

# Larger communities create more systematic languages

Raviv, Meyer & Lev-Ari

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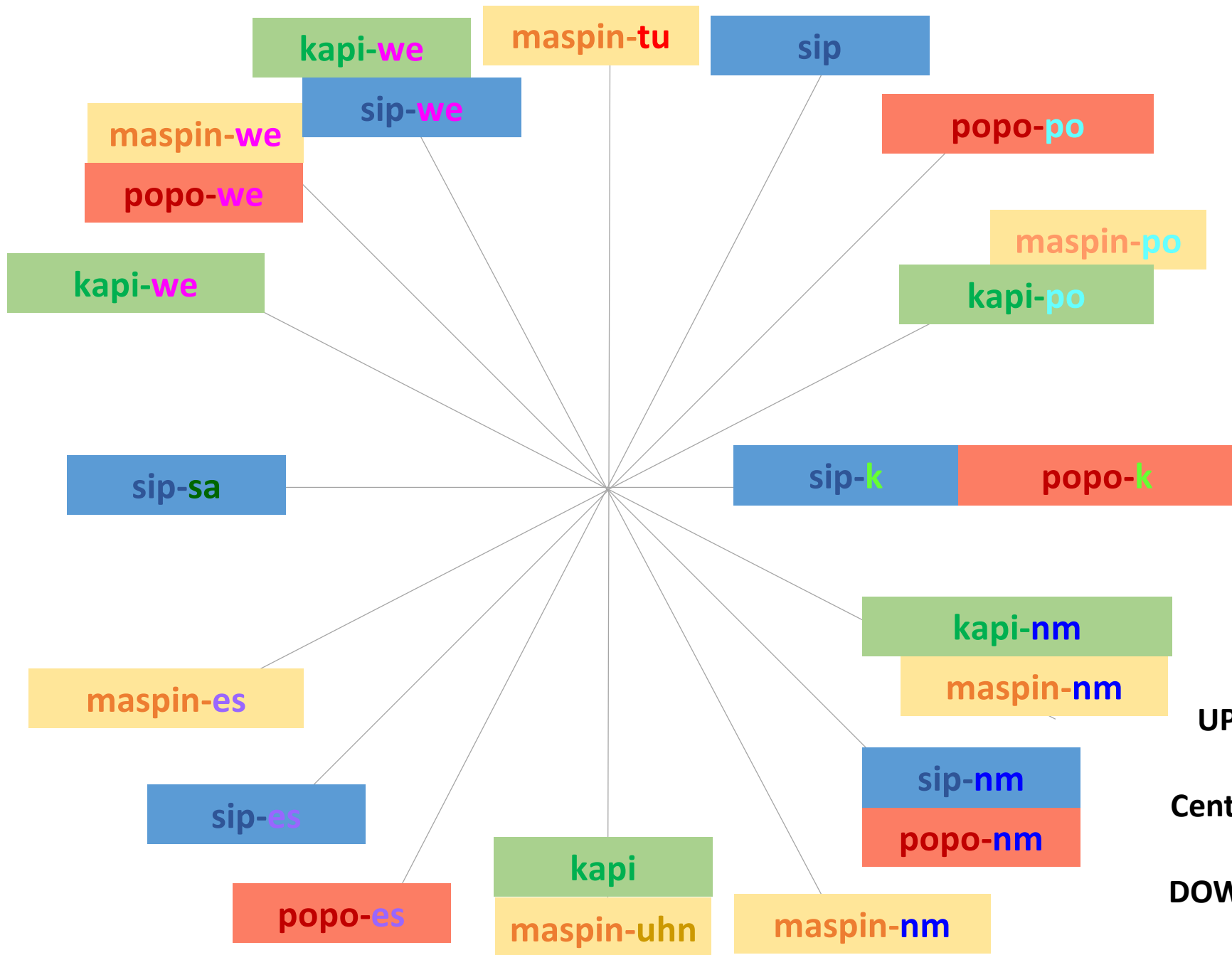
## Appendix D – Structured Languages Examples

Below we include four additional examples of structured languages produced by participants in small and larger groups at the final test round (round 16).

