

## **Computer-Assisted Approaches to Lexical Typology**

Semantic Shifts: From lexicon to grammar. Diachronic and typological perspectives September 2022

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# **Agenda**

#### Day 1

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Concepticon
- 3 Norms, Ratings, and Relations
- 4 Case Study: Cross-linguistic Comparison of Sensory Modality Ratings

### Day 2

- 5 Lexibank
- 6 Partial Colexifications
- 7 Case Study: Emotion Colexifications
- 8 Case Study: Body Colexifications





# **Computer-Assisted Language Comparison (CALC)**

### Challenge & Goal

- Lack of standards, agreed-upon methods, and comparable data
  - Huge variations in naming languages, referencing concepts, or transcribing words.
  - Methods and procedures for inference differ from scholar to scholar.
  - Key aspects of the data have not been unified, as reflected in idiosyncratic elicitation glosses,
     language names, or transcription systems.

 Standardizing data that has been published and encouraging scholars to standardize data along with its publication would increase the amount of comparable data out there.



# **Computer-Assisted Language Comparison**

### Core Ideas & Data Integration

- Data must be human- and machine-readable.
- Software is used to preprocess linguistic data and should specifically target linguistic problems rather than build on naive off-the-shelf solutions in machine learning.
- Interfaces help linguists to access the data and to post-process and correct machine output.

 Assemble data from multiple sources in such a way that we can use aggregated information for various studies.



# **Cross-Linguistic Data Formats (CLDF)**

### Standardization & Curation

#### (Retro)-Standardization (or *Data Lifting*)

- Establish and curate reference catalogs (large collections of small-scale constructs for linguistic research objects, including languages, concepts, and sounds),
- Parse digitized data semi-automatically in order to *link* data points to our reference catalogs,
- Use test-driven data curation to guarantee the workflow passes our tests.

#### **Test-Driven Data Curation**

- Versionize the work
- Test the basic characteristics of the data automatically with the help of unittests
- Write small, targeted web-based applications that enhance the digitization process



# **Cross-Linguistic Data Formats**

### Reference Catalogs

- Glottolog (<u>https://glottolog.org</u>)
  - Reference catalogue for language varieties (languages and dialects), providing language identifiers, geolocations, classifications, and references.

- Concepticon (<u>https://concepticon.clld.org</u>)
  - Reference catalogue for concepts, which are defined independently of concrete languages, providing concept identifiers, concept metadata, concept relations, and references.

- Cross-Linguistic Transcription Systems (<u>https://clts.clld.org</u>)
  - Reference catalogue for speech sounds (across different transcription systems and data sets),
     offering sound identifiers, feature-based sound descriptions, and references.

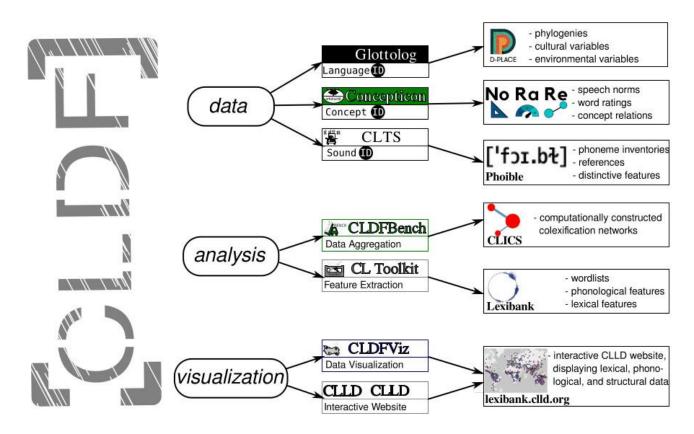


# Python Package cldfbench

- A Python package that does the lifting of data.
- Retro-standardization and conversion of data from other formats can be done with Python code that is testable, modularizable, and transparent.
- Teach more and more people to work with CLDF.
- Examples of how to use the library are published in various forms (e.g., as blog posts at <a href="https://calc.hypotheses.org">https://calc.hypotheses.org</a>).



# Workflow for Data Curation, Analysis, and Visualization





### **More Information**

- CALC: <a href="https://digling.org/calc/">https://digling.org/calc/</a>
- CLDF: <a href="https://cldf.clld.org">https://cldf.clld.org</a>
- Data preparation and examples: <a href="https://calc.hypotheses.org/">https://calc.hypotheses.org/</a>
- CLLD: <u>https://clld.org/</u>







 A resource of concept and word lists that offers standardized concept sets and links to glosses. It serves as a reference catalog for historical and typological language comparison.

- Concepticon 2.6.0 (List et al. 2022)
  - 404 concept lists
  - o 3898 concept sets
  - 94,056 glosses mapped to concept sets
  - 40 glossing languages

- Website: <a href="https://concepticon.clld.org/">https://concepticon.clld.org/</a>
- GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/concepticon/concepticon-data">https://github.com/concepticon/concepticon-data</a>



# **Concept and Word Lists**

### **Concept Lists**

- Include basic vocabulary and cross-linguistically comparable concepts such as HAND, TREE, YOU, or GIVE.
- Used to elicit the glosses for the concepts across languages.
- Compiled by historical linguists and linguistic field workers.
- Often not standardized and adapted.
- Usually small lists of up to 300 concepts.

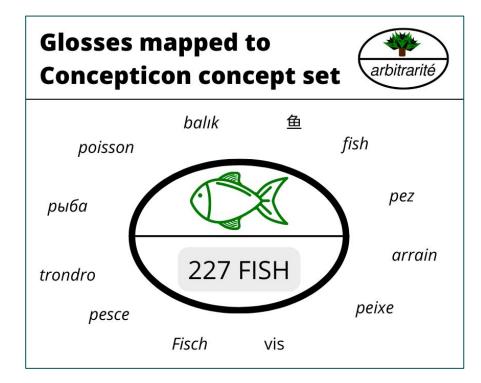
#### **Word Lists**

- Include basic vocabulary and information on word properties.
- Used in psychology to elicit properties of concepts.
- Word properties indicate whether a word is perceived as abstract or concrete, positive or negative, etc.
- Usually include thousands of words.



# **Concepticon Concept Sets**

- Consist of a unique identifier, a label, a definition, a semantic field, and an ontological category.
- Concept identifiers (e.g., "227") are connected to a unique label (e.g., "FISH").
- Conception concept sets reflect concepts that are deemed interesting for comparison by linguists and occur frequently in concept lists (List et al. 2016).
- Elicitation glosses are established by linguists and are often based on already existing concept lists.





### **Data Curation**

- Automatic and manual mapping to Concepticon concept sets
- Information on data types in metadata.json
- Test-driven data curation
- Python package: pyconcepticon (Forkel, Rzymski & List 2019)
- Accessed via command line
- Regular <u>releases</u>

#### **Tutorials**

Tjuka (<u>2020</u>); Tresoldi (<u>2019a</u>; <u>2019b</u>)



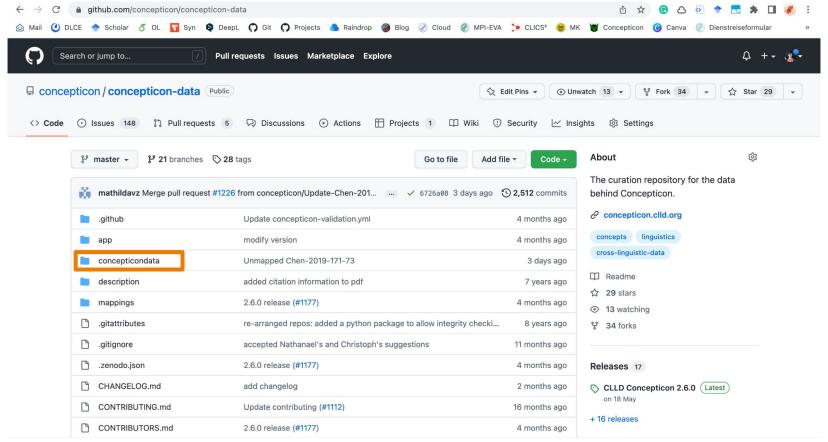
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### Workflows

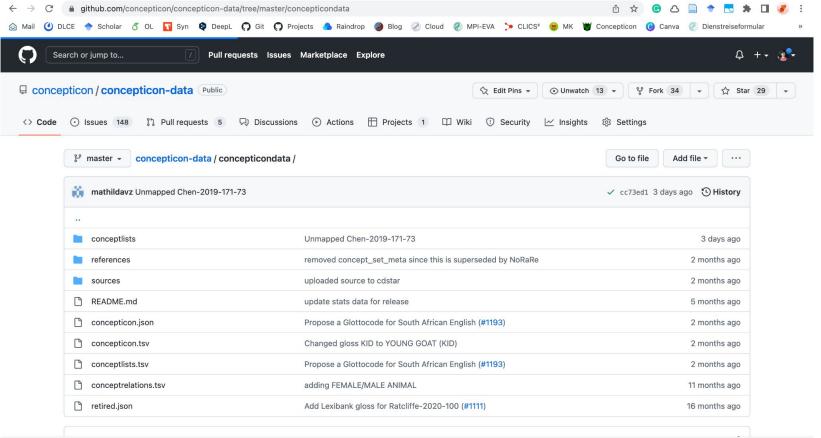
- All of our data is curated on GitHub.
- New lists are added via a Pull Request (PR).
- The PRs are reviewed by the editors to discuss mappings, corrections, etc.
- We offer tutorials, examples, and guidelines in form of blog posts.
- So far, we have trained several student assistants to add new data sets.
- Through GitHub people can point us to new lists, improvements, and corrections of our data.

