



HAL
open science

Appropriate Nouns with Obligatory Modifiers

Eric Laporte

► **To cite this version:**

Eric Laporte. Appropriate Nouns with Obligatory Modifiers. Language Research, 1995, 31 (2), pp.251-289. hal-00636980v2

HAL Id: hal-00636980

<https://hal.science/hal-00636980v2>

Submitted on 21 Oct 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Appropriate Nouns with Obligatory Modifiers

Éric Laporte

The notion of appropriate sequence as introduced by Z. Harris provides a powerful syntactic way of analysing the detailed meaning of various sentences, including ambiguous ones. In an adjectival sentence like *The leather was yellow*, the introduction of an appropriate noun, here *colour*, specifies which quality the adjective describes. In some other adjectival sentences with an appropriate noun, that noun plays the same part as *colour* and seems to be relevant to the description of the adjective. These appropriate nouns can usually be used in elementary sentences like *The leather had some colour*, but in many cases they have a more or less obligatory modifier. For example, you can hardly mention that an object has a colour without qualifying that colour at all. About 300 French nouns are appropriate in at least one adjectival sentence and have an obligatory modifier. They enter in a number of sentence structures related by several syntactic transformations. The appropriateness of the noun and the fact that the modifier is obligatory are reflected in these transformations. The description of these syntactic phenomena provides a basis for a classification of these nouns. It also concerns the lexical properties of thousands of predicative adjectives, and in particular the relations between the sentence without the noun: *The leather was yellow* and the adjectival sentence with the noun: *The colour of the leather was yellow*.

1. Introduction

This study¹ is about a set of appropriate nouns *Napp* in French. A sequence is said to be appropriate to a given context (Z. S. Harris 1970, 1976: 113-114) if it has the highest plausibility of occurrence in that context, and can therefore be reduced to zero. In French, the notion of appropriateness is often connected with a metonymical restructuring of the subject (A. Guillet, Ch. Leclère 1981):

¹ I cheerfully thank Morris Salkoff for his valuable remarks on a preliminary version of this paper and for his encouragements.

- (1) *Cette voiture n'est pas donnée*
 = *Le prix de cette voiture n'est pas donné*

or of the direct object (J.P. Boons, A. Guillet, Ch. Leclère 1976, table 32R1):

- (2) *La fatigue ralentit Luc*
 = *La fatigue ralentit les mouvements de Luc*

In these examples, *Napp= : prix* is appropriate to (1) and *mouvements* is appropriate to (2). The metonymical relation between e.g. *Napp= : prix* and *voiture*, or between *mouvements* and *Luc*, can usually be studied in the framework of a support verb (*Vsup*) construction (M. Gross 1981) where *Napp* is the predicate:

Cette voiture a un prix
Luc fait des mouvements

In some sentences of the form *Det N_o Vsup Det N Adj*, the support verb *Vsup* and the noun *N* can be considered as appropriate to their context and replaced by *être*, leading to *Det N_o être Adj*, without any loss of information:

- (3) *Cette salle a une acoustique réverbérante*
 (4) *Cette salle est réverbérante*

In general, but not always, this phenomenon has a connection with a restructuration of the subject of the adjectival predicate (Ch. Molinier 1988):

Cette salle est réverbérante
 = *L'acoustique de cette salle est réverbérante*

The appropriateness depends on both the subject and the adjective: the noun *couleur* "colour" is appropriate to:

- (5) *Ce sac est (brun + roux + noir + blanc)*

which means:

- (6) *Ce sac a une couleur (brune + rousse + noire + blanche)*

but the noun *cheveux* "hair" is appropriate to:

Luc est (brun+roux)

which is interpreted as:

Luc a des cheveux (bruns+roux)

and normally not as:

Luc a (une couleur+la peau) (brune+rousse)

On the other hand, *peau* "skin" is appropriate to:

Luc est (noir+blanc)

which is interpreted as:

Luc a la peau (noire+blanche)

and normally not as:

Luc a (une couleur+des cheveux) (noirs+blancs)

Conversely, when a noun occurs in a construction like (3), it may be appropriate to its context or not. For instance, *progression* "progression" can be removed without any loss of information from:

La progression du convoi est rapide

which means the same as:

Le convoi est rapide

On the other hand, *vitesse* "speed" is not appropriate to its context in:

La vitesse du convoi est élevée

It can be removed, but the meaning of the resulting sentence is completely different:

?*Le convoi est élevé*

The notion of highest plausibility of occurrence of a term in a given context must not be understood in a probabilistic sense. In particular, such a plausibility cannot be evaluated through the statistic analysis of a corpus of texts. The principal cooccurrent of a linguistic context can rather be identified through the intuition of a paraphrastic relation between sentences like

(5) and (6). Consequently, a given linguistic context may happen to have several principal cooccurrences, with the same meaning or with different meanings. For instance,

Luc est camus

is equivalent to the following sentences, which have exactly the same meaning and roughly the same plausibility of occurrence:

Luc a un nez camus

Luc a un visage camus

The following sentence:

Luc est louche

can be interpreted, depending on its extra-linguistic context, as:

Luc a des agissements louches

Luc a une allure louche

Luc a un comportement louche

Luc a une conduite louche

Since the identification of appropriate sequences is a matter of intuition, we consider it requires a careful analysis and the use of formal criteria (Ch. Molinier 1988).

In the following we examine the relations between pairs of sentences like (3)-(4) or (5)-(6). In these constructions, the noun cannot be used with the determiner *un* and no modifier:

* *Cette salle a une acoustique*

* *Ce sac a une couleur*

* *Cette sauce a une saveur*

This interdiction is not explained satisfactorily by the fact that such sentences would convey too little information. Some sentences of the same form are accepted, though not informative at all:

Cet ensemble a un cardinal

or forbidden, even though they would be informative:

* *Luc a tenu des propos à Léa*

We will say that these constructions have an obligatory modifier, i.e. the *Vsup* construction must include a relative clause:

Cette sauce a une saveur qui étonne tout le monde

or a substitute for it, e.g. an adjective or a prepositional complement:

Cette sauce a une saveur (délicieuse+de viande fumée)

a definite determiner with a referential interpretation:

?*La sauce a cette saveur*

the determiner *un certain*:

?*Cette sauce a une certaine saveur*

or even the determiner *de le* with an intensive meaning:

Cette sauce a de la saveur

We will not consider predicative nouns which are appropriate to adjectival sentences, but which can occur without any modifier:

Ce procédé a un avenir

Luc a un look

Ce vin a un millésime

Luc a une nationalité

Luc a une religion

Ce mot a un sens

2. Classification

The definitions above delimit a set of nouns of which we listed about 300. We constituted this list partly by systematic searches in conventional dictionaries, and partly by selecting entries from the lists of J. Giry-Schneider (1993), J. Giry Schneider (1978a), A. Meunier (1981), R. Vivès (1984), J. Giry-Schneider (1987) and G. Gross (1989). It is not exhaustive, but offers a variety of syntactic behaviours. We sorted this corpus into two classes. In the first, more numerous, class, the nouns fit into the construction *Det Napp de Det N_o être Adj*:

L'acoustique de cette salle est réverbérante

The other class is illustrated e.g. by *citoyenneté* in:

Luc est danois

= *Luc a la citoyenneté danoise*

In the case of these nouns, the structure *Det N_o Vsup Det Napp Adj* is the source of

- *Det N_o être Adj*, which gives to *Vsup Det Napp* some features of a support verb;
- a noun phrase *Det Napp Adj de Det N_o* through the reduction of *Vsup*.

2.1. Nouns of Parts of the Body

Among the set of 300 nouns, a small subset have a special status since it is not clear whether they have an obligatory modifier in the *Vsup* construction or not. They denote parts of the body or parts of things (*Npb*). Consider, for example, the noun *visage* “face”. The status of sentences like:

(7) **Luc a un visage*

has been much discussed. Intuitively, they are so little informative that they are nearly unacceptable—and this is why we have included them in the corpus. However, the acceptability of sentences like:

Tout le monde a un estomac

Luc n'a pas de mains

Toute page a deux faces

Les hommes aussi ont une peau (a publicity slogan)

leads one to consider (7) and analogous sentences as—at least theoretically—acceptable elementary sentences. They describe the state of the world. Consequently, support verb constructions with such nouns have no obligatory modifier. Let us examine them anyway. The noun *visage* is appropriate to several adjectival sentences:

(8) *Luc est (camus+glabre+imberbe+poupin)*

are interpreted as:

(9) *Luc a un visage (camus+ glabre+ imberbe+ poupin)*

If (7) is accepted as a sentence, it can be used to derive (8) and (9) through syntactic relations. The following sequence:

(10) **Luc a un visage, ce visage est imberbe*

is accepted as a discourse made of two elementary sentences. A relative clause can be formed by embedding the second sentence into the first in the usual way (S.-Y. Kuroda 1968):

Luc a un visage qui est imberbe

and [*qui être z.*] leads to:

(9) *Luc a un visage imberbe*

Now another relative clause can be formed by embedding the first sentence of (10) into the second:

(11) **Le visage que Luc a est imberbe*

The degree of acceptability of (11) is low but [*Red. Vsup*] applies to it:

(12) *Le visage de Luc est imberbe*

and a relation of restructuring leads to:

(13) *Luc est imberbe (E+ 'de visage)*

This analysis is shown in Fig. 1.

