

# Language models

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# Origin of Indo-European

“the most well-studied and yet still most recalcitrant problem in historical linguistics”

Diamond, Belwood, Science 2003

Two competing theories



Kurgan < 6000BP, Anatolian > 8000BP

# Step 1. Building a database of cognates

## word list

language	hand	mother	father	...
English	hand	mother	father	...
Dutch	hand	moeder	vader	...
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French	0	1	1	0	1	0	...
Spanish	0	1	1	0	1	0	...
Dhudhuroa	?	?	0	1	0	1	...

103 languages (of which 20 ancient), 207 meanings, 6280 cognates, 5362 patterns

**Meanings:** I all and animal ashes at back bad bark because belly big bird bite black blood blow bone breast breathe burn child cloud cold come count cut day die dig dirty dog drink dry dull dust ear earth eat egg eye fall far fat father fear feather few fight fingernail fire fish five float flow flower fly fog foot four freeze fruit full give good grass green guts hair hand he head hear heart heavy here hit hold horn how hunt husband ice if in kill knee know lake laugh leaf left leg lie live liver long louse man many meat moon mother mountain mouth name narrow near neck new night nose not old one other person play pull push rain red right rightside river road root rope rotten round rub salt sand say scratch sea see seed sew sharp short sing sit skin sky sleep small smell smoke smooth snake snow some spit split squeeze stab stand star stick stone straight suck

Simple model: continuous time Markov chain model

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & - \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} - & f_1 \\ f_0 & - \end{pmatrix} = Q$$

$f_0, f_1$  equilibrium frequency of a 0 or 1 respectively

$$P(x_i = j | x_{\pi_i} = j, t, \theta) = e_{j,k}^{tQ}$$

# Covarian

0 in alignment is either slow 0 or fast 0

1 in alignment is either slow 1 or fast 1

$$\begin{matrix} \text{fast} \\ \text{slow} \end{matrix} \begin{cases} 0 : \\ 1 : \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} - & 1 & s & 0 \\ 1 & - & 0 & s \\ s & 0 & - & \alpha \\ 0 & s & \alpha & - \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ f_0 \\ f_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} - & f_1 & sf_0 & 0 \\ f_0 & - & 0 & sf_1 \\ sf_0 & 0 & - & \alpha f_1 \\ 0 & sf_1 & \alpha f_0 & - \end{pmatrix} = Q$$

- $f_0, f_1$  equilibrium frequency of a 0 or 1 respectively
- $s$  switch rate between fast and slow
- $\alpha$  slow mutation rate

# Stochastic Dollo

Dollo principle: every trait appears only once, but can die out many times  
New features appear according to a Poisson process with rate  $r$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 : \\ 1 : \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 \\ \mu & - \end{bmatrix} = Q$$

