

## On the semantics and syntax of factivity in South Slavic and Balkan languages

Iliyana Krapova  
University Ca' Foscari, Venice

### Abstract

Factive predicates exhibit a series of contrasts with respect to their non-factive counterparts, both in Slavic and cross-linguistically. On the level of interpretation, factives such as *regret* or *know* typically project presuppositions, which are assumed to be true by the speaker, whereas non-factives such as *think* or *say* do not introduce such presuppositional readings. Factive constructions also differ from others at the level of morphosyntax. One syntactic area where factives exhibit distinctive features in Slavic in particular (specifically South Slavic languages such as Bulgarian or BCMS) has to do with complementizer selection: factive predicates in these languages select a special factive complementizer, different from the default, non-factive declarative complementizers. One of the controversies in the broader literature on factivity has to do with the question of which group of predicates can be considered as true factives, as opposed to non-factives or semi-factives. The Slavic and Balkan (primarily Modern Greek) data discussed in this talk help us shed new light on this question.