Model 1 (Python version)

October 22, 2023

1 Model 1: A probabilistic model of segment borrowability

This report includes supplementary materials for:

`Operationalizing borrowability: A case study from phonological segments`

[6]:
```
from collections import defaultdict, Counter
import pandas as pd
```

[7]:
```
def load_cldf_dataset(path_to_values, path_to_languages):
    values = pd.read_csv(path_to_values)
    languages = pd.read_csv(path_to_languages)
    return pd.merge(left = values, right = languages, how="left",
                    left_on="Language_ID", right_on="ID")
```

A helper routine for computing typological frequencies.

When several inventories (doculects) are available for a single language, we collapse the inventories in them (i.e. take their union).

[8]:
```
def get_frequencies_w_inventory_collapsing(dataset):
    glottocode_to_inventory = defaultdict(set)
    for row in dataset.itertuples():
        if not pd.isnull(row.Language_ID):
            glottocode_to_inventory[row.Language_ID].add(row.Value)
    print(f'{len(glottocode_to_inventory)} languages')
    frequencies_absolute = Counter()
    for segments in glottocode_to_inventory.values():
        for segment in segments:
            frequencies_absolute[segment] += 1
    frequencies_relative = {
        segment: count / len(glottocode_to_inventory)
        for segment, count in frequencies_absolute.items()
    }
    return frequencies_absolute, frequencies_relative
```

First, load the data from the CLDF format (Forkel et al. 2018) and combine the tables into single data frames including PHOIBLE (Moran and McCloy 2019) and SegBo (Grossman et al. 2020).

[9]:
```
segbo = load_cldf_dataset('../data/segbo/cldf/values.csv',
                          '../data/segbo/cldf/languages.csv')
phoible = load_cldf_dataset('../data/phoible/cldf/values.csv',
                            '../data/phoible/cldf/languages.csv')
```

Number of different inventories in PHOIBLE:

[10]:
```
n_phoible_inventories = len(phoible.Language_ID.unique())
n_phoible_inventories
```

[10]: 2177

Number of different inventories in SEGBO:

[11]:
```
len(segbo.Language_ID.unique())
```

[11]: 498

Some languages in SEGBO are missing from PHOIBLE:

[12]:
```
len(set(segbo.Language_ID) - set(phoible.Language_ID))
```

[12]: 199

We need to exclude them:

[13]:
```
phoible_langs = set(phoible.Language_ID)
segbo = segbo.loc[ segbo.Language_ID.map(lambda gltc: gltc in phoible_langs) ]
```

[14]:
```
len(segbo.Language_ID.unique())
```

[14]: 299

[15]:
```
len(set(segbo.Language_ID) - set(phoible.Language_ID))
```

[15]: 0

We compute borrowability factors for a segment s (b_s) following the approach by Eisen (2019). We assume that the marginal probability of borrowing of s (P_s(borrowing)) is equal to probability of contact between a language with this segment and a language lacking this segment (P_s(contact)) multiplied by the conditional probability of borrowing of this segment in a contact situation (P_s(borrowing|contact)):

$$P_s(\text{borrowing}) = P_s(\text{contact})P_s(\text{borrowing}|\text{contact})$$

We approximate P_s(borrowing) with the empirical relative frequency of borrowing (q_s) provided by SEGBO and PHOIBLE and assume, following Eisen (2009), that P_s(contact) can be estimated as a product of the relative typological frequency of a segment (f_s) and its comlement ($1 - f_s$):

$$P_s(\text{contact}) \propto f_s(1 - f_s)$$

Here and in Model 2, we define b_s to be $P_s(\text{borrowing}|\text{contact})$, which gives

$$q_s = f_s(1 - f_s)b_s$$
$$b_s = \frac{q_s}{f_s(1 - f_s)}$$

f_s is equal to the number of occurrences of s in PHOIBLE divided by the number of distinct languages in PHOIBLE.

q_s is equal to the number of occurrences of s as a borrowed segment in SEGBO again divided by the number of distinct languages in PHOIBLE: languages without borrowed segments were not included in SEGBO, which therefore cannot be used as a source of negative data.