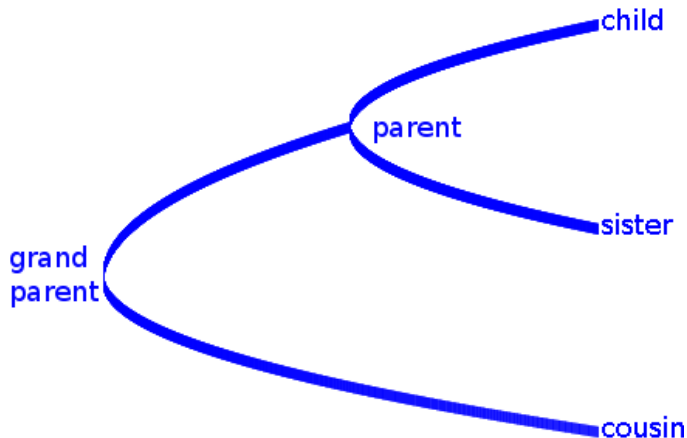
$\mu$  rate of extinction

# MK model

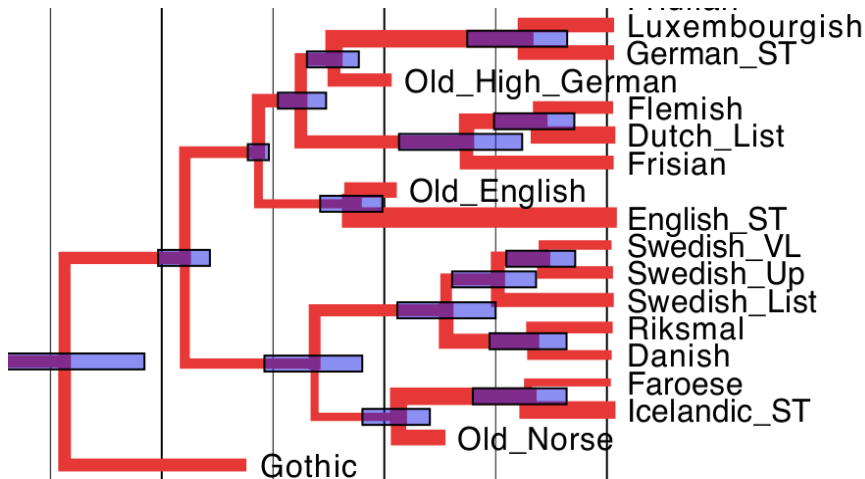
- for structural data (linguistics), morphological data (biology)
- generalisation of Jukes Cantor: for a trait with  $k$  traits, the  $k \times k$  rate matrix has rates all equal
- MKv model: MK with ascertainment correction for the trait being present at least once



### Step 3. Building family trees of languages



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Phylogenetic model defined by the following components:

