



**Universität  
Zürich**<sup>UZH</sup>

Institute for the Interdisciplinary Study  
of Language Evolution



# Evolutionary dynamics of maximal syllable complexity

**Laura Dees<sup>1</sup>, Shelece Easterday<sup>2</sup>, Paul Widmer<sup>1</sup>, Balthasar Bickel<sup>1</sup>, Chundra Cathcart<sup>1</sup>**

1) Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Language Evolution, University of Zurich; 2) Department of Linguistics, University of Hawai'i

# A global CV bias?

Cross-linguistic diversity in maximal syllable complexity

onset - vowel - coda

CV > ..... > CCCCVCCCC

But: strong claims about a universal CV bias (Gordon 2016, Blevins 2006, Jakobson 1962)

# A global CV bias?

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Link to language processing (Content et al. 2001, Sun & Poeppel 2023, Wedel et al. 2019)

Rooted in biomechanical constraints (MacNeilage 1998, cf. Pereira et al. 2020)

# A global CV bias?

Unresolved question: evolutionary dynamics

→ global profile or family-specific dynamics?

# Data & methods

Maximal onset & coda size in 5 families, 401 languages

Language	Max_onset	Max_coda
Pipil	1	1
Serrano	2	3
Tohono O'odham	4	4
Highland Puebla Nahuatl	2	1
Hopi	1	2

Phylogenetic modeling using a CTM process, inferring transition rates

All possible transitions allowed

# Methods

Model comparison

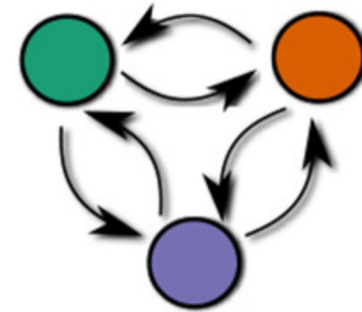
*global*: 1 CTM across all families

*family-specific*: 5 different CTMs

Sample of 25 trees for each family

Comparison using Bayes Factors

(Jäger & Wahle 2021)



# Results model comparison

Lineage-specific vs global

onsets: BF  $\approx 8.55 \times 10^8$

codas: BF = 23708

Lineage-specific model outperforms global model

→ Idea of global trends in diachronic change is not supported

# Results model comparison

Lineage-specific vs global

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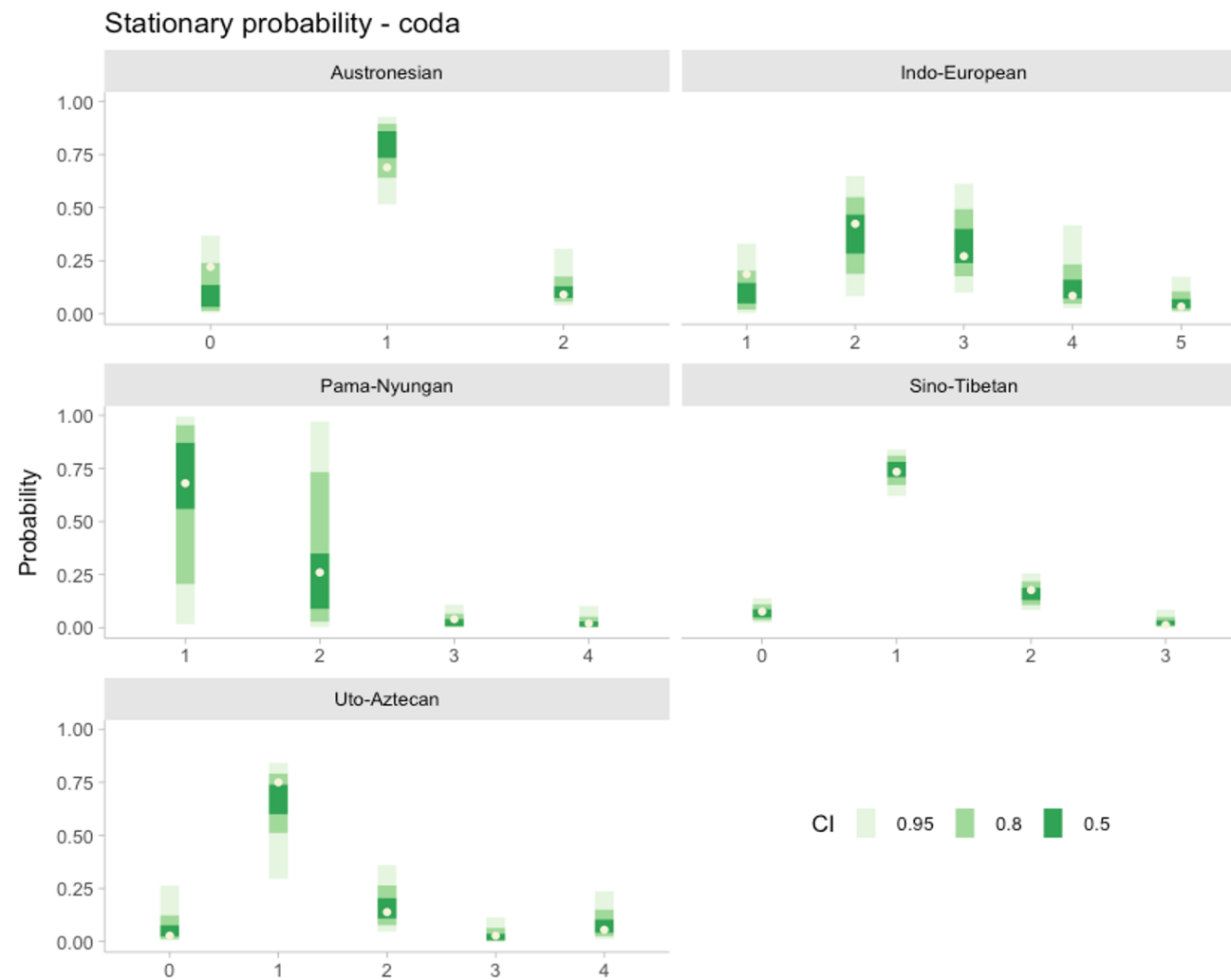
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What do family-level trends look like?

