

Berkeley Linguistics Society
43rd Annual Meeting
Berkeley, California
February 3–5, 2017

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Acknowledgments

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- Department of Linguistics
- Student Opportunity Fund
- Graduate Assembly Contingency Fund
- Department of Gender and Women's Studies
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

We also thank the Berkeley faculty and students who gave their time to participate in abstract review, the previous organizers of BLS for their advice, and the Linguistics Department staff, especially Paula Floro, for their invaluable logistical support and we would like to thank Andrew Garrett and Larry Hyman for their contributions.

We are especially grateful for the generous contribution of time by all of the BLS 43 conference volunteers, who are essential to the success of the conference.

BLS 43 Executive Committee:

Margaret Cychosz
Dmetri Hayes
Tyler Lau
Julia Nee
Emily Ramirez

Friday Afternoon, February 3

Registration Opens (Dwinelle 1203): 11:00AM
Opening Remarks (MLK Tilden Room): 12:45-1:00PM

Plenary Address (MLK Tilden Room): 1:00-2:00PM

NORMA MENDOZA-DENTON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)
The Interpretation of Non-Native Speakers in U.S. Police Encounters

Break: 2:00-2:15PM

Session 1: 2:15-4:15PM

Semantics (Dwinelle 3335)

Chair: Erik Hans Maier

2:15 RICHARD STOCKWELL (UCLA) *Possessive prepositional determiners in North-West British English*

2:45 MIA WIEGAND (CORNELL) *The morphosyntax of exclusives and the underspecificity of "just"*

3:15 ANDREAS TROTZKE (STANFORD) *The interaction between scalar particles and tillocutionary force in imperatives*

3:45 ZHIGUO XIE (OHIO STATE U.) *The progressive as an NPI (non-)licenser: A crosslinguistic study*

Computational & Psycholinguistics (MLK)

Chair: Alice Shen

SHAYRA HELENA BURGOS GARCIA (TULANE) *Electrophysiological evidence for dissimilarities in the processing of gender and number agreement in Spanish L2 bilinguals*

HAO SUN & JEAN-PIERRE KOENIG (U. AT BUFFALO) *There are more valence alternations than the ditransitive*

KAZUKO SHINOHARA & HIDEYUKI TANAKA (TOKYO U. OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY) *Sound symbolism beyond size and shape: Acceleration affects sound preferences*

LAINE STRANAHAN, QINGQING WU & JESSE SNEDEKER (HARVARD) *Cognitive load impairs semantic and pragmatic processing of scalar quantifiers*

Break: 4:15-4:30PM

Plenary Address (MLK Tilden Room): 4:30-5:30PM

KEREN RICE (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)
Are there substantive featural universals in phonology?

Reception (Linguistics Department): 5:45PM

Saturday Morning, February 4

Coffee and Registration Opens (Dwinelle 182): 9:00AM

Plenary Address (Dwinelle 145): 10:00-11:00AM

SARAH THOMASON (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)
What Else Happens to Languages in Contact?

Break: 11:00AM-11:15AM

Session 2: 11:15AM-12:45PM

Language Contact I (Dwinelle 179)

Chair: Zachary O'Hagan

11:15 JOSEFINA BITTAR (UNM) *Semantic and syntactic specialization of Spanish loan verbs in Paraguayan Guarani*

11:45

12:15 ROSA VALLEJOS & CHRISTIAN KOOPS (UNM)
A substrate account of Peruvian Amazonian Spanish prosody

Syntax I (Dwinelle 183)

Chair: Emily Clem

NICO BAIER (UC BERKELEY) & MICHELLE YUAN (MIT), *Anti-agreement with bound variables*

MICHAEL DIERCKS, MADELINE BOSSI, PETER STAUB & JORDAN WONG (POMONA) *V1 in Kip-sigs: Head movement and scrambling*

TAMMY STARK (UConn) *Ambiguity in functional heads and syntactic change: Caribbean Northern Arawak nominalization and alignment*

Phonology (Dwinelle 187)

Chair: Matthew Faytak

KSENIA BOGOMOLETS (UConn) *Words, words, words: phonology of wordhood in Arapaho*

ANTHONY YATES (UCLA) *On stress and reduction in Cupeño*

RÉMI LAMARQUE (LABORATOIRE PAROLE ET LANGAGE) *Community- and individual-level variation in Japanese compound loanword formation*

Lunch: 12:45PM-2:00PM

Saturday Afternoon, February 4

Session 3: 2:00-3:30PM

Languages of the Americas I (Dwinelle 179)

Chair: Katie Sardinha

2:00 MATTHEW TYLER (YALE) *In Choctaw, everyone's a clitic*

2:30 GESOEL ERNESTO RIBEIRO MENDES JUNIOR & RODRIGO RANERO (UMD), *Adjunct extraction: a view from Mayan*

3:00 KSENIA BOGOMOLETS, PAULA FENGER & ADRIAN STEGOVEC (UCONN) *Being exceptional is important for the whole family: Agreement paradigms in Algonquian*

Morphology I (Dwinelle 183)

Chair: Virginia Dawson

BERNAT BARDAGIL-MAS (U. OF GRONINGEN) *Two types of ergative case in Je languages*

JESSE ZYMET (UCLA) *Opposite cooccurrence restrictions across domains and the domain generality bias*

HSIN-LUN HUANG (UMASS AMHERST) *Man-darin post-verbal NPs as a case of Pseudoincorporation*

Pragmatics (Dwinelle 187)

Chair: Amalia Skilton

AZAR MIRZAEI (U. OF OTAGO) *Psychological and Sociocultural Variation in Requests in Persian Dialogue*

LUKE FLEMING (U. OF MONTREAL) *Honorific Alignment and Pronominal Paradigm: Evidence from Mixtec, Santali, and Ainu*

LELIA GLASS (STANFORD) *Exploring the relation between argument structure and distributivity.*

Break: 3:30-3:45PM

Saturday Evening, February 4

Session 4: 3:45-5:15PM

Language Contact II (Dwinelle 179)

Chair: Kenneth Baclawski Jr.

3:45 JENELLE THOMAS (UC BERKELEY) *Past tenses in contact in 18th and 19th century French and Spanish*

4:15 LUC BARONIAN (UQAC & STANFORD) & ALICE TREMBLAY (UQAC), *The morphological rise of fuckin' -insertion in Montreal French*

4:45 MOIRA SALTZMAN (U. OF MICHIGAN) *Contact effects and semantic extension in Jejeuo dative case*

Morphology II (Dwinelle 183)

Chair: Hannah Sande

PAULA FENGER (UCONN) *Two agreeing heads does not make you special: restrictions on person portmanteaux*

ABIGAIL THORNTON (UCONN) *Reduplicating Verbal Plurals Cross-Linguistically*

JEFFREY PUNSKE (SOUTHERN ILLINOIS U.) & SCOTT JACKSON (U. OF MARYLAND) *The bifurcated nature of plural: reconsidering evidence from English compounds*

Phonetics (Dwinelle 187)

Chair: Sarah Bakst

GAŠPER BEGUŠ (HARVARD) *Gradient Phonotactics against Naturalness*

JENNIFER BELLIK (UCSC) *Onset cluster repair in Turkish: an ultrasound study*

JUSTIN DAVIDSON (UC BERKELEY) *Lateral production in the Spanish of Catalan Bilinguals: Assessing Sociophonetic Variation in the Absence of a Discrete Dark-Light // Boundary*

