

Predicting semantic alignment by cultural similarity: Common crawl data

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Introduction

This file replicates the tests for the main Wikipedia data on the common crawl data.

Load libraries

```
library(ape)
library(ecodist)
library(lme4)
library(sjPlot)
library(ggplot2)
library(igraph)
library(lattice)
library(xtable)
```

Parameters (using data from NorthEuraLex and common crawl, k=100, unfiltered):

```
datasetName = "cc"
datasetLabel = "Common Crawl"
lingDistancesFile = "../data/FAIR/nel-k100-cc-alignments-by-language-pair.csv"
lingDistancesFileNK = "../data/FAIR/nel-k100-cc-alignments-by-language-pair-without-kinsip.csv"
lingDistancesByDomainFile = "../results/EA_distances/nel-k100-cc_with_ling.csv"
# (generated by ../processing/combineCultAndLingDistances.R)
```

All domains

Load data

Read the cultural distances:

```
cult = read.csv("../results/EA_distances/CulturalDistances_Long.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
names(cult) = c("l1", "l2", "cult.dist")
```

Add language family:

```
l = read.csv("../data/FAIR_langauges_glottol_xdid.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
g = read.csv("../data/glottolog-languoid.csv/languoid.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
l$family = g[match(l$glotto, g$id),]$family_pk
l$family = g[match(l$family, g$pk),]$name
```

Read the semantic distances

```
ling = read.csv(lingDistancesFile, stringsAsFactors = F)
```

There are very few possible comparisons for Slovenian and Northern Sami, so we'll remove these:

```
ling = ling[!(ling$l1=="se" | ling$l2 == "se"),]
ling = ling[!(ling$l1=="sl" | ling$l2 == "sl"),]
```

Combine the linguistic and cultural distances. Note that we flip the cultural measure from a distance measure to a similarity measure.

```
cult$l1.iso2 = l[match(cult$l1, l$Language2),]$iso2
cult$l2.iso2 = l[match(cult$l2, l$Language2),]$iso2

fairisos = unique(c(ling$l1, ling$l2))
cultisos = unique(c(cult$l1.iso2, cult$l2.iso2))

cult = cult[(cult$l1.iso2 %in% fairisos) & (cult$l2.iso2 %in% fairisos),]
ling = ling[(ling$l1 %in% cultisos) & (ling$l2 %in% cultisos),]

matches = sapply(1:nrow(ling), function(i){
  which(cult$l1.iso2==ling$l1[i] & cult$l2.iso2==ling$l2[i])
})

ling$cult.dist = cult[matches,]$cult.dist
# Flip
ling$cult.dist = 1 - ling$cult.dist
# Scale
ling$cult.dist.center = scale(ling$cult.dist)
cdc.s = attr(ling$cult.dist.center, "scaled:scale")
cdc.c = attr(ling$cult.dist.center, "scaled:center")
ling$cult.dist.center = as.numeric(ling$cult.dist.center)
ling$comparison_count.center =
  scale(ling$comparison_count)

ling$family1 = l[match(ling$l1, l$iso2),]$family
ling$family2 = l[match(ling$l2, l$iso2),]$family
l[l$Language=="Arabic",]$autotyp.area= "Greater Mesopotamia"
l[l$Language=="Persian",]$autotyp.area= "Greater Mesopotamia"
ling$area1 = l[match(ling$l1, l$iso2),]$autotyp.area
ling$area2 = l[match(ling$l2, l$iso2),]$autotyp.area
```

```

fgroup = cbind(ling$family1,ling$family2)
fgroup = apply(fgroup,1,sort)
ling$family.group = apply(fgroup,2,paste,collapse=":")
agroup = cbind(ling$area1,ling$area2)
agroup = apply(agroup,1,sort)
ling$area.group = apply(agroup,2,paste,collapse=":")

ling$rho.center = scale(ling$local_alignment)

```

Each observation is now associated with a language family pair:

```
head(ling[,c("l1","l2","local_alignment","family.group")])
```

```

##      l1 l2 local_alignment      family.group
## 3  myv  cv      0.05112061      Turkic:Uralic
## 5   la  cv      0.06646598 Indo-European:Turkic
## 6   cv sah      0.06823760      Turkic:Turkic
## 13  ga  cv      0.07949409 Indo-European:Turkic
## 19  cv  he      0.08650789 Afro-Asiatic:Turkic
## 20  cv  te      0.08761480      Dravidian:Turkic

```

And the same is true for area:

```
tail(ling[,c("l1","l2","local_alignment","area.group")])
```

```

##      l1 l2 local_alignment      area.group
## 1112 uk ja      0.3804179 Inner Asia:N Coast Asia
## 1113 be ru      0.3821532 Inner Asia:Inner Asia
## 1115 uk be      0.4022741 Inner Asia:Inner Asia
## 1116 cs uk      0.4376378 Europe:Inner Asia
## 1118 cs ru      0.4581089 Europe:Inner Asia
## 1119 uk ru      0.5460480 Inner Asia:Inner Asia

```

Number of observations:

```

# Number of datapoints:
nrow(ling)

```

```
## [1] 308
```

```

# Number of unique languages:
length(unique(unlist(ling[,c("l1","l2")]))))

```

```
## [1] 34
```

```

# Number of unique language families:
uniqueFamilies = unique(unlist(ling[,c("family1","family2")]))
length(uniqueFamilies)

```

```
## [1] 7
```

```

# Number of unique areas:
uniqueAreas = unique(unlist(ling[,c("area1","area2")]))
length(uniqueAreas)

