

İNGİLİZCE GRAMER

TENSE/ZAMAN FORMLARI

Tense olayın/fiilin ne zaman gerçekleştiğini/zaman dilimini gösteren gramer formudur/yapısıdır.

Present	mevcut (şu anla ilişkili)	V ₁
Past	geçmiş (<i>pass</i> fiilinin V ₃ biçimi)	V ₂
Future	gelecek	will + V ₁
Perfect	tamamlanmış	V ₃
Continuous/Progressive	süreklilik gösteren	V _{ing}

Ana cümledeki yüklem, yardımcı fiiller de dahil, tensi oluştururlar. *Am, is, are, have* ve *has* yardımcı fiilleri (auxiliary verbs) V₁, *was, were* ve *had* yardımcı fiilleri ise V₂ durumundadırlar.

Examples:

I have been watching TV. (present perfect continuous tense)

V₁ V₃ Ving

I will have finished my project by the time you graduate. (future perfect tense)

will+V₁ V₃

I had been working with her father for 35 years when my wife deserted me. (past perfect cont)

V₂ V₃ Ving

TENSE UYUMU

Kalın çizginin üstündekiler kendi aralarında, altındakiler de kendi aralarında uyum gösterirler.

Future	Future continuous	Future perfect	Future perfect continuous
Present	Present continuous	Present perfect	Present perfect continuous
Past	Past continuous	Past perfect	Past perfect continuous

Temel cümlecik	Yan cümlecik
Simple present	Simple present
Future	Simple present Present perfect Present continuous
Future perfect	Simple present
Simple past	Simple past Past continuous Past perfect
Past continuous	Simple past
Past perfect	Simple past
Past perfect continuous	Simple past

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

FORM (yapı)

1. Yükleme ve yardımcı fiil özneye göre şekil değiştirir.

- I/you/we/they **rely** on what he/she **says**.
- She **relies** what we say.
- I **don't** know why she **doesn't** like my brother.

I, You, We, They	V ₁ do
He, She, It	V ₁ + (e)s does

2. “Do” ve “does” yardımcı fiilleri düz cümlede yer aldığında vurgu ifade eder. 1

- I **do** study on climate, I swear.
- She **does** know everything about our relationship.

3. to be fiili present tense’te özneye göre am, is, are olur.

- I **am** a doctor but he **is** a nurse.

I,	am
He, She, It	is
You, We, They	are

USAGE (kullanım)

1. Alışkanlık, devamlı davranış (habitual)

- I eat breakfast every morning.

2. Doğal gerçekler, bilimsel hakikatler (natural facts)

- The earth revolves around the sun.
- Coffee grows in Brazil.

3. Anlatım, öyküleme (spor müsabakası, masal, roman vs.)

- The story begins with a murder.
- Faith conquers Istanbul in 1453, and then rearranges the governing style.

4. Tarifeli düzenlemelerde (timetable and schedule)

Olay gelecek zamanda gerçekleşecek olmasına rağmen, özellikle

- a) toplu taşıma araçlarının ayrılış-varış vakitleri,
- b) resmi binalar, işyerleri ve okulların açılış kapanış saatleri
- c) Önceden belirlenen toplantı imtihan vs. başlama-bitiş vakitleri için kullanılır.
- The exam starts at 5 o'clock.
- The train arrives on Monday next week.

5. Zaman yan cümlesinde (in time clause)

Olay gelecek zamanda geçse bile zaman cümlecikleri içlerine **will** almazlar. Bunların yerine zaman cümlecığının tensi **present** olur.²

- I will go to my parents after I have my breakfast.
- I will have finished my Project by the time the manager returns from Canada.

Zaman yan cümle bağlaçları

When, after, before, once, until, while, by the time as soon as, whenever etc.

6. If Clause’larda type I’in if-cümlecığında, type 0’ın her iki tarafında yada benzer diğer conditional’larda will yer almaz, bu yapılarda present tense (veya present perfect tense) kullanılır.

- If I see my doctor*, I will complain about my finger pain.
- If you smile*, they smile, too.
- I will not go *unless she comes*.

Zarf İpuçları (sıklık ve devamlılık belirten zaman zarfları)

Sıklık belirten zarflar

always, usually, often, frequently sometimes, occasionally rarely, seldom, never	Every ... (day, week, year etc.) Every other day (gün aşırı) Every single day (her Allah’ın günü) Once/twice a day/year etc three/five times a day/week etc.
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¹ Aynı durum Simple Past Tense için de geçerlidir. “I did visit my grandmother yesterday.”

² Olup-bitmişlik anlamı vermek için zaman belirten zarf cümleciklerinde **present perfect tense** de kullanılır.

- I will go to my parents after I **have had** my breakfast.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Amn't diye bir kullanım yoktur: Zorunluluk durumunda, mesela *tag question* durumunda, *aren't* bunun yerine kullanılır.

- I am looking after my baby well, **aren't** I?

2. state verbs (durum belirten fiiller): Continuous tense'lerle kullanılmayan yüklemeler vardır.

agree, assume, believe, belong to, contain, cost, disagree, feel, hate, have, hope, know, like, look, love, own, prefer, realise, regret, resemble, smell, taste etc

a) hiçbir *continuous tense* ile kullanılmazlar. Ancak gerund veya participle olabilirler.

- I am knowing everything. [Yanlış]
- Knowing everything is impossible. [Doğru] [**gerund**]³
- A company knowing everything about its workers can be dangerous. [DOĞRU] [**participle**]⁴

GENEL TASNİF	Mental states: know, think, realize, believe etc.
	Emotional states: like, love, hate, dislike, envy, surprise, astonish, enjoy etc.
	Possession states: have, own, belong to, possess
	Sense perceptions: taste, smell, feel, see, hear
	Others: seem, sound, resemble, look, appear, look like etc.

b) bir kısmı *state verb* olan anlamlarının dışında da anlamlara sahiptir, ve bunlar *continuous* yapılarla kullanılıyor olabilir.

- This food **tastes** disgusting.⁵
- My mother **is tasting** your soup now, father.⁶
- It **smells** horrible. Why **are** you **smelling** it every minute?⁷
- I **think** you are a dumb.⁸
- They **are thinking** about sending a spaceship to the moon.⁹
- I **am thinking** about my future.¹⁰
- I **see** three women walking right now.¹¹
- I **am seeing** you there in 5 minutes.¹²
- You **look** very angry right now.¹³
- Yes, you **are looking** at a very-angry-man right now.¹⁴
- We **have** an apartment in Adana.¹⁵
- I **am having** a hard time with this naughty kid.¹⁶

USAGE (kullanım)

1. Halihazırdaki eylem

- The students are sitting at their desks right now.

2. Şu anda değil, ancak **şu sıralarda yapılan eylem** (süreklilik gerektirir)

- This student is taking five courses this semester.
- They are working hard to pass the exam.

3. Planlanmış gelecek (kişisel)

Gelecek zaman belirten bir zarf ile birlikte kullanılır. "**to be going to do**" kalıbıyla yakın anlamlıdır.

³ Her şeyi bilmek mümkün değildir. Burada fiile -ing eki getirilerek fiil isim yapılmış.

⁴ Çalışanları hakkında her şeyi bilen bir şirket tehlikeli olabilir. *Cümlenin aslı "A company which knows everything about its workers can be dangerous" şeklindedir. Burada çekimli bir yüklem çekimsiz hale getirilmiştir.*

⁵ Yemeğin tadı iğrenç.

⁶ Annem şu anda yaptığın çorbanın tadına bakıyor, baba.

⁷ Korkunç kokuyor. Niçin her dakika onu kokluyorsun?

⁸ Sanırım sen bir salaksın

⁹ Aya bir uzay gemisi göndermeyi düşünüyorlar.

¹⁰ Geleceğim hakkında düşünüyorum.

¹¹ Şu anda üç kadını yürürken görüyorum

¹² 5 dakika sonra orada buluşalım

¹³ Şu anda çok kızgın görünüyorsun

¹⁴ Evet şu anda çok kızgın bir adama bakıyorsun

¹⁵ Adana'da bir dairemiz var

¹⁶ Bu yaramaz çocuk beni çok uğraştırıyor

- “What are you doing next Sunday?” “I am playing tennis next Sunday.”
- I am seeing Mr. Johnson at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.¹⁷

NOT: Kontrol edemediğimiz olaylar için bu yapıyı kullanamayız. Kişisel olaylarda, önceden planlanmışlık varsa kullanabiliriz.

