

- Appendix 1 -
 Assessment of the coverage and accessibility of the MWVs in French-English online
 bilingual dictionaries:

Comments on the accessibility of the MWVs.¹

Multi-word verbs	Comments on accessibility	
Aller dans le sens de	Oxford	> If you type in “aller dans le sens de” => no match found > Let's try “sens” alone: we obtain a list of several multi-word expressions with “sens” (most of them in example sentences) and the translation of it into English in example sentences. > User-friendly? Not really. We have to read all the example sentences carefully to find the multi-word verb we are looking up. Lack of “highlighting”. > Results found: des mesures qui <u>vont dans le sens de</u> notre rapport → measures which are <u>in line with</u> our report le pays <u>va dans le sens d'</u> une plus grande indépendance → the country <u>is moving toward(s)</u> greater independence
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> > If you type in “aller dans le sens de”, redirects you to the entry “aller” > No highlighting: we have to read all the sub-entries and example-sentences. Not user-friendly. No results found. > If we try with “sens” alone, no results found for “aller dans le sens de” neither.
	Larousse	<p>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</p> > no results for “aller dans le sens de”, nor for “sens” (> The dictionary informs the user that “aller dans le sens de” has been found in the English → French part and suggests the translation “to be in step with sth” => User-friendly)
		<p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> > We are provided with several examples for “aller dans le sens de”. > Main translations suggested: to move forward with, to move toward(s), to go in the direction.
		> If you type in “aller dans le sens de” => no match found > Let's try “sens” alone: we obtain 6 entries. In the second entry, “sens [nom masculin]”, we have a series of multi-word expressions with “sens” (most of them displayed in the infinitive form). Sub-entry number 6 is the one we need: multi-word verb unit displayed in example sentences. > User-friendly? Not really, we have to peruse the full entry. > Results found: 6. (figuré) [orientation] line

1 The three investigated online bilingual dictionaries have been last accessed in February 2017.

		des mesures <u>allant dans le sens</u> d'une plus grande justice → mesures <u>directed at</u> greater justice
Avoir le droit de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “avoir le droit de”, redirects you to the entry “droit”</p> <p>> “avoir le droit de” is to be found in the sub-entry <i>nom masculin</i> – sub-entry 1 (prérogative) right</p> <p>> “avoir le droit de” directly highlighted in yellow in this sub-entry => user-friendly (problem: also highlights expressions we were not looking for, such as “avoir le droit de vie ou de mort sur quelqu'un”)</p> <p>> Displayed in several example-sentences; give several translation following the context</p> <p>> Results found: <u>avoir le droit de faire</u> (la permission) → to be allowed to do (selon la morale, la justice) → to have the right to do</p> <p>elle <u>n'a pas le droit de</u> sortir le soir → she isn't allowed to go out at night</p> <p>j'<u>ai</u> quand même <u>le droit de</u> poser une question! [ironique] → I suppose I am allowed to ask a question?</p> <p>j'<u>ai le droit de</u> savoir → I've got a right to know</p> <p>elle <u>n'a pas le droit de</u> me juger/d'exiger ça de moi → she has no right to judge me/to demand that of me</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> If you type in “avoir le droit de”, it is displayed as a headword-entry in itself</p> <p>> One single translation suggested: “to be allowed to”</p> <p>(> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “avoir le droit de” have also been found in the English → French part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: “to have the right to do sth”, “to be eligible to do sth”, “to be entitled to do sth” + suggested translation for “ne pas avoir le droit de faire qqch” → “to be banned from doing sth”.)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <p>> We are provided with several examples for “avoir le droit de”.</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: to have the right to, to be allowed to</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “avoir le droit de”, redirects you to the entry “droit”</p> <p>> “avoir le droit de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry number 3 (autorisation sociale ou morale) right => user-friendly</p> <p>> Results found: <u>avoir le droit de faire</u> 1. [généralement] _ to be allowed ou to have the right to do 2.[officiellement] _ to have the right ou to be entitled to do</p> <p>tu <u>n'as pas le droit de</u> parler ainsi ! _ you've no right to talk like that! j'<u>ai bien le droit de</u> me reposer ! _ I'm entitled to some rest, aren't I</p>

Avoir l'habitude de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “avoir l'habitude de”, redirects you to the entry “habitude”</p> <p>> “avoir l'habitude de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry number 2 (fait d'être accoutumé) habit => user-friendly</p> <p>> Results found: <u>avoir l'habitude de</u> quelque chose → to be used to something <u>avoir l'habitude de</u> faire → to be used to doing</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> If you type in “avoir l'habitude de”, shows you results from the <i>Dictionnaire collaboratif</i>. No results for the Collins dictionary.</p> <p>> However, incremental search suggests the headword entry “avoir l'habitude de faire”. Suggested translation: <i>to be in the habit of doing</i></p> <p>> The incremental search also suggests the headword entry “avoir l'habitude de faire qch”. Suggested translation: <i>to be used to doing sth</i></p> <p>> Why such a difference for the same verb? Reliable?</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</p> <p>> 3 translations suggested for “avoir l'habitude de”: “to be in the habit of doing”, “to be used to sth/sb”, “to be used to doing sth”.</p> <p>(> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “avoir l'habitude de” have also been found in the English → French part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: <i>to be used to sth, to be accustomed to doing sth, to be in the habit of doing sth, to have a habit of doing sth, to be unused to sth, to be unused to doing sth, to be unaccustomed to doing sth</i>)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <p>> We are provided with several examples for “avoir l'habitude de”.</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: to get used to, to have a pattern of, to have the reflex of doing, to be used to + ing, to be familiar with + ing</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “avoir l'habitude de”, redirects you to entry “habitude”</p> <p>> “avoir l'habitude de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry number 1 (manière d'agir) habit.</p> <p>> Displayed in several example sentences</p> <p>> Results found: <u>j'ai l'habitude de</u> me coucher tôt → I normally ou usually go to bed early je <u>n'ai pas l'habitude d'</u>attendre ! → I am not in the habit of being kept waiting! elle <u>a l'habitude de</u> la conduite sur circuit → she's used to race track driving</p>
Avoir lieu	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “avoir lieu”, redirects you to the entry “lieu”</p> <p>> “avoir lieu” is highlighted in the second sub-entry (endroit) place</p> <p>> One translation provided: “to take place”</p> <p>> Good translation? Sufficient?</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> “avoir lieu” is displayed as a headword entry in itself.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: “to take place”</p>

