

Relation between Word Order of Languages and the Entropy of Y-chromosome Haplogroup Distribution of the Speakers' Population

言語の語順とその話者集団のY染色体ハプログループ 分布のエントロピーとの関係

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1 Introduction

We are investigating the relation between the word order of languages and the speakers' thought pattern. We have approached it through suicide rate and homicide rate (Ehara, 2015, 2017). Previous works concluded that head final language speakers tend to have higher suicide rate and lower homicide rate and head initial language speakers tend to have lower suicide rate and higher homicide rate. Higher suicide rate relates to intropunitive thought pattern and higher homicide rate relates to extrapunitive thought pattern.

In this paper we use another metric concerning to a thought pattern. It is the entropy of Y-chromosome haplogroup (YHg) distribution of the speakers' population (shortly "entropy"). Higher entropy value means the population is rich in diversity and it relates to peaceful thought pattern. Lower entropy value mean the population is poor diversity and it relates to warlike thought pattern (Sakitani, 2008).

Our conjecture is that head final language speakers' population has higher entropy value and head initial language speakers' population has lower entropy value.

2 Data

Data for the word order features are obtained from the WALS online database (Dryer, 2013). We use two dominant word order features:

- Order of Object (O) and Verb (V),
- Order of Adjective (A) and Noun (N).

WALS online provides O and V feature values for 1519 languages and A and N feature values for 1366 languages.

YHg data of populations are obtained from Wikipedia's page of "Y-chromosome haplogroups by populations" (Wikimedia Foundation, 2015). After preprocessing (Ehara, 2016), we get the YHg data from 452 populations. The number of languages are 196 in this data. In the Wikipedia pages, the granularity of YHg is different page by page. We adjust the granularity to the coarsest 20 groups from A to T (Karafet et al., 2008). The entropy is calculated by

$$H = \sum_{g \in G} p(g) \log_{10} p(g)$$

where G is the set of YHg = $\{A, B, \dots, T\}$ and $p(g)$ is the probability (relative frequency) of YHg g in a population. Appendix 1 shows the base data used in the research sorted by the entropy.

3 Analysis and results

We conduct t-test for O and V word order groups and A and N word order groups. We discard "no dominant order" data. Results are shown in Table 1. Both O and V case and A and N case, mean values are different significantly. The entropy of OV type language speakers' population is tend to be higher than that of VO type language speakers' population. The entropy of AN type language speakers' population is tend

to be higher than that of NA type language speakers' population. This results shows our conjecture is significantly true.

Table 1: Results of t-test for the entropy

	OV	VO		AN	NA
n	83	82	n	79	86
mean	0.453	0.363	mean	0.486	0.348
standard dev.	0.209	0.192	standard dev.	0.191	0.199
t	2.909		t	4.533	
p	0.0041		p	0.00001	

4 Distance from Africa

Homo sapiens was born in Africa and spread to all over the world. Because the diversity of haplogroup is due to the change in base sequence, the diversity is rich in near location from Africa and poor in far location from Africa. We consider it in our analysis using the linear regression. We measure the geometrical distance of languages from Africa by the great circular distance (GCD) calculated by the position data (latitude and longitude) in the WALS. The origin is set to the Amharic position. GCD values are listed in Appendix 1. From the result of linear regression analysis, we obtain the regression formula calculating the entropy (H) from GCD :

$$H = -0.0711 * GCD + 0.4819$$

Scattering graph between GCD and H of languages is shown in Figure 1 with the liner regression line.

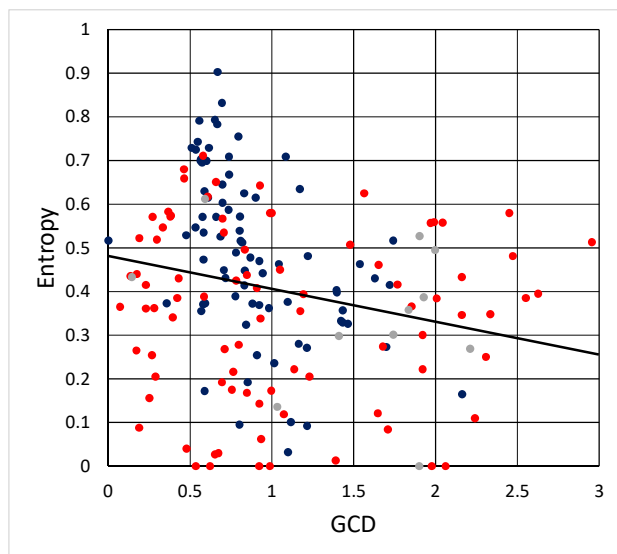


Figure 1: Linear regression result (red:NA, blue:AN, gray:No dominant order or No data)

We conduct again t-test for the residuals of the regression. The results are shown in Table 2. We recognize again OV and VO groups and AN and NA groups both have the significantly different mean values for the residuals.

Table 2: Results of t-test for the residuals

	OV	VO		AN	NA
n	83	82	n	79	86
mean	0.040	-0.044	mean	0.067	-0.058
standard dev.	0.196	0.198	standard dev.	0.181	0.205
t	2.750		t	4.159	
p	0.0066		p	0.00005	

5 Conclusion

Relation between word order (Object and Verb and Adjective and Noun) of languages and the entropy of Y-chromosome haplogroup distribution of the speakers' population is examined. T-test results show OV and AN word order language speakers' population tend to have higher entropy value than VO and NA word order language speakers' population.

One of the remaining issues is to clarify the relation between word order and the entropy of the speakers' mitochondrial DNA haplogroup distribution which reflects diversity of populations with female line.

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