- It is raining tomorrow. [Yanlış]
- It is going to rain tomorrow. [Hava tahminci isek veya bir bilgiye istinaden konuşuyorsak]

4. Sıklık belirten zaman zarflarıyla(özellikle **always**) kullanıldığında **şikayet** ve **sızlanma** anlamına gelir.

- I am *always/constantly/forever* picking up your dirty socks.

Past continuous ile de bu anlamda kullanılır.

- I had a roommate last year. She *was always leaving* her dirty clothes on the floor.

5. to be+being+adj Kendisinden beklenmeyen bir davranışı kişi göstermeye başladığında kullanılır.

- Nowadays you are being very selfish.

Fakat her sıfatla kullanılmaz. Mesela

- You are being very old. [Yanlıştır, eğer mizahi bir kullanım yoksa]

Zarf İpuçları	
“şu an” veya “bu aralar” anlamındaki zarflar	Süreklilik belirten zarflar
At the moment, at the time being, at the present, currently, just, still, now, right now, nowadays, these days etc.	More and more

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Türkçe’de karşılığı olmayan bir tensir. Eski Türkçe’de ve halen bazı ağızlarda kullanılan “Annen eve gelik mi?, Yoğurdu yapıp mı? Çocuğa bakık mı?” şeklindeki kullanımlar yardımcı olabilir. İş geçmişte başlamış ve şu anda tamamlanmıştır. Aslolan işin zamanı değil, kendisidir veya gerçekleştirilip gerçekleştirilmediğidir. Yardımcı fiil özneye göre değişir.

I, You, We, They	have
He, She, It	Has

- She has gone to İzmir.
- They have gone to İzmir.

USAGE (kullanım)

1. Etkisi hala devam etmekte olan geçmiş kökenli eylem.

- We have been abroad for years. (Yıllarca yurtdışında bulunduk)
- Have you passed the exam? (Sınavı geçtin mi?)
- I have never gone to İzmir.
- I have never been to İzmir.
- She has been to İzmir. (Şimdiye kadar İzmir’de bulunmuşluğu vardır. Şu anda değil)
- She has gone to İzmir. (Şu anda İzmir’de veya İzmir yolunda.)
- We have beaten the Samsunspor. (Kutlama hala sürüyor veya yeni olay)

Karşılaştırma

- I have lost my keys. (Anahtarlar hala kayıp)
- I lost my keys. (Anahtarları bir ara kaybetmiştim.)
- Bill has won several races on this horse. (Bill hala yarışıyor.)
- Bill won several races on this horse. (Bill artık yarışmıyor, veya bu atla yarışmıyor.)

2. Yeni olay

- Have you heard the news? Someone has killed the Prime minister. (Haberı duydun mu? Biri başbakanı öldürmüş.)

3. the best/first + N + present perfect/(continuous)

Sıralama sayısı ve superlative sıfat almış isimlerin relative clause’larındaki tense *present perfect* tir.

- This is the first time (that) I have eaten such a delicious apple.
- You are the most beautiful girl (that) I’ve ever seen.
- This is the third time (that) Jim has been phoning. (Telefon o anda çalıyor)

¹⁷ Sayın Johnson’la yarın sabah saat 5’te buluşacağım/buluşacağız-görüşeceğiz.

NOT

1. Present Perfect ile sorulan soruya **Simple Past** ile **yanıt** verilebilir.

Tense geçmişe ait bir tarih veya zaman zarfıyla kullanılmaz. Ancak zaman belirtmek için *present perfect* ile sorulan bir soruya *simple past* ile cevap verilebilir.

- Have you found your keys?
- Yes, I found them yesterday morning.

2. Present Perfect ve zaman zarfı

Tense geçmişe ait tarih veya zamanla kullanılamaz. Eğer vakit verilmiş ise, hala o vaktin içinde bulunduğu anlaşılır.

- Have you read the paper this morning? (Hala sabah)
- Did you read the paper this morning? (Aynı gün ancak artık sabah değil)
- I haven't shaved today. (Henüz tıraş olmadım. Hala olabiliyim.)
- I didn't shave today. (Her zamanki tıraş vaktimi geçirdim. Bugün tıraş olmayacağım)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE İLE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN ZARFLARI

So far, up to now, until now
In/over/during the last/past few days/weeks/months etc.
Lately, recently
Before (now)
Since, for
Today, this morning/week/year etc.
Several times this week/month/year etc
Still, yet, already, just

NOT: Bu zaman zarflarının bir kısmı farklı tenseler ile de kullanılabilir.

So Far, Up To Now, Until Now

- He has mended many cars so far/up till now.

Over/In/During The Past/Last Few Years Etc

- Prices have fallen sharply over the past six months.
- I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

Today, This Morning/Week/Year Etc.

- I've written three letters this morning.
- Ron hasn't worked very hard this term.

Ever-Never¹⁸

- "Have you ever eaten caviar? (in your life)" "No, never."

Compare (simple past-present perfect)

✓ "Ever" ve "never" simple past ile geçmişteki alışkanlık için kullanılır.

- Did you ever go to the cinema? [simple past] (Hiç sinemaya gider miydiniz?)
- When he was young, he never bothered too much about his appearance. [simple past] (Gençken asla görüntüsüyle bu kadar uğraşmazdı.)

extra

1. not ever & never: hiç bir zaman, asla, hiç

Nothing ever happens here. (Burada hiçbirşey asla olmaz)
Don't you ever get tired? (Hiç yorulmaz mısın?)

¹⁸ Pek çok tense ile kullanılır. Present perfect ile kullanıldığında "şimdiye kadar hiç" anlamına gelirken, simple past ile kullanıldığında geçmişte alışkanlık için kullanılır.

I'll never ever do that again! [informal] (Bunu bir daha asla yapmayacağım)	
2. ever: herhangi bir zaman	
If you're ever in Miami, come and see us? (Eğer bir vakit Miami'ye gelirsen, gelip bizi gör)	
3. ever: her zaman	
He said he would love her for ever. She married the prince and they lived happily ever after. Paul, ever the optimist, agreed to try again.	
Lately	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Have you seen Robert lately? (<i>not</i> Did you)	
with different tense	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">She had lately returned from India. [mid position¹⁹] [past perfect]It is only lately that she has been well enough to go out. (Ancak son zamanlarda dışarı çıkabilecek kadar iyi oldu)	
Recently	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A new school has recently opened in New Road. [present perfect] [mid position]Have you used this computer recently? [present perfect]	
with different tense	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I saw Dave recently. [simple past]	
Before	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nothing like this has happened before. [before=before now] [present perfect]	
with different tense	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why didn't you ask me before? [before=before then] [simple past]	
For	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">He has been abroad for 8 years. [for+time]	
Compare:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I have studied on this major since 1997. [since +date/event]I have studied on this major for 5 years. [for+time/period itself]	
with different tense	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">He worked for this factory <u>for</u> 8 years. [simple past]	
extra	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">We must begin planning now, <u>for</u> the future may bring unexpected changes. [for=because] [başta yer almaz]²⁰	
Not: Before, for, recently sıklıkla hem present perfect hem de simple past ile kullanılırlar	
Already	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The cease-fire has <i>already</i> been violated. (Ateşkes çoktan/zaten/halihazırda ihlal edildi) [Pre. Perfect]	
with different tense	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The film had <i>already</i> begun by the time we got to the cinema. (Sinemaya gittiğimizde film çoktan/zaten başlamıştı) [Past Perfect]Shall I tell Liz the news or does she <i>already</i> know? [Present]	

¹⁹ Yardımcı fiille ana fiil arası, veya yardımcı fiil yoksa ana fiilden öncesi

²⁰ Zira anlamındadır. Sebep beyan eder ama bu anlamdaki "for", tıpkı Türkçe'deki "zira"da olduğu gibi, kendisiyle başlamaz. Ana cümleden sonra yer alan bağlı cümle başında yer alır.