		<p>> Good translation? Sufficient?</p> <p>(> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “avoir lieu” have also been found in the English → French part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: “to occur”, “the upcoming elections”.)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <p>> We are provided with several examples for “avoir lieu”.</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: to take place, to be held (l'audience)</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “avoir lieu”, redirects you to entry “lieu”</p> <p>> “avoir lieu” is the third sub-entry (highlighted in yellow)</p> <p>> Results found: <u>avoir lieu</u> a) [entrevue, expérience, spectacle] _ to take place b) [accident] _ to happen c) [erreur] _ to occur</p>
Avoir recours à	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “avoir recours à”, redirects you to entry “recours”</p> <p>> “avoir recours à” is highlighted in yellow in the first sub-entry (moyen quelconque) recourse / (moyen extrême) resort</p> <p>> Results found: 1. (moyen quelconque) <u>recourse</u> (moyen extrême) <u>resort</u></p> <p><u>avoir recours à</u> → to have recourse to (<i>remède, technique</i>) → to resort to (<i>expédient, stratagème</i>) → to turn to (<i>parent, ami</i>) → to go to (<i>agence, expert</i>)</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> “avoir recours à” is displayed as an entry in itself</p> <p>> Suggested translation: “to resort to”</p> <p>(> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “avoir recours à” have also been found in the English → French part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: “to have recourse to”, “to have plastic surgery”)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <p>> We are provided with several examples for “avoir recours à”.</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: to use, to resort to</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “avoir recours à”, redirects you to the entry “recours”</p> <p>> “avoir recours à” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry number 1. (ressource) recourse, resort</p> <p>> Results found: 1. [ressource] _ <u>recourse, resort</u></p> <p><u>avoir recours à</u> → [moyen] _ to resort to</p>

		→ [personne] _ to turn to
(se) Donner les moyens de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “donner les moyens de”, redirects you to the entry “donner”</p> <p>> “se donner les moyens de” is highlighted in yellow in the entry “se donner”, sub-entry number 2. (s'octroyer)</p> <p>> Results found: 2. (s'octroyer)</p> <p><u>se donner les moyens de faire</u> → to find the means to do</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>> If you type in “donner les moyens de”, redirects you to the entry “donner” but no results found for “donner les moyens de” after having perused the full entry.</p> <p>> The only possible translations we have are displayed in “exemples et traductions en contexte” part: “to give the means to”, “to empower sb/sth to”, “to find ways of”, “to equip oneself with the means of/to”, “to provide the means for”.</p> <p>> Let's type in “moyen/moyens” alone: no results found for “donner les moyens” neither after having perused the full entry.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “donner les moyens de”, redirects you to the entry “donner”</p> <p>> “se donner les moyens de” is highlighted in the entry “se donner”, sub-entry number 1. (se donner à soi-même)</p> <p>> Results found: se donner (verbe pronominal transitif) 1. [donner à soi-même] <u>se donner les moyens de faire quelque chose</u> → to give oneself the means to do something</p>
Être à l'origine de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être à l'origine de” => no match found</p> <p>> Let's try “origine” alone: Not user-friendly: user has to read all the sub-entries to find what he/she is looking up</p> <p>> After having perused the full entry, it has to be noticed that the multi-word verb “être à l'origine de” is not included in the dictionary.</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>> If you type in “être à l'origine de”, no match found in the Collins part.</p> <p>> However, it gives you several suggestions of translation in the <i>Dictionnaire collaboratif</i>. Suggested translations: “to be behind”, “to be the cause of”</p> <p>> But the “exemples et traductions en contexte” part seems to suggest some other translations, such as “to be responsible for” and “to lead to”.</p> <p>> Let's try “origine” alone: we find “être à l'origine de” in the Collins part as a sub-sub-entry in the first sub-entry. Suggested translations: “to be the cause of”, “to be behind”.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être à l'origine de” => no match found</p> <p>> Let's try “origine” alone: “être à l'origine de” is to be found in the sub-entry number 1. (cause première d'un feu, d'une maladie, d'une querelle) origin</p>

		<p>> User-friendly? No, the dictionary does not redirect the user to the right entry whereas the MWV can actually be found in the dictionary. > Results found: 1. [cause première - d'un feu, d'une maladie, d'une querelle] _ origin</p> <p>être à l'origine d'un projet de loi [personne] → to be behind a bill</p> <p>ces erreurs judiciaires ont été à l'origine du projet de loi → these miscarriages of justice were the impetus for the bill</p> <p>être à l'origine d'une querelle → [personne] _ to be behind ou to be the cause of an argument → [malentendu] _ to be at the origin ou root of an argument</p>
Être à même de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être à même de”, redirects you to the entry “même” > “être à même de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry “à même de” [locution conjonctive] > Results found: à même de (locution conjonctive)</p> <p>être à même de faire quelque chose → to be in a position to do something</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins: > “être à même de” is displayed as a headword entry in itself. > Suggested translation: “to be able to”</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > Suggests translations such as “to be in a position to do” and “to be able to do”.</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > We are provided with several examples for “être à même de”. > Main translations suggested: to be able to, to be capable of.</p> <p>> If we type in “même” alone, we find (in the Collins part) in the sub-entry (autres locutions) “être à même de faire” (= en mesure) → “to be in a position to do”, “to be able to do”. > Why are the translations suggested under the headword “même” different from the one suggested in headword entry “être à même de”? Reliable?</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être à même de” => no match found > Let's try “même” alone: after having perused the full entry, we understand that the sub-entry we need is “à même de” (locution prépositionnelle). > 2 translations suggested (context? Explanation?) à même de (locution prépositionnelle) → able to, in a position to</p>
Être de l'ordre de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être de l'ordre de”, redirects you to the entry “ordre” > No highlighting. > After having perused the full entry, the only potential results to be found for “être de l'ordre de” are:</p>

