HCB

January 15, 2020

Title	Human	Cultural	Boundaries
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Version 0.0.0

Description Creates seed populations with phoneme inventories that can grow, migrate, and create offshoot populations. Phoneme inventories mutate when populations establish a new territory.

License What license it uses

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1.9000

Imports mc2d, randomcoloR, uuid, numbers, philentropy, ade4

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Description

Removes connections at the FirstStep stage of the Local structure to create "barriers" between cells. Bering Strait Barriers are designed to create structures similar to the Bering Strait entering North America, going through Central America, then opening up into South America.

Usage

```
AddBeringStrait(P, firstStep)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

firstStep The local directions created by OneStepDirections().

AddSegment 3

Description

Creates lines to show the Bering Straight borders.

Usage

```
AddSegment(P, a, b, top = FALSE)
```

Arguments

A list of parameters.

a Start. b End.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

AddShift	Add or Shift a Phoneme

Description

Allows a language to either gain a new phoneme or shift an existing phoneme to better match another population's phoneme iventory.

Usage

```
AddShift(P,\ targetLanguage,\ languages,\ local,\ phonemeRelatedness,\ index)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

targetLanguage The target language to be modified if possible.

languages All languages

local The local territories data structure.

index The target territory whose language may change.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population.

4 Alternator

AddSnakeBarriers

Add Snake Barriers

Description

Removes connections at the FirstStep stage of the Local structure to create "barriers" between cells. Snake Barriers are lines with length and spacing defined by the parameters. The barriers jut out from the east and west walls, alternating east, west, east, west. This creates a snaking, zig-zag pattern, hence the name.

Usage

```
AddSnakeBarriers(P, firstStep)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

firstStep The local directions created by OneStepDirections().

Alternator

Migration

Description

A function wrapper that alternates between migration and horizontal transfer.

Usage

```
Alternator(P, S, repeats)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

S A list of data structures.

repeats how many times to repeat migration.

BeringStraitPlot 5

BeringStraitPlot Bering	Straight Plot

Description

Creates a plot that shows the Bring strait boundaries.

Usage

```
BeringStraitPlot(P, Data, colors = NA)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

colors A vector of colors of length equal to the number of seed populations.

CardinalDirections Cardinal Directions

Description

Calculates the territory indicies of locations around a target territory (also used for phoneme relatedness in the same way).

Usage

```
CardinalDirections(target, R, start, round, South, North, East, West, SE, NE, SW, NW)
```

Arguments

target	The territory around which to get local territoies.
R	The number of rows.
start	How much to offset numbers (for phoneme structures).
round	Whether to get a "round" set of territories (N, S, E, W only) for phonemes or a square set of territories (includes diagonals) for distance.
SE	Whether to get the southeasrern territory.
NE	Whether to get the northestern territory.
SW	Whether to get the southwestern territory.
NW	Whether to get the northwestern territory.
south	Whether to get the southern territory.
north	Whether to get the northern territory.
east	Whether to get the eastern territory.
west	Whether to get the western territory.

6 DefineParameters

DefineParameters

Define Parameters

Description

Creates a parameter data structure for running simulations.

Usage