→ stationary probabilities







# Family-level trends

Long-term preferences

- no cross-family bias towards any particular state in onset or coda
- especially onsets exhibit strong between-family variation

# Family-level trends

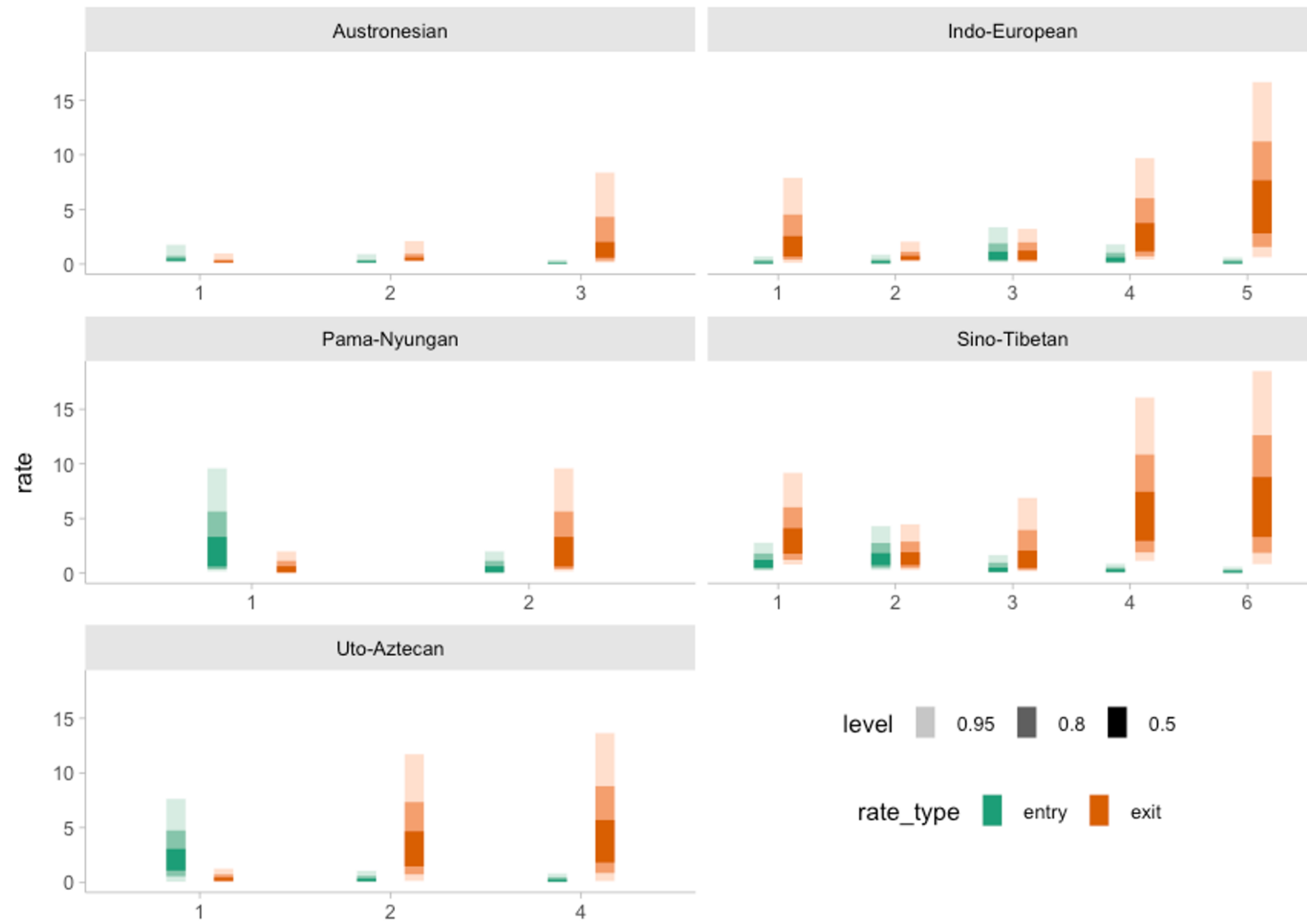
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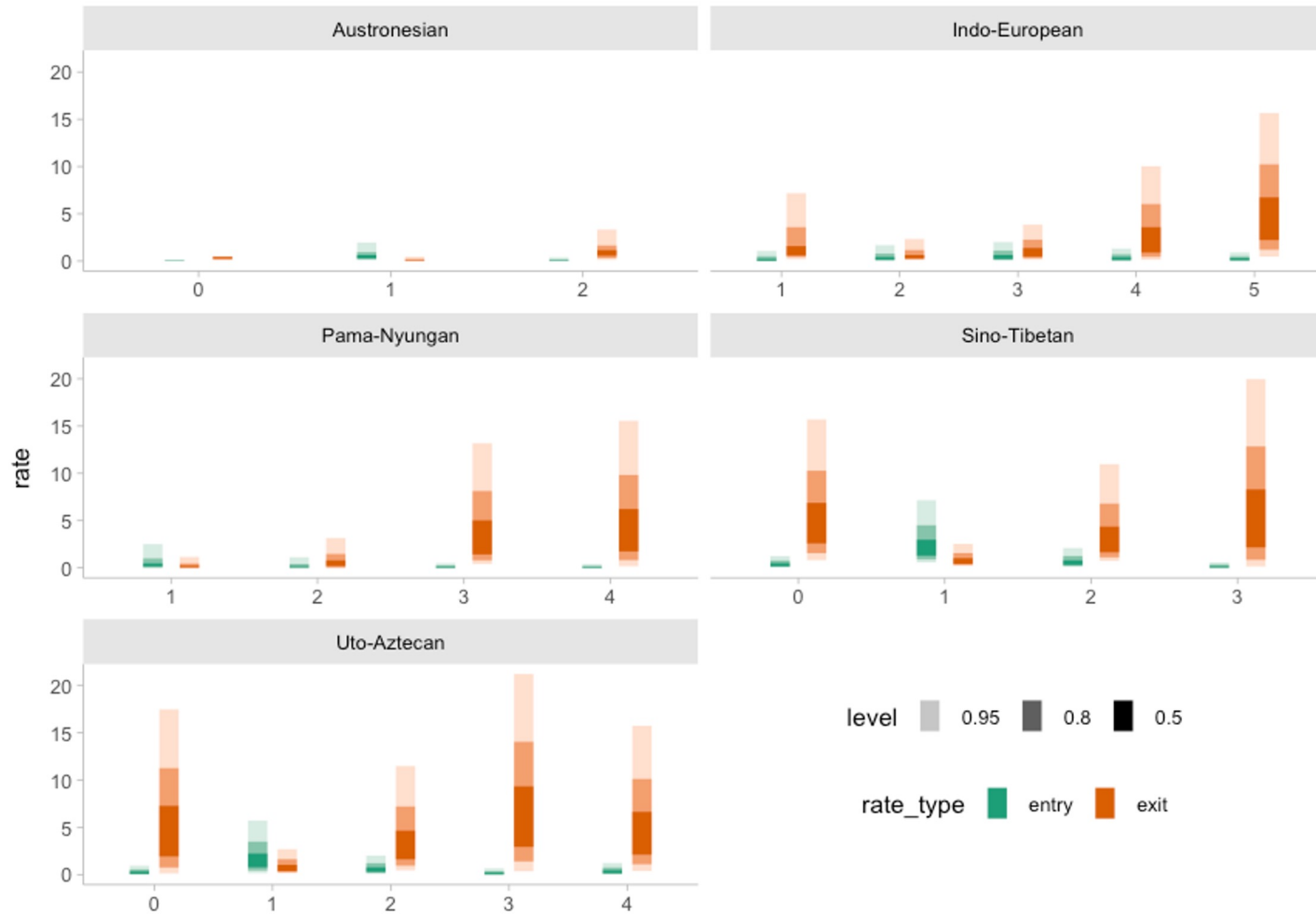
Do pathways to complexity levels vary?