Each language is accompanied by a “dictionary” for interpreting the language on the left.

Different box colors represent the four different shapes which appeared in the scenes, and the grey axes indicate the direction in which the shape was moving on the screen. Different font colors represent different meaningful part-labels, as segmented by the authors.

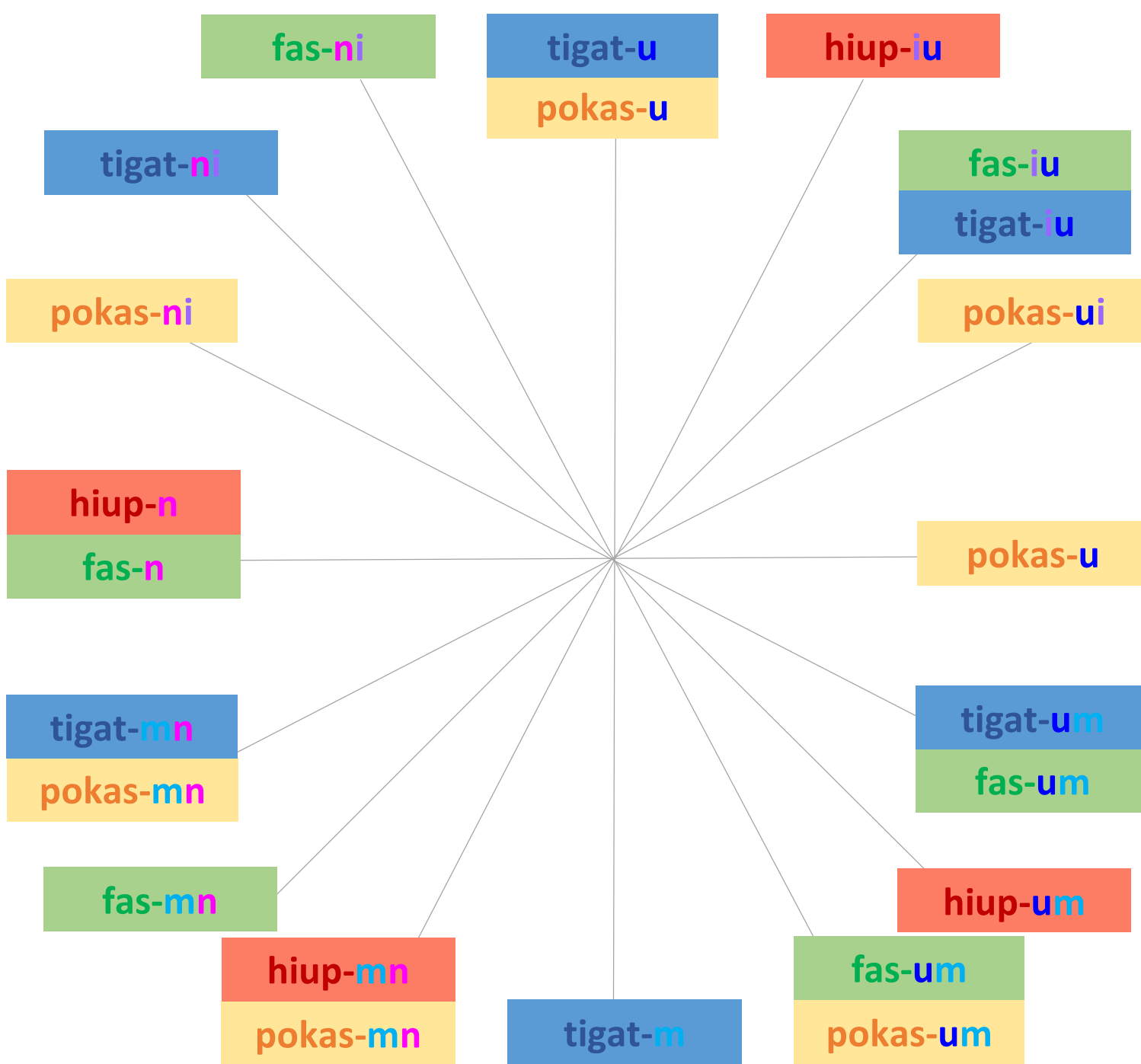
The dictionary and colors are solely for the purpose of illustration and were not used for any of the statistical analyses.