Open: GitHub and Website

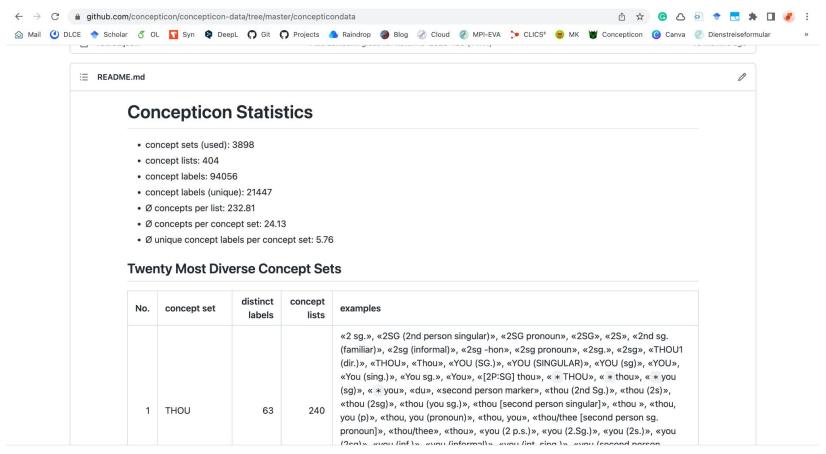




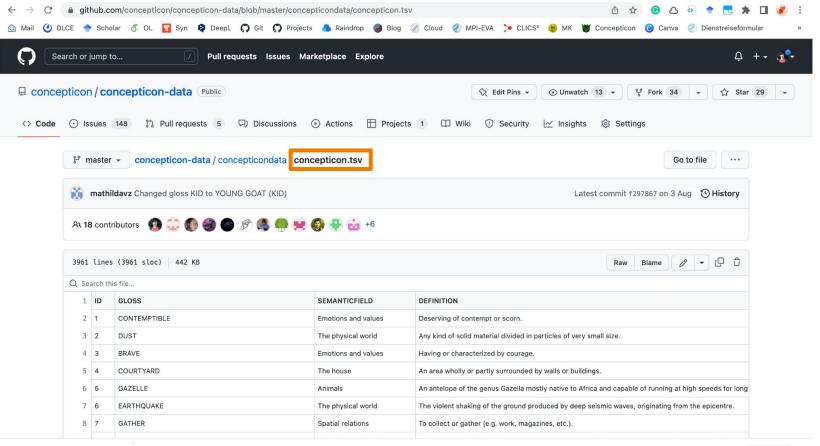




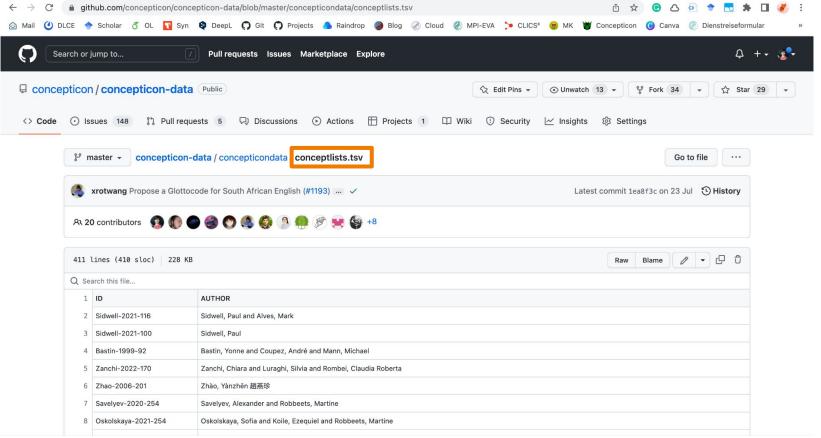




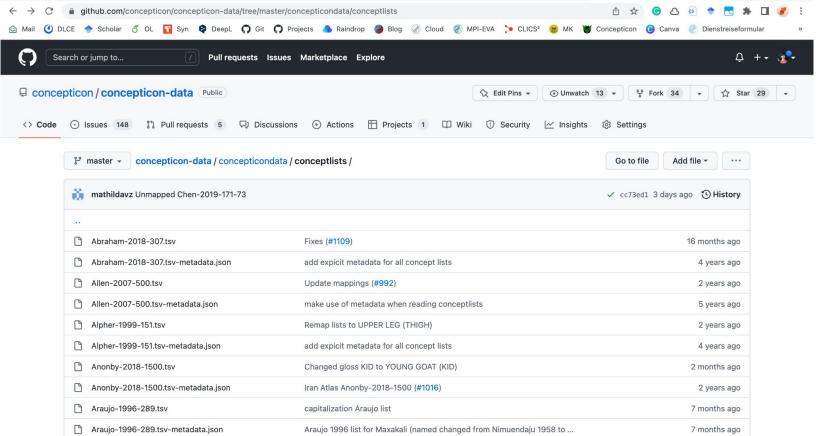




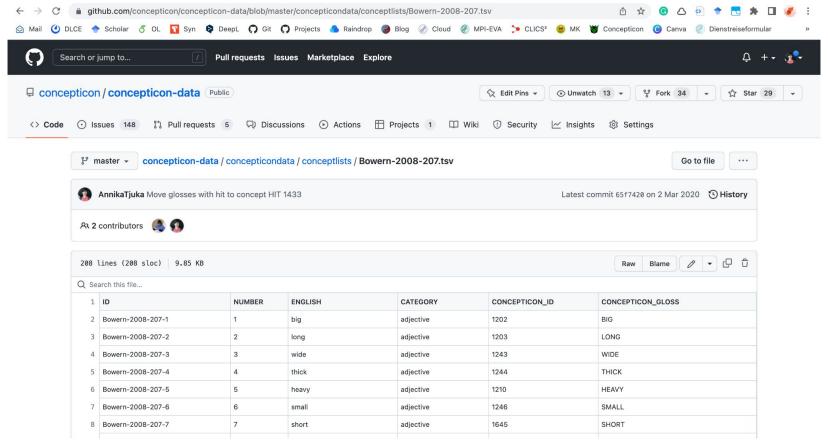




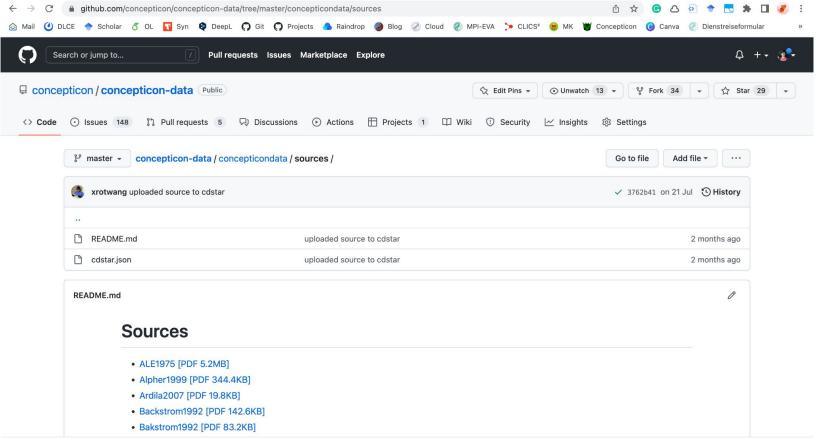
















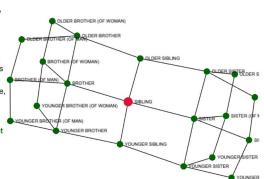
### **Welcome to the Concepticon**

This resource presents an attempt to link the large amount of different concept lists which are used in the linguistic literature, ranging from <sup>©</sup> Swadesh lists in historical linguistics to <sup>©</sup> naming tests in clinical studies and psycholinguistics.

#### A Resource for the Linking of Concept Lists

This resource, our Concepticon, links concept labels from different conceptlists to concept sets. Each concept set is given a unique identifier, a unique label, and a human-readable definition. Concept sets are further structured by defining different relations between the concepts, as you can see in the graphic to the right, which displays the relations between concept sets linked to the concept set SIBLING. The resource can be used for various purposes. Serving as a rich reference for new and existing databases in diachronic and synchronic linguistics, it allows researchers a quick access to studies on semantic change, cross-linguistic polysemies, and semantic associations.

If you want to learn more about the ideas behind our Concepticon, have a look at our about page or read List et al. 2016, presented at LREC.





#### Cite

List, Johann Mattis & Tjuka, Annika & Rzymski, Christoph & Greenhill, Simon & Schweikhard, Nathanael & Forkel, Robert (eds.) 2022.

