

Remise à niveau en anglais

• Leçon 8

- La proposition infinitive (S)-TO-V
- L'impératif
- Les propositions relatives (Who/Which/That etc.)

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LEÇON 8

XXIII. LA PROPOSITION INFINITIVE : (S +) TO + V

Souligner les propositions en TO + V, entourer le sujet s'il y en a un. Encadrer le verbe ou l'expression qui introduit chaque proposition en TO + V.

EXEMPLES :

1. I did not want him to see me.
2. You ask me to marry you because you think, if Philippe is released, we will continue with our wedding plans!
3. Do you want to come with us?
4. Do you want me to come with us?
5. Although it is certainly important for children to have some understanding of violence one would expect children to be spared the direct experience of it.²
6. What do you expect me to do?
7. We cannot expect children to live by our adult standards too early, or too quickly.
8. He may be... a gentleman, but his being a painter makes him a little unconventional... and it would be entirely improper for him to go to Trelorine alone.
9. Shall we wait for her to come back?
10. She prefers not to stay on the phone for very long.
11. Don't keep expecting Mrs. Holliday to sit her to come down and stay.
12. 'Don't ask me to solve society's problems,' he said.
13. We were waiting for Alfred to drop the gun... slowly he took it out and dropped it.
14. 'Telling Ruth, if you don't know how I feel about you now, you never will, but now isn't the time for us to make rash statements as we did in Seville.'³
15. Both parents ordered him to stop calling his sister 'Brian', a nickname derived from a slow and rather dull-witted snail who featured in a popular children's TV show, 'The Magic Roundabout'.⁴
16. It was ridiculous for you to get so angry over a thing which was never intended for the slightest offence (G.S. Foster, *A Girl of the Lumberloch*).⁵
17. There was something to be settled between himself and a woman and the woman had gone away. His whole plan of life had been disturbed. [...] As for the woman he did not think of her, did not want to think of her. It was ridiculous that he needed her so much. (S. Anderson, *Out of Nowhere into Nothing*).⁶

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18. It is impossible that the inhabitants of such a lovely place as we saw can be anything else but good fellows (H. Melville, *Typee*)?
19. It is impossible that a person so well known to thousands as this young woman was, should have passed three blocks without some one having seen her. [...] It is impossible that she could have gone to the Barrière du Roule, or to the Rue des Dromes, without being recognized by a dozen persons (E.A. Poe, *The Mystery of Marie Rogêt*).⁷
20. She was as fond of him as she had ever been, but it was impossible for her to feel any thrill approaching love. Why? [...] Why had she ceased to love him? She thought perhaps some mystery of physical lack of sympathy was in part responsible, then there was the fact that she could not trust him. [...] 'I do not love him. I can never love him again. [...]' (D.G. Philips, *Swan Lemay*).⁸
21. All I know how to do is write songs, and that's what I want to do because I would like people to feel as good as I did when I heard a song for the first time.
22. It was a difficult for her to develop a public analysis of rape eight years ago as it is today for them to acknowledge the extent of sexual abuse of girls and young women inside and outside the home... Unfortunately it's also common for women to have repeated attacks, often with little or no warning.⁹
23. Special classes usually have the advantage of lower teacher-pupil ratios and it is easier for teachers to organize activities in which the child's level of participation... can be carefully monitored.¹⁰
24. 'You would like for us to return to your hotel?'
25. Sweetie, I wouldn't want for you to get in a hassle with our government.¹¹

A. Après des verbes exprimant une volonté, une attente, un ordre tels que WANT, ORDER, EXPECT, WOULD LIKE, ASK, PREFER, WAIT etc. on utilise la forme TO + V.

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) :

1. Traduire : Je ne voulais pas qu'il me voie.

→ ...

2. Traduire : Nous lui avons demandé de venir avec nous.

→ ...

A. Après des verbes exprimant une volonté, une attente, un ordre tels que *want, order, expect, would like, ask, prefer, wait* etc. on utilise la forme *to + v*.

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **1-4, 5b, 6-7, 9-13, 15, 17, 21, 24-25**

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Traduire : Je ne voulais pas qu'il me voie.

I didn't want him to see me.

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Traduire : *Nous lui avons demandé de venir avec nous.*

We asked him (or : her) to come with us.

Traduire : *Il aimerait que tu passes le voir.*

He would like you to go by and see him.

NB. Ne pas confondre :

–**"expect" qui exprime soit l'exigence soit l'anticipation "s'attendre à (ce que) = exiger/prévoir que"**

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **6, 7, 11**

–**et "wait" qui exprime une attente d'ordre temporel "attendre = patienter"**

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **9**

Traduire : *Je ne m'attendais pas à ce que les étudiants de Bichat parlent aussi bien anglais. Je m'attendais à ce que ce soient des billes comme tous les autres. Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont comme cours ?*

I didn't expect the students at Bichat to speak English so well. I expected them to be dunces like all the others. What sort of classes do they have ?