Break: 5:15-5:30PM

Plenary Address (Dwinelle 145): 5:30-6:30PM

NATALIE SCHILLING (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Reading between the (dialect) lines: What small communities have to tell us about inter-regional, intra-community, and intra-individual dialect variation and change

Undergraduate Poster Session & Reception (Dwinelle 182 & 183): 6:30-7:30PM

Banquet (Alumni House): 7:30PM

Sunday Morning, February 5

Coffee and Registration Opens (Dwinelle 182): 9:30AM

Plenary Address (Dwinelle 145): 10:00-11:00AM

OMER PREMINGER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)
Privativity in Syntax

Break: 11:00-11:15AM

Session 5: 11:15AM-12:45PM

**Languages of the Americas II
(Dwinelle 179)**

Chair: Erin Donnelly

11:15 ROBERT LEWIS (UCHICAGO) *There's no mii in Potawatomi: The diachronic nature of four discourse markers in the Ojibwe-Potawatomi branch*

11:45 EDWIN KO (THE LANGUAGE CONSERVANCY) *Diagnosing Non-Promotional "Passives" in Aleut*

12:15

**Syntax II
(Dwinelle 183)**

Chair: Nicholas Baier

JESSICA HARMON (USC) *Simultaneous articulation as a window into structure: non-manual negation as explicit scope marking in ASL*

WILLIAM SALMON (U. OF MINNESOTA) *Meaning and Use of Negative Inversions in Texan and African American English*

IAN MICHALSKI (INDIANA U.) *The case of bilingual verbs and their objects: A syntactic analysis of dative/accusative case-marking and Hacer + Maya V in Yucatán Spanish*

**Prosody
(Dwinelle 187)**

Chair: Nicholas Rolle

SUNWOO JEONG & CLEO CONDORAVDI (STANFORD) *Imperatives with downstepped level terminal contours (*H !H-L%)*

YU-YIN HSU (HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC U.) *Prosody and Corrective Focus within the Nominal Domain of Mandarin Chinese*

RIKKER DOCKUM (YALE) *Prosodic context in computational modeling of tone: citation tones vs. running speech*

Closing Remarks (Dwinelle 145): 12:45-1:00PM

Invited Speakers

NORMA MENDOZA-DENTON

University of California, Los Angeles

The Interpretation of Non-Native Speakers in U.S. Police Encounters

This paper is a linguistic anthropological contribution to scholarship on the issue of police coercion and abuse of power. Three case studies from publicly-available third-party videos of police interactions with non-English speakers and bilingual speakers are analyzed in the tradition of video and interaction analysis, showing that in these instances officers' corporeal schemas in combination with the lack of interpreters contribute to the escalation of force by the police as well as to the disregard for civilian language rights and human rights. I suggest a novel framework called Linguistic Entrapment (based on work by Núñez and Heyman 2010), which accounts for the ways in which civilian and police actions vis-à-vis each other are both constrained and overdetermined. I conclude with some practical suggestions for the creation of civilian language minority-oriented materials.

KEREN RICE

University of Toronto

Are there substantive featural universals in phonology?

There has long been debate about the role of substance in phonology, with controversy about whether features are innate or emergent, and whether phonological substantive markedness hierarchies exist. In this talk, I address this debate. While in general there has been a move in linguistics to reduce what is considered to be innate (e.g., Mielke 2008), recent work on features by Duanmu (2016) and on markedness by de Lacy (2006) and de Lacy and Kingston (2013), among others, strongly asserts the need for substantive universals in phonology, with both features and markedness hierarchies being innate. I examine their arguments from an empirical perspective, concluding that in both cases aspects of phonological activity remain unaccounted for if a particular set of features is universal, with universal markedness relations between features. I outline a model of phonology that incorporates general concepts such as categorization, asymmetries, and complexity. Finally, I relate how such research can be important in thinking about dealing with variation in language revitalization.

SARAH THOMASON

University of Michigan

What Else Happens to Languages in Contact?

The literature on linguistic effects of language contact focuses, understandably, on the transfer of lexical and structural features from one language to another, with special emphasis on features that are entirely new to the receiving language. In this paper I explore two other linguistic results of language contact: first, changes in the frequency of features already present in the receiving language; and second, non-change as a result of contact. I will argue against proposals that changes in frequency are not actual linguistic changes and for the claim that contact-induced non-change is occasionally a demonstrable phenomenon.

NATALIE SCHILLING

Georgetown University

Reading between the (dialect) lines: What small communities have to tell us about inter-regional, intra-community, and intra-individual dialect variation and change

In this talk, I demonstrate how in-depth sociolinguistic study of small communities can augment large-scale studies of the geographic and social patterning of dialect variation and change. Drawing examples from real- and apparent-time study of Smith Island, in Maryland's Chesapeake Bay, I demonstrate that (1) the phonological systems of small communities at dialect borders are not necessarily "weaker versions" of the phonological systems of large cities or core dialect areas (e.g. Labov 2016: 590); (2) socially conditioned intra-community dialect variation is present in even the smallest, seemingly homogeneous communities; (3) sustained interaction between researchers and community members in small communities affords access to intra-individual variation and its social meanings, over time and across situations.

OMER PREMINGER

University of Maryland

Privativity in Syntax

In this talk, I argue that (at least some) syntactic features are privative. This means that certain traditional categories – in this case, 'singular', '3rd person', and 'nominative' – are not feature values unto themselves, and are instead represented as the absence of, e.g., [plural], [participant], and [accusative] features, respectively. The idea that case and agreement features are privative is not new (cf. Harley & Ritter 2002, for example, on the morphology of pronouns). What is new is the claim that the relevant representations are privative in the syntax.

This amounts to more than a mere relabeling of the feature space (viz. designating one value in each feature set as the "non-value"). It makes available new analytical possibilities with respect to the way different syntactic operations interact, and it revives types of interactions – in particular, bleeding – that are impossible in Chomsky's (2000, 2001) generate-and-filter architecture. I show that this is a desirable outcome: such interactions turn out to be necessary in order to adequately model certain patterns of case assignment and agreement intervention.

Abstracts

Semantics

RICHARD STOCKWELL (University of California, Los Angeles)

Possessive preproprial determiners in North-West British English

In North-West British English (NWBE), personal names of kin are commonly preceded by neutral and non-contrastive possessive pronouns - our John - which, based on their shared distribution with Catalan preproprial articles, I analyse as preproprial determiners. Following Matushansky (2008), preproprial forms reflect a relation between D and the speaker-hearer naming convention R0 (Recanati 1997). NWBE shows that R0 can condition different forms in D according to which person bears kinship responsibility for it; and that R0 is logophoric (Clements 1975). Typological predictions from Longobardi (1994) do not play out, since NWBE preproprial determiners are not expletive, neither semantically nor structurally.

