Appropriate nouns with obligatory modifiers

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1 Introduction

This study[1] 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, pp. 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 restructuration of the subject [A. Guillet, Ch. Leclère, 1981]:

(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_0 *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_0 *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*)

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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 cooccurrents, 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. Vives, 1984], [J. Giry-Schneider, 1987], [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_0 *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_0 *Vsup Det Napp Adj* is the source of

- *Det* N_0 *être Adj,* which gives to *Vsup Det Napp* some features of a support verb;
- a noun phrase *Det Napp Adj de Det* N_0 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*

(A) N_0 *avoir un Npb, ce Npb être Adj*

Rel.

(B) N_0 *avoir un Npb qui être Adj* [*qui être* z.]

(C) N_0 *avoir un Npb Adj*

Rel.

(D) *Npb que* N_0 *avoir être Adj* [Red. *Vsup*]

(E) *Npb de* N_0 *être Adj* [Restruct.]

(F) N_0 *être Adj* (E + *Prep Npb*)

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

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 restructuration leads to:

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

This analysis is shown in Fig. 1.

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:

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* N_0 *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.

Npb	*Adj*	12345	Table
bord	*denté de, sinué de*	−++++	AN08
cheveu	*blond, brun, roux*	+−−++	APP1
corps	*svelte, perclus de*	+−+−+	APP1
dedans	*spacieux*	−++−+	
dehors	*laqué de, damasquiné de*	−++−+	AN08
face	*vierge de*	−++++	AN08
jambe	*cagneux*	+−−++	
main	*expert à*	+−+++	
nez	*camard, camus*	+−+−−	
peau	*moite de*	+−+−+	
visage	*camus, glabre, imberbe, poupin*	+−+−+	

Figure 2: List of appropriate *Npb*'s.

2.2 Nouns with *Det Napp de Det* $\mathbf{N_0}$ *être Adj*

Most of the nouns in the corpus can be used in the construction *Det Napp de Det* N_0 *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)

(A) N_0 *Vsup un certain Napp, ce Napp être Adj*

Rel.

(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp qui être Adj* [*qui être* z.]

(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp Adj*

Rel.

(D) *Napp que* N_0 *Vsup être Adj* [Red. *Vsup*]

(E) *Napp de* N_0 *être Adj* [Restruct.]

(F) N_0 *être Adj* (E + *Prep Napp*)

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

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:

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 *certains* 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_0 *Vsup quelque chose de Adj*
=: *Ce mot a quelque chose de péjoratif*
* *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 *Vsup,* must be adapted to take account of *Vsup* constructions where *Napp* is not the direct object of *Vsup.* For example, by a *Vsup* substitution,

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

which leads to e.g.:

(C) *Un Napp Adj régner Loc Det N_0*
=: *Une atmosphère studieuse règne dans cette salle*
(D) *Det Napp qui régner Loc Det N_0 être Adj*
=: *L'atmosphère qui règne dans cette salle est studieuse*

Similarly, *être de* is often an acceptable variant of *Vsup* =: *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 *Vsup* =: *avoir* leads to additional forms. For some nouns, the construction:

Det N_0 avoir un certain Napp
=: *Luc a un certain brio*

has a variant:

Un certain Napp être Loc Det N_0
(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]:

  Det N_0 avoir un certain Napp Loc lui^0
  =: *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 N_0
  =: *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*

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

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 differences are that in (20) and (21) the adjective is not frozen with *dehors,* and that *dehors* is appropriate to:

Luc est négligé

whereas **Luc est olympien* is not accepted. 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_0 *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_0
=: ? *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 cœur 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 *Vsup* =: *avoir* (26) and the binding operator *avoir* may account for sentences like:

Det N_0 *avoir ces* (*côtés* + *parties* + *traits*) (E + *en lui*^{0})
Det N_0 *avoir ce* (*côté* + *trait*) (E + *en lui*^{0})

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 *Napp* is followed by one or more examples of adjectives to which *Napp* 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_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* =: *régner Loc.*
6. *Vsup* =: *faire.*
7. *Napp sing,* the appropriate noun may be singular if N_0 is semantically singular.
8. *Napp plur,* the appropriate noun may be plural if N_0 is semantically singular.
9. *Det* N_0 *Vsup de le Napp sing,* i.e. *Det Modif* commutes with *de le* with an intensive meaning.
10. *Det* N_0 *Vsup des Napp 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_0 *Vsup quelque chose de Adj.*
14. *Det* N_0 *être Adj Prep Det Napp.*

