1. Distinguishing between Greek preverbs

Two categories of preverbs in Greek (Ralli 2004, 2005):

- **Prepositions**
  - Bound elements deriving from free morphemes, as in (1):
    - a. anti- (‘instead of’) b. apo- (apo ‘from’) c. syn- (syn ‘with’) d. dia- (dia ‘through’) e. peri- (peri ‘around’) f. en- (en ‘in’) g. anti- (‘instead of’) h. ana- (ana ‘on’)

- **Adverbial preverbs**
  - Bound elements deriving from adverbs, as in (2):
    - a. polio- (polio ‘thinly’) b. poly- (poly ‘a lot/much’) c. para- (para ‘very’) d. kalio- (kalio ‘well’) e. ksaana- (ksana ‘again’) f. synxy- (synxy ‘frequently’) g. repetivo- (repetivo ‘repetitive’)

Note:
- Slavic languages: a) lexical prefixes and b) superlexical prefixes (Svenonius 2004).

2. Multiple Preverbalization

The phenomenon where more than one preverb attach to a verb.

Multiple preverbalization is possible between:

- **Preverbs of different categories**
  - In verbal complexes, adverbial preverbs should always precede prefixes, not vice versa:
    - a. ksana-anti-grafio b. (den) poly-dia-fero again-instead-of-write not much-through-bring

- **Preverbs of the same category**
  - Slavic languages: No verbal complexes with more than one lexical prefixes (Svenonius 2004, Gribovna 2013):
    - Vasja za-s-sival gvozdi-gvozdeja v stenu. Vasja behind-in-bit.2IMPF.5GLM mails.ACC mails.GEN in wall.ACC (Russian, from Tutevosn 2007)

BUT: In Greek, verbal complexes with two prefixes or two adverbial preverbs:

- a. en-dia-fero b. peri-syl-fero in-through-carry around-with-say ‘to interest’ ‘to collect around’
- a. ksana-poly-troo b. ksana-pari-troo not again-much-eat again-very-much-eat ‘not to eat much again’ ‘to eat very much again’

3. Properties of Greek preverbs

- **Ordering restrictions**
  - a. peri-syl-fero b. *syn-peri-fero* around-with-say with-around-say ‘to collect around’
- b. (Non-) Compositional meaning
  - (8) a. peri-syl-fero b. *syn-peri-fero* around-with-say with-around-say ‘to collect around’
  - (O) Petrovs ant-egrapse to pimia. the Peter instead-of-wrote.3sg the poem.
  - ‘to copy’
- c. Nominizations
  - (10) a. peri-syl-fero b. *syn-peri-fero* around-with-say with-around-say ‘to collect around’
  - c. ‘to differ’

4. The Underlying Syntax

Prefixes in PrepositionP (as reminiscents of Ancient Greek prepositions)

**Adverbial preverbs** in Specifiers of functional phrases (as proposed in Cinque 1999)

5. Properties of Greek preverbs

- **Ordering restrictions**
  - a. peri-syl-fero b. *syn-peri-fero* around-with-say with-around-say ‘to collect around’
- b. (Non-) Compositional meaning
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  - c. ‘to differ’

Research Goals:

- To present a new picture of the distribution of Greek preverbs
- To provide a novel morphosyntactic account of the verbal complexes based on the properties of preverbs
- To explore, through that, the way the Greek clausal structure is formed.

6. Capturing Meanings and Nominizations

- **(Non-) Compositional meaning**
  - (Non-) Compositional meanings are formed naturally among VP-internal elements, such as idioms (Manatzi 1984).
- **Adverbial preverbs** introduced inside VP-domain ([Spec, VP]).
- **Prefixes** introduced outside VP-domain.
- **Nominizations**
  - (17) a. peri-syl-fero b. *syn-peri-fero* around-with-say with-around-say
  - (15) ant-grafio ‘copying’
  - *ksana-grafio* ‘to copy again’

Locality of Selection: Selection must be satisfied locally, i.e. either in Spec-head or Head-Complement relationships.

Merger of nominalizing head, n, at the VoiceP level.

- Merger of a block merge the higher aspectual projections introducing adverbial preverbs.
- **Adverbial preverbs** escape the nominalization restrictions because they are introduced VP-externally.

- **Adverbial preverbs**
  - Different functional projections of VP

7. Surface position

Three mechanisms deriving the surface order of morphemes:

- a) **Head Movement** (Baker 1986):
  - Head-adjunction of a V0 to T/Agr through v and Asp
- b) **Phrasal Movement**
  - PP moves from [Spec, VP] to [Spec, T/P]
  - Adverbial preverb moves from [Spec, Asp,vP] to [Spec, T, P]
- c) **Merge Under Adjacency** (Halle & Marantz 1983; Bobaljik, 1994):
  - The terminal nodes V, v, and T/Agr adjoin one to another to form a structurally superior element.

**Future Research**

Accounting for other distinct properties of Greek preverbs, such as **Vowel deletion and Conjoining**.

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