

La phrase complexe : introduction.

I. Quels sont les différents types de « propositions » ?

- 1) He loved her.
- 2) He loved living with her.
- 3) He loved her but he left her.
- 4) He left her because she cheated on him.
- 5) If she hadn't cheated on him, he would never have left her.
- 6) He lost the only woman that he ever loved.
- 7) He lost the only woman THAT/ Ø he ever loved
- 8) He couldn't believe THAT/ Ø she cheated on him.

II. Les types de propositions « nominalisées » et leurs fonctions

Une proposition nominalisée est une proposition qui occupe dans la phrase la même fonction qu'un

Ex: He loved her

Ex: He loved living with her.

Ex: He loved this/it.

Une proposition nominalisée est toujours remplaçable par un

Il existe types de propositions nominalisées :

He loved livING with her

He wanted TO marry her

He would never make her Ø cry

He said THAT she was his only true love.

He wondered IF she would say yes.

Les propositions nominalisées sont souvent COD d'un verbe, mais elles peuvent occuper d'autres fonctions :

Les nominalisées **sujet**

-THAT she should betray him totally upset him / It completely upset him THAT she should betray him.

-TO forgive her was simply impossible / It was impossible TO forgive her.

-LeavING her was the only thing to do.

Les nominalisées **attribut**

-His greatest fear was TO lose her

-The problem was THAT she no longer loved him.

-All he could do was Ø cry.

-What he couldn't stand was losING her.

Les nominalisées COI

He never succeeded IN forgettING her / He couldn't get used TO livING without her / He even thought OF killING himself.

His friends reminded him (OF) THAT life goes on.

Exercice 1 = Repérez, lorsqu'il y en a, les nominalisées, puis donnez leur type et leur fonction.

1. He boasted that he could speak six languages fluently
2. That the conversation was upsetting him soon became obvious
3. It surprised everybody that the headmaster should use such a language
4. That was the car that I told you about.
5. I can't remember the name of the person Ø I gave the money to.
6. I hope Ø things will get better soon.
7. To recover from the flu, you must stop smoking.
8. To act like that is unacceptable.
9. It was a mistake to believe her.
10. She wanted to sell the house
11. She wanted her brother to sell the house
12. He found it stupid to cry like a girl.
13. I don't remember seeing her that day.
14. Playing video games is his favorite hobby
15. Being 3hours late, he decided not to go to work at all.
16. If you see her in London, say hi from me.
17. Do you know if the results are satisfactory?
18. Several customers are wondering when our new product will be ready.
19. She was in shock when she found out the truth.
20. I won't come tonight as I'm waking up early tomorrow.

Exercice 2 : A partir des éléments fournis, formez une phrase complexe incluant une proposition nominalisée. Donnez sa fonction.

1. X is a shame (X = they / not meet in London)
2. They have agreed to X (X = the elections / take place next month)
3. I don't understand X (X = why / everyone / not have fun)
4. He admitted X (X = he / expect more challenging competitors)
5. She takes X for granted (X = people / hear of her exploit)
6. X is my conviction (X = neither party / solve the problem of unemployment)
7. X has been confirmed (X = no boats / sail until Monday)
8. He made sure of X (X = each member / wear an identification badge)
9. He wasn't sure of X (X = when / be / the next meeting)
10. Try to find out X (X = the film / be broadcast on time, or not)

III – Les nominalisées en THAT

- 1) He knew that it was too late
- 2) He complained that his glass was empty.
- 3) That he should be late was unthinkable
- 4) The trouble is that he doesn't want to stay.

1. Les verbes suivis d'une nominalisée en « THAT » COD

- 1) Cette femme dit n'avoir jamais rien volé.
- 2) Elle prétend avoir payé tous les objets qui sont dans son sac.
- 3) Un inconnu leur a dit vouloir les aider.
- 4) Le gouvernement a expliqué aux Français vouloir réduire les dépenses publiques.
- 5) Le témoin a déclaré ne pas reconnaître le coupable.
- 6) Il a ajouté préférer ne pas témoigner.
- 7) Il a admis avoir menti.
- 8) L'élève s'est plaint d'avoir été accusé à tort.
- 9) Le professeur a rétorqué l'avoir vu tricher.
- 10) Ses camarades ont soutenu que c'était faux
- 11) Le professeur a leur a suggéré de rester en dehors de ça.
- 12) Il a rappelé à tous les élèves qu'il est interdit de tricher
- 13) Il leur a recommandé de respecter les règles.

- 1) Certaines personnes croient tout savoir.
- 2) Je doute de pouvoir répondre à votre question
- 3) Elle sait qu'il lui a menti
- 4) Il sait parler aux femmes
- 5) Ils considèrent avoir réglé le problème
- 6) Je suppose que tu ne viendras pas ce soir ?
- 7) Je trouve bizarre qu'il veuille toujours la voir.
- 8) He told me that he was happy
- 9) He told me to close the window
- 10) They considered that he was lying.
- 11) They considered leaving the house.

2. Les nominalisées en « THAT » SUJET

- 1) Qu'il n'arrive que demain est surprenant
- 2) Qu'il ne pleuve qu'une fois par an ici me paraît bizarre
- 3) Qu'il m'en veuille est normal
- 4) Qu'elle n'arrive pas à se décider est compréhensible
- 5) Qu'il n'ait pas téléphoné m'inquiète

Lorsque la nominalisée en THAT a pour fonction SUJET, on emploie toujours le modal

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