```
DefineParameters(Rows = 40, Cols = 50, ChanceExpand = 0.8,
   PopulationStartIndex = c(1, 2), NumPopulationPhonemes = rep(NA,
   length(PopulationStartIndex)), UsePopSize = TRUE,
   IndividualsStEmSuEM = c(1000, 10, 20, NA), MutationRate = 0.15,
   PhonemeDitribution = c(12, 24, 133), Consonants = 750,
   Vowels = 100, MinConsonant = 6, MinVowel = 6,
   PhonemeProbabilityType = "RealMimic", GrowthMax = 5, GrowthMin = 5,
   Barriers = FALSE, BarrierLength = 30, BarrierBreaks = 4,
   MutationTypeChance = rep(1/5, 5), HorizontalRate = 0.1,
   Bias = TRUE, Steps = 1, HorizontalLocal = TRUE,
   NumberRandomHorizontal = 8, UpRoot = TRUE, Death = TRUE,
   Bering = FALSE, BeringLength = 20, MigrationSimSteps = 300,
   StationaryMutationRate = 0.01, UpRootMutationRate = 0.01,
   HorizontalSimSteps = 400, Waves = FALSE, Seed = NA)
```

Arguments

Rows The number of rows in the world matrix.

Cols The number of columns in the world matrix.

ChanceExpand The chance that a population will either move or send off a group of individuals

to found a new population.

 ${\tt PopulationStartIndex}$

The position in the matrix where each seed population starts. The number of seed populations is defined by the number of starting indicies.

NumPopulationPhonemes

The number of phonemes in each starting population. If set to NA, this is decided by sampling from a distribution with min, mode, and made on the values from the PhonemeDistribution arguement.

UsePopSize

Whether to take into account the population size (number of people) when making decisions about moving, immegrating, the mutation rate ,and phoneme loss/addition biases.

IndividualsStEmSuEM

Four related parameters: 1) The number of individuals a seed population starts with, 2) the minumum number of individuals required to make a founder party to settle a new territory, 3) the minumum number of individuals that must stay behind when a founder party is sent off, and 4) the maximum number of individuals allowed to be in one founder party.

MutationRate

The rate at which phonemes mutate. E.g., if MutationRate==0.1, each phoneme in a populatiosn phoneme inventory has a 10% chance to mutate. Note that when usePopSize==TRUE, this is better conceptualized as teh maximum mutation rate (larger populations have lower mutation rates).

DefineParameters 7

Consonants The number of possible consonants in existence. Default based on real phoneme

data.

Vowels The number of possible vowels in existence. Default based on real phoneme

data.

MinConsonant The minumum number a consonants that can be in a population's phoneme in-

ventory. Default based on real phoneme data.

MinVowel The minumum number a vowels that can be in a population's phoneme inven-

tory. Default based on real phoneme data.

PhonemeProbabilityType

The method by which phoneme probabilities are established. Can be Real (uses teh real data verbatim, and requires the correct number of cosonants and phonemes), RealMimic (uses teh real data to generate a new distribution of probability similar of the real data, can be used with any number of phonemes), Equal (all phonemes are equally liekly to be known), Frequency (based on how common phonemes are across populations in teh simulation), or Random (randomly

generated).

GrowthMax When an integer, the max number of individuals added or lost from populations

every time step. When a fraction, the percent that population size increases or decerases each timestep. Can be positive or negative. Also note that is this an integer, but GrowthMin is not, this will be considered a percentage (i.e. 2 =

200%).

GrowthMin When an integer, the min number of individuals added or lost from each popula-

tion every time step. When a fraction, the percent that a population size increases or decreases each timestep. Can be positive or negative. Also note that is this an integer, but GrowthMax is not, this will be considered a percentage (i.e. 2 =

200%).

Barriers Whether to create "snake barriers" that limit the direction of migration in the

matrix.

BarrierLength The width of snake barriers.

BarrierBreaks The height of the space between snake barriers.

MutationTypeChance

The chance that each mutation type occurs. 1) Add, 2) Lose, 3) Split, 4) Join,

and 5) Shift.

HorizontalRate The fraction of the population that attempts to modify its phoneme inventory

every horizontal timestep.

Bias Whether to randomly bias mutations towards either gains or losses when popu-

lations are small. Set to true based on previously published data.

Steps The number of distance steps away from a target location that are considered

"local." Includes all 8 cardinal and ordinal directions around a target, so the

local area is always a rectangle around the target location.

HorizontalLocal

Whether horizontal transfer occurs between local populations or globally. Set to FALSE as a control, as global horizontal transfer should abolish local patterns.

NumberRandomHorizontal

The number of locations to compare when HorizontalLocal==FALSE. Should

be 8 when Steps==1, 24 when steps==2, 48 when Steps=3, ect.

UpRoot Whether established populations can move (TRUE) or they remain in place for

the entire simulation (FALSE).

8 Emigrate

Death Whether populations can die out.

Bering Whether to employ barriers that mimick the Bering Strait and Americas.

BeringLength An integer of length 0 to 24 that degines how long the berring straight is

MigrationSimSteps

The number of time steps to run each wave of migration.

 ${\it Stationary Mutation Rate}$

The rate at which phonemes evolve in stationary populations during migration.

UpRootMutationRate

The rate at which phonemes evolve in populations that move as a unit during migration.

HorizontalSimSteps

The number of time steps to spend on horizontal transfer.

Waves Whether migration occurs in waves or all seed populations are added at the same

time. If TRUE, there is one wave for each seed population.

Seed Sets a seed for reproducibility if an integer instead of NA.

PhonemeDistribution

The 1) min, 2) mode, and 3) max number of phonemes a population can have when sampling for seed population sizes and when preventing languages from gaining or losing too many phonemes. Defaults based on real phoneme data.

Emigrate Emigrate

Description

Picks which populations migrate, whether the entire population migrates or a founder party is sent off, and where the population migrates to. Allows only one population to enter a territory. When multiple populations attempt to enter the same territory, one is randomly chosen to do so while the rest stay put.

Usage

Emigrate(P, occupied, local, populations)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

occupied The territories with a population on them.

local The local territories data structure.
populations The data for all exising populations.

Extinction 9

Extinction Extinction

Description

Tests which populations will die based on population size and random chance.

Usage

Extinction(populations, occupied)

Arguments

populations The data for all exising populations.

occupied The territories with a population on them.

GeneratePhonemeProbabilities

Generate Phoneme Probabilities

Description

Genetrates a vector of the probability to know each phoneme.

Usage

GeneratePhonemeProbabilities(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

GenerateSeedLanguage Generate Seed Language

Description

Creates a language for a seed population.

Usage

GenerateSeedLanguage(P, phonemeProbab, seedNum)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population. seedNum Which population seed is having it's language generated.

GetAMutation	Get A Mutation		
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Description

Returns a new Add, Loss, Split, Join, or Shift mutation. Biases the mutations towards gaining or losing syllables when the parameter Bias==TRUE.

Usage