Since	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has been in Çanakkale since 1996. [since + date] • I met Freddie in June and I haven't seen him since (then) [since / since then] • They <i>haven't quarreled</i> since they <i>left</i> school. [present perfect +since+ simple past] • "They've split up." "Since when?" • They were divorced three years ago, and she has since remarried. [mid position] • The original building has long since been demolished. [mid position]
with different tense	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since I've lived here, I haven't seen my neighbours. [present perfect+since+present perfect] [ender; ancak since-cümlecik ve ana cümle eylemi şu anda devam ediyorsa kullanılabilir]²¹ • Since the party <i>she had only spoken him once</i>. [past perfect +since+any date/event]²²
extra	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since when did he ever listen to me? (Ne zaman beni dinledi ki?) [kızgınlık] • We thought that, since we were in the area, we would stop by and see them. [since=because]
note	
1. Aşağıdaki durumda "since" zaman bağlacından önceki cümle present iken sonraki cümle past veya present perfect olabilir. <u>Bazıları</u> since-cümlesinin present perfect olmasını doğru kabul etmez.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is five years since I last saw Murat. [It is ... time since + simple past] • How long is it since we last went to the theatre? [It is ... time since + simple past] • It is five years <i>since I have seen</i> Murat. [It is ... time since + present perfect]
Yet	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I haven't made up my mind yet.²³ (Henüz karar vermedim). [Pre. Perfect] 2. We have yet to decide what action to take. =We haven't decided what action to take yet. [have yet to do=haven't done yet]²⁴
with different tense	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm hungry. Is dinner ready yet? (Açım, yemek henüz/hala hazır <u>değil mi</u>?) [present]
extra	
	1. Now
a) şimdi, daha, henüz Don't go yet? (Daha/şimdi gitme?) We don't need to start yet. (Şimdi/daha/henüz başlamamız gerekmiyor) b) hala, daha, henüz There is time yet. (Hala/daha/henüz vakit var) He is yet a child. (Hala/daha/henüz çocuk)	
	2. Nevertheless, But
a) eninde sonunda We'll go there yet. (Eninde sonunda oraya gideceğiz) b) ama It is strange, yet true. (Garip ama gerçek) He's overweight and bald, (and) yet somehow, he's incredibly attractive. ²⁵	

²¹ dolayısıyla since cümlecığının yüklemi live, be, stay, have gibi bulunmak, sahip olmak anlamında bir fiilse mümkün olur.

²² Past perfect tense her zaman present perfect tense'nin geçmişi olarak kullanılır.

²³ make up one's mind=decide

²⁴ do=V₁, did:V₂ ve done V₃ için kullanılmaktadır.

²⁵ Şişman ve kel, (ve) ama nasıl oluyorsa, dayanılmaz biçimde çekici.

3. More	
Yet another diet book. (Yeni bir diyet kitabı daha) Snow, snow and yet more snow (kar kar ve hala kar)	
Still	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I still haven't reached my aim. [Pre. Perfect] [before a negative auxiliary verb]²⁶ I haven't still reached my aim. [YANLIŞ]
with different tense	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> You are still talking. [present continuous] Jack lost his job a year ago and is still unemployed. [Present] Although he promised to come, I still didn't think he would. [simple past]
compare	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I wrote to him last week. He hasn't replied yet. [Hala yanıt bekliyorum] I wrote to him months ago and he still hasn't replied. [şu ana kadar cevap yazmamıştı]
extra	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Still" aynı zamanda Sessiz, sakın, kımıldamayan, durgun vs anlamında sıfattır ve zarftır.
Still water (durgun su) a still summer's day (rüzgarsız bir yaz günü) the still of the night (gecenin sessizliği) Still water runs deep. (Durgun su derin akar; yumuşak atın çiftesi pek olur) Do you sit still please? (Lütfen biraz sakince oturur musun?)	

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Geçmişte başlayıp belirli bir süre devam etmiş eylemin süreci sorulur veya belirtilirken kullanılır. Eylem devam etmektedir veya etmesi muhtemeldir.

- How long have you been learning English?
- He's been watching television **all day**.
- She has been playing volleyball **since she was eight**.

2. Geçmişte başlayıp belirli bir süre devam etmiş eylemin etki veya izleri şu anda gözükmektedir. Eylem devam etmeyebilir.

- You are out of breath. Have you been running?
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

Clues/İpuçları: How long, for, since

Present Perfect Tense how much, how many (ne kadar) veya **how many times** (kaç kez) durumlarını sormak ve söylemek için kullanılırken, **Present Perfect Continuous Tense how long** (ne zamandır) durumunu sormak ve söylemek için kullanılır.

➤ How long have you been reading that book?	➤ How many pages of that book have you read?
➤ Mary is still writing letters. She's been writing letters all day.	➤ Mary has written ten letters today.
➤ They've playing tennis since 2 o'clock	➤ They've played tennis three times this week.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Vurgu için yardımcı fiil olumlu cümlede kullanılır.

- He did break the vase.

Usage

1. Geçmişte **yaşanmış bitmiş** olaylar.

- I met him in 1996. (zaman zarfı)

²⁶ Still negatif cümlelerde yardımcı fiilden önce yer alır

- I met him when he visited the Prime Minister. (zaman zarf cümlesi)

2. Geçmiş alışkanlık (habitual)²⁷

a) used to

- He **used to** smoke 30 cigarettes a day.

Clues : In 1996, yesterday, last week/month/year etc. two days/months ago

a) sıklık zarfları ile²⁸

- He smoked 30 cigarettes **a day** until he gave up.
- They **never** visited their grandmothers.
- Did you **ever** watch TV when you had some guests?
- I **always** drank milk for my breakfast in the village.

3. Unreal Situations²⁹ ve It's time: Yapının simple past ancak anlamın şu anı (present) kastettiği kullanımlar;

a) wish clause

- It's a pity you *don't* know how to type. I wish you *knew* how to type.

b) if only= I wish

- If only *your mother were* alive now.

c) would rather, would sooner, would just as soon³⁰

- My father *is going* to sell his old car, but I'd rather *he didn't*.

d) If clause

- If *I had one million dollars* now, I would buy a new jeep.
- If *he were to invite us again*, it would be a big surprise.

e) as if, as though

- We know that he *is* guilty, but he acts as if *he were innocent*.

f) It is (high) time

- Children! It *is* 12 o'clock right now. It is (high) time *you went* to bed.

g) Would you mind if...³¹

- Would you mind if *I left the meeting early*?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Geçmişteki bir olay veya anla kıyaslandığında belirli bir suredir **devam etmekte olan** olaylar için kullanılır.

a) geçmişte o anla eş zamanlı olarak

- While I was watching TV, he was studying his lesson.
- At eight o'clock I was having breakfast.

b) geçmişte o andan önce başlamış olarak

- Just as I was getting into the house, I heard an explosion.
- When I arrived, he was reading a book.
- While/as/when I was walking in the park I saw two men fighting.

Compare: When he saw the murderer, he called the police.

When he saw the murderer, he was calling the police.

İki taraf da **simple past** ise **when** bağlaçlı taraf daha önce gerçekleşmiştir.

2. Geçmişe ait anlatı

- Tom was reading and I was watching.. Suddenly the doorbell rang. We both looked up.

3. Geçmişteki tedrici/peyderpey/zamanla değişimlerde³²

²⁷ bir modal olan **would** da geçmişte alışkanlık göstermek için kullanılır. Bkz. MODALS

²⁸ how often (ne kadar sık) sorusuna cevap olacak sıklık zarfları (ever, never, usually, always, sometimes, often, every day/week etc, once/twice/three times a day etc.)

²⁹ Şu anın **UNREAL** durumlarında (simple pastl zamanlı), tüm cinsiyetlerde **was** yerine **were** tercih edilir.

³⁰ **Would** genellikle 'd olarak kısaltılır. Aynı şekilde kısaltılan HAD yardımcı fiili ile karıştırılmamalı.

³¹ Aslında yapıcı TYPE II bir koşul cümlesi. Ancak gramerce doğru kabul edilmese de cümlelerin if-kısmı present tense olarak da kullanılmakta. "Would you mind if I leave the meeting early?"

³² Tedricilik veya zamanla değişim tüm **continuous** yapıların genel hususiyetidir.

- It was getting darker.
- The wind was rising.
- More and more men were coming.

4. kibar isteklerde. Burada anlam şimdiki zamandır. (I was thinking/wondering...)

- I was wondering if you could give me a lift. (Rica etsem beni arabanızla bir yere bırakabilir misiniz?)

PAST PERFECT TENSE

1. Geçmişteki bir olay veya andan **daha önce gerçekleşmiş** veya o anda **bitmiş** olaylar için kullanılır. Yalnız başına kullanılmaz. Ya Past bir cümleyle bağlıdır veya zaten past olan bağlamda bir geriye dönüş yaşanmıştır.

