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## A WORD FROM THE EDITORS

This issue of *Fluminensia* is dedicated to grammar and communication. Our goal was to focus on different approaches to grammar with respect to their relation to the use of language, with special emphasis on Structuralist/formal, functional and cognitive approaches to grammar. We also thought that it would be interesting to tackle the relations between certain grammatical categories and communication, with special emphasis on those grammatical categories which are particularly relevant for communication, such as: the category of person, modality, directives, questions, statements, etc. The relationship between sentence and utterance types was also an area of particular interest, as well as the non-constituent parts of sentences, that is, utterances (in particular elements that express modality, statements, particles, exclamations, cases and structures that consist of prepositions and cases and that are pragmatic in their nature). One of our goals was also to include papers on speech acts, that is, on participants in the communication process, on contextual preconditions for certain syntactic structures, on ways of expressing politeness, respect, forms of address, etc. The issues of the relation between text and discourse, typology of discourse, communicative practice and discourse community (i.e. a group of people that share the same types of discourse), communicative purpose and text genres, the relation between the use and the (codified) norm, the relation between communication and gender, social or professional differentiation of language, etc., also fall under this category.

This wide array of topics is presented through thirteen scientific papers written in Croatian and English by seventeen authors from Croatia, Poland and Austria.

As is appropriate, this issue opens with a text that presents contemporary (functional) grammatical approaches in a very systematic and informative way: *Formalno i funkcionalno u jeziku: Sistemska funkcionalna gramatika u odnosu na ostale funkcionalne gramatike i kognitivnolingvističke pristupe (Formal and functional in language: Systemic functional grammar in relation to other functional and cognitive grammars)*. Although Mirjana Borucinsky and Sandra Tominac Coslovich focus on one model of traditional functional grammars, i.e. systemic functional grammar (Halliday 1985, 1994, Halliday and Matthiessen 2004, Fawcett 2010), this model is presented in relation to other traditional functional theories – Functional grammar (Dik 1989, 1991), Role and Reference grammar (Foley and Van Valin 1984, Van Valin and LaPolla 1997), West Coast Functionalism (Givón 1995, 2001, Hopper 1987, 1992, Hopper and Thompson 1984), and in relation to the cognitive linguistic approach (the so-called non-traditional functionalism), in particular in relation to the Construction grammar (Lakoff 1987, Fillmore and Kay 1993, Kay and Fillmore 1999, Goldberg 2006, Michaelis and Lambrecht 1996, Croft 2001).

In her paper *Odnos rečeničnog modusa i implikatura* (*The relation between the sentence mode and implicature*) Nikolina Palašić raises a very interesting issue of the relation between the sentence type (as a morphosyntactic category), sentence mode (as a semantic correlate of the sentence type) and illocution (as a pragmatic correlate of the sentence type). She focuses on the issue of (non)existence of a relation between the sentence mode and implicatures. By adopting a stance that this relation does exist, the author establishes that it is by no means simple to provide arguments for such a stance. She warns that conversational implicatures cannot be directly derived from the sentence mode. Instead, we first have to see what illocutionary force has been realised by a particular sentence mode in a speech act and only then can we assign it an implicature. Contrary to this, when we are trying to draw conclusions about conventional implicatures, this 'roundabout' way of contextual inclusion is not necessary, because conventional implicatures can be understood on the basis of the semantics of individual parts of sentences.

The next three papers are written from the perspective of cognitive linguistics.

In the context of the theoretical setting that postulates that communicative needs encourage the development of new grammatical categories, Maja Brala-Vukanović focuses on the paradigm of demonstratives in Croatian in her paper *Communication and grammaticalization. The case of (Croatian) demonstratives*. The author analyzes the relation between the pointing gesture and shared attention on the one hand, and between the pointing gesture and the demonstratives as 'pointing words' on the other. In the second part of her paper the author offers a systematization of the complex paradigm of demonstratives (demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative adjectives and adverbs, demonstrative particles) in the Croatian language.

In the text titled *O prezentativno-demonstrativnim funkcijama medijalnoga oblika to u konstrukcijama s bezličnim glagolima* (*On the functions of the presentative demonstrative to in Croatian impersonal constructions*) Branimir Belaj and Goran Tanacković Faletar explore to what extent structures with verbs which designate different meteorological phenomena and which include the presentative demonstrative 'to' are analogous to structures that are described as *setting-subject* constructions in the framework of cognitive grammar, with the setting profiled as the clausal figure instead of some element of the argument structure.

In the paper titled *Metonymic chains and synonymy* Mario Brdar analyzes conceptual metonymy PLACE FOR INSTITUTION, that is, its subtypes CAPITAL FOR GOVERNMENT and COUNTRY FOR GOVERNMENT in parallel English, German, Croatian and Hungarian corpora. The author advocates a holistic approach to the study of metonymy which includes the study of authentic examples found in discourse. Thanks to the application of this holistic approach, the author finds, among other things, that the differences in the use of the analysed types and subtypes of metonymy in the languages included in the study are motivated by different cultural, conceptual and discourse factors.

Mihaela Matešić and Danijela Marot Kiš, co-authors of the paper titled *Pragmatika gramatičkih oblika: morfološka i sintaktička sredstva kao načini za iskazivanje uljudnosti* (*Pragmatics of grammatical forms: Morphological and syntactic means in the service of expressing politeness*), have chosen the (pragma)linguistic theory of politeness as their theoretical framework. They focus on the phenomenon of verbal (linguistic) politeness in the context of pragmatic competence (as an element of communicative competence) which assumes that the speaker is able to choose appropriate expressive means in various linguistic situations. Naturally, as a pragmatic phenomenon, politeness (and the ways in which it is expressed) is determined by the society, and therefore the theory of (linguistic) politeness focuses, among other things, on the typology of linguistic means that express politeness in various languages. As a result of this, the rest of the paper deals with the analysis of the means and methods used to express politeness in the Croatian language.

