

NAACL - SIGTYP 2022

# Typological Word Order Correlations with Logistic Brownian Motion



Almotion Bavaria



Technische Hochschule  
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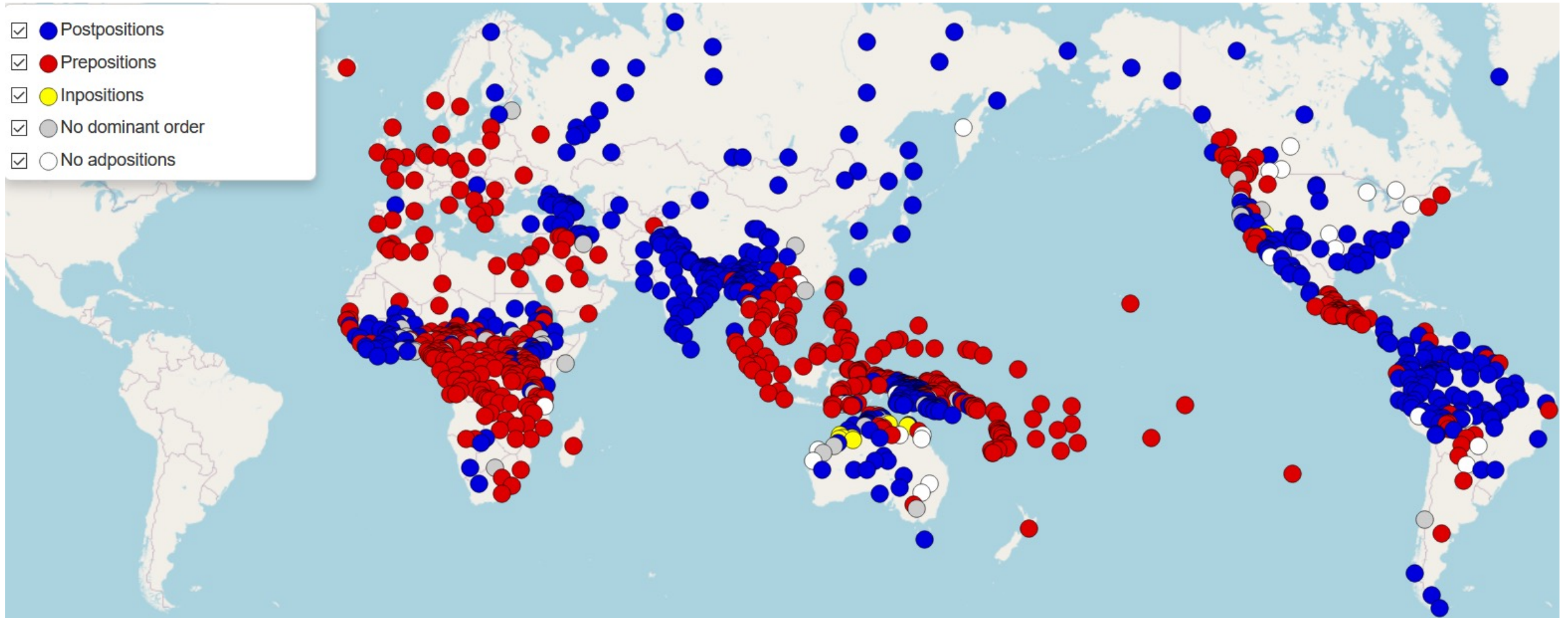
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# Word-Order Traits in Languages



World Atlas of Languages (Dryer and Haspelmath, 2013)

# Aim

- Probing for **universal correlation patterns** in the evolution of word-order traits
  - Testing if **cross-family models** can capture correlation patterns not found in single-family models.
- using a Logistic Brownian Motion Model