- By the time I returned home he had already left.
- When/After he (had) completed his project, he took his annual leave.
- Before the police arrived, the thieves had already gone away.
- She had been married for 7 years when her son was born
- I came to the city when I was young. I hadn't had any business experience but I became rich in 5 years.

Not:

no sooner ... than

no sooner + past perfect + than +simple past

- She had no sooner finished cooking than her friend came in. [normal:regular]
- No sooner had she finished cooking than her friend came in. [devrik: inverted]

hardly/scarcely ... when/before

no sooner + past perfect + when/before +simple past

- Jim had hardly/scarcely reached London when he was called back. [normal:regular]
- *Hardly* had Jim reached London *when* he was called back. [devrik: inverted]
- *Hardly* had a moment passed *before* the door creaked open.

2. Geçmişte **UNREAL durumlar**: Yapının past perfect ancak anlamın past'ı kastettiği kullanımlar

a) **wish clause**

- It's a pity you *were* absent from the meeting yesterday. I wish you *had been present*.

b) **if only= I wish**

- If only *he had studied his lessons instead of wasting of time*.

c) **would rather, would sooner, would just as soon**³³

- My friend *took* me to the student opera. I'd rather *he had taken me to the theater instead*.

d) **If clause**

- If *he had studied hard last year*, he could have passed all his exams.

e) **as if, as though**

- She acts as if *nothing had happened yesterday*.³⁴

3. **Reported speech durumunda hem pastın hem de present perfectin geçmişisi olarak kullanılır.**

- "I have read five books so far." "She said she had read five books until that time."
- "I read five books in 2002." "She said she had read five books in 2002."

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE³⁵

Usage

1. Geçmişteki bir olay veya andan **daha önce** süreklilik gösterip olay anında bitmiş ancak izlerin belirli olduğu olaylar için kullanılır. Yalnız başına kullanılmaz. Ya **Past** bir cümle veya **past** bir bağlam söz konusudur.

- When he first met me, I had been working as a teacher (for five years).
- It had been snowing since Wednesday, so we couldn't go out.

³³ Would genellikle 'd olarak kısaltılır. Had yardımcı fiili ile karıştırılmamalı.

³⁴ Görüldüğü gibi bir anda **present tense** ile **past perfect** yan yana gelmiş oldular.

³⁵ **Present perfect continuous**'un geçmişte gerçekleşmesi durumunda kullanılır.

- Burt was so angry. He had been looking for you everyday for a week.
2. past perfect continuous, present perfect continuous tense'in past şeklidir.
- Her eyes are red because she has been crying.
 - Her eyes were red because she had been crying.

compare

When we met Simon and Pat, they had been riding. (=we met after they had finished)

When we met Simon and Pat, they were riding. (=we met while they were riding)

When I got home, water had been leaking through the roof. (it was no longer leaking when I got there)

When I got home, water was leaking through the roof. (=it was leaking when I got there)-

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

I ve we için shall ve shan't kullanılabilir. Ancak artık çok nadiren karşımıza çıkmaktadır.³⁶

- When I retire, I shall/will have more time for painting.³⁷
- The stronger we are, the more we shall/will be able to help others.³⁸

1. Anlık kararlarda (decision at the time of speaking)

- I'm afraid we are lost. I'll stop and ask the way.³⁹
- "Is that the phone?" "Don't worry. I'll get it."⁴⁰
- It's late. I think I'll go to bed now.⁴¹

2. Geleceğe yönelik tahmin, varsayım ve şüphe için (prediction)⁴²

- I imagine the stadium will be full for the match on Saturday.⁴³
- Why not come over at the weekend? The children will enjoy seeing you again.⁴⁴
- Next year, no doubt, more people will enter the competition as the prize money increases.⁴⁵
- I'm afraid they won't be able to complete the marathon.⁴⁶
- Probably/possibly/perhaps the company will need new employees.⁴⁷

3. Sözlerde (promise)

- "I'll be back soon," she promised.⁴⁸
- I guarantee that you'll enjoy the party.⁴⁹

4. gönüllülük (willingness)⁵⁰

- I'll check this letter for you, if you want.⁵¹
- Sam won't go to the dentist. He simply refuses to make an appointment.⁵²

Clues: Soon, before long, shortly Next week/month/year etc. Tomorrow

- John is out, but he'll be back soon. (John dışarıda ama az sonra geri gelecek)
 - Could you wait for a while? I'll be with you shortly. (Biraz bekleyebilir misiniz? Az sonra sizinle ilgileneceğim)
 - It seems to me that there will be serious conflict before long. (Bana öyle geliyor ki çok geçmeden/kısa zaman içinde ciddi bir çatışma olacak)
 - He will go to Poland next week. (Gelecek hafta Polonya'ya gideceğiz)
- Not: Adverbial Clauses of Time ve Conditional Clause'larda will kullanılmaz.**

³⁶ **Shall** aynı zamanda **izin** ve **teklif** için kullanılan bir **modal'dır** ve bu işleviyle hala yaygın olarak kullanılır.

³⁷ *Emekli olduğumda, resim yapmak için daha çok vaktim olacak.*

³⁸ *Ne kadar güçlü olursak, o kadar diğer insanlara yardımcı olabiliriz.*

³⁹ *Korkarım kaybolduk. Durup yolu soracağım.*

⁴⁰ *"Çalan telefon mu?" "sorun değil, ben bakarım" [Burada gönüllülük de var]*

⁴¹ *Geç oldu. Sanırım yatmaya gideceğim.*

⁴² **I hope, I imagine, I think, I suppose** sık sık bu şekilde kullanılır.

⁴³ *Sanırım stadyum Cumartesi günü maçta full olacak.*

⁴⁴ *Hafta sonu gelsene. Çocuklar seni yeniden görmekten mutlu olacaklardır.*

⁴⁵ *Gelecek yıl, hiç şüphesiz, para ödülü arttığı için daha fazla insan yarışmaya katılacak.*

⁴⁶ *Korkarım maratona bitiremeyecekler.*

⁴⁷ *Galiba şirketin yeni işçilere ihtiyacı olacak.*

⁴⁸ *"Geri geleceğim" diye söz verdi.*

⁴⁹ *Sana garanti veririm ki partiden hoşlanacaksın.*

⁵⁰ **Bu daha çok modal olan will'dir.** Örnek anlık karar olarak da yorumlanabilir.

⁵¹ *İstiyorsan senin için mektubu kontrol ederim.*

⁵² *Sam dişçiye gitmeyecek/gitmeye gönüllü değil. Randevu almayı reddediyor.*

a) Adverbial Clauses of Time

- After you **go** another 50 meters, you'll see a path to your left.⁵³
- When you **see** Dennis, tell him he still owes me some money.^{54 55}
- Wait here until I **call** you.⁵⁶

b) Conditional Clauses (if, unless, in case, provided)

- Let me know if he says anything interesting.⁵⁷
- Provided the right software is available, I should be able to solve the problem.⁵⁸
- I'll bring a compass in case we get lost.⁵⁹

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Gelecekte belirli bir anda **bir müddet boyunca** olacak olay için.

- Next Friday, the President will be celebrating ten years in power.⁶⁰
- The plane will be traveling at twice the speed of sound when it passes overhead.⁶¹
- I will be saying more about that topic in my next lecture.⁶²

2. Gelecekteki olay **önceden alınmış bir karar veya düzenlemenin bir sonucu olarak vuku bulacağında (previous decision or arrangement)**

- She will be performing every day until the end of the month.⁶³ (part of a schedule)
- I'll be seeing Tony on Tuesday. That's when we usually meet.⁶⁴

Compare: Present Continuous [For Future] and Future Continuous

a) Genel olarak ikisi de düzenlenmiş veya kararlaştırılmış gelecekteki işler için kullanılır.

- We will be/are leaving for Istanbul at 7.00 in the evening.
- Professor will be/is giving the first presentation at the conference.

b) Şaşırtıcı ve beklenmedik olaylarda Present Continuous tercih edilir..

- Have you heard the news? Dr Radford is leaving. (rather than ... will be leaving)

Clues: This time tomorrow/next week etc.

- This time tomorrow, I'll be driving to Bodrum.

