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Preface

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This issue of *Linguistica Brunensia* was conceived with the idea to explore the structure of various expressions in natural language from the formal perspective. The presented papers investigate topics in syntax and morphology some of which are also related to the syntax/semantics interface. Empirically, they cover linguistic phenomena in Baltic, Celtic, Finno-Ugric, Germanic, Slavic, and East-Asian languages.

Hideki Kishimoto contributes to the study of Exceptional Case Marking (ECM) constructions. Based on the novel evidence from Japanese, he argues that in ECM constructions where the CP is projected in the embedded clause, the embedded subject undergoes A-movement to the Spec position of the embedded CP. Importantly, it is claimed that it appears in a position that is sufficiently high to be case-licensed by the matrix predicate.

Mark Newson and **Krisztina Szécsényi** examine case alternations in Hungarian. Specifically, they analyze the distribution of nominative and dative DPs which alternate in a number of syntactic constructions, e.g., in possessive DPs. They present novel data that are challenging for the standard theory where cases are licensed by heads. Their main claim is that dative is the unmarked case of the unmarked case domain.

Jeffrey Keith Parrott investigates morphosyntactic issues regarding possessive DPs and coordination. In particular, he examines coordinated pronominal possessors in English and develops an analysis that attempts to account for their morphological shape. The proposal is grounded in the Distributed Morphology framework. The core idea is that English possessives are exponents of the functional category D with a syntactic feature [Poss] that is interpretable at both interfaces.

Finally, **Andrew Murphy** explores syntactic phenomena concerning mismatches in active/passive voice. The evidence comes from sluicing with active impersonal antecedents in Polish, Irish, and Estonian. In passive-like active impersonal constructions in those languages, a voice mismatch between an ellipsis site and its antecedent is impossible. The paper proposes an extension of the syntactic identity approach that would account for the data.

To conclude, we would like to thank the authors for their contributions as well as the two anonymous reviewers of each article for their efforts and help. We hope that the readers will find the papers interesting and inspiring. Enjoy!

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(guest editors)