

Editorial

The editors are pleased to welcome you to second issue of the sixth volume of FULL, an open access international journal providing a platform for linguistic research on modern and older Finno-Ugric or other Uralic languages and dialects. FULL publishes comparative research as well as research on single languages, including comparison of just Uralic languages or comparison across family lines. We encourage both formal linguistic submissions and empirically oriented contributions.

The first article in this issue is by Pauli Brattico, who writes “I will attempt to present a systematic and comprehensive typology of control relations and controlled null subjects in Finnish. The descriptive theory explains how the two types of null subjects are licensed, what their control properties are, and what kinds of null subjects there are in this language. All control constructions in Finnish, both finite and non-finite, are discussed, categorized and explained by a few empirical generalizations.” One of the claims is that morphological agreement plays an even more crucial role in the system than what is widely assumed in current syntactic theory.

The second paper is by Judit Farkas, Veronika Szabó and Gábor Alberti. Their study explores the scope interpretation of noun phrase internal and noun phrase external universally quantified dependents of the noun head in Hungarian, including the notorious extracted possessors. While the scope of the major constituents of the sentence is a well-studied area of the Hungarian syntax–semantics interface, scope-taking by dependents of nouns has not been investigated in detail. In order to explain the observed range of noun phrase internal scope options, the authors propose a syntactic representation that integrates essentially morphology-based approaches to the Hungarian noun phrase with a cartographic split DP analysis. External-scope taking is accounted for by a Selkirk–Höhle-style mechanism of feature percolation and it is argued that certain discontinuous noun phrases are derived by remnant movement.

The third paper, by David Ogren, is on aspect and object case variation in Estonian *da*-infinitives. The reason for the focus on *da*-infinitives is that the notorious variation between the total and partial object case is less consistent there than in finite clauses. On the basis of corpus data, the variation between the object cases is depicted “as a case of competing motivations, where some elements of the sentence support the use of the total object and others the use of the partial object”. The notion that partitive is the default case is shown to play an important role.

In addition the issue includes a review by Tamás Halm of the book titled *Approaches to Hungarian* Vol. 15. *Papers from the 2015 Leiden Conference*, edited by Harry van der Hulst and Anikó Lipták and published by John Benjamins.

We take this opportunity to thank the anonymous reviewers who generously lent their time and expertise to FULL.

Our publications can be freely accessed and downloaded without any need for prior registration. At the same time, those who register, or have already registered, are provided with the benefit of getting notified of new issues, calls, etc. via email.

FULL welcomes manuscripts from all the main branches of linguistics, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, employing a diachronic or synchronic perspective, as well as from first language acquisition and psycholinguistics. Whatever the theoretical or empirical orientation of the contributions may be, our leading principle is to maintain the highest international standards.

The Editors