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Foreword

This special issue of *Jezikoslovlje* consists of a selection of papers presented at SinFonIJA 10. The tenth conference on Syntax, Phonology and Language Analysis (SinFonIJA 10) was held together with *Resolving Conflicts Across Borders* (RCAB) on 20–24 October, 2017 at the Center for Advanced Academic Studies (CAAS) in Dubrovnik, Croatia. The conference was organised as part of the project *Coordinated Research of Experimental Morphosyntax of South Slavic Languages* (EMSS) in collaboration with one of the project partners, the University of Zagreb, Croatia. SinFonIJA is an annual linguistic conference organised in the area of two former countries – the Austro-Hungarian empire and Yugoslavia – spanning a wide range of themes in all areas of formal linguistics. SinFonIJA was previously organized in Nova Gorica (SinFonIJA 1 – 2008), Sarajevo (SinFonIJA 2 – 2009), Novi Sad (SinFonIJA 3 – 2010), Budapest (SinFonIJA 4 – 2011), Vienna (SinFonIJA 5 – 2012), Niš (SinFonIJA 6 – 2013), Graz (SinFonIJA 7 – 2014), Ljubljana (SinFonIJA 8 – 2015), and Brno (SinFonIJA 9 – 2016).

The guest editors of this issue are partners on the EMSS project led by Andrew Nevins (University College London), who organized the two conferences RCAB and SinFonIJA 10. Selected papers from the RCAB section of the joint conference have just appeared as a special issue of *Glossa* 3(1): *Special Collection* "Resolving conflicts within and across modules".

This special issue of *Jezikoslovlje* covers a wide range of linguistic topics, methodologies, and languages. Seven theoretically-oriented papers present a removal account of recursive features in English analytic comparatives, a reanalysis of Hungarian clausal structure with focal *only*, object marking in Swahili as motivated by information structure, the unification of affix stacking phenomena exemplified by the person feature in Balkan and Romance languages, the syntactic

symmetry of disjunction and conjunction under agreement, a hierarchical analysis of modal auxiliaries in Croatian and a pragmasemantic representation of imperatives in Hungarian. The papers are organized alphabetically.

The paper *Unmerging analytic comparatives* by **Karen De Clercq** and **Guido Vanden Wyngaerd** looks at the internal structure of the English analytic comparative marker *more*, arguing that it spells out nearly all the features of a gradable adjective. The authors argue that, when this marker is merged with an adjective in the positive degree, it creates a situation of feature recursion or overlap, where *more* duplicates certain features also present in the modified adjective. The authors argue that such overlap must be disallowed on principle and that this follows from a restriction against overlapping derivations. In order to achieve nonoverlapping derivations, an Unmerge operation may remove previously created structure.

In the paper *Similar intentions with different underlying wishes: Intensional profiles of imperatives in Hungarian* **Judit Kleiber** investigates imperative sentence types in Hungarian focusing on the pragmasemantic contribution of discourse markers. The paper follows Lauer (2013) in assuming that sentence types can be associated with conventions of use. The aim of the paper is to explain how the addition of extra elements can specify the domain defined by the generalized pragmasemantic representation of imperatives.

M. Rita Manzini argues in her paper *Possessive pronouns as oblique DPs: linkers and affix stacking* that in many familiar European languages possessive pronouns that agree in φ-features with their head noun are genitive pronouns, endowed with an extra φ-features set. The paper expresses the formal basis for this unification as the Stacking Generalization and applies this analysis to possessive pronouns in Balkan and Romance languages. The paper shows that 1/2P pronouns present a richer stacking structure than their 3P counterparts and links this to a more general split between the 1st /2nd persons and 3rd, which correlates, among others, with different case and agreement alignments.

The paper titled *Object agreement in Swahili is topic agreement* by **Johannes Mursell** discusses object marking in the Bantu language Swahili and argues that it is the information structural status of the object that determines the presence of the object marker. If the object is Given, the object agreement marker is present. This is derived via assuming the presence of a Topic head in the left periphery of the *v*P, in which a topic feature is bundled with phi-features.

In the paper *Feature resolution, feature conflicts and the structure of* either ... or **Peter Smith, Beata Moskal, Katharina Hartmann,** and **Zheng Shen** discuss the

asymmetry in agreement between conjunction and disjunction, and possible reasons that underlie the lack of resolved agreement in disjunctions as compared to conjunctions. They provide evidence from agreement that disjunction sentences are not derived through local agreement and ellipsis, and argue in favour of a syntactic symmetry between conjunctions and disjunctions by showing that resolved agreement is present in some disjunctions.

In the paper *Postverbal-only focus as evidence for biclausal structure in Hungarian* **Krisztina Szécsényi** examines the position of focused constituents in Hungarian. Since postverbal focus is typically only possible in multiple focus constructions, in the presence of a preverbal focus, this paper analyses constructions with only postverbal focus as underlyingly biclausal constructions, where the postverbal focus is actually in the preverbal position in a non-finite clause. This analysis makes it possible to account for other constructions with covert modal meanings in a more principled manner as well.

In her paper *Semantic restrictions on modal auxiliary combinations: Evidence from Croatian double modal constructions* **Ana Werkmann Horvat** shows interesting restrictions on the use of stacked modal auxiliaries using Croatian data. The result of the study is a hierarchical analysis which regards modal force and flavour as crucial factors in semantic restrictions under which modal auxiliaries combine. Data shows that epistemics can embed non-epistemics, but not vice versa, while within modals of the same flavour necessity scopes over possibility.

We would like to thank the presenters at the SinFonIJA 10 conference, the audience, annonymous reviewers, and the editor-in-chief of *Jezikoslovlje*, who helped us put this special issue together.

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