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Nota di contenuto	Language Processing and Grammars; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Introduction; References; From the extraction of continuous features in parallel texts to visual analytics of heterogeneous areal-typological datasets; 1. Introduction; 2. Algorithmic typology; 2.1 Degree of synthesis; 2.2 Amount of prefixing and suffixing; 2.3 Amount of case marking; 2.4 Synthetic vs. analytic negation marking; 3. Visual analytics; 4. Combining genealogical and areal information in a single visualization; 4.1 The extended sunburst display; 4.2 User interaction; 4.3 Design decisions 4.4 Meta-information5. Case studies; 5.1 Case study 1: Indo-European languages; 5.2 Case study 2: Languages of Papua New Guinea; 6. Conclusions and outlook; Acknowledgments; References; Lexical-syntactic analysis model of Spanish multi-word expressions; 1. Introduction; 2. Lexicon and syntactic phenomena; 2.1 The Lexicon; 2.2 Lexical and syntactic phenomena; 3. Combinatorial interdependencies; 3.1 Syntagmatic relations; Addition; Ellipsis; Permutation; Versification; 3.2 Paradigmatic relations; Commutation; Deautomatization; Morpho-syntactic invariability features

3.3 Inflectional morphology of complex lexical units  
3.4 Formal definitions;  
3.5 Typology of multi-member lexical units;  
4. Formal representation;  
5. Conclusions; References;  
Three-place predicates in RRG;  
1. Introduction;  
2. RRG accounts to three-place predicates;  
3. A new computational model to RRG;  
4. Conclusion; References;  
A Role and Reference Grammar parser for German;  
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2. German sentence structure in a RRG construction representation;  
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7. Discussion;  
7.1 Purpose;  
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Extending a lexicalist functional grammar through speech acts, constructions and conversational software agents;  
1. Introduction  
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## Sommario/riassunto

This paper investigates the notion of low-level situational cognitive model, its role in linguistic description and its possible computational treatment in the knowledge base FunGramKB. Low-level situational models are exploited metonymically to produce situation-based implicatures. When such inferences become stably associated with a formal pattern, they give rise to implicational constructions. Other kinds of construction make use of different kinds of cognitive model. For example, argument-structure constructions are based on high-level non-situational cognitive models. The paper then provi

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