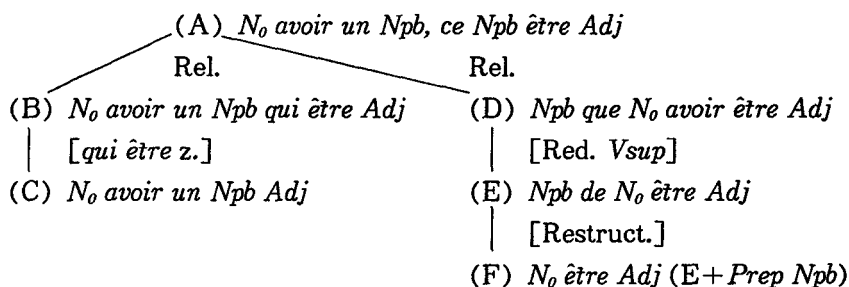


Fig. 1. Derivation of (9) and (13). Free determiners are omitted.

For other *Npb*'s, (D) is generally even less acceptable than (11):

**La peau qu'a Luc est bronzée*

but we maintain it as a theoretical sentence. If we reject (11), a direct relation between (10) and (12) is necessary, not only for the present construction but also in order to account for the use of other noun phrases of the form *Le Npb de Nhum* as actants in sentences. In Fig. 1, the construction (F) contains a prepositional complement. This complement is never obligatory; the preposition and the determiner depend on *Npb* and on the adjective.

Fig. 2 gives 11 nouns which provide examples of the relations of Fig. 1. Each noun *Npb* is followed by one or more examples of adjectives to which *Npb* is appropriate, and a few distributional properties. For example, *visage* appears in the list because of sentences like (8)-(13). In each line, each distributional property is described by a sign, which is a + if the entry has the property and a - if it does not. The properties are the following:

<i>Npb</i>	<i>Adj</i>	1	2	3	4	5	Table
<i>bord</i>	<i>denté de, sinué de</i>	-	+	+	+	+	AN08
<i>cheveu</i>	<i>blond, brun, roux</i>	+	-	-	+	+	APP1
<i>corps</i>	<i>svelte, perclus de</i>	+	-	+	-	+	APP1
<i>dedans</i>	<i>spacieux</i>	-	+	+	-	+	
<i>dehors</i>	<i>laqué de, damasquiné de</i>	-	+	+	-	+	AN08
<i>face</i>	<i>vierge de</i>	-	+	+	+	+	AN08
<i>jambe</i>	<i>cagneux</i>	+	-	-	+	+	
<i>main</i>	<i>expert à</i>	+	-	+	+	+	
<i>nez</i>	<i>camard, camus</i>	+	-	+	-	-	
<i>peau</i>	<i>moite de</i>	+	-	+	-	+	
<i>visage</i>	<i>camus, glabre, imberbe, poupin</i>	+	-	+	-	+	

Fig. 2. List of Appropriate *Npb*'s.

1. $N_0 = :$ *Nhum*, i.e. the subject of the *Vsup* construction may be a human noun.
2. $N_0 = :$ *N-hum*, the subject of the *Vsup* construction may be a non-human noun.
3. *Npb sing*, the appropriate noun may be singular if N_0 is semantically singular.
4. *Npb plur*, the appropriate noun may be plural if N_0 is semantically singular.

5. *Det N₀ être Adj Prep Det Npb.*

These properties concern the sentences which can take all the forms in Fig. 1, including (E) and (F), and for which *Npb* is appropriate to (F): for example, in the construction

Luc avoir Det cheveu(x) brun(s),

Npb = : *cheveu* may be singular, but then *cheveu* is not appropriate to *Luc est brun*. The codes at the end of the lines identify syntactic tables of other authors where the same *Vsup* construction of the noun is described.

2.2. Nouns with *Det Napp de Det N₀ être Adj*

Most of the nouns in the corpus can be used in the construction *Det Napp de Det N₀ être Adj*. In general, in the *Vsup* construction, a modifier is obligatory but it commutes with the determiner *un certain*:

Cette salle a une acoustique (mate+ 'E)

(14) ?*Cette salle a une certaine acoustique*

Sentences like (14) sound strange in isolation, but are clearly acceptable when followed by a sentence or an adverb which concerns *Napp*:

Cette salle a une certaine acoustique,
(comment qualifier cette acoustique?
+ essayez de vous souvenir
+ les graves passent bien
+ quelle qu'elle soit)

In particular, consider the following discourse:

(15) *Cette salle a une certaine acoustique, cette acoustique est mate*

It is made of two sentences which are little autonomous, i.e. the first sentence is rather pointless in isolation, and in the second one the acoustics is necessarily that of some place or another. There is an analogy between (15) and the construction (A) above, but the determiner of *acoustique* in (15) is *un certain* whereas that of *Npb* in (A) is *un*. The sentences of (15) can be considered as elementary sentences: in (14), *un certain* is the most neutral possible substitute for the obligatory modifier, so it appears as the

minimal determiner in that *Vsup* construction.

A relative clause can be formed by embedding the second sentence into the first:

Cette salle a une acoustique qui est mate

and [*qui être z.*] leads to:

(16) *Cette salle a une acoustique mate*

On the other hand, another relative clause can be formed by embedding the first sentence of (15) into the second:

(17) *L'acoustique qu'a cette salle est mate*

[Red. *Vsup*] applies:

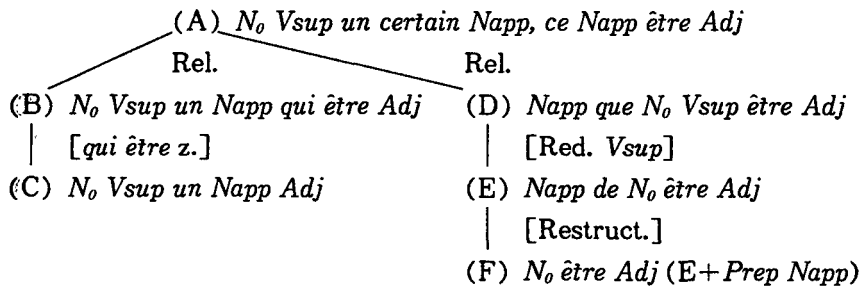


Fig. 3. Derivation of (16) and (18). Free determiners are omitted.

L'acoustique de cette salle est mate

and a relation of restructuration leads to:

(18) *Cette salle est mate*

This analysis is shown in Fig. 3. When *Napp* is obligatorily plural, the determiner *certain*s is an acceptable plural of *un certain* in Fig. 3:

Luc a certains agissements, ces agissements sont louches

Luc a des agissements louches

Luc est louche (E+ (par+ dans) ses agissements)

In some cases, the following additional form is observed:

Det N_o V_{sup} quelque chose de Adj
 =: *Ce mot a quelque chose de p̄joratif*
 **Cet animal a quelque chose de cavernicole*

but when this form is observed, its source is not clear.

The constructions (A), (B), (C), (D), which contain a *V_{sup}*, must be adapted to take account of *V_{sup}* constructions where *N_{app}* is not the direct object of *V_{sup}*. For example, by a *V_{sup}* substitution,

?*Cette salle a une certaine atmosphère*
 = *Une certaine atmosphère règne dans cette salle*

which leads to e.g.:

(C) *Un N_{app} Adj régner Loc Det N_o*
 =: *Une atmosphère studieuse règne dans cette salle*
 (D) *Det N_{app} qui régner Loc Det L_o être Adj*
 =: *L'atmosphère qui règne dans cette salle est studieuse*

Similarly, *être de* is often an acceptable variant of *V_{sup} =: avoir* [J. Giry-Schneider 1993, table AN07]:

Ce chien (a+ est d') une certaine race
 (C) *Ce chien (a+ est d') une race bâtarde*
 (D) *La race (qu'a+ dont est) ce chien est bâtarde*

Another variant of *V_{sup} =: avoir* leads to additional forms. For some nouns, the construction:

Det N_o avoir un certain N_{app}
 =: *Luc a un certain brio*

has a variant:

Un certain N_{app} être Loc Det N_o
 (19) =: ?*Un certain brio est en Luc*

which is used only in literary styles,² but which is the source of other constructions

- with a binding operator *avoir* [M. Gross 1981]:

² In everyday French, a noun subject of *être* generally has a definite determiner.

Det N₀ avoir un certain Napp Loc lui^o
 = : *Luc a un certain brio en lui,*

hence:

Luc a en lui un brio éblouissant
Luc a en lui quelque chose d'éblouissant;

- with *il y avoir* [J. Giry-Schneider 1993, tables AN07 and AN08]:

Il y avoir un certain Napp Loc Det N₀
 = : *Il y a un certain brio en Luc,*

hence:

Le brio qu'il y a en Luc est éblouissant
Il y a en Luc quelque chose d'éblouissant

The degree of acceptability of (D) is sometimes lower than that of (17):

*La condition (*qu'a + 'dont est) Luc est roturière*

In fact, in the case of certain nouns, the regular syntax of Fig. 3 is partly frozen and only a subset of the constructions (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) is acceptable.

