

ERC Project CrossLingference



The effect of priors on tree topologies

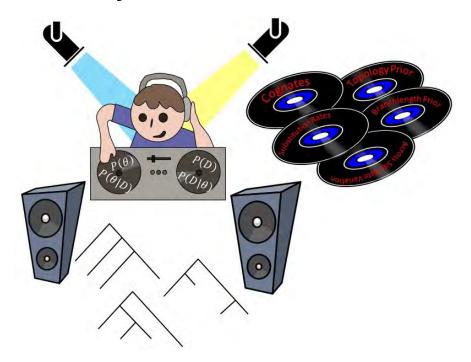
26. February 2021







The Phylogenetic Party





Linguistics: Inferring Trees

- ► Inferring Language Family Trees
 Grollemund et al. (2015); Bowern and Atkinson (2012)
- ▶ Dating Language Families Rama (2018); Chang, Cathcart, Hall, and Garrett (2015); Gray and Atkinson (2003)
- ► Spread of Languages
 Bouckaert et al. (2012)



Linguistics: Using Trees

- Lexical Change Greenhill et al. (2017)
- ► Reconstruction
 Bouchard-Côté, Hall, Griffiths, and Klein (2013); Jäger and List (2018)
- ► Comparative Studies
 Calude and Verkerk (2016); Dunn, Greenhill, Levinson, and Gray (2011); Cathcart, Hölzl, Jäger, Widmer, and Bickel (2020)
- ► Language Diversity
 Bentz, Dediu, Verkerk, and Jäger (2018)

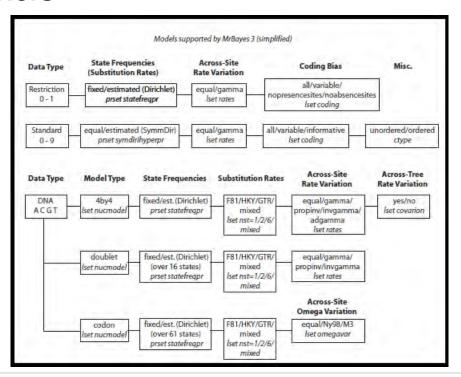


Checking Models!

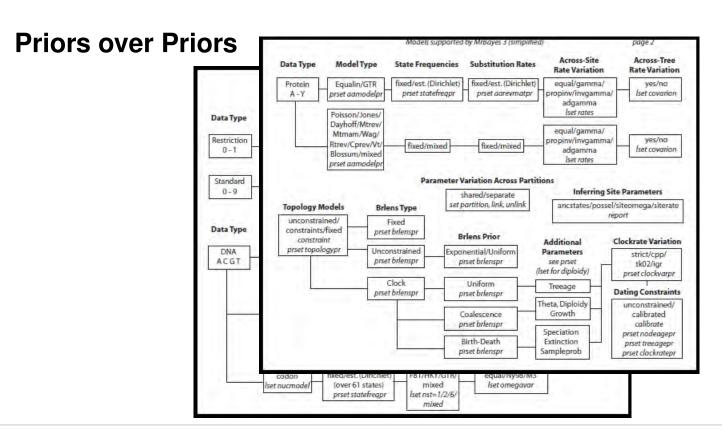
- ► Models and Data
 Yanovich (2018); Rama, List, Wahle, and Jäger (2018)
- ► The effect of Priors Rama (2018)
- ► Probability of "false positive" results Rönchen & Wiklund (2021, MaEiQCL)



Priors over Priors









Different Priors

- Accross-Site Rate Variation
 - Equal Rates
 - Gamma Distributed
- ▶ Topology Priors
 - unconstrained
 - Birth Death Process + strict clock
 - Birth Death Process + Relaxed clock (independent gamma)
 - Uniform + strict clock
 - Uniform + Relaxed clock (independent gamma)



Data (c.f. Rama et al. (2018))

Dataset	# Meanings	# Languages
Austronesian (Greenhill, Blust, & Gray, 2008)	210	45
Austro-Asiatic (Sidwell, 2015)	200	58
Indo-European (Dunn, 2012)	208	42
Pama-Nyungan (Bowern & Atkinson, 2012)	183	67
Sino-Tibetan (Peiros, 2004)	110	64



Methods

- Mr. Bayes (Ronquist & Huelsenbeck, 2003) + BEAGLE (Suchard & Rambaut, 2009)
 - ➤ 2 Runs, 4 × 10⁶ generations, 25% burn-in, sample every 5000 generations
- spr-space (Whidden & Matsen, 2015) + Cytoscape (Shannon et al., 2003)