Substitution model: binary Covarion

- beats CTMC, Stochastic Dollo

Branch rate model: Relaxed clock

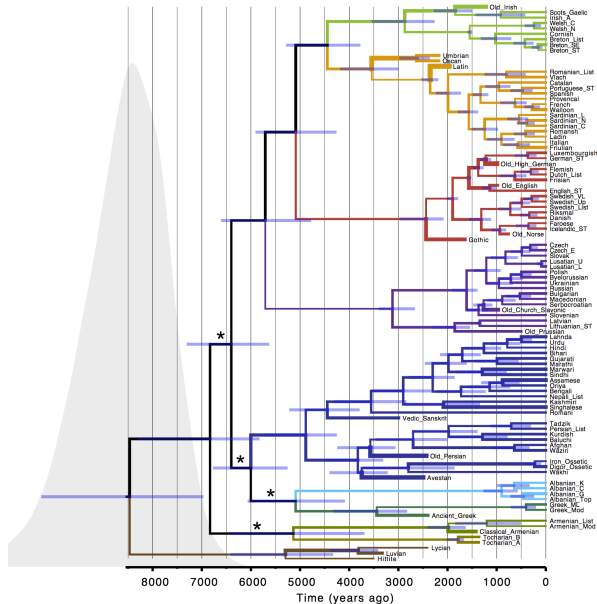
- beats strict clock

Tree prior: Bayesian Skyline plot

- non-parametric tree prior

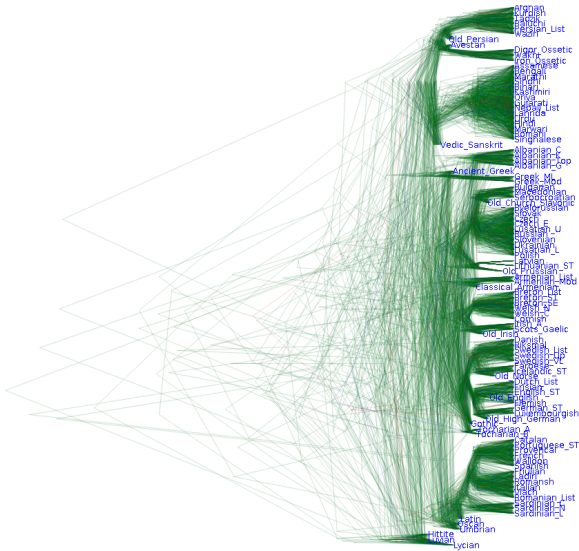
Ascertainment correction for cognates

# Step 4. Calibrating the age of the tree



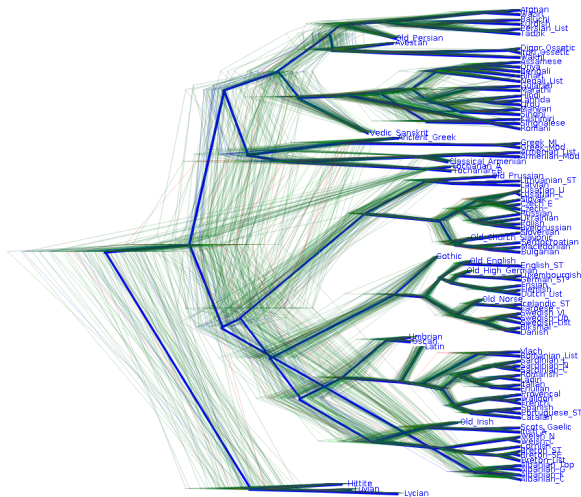
## Step 4. Calibrating the age of the tree

## Prior

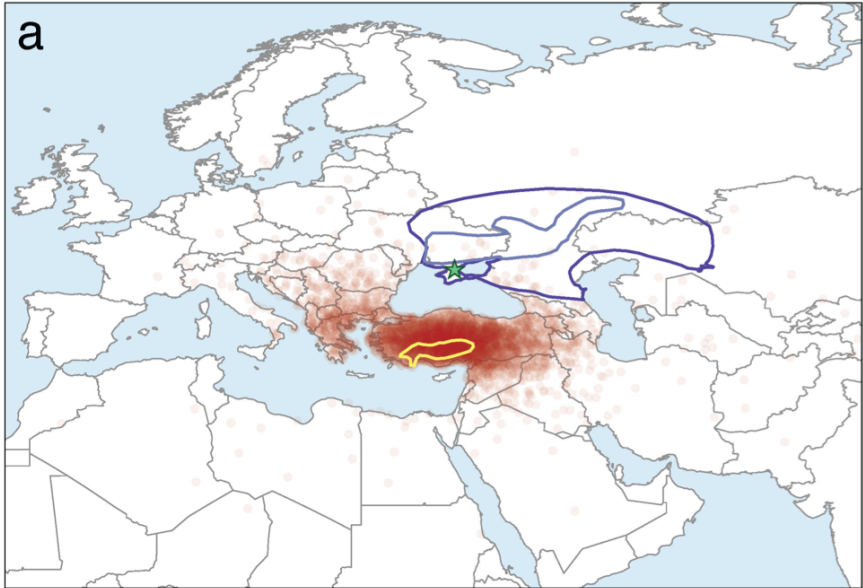


## Step 4. Calibrating the age of the tree

## Posterior



## Step 6. Testing between the two homeland hypotheses



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Phylogeographic analysis	Bayes factor	
	Anatolian vs. steppe I	Anatolian vs. steppe II
RRW: All languages	175.0	159.3
RRW: Ancient languages only	1404.2	1582.6
RRW: Contemporary languages only	12.0	11.4
Landscape aware: Diffusion	298.2	141.9
Landscape aware: Migration from land into water less likely than from land to land by a factor of 10	197.7	92.3
Landscape aware: Migration from land into water less likely than from land to land by a factor of 100	337.3	161.0
Landscape aware: Sailor	236.0	111.7



# How robust are these findings?

## Choice of languages

- same results with ancient languages only
- same results with modern languages only

## Differentiate between water and land

- same results with landscape aware model
- same results with different parameters

## Only cognate information used, not phonology

- same results with tree constrained to the one based on phonology

# Improved modelling of cognates (Chang et al. 2015)

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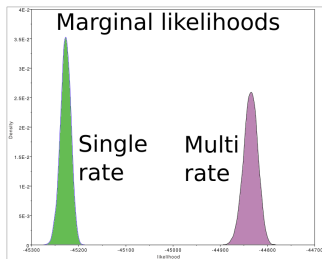
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+ 1 relative rate for every meaning class = 207-1 extra parameters

# Miscellaneous Chang et al. 2015

- Remove many languages
- Remove many calibrations
- Assume ancestrality of ancient languages
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- IElex data fixes

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## Result:

- Much younger origin, supporting Kurgan hypothesis
- Much less credible dates
  - ▶ Latin expansion < 2200 BP (Hispania) – 1900 BP (Dacia) not 763-1286 BP
  - ▶ Norse to Faroese and Icelandic < 1100BP not 212-494 BP
  - ▶ Gaelic into Scotland < 1500BP not 259-655 BP

