WRITING A DIALOGUE

The sentences of the dialogue must be put between *inverted commas*.

The punctuation appears inside the inverted commas. Ex : "I'm tired," he said.
You'd better keep the subject-verb order for speech verbs : "Let me finish !" *she exclaimed*.

Start a new line for each different speaker.

You have to give information about the voice, behaviour, and feelings of the characters.

When you write the sequel to a text, use the same tense (usually the past tense for a narrative) and the same level of speech as in the original text.

SPEECH VERBS

	Say	Loud	Silent	React
-surprise	He exclaimed	He shouted	He whispered	He answered
-sadness	He moaned	He barked	He murmured	He replied
-embarrassment	He stammered	He yelled		He agreed
-annoyance	He mumbled	He screamed		He disagreed
-insistance	He insisted			

VOICE AND EMOTION

Adverbs	Adjectives: voice	Feelings / Emotions
He said	He said in a(n) voice	He looked / sounded
happily = cheerily = merrily	sharp low	surprised = puzzled = astounded
angrily	even = steady	
anxiously = nervously	trembling = shaky high-pitched cold	
softly = quietly		

LOOK AND SIGHT

He looked around	Il regarda autour de lui	
He looked up	Il leva les yeux / regarda en l'air	
He looked directly into her eyes	Il la regarda droit dans les yeux	
He stared at him	Il le regarda fixement / le dévisagea	
He glared at him II lui lança un regard furieux		
Their eyes connected = they exchanged looks = they exchanged glances		

BODY LANGUAGE

Head / face	Hands / arms	Legs / feet	
He nodded = il acquiesça	He shrugged = il haussa les	He crossed his legs	
He shook his head = il fit "non"	épaules	He stretched his legs = il s'étira	
de la tête	He crossed / folded his arms	les jambes	
He smiled (at him)	He clapped his hands	He tapped his feet impatiently	
He rolled his eyes			
He turned his head to her			
He frowned = il fronça les			
sourcils			

EMOTIONS

LINOTIONS	
Shame	She blushed = She coloured = elle rougit (WITH shame)
Fear / cold	- She shivered (with fear or cold)
	- She trembled (with fear or cold)
Happiness	Her face lit up = son visage s'illumina (v. to light $-$ lit $-$ lit)
Change	- She grew thoughtful = She turned thoughtful = elle devint pensive
of emotions	
Relaxing	- He breathed deeply = He took a deep breath = il respira profondément

MOVEMENT

To run	Out	He ran out (of the room) = il sortit (de la pièce) en courant	
	Across	He ran across the room = il traversa la pièce en courant	
To lean	On	He leaned on me = il s'appuya sur moi	
	Against	He leaned against the wall = il s'appuya contre le mur	
	Forward	He leaned forward = il se pencha en avant	
To sit	Down	He sat down = il s'assit	
	Across (from s.o.)	He sat across from me = il s'assit en face de moi	
To stand		He was standing = il était debout	
	Up	He stood up	

VARIOUS ACTIONS

- He struck a match and lit a cigarette = *Il gratta une allumette et alluma une cigarette (to strike-struck-struck)*

- He dialed Kathy and got the answering-machine. = Il fit le numéro de Kathie et tomba sur le répondeur.
- He dialed the police = *Il fit le numéro de la police*
- He hung up = *Il raccrocha (to hang-hung –hung)*
- She took a sip of her coffee while she thought about the best way to answer his question.= *Elle but une gorgée de café en réfléchissant à la meilleure façon de lui répondre.*
- He sighed = *Il soupira*
- He hesitated, then... = Il hésita, puis
- He took his time answering = *Il prit son temps pour répondre*.
- No one spoke or move = *Personne n'osait parler ni bouger*.

GETTING COLLOQUIAL...

Vous pouvez compiler ici toutes les expressions très parlées que vous connaissez comme :

- « What the Hell are you talking about ?! »
- « Are you kidding ? »
- ... etc.