[16]:
```
# We cannot use vanilla relative frequencies: for SEGBO, we need the number of␣
 ↪distinct languages from PHOIBLE;
# for PHOIBLE see below.

(
    phoible_frequencies_absolute,
    _
) = get_frequencies_w_inventory_collapsing(phoible)

(
    segbo_frequencies_absolute,
    _
) = get_frequencies_w_inventory_collapsing(segbo)
```

```
2177 languages
299 languages
```

[17]:
```
segbo_frequencies_relative = {
    segment: count_segbo / n_phoible_inventories
    for segment, count_segbo in segbo_frequencies_absolute.items()
}
```

Vanilla relative frequencies from PHOIBLE produce valid results in most cases, but problems arise with some rare segments. E.g., when a rare segment was borrowed from language A to language B, it may happen that language A then quickly loses it. As a result, this segment may have a higher frequency in SEGBO than in PHOIBLE, which makes the derivation ill-defined.

In order to avoid this issue we create two versions of absolute PHOIBLE frequencies – one where the values are greater than or equal than in SEGBO and one where they are strictly greater (through Laplace smoothing) – and then use these absolute frequencies to compute relative typological frequencies.

[18]:
```
phoible_greater_or_equal = {}
phoible_strictly_greater = {}
for segment, count_segbo in segbo_frequencies_absolute.items():
    if count_segbo >= phoible_frequencies_absolute[segment]:
        print(segment, count_segbo, phoible_frequencies_absolute[segment])
        phoible_greater_or_equal[segment] = count_segbo
        phoible_strictly_greater[segment] = count_segbo + 1
    else:
        phoible_greater_or_equal[segment] = phoible_frequencies_absolute[
            segment]
        phoible_strictly_greater[segment] = phoible_frequencies_absolute[
            segment] + 1
```

```
 1 0
ai 1 0
 1 1
ts 1 1
p 1 1
d 1 1
 1 0
uə̯ 1 1
ə̯ 1 0
n 1 1
l 1 1
ndz 1 0
ð 1 1
```

[19]:
```
phoible_freqs_relative = {
    segment: count / n_phoible_inventories
    for segment, count in phoible_greater_or_equal.items()
}
phoible_freqs_relative_laplace = {
    segment: count / n_phoible_inventories
    for segment, count in phoible_strictly_greater.items()
}
for segment, f_s in sorted(phoible_freqs_relative.items(),
                           key=lambda el: el[1], reverse=True)[:10]:
    print(f'{segment}: {f_s}, {phoible_freqs_relative_laplace[segment]}')

# Smoothing has no effect on frequent segments.
```

```
m: 0.9701423977951309, 0.9706017455213597
k: 0.9205328433624254, 0.9209921910886542
j: 0.915480018373909, 0.9159393661001378
u: 0.9150206706476803, 0.915480018373909
a: 0.9108865411116215, 0.9113458888378503
p: 0.870463941203491, 0.8709232889297198
w: 0.864951768488746, 0.8654111162149747
```

```
n: 0.8474965548920533, 0.847955902618282
t: 0.7606798346348186, 0.7611391823610473
l: 0.7266881028938906, 0.7271474506201194
```

[20]:
```
# Now we can compute borrowability scores using Eisen's formula with the␣
↪normalisation constant

def borrowability_score(q_s, f_s):
    return q_s / f_s / (1 - f_s) # / 6 Ingoring the normalisation constant for␣
↪simplicity

borrowability_scores = {}
borrowability_scores_laplace = {}
for segment in segbo_frequencies_relative:
    borrowability_scores[segment] = {
        'Segment': segment,
        'Borrowability': borrowability_score (
            segbo_frequencies_relative[segment],
            phoible_freqs_relative[segment]
        ),
        'PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute': phoible_greater_or_equal[segment],
        'PHOIBLE_frequency_relative': phoible_freqs_relative[segment],
        'SEGBO_frequency_absolute': segbo_frequencies_absolute[segment],
        'SEGBO_frequency_relative': segbo_frequencies_relative[segment]
    }
    borrowability_scores_laplace[segment] = {
        'Segment': segment,
        'Borrowability': borrowability_score (
            segbo_frequencies_relative[segment],
            phoible_freqs_relative_laplace[segment]
        ),
        'PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute': phoible_strictly_greater[segment],
        'PHOIBLE_frequency_relative': phoible_freqs_relative_laplace[segment],
        'SEGBO_frequency_absolute': segbo_frequencies_absolute[segment],
        'SEGBO_frequency_relative': segbo_frequencies_relative[segment]
    }
```