		<p>8. Nature de l'ordre de 30% → in the order of; of the order of (Br.); on the order of (US)</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>> If you type in “être de l'ordre de”, the only possible translations suggested are to be found in the “exemples et traductions en contexte” part. > Suggested translations: “to be in the range of”, “to be on the order of”</p> <p>> If you type in “de l'ordre de”, the “Dictionnaire collaboratif” suggests example-sentences such as “de l'ordre de 5%”, “de l'ordre de l'anecdotique”, “une somme de l'ordre de 1000 livres”.</p> <p>> If you type in “ordre” alone, no results found for “être de l'ordre de” after having perused the full entry.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être de l'ordre de”, redirects you to the entry “ordre” > No highlighting => user has to peruse the full entry > We find “de l'ordre de” in the sub-entry C. [Classification, domaine], sub-sub-entry nr. 2 [nature, sorte] > Results found (context? Explanation?): C. [Classification, domaine] 2. (nature, sorte) nature, order <u>de l'ordre de</u> → in the region OU order of</p>
Être en cause	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être en cause”, redirects you to the entry “cause” > “être en cause” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry nr 4. (affaire) case > Results found: 4. (affaire) case <u>être en cause</u> → (système, fait, organisme) to be at issue → (personne) to be involved</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>> If you type in “être en cause”, the “Dictionnaire collaboratif” suggests translations such as “to be involved”, “to be in question”, “to be at stake”. (> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “être en cause” have also been found in the English → French part of the dictionary. Suggested translation: “to be at issue”.)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > We are provided with several examples for “être en cause”. > Main translations suggested: to be involved, to be at play.</p> <p>> Let's try “cause” alone: after having perused the full entry “cause” of the Collins part, we find <u>être en cause</u> → [intérêts] to be at stake → [personne] to be involved → [qualité] to be in question</p>

	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être en cause”, redirects you to the entry “cause”</p> <p>> “être en cause” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry “en cause” (locution adjectivale), sub-sub-entry nr 3. [contesté]</p> <p>> Results found: en cause (locution adjectivale) 3. [contesté] <u>être en cause</u> [talent] → to be in question</p>
Être en mesure de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être en mesure de”, redirects you to the entry “mesure”</p> <p>> “être en mesure de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry nr. 8 (situation)</p> <p>> Results found: Mesure (nom féminin) 8. (situation) <u>être en mesure de</u> promettre/rembourser → to be in a position to promise/reimburse</p> <p>> Problem: No highlighting in the 2 examples following when they should be! This is not user-friendly. le malade <u>n'est pas en mesure de</u> vous parler → the patient cannot talk to you le réseau ferroviaire <u>n'est pas en mesure de</u> → the rail network cannot</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> “être en mesure de” is displayed as a headword entry in itself. Suggested translation: “to be in a position to”</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</p> <p>> suggests another translation: “to be capable”</p> <p>(> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “être en mesure de” have also been found in the <i>English → French</i> part of the dictionary. Suggested translation: “to be in a position to do sth”)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <p>> suggests further translations: “to be able to”, “to be in a position to”</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être en mesure de”, redirects you to the entry “mesure”</p> <p>> “être en mesure de” is highlighted in the sub-entry nr. 8. [degré]</p> <p>extent</p> <p>> Results found: Mesure (nom féminin) 8. [degré] extent <u>être en mesure de</u> → to be able OU in a position to</p>
Être en train de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être en train de”, redirects you to the entry “train”</p> <p>> “être en train de” is highlighted in the sub-entry “en train” (locution), sub-sub-entry nr. 3 (en cours)</p> <p>> Results found: En train (locution) 3. (en cours)</p>

		<p><u>être en train de</u> faire → to be doing <u>j'étais en train de</u> dormir/lire → I was sleeping/reading</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins: > “être en train de faire qch” is displayed as a headword entry in itself. Suggested translation: “to be doing sth” (> The dictionary also informs the user that results for “être en train de” have also been found in the <i>English → French</i> part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: “to be in the middle of doing sth”, “to be in the process of doing sth”, “to be busy doing sth”, “to be in the midst of doing sth”.)</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > to be + ing</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > to be + ing</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être en train de”, redirects you to the entry “train” > “être en train de” is highlighted in yellow in the sub-entry “en train de” (locution prépositionnelle) > Results found:</p> <p>en train de (locution prépositionnelle) <u>être en train de</u> faire quelque chose → to be (busy) doing something il <u>est</u> toujours <u>en train de</u> taquiner sa sœur → he's always teasing his sister l'opinion publique <u>est en train d'évoluer</u> → public opinion is changing</p>
Être loin de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être loin de”, redirects you to the entry “terre” (!?) > “être loin de toute terre” is highlighted (→ to be far from land). This is not what we are looking for. > Let's try “loin” alone: not user-friendly, we have to peruse the full entry to find what we are looking for > In the sub-entry “loin de” (locution prépositive), sub-sub-entry nr. 2 (dans l'espace) far from, we find several example-sentences where “être loin de” can be found + translation > But only one example-sentence illustrates the meaning we need: on <u>est</u> encore <u>loin d'avoir</u> fini → we're still far from finished, we're still a long way off finishing</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins: > If you type in “être loin de”, redirects you to the entry “être” => no results for “être loin de” found.</p> <p>(> The dictionary informs the user that results for “être loin de” in expressions have been found in the <i>English → French</i> part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: “to be wide of the mark”, “to be not a patch on sth”, “to be far from home”, “to be out of the public eye”. Not really the meaning we are looking for.)</p> <p>> If we type in “loin” alone: no results found for “être loin de” neither after having perused the full entry.</p>

		<p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > être très loin du compte → fall far short of the mark loin d'être bénin → far from benign</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > We are provided with several examples for “être loin de faire”. > Main translations suggested: to be away from + someone; far from + ing</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être loin de”, redirects you to the entry “vérité” (!?) > “être loin de la vérité” is highlighted (→ to be wide of the mark). This is not what we are looking for! > Let's try “loin” alone: not user-friendly, we have to peruse the full entry to find what we are looking for > In the sub-entry “loin de” (locution prépositionnelle), we find “être loin de” in several example-sentences > Results found: Loin de (locution prépositionnelle) 2. (figuré) _ far from je <u>ne suis pas loin de</u> leur dire le fond de ma pensée → it wouldn't take me much to tell them what I think, I have a good mind to tell them what I really think j'<u>étais loin de</u> me douter que... → I never imagined...</p>
Être sur le point de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “être sur le point de”, redirects you to the entry “point” > “être sur le point de” is highlighted in the sub-entry nr 2. (situation) point > Results found: Point (nom masculin) 2. (situation) point <u>être sur le point de</u> faire → to be just about to do, to be on the point of doing j'<u>étais sur le point de</u> leur dire/d'abandonner/de partir → I was just about to tell them/to give up/to leave, I was on the point of telling them/giving up/leaving</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p><u>Collins:</u> > “être sur le point de faire” is displayed as a headword entry in itself. Suggested translation: “to be about to do sth”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif</u> > same suggestion: to be about to do sth</p> <p>(> The dictionary informs the user that results for “être sur le point de” have also been found in the <i>English → French</i> part of the dictionary. Suggested translations: <i>to reach tipping point, to be ready to do, to be (just) about to do, to be on the point of doing, to be on the verge of doing, to verge on.</i>)</p>

