Editorial

The editors are pleased to welcome you to the second issue of the eighth 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 present issue contains two research articles. The first contribution is by Pauli Brattico, who re-examines the issue of free word order in Finnish. The article reviews and compares three existing hypotheses concerning the origin of the phenomenon: the nonconfigurationality hypothesis, according to which the Finnish clause is not hierarchically structured; the movement hypothesis, according to which the wide range of constituent order permutations are produced by syntactic movements; and the adjunction hypothesis, according to which thematic arguments can be freely attached in phrase structure as adjuncts. The author argues for a hybrid model, according to which word order in the clause results from both movement and adjunction. In this model, while operator positions are targeted by movement operations, nonsubject topicalization and post-verbal word order are accounted for by adjunction.

The second research article, by Ánges Bende-Farkas, is a case study of the grammaticalization of an adjective *egész* 'entire, whole' into a maximality operator, a determiner with universal-like quantificational force, in different varieties of Hungarian. According to the author's portrayal, the grammaticalisation process of *egész* involved several types of changes, some of which are exclusive to Csángó and Transylvanian regional dialects of Hungarian. In Old Hungarian, *egész* combines with abstract nouns, and nouns denoting collective entities. In late Old Hungarian and in early Middle Hungarian, these expressions are reinterpreted as applying 'pointwise' to each member of the collective entity. In Csángó and Transylvanian dialects this construal is then extended to count nouns. It is in these varieties that the determiner *egész* can be preceded by a definite article and can be used as a full DP, meaning 'all (from a given set)'. If in this construction *egész* receives an adverbial suffix, it yields the meaning 'all from a given set'. The paper is a richly illustrated, insightful guide through these grammaticalization pathways.

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