CLLD Concepticon 2.6.0 [Data set]. Zenodo.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6560398

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.6560398

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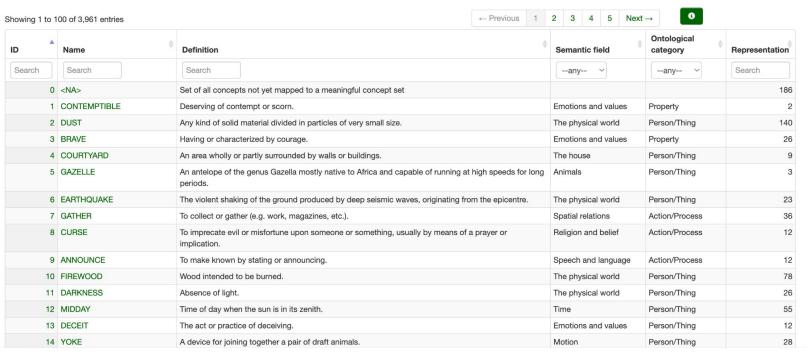
#### Version

concepticon.clld.org serves the latest released version of data curated at concepticon/concepticon-data. Older released version are accessible via

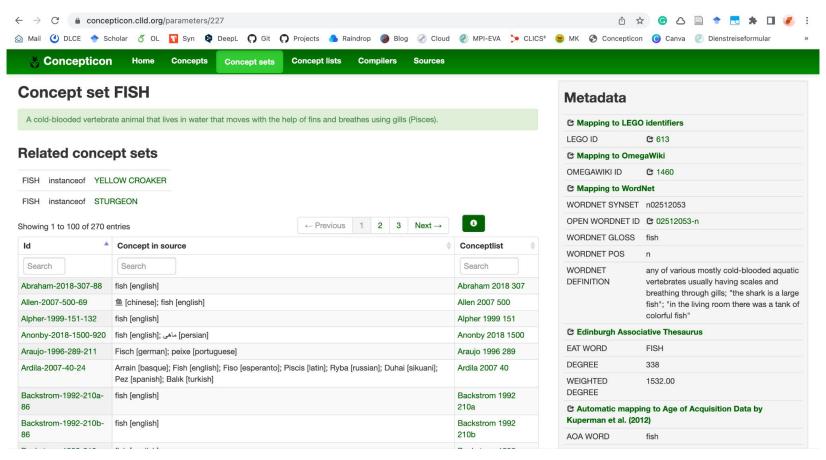




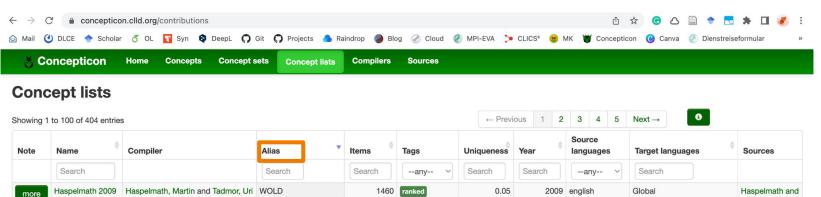
#### Concept sets



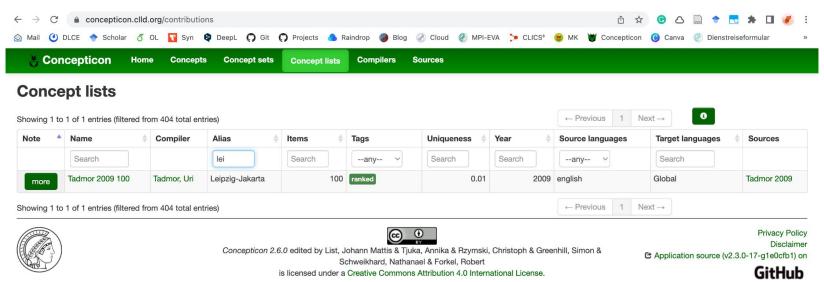




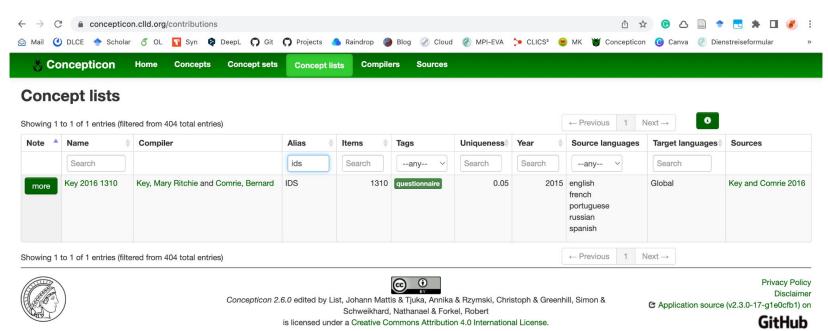




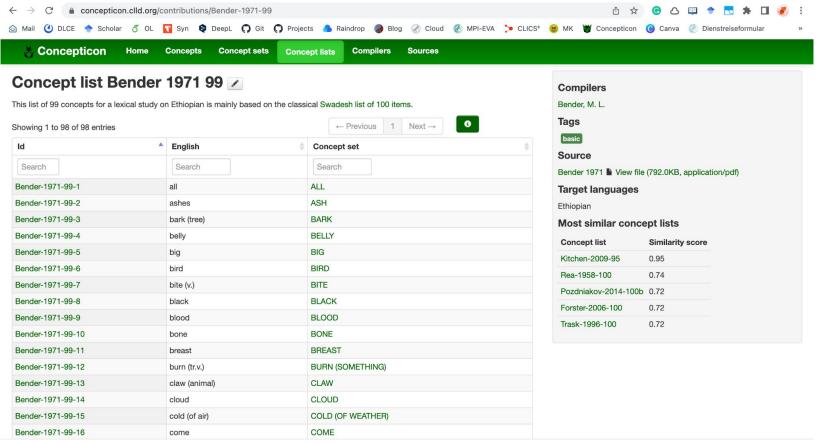














### **Editors and Contributors**

#### Current Editorial Team

 Johann-Mattis List, Annika Tjuka, Christoph Rzymski, Simon Greenhill, Nathanael Schweikhard, and Robert Forkel

#### Contributors

- 67 researchers have contributed data.
- They point us to missing lists, provide scans, translations, and corrections.
- o Full list: <a href="https://github.com/concepticon/concepticon-data/blob/master/CONTRIBUTORS.md">https://github.com/concepticon/concepticon-data/blob/master/CONTRIBUTORS.md</a>







 A cross-linguistic database of norms, ratings, and relations for words and concepts. Building on Concepticon, it integrates data from psychology and linguistics.

- NoRaRe 0.2 (Tjuka et al. 2021)
  - o 98 data sets
  - 65 unique word properties
  - 40 languages

- Website: <a href="https://digling.org/norare/">https://digling.org/norare/</a>
- GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/concepticon/norare-data">https://github.com/concepticon/norare-data</a>
- Article: <a href="https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-021-01650-1">https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-021-01650-1</a>



# **Word Properties**

```
semantic field
            action effector boworring score
           imageability stability score
           age of acquisition
  hyperonym
                arousal concreteness
picturability
           sensory modality
                                 က္ reaction time
                        nance discrete emotions typicality basicness
                   frequency
                   associations accuracy
                 contextual diversity
```



# Norms, Ratings, and Relations

#### **Norms**

- Include data that are collected by taking samples from a total quantity.
- Collected and applied predominantly in the field of psychology.
- Examples:
  - word frequency
  - lexical decision

### **Ratings**

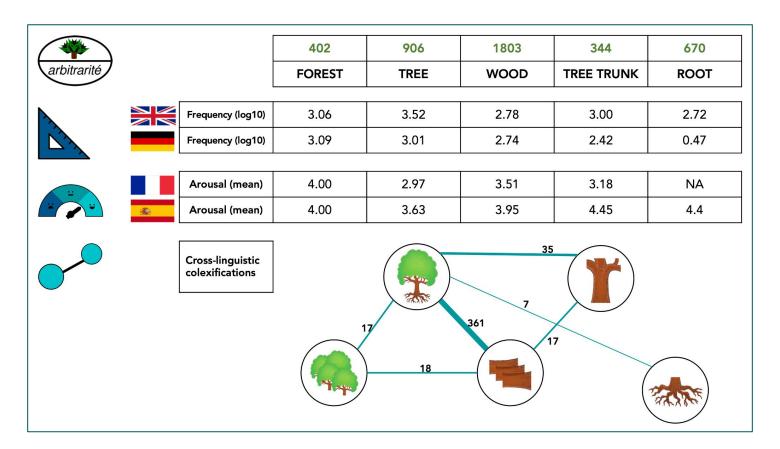
- Based on participant judgments of a given word in a particular language either on a scale or on other measures.
- O Examples:
  - age-of-acquisition
  - emotional states
  - sensory modality

#### Relations

- Information on the relation between two words or concepts.
- Collected in the field of comparative linguistics and Natural Language Processing (NLP).
- Examples:
  - colexifications
  - stability rankings
  - associations



### **Data Structure**





### **Data Curation**

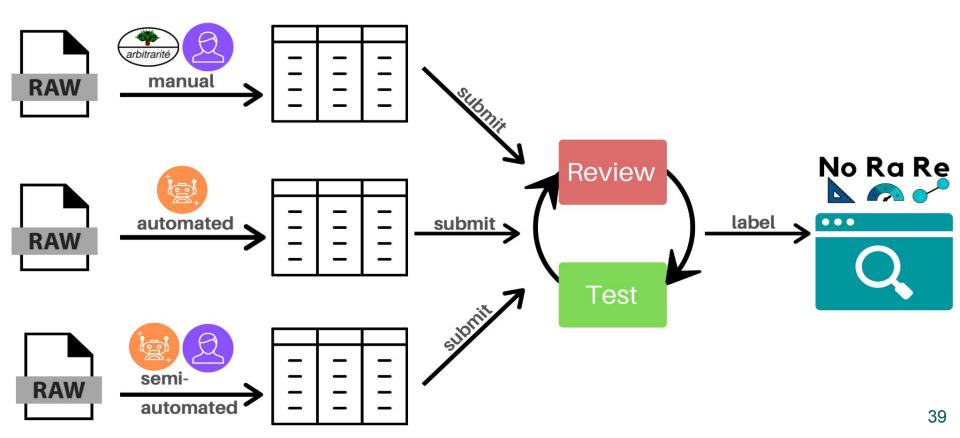
- Manual, automated, and semi-automated mapping to Concepticon concept sets
- Information on data types in metadata.json
- Test-driven data curation
- Python package: pynorare (List & Forkel 2020)
- Accessed via command line
- Regular releases