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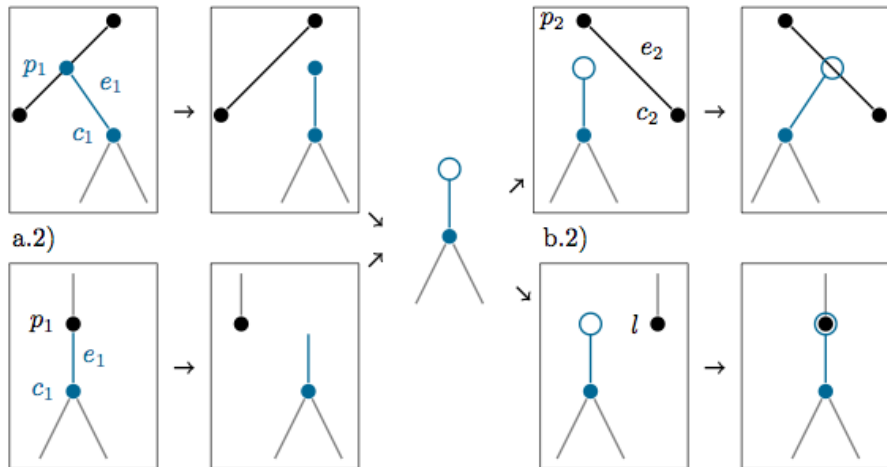
- Remove many languages ← keep 103 languages
- Remove many calibrations ← keep all calibrations
- Assume ancestrality of ancient languages ← test assumption
- Topology assumptions e.g. (Anatolian,(Tocharian, rest)) ← relax
- IElex data fixes

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# Test for ancestrality

Sampled ancestors model (Gavryushkina et al. 2014)  
uses reversible jump





# Issues with IELex data

## Swedish word list

- modern languages – pick most commonly used words  
*dog* but not *hound* in English
- ancient languages – pick any documented words  
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## Observation:

- Many more cognates for ancient languages
- Extreme estimates for old-old Irish and old Ancient Greek (in Bouckaert et al. 2012)

Word lists revised for consistent definition of most commonly Celtic languages, Old Irish as well as Ancient Greek.

# Tree prior

## SA birth death skyline

What we know:

- Speciation process (not coalescent)
- Root height range = 5K,10K
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What to specify:

- birth rate  $U[0, 0.56...]$
- death rate  $U[0, 100]$
- sampling rate - non zero when sampling
- origin height  $< 10K$
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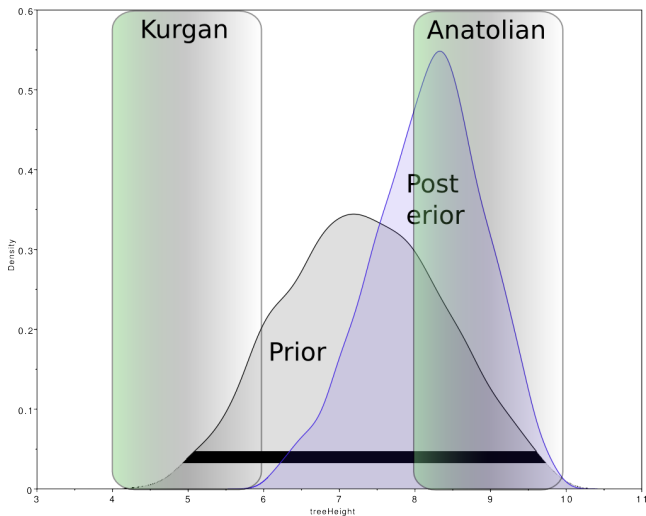
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SACount Prior = 6.2 [2-9] Posterior = 0.5 [0, 1] – mostly Luvian ancestral to Lycian