Compare: Future continuous and will

Ann will help us organize the party. (=She is willing to help)	Ann will be helping us to organize the party. (a previous arrangement)
Will you come to the concert? (an invitation)	Will you be coming to the concert? (asking about a possible previous arrangement)
We'll join you in half an hour. (=I have just decided)	We'll be joining you in half an hour. (a previous arrangement)

Simple Future: decisions, willingness to do things, inviting, promising

Future Continuous: events/actions previously arranged

⁵³ Bir elli metre daha gittikten sonra, sola dönen bir patika göreceksin.

⁵⁴ Emir cümleleri bir işin yapılma(ma)sını istediğinden gelecek zamandaki bir şeyi talep eder.

⁵⁵ Dennis'i gördüğünde bana hala biraz borcu olduğunu söyle.

⁵⁶ Seni çağıruncaya/arayuncaya kadar burada bekle.

⁵⁷ İlginç bir şey söylerse haberim olsun/bana bildir.

⁵⁸ Doğru yazılım sağlandığı takdirde problemi çözebilirim.

⁵⁹ Kaybolma ihtimaline karşın bir pusula getireceğim.

⁶⁰ Gelecek Cuma başkan iktidarının onuncu yılını kutluyor olacak.

⁶¹ Uçak üstümüzden geçerken ses hızının iki katında gidiyor olacak.

⁶² Gelecek dersimde bu konu hakkında daha fazla şey söylüyor olacağım/söyleyeceğim.

⁶³ Ay sonuna kadar her gün gösteri yapıyor olacak/yapacak.

⁶⁴ Salı günü Tony'yi görüyor olacağım/Tony'deyim. Bu genel görüşme vaktimiz..

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

1. Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda bitmiş olaylar için kullanılır.

- Let's hope the volcanic eruption will have finished *before we arrive on the island*.⁶⁵
- Although people are now angry about what he did, I'm sure this behavior will *soon* have been forgotten.
 - By the time* you get home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.⁶⁶
 - In fifty years' time*, the population of Turkey will have risen to 100 million.⁶⁷

2. Bu tense 'by now' ile yüksek olasılıklı tahmin için kullanılır.

- He will have arrived home **by now**. (*Şu an itibarıyla eve varmıştır*)

NOT: Bir gelecek zaman zikredilir.

Clues: When/before /at the time...Soon By the time In (a week's etc) time

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda bir müddet devam edip bitmiş olaylar için

- On Saturday, we will have been living in this house for a year.
- Next year I will have been working in the company for 30 years.

Not: Gelecekte bir zaman ve bir periyot zikredilir.

Not: "State verbs" continuous olmaz.

- Next month I will have known Derek for 20 years. (not...will have been knowing..)

GOING TO DO

Form: to be going to do

Usage

1. Düzenlenmiş veya niyetlenilmiş(intended or arranged) gelecek olaylar içindir. Bu yönüyle **Future Continuous** ve gelecek için kullanılan **Present Continuous** ile benzer.

- She's going to make/making a speech at the conference next week.
- I'm tired. I'm not going to work/working any more tonight.

2. Geleceğe yönelik delilli tahminlerde. Present continuous bu amaçla kullanılmaz. Will tercih edilmese de kullanılır, özellikle FORMAL ifadelerde.

- Look at the sky. I think it's going to / will rain soon.⁶⁸
- Scientists say that the satellite is going to / will fall to Earth some time this afternoon.

Compare

a. Present Continuous kesin düzenlemelerde (definite arrangement), **Going To** ise niyetlerde (intention) tercih edilir.

- I'm still not feeling very well, so I think I'm going to see the doctor some time this week. (rather than...I think I'm seeing the doctor...)
- We're having a party on Sunday, 12th November. Can you come? (rather than...We're going to have...)

b. going to + go birleşmesinden sakınılır.

- I'm going to town on Saturday. (rather than...I'm going to go to...)

c. going to + be kullanılır, **to be being** farklı anlamdadır.

- John is going to be a shepherd in the school play next week. (*not* John is being a shepherd...)
- You are being very selfish. (You are behaving selfishly)

⁶⁵ Umalım da biz adaya varmadan önce volkanik patlama bitmiş olsun.

⁶⁶ Past perfect (continuous) + by the time + simple past

future perfect (continuous) + by the time + present (perfect)

⁶⁷ 50 yıl içerisinde, Türkiye'nin nüfusu 100 milyona çıkmış olacak.

⁶⁸ veya... it will rain soon.

3. **was/were going to** geçmişte niyetlenilmiş/düzenlenmiş ancak –çoğunlukla- gerçekleşmemiş eylemler için kullanılır.

- I had bought a new camera. I was going to take pictures during our trip.

BE TO DO (I am to do)

FORM

1. negatiflede **not to**'dan önce gelir.

- You are not to leave.
- ~~You are to not leave~~ (YANLIŞ)

USAGE

1. Resmi düzenlemeler, komutlar, talimatlar için kullanılır. **will**, **must** veya **should** gibi anlamlar verir.
- Children are not to be left unsupervised in the museum.⁶⁹ (**must**) [order/instruction]
 - The medicine is to be taken after meals.⁷⁰ (**should**) [instruction]
 - The European Parliament is to introduce a new law on safety at work.⁷¹ (**will**) [official arrangement]

NOT: Bu yapıyı sadece insanlarca kontrol edilebilecek şeyler için kullanabiliriz.

- We don't know where the meteorite is going to land. (not...the meteorite is to land)

2. Koşullu cümlelerin **if-cümlecikinde** kullanılır ve “if cümlecikindeki koşul sağlanmak isteniyorsa ana-cümledeki eylem yapılmalıdır,” şeklinde anlam verir. Normal koşullu cümlelerde if-cümlecikçi gerçekleştiğinde ana-cümledeki eylem oluşur şeklinde anlam vardır.

- The law needs to be revised if justice is to be done. (*Eğer adaletin gerçekleşmesi gerekiyorsa, yasa gözden geçirilmeli*)⁷²

Compare

- Jones needs to improve his technique if he is to win gold at the next Olympics.⁷³
- Jones will retire from athletics if he wins gold at the next Olympics.⁷⁴

THE FUTURE SEEN FROM THE PAST (Geçmişten Gözüken Gelecek)

The future from now...	The future from the past...
The new computer will arrive next week.	Our computer was broken and we hoped the new one would arrive soon. ⁷⁵
I am going to grow tomatoes and carrots this summer.	During the winter I decide that I was going to grow tomatoes and carrots when the summer came. ⁷⁶
I 'm collecting my mother from the station this afternoon.	I left the meeting early because I was collecting my mother at 3.30. ⁷⁷
As it's raining, I think I 'll be going home by taxi.	Jane she said that she would be going home by taxi because of rain. ⁷⁸
The exam will have finished by 3 o'clock, so I'll see you then.	The exam was so easy that most people would have finished after 30 minutes. ⁷⁹
The Prime Minister has announced that	I was on holiday in Greece when I heard there was to

⁶⁹ Çocuklar müzede başlarında birisi olmaksızın bırakılmamalı.

⁷⁰ Bu ilaç yemeklerden sonra alınmalı.

⁷¹ Avrupa Parlamentosu iş güvenliği ile ilgili yeni bir yasa çıkaracak.

⁷² Yada şu çeviriler teklif edilebilir: “Eğer adalet sağlanacaksa, yasa gözden geçirilmelidir.” “Eğer adaletin sağlanması isteniyorsa, yasa gözden geçirilmelidir.” “Eğer adalet sağlanmalı ise yasa gözden geçirilmeli)

⁷³ *Eğer gelecek olimpiyatlarda altın madalya kazanmak istiyorsa Jones tekniğini geliştirmelidir.*

⁷⁴ *Gelecek olimpiyatlarda altın madalya kazanırsa Jones atletizmden emekli olacak.*

⁷⁵ Bilgisayarımız bozulmuştu ve kısa zaman içerisinde yenisinin geleceğini umuyorduk.

⁷⁶ Yaz geldiğinde domates ve havuç yetiştireceğime kışın karar vermiştim.

⁷⁷ Annemi 3.30'da karşılayacak olduğumdan toplantıyı erken terk ettim.

⁷⁸ Jane kendisi yağmur yağdığından eve taksiyle gideceğini söyledi.

