## Digging for old loanwords

## Etymologists need tools

- Discovering new etymologies is an ongoing task
  - Subtask: Searching for old contact layers
- Problem: Intransparent & slow workflow
- Solution: standardise data, formalise steps
- Goal:
  - Make the field more accessible,
  - speed up etymologisations

### Find loans between 2 word lists

#### The task:

- Pick two unrelated languages
- Take list of word-meaning pairs of both
- Compare the two lists and flag potential loans

# Concept lists and phonetic similarity

#### Common solution:

- Map meanings to concepts
- Match forms of same concepts
- Calculate phonetic similarity of forms
- Most similar ones are the best candidates

### Limitations of the common solution

### Concept lists:

- don't capture semantic change
- are only available for core vocabulary, while loans appear in the periphery

### Similarity measures:

ignore knowledge about sound correspondences

### Solution: word vectors & etymological dictionaries

Word vectors: Input: word1, word2, Output: semantic similarity score

<u>Etymological dictionaries</u>: Align entries, extract horizontal and vertical sound correspondences, apply to new examples

## Extracting etymological information

ID	Lg 1	Lg 2
1	hehe	kiki
2	buba	pupo

6 Python dictionaries

```
[
{'h': ['k'], 'e': ['i'], 'b': [p], 'u': ['u'], 'a':
['o']},
{'h<*k': 2, 'e<*i': 2, 'b<*p': 2, 'u<*u':
1, 'a<*o': 1},
{'h<*k': [1], 'e<*i': [1], 'b<*p': [2],
'u<*u': [2], 'a<*o': [2]},
{'CVCV': ['CVCV']},
{'CVCV<*CVCV': 2},
{'CVCV<*CVCV': [1, 2]}
]
```

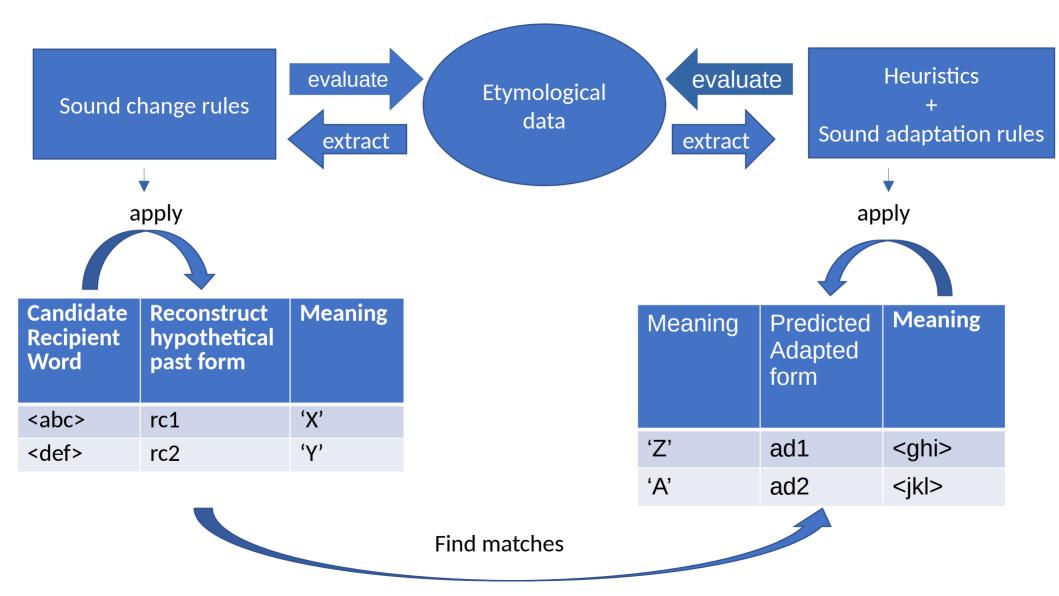
# Apply etymological information

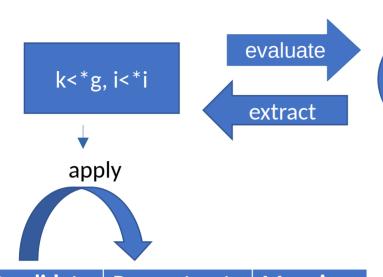
```
{'h': ['k'], 'e': ['i'], 'b': [p], 'u': ['u'], 'a':
['o']},
                                                              Example:
{'h<*k': 2, 'e<*i': 2, 'b<*p': 2, 'u<*u':
1. 'a<*o': 1}.
                                                              huhu → kuku
{'h<*k': [1], 'e<*i': [1], 'b<*p': [2],
                                                              bebe → pipi
'u<*u': [2], 'a<*o': [2]},
                                                              habe → kapi
{'CVCV': ['CVCV']},
{'CVCV<*CVCV': 2},
{'CVCV<*CVCV': [1, 2]}
```

