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## **On the nature of preverbal focus in Greek : a theoretical and experimental approach**

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Stellingen  
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On the nature of preverbal Focus in Greek: A theoretical and experimental approach

1. Preverbal object foci in Greek do not differ from their postverbal counterparts with respect to exhaustivity.
2. In Greek, both preverbal and postverbal object foci can receive a contrastive interpretation.
3. Preverbal object foci in Greek are fronted discourse topics.
4. Greek allows syntactically marked discourse topics.
5. In Greek, preverbal objects differ from postverbal objects in their prosodic realization.
6. New-information focus, corrective/contrastive focus and closed-set/contrastive focus in Greek do not differ in their prosodic realization.
7. The final rise in [IO]<sub>C-Top/Complex D-move</sub> VO in Greek can be associated with C-Top/complex discourse moves.
8. Prosodic breaks are more important for focus perception in Greek than either accent on the verb or on the object.
9. The properties of preverbal object foci vary across languages.

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