#### **Tutorials**

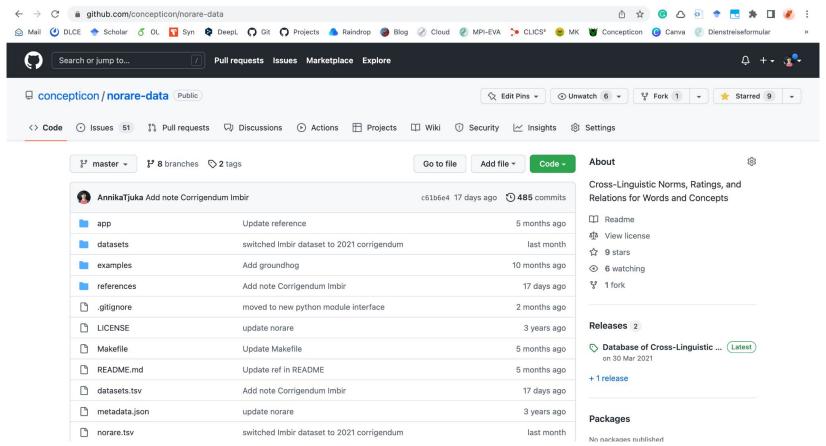
Tjuka (<u>2021a</u>; <u>2021b</u>)



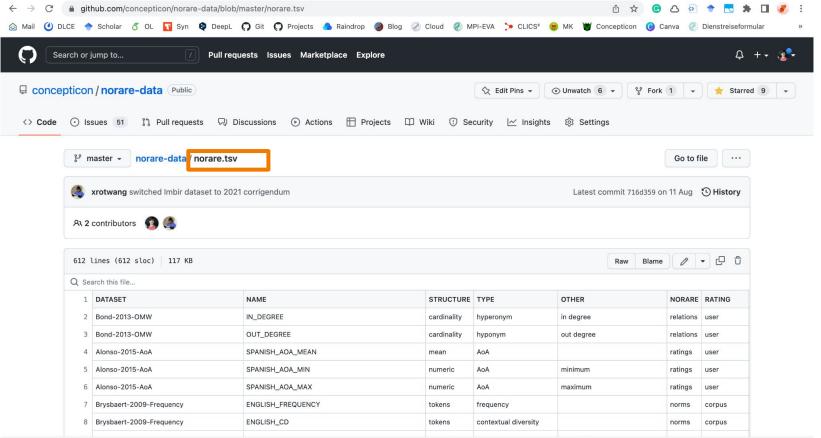
## **Overview of Data Curation Workflows**



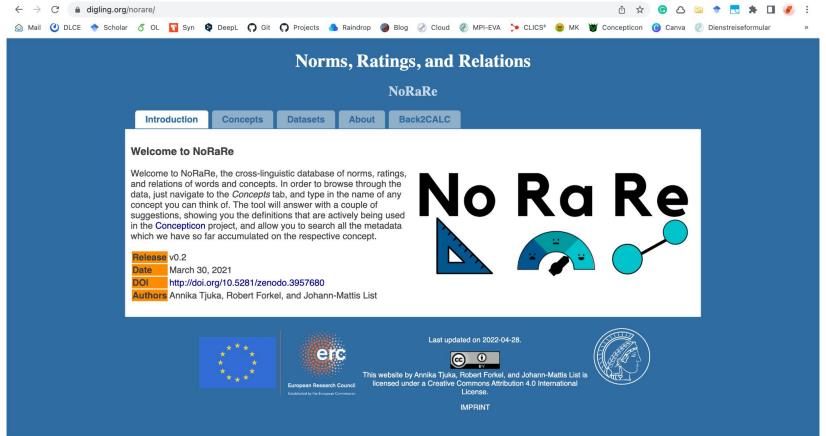




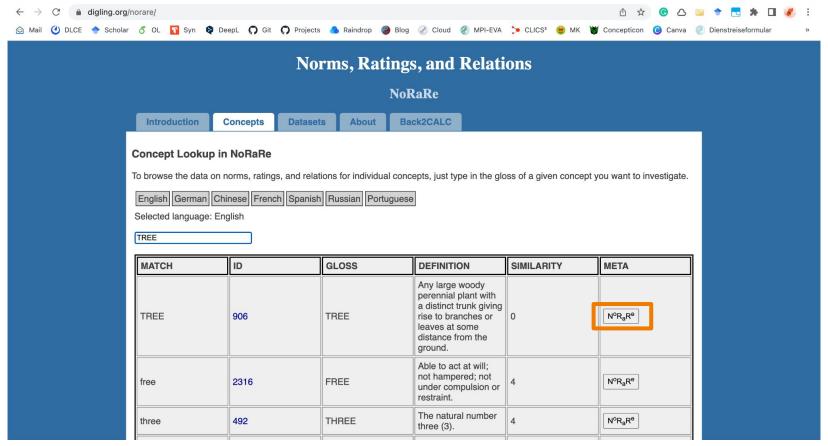




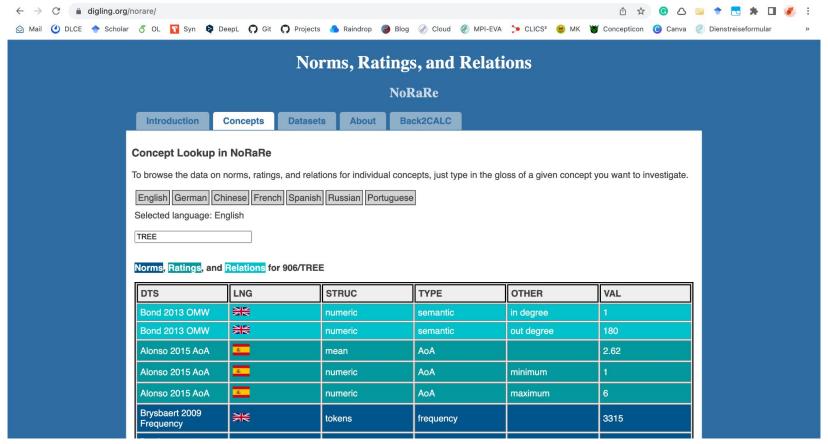


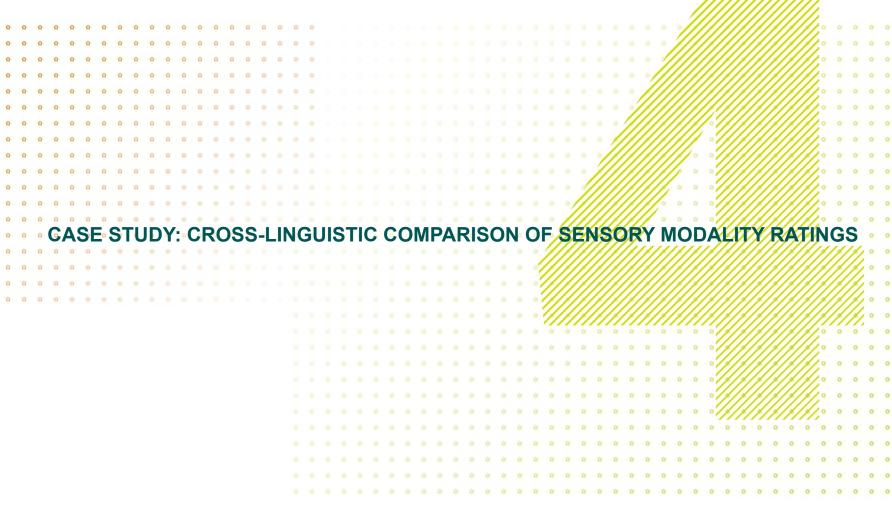






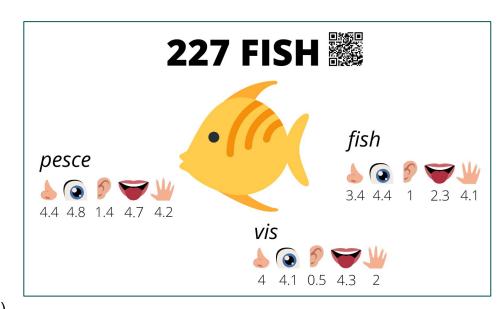






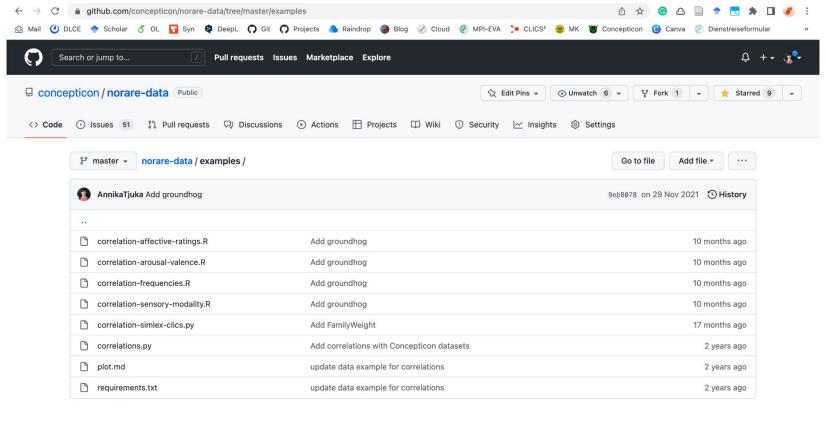


- Variation in word meaning is an inevitable phenomenon that needs further investigation to broaden our understanding of human minds.
- Main questions: Are words in different languages expressing the same concept represented similarly?
- Study: Comparing sensory modality ratings of five dimensions (haptic, visual, olfactory, gustatory, and auditory) aross English, Italian, and Dutch.
- Data: English (Lynott et al., 2020), Dutch (Speed & Brysbaert, 2022), and Italian (Vergallito et al., 2020)



