

Discours direct/ Discours indirect (1)

"I'll help them!"
She said she would help them.

Au discours indirect, on rapporte des paroles à l'aide d'une proposition subordonnée. De nombreux verbes permettent d'introduire du discours indirect.

discours direct	discours indirect
Lorraine said, "I know the solution." virgule après <i>said</i> /guillemets à gauche et à droite des paroles rapportées	Lorraine said <u>that she knew the solution</u> . principale <i>subordonnée</i> pas de guillemets

A

Tell et say

1 *Tell* est **obligatoirement** suivi d'un nom ou d'un pronom. Attention : il n'y a pas de préposition entre *tell* et son complément.

The guide told the tourists/told them that they had plenty of time.

Le guide a dit aux touristes/leur a dit qu'ils avaient beaucoup de temps.

2 *Say* est le plus souvent suivi **directement** d'une proposition. Quand il est suivi d'un nom ou d'un pronom, **to** est **obligatoire**.

The guide said that they had plenty of time./The guide said to the tourists that they had plenty of time.

B

Autres verbes introducteurs

1 *Tell* et *say* sont les verbes les plus fréquents mais d'autres sont possibles comme **admit** (admettre), **answer** (répondre), **declare** (déclarer), **mention** (mentionner), **point out** (signaler), **state** (affirmer).

2 Pour introduire une **question**, on rencontre les verbes **ask** (demander), **enquire** (se renseigner), **want to know** (vouloir savoir), **wonder** (se demander). Une question indirecte est introduite par **if** (ou plus rarement *whether*). L'**ordre des mots** est celui d'une phrase affirmative (sujet/verbe).

question directe	question indirecte
<i>Do you live alone?</i> Est-ce que vous habitez seule ? Attention à l'ordre des mots quand une question commence par un mot en <i>wh</i> -.	<i>Paul asked Oko if/whether she lived alone.</i> Paul a demandé à Oko si elle vivait seule.

question directe	question indirecte
<i>Where is your mother?</i> [where + auxiliaire + sujet] Où est ta mère ?	<i>He asked her where her mother was.</i> [where + sujet + auxiliaire] Il lui a demandé où était sa mère.

3 Pour donner un conseil ou un ordre, on utilise **advise** (conseiller), **ask** (demander), **forbid** (interdire), **order** (ordonner), **warn** (avertir)... + **complément** + (not) **to**.

discours direct	discours indirect
<i>"Don't say anything," I advised them.</i> « Ne dites rien », leur ai-je conseillé.	<i>I advised them not to say anything.</i> Je leur ai conseillé de ne rien dire.

4 Le verbe **suggest** (suggérer) est suivi soit de *V-ing*, soit d'un verbe conjugué (au présent, au prétérit ou avec *should*).

Naomi suggested playing the lottery./She suggested that we played (ou we play ou we should play) the lottery.

Naomi a proposé de jouer à la loterie./Elle a suggéré que nous jouions à la loterie.

EMPLOYER

1 Employez *say* ou *tell* dans les phrases suivantes. A

- I called him and him I would be glad to see him whenever he wanted.
- "Patrick?" she "May I come in?"
- "That is our dream," she "To the truth, if he were just working here, that dream would never come true."
- He that he was going back to New York and that he could wait a week for her answer.
- "What are you ? You mean you dream about going away?" "Well... Let's it is a dream."
"So me."

2 Employez les verbes suivants au prétérit. A B

remark • enquire • want to know • wonder • suggest • confirm • ask • advise • forbid • encourage

- He when the train would arrive.
- He there was little he could do about it.
- Her parents were very strict: they her to speak to him.
- Linda that we should rent a car for the weekend.
- She was perplexed and if it would be easy to reach a compromise.
- They that they were dead certain they had never seen that man.
- After reading my application letter carefully he me to shorten the last paragraph.
- The teacher the students to look on the bright side of things and to keep going.
- We looked a bit lost, so they kindly what we wanted.
- He took her by the hand and her to marry him.

3

Transposez au discours indirect. Lisez ensuite les phrases au discours direct à voix haute puis les transpositions.