For *académie, dehors, plume, sang*, used in more or less obsolete constructions with *Vsup* = : *avoir*, (A) is unacceptable and *Napp* cannot appear in a separate clause:

Les dehors (qu'a + de) Luc sont négligés
 ?*Luc a certains dehors*

A direct relation between (D) and (B) must thus be envisaged:

(20) ?*Les dehors qu'a Luc sont négligés*
 (21) = ?*Luc a des dehors qui sont négligés*

This relation appears as the application of a binding operator *avoir* to (D), as in frozen sentences of table E01 (M. Gross 1988):

?*Le calme qu'a Luc est olympien*
 = ?*Luc a un calme qui est olympien*

The difference is that in (20) and (21) the adjective is not frozen with

dehors. In such a construction, it is not easy to assign an elementary sentence to the noun *Napp*. It can be seen as a “support” for the adjective in *Det Napp que Det N_o avoir être Adj*, in the same sense as a *Vsup* is a support for a predicative noun in a *Vsup* construction. However, *Napp* can also be used as an actant without an adjective:

’Les dehors qu’a Luc séduisent Marie

’Marie admire les dehors qu’a Luc

These features are even more marked for nouns like *cœur* “heart” which enter neither into (A) nor into (D):

(A) **Luc a un certain cœur, ce cœur est tendre*

(22) (B) *’Luc a un cœur qui est tendre*

(23) (C) *Luc a un cœur tendre*

(D) **Le cœur que Luc a est tendre*

(24) (E) *Le cœur de Luc est tendre*

(25) (F) *Luc est tendre*

The construction (E) could be chosen as the basic one for these nouns. A direct relation with (B) (J. Labelle 1983, p. 251) can be envisaged. This relation appears as the application of the binding operator *avoir*.

As in (19), some instances of (B) have a locative variant:

(26) *Un Napp qui être Adj être Loc Det N_o*

=: ’Un cœur qui est tendre est en Luc

which can be observed either in literary styles:

Un cœur plus tendre encore qu’autrefois sommeillait en lui

or after the application of a binding operator:

’Luc a en lui un coeur qui est tendre

’Luc a en lui quelque chose de tendre

The nouns *aspect* “aspect”, *côté* “side”, *partie* “part”, *phase* “phase”, *trait* “feature” have the same constructions as *cœur* in (22)–(25), but with an indefinite determiner in (E):

’Un aspect de la question est politique

’Un côté de la lettre est polisson

Une partie de l'œuvre est authentique

'Une phase de la fabrication est manuelle

Plusieurs traits de ce régime sont totalitaires

The locative variant of $V_{sup} = :$ *avoir* (26) and the binding operator *avoir* may account for sentences like:

Det N_o avoir ces (côtés+parties+traits) (E+en lui^o)

Det N_o avoir ce (côté+trait) (E+en lui^o)

Fig 11, at the end of the article, is a list of 267 nouns which provide examples of the relations of Fig. 3. Each noun *N_{app}* is followed by one or more examples of adjectives to which *N_{app}* is appropriate, and a few distributional properties. For example, *acoustique* appears in the list because of sentences like (15)-(18). In each line, each distributional property is described by a sign, which is a + if the entry has the property and a - if it does not. The properties are the following:

1. $N_o = :$ *Nhum*, i.e. the subject of the V_{sup} construction may be a human noun.
2. $N_o = :$ *N-hum*, the subject of the V_{sup} construction may be a non-human noun.
3. $V_{sup} = :$ *avoir*.
4. $V_{sup} = :$ *être de*.
5. $V_{sup} = :$ *régner Loc*.
6. $V_{sup} = :$ *faire*.
7. *N_{app} sing*, the appropriate noun may be singular if N_o is semantically singular.
8. *N_{app} plur*, the appropriate noun may be plural if N_o is semantically plural.
9. *Det N_o V_{sup} de le N_{app} sing*, i.e. *Det Modif* commutes with *de le* with an intensive meaning.
10. *Det N_o V_{sup} des N_{app} plur*, i.e. *Det Modif* commutes with *des* with an intensive meaning.
11. (A), i.e. (A) in Fig. 3 is acceptable.
12. (D), i.e. (D) in Fig. 3 is acceptable.
13. *Det N_o V_{sup} quelque chose de Adj*.
14. *Det N_o être Adj Prep Det N_{app}*.

The codes at the end of the lines identify syntactic tables of other authors where the same *Vsup* construction of the noun is described.

In a category of Korean nominal constructions, a noun *Napp*, e.g. *hāngtong* “behaviour”, *thāto* “attitude”, *case* “appearance”, appears as a “support” for an adjectival or adverbial predicate (Nam Jee-sun 1994, 196–211; 1994b). These constructions are characterized by the following properties:

- *Napp* is little or not autonomous:
 - **Minu-n ĩn* [*Ina-etāha -n hāngtong*] -*ĭl ha -ōs’ -ta*
 - **Minu Nomin* [*Ina towards Det behaviour*] *Acc do Past Termin*
 - **Minu showed a behaviour towards Ina*

 - **Minu-n ĩn Ina(-etāhāsō+ -eke)* [*hāngtong*] -*ĭl ha -ōs’ -ta*
 - **Minu Nomin Ina towards* [*behaviour*] *Acc do Past Termin*
 - **Minu showed a behaviour towards Ina*

- an adjectival or adverbial predicate is obligatory associated to *Napp*:
 - Minu-n ĩn Ina(-etāhāsō+ -eke)* [*acu p’ōnp’ōns ĭlōw-n hāngtong*] -*ĭl*
 - Minu Nomin Ina towards* [*very impudent Det behaviour*] *Acc*
 - ha -ōs’ -ta*
 - do Past Termin*
 - Minu showed a very impudent behaviour towards Ina*

 - Minu-n ĩn Ina(-etāhāsō+ -eke)* *acu p’ōnp’ōns ĭlōp-ke* [*hāngtong*] -*ĭl*
 - Minu Nomin Ina towards* *very impudent Conj* [*behaviour*] *Acc*
 - ha -ōs’ -ta*
 - do Past Termin*
 - Minu showed a behaviour very impudently towards Ina*

- when combined with an adverb, *Napp* cannot incorporate its complement into its noun phrase:
 - ***Minu-n ĩn acu p’ōnp’ōns ĭlōp-ke* [*Ina-etāha -n hāngtong*] -*ĭl*
 - ***Minu Nomin very impudent Conj* [*Ina towards Det behaviour*] *Acc*
 - ha -ōs’ -ta*
 - do Past Termin*
 - ***Minu showed a behaviour towards Ina very impudently*

whereas autonomous predicative nouns like *piphān* “criticism” can:

Minu-n ñn acu kahokha-ke [Ina-etäha -n piphan] -ñl
Minu Nomin very cruall Conj [Ina towards Det criticism] Acc
ha -ôs' -ta
do Past Termin
Minu made a criticism towards Ina very crually

- *Napp* may be the nominalization of a *Vsup* like *hängtonghata* “behave”:

Minu-n ñn Ina(-etähäsô+-eke) acu p'ôn p'ôns ñlôp-ke
Minu Nomin Ina towards very impudent Conj
hängtongha -ôs' -ta
behave Past Termin
Minu behaved very impudently towards Ina

whereas autonomous predicative nouns may be the nominalization of distributional verbs like *piphanhata* “criticize”:

Minu-n ñn Ina(-etähäsô+-lil) acu kahokha-ke piphanha-ôs' -ta
Minu Nomin Ina (towards+ Acc) very cruall Conj criticize Past Term
Minu criticized Ina very crually

These properties can be compared to those of the French nouns of this study, especially the obligatory association with another predicate.

2.3. Other Constructions

What the other entries of the corpus have in common is the unacceptability of:

(E) *Det Napp de Det N₀ être Adj*

The analysis of Fig. 3 is inadequate for them. Consider e.g. the noun *pâte* “stuff”. The left half of Fig. 3 describes the following forms:

Luc est d'une pâte qui est accommodante
 (27) *Luc est d'une pâte accommodante*

There is no autonomous *Vsup* construction for *pâte*:

?*Luc est d'une certaine pâte*

If this sentence is acceptable, it has no relation with:

?*Marie connaît bien la pâte de Luc*

However, *Vsup*=: *être de* acts as a *Vsup* for *Napp Adj*=: *pâte accommodante*:

?*Marie connaît bien la pâte accommodante de Luc*

Nevertheless, *Napp*=: *pâte* and *Adj*=: *accommodant* do not constitute a frozen idiomatic sequence, since *accommodant* commutes with *débonnaire*, *serviable*...

Now *Vsup Det Napp*=: *être d'une pâte* commutes with *Vsup* =: *être*:

(B) *Det N_o Vsup Det Nsup qui être Adj*

| [*qui être z.*]

(C) *Det N_o Vsup Det Nsup Adj*

subst. supp.

(F) *Det N_o être Adj*

Fig. 4. Derivation of (27).

(28) *Luc est (accommodant + débonnaire + serviable)*

The appropriateness of *pâte* to (28) appears in the relation (27)-(28), i.e. (C)-(F), whereas in Fig. 3 it was in the restructuring (E)=(F). The relation (27)-(28) appears as a substitution of supports. The sequence *Vsup Det Napp*=: *être d'une pâte* plays the part of a support for the adjective. We will use the term support noun, *Nsup*, in this section. The analysis of (27) is shown in Fig. 4. In the construction (C) of Fig. 4, both *Vsup* and *Vsup Det Nsup* have support status, as in the other examples in this section.

A more productive case is illustrated by *moment* in (29) and by other nouns of time:

(29) *Luc connaît un moment (E+qui est) plein de (découragement + enthousiasme)*

The construction (D) is rather acceptable:

?(*Certains+Les*) *moments que Luc connaît alors sont pleins de découragement*

whereas (E) is not:

*(*Certains+Les*) *moments de Luc sont pleins de découragement*

Thus the construction (C) must be directly related to (F):

(30) *Luc est plein de découragement* (E+ *dans de tels moments*)

These relations are shown in Fig. 5.