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. *hängtong* "behaviour", *thäto* "attitude", *case* "appearance", appears as a "support" for an adjectival or adverbial predicate [Nam Jee-sun, 1994a, p. 196–211, 1994b]. These constructions are characterized by the following properties:

- *Napp* is little or not autonomous:

  * *Minu-nîn [Ina-etäha -n hängtong] -îl ha -ôs' -ta*
  * *Minu Nomin [Ina towards Det behaviour] Acc do Past Termin*
  * *Minu showed a behaviour towards Ina*

  * *Minu-nîn Ina*(*-etähäsô* + *-eke*) *[hängtong] -îl ha -ôs' -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-nîn Ina(-etähäsô + -eke) [acu p'ônp'ônsîlôw-n hängtong] -îl
  Minu Nomin Ina towards [very impudent Det behaviour] Acc
  ha -ôs' -ta
  do Past Termin
  Minu showed a very impudent behaviour towards Ina

  Minu-nîn Ina(-etähäsô + -eke) acu p'ônp'ônsîlôp-ke [hängtong] -îl
  Minu Nomin Ina towards very impudent Conj [behaviour] Acc
  ha -ôs' -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-nîn acu p'ônp'ônsîlôp-ke [Ina-etäha -n hängtong] -îl*
  ?**Minu Nomin very impudent Conj [Ina towards Det behaviour] Acc*
  ha -ôs' -ta
  do Past Termin
  ?**Minu showed a behaviour towards Ina very impudently,*

  whereas autonomous predicative nouns like *piphan* "criticism" can:

  Minu-nîn acu kahokha-ke [Ina-etäha -n piphan] -îl
  Minu Nomin very crual 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-nîn Ina(-etähäsô + -eke) acu p'ônp'ônsîlôp-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-nîn Ina(-etähäsô + -lîl) acu kahokha-ke piphanha-ôs' -ta
  Minu Nomin Ina (towards + Acc) very crual 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* N_0 *être Adj*

(B) *Det* N_0 *Vsup Det Nsup qui être Adj*
[*qui être* z.]
(C) *Det* N_0 *Vsup Det Nsup Adj*

subst. supp.
(F) *Det* N_0 *être Adj*

Figure 4: Derivation of (27).

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*:

(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 restructuration (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*)

(B) *Det* N_0 *Vsup un Nsup qui être Adj*

(D) *Det Nsup que* N_0 *Vsup être Adj*

[*qui être* z.]

(C) *Det* N_0 *Vsup un Nsup Adj*

subst. supp.

(F) *Det* N_0 *être Adj* (E + *Prep Det Nsup*)

Figure 5: Derivation of (30).

(C) *Det* N_0 *Vsup Det Nsup Adj*

subst. supp.

(F) *Det* N_0 *être Adj* (E + *de Nsup*)

Figure 6: Derivation of (32) and similar sentences.

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*

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 *Napp* 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*

(B) * *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:

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.

Nsup	*Adj*	12345678901	Tables
accès	*maniaque, fiévreux, paludéen*	+-+--++---+	
caractère	*diffamatoire*	+++--++--+-	
citoyenneté	*danois*	+-+--++---+	APP1 DR3 AN07
confession	*protestant*	+-++-+----	AN07
dimension	*politique*	-++--+---++	APP1 AN08
expression	*francophone*	++++-+----	AN07
goût	*douteux, infect*	-+++-+-+-+-	AN07
heure	*plein d'angoisse*	+-+--++++--	
heure	*angoissé*	+-+---++++-	
jour	*plein de bonheur*	+-+---++++-	AN10
jour	*heureux*	+-+---+----	AN10
moment	*charmant, heureux*	+-+--++++-+	AN10
naissance	*créole, pied-noir*	+-++-+---+	
origine	*indigène*	+-++-++--+	
parole	*optimiste*	+-+--+-++--	
pâte	*accommodant*	+-++-+-+-+-	AN07
période	*mystique*	+-+--++--++	AN10
phase	*mystique*	+++--++--++	

Figure 7: List of *Nsup*'s.

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* N_0 *Vsup quelque chose de Adj.*
11. *Det* N_0 *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_0 *être Adj* W'

A systematic comparison of W and W' 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), (35), (36), (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_0 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_0 *être rapide à* V^0*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*)

(A) N_0 *Vsup un certain Napp, ce Napp être Adj W*
Rel.

