

Introduction

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This issue opens with **Gjorgje Bozhoviq** “Umlauting Verbs in Albanian: An Element-theoretic Approach”. In his article, the author proposes an alternative phonological analysis of Albanian verbs undergoing metaphony (umlaut), challenging the traditional rigid morphological classifications. In the present tense paradigm of Class II verbs, the stem vowel exhibits systematic alternations between *a/o*, *(j)e*, and *i* across different persons. This vocalic shift is frequently accompanied by stem-final velar palatalization or dental-alveolar alternations. While traditional Albanian grammars account for these variations through complex morphological taxonomies or treat them as purely ‘morphomic’ paradigm asymmetries, this study develops an analysis couched in Element Theory and Magnetic Grammar. By shifting the perspective from morphology to phonology, the proposed model demonstrates that these vowel and consonant alternations are driven by strictly modular, sub-segmental phonological processes. The findings provide a highly elegant and unified solution to the long-standing problem of the Albanian verbal paradigm. Ultimately, this approach eliminates the need for arbitrary morphological rules, proving that the seemingly irregular verbal inflections are the result of coherent and predictable internal phonological laws.

The remaining four articles in this issue address topics analyzed within the framework of Phraseology and Construction Grammar, a cognitive and functional approach that views language as a structured inventory of constructions, conceptualized as symbolic pairings of form and meaning. Their authors presented earlier versions of these studies at the International Conference *Frasesologia*

e Grammatica delle Costruzioni: tradizione e nuovi approcci nella linguistica russa (Phraseology and Construction Grammar: Tradition and New Approaches in Russian Linguistics), held at the University of Pisa in December 2024. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Professor Viktoria Lazareva of the University of Pisa for organizing this conference, which provided a valuable forum for scholars from various Italian and international universities to exchange perspectives on their research in Phraseology and Construction Grammar.

The following is a concise overview of the contributions to this issue.

The article by **Valentina Benigni** “‘Nynešnie moi soparkniki, sokurortniki, sostakanniki’. Productivity of the Russian Derivational Construction [so+X-nik] in Nonce Nouns” investigates the productivity of the Russian derivational construction [so-X-nik] in the formation of nonce nouns. Adopting a usage-based Construction Grammar framework and a corpus-based methodology, the study focuses on the co-participative and deictic meanings associated with this pattern. The analysis is based on two corpora: Russian Trends, a web-based monitoring corpus of journalistic texts, and selected materials from the Russian National Corpus. The results show that, alongside highly lexicalized items (e.g. *sotrudnik* ‘collaborator’, *sovremennik* ‘contemporary’), the construction remains productive in generating low-frequency and occasional formations whose meanings are recoverable from the co-text and common ground. Particular attention is paid to plural preference, contextual interpretation, and the pattern’s compatibility with wordplay in journalistic discourse.

In her article “A Comparative Study of Discursive Formulas in Russian and Italian Using Multimedia Corpora” (*Sopostavitel’noe issledovanie diskursivnykh formul v russkom i ital’janskom jazykach s mul’timedijnykh korpusov*), **Anna Lentovskaya** examines discourse formulas in Russian and Italian within the framework of Construction Grammar, focusing on their role as stable, idiomatic units of colloquial speech that function as independent utterances. Characterized as “slotless” constructions, these speech formulas contain no variables and serve as completed communicative acts that express a speaker’s subjective attitude toward an interlocutor’s previous statement. Drawing on data from the *Pragmatikon* project at the Vinogradov Institute of the Russian Language, which catalogs over 700 such formulas, this paper explores the intersection of grammar, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. Specifically, the research provides a comparative analysis of the polysemantic Russian formulas *nu chto ty* and *da nu* against their Italian pragmatic cognates, including *figurati*, *ma dai*, *macché*, and *ma va’*. Utilizing multimedia corpora, the study investigates their functional semantics, contextual variations, and translation correspondences, while explicitly accounting for both

verbal parameters and non-verbal components, such as intonation, gestures, and facial expressions.

The article by **Anna Perissutti**'s study "Costruzioni con il dativo interazionale in ceco nella comunicazione in Internet: tra grammatica e interazione" investigates interactional dative (ID) constructions in Czech within the framework of Grammar and Interaction, focusing on their function in digital communication using the csTenTen web corpus. Corpus analysis reveals three functional patterns of IDs – addressee-oriented for engagement, speaker-oriented for irony, and speaker-oriented for warnings – mapping them to specific grammatical structures including the dative of interest and idiomatic warning constructions. The full analysis of these interactional patterns and their grammatical mappings is detailed on the researcher's publication site.

The paper by **Vladimir Plungian** and **Ekaterina Rakhilina** "Russian 'Spontaneous Inceptive' Constructions with Partial Grammaticalization of the Verb *Pojti*: Towards an Analysis of History and Structure" investigates the Russian construction of "spontaneous inceptive" consisting of the perfective motion verb *pojti* and a dependent infinitive (e.g., *pošël krošit'*), which emerged at the beginning of the 19th century. The construction conveys the sudden, uncontrolled, and increasingly intense onset of a repetitive (multiplicative) action. Formally, it features emphatic prosody on *pojti* alongside strict grammatical constraints (a strong preference for finite third-person past-tense forms) and lexical restrictions (incompatibility with homogeneous processes or non-iterative verbs, except for "bleached" predicates like *česat'*). The study also examines the impersonal variant *i pošlo-poechalo* and the peculiar feminine form *pošla pisat'*, demonstrating that the latter originates in early 19th-century poetic usage (P. A. Vjazemskij) rather than Gogol's *Dead Souls*. Finally, recent marginal extensions to non-multiplicative contexts are discussed.

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