- entry and exit rates

## Entry & exit rates - onset



## Entry & exit rates - coda



# Family-level trends

Entry and exit rates

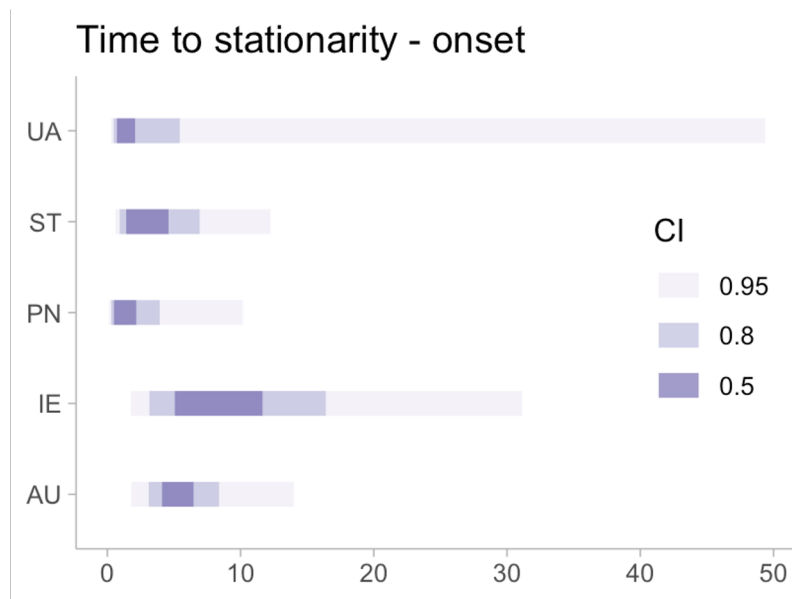
- most variation in onset entry rates between states *within* families
- moderate degrees of between-family variation
- does not seem to heavily mediate long-term preferences

