

A GRAMMATICAL JOINT VENTURE

(Gaston et Evelyne)

*En souvenir affectueux de discussions passionnantes et
passionnées à l'ombre du marronnier ou au coin du feu
dans la belle maison de Dordogne*

PREAMBULE

L'ouvrage peut être utile à quiconque n'est pas étranger à l'anglais et souhaite réviser de façon systématique et rapide les difficultés et subtilités de la langue.

Les exemples authentiques, tirés des lectures de Gaston, ont été multipliés et regroupés en chapitres dont le titre est un concept unificateur, le français ne figurant qu'exceptionnellement. Les lignes directrices donnent une idée globale de l'essentiel. Les omissions voulues ou non, les redites sont le prix à payer pour une présentation sans prétention.

LES FORMES DE L'ETAT OU DE L'ACTION DANS LE TEMPS

1. LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS :

1.1. Les pronoms sujets :

Les personnes : 1° : I We
 2° : You You
 3° : He/she/it They

'it' représente le neutre singulier.

1.2. Les pronoms compléments :

1° : Me Us
2° : You You
3° : Him/her/it Them

1.3. Pronom sujet souligné ou en italique pour insister à l'écrit (à l'oral c'est l'intonation qui souligne le pronom):

You are the culprit ! (c'est vous qui êtes le coupable !)

As I am no specialist, you do the repairs (c'est à vous de...)

You look at what you are doing ! (regardez donc...)

Don't you agree so quickly ! (surtout n'accepter pas trop vite !)

2. LE MECANISME DE CONJUGAISON :

Le mécanisme de conjugaison est représenté dans le tableau ci-dessous (sauf pour 'to be' et les modaux :can/may/must/shall/should/will/would):

- le numéro 1 représente l'infinitif

- le numéro 2 représente le preterit ou passé
- le numéro 3 représente le participe passé

	S	<u>yes</u>	1	S	<u>no</u>	?	S	
Present	S			S	do/does not	1	do/does	S 1
Past	S		2	S	did not	1	did	S 1
Future	S	shall	1	S	shall not	1	shall	S 1
		will			will		will	
Condi. present	S	should	1	S	should not	1	should	S 1
		would			would		would	
Present perfect	S	have	3	S	have not	3	have	S 3
		has			has		has	
Pluperfect	S	had	3	S	had not	3	had	S 3
Future perfect	S	shall	<u>have 3</u>	S	shall not	<u>have 3</u>	shall	S <u>have 3</u>
		will			will		will	
Cond. perfect	S	should	<u>have 3</u>	S	should not	<u>have 3</u>	should	S <u>have 3</u>
		would			would		would	

2.1. Remarques :

- Le groupe n°2 n'apparaît qu'une fois : au preterit affirmatif.
- le n°1 apparaît 4 fois, le n°3, 2 fois et le groupe **have 3** 2 fois.
- au présent, la 3° personne du singulier d'un verbe se termine par 's' (*he works*), 'es' (*he watches*) ou 'ies' quand 'y' est précédé d'une consonne (*he cries*)
- le preterit d'un verbe se termine en 'ed' ou 'ied' si 'y' est précédé d'une consonne. Les verbes dits irréguliers doivent être appris par cœur.
- le groupe **have 3 indissociable**, figurant dans le tableau général de la conjugaison offre une mémorisation facile dans nombre de tournures grammaticales présentées ici sans commentaire mais dont l'étude détaillée fait l'objet de divers chapitres.
- Les modaux *can, may, must* n'ont pas besoin de *do/does/did* aux formes interrogatives et négatives. Ils ne prennent pas de *s* à la troisième personne du singulier du présent. Ils ont des équivalents aux temps qui leur manquent (cf chapitre sur 'Pouvoir' et celui sur 'l'Obligation')

Can you tell me the truth ?

*May I open the window?
You mustn't disobey him.*

*She cannot **have been** mistaken
Could they **have had** a better trip ?
He can't **have locked** up the door
He could **have asked** for advice
He must **have missed** the bus
It may **have occurred** later
They might **have failed** again
That ought to **have been** foreseen
Should we **have had** enough time ?
You had better **have given** up
Had you rather **have agreed** ?
She was to **have joined** the party
You need not **have worried** so much.*

2 .2. Remarque générale :

Le tableau des formes de la conjugaison exige quelque précision sur certains des temps énumérés.

Le présent : il s'agit du présent simple ou 'indéfini', habitude, réglementation, généralité etc...

Le preterit indique le passé daté de différentes façons

Le present perfect marque la répercussion du passé sur le présent ou sa prolongation dans le présent. Il a une valeur de 'bilan'.

Le pluperfect indique une antériorité dans le passé (cf chapitre sur les 'Repères dans le temps')

Enfin l'ensemble des temps, donnés ici dans leur forme simple, sera repris dans les chapitres ultérieurs ainsi que la valeur de leur forme progressive ou continue (cf ci-dessous et dans les chapitres ultérieurs).

3. USAGES PARTICULIERS DES AUXILIAIRES *BE, HAVE, DO, DOES, DID*

3.1. Mécanisme qui assure la traduction de 'n'est-ce pas?' (*question tags*) (L'intonation du *question tag* est descendante s'il s'agit d'une affirmation, montante si le sujet n'est pas sûr de lui et demande une confirmation)

*You're happy, aren't you ?
It's not very hot, is it?
There will be many people , won't there ?*

N.B.

It's nice, isn't it ?

It's been wonderful , hasn't it ?

He'd like to come with you, wouldn't he ?

He'd been rewarded, hadn't he ?

Nobody came, did they ?

Everybody gets what they deserve, don't they ?

3.2. Usage particulier de *been* : marquant l'état ou l'action au present perfect ou au pluperfect:

Where have you been ? I've been to my mother's

He had been on leave to England

She had never been to Africa

I have been to see one of the people in the photo.

3.3. Avec *Have***3.3.1. *have* : lorsqu'il ne sert pas à conjuguer un autre verbe à un temps composé il suit les règles générales données dans le tableau:**

Do you have any change ? ou Have you got any change ?

Did he have a sense of humour?

What did you have to eat ?

Do still have any of your father's old papers ?

Did he have any friends ?

3.3.2. Suivi d'un complément, il exprime l'idée d'un verbe spécifique équivalent (notamment pour les voyages et les repas).

They did not always have tea

Why don't we have lunch together ?

What time do you have your meals ?

I am afraid I did not have time enough

What sort of a day did you have

Did you have a lovely holiday ?

Did you have a nice crossing ?

Did you have fun?

3.3.3. Have suivi de to marquant l'obligation:(voir chapitre sur l'obligation)

*We don't have to decide now
Did you have to wear that cloak ?
Do we have to say that ?*

N.B. *Have you got to wear that cloak today ?*

Have you got to indique l'occasionnel par rapport à l'habituel marqué par *have to*

En américain la tournure have got to est d'un usage courant.

3.4.l'auxiliaire do, does, did,

3.4.1.marque l'affirmation ou la négation en réponse à l'interrogation ;

- *You never ask what the matter is , do you ?*
- *Yes I do.*
- *No I don't.*

-*I don't like her, do you ? – Yes I do./ - No I don't*
-*She doesn't like him, does she ? – Yes she does. – No she doesn't*
-*You did not hate her , did you ? – No I did not but all the rest of us did.*

3.4.2. L'auxiliaire évite une répétition en se substituant au verbe principal;. Il est auxiliaire de rappel.

They feel the same as we do
-*Speak for yourself! – I always do.*
I won't go until you do.
He would understand. He always did.
-*I tried hard. – I'm sure you did.*
He played with me as a cat does with a mouse
I don't like circuses but thousands of people do.

3.4.3. L'auxiliaire marque l'insistance :

Do take your time !
Do stay, do have lunch !
You did have a good day, didn't you ?
Do go away and let me have a little peace.
I did think you were being a little odd.

The truth of that does sound unconvincing
I do like things to be tidy.

4. L'IMAGE DE L'ACTION :

4.1. La forme progressive :

La forme progressive (be+Ving) a une valeur descriptive car elle saisit l'image passée, actuelle ou anticipée d'une attitude, d'une action, ou d'une sensation. Cette forme, qui s'utilise à tous les temps (et sera revue plus en détails en ce qui concerne le passé et le futur) marque la différence -en particulier au présent – entre un état permanent et un état ponctuel, entre une action habituelle et une action transitoire

They try for office jobs as a rule *They are now trying for office jobs.*
Who do you write to every day ? *Who are you writing to ?*
I am a very foolish mother *I am being a very foolish mother (in this case)*
You always let your meal get cold *You are letting your meal get cold.*

The woman lay dead on the chair (information) *The woman was lying dead on the chair (description de l'horreur)*
He will bask in the sun on the beach (information) *He will be basking in the sun on the beach (descriptif) etc..*

Remarque 1 : cette forme dite progressive ne convient pas aux verbes qui servent à exprimer une information, un jugement, un sentiment, une sensation. (see, hear, feel, seem, look like, think , know, remember, forget, like, love, dislike, hate, prefer etc...)sauf exceptions pour acceptations particulières:

I love swimming
They think he should work harder
I think so.
She does not know her lesson.

She was seeing life faire l'expérience de
I shall be seeing you this afternoon (rendre visite)
He is not seeing anyone this afternoon (recevoir)
I'm thinking about your future (réfléchir à)
He is thinking of a new plan (envisager)

Remarque 2 : elle peut exprimer la caractéristique liée à un neutre ou une personne ou la répétition :

*I am always learning things
People are doing that all the time*

5. NATURE DES SIGNES INTERROGATIFS :

Appelons ‘signe interrogatif’, un pronom interrogatif, un nom associé à un adjectif interrogatif, un adverbe interrogatif, ou un groupe de mots.

5.1. Pronoms : Sujet : S / Complément C

5.1.1. Pour les personnes :

- S. *Who* identité du sujet**
- C. *Whom* identité du complément**

Identité : le pronom interroge sur le nom, la parenté, la qualité, le titre.

*-Who is he ? – He’s an interesting fellow.
-Whom did you meet yesterday ? – I met my best friend Alice*

S ou C *Whose* : identité du propriétaire

*-Whose is this old jalopy ?- It’s my neighbor’s car.
-Whose daughter did he marry ?*

5.1.2. Personnes ou neutres

S ou C idée de choix pour personnes et neutres :

. Interrogation sur le nombre : *What/which*

***What* indique un éventail de choix plus large que *which* :**

*What books is he likely to read ?
Which of these would you suggest ?*

*What trousers would you like ?
Which of these 2 trousers suit you best ?*

Which one would you like ?

*Which of them gave you a lift ?
Which one would you rather take ?*

S ou C *What* : nature du neutre ou qualité de la personne (métier, activité, opinion)

-What is he?- He is a soldier
Autres exemples avec *what* ?
- *What do you think ?*
- *What is that noise ?*
- *What can be done to stop the population boom ?*
- *What is it like ? It is as bright as gold*
Style indirect : ce qui ce que :
I see what they demand
I know what is required.
'What is it like ?' 'It is as bright as gold'.
What was your dinner like ?
'What is he ?' 'He is a medical doctor'.

5.2. Adjectifs interrogatifs :

S ou C *what/which/whose* / pour personnes ou neutres

What problem did he raise ?
What question was dealt with ?
What experience have you had ?

Which horse won the race ?
Which difficulty did they settle ?
Which guest gave you a lift ?
Which one would you rather taste ?

Whose proposal was accepted ?
In whose car did you come ?- I came in John's

5.3. Les adverbes interrogatifs :

***How* :**
-How are you getting on ? – Fine, thanks
-How do you do ? –How do you do ?
How did they clear the mess ?

How interesting did you find the film?
How old are you ?
How far is it to the next bus stop ?
How long will it take to repair the damage ?
How often would he call on you ?
How soon will you move out ?
Choix possibles :
How about something to eat ?
How much fuel are you wasting ?
How much longer was it possible to keep the secret ?
How soon do you need the money ?

When :

When will your novel come out ?
When did it happen ?
When will you be back ?

Where :

Where does he live ?

Why

Why should I quit my job ?

5.4. Groupes interrogatifs:

To what extent can he be trusted ?
In what conditions could they make a living ?
How many of those poor people would survive ?
How much have you saved up ?
Etc...

Américain :

How come you did not talk to me at the party?
(Comment se fait-il que ?)

6. LES SIGNES INTERROGATIFS ET LE MECANISME INTERROGATIF :

6.1. Le signe interrogatif est sujet ou attribut: la phrase se construit sans mécanisme interrogatif comme une phrase ordinaire, affirmative ou négative :

My father saw her back to the flat

Who saw her back to the flat ?

*Nobody else would do as much for so little
Who else would do as much for so little ?*

*Somebody's car was standing in the lane
Whose car was.....?*

*Somebody else's camera had been stolen
Who else's camera had?*

*The ship might be torpedoed
What might be torpedoed ?*

*That job won't suit him
What job won't suit him ?*

*The red-haired fellow made rude remarks
Which/ Which fellow made.... ?*

*The more valuable one must not be sold
Which one must not be sold ?*

*One hundred lives would have been lost
How many lives would have been lost ?*

*Too much time will be wasted
How much time will be wasted ?*

6.2. Le signe interrogatif n'est pas sujet :

Application du mécanisme interrogatif : inversion auxiliaire sujet, c'est à dire be/have/do, does, did/ les modaux (can/may/must)

*They had become vagrants
What had they become ?*

*The book is by a famous writer
Who(m) is the book by ?*

*He married the princess
Who(m) did he marry ?*

*They had got rid of the old-fashioned clothes
Which clothes had they got rid of ?*

*I came across them yesterday
Who(m) did you come across yesterday ?*

*She went there with some friends
Who(m) did she go with there?*

*They meant to repair the stranger's house
Whose house did they mean to repair ?*

*She had said something interesting
What had she said?*

*They would have made relevant remarks
What remarks would they have made?*

*How far shall we trust them ?
How late will they be ?
How did you manage to persuade them ?
How long do they intend to stay ?
What time they must get ready ?
Where had the kids got lost ?
Why will you put up at a cheap hotel ?*

LA NEGATION

1. LE VERBE :(cf tableau de conjugaison)

1.1. Infinitif :

Not to ask questions was part of his policy of non interference

She thought it better not to inquire

He has persuaded her not to resign

Why not accept the inevitable

Never to be in the right cannot ensure a political career

1.2. Impératif :

Do not talk such nonsense !

Don't bother to reply !

Don't lie here, you'll catch cold

A 'do not disturb ' notice on the outside of the door

Don't let us talk of them !

Let us not talk of them !

Don't let him shout !

Let him not shout !

Don't let them go ! (=Let them not go !)

1.3. Devant la forme en *ing*

Not knowing who to turn to, she asked his mother

There was no pleasing her (il n'y avait pas moyen de la contenter)

There's no knowing what may occur

There was no pleasing some people (cf l'utilisation de some et any dans le chapitre sur l'Indétermination) (= Some people could not be pleased)

1.4. Subjonctif américain après un verbe, un nom, ou une expression impersonnelle indiquant la suggestion ou un ordre:(cf chapitre sur l'obligation)

I suggest that he not tell him the truth

His recommendation that she not go climbing on that day saved her

It is essential that you not smoke any longer

1.5. N'est-ce pas (cf paragraphe du chapitre sur La Conjugaison)

You did have a good day, didn't you ?

1.6. Forme exclamative :

Isn't it a lovely present !

Aren't they happy together !

(En américain on trouve : *Is this wonderful !*)

1.7. Had better , Would rather, would sooner

I had better not smoke

He would rather not work so much

I'd sooner not hear the bad news

He would rather you did not bother him all the time

1.8. Dare/Need: (need cf chapitre sur l'obligation)

We need not go home

She sent the maid to assure the husband that he need not be anxious

You need not have rung the bell (and yet you did)

You didn't need to ring the bell (and you didn't)

She dares not look up.

I dare not tell my husband

1.9 Never

There was never any need to stint or save

He has never been to the pictures

I never see you these days

He never hurried people

It is easy to criticize but I never do

It was never spoken of

It was never out of their minds

Do you ever visit them?- No I never do.

1.10 No ...longer, no....more :

Temps :

He no longer lives in London

Quantité + nom ou équivalent :

He does not have any more time to go fishing

No more shouting !

I don't have any more/ I have no more

1.11. Double negation : neither...nor, not...nor, not...either

I don't know how much he told you nor if he spoke the truth

She would not notice it nor should I either

I can't embroider; I don't knit either

There is no certainty in theory nor is there any certainty in practice either

None of her friends nor the maid recognized the box

She was discovering her identity in ways she had neither expected nor planned.