The last situation that we examine is that of e.g. *caractère* "feature" in:

(31) *Ces affirmations ont un caractère diffamatoire*

(32) = *Ces affirmations sont diffamatoires*

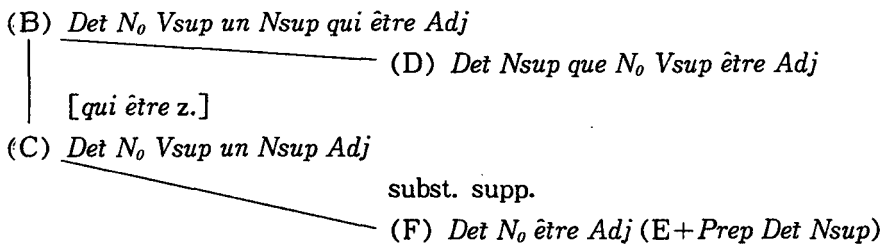


Fig. 5. Derivation of (30).

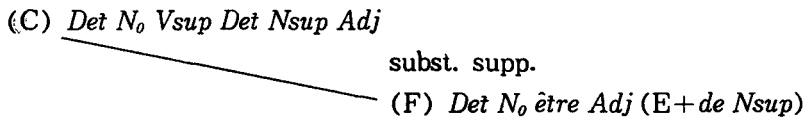


Fig. 6. Derivation of (32) and similar sentences.

Elementary sentences of the following types can be observed:

?*Ces affirmations ont certains caractères*

?*Ces affirmations ont ce caractère*

They are not entirely autonomous, like (14). Their *N_{app}* cannot become the subject of *être Adj*. Thus, none of the constructions (A), (B), (D), (E) is acceptable:

(A) **Ces affirmations ont un certain caractère, ce caractère est diffamatoire*

(B) **Ces affirmations ont un caractère qui est diffamatoire*

(D) **Un certain caractère qu'ont ces affirmations est diffamatoire*

(E) **Un certain caractère de ces affirmations est diffamatoire*

These nouns are clearly supports of the adjective (Fig. 6). Fig 7 is a list of 18 nouns which provide examples of the relations of Fig. 4, 5 and 6. Each noun *Nsup* is followed by one or more examples of adjectives to which *Nsup* is appropriate, and a few distributional properties. For example, *caractère* appears in the list because of sentences like (31)–(32). In each line, each distributional property is described by a sign, which is a + if the entry has the property and a – if it does not. The properties are the following:

<i>Nsup</i>	<i>Adj</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	Tables
<i>accès</i>	<i>maniaque, fiévreux, paludéen</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	
<i>caractère</i>	<i>diffamatoire</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	
<i>citoyenneté</i>	<i>danois</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	APP1 DR3 AN07
<i>confession</i>	<i>protestant</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	AN07
<i>dimension</i>	<i>politique</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	APP1 AN08
<i>expression</i>	<i>francophone</i>	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	AN07
<i>goût</i>	<i>douteux, infect</i>	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	AN07
<i>heure</i>	<i>plein d'angoisse</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	
<i>heure</i>	<i>angoissé</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	
<i>jour</i>	<i>plein de bonheur</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	AN10
<i>jour</i>	<i>heureux</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	AN10
<i>moment</i>	<i>charmant, heureux</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	AN10
<i>naissance</i>	<i>créole, pied-noir</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	
<i>origine</i>	<i>indigène</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	
<i>parole</i>	<i>optimiste</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	
<i>pâte</i>	<i>accommodant</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	AN07
<i>période</i>	<i>mystique</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	AN10
<i>phase</i>	<i>mystique</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	

Fig. 7. List of *Nsup*'s.

1. $N_0 = :$ *Nhum*, i.e. the subject of the *Vsup* construction may be a human noun.
2. $N_0 = :$ *N-hum*, the subject of the *Vsup* construction may be a non-human noun.
3. $Vsup = :$ *avoir*.
4. $Vsup = :$ *être de*.
5. $Vsup = :$ *faire*.
6. *Nsup sing*, the appropriate noun may be singular if N_0 is semantically singular.

7. *Nsup plur*, the appropriate noun may be plural if N_0 is semantically singular.
8. (B), i.e. (B) is acceptable.
9. (D), i.e. (D) is acceptable.
10. *Det N₀ Vsup quelque chose de Adj.*
11. *Det N₀ être Adj Prep Det Nsup.*

The codes at the end of the lines identify syntactic tables of other authors where the same *Vsup* construction of the noun is described.

2.4. Unrelated Constructions

This study is *not* concerned with sentences which are superficially similar to (C), but whose verb is not a support verb. The following sentence:

(33) *Les vols ont l'air fréquents dans ce magasin*

is not a *Vsup* construction:

**L'air des vols est fréquent dans ce magasin*
 **On constate l'air fréquent des vols dans ce magasin*

(33) is related to:

Les vols ont l'air d'être fréquents dans ce magasin

where *avoir l'air de* "to seem to" is a compound verb described in the table C8 of M. Gross.

3. Prepositional Complements of *Napp* and *Adj*.

In the preceding sections we did not consider the prepositional complements of the nouns and adjectives. We examine here the behaviour of these complements in the various forms of the sentences.

3.1. Essential Complements of *Adj*

Let us call adjectival sentences those whose predicate is *être Adj*. Their general form is:

Det N être Adj W

where W stands for a (possibly empty) sequence of essential complements. At least two of the constructions in Fig. 1 and 3 are adjectival sentences: the second sentence of (A), namely:

Det Napp être Adj W,

and (F):

Det N_o être Adj Wⁱ

A systematic comparison of W and W^i shows that whenever the adjectival sentence in (A) contains one or more essential complements, these complements are preserved along the whole derivation from (A) to (F). Thus we have with an *Npb*:

**Luc a une peau, cette peau est moite de sueur*

**La peau qu'a Luc est moite de sueur*

La peau de Luc est moite de sueur

Luc est moite de sueur

and with an *Napp* from Fig. 11:

Sa venue a une certaine date, cette date est antérieure à ceci d'un mois

La date qu'a sa venue est antérieure à ceci d'un mois

La date de sa venue est antérieure à ceci d'un mois

Sa venue est antérieure à ceci d'un mois

At first sight, there exist cases where no essential complement can occur in (A), (D), (E), but where an essential complement is observed in (F):

(34) (A) *Luc a un certain tempérament, ce tempérament est jaloux*
(E+ *des succès de Paul)

(35) (D) *Le tempérament qu'a Luc est jaloux* (E+ *des succès de Paul)

(36) (E) *Le tempérament de Luc est jaloux* (E+ *des succès de Paul)

(F) *Luc est jaloux* (E+ des succès de Paul),

In other words, *tempérament* is appropriate to:

(37) *Luc est jaloux*

but not to:

(38) *Luc est jaloux des succès de Paul*

This fact suggests a distinction between two entries of the adjective, an entry

Det Napp être jaloux

which accounts for (34)–(37), and an entry

Det Nhum être jaloux de (ce que P+Det N)

which enters only in the constructions of (37) and (38). This distinction is more or less satisfactory, depending on the adjective. In the case of *jaloux* “jealous”, *heureux* “happy” and many other adjectives of feelings, the distinction is correlated with a slight aspectual difference, and the sentence (37) is perhaps ambiguous. For other adjectives, the distinction separates two entries with rather different properties. Consider e.g. *rapide* “quick” in the following sentences:

(39) (A) *Le convoi a une certaine progression, cette progression est rapide*

(40) (D) *La progression qu’a le convoi est rapide*

(41) (E) *La progression du convoi est rapide*

(42) (F) *Le convoi est rapide*

No essential complements can be inserted into (39), (40), (41). A complement can be inserted into (42):

Le convoi est rapide à s’arrêter

but, in that case, an appropriate noun is no longer available, and the distribution of N_o is much wider than in (42):

L’eau a été rapide à s’évaporer

Le danger a été rapide à augmenter

The expression *être rapide à* can even be inserted into a frozen sentence with a frozen subject:

La moutarde a été rapide à monter au nez de Luc

Thus, the entry

Det Napp être rapide

is distinguished from the entry

Det N_o être rapide à V^o inf W

on syntactic grounds, and this syntactic distinction corroborates our semantic intuitions.

A similar situation occurs with verbs like *tourmenter* "torment" (M. Gross 1975, table 4). The nominal distributions of the subject and of the direct object are preserved by the passive transformation:

(*Luc+Ce sentiment+Ceci*) *tourmente Léa*
Léa est tourmentée (E+ *par (Luc+ce sentiment+ceci)*)

The passive without agent occurs with an appropriate subject *caractère* "character":

(43) (E) *Le caractère de Léa est tourmenté*

(44) (F)= *Léa est tourmentée*

However, *caractère* is forbidden in the direct object of the active and in the subject of the passive with agent:

*(*Luc+Ce sentiment+Ceci*) *tourmente le caractère de Léa*

**Le caractère de Léa est tourmenté par (Luc+ce sentiment+ceci)*

An adjectival entry *tourmenté*, with no essential complements, can account for (43) and (44). This adjectival entry may be without synchronic connection with *tourmenter*, i.e. (43) and (44) may not be passive constructions.

If we consider specifically the entries of *jaloux*, *heureux*, *rapide*, *tourmenté* which take all the forms (D), (E), (F), we observe that none of these forms has any essential complement. In fact, we did not encounter any example where an essential complement would be observed in (F) but not in (A), (D), (E). If there is not, the essential complements of the adjective are preserved in the whole Fig. 3, and conversely any essential complement in (F) has its source in (A). If we include an essential complement *W* of the adjective in Fig. 3, we obtain Fig. 8.

