



*multiple theme* (1994), we show that these markers may occupy different thematic meta-functions. Some markers achieve textual functions and therefore signal a discourse relation rather than an informational one. Chapter 9 looks at the prosodic regularities at the discourse level. A prosodic analysis shows that markers behaving as discourse-structuring devices exhibit a particular prosodic contour.

The fourth and final part of the thesis widens the perspective and offers a dialogical analysis on the markers. Chapter 10 investigates the lexico-grammatical variations through the prism of stance-taking. These variations can be used to signal a modal stance or to explicitly attribute the stance to the speaker or to a third person. Following Dubois (2008), these stances display a dialogical dimension. In context, they stand in contrast with stances taken by other speakers on the same object of discourse. Chapter 11 looks at how the projection unfolds in real time. Using the concepts of *co-locution* as well as *coénonciation* as developed by Morel and Danon-

*anticipative intralocutive dialogism* (2019), this research shows that these markers can be used to manage the interaction. First, they allow the speaker to take or keep the floor. The speaker can also use the markers to open a projection span which they can modulate, taking into account what they assume the hearer knows. The hearer therefore implicitly influences the projection or even sometimes takes part in the construction of the projection alongside the speaker.