

LE STYLE INDIRECT

Comme en français, lorsque l'on **rapporte les propos** de quelqu'un en anglais, et que l'on a donc recours au **style indirect**, il faut être attentif :

1. au **temps** de la phrase, et à celui du verbe introducteur
2. à l'**ordre** des mots
3. aux pronoms personnels et aux possessifs utilisés
4. à certains compléments de temps ou de lieu (éloignement spatio-temporel si le verbe introducteur est au passé)
5. à la ponctuation (suppression des guillemets et points d'interrogation/d'exclamation)

Les changements 3, 4 et 5 font surtout appel au bon sens. Ils ne seront pas étudiés de façon exhaustive dans cette fiche.

Mots exacts de celui qui parle = **ST. DIRECT** => **Propos rapportés** = **ST. INDIRECT** **Changements**

'I'm tired.'	=>	She says (that) she is tired.	3, 5
	=>	She said (that) she was tired	1, 3, 5
		= principale = subordonnée	
'I lived <u>here</u> 15 years <u>ago</u> .'	=>	He told her (that) he had lived <u>there</u> 15 years <u>earlier</u> .	1, 3, 4, 5
'Where is he going ?'	=>	I do not know where he is going.	2, 5
'Where are you going ?'	=>	She asked where he was going.	1, 2, 3, 5

1. PROBLEMES DE TEMPS

Lorsque le **verbe de la principale**, celui qui sert à rapporter, est au **passé**, il y a **concordance** des temps, (sauf pour les vérités générales, universelles ou scientifiques), c'est-à-dire que le temps du verbe de la subordonnée est « repoussé d'un cran dans le passé » selon le schéma suivant :

STYLE DIRECT	STYLE INDIRECT
présent	prétérit
prétérit	plus-que-parfait
present perfect	plus-que-parfait
plus-que-parfait	plus-que-parfait

REMARQUE: Lorsqu'une phrase est au plus-que-parfait au style indirect, il s'agit de repérer les indications temporelles pour déterminer le temps au style direct.

CONCORDANCE DES TEMPS DES MODAUX	
STYLE DIRECT	STYLE INDIRECT
<i>will</i>	<i>would</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>
<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>
<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>
<i>shall</i>	<i>should</i>

Would, could, might et should ne changent pas au style indirect.

Pour les temps composés et groupes verbaux comprenant plusieurs auxiliaires on tiendra compte du temps de **l'auxiliaire le plus à gauche**.

'What is your name ?'	=>	The policeman asked him what his name was .
'Where have you been all day ?'	=>	She wanted to know where I had been all day.
'When did they move in ?'	=>	The man wondered when they had moved in.
'Where had you lived until then ?'	=>	Somebody inquired where she had lived until then.
'Could you help me?'	=>	We asked him if he could help us.

STYLE DIRECT	STYLE INDIRECT
<i>here</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>this / these</i>	<i>that / those</i>
<i>yesterday / last week etc...</i>	<i>the day before / the preceding week etc...</i>
<i>tomorrow / next week</i>	<i>the next day / the following week etc...</i>
<i>ago</i>	<i>earlier</i>

'Is he coming tomorrow ?'

=> His wife **did** not know if he **was** coming the next day.

2. ORDRE DES MOTS : Le problème se pose surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de rapporter des **questions** et des **ordres**.

♦ QUESTIONS INDIRECTES

Lorsque l'on rapporte une question, l'ordre des mots dans la question rapportée est celui de l'affirmation.

- On remplace l'auxiliaire après le sujet s'il y a eu inversion, ou l'on supprime DO, DOES, DID en mettant le verbe au temps qui convient (comme pour répondre aux questions, voir NB3 2° partie)
- On conserve l'interrogatif de la question. Il faut introduire IF (ou WHETHER, dans un style plus soutenu) au début d'une question à laquelle on répond YES/ NO.
- Noter l'absence de guillemets et de point d'interrogation.

'What's his name ?'

=> We enquired what his name **was**.

'Will he come tomorrow ?'

=> She asked if he **would come** the next day.

'Where do you live ?'

=> Tell me where you **live**.

'Why does he go to Paris every week ?'

=> I wonder why he **goes** to Paris every week.

'When did the new neighbours move in ?'

=> Ask my mother when the neighbours **moved** in.

'Did they buy a lot of furniture ?'

=> She wants to know if they **bought** a lot of furniture.

♦ ORDRES / IMPERATIF

'Be quiet, children !'

=> Mr Black told the children **to be quiet**.

= **construction infinitive** quelque soit le temps du verbe introducteur

=> Mr Black says (that) the children **must be quiet**.

=> Mr Black told the children (that) they **must be quiet**.

♦ CAS PARTICULIERS

Autres emplois de la **CONSTRUCTION INFINITIVE**.

'What must I do ?'

=> Jim does not know what he **must do**.

Quand le sujet de la principale, ici 'Jim', est le même que celui de la subordonnée, ici 'he' (reprise de 'Jim'), on peut utiliser la **construction infinitive**:

=> Jim does not know what **to do**.

'I'll visit her soon.'

=> He promises (that) he **will** visit her soon.

He promises **to** visit her soon.

3. EXERCICE

STYLE DIRECT = direct speech 'I'm French.'	STYLE INDIRECT = reported speech He said he was French.
1. 'Will he pass his exam ?'	She was wondering
2. 'You'll have to leave early.'	He warned them
3. 'I had an accident last week.'	He reminded them
4. 'When did you meet him ?'	She'd like to know
5. 'Sit still !'	The teacher ordered us
6. 'You must listen carefully'	He added
7. 'We left France two years ago.'	He declared
8. 'When did you buy your flat ?'	She inquired
9. 'How often does he normally write ?'	She asked
10. 'What did she bring back from Spain ?'	You must tell me
STYLE DIRECT = direct speech	STYLE INDIRECT = reported speech
.....	1. The teacher explained the test was difficult.
.....	2. He told us to come back the following week.
.....	3. I admitted I had made a lot of mistakes.
.....	4. He insisted that I must work hard.
.....	5. He apologized for being late.
.....	6. I went to the school to ask whether I could study there.
.....	7. He promised to phone her up the next day.
.....	8. He asked us not to disturb him.
.....	9. He was wondering when they'd go.
.....	10. He apologized for not doing the essay.