[21]:
```
borrowability_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(borrowability_scores).T.
↪sort_values(by='Borrowability', ascending=False)
```

[22]:
```
# Frequently borrowed segments
borrowability_df.loc[ borrowability_df.SEGBO_frequency_absolute >= 10 ]
```

[22]:

	Segment	Borrowability	PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute	\
f	f	0.187879	968	
p	p	0.126288	1895	
		0.097833	1255	

b	b	0.081371	1385
z	z	0.081137	682
		0.078383	331
d	d	0.07082	640
v	v	0.070115	617
d	d	0.069825	1097
x	x	0.065986	411
h	h	0.064024	1258
		0.06386	782
l	l	0.055507	1582
r	r	0.053289	1099
t	t	0.052772	916
o	o	0.051489	1446
		0.049857	615
s	s	0.044023	1531
		0.043184	327
ts	ts	0.040479	519
e	e	0.040159	1482
ŋ	ŋ	0.024363	1424
		0.019333	846

	PHOIBLE_frequency_relative	SEGBO_frequency_absolute	\
f	0.444649	101	
p	0.870464	31	
	0.576481	52	
b	0.636197	41	
z	0.313275	38	
	0.152044	22	
d	0.293983	32	
v	0.283418	31	
d	0.503904	38	
x	0.188792	22	
h	0.577859	34	
	0.35921	32	
l	0.726688	24	
r	0.504823	29	
t	0.420763	28	
o	0.664217	25	
	0.282499	22	
s	0.703261	20	
	0.150207	12	
ts	0.238401	16	
e	0.680753	19	
ŋ	0.654111	12	
	0.388608	10	

SEGBO_frequency_relative

```
f                    0.046394
p                     0.01424
                    0.023886
b                    0.018833
z                    0.017455
                    0.010106
d                   0.014699
v                      0.01424
d                    0.017455
x                    0.010106
h                    0.015618
                    0.014699
l                    0.011024
r                    0.013321
t                   0.012862
o                     0.011484
                    0.010106
s                    0.009187
                    0.005512
ts                    0.00735
e                    0.008728
ŋ                    0.005512
                    0.004593
```

[23]:
```
# Rare segments
borrowability_df.loc[ borrowability_df.SEGBO_frequency_absolute <= 2 ][:10]
```

[23]:
```
       Segment Borrowability PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute  \
ts       ts        1.00046                            1
l         l       1.00046                           1
p          p        1.00046                            1
uə̯         uə̯       1.00046                            1
 ai         ai       1.00046                             1
ndz  ndz       1.00046                          1
                  1.00046                           1
n         n       1.00046                           1
                   1.00046                            1
d     d        1.00046                         1

       PHOIBLE_frequency_relative SEGBO_frequency_absolute  \
ts                      0.000459                         1
l                      0.000459                        1
p                       0.000459                         1
uə̯                      0.000459                         1
 ai                      0.000459                          1
ndz                   0.000459                       1
                       0.000459                         1
```

```
n                        0.000459                          1
                          0.000459                          1
d                       0.000459                        1

       SEGBO_frequency_relative
ts                      0.000459
l                       0.000459
p                       0.000459
uə̯                      0.000459
 ai                      0.000459
ndz                    0.000459
                        0.000459
n                       0.000459
                        0.000459
d                      0.000459
```

[24]:
```
borrowability_df.to_csv('model_1_borrowability.csv', index=False)
```

[25]:
```
borrowability_laplace_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(borrowability_scores_laplace).
↪T.sort_values(
   by='Borrowability', ascending=False)
```

[26]:
```
# Frequently borrowed segments
borrowability_laplace_df.loc[ borrowability_laplace_df.SEGBO_frequency_absolute␣
↪>= 10 ]
```