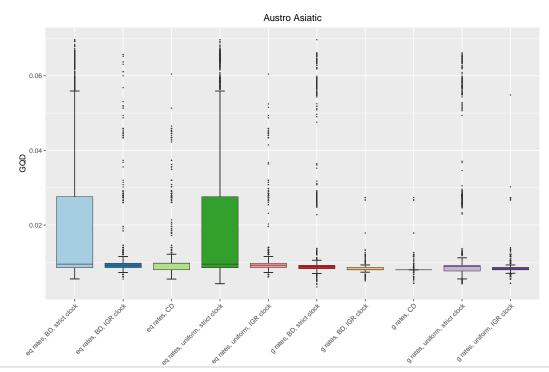
Analysis

	Austroasiatic	Austronesian	Indo-European	Pamanungian	Sino-Tibetean
eq rates, BD, strict clock	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.06
eq rates, BD, IGR clock	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.07
eq rates, CD	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.08
eq rates, uniform, strict clock	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.07
eq rates, uniform, IGR clock	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.07
γ rates, BD, strict clock	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.06
γ rates, BD, IGR clock	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.05
γ rates, CD	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.06
γ rates, uniform, strict clock	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.06
γ rates, uniform, IGR clock	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.06

Mean Generalized quartet distances between trees in the posterior distribution and the gold standard tree. (Pompei, Loreto, & Tria, 2011)