(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp qui être Adj W*
[*qui être* z.]

(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp Adj W*

Rel.

(D) *Napp que* N_0 *Vsup être Adj W*
[Red. *Vsup*]

(E) *Napp de* N_0 *être Adj W*
[Restruct.]

(F) N_0 *être Adj W* (E + *Prep Napp*)

Figure 8: Essential complements of *Adj.* Free determiners are omitted.

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 *Napp*

The first sentence of (A) in Fig. 3 is a *Vsup* 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 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) N_0 *Vsup un certain Napp W, ce Napp être Adj*

Rel.	Rel.
(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp W qui être Adj*	(D) *Napp W que* N_0 *Vsup être Adj*
(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp qui être Adj W* [*qui être* z.]	(D) *Napp que* N_0 *Vsup W être Adj* [Red. *Vsup*]
(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp W Adj*	(E) *Napp W de* N_0 *être Adj*
(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp Adj W*	(E) *Napp de* N_0 *W être Adj* [Restruct.]
	(F) N_0 *être Adj* (E + *Prep Napp W*)

Figure 9: Essential complements of *Napp*. Free determiners are omitted.

(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*
(F_1) *Luc est inflexible dans sa détermination à partir*
(F_2) * *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*
(F_1) *Luc a été grandiloquent dans ses propos à Léa*
(F_2) * *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. Vives, 1982]. One of these families of complements takes the following forms:

(*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. Vives, 1982][3];

- 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*^{0} *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):

[3]If *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.

(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*
(F_1) *Luc est ferme dans son attitude avec Léa*
(48) (F_2) *Luc est ferme avec Léa*

The derivation (A)=(D)=(E)=(F_1)=(F_2) is due to [R. Vives, 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 intepretation 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*
(F_2) *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*
(F_1) *Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa par son allure*
(50) (F_2) *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. Vives, 1982]
(D) *L'allure qu'a Luc est louche aux yeux de Léa*

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) N_0 *Vsup un certain Napp* W_1*, ce Napp être Adj* W_2

Rel.

(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp* W_1 *qui être Adj* W_2
(B) N_0 *Vsup un Napp qui être Adj* W_2 W_1
(B) N_0 *Vsup* W_2 *un Napp* W_1 *qui être Adj*
(B) N_0 *Vsup* W_2 *un Napp qui être Adj* W_1
[*qui être* z.]
(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp* W_1 *Adj* W_2
(C) N_0 *Vsup un Napp Adj* W_2 W_1
(C) N_0 *Vsup* W_2 *un Napp* W_1 *Adj*
(C) N_0 *Vsup* W_2 *un Napp Adj* W_1

Rel.

(D) *Napp que* N_0 *Vsup* W_1 *être Adj* W_2
(D) *Napp* W_1 *que* N_0 *Vsup être Adj* W_2
(D) *Napp que* N_0 *Vsup* W_1 W_2 *être Adj*
(D) *Napp* W_1 *que* N_0 *Vsup* W_2 *être Adj*
[Red. *Vsup*]
(E) *Napp de* N_0 W_1 *être Adj* W_2
(E) *Napp* W_1 *de* N_0 *être Adj* W_2
(E) *Napp de* N_0 W_1 W_2 *être Adj*
(E) *Napp* W_1 *de* N_0 W_2 *être Adj*
[Restruct.]
(F_1)N_0 *être Adj* W_2 *Prep Napp* W_1
(F_2)N_0 *être Adj* W_2 W_1

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

(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 (F_2) simultaneously, the latter is not perceptibly ambiguous:

(F_2) *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.