		<p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > We are provided with several examples for “être sur le point de”. > Main translations suggested: to be about to, to be on the verge of</p> <p>> If we type in “point”, we find in the Collins' entry the suggestion “to be just about to do” for “être sur le point de faire”.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “être sur le point de”, redirects you to the entry “point” > “être sur le point de” is highlighted in the sub-entry “sur le point de” (locution prépositionnelle) > Results found: sur le point de (locution prépositionnelle) être sur le point de faire quelque chose → to be about to do ou on the point of doing ou on the verge of doing something j'étais sur le point de partir → I was about to ou going to leave sur le point de pleurer → on the verge of tears ou of crying</p>
Faire croire que	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “faire croire que”, redirects you to the entry “vouloir” (?!) > “faire croire que” is highlighted in the example-sentence <i>tu ne veux/voudrais pas me faire croire que ...</i> (→ <i>you're not telling/trying to tell me that ...</i>) This is not exactly what we are looking for. Not user-friendly. > Let's try “croire” alone: after having perused the full entry => no results found > Let's try with “faire” alone: no results neither > So we would have to rely on this single example-sentence we were given in the entry “vouloir”. > Let's try the headword “croire”: we find out that “faire croire que” can actually be found as a sub-entry in the dictionary. Suggested translation: to make somebody believe</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins: > The incremental search suggests the entry “faire croire que” → make believe. > But it also suggests the entry “faire croire qch à qn” → lead sb to believe sth ; delude sb into thinking sth ; make sb believe that > And also suggests the entry “faire croire” → persuade > Why so many differences? Reliable?</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > suggests then expressions such as <i>make the French people believe that, persuade, lead sb to believe sth, delude sb into thinking sth, to pull the wool over sb's eyes.</i></p> <p>(> The English → French part of the dictionary also provides expressions such as <i>to make out that, I'd been brainwashed into thinking that, They're making out it was my fault.</i>)</p> <p>Exemple et traductions en contexte > suggests “to want sb to believe” and “to have sb believe”</p>

		<p>> <u>Not clear</u> what the right translation for the user is.</p> <p>> <u>Other problem</u>: we find out in the Collins part that “faire croire que” can also be found under the headword entry “croire”, but another translation is given: to lead sb to believe sth.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “faire croire que”, redirects you to the entry “croire”</p> <p>> Nothing highlighted, the user has to peruse the full entry.</p> <p>> Having gone through all of it, “faire croire que” has been spotted in example-sentences such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tu <u>ne me feras pas croire que</u> ... → I refuse to believe that ... - on lui <u>a fait croire que</u> la réunion était annulée → they told him that the meeting had been cancelled - elle voulait <u>faire croire à</u> un accident → she wanted it to look like an accident <p>but not clear for the user.</p>
Faire en sorte que	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire en sorte que” → No match found.</p> <p>> Let's try “faire en sorte”: redirects us to the headword “sorte” and “faire en sorte” is highlighted in yellow in an example sentence in the sub-entry “en sorte que”. No need to scroll → user-friendly.</p> <p>> Problem: no highlighting of the phrase “fais en sorte que” in the preceding example-sentence since “faire” is conjugated.</p> <p>> Results found:</p> <p><i>fais en sorte que</i> tout soit en ordre → <i>make sure</i> everything is tidy</p> <p><i>faire en sorte qu'il</i> comprenne → <i>to make sure that</i> he understands</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins:</p> <p>> If we type in “faire en sorte que”, redirects you to the entry “faire”. No highlighting, we have to read everything. Not user-friendly.</p> <p>> Results found: nothing.</p> <p>> Let's try the headword “sorte” alone: “faire en sorte que” is a sub-entry and is translated as “to see to it that”. No highlighting.</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > “faire en sorte que”: no results > “sorte”: no results <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > We are provided with several examples with “faire en sorte que”. > Main translation suggested: to ensure.
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire en sorte que”: no match found.</p> <p>> Let's try with the headword “sorte” alone: after having read all the entry and the sub-entries, no result for “faire en sorte que” found.</p> <p>However, one for “faire en sorte de”:</p> <p>fais en sorte d'arriver à l'heure → try to be there on time</p>
Faire face à	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire face à”, redirects us to the entry “face” and “faire face à” is highlighted in yellow. → user-friendly</p> <p>> Results found:</p> <p>faire face à (maison, chambre) to face (lieu) (personne) to face (adversaire, défi, accusation)</p>

		<p>to cope with (exigences, dépenses) to meet (demande, besoin, dette) to measure up to (concurrence)</p> <p>faire face à l'inflation/à la sécheresse to tackle inflation/the drought</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>Collins: > If we type in “faire face à”, we can see that the multi-word verb is an entry in itself. > Result found: to cope with</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > Several translations suggested for “faire face à”: faire face à qch → to face sth faire face à la demande → to meet demand faire face à l'adversité → face adversity faire face à ses échéances → to meet one's financial obligations faire face à ses échéances → meet his deadlines</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > “Faire face à” also appears in the “Exemples et traductions en contexte” part. > Main suggested translation: to face, to deal with</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire face à”, redirects us to the entry “face” and “faire face à” is highlighted in yellow, no need to scroll → user-friendly. > Result found: faire face à (sens propre) → to stand opposite to, to face [danger] → to face up to [obligations, dépense] → to meet</p>
Faire la preuve de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire la preuve de”, redirects us to the entry “preuve” and “faire la preuve de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: faire la preuve de → to show proof of</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Faire la preuve de”</p> <p>Collins: > If we type in “faire la preuve de”, redirects us to the entry “faire preuve”. Not really what we are looking for.</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif > Results given for “faire preuve de”. Not what we are looking for.</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > Several examples in context provided. > Main translations suggested: to demonstrate, to prove</p> <p>“Preuve”</p>

		<p><u>Collins:</u> > After having read all the entry, no results found for “faire la preuve de”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif</u> > No results found</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > No results found</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire la preuve de”, redirects us to the entry “preuve”. Nothing highlighted, we have to read it all. > We find in the second sub-entry an example-sentence that contains “faire la preuve de”: mon avocat <i>fera la preuve de</i> mon innocence → my lawyer will prove that I'm innocent, my lawyer will prove my innocence</p>
Faire le choix de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire le choix de”, redirects us to the entry “choix” and “faire le choix de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: faire le choix de rester → to choose to stay</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Faire le choix de”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we type in “faire le choix de”, redirects us to the entry “faire”. No highlighting. We have to read it all. > After having read all of it, no results found for “faire le choix de”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > No results for “faire le choix de”.</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > Several example-sentences that contain “faire le choix de” are provided. > Main translations suggested: to choose, to make the choice for.</p> <p>“Choix”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we type in “choix”, no result found for “faire le choix de” after having read all of it.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > No results for “faire le choix de”</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > No results for “faire le choix de”</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire le choix de”, redirects us to the entry “choix”. No highlighting, we have to read it all. > After having read it all, no results found for “faire le choix de”.</p>
Faire l'objet de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire l'objet de”, redirects us to the entry “objet” and</p>