MIA WIEGAND (Cornell University)

The morphosyntax of exclusives and the underspecificity of "just"

This paper presents a morphosyntactic framework to represent the variations in meaning and selection among exclusive operators. All exclusives share a single quantificational core, upon which are built additional morphological restrictions specific to particular lexical items. I argue that English 'just' is morphosyntactically underspecified: it lacks a presuppositional operator on the structure of its alternative set and lacks a morphological feature that enforces association with focus. This lack of morphosyntactic complexity accounts for the wide variety of meanings available for 'just' that are unavailable for other exclusive operators, including the ability to quantify over covert elements like explanations and elaborations.

ANDREAS TROTZKE (Stanford University)

The interaction between scalar particles and illocutionary force in imperatives

This paper presents the new observation that scalar particles associated with so-called emphatic focus are not compatible with imperatives (?# Come even to the JAZZ event! I know you don't like jazz, but all concert events at Davies Symphony Hall are great!). Given that emphatic focus is a means to signal that a proposition is a particularly unlikely one with respect to its alternatives, the data in this paper demonstrate that the felicity conditions of imperatives are sensitive to a likelihood threshold that has not been observed in the previous literature.

ZHIGUO XIE (Ohio State University)

The progressive as an NPI (non-)licenser: A crosslinguistic study

In this paper, I report a new observation that the progressive aspect in Mandarin Chinese can license the negative polarity use of wh arguments. This observation stands in sharp contrast to the fact that the progressive cannot license NPIs in such languages as English and Greek. A key difference between the progressive in English/Greek and in Mandarin Chinese is that the former draws on happening of the associated event, and the latter draws on non-happening of the associated result. This difference affects whether the progressive in a language is (non-)veridical, and whether it can license NPIs in that language.

Computational and Psycholinguistics

SHAYRA HELENA BURGOS GARCIA (Tulane University)

Electrophysiological evidence for dissimilarities in the processing of gender and number agreement in Spanish L2 bilinguals

This talk reports on an electrophysiological experiment on the dissimilarities in processing gender and number agreement by Spanish as a second language speakers using Event Related Potentials. From a linguistic perspective, the differences are explained in terms of the morphological and syntactic qualities of the features. From a neurocognitive standpoint, the implications to the electrophysiological disparity is explored using models of language processing to propose that lexical access versus morphosyntactic cue based access can be at the core of the differences in parsing the agreement features. Aspects of neurobilingualism like language coactivation and cognitive control are considered in this discussion.

HAO SUN & JEAN-PIERRE KOENIG (University at Buffalo)

There are more valence alternations than the ditransitive

Recent proposals on the acquisition of English syntactic alternations suggest that children rely initially on the association between syntactic frames and prototypical verbs (Ninio, 1999; Goldberg et al., 2004). We did a large-scale corpus study on child-directed speech, child speech and adult-directed speech for the prototypical-verb effects in five English alternations. Our results show (1) that the ditransitive alternation has some unique frequency distributional properties and (2) that prototypical verbs provide reliable initial learning cues only for the ditransitive. We should be cautious about extending psycholinguistic theories tested disproportionately on the ditransitive: the ditransitive is not representative.

KAZUKO SHINOHARA & HIDEYUKI TANAKA (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Sound symbolism beyond size and shape: Acceleration affects sound preferences

We explore sound symbolic associations between sounds and dynamic motions, which are less well studied than symbolism of size or shape. To test the hypothesis that synesthetic sound symbolism is effective for proprioceptive properties of motions, we used two point-light-display movies with the same trajectory: one with constant velocity and the other with acute changes in acceleration. Forty-nine participants created three words to name each movie. Significant associations were found between constant speed and sonorants; between acceleration/deceleration and obstruents. This result suggests that proprioceptive properties like perception of speed may play an important role in sound symbolism.

LAINÉ STRANAHAN, QINGQING WU & JESSE SNEDEKER (Harvard University)

Cognitive load impairs semantic and pragmatic processing of scalar quantifiers

Working memory load appears to impair pragmatic inferences like scalar implicature (DeNeys & Schaeken 2007, Marty, et al. 2013), suggesting pragmatic inferences not only take time (Bott & Noveck 2004, Huang & Snedeker 2009, i.a.) but are also cognitively effortful. In a visual world eyetracking study testing referent identification from instructions featuring “some” and “all”, participants showed a delay when interpretation did not require an upper-bounding pragmatic inference. This suggests that working memory is a critical resource for the semantic processing of quantifiers, and that semantic processing may be more cognitively effortful than previously thought.

Language Contact I

JOSEFINA BITTAR (University of New Mexico)

Semantic and syntactic specialization of Spanish loan verbs in Paraguayan Guarani

This study explores verbal borrowing in Paraguayan Guarani. It specifically looks at the borrowing of Spanish verbs in the cases where Paraguayan Guarani has a broadly equivalent Guarani-origin form in its lexicon. The analysis of 35 sociolinguistic interviews indicates that the Spanish loan verbs are used in very specific semantic and syntactic constructions. This specificity prevents the loan verb to replace the native verb, causing the two forms to coexist in the language. Furthermore, the fact that these specific uses are similar across generations also helps discredit the idea that the Spanish loan verbs are replacing their Guarani-origin counterparts.

ROSA VALLEJOS & CHRISTIAN KOOPS (University of New Mexico)

A substrate account of Peruvian Amazonian Spanish prosody

This talk argues for a contact-based account of two recently documented prosodic features of Peruvian Amazonian Spanish (PAS): lengthening of unstressed vowels in word-initial syllables, and deletion of word-final unstressed vowels (Koops & Vallejos 2014). Contact effects in prosodic systems are uncontroversial (O'Rourke 2004); thus, an influence of local languages on PAS prosody is not surprising. Given the role of the Kukama people in the history of the region, we test the hypothesis that these features resulted from contact with the Kukama language. A parallel analysis of monolingual-PAS and L1-Kukama suggests that Kukama is the likely source of both features.

Syntax I

NICO BAIER (University of California, Berkeley) & MICHELLE YUAN (MIT)

Anti-agreement with bound variables

Anti-agreement (AA) is an effect whereby phi-agreement with an argument is disrupted when that argument undergoes A-bar extraction. This talk investigates an understudied case of AA with bound variables, wherein AA references a pronoun bound by an extracted argument. While AA is often argued to reflect constraints on subject A-bar extraction, Baier (2016) proposes a featural account in which AA is simply agreement with [wh]-bearing arguments. We argue that the existence of AA with bound variables is predicted only under the featural view; crucially, AA occurs even though the variable does not move. We analyze this effect as the wh-counterpart of fake indexicals, thus providing new evidence for Kratzer's (2009) feature transmission approach. Like fake indexicals, bound variables triggering AA are underspecified pronouns that receive features from their binders

MICHAEL DIERCKS, MADELINE BOSSI, PETER STAUB & JORDAN WONG (Pomona College)

V1 in Kipsigis: Head movement and scrambling

The verb-initial language Kipsigis (Nilo-Saharan, Kenya) displays an information-structure driven VSO/VOS alternation in which the lexical item in the immediately postverbal position is discourse prominent. We propose that V1 in Kipsigis results from head movement of the verb to aP, a functional projection between TP and CP. We claim that discourse-prominent material raises to Spec,TP to check joint EPP/PROM(inence) features on T, and demonstrate that scrambling to Spec,TP displays both A- and A'-effects. This work offers (to our knowledge) the first syntactic analysis of phrase structure in Kipsigis and introduces a new language into the literature on V1 and scrambling.