Figure 11: List of *Napp*'s with *Det Napp de Det* N_0 *être Adj.*

Napp	*Adj*	12345678901234 Tables
abnégation	*héroïque*	+-++--+++-++++ APE1
abord	*engageant*	+-++--+---++++ APP1 AN07
académie	*beau*	+-++--+----++- APP1 AN07
accent	*lyrique*	+++---++--+++- APP1
acception	*péjoratif*	-++---++--++++ APP1 AN07
acoustique	*mat, réverbérant*	-++++-+---++++ APP1 AN07
acte	*odieux*	+----+++--+++- FN
activité	*fébrile*	+++++-+---++++ AN01 AN10
adhérence à	*fort*	-+++--+---++-- APP3
âge	*antédiluvien*	-+++--+-+-++-+ AN07
agissements	*louche*	+-+---+-+--++-+
air	*bizarre*	++++-++--+++- APP1 AN07
allure	*guindé, louche*	+-++--+++-++++ APP1 AN07
allure	*rapide*	+++---+---++-+ APP1
altitude	*élevé*	-+---+---++-+ APP1 AN07
ambiance	*sinistre, studieux*	-++-+-+-+-++++ APP1 AN07
âme	*généreux*	+-+++-++----++ AN10
ampleur	*considérable*	-+++--+-+-++-+ AN04
animation	*fourmillant*	++++++-+-+-++++ APP1
aperture	*fermé, ouvert*	-+++--+---++-+ AN07
apparat	*somptueux*	-+++--+-+-++++ APP1 AN07
apparence	*glauque*	++++--++--++++ APP1 AN07
architecture	*baroque, classique*	-+++--+---++++ AN07
arôme	*parfumé*	-++---++++++++ AN05 AN07
ascendance	*métis*	+-++--++------ AN10
aspect	*politique*	-+---++-----+ APP1 AN08
aspect	*mat, brillant*	++++-++--++++ APP1 AN07
atmosphère	*sinistre, studieux*	+++++-+---++++ AN07
attitude	*courtois, désinvolte, guindé*	+-++--++--++++ APP3 AN07
attrait	*irrésistible*	++++--++++++- APP3 ES
bouquet	*parfumé*	-+---+-+-++++ APP1 AN07
brillant	*éclatant*	-+++--+---+++- APP1 AN07
brio	*éblouissant*	+-+---+-+-++++ APP1 AN07
but	*professionnel*	-+---++--++++

cadence	*effréné*	-++---++--+++-	APP1 AN07
calibre	*énorme, monstrueux*	-+++--+---+++-	AN07
capacité	*spacieux*	-+++--+-+-++-+	AN07
caractère	*épouvantable, souple*	+-++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
caractéristique	*végétal*	+++---++--++++	APP1 AN08
charme	*irrésistible, enchanteur*	++++--+-+-++++	APP3 ES AN07
classe	*international*	++++--+-+-++-+	APP1 AN07
climat	*équatorial, tempéré*	-++++-++--++-+	AN07
cœur	*fidèle, tendre*	+-++--+-+---++	AN10
coloration	*clair, foncé*	-+++--++--++-+	AN07
coloris	*pastel*	-+++--++--++-+	AN07
combinatoire	*innombrable*	-+++-++---++++	AN07
complexion	*délicat, robuste*	+-++--+---++++	AN07
comportement	*grégaire, courtois*	+++---++--++++	APP3 AN07
composante	*affectif*	-++---++----++	AN08
composition	*mélangé*	-+++--+---++-+	
conception	*progressiste, traditionaliste*	+-+---+--++++	APE3
condition	*bourgeois, roturier*	+-++--+---++-+	AN07
conduite	*irréprochable, louche*	+-+---+---++-+	AN07
configuration	*piriforme*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
conformation	*longiligne*	++++--+---++++	AN07
connotation	*péjoratif*	-++---++-++++	APP1 AN07
consistance	*dur, mou*	-+++--+--++++-	AN05
consonance	*harmonieux*	-+++--++--++++	AN07
constitution	*délicat, robuste, athlétique*	++++--+---++++	AN07
contact	*moelleux, soyeux*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
contenance	*embarrassé*	+-+---+-+-+++-	APP1
contenance	*exigu, vaste*	-+++--+---++-+	APP1 AN07
contenu	*philosophique*	-+++--+---++++	AN08
contour	*carré, polygonal, rond*	-++---++--++--	AN07
cote	*bon marché, ruineux*	-++---+---++--	APE3 DR1 AN07
côté	*polisson*	+++---++----++	APP1 AN08 AN10
couleur	*beige*	-+++--+++++--	AN06 APP1
coupe	*étriqué*	-++--+---+++-	DR2 AN07
courant	*torrentiel*	-++++-+-+-++++	AN08
cours	*sinueux*	-++---+---++-+	AN09
cours	*bon marché, ruineux*	-++---++--++-+	APP1 AN09
course	*rapide*	+++---+----+-+	
coût	*bon marché, ruineux*	-+++-++--++-+	AN04 AN07
cubage	*exigu, spacieux*	-+++--+---++-+	F2A AN07
datation par	*antédiluvien*	+++---+---++--	FR1 AN07
date	*ancien, antérieur à de*	-+++--+---++--	AN07
débit	*torrentiel*	-++++-+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
décor	*damasquiné*	-+++--+---++-+	APP1 AN07
dégaine	*photogénique*	+-++--+---++++	APP1 AN07
dehors	*avenant, négligé*	+-+---+---+++	
démarche	*boitillant*	+-++--+---++++	AN10
dessin	*sinueux*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
détermination à	*inflexible*	+-++--+-+-++++	AN02 AN07
diction	*bredouillant*	+-+---+---++++	APP1
dimension	*énorme, minuscule*	-+++-+-+--++++	APP1 AN07
direction	*parallèle à, perpendiculaire à*	-++---+---++-+	AN09
disposition	*ordonné*	-+---+---++++	
disposition	*jaloux, tourmenté*	+-++--++--++++	

