrated into grammatical structures, remaining isolated within predominantly Standard Greek sentences.

Finally, a consistent pattern of normalization toward Standard Modern Greek was observed across all dialect-conditioned outputs. Even when dialectal lexical items were introduced, they were often embedded within standard syntactic frames or replaced by their standardized equivalents. For example, in descriptive prompts, dialectal terms (e.g., *σερτικό*, *καντούνι*) were often retained only as isolated nouns within otherwise standard-language sentences. This suggests that while the model recognizes dialectal input at the lexical level, it does not maintain consistent dialectal morphosyntax or discourse-level reproduction.

Overall, the qualitative findings indicate that dialect prompting induces consistent stylistic and lexical accommodation effects in GenAI outputs, while failing to produce sustained dialectal generation. This supports the interpretation that current LLMs are sensitive to dialectal input primarily at the surface level, rather than at the level of deep grammatical or discourse adaptation.

4. Study Limitations

The present study is exploratory in nature and therefore subject to several limitations. First, the analysis was conducted using a relatively small set of prompts and focused exclusively on the Corfiot dialect. Second, the study examined responses generated by a single AI platform (ChatGPT), and outputs may vary across model versions and interaction sessions. Finally, because regional Greek dialects remain underrepresented in large-scale training corpora, the observed responses may reflect broader limitations of current multilingual AI systems rather than dialect comprehension alone. Future research could extend this approach to additional Greek dialects and other low-resource linguistic varieties in order to further evaluate dialect sensitivity, linguistic bias, and cultural adaptation in contemporary generative AI systems.

5. Discussion

The findings indicate that dialect prompting influences not only lexical selection but also the stylistic and cultural framing of AI-generated responses. While semantic content remained largely stable across Standard Greek and Corfiot prompt conditions, dialectal prompts consistently elicited more conversational, descriptive, and culturally localized outputs. In contrast, Standard Greek prompts tended to produce more formal and informational responses.

The analysis further showed that ChatGPT performs selective dialect adaptation rather than full dialect generation. Dialectal forms such as *στόρια*, *φκιάνεται*, and *φτάκω* were reproduced primarily at the lexical level, while most grammatical and syntactic structures remained aligned with Standard Modern Greek. This suggests that the model recognizes dialectal cues mainly through localized vocabulary and stylistic associations rather than through deeper morphosyntactic adaptation.

An additional observation concerns cultural contextualization. Corfiot prompts more frequently triggered references to local traditions, food practices, and culturally marked expressions, indicating that dialectal input may activate broader associations related to regional identity and cultural heritage. At the same time, the persistent normalization toward Standard Greek reflects the limited representation of regional dialects in contemporary AI training corpora.

Overall, the study suggests that prompt language functions not only as a technical instruction but also as a sociolinguistic signal that shapes the tone, style, and cultural orientation of AI-generated discourse. These findings contribute to ongoing discussions on linguistic diversity, dialect representation, and cultural inclusivity in generative AI systems.

6. Conclusions

This study examined how dialect prompting influences AI-generated responses through a comparative analysis of Standard Greek and the Corfiot dialect in ChatGPT. The findings demonstrate that dialectal prompts affect response style, lexical selection, and cultural framing, while semantic content remains largely consistent across prompt conditions. Although the model showed sensitivity to dialectal cues through selective incorporation of regional vocabulary and culturally embedded expressions, responses largely remained structurally aligned with Standard Modern Greek. Overall, the study highlights the importance of regional language varieties in human–AI interaction and demonstrates

that prompt language can shape not only linguistic output but also the cultural orientation of generated discourse.

Future research could expand the analysis to additional Greek dialects and larger multilingual datasets in order to evaluate dialect sensitivity across different linguistic environments. The study therefore highlights the importance of integrating dialectal diversity into future multilingual AI development and evaluation frameworks.

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Appendix A

Examples of ChatGPT responses to the issued prompts. Because LLM outputs are probabilistic and continuously updated, exact replication of responses may vary across sessions and future model versions.

PROMPT 1

Standard Greek prompt: Πες μου μια ιστορία για ένα κερκυραϊκό έθιμο

Chat response

Κάθε Μεγάλο Σάββατο στην Κέρκυρα, λίγο πριν το μεσημέρι, τα καντούνια γεμίζουν από τον ήχο των φιλαρμονικών και τις καμπάνες της Ανάστασης. Ξαφνικά, από τα μπαλκόνια πέφτουν οι περίφημοι «μπότηδες» — μεγάλα πήλινα κανάτια στολισμένα με κόκκινες κορδέλες — και σπάνε με δύναμη στα πλακόστρωτα. Ο θόρυβος απλώνεται σε όλη την πόλη σαν κύμα. Λένε πως έτσι φεύγει το κακό και έρχεται η καλοτυχία και η νέα αρχή της άνοιξης. Ανάμεσα στα σπασμένα κομμάτια, μένει πάντα η ίδια αίσθηση: πως κάτι παλιό τελείωσε και κάτι καινούριο ξεκινά.

