The verb få is a uniquely Swedish word by virtue of its frequency and its complex syntax and semantics. In French there is no direct correspondence of Swedish få. The aim of the dissertation is to analyse the different uses of the verb in Swedish and to investigate its correspondences in French. The investigation is based on a Swedish–French parallel corpus (Corpus Parallèle Suédois–Français) which consists of 10 Swedish and 10 French original texts with translations in both directions. The size of the corpus is 2.8 million words. The corpus comprises 4,790 tokens of the verb få from original texts and translations which are analysed in five different chapters. Three chapters deal with få followed by a nominal (få in the sense of 'take possession of', få as a particle verb and causative få). In two chapters the focus is on få followed by an infinitive (the modal use of få and få followed by the verbs erfara 'learn', höra 'hear', känsa 'feel', se 'see' and veta 'know'). In each chapter the verbs have been further classified on the basis of the type of correspondence. In addition to the most frequent French correspondences – e.g. the verbs avoir and recevoir as correspondences of få 'take possession of' and the verbs devoir and pouvoir corresponding to modal få – some less frequent types of correspondence will be identified, for instance cases where få with a complement corresponds to a simple verb in French (få sömn ↔ dormir, få i arv ↔ hériter, få att gå sönder ↔ briser, få svart ↔ noircir) or a change of perspective (få en klocka ↔ offrir une montre, få gå hem ↔ permettre à qqn de rentrer). Zero-correspondence or omission of an element corresponding to få occurs in varying degrees in all uses of the verb. When få is followed by a nominal, zero-correspondence is relatively infrequent and can probably be explained as the result of general differences between the two languages. French often prefers nominal constructions where Swedish has a verb – få is often found in a subordinate clause whereas French uses a nominal or prepositional phrase. However, when få is followed by an infinitive, zero is very frequent and the different preferences for verbal or nominal constructions cannot explain the large number of zero correspondences. The examples with zero are above all found with this use of få. The correspondences recorded in the corpus are often distributed differently between original and translation texts due to overuse or underuse of få in the translations. In the corpus modal få is underused in Swedish translations while causative få is overused. Certain French verbs and constructions are much more frequent in target texts than in source texts as equivalents of få. The results from this corpus-based contrastive study are relevant for language typology and translation studies.