```

```
## [1] 6
```

Cross-over between language families and areas:

```
tx = data.frame(lang= c(ling$l1,ling$l2),
                  fam = c(ling$family1,ling$family2),
                  area= c(ling$area1,ling$area2))
tx = tx[!duplicated(tx),]
table(tx$fam,tx$area)
```

```
##
##           Europe Greater Mesopotamia Indic Inner Asia N Coast Asia
## Afro-Asiatic      0                1    0          0          0
## Dravidian          0                0    3          0          0
## Indo-European     10                2    1          5          0
## Japonic            0                0    0          0          1
## Sino-Tibetan       0                0    0          0          0
## Turkic             0                1    0          5          0
## Uralic             1                0    0          3          0
##
##           Southeast Asia
## Afro-Asiatic      0
## Dravidian          0
## Indo-European     0
## Japonic            0
## Sino-Tibetan       1
## Turkic             0
## Uralic             0
```

LMER models

Mixed effects model, predicting Linguistic similarities from cultural similarity, with random intercept for family and area and random slope for cultural similarity for family and area.

We start with a null model with random intercepts for family and area, and random slopes for cultural similarity by both. We add a fixed effect of the number of comparisons made for each data point (number of concepts that were available to compare). Then we add a fixed effect of cultural similarity

```
m0 = lmer(
  rho.center ~ 1 +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | area.group),
  data = ling
)

## boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular

m0.5 = lmer(
  rho.center ~ 1 +
    comparison_count.center +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | area.group),
  data = ling
)

## boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular

m1 = lmer(
  rho.center ~ 1 +
    comparison_count.center +
    cult.dist.center +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) +
    (1 + cult.dist.center | area.group),
  data = ling
)

## boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular

an1 = anova(m0,m0.5,m1)

## refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)

an1

## Data: ling
## Models:
## m0: rho.center ~ 1 + (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) + (1 +
## m0:      cult.dist.center | area.group)
## m0.5: rho.center ~ 1 + comparison_count.center + (1 + cult.dist.center |
## m0.5:      family.group) + (1 + cult.dist.center | area.group)
## m1: rho.center ~ 1 + comparison_count.center + cult.dist.center +
## m1:      (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) + (1 + cult.dist.center |
## m1:      area.group)
##      Df    AIC    BIC logLik deviance   Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
## m0      8 815.34 845.18 -399.67   799.34
## m0.5    9 797.25 830.82 -389.63   779.25 20.0908      1 7.385e-06 ***
## m1     10 794.31 831.61 -387.15   774.31  4.9442      1  0.02618 *
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Cultural similarity is significantly correlated with Linguistic similarity. Here are the model estimates:

```
summary(m1)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: rho.center ~ 1 + comparison_count.center + cult.dist.center +
##      (1 + cult.dist.center | family.group) + (1 + cult.dist.center |
##      area.group)
## Data: ling
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 784.1
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.9661 -0.8427  0.0488  0.7422  4.3734
##
## Random effects:
## Groups      Name                Variance Std.Dev. Corr
## family.group (Intercept)        0.247132 0.49712
##              cult.dist.center  0.028994 0.17028  1.00
## area.group   (Intercept)        0.059174 0.24326
##              cult.dist.center  0.006892 0.08302  1.00
## Residual                        0.643045 0.80190
## Number of obs: 308, groups:  family.group, 23; area.group, 19
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept)      0.01866   0.15042   0.124
## comparison_count.center 0.27254   0.05689   4.791
## cult.dist.center      0.18217   0.07684   2.371
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##              (Intr) cmpr_.
## cmprsn_cnt.  0.098
## clt.dst.cnt  0.669 -0.030
## convergence code: 0
## boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular
```

Plot the estimates, rescaling the variables back to the original units:

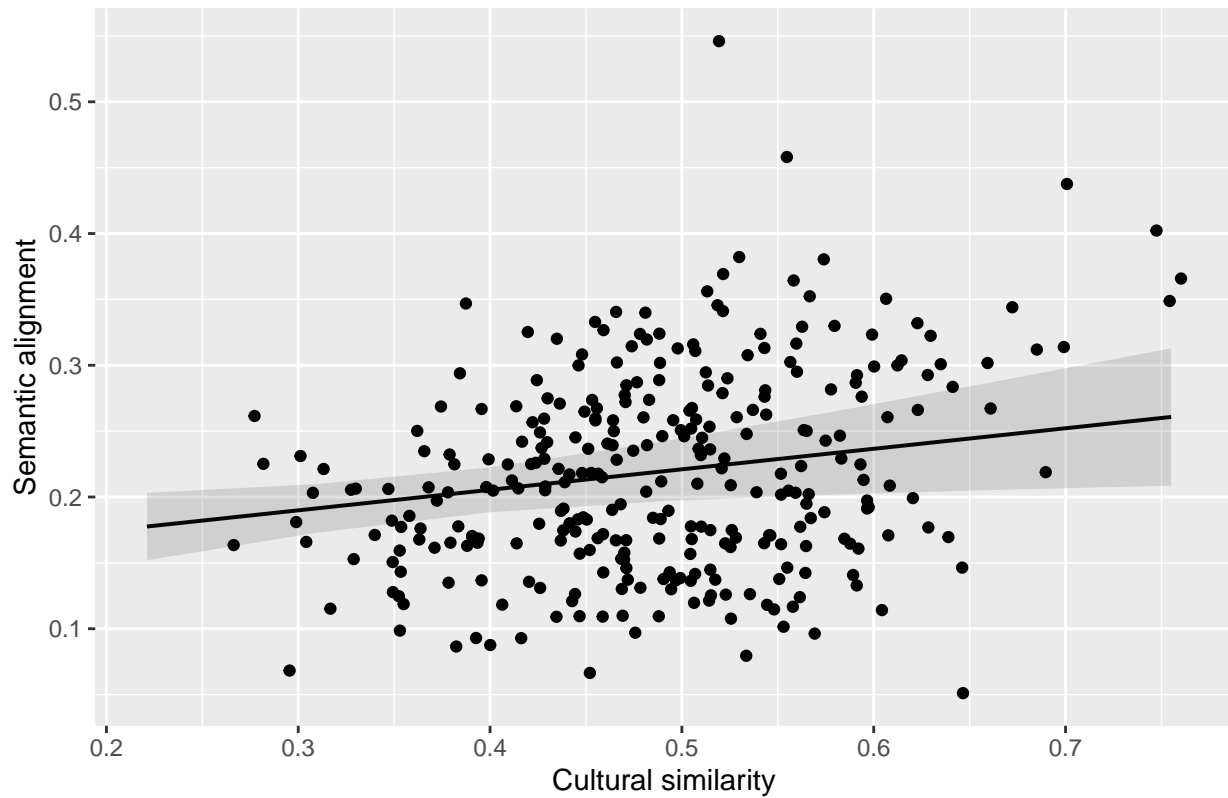
```
trans = function(X){
  X * attr(ling$rho.center,"scaled:scale") +
  attr(ling$rho.center,"scaled:center")
}