dominante	*lyrique*	-+++--++--++++	AN08
durée	*bref*	-+++--+---++-+	AN07
échelle	*réduit*	-+++--+---++--	AN09
éclat	*éblouissant*	-+++--+++-++++	APP1 AN07
économie	*structuré Advm*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
économie	*misérable, prospère*	-+++--+---++++	AN08
écriture	*illisible*	-++--+---++++	APP1 AN08
éducation	*raffiné*	+-++--+-+-++++	APE1 DR1 AN07
effectif	*pléthorique*	-+++--++--++-+	AN07
effluve	*aromatique, nauséabond*	-++---+--++++	AN09
élocution	*bredouillant*	+-+---+---++++	APP1 AN10
emploi	*péjoratif*	-+++--++--++++	AN07
empressement à	*diligent*	+-++--+-+-++++	APE3
énergie	*inépuisable*	+-++--+-+-++++	AN03
entrain	*joyeux*	+++++-+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
entrain à	*diligent*	+-+---+-+-++++	APP3
envergure	*considérable, limité*	-+++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
esprit	*fin, subtil*	+-++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07 AN10
essence	*supérieur, transcendant*	++-+--+---++++	AN07
esthétique	*romantique*	-++++-+---++++	AN07
état	*catastrophique, satisfaisant*	-+----+---+++-	AN09
étendue	*vaste*	-+++--+-+-++-+	AN07
étendue	*considérable, limité, vaste*	-+++--+---++-+	AN07
existence	*routinier*	+-+---+---++-+	AN10
expression	*grimaçant, souriant*	++++-++++-++++	APP1 AN10
extension	*local, national, planétaire*	-+++--+-+-++++	APP3 AN07
extérieur	*avenant, engageant, négligé*	+++++-+---++++	AN07
façon de	*affecté*	+++---++--++++	
façon	*familier*	+-+----+--++++	AN10
faconde	*prolixe*	+-++--+++-+++-	APP1 AN10
facture	*dadaïste*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
faste	*somptueux*	-+++--+-+-++++	AN03
finalité	*professionnel*	-++---+---++++	AN08
fond	*bienveillant*	+-+++-+-----++	AN10
force	*inépuisable*	+-+----+--+++-	APE11 AN10
format	*encombrant*	-+++--+---++++	APP1 AN07
forme	*allongé, arrondi, carré*	-+++--++--++++	APP1 AN07
forme	*plantureux*	+-++---+--++++	APP1 AN10
fréquence	*incessant, rapproché*	-+++-+---++-+	AN05 AN07
fréquentation	*recommandable*	+--+--+-------	
geste	*adroit, généreux, magnanime*	+-+--++--++++	FN
goût	*sobre*	+-++--++-++++	APP1
goût	*acide, amer, douceâtre*	-+++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
grain	*fin, grossier*	-+++--+---++++	AN06 AN07
graphisme	*élégant*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
habitat	*cavernicole*	-++---+---++--	AN08
heure	*tardif*	-++---+---++--	
humeur	*enjoué, morose*	+-+++-+---++++	AN07
imagination	*créatif*	+-+++-+-+-++++	AN02 AN10
inconfort	*spartiate*	-++++-+---++++	AN04 AN07
inspiration	*dadaïste, mystique*	-+++--+---++++	APE1 AN07
instinct	*maternel*	+-+---++++++++	AN07
issue	*fatal*	-++---+---++-+	AN07
langage	*ordurier, poétique*	+-+---+---++++	APP1 AN10