She can neither drink coffee nor tea

1.12. Semi-négation :hardly, scarcely, barely

Hardly 10 minutes had elapsed before the door opened softly

It is hardly worth mending

She could scarcely move for terror

He could hardly believe his luck

He could barely believe his luck

All this fortnight I have scarcely a moment to myself

She's got hardly any money to survive

He hardly ever came to visit his mother

They had scarcely any bread left to survive

N.B. hardly any, scarcely any, barely any s ont suivis d'un nom

I have scarcely any money to survive

He has barely any petrol to reach London

1.13. 2 négations dans une même phrase s'annulent:

Nobody told them not to smoke (= they could smoke)

His reaction was not unexpected (= his reaction was expected)

It's not improbable that he arrived too late (= it's probable that...)

You cannot not see him among his supporters !

2. NOM ET PRONOM : (cf chapitres sur l'Indétermination et sur la Quantité)

Notions dénombrables :not, no, none, not...any

No such efforts can win popular applause

Not a penny left

Not a single bird survived

I have not any tomatoes left

I have no tomatoes left

I have none (of them) left

Notions indénombrables :

It's no use repeating it

I have not any milk left

I have no milk left

I have none left

Autres exemples :

Not a life was lost

Not a single coin was wasted

This is a non problem

Not anybody could play it

He was not much use as company

There is not a clue anywhere

There is no place like home

I came to no definite conclusion

There was no luggage

There is no mystery whatsoever

No one for me to stroll with

She was in no hurry to go

None of you were grateful

None of them seems worried

None of it mattered

3. INTENSITE : no

Old Emily is no fool (not at all a fool)

He was no ordinary person

*This was no surprise to me
He was no ancestor of mine
He swore that the child was no child of his
It is no problem
He looked no older
The wound was no bigger than a pea
They were no different from his former students
He is no freer than if he were bought and sold
The scarf was none the worse for wear
The trader was none too scrupulous over money
He found his mission none too easy*

4. LES COMPOSES : *nobody/noone/ nothing/ nowhere*

*Nothing makes life safe
There was nowhere left to go
They were nowhere to be seen
There was nowhere for him to go
Nobody could have caused to kill him, could they ?
Nobody could have had a grudge against him*

5. NEGATION OU SEMI NEGATION EN TETE DE PHRASE :

Une négation ou semi-négation en tête de phrase entraîne l'inversion sujet auxiliaire :

*Never before had she wielded to secure a supremacy
Never until this afternoon had it occurred to him to wonder that she had lied
Never in the world could any lawn have been smoother*

*Not a single morning did he shave
Hardly could he see the road because of the snow
Scarcely any of the inhabitants survived the earthquake.*

DES REPERES DANS LE TEMPS

1. REPERES FIXES : locutions et prépositions :

*Everyday, every other week, today week, last week but one, next week but one
Last June, during the off season
At 6 am, at that time, at times, at one time, at dawn, at Christmas, at night
In winter, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in 1919, in war time,
in the thirties, in time
On time, on July 14th, on that day, on a fine morning, on Sunday, on Sundays,
on Saturday night, on market days*

*He first met her on an early spring morning
On Sunday mornings, they attended mass`
As is usual on a Monday
He had a blood test on Thursday*

*On returning from shopping he went to the pub
On going to open the door, he was shot at
He showed pleasure on seeing her
On hearing the news for the first time he couldn't get over it*

Within three months they got married

*Till after, before, during, since
She hasn't seen her husband since before Christmas
Since leaving school I had trained half heartedly for various things
She did not start till after three
We will find out before long
They had a row before lunch
They will have to wait till night*

First, then, eventually, recently, lately....

2. REPERES VARIABLES : conjonctions de temps :

*He is full of fear when he makes a speech
Don't disturb him while he is taking a nap
They feel more responsible as they grow older
They keep making purchases until they run out of money
She could wait till the whole sum became available
He gives up once he smells out the presence of evil
They put out to sea as soon as it is light
Stay here until you hear from me.
I was remarkably happy till you came*

*It was some time before she remembered she had promised
Bring some presents every time you are invited
He went on writing the moment he got rewarded for his talent
He will come by the time you have finished dressing
Since I moved to that city I have made a lot of friends*

Remarque 1 : Les auxiliaires, *shall, will* et *should, would* ne sont pas utilisés dans les subordonnées de temps. En remplaçant le subordonnant par *if*, on trouve le temps qui convient :

You will blame him when he makes a mistake (fera) (You will blame him if he makes a mistake)

You would blame him every time he made a mistake (ferait)

You would blame him after he has made a mistake (aura fait)

You would blame him, every time he had made a mistake (aurait fait)

My will shall be altered as soon as I return to the mainland

I should never be able to afford expensive clothes after I got married

She would know as soon as she heard his voice what he was about to say

Remarque 2 : il faut distinguer le *when* subordonnant du *when* interrogatif et du *when* relatif qui admettent les auxiliaires *shall, will, should, would*.

When will she be back ?

He does not know when she will be back

He had no way of knowing when she would cheer up

We will stay on at this hotel till the end of the week, when we will fly back home

The day will come when you will thank me for giving you this piece of advice

3. REPERES DU PASSE : Passé daté, temps écoulé :

Mécanisme de base : le preterit indique une coupure avec le présent. Le past perfect exprime une antériorité dans le passé

When did he break his leg ?

He broke a leg 2 days ago

How long ago did he break a leg ?

It is two days since he broke a leg

How long ago since that unexpected failure ?

It was a long time ago

That must be about 6 years ago

They had forgotten it long ago

The snow had begun to fall one hour ago

The work should have been completed years ago

It is such a long time since I saw you

It is 20 years since we got married

It is not a year since the twins went to school

It is so many years since we met

It is some time since I danced, especially to modern things
It is more than a week since I told her
It is nearly two months since we came down here
How long is it since you went over to the other side of the island ?

It was a long time since she had been able to go to mass
It was some time since it had rained
How long was it since she had last seen her ?
It had been no more than a week since her last visit.

NB Le preterit progressif est utilisé dans les cas suivants :1) il insiste sur un aspect descriptif du récit 2) il décrit aussi une action passée dans son déroulement - qui peut être interrompu e par une action soudaine (forme simple)

- 1) *Last Sunday she was wearing a beautiful hat!*
- 2) *She was reading the paper when the telephone rang*

4. REPERES DU PRESENT : passé non daté : present perfect ou pastperfect (s'il s'agit d'une antériorité dans le passé)

Le present perfect, comme son nom l'indique insiste sur le lien entre une action passée et le présent:

Nuances diverses du lien présent/ passé :

Constatacion d'un fait passé :

I have been very unkind to you
There have been many burglaries lately
You have read this morning's paper
She has recently come to this country
I have been sick all night
They have not done me any harm
Will they get on with the work now that he has died ?

Résultat d'une action passée :

Did she leave a message ? No she has left no message.
Has your wife left you ?
Has the book been published ?
I won't think he has done so badly

Expérience acquise ou non :

You have already been in trouble, haven't you ?
She has been engaged some time
I have been to London before
I have never been abroad
She has been ill ten years off and on

Prolongation du passé dans le présent

*Since when have you been so particular ?
I have known him since I was ten
You have been happy this afternoon
Since when has life been noted for its fairness ?
So far I have not been worth much*

NB La forme progressive insiste sur le fait que l'action dure encore:
*I have been teaching English for 20 years (and I'm still teaching)
I have taught English for 40 years and I am now retired*

Elle insiste sur la répétition:
He is always asking silly questions

Elle a valeur de justification:
I've been tidying up my room all morning. I need a break.

Passé immédiat :

*I have just met him
Don't worry ! he has just called the physician*

Remarque 1 : Distinguer le fait passé ponctuel de l'expérience acquise :

*When did you feel at a loss ?
When have you felt at a loss (vous est-il arrivé de...)*

*It is a long time since I did this
It is a long time since I have done this*

*It is 5 years since I have been awake as early as this
It is years since I have seen a man blush like that
It is years since I have kissed anybody properly*

Remarque 2 : Since : - peut être suivi de la désignation d'un moment précis :

*I have been happy since I met him
I haven't been past that house since I last saw you*

- ou servir de lien entre deux affirmations de la réalité présente :

*I have been happy since I have been here
He has felt lonely since he has been abroad*

PERSPECTIVES : DETERMINISME OU LIBERTE :

1. CONTENU DANS LE PRESENT : planification, réglementation :

*So we leave this place tomorrow
They sail on Friday
The train leaves at 5 pm*

2. IMAGE ANTICIPEE D'UNE ACTION PLUS OU MOINS IMMEDIATE, ou prévue ou probable :

*We are going there next week. Are you staying long ?
He says he is leaving
You are meeting him tonight
I am playing tennis at twelve.
She is not coming this month
He is coming next week, Monday probably. I'm giving a party on Monday.
I hope you are coming to see me soon
I'm taking the 5 o'clock train to Rome
When is your book on X appearing ?
The character of this novel you are bringing out next year is intended to be me.*

3. L'INTENTION : going to (= to intend to , to plan to, to mean to)

*Where are you going to live ?
I am going to be a writer.
He called after her to ask her what she was going to do with herself
Aren't you going to put a coat on ?
You said you were going to be out all day.
When are you going to be married ? October?*

4. FUTUR IMMEDIAT: *be about to*

*Quick, the train is about to leave !
He was about to go out when he was dazzled by a flash of lightning*

5. SHALL LIE A L'IDEE D'OBLIGATION

***Shall* marque une obligation affirmée ou sous-jacente résultant soit d'une volonté extérieure, soit des circonstances**

5.1. Le sujet subit les faits d'une volonté extérieure (loi divine ou loi humaine) à l'affirmation et à la négation : prophéties, menaces, promesses : (2^o et 3^o personnes du singulier et du pluriel)

*And the meek shall rise
You shall not come here if you can't behave yourself.
Trespasses shall be prosecuted
If we don't agree, I'll do my best but it shall be through no fault of mine.
You shall come again at Xmas, she promises
You shall have your revenge
Your usual wages shall be paid
Many that are first shall be last*

N.B. En dehors de ces situations d'exception, les ordres exprimés avec civilité dans les relations sociales courantes comportent l'utilisation de *will*. Le consentement de l'interlocuteur étant sous-entendu.

*Shut the door, will you ?
You will type it right now, won't you ?*

5.2. le sujet interroge sur la conduite à tenir pour lui-même ou un tiers en fonction des circonstances ou de la volonté d'autrui: (1° personne du singulier et du pluriel)

Shall I postpone my decision ? ('Faut-il que je reporte ma décision' ou 'voulez-vous que je reporte ma décision ?')
Shall he stay in bed ? (Faut-il qu'il reste au lit ?)
Shall I say next Thursday at the same time ?
Shall I undress in the bathroom ?
Shall we accept to consider those improvements ?
Shall I marry him ? Do I want to marry him ? Did I ever want to marry him ?
Shall I leave you to talk with him ?
Shall we go in your car or mine ?
Shall we be bankrupt?
Shall I leave the door open, sir ?

N.B. L'utilisation de *shall* à la 2° personne est moins courante et présuppose que la réponse sera '*I shall*'. *Will* est plus couramment utilisé.

Shall you say anything to him about it? ('Devez-vous lui en dire un mot ?' ou 'Allez-vous lui en dire un mot ?')
How shall you get full information ?
Shall you remember to tell her ?
Shall you ever finish those letters ? - Yes, I will

5.3. Le sujet subit la pression matérielle ou morale des circonstances (obligation atténuée)

*Hurry up or we shall miss the train
If you don't open the door, I shall send for the locksmith
If anything goes wrong, I shall never forgive you
I shall not rest until I find out the truth
I can't be shut up again or I shall go mad
I shall get fat if I eat too much*

*I shan't be back till Monday
We shall see what happens next
I shall be happy to be of any service
This day week we shall be in Britain
If there is any trouble I shall ring the bell
I'm afraid I shall miss most of the sports
With him I shall be so safe.*

Remarque : *shall* est couramment utilisé dans la conversation courante à la première personne de la forme interrogative. Il perd alors sa valeur d'obligation. C'est un simple futur :

*Shall we have to sell up everything?
Where shall we lunch ? I think we will lunch out.*

Il peut aussi indiquer une suggestion :

*Shall we visit the cathedral ?
Shall we go now ?*

Noter la différence:

Dans la langue courante et en américain, *will* tend à remplacer *shall*
*We will be dead long before she is middle-aged.
We won't have time
I'll have to pop off or I'll be late
I'll be able to write about it
Maybe I'll live long enough to...
This time I will not fail
I am wondering if we will ever know
It seems as though that is what we will have to accept*

6. SHOULD, preterit de SHALL:

La remarque sur l'idée sous-jacente d'obligation s'applique à *should*. Mais elle est fortement mise en valeur dans certaines situations exposées dans le chapitre sur l' 'Obligation'

He thinks we shall be pleased
Devient au passé :
He thought we should be pleased

*I shall be glad if you will accompany me
I should be glad if you would accompany me*

(la futurité s'exprime par le conditionnel)
*This is what I should like to know
It is not the way I should have put it myself.*

Pop says : 'I should hope so'
Pop said he should hope so

7. WILL

7.1. Il indique la volonté particulièrement marquée après *if* :
Il peut avoir toutes les nuances sous-jacentes de volonté selon le cas : (offre, promesse, intention, consentement supposé, décision d'agir)

Do what you will
If he will only listen to me
If you will just give me a receipt for that check
If you will excuse my saying so
I doubt she will wish a further confirmation
I shall ask him if he will share a taxi with me
I will see to it
We will protect you
I will make a note of it

7.2. simple rouage du futur , indiquant une action future spontanée

I will ring the bell, shall I?
I'll tell you what this cost me
Speak and I will listen
I think I'll have a second helping
I'll buy that novel when it comes out
I'll have a spot of whisky
Tell her I'll stay in bed.
I'll do exactly what you tell me
I'll come to the point
We will be married in March as we planned
I haven't found a taxi!-Dont worry! I'll drive you to the airport.

7.3. WILL dans les tournures impersonnelles : simple auxiliaire du futur

It will take a clever man to do it
It will be dark by then
Things will improve then
There will be an extraordinary meeting
Will there be anything further tonight ?

7.4. *Will I* ? exceptionnel sauf s'il s'agit d'une reprise ironique à la question *will you* ? de l'interlocuteur

- *Will you apologize to me ?*
- *Will I? What do you think ?*

7.5. WILL YOU ?

Après un impératif , indique un ordre.

Bring me that book, will you ?

7.6. WILL NOT/ WON'T suivi de la forme simple de l'infinitif équivaut souvent à un refus:

*I won't talk to you anymore
I will not have this man at my table
I will not interfere
I won't forget how you treated me.
- I'll never forget, never. – Yes you will !*

8.7. WILL NOT/WON'T suivi de la forme progressive de l'infinitif équivaut un future négatif :

I won't be coming to the party as I feel sick

9. WOULD équivaut au passé de WILL donc mêmes remarques que pour WILL :

*There would be a search
It would do quite well
It would do you good to walk
To see him reproachful would be satisfactory to her*

*Would you care for a little thing ?
Would I not have saved him ?
I would be grateful if you gave me a hand*

*I would not like to deprive you of this pleasure
I wouldn't be all that put out
I would not think anything like that
I would not take such a liberty*

*I would not know who the people were
I would not have any idea how to go about it and I don't suppose you would either.
At least I would have kept my promise*

10. REMARQUES PARTICULIERES :

10.1. Caractéristique du sujet , déduction ou prédiction :

*Boys will be boys
That will be the postman (prédiction)
You will not have recognized him (vous n'avez pas dû le reconnaître)
Water will boil at 100°C*

10.2. La fréquence, l'habitude;

They will stay in the pub till closing time
She would run out of subjects
She would doze off every time she watched TV

10.3. Rappel (cf chapitre sur l'Ir el) pas d'utilisation de *will* ou *would* dans les subordonn es de temps ni dans les relatives.