```
GetAMutation(P, phonemes, phonemeProbab, phonemeRelatedness, gain)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

phonemes The phonemes currently in the language.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population.

phonemeRelatedness

The phoneme relatedness list.

gain Whether to bias the mutations towards gaining syllables (TRUE) or losing them

(FALSE).

GetASplitShiftJoinMut Get A Split Shift Join Mutation

Description

Recursively calls itself until a phoneme is found that can be used the generate the mutation type of interest. Returns Null if no phoneme can mutate appropriately.

Usage

```
GetASplitShiftJoinMut(phonemes, phonemeRelatedness, unusable = NULL,
    type)
```

Arguments

phonemes Phonemes that can be mutated.

phoneme Relatedness

The phoneme relatedness list.

unusable Phonemes that cannot be used to obtain the correct type of mutation.

type Which kind of mutation to create: Split, Join, or Shift.

GetBering 11

 ${\tt GetBering}$

Get Bering positions

Description

returns a list of the points for the berring strait

Usage

```
GetBering(P)
```

Arguments

Р

A list of parameters.

GetBeringCoords

Get Bering Strait Coordinates

Description

Returns the hardcoded locations of the Bering Strait boundaries.

Usage

```
GetBeringCoords(P)
```

GetColorDistribution

Get Colors

Description

Creates a color gradient.

Usage

```
GetColorDistribution(P, Data, i, colors = c("coral1", "coral4"))
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

colors A vector of beginning and ending colors for a gradient.

12 GetGroups

GetDist

Get Distance

Description

Get the euclidian distance between two territories.

Usage

```
GetDist(P, point1, point2)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

point1 One territory location.

point2 Another territory location.

GetFactorDim

Get Factor Dimentions

Description

Given a number of consonants or vowels, creates a data structure that is as square as possible.

Usage

```
GetFactorDim(nPhonemes)
```

Arguments

nPhonemes

The number of Phonemes (vowels or consonants).

 ${\tt GetGroups}$

Get Groups

Description

Returns the territories descended from each seed. Includes detailed ancestory data. Ony works when Uproot and Death are FALSE.

Usage

```
GetGroups(P, Data)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

GetImmigrants 13

Description

Tests which populations immigrate, removes those that did not migrate from the migraton data. Splits the data into populations that sent off founder parties and those that moved as a single population.

Usage

```
GetImmigrants(P, occupied, local, populations)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

occupied The territories with a population on them.

local The local territories data structure.

populations The data for all exising populations.

GetRealPhonemeData Get Real Phoneme Data

Description

Uses the real Phoneme data from Creanza..... UPDATE THIS!!!! to determine the phoneme probabilities.

Usage

```
GetRealPhonemeData(nPhoneme, actual, vowel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

nPhoneme The number of phonemes (vowels or consonants).

actual Whether the data is Real (TRUE) or RealMimic (FALSE).

vowel If true load the vowel data, otherwise load the cosonant data.

14 GroupBySeed

GetTerritory Get	t Territory
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Description

Returns a territory a population can migrate to or NA if none are available.

Usage

```
GetTerritory(local, open)
```

Arguments

local Territories that are within reach of the target territory.

open Which territoies can be migrated to (i.e. no other population currently resides

there).

GetXYCoords Get XY Coordinates

Description

COnverts territory numbers into X,Y corrdinates.

Usage

```
GetXYCoords(P, territories)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

territories A vector of territory indicies to convert into X,Y coordinates.

