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## Word order and information structure in New Testament Greek

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# **Stellingen**

behorend bij het proefschrift

## **Word order and information structure on New Testament Greek**

van

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1. The Koine Greek of the New Testament, New Testament Greek, is a head-initial, VSO language.
2. A neutral clause VSO is derived through V to T movement, with an in-situ subject in New Testament Greek.
3. Object-initial and SOV clauses are derived through topicalization and focus movement in New Testament Greek.
4. New Testament Greek head-external (post-nominal) and head-internal (pre-nominal) relative clauses have a common head-initial base structure, in which the syntactic (D) head is realized by the relative pronoun, and the complement (NP) is realized by the 'antecedent', or the 'head' of the relative clause.
5. A given word order string can have a variety of syntactic derivations.
6. Word order does not vary without change in information structure.
7. The basic word order of a language might be attested in a given artifact of that language very rarely, or not at all.
8. Second position particles that interrupt constituents are indicative of post-syntactic (phonologically motivated) movement.
9. Language is not always an efficient means of communication, and it is often not a satisfying means of expression.
10. A shower is superior to a bath.