Kurgan : Anatolian root height 2:1

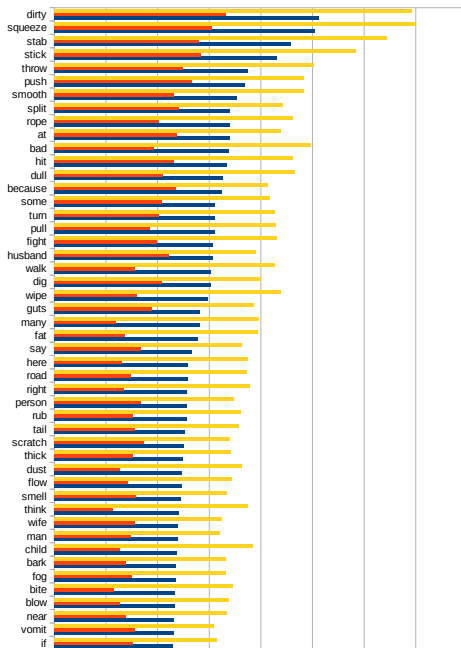
# Origin estimates



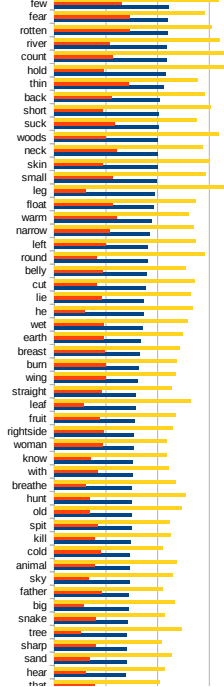
Root height Prior = 6.9 [5.0, 9.0] Posterior 7.9 [6.5, 9.5]

Bayes Factor >> 100 in favour of Anatolian hypothesis

# Rates

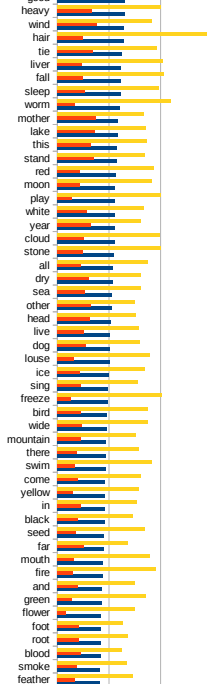


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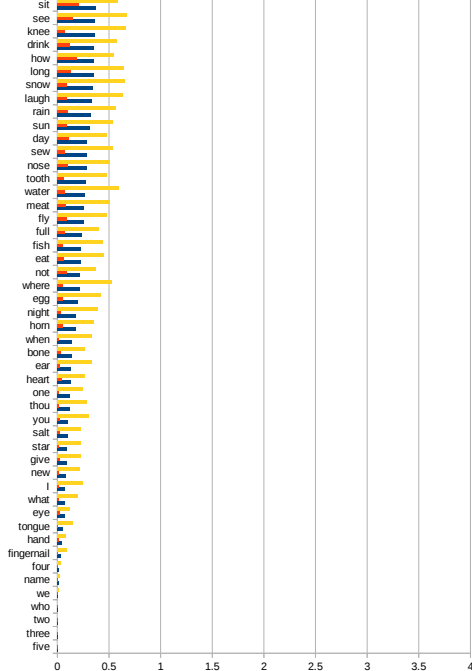