Écoutez le corrigé sur le site en étant attentif à l'intonation (→ fiche 78). A B

- "Do you know I'm getting married?" They asked me
- "How often do you go to the museum?" She wanted to know I
- "Do you think he'll sign the letter?" They asked me
- "Do I have to go to school this morning?" He asked me
- "What is she like?" He wondered
- "How much do you make?" They wanted to know I
- "When is he coming?" She asked him
- "Why did you kill him?" She wondered I
- "Where did you get it?" You asked me
- "How old are you?" He wanted to know I

4

Transposez au discours indirect à l'aide d'un verbe introducteur (*advise, ask, order, recommend, suggest, tell, want...*) au passé. B

- "Take my advice."
- "Don't answer."
- "Call the manager."
- "Don't get worked up!"
- "Leave me alone!"
- "Keep your fingers crossed."
- "Don't panic!"
- "Let's stop beating about the bush."
- "Why don't we go to the concert?"
- "Don't worry, you'll manage."

"We met her last month."
They said that they had met her the month before.

A

Les temps au discours indirect (principale au passé)

discours direct	discours indirect
présent "I hate driving." « Je déteste conduire. »	prétérit She said (that) she hated driving. Elle a dit qu'elle détestait conduire.
prétérit "Tom went back to the States." « Tom est retourné aux États-Unis. »	past perfect [had + participe passé] She said (that) Tom had gone back to the States. Elle a dit que Tom était retourné aux États-Unis.
present perfect "I've never liked poetry." « Je n'ai jamais aimé la poésie. »	past perfect [had + participe passé] She said (that) she 'd never liked poetry. Elle a dit qu'elle n' avait jamais aimé la poésie.
will + verbe (emploi futur) "They will meet at 8 p.m." « Ils se verront à 8 heures. »	would + verbe (instrument du conditionnel) She said (that) they would meet at 8 p.m. Elle a dit qu'ils se verraient à 8 heures.
impératif "Don't write on the tables!" « N' écrivez pas sur les tables. »	to + verbe She told them not to write on the tables. Elle leur a dit de ne pas écrire sur les tables.

Si le verbe est au **présent** dans la principale, il n'y a pas de changement dans la subordonnée. De même si les propos rapportés sont toujours vrais maintenant.

She says, "I hate driving." → She says (that) she **hates** driving.
She said this morning (that) she **hates** driving. [On met en avant le fait qu'elle déteste toujours conduire.]

B

Les autres changements au discours indirect

1 On emploie *could* et *might* à la place de *can* et *may*. Avec *could*, *might*, *should*, *would* et *must*, il n'y a pas de changement.

She said, "I **can** handle the job."
→ She said (that) she **could** handle the job.
Elle a dit qu'elle était capable de faire le travail.

She said, "You **must** give the judge your name."
→ She said (that) you **must** give the judge your name.
Elle a dit que vous deviez donner votre nom au juge.

2 On passe de la première à la troisième personne au discours indirect.

I → he/she me → him/her my → his/her mine → his/hers
we → they us → them our → their ours → theirs

3 Les marqueurs temporels changent généralement.

discours direct	discours indirect
now	then
yesterday	the day before
last week/month/year	the week/month/year before
(three months) ago	(three months) before
tomorrow	the next day
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year

She said, "I'll do it **tomorrow**." → She said she **would** do it **the following day**.
Elle a dit qu'elle le ferait le lendemain.

1 Transposez au discours indirect. **A**

- "I'll go along with that."
He said
- "I've left my job."
Yesterday he told me that
- "You had good reasons to react."
They pointed out that
- "If you don't help us I'll send those letters."
He mentioned that
- "I was awarded a scholarship to study at Oxford."
He explained that
- "Personally I won't buy this idea."
She declared that
- "I've never liked action-packed movies."
She replied that
- "It's bound to happen."
You stated that

