

# Understanding Language Evolution Using an Event-Based Model

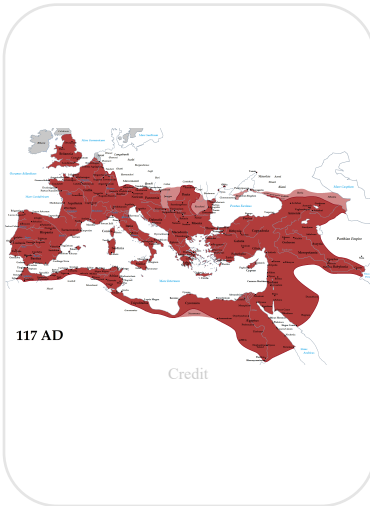
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# Introduction

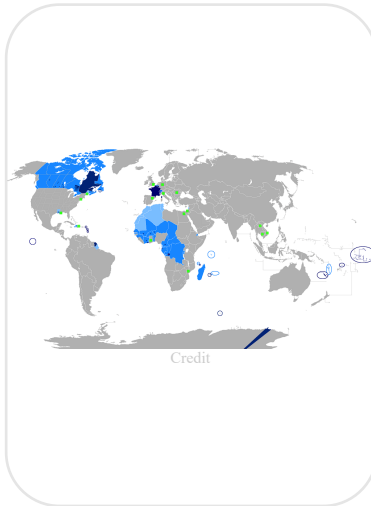
In this paper, we attempt to do the impossible!

