Mise en relief (Cleft Sentences)

La mise en relief sert à **souligner une partie précise d'une phrase**.
En anglais, elle correspond souvent au français « C'est … qui/que… ».

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1. It-clefts

Structure : It is/was + [élément] + that/who + [reste]

Exemples :

- It was **Mary who invited Tom to the party**.
  * It was **in London that I met her**.
  * It will be **tomorrow that they arrive**.

⚠ Attention :

- Préférer **that** à *where/when*.
- Après *when*, pas de *will*.

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2. Wh-clefts (pseudo-clefts)

Structure : What + [proposition] + is/was + [élément]

Exemples :

- What he needs is **patience**.
  * What she loves is **cooking**.
  * What I want is **to relax**.

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3. All-clefts

Structure : All + [proposition] + is/was + [élément]

Exemples :

- All he wants is **to relax**.
  * All they need is **a chance**.

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4. Autres clefts

- The person who… → *The person who called you was my brother.*
  * The thing that… → *The thing that bothers me is his attitude.*
  * Where / When → *Where I first met her was in Paris. / When I saw him was last night.*

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5. Pronoms et style

- Grammaire stricte : It is **he** who…
  * Usage courant (oral) : It is **him** that…

Exemples :

- It is **he** who deserves the credit. (soutenu)
  * It is **him** that you should listen to. (fréquent à l'oral)

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6. Erreurs fréquentes

- ✗ It is happens that… → ✔ It happens that…
  * ✗ What I want is relax. → ✔ What I want is **to relax**.
  * ✗ It will be tomorrow when they will arrive. → ✔ It will be tomorrow that they arrive.

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7. Exercice

Transforme ces phrases en cleft sentences :

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1. John broke the window.
2. I first met her in Paris.
3. They will call you tonight.
4. She needs attention.
5. Peter solved the problem.
```

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