3.2. Essential Complements of *N_{app}*

The first sentence of (A) in Fig. 3 is a *V_{sup}* construction with a nominal predicate. Such a construction can contain a prepositional complement. If it does, the predicative noun and the complement often have the property of

“double analysis”, i.e. they can be considered both as one constituent of the sentence and as a sequence of two constituents (J. Giry-Schneider 1978b), since they can be extracted either jointly or separately. In this section and in the next one we examine whether the complement appears in the other

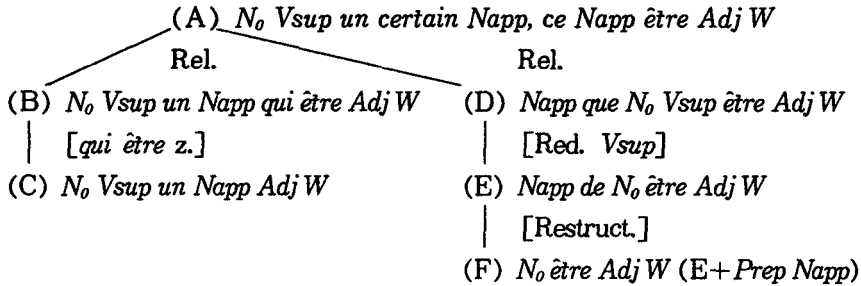


Fig. 8. Essential complements of *Adj*. Free determiners are omitted.

forms of Fig. 3, namely (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F). We will consider separately essential complements and adverbial complements, though this distinction is often not evident (J. Labelle 1983, 1984).

A few nouns from Fig. 11 clearly have an essential complement. The preposition, the distribution of the complement, and its interpretation are specific to the *Napp*:

- Cette colle a une certaine adhérence au métal*
Cet os a une certaine datation par les spécialistes
Luc a une certaine détermination à partir
Luc a une certaine façon de parler
Luc a une certaine manière de parler
Le convoi a une certaine progression vers la mer
Luc tient certains propos à Léa
Luc a une certaine volonté de partir

The complement does not have the mobility of an adverb:

- **À partir, Luc a une certaine détermination*
 **Luc, à partir, a une certaine détermination*
 ?*Luc a à partir une certaine détermination*

For these nouns, the essential complement is preserved in all the forms of Fig. 3 whenever *Napp* appears, i.e. except in the shorter form of (F):

- (A) *Luc a une certaine détermination à partir, cette détermination est inflexible*
- (B) *Luc a une détermination à partir qui est inflexible*
- (C) *Luc a une détermination à partir inflexible*
- (D) *La détermination à partir qu'a Luc est inflexible*
- (E) *La détermination à partir de Luc est inflexible*
- (F₁) *Luc est inflexible dans sa détermination à partir*
- (F₂) **Luc est inflexible à partir*

The place of the complement in the examples above reflects the analysis where *Napp* and its complement make up a constituent of the sentence and are extracted jointly when the relative of (D) is formed. In (D) and (E), the complement can also take a place which is consistent with the dislocated analysis where *Napp* is extracted separately:

- (D) *La détermination qu'a Luc à partir est inflexible*
- (E) *La détermination de Luc à partir est inflexible*

This dislocation is also observed in (C) and perhaps in (B):

- (B) *'Luc a une détermination qui est inflexible à partir*
- (C) *Luc a une détermination inflexible à partir*

In the case of *propos* "words" which has only the dislocated analysis, only the dislocated forms seem acceptable:

- (A) *Luc a tenu certains propos à Léa, ces propos sont grandiloquents*
- (B) *Luc a tenu des propos qui sont grandiloquents à Léa*
- (C) *Luc a tenu des propos grandiloquents à Léa*
- (D) *Les propos que Luc a tenus à Léa sont grandiloquents*
- (E) *Les propos de Luc à Léa sont grandiloquents*
- (F₁) *Luc a été grandiloquent dans ses propos à Léa*
- (F₂) **Luc a été grandiloquent à Léa*

If we include an essential complement *W* of *Napp* in Fig. 3, we obtain Fig. 9 in the case of a nominal construction with double analysis.

3.3. Adverbial Complements of *Napp*

Several other families of prepositional complements can occur in the first

sentence of (A). They have adverbial properties and have been mentioned as supporting the relation (E)-(F) (R. Vivès 1982). One of these families of complements takes the following forms:

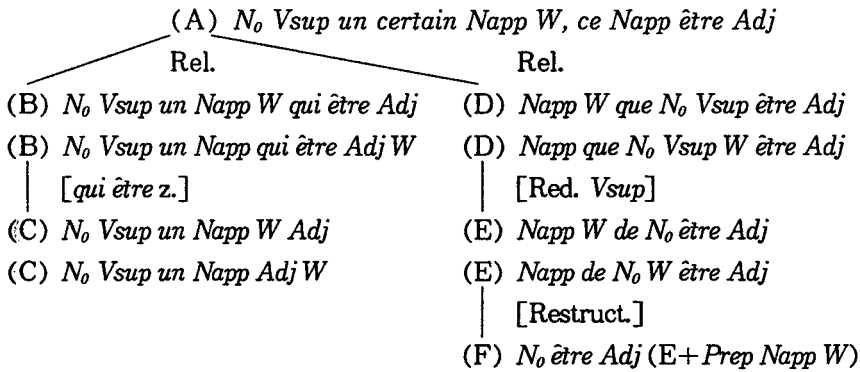


Fig. 9. Essential complements of *Napp*. Free determiners are omitted.

(envers + à l'égard de + à l'endroit de + vis-à-vis de) Det Nhum

These complements have adverbial properties:

- the preposition is not fixed;
- they have the mobility of adverbs:

Envers Léa, Luc a une certaine attitude
Luc, envers Léa, a une certaine attitude
Luc a envers Léa une certaine attitude
Luc a une certaine attitude envers Léa;

- they are not specific to a given predicate, but combine with a more or less wide set of predicates:

Luc a un certain (comportement + empressement + langage + morgue + sentiment + zèle) envers Léa

and they still have the same interpretation with these predicates. This selection or condition of compatibility takes place between *Napp* and the prepositional complement, and not between *Adj* and the complement (R. Vivès 1982)³;

³If *Adj* is replaced by another *Adj* for a given *Napp*, the selection is not modified, but if *Napp* is replaced by another *Napp* for a given *Adj*, the selection is modified.

- they combine with other complements with the same adverbial properties:

Luc a une certaine attitude envers Léa sur ce point aux yeux de Jo;

- they are not obligatory:

Luc a une certaine attitude (E+ envers Léa)

There are other families of complements with the same properties:

- (*avec+ dans Poss^o relations avec*) *Det Nhum*
- (*aux yeux de+ pour*) *Det Nhum*
- (*devant+ face à*) *Det Nhum*
- (*sur+ à l'égard de+ vis-à-vis de+ quant à*) (*ce point+ Det Nnr*)
- scenic locative complements, e.g. in:

Le fleuve a un certain tracé dans la forêt

All of these adverbial complements provide examples of “double analysis”:

(45) *Voici l'attitude envers Léa qu'a Luc*

(46) *Voici l'attitude qu'a Luc envers Léa*

In the following, the forms which reflect the dislocated analysis, e.g. (46), are preferred to those which reflect the other analysis (45).

The adverbial complements are preserved in all the forms of Fig. 3, including in the shorter form of (F):

(47) (A) *Luc a une certaine attitude avec Léa, cette attitude est ferme*

(B) *Luc a une attitude avec Léa qui est ferme*

(C) *Luc a une attitude avec Léa ferme*

(D) *L'attitude que Luc a avec Léa est ferme*

(E) *L'attitude de Luc avec Léa est ferme*

(F₁) *Luc est ferme dans son attitude avec Léa*

(48) (F₂) *Luc est ferme avec Léa*

The derivation (A)=(D)=(E)=(F₁)=(F₂) is due to R. Vivès (1982). In (B) and (C), the complement can move after the adjective:

(B) *Luc a une attitude qui est ferme avec Léa*

(C) *Luc a une attitude ferme avec Léa*

The locative complement of *rang* “rank” must probably be considered as an essential complement since its interpretation is specific to this noun. However, unlike the essential complements of the preceding section, it has the mobility of an adverb and is preserved in the shorter form of (F):

- (A) *Luc a un certain rang dans cette hiérarchie, ce rang est subalterne*
- (E) *Le rang de Luc dans cette hiérarchie est subalterne*
- (F₂) *Luc est subalterne dans cette hiérarchie*

3.4. Adverbial Complements of *Adj*

Adverbial complements can also occur in the adjectival sentence of (A), they are preserved in all forms:

- (49) (A) *Luc a une certaine allure, cette allure est louche aux yeux de Léa*
- (B) *Luc a une allure qui est louche aux yeux de Léa*
- (C) *Luc a une allure louche aux yeux de Léa*
- (D) *L'allure qu'a Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa*
- (E) *L'allure de Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa*
- (F₁) *Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa par son allure*
- (50) (F₂) *Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa*

Of course, a selection is observed between *Adj* and the prepositional complement. Surprisingly, this complement can move out of the modifier in (B) and (C):

- (B) *Luc, aux yeux de Léa, a une allure qui est louche*
- (C) *Luc, aux yeux de Léa, a une allure louche*

Consequently, when an adverbial complement occurs in the shorter form of (F), it may originate either from the first sentence of (A), e.g. (47)–(48), or from the adjectival sentence of (A), e.g. (49)–(50). The place of the complement reflects this origin in (B) and (C):