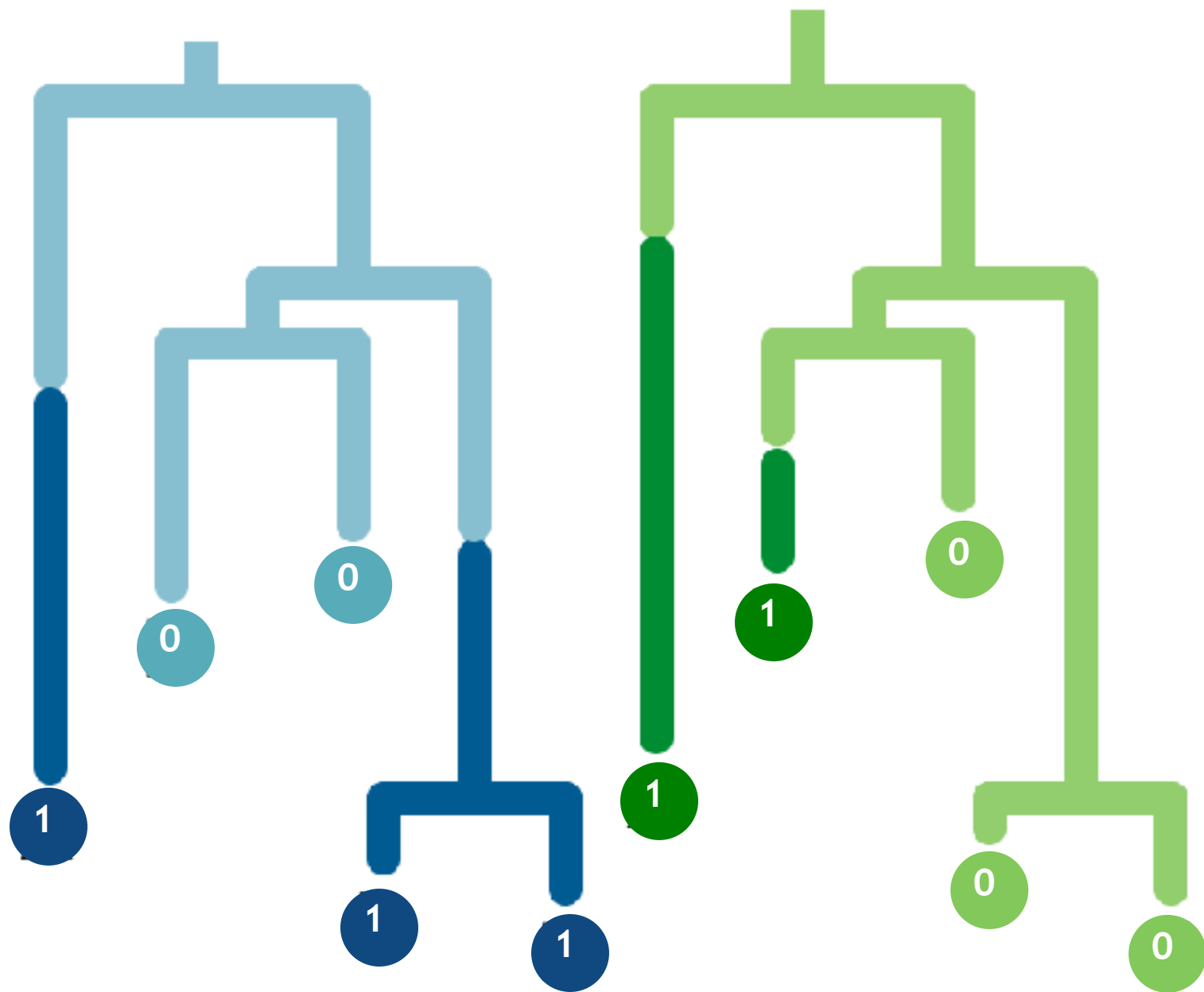
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