2.1. Dur e dans l'avenir (*for* = avant)

She may not return for some time
He won't meet us for 2 months
There is not another boat for 3 weeks
I shan't see you again for a long time

L'IRREEL

1. IMPRESSION CONTRAIRE AU FAIT : 'like' 'as if' 'as though'

*What does it look like ?
What does it sound like ?
What does it feel like ?
What does it taste like ? It tastes as if it were wine
Her limbs felt like lead
His skull was cropped like a convict's
It is like walking into an oven*

*She halted as if trying to get her breath back
You look as if you had never seen me before
I felt as if I had been starving for weeks
He looks as though he had come for a funeral
It looked as if I had laid a trap for her
It looked as if her pain were stained with blood.
N.B. as if tend à être remplacé par like surtout en américain*

2. EVENTUALITE *if, whether, perhaps, may, unless (= except if/ if...not), on condition that, provided that...*

2.1. Interrogatives indirectes: if/whether

*It is difficult to know whether to buy or rent
She wondered whether to wish it or not
I do not know if there were any other keys
I don't know whether he has altered his will recently
She doubted whether he was a reporter*

2.2. Degrés de probabilité

Pratiquement sûr :

He must be right. You know the matter thoroughly.

NB Au futur, on utilise plutôt **will** que **must**

Where do you think I can find the children tonight?

- They will be at their grand-parents.

Logiquement sûr :

Remarque : *ought to* et *should* sont équivalents pour exprimer la certitude logique de la probabilité : *ought to* est souvent utilisé pour indiquer en science une certitude théorique où il ne manque que l'expérience pour en confirmer la validité

*It ought to be easy to prove
He should be here by now
He should win easily
That should speed up the enquiry
There should be space enough to keep out of each other's way*

*They ought to have won the race. They had prepared for it day and night.
Granted the traffic, they should not arrive before 5 pm*

Probabilité :il se peut que

He may rally or he may not

I may find out when I see her tomorrow

You may not have a cold but I think I have

She may have gone into her room while you were absent

What may this one be ? The haunting fear that all may not go well

It is likely he will win the race.

It is unlikely it will rain tomorrow.

He can obtain his driving license if he is not too worried.

Probabilité plus faible: il se pourrait que

It might be someone wanting to sell things

Rich though he might be, he was not worth cultivating

He might have had a happy life

I might not have heard. I was asleep part of the night

They are ordinary people one might meet every day.

They could call any time

Remarque: le passé se note par l'infinitif passé:

He must win the race tonight

He must have won the race yesterday

2.3. Unless, provided that, on condition that, only if...

He won't be sentenced to death unless of course there is murder

I'll do what you asked me provided you did not tell me a lie

I'll stay with you only if you raise my salary

3. HYPOTHESES : if, for fear, lest, In case...

If salaries increase, then prices tend to increase too.

If you don't want to talk, I shall quite understand

If I were you I would not take that job

If I were in your shoes I would quit the job (US)

If ever you came across him again, ask him

If ever you should come, you would be most welcome (hypothèse plus improbable)

Should you come now, I couldn't accommodate you.

If he had known his lesson better, he would have passed

(Had he known his lesson better, he would have passed)

Had I been well enough at dinner I would have spoken to him.

In case he broke his glasses (he should break his glasses) take an extra pair with you.

Lest one should be in any doubt, I have to make myself clearer

She dropped her voice for fear she might be overheard

Remarque Lorsque les subordonnées , en particulier les subordonnées de temps ou les relatives, introduisent une action ou un état hypothétique, les formes du conditionnel sont exclues.(cf chapitre sur l'anticipation et le futur)

She will know as soon as she hears his voice (= if she hears his voice)
She would know as soon as she heard his voice
What would he do after it has been published?
What would he do after it had been published ?
He will marry her when he has finished writing his thesis

I shall be ready to see anyone who calls (= if anyone calls)
I'd shoot anyone who threatened their existence
He looked like someone who had waited for something for a long time
I could not live in a place where there had been a murder
The bulldozer could start any time they pleased
I will not believe what he says.

4. SOUHAITS ET REGRETS :

4.1. Souhais réalisables:

I wish you could meet her (notion de possibilité)
I wish you would give me a nice birthday present (notion de volonté)
May you be rewarded
May a silent curse eat the marrow from your bones
I would rather not tell you beforehand
I would rather be that than an exploited woman
I would rather you did not wait
Would you rather he came to you ?
You had better try again

4.2. Souhais non réalisés ou non réalisable. Regret dans le présent

She wished she knew how to pray
He wished he were back home
If only he came tonight!
I wish you lived there for your health
It makes me wish we were back in the old days
I'm sorry you did not come

4.3. Regret dans le passé

I wish I had not asked such a silly question
I wish you had not brought the game
I wish we could have helped her when her husband died
I wish I could have done more when he lost his job
He wished he had not turned to look back
I wish things could have been left as they were
Girls who wished they had been born boys
He was sorry he had not told her

POUVOIR

1. POUVOIR INHERENT :

1.1. Mécanismes syntaxiques :

1.1.1. Les formes *can* et *could* :

He can live abroad (peut/pourra)

He could live abroad (pouvait/put/pourrait)

He could have lived abroad (aurait pu)

If he could have lived abroad(s'il avait pu)

He wishes he could live abroad (il voudrait pouvoir)

He wished he could live abroad (il regrettait de ne pouvoir)

He wishes he could have lived abroad (il regrette de n'avoir pu)

He wished he could have lived abroad (il regrettait de n'avoir pu)

'I wish I could be more helpful'

'I wish something could be done about it'

'You could not have done anything sillier'

'Why couldn't she sometimes decide something right ?'

1.1.2. L'équivalent *be able to* : il remplace *can* pour les temps manquants dans les conditions évoquées au paragraphe 1.3. et il apporte une nuance de sens différente :

'You'll be able to persuade them'

'Will the car be able to get through this slush ?'

'Have you been able to identify them'

'They had not been able to make much progress'

'I wanted to be able to sing well'

'I might not be able to call till Tuesday'

1.2. Aspect objectif :

1.2.1. Le sujet est doué ou non d'un pouvoir latent physique ou intellectuel (La réalisation de l'action obéissant à certaines conditions) :

'I have done all I can'

'Tell me all you can remember'

'A detective can be an artist'

'Nothing can bring her back to life'

'I can't make head or tail of it'

'One cannot foresee the future'

'You cannot blame me for that'

'You cannot fight back'

'I could do with some breakfast'

'The door could be opened from the outside'
'He could afford it financially'
'He could not get on with his uncle'
'They took drugs if they could not sleep'

1.2.2. Tournures courantes dérivant de la notion de pouvoir latent :

- réactions affectives :

'He can be irritating at times'
'How can you be so mean ?'
'He could have shouted for joy'

- le pouvoir latent équivaut au 'savoir' :

I can read /swim / speak English....

- Avec les verbes de perception, la notion de pouvoir latent s'affaiblit pour traduire un simple présent :

'I can see a plane in the distance'
'Can you hear screams outside ?'

- De même la notion de pouvoir latent peut s'affaiblir au futur et *can* tend à exprimer un simple futur :

'When can we all meet ?'
'When can I see you alone ?'
'I'll go to bed and then you can talk to her'
'Yes, the car is here, then we can get away as soon as lunch is over'

1.3. Du pouvoir latent à la réalisation de l'action :

On peut distinguer la présence (ou non) d'un pouvoir latent qui s'exprime à l'aide de *can* ou *could*, de l'effort engagé pour la réalisation de l'action (*be able to*) Même si les moyens ne sont pas mentionnés, *be able to* est alors un équivalent de *manage to* ou *succeed in*. En effet, *be able to* marque ou suggère souvent une nuance de réalisation possible ou effective.

- au présent :

'He cannot see but he is able to find his way about'
'If I need protection, he is perfectly able to provide it'
'Are you able to say it looks the same now ?'
'They can get used to frozen food but they are not able to enjoy continental fare'

- au futur :

La distinction est nette entre pouvoir latent *can* et la réalisation de l'action *be able*
I shall not be easy in mind till he can walk (pouvoir acquis)
He will not cheer up till he is able to walk ('arrive à marcher ' pouvoir utilisé)

- au conditionnel :

'She would not have been able to keep it to herself'

- au preterit : (voir également les nuances diverses de could traitées dans d'autres paragraphes : en particulier celles de suggestion et de probabilité) La distinction entre *could* et *was able to* s'impose chaque fois qu'une ambiguïté peut surgir au preterit, due à la polyvalence de *could*.

'He could run fast but he was never able to win a victory'

'He could remember that feeling but he was not able to remember the details of that Sunday'

'He was able to help despite his distress'

'He could not speak the language but he was able to make himself understood'

'As the light came on again, I was able to write that letter'

'He could not afford it then but was able to make the trip later'

- Le tableau suivant met en relief le contraste entre l'existence d'un pouvoir latent et une action concrète :

As he could row, he could reach the island

As he could row, he was able to reach the island despite the wind= il réussit à d'atteindre l'île

He could not swim but he was able to reach the shore= il réussit à atteindre le rivage

He won't join us until he can walk again

He won't join us until he is able to walk on these rugged cliffs

He could swim but he could not have reached the shore

He could swim but he would not have been able to reach the shore without my help

1.4. Aspect subjectif :

1.4.1. Jugement porté sur une probabilité (can) ou une impossibilité (can't)

- tournures personnelles :

'Could he be expected to know better ?'

'Women can be fanatical at times'

'Surely he could not have been mistaken'

'He believed that with fair dealing a man cannot go wrong'

'She cannot be innocent'

'It is not here, you can't have brought it'

She can't have spent any of the thirty thousand pounds

- tournures impersonnelles :

'There could be no other explanation'

'There cannot have been much competition'

'It beats me to know what can have become of it'

'It could not have been Wednesday, so it must have been Tuesday'

'It could have been murder'

'It could have happened to anyone'

'It could have been a good partnership'

- sujet neutre :

'No good can come from recrimination'

'Things like this can't happen'

'That cannot have been much fun for you'

'What she said can't have been true'

1.4.2. La suggestion :

'We could have a picnic this afternoon'

'We could reduce the emission of toxic gases by installing sophisticated filters to factory chimneys'

2. POUVOIR CONFERE :

2.1. Pouvoir conféré par la volonté d'autrui :

- le but : (so) that / in order thatmay

'He would never play his cards (in order) that she might win'

'I will call the prisoner that you may see for yourself'

- la permission : allow remplace may aux temps manquant au défectif.

'May I ask you the time ?'

'You may reply or not to my question' (hors contexte, il y a ambiguïté avec le cas développé au paragraphe 2.2 : probabilité et hasard)

'May I walk round the garden ?' ou Can I walk round the garden ?

'He asked if he might walk round the garden' (pouvait)

'May I have a word with you in private ?'

'I'd love to have that if I may, please'

'They will not be allowed to hold a meeting'

2.2. Pouvoir conféré par des circonstances extérieures :

- Par des conditions matérielles : l'utilisation de *can* au lieu de *may* marque la différence entre la possibilité matérielle et l'occasion à saisir. Cette distinction est moins nette dans la conversation courante et au passé.

'If the children join the club, they may make friends with other children'

If he gets on with the boss, he may get promoted

'If he had been there, he might have heard screams'
You can go round the world if you make a fortune

- par le hasard (cf chapitre sur l'Ir el)

: *May* indique une probabilit  plus forte que *might*. *May* est alors  quivalent de *be likely to*

'I have done all I can. She may pull through'

'He may be away from his lab'

'She may not have given me the support I hoped for from her'

There may be details he can add to what I say'

'One never knows what may be useful and what may not'

'It might be all she knew'

'A medical doctor might be a crook'

It is not raining outside but looks as if it might soon'

I thought you might be in the cottage (vous pouviez ou vous pourriez)

'Many another man might have failed'

'I thought he might have seen something interesting'

N.B. cf m canismes syntaxiques :

He may come to see you il se peut que

He might come to see you il se pourrait que

We thought he might come and see you il pouvait ou il pourrait

He may have come to see you il a pu

He might have come to see you il aurait pu

We thought he might have come il avait pu ou il aurait pu

- par le destin : souhait :

'May you be rewarded !'

'I wish he may succeed'

L'OBLIGATION

Le sujet, soumis à l'obligation comme l'implique le sens originel de *shall*, - s'interroge ou interroge un tiers pour savoir ce que lui-même doit faire. (cf chapitre sur 'Perspectives')

*Shall I stay or leave ? Shall I turn down the invitation ?
Shall I ring for some more tea ?*

- ou interroge pour savoir ce qu'un tiers doit faire :

*Shall he ask for medical advice ?
Where shall you live ?
Who shall do the work, you or I ?
Shall you ever finish these letters ?*

Diverses solutions sont offertes qui garantissent son libre choix ou déterminent son action.

I SOLUTION IDEALE dans toute situation, réalisable ou non réalisée : 'devrait'

*Those letters ought to go off now
I ought to have my glasses, would you fetch them ?
There ought to be someone responsible here
It ought to have been delivered on Saturday
He ought to be cautious
You ought to drink up your wine
They say you ought not to revisit your past*

*I ought not to have come
You ought not to bully me
I have posted a letter. I ought never to have posted
The country ought to be spending more on medical research
She knew she ought to go to mass
I ought to have kept out of this*

*There ought to have been a fortune in oil wells
She ought to have her own ideas of right and wrong by now*

2. SOLUTION SOUHAITABLE (conseillée, préférable, préférée) 'devrait'

*You should complain
The matter should be inquired into
War on want should be carried on
She feels she should be spared all other disasters*

Reproche :
You should not smoke

- *should* se retrouve dans le style indirect de façon naturelle

*We proposed that we should all sit down
She asked that her sister should come
She saw no reason why he should be interested
We suggested that they should collect some wood
I am so anxious that you two should be friends
It was reasonable that they should wish to return
How anxious he was that we should join in the search*

- *Should* d'un usage courant dans les tournures impersonnelles :

*It is important (necessary, essential) that you should behave yourself
It is odd that you should say that
It is said that so many years should have gone by without your visit
It is astonishing that a short passage of English prose should take so long to
compose
How extraordinary that he should get that idea !
It is natural that she should want him close to her
It was impossible that he should have the message
How strange that he should return to the flat*

- Tendance à remplacer *should* par le subjonctif :

-

Preterit utilisé come subjonctif: rupture avec le réel pour indiquer une situation souhaitable et souhaitée:

*It is about time you left school
It was time I heard from my publisher
It was time that he paid some rent
It was time she went back to the agency
It is time he thought about something else
He suggested that we spent some time in Paris*

Subjonctif américain :base verbale:

He suggested that she spend some time in Paris

Et à la forme négative :

*He suggested that we not visit the Louvre
I insist that you not dismiss your present work*

- Solution préférable:

*You had better watch your step
I wish you would give up
You had better work than go to the cinema
You had better not avoid this discussion*

(*I had better* marque nettement l'idée d'obligation qui reste sous-jacente dans les autres formules)

3. SOLUTION PRATIQUE DICTEE PAR LES CIRCONSTANCES : *have to* , *have got to*, *need to* (doit)

*That is the first thing any athlete has to learn
I have got to go. You have got to make friends with him
You need to have your ankle checked by a surgeon
He had to leave us. I have to be there at tea
He had to see about a job
We had to go to law about the case
I had to wash the dirt off my shirt
We had to do without a lot of things that most children have
Perhaps I should not have come but I felt I had to
You will have to come some day
They may not want to, but they will probably have to.*

Remarque : absence d'obligation :

*Do I have to go to the dentist's ? No you don't have to
Have I got to finish typing your letter now ? No you haven't got to.
Need I switch on the light ?
No you needn't*

*We did not need to be anxious (and we weren't)
We needn't have been anxious (but we were)*

4. SOLUTION PLANIFIEE (permission, accord, réglementation, destin)

*When is the book to appear ?
The meeting was to be at eight
They were to meet in the library
The museum was to open at ten a.m
We were to be married in church
She was to stay with Eve for 3 months
She was to see him off from Victoria
The guests were only to be the Browns
I was to be a school teacher and Joe an auctioneer*

If he was to see her again, he would see her preoccupied

Remarque : Utilisation de l'infinitif passé :

- lorsque l'action prévue ne s'est pas réalisée

*He was to spend a few days with us
He was to have spent a few days with us*

- ou s'est réalisée dans de mauvaises conditions :

*It was to be delivered then
It was to have been delivered too late*

5. SOLUTION NECESSAIRE : *must* : 1 seule forme : le présent , le futur, et le passé dans le style indirect : (doit, devait, a dû, avait dû)

5.1 objective (devoir décidé par le sujet, obligation personnelle)

I must have someone to help me
The needle of a compass must obey the law of gravitation
I can't think why they must have drugs
She must keep her wits about her
Everyone must do what they think right
We must get going in a minute

***Must* indique que le sujet force quelqu'un à agir:**

You must pay me back as soon as possible.
Cette obligation peut être plus ou moins forte :
You must pay me a visit as soon as possible.

