Quantifying lexical contact in Daghestan

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# Similarity matrices

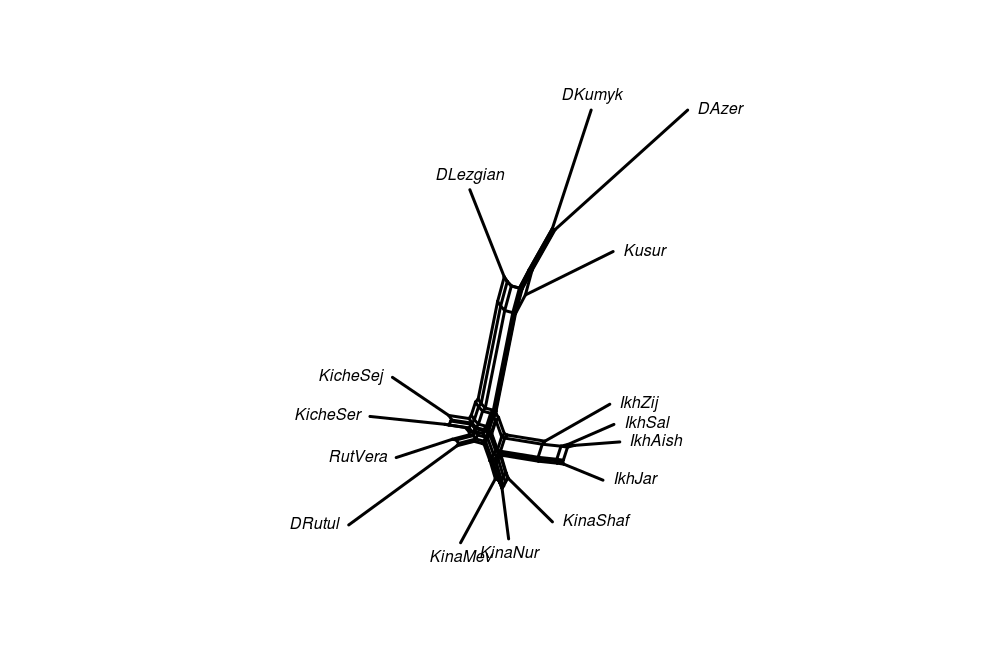
**Similarity matrix SV style**

Each meaning can correspond to one or more words in a given language. Each distinct lexeme gets its own row; languages are marked 1 if the lexeme/root is represented, 0 if this is not the case. Similarity is measured by the number of times languages share a 1 on the same row.

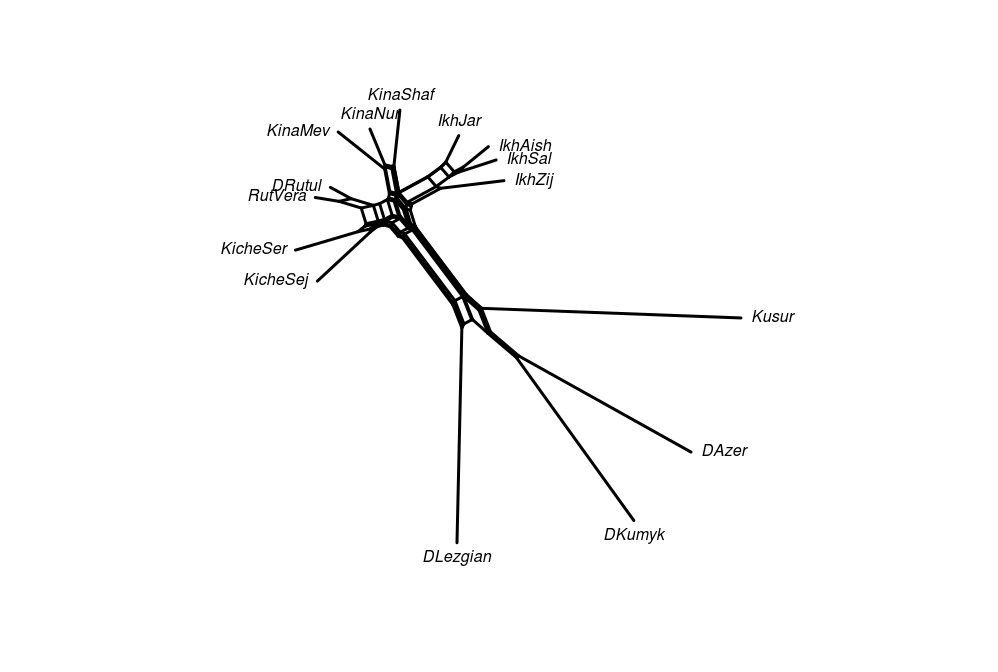
**Similarity matrix MD style**

Each meaning can correspond to one or more words in a given language. Each distinct lexeme is assigned a number; a distance matrix is created from the number of times languages share the same lexeme (i.e. share 1 or more numbers on a row) / number of meanings.