- (B) *Luc a une attitude avec Léa qui est ferme*
- (B) **Luc a une allure aux yeux de Léa qui est louche*

and in (D) and (E):

- (D) **L'attitude qu'a Luc est ferme avec Léa* (R. Vivès 1982)
 (D) *L'allure qu'a Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa*

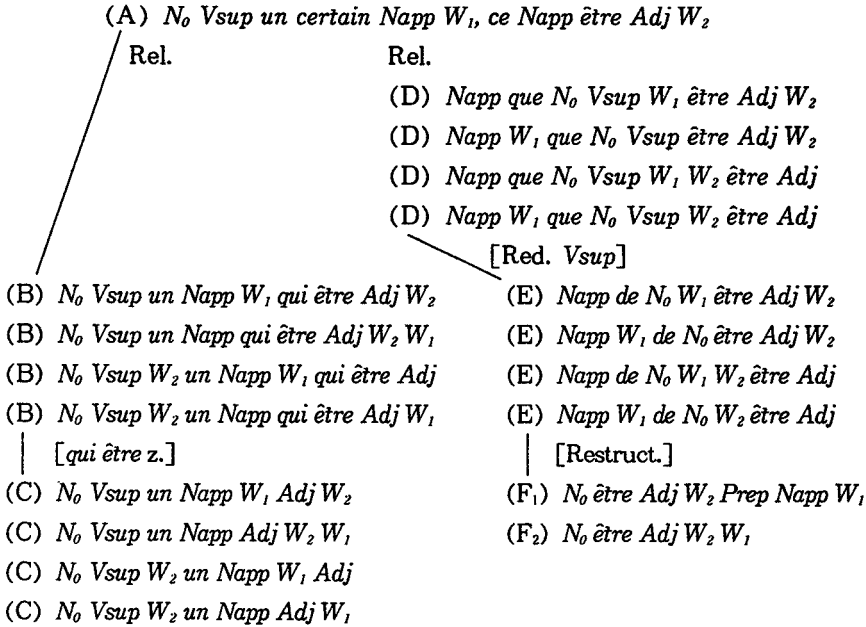


Fig. 10. Adverbial complements of *Napp* and *Adj*. Free determiners are omitted.

It is often the case that one and the same adverbial complement can occur in both sentences of (A). Then, surprisingly, the meaning of the sentences is independent of the origin of the complement:

- (A) *Luc a une certaine attitude envers Léa, cette attitude est courtoise*
 (E) *L'attitude de Luc envers Léa est courtoise*
 (A) *Luc a une certaine attitude, cette attitude est courtoise envers Léa*
 (E) *L'attitude de Luc est courtoise envers Léa*

and though this analysis assigns two sources to (F₂) simultaneously, the latter is not perceptibly ambiguous:

- (F₂) *Luc est courtois envers Léa*

To solve this difficulty, we suggest considering that the canonical place of

the complement is in the first sentence of (A), and that it can move into the adjectival sentence if a selection between the complement and the adjective allows it. If we include an adverbial complement W_1 of *Napp* and an adverbial complement W_2 of *Adj* in Fig. 3, we obtain Fig. 10.

4. Conclusion

In fact, the prime motivation of this study was the description of adjectival kernel sentences. Some adjectives seem to be intrinsically concerned with the construction (A) of Fig. 3. This is the case of one of the two entries of *rapide* mentioned in section 3.1. Either it occurs in relation with a *Vsup N* construction:

Le convoi a une progression qui est rapide

or with a noun phrase derived from that construction:

La progression du convoi est rapide

or such a construction is appropriate but can be reintroduced in the text through the syntactic relations described above:

Le convoi est rapide

This analysis should facilitate the assignment of kernel sentences to such adjectives and the description of lexical ambiguities.

Moreover, other types of predicates could have a similar property. When *imiter* (J.P. Boons, A. Guillet, Ch. Leclère 1976: table 32R1) does not occur with a *Vsup N* construction:

Luc fait des grimaces, Marie imite ces grimaces

such a construction is implied, even though the sentence seems minimal:

Marie imite Luc

The complete description of kernel sentences for *rapide* and *imiter* will probably depend on that of the nominal predicates, e.g. *progression* and *grimace*, which are intrinsically associated to them.

Fig. 11. List of *Napp*'s with *Det Napp de Det N₀ être Adj*.

<i>Napp</i>	<i>Adj</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	Tables
<i>abnégation</i>	<i>héroïque</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	APE1
<i>abord</i>	<i>engageant</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>académie</i>	<i>beau</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	APP1 AN07
<i>accent</i>	<i>lyrique</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	APP1
<i>acception</i>	<i>péjoratif</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>acoustique</i>	<i>mat, réverbérant</i>	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>acte</i>	<i>odieux</i>	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	FN
<i>activité</i>	<i>fébrile</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN01 AN10
<i>adhérence à</i>	<i>fort</i>	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	APP3
<i>âge</i>	<i>antédiluvien</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN07
<i>agissements</i>	<i>louche</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>air</i>	<i>bizarre</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	APP1 AN07
<i>allure</i>	<i>guindé, louche</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>allure</i>	<i>rapide</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1
<i>altitude</i>	<i>élevé</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>ambiance</i>	<i>sinistre, studieux</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>âme</i>	<i>généreux</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	AN10
<i>ampleur</i>	<i>considérable</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN04
<i>animation</i>	<i>fourmillant</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	APP1
<i>aperture</i>	<i>fermé, ouvert</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN07
<i>apparat</i>	<i>somptueux</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>apparence</i>	<i>glauque</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>architecture</i>	<i>baroque, classique</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN07
<i>arôme</i>	<i>parfumé</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	AN05 AN07
<i>ascendance</i>	<i>métis</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AN10
<i>aspect</i>	<i>politique</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	APP1 AN08
<i>aspect</i>	<i>mat, brillant</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>atmosphère</i>	<i>sinistre, studieux</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	AN07
<i>attitude</i>	<i>courtois, désinvolte, guindé</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP3 AN07
<i>attrait</i>	<i>irrésistible</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	APP3 ES
<i>bouquet</i>	<i>parfumé</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>brillant</i>	<i>éclatant</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	APP1 AN07
<i>brio</i>	<i>éblouissant</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	APP1 AN07
<i>but</i>	<i>professionnel</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	
<i>cadence</i>	<i>effréné</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	APP1 AN07

<i>calibre</i>	<i>énorme, monstrueux</i>	---+-----+---	AN07
<i>capacité</i>	<i>spacieux</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>caractère</i>	<i>épouvantable, souple</i>	+-----+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>caractéristique</i>	<i>végétal</i>	+++-----+---	APP1 AN08
<i>charme</i>	<i>irrésistible, enchanteur</i>	++++-----+---	APP3 ES AN07
<i>classe</i>	<i>international</i>	++++-----+---	APP1 AN07
<i>climat</i>	<i>équatorial, tempéré</i>	-++++-----+---	AN07
<i>coeur</i>	<i>fidèle, tendre</i>	+-----+-----+	AN10
<i>coloration</i>	<i>clair, foncé</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>coloris</i>	<i>pastel</i>	-++++-----+---	AN07
<i>combinatoire</i>	<i>innombrable</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>complexion</i>	<i>délicat, robuste</i>	+-----+-----+	AN07
<i>comportement</i>	<i>grégaire, courtois</i>	+++-----+---	APP3 AN07
<i>composante</i>	<i>affectif</i>	-+-----+---	AN08
<i>composition</i>	<i>mêlé</i>	-+-----+---	
<i>conception</i>	<i>progressiste, traditionaliste</i>	+-----+-----+	APE3
<i>condition</i>	<i>bourgeois, roturier</i>	+-----+-----+	AN07
<i>conduite</i>	<i>irréprochable, louche</i>	+-----+-----+	AN07
<i>configuration</i>	<i>piriforme</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>conformation</i>	<i>longiligne</i>	+-----+-----+	AN07
<i>connotation</i>	<i>péjoratif</i>	-+-----+---	APP1 AN07
<i>consistance</i>	<i>dur, mou</i>	-+-----+---	AN05
<i>consonance</i>	<i>harmonieux</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>constitution</i>	<i>délicat, robuste, athlétique</i>	+-----+-----+	AN07
<i>contact</i>	<i>moelleux, soyeux</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>contenance</i>	<i>embarrassé</i>	-+-----+---	APP1
<i>contenance</i>	<i>exigu, vaste</i>	-+-----+---	APP1 AN07
<i>contenu</i>	<i>philosophique</i>	-+-----+---	AN08
<i>contour</i>	<i>carré, polygonal, rond</i>	-+-----+---	AN07
<i>cote</i>	<i>bon marché, ruineux</i>	-+-----+---	APE3 DR1 AN07
<i>côté</i>	<i>polisson</i>	+++-----+---	APP1 AN08 AN10
<i>couleur</i>	<i>beige</i>	-+-----+---	AN06 APP1
<i>coupe</i>	<i>étriqué</i>	-+-----+---	DR2 AN07
<i>courant</i>	<i>torrentiel</i>	-+-----+---	AN08
<i>cours</i>	<i>sinueux</i>	-+-----+---	AN09
<i>cours</i>	<i>bon marché, ruineux</i>	-+-----+---	APP1 AN09
<i>course</i>	<i>rapide</i>	+-----+-----+	
<i>coût</i>	<i>bon marché, ruineux</i>	-+-----+---	AN04 AN07

