

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779310703321
Titolo	Constructions in French [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Myriam Bouveret, Dominique Legallois
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	1-283-89523-4 90-272-7330-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (293 p.)
Collana	Constructional approaches to language ; ; v. 13
Altri autori (Persone)	BouveretMyriam LegalloisDominique
Disciplina	445
Soggetti	French language - Syntax French language - Coordinate constructions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Constructions in French; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Cognitive linguistics and the notion of construction in French studies; 1. Cognitive and enunciative approaches; 1.1 The Guillaumian school; 1.2 Theory of enunciative operations; 1.3 Applicative and cognitive grammar; 2. The notion of construction; 2.1 From Bally to Pottier; 2.2 Construction in the structuralist framework; 2.3 A psychomechanical account of construction; 2.4 Macro-syntax; 3. Conclusion; 4. This volume; References; Part I. Verbal constructions; Verb typology 1. Towards a macro-typology of French verbs1.1 Heuristics; 1.2 Clusters of constructions; 1.3 Syntactic hierarchy and coercion phenomena; 2. The three basic complementation types and their impact on the verbal lexicon; 2.1 Macro-constructions; 2.2 Semantic hierarchy of syntactic structures: que-clause > inf > NP; 3. The three lexical micro-systems; 3.1 The semantic relation of 'transformation'; 3.2 Three lexical systems; 4. Verb typology and polysemy; 4.1 Typology of meaning extensions; 4.2 Polysemic regularities; References; Appendix; Is there a SE FAIRE V-er passive construction? 1. Introduction2. Disagreement on the passive SE FAIRE V-er: an 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

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