TAMMY STARK (University of Connecticut)

Ambiguity in functional heads and syntactic change: Caribbean Northern Arawak nominalization and alignment

This work investigates a change in syntactic category from n to v. The Caribbean Northern Arawak (CNA) languages: Garifuna, Lokono, Añun, and Wayúu, exhibit a suffixal subject agreement strategy that is diachronically related to a subject nominalization construction historically used in both headed and headless relative clauses. I argue that the pivot for reanalysis from nominalizer to verbal agreement were clauses where subject nominalizations served as nominal predicates. The CNA languages are predicate initial and zero copula, and the relative nominalizer historically carried number and gender features for the target of relativization, allowing for structural ambiguity between subject nominalization and verb carrying agreement morphology for a syntactic subject.

Phonology

KSENIA BOGOMOLETS (University of Connecticut)

Words, words, words: phonology of wordhood in Arapaho

This paper addresses the notion of phonological domains (Selkirk 1986; Nespor & Vogel 1986) as applied to an Algonquian polysynthetic language Arapaho. In particular, this paper addresses the challenge that long grammatical words characteristic for polysynthetic languages pose for the theory of Prosodic Hierarchy. I will present three phonological phenomena in the system bearing on the notion of phonological word in Arapaho: phonotactic constraints, the accent patterns, and two kinds of vowel harmony. These phenomena suggest that the domains of application of the phonological processes that are usually analyzed as belonging to the word-level appear to be “incompatible” in Arapaho.

ANTHONY YATES (University of California, Los Angeles)

On stress and reduplication in Cupeño

Previous analyses of Cupeño (Takic, Uto-Aztecan) partial reduplication differ in whether the reduplicant is analyzed as a prefix (Hill 2005) or an infix (Haynes 2007). This paper develops an optimality-theoretic atemplatic infixing analysis of partial reduplication, which accounts for both (i) variation in the amount of segmental material copied (C or CV; cf. Riggle 2006 on Pima) and (ii) consistent word-initial (/reduplicant) stress. I argue that this approach is more economical than the prefixing analysis and empirically superior to the templatic infixing analysis of Haynes (2007), which cannot account for certain TETU effects observed in the reduplicant.

RÉMI LAMARQUE (Laboratoire Parole et Langage)

Community- and individual-level variation in Japanese compound loanword formation

This presentation addresses the importance of community-level behaviors in the emergence of linguistic regularities. The results that are presented come from several studies on a loanword abbreviation process in Japanese. It appears that the recent regularization this process has gone through, observed in a corpus based study, has not yet been assimilated at an individual level. Thus, while attested forms tend toward more regularity, speakers show a high degree of variation when asked to create new abbreviations in an isolated, experimental environment. Those results underline the discrepancy between the emergence of regularities at individual and community levels.

Languages of the Americas I

MATTHEW TYLER (Yale University)

In Choctaw, everyone's a clitic

Choctaw has verbal morphology that could plausibly be analyzed as agreement or clitic doubling. I argue that all the morphemes in question are clitics, on the basis of two syntactic tests rooted in the notion that clitics should behave like pronominal arguments in A-positions. Firstly, each of the putative clitics participates in an alternation that resembles Romance clitic climbing. Secondly, the presence vs absence, and the location, of the clitic affects the availability of the preverb 'oklah', which associates with plural arguments. Specifically, I argue that 'oklah' must be c-commanded by a plural argument, which may be a clitic.

GESOEL ERNESTO RIBEIRO MENDES JUNIOR & RODRIGO RANERO (University of Maryland)

Adjunct extraction: a view from Mayan

Building on the proposals by Henderson (2008) and Can Pixabaj (2015), we analyze the nature of a postverbal fronting particle (FP) appearing upon A'-extraction of adjuncts in several Mayan languages (Tecpán Kaqchikel, Patzún Kaqchikel, K'iche' and Santiago Tz'utujil). Descriptively, we document micro-variation regarding the availability of the FP in each language; analytically, we entertain several hypotheses on the nature of the FP, showing that long-distance extraction and island effects show that the FP is the spell-out of the movement trace of the adjunct itself. Our work raises questions about the nature of successive cyclic movement and restrictions on extraction.

KSENIA BOGOLOMETS, PAULA FENGER, & ADRIAN STEGOVEC (University of Connecticut)

Being exceptional is important for the whole family: Agreement paradigms in Algonquian

Most Algonquian languages exhibit two distinct verbal agreement paradigms: one involving suffixes, the other involving both prefixes and suffixes (Conjunct and Independent). We focus on Arapaho: The environments where two paradigms occur in most Algonquian languages are reversed in Arapaho. The main claims of the paper are: (i) the Arapaho/Algonquian split is explained under an analysis where the alternation correlates to presence or absence of V-C movement (following Richards 2004); (ii) the distribution of Algonquian agreement paradigms mirrors that of Germanic V2. Importantly, (iii) the outliers in both groups (English & Arapaho) are exceptional in the same way.

Morphology I

BERNAT BARDAGIL-MAS (University of Groningen)

Two types of ergative case in Jê languages

In this talk I will address the morphological marking of direct cases in Jê languages. Although the discussion will be particularly focused on the Northern Jê branch, the goal is to also provide a complete overview of the entire family regarding the morphosyntax of case. I first describe the overt manifestation of case in the family and put forward a cross-linguistic comparative analysis. After presenting the phenomena as they appear superficially, I will explore an analysis based on different sources of ergative and absolutive case in which two different mechanisms coexisting in the family.

JESSE ZYMET (University of California, Los Angeles)

Opposite cooccurrence restrictions across domains and the domain generality bias

Mounting evidence suggests learners have a domain generality bias, preferring for phonological constraints to hold across domains (Martin 2011, Myers & Padgett 2014, Chong 2016). Recent work casts doubt on the productivity of Morphologically Derived Environment Effects (MDEEs) – alternations that lack counterpart phonotactic generalizations in the lexicon (Cho 2009, Chong 2016). This paper argues that Malagasy defies bias: corpus evidence reveals that backness dissimilation applies productively to suffixes, but roots display a moderately strong harmony preference. A MaxEnt system fed the data learns suffixal dissimilation and phonotactic harmony, but fails to generalize harmony and underpredict dissimilation rates (cf. Martin 2011).

HSIN-LUN HUANG (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Mandarin post-verbal NPs as a case of Pseudo-Incorporation

Unlike English, Mandarin allows non-referential bare NPs that do not involve functional projections or plural marking. When a post-verbal duration adverbial (henceforth DrP) is present, the bare NPs are restricted to occurring in the lowest position, i.e. to the right of the DrP, whereas DPs have to occur higher, i.e. to the left of the DrP. This paper argues that Mandarin post-verbal bare NPs are a case of pseudo-incorporation as Hindi non-Case-marked bare NP objects, and proposes an argument structure for Mandarin that tracks the positions of the bare (pseudo-incorporated) NPs and DPs relative to that of the DrP.