Futur:

He must work hard next term and he will have to, to win a scholarship.
Must formule un jugement et non une réalité. *Have to* contextualise l'obligation

'devait' :au style indirect :

He saw he must not return to London
He made up his mind that he must seize the opportunity
He said I must keep those in a bag
It was obvious that the afternoon must be spent indoors

Recours à *was/were to*:

When in the army he was to obey his superior(*be to* passé de *must*)
He had to go to the dentist's as his tooth was broken (*had to* passé de *have to* : obligation dictée par des circonstances extérieures)

NB : Interdiction :

You mustn't join this gang
You can't smoke on the premises
You were not to litter the place when you went camping

5.2. Subjective – conviction (devoir)

You must be worried. I must look silly
He must be about somewhere
A prisoner must have escaped last night
It must have been a hard choice
It must have been written by a woman
It must have been raining for some time
The man must have been amazed at so easy a sale

We thought there must be a mistake (devait)
We thought there must have been a mistake (avait dû)
He said it must have been an accident

Remarques :

- **ambiguïté entre la nécessité et la conviction:**

He must work hard to be kept on the staff

2 traductions possibles selon le contexte :

Il faut qu'il travaille dur pour faire partie du personnel

Certainement il travaille dur pour faire partie du personnel

- distinguer la nécessité de la conviction

You must type it before lunch (il faut que)

You must have typed it before lunch (vous avez dû)

- la nuance de conviction est parfois rendue par le futur antérieur en fonction du contexte

You will have been told about that event on a dû vous parler de cet événement

You will have seen that for yourself vous avez dû vous en apercevoir vous même

He will have heard your car, he always does. Il aura entendu votre voiture. Il a dû entendre votre voiture comme d'habitude.

6. LA LOI DU HASARD :

6.1. *be to* :

He was to get killed a few weeks later

What was to happen to her ?

How was I to know ?

6.2. *Should* :correspondant aux formule s: 'Pourquoi faudrait-il ?' 'Fallait-il ?' 'Fallait-il que ?'(voir chapitre sur 'Perspectives')

What coincidence that they should have met !

I am surprised that they should be so luxurious

It gave me pleasure that he should suddenly be so generous

Why should some people be subject to see sickness and not others ?

It looks as though we should have fine weather

What reason should she have for lying about it ?

He regretted that they should be at war

That anybody should want to live here was inexplicable

Après *if, in case, lest for fear than*

If they should fail, what would you do ?

*Should they fail, what would you do ?
Batteries are used to supply power if the generator should fail*

*We covered our trophies with sand in case anyone should steal them
She stifled a few sobs in her pillow, lest her husband should hear her.*

LES COPIES DU MODÈLE

Laisant de côté les noms essentiellement géographiques toujours précédés de *the* tels que *The Rocky mountains, the Thames* ...qui figurent dans le dictionnaire et les locutions de temps ou de lieu, consacrées par l'usage, telles que : *go to school, attend church...* et *all day long, all the year round* on peut choisir de dépasser l'utilisation restrictive habituelle de l'expression 'nom propre' pour l'étendre à trois catégories :

- 1) les noms propres courants individualisant les personnes, les jours, saisons, fêtes, pays, religions, langues, repas etc...
- 2) les noms de substance et les idées abstraites assimilées à des substances et traitées comme telles
- 3) les noms 'prédéterminés' qui exigent *the* de par leur caractère unique

Dans les trois cas le '**nom propre**' sert de modèle susceptible de donner naissance à de multiples copies, soumises aux exigences courantes de la syntaxe.

1. LES 'NOMS PROPRES' INDIVIDUALISANTS :

1.1. Règle générale : pas d'article

- **Personnes** : *Mr Smith/ John / Man/ Woman*

'Modern man' 'primitive man'

'Woman can be man's inspiration in life. She can also be man's downfall.'

- **Jours** : *Monday, Tuesday...*

- **Saisons** : *Spring, summer ...*

'Spring could not have been gayer.'

- **Fêtes** : *Christmas, Easter ...*

- **Pays** : *France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Greece etc...*

(sauf quelques exceptions *the United Staes, ,the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the USSR, the Sudan, the Congo*)

- **Villes** : *London, Madrid, Los Angeles*

- **Sommets** : *Mount Everest*

- **Religions** : *Protestantism, Heaven, Paradise, Purgatory...*

- **Repas** : *'Ask him to dinner'*

'Lunch is over.'

- **Langues** : *French, American, Arabic ...*

- **Sciences** : *mathematics, physics, electronics, chemistry,*

- **Maladies** : *influenza, cancer, arthritis ...*

(sauf quelques exceptions *the flu, the measles, the mumps, the plague*)

- **Sports et jeux** : *play footbal, tennis, chess ...*

- **Planètes** : *Mars, Venus ...*

(sauf celles déterminées par notre environnement propre telles *the Earth, the Moo, the Sun* cf. 1.2.2.)

1.2. Du Modèle à la copie :

1.2.1. non définie : *a / an* :

'He used to come on a Sunday'

'The idea of an earthly paradise'

1.2.2. définie (par le contexte, un complément prépositionnel ou une relative) : *the* :

'The dreary Bella'

'The France of today'

'He came on the Sunday before she died'

2. LES NOMS DE SUBSTANCE ET NOTIONS ABSTRAITES :

2.1 Règle générale : Pas d'article

2.1.1. Substances :

- **Matières :** *'The Lord had walked on water'*

- **Éléments climatiques ¹:**

'A plant needs rain to grow'

'Sun shone upon the big tower'

(= du soleil)

'We need air' / 'In rainy weather' / 'I want air very much'

2.1.2. Idées abstraites :

- **Capacités physiques :**

Taste / touch / smell / hearing....

Strength, feeling,....

'He had good eyesight'

- **Qualités intellectuelles, affectives, morales ou sociales :**

Thought / imagination / passion

Memory / wit / insight / good and evil / revenge

Company / duty / justice

'They like wit but hate analysis'

'A wish for revenge through hatred'

'I learn about good and evil'

'Do you think man cares for goodness ?'

- **Activités :** *trade / industry / war / politics / tradition...*

Hardwork / road traffic / writing.....

'He does good business'

- **Certaines inventions technologiques ²: surtout pour la télévision :**

'Watching a film on television'

'I heard it on radio'

- **Etats :**

life / death / manhood / wealth / poverty / modernity / public life / danger / justice / hunger / thirst / starvation / red....

'Life is a struggle against hunger and cold or sleeplessness'

'I don't believe you know what failure is'

- **Mesures :** *length / width*

'Will she have room for both of us ?'

¹ Cf paragraphe 3 pour la bivalence des éléments climatiques

² cf paragraphe 3 pour la bivalence des inventions technologiques

2.1.3. Assimilation des idées abstraites à des substances, illustrée dans le tableau suivant :

Substances	Idées abstraites
<i>Is it diamond ?</i>	<i>Is it English ?</i>
<i>Water is our problem</i>	<i>Time is not our ally</i>
<i>We don't need money</i>	<i>We need time</i>
<i>This recipe requires olive oil</i>	<i>This policy requires cleverness</i>
<i>Coffee for everybody</i>	<i>Happiness for everybody</i>
<i>He is fond of cheese</i>	<i>He is fond of modernity</i>
<i>You must have fruit juice</i>	<i>You must have patience</i>
<i>Wind and rain are expected</i>	<i>Peace and quiet are to be wished for</i>
<i>Gold is within reach</i>	<i>World peace is within reach</i>
<i>The use of steel means safety</i>	<i>Public support means success</i>
<i>You cannot do without wine</i>	<i>They cannot do without television</i>
<i>We are running short of petrol</i>	<i>He is running short of inspiration</i>
<i>Money is not everything</i>	<i>Intelligence is not everything</i>
<i>Digging for iron ore</i>	<i>Thirsting for power</i>

2.2. Du modèle à la copie :

2.2.1. indéfinie : a/an

an iron (fer à repasser)

'He has a romantic imagination'

'She poured him a beer'

'Buy yourself a drink'

2.2.2. définie : the

'He was surprised at the warmth with which she spoke'

'I love the variety of this coast'

'The economy of many countries'

'The politics they stand for'

3. LES 'PRE-DETERMINES' :

Ce titre se réfère aux substantifs toujours précédés de *the* parce qu'ils désignent un élément unique ou une catégorie unique. Certains d'entre eux présentent un caractère bivalent et peuvent devenir 'noms propres' comme signalé précédemment.

Exemple 1:

'The wind is blowing' élément climatique unique de par sa nature

'The regatta was cancelled for lack of wind' : 'nom propre' : substance

Exemple 2 :

'The television is but a dangerous tool if not used with moderation' invention technologique unique en son genre

'We enjoy watching television' 'nom propre' assimilé à une substance

'Let's switch on the television' poste déterminé

3.1 Règle générale : the :

3.1.1. Eléments uniques de par leur nature :

- **Eléments climatiques** : *the wind/ the snow / the air / the atmosphere....*

'They both loved the open air'

- **Les points cardinaux** : *the North / the South...*

- **Notre environnement spatio-temporel** : *the environment / the world / the globe / the country /the sky / the Earth / the Sun / the Moon...*

the past/the present/the future/ the day/the afternoon/the dawn...

- **Le corps humain** : *the body / the nose / the mouth /the liver / the heart / the flesh*

'He stared me in the face'

'She was naked to the waist'

'They hit him on the head'

- **L'être humain** : *the mind / the character /the imagination the human being* mais *man* et *woman* s'utilisent sans article sauf lorsqu'ils sont des prototypes :

'I am the perfect type of the successful woman'

'the mind is a machine'

'the creative imagination'

3.1.2. Unités catégorielles :

- **The suivi d'un adjectif pour exprimer une notion philosophique** : *the impossible / the absurd / the subconscious*

'a queer mixture of the sacred and the profane'

- **Métiers** : *the tradesman / the filmstar / the oculist / the physician / the physicist / the engineer / the employer / the worker /the consumer*

'In any field, success is possible for the artist'

- **Espèces animales et végétales** :

'the dog is a faithful animal'

'she clings to him like the ivy'

- **Inventions technologiques** :

The telephone / the computer / the engine / the radio / the internet (ou internet)

'the tank, the rifle, the submarine are still in use'

- **Instruments de musique** :

Play the flute / the oboe

3.1.3. Ensembles catégoriels complets :

- *The* suivi d'un adjectif pour indiquer un groupement humain :

The English = English people

the French / the rich / the poor / the elderly / the talented / the living / the dead / the guilty / the ignorant

'the poor need holidays just like the rich'

'the poor always get worse value pound for pound than the rich'

- Autres groupements humains :

the civilized countries

the government / the team / the public

the police / the church / the scientific community ...

'the physicists have pretty well got the cosmos taped'

- Les chaînes de montagnes :

The Alps / the Hymalayas...

3.2. Du modèle à la copie :

3.2.1. indéfinie :

an Englishman / a clear sky / a different scientific community

'He bought a radio'

'Such an art was difficult to understand'

3.2.2. définie :

'The radio he bought is very expensive'

NOTION D'UNITE

1. DESIGNATION DU CHOIX :

1.1. Démonstratifs

Quelques exemples:

Was that the telephone ?

Do it like this

It is as simple as that

Shall we consider that settled then ?

The worst thing in this life is the cold

Nothing else was worrying him except this problem

This is a tight corner

That was the last time I saw him alive

That book looks interesting

Remarque : *this* indique une préoccupation ou un intérêt immédiats alors que *that* sert plutôt à conclure et à exprimer une certaine distance par rapport à un sujet.

N.B. *That* démonstratif de rappel:

Their society was pleasanter than that of others

The heart of a widow or that of a retired soldier

The linoleum in the passage seemed smoother than that in her room

He wore a cloth cap similar to that worn by the bearers of the banners

The same as that which I had already given him

1.2. *SUCH*

Such a bright mind = a bright mind like that

2. *ONE*

2.1. Nombre :

I'll just ask you one question

One swallow does not make a summer

Nobody has ever been known to catch one fish there

You will be the one to do so

That cottage promised to be one of the pleasantest

N.B. *One in a hundred, one out of twenty, the last but one, one too many.*

2.2. Indéfini (on)

*One cannot be too careful
One has one's pride
One feels that one must do something to cheer oneself
One makes one's choice for oneself
One likes to have a room of one's own
One ought to obey one's parents
The concept of changing one's fate by an act of will*

2.3. Pronom indéfini qui évite la répétition :

*The morning was a fine one
I had to use the same one as our clerks
I have a more expensive one
He had painted each one
Bring me a better one, another one
Streets all very like one another*

Remarque : Equivaut au démonstratif *that* de rappel

The same as that which I had already given him = the same as the one I had

2.4. Les composés : *someone, anyone, noone, everyone*

*Someone called for silence
Do be quiet everyone!
Is there anyone who can support your statement ?
Noone is better at disguising emotions
I did not see anyone (I saw noone)*

2.5. One s'associe au démonstratif ou à l'article défini *the* , exprimant le choix:

*This one is the right one for me, not the other one
I don't need this one but that one
She is the one with the most influence over Mary
The largest of the cottages was the one closest to the cliff edge
Houses similar in style to the one in which I found myself
The route was quite different from the one by which we had come*

2.6. *Either/neither* (alternative ou dualité)

*I don't trust either of them
There is no choice for either of us
Did he tell either of you that he intended to leave.
I don't think she likes men and I don't think she likes women either*

*The apartment was reached either by the stairs or by the lift
Either you come with me or you follow him*

*Neither was qualified for the job
Neither of us left the cottage
It was a fact that neither thought was worth telling her
Neither would have opened any letter addressed to her father
I am afraid neither of us would find peace*

*She has neither expected nor planned it
Neither Tom nor Jim was present at the party
I had not seen her and neither had the maid*

3. A/An PRÉCEDANT LES NOTIONS DENOMBRABLES :

3.1. An devant une voyelle en général sauf y et lorsque l' h n'est pas aspiré

Attention devant o et u selon la prononciation de ces voyelles

*An umbrella (mais a union)
An onion (mais a one-man show)
An hour, an heir, an honour, an honest man
A young lady
An SOS message
An FBI agent
It is not an easy accomplishment*

3.2. A/an précèdent l'attribut ou l'apposition :

*He is a scientist`
She is a widow
He was both a scholar and a traveller
Mr B., a poet by nature, became famous
Mr B., a well-known politician, resigned
He worked without any profit, a thing I cannot abide*

3.3. Son utilisation et sa place sont illustrées comme suit avec *without, for, as, so, how, too, such, what, quite, rather*

*He left without a word
People don't do things without a reason
He stood without a hat on*

*You must try for a job as a porter
He was all I had for a father
The oak bench served as a seat in the sun
I was brought up as a Catholic
He is famous as a novelist
She is as nice a woman as her mother was
He had not so much as a dog to protect him
She has as strong a will as her mother's
Ted was as nice a boy as you could find
It was as narrow an opening as you could find*

*Too expensive a meal
Too persuasive a voice*

*What a day !
What an interesting idea !
What a frightful disaster!
What a fine idea = How fine an idea !
How lively a girl !
He is so nice a boy
I am not such a fool as you think
The girl had such an uncommon name
I had never dreamt of such a thing
Such a bright day = so bright a day*

*He's quite a character !
I had quite a decent meal
It was quite a revelation to me
The portrait shows him as quite a young man
It is quite a long time since we met
She seemed quite a stranger
He's rather a kind fellow
He was rather an old snob
It is rather a big house
He was in rather a bad mood*

N.B Américain : *kind of, sort of* dans le sens de *rather*

He is kind of a weird man
She is sort of a shrew

3.4. l'article indéfini disparaît lorsque le sens exclut la multiplicité, ou s'il s'agit d'un titre

He is eager to be a chairman
He acts as(the) chairman at these meetings
The change of secretary

3.5. Utilisation ou non avec *sort* ou *kind*

That sort of thing
What sort of word is that ?
What kind of present ?
A tiresome sort of woman
He is a kind of scientist
The kind of man he is
What sort of a teacher is he ?
What sort of a chap you were !