In her paper *Utjecaj uvjeta sročnosti na izbor sročnosnih obrazaca* (*The impact of agreement conditions on the choice of agreement patterns*) Tatjana Pišković concludes that the choice of the agreement pattern in Croatian is primarily influenced by the grammatical categories of the controller (gender, number and person), and less frequently by some other factors such as word order and animacy. The author pays particular attention to the mentioned factors. She also finds that the word order directly influences the choice of the agreement pattern in quite a number of cases and that this choice is also facilitated by animate controllers that precede their targets.

Ivana Matas Ivanković and Goranka Blagus Bartolec, in their text titled *Subjekt u hrvatskim poslovicama* (*Subjects in Croatian proverbs*), first write about the syntactic properties of proverbs and determine that they are declarative sentences in the majority of cases, but also that they are frequently quotes of sorts that the speaker uses as fixed expressions and fits them into a concrete text, that is, into a communicative situation. In the remaining part of the paper the grammatical and semantic properties of subjects in proverbs are analysed. The authors determine that the subject in proverbs usually establishes a link between the speaker, the interlocutor and the communicative situation, but also that, primarily due to the proverbs' tendency towards universality, the subject is frequently hidden behind some universal truths, that is, that it is in some other way pushed into the background.

In the paper titled *Uporaba participa pasivnog u nesvršenome vidu u hrvatskome jeziku* (*Imperfective verbs and the passive participle in Croatian*) Jurica Polančec presents a study carried out on about a hundred most frequent verbs in Croatian the aim of which is to examine the use of passive participle of imperfective verbs. The author determines that the majority of verbs are used in the dynamic type of passive and that such a passive can express all the typical senses of imperfective verbs. However, the author also warns about the uses in which the passive participle is not used in a dynamic fashion. In such cases the contrast between the telic and atelic verbs proves to be crucial. He also notes that some imperfective verbs are not usually used in passive

participle, although they could form it from the morphological perspective, and that the passive of imperfective verbs is generally substituted by the reflexive passive.

The next two papers are contrastive.

In the first one, titled *Izražavanje psihičkih stanja u hrvatskom i poljskom jeziku – strukture s dativnim argumentom* (*Expressing psychological states in Croatian and Polish – dative argument structures*), Sybilla Daković analyzes Croatian and Polish structures with dative arguments which express psychological states. The analysis has revealed that in such structures the dative can appear both with transitive and intransitive verbs and with both predicate nominals and impersonal predicate nominals. The semantic role of the dative noun is analyzed in each of these uses, and it is determined that in some of these structures the dative has the semantic value of an end-point, a referent point or an experiencer. The analysis has also revealed that there is a high degree of similarity between the Croatian and Polish structures of this type.

In the second one, titled *Još o “uhodanim brazdama” iliti slavenskim veznicima* (*More on “the road more frequently taken” or on Slavic conjunctions*), Maria Cichońska discusses the nature of function words that are called conjunctions in traditional linguistic approaches. On the basis of an overview of Slavic literature, the author concludes that the national linguistics have treated these words in a sporadic manner, which entails the application of various methodologies. She then gives a short overview of extant research and suggests some new methodological avenues of research. The paper is primarily based on the material from Croatian (and other standard languages based on the Štokavian dialect) and Polish, but also offers some insight into other Slavic languages.

In her text titled *“Završena velika Konzum nagradna igra” – on the status of premodifying nouns in Croatian* Ursula Doleschal reopens the interesting issue of the grammatical status of the *noun + noun* structure and related structures that are not recommended by the codified norm. The author maintains that their spread is the result of the influence of the English language. More specifically, the author focuses on the issue of whether words such as *Konzum* in structures of the *Konzum nagradna igra* type should be treated as an apposition or an indeclinable adjective derived from a proper name. The paper consists of three main sections: a critical review of the relevant literature, questionnaire and the analysis of the results and a discussion in which the obtained data are analyzed and the general conclusion is presented.

Finally, in the paper titled *Od teksta do scenske izvedbe (u potrazi za putovima komunikacije)* (*From text to stage performance (in search of paths of communication)*) Dubravka Crnojević Carić, by connecting insights from the theory and pedagogy of acting and from theatre studies, presents an analysis of the acting process. Related to this she also discusses the nature of individual speech acts. The author focuses in particular on the creative process of the actor and describes various stages of this process: text reading, group reading rehearsal, misenscene rehearsal, general and tech rehearsals and public performance.

This issue of *Fluminensia* closes with reviews of three publications relevant to the topic of this issue. The first two are those of Croatian translations of – what could be described as – classic books: John L. Austin's *How to Do Things with Words* (*Kako djelovati riječima*, translated by Andrea Milanko, Disput, Zagreb, 2014) and George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's *Metaphors We Live By* (*Metafore koje život znače*, translated by Anera Ryznar, Disput, Zagreb, 2015). The third review focuses on a recent proceedings of papers dedicated to cognitive linguistics – *Dimenzije značenja* (*Dimensions of Meaning*) (edited by Branimir Belaj) – published by Zagrebačka slavistička škola (2015). The authors of the reviews are Nikolina Palašić, Danijela Marot Kiš and Anita Memišević, respectively.

In conclusion, as editors of this issue, we can say that we are very pleased by the response to the topic that we proposed. There was an abundance of ideas, but the firm deadlines set by the regular publication of the journal forced us to draw the line at one point. Still, the topic remains open and we hope that research in the directions outlined above will continue also on the pages of our journal. We wish to express our gratitude to all the authors who have contributed to this issue.

Editors of the special issue

Lada Badurina and Ivo Pranjković