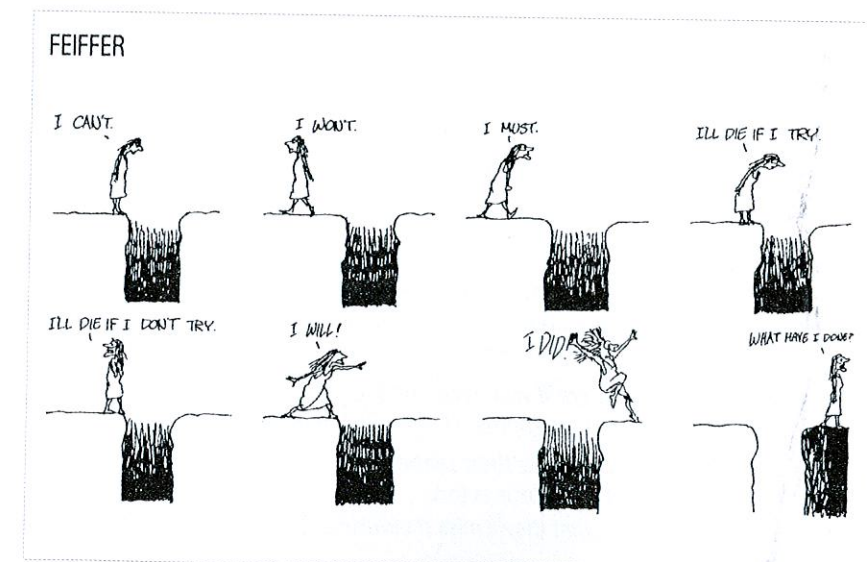
2 Transposez au discours indirect. Attention à l'amorce proposée. **A B**

- At breakfast, this morning he said: "I'll be very busy today."
Three days have passed and I remember that
- I heard you say: "I've promised to meet him at the airport this evening."
A week ago, I heard you say that
- "Where will you be tomorrow," he said to her, "in case I have to ring you."
Before leaving London, a month ago, he
- "I'm sure I called you a long time ago," he explained to her.
A week after, he explained to her

3 Transposez au discours direct. Relisez votre production puis écoutez le corrigé sur le site. Attention à l'intonation (→ fiche 78). **A B**

Brenda told Doctor Gillian that she had really tried hard. She said she had done a lot of sport. She swore that she had been very careful with her food. She had listened to her doctor's advice and she had avoided cakes. She had been positive. She had made an effort. She asked the doctor to look at her: she was tired, depressed and she said she had lost only one pound. Doctor Gillian agreed but he asked her if she had tried their SUPERSLIM tablets. He assured her it was a new formula and that it worked wonders. Brenda said she had not tried but she promised she would. She exclaimed that she was feeling better already. She thanked the doctor.

Wilfrid Rotgé, *Bescherelle Vocabulaire Anglais*, éd. Hatier, 2008.

4 Transposez cette bande dessinée au discours indirect en choisissant avec attention les verbes d'introduction de manière à respecter la typographie. **A B**

lecture was so boring **that** we nearly fell asleep. 7. I am an early riser **whereas** he loves lying in. 8. **Since** you're already here, you might as well stay. 9. You'll have to come **even if** you don't like it. 10. I love him all the more **because/as** he understands me.

- 3 1. I liked the film **even though/although** it was packed with action. 2. I went to work **although/even though** I was not feeling well. 3. I imagined he was English **whereas** he is Scottish actually. 4. Don't talk to me **as if** I were a child. 5. Every cloud has a silver lining **as** you can see. 6. I'll leave early **in order to** arrive on time. 7. I stopped playing **because** it was too easy. 8. I will come **since** you ask me.

71 Discours direct/ Discours indirect (1)

- 1 1. told him 2. she said 3. she said • to tell the truth 4. he said 5. are you saying? • Let's say • So tell me.
- 2 1. He **wanted to know** when the train would arrive. 2. He **remarked** there was little he could do about it. 3. Her parents were very strict: they **forbade** her to speak to him. 4. Linda **suggested** that we should rent a car for the weekend. 5. She was perplexed and **wondered** if it would be easy to reach a compromise. 6. They **confirmed** that they were dead certain they had never seen that man. 7. After reading my application letter carefully he **advised** me to shorten the last paragraph. 8. The teacher **encouraged** the students to look on the bright side of things and to keep going. 9. We looked a bit lost, so they kindly **enquired** what we wanted. 10. He took her by the hand and **asked** her to marry him.
- 3 1. They asked **me if/whether** I **knew** (s)he was getting married. 2. She wanted to know **how often** I went to the museum. 3. They asked me **if/whether** I **thought** he would sign the letter. 4. He asked me **if he had to go** to school **that** morning. 5. He wondered **what she was like**. 6. They wanted to know **how much** I made. 7. She asked him **when he was coming**. 8. She wondered **why** I had killed him. 9. You asked me **where** I had got (US : gotten) it. 10. He wanted to know **how old** I was.