GroupBySeed Group By Seed

Description

Returns the territories descended from each seed. Works for all sims, but lacks ancestory data.

Usage

```
GroupBySeed(P, Data)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

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HCBAlternatorSimmulation

Human Cultural Boundaries Alternator Simulation

Description

Runs a simulation where each time step alternates between migration and horizontal transfer.

Usage

HCBAlternatorSimmulation(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

HCBSimmulation

Human Cultural Boundaries Simulation

Description

Runs a simulation where migration and horizontal transfer are completely separate.

Usage

HCBSimmulation(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

HoritontalTransferRepeater

Horitontal Transfer Repeater

Description

A wrapper for the horizontal transfer process. After migration, allow populations to exchnage phoneme information, losing or gaining syllables based on other populations in the simulation. Occurs HSims number of time steps.

Usage

HoritontalTransferRepeater(P, S, repeats)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

S A list of the data structures.

repeats how many times to repeat horizontal transfer

16 Initialize

HorizontalTransfer Horizontal Transfer

Description

A function wrapper that get the language to modify and allows the phoneme change to either add/shift or remove a phoneme if this can be done.

Usage

```
HorizontalTransfer(P, languages, local, phonemeRelatedness, phonemeProbab,
index)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

languages All languages.

local The local territories data structure.

phonemeRelatedness

The phoneme relatedness list.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population.

index The target territory whose language may change.

Initialize Initialize

Description

The function wrapper that makes calls to create the population and phoneme data structures and then populates them with initial data.

Usage

Initialize(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Lose 17

Lose a Phoneme

Description

Allows a language to either lose a phoneme to better match other populations.

Usage

```
Lose(P, targetLanguage, phonemeProbab)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

targetLanguage The target language to be modified if possible.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population.

MakeDistanceMap Make Distance Map

Description

Creates a distance map based on the euclidian diatenes between territories.

Usage

MakeDistanceMap(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

MakeLanguage Make Language

Description

Copies and mutates the parent's language to create a new language for a founder party.

Usage

MakeLanguage(P, phonemeProbab, phonemeRelatedness, language, popSize, rate)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

phonemeProbab The probability of gaining each phoneme in the population.

phonemeRelatedness

The phoneme relatedness list.

language The parent language to mutate into a new language.

popSize The number of individuals in the parent poultaion.

rate The mutation rate.

MakePopulation

Make Population

Description

Generates new population based on the parent population.

Usage

```
MakePopulation(P, population)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

population The population data used to make a new population.

Migration

Migration

Description

Main simulation function. Allows populations to migrate, split, and die.

Usage

```
Migration(P, S, repeats)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

S A list of data structures.

repeats how many times to repeat migration.

MigrationPlot 19

Description

Shows the expansion of populations from the seed population. Ony works when Uproot and Death are FALSE.

Usage

```
MigrationPlot(P, Data, groups = NA, colors = NA)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

groups Group structure of which territories were descended from what population seed.

colors A vector of colors of length equal to the number of seed populations.

NextStepDirections Next Step Directions

Description

Expands the Steps list one more step out.

Usage

```
NextStepDirections(firstStep, currentStep, start = 0)
```

Arguments

firstStep The original StepOne.

currentStep StepOne in its current state.

start How much to offset numbers (for phoneme structures).

20 OneStepDirections

Description

Adds the seed data for the next wave to the population and language dataframes.

Usage

```
NextWave(P, S, i)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

S A list of data structures.

i The number of the next wave.

OneStepDirections One Step Directions

Description

Creates the FirstStep data structure.

Usage

```
OneStepDirections(R, C, start = 0, round = FALSE)
```

Arguments

C The number of columns.

start How much to offset numbers (for phoneme structures).

round whether to make the spacing Round (Phonemes) or Sqaure (Territories).

PhonemeFrequencyPlots Phoneme Frequency Plots

Description

Shows how common each phonemes is in the simulation color coded by population.

Usage

```
PhonemeFrequencyPlots(P, Data, groups = NA, colors = NA)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

groups Group structure of which territories were descended from what population seed.

colors A vector of colors of length equal to the number of seed populations.