⁷⁹ İmtihan o kadar kolaydı ki insanların çoğu yarım saat sonra bitirmiş olacaktı.

there is to be an election on may 1 st .	be an election back home. ⁸⁰
The workers are to be transferred to a new factory on the outskirts of town.	She was given a tour of the factory where she was later to be transferred. ⁸¹
The performance is about to ⁸² begin. Please take your seats, ladies and gentlemen.	The performance was about to begin when someone started screaming. ⁸³

Compare : Was/were to do ST vs was/were to have done ST

Was/were to do ST gerçekleşmiş olaylar için kullanılırken, was/were to have done ST düzenlenmiş veya planlanmış ancak gerçekleşmemiş olaylar için kullanılır.

- At the time she was probably the best actor in the theater company, but in fact some of her colleagues **were to become** much better known.⁸⁴
- He **was to find out** years later that the car he had bought was stolen.⁸⁵
- I **was to have helped** with the performance, but I got flu the day before.⁸⁶
- There **was to have been** a ban on smoking in restaurants, but restaurant owners have forced the council to reconsider.⁸⁷

Eş zamanlı	Daha önce
do	have done
to do	to have done
doing	having done

MODALS

Modallar yüklem **havasını**, **modunu** belirtmek için kullanılan kiplerdir. **Yüklemleri** her zaman **V₁** durumundadır. Zaman zaman **continuous** olurlar.

Modals : Can, Could, May, Might, Should, Ought to, Must, Would, Will, Shall

Semi-modals : Dare, Need, Have to, Used to

Others : had better, be supposed to, be used to, be accustomed to etc.

CAN	
ABILITY ⁸⁸ (Yeterlilik) (present)	She can design well.
IMPOSSIBILITY ⁸⁹ (İmkansızlık)	That cannot be Tom - He is in New York now.
POSSIBILITY ⁹⁰ (Olasılık) (present)	Smoking can cause cancer. Perhaps we can meet next week.
⁹¹ REQUEST (rica, istek) [Can I...] OFFER (öneri) [Can I...] PERMISSION (İzin isteme / verme)	Can I have some cake please? Can I help you with those bags? “ Can I leave the class early?” “Yes, sure”

⁸⁰ Arkada anavatanında seçim olacağını duyduğumda Yunanistan’da tatildegdim.

⁸¹ Daha sonra transfer edileceğı fabrikayı dolaştırılıyordu.

⁸² **to be about to:** e üzere olmak [**I am about to finish:** Bitirmek üzereyim.]

⁸³ Birisi çığlık atmaya başladığında gösteri başlamak üzereydi.

⁸⁴ Zamanında tiyatro firmasının muhtemelen en iyi oyuncusuydu ancak işin gerçeğı meslektaşları (ileride) daha meşhur olacaktı.

⁸⁵ Satın aldığı arabanın çalıntı olduğunu yıllar sonra öğrenecekti.

⁸⁶ Bana gösteride yardım edilecekti ama bir gün önce gribe yakalandım.

⁸⁷ Lokantalarda bir sigara içme yasağı olacaktı ama lokanta sahipleri konseye konuyu yeniden gözden geçirme hususunda baskı yaptı.

⁸⁸ Yeterlilik (**ability**) anlamındaki CAN modalının geçmişı COULD veya WAS/WERE ABLE TO ile, geleceğı ise WILL BE ABLE TO ile yapılır:

She **could** design well last year. (PAST) ~~She can have designed well~~ (Yanlış)

When the new road is built, I’ll **be able to** drive to work in under half an hour.

Could ile **was/were able to** arasındaki fark için bkz. COULD

⁸⁹ İmkansızlık (**impossibility**) anlamındaki CANNOT modalının geçmişı CANNOT HAVE V₃ modalıdır.

⁹⁰ Sadece **present** zamanlı, gelecek zamanda **MAY/MIGHT/COULD** kullanılır, ihtimalden ziyade imkan belirtir.

⁹¹ Bu tür kullanımlarda **MAY I** tercih edilmeli. **CAN** modalının bu tarz kullanımları bazılarınca yanlış kabul edilir.

ORDER (kızarak birşey yapmasını isteme) ⁹²	If you carry on being horrible to your sister, Sophie, you can just go to bed! (<i>Kızkardeşine kötü davranmaya devam edeceksen, doğru yatağa-gidebilirsin-</i>)
SUGGESTION (tavsiye)	You can try another store, if you want.
DISBELIEF (İnanamama) [can't]	You cannot mean that. You must be kidding. (<i>Bunu kastediyor olamazsın. Şaka yapıyor olmalısın</i>)
INAPPROPRIACY/INACCURACY (Uygunsuzluk) [can't]	You can't wear that dress. It is indecent. (<i>Bu elbiseyi giyemezsin. Uygun/saygın değil.</i>) You cannot really call this small knife a gun. (<i>Bu küçük bıçağa bir silah diyemezsin/demen uygun değil.</i>)

CAN'T HAVE V₃⁹³

IMPOSSIBILITY (İmkansızlık) (Past)	That cannot have been Tom because we knew he had gone to New York. (PAST) (<i>Bunu yapmış olan Tom olamazdı, çünkü biliyorduk ki Tom New York'a gitmişti.</i>)
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NOT: Yeterlilik (**ability**) belirten **CAN** modalının kullanılmadığı yerlerde **to be able to** kullanılabilir.

- To be able to sing well was not sufficient enough to make her famous singer. [**to infinitive**]
- Will she be able to cope with the work? [**future tense**]
- He's never been able to admit his mistakes. [**present perfect tense**]
- I'm sorry that I wasn't able to phone you yesterday. [**past tense**]
- It's so wonderful being able to see the sea from my window. [**gerund**]
- Can't be doing with ST/ SB :** Katlanamamak
- I cannot be doing with people who complain all time. (*Sürekli şikayet eden insanlarla yapamam/insanlara katlanamam*)

COULD

ABILITY (Yeterlilik) (Past)	She could play the guitar well when she was 7.
POSSIBILITY ⁹⁴ (olasılık) (Present)	could get married by next year. (<i>Gelecek yıl evlenebiliriz</i>)
REQUEST (Kibar rica) [Could you...]	Could you lend me £5?
PERMISSION (izin) [Could I...]	" Could I use your phone?" "Yes you could." You said we could watch television when we've finished our homework.
SUGGESTION (öneri)	We could have dinner, if you like. (<i>Eğer istersen akşam yemek yiyebiliriz.</i>)
NECESSITY ⁹⁵ (gerekliklik)	Well, you could try to look a little more enthusiastic! (<i>Pekala, biraz daha istekli görünmeye çalışabilirsin</i>)

COULD HAVE V₃

IM/POSSIBILITY (olasılık) (Past)	You couldn't have left your bag on the bus, could you? (<i>Çantanı otobüste unutmuş olamazsın, değil mi?</i>) They told me that they had not received the letter yet. I could have sent the letter to a wrong address.
POSSIBILITY (olasılık) (Future) ⁹⁶	By this time next week, I could have left for Washington. (<i>Gelecek hafta bu vakit itibariyle Washington'a doğru yola çıkmış olabilirim</i>)

⁹² İnfomal ve sadece kızgınlık durumunda kullanılır. Bir cezalandırma amacı taşır.

⁹³ **Can have V₃** diye bir modal yoktur.

⁹⁴ Olasılık anlamındaki **COULD** modalının geçmişi **COULD HAVE V₃** modalıdır

⁹⁵ Genellikle öfke ile yanlış olduğu düşünülen davranışa karşı söylenir. Geçmiş **COULD HAVE V₃** ile yapılır. **MIGHT** da aynı anlamda, aynı şekilde kullanılır.

⁹⁶ **MAY/MIGHT/COULD HAVE V₃** bir gelecek zaman zarfıyla gelecekte ihtimal için kullanılabilir.