# Languages

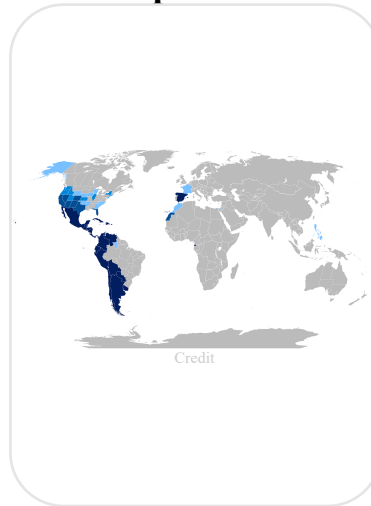
**Latin**



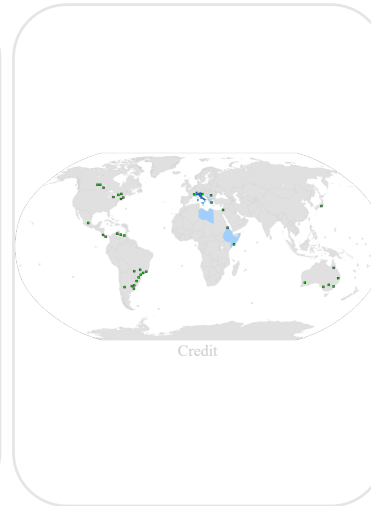
**French**



**Spanish**



**Italian**



**Brazilian Portuguese**



**Portuguese**



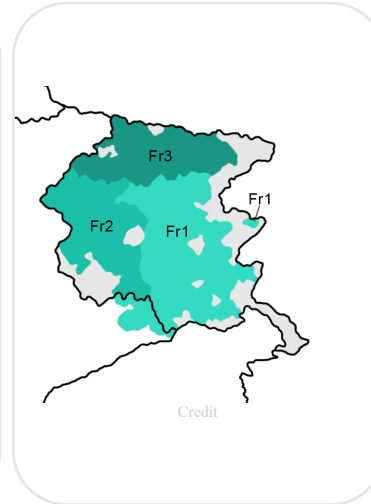
**Catalan**



**Walloon**



**Friulian**

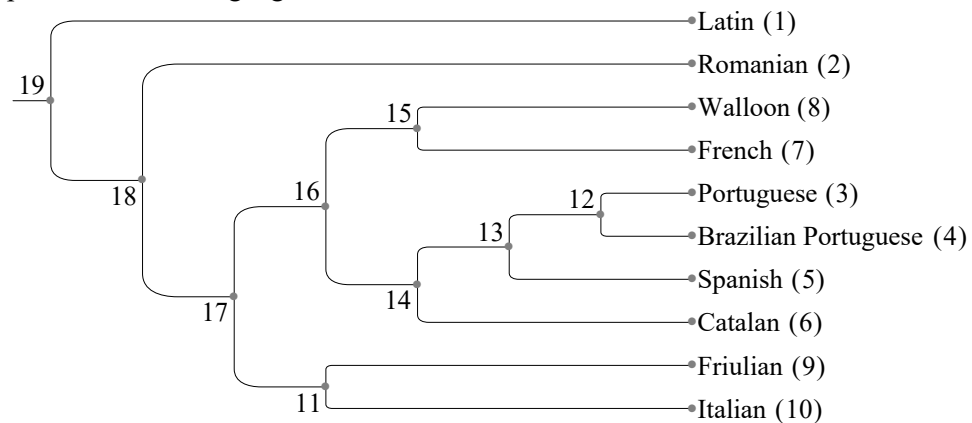


**Romanian**



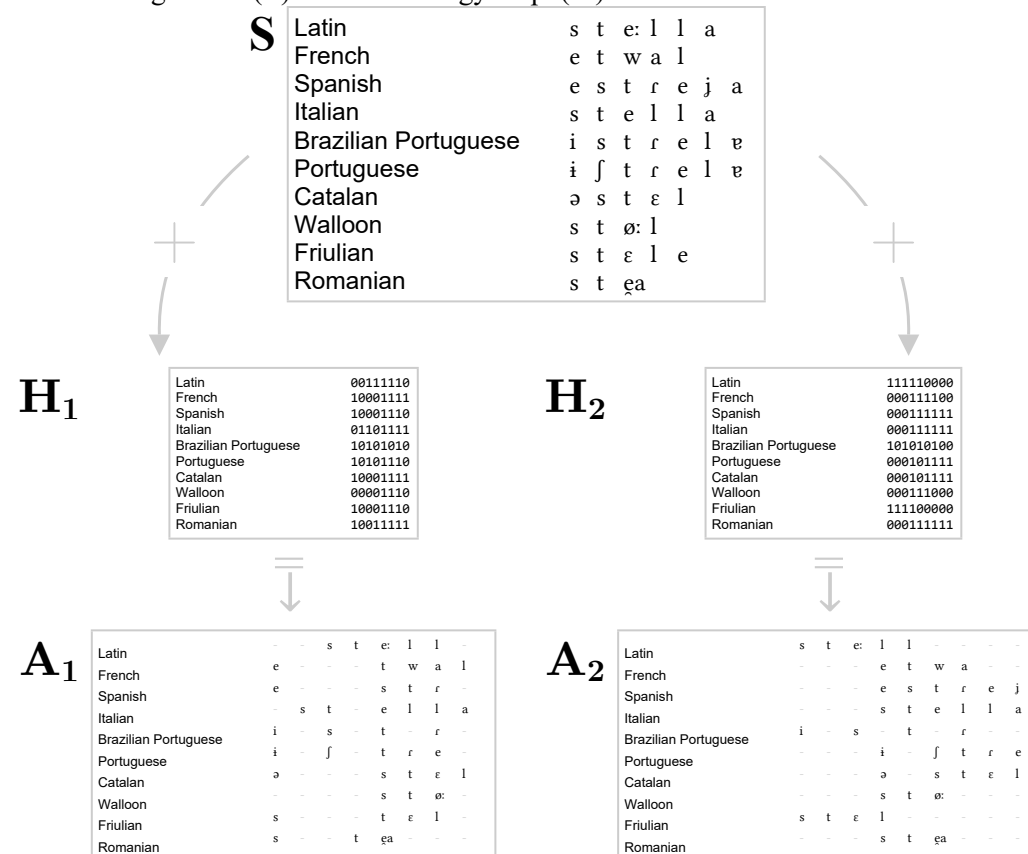
# Example Tree

An example tree showing the relationships of  $N = 10$  languages.



# Alignment

Alignments (**A**) are formed from the observed segments (**S**) and a homology map (**H**).



# Character Assignments

Each segment gets a different number

|    |    |    |   |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                |    |   |    |   |
|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | e  | 2  | g | 3  | o: | 4  | ʒ | 5  | ə  | 6  | j  | 7  | o  | 8  | i  | 9  | w              | 10 | ɔ  | 11 | dʒ | 12 | ɪ  | 13 | j  | 14 | n  | 15 | s              | 16 | u | 17 | ʃ |
| 18 | oj | 19 | v | 20 | b  | 21 | t | 22 | u: | 23 | y  | 24 | d  | 25 | f  | 26 | e:             | 27 | m  | 28 | a  | 29 | r  | 30 | ɐ  | 31 | œ  | 32 | ɛ              |    |   |    |   |
| 33 | l  | 34 | r | 35 | x  | 36 | ʎ | 37 | ʁ  | 38 | i: | 39 | ɲ  | 40 | ɔa | 41 | h              | 42 | ẽj | 43 | õ  | 44 | ã  | 45 | ĩ  | 46 | ẽ  | 47 | tʃ             |    |   |    |   |
| 48 | ɨ  | 49 | ã | 50 | p  | 51 | z | 52 | ǫ  | 53 | k  | 54 | ts | 55 | a: | 56 | ẽj             | 57 | ʀ  | 58 | ɐ  | 59 | θ  | 60 | ej | 61 | ɐj | 62 | õ              |    |   |    |   |
| 63 | ɛ: | 64 | ɥ | 65 | ø: | 66 | ɫ | 67 | c  | 68 | ɛj | 69 | ø  | 70 | ɛa | 71 | k <sup>w</sup> | 72 | ɣ  | 73 | aj | 74 | g  | 75 | ẽ  | 76 | ɲ  | 77 | g <sup>w</sup> |    |   |    |   |
| 78 | ẽɥ | 79 | ɑ | 80 | β  | 81 | ʃ | 82 | ẽ  | 83 | tʃ | 84 | ɹ  | 85 | ɔ: | 86 | ũ              | 87 | ʝ  | 88 | œ  | 89 | au | 90 | w  |    |    |    |                |    |   |    |   |