## Applying word vectors

After phonetic matching of forms:

Form lg1	Form Ig2	Meaning lg1	Meaning lg2	semantic similarity
kuku	kuku	'bad'	'sad'	0.9
pipi	pipi	'nice'	'fun'	0.9
kapi	kapi	'fire'	'burn'	0.85





	יפיפ	← gege
"ter	nt < ho	ouse"

evaluate	
	g <g, i<e<="" th=""></g,>
extract	

apply

edicted apted m	Candidate ancient Donor word

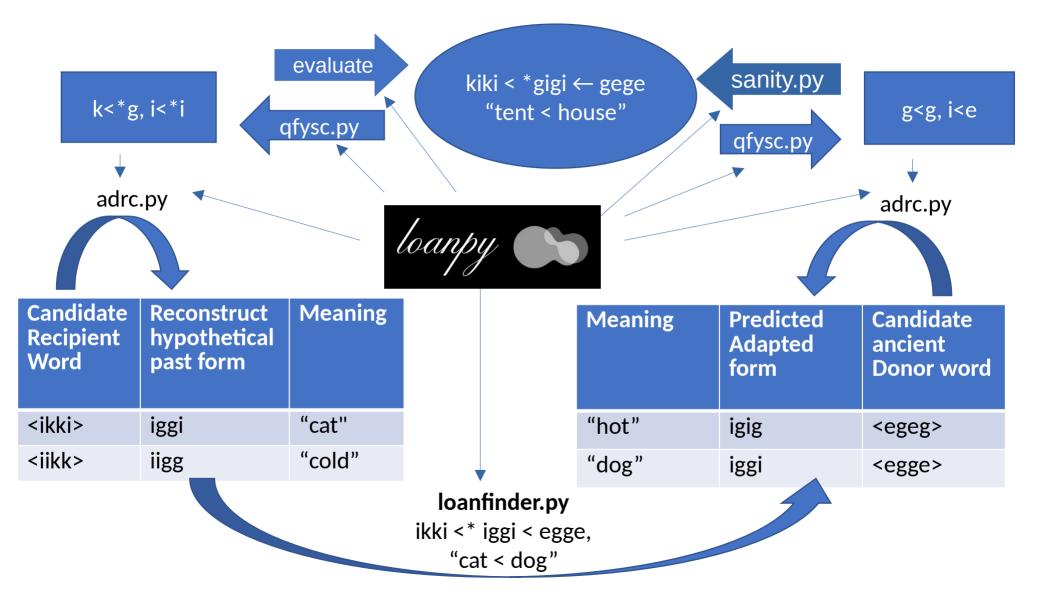
Meaning	Adapted form	Candidate ancient Donor word
"hot"	igig	<egeg></egeg>
"dog"	iggi	<egge></egge>

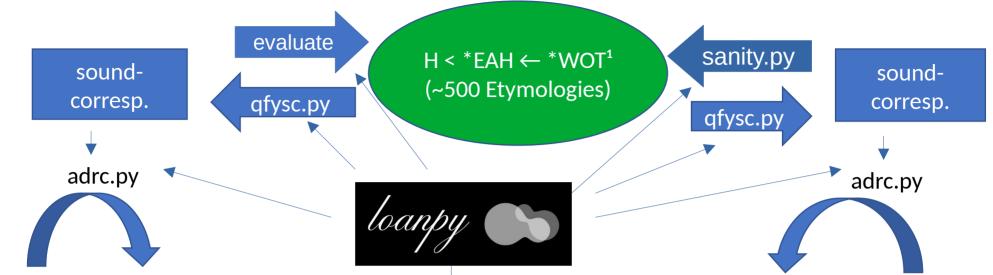
Candidate Recipient Word	Reconstruct hypothetical past form	Meaning
<ikki></ikki>	iggi	"cat"
<iikk></iikk>	iigg	"cold"

#### Match

ikki <\* iggi < egge,

"cat < dog"





Hungarian	Pseudo-EAH	Meaning
Jεrε	dere	"Come!"
mpdaːr	mpdoːr	"bird"
neːv	niman	"name"

Meaning	Pseudo-EAH	Gothic
"Come here!"	dεrε	hırı
"bird"	βυγωls	φuɣl̞s
"take"	niman	nıman

loanfinder.py

Jετε <\* dετε ← hırı,

"Come! < Come here!"

<sup>1</sup>H: Modern Hungarian

EAH: Early Ancient Hungarian

WOT: West Old Turkic

#### Ways ahead

- error analyses of predictions
- align sounds with EDICTOR
- add front-end
- get better word-vectors
- make predictions with AI
- create gold-standard
- chance-similarity baseline?