POSSIBILITY which didn't happen⁹⁷ (Gerçekleşmemiş olasılık) (Past)	We could/might have gone to Spain last year, but we went to Alanya instead. (<i>Geçen yıl İspanya'ya gidebilirdik ama yerine Alanya'ya gittik.</i>)
NECESSITY⁹⁸ (gereklilik)	I waited ages for you - you could've said that you weren't coming! (<i>Ağaç oldum – gelmeyeceğini söyleyebilirdin</i>)

COULD and WAS ABLE TO (=MANAGED TO)

Olumsuz cümlelerde aralarında fark olmasa da, olumlu cümlelerde BE ABLE TO ve/veya MANAGED TO ile COULD arasında kullanımlarında tercih edilme yerleri açısından farklar vardır:

a) Şu yüklemlerle hemen her zaman **COULD**: **see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand**

- We had a lovely room in the hotel. We **could see** the lake.
- b) Geçmişteki genel yetenek veya izin durumunda COULD (general ability or permission in the past):
- My grandfather **could speak** five languages. (general ability)
- We were totally free. We **could** do what we wanted. (general permission)
- c) Özel durumlarda (special situation), cümle pozitif ise WAS ABLE TO veya MANAGED TO:
- The fire spread through the building very quickly, but fortunately everybody **was able to / managed to** escape. (not **could**)
- The fire spread through the building very quickly, unfortunately many people **couldn't / was not able to** escape. (in negative sentences both are possible)

COULD DO WITH ST= need ST

- Your hair **could do with** a wash. (present) (*Saçlarının yıkanmaya ihtiyacı var*)
- Your hair **could have done with** a wash yesterday. (past) (*Saçlarının yıkanmaya ihtiyacı vardı*)
-

MAY/MIGHT⁹⁹

POSSIBILITY¹⁰⁰ (Olasılık) (present OR future)	I'll write the date of the meeting in my diary, otherwise I may/might forget.
¹⁰¹REQUEST (rica) (present) [May I]	May/might I use your phone?
OFFER (Teklif)	May/Might I drive you home? (<i>Sizi eve bırakabilir miyim?</i>)
PERMISSION (İzin isteme-verme)	May/Might I come in?" "You may come in if you want."
SUGGESTION (Öneri, tavsiye)	I thought we might/may go to the zoo on Saturday. (<i>Düşündüm de Cumartesi'leri hayvanat bahçesine gidebiliriz</i>)

MAY/MIGHT HAVE V₃

POSSIBILITY (Olasılık) (PAST)	She did not come to work yesterday. She may/might have been ill. (<i>Dün işe gelmedi. Herhalde hastaydı.</i>)
POSSIBILITY¹⁰² (Olasılık) (FUTURE)	By next Friday I may/might/could have completed the report. (<i>Gelecek cumaya kadar raporumu tamamlayabilirim</i>)
POSSIBILITY which didn't happen (Gerçekleşmemiş olasılık) (PAST)	The plan might/could easily have gone wrong, but in fact it was a great success.

NOT:

1. **May/Might I** yaygın bir kullanımken, **May/Might you** şeklinde bir kullanım yoktur.

2. **MAY / MIGHT (JUST) AS WELL** madem öyle, yapmaktan bir kaybımız olmaz, yapalım bari anlamında kullanılır.

- We have missed the bus. The next one comes next hour. We **may as well** walk.
- If no one else wants this book we **might as well** give it to him.

⁹⁷ Aslında TYPE III durumundaki IF CLAUSE yapısının if kısmı söylenmemiş şeklindedir.

⁹⁸ **MIGHT/COULD HAVE V₃**

⁹⁹ **MIGHT** ile **MAY** modalları birbirleri yerine kullanılabilirler. Reported Speech'lerde **MIGHT** modalı **MAY** yerine kullanılır: He said he **might** come tomorrow.

¹⁰⁰ **MIGHT** modalının ihtimali **MAY** ile kıyaslandığında daha düşüktür. **COULD** daha ziyade bir belirsizlik belirtir. İhtimal sorgulaması yapılan sorularda seçeneklerde hem **CAN** hem de **MAY** vs. varsa, **CAN** tercih edilmemelidir.

¹⁰¹ Bu tür kullanımlarda **MIGHT** I oldukça resmidir (formal) .

¹⁰² **MAY/MIGHT/COULD HAVE V₃** bir gelecek zaman zarfıyla gelecekte ihtimal için kullanılabilir.

3. may/might be V_{ing}

a) şu andaki ihtimal

- Don't phone him right now. Their new-born **baby may/might be sleeping**.

b) gelecek için olası plan¹⁰³

- I **may/might be going** to Ireland in July.

4. May SB/ST do ST temenni, dua olarak kullanılır, devrik yapıdadır.

- May God help you! (*Tanrı sana yardım etsin*)
- May she rest in peace! (*Huzur içinde yatsın*)

5. Be that as it may = nevertheless, however

- I know that he was tried hard; be that as it may, his work is just not good enough. (*Biliyorum çok çabaladı ama basitçe söylemek gerekirse yaptığı iş yeterince iyi değil.*)

MUST

NECESSITY (Zorunluluk-Gereklik) (PRESENT) ¹⁰⁴	You must be here by 10 o'clock. (=It's necessary that you be here by 10 o'clock.) I must wash the car tomorrow. You must wear these socks.
PROHIBITION (Yasaklama) ¹⁰⁵	You must not wear these socks. You must not smoke in the classroom. It's strictly forbidden.
CONCLUSION (Sonuç çıkarma)	After that long walking you must be tired now. ¹⁰⁶
SUGGESTION (Tavsiye)	He's very smart. You must meet him.
FRUSTRATION, ANNOYANCE (Öfke, kızgınlık)	Must the media exaggerate so much? (<i>Medya bu kadar abartmak zorunda mı?</i>)

MUST HAVE V₃

CONCLUSION (Sonuç çıkarma)	John looks very tired this morning. He must not have slept last night. (<i>John yorgun görünüyor. Dün gece uyumamış olmalı.</i>) She got here very quickly. She must have walked very fast.
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HAVE (GOT) TO¹⁰⁷

NECESSITY (Zorunluluk-Gereklik) (PRESENT) ¹⁰⁸	What time have you got to be there? Do we have to finish this today? [present] We'll have to start keeping detailed records. [future] Jackie's ill so they've had to change their plans. [p. perf.]
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Comparison: MUST vs. HAVE TO

MUST daha çok bireysel zorunluluklar ile ilgilenmekteyken **HAVE TO** Dışarıdan gelen, resmi, kurumsal zorunluluk ile ilgilenir. Ancak **HAVE TO'nun** her iki anlam için de kullanılması gittikçe yerleşmekte ve özellikle Amerikan İngilizcesinde **MUST** deyince akla ilk olarak sonuç çıkarma (conclusion) gelmektedir.

- Nurses **have to** wear a uniform. [hastane düzeni]
- Nurses **must** wear the same uniform. [birden fazla üniformalarının olması kafa karıştırıyor]
- I **have to** collect the children from school at 3 o'clock. [okulun dağılma vakti saat 3]
- I **must** collect the children. [Eşimin işi vardı, dolayısıyla ben almalıyım]

NOTLAR:

¹⁰³ Bu yapı **continuous** yapılmaksızın da hemen hemen aynı anlamda kullanılır.

¹⁰⁴ Zorunluluk belirten **MUST** modalının geçmişi **MUST HAVE V₃** ile değil, **HAD TO** ile yapılır:

"Bill is not here. He **had to** leave early."

Zıttı ise **DON'T HAVE TO** veya **DON'T NEED TO=NEEDN'T** ile yapılır. **MUST NOT** yasaklama belirtir.

"You **don't have to** wear these socks" veya "You **don't need to/needn't** wear these socks."

¹⁰⁵ Zıttı için özellikle **CAN** kullanılır.

"You **can/may/might/could** smoke in the classroom. I allow you to do."

¹⁰⁶ Zıttı için **CANNOT** kullanılır.

"After that short tour you **can't** be so tired."

¹⁰⁷ Günlük kullanımda **GOTTA** hızla yerleşmekte. Ancak şimdilik "NOT STANDARD" kapsamında.

"I **gotta** go now.= I have (got) to go now."