Open: GitHub





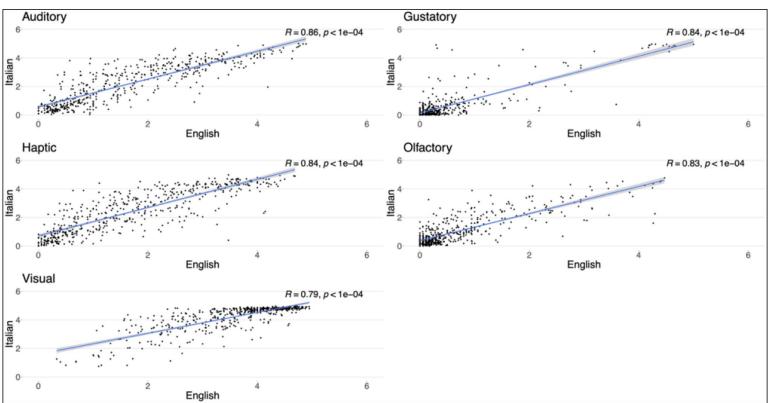


### Results

Language pair	Words	Sensory modality	R
Italian-English	500 (nouns: 380, verbs: 28, adjectives: 92)	auditory haptic visual gustatory olfactory	0.86 0.85 0.79 0.83 0.83
Italian-Dutch	198 (nouns: 139, verbs: 6, adjectives: 53)	auditory haptic visual gustatory olfactory	0.88 0.83 0.75 0.74 0.78
English-Dutch	738 (nouns: 367, verbs: 28, adjectives: 183, other: 160)	auditory haptic visual gustatory olfactory	0.84 0.77 0.73 0.9 0.83

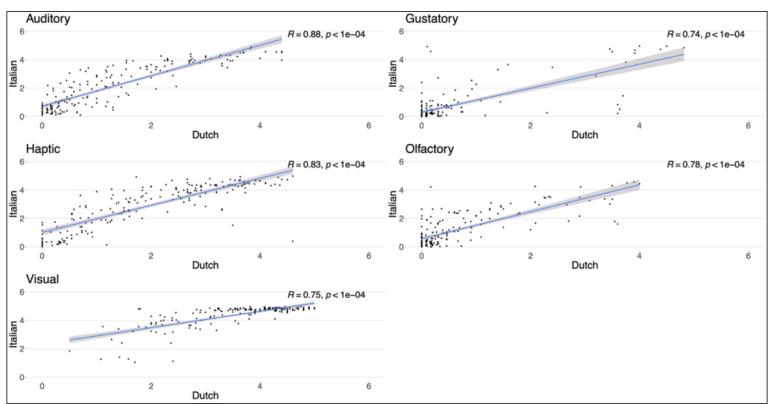


## Italian-English Comparison



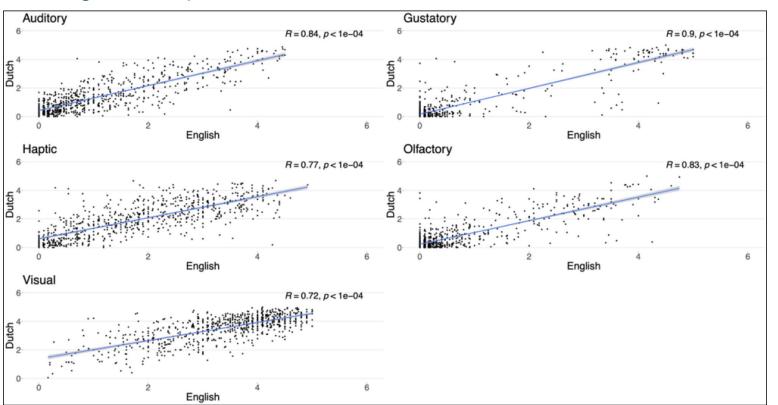


## Italian-Dutch Comparison





## **Dutch-English Comparison**





### Conclusions & Implications

- Sensory properties of words are perceived similarly across English, Dutch, and Italian speakers.
- Only slight differences across individual sensory modalities and language pairs occur.
- Additional data for various languages with the same rating scale need to be collected before a general claim can be made about the perception of sensory properties of words across cultures.



## **Interim Summary**

- Data must be standardized, human- and machine-readable.
- We use a test-driven data curation approach.
- Regular data releases ensure transparency, improvements, and extensions.
- Interoperability of the data allows correlations studies.



# MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

If you have any questions, please contact:

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mattis\_list@eva.mpg.de
@LinguList



## **Blog Posts**

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## **Computer-Assisted Approaches to Lexical Typology**

Semantic Shifts: From lexicon to grammar. Diachronic and typological perspectives September 2022

Annika Tjuka and Johann-Mattis List

Department of Linguistic and Cultural Evolution



## **Agenda**

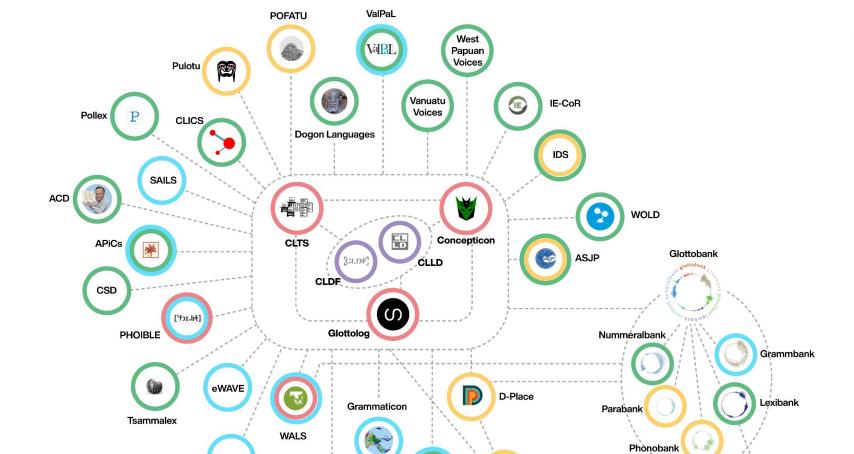
### Day 1

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**ABVD** 

NTS



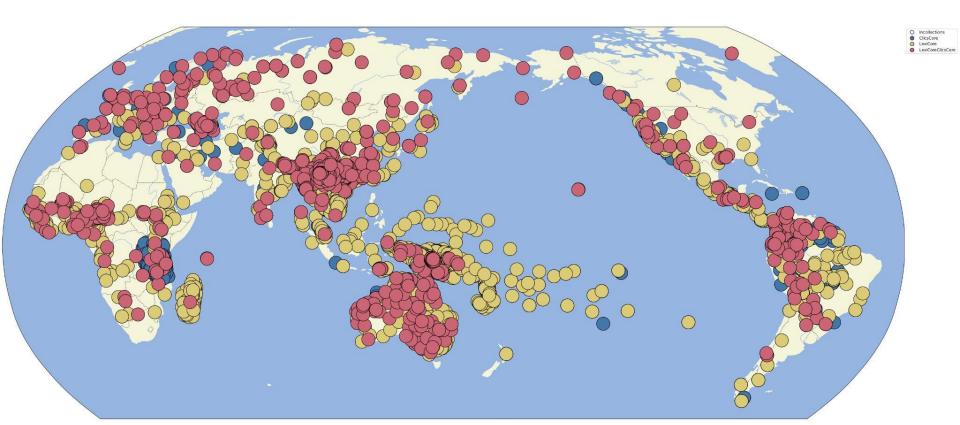
### Lexibank



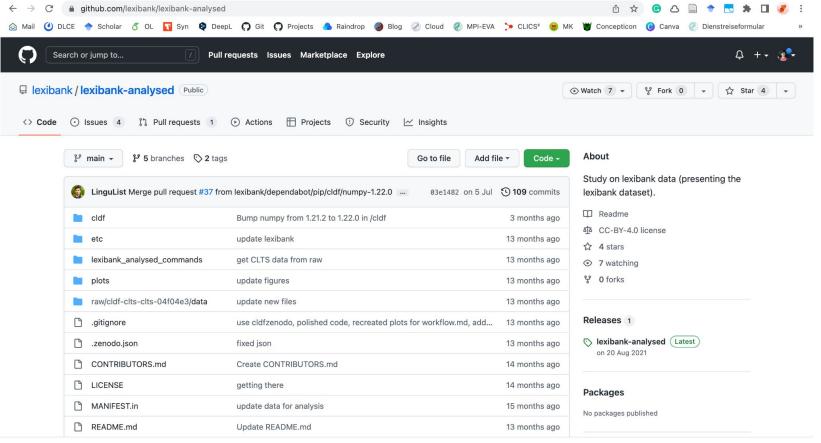
- A public repository of standardized concept lists with computed phonological and lexical features.
   The data include unified phonetic transcriptions covering more than 2000 language varieties. It is the largest cross-linguistic lexical data collection to date.
- Lexibank 0.1 (List et al. 2022)
  - 100 CLDF data sets based on 4069 concept lists from 2456 language varieties
    - LexiCore: 3320 concept lists from 94 data sets with fully standardized phonetic transcriptions for at least 80 word forms; 1806 concept lists from 52 data sets for at least 250 word forms
    - CogCore: 1441 concept lists from 49 data sets with information on etymologically related words
    - ClicsCore: 50 data sets across 1784 different language varieties with at least 250 concepts
- GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/lexibank/lexibank-analysed">https://github.com/lexibank/lexibank-analysed</a>
- Article: <u>List et al. (2022)</u>
  - FAZ article (only in German): <a href="https://tinyurl.com/mwa73xn8">https://tinyurl.com/mwa73xn8</a>



