Parcours LLCE
2LB5T3 : LINGUISTIQUE ET GRAMMAIRE
EC1 : 2LB5T3GR : GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE

Durée de l'épreuve : 2h30

Le sujet comporte 1 page. En cas de problème, le signaler aux surveillants.
Documents / matériels autorisés : néant
Les étudiants composeront sur 2 copies séparées.

Correctrices : CM : Mme Roger **– TD :**– Mlle Brion

CM GRAMMAIRE : Durée : 1h (Copie n°1)

A-t-on affaire à la même classe de verbes dans les deux phrases suivantes ? :
- Ben is singing.
- Ben likes singing.

TD GRAMMAIRE : Durée : 1h30 (Copie n°2)

PRIERE D'INDIQUER LE NOM DE VOTRE ENSEIGNANT DE TD SUR VOTRE COPIE.

Analysez les formes verbales soulignées et en gras.

I decided to write an account of my conversation, or rather non-conversation, with the woman at the ARC private view. First I did it in the usual journal style, then I rewrote it in the third person, present tense, the kind of exercise I used to give students in my stylistics seminar. First person into third person, past tense into present tense, or vice versa. What difference does it make to the effect? Is one method more appropriate to the original experience than another? Discuss.

In speech the options are more limited – though my step-grandson, Daniel, Marcia's child, hasn't learned it yet. He's two years old, and has a quite good vocabulary for his age, but he always refers to himself declaratively in the third person, present tense. ... Marcia is anxious about it and asked me if I thought it was a symptom of something, autism for instance. I asked her if she **referred** to herself in the third person when speaking to Daniel, like 'Mummy is tired', and she admitted that she did occasionally. 'You mean, it's my fault?' she said, a little resentfully. 'I mean he**'s imitating** you,' I said. 'It's quite common. But he'll soon grow out of it.' ... I actually find it charming, the way he says, 'Daniel is thirsty,' 'Daniel doesn't tidy up.' It has an almost regal gravity and formality, as if he **were** a little prince or dauphin.

David Lodge, *Deaf Sentence*, 2008