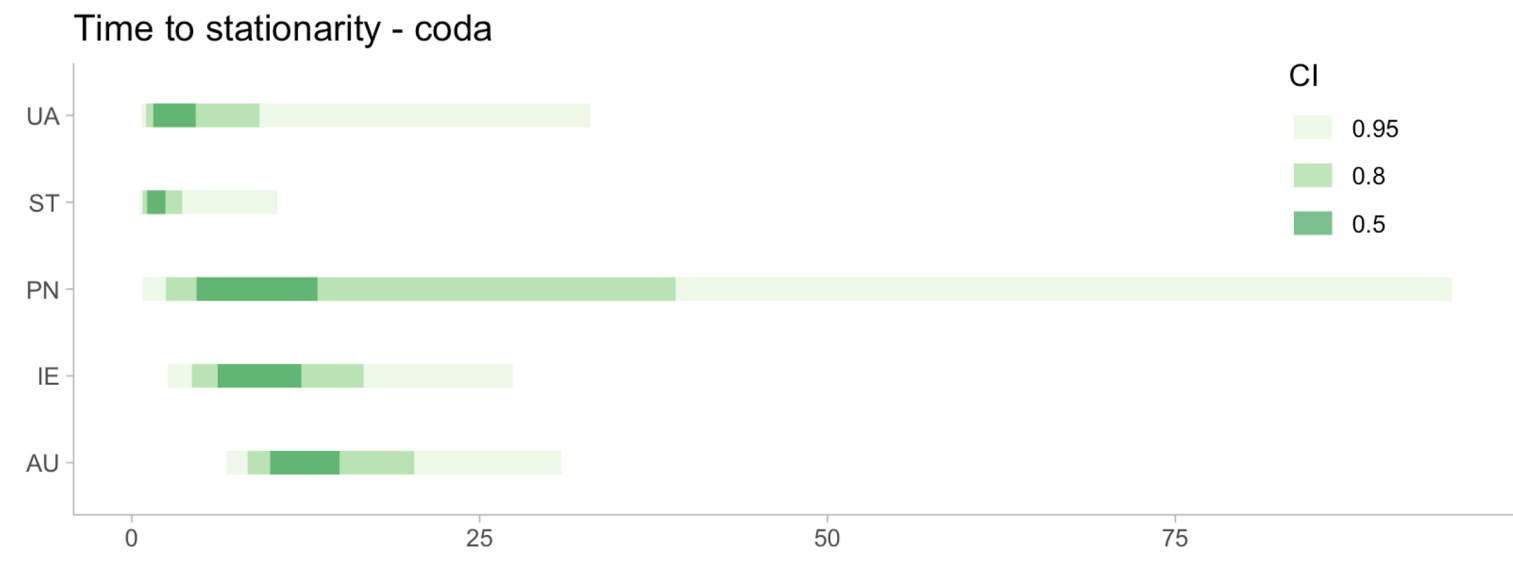
# Family-level trends

How fast do systems change?

→ time to stationarity







# Family-level trends

Speed of change

→ little substantial variation; overall slow change

# Discussion

Maximal syllable complexity evolves in an overwhelmingly family-specific fashion

- stationary probabilities
- entry/exit rates
- time to stationarity

Independently from universal biomechanical constraints

## References

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## Thanks to:

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**Paul Widmer**

**Balthasar Bickel**

**Chundra Cathcart**

# Covariates of maximal syllable complexity

Correlation with consonant inventory size observed (e.g. Maddieson 2005, Gordon 2016, Easterday 2019, Fenk-Oczlon & Pilz 2021)

→ Control for relatedness

# Data

Syllable complexity

SE

WALS

ASJP

Consonant inventories

PHOIBLE

Phylogenies

5 focal families

World tree

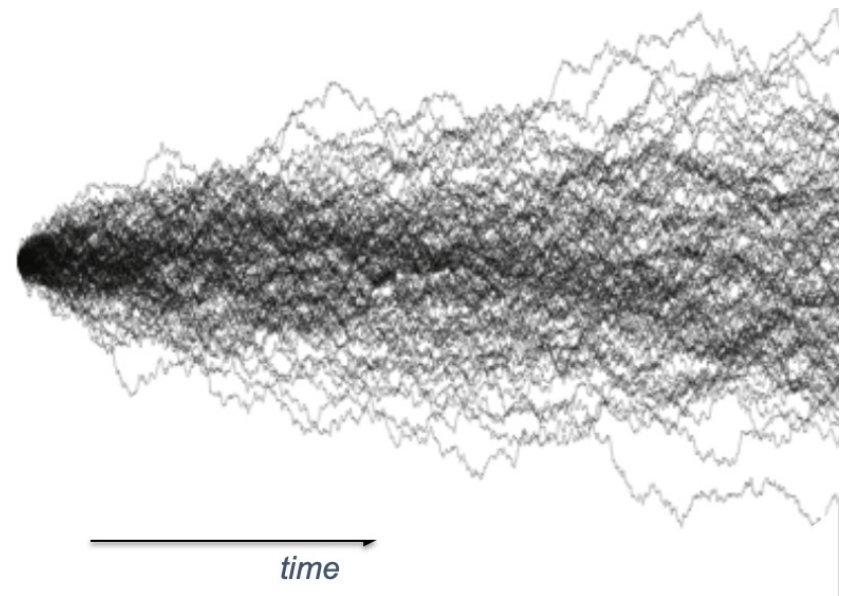
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Abipón	● Complex
Abkhaz	● Complex
Aché	○ Simple
Acoma	● Moderately complex
Aghem	● Moderately complex
Ahtna	● Complex

I	☞ I	any~l7l
I	☞ I	a5l7l
you	☞ THOU	apl7l
we	☞ WE	aCim
one	☞ ONE	h3mako
two	☞ TWO	gok
person	☞ PERSON	o7odh~am
fish	☞ FISH	watopi
dog	☞ DOG	gogs
louse	☞ LOUSE	a7aC
tree	☞ TREE	us
leaf	☞ LEAF	hahag

# Modeling phylogenetic correlation

Brownian motion





# Modeling phylogenetic correlation

Brownian motion

+ Ornstein-Uhlenbeck

