

Background

- A negative correlation alleged between population size and complexity (cf. Bromham 2025).
- Investigation of phonological complexity centered on phoneme inventory sizes.
- Does population size effect phoneme inventory size?
 - Yes: Hay and Bauer (2007), Atkinson (2011, 2012), Brentari et al. (2021), and Hou and Vos (2022)
 - No: Moran et al. (2012), Donohue and Nichols (2011) and Jäger (2025)

Data

- 1,532 languages from PHOIBLE
- Population from LinguaMeta
- Trees from Glottolog

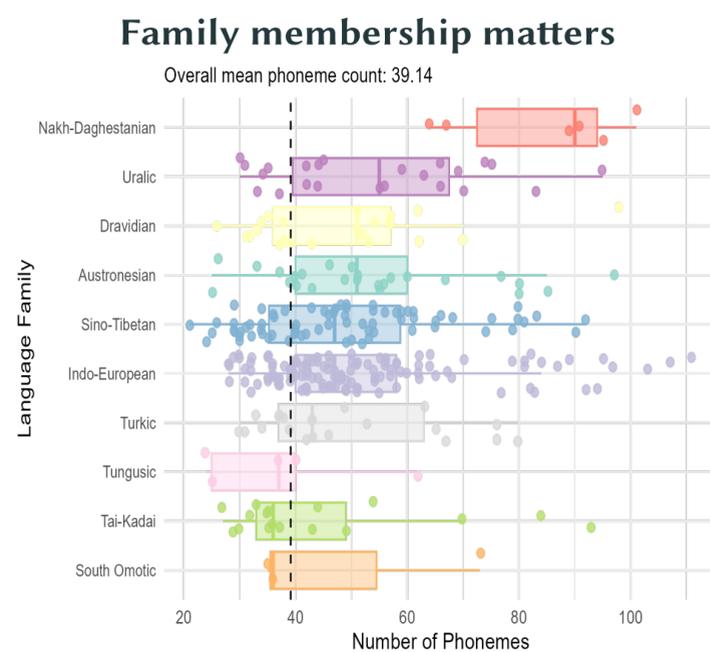


Figure 1: Phylogenetic dependencies in the distribution of phoneme inventory sizes

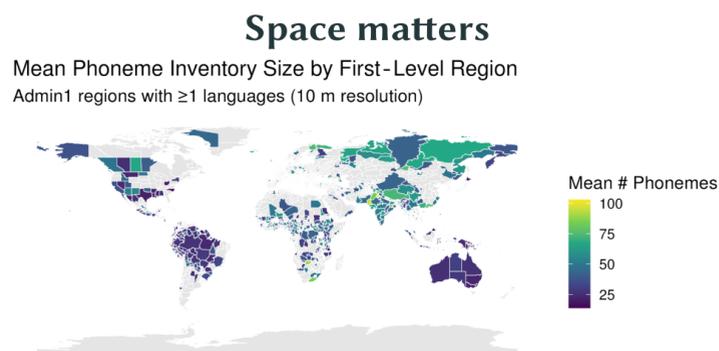


Figure 2: Spatial dependencies in the distribution of phoneme inventory sizes (Moran's $I = 0.185$, $p \approx 0$)

Methods

- Bayesian hierarchical regression with weakly informative priors:

$$y_i \sim t_3(\mu_i, \sigma)$$
- *Phylogenetic modeling*
 - Family-level intercepts:

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta \log(\text{pop}_i) + \alpha_{f[i,j]}$$
 - + Phylogenetic regression:

$$\beta_0 + \beta \log(\text{pop}_i) + \alpha_{f[i,j]} + \gamma_{p[i,j]}$$
 - Phylogenetic random intercepts constrained by a covariance matrix reflecting the tree structure
- *Spatial modeling*
 - + Intrinsic conditional auto-regressive (ICAR): $\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta \log(\text{pop}_i) + \alpha_{f[i,j]} + \gamma_{p[i,j]} + \phi_i$
 - Each ϕ_i conditioned on neighbor's ϕ_j
 - / Besag York Mollié 2:

$$\beta_0 + \beta \log(\text{pop}_i) + \alpha_{f[i,j]} + \gamma_{p[i,j]} + u_i$$
 - Structured and unstructured spatial effects