# Partition Assignments

## Basic Rules

### 1 Nasal Vowel

---

ẽ ĩ ã ẽĩ ãĩ ẽĩ ãĩ ẽĩ ãĩ

### 2 Vowel

---

e o: ə o i ɔ i u o j u: y e: a ɐ œ ε i: ɔa i a: ɒ ej ɐj ε: ø: εj ø ɛa aj a ɔ: au

### 3 Nasal Consonant

---

n m ɲ ɳ ɰ

### 4 Non Sylabic Sonorant

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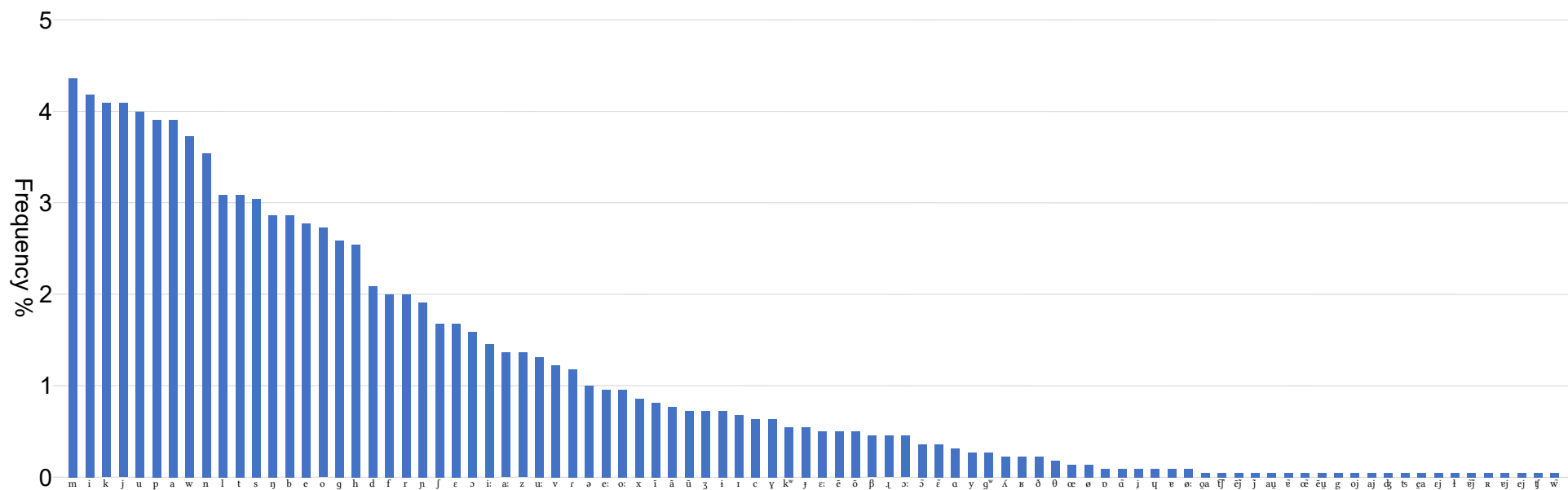
w j l r