Pragmatics

AZAR MIRZAEI (University of Otago)

Psychological and Sociocultural Variation in Requests in Persian Dialogue

The study combines broad social differences, such as power and social distance, with individual psychological differences, particularly self-esteem, to study requests in Persian. Thirty-six Persian speakers participated in request open role-plays, which were analysed using a mixed methods approach. The scenarios differed by power and distance, and participants by self-esteem. Power and distance affected the number of requests, type of requests and number of supportive moves. Fairly stable individual differences may affect pragmatic language choices. A discursive analysis will also be presented to reveal not only difference between participants' interpretation, but also how participants may be questioning the norms follow.

LUKE FLEMING (University of Montreal)

Honorific Alignment and Pronominal Paradigm: Evidence from Mixtec, Santali, and Ainu

T-V distinctions in 2nd person pronouns stand at the intersection of what Comrie (1976) called the Speaker-Addressee and Speaker-Referent "axes of politeness." We look at systems where 'skewing' of the same number value has an honorific function across multiple persons. These data illustrate that in pronominal paradigms where honorific marking is elaborated beyond the 2nd person, pronominal paradigms are typically patterned dominantly either in terms of the Speaker-Referent alignment (associated with honorification in 2nd and 3rd persons, but not in the 1st) or—which is much more rare—in terms of a Speaker-Addressee alignment (1st and 2nd, but not 3rd).

LELIA GLASS (Stanford University)

Exploring the relation between argument structure and distributivity.

Which predicates can be understood distributively (inferred to be separately true of each member of a plural subject) or nondistributively (inferred to be true of a plural subject as a whole, but not each member separately), and why? Researchers agree that a predicate's (non)distributivity potential is grounded in world knowledge about the event it describes; but beyond that, distributivity tends to be stipulated. In this talk, I refine and derive an observation from Link 1983: that predicates built from many intransitive verbs are understood distributively, while predicates built from many transitive verbs can be understood nondistributively as well as distributively.

Language Contact II

JENELLE THOMAS (University of California, Berkeley)

Past tenses in contact in 18th and 19th century French and Spanish

I use a corpus of 18th and 19th century bilingual family letters from colonial Louisiana to investigate the effects of language contact on past tense forms in French and Spanish. Both languages have a synthetic and a periphrastic perfective past tense, but the distribution differs according to language and internal variation. Given that the formal similarities between the perfective tenses in French and Spanish makes transfer of foreign distribution patterns extremely likely, I explore cases of transfer and how it is conditioned by linguistic factors (e.g. temporal adverbs) as well as sociocultural factors such as the speakers' bilingual linguistic competence.

LUC BARONIAN (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi & Stanford) & ALICE TREMBLAY (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)

The morphological rise of fuckin'-insertion in Montreal French

Based on a webseries corpus in Montreal French (MF), our analysis shows that, in this language, fuckin' is at a stage of insertion immediately preceding infixation. Our examples show that fuckin' can be inserted between a first and last name, at the center of compounds, that fuckin' does not interrupt obligatory plural liaison and that it occurs even closer to the syntactic head than adjectives and clitic pronouns. However, no examples interrupt a morpheme. MF fuckin'-insertion is then really a prefixing strategy. We suggest that a similar prefixing strategy is still active in English to account for cases like un-fuckin'-believable.

MOIRA SALTZMAN (University of Michigan)

Contact effects and semantic extension in Jejueo dative case

Jejueo, the indigenous language of Jeju Island, South Korea, has 5,000 to 10,000 speakers located on Jeju and in a diasporic enclave in Osaka, Japan. Due to the linguistic and extralinguistic pressures of the contact environment, elements of Jejueo's syntax, morphology, phonology and lexicon are quickly being replaced by Korean. The intensity of contact with Korean differs, however, in the two speech communities of Jeju and Osaka, and 60 years of separation have led to separate clines of change. The purpose of this paper is to discuss current phonological and semantic innovations in the production of dative suffixes in Jejueo.

Morphology II

PAULA FENGER (University of Connecticut)

Two agreeing heads does not make you special: restrictions on person portmanteaux

In person portmanteaux agreement (PPA), one unsegmentable morpheme expresses features of more than one argument. Recent accounts (Georgi 2013, Woolford 2014) have argued that PPA requires special mechanisms like one probe agreeing with multiple goals or alignment-based restrictions. Data from 4 different families shows that their central predictions don't hold up to scrutiny. I argue that PPA languages consistently show evidence for two underlying agreement probes which optionally interact. Treating all PPA as morphologically derived from underlying transitive agreement configurations allows an account of PPA using only independently motivated mechanisms, thus affording an overall simplification of the theory of agreement.

ABIGAIL THORNTON (University of Connecticut)

Reduplicating Verbal Plurals Cross-Linguistically

Bobaljik & Harley (to appear) and Toosarvandini (to appear) have argued on the basis of verbal suppletion for participant number that root suppletion may be syntactically conditioned by a trigger that is outside of the word containing the suppletive root. I argue on cross-linguistic grounds that participant-number suppletion forms part of a broader phenomenon together with reduplication. Following Haji-Abdolhosseini, Massam, & Oda (2002), the larger pattern implicates support of a vP-internal number node that marks plural arguments and events, and allows for a stricter locality condition on root suppletion: the trigger is always a head in the complex X^0 .

JEFFREY PUNSKÉ (Southern Illinois University) & SCOTT JACKSON (University of Maryland)

The bifurcated nature of plural: Reconsidering evidence from English compounds

We argue against a general ban on plurals or plural morphology (regular or irregular) within compound modifiers in English. Instead, apparent restrictions are explained by semantic constraints imposed by distinct Num(ber) heads within nominal structure. The outer Num is the source of individuation, and the inner Num is the source of pluralness. Assuming an independently motivated structure of compounds, it follows that individuated interpretations are disallowed in the "modifying" element of compounds. This analysis further refines the role of derivational phases and functional heads within nominals, expanding on previous work by various authors who argue for a split Num head.

Phonetics

GAŠPER BEGUŠ (Harvard University)

Gradient Phonotactics against Naturalness

Naturalness in phonology and the problem of unnatural phonological alternations have long been widely discussed topics. Likewise, gradient phonotactic restrictions have received increased attention in the recent literature. To my knowledge, no current discussions concern *unnatural gradient phonotactics* (UGP) (gradient restrictions against universal phonetic tendencies). This paper aims to fill this gap: I present two cases in which gradient phonotactic restrictions on the lexicon operate in an unnatural direction – against universal phonetic tendencies –, show that gradience *can* be unnatural, explain the origins of unnaturalness, and discuss theoretical implications of UGP.

JENNIFER BELLIK (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Onset cluster repair in Turkish: an ultrasound study

In Turkish, onset clusters are reportedly repaired with an optional, harmonizing, epenthetic vowel (Clements & Sezer 1982, *inter alia*). This vowel differs systematically from epenthetic vowels in ways that suggest onset repair is phonetic intrusion, not phonological epenthesis. To test this hypothesis, I conduct a production study with six native Turkish speakers. I find that onset repair applies gradiently. Also, inserted vowels are shorter than underlying vowels, and their quality is generally schwa-like. Finally, the gestures that produce inserted vowels more closely resemble the gestures for insertionless clusters than the gestures for underlying vowels. These results support the intrusive hypothesis.