	<p>“faire l'objet de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > suggested translations: faire l'objet de to be the subject of (enquête, recherche, critique) to be subjected to (moquerie, surveillance) to be the object of (convoitise, haine, lutte, poursuite)</p>
Reverso-Collins	<p>“Faire l'objet de”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we type in “faire l'objet de”, redirects us to the entry “faire l'objet” and the suggested translation is “be the object of” > It also displays the entry “faire” at the same time but having read all of it, no results found for “faire l'objet de”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > Results found: faire l'objet de soins → to be given treatment faire l'objet de discussions → to be the subject of discussion faire l'objet de poursuites criminelles → be liable to criminal prosecution faire l'objet d'une mention → be mentioned</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > Several example-sentences provided. > Main translations suggested: to be subject to</p> <p>“Objet”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we type in the headword “objet” alone, we can surprisingly see that “faire l'objet de” <i>can</i> actually be found under this entry in the dictionary. > Layout not clear! > Suggested translation: être l'objet de discussions, faire l'objet de discussions → to be the subject of discussion être l'objet de soins, faire l'objet de soins → to be given treatment</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > No results found for “faire l'objet de”</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > No results</p>
Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire l'objet de”, redirects us to the entry “poursuite”. (???) > Let's scroll down: “Faire l'objet de” is highlighted in yellow in the following example-sentence: vous pouvez faire l'objet de poursuites → you're liable to precution</p>

		<p>> Let's now try the headword "objet" alone. While reading the entry, we can surprisingly see that "faire l'objet de" <i>can</i> actually be found under this entry in the dictionary.</p> <p>> The suggested translations are: faire ou être l'objet de/ faire ou être l'objet de soins particuliers → to receive ou to be given special care</p> <p>faire l'objet d'une fouille corporelle → to be subjected to a body search</p> <p>faire l'objet d'attaques répétées → to be the victim of repeated attacks</p> <p>l'ancien ministre fait actuellement l'objet d'une enquête → the former minister is currently being investigated</p> <p>faire l'objet de controverses → to be a controversial subject</p> <p>faire l'objet de vives critiques → to be the object ou target of sharp criticism</p>
<p>Faire partie de</p>	<p>Oxford</p>	<p>> If we type in "faire partie de", redirects us to the entry "partie" and "faire partie de" is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: faire partie de → to be part of (groupe, processus, idéologie, pays)</p> <p>> Problem: the following entries can also be taken into account but are not highlighted</p> <p>il fait partie de la famille → he's one of the family</p> <p>faire partie des premiers/derniers → to be among the first/last</p> <p>cela fait partie de leurs avantages → that's one of their advantages</p> <p>faire partie du passé → to belong to the past</p> <p>être or faire partie intégrante de quelque chose → to be an integral part of something</p>
	<p>Reverso-Collins</p>	<p>"Faire partie de"</p> <p>Collins:</p> <p>> If we type in "faire partie de", redirects us to the entry "faire". No highlighting (→ not user-friendly). After having read all the entry, no result found for "faire partie de".</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</p> <p>> Several suggestions available: faire partie de → to be part of faire partie de → to belong to faire partie → be a member (vi.) ; be a part (object+) (vi.) faire partie → vi. 1) be a member, 2) be a part (object +), 3) be a part faire partie intégrante de → to be part and parcel of faire partie intégrante de → to be an integral part of</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</p>

		<p>> Several example-sentences that contain “faire par de” > Main translation suggested: to be part of</p> <p>“Partie”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now type in the headword “partie” alone, we realize that “faire partie de” does actually exist in the dictionary. > Results found for “faire partie de” within the entry “partie”: faire partie de → [personne] to belong to → [chose] to be part of</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire partie de”, redirects us to the entry “partie” and “faire partie de” is highlighted in yellow in the first sub-section. > Suggested translations: faire partie de</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [comité] → to be a member of, to be on, to sit on 2. [club, communauté] → to be a member of, to belong to 3. [équipe] → to belong to, to be one of, to be in 4. [licenciés] → to be among, to be one of 5. [métier, inconvénients, risques] → to be part of <p>il fait presque partie de la famille → he's almost one of the family faire partie intégrante de → to be an integral part of</p>
Faire pression sur	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “faire pression sur”, redirects us to the entry “pression” and “faire pression sur” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: faire pression sur → (objet, os) to be pushing or pressing against > But if we read the full entry, we realize that other translations for “faire pression sur” are possible and these are not highlighted: faire pression or exercer des pressions sur quelqu'un/quelque chose → to put pressure on somebody/something ils ont fait pression sur lui pour qu'il signe → they pressurized him into signing</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Faire pression sur”</p> <p>Collins: > “faire pression sur” is a headword entry. > Suggested translation: faire pression sur → to put pressure on</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: >No results found for “faire pression sur”</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: >Several example-sentences available for “faire pression sur” > Main translations suggested: to put pressure on</p>

		<p>“Pression”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now try the headword “pression” alone, we can see that “faire pression sur” is also displayed as a sub-entry > Suggested translation: to put pressure on</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “faire pression sur”, redirects us to the entry “pression” and “faire pression sur” is highlighted in yellow → user-friendly > Suggested translation: faire pression sur quelqu'un → to put pressure on somebody</p>
Faire preuve de	Oxford	<p>> If you type in “faire preuve de”, redirects us to the entry “preuve” and “faire preuve de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: faire preuve de → to show</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Faire preuve de”</p> <p>Collins: > “faire preuve de” is a headword entry. > Suggested translation: faire preuve de → to show</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: >Results found: faire preuve → show faire preuve de réserve → to show reserve faire preuve de légèreté → behave thoughtlessly faire preuve de discrétion → to show discretion faire preuve de rigueur → to show rigour faire preuve de courage → to show courage faire preuve de décision → to be decisive faire preuve de pédagogie → to educate the public faire preuve de pédagogie → to have good teaching skills faire preuve de discrétion → to be discreet faire preuve d'allant → show energy</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > No results displayed for “faire preuve de”</p> <p>“Preuve”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now try the headword “preuve” alone, we can see that “faire preuve de” is also displayed as a sub-entry > Suggested translation: to show</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in “faire preuve de”, redirects us to the entry “jugement” (?! cf. // “faire la preuve de”) and “faire preuve de” is highlighted in yellow. > Suggested translation: faire preuve de jugement → to show sound OU good judgement</p>