# Word-Order Traits in Languages

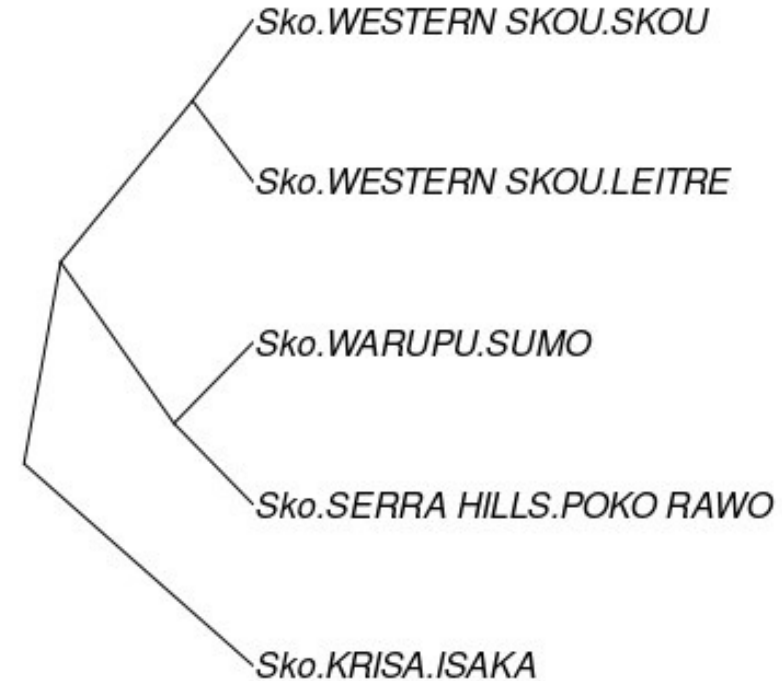
- Adjective-Noun
- Adposition-Noun
- Demonstrative-Noun
- Genitive-Noun
- Numeral-Noun
- Object-Verb
- Relative Clause-Noun
- Subject-Verb

28 **binary trait pair combinations**

derived from WALS (Dryer and Haspelmath, 2013)

# Language Families

- Evolutionary history in the form of **phylogenetic trees**
- 33 language families
- 768 languages in total
- Provided by Jäger (2018)



# Logistic Brownian Motion

$$x \sim \text{MultiNormal}(a, V),$$

trait values  $x$ ,

means  $a$ ,

Variance-Covariance matrix  $V = R \otimes C$

# Logistic Brownian Motion

$$x \sim \text{Binomial}(p)$$

$$\text{inv\_logit}(p) \sim \text{MultiNormal}(a, V),$$

trait values  $x$ ,

**value probabilities  $p$ ,**

means  $a$ ,

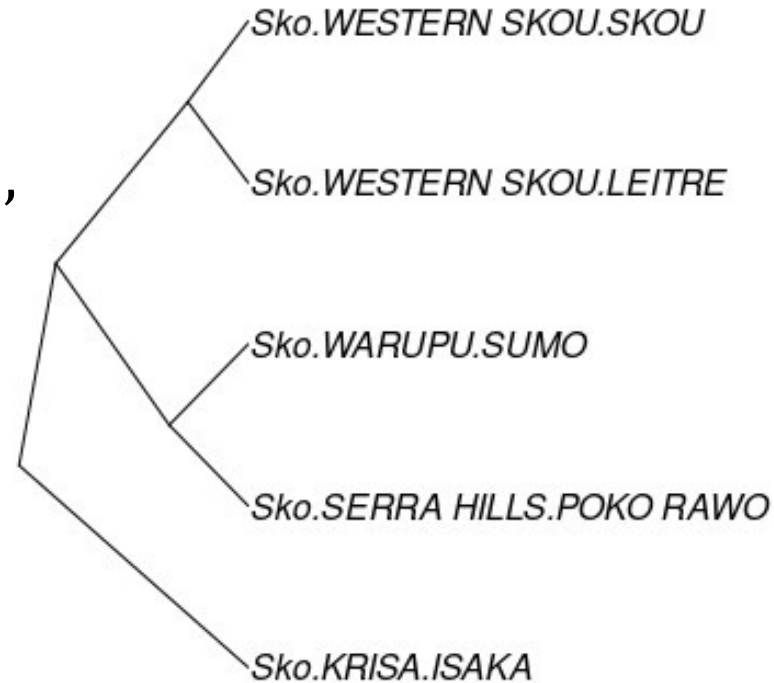
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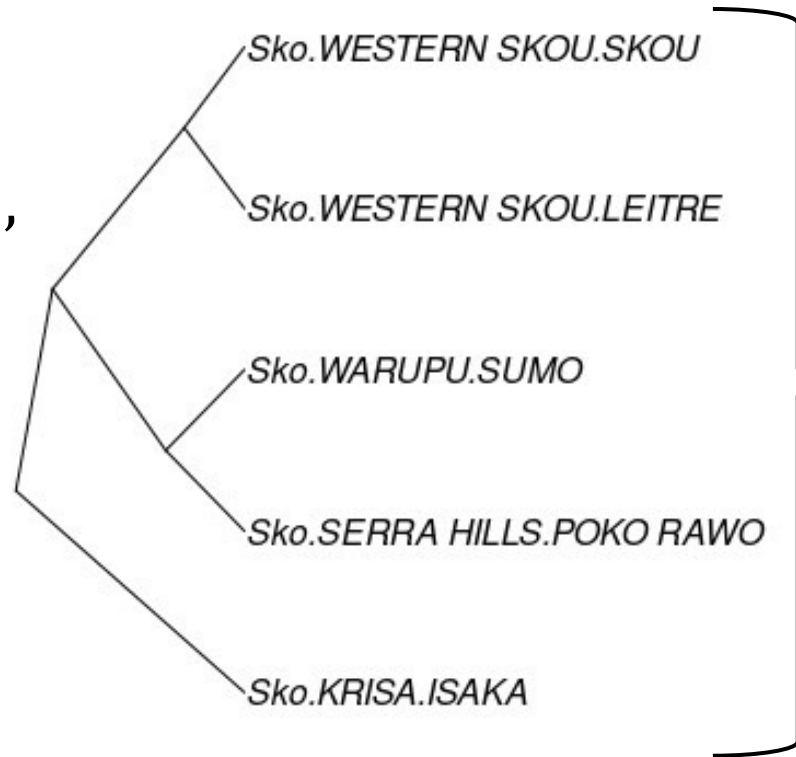


