



How to write a dialogue

Entraînement complet



Cycle 4 E for English 3^e → p. 71

Le dialogue est une partie essentielle d'une histoire : il **rythme le récit**, **donne vie à l'action** et **anime les personnages**. Mais il faut bien en connaître les règles !

→ Respecte la forme du dialogue

La présentation d'un dialogue est codifiée, on n'oublie donc pas :

- d'aller à **la ligne** pour indiquer le changement de locuteur ;
- d'ajouter des **guillemets** pour délimiter les paroles.

À toi de jouer !

1. Observe dans l'extrait ci-dessous :

- la forme et la place des **guillemets**, la **punctuation**
- l'ordre des mots pour indiquer **qui parle**.

"What are you doing?" I ask him. His hand moves, making shapes and curves and lines in the grass that seem familiar. His blue eyes flash up to me. "I'm writing."
[...]
"No one knows I can do this," Ky says.

2. Quelles différences notes-tu avec les dialogues en français ?

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3. Redonne vie à ce court extrait de *Matched* en rétablissant la punctuation et la mise en forme qui ont été retirés.

perhaps Xander can hear my heart pounding too because he asks are you nervous
no I say but Xander's my best friend he knows me too well you lie
he teases you are nervous

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→ Rends ton dialogue vivant

Pense à varier les **verbes introducteurs**. Ils indiquent **qui parle**, mais surtout **de quelle manière, avec quelle intention et quels sentiments**.

Tu peux aussi ajouter des **adverbes** qui apporteront une plus grande précision encore à ta description.

À toi de jouer !

4. Classe les verbes suivants de manière logique.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| add | announce | complain | disagree | insist | order | reply | tell |
| admit | answer | confess | explain | interrupt | promise | scream | threaten |
| advise | ask | cry | implore | lament | protest | shout | whisper |
| agree | beg | declare | inquire | murmur | refuse | suggest | yell |

| Synonymes de say | | Pour exprimer l'intention | | Pour exprimer les sentiments | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| neutres | | admettre | | avouer | |
| poser une question | | exprimer son accord | | implorer | |
| répondre, ajouter, expliquer | | exprimer son désaccord | | menacer | |
| murmurer | | insister | | se plaindre | |
| crier | | donner un ordre | | pleurer | |
| autres | | conseiller, promettre | | | |

→ Complète ce tableau tout au long de l'année, à mesure que tu découvres de nouveaux verbes dans des textes.



5. Enrichis ce récit en remplaçant le verbe "say" par des verbes plus précis.

"We're glad you could come," they sniggered.

"Well, it's not as if I had a choice..." Sam **said** /

"So... What do you have for us?" they **said** /

"I don't see what you're talking about," Sam **said** /

"Tss, tss, Sam, don't lie to us. Remember we'll tell your wife you're cheating on her if you don't tell us where the money is," they **said** /

"Please, be reasonable, you know damn well I can't give you this information," he **said** /

"Hahah! 'Be reasonable' he's saying!" they **said** /

"Ron, give me the phone, let's give the wife a nice little phone call..."

"NO!!" Sam **said** / "No..." he **said** /

more softly. "All right, I'm gonna tell you."

6. Les adverbes permettent d'étoffer les phrases. En voici quelques-uns.

He said... angrily, anxiously, cheerfully, desperately, impatiently, loudly, proudly, quietly...

Complète les phrases suivantes avec certains des adverbes ci-dessus.

- "Welcome, please take a seat," the doctor said
- "Oh my... I really don't know if I can do this," she murmured
- "Thank you so much for being here with us today to share the joy of our dear Nathaniel's graduation," Mrs Remling said
- "EXCUSE ME ?! COULD YOU TURN THE VOLUME DOWN, PLEASE ?!" Ben asked
- "Merry Christmas everyone !" my sister exclaimed

7. Connais-tu d'autres adverbes ? Ajoute-les dans ce tableau, puis prépare à ton tour des phrases qui permettront à tes camarades de les employer et sou mets-leur !

| Adverbes | Exemples |
|----------|----------|
| | |



→ Rends ton dialogue... encore plus vivant !

Pense à alterner les phrases affirmatives, interrogatives, exclamatives... comme à l'oral !
Pour cela, emploie **des tags interrogatifs** (*You're not bored, are you?*), **des réponses courtes** (*I think so...*), **des gap fillers** (*Well... er... Actually...*) et **des formes contractées** (*I've had... He's been...*).
Ces éléments spécifiques à la langue orale rendront ton dialogue encore plus authentique !

À toi de jouer !

8. Choisis une de ces deux situations suivantes et imagine le dialogue entre les personnages pour donner vie à la scène.

Narration 1: Kate has always been afraid of spiders. She wasn't sure when she first noticed her fear, but it had been paralyzing for a very long time. She couldn't even look at a spider without feeling faint. Now, as she followed Steve into the cave, she could feel her fear resurface. She didn't want Steve to know how afraid she was.

Narration 2: Tommy was a spoiled child. He always knew what he wanted, and he argued with his mother until he got it. Sometimes, he made scenes in stores, threatening to throw tantrums if his mother wouldn't buy him a toy or game. Today, he made a spectacular scene, and his mother bought him a new toy car, just as he wanted.

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Fais le bilan → WB p.143

Complète ta fiche de stratégies.