3.6. Tournures idiomatiques:

A jewel of a house!
A huge wreck of a house
A wrinkled up hag of a woman
That fool of a man
Her mask of a face
You think I am just a silly fool of a woman
That tunnel of a street
That chattering magpie of a woman

4. UN SEUL

5.1. Un seul et le même

Help yourself to marmalade
He wished himself elsewhere
What was she going to do with herself ?
He found himself on the dole
She makes herself generally useful

*They had all the road to themselves
We sat ourselves in the armchairs*

5.2. Un seul partenaire

*They read psychology to each other
They care for each other
They reminded each other that they had a home
They looked away from each other
Telling each other the truth*

N.B. *One another au pluriel
Everybody looked at each other
Ou everybody looked at one another*

LA QUANTITE

1. LE PLURIEL DES NOMS:

1.1. L'article :

Les noms précédés de *a/an* indéfini au singulier ne sont précédés d'aucun article au pluriel

A cat cats

An umbrella umbrellas

Les noms précédés de l'article défini *the* gardent l'article

The portrai(s) on the wall

The dress(es) you bought yesterday

1.2. Les marques du pluriel : - s, es, ies

Boats, houses etc...

Brushes, churches, foxes, buses

Voyelle suivie de Y : *boys, rays, toys*

Consonne suivie de Y : *cherries, hobbies, enemies*

Ves : *calves, thieves, wolves, leaves, loaves*

Terminaison en o : *potatoes, tomatoes* etc sauf : *pianos, ghettos, commandos* et mots d'origine étrangère

Pluriels latins: *an alga: algae*

A medium media, a radius radii

Pluriel grecs : *an analysis analyses, a species species, a phenomenon phenomena*

2 pluriels :

Penny : *pence* pour la valeur et *pennies* pour le nombre de pièces

Brother : *brothers* et *brethren* au sens religieux.

Pluriel semblable au singulier : *a sheep sheep, a trout trout, a fish fish* (*fishes* = différents poissons) *an aircraft aircraft* etc...

Singulier avec un 's' : *a crossroads* (pl *crossroads*) *a means, a barracks* etc..

Mathematics, physics, electronics, politics etc..

Pluriels irréguliers : *a man men, a woman women, a child children, a tooth teeth, a goose geese, a mouse mice, a louse lice* etc..

Pluriel des acronymes : *an MP MP's, an ATB ATB's, the 40's* etc..

Pluriel des noms composés: le dernier nom prend la marque du pluriel (cf chapitre sur la sélection)

Tooth-brushes

Reading lamps

Horse-drawn carriages

Etc...

Mathematics teachers

Sports shops

Si le mot composé ne comporte pas de nom, c'est le dernier mot qui prend la marque du pluriel (s)

Passers by

Grown ups

NB *The United States is a big country*

Wales is a pleasant region etc..

Quand en français 'les' précède un terme générique (pouvant être remplacé par 'des') le pluriel anglais correspondant n'est précédé d'aucun article:

We have boats. Boats are useful (les ou des)

Big boats are requested (de)

I mostly work for friends

Passions are transitory. The excitement of passions

I don't trust foreigners

None of us keeps rabbits

1.3. Désignation de la pluralité : *this/these, that/those, the ones, such*

These oil wells looked all right

Which ones / which will you choose .

The cheap ones – the ones over there

The ones you suggested

The lighter ones

They are the only ones

The times when we most hope to be free are those when there is a war on

The best books are those that tell you what you know already

You are at odds with those who might help you

You only posted those two

Her dear mother's possessions, the ones that she had sold

You have come to collect the books? Yes the ones that he left me in his will

2. LES COLLECTIFS :

2.1. Les collectifs pluriels : (verbe au pluriel)

The people I met were very friendly (sing : a person)

'peoples' = des peuples

The cattle are grazing (sing a head of cattle)

Your folks are coming next week

Your clothes are dirty (a piece of clothing ou a garment)

N.B. a cloth un torchon , a tablecloth une nappe

(pluriels : cloths, tablecloths)

2.2. Les paires :

scissors, shorts, trousers, compasses ...

(sing: a pair of scissors)

a pair of compasses : un compass

a compass : une boussole

2.3. Les collectifs singuliers: (verbe au singulier)

News, furniture, luggage ou baggage, information, advice

Here is the news

Your advice was very useful

My furniture is very old

Notion d'unité: *He gave me a good piece of advice.*

3. MESURE DE LA QUANTITE : Adjectifs, pronoms , adverbes:

3.1. Beaucoup et peu de

3.1.1.: Beaucoup de :

+ dénombrable pluriel

many
a lot of
lots of
plenty of
a great number of

+ non dénombrable

much
a lot of
(lots of :USA)
plenty of
a great amount of
a great deal of

e.g. *There are not many seats left*

A lot of people were angry

A great number of tourists go to Paris

e.g. *There was not much traffic*

Don't worry, there's plenty of cake left

I don't seem to have much choice

It takes a lot of skill

He is not much of a business man

There was nothing much to do except watch the other passengers

There was plenty of daylight still

We had a good deal of fun after his success

He cheered up a good deal

NB1 *a lot of* remplace souvent *much* ou *many* dans une phrase affirmative

NB2 En Américain, on trouve *lots of* suivi d'un nom non dénombrable

e.g. à la fin d'une lettre : *lots of love.*

NB3 Traduction de 'TANT DE' 'TROP DE'

*I have **so much** work to do that I can't go to the party*

*I have **too much** work to do*

Too much kindness

It can do so much damage

We gossip too much

*There were **too many** people at the party ; so I did not see you.*

He's got twice as much money as his brother (deux fois plus)

Nigeria has twice as many inhabitants as France

Beaucoup trop :

*I have **far too much** work to do*

*We did not have enough food because there were **far too many** people*

Un de trop :

There is one too many persons

NB4 'COMBIEN ?'

How many ? How much ?

e.g. *How many cars can you see in the street ?*

How much money have you got ?

How much is it ? = How much does it cost ?

It is 3 pounds

3.1.2. Peu de : notion négative

+ dénombrable pluriel

few

+ non dénombrable

little

hardly any (à peine)
scarcely any (à peine)

hardly any (presque pas de)
scarcely any

e.g. *Because of the rain, few persons turned up.*
I cannot afford a car. I have little money on my savings account.
There's hardly any bread left
He had been little help
There is little time left
His left hand had little power
We talked very little
His eyes twinkled a little

3.1.3. 'un peu de', 'quelque(s)' : notion positive

+ dénombrable pluriel

a few

some

quite a few (un bon nombre de)

+ non dénombrable

a little

some

e.g. *I arrived at the cinema on time, there were still a few (some) seats left*
He drank a little (some) milk and ate a few (some) biscuits
I did a little shopping
Eat a little at a time
A little rest before dinner
With a little more success than before
My feet ache a bit (= a little)
I was not badly off. I was earning a bit.
What strength she had was in her arms (= the little strength she had)
*I was looking for **what** cash I had (= for any/ the little cash)*
Losing what little interest she had shown
Her coat absorbed what light there was
How little she knew of them
Little escaped her notice
He had done little to deserve it
Very little disturbed the routine of convent life

3.1.4.1. Moins de :

Fewer cars

less milk

3.2 .Assez, plusieurs :

'assez' : **enough** :+ nom pluriel ou + nom singulier ou + adjectif

Avant ou après le nom ; après l'adjectif :

e.g. *I do not have enough time to do the job* ou *I do not have time enough to do the job*
He was strong enough to carry this heavy piece of furniture
He was looking for a stone small enough to be held in the hand

'plusieurs' : **several** + dénombrable pluriel

e.g. *I have several friends at work.*

3.3. Tout/Tous /Aucun/chaque

2.4.1. Tout/tous

- **tout entier + nom singulier : *the whole***

e.g. *He ate the whole cake*

- **tous + nom pluriel : *all***

e.g. *All the children sang 'Happy birthday to you !'*

- **tous les restants de : *all + nom singulier***

e.g. ; *He ate all the chicken* Il a mangé tous les restes du poulet

- **Tous + nom singulier : *every***

Notion de 'balayage' : tous les jours un par un, chacun l'un après l'autre.

e.g. *I go to school every day*

Everyone was pleased with the news

Every man has to be generous

Every other day : tous les deux jours

- **tous les deux : *both***

e.g. *John and Tom are brothers. They both play in the team*

3.4. Aucun / pas du tout

- **Pronom : *none*, Adjectifs : *not any, no***

e.g. *There aren't any seats left*

There are no seats left

There are none left

I was left with no tobacco Il ne me restait pas de tabac du tout

A sense of humour ! He has none at all !

- **aucun de deux : *neither , not...either***

e.g. *They have two daughters but I don't know either of them*

They have two daughters but I know neither of them

Tableau récapitulatif :

	Tous	n'importe lequel	Aucun
2 termes	<i>Both</i>	<i>Either(of)</i>	<i>Neither(of)</i> <i>Not...either</i>
+ de 2	<i>All</i>	<i>Any</i>	<i>Not any/no</i> <i>None</i>

3.5. chaque :

Everyday (chaque jour ou tous les jours)

Every child is happy, aren't they ?

Each singularité

Each child has got his own toy

3.6. La plupart / le plus de

Most boys play with cars

Most of the boys in our family have become medical doctors

It is envy that causes most of the trouble c'est l'envie qui cause le plus d'ennuis

3.7. particularités :

A million or so windows

Several thousand people

The five of them climbed to the top

All the best to all of you (All the best to you all :US)

Le singulier indique la distance , la durée, une somme d'argent :

Another eight months ,

Another 60 miles

There is still another 2000\$ to be paid

4. LES ACCORDS :

3.1. Avec le sens et la forme :

People's lives

Houses have souls

He brought them their hats and coats

They came with their hats on their heads

We stood in front of him with open mouths

Undulations of hair concealed the tops of her ears

She had to change trains

4.1. Avec le sens :

The police is one of our institutions

What do the police think?

(= all the policemen)

The Police have to do their duty

The police have arrived. They are 6 minutes early.

My family is from London

My family enjoy hiking

(= all the members)

Do the government know this?

The staff were all bad tempered

Everyone was in their rooms

Nobody would listen to that, would they ?

You have known everyone for what they really are

Nobody is going to appreciate that, are they?

Who are doing the planning ?

Everybody had put their lights out and shut their windows

He had noone to visit him, even if they were allowed to

Everyone has to create things to justify their existence

Everybody has their own way of doing that

If you don't tell it, nobody can hear it, can they ?

L'INDETERMINATION

1. EVER (at any time)

If ever such a disease spreads (= should it spread)
Her cooking is as good as ever
The meals are better than ever
The smoking parlour which no one ever sits in
That was all that she would ever be told about the murder
She was free now as she was ever likely to be
I constantly try but hardly ever succeed

N.B. Notion d'insistance:

How ever did you lose it? Comment avez-vous bien pu le perdre?
Notion d'intensification .
She is ever so nice Elle est on ne peut plus gentille
'Ever' : exploration mentale de la totalité pour trouver au moins un cas
Were you ever sick? (at least one time)
Never = en aucun cas
I never went to Thailand

Associé aux interrogatifs (pronoms ou adjectifs) ou aux adverbes, il les rend plus indéfinis et en fait des équivalents de la locution *never mind*

Whoever (never mind who)

Whoever takes the flat will knock that middle wall down
Whoever took the key has not had the chance to put it back
Whoever started that fire had the use of a pair of sound legs
Good buys breed a sort of distaste for whoever you say goodbye to

Whatever (never mind what)

Whatever the day brought , she would not phone
Whatever the weather was, he put out to sea
Whatever proposal he makes will be respected
They will reject whatever proposal he makes
Whatever else Peter had expected, he had not expected this
She hoped to appeal to whatever pride in his work was buried in his brain
There was no clue whatever (no clue of any kind)(ou whatsoever)
No results whatever/ whatsoever were achieved (no results of any kind)

Whichever (never mind which)

There is bound to be publicity, whichever it is

However (never mind how)

However improbable it seems, it will prove to be true
However far into the train you penetrate, you won't find a corner seat
However many there were, she would have meals for them all
However much you missed her, you recovered from the shock
Jim, however big a ruffian, was reliable
The shape of the face was altered, however skilfully the artist reproduced it

He determined, however great the effort, to do everything for himself

Whenever (never mind when)

You get upset whenever I say a thing

Wherever (never mind where)

I don't take my tools with me wherever I go.

2. SOME et ANY

SOME affirme l'existence d'une éventualité, d'une qualité ou d'une quantité (les deux étant souvent indissociables) (cf les sens du français 'un certain' / 'certain')

ANY exprime l'ignorance, l'incertitude sur la qualité, l'identité des personnes et la nature des neutres, la quantité et l'intensité.

2.1. SOME :

2.1.1. Nature :

Déterminant :

There have been some messages (quantité indéterminée)

Some artists experiment with colors

You will have to come some day (un jour ou l'autre)

Pronom :

She had always been handsome, some thought beautiful

You are not selling all the books ? No she wants to keep some

They could put an end to some of the most intractable disasters known to man

Adverbe :

The island was some ten miles from the mainland (approximately)

The flower bed was some three feet wide

2.1.2. Valeur:

Il indique une quantité non spécifiée :

I am making some coffee. Would you like some ?

There are some permanent staff presumably

I am ready for some more wine

Il indique un nombre non spécifié

She received some silver presents

I have some things to attend to

Il indique une identité ou une nature non spécifiée

Some soothing agent

Some such excuse

You will have to come some day

I shall be able to help you in some way

Some famous writer once said that...

Emploi qualitatif :

Plus souvent en américain:

He is some politician! = He is a great politician

La nuance peut-être ironique selon le contexte.

N.B. Les exemples précédents montrent que *some* s'utilise le plus souvent à la forme affirmative .

Il s'utilise cependant dans les questions polies ou qui suggèrent une réponse positive:

Are there any books ? (Y en a –t-il , je me le demande: doute)

Are there some books ? (Est-ce vrai qu'il y en a ?)

Will you have some tea? (question polie: on attend la réponse 'oui')

You will have some tea, won't you ?

Il s'utilise aussi dans une phrase négative pour définir une sélection

I don't like any photos Je n'aime aucune photo

I don't like some photos = there are some photos I don't like

NN.B. Pouvoir actualisateur de 'some' : l'énonciateur confère une existence à l'objet , à l'être, à l'idée auquel 'some' renvoie

Would you like some? = *You would like some, wouldn't you?*

You will have to come some day (un jour prochain à votre convenance)

Haven't you got some way of getting in touch? Only by sending out a search party. (un moyen pratique, approprié à la situation)

Les composés de 'some'

Something

That gave them something to talk about

Something else has upset him

I am sorry but this is something I have to ask

Did I say something she did not like?

Somebody/Someone

He would need someone to talk to

He thought I was someone else

You behave like someone who has missed the train

Somewhere, somehow, somewhat

He will drive out somewhere

He was of medium height with a somewhat intimidating face

The relationship there is somewhat more complex

Somewhat to his surprise she kept her promise

2.2. ANY

2.2.1.Nature :

Déterminant: n'importe lequel à la forme affirmative

I could come on any visitors' day

Meet any demands for help

In any field, success is possible for the artist

Pronom:

She worked harder than any of her subjects

I don't know if any of them are any use

It is as good a place as any

Adverbe :

Do you feel any better? = a little better

2.2.2. Valeur:

Quantification incertaine: 'one' or 'more', 'one at the least'

She has not mentioned any note left in the cottage

I don't suppose there will be any cure in this case

Qualité incertaine: indifférenciation = no matter which:

He was no good at any game

The pub was as good as any

N.B. Les exemples précédents montrent que *any* est utilisé le plus souvent dans une phrase interrogative ou négative. Dans une phrase affirmative il souligne l'incertitude.

LA SELECTION

1. INTERROGATION SUR LE CHOIX :

1.1. Interrogation sur le nombre : *What/which*

***What* indique un éventail de choix plus large que *which* :**

What books is he likely to read ?

Which of these would you suggest ?

What trousers would you like ?

Which of these 2 trousers suit you best ?

Which one would you like ?

1.2. *What peut interroger sur la qualité :*

What policy is required ?

'What is it like ?' 'It is as bright as gold'.

What was your dinner like ?

'What is he ?' 'He is a medical doctor'.

2. DESIGNATION DU CHOIX :

2.1. *Such*

Such a bright mind = a bright mind like that

2.2. *this / that – these/those*

Remarque : *this/these* suscite un intérêt immédiat à la différence de *that/those* (valeur de bilan, ou de rappel) cf chapitre sur l'Unité

It is as simple as that

That was the last time i saw him alive.

That book looks interesting.

Was that the telephone ?

Shall we consider that settled then ?

This is a tight corner

That is the wrong way. Do it like this

The worst thing in this life is the cold.

Nothing else was worrying him except this problem.