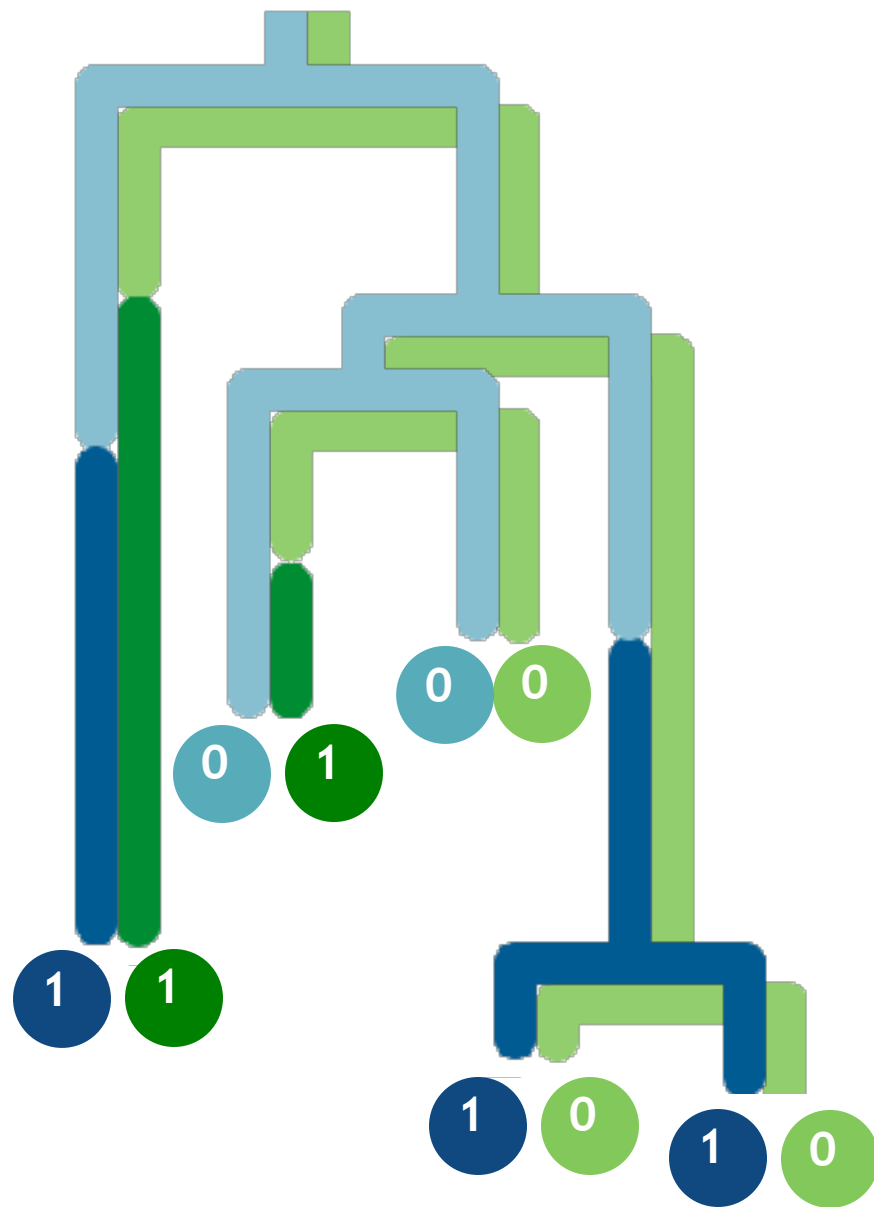
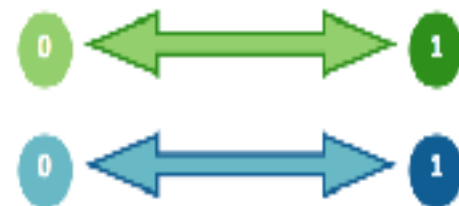
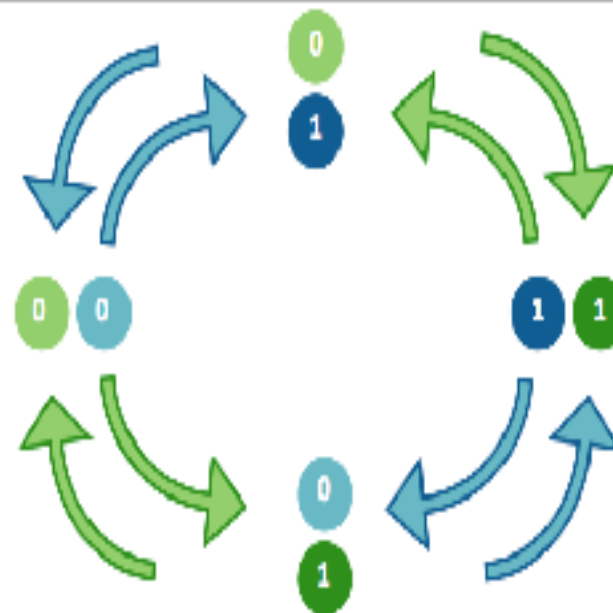