lustre	*éblouissant, éclatant*	−+++−−+−+−+++	APP1 AN07
maintien	*guindé*	+−+++−+−−−+++	AN10
manière de	*affecté*	+++−−−+++−−+++	APP3
manière	*affecté*	+−+−−−−+−−+++	APP3 AN10
marque	*coréen, français*	−+++−+−−−−++−+	AN07
matière	*compact*	−+++−+−−−+++	AN07
mentalité	*infantile*	+−+++−+−−−+++	AN07
mine	*rayonnant de*	+−+++−+++−−++−	APP1 AN07 AN10
mise	*débraillé*	+−+++−+++−+++	AN07
mode d'emploi	*commode*	−+++−+−−−+++	
mode de fonctionn.	*automatique*	−++−−−+−−−++−+	
mœurs	*austère, hétérosexuel, libertin*	+−++−−−+−−++−+	APP1 AN07
montant	*élevé, minime*	−+++−+−−−++−+	AN07
morale	*austère, relâché*	+−+++−+−−−+++	AN07 AN10
morgue	*hautain*	+−+++−+−+−+++	APP3
nature	*adipeux*	++++−−+−−−+++	AN07
niveau	*avancé*	++++−−+++−++−+	AN07
nombre	*pléthorique*	++−−−−+−−−++−+	AN08
notoriété	*confidentiel*	−+++−−+−+−+++−	AN04 APP3
nuance	*orangé*	−+++−−+++−+++−	APP1 AN07
obédience	*catholique, communiste*	+−+++−+++−++−+	AN07
objectif	*professionnel*	−+++−−+++−+++	
organisation	*pentamère, rayonné*	−+++−−+−−−++−+	APE1 AN07
origine	*autochtone, indigène*	−+++−−+++−+++	AN07
parole	*optimiste, pessimiste*	+−+−−−−+−−++−+	
partie	*apocryphe, authentique*	−++−−−+++−−−++	AN08
pensée	*rationnel*	+−+−−−+−−−+++	APE3 AN10
pente	*abrupt*	−+++−+−−−−++−+	AN08
personnalité	*haut en couleur*	+−+++−+−+−+++	AN07
pesanteur	*écrasant*	−+++−+−−−++++	APP1 AN07
pH	*acide, amphotère, basique*	−+++−+−−−++−+	
phase	*manuelle*	+++−−−+++−−−−+	AN08
physionomie	*renfrogné, sombre*	+−+++−+−−−+++	AN07
physique	*corpulent*	+−+++−+−−−+++	APP1 AN07
plan	*en damier, géométrique*	−+++−−+−−−++−+	
plastique	*sculptural*	+−+++−+−−−+++	APP1 AN07
plume	*tourmenté*	+−+−−−+−−−−++−	AN10
poids	*écrasant*	−+++−+−−−+++	AN07
poids	*capital, décisif*	−+++−+−+−+++	APP1 APP3 AN07
portée	*historique*	−+++−+−+−+++	APP1 AN07
position	*universaliste*	+−+++−+++−++−+	APP2 AN10
posture	*accroupi*	+−+−−−++−−++−−	APP1 AN10
présence	*imposant*	+−+++−+−+−+++	AN01 AN07
prestance	*imposant*	++++−−+−+−+++	APP1 AN07
prix	*inestimable*	++++−−+−+−+++−	AN05 APP3 AN07
profil	*galbé*	++++−−+−−−+++	AN10
progression Loc	*lent, rapide*	+++−−−+−−−++−+	F1C
proportion	*démesuré*	+++−−−−+−+++++	
propos à	*grandiloquent, insipide*	+−+−−−−+−−++−+	
psychisme	*infantile, paranoïaque*	+−+++−+−−−+++	AN10
qualité	*excellent*	−+−+−−+−−−++−+	AN07
qualité	*méritant*	+−+−−−++−+++++	APP1
quantité	*abondant*	++−−−−+++−++−+	
race	*bâtard, croisé, métissé*	+−+++−+−−−++−+	AN07