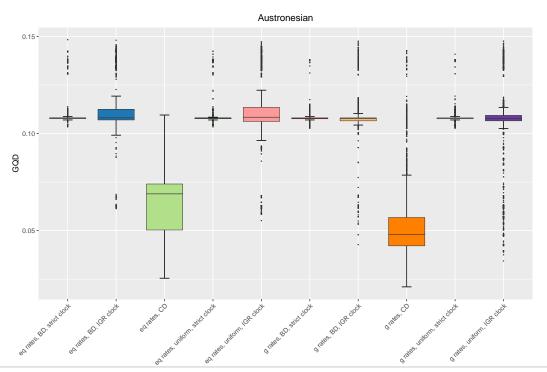


GQDs



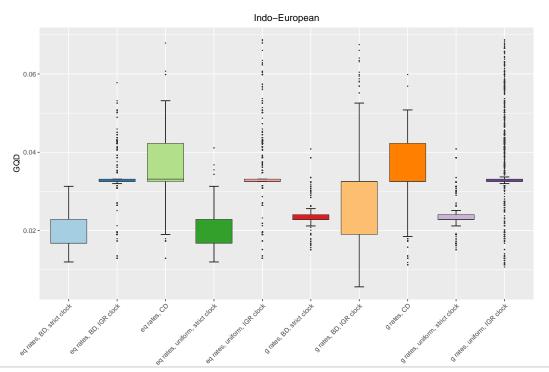


GQDs



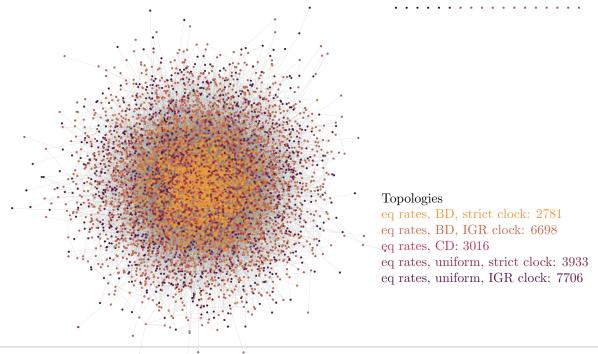


GQDs



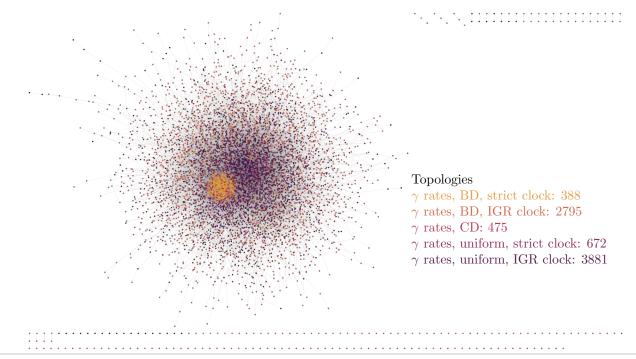


SPR spaces - Austro Asiatic



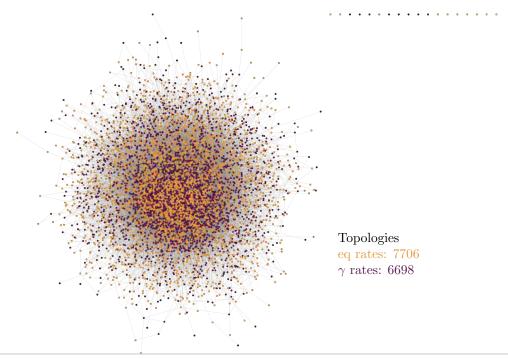


SPR spaces - Austro Asiatic



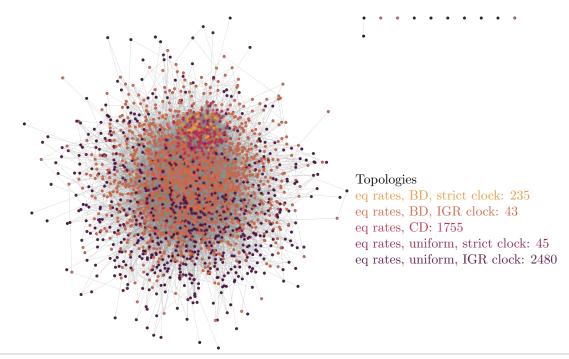


SPR spaces - Austro Asiatic



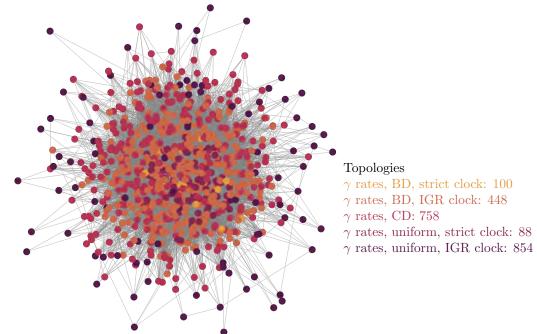


SPR spaces - Austronesian



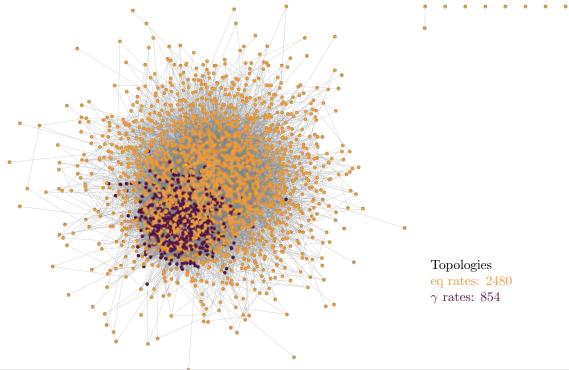


SPR spaces - Austronesian



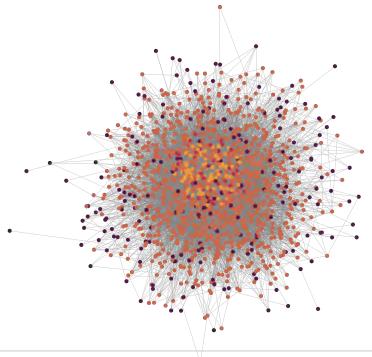








SPR spaces - Indo European



Topologies

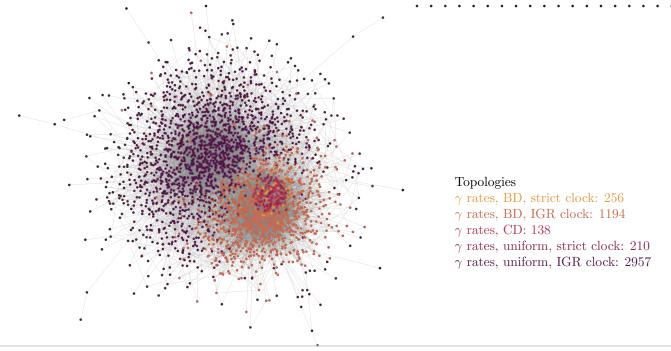
eq rates, BD, strict clock: 105 eq rates, BD, IGR clock: 1230

eq rates, CD: 156

eq rates, uniform, strict clock: 107 eq rates, uniform, IGR clock: 1426

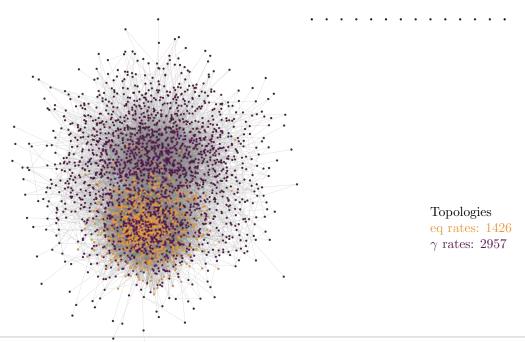


SPR spaces - Indo European





SPR spaces - Indo European





Summary

- ► In terms of the GQD (almost) all models/priors perform equally well
- However the posterior distributions of tree topologies differ
 - Caveat: Relaxed Clock (IGR) models explore the most tree topologies
 - Across Site rate variation shows a mixed picture
- We can investigate the posterior distribution of trees and detect pathological behavior or regions



References I

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