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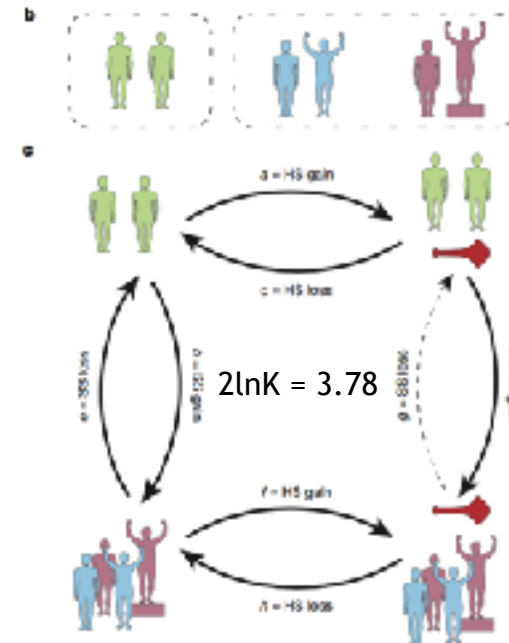
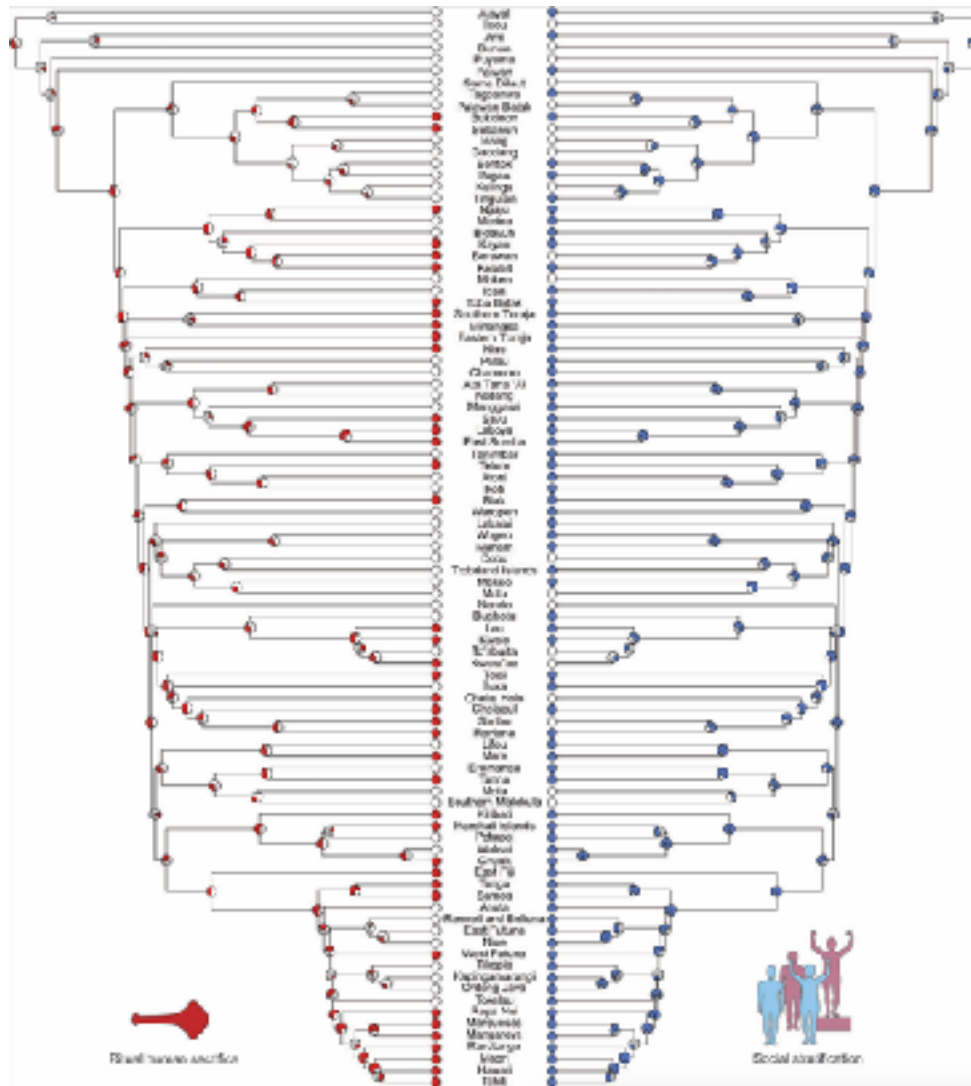


**a**



**a****b****c**

# Human sacrifice sustained social stratification



Watts et al. (2016). *Nature*

# Summary

- Introduce phylogenetical/phylogeographical methods adapted to linguistics
- Since 2012:
  - ▶ Improved model – better fit to data
  - ▶ SA Test – ancestrality not supported by data
  - ▶ Refined data – somewhat more credible dating of internal nodes
- Homeland of Indo-European languages is identified as Anatolia

What's next:

- Develop more realistic models using input from linguists

Keeping up to date: <http://language.cs.auckland.ac.nz>