[26]:
```
    Segment Borrowability PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute  \
f         f       0.18784                          969
p         p       0.12667                         1896
                 0.097862                         1256
b         b      0.081415                         1386
z         z      0.081072                          683
                 0.078189                          332
d     d       0.070755                         641
v         v      0.070046                          618
d         d      0.069826                         1098
x         x      0.065863                          412
h         h      0.064043                         1259
                 0.063824                          783
l         l      0.055565                         1583
r         r       0.05329                         1100
t     t       0.052757                         917
o         o      0.051524                         1447
                 0.049808                          616
s         s      0.044063                         1532
                 0.043075                          328
ts       ts      0.040425                          520
```

e	e	0.040189	1483
ŋ	ŋ	0.024378	1425
		0.019325	847

	PHOIBLE_frequency_relative	SEGBO_frequency_absolute	\
f	0.445108	101	
p	0.870923	31	
	0.576941	52	
b	0.636656	41	
z	0.313734	38	
	0.152503	22	
d	0.294442	32	
v	0.283877	31	
d	0.504364	38	
x	0.189251	22	
h	0.578319	34	
	0.359669	32	
l	0.727147	24	
r	0.505282	29	
t	0.421222	28	
o	0.664676	25	
	0.282958	22	
s	0.703721	20	
	0.150666	12	
ts	0.238861	16	
e	0.681213	19	
ŋ	0.654571	12	
	0.389068	10	

	SEGBO_frequency_relative
f	0.046394
p	0.01424
	0.023886
b	0.018833
z	0.017455
	0.010106
d	0.014699
v	0.01424
d	0.017455
x	0.010106
h	0.015618
	0.014699
l	0.011024
r	0.013321
t	0.012862
o	0.011484
	0.010106

```
s                    0.009187
                     0.005512
ts                    0.00735
e                    0.008728
ŋ                    0.005512
                     0.004593
```

[27]:
```
# Rare segments
borrowability_laplace_df.loc[ borrowability_laplace_df.SEGBO_frequency_absolute␣
↪<= 2 ][:10]
```

[27]:
```
        Segment Borrowability PHOIBLE_frequency_absolute  \
p         p        0.50046                           2
                   0.50046                           2
uə̯        uə̯       0.50046                           2
n         n       0.50046                          2
l         l       0.50046                          2
ndz  ndz       0.50046                         2
ð          ð       0.50046                           2
                   0.50046                          2
 ai         ai       0.50046                           2
                   0.50046                          2

        PHOIBLE_frequency_relative SEGBO_frequency_absolute  \
p                         0.000919                         1
                          0.000919                         1
uə̯                        0.000919                         1
n                        0.000919                        1
l                        0.000919                        1
ndz                     0.000919                       1
ð                         0.000919                         1
                         0.000919                        1
 ai                        0.000919                         1
                         0.000919                        1

        SEGBO_frequency_relative
p                       0.000459
                        0.000459
uə̯                      0.000459
n                      0.000459
l                      0.000459
ndz                   0.000459
ð                       0.000459
                      0.000459
 ai                      0.000459
                      0.000459
```

[28]:
```
borrowability_laplace_df.to_csv('model_1_borrowability_laplace.csv',␣
↪index=False)
```

1.1 References

Eisen, Elad. 2019. "The Typology of Phonological Segment Borrowing." Masters thesis, Jerusalem, Israel: Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Forkel, Robert, Johann-Mattis List, Simon J. Greenhill, Christoph Rzymski, Sebastian Bank, Michael Cysouw, Harald Hammarström, Martin Haspelmath, Gereon A. Kaiping, and Russell D. Gray. 2018. "Cross-Linguistic Data Formats, Advancing Data Sharing and Re-Use in Comparative Linguistics." Scientific Data 5: 180205.

Grossman, Eitan, Elad Eisen, Dmitry Nikolaev, and Steven Moran. 2020. "SegBo: A Database of Borrowed Sounds in the World's Language." In Proceedings of the 12th Language Resources and Evaluation Conference, 5316–22.

Moran, Steven, and Daniel McCloy, eds. 2019. PHOIBLE 2.0. Jena: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2562766.