Shape 1 = Maspin  
Shape 2 = Kapi  
Shape 3 = Popo  
Shape 4 = Sip

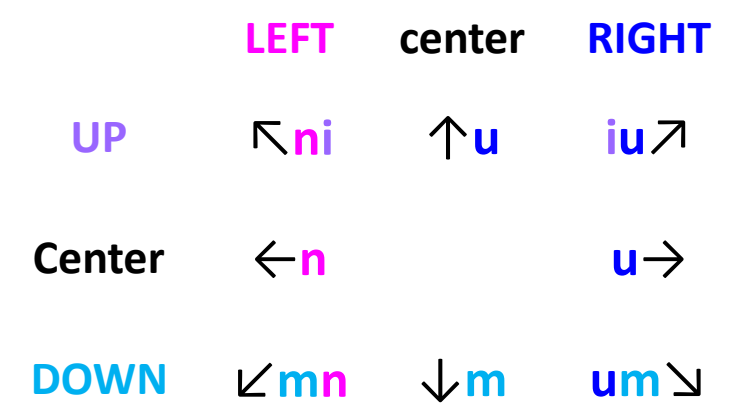
Larger group (8),  
Round 16,  
Participant D

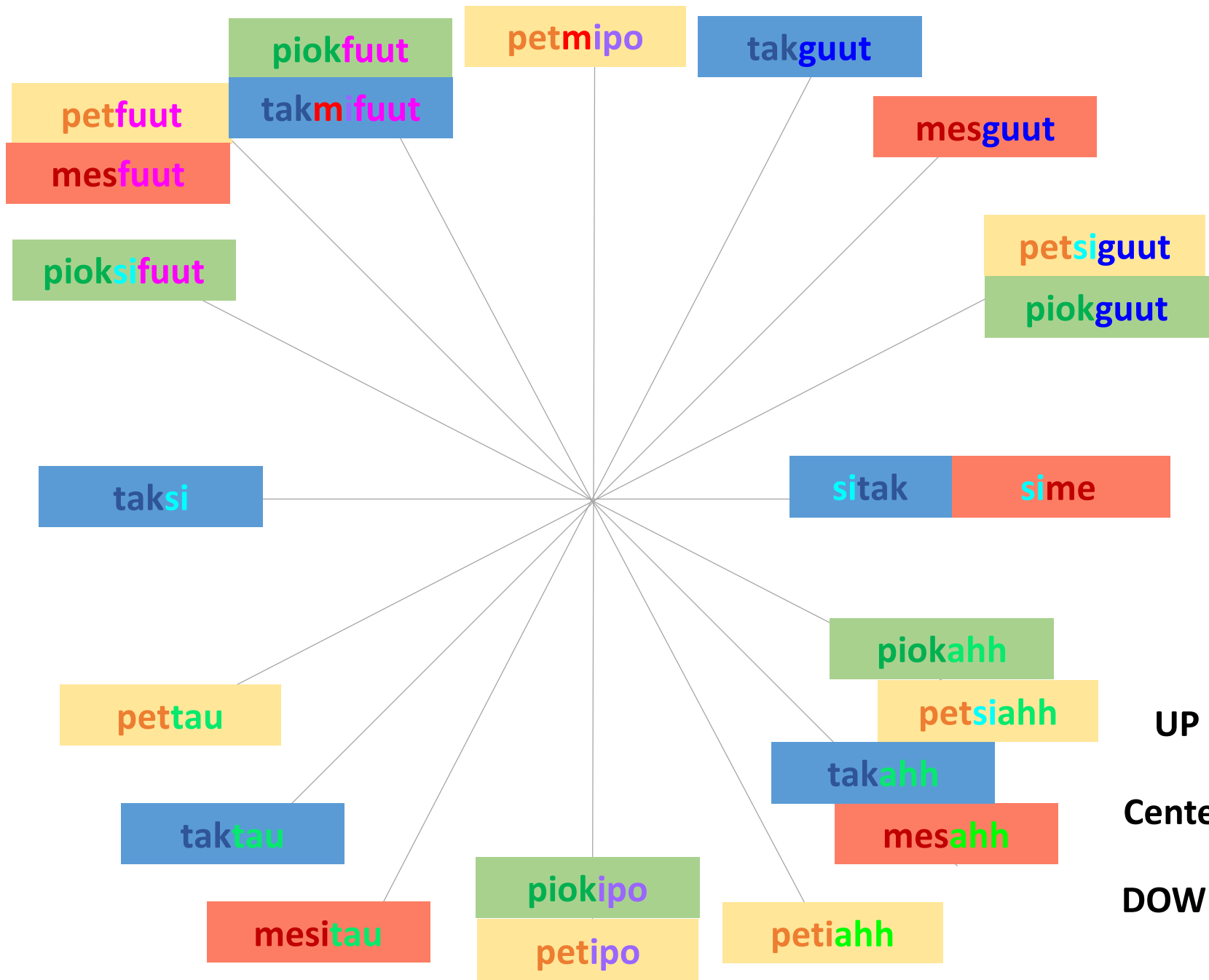
	LEFT	center	RIGHT
UP	↖ <b>we</b>	↑ <b>tu</b>	<b>po</b> ↗
Center	← <b>sa</b>		<b>k</b> →
DOWN	↙ <b>es</b>	↓ <b>uhh</b>	<b>nm</b> ↘