gx = plot_model(m1,'pred',terms='cult.dist.center')
gx$data$predicted = trans(gx$data$predicted)
gx$data$conf.low = trans(gx$data$conf.low)
gx$data$conf.high = trans(gx$data$conf.high)
gx$data$x = gx$data$x *
  cdc.s +cdc.c
gx = gx + #coord_cartesian(ylim=c(0,0.5),
  # xlim=c(0.15,0.85)) +
  xlab("Cultural similarity") +
```

```

ylab("Semantic alignment") +
ggtitle("") +
geom_point(data=ling,aes(x=cult.dist,y=local_alignment))
gx

```



```

pdf(paste0("../results/stats/",datasetName,"/CulturalDistance_Rho_Graph.pdf"),
    height=2.5, width=2.5)
gx
dev.off()

```

```

## pdf
## 2

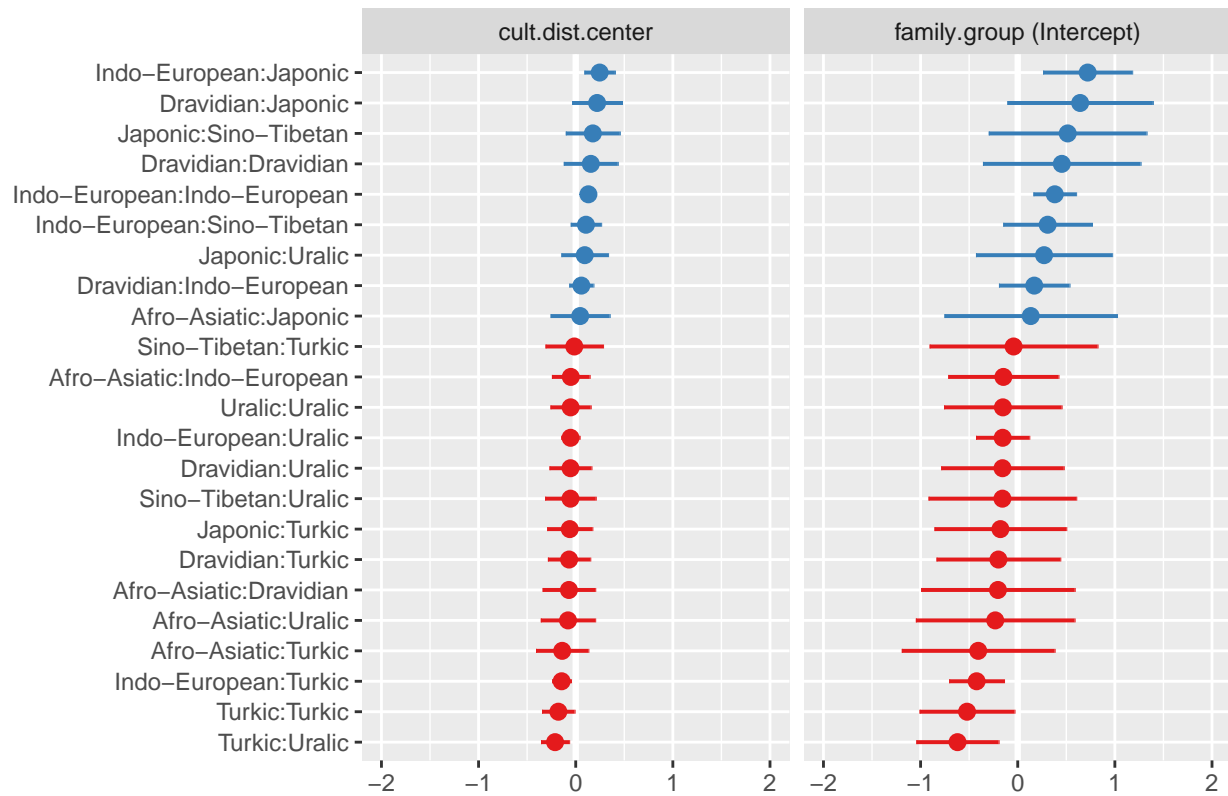
```

Plot the random effects:

```
plot_model(m1,'re', sort.est = "cult.dist.center")
```

```
## [[1]]
```

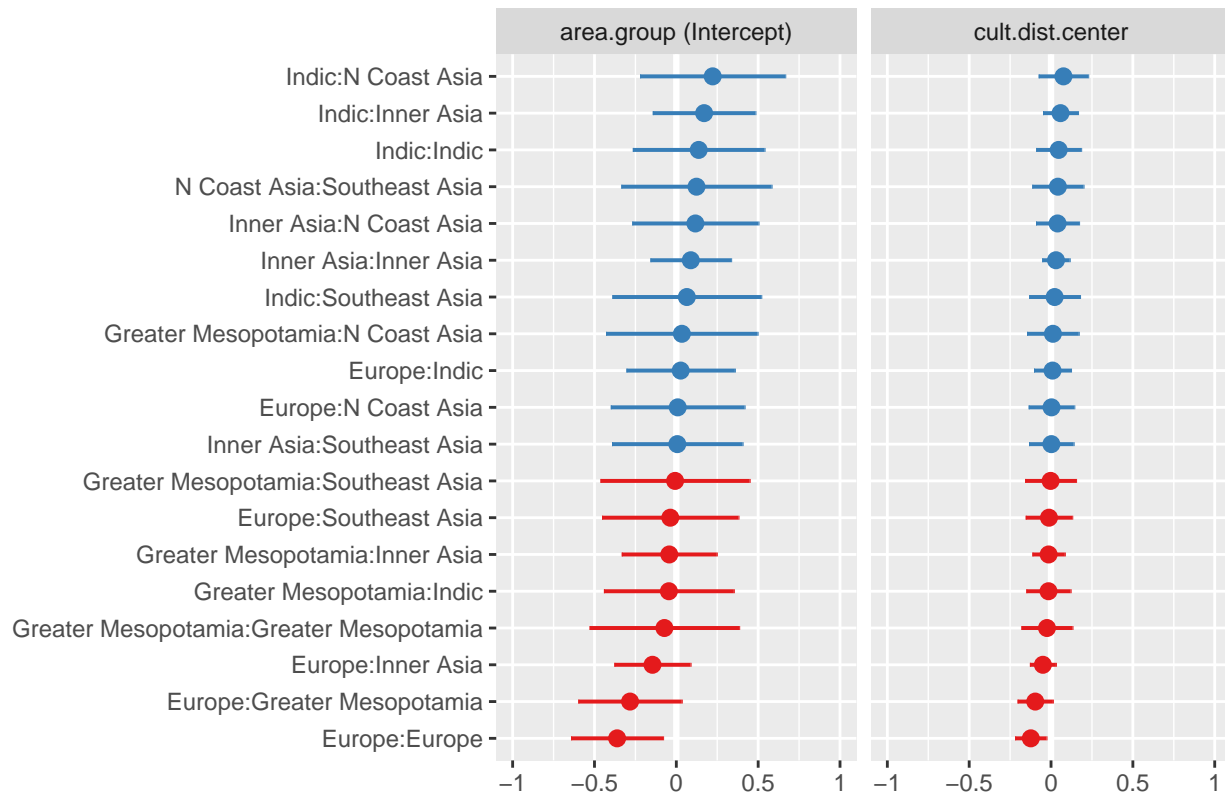
Random effects



##

[[2]]

Random effects



MRM

Use multiple regression on distance matrices to do the same test as above. The code below loads the data into a matrix format:

```
# Use graph method to make distance matrix
grph <- graph.data.frame(ling[,c("l1", "l2", 'local_alignment')], directed=FALSE)
# add value as a weight attribute
ling.m = get.adjacency(grph, attr="local_alignment", sparse=FALSE)
rownames(ling.m) = 1[match(rownames(ling.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]
colnames(ling.m) = 1[match(colnames(ling.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]
# Same for comparison_count.center
grph <- graph.data.frame(ling[,c("l1", "l2", 'comparison_count')], directed=FALSE)
# add value as a weight attribute
cc.m = get.adjacency(grph, attr="comparison_count", sparse=FALSE)
rownames(cc.m) = 1[match(rownames(cc.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]
colnames(cc.m) = 1[match(colnames(cc.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]

cult.m = read.csv("../results/EA_distances/CulturalDistances.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
rownames(cult.m) = cult.m[,1]
cult.m = cult.m[,2:ncol(cult.m)]
cult.m = as.matrix(cult.m)
# Flip cultural value to distance
cult.m = 1-cult.m
mx = match(rownames(ling.m), rownames(cult.m))
cult.m = cult.m[mx, mx]
colnames(cult.m) = rownames(cult.m)
```

```

# Same/different matrix for language family
family.matrix = 1[match(rownames(ling.m),1$Language),]$family
family.matrix = outer(family.matrix,family.matrix,"!=") *1