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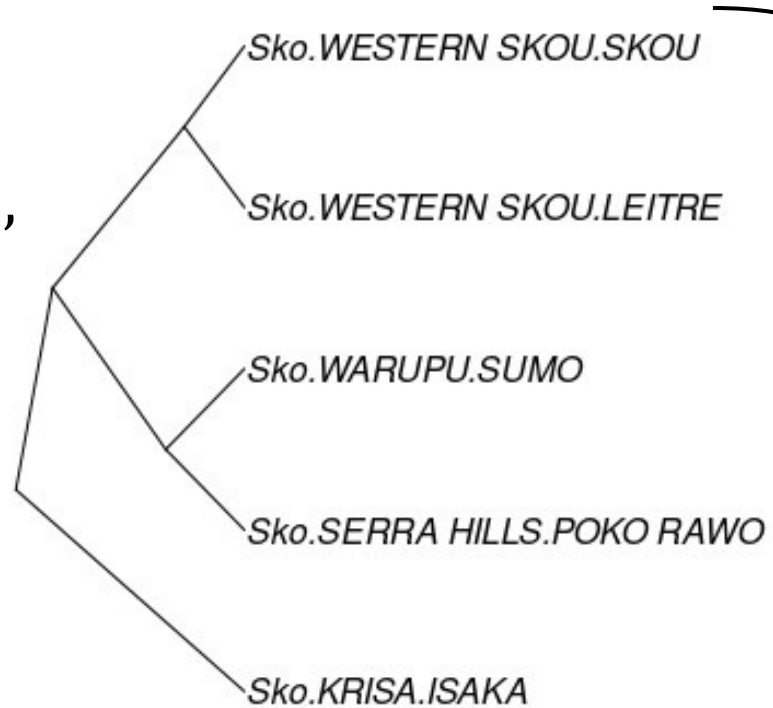


probabilities  $\mathbf{p}$   
/trait values  $\mathbf{x}$

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means  $\mathbf{a}$   
/root values

probabilities  $p$   
/trait values  $x$

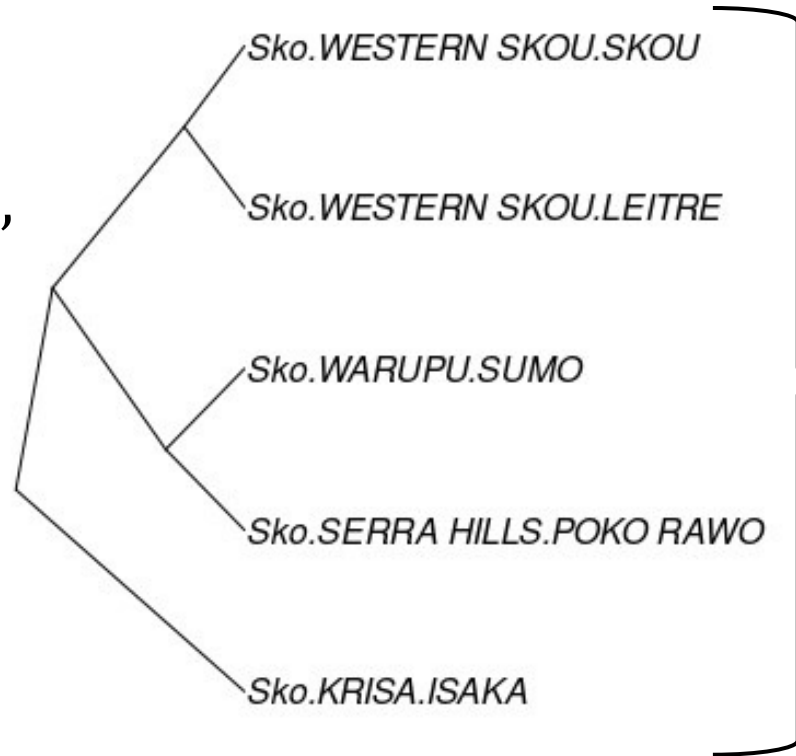
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$\otimes$ : Kronecker product



