

*I love watching you.
We hate travelling.*

Seuls les verbes **let**, **help**, **make** et **have** peuvent être suivis de la **base verbale** (*you make me laugh*). Dans les autres cas, lorsque deux verbes se suivent, le second se présente soit sous la forme **V-ing**, soit sous la forme **to + verbe**.

A

Valeur de V-ing

Avec **V-ing**, le locuteur parle d'une expérience **déjà** vécue, d'une action **déjà** commencée ou d'un projet **déjà** envisagé.

expérience déjà vécue	action déjà commencée	projet envisagé
<i>I love watching you.</i> J'adore te regarder.	<i>Stop lying!</i> Arrête de mentir !	<i>He is considering moving.</i> Il envisage de déménager.

B

Principaux verbes ou expressions suivis de V-ing

1 Verbes qui s'appuient sur une expérience vécue : **acknowledge** (reconnaître), **can't bear** (ne pas supporter), **enjoy** (prendre plaisir à), **miss** (s'ennuyer de), **spend time** (passer du temps à), **be worth** (valoir la peine de) (tableau 27 → p. 189).

This idea is worth considering.

Cette idée vaut la peine d'être méditée.

2 Verbes qui décrivent une action déjà commencée : **finish** (finir), **give up** (cesser de, abandonner), **keep on** (continuer à), **stop** (arrêter) (tableau 27 → p. 189).

The lecturer stopped talking when there was no one left.

Le conférencier s'est arrêté de parler quand il n'y a plus eu personne.

3 Verbes qui signalent du déjà envisagé : **avoid** (éviter), **consider** (envisager), **involve** (impliquer), **prevent** (empêcher), **suggest** (suggérer) (tableau 27 → p. 189).

Can you imagine spending ten years of your life with him?

Peux-tu imaginer de passer dix ans de ta vie avec lui ?

• Les verbes *acknowledge / admit / appreciate / imagine / suggest* peuvent également être suivis de *that* + proposition.

C

Verbes de perception

Les verbes de perception comme **feel** (ressentir), **hear** (entendre), **listen** (écouter), **notice** (remarquer), **see** (voir), **watch** (regarder) sont suivis soit de **V-ing**, soit de la **base verbale**. Avec **V-ing**, on se focalise sur un **moment** de l'action. Avec la **base verbale**, l'action est perçue dans sa **globalité**. Si l'action est interrompue, on préfère logiquement employer **V-ing**.

I saw the lady cross the street/crossing the street.

J'ai vu la dame traverser la rue/pendant qu'elle traversait la rue.

[Je l'ai vue traverser entièrement la rue./Je l'ai vue dans l'action de traverser.]

À noter

Les verbes **start/begin** (commencer), **continue** (continuer) et **intend** (avoir l'intention de) sont suivis soit de **V-ing**, soit de **to + verbe**.

I started learning/to learn English when I was seven.

J'ai commencé à apprendre l'anglais quand j'avais sept ans.

1 Réagissez aux dialogues en employant V + V-ing. A B

- "He's certainly the cutest guy I've ever met."
She enjoyed
- "It was fantastic. One of the best films I've ever seen."
She thinks this film is worth
- "True. Let's forget our quarrel." "You're right. We have to think positive."
They finally stopped
- "So, we can offer you the job. You're taking it, aren't you?" "Well, I still want to think about it."
He considered but he did not feel quite sure.
- "You'll have to get up at five." "Don't worry. It's fine with me."
He doesn't mind
- "I grant you! I saw him yesterday."
He acknowledged
- "You told her!" "No, I didn't."
He denied
- "I don't know why I blew up like that. It was very silly of me."
He regrets
- "You did leave at 8, then." "That's right."
They admitted
- "We could go to the restaurant for a change?"
She suggested

2 Traduisez les phrases suivantes. A B

- Arrête de te plaindre !
- Il ne supporte pas d'attendre.
- Elle n'a fait que (*keep on*) pleurer toute la nuit.
- Ils détestent arriver en avance.
- La gare est loin. Il a vraiment suggéré d'y aller à pied ?
- Inutile de l'appeler. Je le vois demain.
- Quand a-t-elle renoncé à jouer du piano ?
- Je n'ai pas très envie de (*not fancy*) passer mes vacances dans une ville.
- Il passe tout son temps à surfer sur le net.
- Mon chat peut regarder la pluie tomber pendant des heures.

3 Complétez les phrases en employant le verbe donné entre parenthèses à la forme en -ing ou précédé de to. B C

- I couldn't help (overhear) what they said.
- Would you mind (accompany) her?
- Did he manage (get) to the airport in time?
- Have you ever considered (live) abroad?
- He refused point blank (discuss) the matter.
- I enjoy (not have) to work on Saturdays.
- I fail (understand) what this letter means.
- They will certainly agree (come) back later.
- Have you really decided (not answer)?
- I prefer (drive) to (be driven).