L'emploi des pronoms dépend du contexte. Les verbes d'introduction que vous avez choisis peuvent être différents de ceux qui sont proposés ici. Mais la transposition des temps et de la structure est obligatoirement celle qui est proposée.

- 4 1. He suggested **that** I took his advice. 2. She told me **not to answer**. 3. He wanted him **to call** the manager. 4. He advised me **not to get worked up**. 5. He wanted me **to leave** him alone. 6. She asked me **to keep my fingers crossed**. 7. He ordered them **not to panic**. 8. She wanted them **to stop beating** about the bush. 9. He suggested **going to** the concert. 10. She recommended her **not to worry** and told her she would manage.

72 Discours direct/ Discours indirect (2)

- 1 1. He said he would go along with that. 2. Yesterday he told me that he had left his job. 3. They pointed out that they had had good reasons to react. 4. He mentioned that if he didn't help them he would send those letters. 5. He explained that he had been awarded a scholarship to study at Oxford. 6.

She declared that personally she would not buy that idea. 7. She replied that she had never liked action-packed movies. 8. You stated that it was bound to happen.

- 2 1. Three days have passed and I remember that at breakfast, that morning, he had said he would be very busy that day. 2. A week ago, I heard you say that you had promised to meet him at the airport that evening. 3. Before leaving London, a month ago, he had asked her where she would be the next day in case he had to ring her. 4. A week after, he explained to her that he was sure he had called her a long time before.

- 3 **Brenda:** I have really tried hard. I have done a lot of sport. I have been very careful with my food. I have listened to your advice. I have avoided cakes. I have been positive. I have made an effort. But look at me now: I'm tired, depressed and I've lost only one pound!

Doctor G.: Yes but have you tried our SUPERSLIM tablets? It's a new formula. It works wonders.

Brenda: No, I haven't but I will! I'm feeling better already! Thank you, Doctor.

- 4 *Exemple de transposition (d'autres verbes d'introduction sont possibles):* The woman said to herself that she could not. She declared that she would not. She said she must. She thought she would die if she tried. On the other hand, she felt quite sure she would die if she did not try. She decided she would. She shouted she had done it but then she asked herself what she had done. (She regretted what she had done.)

73 Les subordonnées en \emptyset ou *that*

- 1 1. Do you think \emptyset you'll have finished by tomorrow? 2. It's strange that Fiona shouldn't be here. 3. I must admit \emptyset he's a very good actor. 4. He answered that her argument was consistent. 5. They argued that the news report must be wrong. 6. It is likely that you'll meet his girlfriend at the party. 7. Do you believe \emptyset he lied to you? 8. I suppose \emptyset he hasn't been very faithful to me. 9. His tone clearly suggested that they had reached a conclusion. 10. It's natural that she should be so pessimistic.

- 2 1. I admit I was wrong. 2. They suggested that I (should) postpone my trip. 3. I have confirmed that we would arrive on the fifth. 4. Do you really think it's her/his fault? 5. He has insisted that I should visit him/come and see him. 6. It is certain that he will accept./He is bound to accept. 7. It's incredible that she should have come so quickly. 8. Has he answered that he agrees? 9. Since the weather is fine and since I've got nothing to do I'll go for a walk. 10. If you meet him and if you've got time to speak to him, tell him to send me an e-mail.

- 3 1. I was devastated when I heard **what** happened to you. 2. There is no doubt **that** we're the best. 3. I suppose \emptyset /**that** she has high expectations. 4. Tell me **what** you'd like to drink. 5. Did you tell him \emptyset /**that** I won't come? 6. He likes fiction better **than** poetry. 7. It's likely **that** she'll win the tournament. 8. I'd rather stay at home **than** go shopping. 9. I can infer from **what** you're saying **that** you'd like me to understand **that** I should improve my work. 10. I want you to know **that** we all feel concerned about you. 11. We never discovered **what** made him react so abruptly. 12. I remembered \emptyset /**that** I had forgotten to give him my address. 13. I'm sure \emptyset /**that** he didn't mean **what** he said. 14. The