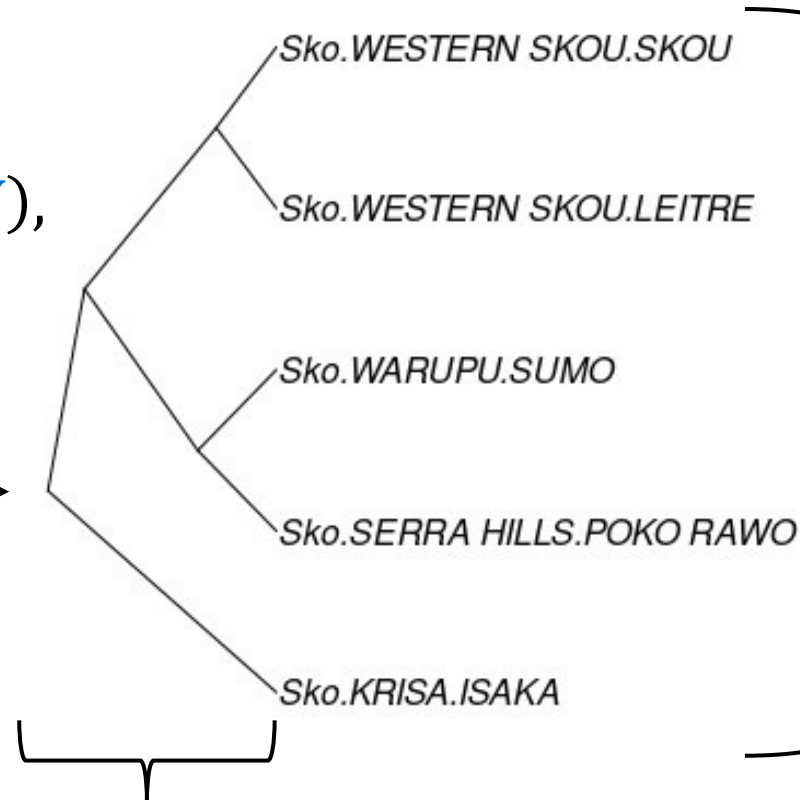
means  $a$   
/root values

probabilities  $p$   
/trait values  $x$

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means  $a$   
/root values

Variance-Covariance matrix  $\mathbf{C}$   
/shared history

probabilities  $p$   
/trait values  $x$

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$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{R} \otimes \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2_{11} & \sigma_{21} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma^2_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Evolutionary rate

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Trait correlation

# Setup

## 1. Models for each **single family**:

*Correlated:*

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2_{11} & \sigma_{21} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma^2_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

*Independent:*

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

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## 2. Models across **all families**:

*Lineage-specific  
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$$R_f = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2_{11f} & \sigma_{21f} \\ \sigma_{12f} & \sigma^2_{22f} \end{bmatrix},$$

for each family  $f \in F$

*Universal  
correlation:*

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# Results

- **Single Family Models:**
  - **No** trait pairs correlated consistently across language families
  - Observation **consistent** for Bayes Factors and Information Criteria (WAIC, LOOIC)

# Results

- Single Family Models:
  - No trait pairs correlated consistently across language families
  - Observation consistent for Bayes Factors and Information Criteria (WAIC, LOOIC)
- Cross-Family Models:
  - Bayes Factors:
    - Lineage-specific correlations valued much higher than universal models
  - Information Criteria:
    - Contrarily, universal models valued much higher than lineage-specific

# Conclusions

- Single-Family models and Bayes Factors for Universal models are in favour of **only lineage-specific** correlations
  - However, Information Criteria for Universal models are in favour of **universal** correlations
- ⇒ **No clear evidence in favour of any universal trait correlations**
- ⇒ **No clear evidence to support that cross-family models can capture universal correlations better**



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# References

- Matthew S. Dryer and Martin Haspelmath, editors. 2013. WALS Online. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig.
- Gerhard Jäger. 2018. A bayesian test of the lineage-specificity of word order correlations. In 12th International Conference on Language Evolution (Evolang XII), Torun