# Load ASJP distances for second test
asjp = readRDS("../data/ASJP/asjp17-dists_FAIR.RData")
ling.m.glotto = 1[match(rownames(cult.m),1$Language2),]$glotto
ling.m.glotto = ling.m.glotto[ling.m.glotto %in% rownames(asjp)]
asjp.m = asjp[ling.m.glotto,ling.m.glotto]
asjp.lang.names = 1[match(rownames(asjp.m),1$glotto),]$Language2
# Matrices for second analysis with asjp
ling.m2 = ling.m[asjp.lang.names,asjp.lang.names]
cult.m2 = cult.m[asjp.lang.names,asjp.lang.names]
cc.m2 = cc.m[asjp.lang.names,asjp.lang.names]

# Load the geographic distances:
geoDist = read.csv("../data/GeographicDistances.csv",stringsAsFactors = F)
geoDist.m = as.matrix(geoDist)
geoDist.m = geoDist.m[!is.na(geoDist.m[,1]),!is.na(geoDist.m[1,])]
# Convert to log distance in thousand km
geoDist.m = log10(geoDist.m/1000)
geoDist.m[is.infinite(geoDist.m)] = 0
colnames(geoDist.m) = gsub("\\.", " ",colnames(geoDist.m))
rownames(geoDist.m) = colnames(geoDist.m)
geoDist.m1 = geoDist.m[rownames(ling.m),rownames(ling.m)]
geoDist.m2 = geoDist.m[rownames(ling.m2),rownames(ling.m2)]

# For missing comparisons, impute the mean:
# (there are no zero values in the local alignment data)
ling.m[ling.m==0] = mean(ling$local_alignment)
diag(ling.m) = 0
ling.m2[ling.m2==0] = mean(ling.m2[ling.m2!=0])
diag(ling.m2) = 0

# center and scale values
ling.m = matrix(scale(as.vector(ling.m)),nrow=nrow(ling.m))
cc.m = matrix(scale(as.vector(cc.m)),nrow=nrow(cc.m))
cult.m = matrix(scale(as.vector(cult.m)),nrow=nrow(cult.m))
geoDist.m1 = matrix(scale(as.vector(geoDist.m1)),nrow=nrow(geoDist.m1))

asjp.m = matrix(scale(as.vector(asjp.m)),nrow=nrow(asjp.m))
ling.m2 = matrix(scale(as.vector(ling.m2)),nrow=nrow(ling.m2))
cc.m2 = matrix(scale(as.vector(cc.m2)),nrow=nrow(cc.m2))
cult.m2 = matrix(scale(as.vector(cult.m2)),nrow=nrow(cult.m2))
geoDist.m2 = matrix(scale(as.vector(geoDist.m2)),nrow=nrow(geoDist.m2))

```

Run the MRM model, predicting semantic alignment by cultural distance, controlling for family distance, geographic distance, and the comparison count (number of observations). Here, the family distance between two languages is just whether they are part of the same family. Note that this does not take into account particular values for particular families, nor the random slopes within families.

```
set.seed(289)
MRM.fam = ecodist::MRM(as.dist(ling.m) ~
  as.dist(cult.m) +
  as.dist(family.matrix) +
  as.dist(geoDist.m1) +
  as.dist(cc.m), nperm = 10000)

MRM.asjp = ecodist::MRM(as.dist(ling.m2) ~
  as.dist(cult.m2) +
  as.dist(asjp.m) +
  as.dist(geoDist.m2) +
  as.dist(cc.m2), nperm = 10000)

rownames(MRM.fam$coef) = c("Intercept", "Cultural distance", "Language family",
  "Geographic distance", "Comparison count")
colnames(MRM.fam$coef) = c("Estimate", "p-value")
statMRM.fam = xtable(MRM.fam$coef, digits = 3, display=c("s", "f", "fg"),
  caption = paste0(
    "MRM analysis predicting semantic alignment (",
    datasetLabel, "), with family control.  $R^2$=",
    signif(MRM.fam$r.squared[1], 3)))
print(statMRM.fam, "latex",
  file="../results/stats/tex/MRM_family_CC.tex")

rownames(MRM.asjp$coef) = c("Intercept", "Cultural distance", "ASJP",
  "Geographic distance", "Comparison count")
colnames(MRM.asjp$coef) = c("Estimate", "p-value")
statMRM.asjp = xtable(MRM.asjp$coef, digits = 3, display=c("s", "f", "fg"),
  caption = paste0(
    "MRM analysis predicting semantic alignment (",
    datasetLabel, "), with ASJP control.  $R^2$=",
    signif(MRM.asjp$r.squared[1], 3)))
print(statMRM.asjp, "latex",
  file="../results/stats/tex/MRM_ASJP_CC.tex")$$ 
```

Mantel tests

Read the historical distances for Indo-European, based on the phylogenetic distances.

Data prep

The geographic distances are loaded above (from “../data/GeographicDistances.csv”).

Load historical distances:

```
hist = read.csv("../data/trees/IndoEuropean_historical_distances.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
hist = hist[!duplicated(hist[,1]), !duplicated(hist[,1])]
rownames(hist) = hist[,1]
hist = hist[,2:ncol(hist)]
hist.m = as.matrix(hist)
```

```
colnames(hist.m) = rownames(hist.m)
hist.m = hist.m/max(hist.m)
```

Read the cultural distance as a matrix:

```
cult.m = read.csv("../results/EA_distances/CulturalDistances.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)
rownames(cult.m) = cult.m[,1]
cult.m = cult.m[,2:ncol(cult.m)]
```

Flip the cultural distance into a cultural similarity measure:

```
cult.m = 1-cult.m
```

Convert the linguistic similarities to a matrix. This uses `igraph` to make an undirected graph from the long format with `local_alignment` as the edge weights, then output a matrix of adjacencies.

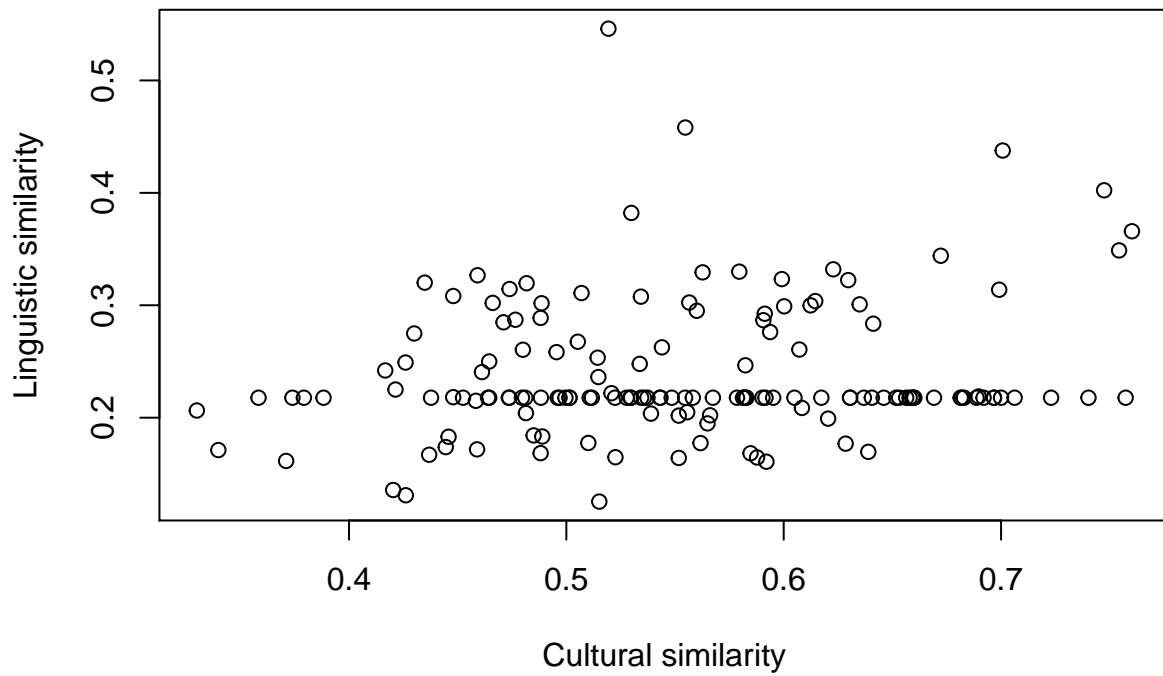
```
grph <- graph.data.frame(ling[,c("l1", 'l2', 'local_alignment')], directed=FALSE)
# add value as a weight attribute
ling.m = get.adjacency(grph, attr="local_alignment", sparse=FALSE)
rownames(ling.m) = 1[match(rownames(ling.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]
colnames(ling.m) = 1[match(colnames(ling.m), l$iso2), l$Language2]
# For missing comparisons, impute the mean:
# (there are no zero values in the local alignment data)
ling.m[ling.m==0] = mean(ling$local_alignment)
diag(ling.m) = 0
```

Match the distance matrices

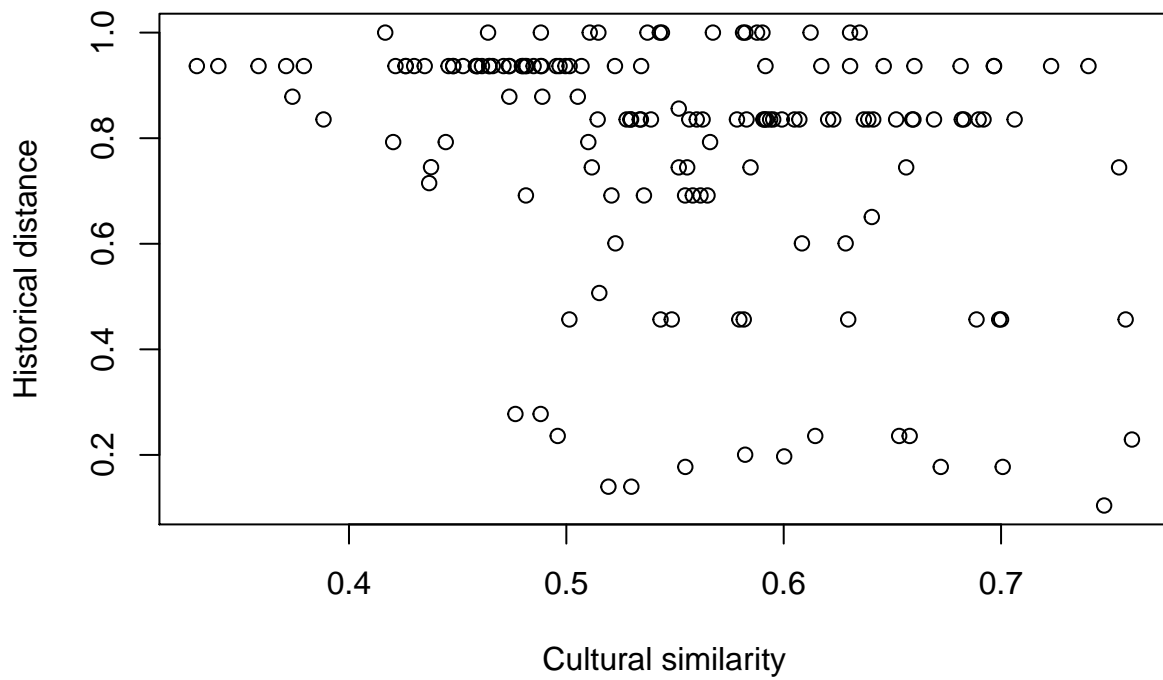
```
in.analysis = intersect(rownames(ling.m), rownames(cult.m))