## **Data Distribution**

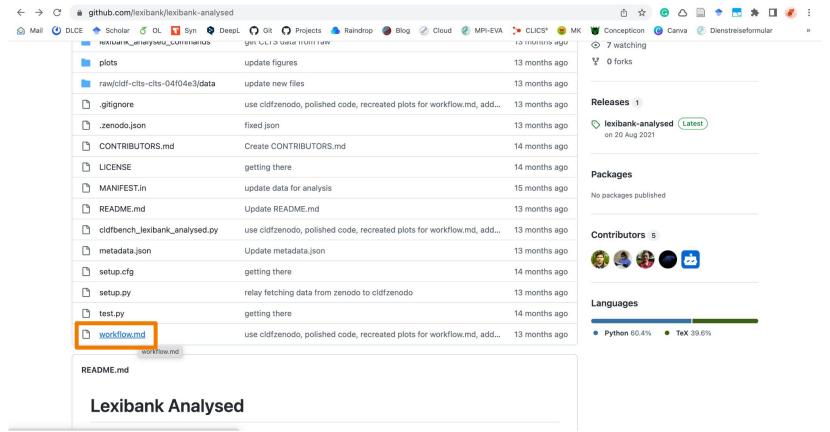




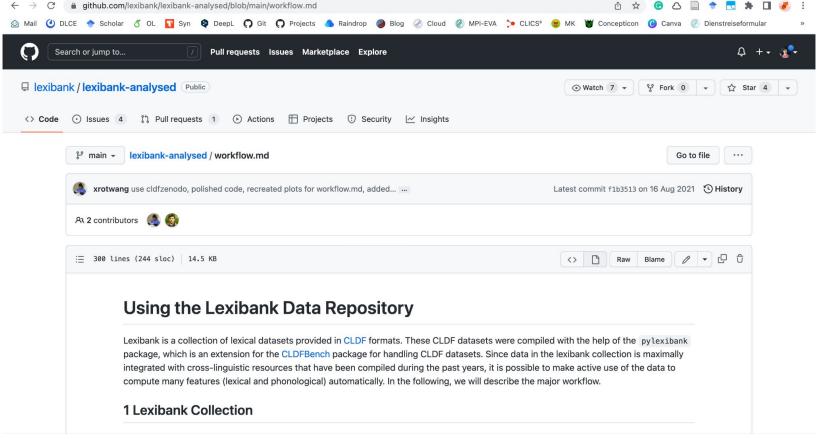


Open: GitHub

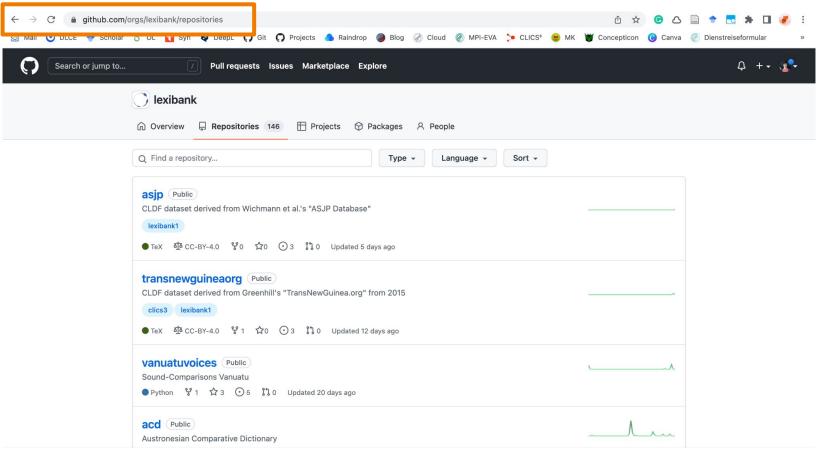




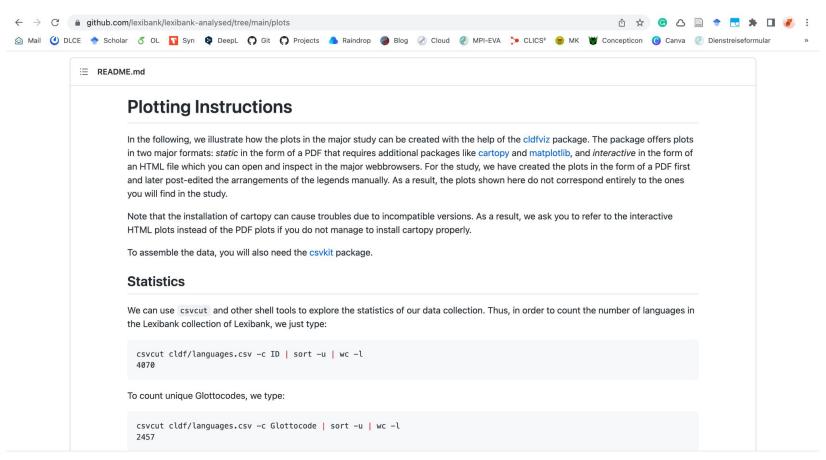








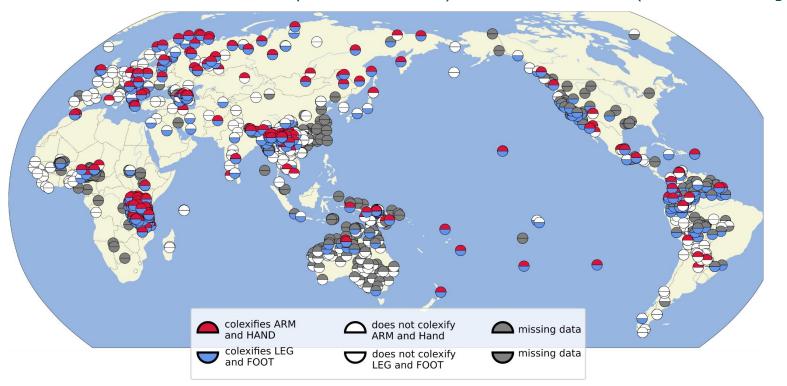






## **Lexical Features**

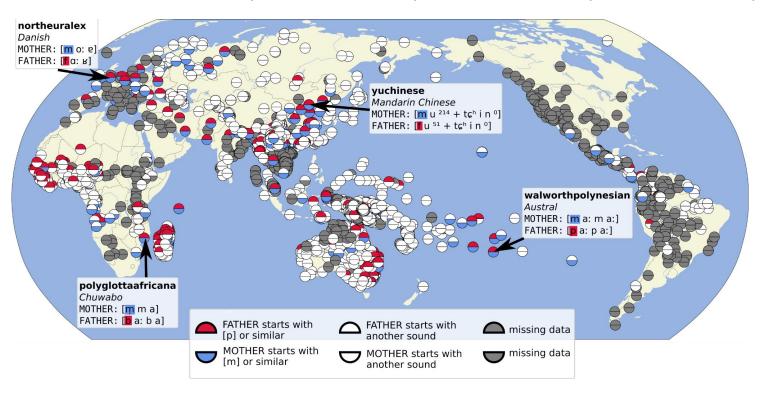
Colexification of HAND-ARM (HandAndArm) and FOOT-LEG (FootAndLeg)





## **Sound-Symbolic Features**

Start Sounds of FATHER (FatherWithP) and MOTHER (MotherWithM)





### Lexibank

## Conclusions & Implications

- Lexibank can be seen as our current endpoint in a longer quest to assemble standardized lexical data for cross-linguistic large-scale approaches to lexical typology.
- The different versions of the CLICS database can be seen as the predecessors of Lexibank.

- Lexibank is a repository of standardized individual data sets, it is not a data set itself and should not be treated as such, this means specifically:
  - In order to contribute, one has to standardize a data set in CLDF and we'll test it.
  - Errors must be changed on the level of individual data sets, not on the level of Lexibank itself.
  - Using Lexibank for one's own analyses requires a careful selection of useful data sets in order to arrive at a balanced sample of the data.



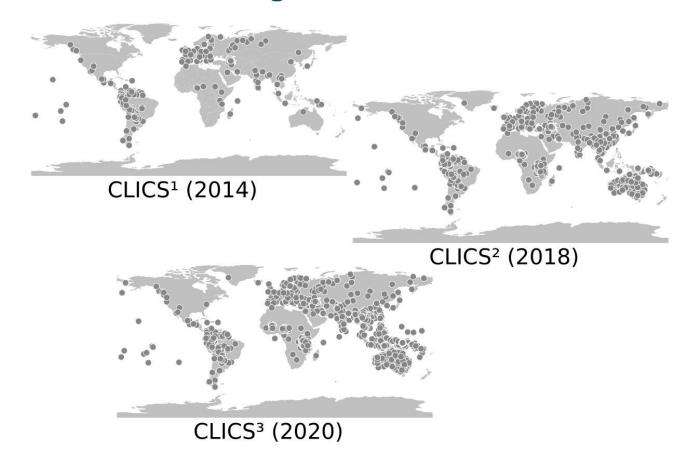


# **Database of Cross-Linguistic Colexifications (CLICS)**

- Assemble lexical data sets coded in CLDF to extract colexification patterns automatically
- Use this to replace the not-so-easy-maintainable CLICS-1.0 database (List et al. 2014)
- Restrict the curation of the data to the selection of a couple of base data sets
- Add minimal Python code to infer colexifications from the data
- Create networks with Infomap algorithm for community detection
- Represent the data as a CLLD app
- GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/clics/clics3">https://github.com/clics/clics3</a>
- Article: Rzymski et al. (2020)

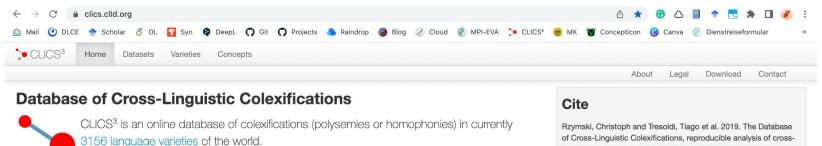


# **Database of Cross-Linguistic Colexifications**





75



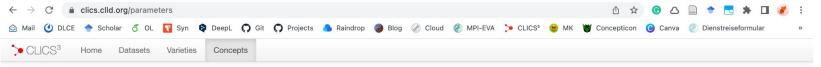
The original Database of Cross-Linguistic Colexifications (CLICS), has established a computer-assisted framework for the interactive representation of cross-linguistic colexification patterns. It has proven to be a useful tool for various kinds of investigation into cross-linguistic semantic associations, ranging from studies on semantic change, patterns of conceptualization, and linguistic paleontology. But CLICS has also been criticized for obvious shortcomings. Building on standardization efforts reflected in the CLDF initiative and novel approaches for fast, efficient, and reliable data aggregation, CLICS<sup>2</sup> expanded the original CLICS database. CLICS<sup>3</sup> - the third installment of CLICS - exploits the framework pioneered in CLICS<sup>2</sup> to more than double the amount of data aggregated in the database.