62 Verbe + verbe en -ing

1. She enjoyed meeting him. 2. She thinks this film is worth seeing. 3. They finally stopped quarrelling. 4. He considered taking the job. 5. He doesn't mind getting up at five. 6. He acknowledged seeing him yesterday. 7. He denied telling her. 8. He regrets blowing up the way he did. 9. They admitted leaving at 8. 10. She suggested going to the restaurant for a change.
2. 1. Stop complaining! 2. He can't bear waiting. 3. She kept on crying all night long. 4. They hate being early. 5. The station is far away. Did he really suggest walking there? 6. It's not worth/There's no use calling him. I'm seeing him tomorrow. 7. When did she give up playing the piano? 8. I don't fancy spending my holidays in a town. 9. He spends all his time surfing on the net/the Internet. 10. My cat can spend hours watching the rain.
3. 1. I couldn't help overhearing what they said. 2. Would you mind accompanying her? 3. Did he manage to get to the airport in time? 4. Have you ever considered living abroad? 5. He refused point blank to discuss the matter. 6. I enjoy not having to work on Saturdays. 7. I fail to understand what this letter means. 8. They will certainly agree to come back later. 9. Have you really decided not to answer? 10. I prefer driving to being driven.

63 Les propositions en V-ing

1. 1. After walking for three hours, we stopped to let the others catch up with us. 2. She always has a cup of hot milk before going to bed. 3. He left the room without saying goodbye. 4. She burst into tears on reading the letter. 5. Do your homework instead of playing that stupid game! 6. He managed to translate the whole text without using a dictionary. 7. She annoyed me by contradicting him all the time. 8. He was heavily fined for exceeding the speed limit. 9. He spoke after closing the door. 10. You surprised us all by refusing so bluntly.
2. 1. He won't approve of his daughter(s) coming back home so late. 2. She was amazed at his/him forgetting to call her. 3. Do you mind my/me sitting here? 4. They worry about never seeing her again. 5. She is not used to having to drive on the left. 6. He resented her being unjustly accused. 7. He could not bear being kept standing at the door. 8. He was furious at her refusing to lend him ten pounds. 9. I regret your/you having to leave so early. 10. We were not happy about leaving him alone.
3. 1. It's not worth worrying. 2. He prefers surfing on the net to watching TV. 3. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. 4. After a while, I got used to living on my own/alone. 5. After wasting time quarrelling, we/finally agreed to spend our holidays in Greece. 6. I'm not very keen on swimming. What about playing tennis instead? 7. I'm not keen on his/him coming. 8. She insists on being warned. 9. Now that he has retired, he has taken to staying in bed till noon. 10. Making phone calls/Using a phone when driving is dangerous.

64 Verbe + to + verbe

1. 1. She wants him to keep quiet. 2. He begged her not to let him down. 3. This supporter expected them to play better.

4. The steward asked him/her to stop using his/her mobile phone. 5. He promised her not to do it again.

2. 1. She wants us to be back before midnight. 2. He prefers me not to call him after ten./He'd rather I didn't call him after ten. 3. This teacher does not allow us/the students to use a dictionary in class. 4. I didn't expect him to accept. 5. Were you reminded to take your passport? 6. He wanted us to call the hospital first. 7. He wanted nobody to recognize him./He did not want to be recognized by anyone. 8. Would you like me to leave now? 9. I will wait for him to call me before writing to him. 10. He was ordered/told to keep quiet.
3. *Stop est suivi d'un verbe (attack) + -ing car attack est une action déjà réalisée. (Voilà pourquoi ils ont arrêté de nous attaquer.)*
4. 1. posting 2. to post 3. to leave 4. leaving 5. teasing 6. to take (= s'arrêter pour prendre des photos) 7. putting (try + V-ing = tenter une expérience) 8. to make (try + to + V = faire un effort pour obtenir qqch.) 9. to feed 10. swimming (expérience passée)

65 Make, have, get

1. *The Romans made me join the legion.*
Je n'ai que le temps de graver un mot. Les Romains m'ont fait m'engager de force dans la légion. Partons en Afrique. Adieu pour toujours.
2. 1. made me repeat 2. had their car removed 3. makes me laugh 4. he never had his novel published 5. have it done 6. I won't have it repeated (= je ne veux pas que ça soit répété) 7. they made us wait 8. I'll make them do it 9. we must have it cut 10. it makes my friends choke
3. 1. He can't speak English: he couldn't make himself understood when he travelled in India. 2. Can't you make him do it for you? 3. Do you clean the windows or do you have them cleaned? 4. How often do you have your car serviced? 5. What made you believe he was so young? 6. During the holidays I have my mail forwarded by a neighbour. 7. To prove his point he made me read the letter again. 8. Some English people have their milk delivered at the door in the morning. 9. He finally had his proposal accepted. 10. They were made to pay for the broken windows.
4. 1. Let the dog out. 2. She was made to speak. 3. I had the luggage brought up. 4. Don't blackmail me! 5. "You should write to him/her." "You can't make me do it!" 6. I'll let him/her know you can't come. 7. This morning he couldn't start his motorbike. 8. Sorry for keeping you waiting.

66 Les relatives (1)

1. 1. *the eye that sees it is all*
that a pour antécédent *the eye*/that sujet de *sees*
2. *by reading all the novels you can*
relatif \emptyset a pour antécédent *the novels*/ \emptyset COD de *can* (*read*)
3. *a book I particularly admire*
relatif \emptyset a pour antécédent *a book*/ \emptyset COD de *admire*
someone who never brings it back
relatif *who* a pour antécédent *someone*/who sujet de *brings*
4. *a poem yet whose end I knew*
relatif *whose* a pour antécédent *a poem*/whose génitif (complément du nom *end*)
5. *the poem which we have read*
relatif *which* a pour antécédent *the poem*/which COD de *have read*