JUSTIN DAVIDSON (University of California, Berkeley)

Lateral Production in the Spanish of Catalan Bilinguals: Assessing Sociophonetic Variation in the Absence of a Discrete Dark-Light /l/ Boundary

Though the discrete opposition between light and dark laterals reflects distinct articulatory configurations most often correlated acoustically with F2, several recent studies suggest that lateral darkness is a gradient phenomenon. To problematize the notion of discrete lateral categories differentiated by gradient measures, the present study examines lateral production in Spanish-Catalan bilinguals whose two languages each are claimed to exhibit either a light or dark lateral. Our findings suggest that while the empirical classification of light and dark laterals with continuous measurements is by no means unproblematic, nuanced analyses of gradient F2 distributions nonetheless can be suggestive of discrete phonetic categories.

Languages of the Americas II

ROBERT LEWIS (University of Chicago)

There's no *mii* in Potawatomi: The diachronic nature of four discourse markers in the Ojibwe-Potawatomi branch

Fairbanks (2008, 2016), building on Rhodes (1979, 1998), has recently proposed that the Ojibwe particle *mii* is a discourse marker because of its deictic function (it also has vertical and aspectual functions) to relate the sentence it is contained in to a previous discourse. Yet, in Potawatomi, the language most closely related to Ojibwe, the particle is entirely absent. This leads us to ask whether Potawatomi lost *mii* or whether Ojibwe uniquely innovated it. I explore the similarities and differences between the functions and form of *mii* in Ojibwe and Potawatomi, and provide evidence that supports that Ojibwe has uniquely innovated *mii*.

EDWIN KO (The Language Conservancy)

Diagnosing Non-Promotional "Passives" in Aleut

Non-promotional passives, whereby subjects become suppressed (or demoted) and objects remain in-situ, have been the center of discussions regarding the true nature of these constructions (i.e. passives or actives with a phonologically null but syntactically active *pro*) from a variety of languages including Irish (McCloskey 2007), Icelandic, Ukrainian/Polish (Maling & Sigurjónsdóttir 2002), and Northern Pomo (O'Connor & Maling 2014). By employing a handful of diagnostics proposed by Maling & Sigurjónsdóttir (2002), I provide evidence that non-promotional "passives" in Aleut, a highly endangered language of Alaska, are in fact actives, and not passives as have been traditionally described.

Syntax II

JESSICA HARMON (University of Southern California)

Simultaneous articulation as a window into structure: non-manual negation as explicit scope marking in ASL

The relationship between hierarchical syntactic structure and the phonetic surface form is one of the most crucial relationships in linguistics. American Sign Language (ASL) uses simultaneous articulation, offering a unique window into the structure and mechanism of linearization of negation. In ASL, scope is explicitly marked with a simultaneous morpheme, providing evidence for the structure of NegP that is impossible to see in a spoken language where only the head of negation is overtly marked. In this work I determine the articulatory timing of non-manual negation in ASL to gain a better understanding of the syntactic scope of negation.

WILLIAM SALMON (University of Minnesota)

Meaning and Use of Negative Inversions in Texan and African American English

This paper considers the Negative Inversion (NI) construction in Texan and African American Englishes, suggesting a constructional rather than movement account of the sentence. The paper also explores a diachronic relationship between NIs and Modal-Existential (ME) constructions, arguing that NIs are essentially truncated MEs. This claim is supported by survey data, and it provides motivation for the definiteness effects that are frequently noted with respect to NIs. The paper argues finally that NIs are not semantically emphatic, as is often claimed, but instead are sociolinguistic markers, with emphatic effects best understood as being derived via Gricean reasoning.

IAN MICHALSKI (Indiana University)

The case of bilingual verbs and their objects: A syntactic analysis of dative/accusative case-marking and Hacer + MayaV in Yucatan Spanish

The present study analyzes the bilingual complex predicate “Hacer + V” in Yucatán Spanish where the secondary verbal element is a lexical verb root of Yucatek Maya. Drawing from work by Balam (2015) on “hacer + V” in Belize which found a wide range of syntactic verb types for this structure, this project analyzes observed case-marking alternations where monotransitive verbs are syntactically marked as ditransitive with dative case-marked clitic pronouns. Drawing from small corpus of data gleaned from Twitter as well as responses from a written contextualized task, the role of transitivity, lexical semantics and individual lexical items are considered.

Prosody

SUNWOO JEONG (Stanford University) & CLEO CONDORAVDI (Stanford University)

Imperatives with downstepped level terminal contours (*H !H-L%)

We address the functional heterogeneity of imperatives and its interaction with intonation. We introduce a new type of intonation, the downstepped level terminal contour (H*!H-L%; henceforth DLT). Using imperatives with the same content but varying the context, we show experimentally that DLT is systematically associated with imperative uses that cut across the traditionally recognized illocutionary distinctions. DLT is always incompatible with certain uses, such as orders and offers, whereas its felicity with other uses is context-dependent. For instance, DLT is preferred with well-wish and mnemonic imperatives in some contexts but becomes infelicitous in other contexts while content and illocutionary force remain the same.

YU-YIN HSU (Hong Kong Polytechnic U.)

Prosody and Corrective Focus within the Nominal Domain of Mandarin Chinese

This study reports results from a speech production experiment to investigate how focus domain interacts, in terms of prosodic realization, with syntactic position (subject vs. object). Each target consists of a number, a classifier, and a noun all with the same tone; examples of each of the 4 lexical tones (high, rising, low, and falling) were created for 4 testing conditions: corrective, new, all-new, and old information. Over all, focus on numeral showed significantly lengthened duration, higher intensity, and larger F0 range. Corrective focus showed clearer post focal compression in all data except for tone 3.

RIKKER DOCKUM (Yale University)

Prosodic context in computational modeling of tone: citation tones vs. running speech

This paper examines how contextual variables can explain the significant gap in performance for unsupervised modeling of tones in Tai Khamti [ISO 639-3: kht] spoken in Myanmar. Two corpora were extracted from citation tones and tones in running speech in order to assess the utility and limitations of these methods. Taking native judgments as ground truth, current results show high precision on citation tones, between 0.93 and 1.0, in three of the four expected tonal categories, as well as recall 0.79-0.86 in all four. Tones in sentential contexts showed precision just 0.28-0.62, with recall between 0.21 and 0.63.

Undergraduate Poster Session

JONATHAN DYER (University of Pittsburgh) & ANA-MARIA OLTETEANU (SFB-TR8 Spatial Cognition, Bremen Universität)

Exploring adaptive answer strategies for and computational generation of creativity test queries

Various tests are used to gauge human creative thinking skills, including the Remote Associates Test. A computational solver of RAT queries has been implemented, which utilized a linguistic network approach over a large knowledge base to converge on a plausible solution; results correlated significantly with human performance. This approach has also been reverse engineered to generate new effective RAT queries. When testing participants with difficult queries, a pattern of adaptive solution became apparent, which provides insights into strategies employed by natural cognitive systems in the face of difficult creativity tasks, or when the agent has incomplete or insufficient knowledge.

LYDIA FELICE (McGill University)

The Case for KP: An Analysis of the Free State and Construct State in Kabyle Berber

In Kabyle, nominals may appear in the Free State (1) or Construct State (2). Free State nominals are characterized by presence of the prefix *a-*. Construct State nominals lack this prefix.