		<p>> Remark: interesting collocation box on the left. But on what basis did they choose <i>these</i> collocations? Is that really useful/helpful?</p> <p>> Let's now try the headword "preuve" alone in order to see whether we get results for "faire preuve de" there. > After having read all the entry, the only results we get for "faire preuve de" are: faire preuve d'un grand sang froid → to show OU to display great presence of mind.</p>
Jeter les bases de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in "jeter les bases de", no match found. > let's try the headword "base" alone: after having read all the entry, we find out that can actually be found in the dictionary > Suggested translation: jeter les bases d'un partenariat → to pave the way to or lay the foundations for a partnership > However, there are no results for "jeter les bases de" under the headword-entry "jeter".</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>"Jeter les bases de"</p> <p>Collins: > "jeter les bases de" is a headword entry > Suggested translation: to lay the foundations of</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > jeter les bases → lay the foundations</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > Several example-sentences available for "jeter les bases de" > Mains translations suggested: to lay the foundations of/for</p> <p>"Jeter"</p> <p>Collins: > After having read all the entry, there are no results for "jeter les bases de" under the headword entry "jeter".</p> <p>"Base"</p> <p>Collins: > In the headword entry "base", we can find "jeter les bases de" as a sub-entry > Suggested translation: to lay the foundations of</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If you type in "jeter les bases de", displays an error-message saying that no result has been found. > Let's try the headword "base" alone: after having read all the entry base/bases, no result found for "jeter les bases de"</p> <p>> However, if we type in the headword "jeter" and read the full entry and sub-entries, we find out that, even though "jeter les bases de" does not appear in the entry, "jeter les fondements de" does exist.</p>

		> Suggested translation: jeter les fondements d'une loi/politique → to lay the foundations of a law/policy
Mettre en cause	Oxford	> If you type in “mettre en cause”, redirects you to the headword-entry “cause”. No highlighting, we have to scroll down and read throughout the entry. > Suggested translation found: mettre quelqu'un/quelque chose en cause → to implicate somebody/something
	Reverso-Collins	“Mettre en cause” Collins: > If you type in “mettre en cause”, redirects you to the headword-entry “mettre”. No highlighting, we have to read all of it. > After having read all the entry, no results found for “mettre en cause” Dictionnaire collaboratif: > Several results found for “mettre en cause” mettre en cause → to implicate mettre en cause → to call into question mettre en cause → 1) implicate (+ human) ; incriminate ; point ; blame 2) question mettre en cause → question (vt.) ; implicate (+human) (vt.) Exemples et traductions en contexte: > Several example-sentences that contain “mettre en cause” available > Main translations suggested: to question, to call into question, to challenge “Cause” Collins: > If we type in the headword “cause” alone, after having read all the entry, we find out that “mettre en cause” does actually exist in the dictionary. > mettre en cause → [personne] to implicate → [+qualité de qch, honnêteté de qn] to call into question
	Larousse	> If you type in “mettre en cause”, redirects you to the headword-entry “cause”. “mettre en cause” is highlighted in yellow (but you need to scroll by yourself) in the subsection “en cause”. > Suggested translation: mettre quelqu'un en cause → to implicate somebody > But the highlighting is not sufficient. The following suggestion should also be highlighted: mettre quelque chose en cause → to call something into question
Mettre en évidence	Oxford	> If you type in “mettre en évidence”, redirects you to the headword-entry “évidence” and “mettre en évidence” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Results found:

		mettre en évidence [figurative] → to highlight (importance, faiblesse, utilité) l'enquête a permis de mettre en évidence le lien entre → the investigation highlighted the link between
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Mettre en évidence”</p> <p>Collins: > If we type in “mettre en évidence”, redirects us to the headword-entry “mettre”. No highlighting. > After having read all the entry, no results found for “mettre en évidence”.</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > several results found for “mettre en évidence” mettre en évidence → to show mettre en évidence → bring out mettre en évidence → highlight mettre... en évidence → 1) bring to light (vt), 2) brought to light (pass.)</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > several example-sentences containing “mettre en évidence” > Main translations suggested : to highlight, to identify</p> <p>“Evidence”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now type in the headword-entry “évidence”, we find out that “mettre en évidence” can actually be found in the dictionary > Results found mettre en évidence (=rendre apparent) [+corrélacion, phénomène] to show (=souligner) to highlight (=fait indiscutable) obvious fact > Layout unclear! What has “obvious fact” to do with this?</p>
	Larousse	> If we type in “mettre en évidence”, redirects us to the headword-entry “évidence” and “mettre en évidence” is highlighted in yellow. > Suggested translation: mettre en évidence 1. [exposer] to display 2. [détail, talent] to bring out
Mettre en oeuvre	Oxford	> If we type in “mettre en oeuvre”, redirects us to the headword-entry “oeuvre” and the page is already scrolled to the right place but no highlighting. > Results found: mettre en œuvre → to implement (programme, réforme) → to display (grande ingéniosité) tout mettre en œuvre pour faire → to make every effort to do
	Reverso-Collins	“Mettre en oeuvre”

		<p>Collins: > If we type in “mettre en oeuvre”, we find out that it is displayed as an entry in itself. > Translations suggested: implement (vt.) ; operate (vt.) > The dictionary also displays the entry of the headword “mettre”. But after having read all the entry, nothing found for “mettre en oeuvre”.</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > Several results found for “mettre en oeuvre”: se mettre en oeuvre → be implemented tout mettre en oeuvre pour faire qch → to do everything one can to do sthg mettre en œuvre → to implement mettre tout en œuvre → make every effort ; devote all the necessary means</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > several example-sentences displayed for “mettre en oeuvre” > Main translation suggested: to implement</p> <p>“Oeuvre”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now type in the headword “oeuvre” alone, we find out that “mettre en oeuvre” does actually exist in the dictionary. > mettre en oeuvre → to implement.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “mettre en oeuvre”, redirects us to the headword-entry “oeuvre” and “mettre en oeuvre” is highlighted in yellow. > Results found: mettre quelque chose en œuvre → to bring something into play mettre tout en œuvre pour que → to do everything in one’s power to ensure that nous avons mis tous les moyens en œuvre pour juguler l’incendie → we did everything we could to bring the fire under control elle a mis tout en œuvre pour être sélectionnée → she pulled out all the stops in order to get selected</p>
Mettre en place	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “mettre en place”, redirects us to the headword-entry “place” and “mettre en place” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: mettre en place to put [something] in place (grillage, programme, règlement, stratégie) to put [something] in or into position (satellite, troupes, équipe) to establish, to set up (réseau, marché, régime, institution) to install (ligne téléphonique, canalisations)</p> <p>> Problem: also highlights “se mettre en place”, although it is not what we are looking for.</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Mettre en place”</p> <p>Collins:</p>