### 1. Rutul area (SV style)



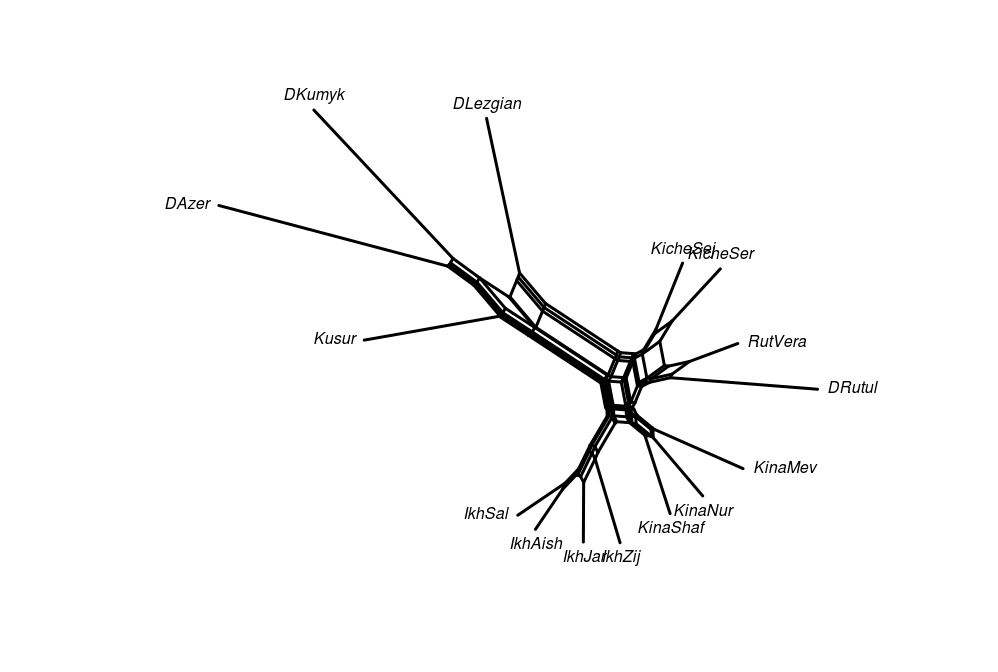
### 2. Rutul area (MD style)



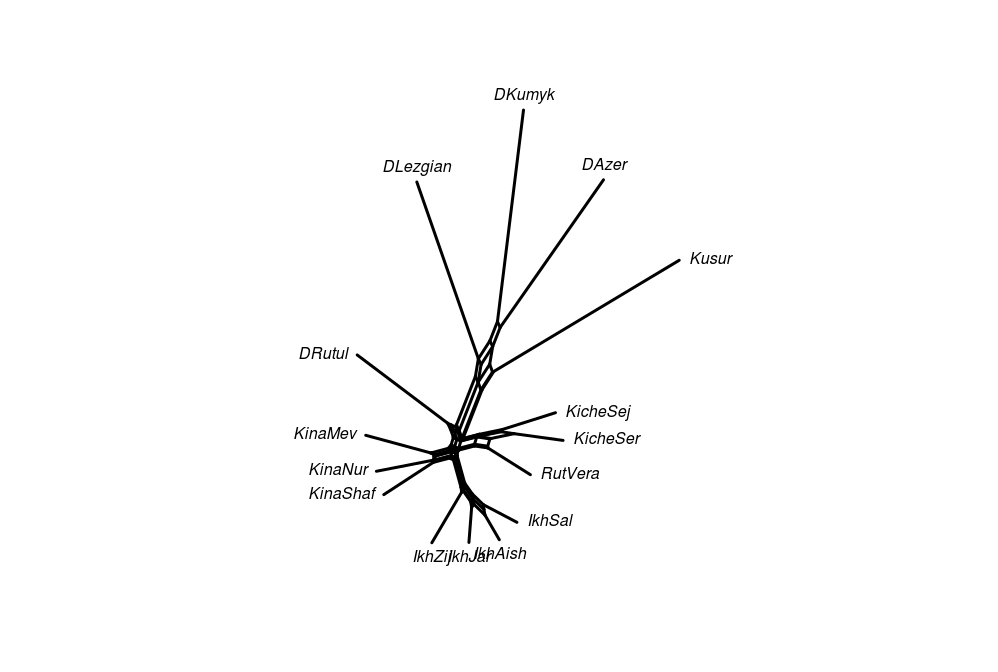
### Without “stop words”

If a meaning has a different lexeme in each language, remove it. The idea is to measure distance based on loans only.

