## **Extending Parametric Comparison**

James Baker, Theoretical and Applied Linguistics (joint work with Ian Roberts)

Following work by **Longobardi**, **Guardiano** and colleagues on *nominals*, applying methods developed in evolutionary biology:

⇒ AIM: to computationally generate linguistic phylogenies from parameters of *clausal* syntax

88 parameters in (currently) 33 languages:

- ◆ Assuming a broadly *generative*, *minimalist* framework: fine-grained, discrete descriptions of linguistic variation
- ♦ Salient patterns of variation within the clause: e.g.
  - presence/absence of grammatical categories (person, tense, evidentiality, passive voice, ...);
  - \* locus of feature realisation (e.g. is tense marked on verbs?, ...);
  - \* word order and movement (e.g. verb-object ordering, wh-movement, ...)
- ◆ Each parameter in each language valued either +, -, or 0

Code Descriptor

\* 0 values predictable from other values, e.g. + Grammaticalised Tense → 0 Future Tense

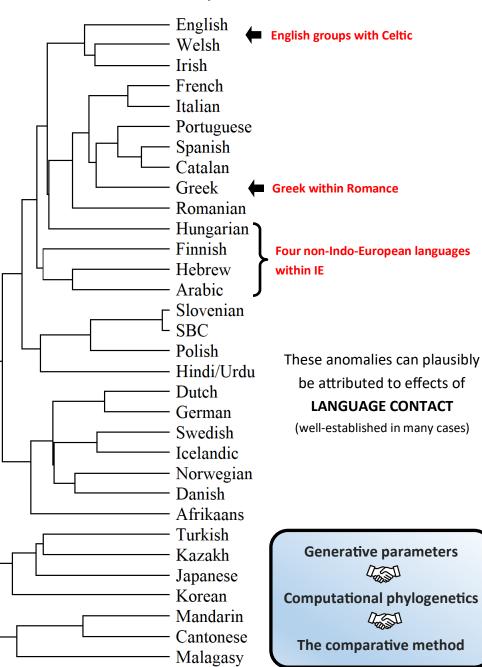
Hindi/Urdu Mandarin

Sample of	
parameter	
values	

		Descriptor	B		minary or aa	aaa
P <sub>V</sub> 1	VGP	Grammaticalised Person in EP(V)	+	+	+	-
P <sub>V</sub> 2	VGN	Grammaticalised Number in EP(V)	+	+	+	-
P <sub>V</sub> 3	VGG	Grammaticalised Gender in EP(V)	-	+	+	-
P <sub>V</sub> 4	PCV	Φ-feature checking on V	+	+	+	0-
P <sub>V</sub> 5	PSV	Φ-feature spread to V	-	-	+	0-
P <sub>V</sub> 6	SAG	Secondary agreement	-	-	-	0-
P <sub>V</sub> 7	SCL	Subject clitic distinct from agreement	-	-?	-	0-
P <sub>V</sub> 8	SCE	Subject clitic enclisis	0-	0-	0-	0-
$P_V9$	GRT	Grammaticalised Tense	+	+	+	-
P <sub>V</sub> 10	GPT	Grammaticalisation of Past	+	+	+	0-
P <sub>v</sub> 11	GFT	Grammaticalisation of Future	+	+	+	0-

- From parameter values we can calculate a syntactic distance for each pair of languages (using Jaccard formula)
  - \* matrix of all distances forms the input to phylogenetic programs

Output phylogeny (UPGMA method) largely corresponds to traditional family trees, with some anomalies:



Basque