Results

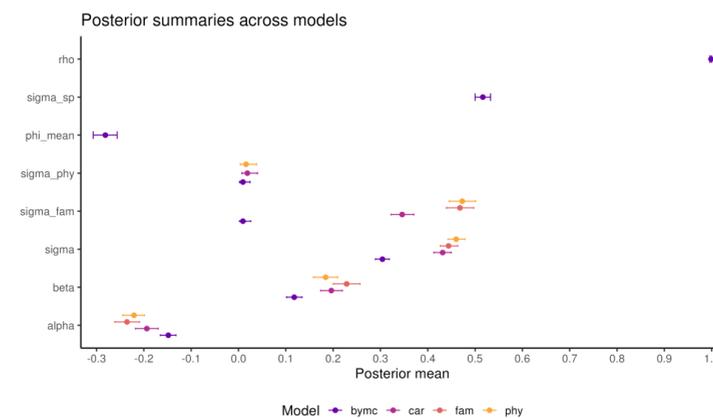


Figure 3: Weak effect of population with genetic and spatial varying effects

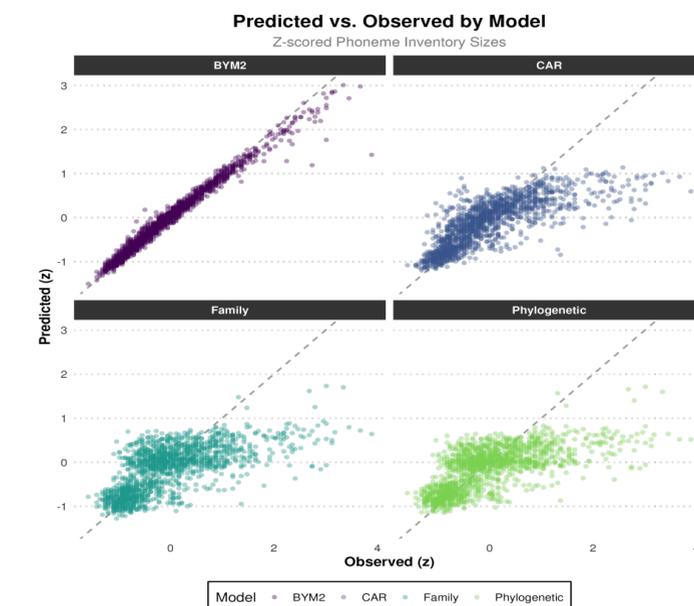


Figure 4: Spatial models have better posterior predictive performance

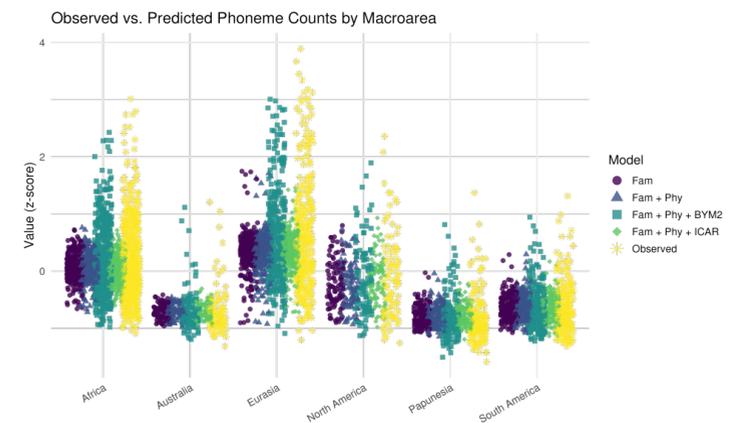


Figure 5: BYM2 model captures the spatial effects best

Discussion & Conclusions

- *Weak effect* (0.11 S.D. increase in log(pop) per S.D. increase in phoneme inventory size) consistent with Jäger (2025) and Moran et al. (2012)
- Why the weak effect?
 - Measurement error & L2 speakers
 - Phoneme inventory sizes a crude measure of phonological complexity
 - Explosion in population sizes and colonial decimation of populations
 - Multicollinearity in predictor variables
- Using conditional auto-regressive models for spatial modeling:
 - Sparse covariance matrix makes inference quicker
 - Interpretable structured and unstructured spatial dependencies in the BYM2 model
 - No assumption of stationarity
 - Viable option for spatial modeling beside spatial GPs

Acknowledgments & References

- Many thanks to David Goldstein and Steven Moran for their help.
- Fuller presentation with references available at the QR code.