in.analysis = intersect(in.analysis, rownames(hist.m))
cult.m2 = cult.m[in.analysis, in.analysis]
ling.m2 = ling.m[in.analysis, in.analysis]
hist.m2 = hist.m[in.analysis, in.analysis]
geo.m2 = geoDist.m[in.analysis, in.analysis]
```

Note that there are only 18 languages with data on linguistic, cultural and historical distance. This is because the historical distances are derived from a tree of Indo-European languages (there are currently no reliable phylogenetic trees constructed from cognates that span different language families). The languages in this test include: Albanian, Armenian, Belarusian, Bengali, Bulgarian, Czech, Dutch, English, French, Greek, Icelandic, Irish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Ossetian, Russian, Ukrainian.

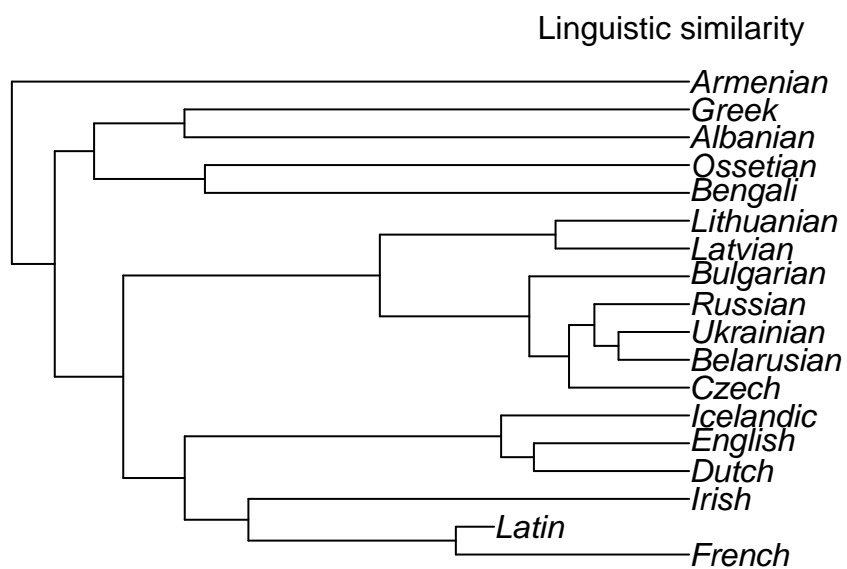
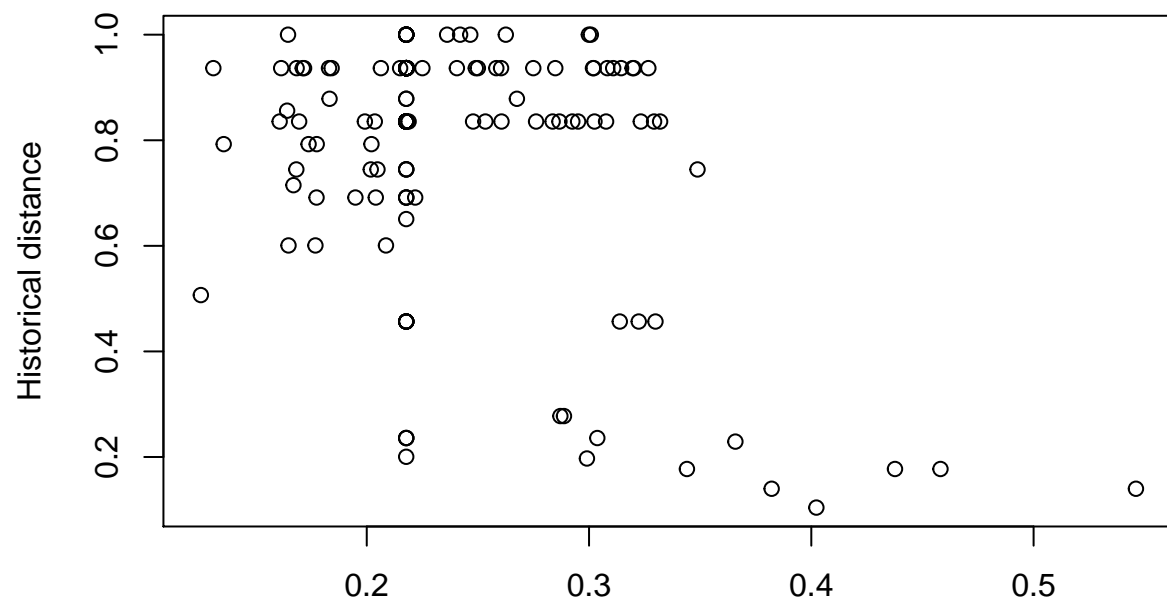
```
plot(as.dist(cult.m2), as.dist(ling.m2),
     xlab="Cultural similarity",
     ylab="Linguistic similarity")
```



