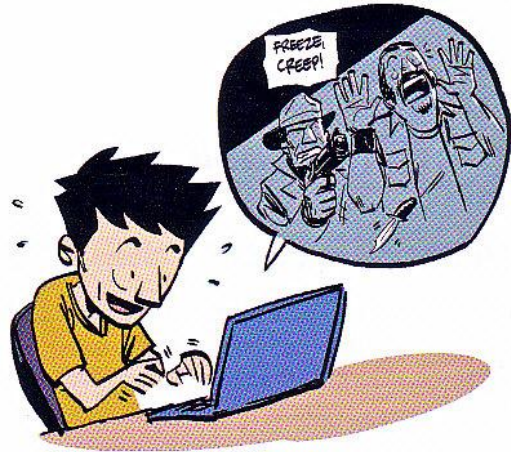




Rédiger un dialogue narratif

Les dialogues rendent un récit plus authentique et plus vivant.



When **I** was five, **my father** dragged me into my bedroom after **I** lit a folded pile of his shirts on fire. I **sat on the edge of the bed**, not looking up, **my hands folded mannerly** in my lap.

“What’s wrong with you?” **he** asked.

“Nothing,” **I** said.

“You lit my shirts on fire, boy? Where’d you learn that?”, **he** shouted.

“Daycare.”

“What? Daycare? You learned how to light shirts on fire at daycare?”

I froze and looked up the ceiling, trying to backtrack. **I actually** learned how to light matches by watching him light his pipe, but **I** couldn’t tell him that.

“A kid brought matches one day. I told him matches were bad.”

“I’m calling your daycare.”

“No,” **I screamed**, and **he** scowled at me.

“Tell me the truth, lad.”

I took a deep breath: “I hate your shirts, Dad.”

verbes
introduceurs
adverbes
personnages
mouvements/
attitudes

1 Indiquez clairement qui parle et à qui

- Ouvrez des guillemets chaque fois qu’un personnage parle.
- Veillez à la ponctuation (point, point d’interrogation, point d’exclamation, virgule) avant de refermer les guillemets.
- Allez à la ligne quand vous changez de personnage.

→ À vous

Transformez la conversation ci-dessous en indiquant clairement qui parle et à qui.

Boss, I guess you’re right
I’m going to work harder
You’d better
Success depends on hard work
I understand what you mean Boss
You have no choice or...

2 Exprimez les intentions, les sentiments et les réactions des personnages

- Utilisez des verbes introducteurs, ou *speech tags* : ils indiquent qui parle et de quelle manière.

Manières de parler	Intentions	Sentiments
<i>say, tell someone... — ask, inquire... answer, reply... — add, exclaim, suggest...</i>	<i>agree, disagree, warn, admit, insist</i>	<i>confess, sigh, moan, retort, snap back, implore, beg</i>
<i>speak loudly = shout, scream, yell speak in a low voice = mutter, whisper, murmur</i>		

b. Employez des **adverbes** : ils précisent la modalité de l'action.

→ *faintly, quietly, hopelessly, stiffly, inquiringly, loudly, disdainfully...*

c. Choisissez des verbes indiquant les **mouvements/attitudes des personnages**.

→ *He nodded, gritted his teeth, rubbed his chin, narrowed his eyes, twisted his lips, folded his arms...*

→ À vous

Reprenez le dialogue que vous avez transformé dans l'étape 1 et complétez-le en insistant sur les intentions, les sentiments et les humeurs des personnages.

3 Rendez votre dialogue plus authentique

Faites en sorte que votre dialogue possède les caractéristiques de la langue orale.

Éléments à utiliser	Exemples
les formes contractées	→ "I've told you not to do it again, what's wrong with you?" → "We can't spend all that time on this!"
les tag questions	→ "No, it's a waste of time, isn't it?" → "I'm the best detective, aren't I?"
les gap fillers	→ Er... You see... Well, I mean... Let me see...
les réponses brèves	→ I hope so... I hope not... I think so... I'm afraid not... Really?

4 Veillez à la cohérence de votre dialogue

En particulier dans les domaines suivants :

a. l'emploi des pronoms personnels et relatifs

John → *he* → *his* → *him*

Jane → *she* → *her*

b. la continuité thématique :

- références au même champ lexical,

- utilisation de synonymes,

- répétition de mots qui aident le lecteur à faire des liens entre les différentes phases du récit et à comprendre le thème.

c. la logique :

emploi de mots de liaison appropriés.

→ "he was angry ~~so~~ but he smiled at me"

→ À vous

Choisissez une suite cohérente aux phrases A et B parmi trois propositions :

A. What I told him made <u>him</u> really angry.	1. He put his coat on and said "Let's go to the cinema". 2. "Who do you think you are?", he yelled. 3. "I'll go to your birthday party", he said.
B. After Janet had found fingerprints on the crime scene,	1. she went back home and had a shower. 2. she called the forensic unit. 3. he booked a ticket to Hawaii.