

## R-code used in the paper “A non-standard syntax of numerals in the Russian speech of Nanai and Ulcha speakers”

#Loading the dataset

```
> setwd("D:/??")
```

```
> numerals <- read.csv("tung_rus_numerals.csv", header = TRUE)
```

# Releveling process (reference levels → those predisposing to the genitive encoding)

```
> numerals$pattern <- relevel(numerals$pattern, ref = "rus")
```

```
> numerals$num_type <- relevel(numerals$num_type, ref = "gen_pl")
```

```
> numerals$num_semantics <- relevel(numerals$num_semantics, ref = "large")
```

```
> numerals$noun_semantics <- relevel(numerals$noun_semantics, ref = "time&measure")
```

### #Logistic regression model

#### # Initial full model

#The initial model includes the following predictors: num\_type (syntactic type of the numeral: gen\_pl, gen\_sg), num\_semantics (semantics of the numeral: large, basic), and noun\_semantics (semantics of the noun: time&measure, non\_time&measure)

```
> glm_numerals <- glm (pattern ~ num_type + num_semantics + noun_semantics, data =  
numerals, family = "binomial")
```

```
> summary(glm_numerals)
```

#all predictors except for num\_type appear to have a significant effect

Call:

```
glm(formula = pattern ~ num_type + num_semantics + noun_semantics,  
    family = "binomial", data = numerals)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.0330	-0.9860	-0.4545	-0.2488	2.6422

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	-3.4598	0.3987	-8.677	< 2e-16 ***
num_typegen_sg	0.1189	0.2793	0.426	0.6704
num_semanticsbasic	1.1229	0.3972	2.827	0.0047 **
noun_semanticsnon_time&measure	1.8683	0.3557	5.252	1.5e-07 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 459.65 on 430 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 384.94 on 427 degrees of freedom

AIC: 392.94

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

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```
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    family = "binomial", data = numerals)
```

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### #Tuning the model using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

#The predictors will be dropped from the initial model one by one. The predictor can be dropped (=irrelevant for the model) if its absence reduces the AIC value.

> drop1(glm\_numerals)

#the model without num\_type has a smaller AIC value (391.12) than the initial one (392.94)

Single term deletions

Model:

pattern ~ num\_type + num\_semantics + noun\_semantics

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		384.94	392.94
num_type	1	385.12	391.12
num_semantics	1	393.67	399.67
noun_semantics	1	420.33	426.33

#Model 1: includes num\_semantics and noun\_semantics (num\_type was dropped)

> glm\_numerals1 <- glm (pattern ~ num\_semantics + noun\_semantics, data = numerals, family = "binomial")

> summary(glm\_numerals1)

Call:

glm(formula = pattern ~ num\_semantics + noun\_semantics, family = "binomial",  
data = numerals)

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.0111	-1.0111	-0.4485	-0.2510	2.6357

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	-3.4419	0.3953	-8.706	< 2e-16 ***
num_semanticsbasic	1.1956	0.3583	3.337	0.000847 ***
noun_semanticsnon_time&measure	1.8417	0.3503	5.257	1.46e-07 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 459.65 on 430 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 385.12 on 428 degrees of freedom

AIC: 391.12

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

#Model 1 is optimal, since no more predictors can be dropped: the model with no dropping has the smallest AIC value (391.12)

```
> drop1(glm_numerals1)
```

Single term deletions

Model:

```
pattern ~ num_semantics + noun_semantics
```

	Df	Deviance	AIC
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<none>	385.12	391.12
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num_semantics	1	398.09	402.09
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noun_semantics	1	421.24	425.24
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