Corfiot Prompt: Σκάρωσε μια στόρια για ένα κορφιάτικο έθιμο;

Chat response

Στα παλιά καντούνια της κέρκυρας, κάθε Καθαρά Δευτέρα εμφανιζόταν η «Μαστέλα» — ένα μεγάλο ξύλινο βαρέλι γεμάτο νερό, στημένο στη μέση της πλατείας. Δίπλα του κρεμόταν ένα σχοινί με ένα πορτοκάλι δεμένο στην άκρη. Όποιος περνούσε έριχνε ένα κέρμα για το καλό. Μα αν κάποιος στεκόταν αφηρημένος κάτω από το πορτοκάλι, το σχοινί τραβιόταν ξαφνικά και… πλατς! Το νερό της μαστέλας τον κατάβρεχε μέσα σε γέλια και φωνές. Λένε πως το νερό έπαιρνε μαζί του την κακοτυχία του χειμώνα και άφηνε πίσω μόνο τύχη, πείραγμα και την αίσθηση πως στην Κέρκυρα ακόμα και τα έθιμα ξέρουν να γελούν.

PROMPT 2

Standard Greek prompt: Πώς φτιάχνεται το κερκυραϊκό μπιάνκο;

Chat response

Το κερκυραϊκό μπιάνκο είναι παραδοσιακό πιάτο της Corfu με ψάρι (συνήθως μπακαλιάρο ή σκορπίνα), σκόρδο, πατάτες, λεμόνι και πιπέρι — χωρίς ντομάτα.

Υλικά: 1 κιλό ψάρι σε μερίδες. 4-5 πατάτες κομμένες. 6 σκελίδες σκόρδο. Χυμός από 2 λεμόνια. 1/2 φλιτζάνι ελαιόλαδο. Αλάτι. Άσπρο ή μαύρο πιπέρι (αρκετό). Νερό.

Εκτέλεση: 1. Βάζεις σε κατσαρόλα τις πατάτες και το ψάρι. 2.Προσθέτεις το σκόρδο λιωμένο, αλάτι, πιπέρι, λάδι και νερό ίσα να σκεπάζει σχεδόν τα υλικά. 3. Σιγοβράζεις μέχρι να μαλακώσουν οι πατάτες. 4. Προσθέτεις τον χυμό λεμονιού προς το τέλος. 5. Ανακινείς την κατσαρόλα ώστε να δέσει η σάλτσα.

Μυστικό. Το χαρακτηριστικό του είναι η έντονη γεύση από σκόρδο, λεμόνι και πιπέρι, και η λευκή ("bianco") σάλτσα.

Corfiot Prompt: Πώς φκιάνεται το κορφιάτικο μπιάνκο;

Chat response

Το κορφιώτικο μπιάνκο γίνεται με ψάρι κατσαρόλας, πατάτες, σκόρδο, λεμόνι και μπόλικο πιπέρι — απλό αλλά πολύ αρωματικό.

Υλικά: 1 κιλό ψάρι (μπακαλιάρος, σφυρίδα ή σκορπίνα). 4 πατάτες. 5-6 σκελίδες σκόρδο. 1/2 φλιτζάνι ελαιόλαδο. Χυμός από 2 λεμόνια. Αλάτι. Πολύ πιπέρι. Νερό.

Εκτέλεση. 1. Στρώνεις πατάτες και ψάρι στην κατσαρόλα. 2. Προσθέτεις σκόρδο λιωμένο, λάδι, αλάτι, πιπέρι και νερό. 3. Βράζεις σε μέτρια φωτιά μέχρι να δέσουν. 4. Ρίχνεις το λεμόνι στο τέλος. 5. Κουνάς την κατσαρόλα για να χυλώσει η σάλτσα.

Το μυστικό. Η σάλτσα πρέπει να μείνει λευκή, λεμονάτη και δυνατή σε σκόρδο και πιπέρι. Συνήθως συνοδεύεται με ψωμί για βούτες.

PROMPT 3

Standard Greek prompt: Περίγραψε την παραδοσιακή φορεσιά της Κέρκυρας και τα χαρακτηριστικά της.

Chat response

Η παραδοσιακή φορεσιά της Corfu έχει έντονες ενετικές επιρροές και ξεχωρίζει από άλλες ελληνικές ενδυμασίες λόγω της κομψότητας και των δυτικών στοιχείων της.

Γυναικεία φορεσιά.