### 5 Consonant

---

g ʒ j ɟ s ʃ v b t d f r x ʎ ɸ h ʈ p z ʈ k ts ɾ θ ɥ ɭ c kʷ ɣ g gʷ β ʃ ʈ ɭ

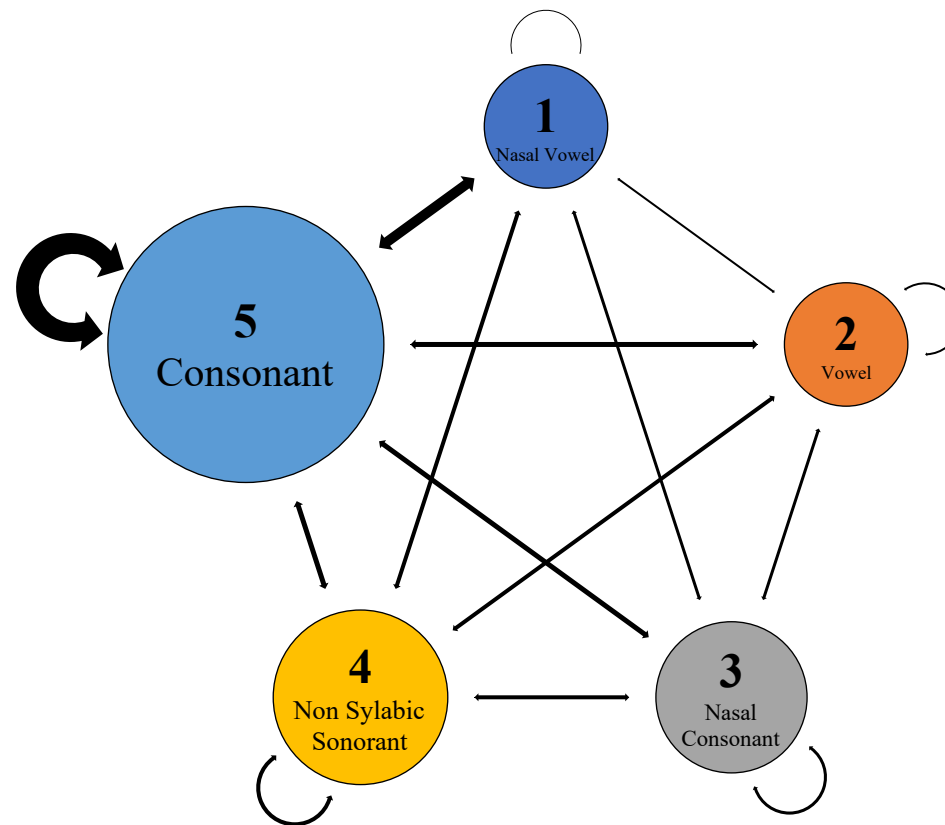
# Prior Segment Frequencies



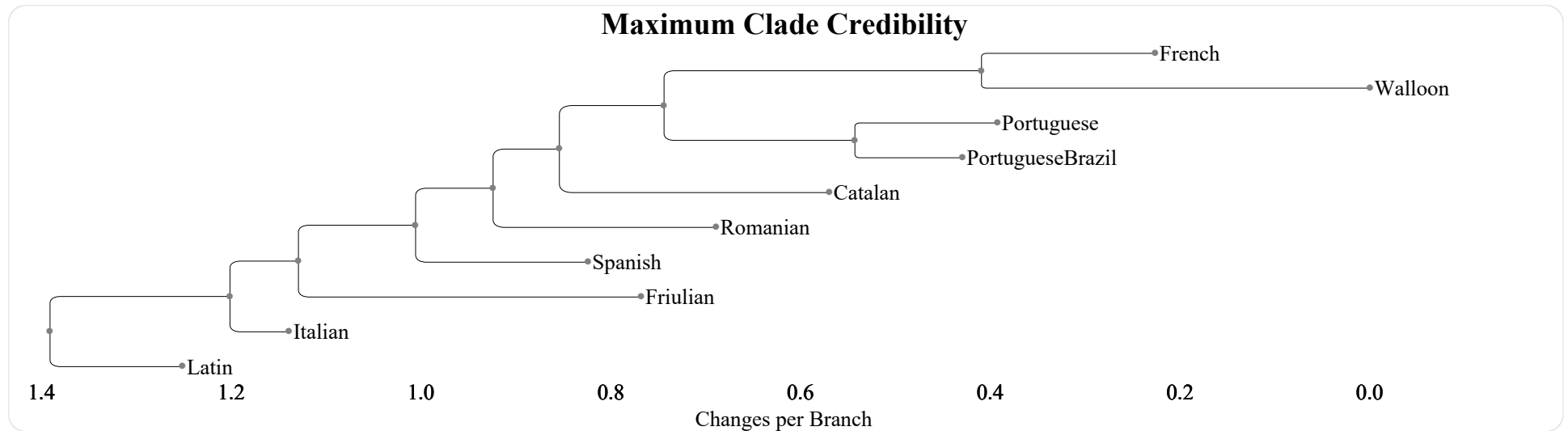


# Transition Rates Between Groups

For the 'Basic Rules' model, states were grouped into five sets: Nasal Vowel (1), Vowel (2), Nasal Consonant (3), Non Syllabic Sonorant (4) and Consonant (5). Here, the area of the circles is proportional to the estimated equilibrium frequencies for each group. The width of the arrows is proportional to the estimated rates. Note that rates are higher for transitions from one word segment to another when the word segments are in the same group.



# Results



# Questions