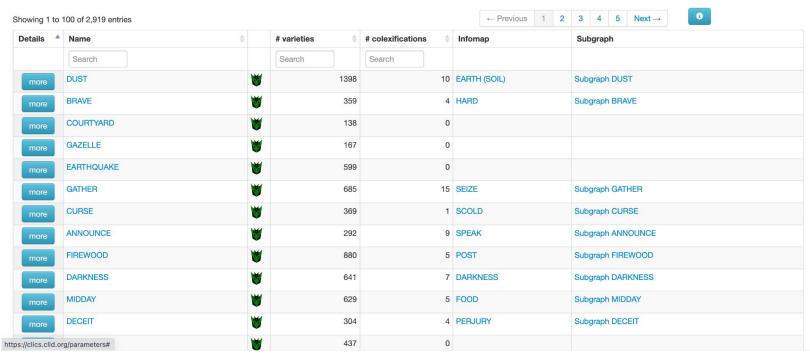
of Cross-Linguistic Colexifications, reproducible analysis of crosslinguistic polysemies. DOI: 10.1038/s41597-019-0341-x

**Open: CLICS** 

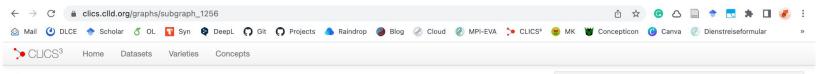




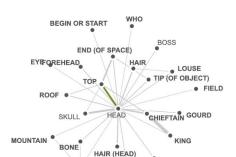
#### Concepts







#### **Subgraph HEAD**



BRAIN

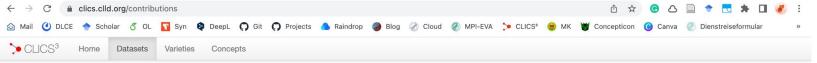
EGG



#### 37 colexifications for "HEAD" and "TOP":

Language	Family	Form	
Ancient Aramaic	Afro-Asiatic	resa	
Ceq Wong	Austroasiatic	kuy	
Malieng	Austroasiatic	kulok14	
Vietnamese	Austroasiatic	dau	
Hawaiian	Austronesian	poo	
Embera	Chocoan	boro	
Old High German	Indo-European	houbit	
Ossetic	Indo-European	saer	
Persian	Indo-European	saer	
Saramaccan	Indo-European	hedi	
Seychelles Creole	Indo-European	latet	
Yuwana	Jodi-Saliban	htu	
Aghul (Koshan dialect)	Nakh-Daghestanian	kil	
Andi	Nakh-Daghestanian	miiar	





#### **Datasets**

Doi	▲ Name	# varieties	# concepts	Concept list	Source citation	
	Search	Search	Search		Search	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353499	NorthEuraLex	107	951	• C Dellert-2017-1016	Dellert, Johannes and Jäger, Gerhard (2017): NorthEuraLex (Version 0.9). Tübingen: Eberhard-Karls University.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353499	Internal Classification of the Alor-Pantar Language Family	13	391	• C Robinson-2012-398	Robinson, Laura C. and Holton, Gary (2012): Internal Classification of the Alor-Pantar Language Family Using Computational Methods Applied to the Lexicon. Language Dynamics and Change 2.2. 123-149.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353767	Lalo Regional Varieties	7	869	• <b>©</b> Yang-2011-1014	Yang, Cathryn (2011): Lalo regional varieties: Phylogeny, dialectometry and sociolinguistics. Bundoora: La Trobe University.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353490	Intercontinental Dictionary Series	320	1308	• <b>&amp;</b> Key-2016-1310	Key, Mary Ritchie & Comrie, Bernard (eds.) 2015. The Intercontinental Dictionary Series. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353495	The Internal Structure of Pama-Nyungan	175	338	• <b>&amp;</b> Bowern-2017-348	Bowern, Claire, & Atkinson, Quentin. (2012). Computational Phylogenetics and the Internal Structure of Pama-Nyungan: Dataset [Data set]. Language. http://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2012.0081	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353762	Wordlists in Selected Languages of Nepal	13	662	• & Hale-1973-1798	Hale, Austin (1973): Clause, sentences, and discourse patterns in selected languages of Nepal. Kathmandu: Institute of Nepal and Asiatic Studies.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353490	Bena dialect survey	13	335	• & Mitterhofer-2013-355	Mitterhofer, Bernadette. 2013. Lessons from a dialect survey of Bena: Analyzing wordlists. SIL International.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353776	Bangime and Friends	22	299		Hantgan, Abbie and List, Johann-Mattis (2018): Bangime. Secret language, language isolate, or language island? Journal of Language Contact.	
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.353760	Lexical Cognates in Western Kho-Bwa	8	536	• C Bodt-2019-664	Bodth, Timothaeus Adrianus and List, Johann-Mattis (2019): Testing the predictive strength of the comparative method: An ongoing experiment on unattested words in Western Kho-Bwa languages. Papers in Historical Phonology 4.1: 22-44.	

## **Unpublished work! Please refrain from taking pictures.**



#### **Partial Colexifications**

#### Background

- CLICS measures colexifications only if the same complete word form is used to express two different concepts.
- In many cases, however, we can note that words share certain morphemes without being completely identical.
- These partial colexifications can point to interesting patterns of lexical motivation in the sense of Koch (2001), reflecting the semantic and pragmatic processes underlying the formation of new words.

Article: List (in preparation)



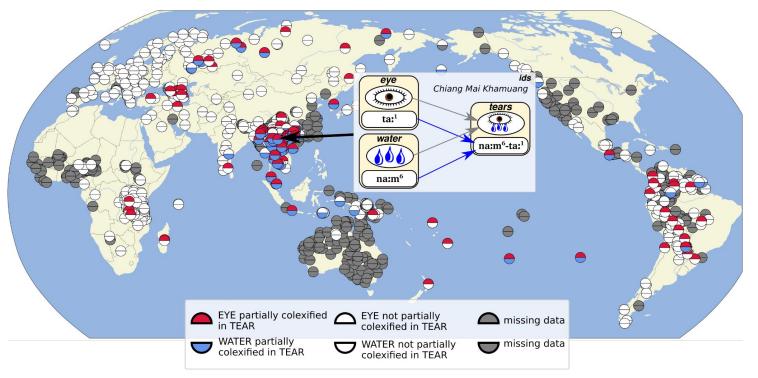
## **Partial Colexifications**

- Partial colexifications can be defined in the same way as lexical features in Lexibank.
- Affix colexification:
  - If a word X in a language A recurs in the word Y in language A.
  - Modeled in the form of a directed, weighted graph (see Urban 2011, List in preparation).
  - A link is drawn from the concept expressed by the "affix" (in strict formal terms) to the concept expressing the "full" word.
- Substring colexification:
  - If a word X and a word Y in language A share a common substring
  - Modeled in the form of a weighted undirected graph, similar to the CLICS networks.
- Together, affix and substring colexifications (which both represent instances of partial colexifications) can be used to extend CLICS networks by offering different perspectives on lexical data.



## **Affix Colexifications**

EYE-TEAR (EyeInTear) and WATER-TEAR (WaterInTear) → eye water

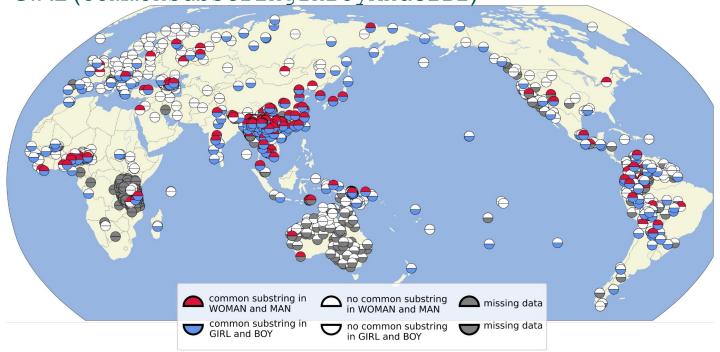




# **Substring Colexifications**

WOMAN-MAN (CommonSubstringInManAndWoman) and

BOY-GIRL (CommonSubstringInBoyAndGirl)





#### **Directed Partial Colexification Networks**

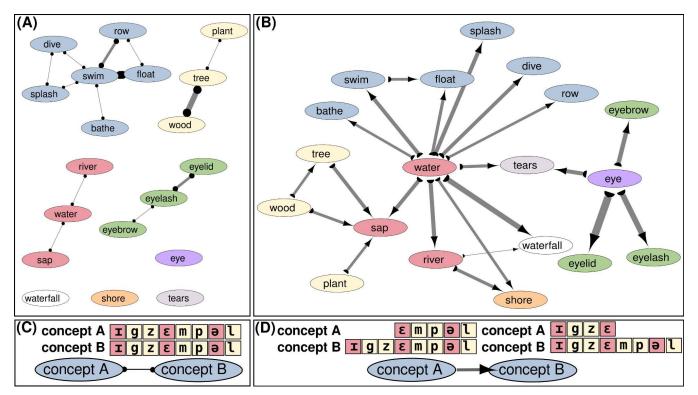
#### List (in preparation)

- Initial experiments and pilot studies show that the visualization of affix colexifications in the form of directed weighted networks is promising.
- Our current experiments draw on smaller data sets and use an extended workflow by which partial
  colexifications in the form of affix colexifications can be inferred from standardized Lexibank data
  and later visualized in the form of a directed weighted network.
- These networks will be investigated in more detail in the upcoming research project *Productive Signs* (ERC Consolidator Grant awarded to J.-M. List), to start in January 2023.



