English Summaries

(in alphabetical order)

Sermin Asıl, *Attitudes over loneliness: explaining artificial intimacy in human-AI communication* (*Atteggiamenti oltre la solitudine: spiegare l'intimità artificiale nella comunicazione uomo-IA*)

The ontological transformation of artificial intelligence (AI) has repositioned machines as communicative actors, placing artificial intimacy at the center of Human-Machine Communication (Hmc) research. This study investigates the relationships among university students' loneliness, attitudes toward AI (Satası), and artificial intimacy. Based on data from 200 participants, the findings show that loneliness has a weak positive association with artificial intimacy ($r = .169$) but becomes non-significant when attitudinal factors are included in the hierarchical regression model; the final model explains 49.9% of the variance, with the addition of attitudes toward AI producing a large incremental effect ($f^2 = .88$). Affective and behavioral attitudes emerge as the strongest predictors, suggesting that artificial intimacy is more closely associated with attitudinal acceptance than with loneliness. Among the university students studied, AI appears to function as an increasingly familiar component of everyday communication practices. Overall, the findings contribute to understanding artificial intimacy as a communicative orientation embedded in digitally mediated interaction, highlighting the role of attitudinal and relational processes alongside deficit-based explanations within Hmc.

Maria Dentale, Stefania Tusini, *The relational dimension of migrant ıdentity. an exploratory application of network analysis to Italian networks in California* (*La dimensione relazionale dell'identità migrante. Un'applicazione esplorativa della network analysis alle reti italiane in California*)

This contribution examines the processes through which cultural and linguistic identities are constructed, negotiated, and transmitted among Italian migrants

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in California, situating the analysis within migration studies and sociological debates on transnational and plural forms of belonging. Drawing on a theoretical perspective that conceives migratory contexts as relational and evolving social constructions, the study explores the role of personal and community social networks in the contemporary reworking of *italianità* abroad, focusing on second- and third-generation descendants as well as more recent Italian expats in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The article specifically presents the results of a Network Analysis based on social network data collected through network survey forms administered to 14 informants, reconstructing the structure, composition, and transnational reach of significant ties maintained with Italy and activated in the context of settlement. These findings are interpreted in relation to the evidence emerging from earlier phases of the research, which included a web-survey (N = 151) and remote focused interviews (N = 14), and which had already outlined differentiated patterns of identity formation, linguistic practices, and relational dynamics.

By integrating network-level results with quantitative and qualitative evidence, the analysis shows how the density of connections, the presence of central actors, and the interplay between strong and weak ties shape processes of identity maintenance, transformation, and transmission. Social networks emerge not merely as instrumental resources, but as key arenas of symbolic recognition and identity reproduction, highlighting the profoundly relational nature of contemporary migration trajectories and the central role of social capital in the continuity and reinvention of Italian identity within diasporic communities.

Angelo Falzarano, *Compressed understanding: interpretive time and recognition in contemporary interactions* (*Comprensione compressa. Tempo dell'interpretazione e riconoscimento nelle interazioni contemporanee*)

Contemporary communication intensifies exchanges without necessarily increasing understanding. This article examines this discrepancy from a temporal perspective, treating time as an internal dimension of interpretive processes. Functional differentiation and the acceleration of communicative rhythms increase the interpretive work required while reducing the time socially considered legitimate for carrying it out. A distinction is drawn between the compression of understanding, defined as the narrowing of the time available to interpret and revise meaning, and compressed understanding, understood as a mode of meaning attribution in which interpretation stabilizes prematurely under the normative pressure to respond promptly. The concept is particularly relevant in organizational and digital contexts characterized by high expectations of responsiveness. Under these conditions, opportunities for contextualization and the revision of meaning are reduced, affecting the revisability of meaning and the pragmatic conditions of recognition.

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Lorenzo Maraviglia, *Towards a Sociological Analysis of the Statistical Concept of Early Leaving from Education and Training* (*Per un'analisi sociologica del concetto statistico di abbandono precoce degli studi*)

This article provides an analysis of the early leaving from education and training (ELET) rate, understood not merely as a descriptive statistical indicator but as a cognitive and institutional device that contributes to shaping the ways in which early school leaving is classified and governed. Starting from a reflection on the role of statistical indicators in the construction of public problems, the article highlights three sets of tensions concerning, respectively, the temporal mismatch between the occurrence and the measurement of early leaving; the composite nature of the mechanisms through which individuals cease to be classified as ELET; and the instability of certain segments of the observed population.

Sergio Mauceri, Maria Paola Faggiano, Luca Di Censi, *From adolescent gambling to the system of services dedicated to gambling disorder: risk formation and institutional response capacity in Lazio* (*Dal gambling adolescenziale al sistema dei servizi dedicati al contrasto del disturbo da gioco d'azzardo. Tra formazione del rischio e capacità istituzionale di risposta nel Lazio*)

The article interprets gambling as a socially produced risk, situated at the intersection of processes of normalisation, adolescent trajectories of vulnerability, and institutional response capacity. It presents the results of a Sapienza University of Rome Research Project, organised into two research strands integrated through a mixed methods design. The first, focused on adolescents, combines a survey of 6,293 students with qualitative follow-up investigations. The second, centred on services dedicated to Gambling Disorder, includes a web survey of 42 services and projects, a social network analysis, and three case studies. The findings show that risk does not depend solely on individual characteristics, but also on configurations of beliefs, relationships, practices, and protective factors. With regard to service provision, the study reveals a diversified yet fragmented system, alongside difficulties in early detection. The thesis of «double displacement» highlights the gap between the ordinary contexts in which risk is produced and institutional responses that are often belated and specialised.

Dario Verderame, *Inhabiting the future across the life course. Pandemic experience and temporal inequalities* (*Abitare il futuro lungo il corso di vita. Esperienza pandemica e diseguaglianze temporali*)

Through the prism of the Covid-19 pandemic, this article examines the relationship to the future as a dimension of social stratification across the life course. Drawing on a nationally representative survey of the Italian population conducted in 2025, it interprets the pandemic as a formative context in which collective risk is reinterpreted and individual orientations towards the future acquire meaning.

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By comparing students and retirees – two distinct positions in social time – and examining the thresholds of education, work and retirement, the article brings into focus the tensions between adaptation, the narrowing of aspirations, individual initiative, defensive activation and exit, revealing polarisations and ambivalences in the ways people inhabit the future.

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