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overview of the literature; 3. Arguments in favor of a "monoconstructional" account of SE FAIRE V-er; 4. Evidence towards SE FAIRE V-er as a "passive meaning"-bearing unit; 5. A "microsense" account; 6. Conclusion; References; Etre une/Faire partie de; 1. Introduction; 2. A double constraint; 2.1 NP1 and the question of plurality; 2.2 The dependent relationship between NP0 and NP1; 3. Coercion, profiling, idiomatic phrases; 3.1 Coercion phenomena; 3.2 Profiling variation; 3.3 Idiomatic phrases

4. Conclusion: Return to dependency and autonomyReferences; GIVE frames and constructions in French; 1. Introduction; 2. 'Give' constructions in corpus; 2.1 Transitive constructions; 2.2 Ranking all the transitive constructions; 2.3 Light verbs and support verbs; 2.4 'Pronominal' constructions; 3. Constructions, idiomaticity, and grammaticality; 3.1 Categories of constructions; 3.2 A case study of [X donner (Y) a + infinitive ('X give (Y) to be V-ed')]; 3.3 Evidence for constructionality?; 4. Semantics and syntax of [X donner (Y) a + infinitive ('X give (Y) to be V-ed')]

4.1 Causation in donner4.2 The polysemy of [X donner (Y) a + infinitive ('X give (Y) to be V-ed')]; 4.3 The temporal/spatial value of [X donner (Y) a + infinitive ('X give (Y) to be V-ed')]; 4.4 The modal and causal values of [X donner (Y) a + infinitive ('X give (Y) to be V-ed')]; 5. Conclusion; References; Acknowledgements; Part II. Acquisition of verbal constructions; Constructing 'basic' verbal constructions; 1. Introduction; 2. Data and method; 2.1 Data; 2.2 Choice of verbs; 2.3 Coding; 3. General results; 3.1 Number of tokens; 3.2 The use of grammatical subjects

3.3 Number of arguments according to the children's language development over time

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## Sommario/riassunto

My concern is the relationships between grammar and expressivity which have always remained represented a minority, if not a marginal, interest in linguistics. The paper deals with the construction 'P, histoire de inf.' (Prends quelques jours de repos, histoire de te changer les idées 'take a few days' rest, just to have a break from everything'). It is shown, from a diachronic perspective, that the construction expresses an attitudinal meaning, the speaker's stance. The paper argues that, although expressivity and attitude meaning have usually been relegated to a secondary role

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