### 3. Rutul area (SV style)



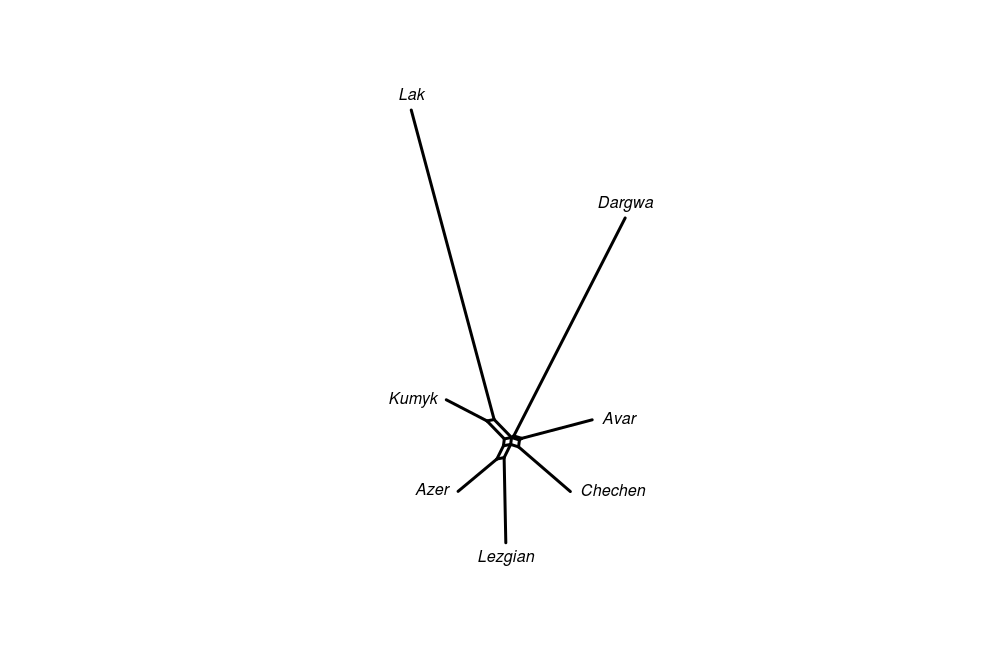
### 4. Rutul area distance matrix (MD style)



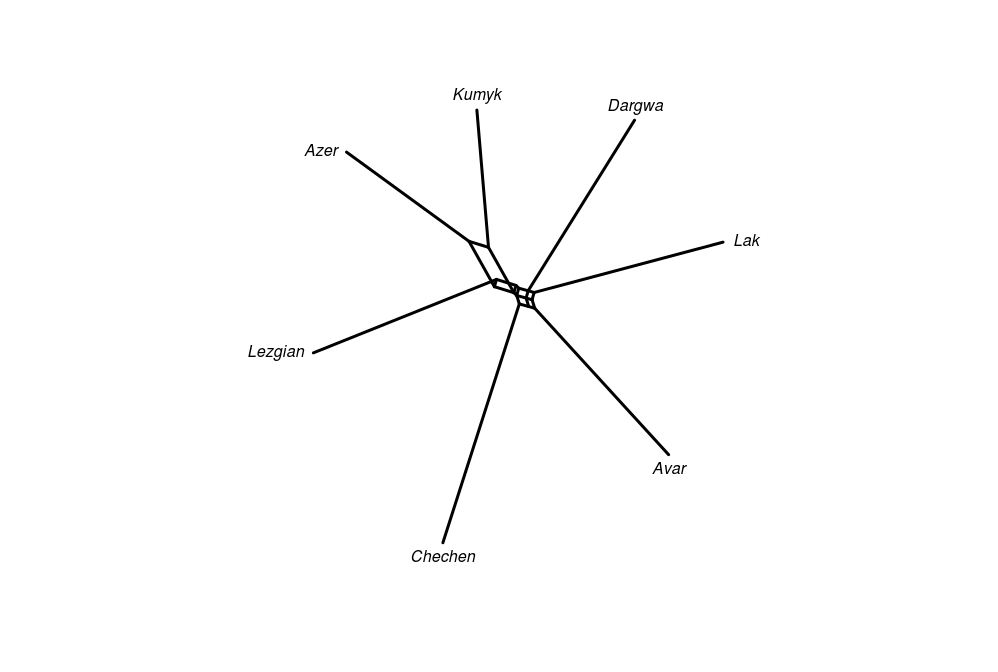
### Distance between major languages

Based on a larger subset of the WOLD questionnaire. Data gathered from dictionaries. Visualizations based on the same variables as the Rutul data.