```
plot(as.dist(cult.m2),as.dist(hist.m2),
     xlab="Cultural similarity",
     ylab="Historical distance")
```



```
plot(as.dist(ling.m2),as.dist(hist.m2),
     xlab="Linguistic similarity",
     ylab="Historical distance")
```



Tests

The results of the test list the following measures:

- mantelr: Mantel correlation coefficient.
- pval1: one-tailed p-value (null hypothesis: $r \leq 0$).
- pval2: one-tailed p-value (null hypothesis: $r \geq 0$).
- pval3: two-tailed p-value (null hypothesis: $r = 0$).
- llim: lower confidence limit for r .
- ulim: upper confidence limit for r .

```
set.seed(1498)
```

Run tests between each pair of measures.

```
distms = list("Cultural"= cult.m2,
              "Linguistic" = ling.m2,
              "Historical" = hist.m2,
              "Geographic" = geo.m2)

mantelRes1 = data.frame(
  Var1 = NA, Var2 = NA, r = NA,
  llim = NA, ulim = NA, p = NA,
  stringsAsFactors = F)

for(i in 1:3){
  for(j in (i+1):4){
    var1 = names(distms)[i]
    var2 = names(distms)[j]
    print(paste("Correlation between",
               var1,"and",var2))
    stat = ecodist::mantel(as.dist(distms[[i]]),
                          as.dist(distms[[j]]),
                          nperm = 100000)

    print(stat)
    mantelRes1 = rbind(mantelRes1,
                       c(var1,var2,stat[1],stat[5],stat[6],
                         min(c(stat[2],stat[3]))))
    stat = round(stat,2)
    stat2 = sprintf("$r$ = %s[%s,%s], one-tailed $p$ = %s",
                    stat[1],
                    stat[5],
                    stat[6],
                    min(c(stat[2],stat[3])))
    # TODO: output stats
    #cat(stat2,file=
    #    paste0("../results/stats/tex/Mantel",var1,"Vs",var2,"Distance_CC.tex"))
  }
}

## [1] "Correlation between Cultural and Linguistic"
##   mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## 0.18028102 0.11950000 0.88051000 0.22785000 0.01309925 0.28568841
## [1] "Correlation between Cultural and Historical"
##   mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## -0.3148429 0.9789500 0.0210600 0.0240700 -0.4468802 -0.2035161
## [1] "Correlation between Cultural and Geographic"
```

```
##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## -0.4608256  0.9970600  0.0029500  0.0029500 -0.5860424 -0.3118663
## [1] "Correlation between Linguistic and Historical"
##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## -0.4040486  0.9989700  0.0010400  0.0010400 -0.5225047 -0.1936433
## [1] "Correlation between Linguistic and Geographic"
##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## -0.083729598  0.738040000  0.261970000  0.545660000 -0.202460986 -0.005520394
## [1] "Correlation between Historical and Geographic"
##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
##  0.4052690  0.0010100  0.9990000  0.0010100  0.3098220  0.5192832

mantelRes1= mantelRes1[2:nrow(mantelRes1),]
mantelRes1[,3:6] = apply(mantelRes1[,3:6],2,function(X){
  signif(as.numeric(X),3)
})
```

Run a mantel test comparing the Linguistic alignment to the cultural similarity, controlling for the historical distance between languages:

```
ecodist::mantel(as.dist(ling.m2)~
  as.dist(cult.m2) +
  as.dist(hist.m2),
  nperm = 100000)
```

```
##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
##  0.06112430  0.32931000  0.67070000  0.68457000 -0.09050103  0.18048090
```

Main Test: Run a mantel test comparing the Linguistic alignment to the cultural similarity, controlling for the historical distance and geographic distance between languages:

```
mainMantel = ecodist::mantel(as.dist(ling.m2)~
  as.dist(cult.m2) +
  as.dist(hist.m2) +
  as.dist(geo.m2),
  nperm = 100000)
mainMantel = signif(mainMantel,3)

mantelRes1 = rbind(mantelRes1,
  c("Linguistic", "Cultural **",
    mainMantel[1], mainMantel[5], mainMantel[6],
    min(mainMantel[2:3])))

mantelRes1Text = xtable(mantelRes1,
  caption = paste0(
    "Mantel tests (",
    datasetLabel,
    "). ** = partial Mantel test, controlling for historical and geographical distance."))
print(mantelRes1Text,
  file="../results/stats/tex/Mantel_CC.tex")
```

MRM

Perform the main test, but using multiple regression on distance matrices (MRM).

Lichstein, J. W. (2007). Multiple regression on distance matrices: a multivariate spatial analysis tool. *Plant Ecology*, 188(2), 117-131.


```
mainMRM = ecodist::MRM(as.dist(ling.m2)~
                      as.dist(cult.m2) +
                      as.dist(hist.m2) +
                      as.dist(geo.m2), nperm=10000)
mainMRM
```

```
## $coef
##           as.dist(ling.m2)  pval
## Int                0.27872648 0.1786
## as.dist(cult.m2)      0.07221745 0.4538
## as.dist(hist.m2)     -0.11036698 0.0016
## as.dist(geo.m2)      0.02518882 0.3089
##
## $r.squared
##      R2      pval
## 0.1803183 0.0081000
##
## $F.test
##      F      F.pval
## 10.92596 0.00810
```

```
mainMRM2 = sprintf("$\\beta= %s, $p=%s",
                   round(mainMRM$coef[2,1],2),
                   round(mainMRM$coef[2,2],2))
cat(mainMRM2,
    file="../results/stats/tex/MRMCulturalVsLinguisticDistance_Partial_CC.tex")
```