You are at odds with those who might help you

The best books are those that tell you what you know already

It was arguable that those were the sins which did least damage

N.B. *That démonstratif de rappel:*

*Their society was pleasanter than that of others
The heart of a widow or that of a retired soldier
The linoleum in the passage seemed smoother than that in her room
He wore a cloth cap similar to that worn by the bearers of the banners
The same as that which I had already given him*

2.3. *Such as*

*He borrowed only such books as were worth reading (= the kind of books that were worth reading)
What books did he buy?
He bought such books as were interesting to him (= the kind of books)*

2.3. *the one / the ones (cf chapitre sur l'Unité)*

*She is the one with the most influence over them
The largest of the cottages was the one closest to the cliff edge
Houses similar in style to the one in which I found myself
The route was quite different from the one by which we had come
I was sitting at the Southern window, the one overlooking the sea
You have come to collect the books? – Yes the ones he left me in his will
Those are the ones people want to hear about*

2.4. *the other one / another one*

*I don't need this one. Let me have the other one.
Will you buy this dress? I'd like another one.*

2.5. *Either/neither (alternative ou dualité)*

*I don't trust either of them
There is no choice for either of us
Did he tell either of you that he intended to leave.
I don't think she likes men and I don't think she likes women either*

*The apartment was reached either by the stairs or by the lift
Either you come with me or you follow him*

*Neither was qualified for the job
Neither of us left the cottage
It was a fact that neither thought was worth telling her
Neither would have opened any letter addressed to her father
I am afraid neither of us would find peace*

*She has neither expected nor planned it
Neither Tom nor Jim was present at the party
I had not seen her and neither had the maid*

3. Sélection restrictive : le relatif *that*

Règle générale :

Distinguer:

The children, who were tired , went to bed (all of them)

The children that were tired went to bed while the others kept watching TV

On the day that they all went away, we felt relieved

At the same moment that Charles started out, there was a telephone call for him

There was nothing in the house that he wanted badly

Loneliness was a state she had to get used to (rejet de la préposition en fin de relative)

There were things she wanted to talk over

He was told things that he had no right to know

All that

I want to apologize for all that happened

Walking with Jim was all she could do

All that he had achieved was undone in one night

This was all that she would ever be told

The only one that

She was the only person I could feel safe with (rejet de la préposition en fin de relative)

The first that, the last that, the best that... (that souvent omis)

She is the first lady I met when I moved into town

This is the last film I saw

They are the finest dancers I have ever seen

4. CHOIX PREFERABLE ET CHOIX PREFERE :

4.1. Had better (je ferais mieux de)

You had better work than go to the cinema

You had better not avoid this discussion

4.2. Would rather/would sooner : (je préférerais)

I would rather eat chocolate than that rice pudding
He would sooner be shot than give himself away

4.3. La Comparaison (voir chapitre sur la Comparaison)

QUALIFICATION DU NOM

1. QUALIFICATION DU NOM PAR UN OU PLUSIEURS ADJECTIFS : qui précèdent immédiatement le nom, priorité étant donnée aux qualités intrinsèques :

A nice old fellow
A panorama of sleepy English countryside
A thick red flannel shirt
A damp dull afternoon
Strange new words
The ideal foreign holiday spot

2. QUALIFICATION DU NOM PAR UN AUTRE NOM DANS UNE LARGE VARIETE DE CAS EXPRIMANT : la manière, l'usage, le lieu, la similitude, l'espèce.....

An address book- Her home address - A flower garden
My jewel box - The film people – Death duties- a jail sentence
His raincoat pocket – consumer goods – a row of luxury shops –
The real estate business – a family physician – a business trip
I got lost in country lanes
The opening of the tourist season
Every slogan is a gospel truth to him
The rise in raw material prices is unexpected
A horse race
A race horse
A tea cup (different de a cup of tea)

NB *A three week trial (également possible : a three weeks' trial)*
It meant a ten mile bike ride (également possible : It meant a ten miles' bike ride)

3. QUALIFICATION D'UN NOM PAR UN Ving :

Working clothes – A rowing cap – It was nearly closing time
The crossing lights were against her
Clean drinking water
She agreed to the choice of a farming life

4. PAR DES ADJECTIFS COMPOSES :

4.1. formés d'un nom et d'un autre nom terminé par *ed* (en particulier pour des traits physiques ou pour décrire l'habillement) :

A blue – eyed girl An empty-headed teacher
An open-necked shirt
They were short-staffed at the office A two-roomed flat
She may be a generous – minded girl

4.2. Formés d'un nom et d'un participe passé :

A horse – drawn carriage
A home made pudding
A widespread disease

Remarque : dans certains cas le participe passé n'a pas un sens passif :

A well behaved person = a person who behaves well
A well read politician = A politician who reads a lot (cultivé)

5. QUALIFICATION DU NOM PAR UN ENSEMBLE DE MOTS MARQUANT LA SPECIFICITE

A ten shilling note
A 'no entrance' notice was stuck on the door
A cut glass scent bottle
A lamp of about ten watt power
A small old-world village
A sweep up a bit and dust round morning
The television and moving picture world
They despised the mushroom growth of that place
He caught the nine twenty train back to London

Remarque 1 : Il faut faire la différence entre le nom composé et l'expression avec *of* indiquant le contenu :

A tea pot une théière
A pot of tea un pot (plein) de thé

A wine bottle une bouteille pour le vin
A bottle of wine une bouteille (pleine) de vin

Remarque 2 : au pluriel le dernier nom prend la marque du pluriel. Les autres noms qui le précèdent considérés comme des qualifiants ou adjectifs sont invariables :

A two kilo chicken
A three meter long iron rod
A ten shilling note

Le nom qui qualifie garde le s s'il n'existe pas sans s ou si le sens l'exige :

The mathematics teacher
The crossroads sign
The sports centre
She was dressed in a nice sports suit
He was in charge of the admissions policy

6. QUALIFICATION DU NOM PAR UN COMPLEMENT PREPOSITIONNEL :

A specialist in maths

7. QUALIFICATION DU NOM PAR UNE RELATIVE :

Relative qui donne un supplément d'information :

7./1. WHO (l'antécédent est une personne et le relatif est sujet)

She telephoned instructions to the housekeeper, who conveyed them to the cook
He needed help and called his friend, who was an experienced climber

7.2.WHOM (l'antécédent est une personne et le relatif est complément)

Susan, whom you met at the party, is my sister-in-law
You are the only living person to whom that applies
He knew ladies of all sorts, some of whom had contributed toward his expenses
There was another woman from whom he had found it difficult to avert his eyes
He did feel grief for his wife, whom he could forget for days at a time and then suddenly yearn for
He met a girl with whom he could speak freely (whom peut être remplacé par that si la préposition est rejetée en fin de relative : He

met a girl he could speak freely with cf chapitre sur ‘La Flexibilité Syntaxique’

7.3. WHICH (l’antécédent est neutre. Le relatif peut être sujet ou complément)

There was a bottle of Burgundy, which he was fond of
There were disadvantages, which he had not considered
He made a passionate speech to which everybody listened
A strange place in which to die
They had another ten days in which to do it
The flat into which they were shown looked out over a small garden
My bicycle, which is very old, is being repaired
Several mountains, some of which took hours to climb

7.4. WHOSE (l’antécédent est le plus souvent une personne. Le relatif est complément de nom et indique la possession ou l’appartenance)

We all know whose the third house on the left is
He had seldom encountered a man whose physical appearance so repelled him
Wardrobes whose doors swung perpetually open

OF WHICH est plus correct pour les neutres :

They visited a house, the windows of which looked over the sea-front

8. RELATIVE DETERMINATIVE OU RESTRICTIVE : information essentielle pour le sens de la phrase

That remplace souvent *who, whom, which* lorsque la relative est essentielle au sens de la phrase. Il est omis lorsqu’il est complément:

Faire la différence entre :

The children, who were tired went to bed (tous les enfants étaient fatigués)

The children that were tired went to bed and the others kept watching TV (seulement ceux qui étaient fatigués sont allés au lit)

He was the only person who (that) was born on the island
She was the most sympathetic woman who (that) helped the homeless
The persons whom you examined have been treated
The persons (that) you examined have been treated
The film which I saw last week was very boring
The film(that) I saw last week was very boring
On the day that they all went away, we felt relieved
At the same moment that Charles started out, there was a telephone call for him
There was nothing in the house that he wanted badly
Loneliness was a state she had to get used to (rejet de la préposition en fin de relative)
There were things she wanted to talk over
He was told things that he had no right to know

All that

I want to apologize for all that happened
Walking with Jim was all she could do
All that he had achieved was undone in one night
This was all that she would ever be told

The only one that

She was the only person I could feel safe with (rejet de la préposition en fin de relative)

The first that, the last that, the best that... (that souvent omis)

She is the first lady I met when I moved into town
This is the last film I saw
They are the finest dancers I have ever seen

APPARTENANCE ET INTERDEPENDANCE

1. APPARTENANCE : identification du propriétaire :

1.1. Adjectifs et pronoms possessifs : accord avec le possesseur :

Adj : *my, your, his/her/its, our, your, their*
Pronoms : *mine, yours, his/hers/its/ours, yours, theirs*
Adj et pronom impersonnels : *one's*

Remember me to your mother
Was she as much in his mind as he was in hers ?
The choice was not his to make

Remarque 1 : accord selon le sens : (cf chapitre sur 'La Quantité')
Everybody came out of their houses
Everybody seems to be selling their pictures nowadays
We waved our caps at him
They came in with their hats on their heads

Remarque 2 : utilisation du pronom possessif lorsque le nom est modifié par un démonstratif :
What about this wife of his ?
That secretary of yours
That flannel suit of mine
This car of mine

Remarque 3 : *it* et *their* souvent remplacés en fin de phrase par *of it, of them*
That meal would suit my taste, but I cannot afford the price of it
Those flowers are a beauty but I don't like the smell of them

Remarque 4 : *own* associé à l'adjectif possessif personnalise d'avantage l'idée d'appartenance :
I have nothing of my own
He has his own key. He has a key of his own Il a une clé à lui
We like her to have ideas of her own
.Have it your own way .
I have a hope of my own.
Everyone has his own particular guide
He prefers to be on his own.
We would work alternative plans of his own
He knew her taste in food as well as his own
One likes to have a room of one's own (une pièce à soi)
That estate was quite a little world of its own (un petit monde à part)

1.2. Le cas possessif ou génitif.

1.2.1. Réponse à la question :

Whom (who) does the map belong to?

Whose (map) is it ?

1.2.2. Tableaux récapitulatifs :

Tableau A :

*It is my map
John's map
everyone's map
somebody else's map
that soldier's map
these people's map*

Tableau B

*That map is mine
John's
everyone's
somebody else's
that soldier's
these people's*

Remarque 1 : 's ou '

Singulier :

*Tessa's children
His hostess's admiration* mais pour un nom connu terminé par *s* *Keats' poetry,*
Archimedes' principle

Pluriel : 's

*The students' work
The Richmonds' dinner party*
Mais pluriel irrégulier : *He was usually ill at ease in women's company*

Remarque 2 :

Faire la différence entre

It is John and Mary's house (ils ont la même maison)
It is John's and Mary's houses (ils habitent deux maisons différentes)

Remarque 3 : les génitifs peuvent s'emboîter :

John's great grandfather's mother's cousin.

1.2.3. La non répétition du sujet (tableau B) permet la traduction de celui de, ceux de, celle de, celles de :

*She had as strong a will as her mother's
She longed for tenderness, anyone's
Those army boots were once his father's
My money is as good as any man's
My punching is better than most people's*

1.2.4. Le cas possessif s'applique aux pronoms réciproques :

*At the sound of each other's voices
They looked steadily into each other's pupils
They spent the night in each other's arms
They had kept out of each other's way.*

1.2.5. Suppression courante de shop, store, house, home, school, college, church, cathedral, hospital :

I shall go to the grocer's, then to the chemist's

*He never failed to go the jeweller's
Selfridge's (ou Selfridges)
She put a new dress to go to Ann's
King's is one of the most famous colleges in Cambridge*

1.2.6. Tournures idiomatiques. On constate le rapprochement avec le français :

They are relatives of my mother's ce sont des parents à ma mère
He is a neighbour of mine c'est un voisin à moi
It is rather a habit of yours c'est plutôt une habitude à vous
It was a favourite expression of my uncle's c'est une expression favorite de mon oncle
She dropped a glass of Anna's
Do you know what that little girl of mine did last Sunday?

1.2.7. Rapports d'appartenance pour les neutres : indiqués par les démonstratifs, *that* et *those* et par le relatif *of which*. Le relatif *whose* en principe réservé aux personnes est souvent utilisé pour des antécédents neutres :

Her soft voice was that of a Southerner
Their ambitions were surpassed by those of their wives
There was not a sound to be heard, not even that of a grass hopper
School rules, rather than those of the outer world, governed their assembly
We drew up at the house the blinds of which were now down
The house whose roof is being repaired is 50 years old.

2. INTERDEPENDANCE (cf chapitre sur la qualification du nom)

2.1. Extension du cas possessif : groupements humains, lieux géographiques, noms communs animés et inanimés dont on vient de parler et qui sont donc déterminés :

France's army. Britain's policy
One of the world's greatest novelist
The clock's hand said six
The earth's centre
The computer's screen
The city's glare
He had seen the blue ribbon of her hat. Her hat's ribbon reminded him of their first encounter.

2.2. Utilisation du cas possessif pour l'expression de la date (en lien avec le locuteur) de la durée, de la distance, avec les locutions *worth* et *sake* :

A shilling's worth of food
For economy's sake
We must meet today's crisis. Next Tuesday's seminar
To-night's boxing seminar
Select records for their evening's musical entertainment
By today's exacting standards. The details of Monday's events

*The previous night's encounter
The news will probably be on to-night's radio news and tomorrow's papers
Planning each day's excursion*

*A moment's hesitation. Three months' cash in advance
Tell him about the week's activity
He was going to have a day's fishing
I still have time for an hour's reading
He will be reaching retiring in a few years' time*

If you saw me at 200 yards' distance

2.3. Cas possessif , équivalent d'un nom composé:

*Her woman's laughter.
Her countryman's voice was disconcerting
His large mechanic's hands. She was wearing women's clothes
He was a ladies' man by the look of him
His thick fisherman's jersey
In his lieutenant's uniform
A popular women's magazine
I know these are lovers' quarrels
A Saturday night's entertainment
A three mile's race (a three mile race)
A two hour's lecture (a two hour lecture
En américain : a sailor's suit devient a sailor suit*

Remarque: pour les cas possessifs concernant une durée, une distance, un renvoi à un nom générique, le déterminant placé devant le cas possessif détermine en fait le deuxième nom:

*A three miles' walk a détermine walk
A children's bicycle a détermine bicycle
Dropping her mother's manners (selon le contexte, cela peut vouloir dire 'les manières de sa mère' ou 'ses manières de mère')*

LA COMPARAISON

1. *LIKE – AS- AS IF* :

1.1. *Like* :

1.1.1. Préposition suivie d'un nom :

Like father, like son

You behave like someone who has missed the train

They break in like thieves

There is no place like home

Like any reasonable man, I prepare my own defense

Pour introduire des exemples :

I like flowers like (=such as) roses and carnations

1.1.2. Après un verbe et dans une question: sert à former des *phrasal verbs* :

What does it look like ? / What does it sound like ? / What does it feel like / What does it taste like ?

It tastes like wine (as if it were wine cf infra)

It sounded like Victor's voice

What does it feel like to be so old ?

What was your dinner like ?

I wish you did not feel like that

He looks like his mother

She did not feel like laughing

1.2. *As* :

1.2.1. Préposition ' en tant que '(introduit un attribut)

Dressed as a dentist, he entered the room

He works as an engineer

N.B.

He played as an actor (il est acteur en titre)

He behaved like an actor (il s'est conduit comme s'il était acteur)

To treat se construit avec as ou like

He treats me like (= as) a human being

1.2.2. Introduit une subordonnée de comparaison

Just do exactly as I tell you

He writes as a seamstress sews

Do entirely as you wish

N.B. As est parfois remplacé par like en particulier en anglais américain

Some girls change their lovers like they change their clothes

1.2.3. *such...as* : équivalent d' une relative:

He came across such an obstacle as he had never found before

= he came across the kind of obstacle that he had never found before

He spends his life in a round of such pleasures as suit his taste (=of the kind that)

N.N.B. Tournures elliptiques :

As (is) shown on the figure...

As(is) illustrated by the graph...

As(is) demonstrated below...

As above mentioned..

As is well-known...