<i>cubage</i>	<i>exigu, spacieux</i>	-+++-+-----+	F2A AN07
<i>datation par</i>	<i>antédiluvien</i>	+++---+-----	FR1 AN07
<i>date</i>	<i>ancien, antérieur à de</i>	-+++-+-----	AN07
<i>débit</i>	<i>torrentiel</i>	-++++-+---++++	APP1 AN07
<i>décor</i>	<i>damasquiné</i>	-+++-+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>dégaine</i>	<i>photogénique</i>	+---+---+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>dehors</i>	<i>avenant, négligé</i>	+---+---+-----+	
<i>démarche</i>	<i>boitillant</i>	+---+---+-----+	AN10
<i>dessin</i>	<i>sinueux</i>	-+++-+-----+	AN07
<i>détermination à</i>	<i>inflexible</i>	+---+---+-----+	AN02 AN07
<i>diction</i>	<i>bredouillant</i>	+---+---+-----+	APP1
<i>dimension</i>	<i>énorme, minuscule</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>direction</i>	<i>parallèle à, perpendiculaire à</i>	+---+---+-----+	AN09
<i>disposition</i>	<i>ordonné</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	
<i>disposition</i>	<i>jaloux, tourmenté</i>	+---+---+-----+	
<i>dominante</i>	<i>lyrique</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN08
<i>durée</i>	<i>bref</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>échelle</i>	<i>réduit</i>	-+++-+---+-----	AN09
<i>éclat</i>	<i>éblouissant</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>économie</i>	<i>structuré Advm</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>économie</i>	<i>misérable, prospère</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN08
<i>écriture</i>	<i>illisible</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	APP1 AN08
<i>éducation</i>	<i>raffiné</i>	+---+---+-----+	APE1 DR1 AN07
<i>effectif</i>	<i>pléthorique</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>effluve</i>	<i>aromatique, nauséabond</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN09
<i>élocution</i>	<i>bredouillant</i>	+---+---+-----+	APP1 AN10
<i>emploi</i>	<i>péjoratif</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>empressement à</i>	<i>diligent</i>	+---+---+-----+	APE3
<i>énergie</i>	<i>inépuisable</i>	+---+---+-----+	AN03
<i>entrain</i>	<i>joyeux</i>	++++-+---+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>entrain à</i>	<i>diligent</i>	+---+---+-----+	APP3
<i>envergure</i>	<i>considérable, limité</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>esprit</i>	<i>fin, subtil</i>	+---+---+-----+	APP1 AN07 AN10
<i>essence</i>	<i>supérieur, transcendant</i>	+-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>esthétique</i>	<i>romantique</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>état</i>	<i>catastrophique, satisfaisant</i>	-+-----+-----+	AN09
<i>étendue</i>	<i>vaste</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07
<i>étendue</i>	<i>considérable, limité, vaste</i>	-+++-+---+-----+	AN07

<i>existence</i>	<i>routinier</i>	+ - + - - - + - - - + + - +	AN10
<i>expression</i>	<i>grimaçant, souriant</i>	+ + + + - + + + - + + + +	APP1 AN10
<i>extension</i>	<i>local, national, planétaire</i>	- + + + - - + - - + + + +	APP3 AN07
<i>extérieur</i>	<i>avenant, engageant, négligé</i>	+ + + + - - + - - + + + +	AN07
<i>façon de</i>	<i>affecté</i>	+ + + - - - + - - + + + +	
<i>façon</i>	<i>familier</i>	+ - + - - - + - - + + + +	AN10
<i>faconde</i>	<i>prolix</i>	+ - + + - - + + + - + + + -	APP1 AN10
<i>facture</i>	<i>dadaïste</i>	- + + + - - + - - + + + +	AN07
<i>faute</i>	<i>somptueux</i>	- + + + - - + - - + + + +	AN03
<i>finalité</i>	<i>professionnel</i>	- + + - - - + - - + + + +	AN08
<i>fond</i>	<i>bienveillant</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - - + + +	AN10
<i>force</i>	<i>inépuisable</i>	+ - + - - - + - - + + + + -	APE11 AN10
<i>format</i>	<i>encombrant</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>forme</i>	<i>allongé, arrondi, carré</i>	- + + + - - + - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>forme</i>	<i>plantureux</i>	+ - + + - - + - - + + + +	APP1 AN10
<i>fréquence</i>	<i>incessant, rapproché</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN05 AN07
<i>fréquentation</i>	<i>recommandable</i>	+ - - + - - + - - - - - - -	
<i>geste</i>	<i>adroit, généreux, magnanime</i>	+ - + - - + + + - - + + + +	FN
<i>goût</i>	<i>sobre</i>	+ - + + - - + + + - + + + +	APP1
<i>goût</i>	<i>acide, amer, douceâtre</i>	- + + + - - + - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>grain</i>	<i>fin, grossier</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN06 AN07
<i>graphisme</i>	<i>élégant</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>habitat</i>	<i>cavernicole</i>	- + + - - - + - - - + + + -	AN08
<i>heure</i>	<i>tardif</i>	- + + - - - + - - - + + + -	
<i>humeur</i>	<i>enjoué, morose</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>imagination</i>	<i>créatif</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN02 AN10
<i>inconfort</i>	<i>spartiate</i>	- + + + + - + - - - + + + +	AN04 AN07
<i>inspiration</i>	<i>dadaïste, mystique</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	APE1 AN07
<i>instinct</i>	<i>maternel</i>	+ - + - - - + + + + + + + +	AN07
<i>issue</i>	<i>fatal</i>	- + + - - - + - - - + + + -	AN07
<i>langage</i>	<i>ordurier, poétique</i>	+ - + - - - + - - - + + + +	APP1 AN10
<i>lustre</i>	<i>éblouissant, éclatant</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>maintien</i>	<i>guindé</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN10
<i>manière de</i>	<i>affecté</i>	+ + + - - - + - - - + + + +	APP3
<i>manière</i>	<i>affecté</i>	+ - + - - - + - - - + + + +	APP3 AN10
<i>marque</i>	<i>coréen, français</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + -	AN07
<i>matière</i>	<i>compact</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>mentalité</i>	<i>infantile</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07

<i>mine</i>	<i>rayonnant de</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07 AN10
<i>mise</i>	<i>débrillé</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>mode d'emploi</i>	<i>commode</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>mode de fonctionn</i>	<i>automatique</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>moeurs</i>	<i>austère, hétérosexuel, libertin</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>montant</i>	<i>élevé, minime</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>morale</i>	<i>austère, relâché</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07 AN10
<i>morgue</i>	<i>hautain</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP3
<i>nature</i>	<i>adipeux</i>	+ + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>niveau</i>	<i>avancé</i>	+ + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>nombre</i>	<i>pléthorique</i>	+ + - - + - + - + - + - + -	AN08
<i>notoriété</i>	<i>confidentiel</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN04 APP3
<i>nuance</i>	<i>orangé</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>obédience</i>	<i>catholique, communiste</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>objectif</i>	<i>professionnel</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>organisation</i>	<i>pentamère, rayonné</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APE1 AN07
<i>origine</i>	<i>autochtone, indigène</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>parole</i>	<i>optimiste, pessimiste</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>partie</i>	<i>apocryphe, authentique</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN08
<i>pensée</i>	<i>rationnel</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APE3 AN10
<i>penne</i>	<i>abrupt</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN08
<i>personnalité</i>	<i>haut en couleur</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>pesanteur</i>	<i>écrasant</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>pH</i>	<i>acide, amphotère, basique</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>phase</i>	<i>manuelle</i>	+ + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN08
<i>physionomie</i>	<i>renfrogné, sombre</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>physique</i>	<i>corpulent</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>plan</i>	<i>en damier, géométrique</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	
<i>plastique</i>	<i>sculptural</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>plume</i>	<i>tourmenté</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN10
<i>poids</i>	<i>écrasant</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN07
<i>poids</i>	<i>capital, décisif</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 APP3 AN07
<i>portée</i>	<i>historique</i>	- + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>position</i>	<i>universaliste</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP2 AN10
<i>posture</i>	<i>accroupi</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN10
<i>présence</i>	<i>imposant</i>	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN01 AN07
<i>prestance</i>	<i>imposant</i>	+ + + - + - + - + - + - + -	APP1 AN07
<i>prix</i>	<i>inestimable</i>	+ + + - + - + - + - + - + -	AN05 APP3 AN07

