

Le discours indirect.

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Verbe rapporteur au : présent - futur - pres perf : pas de changement.

Verbe rapporteur au preterit - past perfect : glissement d'un cran en arrière dans le passé.

Présents → Preterits
"I see." I said that I saw.

Presents Perfect → Past Perfects
"I have seen." I said that I had seen.

Preterits → Past Perfects
"I saw." I said that I had seen.

Impératif → Infinitif
"See !" He told me to see.

Can → Could
"I can." I said that I could.

May → Might
"I may." I said that I might.

Will → Would
"I will." I said that I would.

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Le discours indirect : corpus.

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"I always help old people."
↳ He said that he always helped old people.

"I have been around the world."
↳ She said that she had been around the world.

"I saw you yesterday."
↳ I said that I had seen him/her the day before.

"Don't eat too many prunes !"
↳ He told me not to eat too many prunes.

"Take me with you !"
↳ He begged us to take him with us.

"Can you swim ?"
↳ She asked me if I could swim.

"It may rain this evening."
↳ I told him that it might rain that evening.

"I won't do what you tell me !"
↳ He shouted that he wouldn't do what we told him.

"It is raining."
↳ She says that it is raining.
↳ She has just said that it is raining.
↳ She said that it was raining.

"What will they do ?"
↳ He asked what they would do.
↳ Pas de double question !

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La causation.

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Causation
avec contrainte.



Sujet + make + nom ou ppc + base verbale + cpl.
The policeman made me stop the car.

Causation
sans contrainte.



S + have + nom ou ppc + base verbale + cpl.
I had the mechanic repair my car yesterday.

s + get + nom ou ppc + vb à l'infinitif + cpl.
I got her to change her mind yesterday.

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Les pronoms relatifs.

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Pour un être humain.

Que : Ø ou whom

Qui : Who

Dont : Ø ou whom



The girl whom you see is my sister.
The girl who is speaking is my sister.
The girl whom I am telling you about is my sister.

Pour une chose
ou un animal.

Que : Ø, that, which.

Qui : That, which.

Dont : Ø, that, which.



The fish that you see is a tuna.
The fish which is cooking is a tuna.
The fish I am telling you about is a tuna..

Quand «dont» marque l'appartenance, on utilise WHOSE .

The rabbit whose ears are long is eating.
Le lapin dont les oreilles sont longues mange.



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