### 5. Major languages (SV style)



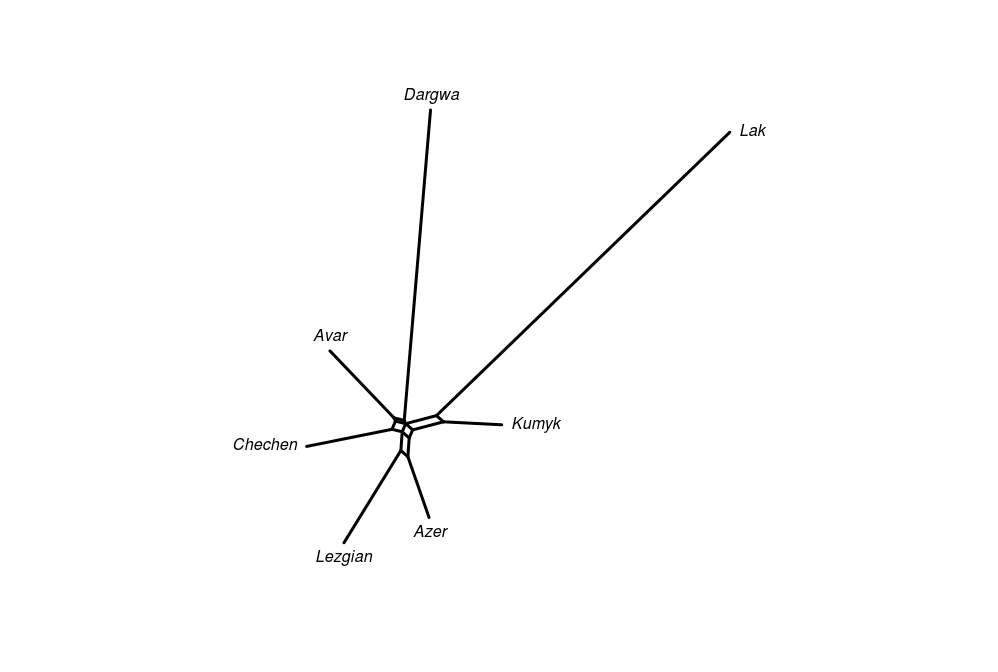
### 6. Major languages (MD style)



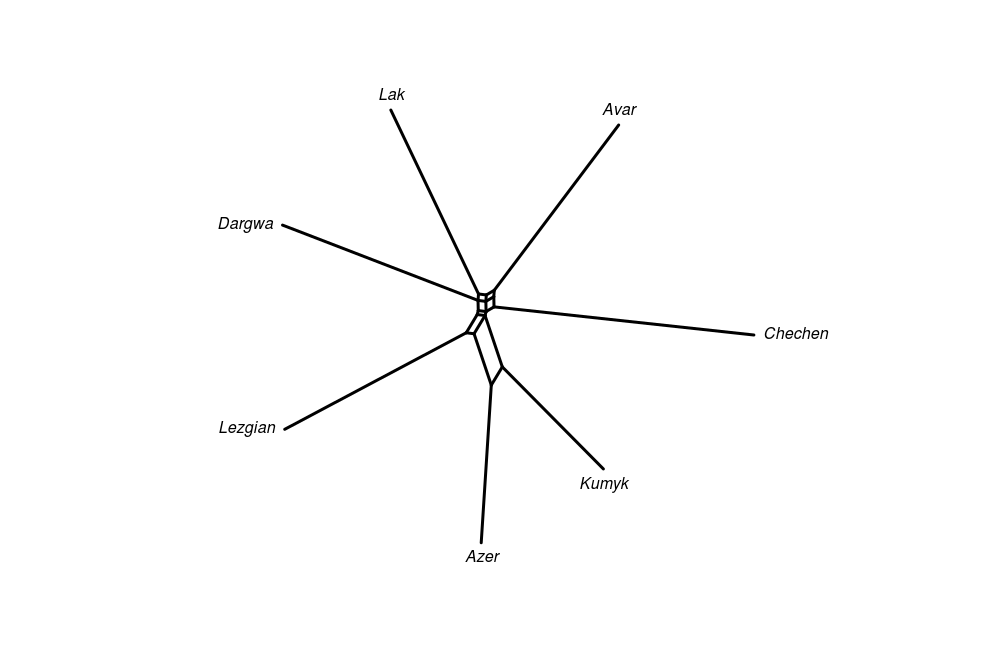
### Without “stop words”

If a meaning has a different lexeme in each language, remove it. The idea is to measure distance based on loans only.

### 7. Major languages (SV style)



### 8. Major languages (MD style)



### 9. Avar area (MD style)