#### **Directed Partial Colexification Networks**

List (in preparation)





#### **Directed Partial Colexification Networks**

## Summary

- Partial colexifications bear a lot of potential that has so far not been readily explored.
- Generating networks of partial colexification is more difficult due to the increase of erroneous or coincidental matches in the data (increase of noise).
- Targeted experiments with Lexibank as well as initial pilot studies with slightly adjusted workflows yield promising results.





#### **Scientific Debates about Emotions**

## Background

- Early theories on emotion go back to Darwin and assumed that there is a discrete number of universal emotions which are – similar to primary colors – shared by all humans.
- Recent investigations argued, however, that emotions vary systematically across cultures and languages and that seemingly universal emotions like ANGER and GRIEF cannot be derived from concrete structures in the human brain (Lindquist et al. 2012).
- Investigating emotion semantics across different language families could give us some interesting insights into the question of whether and to what degree emotion concepts vary cross-linguistically.

Article: <u>Jackson et al. (2019)</u>



## **Studying Emotions with CLICS Data**

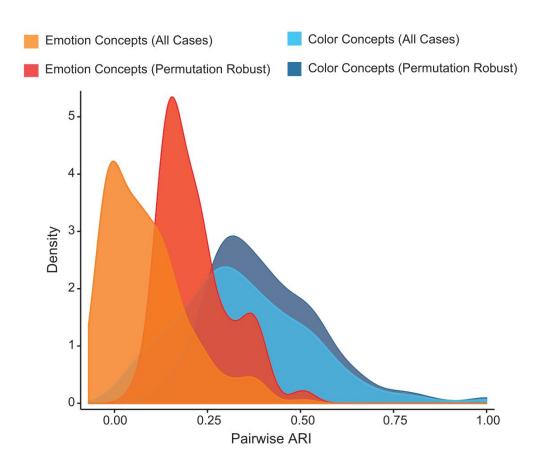
## Approach

- Using CLICS<sup>3</sup> (Rzymski et al. 2020) offers a large amount of data with more than 2400 language varieties.
- 24 emotion concepts were selected, showing a good coverage in the aggregated database.
- Community networks of emotion concepts were inferred for the 20 largest language families.
- The networks were systematically compared with respect to their structure (using Adjusted Rand Index) to examine the extent to which they would differ from one family to another.



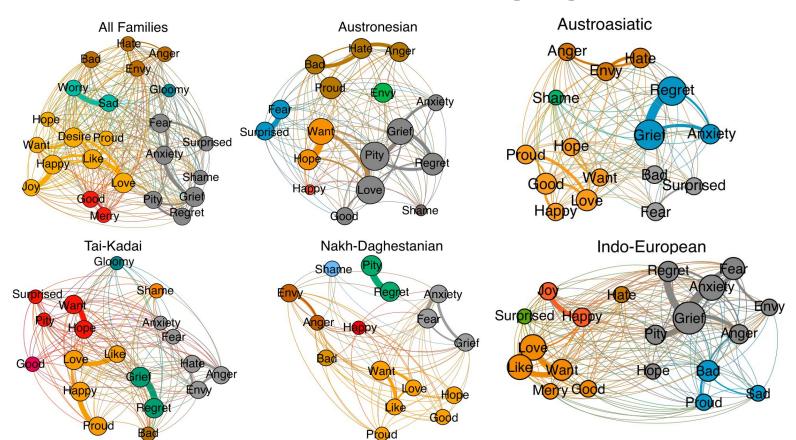
# **Variation in Network Structure across Language**

**Families** 





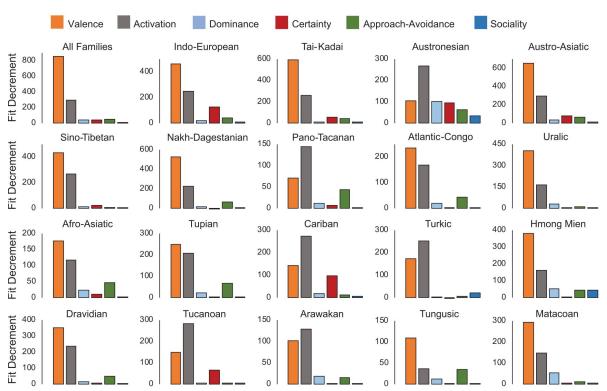
# **Emotion Colexifications across Language Families**





## **Emotion Colexifications**

## **Cross-Linguistic Tendencies in Ratings**





## **Emotion Colexifications across Language Families**

#### Conclusions

- The results showed strong variation in emotion semantics across language families.
- Not all seems to be "constructed" individually, however. There seems to be some universal core
  reflected in the importance of the categories of valence and activation which predict the emotion
  networks in individual language families.



## **Unpublished work! Please refrain from taking pictures.**



## **Scientific Debates about Body Parts**

#### Background

- All humans have a body with almost the same parts.
- Why do languages have a single word while other languages have seperate words for the same body parts?
- Claim 1:
  - There are universal categorization principles in how languages refer to body parts (Brown 1976; Andersen 1978).
- Claim 2:
  - Not all languages follow these categorization principles (Majid et al. 2006).

Article: Tjuka, Blasi, and List (in preparation)



## **Studying Body Colexifications with Lexibank Data**

## Approach

- Using the Lexibank framework (List et al. 2022), specifically the ClicsCore data sets, to analyse data from 15 language families.
- Applying network analysis to investigate the connections between body concepts.
- Accounting for shared ancestry of languages by implementing cognate detection.
- Coding the data for adjacency, shape, and function.



## **Body Colexifications across Language Families**

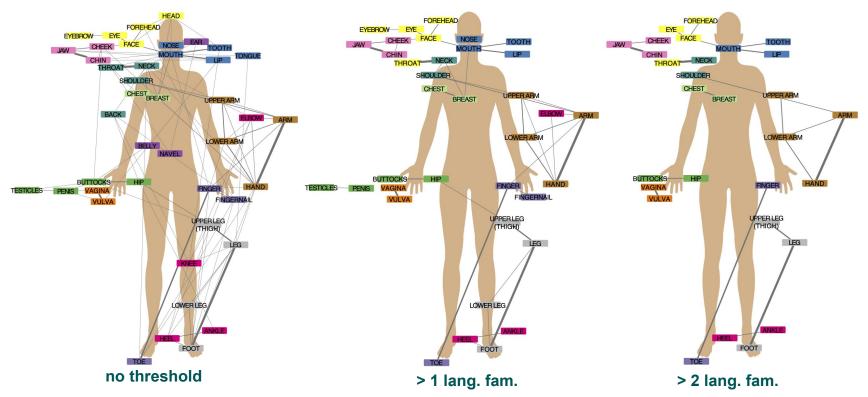
#### **Preliminary Results**

- 93 body colexifications in a set of 49 body concepts across 15 language families were found.
- 60 out of 93 were coded for adjacency, 15 for shape, 18 for function.
- 8 colexifications were coded for two features and 5 for all three (e.g., LEG-LOWER LEG).
- From the 35 non-adjacent colexifications, FINGER-TOE stands out because it occurs across 54
   languages (7 families). All other non-adjacent colexifications occur in 1-5 languages (1-2 families).



# **Body Colexifications across Language Families**

Global networks with different thresholds





## **Body Colexifications across Language Families**

#### **Preliminary Conclusions**

- A strong tendency exists for a few universal colexifications as opposed to many language family-specific ones.
- Adjacency is the most frequent which indicates that languages don't acknowledge a discontinuity (i.e., a joint) as a separating factor.
- Shape is less frequent, but leads to interesting connections such as LIP-NAVEL that seem to be specific to a particular language family.
- Function seems to occur in only a few colexifications such as ANKLE-WRIST.



## **Summary**

- Lexibank offers standardized lexical data for cross-linguistic large-scale approaches.
- Automatic computation of phonological and lexical features with Lexibank.
- Partial colexifications point to patterns of lexical motivation.
- Emotion and body colexifications provide insights into linguistic diversity and



# MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

If you have any questions, please contact:

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mattis\_list@eva.mpg.de
@LinguList



## **Blog Posts**

- List, Johann-Mattis. 2018. Towards a history of concept list compilation in historical linguistics. Blog. History and Philosophy of the Language Sciences. <a href="https://hiphilangsci.net/2018/10/31/concept-list-compilation/">https://hiphilangsci.net/2018/10/31/concept-list-compilation/</a>. (29 December, 2020).
- Tjuka, Annika. 2020. Adding concept lists to Concepticon: A guide for beginners. Blog. Computer-Assisted Language Comparison in Practice. <a href="https://calc.hypotheses.org/2225">https://calc.hypotheses.org/2225</a>. (28 December, 2020).
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- List, Johann-Mattis, Michael Cysouw & Robert Forkel. 2016. Concepticon: A resource for the linking of concept lists. In Nicoletta Calzolari, Khalid Choukri, Thierry Declerck, Marko Grobelnik, Bente Maegaard, Joseph Mariani, Asuncion Moreno, Jan Odijk & Stelios Piperidis (eds.), Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, 2393–2400. Portorož, Slovenia: European Language Resources Association. <a href="https://aclanthology.org/L16-1379/">https://aclanthology.org/L16-1379/</a>.
- List, Johann-Mattis, Robert Forkel, Simon J. Greenhill, Christoph Rzymski, Johannes Englisch & Russell D. Gray. 2022. Lexibank, a public repository of standardized wordlists with computed phonological and lexical features. Scientific Data 9(1). 316. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-01432-0.



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