- Shape 1** = Pokas
- Shape 2** = Fas
- Shape 3** = Hiup
- Shape 4** = Tigat

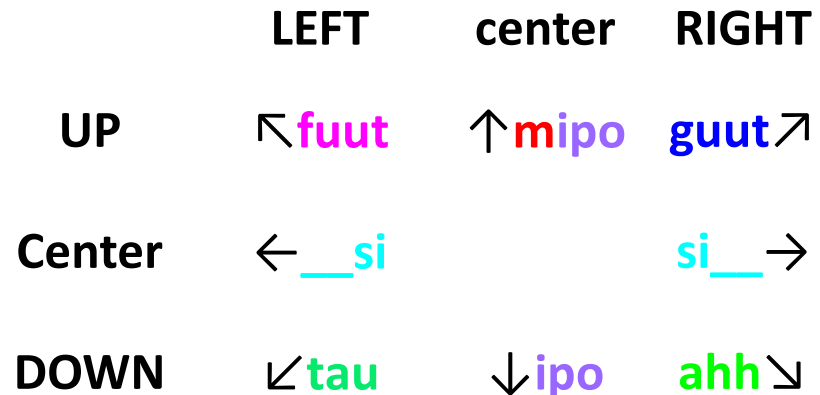
Larger group (9),  
Round 16,  
Participant A

