According to Anagnostopoulou (p.c.), a more appropriate name for Greek gerunds, which she attributes to Iatridou (p.c.), is ‘absolutive’, given that they are not nominal clauses like their English counterparts but absolutive adverbial clauses.

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This dissertation provides a principled analysis for two interrelated phenomena in the morphosyntax of Greek clitic pronouns: proclisis (1) and enclisis (2), respectively:

(1) When the verb is in the indicative or the subjunctive, the clitic precedes the verb, and nothing may intervene between it and the verb.

To eplina. (indicative)
It.cl washed.1sg
‘I washed it.’

Thelo na to plino. (subjunctive)
Want.1sg subj it.cl wash.1sg
‘I want to wash it.’

(2) When the verb is in the imperative or the gerund/absolutive, the clitic follows the verb, and nothing may intervene between it and the verb.

Pline to! (imperative)
Wash.2sg.imp it.cl
‘Wash it!’

Plenondas to katalava oti… (gerund/absolutive)
Washing it.cl understood.1sg that
‘While washing it I realized that…’

I argue here that Greek object clitics are topicalizers, that is optional determiner heads that are merged in the left periphery of the (direct or indirect) object DP. They encode familiarity/prominence/topicality, as opposed to the lower/internal determiner which encodes definiteness (see also Alexiadou, Haegeman & Stavrou 2007 for a similar proposal regarding the higher and

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(3) $v^*P$

$\downarrow$

$v^*$

$\uparrow$

VP

$\downarrow$

V

$\uparrow$

D1

$\downarrow$

DP1

$\downarrow$

DP2

$\downarrow$

D2

$\downarrow$

...