1.3. As if :

She said, as if on impulse, that he was wrong

It was as if a hand had pressed over her skin

They shifted their chairs as if to rise

She sat upright in her chair as if posing for a portrait

She looked across at Kate as if challenging her to stay otherwise

He was blinking as if trying to hold back his tears

She climbed slowly as if the stairs were a mountain

N.B. as if est parfois remplacé par like en américain

He looked like he had drunk too much

2. EGALITE : adjectifs, verbes, adverbes

He was as keen to do business as I was

Her smile was as sweet as ever

I never saw anything as strong as he was

He was obviously as reliable as a sheep dog

It was as successful a family affair as anyone could wish for

It would be as agreeable a place as any in which to rest.

The room was much as he had expected

The estate will be worth four times as much as that

He knew her taste in food as well as his own

It went as slowly as a beetle

The same as

You carried on much the same as usual

I had to use the same desk as our clerks.

Just as

He is just as stubborn as his father

3. SUPERIORITE :

3.1. Une syllabe : er...than

She has got older than her years

He was a good deal older than me (anglais parlé :me anglais écrit I)

I was not getting any richer myself

Everything went on as before, only duller

She was far taller than he

He could not stand up any longer

It took one hour longer than we expected

His eyes are bigger than his belly.

Something far worthier of regard

He is getting fatter and fatter

3.2. Deux syllabes quand la terminaison est en : -y/-e/-ow/-er : er...than

*This path is narrower than before
He was luckier than he could have hoped
The town couldn't be chillier
He looked shabbier than was usual for him
This wine is finer*

3.3. Deux syllabes et plus : More...than

*I am more or less under suspicion
He pursued his own more interesting concerns
He could still be little more than forty*

3.4. Comparatifs irréguliers : Much, good(well), bad(ill), far, little, late, old etc...

*There is a lot more in this case than meets the eye
There would be many more days warm enough for him to sit outside
To care passionately for another human being brings more sorrow than joy
I think I look worse than I did
The arm does not get any better
He is getting worse : more fever and headache.
He knew better than to interfere
She liked Anne no better than she hated him
Better trust your accountant
Better to have an electric light than cause a fire
Better not take any chances of getting it wrong
I cannot do better than begin with tidying up my room
This castle is better-known in Scotland than in France
It looked farther off than I thought
He seemed to shrink further into himself
He's got less money than his brother
He arrived later than expected
He is elder than his brother
He is older than his friend.*

3.4. Intensité graduelle : er...and-er ou more and more (de plus en plus) the – er...the –er ; the more... the more (plus...plus...), all the more so as (d'autant plus que)

*More and more people go to the seaside in summer
(many more people)
After being promoted he got richer and richer*

*The longer he lingered, the greater the chance that he would be seen
The sooner her heart is broken, the sooner it will mend
The sooner he was told, the better
He turned on the light the better to indulge in her emotions
It became more true the more he thought about it
He studied all the more so as his father would not let him take over his business.
He was all the more frightened as he had not been prepared for such an event*

3.5. Would rather/would sooner : (je préférerais)

*I would rather eat chocolate than that rice pudding
He would sooner be shot than give himself away*

4. INFERIORITE: less...than – fewer...than – not so much..as – not so many...as

*He looked less than his age
They enjoy less job security
The day after tomorrow, I shall be much less busy
That did not make me feel any less inclined to accept his opinion
They haven't got so (as) much money as they used to*

Intensité graduelle:

*As his girl friend was away he got less and less eager to go to the party
The less money he has, the fewer friends visit him
He became less and less patient
He had fewer and fewer friends
The poorer he became the fewer friends he got*

5. LE SUPERLATIF : the -est – iest – most - least

5.1. sélectif :

*The wettest village in the world
With the softest of voices
Without the slightest profit
The dullest of all ideas
The rashest words he ever spoke
He is one of the acutest businessmen in the world
They look their best in black
He telephoned the best-known of the local house agents
It was often the most innocent who were the most terrified
Of all the people in the room she was the most at ease
You did not always cry at the things that hurt you the most
They had been taking a couple of minutes at the most.
The cottage closest to the cliff edges
Their relationship had been of the nicest
This is the happiest day of my life
He was never at his liveliest after lunch
Most of us are selfish
She took the jar that contained the most powder.
He could not bear to hear the most perfunctory and least gracious words of thanks
He had been the least secretive of men
That is probably the least important fact about her*

Remarque:

He was the smarter of the two

*I like both climbing and skiing but climbing is the more dangerous.
I visited London and Birmingham. The latter is the less attractive.*

5.2. Intensif :

*It was most kind of you
That is where he has been for most of his life
This is one of the things that interested me most
Everything that was most dear was in the bag.
It is there that hatred of the enemy is strongest
My parents decided it would be wisest to learn
He stood where the lamps shone brightest
... when he feels most tired
When I die you can have anything of mine you want most
The times when we most hope to be free are those when ...
It was there for 3 years at most.*

LE BUT

1 TO ORIENTATION ET BUT : La préposition *to* qui correspond, selon le contexte, aux prépositions françaises ‘à/ de/ pour ‘ joue un double rôle, un rôle majeur de but et un rôle mineur d’orientation de la pensée ou de l’action, voire de simple liaison.

1.1. Rôle majeur :

to, so as to, in order to + base verbale
= pour

She was fumbling to take off her rubber gloves
I set about making arrangements to marry her
It took two men to move each piece of luggage

We went to the lift so as to get up to the flat before the others arrived
His policy was to buy in order to sell as soon as he saw a profit

He started running not to miss the bus
To avoid missing the bus he started running
You must pay a fee to belong to a club
In order to belong to a club you must pay a fee

NB with a view to + Ving

He went to a law school with a view to becoming a barrister like his father

(*with a view to* est une préposition suivie d’un nom verbal)

1.2. Rôle mineur : orientation de la pensée vers une action :

1.2.1. sujet ou sujet réel comme nom . la préposition *to* oriente l’infinitif vers l’avenir avec intention sous-jacente d’agir ou non à un moment donné:

- Infinitif sujet :

To ask what youth is protesting about is a silly question
(“vouloir demander ce pourquoi les jeunes protestent est ridicule”)
To represent everything that has been said as only designed to deceive is all wrong
To walk into history is to be free at once
To leave his kit behind was his first decision

To analyse the nature of his joy was to lose hold of it
To be an Englishman is to belong to the most exclusive club there is
To be put in there by a servant showed lack of good manners

Remarque : Cette valeur dynamique de *to* s'oppose à la valeur statique du nom verbal :

To leave her was unbearable (vouloir la quitter)
Leaving her was unbearable (fait accompli)

N.B. Cette distinction est parfois très ténue surtout avec *be* et *have* (voir chapitre sur la qualification)

To be here is pleasant (*it is pleasant to be here*)
= *Being here is pleasant*
To have a lot of money is necessary (*it is necessary to have a lot of money*)
= *Having a lot of money is necessary*

- Infinitif sujet réel :

It seems sensible to accept
It is nice of them to come
It is necessary to help
It was left to me to choose
It is a duty to obey
It is important not to forget his words

1.2.2. Infinitif compléments de verbe, nom, ou expression qui expriment la volonté, l'obligation, l'intention :

I want to apologize for all that happened
I long to work on a farm
They hope to be free in the future
They intend to return from the championship
He is planning to leave tomorrow

I have to rely on charity simply to live
I have got to get on with the dinner
One has got to be practical
Do I have to change
He has to answer
He was to fail
They ought to give up

*He has signalled his intention to turn right
I have a request to make
It would be a great pleasure to hear her sing again*

1.2.3. Infinitif , élément moteur de groupes compléments : la ‘proposition infinitive’ comme but à accomplir après un verbe de volonté

*They ordered him to leave immediately
He told them to obey
I want him to stay on with us
I don't want you to worry about me
I expect him to arrive early
He asked them to keep quiet
She had expected the conversation to be difficult
Would you like her to insult me ?
He wishes me to change the title
I meant them to notice me
We believe them to be creative*

1.2.4. Tournures infinitives qui dépendent d'adjectifs tels que : *careful to, prepared to, desirous to , ready to*

*He was ready to jump over the bridge
He was careful to inform his neighbours about his moving out
He was desirous to join the committee
They are apt to regard us as barbarians
I thought it best to leave him alone*

1.3. To simple rouage de liaison :

1.3.1.. après *seem, appear, happen, chance*

*She seems to have lost that magic touch
It seems to happen about once a month
She happened to glance into the mirror
I happened to look out of the window
The town seemed to have altered considerably
They appear to have lost their self-control
I chanced to come across them around the street corner*

1.3.2. *To* simple rouage syntaxique à la forme passive de certains verbes : (cf chapitre sur la flexibilité syntaxique)

Verbes de perception

He was seen to fall from the cliff
She was heard to complain bitterly
It was felt to move down his spine

Verbes d'information

He was known to have stolen food
He was supposed to have made a fortune
She was said to gamble all the year round
They have been reported to reach the mountain top

2. AUTRES EXPRESSIONS DE BUT :

2.1. *For* :+ nom = pour

He fumbled for his watch
He had written for particulars
We dug for gold and diamonds
I felt in my pocket for matches
She would be listening for the click of the door latch
She fumbled for words
The mere desire for escape
He groped for his sleepers
He rang for his breakfast
He stood up and reached for his raincoat
A scheme for educating handicapped children
A forklift is used for lifting containers

2.2. *For* + COD + *to* + infinitif

She spoke for everybody to hear
The desire for the war to be over
I am looking for her to make my dinner
There will be greater opportunities for us to increase exports
It only remains for me to make them marry each other
It was no use for him to attempt to change the subject
He was watching for something to happen that never did happen

2.3. so that, in order that = pour que

Close the door so that the children may not hear you.

They pulled up at the pub so that he might get some refreshing drink

Turn the book upside down so that the children should not see the cover

Balance the suitcase so that it should not fall on our feet

Balance the suitcase in order that it should not fall on our feet

I left it on the floor so that she could pick it up

He propped the cards against the water jug so that he should not forget to post them

Make a short speech so that the audience may not get bored

LA CAUSALITE

1. EFFETS DE CIRCONSTANCES :

1.1. EFFETS EXPRIMANT LA CAUSE:

1.1.1. Les prépositions de cause: *from, for, owing to, on account of, because of, due to, out of, as a result of* :

*She was out of breath from running
He was tired from his walk
His arms were sore from rowing
Her feet began to ache from the cobbles
From experience I know how hard it is to resign
It was only from habit that he invited her every Sunday*

*The plane couldn't take off because of the weather
She seemed to be stuck for words
He couldn't sleep for worrying about his failure
He had been arrested for stealing some money
She all the better for working with a light load
I got into trouble for not being able to remember the cardinal events of our married life
He was very busy owing to the arrival of his sister
He had chosen to follow his father's profession out of a vague filial respect.
Due to bad weather, the flight was cancelled*

1.1.2. Les conjonctions de subordination de cause : *as, since, because*

*He made a bee line for Mrs .L since she was the nearest
That, since you have inquired, is the law
As she did not get any response, she knocked again
They were late because their car had broken down*

1.1.3. :utilisation du participe présent causatif (cf chapitre sur La flexibilité syntaxique)

*Not knowing what to say, he did not interfere
There being no show on that day, they went back home
She was a little upset by the fact of their being eight people at dinner*

1.1.4. Tournures infinitives introduites par un adjectif qui indique la cause : (cf chapitres sur la Qualification et sur la Flexibilité syntaxique)

He was happy to stay with you
He was sad to stay so soon
He was disappointed to leave so early
He was delighted to meet her

It is nice to stay there
It is pleasant to be with them

1.1.5. Cause non suivie d'effet : *despite, in spite of, for, though*

The family business was bound to fail for all his care and efforts
(in spite of his care and efforts/ though he made a lot of efforts)

1.2. EFFETS EXPRIMANT LA CONSEQUENCE :

1.2.1. Les adverbes indiquant la conséquence : *then, so, thus, whereby, thereby, hereby, whence, thence, hence, consequently, therefore, as a result etc...*

Pollution is a major issue. Consequently it is up to each of us to try to cope with it
If this problem is too difficult for you, then try another one
Experiment and theory are in agreement. Therefore our physical model is valid.
The heat has melted the iron rods thereby causing damage to the bridge
(cf chapitre sur la flexibilité syntaxique)

1.2.2. Les conjonctions : *so...that, till*

The birds were so fast that you couldn't shoot them down
They had such big houses that they felt their life had been successful
He had so many children that he did not know how to earn a living
They are in a bad temper till they have eaten their lunch (tant qu'ils n'ont pas pris leur déjeuner) *Till* a une notion de temporalité et de causalité.

1.2.3. Tournures infinitives (conséquence): *so...as to, adj+enough...to, too+adjective...to*

*She sang so tunefully as to turn that rubbish into pleasant sounds
The number of bosses was small enough for them all to know each other
well
The room was warm enough for them to feel comfortable*

*That was a brief flash too quick for the eye to follow
The shed was too narrow for a horse to lie down*

2. ACTION DELIBEREE:

2.1. VERBES CAUSATIFS : En dehors des verbes couramment utilisés tels que *to generate, to trigger off, to spawn, to give rise to , to give birth to, to lead to ,to result in , to bring about...* les tournures essentielles reposent sur *cause, make, have, get*

2.1.1.Cause :*The tension had caused his heart to beat fast
Her questions caused me to explain the change of secretary*

2.1.2.Make

Sujet neutre : cause suivie d'effet :

*One swallow does not make a summer
It made him ashamed
Nothing makes life safe
The sound made me depressed and weary
The view made him catch his breath
It just makes me shudder
It makes them feel secure
What made you blush ?
What made you change your mind ?
Would it ever make you give up ?*

Utilisation avec le réfléchi:

*He made himself understood
He made himself as attractive as he could
He was too shy to make himself known*

Sujet personne : nuance d'intention ou de coercition:

*She will make you a good wife
He made them laugh
He made it sound like a challenge
He had made her tell a lie
How could I make her see the truth ?*

Remarque sur le passif : au passif *make* est suivi de *to*

They will be made to kneel down
I have been made to understand

2.1.3. *Have* : action obtenue sans pression sur autrui :(souvent utilisé en américain)

He had the chemist fill his prescription
He had them hide under his bed
They had him share his savings
Would you have me come to your place ?

Sens passif :

He had his hair cut
She had her eyes tested
We have had a new bath put in
I have had this place watched
Have the safety seen to !
I shall have mine fried
We had the mantelpiece taken away
I will have these clothes packed

2.1.4. *get* :

efforts pour arriver au but :

He got the manager to give him a few days off (= he persuaded the manager to ...)
They got the postman to come down to their place.
Get him to sign on
I got him to promise that
We got him to repair the radio set
They got him to obey his boss

Au passif:

She got her eyes tested
They could not get their work published
She was in a hurry to get the job done
He gets the containers shipped across the sea

2.1.5.

Sujet personne ou non

Par rapport à *be* notamment qui est statique *get* a une valeur dynamique causale : ou bien il exprime le simple résultat de

circonstances successives, ou bien il marque un aboutissement voulu ou non

*He will find him friendly when you get to know him
In a few months, we shall get to know each other better
The districts were unfamiliar to him but he would get to know hem*

Comparons :

*It is chilly. it is getting chilly
He is old. He is getting old
It was warm. I was getting warm every day
He is wet. He got wet
He was angry. He got angrier and angrier
She was tired. She got tired of waiting.*

*She was married. She got married shortly afterwards
He was worried. He got worried more and more
They were lost. They eventually got lost
We were caught in a trap. The burglars got caught
The work is not done. Get it done right now !*

2.2. To talk someone into doing something/ to talk someone out of...(persuader de)

*He talked me into joining his club
Publicity lures the consumer into buying useless items
As soon as he arrived in school he was bullied into obeying the oldest pupils
Don't talk me out of spending my holidays at home!
They laughed him out of publishing his poems He talked me into following him
He bullied them into giving him their money
We talked her out of quitting her job*

2.3. To let someone do something

*Let me go with you!
Don't let me continue smoking !*

2.4. to indiquer l'aboutissement de l'action, le résultat:

*She sang her baby to sleep
He shook himself into action
He drank himself to death*

2.5. Action pour déclancher un résultat (raccourci grammatical)

Résultat d'un verbe d'action : adjectif, prépositions, participe passé ou groupe de mots :

He clicked open his case

She clicked shut the bag

He kicked the door wide

He worked himself silly

You'll eat yourself sick

She set out to walk her black mood off

Jane worked her way up

The policeman waved the car down

FLEXIBILITE SYNTAXIQUE

La simplicité d'une logique syntaxique permet la création d'unités verbales ou de constructions particulières qui enrichissent la langue. On en trouve une illustration significative dans les cas suivants :

I SUPPRESSIONS :

1.1 *How et when*

il suffit de l'infinitif:

Why not tell him ?