Traduire : *Qu'est-ce que tu attends ? Tu attends Charles ? – Oui, j'attends qu'il ait fini de ranger ses affaires.*

What are you waiting for ? Are you waiting for Charles? – I'm waiting for him to finish putting his things away

B. Si le 2^e verbe a un sujet différent du 1^{er}, on construit une proposition infinitive : s + to + v (=vouloir *que qqn. fasse...*) introduite éventuellement par *for* (toujours après *wait* et quelquefois après *want, would like, prefer* etc.).

1. À la différence du français, on ne peut pas employer après *want* etc. une proposition subordonnée introduite par *that*

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) :

-want : **1, 4, 17, 25** ;

-autres verbes (qui seraient suivis de *que+suj. +subjonctif* en français) : **5b-7, 9-11, 13, (15), 21, 24**

Traduire : *Je veux qu'il me rappelle dès que possible. – Sur quel numéro veux-tu qu'il t'appelle ?*

→ *I want him to call me back as soon as possible.
– What number do you want him to call you back at ?*

Traduire : *Quoi ? Charles ne veut plus qu'on laisse les vélos dans la cour ? Que veut-il que'on fasse ? Où veut-il qu'on les mette ?*

→ *What ? Charles doesn't want us to leave our bikes in the courtyard anymore ? What does he want us to do ? Where does he want us to put them ?*

2. Si le 2^e sujet est un *pronom*, on utilise la forme *complément* (*me, him, her, us, them*)

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **1, 2, 6, (8), 10, 11b, 12, 14, 15, 19, 24, (25)**

Traduire : *Que veux-tu que je te ramène de Londres ?*

→ *What do you want me to bring you back from London ?*

Traduire : *Émilie aurait aimé apprendre l'espagnol, mais ses parents ont voulu qu'elle apprenne l'allemand.*

→ *Emily would have liked to learn Spanish, but her parents wanted her to learn German.*

Traduire : *Et partout dans la rue | Je veux qu'on parle de moi | Que les filles soient nues | Qu'elles se jettent sur moi | Qu'elles m'admirent qu'elles me tuent | Qu'elles s'arrachent ma vertu !*

→ *And in streets everywhere I want people (or : them) to talk about me, I want girls to get naked and throw themselves at me, I want them to admire me, to kill me, and to fight over my virginity (or : fight to dishonor me) !*

3. Les tournures impersonnelles (*it is unusual / normal / surprising / ridiculous / important / impossible etc. ...*) sont suivies

–SOIT de *that + s + v* (souvent avec *should, would, could, might*) pour commenter une situation ou un événement (*Je trouve toute cette histoire parfaitement ridicule, Tout cela me paraissait complètement impossible etc.*)

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **17, 18, 19**

–SOIT d'une proposition infinitive *for + s + to + v* qui met davantage en relief le sujet : *it was ridiculous/impossible for S to V = S s'est particulièrement ridiculisé en faisant V, Faire V était impossible pour S*

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **5, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23**

Souligner les verbes à l'impératif. Indiquer le sujet (implicite ou explicite) de chaque phrase (US, YOU, THEM etc.).

EXEMPLES :

1. Let's wait for them – sujet : US
2. Let them wait. – sujet : THEM
3. Don't be afraid. – sujet : YOU
4. Switch the tape on now, please, before I go upstairs. – sujet : YOU
5. Come with us. – sujet : YOU
6. Be a good boy. – sujet : YOU
7. I heard a woman's voice somewhere above me say sharply, 'Please do not mention the subject again!' – sujet : YOU
8. 'Do not be ridiculous,' said Dinah coldly. – sujet : YOU
9. Let us not be simplistic about things that concern the survival of mankind. – sujet : US

A. L'impératif de la 2^e personne

1. L'impératif de la 2^e personne est semblable à la Base Verbale.

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **3-8**

2. À la 2^e personne, l'impératif négatif se forme en commençant la phrase par *don't (ou do not) même avec le verbe be*

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) : **3, 7, 8**

Traduire : *Sois à l'heure demain, ne sois surtout pas en retard !*

→ *Be on time tomorrow, don't be late for any reason !*

Traduire : *Rappelle-moi demain, n'oublie pas !*

→ Call me back tomorrow, don't forget !

Traduire : *Arrête de tergiverser et mange tes carottes ! N'essaie pas de les fourguer à ta petite sœur !*

→ Stop procrastinating and eat your carrots ! Don't try and shove them off on your little sister !

B. Aux autres personnes (notamment à la 1^{re} du pluriel) on se sert de *let* suivi d'un complément et de la Base Verbale. (*let us = let's*)

→ comme dans la (les) phrase(s) :

US : **1, 9** ;

3^e personne : **2**

Traduire : *J'en ai assez d'attendre qu'il arrive ce bus, appelons plutôt un taxi.*

→ I've had enough of (or : I'm tired of, or : I'm fed up with) waiting for the bus to arrive, let's call a cab instead.

Traduire : *Je ne sais pas pourquoi les Anglais conduisent à gauche. Demandons au prof.*

→ *I don't know why the English drive on the left, let's ask the teacher.*

La prochaine fois : les propositions relatives