(1) t-a-qcic-t	(2) t-qcic-t
F-FS-child-F.Sg	F-CS.child-F.Sg
'girl'	'girl'

I assume that the Free State morpheme is an intrinsic case marker occupying K0. Nominals in the Construct State are DPs that must be licensed structural case, while nominals in the Free State are KPs that receive case from the FS morpheme *a-*. I propose that treating the FS vowel as K0 accounts for the full distribution of Free State and Construct State nominals.

MINJUNG KIM & SOO-HWAN LEE (Sogang University)

Passive Suppletion of *mac-* 'be hit' in Korean

This work focuses on analyzing the Korean verb, *mac-* 'to be hit', which is the suppletive passive form of *ttayli-* 'to hit', within the framework of Distributed Morphology (Halle & Marantz 1993). In this regard, we present the morphology-syntax mismatch between *mac-* and the usual *i/hi/li/ki-* type of passive forms used in Korean: *mac-* and the *i/hi/li/ki-* type of passive forms show the same syntactic patterns, whereas they are realized in distinct morphological structures. With the goal of explaining this mismatch, we provide a postsyntactic morphological operation known as fusion proposed by Halle & Marantz (1993).

ANNY LEI (Carleton College)

Japanese Relative Clauses: no as a “Puppet” Head Noun

Tsujimura (1996) reported that there are three types of relative clauses in Japanese, externally-headed clauses with or without gaps and internally-headed clauses. Despite this general claim, I propose that Japanese actually only has two types of relative clauses. The internally-headed clauses and externally-headed clauses without gaps should be grouped into one type of relative clause because of their similar syntactic structures. I argue that the particle *no* acts as a “puppet” head noun in an internally-headed relative clause.

CHRISTOPHER MENDOZA (Macalester College)

Linguística Marícona: Homophobic Slurs, Reclamation & Emotional Impact on U.S. Queer Cubanxs

Previous research on swear-taboo words in bilinguals shows that they affirm “ingroup membership” and aid in definitive identity constructions (Dewaele 2004). Equal or near-equivalent Spanish/English bilingualism in Miami-area Cubans provides a population of queer subjects with the ability to frequently code switch between both languages. This study makes use of structured interviews with 7 Miami Cuban queer-identified men who rank their emotional reaction to homophobic language in English and Cuban Spanish on a modified likert scale. The emotional reaction data is analyzed to identify the power dynamics and social pressures at play behind the populations using English and Spanish homophobic slurs and their emotional impact on queer Cuban male identity.

SARAH MIHUC (McGill University)

Effects of Focus on Word Order in Kabyle Berber

A variety of word orders are attested in Kabyle Berber; changes in word order have previously been explained as related to focus and topic in Berber (Mettouchi 2008). In order to precisely test the relationship between focus and word order, I present an experiment based on Calhoun’s (2015) experiment on Samoan focus and word order. Speakers were shown illustrations of events, and were asked to answer questions about them. The questions have answers with six different types of focus. Thus, the answers to each question type show which word order is associated with which type(s) of focus in Kabyle Berber.

JUSTIN ROYER (Concordia University)

Nominal and numeral classifiers in Chuj (Mayan)

This poster explores the rich classifier system of Chuj, an understudied Q’anjob’alan Mayan language spoken in Guatemala. Chuj features both noun and numeral classifiers. I show that the appearance of numeral classifiers is governed by numbers, and that noun classifiers are used to mark referentiality. Noun classifiers can also act as referential pronouns. This has important consequences for Chuj’s binding conditions, namely that these pronouns/classifiers can only surface in referential contexts and critically not as variables in the scope of quantifiers. Finally, this poster describes these virtually undocumented systems of classification and discusses some of the theoretical implications of these systems and their interaction.

JAMES SMITH (Carleton College)

Possession in Minangkabau

Current theories (e.g. Simpson 2005, Loewen 2011, Jeoung 2016) about the syntax of possession in Indonesian languages vary widely. This study attempts to account for a specific aspect of possession in a number of these languages—namely the co-occurrence of demonstratives and possessors—using data from Minangkabau, an understudied language from western Sumatra. Although there have been a few descriptive studies of Minangkabau DPs (e.g. Marnita 2016), there have been no analyses proposed for possession in this language. Therefore, I demonstrate that current theories for possession in Indonesian-type languages can effectively be extended to Minangkabau, with certain key adaptations.

RACHEL SOO & PHILLIP MONAHAN (University of Toronto)

Language Exposure Modulates the Role of Tone in Perception and Long-Term Memory: Evidence from Cantonese Native and Heritage Speakers

Little is known about how heritage speakers (HS) of tone-languages encode tonal contrasts in their L1. We tested Cantonese native speakers (NS) and HS using a medium-distance repetition priming (MDRP) paradigm, and a tone discrimination and production experiment. In the MDRP, participants made a lexical decision to Cantonese non-/words which were repeated or followed by their corresponding minimal pair 8-20 trials later. Results from these three experiments suggest that 1) HS may not possess robust tone cues in long-term memory, 2) contour is more robust than pitch in differentiating tone, and 3) language background has little effect on tone production.

NICHOLAS TWINER (University of Georgia)

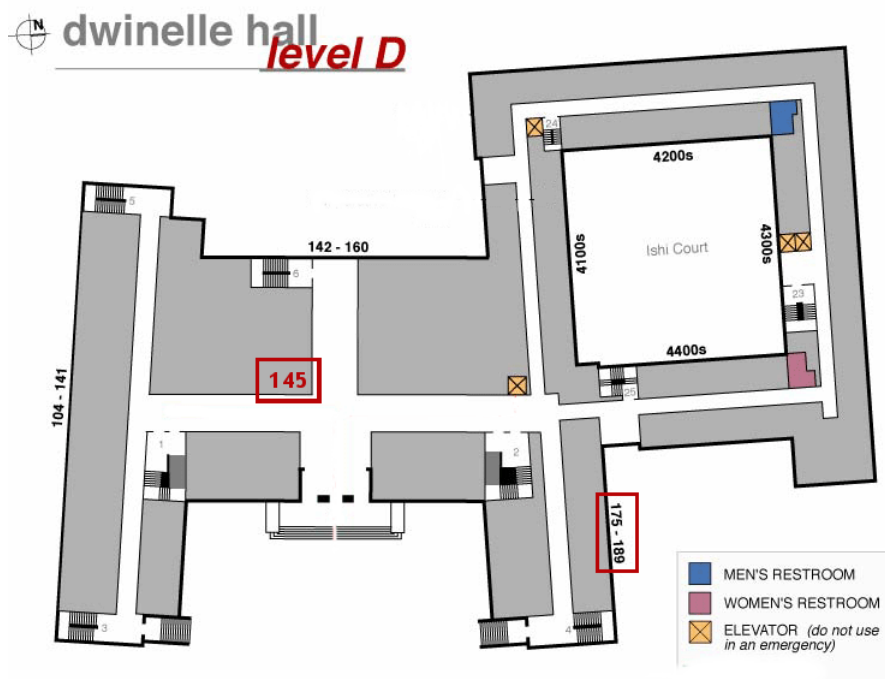
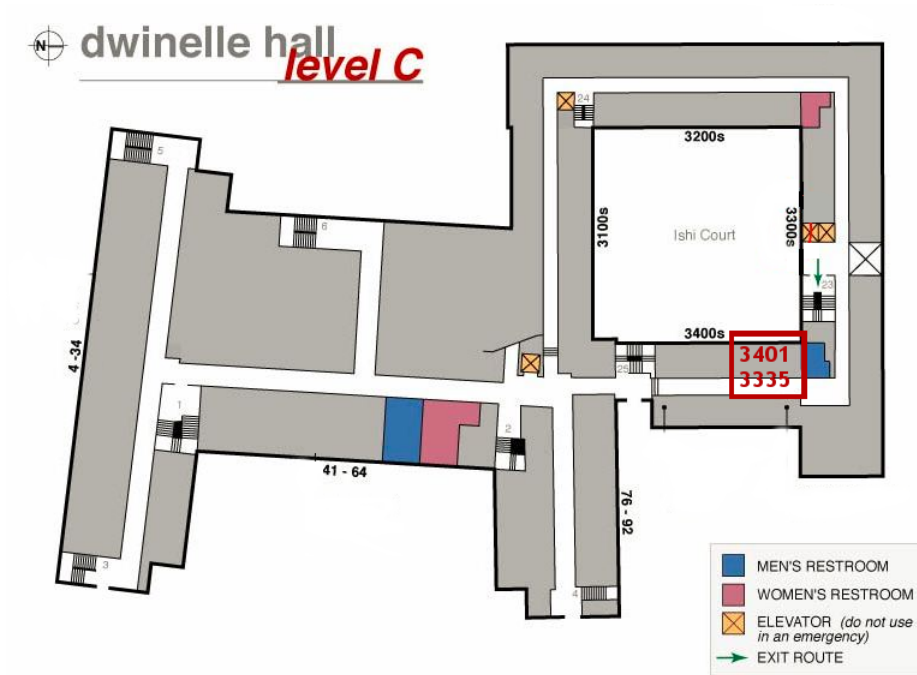
Subject Co-referential Applicatives in Southern English