raisonnement	*tortueux*	+-+---++--++++	F8
rang Loc	*éminent, subalterne*	+-++--+---++-+	APP3 AN07
rectitude	*irréprochable*	+-++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
régime	*carnivore, herbivore*	+-+---+---++-+	
régime	*régulier, irrégulier*	-++---+---++++	
registre	*mystique, tragique*	-+-+--++--++++	APP1 AN07
relent	*malodorant*	-++---++--++++	APP1
relief	*montagneux*	-++--+++++++-+	APP1 AN08
rendement	*lucratif*	-+++--+++-++++	APP1 AN07
renom	*illustre*	+++++-+---++++	AN01 AN07
renommée	*illustre*	+++++-+---++++	AN01 AN07
réputation	*illustre*	+++++-+---++++	AN01 APP3 AN07
résonance	*nasillard*	-+++--+---++++	APP3 AN07
rhétorique	*grandiloquent, pompeux*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
rythme	*effréné, haché*	-+++--+++-++++	AN07
sang	*noble*	+-+++-+---+++	AN07
saveur	*relevé*	-+++--+++-+++-	AN05 APP3 AN07
savoir	*érudit*	+-+---+---+++-	APE3 AN07
section	*carré*	-++---+---++--	
séduction	*irrésistible*	++++--+-+-++++	APP3 ES
sémantique	*clair, obscur*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
sens	*politique, tactique*	-++---++--+++-	APP3 AN08
sensation	*euphorique*	+-+---++--+++-	APE3
senteur	*parfumé*	-+++--++--+++-	APP1 AN07
sentiment	*joyeux, nostalgique*	+-+---++-++++-	APE3
sérieux	*scrupuleux*	+-++--+-+-++++	AN03 AN07
sexe	*féminin, masculin*	++++--++--++--	AN06 AN07
silhouette	*galbé*	++++--+---++++	APP1 AN10
son	*clair, nasal*	-++---+---++++	AN07
sonorité	*clair, nasal*	-+++--+---++++	AN05 AN07
souffle	*épique*	-++++-+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
standing	*opulent*	-+++--+-+-+++-	APP1 AN07
standing	*aisé*	+-+---+-+-+++-	APP1 AN10
stature	*imposant*	+++++-+---++++	AN07
statut	*officiel*	-++---+---++++	APP3 DR2
structure	*ramifié, rayonnant*	-+++--+---++-+	AN07
style	*archaïsant, pompeux*	++++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
substance	*fluide, visqueux*	-+++--+---++++	AN07
substance	*dense*	-+++--+-+-++++	AN07
superficie	*étendu, vaste*	-+++--+-+-++-+	
surface	*lisse, rugueux*	-+++--+-+-++++	AN07
taille	*grand, petit*	++++--+---++-+	AN07
tarif	*ruineux*	-++---++--++-+	AN07
taux	*ruineux*	-++---++--++--	AN07
teint	*bronzé, livide*	+-+++-+---++++	AN07
teinte	*chamois*	-+++--++--++-+	AN07
tempérament	*optimiste, pessimiste*	+-+++-+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
température	*brûlant*	-++-+-+---++-+	AN07
tempo	*allegro*	-+++--++--++-+	APP1 AN07
tenue	*débraillé*	+-+---++--++++	AN07
texture	*lâche, serré*	-+++--+---++++	APP1 AN07
timbre	*clair, nasal, sombre*	++++--+-+-++++	APP1 AN07
ton	*chamois*	-+++--++--++-+	AN07
ton	*doucereux, pédant*	+++---+---++++	APP3 AN07

tonalité	*chantant*	-+++--++--+++ AN07
toucher	*moelleux, soyeux*	-+++--+---+++
tournure	*encourageant*	-++---+---+++- APP1 AN07
tracé	*sinueux*	-+++--+---++-+ AN07
trait	*totalitaire*	-++---++---++ APP1 AN08
trait	*grimaçant, souriant*	+++---+--+++ APP1 AN10
tranchant	*émoussé*	-+++--+---++-- AN07
type	*amérindien*	+-+++--+---+++ AN07
usage auprès de	*commode, courant, prohibé*	-+++--+---++-+ AN07
valeur	*inégal, inestimable*	-+++--+-+-+++ APP3 AN07
végétation	*luxuriant, souffreteux*	-++++-+---+++ AN08
vie	*heureux*	+-+---+---++-+ AN10
voix	*tonitruant*	+++---+-+-+++- APP1 AN10
volonté de	*inflexible*	+-+++-+-+-+++ APE3 AN07
volume	*énorme*	-+++-++-+-+++ AN05 APP1 AN07
vue	*universaliste*	+-+----+--++-+ AN08
zèle à	*empressé*	+-+++-+-+-+++ AN02 APE3

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