<i>profil</i>	<i>galbé</i>	-----+	AN10
<i>progression</i>	<i>Loc lent, rapide</i>	-----+	F1C
<i>proportion</i>	<i>démesuré</i>	-----+	
<i>propos à</i>	<i>grandiloquent, insipide</i>	-----+	
<i>psychisme</i>	<i>infantile, paranoïaque</i>	++++-----+	AN10
<i>qualité</i>	<i>excellent</i>	-++-----+	AN07
<i>qualité</i>	<i>méritant</i>	++++-----+	APP1
<i>quantité</i>	<i>abondant</i>	-----+	
<i>race</i>	<i>bâtard, croisé, métissé</i>	++++-----+	AN07
<i>raisonnement</i>	<i>tortueux</i>	++++-----+	F8
<i>rang</i>	<i>Loc éminent, subalterne</i>	-++-----+	APP3 AN07
<i>rectitude</i>	<i>irréprochable</i>	-++-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>régime</i>	<i>carnivore, herbivore</i>	++++-----+	
<i>régime</i>	<i>régulier, irrégulier</i>	-++-----+	
<i>registre</i>	<i>mystique, tragique</i>	-++-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>relent</i>	<i>malodorant</i>	-++-----+	APP1
<i>relief</i>	<i>montagneux</i>	-++-----+	APP1 AN08
<i>rendement</i>	<i>lucratif</i>	-++-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>renom</i>	<i>illustre</i>	++++-----+	AN01 AN07
<i>renommée</i>	<i>illustre</i>	++++-----+	AN01 AN07
<i>réputation</i>	<i>illustre</i>	++++-----+	AN01 APP3 AN07
<i>résonance</i>	<i>nasillard</i>	-----+	APP3 AN07
<i>rhétorique</i>	<i>grandiloquent, pompeux</i>	-----+	AN07
<i>rythme</i>	<i>effréné, haché</i>	-++-----+	AN07
<i>sang</i>	<i>noble</i>	++++-----+	AN07
<i>saveur</i>	<i>relevé</i>	-++-----+	AN05 APP3 AN07
<i>savoir</i>	<i>érudit</i>	++++-----+	APE3 AN07
<i>section</i>	<i>carré</i>	++++-----+	
<i>séduction</i>	<i>irrésistible</i>	++++-----+	APP3 ES
<i>sémantique</i>	<i>clair, obscur</i>	-++-----+	AN07
<i>sens</i>	<i>politique, tactique</i>	-++-----+	APP3 AN08
<i>sensation</i>	<i>euphorique</i>	++++-----+	APE3
<i>senteur</i>	<i>parfumé</i>	-++-----+	APP1 AN07
<i>sentiment</i>	<i>joyeux, nostalgique</i>	++++-----+	APE3
<i>sérieux</i>	<i>scrupuleux</i>	++++-----+	AN03 AN07
<i>sexe</i>	<i>féminin, masculin</i>	++++-----+	AN06 AN07
<i>silhouette</i>	<i>galbé</i>	++++-----+	APP1 AN10
<i>son</i>	<i>clair, nasal</i>	-++-----+	AN07

<i>sonorité</i>	<i>clair, nasal</i>	-+ + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN05 AN07
<i>souffle</i>	<i>épique</i>	-+ + + + - - + - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>standing</i>	<i>opulent</i>	-+ + + - - + - - + - + + + -	APP1 AN07
<i>standing</i>	<i>aisé</i>	+ - + - - - + - + - + + + -	APP1 AN10
<i>stature</i>	<i>imposant</i>	+ + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>statut</i>	<i>officiel</i>	- + + - - - + - - - + + + +	APP3 DR2
<i>structure</i>	<i>ramifié, rayonnant</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>style</i>	<i>archaïsant, pompeux</i>	+ + + + - - + - - + - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>substance</i>	<i>fluide, visqueux</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>substance</i>	<i>dense</i>	- + + + - - + - - + - + + + +	AN07
<i>superficie</i>	<i>étendu, vaste</i>	- + + + - - + - - + - + + - +	
<i>surface</i>	<i>lisse, rugueux</i>	- + + + - - + - - + - + + + +	AN07
<i>taille</i>	<i>grand, petit</i>	+ + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>tarif</i>	<i>ruineux</i>	- + + - - - + + - - + + - + +	AN07
<i>taux</i>	<i>ruineux</i>	- + + - - - + + - - + + - -	AN07
<i>teint</i>	<i>bronzé, livide</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>teinte</i>	<i>chamois</i>	- + + + - - + + - - + + - + +	AN07
<i>tempérament</i>	<i>optimiste, pessimiste</i>	+ - + + - - + - - + - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>température</i>	<i>brûlant</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>tempo</i>	<i>allegro</i>	- + + + - - + + - - + + - + +	APP1 AN07
<i>tenue</i>	<i>débraillé</i>	+ - + - - - + + - - + + + + +	AN07
<i>texture</i>	<i>lâche, serré</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>timbre</i>	<i>clair, nasal, sombre</i>	+ + + + - - + - - + - + + + +	APP1 AN07
<i>ton</i>	<i>chamois</i>	- + + + - - + + - - + + - + +	AN07
<i>ton</i>	<i>doucereux, pédant</i>	+ + + + - - + - - - + + + +	APP3 AN07
<i>tonalité</i>	<i>chantant</i>	- + + + - - + + - - + + + + +	AN07
<i>toucher</i>	<i>moelleux, soyeux</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + + +	
<i>tournure</i>	<i>encourageant</i>	- + + - - - + - - - + + + -	APP1 AN07
<i>tracé</i>	<i>sinueux</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + - + +	AN07
<i>trait</i>	<i>totalitaire</i>	- + + - - - + + - - - - + +	APP1 AN08
<i>trait</i>	<i>grimaçant, souriant</i>	+ + + + - - - + - - + + + + +	APP1 AN10
<i>tranchant</i>	<i>émoussé</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + - -	AN07
<i>type</i>	<i>amérindien</i>	+ - + + - - + - - - + + + +	AN07
<i>usage auprès de</i>	<i>commode, courant, prohibé</i>	- + + + - - + - - - + + - + +	AN07
<i>valeur</i>	<i>inégal, inestimable</i>	- + + + - - + - - + - + + + +	APP3 AN07
<i>végétation</i>	<i>luxuriant, souffreteux</i>	- + + + + - + - - - + + + + +	AN08
<i>vie</i>	<i>heureux</i>	+ - + - - - + - - - + + - + +	AN10
<i>voix</i>	<i>tonitruant</i>	+ + + + - - + - - + - + + + -	APP1 AN10

<i>volonté de</i>	<i>inflexible</i>	+--+---+--+-----+	APE3 AN07
<i>volume</i>	<i>énorme</i>	-+--+---+--+-----+	AN05 APP1 AN07
<i>vue</i>	<i>universaliste</i>	+--+---+--+-----+	AN08
<i>zèle à</i>	<i>empressé</i>	+--+---+--+-----+	AN02 APE3

References

- Boons, Jean-Paul, Alain Guillet, Christian Leclère (1976) *La structure des phrases simples en français: 2. Classes de constructions transitives*, Research report no. 6 of LADL, University of Paris 7, 86, 58.
- Giry-Schneider, Jacqueline (1978a) *Les Nominalisations en français. L'opérateur faire dans le lexique*, 353, + lists, Genève-Paris: Droz.
- Giry-Schneider, Jacqueline (1978b) 'Interprétation aspectuelle des constructions verbales à double analyse', *Linguisticae Investigationes* II.1, 23-53, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Giry-Schneider, Jacqueline (1987) *Les Prédicats nominaux en français, Les phrases simples à verbe support*, 399, Genève-Paris: Droz.
- Giry-Schneider, Jacqueline, Antoinette Balibar-Mrabti (1993) 'Classes de noms construits avec avoir', *Technical report* no. 42 of LADL, 128, University of Paris 7.
- Gross, Maurice (1975) *Méthodes en syntaxe*, 414, Paris: Hermann.
- Gross, Maurice (1981) 'Les bases empiriques de la notion de prédicat sémantique', *Langages* 63, *Formes syntaxiques et prédicats sémantiques*, 7-52, Alain Guillet, Christian Leclère (eds.), Paris: Larousse.
- Gross, Maurice (1988) 'Adjectifs composés', in *Grammaire et histoire de la grammaire. Hommage à la mémoire de Jean Stéfanini*, 211-233, C. Blanche-Benveniste, A. Chervel, M. Gross (eds.), University of Provence.
- Gross, Gaston (1989) *Les Constructions, converses du français*, 513, Genève-Paris: Droz.
- Guillet, Alain, Christian Leclère (1981) 'Restructuration du groupe nominal', *Langages* 63, *Formes syntaxiques et prédicats sémantiques*, 99-126, Alain Guillet, Christian Leclère (eds.), Paris: Larousse.
- Harris, Zellig S. (1970) *Papers in Structural and Transformational Linguistics*, Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Harris, Zellig S. (1976) *Notes du cours de syntaxe*, Paris: Seuil.

- Kuroda, S.-Y. (1968) 'English relativization and certain related problems', *Language* 44.2, 244-266.
- Labelle, Jacques (1983) 'Verbes supports et opérateurs dans les constructions en *avoir* à un ou deux compléments', *Linguisticae Investigationes* VII.2, 237-259, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Labelle, Jacques (1984) 'Le prédicat nominal avec support *avoir*. Contribution à l'étude de la phrase simple', in *Lexique-grammaire des langues romanes, Actes du premier colloque européen sur la grammaire et le lexique comparés des langues romanes, Palerme, 1981*, 165-198, Alain Guillet and Nunzio La Fauci (eds.), Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Meunier, Annie (1981) *Nominalisations d'adjectifs par verbes supports*, 281, Thèse de troisième cycle, University of Paris 7.
- Molinier, Christian (1988) 'Un cas de relation métonymique dans une structure prédicative adjectivale', *Cahiers de grammaire* 13, University of Toulouse-Le Mirail.
- Nam, Jee-sun (1994a) *Classification syntaxique des constructions adjectivales en coréen*, PhD dissertation, LADL, University of Paris 7.
- Nam, Jee-sun (1994b) 'Constructions adjectivales à complément datif et nominalisation de verbes supports d'adjectifs', *Mémoires du CERIL*, IGM, University of Marne la Vallée.
- Vivès, Robert (1982) 'Une analyse possible de certains compléments prépositionnels', *Linguisticae Investigationes* VI.1, 227-233, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Vivès, Robert (1984) 'L'aspect dans les constructions nominales prédictives: *avoir*, *prendre*, verbe support et extension aspectuelle', *Linguisticae Investigationes* VIII.1, 161-185, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

Institut Gaspard-Monge,
Université de Marne-la-Vallée
2, rue de la Butte-Verte,
F-93166 Noisy-le-Grand CEDEX
France