My poster explores case assignment possibilities for applicative arguments in English (see Bosse 2015). In particular, I look at the Southern English's Co-Referential (SCR) applicative and ditransitive constructions. SCR applicatives (I shot me a deer) do not connote possession or benefaction and only occur in the active voice. The case structure is hard to determine, but it is clear that the applicative argument requires an additional SCR feature on Voice to ensure its distribution. Further, I explore Woolford's (2006) notion of lexical case in the case checking of ditransitive verbs' direct object as they cannot receive structural case.

Conference Venue



The talks in MLK (the Martin Luther King Student Center) will take place in the Tilden Room, on the 5th floor. On Saturday and Sunday, access to Dwinelle will be restricted to the main doors on the east side of the building. BLS Volunteers and Organizers with name badges are happy to assist you with directions.



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Nearby Dining and Attractions

Below are listed restaurants, cafes and bars around campus. There are many more options around Berkeley than what is listed here, and please feel free to ask any of the BLS Committee for recommendations. In general, you will find many options down Telegraph Avenue, just south of campus, and to the west of campus around Center Street, Oxford Street and Shattuck Avenue. Both areas are a short walk from Dwinelle.

Restaurants

West of campus (towards BART/downtown)

Alborz: 2142 Center St
Angeline's Louisiana Kitchen: 2261 Shattuck Ave
Brazil Cafe: 2161 University Ave (no indoor seating)
Bobby G's Pizzeria: 2072 University Ave
Cancun: 2134 Allston Way
Crunch: 2144 Center St
Gather: 2200 Oxford St
Herbivore: 2451 Shattuck Ave (vegetarian/vegan)
House of Curries: 2520 Durant Ave
Jayakarta: 2026 University Ave (closed Monday)
Long Life Vegi House: 1725 University Ave (vegetarian/vegan)
Lucky House Thai Cuisine: 2140 University Ave
Mount Everest Restaurant: 2598 Telegraph Ave
Namaste Madras Cuisine: 2323 Shattuck Ave
Plátano Salvadoran Cuisine: 2042 University Ave
Revival Bar + Kitchen: 2102 Shattuck Ave (closed Monday, dinner only)
Saigon Express: 2045 Shattuck Ave
Saturn Cafe: 2175 Allston Way (vegetarian/vegan)
Sliver Pizzeria: 2132 Center St
Suya African Caribbean Grill: 2130 Oxford St

South of campus

Berkeley Thai House: 2511 Channing Way
Joshu-Ya: 2441 Dwight Way
Smart Alec's: 2355 Telegraph Ave
Tacos Sinaloa: 2384 Telegraph Ave
Thai Noodle 2: 2426 Telegraph Ave

North of campus

Celia's Mexican: 1841 Euclid Ave (closed Sunday)
Cheeseboard Pizza: 1512 Shattuck Ave (closed Sunday, Monday)
Cha-Ya: 1686 Shattuck Ave (vegetarian/vegan)
La Val's Pizza: 1834 Euclid Ave
Le Petit Cochon: 1801 Shattuck Avenue
Nefeli Cafe: 1854 Euclid Ave

Cafes

On campus

Equator Coffees and Teas (MLK Student Union Building, closed Sunday)

Free Speech Movement Cafe (Moffitt Undergraduate Library)

West of campus

85C Bakery Cafe: 21 Shattuck Ave

Peet's: 2255 Shattuck Ave

Starbucks: 2128 Oxford St

Yali's Cafe: 1920 Oxford St

South of campus

Cafe Milano: 2522 Bancroft Way

Caffe Strada: 2300 College Ave

Lindgren's Coffee & Café: 2120 Dwight Way

Musical Offering: 2430 Bancroft Way (no wifi)

North of campus

Brewed Awakening: 1807 Euclid Ave

Guerilla Cafe: 1620 Shattuck Ave Nefeli Cafe: 1854 Euclid Ave

Philz Coffee: 1600 Shattuck Ave

Bars

On campus

The Bear's Lair (Lower Sproul Plaza, 2495 Bancroft Way)

West of campus

Comal: 2020 Shattuck Ave

Eureka!: 2068 Center St

Jupiter: 2181 Shattuck Ave

Spats: 1974 Shattuck Ave

Triple Rock Brewery and Alehouse: 1920 Shattuck Ave

Tupper & Reed: 2271 Shattuck Ave

South of campus

Freehouse: 2700 Bancroft Way (closed Sunday)

Henry's: 2600 Durant Ave (Durant Hotel)

Pappy's Grill and Sports Bar: 2367 Telegraph Ave

North of campus

Daily Pint: 1828 Euclid Ave

Copy Shops

Copy Central: 510-848-8649 Mon-Fri 8-8 Sat 10-6 Sun 10-7

Krishna Copy: 510-540-5959 Mon-Fri 8-6 Sat 9:30-6 Sun closed

Metro Publishing: 510-644-1999 Mon-Fri 10-6 Sat 11-4 Sun closed

Zee Zee Copy: 510-705-8411 Mon-Fri 8:30-7 Sat 10-6 Sun 10-7

Bookstores

Moe's: 2476 Telegraph Ave

Half Price Books: 2036 Shattuck Ave

University Press Books: 2430 Bancroft Way