Why worry ?

Why be a writer ?

How tell him ?

How not follow him ?

1.2. Suppression ou non de *to* quand l'infinitif est attribut (cf chapitre sur le but)

All you can do is(to) stay in the cold

All you have to do is(to) start getting a good job

All I had to do was(to) cross a village square

1.3. Suppression de *to* notamment après *but* ou *than*

He had nothing to do but make 2 phone calls

What would I do but offer to put him up ?

There was nothing to do but wait

I did not expect him to do more than sit still and be quiet

All we do is just walk

All you have to do is watch them

All they can do is ring the number I gave you

All he did was drive the car efficiently

There was nothing to do except watch the other passengers

I can do nothing but examine the body

1.4. Suppression de *it* dans les tournures:

As is shown on the map

As is illustrated by the figure

As is proved by the demonstration

It is more difficult than is commonly thought

It* est au contraire obligatoire dans les tournures : *to find it difficult to, to take it for granted (that) ...

1.5. Complément de verbes suivis d'éléments interrogatifs (adverbes, pronoms ou adjectifs):*when to, where to, how to, whether to...*

He was telling them when to come back (= He was telling them when they should come back)
You know where to find me
She does not know how to make beds
He had quite made up his mind what to do
He was not certain whether to stay or not with her

1.6. Infinitif omis:

Did he ask to come ? No he did not ask to
Her husband did not reply nor did she expect him to
I'll give you a little bit of news now that I am allowed to

1.7. Subordonnées de temps elliptiques : conjonction de subordination suivie d'un participe passé (sens passif) verbe omis, ou gérondif si le sens est actif (cf infra):

When activated a robot can clean a room = when it is activated
When seasoned put the chicken into the oven

On arriving, don't forget to switch on the heater = when you arrive

1.8. Omission de 'being'

The lawn needs (or wants) moving au lieu de being mown
My hair needs cutting
Her abrupt arrival needed looking into.

2. SIMPLIFICATION ET CREATION : grâce aux particules adverbiales:

2.1. Interrogation avec un adjectif ou un pronom interrogatif :

Les verbes suivis de prépositions sont traités de la même façon que les verbes à sens plein comportant un adverbe (*phrasal verbs*)

<i>What did he cross out ?</i>	<i>What did you run out of ?</i>
<i>What did you switch off ?</i>	<i>What did he do without ?</i>
<i>What did they fence in ?</i>	<i>Who did you hear from ?</i>
<i>What did they brood over ?</i>	<i>Who did you take care of ?</i>
<i>What did you run down ?</i>	

What lamp did you switch off ?
What disease did starvation bring about ?
Whose lawn will they fence in ?
Whose marriage came off without any trouble ?
Which problem would he brood over ?

A distinguer des verbes suivis de prépositions:

Who had a child to take care of ?
What chair would you rather sit on ?

*Whose dog do you keep away from ?
Which tool would he work with ?*

2.2. Complément de verbes suivis d'éléments interrogatifs (adverbes, pronoms ou adjectifs) ou de *whether*

*He was telling them when to come back (= He was telling them when they should come back)
You know where to find me
She does not know how to make beds
He had quite made up his mind what to do
He was not certain whether to stay or not with her*

2.3. Formation du passif :

Les verbes suivis de prépositions ou d'adverbes, ou autres éléments sont mis au passif comme des unités simples :

*He was looked up to = He was admired
He was looked down upon = He was despised
She had been so used to being waited on all her life (= to being served)
They operated upon him He was operated upon
Nobody had thought of that plan That plan had not been thought of
He read to them They were read to
They asked for no direct answer No direct answer was asked for
She was spoken of a good deal
He is being well cared for
It was being lied to that really hurt you
He did not always hear when she was spoken to*

2.4.. Tournures idiomatiques : le complément devient sujet d'une unité verbale :

*It is easy to live with him = He is easy to live with
It is pleasant to talk to her = She is pleasant to talk to
It was difficult to talk to the man = He was difficult to talk to
It was difficult to get on with the man = He was a difficult man to get on with
All that he is left with is a small house
She was not easy to be with
He is all right to work with
They are agreeable to be with*

2.5.. L'artifice de relatives fictives éclaire l'économie des raccourcis notamment lors de l'utilisation de *want* et *have to*, avec nuances de sens :

*You want to talk to someone (désir)
You want someone to talk to (besoin)
= You want someone to whom you can talk
You have to talk to someone (obligation)
You have someone to talk to (constat)
= You have someone to whom you can talk
You need a pen to write with (= You need a pen with which to write / with which you can write....)*

Find me a bed to lie on (= on which)
You have no holiday to look forward to (= to which)
He has plenty of money to live on (= on which)
He likes having someone to play chess with (= with whom)
Find a better place to jump from (= from which)
It was a room a man could be at home in (= in which)

2.6..L'utilisation du relatif démonstratif *that* qui diffère des relatifs explicatifs (*who, whom, which*), sujet ou complément, souvent sous-entendu lorsqu'il est complément, jamais précédé d'une préposition, contribue à l'allègement du discours : il s'impose après *it is, only*, et les superlatifs : (cf chapitres sur La Qualification)

Snow was a thing (that) he had dreamt about
It is the only thing (that) I am any good at
The one (that) you were talking about
The only kind of comfort (that) I can do without
That is the one thing (that) we have run out of

So many things I want to ask you about
I have nothing to be afraid of
The woman he is in love with
The best I could hope for was a few months in jail
This was the world that she was bred to escape from
There is nothing I have to remind myself about

3. L'OUTIL MAGIQUE :

La forme Ving du verbe: le Ving possède à la fois les caractéristiques d'un nom et celles d'un verbe. Il est plus l'un ou l'autre selon les cas et permet une grande variété d'utilisations.

Pour être plus précis :

a- le Ving épouse les fonctions habituelles du nom(= nom verbal) : sujet, attribut , complément

b- il réalise la fusion du nom et du verbe (gérondif). Il est réglable à volonté. Ce libre choix donne vie à une grande variété d'alliances même si le participe présent semble y chercher une place.

3.1. Sujet, attribut ou complément naturel de prépositions ou de verbes exprimant le début/continuation/fin d'une action, un sentiment, le recul devant l'action, des excuses, aveux, souvenirs etc....

Sujet :

Walking with Jim was all we could do to keep up
The changing of the guards is something a tourist should not miss

Attribut :

Talking with this man is losing one's time
If it is not putting you out too much

Objet :

One cannot help liking her

*They did not mind being swindled
I hate going out to dinner in the country
He is facing old age and the draining away of his talent
He took to drinking
I look forward to seeing you
She did not like her relatives to walk in without telephoning*

Complément prépositionnel

*There was every chance of being forced out
It could not prevent the novel being published
Let us begin by concentrating on the old problem
We have no facilities for nursing the seriously ill
There were advantages in not having to cope with so important a purchase
A way of excusing herself from the visit
Did you have a bath after playing tennis ?
Besides selling newspapers he gave medical advice
I don't think it is worth discussing
That was worth waiting for
There are some beliefs it is worth dying for He has on a suit of flannels for fear of the evening
being chilly
The chance of there being snakes*

**Dans les constructions courantes pour les verbes de perception,
le participe présent marque un contraste entre un fait brut exprimé
par une base verbale et sa valeur
descriptive:**

*I saw it happen I saw it happening
I watched the rain fall I watched the rain falling
He felt the wind rock the boat He felt the wind rocking the boat*

*He felt new life flow inside him He felt new life flowing inside him
I was watching the scenery slide past me
I was watching the scenery sliding past me
He heard the dog stir on the chair
He heard the dog stirring on the chair
I felt the blood rise to my face
I felt the blood rising to my face*

3.2. Le gérondif réalise la fusion du nom et du verbe, tout en étant réglable à volonté, ce qui donne vie à une variété de constructions :

It was a long wait owing to John being late

It was a long wait owing to him being late

*It was a long wait owing to his being late (le pronom personnel peut être remplacé par l'adjectif possessif : le gérondif *being* devient bien nom verbal)*

*I don't like the idea of her being up in town (*her* peut être considéré soit comme un pronom personnel, soit comme un adjectif possessif)*

No objection whatever to your informing the inspector

The fact of his using spectacles at all was a secret

I don't mind towns growing so long as I have a house in the country

The question of our agreeing or not agreeing with that plan did not occur to her mind

Fancy its being October !

The days go by without one's noting them

The significance of its being 5 o'clock

It's not a question of her finding somewhere to go

2.3. Subordonnées de temps elliptiques : conjonction de subordination suivie du gérondif :

On realizing what he had done, he got very upset and nervous

When arriving at the crossroads, turn left

While stirring, add sugar

After paying for the rent, I have no money left

2.4. expression de la conséquence : utilisation en science notamment : *thus/ thereby* suivis d'un gérondif :

Our consumer society produces a lot of carbon dioxide thereby triggering off global warming

A nuclear plant causes thermal heat of the water thus endangering fresh water fish.

ADDENDUM LEXICAL

‘Phrasal verbs’

L'étude du vocabulaire montre que dans nombre de cas, il existe, sinon pour le sens, du moins pour la forme, une correspondance entre les particules ou préfixes du français et les adverbes des groupes ou locutions de l'anglais.

La présence des adverbes ou ‘post-positions’ (*up, down, out, off ...*) correspond à l'utilisation de préfixes divers français, notamment *ad, de, dis, e, ex...*

Ad par assimilation devient *ac, af, al, ap, ar, as, at, a...* Il exprime une direction vers, un but physique ou moral, la proximité, l'intensité, l'augmentation.

De exprime l'éloignement d'un point de départ, la cessation, la privation, l'achèvement d'une action, l'intensité

E, Ex l'extraction, l'éloignement, la privation, l'exclusion

Dis la dispersion, la division, la négation,

In qui peut devenir *im, il, ir, em, en* signifie dedans, vers, la tendance vers un but

Ob, parfois, *oc, of, op* : devant, en face de, à l'opposé de

Ab, abs : l'extraction, la séparation, l'éloignement

Re : la réitération, l'état premier, l'origine, la réciprocité

Se : séparer, mettre à l'écart

L'anglais utilise aussi certains de ces préfixes, ce qui illustre clairement la correspondance dans la création de vocabulaire.

Discover découvrir *find out*

<i>Exclaim</i>	s'écrier	<i>call out</i>
<i>Disparage</i>	décrier	<i>run down</i>
<i>Erect</i>	ériger	<i>set up</i>

QUELQUES EXEMPLES SUFFISENT POUR CONFIRMER LA CORRESPONDENCE ENTRE ADVERBES ET PRÉFIXES

- 1. UP**
- Idée générale de hauteur au sens physique ou moral
 - Arriver à la hauteur, proximité
 - Maintien à la hauteur
 - Augmentation

Up donne une nuance particulière au verbe qui le précède, mais il n'a souvent qu'un caractère ampliatif, marquant l'intensité de l'action (efficacité, sécurité, finalité)

<i>Come up</i>	arriver
<i>Run up</i>	accourir
<i>Bring up</i>	amener, apporter
<i>Hang up</i>	accrocher
<i>Tie up</i>	attacher
<i>Speed up</i>	accélérer
<i>Post up</i>	afficher
<i>Laid up</i>	alité
<i>Dress up</i>	attifer
<i>Tidy up</i>	arranger
<i>Moor up</i>	amarrer
<i>Hold up / pull up</i>	arrêter
<i>Take up</i>	absorber
<i>Swallow up</i>	avalier
<i>Soften up</i>	adoucir
<i>Brush up</i>	améliorer
<i>Add up</i>	ajouter
<i>Light up</i>	allumer
<i>Move up</i>	avancer
<i>Heap up</i>	accumuler
<i>Pile up</i>	'
<i>Store up/ stock up</i>	'

<i>Blow up</i>	agrandir
<i>Wake up</i>	éveiller
<i>Call up</i>	évoquer
<i>Clear up</i>	éclaircir
<i>Fit up</i>	équiper
<i>Mop up</i>	éponger
<i>Light up</i>	éclaircir
<i>Set up</i>	ériger
<i>Build up</i>	édifier
<i>Work up</i>	exciter
<i>Save up</i>	épargner
<i>Climb up</i>	escalader
<i>Take up</i>	exiger
<i>Break up</i>	démolir
<i>Break up</i>	détériorer
<i>Eat up</i>	dévoré
<i>Soak up</i>	détremper
<i>Dig up</i>	déterrer
<i>Dry up</i>	dessécher
<i>Clear up</i>	débarrasser
<i>Heap up</i>	entasser
<i>Roll up</i>	enrouler
<i>Flare up</i>	enflammer
<i>Take up</i>	enlever
<i>Take up</i>	embrasser
<i>Mix up</i>	emmêler
<i>Take up</i>	occuper
<i>Patch up</i>	rapiécer
<i>Pump up</i>	regonfler
<i>Catch up</i>	rattraper
<i>Give up</i>	renoncer
<i>Warm up</i>	réchauffer
<i>Slow up</i>	ralentir

<i>Pick up</i>	ramasser
<i>Pick up</i>	recueillir
<i>Do up</i>	refaire
<i>Hold up</i>	retenir
<i>Gather up</i>	rassembler
<i>Throw up</i>	rejeter
<i>Take up</i>	relever

2. DOWN Mouvement vers le bas, diminution, réduction

<i>Cut down</i>	abattre
<i>Break down</i>	s'arrêter
<i>Lie down</i>	s'allonger
<i>Tone down</i>	atténuer
<i>Turn down</i>	'
<i>Mark down</i>	abaisser

<i>Put down</i>	déposer
<i>Turn down</i>	décliner
<i>Take down</i>	descendre
<i>Come down</i>	'
<i>Cut down</i>	diminuer
<i>Cry down</i>	décrier
<i>Run down</i>	dénigrer
<i>Die down</i>	diminuer
<i>Track down</i>	débusquer
<i>Look down upon</i>	dénigrer

Crumble down s'effondrer

Boil down to se réduire à

Take down, jot down inscrire

3. OUT mouvement vers l'extérieur, éloignement, disparition, exclusion

Send out expédier

<i>Breathe out</i>	expirer
<i>Speak out</i>	exprimer
<i>Spread out</i>	étaler, s'étendre
<i>Root out</i>	extirper
<i>Give out</i>	émettre
<i>Hold out</i>	étendre
<i>Hang out</i>	«
<i>Kill out</i>	exterminer
<i>Rub out</i>	effacer
<i>Fade out</i>	s'estomper
<i>Rule out</i>	éliminer
<i>Work out</i>	élaborer
<i>Worn out</i>	épuisé
<i>Wear out</i>	s'épuiser
<i>Carry out</i>	exécuter
<i>Think out</i>	étudier
<i>Fit out</i>	équiper
<i>Put out</i>	éteindre
<i>Open out</i>	s'épanouir
<i>Break out</i>	éclater
<i>Make out</i>	élucider
<i>Die out</i>	s'éteindre
<i>Call out</i>	s'écrier
<i>Slip out</i>	s'esquiver
<i>Move out</i>	déménager
<i>Mark out</i>	désigner
<i>Put out</i>	déconcerter
	(se) déranger
<i>Pour out</i>	(se) déverser
<i>Point out</i>	démontrer
<i>Find out</i>	découvrir
<i>Smooth out</i>	défroisser
<i>Set out</i>	disposer
<i>Sort out</i>	distinguer
<i>Hand out</i>	distribuer
<i>Share out</i>	distribuer

Tear out arracher
Sort out assortir

4. IN vers l'intérieur, enclore

Fit in insérer
Breathe in inspirer
Dig in s'enterrer
Set in s'installer

Move in emménager
Fence in enclore
Glass in «
Wall in «
Hem in «

5. OFF idée de rupture

Trigger off déclencher
Take off décoller
Come off se détacher
Come off se dérouler
Break off détacher
Ward off détourner
Clear off décamper

Tear off arracher

Lop off élaguer

Blow off s'envoler

6. OVER couvrir, excès, changement de camp

Boil over déborder

Take over reprendre
Think over réfléchir

Knock over (se) renverser

7. AWAY éloignement, disparition, dispersion, hors limite

Throw away se débarrasser

Turn away se détourner

Spend away dilapider

Waste away dépérir

Give away (se) dénoncer

Scatter away disperser

Go away s'éloigner

Keep away éloigner

Slip away s'esquiver

Frighten away effaroucher

Take away, put away enlever

Clear away «

Fritter away s'effriter

Work away s'escrimer, s'éreinter

Sing away s'égosiller

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