		<p>> If we type in “mettre en place”, we find out that it is displayed as an entry in itself. > Translation suggested: to set up > The dictionary also displays the entry of the headword “mettre”. But after having read all the entry, nothing found for “mettre en place”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > results found only for “ se mettre en place”: se mettre en place → be set up se mettre en place → 1) set up, 2) be set up</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > Several example-sentences containing “mettre en place” are available > Main translations suggested: to put in place, to implement</p> <p>“Place”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > Let's now type in the headword “place” alone. > After having read all the entry, we find out that the multi-word verb can not be found under this entry. > Does the translation suggested in the entry “mettre en place → to set up” come from the Collaborative Dictionary then?</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “mettre en place”, redirects us to the headword-entry “place” and “mettre en place” is highlighted in yellow in the subsection “en place”. But we have to scroll down by ourselves! > Results found: mettre en place</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [équipement] _ to set up (separable), to install 2. [plan] _ to set up (separable), to put into action 3. [réseau] _ to set up (separable) <p>la méthode sera mise en place progressivement _ the method will be phased in (gradually)</p>
Mettre fin à	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “mettre fin à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “fin” and “mettre fin à” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: mettre fin à → to put an end to mettre fin à ses jours → to take one's own life, to put an end to one's life</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Mettre fin à”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we type in “mettre fin à”, we find out that it is a headword-entry in itself. > Suggested translation: to put an end to > The dictionary also displays the headword-entry “mettre” but after having read all the entry, no results found for “mettre fin à”</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u></p>

		<p>> No results displayed for “mettre fin à” > But interesting results found in the English → French part</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > Several example-sentences containing “mettre fin à” are displayed > Main translations suggested: to end, to put an end to</p> <p>“Fin”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we now type in the headword “fin” alone, we can see that “mettre fin à” can also be found in this entry.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “mettre fin à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “jour” (?!?) and “mettre fin à ses jours” is highlighted in yellow (but we have to scroll down by ourselves). > Suggested translation: mettre fin à ses jours _ to put an end to one's life</p> <p>> Remark : there is also an interesting collocation box on the left of the page. But on what basis did they select those bundles ? > If we click on each of them, here are the results we get : [entry « tenir »] il ne tient qu'à toi de mettre fin à ce désordre _ it's entirely up to you to sort out this shambles</p> <p>[entry « attendre »] le pays attend encore l'homme qui sera capable de mettre fin à la guerre civile _ the country is still waiting for the man who will be able to put an end to the civil war</p> <p>[entry « fin »] mettre fin à quelque chose _ to put an end to something mettre fin à ses jours _ to put an end to one's life, to take one's own life</p>
Mettre un terme à	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “mettre un terme à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “terme” and “mettre un terme à” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: mettre un terme à quelque chose → to put an end to something</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Mettre un terme à”</p> <p><u>Collins</u> > If we type in “mettre un terme à”, we find out that it is displayed as a headword-entry in itself. > Suggested translation: mettre un terme à → to put an end to > The dictionary also displays the headword-entry “mettre” but after having read all the entry, no results found for “mettre un terme à”</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif</u> > One result found: mettre un terme → put an end</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte</u> > Several example-sentences containing “mettre un terme à” are displayed > Main translation suggested: to end, to stop</p>

		<p>“Terme”</p> <p>Collins</p> <p>> If we now type in the headword “terme” alone, we find out that “mettre un terme à” can be found under this entry.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: to put an end to</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “mettre un terme à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “terme” and “mettre un terme à” is highlighted in yellow.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: mettre un terme à quelque chose → to put an end to something</p>
Ouvrir la voie à	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “ouvrir la voie à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “voie” and “ouvrir la voie à” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: ouvrir la voie à → to pave the way for</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Ouvrir la voie à”</p> <p>Collins</p> <p>> If we type in “ ouvrir la voie à”, we find out that it is displayed as a headword-entry in itself.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: ouvrir la voie → pave the way, open up the way</p> <p>> The dictionary also displays the headword-entry “ouvrir” but after having read all the entry, no results found for “ouvrir la voie à” there</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif</p> <p>> No results found for “ouvrir la voie à”</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte</p> <p>> Several example-sentences containing “ouvrir la voie à” are displayed</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: pave the way for/to, open the way to</p> <p>“Voie”</p> <p>Collins</p> <p>> If we now type in the headword “voie” alone, we find out that “ouvrir la voie” can be found under this entry.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: to open up the way</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “ouvrir la voie à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “voie” and “ouvrir la voie à” is highlighted in yellow (but we have to scroll down by ourselves).</p> <p>> Suggested translation: ouvrir la voie à quelqu'un/quelque chose → to pave the way for somebody/something, to make way for somebody/something</p>
Prendre en compte	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “prendre en compte”, redirects us to the headword-entry “compte”. No highlighting but no need to scroll → user-friendly.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: prendre quelque chose en compte, tenir compte de quelque chose → to take something into account</p>

	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Prendre en compte”</p> <p>Collins</p> <p>> If we type in “prendre en compte”, we find out that it is displayed as a headword-entry in itself.</p> <p>> Suggested translation: prendre en compte → take into account</p> <p>> The dictionary also displays the headword-entry “prendre” but after having read all the entry, no results found for “prendre en compte” there</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif</p> <p>> No results found for “prendre en compte”</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte</p> <p>> Several example-sentences containing “prendre en compte” are displayed</p> <p>> Main translations suggested: to take into account, to consider</p> <p>“Compte”</p> <p>Collins</p> <p>> If we now type in the headword “compte” alone, we find out that “prendre en compte” can not be found under this entry.</p> <p>> Instead, we find such expressions: tenir compte de [+fait, circonstances] → to take into account [+conseils] → to take notice of Ils ont tenu compte de mon expérience. → They took my experience into account. Il n'a pas tenu compte de mes conseils. → He took no notice of my advice. prendre qch à son compte → to take responsibility for sth</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “prendre en compte”, redirects us to the entry “prendre”. Nothing is highlighted, we have to read all the entry.</p> <p>> After having read all the entry, no results found for “prendre en compte”</p> <p>> However, we can see a suggestion for “prendre quelque chose en compte” in the top left box.</p> <p>> If we click on that suggestion, redirects us to the entry “compte” and “prendre en compte” is highlighted in yellow (but we have to scroll down by ourselves)</p> <p>> Suggested translation: prendre quelque chose en compte [prendre en considération] → to take something into account ou consideration</p>
Prendre la mesure de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “prendre la mesure de”, redirects us to the headword-entry “mesure” and “prendre la mesure de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly.</p> <p>> Suggested translations: prendre la mesure de la tâche qui nous attend → to assess the scale of the task ahead</p>