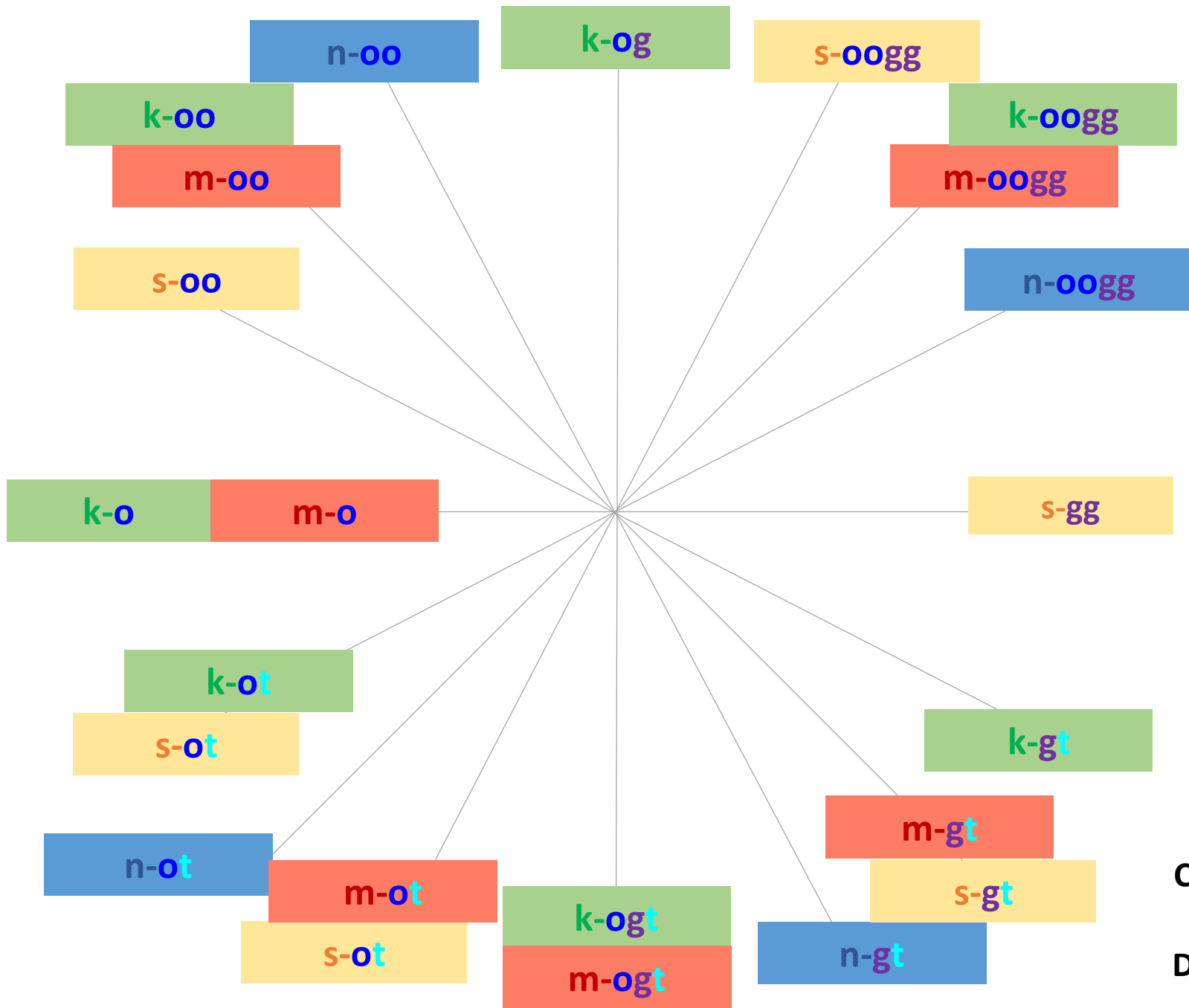




- Shape 1 = Pet
- Shape 2 = Piok
- Shape 3 = Mes
- Shape 4 = Tak

Small group (14),  
Round 16,  
Participant C





Shape 1 = S  
Shape 2 = K  
Shape 3 = M  
Shape 4 = N

Small group (18),  
Round 16,  
Participant A

	LEFT	center	RIGHT
UP	↖ oo	↑ og	oogg ↗
Center	← o		gg →
DOWN	↙ ot	↓ ogt	gt ↘