Μακριά φούστα, συχνά πολύχρωμη ή σκούρα.
Κεντημένο πουκάμισο.
Βελούδινο ή μεταξωτό γιλέκο.
Ποδιά διακοσμημένη.
Μαντίλι ή ιδιαίτερη κεφαλοκάλυψη.
Κοσμήματα και χρυσά διακοσμητικά.

Ανδρική φορεσιά.

Πουκάμισο λευκό.
Γιλέκο ή σακάκι.
Βράκα ή παντελόνι δυτικής επιρροής.
Ζώνη.
Μαντίλι ή καπέλο.

Δερμάτινα υποδήματα.
Χαρακτηριστικά.
Ενετική/ιταλική αισθητική.
Πλούσια υφάσματα.
Εκλεπτυσμένα κεντήματα.
Σκούρα και βαθιά χρώματα.
Αστική φινέτσα, ειδικά στις γιορτινές ενδυμασίες.
Η κερκυραϊκή φορεσιά αντανακλά τη μοναδική ιστορική πορεία του νησιού, συνδυάζοντας ελληνική παράδοση με ευρωπαϊκή αρχοντιά.
Corfiot Prompt: Περιγράψε την παλιά κορφιότικη φορεσιά και τα σερτικά τση;
Chat response
Η παλιά κορφιώτικη φορεσιά είχε αρχοντιά και λεπτοδουλειά, με έντονη επίδραση από τα χρόνια της Republic of Venice και των Επτανήσων.
Γυναικεία φορεσιά.
Μακριά μεταξωτή ή μάλλινη φούστα.
Καμισόλα λευκή με κεντήματα.
Σερτικό (το επίσημο πανωφόρι ή ζακέτο), συχνά βελούδινο ή κεντημένο.
Ποδιά στολισμένη.
Μαντίλι ή σκούφια.
Χρυσαφικά και καρφίτσες.
Ανδρική φορεσιά.
Λευκό πουκάμισο.
Γιλέκο ή σερτικό.
Βράκα ή στενό παντελόνι.
Ζώνη.
Καπέλο ή μαντίλι.
Παπούτσια δερμάτινα.
Τα «σερτικά».
Τα σερτικά ήταν τα επίσημα εξωτερικά ενδύματα ή πανωφόρια, συχνά:
Ραμμένα από ακριβά υφάσματα.
Σκούρα ή βαθιά χρώματα.
Με χρυσά ή μεταξωτά γαζιά.
Σύμβολο κοινωνικής θέσης και καλαισθησίας.
Ξεχωριστά στοιχεία.
Ενετική φινέτσα.
Πολυτέλεια.
Προσεγμένη ραφή.
Συνδυασμός λαϊκού και αστικού χαρακτήρα.
Η κορφιώτικη φορεσιά ήταν από τις πιο κομψές του ελληνικού χώρου, με ιδιαίτερη νησιωτική και ευρωπαϊκή ταυτότητα.

PROMPT 4

Standard Greek prompt: Πώς να πάω στο λιμάνι της Κέρκυρας από την πλατεία Σαν Ρόκκο;
Chat response
Διαδρομή:
Παίρνεις την Ιωάννου Θεοτόκη προς τα βόρεια.
Κατεβαίνεις προς Σπηλιά / Νέο Φρούριο.
Συνεχίζεις παραλιακά στην Εθνικής Αντιστάσεως.
Φτάνεις κατευθείαν στο λιμάνι.
Corfiot Prompt: Πώς να φτάκω στο πόρτο τση Κέρκυρας από το Σαρόκο;
Chat response
Από Σαρόκο για το πόρτο:
Παίρνεις την **Ιωάννου Θεοτόκη** κατά τη Σπηλιά.
Κατεβαίνεις προς το Νέο Φρούριο.
Βγαίνεις στον παραλιακό, στην **Εθνικής Αντιστάσεως**.

PROMPT 5

Standard Greek prompt: Γράψε έναν σύντομο διάλογο για ένα σπασμένο παράθυρο.
Chat response
— Ποιος έσπασε το παράθυρο;

— Εγώ… κατά λάθος. Έπαιζα μπάλα στην αυλή.
— Σου είπα να προσέχεις κοντά στο σπίτι!
— Συγγνώμη, δεν το ήθελα. Θα βοηθήσω να το φτιάξουμε.
— Καλά, το σημαντικό είναι ότι δεν χτύπησε κανείς. Την επόμενη φορά, πιο προσεκτικά.

Corfiot Prompt: Γράψε έναν σύντομο διάλογο για μια σπασμένη φανέστρα.

Chat response

— Ωχου, ποιος έσπασε τη φανέστρα;
— Εγώ όχι, μπάρμπα Σπύρο! Ο αγέρας την έκλεισε δυνατά.
— Αγέρας λες… και η μπάλα πού βρέθηκε μέσα;
— Ε… επαίζαμε λίγο στην αυλή.
— Τώρα θα τρέχουμε για μάστορα πάλι!