PhonemeMantel Phoneme Mantel

Description

Performs both a Hamming and Jaccard Mantel test.

Usage

```
PhonemeMantel(P, Data, repeats = 100)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

repeats How many times to repeat the analysis.

22 PopulationGrowth

 ${\tt PhonemePopulationFrequencyPlots}$

Phoneme Population Frequency Plots

Description

Shows how common each phonemes is in the simulation color coded by population.

Usage

```
PhonemePopulationFrequencyPlots(P, Data, groups = NA, colors = NA,
    sort = TRUE)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

groups Group structure of which territories were descended from what population seed.

colors A vector of colors of length equal to the number of seed populations.#' @param

sort Whether to sort the data from most to least frequent phoneme.

PopulationGrowth Population Growth

Description

Adds new individuals to existing populations when population size is used in the simulation.

Usage

PopulationGrowth(P, populationSizes, occupied)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

populationSizes

The number of people live on each territory.

occupied The indicies of territories with people living on them.

PopulationPlot 23

Description

Population Plot

Usage

```
PopulationPlot(P, Data, groups = NA, colors = NA)
```

Arguments

P	A list of parameters.
---	-----------------------

groups Group structure of which territories were descended from what population seed.

colors A vector of colors of length equal to the number of seed populations.

RemoveHorizontalConnections

Remove Horizontal Connections

Description

Affects local territories below/South (and perhaps to the Southeast and Southwest) the target territory (index) and above/North (perhaps Northwest and Northeast) of index +1.

Usage

```
RemoveHorizontalConnections(R, index, firstStep, right = TRUE,
  left = TRUE)
```

Arguments

R The number of rows in the population matrix.

index The target territory.

firstStep The local directions created by OneStepDirections().

right Whether to remove the right diagonal.

left Whether to remove the left diagonal.

24 SaveData

RemoveVerticalConnections

Remove Vertical Connections

Description

Affects local territories right/East (and perhaps to the Northeast and Southeast) the target territory (index) and left/West (perhaps Northwest and Southwest) of index + R.

Usage

```
RemoveVerticalConnections(R, index, firstStep, above = TRUE,
  below = TRUE)
```

Arguments

R The number of rows in the population matrix.

index The target territory.

firstStep The local directions created by OneStepDirections().

above Whether to remove the upper diagonal. below Whether to remove the lower diagonal.

ResetPopulation Reset Population

Description

Resets phoeneme and population data in the original territory when an entire population moes to a new territory.

Usage

ResetPopulation()

Save Data Save Data

Description

Saves just the language data from the simulation to .csv files.

Usage

SaveData(Data, filename)

ShiftDirections 25

ShiftDirections Shift Directions

Description

Returns the relationships between phonemes with an offset of start.

Usage

```
ShiftDirections(nPhonemes, start = 0)
```

Arguments

nPhonemes The number of phonemes.

start Where to start number the phonemes (0 for consonants, number of consonants

+1 for vowels).

SnapshotPlot Snapshot Plot

Description

Shows which territories are populated and from which seed they decended.

Usage

```
SnapshotPlot(P, Data, colors)
```

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

Data The Pre or Post output from an HBC simulation.

colors A vector of colors, one for each seed.

StepDirections Step Directions

Description

A wrapper that calls StepOne(), add barriers if required, then expands StepOne as many steps as the Steps parameter calls for.

Usage

StepDirections(P)

Arguments

P A list of parameters.

UpdateStructuresMove

 ${\tt UpdateExistingPhonemes}$

Update Existing Phonemes

Description

Change the language to incorporation new mutations.

Usage

```
UpdateExistingPhonemes(existingPhonemes, newMut, index)
```

Arguments

newMut The new mutation generated by GetAMutation().

index Whether to enact changes to the language based on the first or section member

of the mutation structure.

ExistingPhonemes

The Phonemes currently in the language.

 ${\tt UpdateStructures\,Move} \quad \textit{Update\,Structures\,Move}$

Description

Copies population data from one territory to another when the entire population migrates and then erases the original data.

Usage

UpdateStructuresMove(S, move, former)

Arguments

S A list of data structures.

move The indicies of territories

former The indicies of territories

 ${\tt UpdateStructuresRemove}$

Update Structures Remove

Description

Deletes population and language information for specified territories.

Usage

UpdateStructuresRemove(S, remove)

Arguments

S A list of data structures.

Remove The indicies of territories whose data should be erased.

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