		<p>prendre la mesure des événements politiques → to make an assessment of political events prendre l'exacte mesure de la concurrence → to weigh up the competition > Problem: only one example is highlighted.</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Prendre la mesure de”</p> <p>Collins > If we type in “prendre la mesure de”, redirects us to the headword-entry “prendre” but after having read all the entry, no results found for “prendre la mesure de”.</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif > No results found for “prendre la mesure de”</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte > Several example-sentences containing “prendre la mesure de” are displayed > Main translations suggested: to take stock of</p> <p>“Mesure”</p> <p>Collins > If we now type in the headword “mesure” alone, we find out that “prendre la mesure de” cannot be found under this entry neither.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “prendre la mesure de”, redirects us to the entry “prendre”. Nothing is highlighted, we have to read all the entry. > After having read all the entry, no results found for “prendre la mesure de” > However, we can see a suggestion for “prendre la mesure de quelque chose” in the top left box. > If we click on that suggestion, redirects us to the entry “mesure” and “prendre la mesure de” is highlighted in yellow (but we have to scroll down by ourselves) > Suggested translation: prendre la (juste) mesure de quelque chose _ to understand the full extent of something</p>
Prendre part	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “prendre part”, suggests the entry: <i>prendre pied quelque part</i> → to get a foothold somewhere > This has nothing to do with what we are looking for.</p> <p>> If we now type in “prendre part à”, redirects us to the headword-entry “part” and “prendre part à” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translations: prendre part à → to take part in (activité, discussion, travail, conflit) nous prenons part à votre douleur or peine → we share your grief > Remark: the second sentence should be highlighted too</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Prendre part”</p>

		<p><u>Collins:</u> > If you type in “prendre part”, redirects you to the headword-entry “prendre”. No highlighting. > After having read all the entry, no results found for “prendre part”.</p> <p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > Suggested translations: prendre part à → to share prendre part à → to take part in Il va prendre part à la réunion. → He's going to take part in the meeting.</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte :</u> > Several example-sentences containing “prendre part” are displayed > Main translations suggested: to take part in, to participate</p> <p>“Part”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we now type in the headword “part” alone, we find out that “prendre part” can actually be found in the dictionary under this entry > Suggested translation: prendre part à [+débat] to take part in [+soucis, douleur de qn] to share</p> <p>Il va prendre part à la réunion. → He's going to take part in the meeting.</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “prendre part”, redirects us to the entry “part” and “prendre quelque chose en bonne part” is highlighted in yellow. This is not what we are looking for.</p> <p>> When we read the full entry, we can however see that “prendre part” can be found in this entry: prendre part à</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [discussion, compétition, manifestation] _ to take part in 2. [cérémonie, projet] _ to join in, to play a part in 3. [attentat] _ to take part in, to play a part in <p>prendre part à la joie/peine de quelqu'un _ to share (in) somebody's joy/sorrow</p>
Remettre en cause	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “remettre en cause”, redirects us to the headword-entry “cause” and “remettre en cause” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translations: remettre en cause → to call [something] into question, to challenge (politique, principe, droit, hiérarchie, décision) → to cast doubt on (projet, efficacité, signification) → to undermine (efforts, proposition, processus)</p> <p>tout est remis en cause</p>

		<p>→ everything has been thrown back into doubt > Remark: /!\ “se remettre en cause” is also highlighted, although we do not need it.</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Remettre en cause”</p> <p>Collins: > If we type in “remettre en cause”, redirects us to the entry “remettre”. No highlighting. > Suggestion: remettre en cause → to challenge</p> <p>Dictionnaire collaboratif: > Several suggestions for “remettre en cause” remettre en cause → question remettre en cause → to call into question remettre en cause → to challenge</p> <p>Exemples et traductions en contexte: > Several example-sentences containing “remettre en cause” are displayed > Main translations suggested: to call into question, to question, to challenge.</p> <p>“Cause”</p> <p>Collins: > If we now type in the headword “cause” alone, we find out that “remettre en cause” can also be found under this entry > Suggested translations: remettre en cause → to challenge, to call into question > Remark: <i>not the same</i> suggestions as under the headword “remettre” !!</p>
	Larousse	<p>> if we type in “remettre en cause”, redirects us to the headword-entry “cause” and “remettre en cause” is highlighted in yellow in the subsection “en cause” (but we have to scroll down by ourselves). > Suggested translations: remettre en cause [principe] _ to question, to challenge son départ remet tout en cause _ her departure reopens the whole question ou debate</p>
Tenir compte de	Oxford	<p>> If we type in “tenir compte de”, redirects us to the headword-entry “compte” and “tenir compte de” is highlighted in yellow. No need to scroll → user-friendly. > Suggested translation: prendre quelque chose en compte, tenir compte de quelque chose → to take something into account</p>
	Reverso-Collins	<p>“Tenir compte de”</p> <p>Collins: > If we type in “tenir compte de”, redirects us to the entry “tenir” and after having read all the entry, no results found for “tenir compte de”</p>

		<p><u>Dictionnaire collaboratif:</u> > Suggested translations: to take into account, to take notice of</p> <p><u>Exemples et traductions en contexte:</u> > Several example-sentences available for “tenir compte de” > Main translations suggested: to consider, to take into account</p> <p>“Compte”</p> <p><u>Collins:</u> > If we now type in the headword “compte” alone, we find out that “tenir compte de” can actually be found in the dictionary > Suggested translations: tenir compte de [+fait, circonstances] → to take into account [+conseils] → to take notice of Ils ont tenu compte de mon expérience. → They took my experience into account Il n'a pas tenu compte de mes conseils. → He took no notice of my advice</p>
	Larousse	<p>> If we type in “tenir compte de”, redirects us to the headword-entry “compte” and “tenir compte de” is highlighted in yellow (but we have to scroll down by ourselves). > Suggested translations: tenir compte de quelque chose _ to take account of something, to take something into account ne tenir aucun compte de quelque chose _ to disregard something elle n'a pas tenu compte de mes conseils _ she took no notice of ou ignored my advice > Problem: the highlighting system does not take all the suggestions for “tenir compte de” into account.</p>