¹⁰⁸ **HAVE (GOT) TO** present tense için kullanılır. Başka bir zaman için tense göre çekimi yapılır.

must [informal] zorunluluk anlamında bir isim

- If you live in the country a car is a must. (*Şehirde yaşıyorsan araba bir zorunluluk*)
- a must-do/-have/-see, etc.** [informal] olmazsa olmaz anlamında
- The cashmere scarf is this season's must-have. (*Kaşmir eşarp bu mevsimin olmazsa olmazı*)
- It's a moderately entertaining film but it's certainly not a must-see. (*Orta seviyede eğlenceli bir film fakat kesinlikle bir "illaki seyredilmeli" değil.*)

SHOULD¹⁰⁹/OUGHT TO

DUTY, RESPONSIBILITY (görev, sorumluluk)	"Should I apologize to him?" "Yes, I think you should." You should be ashamed of yourselves.
NECESSITY (gerekliklik)	There should/ought to be an investigation into the cause of the disaster. This computer isn't working as it should/ought to
SUGGESTION	You should / ought to give him a chance.
PROBABILITY	I enjoyed the first novel, so the new one should / ought to be good.
UNHAPPENED EXPECTATION : (PRESENT) gerçekleşmemiş beklenti. [should be V _{ing}]	She should be preparing the breakfast now. But she is sleeping instead. (<i>Şu anda kahvaltı hazırlıyor olmalıydı ama onun yerine uyuyor.</i>)
OFFER, ASKING APPROVAL (teklifte bulunma, onay isteme) [Should we or I]	It's rather cold in here. Should/Shall I (= Do you want me to) turn the heating on? Shall/should I put these books over there?
<i>If, in case, for fear that</i> veya <i>lest</i> cümlelerinde LESS POSSIBILITY (düşük ihtimal)	If you should change your mind, let me know. (<i>Fikrini değiştiren haberim olsun</i>) Should anyone call, please tell them I'm busy. (<i>Birileri ararsa, lütfen meşgul olduğumu söyleyin</i>) ¹¹⁰ In case you should need my help, here is my number. (<i>İşte numaram, olur ya yardımına ihtiyacın olur.</i>) She gripped her son's arm lest he should be trampled by the mob. (<i>Kalabalıkta çiğnenmesin diye oğlunun kolunu sıkıca tuttu.</i>)
SURPRISE (şaşıрма)	I was just getting off the bus when who should I see but my old school friend Pat! (<i>Tam otobüsten iniyordum ki kimi göreyim, eski okul arkadaşım Pat</i>)

SHOULD HAVE V₃

NECESSITY (gerçekleşmemiş gerekliklik-sorumluluk-yükümlülük) (PAST)	I had a test this morning. I did not do well. I should have studied last night. (<i>Dün gece çalışmam gerekirdi.</i>) My back hurts. I should not have carried that heavy box. (<i>Sırtım ağrıyor. O ağır kutuyu taşımam gerekirdi.</i>)
EXPECTATION (beklenti) ¹¹¹ (FUTURE)	The builders should/ought to have finished by the end of the week. (<i>İnşaatçılar hafta sonu itibarıyla işlerini bitirmiş olurlar / diye bekliyorum</i>)
SURPRISE (şaşıрма)	You should have seen her face when she found out we were kidding. (<i>Şaka yaptığımızı farkettiğinde yüzünün halini görmeliydin.</i>)

EXTRAS

a) **British English**'te **I** ve **WE**'den sonra **would** yerine [FORMAL and RARE]

- I **should like** a whisky before I go to bed. (=I **would like** a whisky...)

¹⁰⁹ Ayrıca bkz. **SUBJUNCTIVE in THAT CLAUSE**

¹¹⁰ **SHOULD** ile başlayan cümle bir soru cümlesi değilse, TYPE I formatında bir **if-clause**'dur. Bkz **CONDITIONALS** veya **INVERSION** (devrik yapılar.)

¹¹¹ Beklenti anlamı vermesi için geleceği gösterir bir zarfla birlikte kullanılmalı. Eş anlamlısı **BE SUPPOSED TO**

b) That clause'dan önce, tavsiye, aciliyet veya önem belirten bir yüklem, bir isim veya bir sıfat varsa that clause'un yüklemi her koşulda "bare infinitive" olur veya önüne **SHOULD** gelir. Bkz. SUBJUNCTIVE

- She **recommended** that Mr. Smith (**should**) take some time off.
- In **order that** training (**should**) be effective it must be planned systematically.
- c) **OUGHT TO** bitişiktir. Geçmiş **OUGHT TO HAVE V₃** şeklinde yapılır. NOT ought ile to arasındadır.
 - Such things **ought not to** be allowed. [**ought not to**]
 - He **oughtn't to have been** driving so far. [**ought not to have V₃**]
- d) **HAD BETTER + V₁** Tavsiye belirten **should** gibidir. Ancak daha informal bir kullanıma sahiptir.
 - You **had better** wear this suit. (Bu takım giysen daha iyi olur.)
 - You **had better** not drink any more. You will drive. (İçmesen daha iyi olur; araba kullanacaksın)
- e) **TO BE SUPPOSED TO DO** beklenti belirten **should** gibidir. Daha resmidir, özellikle tarifeli (scheduled) eylemler için kullanılır. **PAST** olduğunda beklentinin gerçekleşmemiş olduğu anlaşılır:
 - The game **is supposed to begin** at 10:00. (Oyunun 10'da başlaması gerekiyor)
 - Jack **was supposed to call** me last night. I wonder why he didn't. (Jack'in dün beni araması gerekiyordu. Acaba niye aramadı?)

NEED¹¹²	
LACK OF NECESSITY¹¹³ (serbestlik, zorunluluk olmama hali)	I can hear you. You needn't / don't need to / don't have to shout. "Must I go?" "No, you needn't ." veya "Yes, you must "
NECESSITY¹¹⁴ (gereklilik zorunluluk) (PRESENT)	I don't think we need / need to ask him. "Need I go?" "No, you needn't ." veya "Yes, you must ."
¹¹⁵NEED + V_{ing} (zorunluluk, pasif)	This room needs brightening up a bit. The batteries in the radio need changing . = (The batteries need to be changed.)

NEEDN'T HAVE V₃	
IN SOMETHING NOT NECESSARY, BUT DONE (gerekmediği halde yapılmış şeylerde) [PAST]	He needn't have taken the umbrella (=He took the umbrella, but this was not necessary)

NOT: NEEDN'T HAVE DONE ile **DIDN'T NEED TO DO** farklı anlamdadırlar. **NEEDN'T HAVE DONE** yapılması gerekmediği halde yapılmış olan işlerde kullanılır. Karşılaştınız:

- He **needn't have taken** the umbrella. (=He took the umbrella, but this was not necessary)
- He **didn't need to take** the umbrella. (=He did not take the umbrella as it was not necessary)
- He **didn't have to take** the umbrella. (=He did not take the umbrella as it was not necessary)
- It was Sunday I **didn't need to** get up early. So I slept till 12 o'clock.¹¹⁶
- It was Sunday. I **needn't have got** up early but I woke up at 7 o'clock since I had totally forgotten that it was Sunday.¹¹⁷

¹¹² **NEED** bir **semi-modal**dir: Hem **modal** hem de yüklem olarak aynı anlamda kullanılır:

- I **need take** more exercise. [**modal, olumlu cümle**]
- I **need to take** more exercises. [**yüklem, olumlu cümle, present tense**]
- I **needn't take** more exercises. [**modal, olumsuz cümle**]
- I **don't need to take** more exercises. [**yüklem, olumsuz cümle, present tense**]

MODAL olarak kullanımı gittikçe azalmakta ve çoğu bağlamda yüklem olarak kullanılmaktadır. Yukarıdaki çoğu örnek de yüklemlerden seçilmiştir.

Aynı zamanda **ihtiyaç** anlamında bir isimdir:

There is no **need** for it. (Hiç gerek yok.)

¹¹³ BrE'de daha çok kullanılan bu yapı NOT HAVE TO ile eş anlamlıdır. Hem modal hem de yüklem biçiminde kullanılır.

¹¹⁴ Zorunluluk belirten yapısı **MUST** modalını andırır ve genellikle yüklem tarzında yapılır:

"You **need to go**" rather than "You **need go**"

¹¹⁵ Yüklem tarzında kullanılır, cümleye pasif bir anlam katar.

¹¹⁶ "Günlerden pazartesi. Erken kalkmak zorunda değildim. Bu yüzden 12'ye kadar uyudum."

¹¹⁷ "Günlerden pazartesi, erken kalkmam gerekiyordu ama ben o günün pazar olduğunu tamamiyle unuttuğumdan saat yedide kalktım."

WILL

FUTURE¹¹⁸ (Gelecek zaman)	Clare will be five years old next month. The train leaves at 8.58, so we'll be in Scotland by lunchtime. I'll see him tomorrow./I'll be seeing him tomorrow. It won't be easy to find another secretary. There'll be trouble when she finds out.
WILLINGNESS (gönüllülük)	I'll give you a lift. (Sizi ben bırakırım) Ask Ian if he'll take the package. (Ian'a paketi almak isteyip istemediğini sorar mısın?) The car won't start. (Çalışmaz bu araba)
REQUEST/INVITATION	Will you give that to Tony when you see him, please? Will you join us for a drink, Evie?
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Type I)	If he's late again, I'll be very angry.
ORDER with anger or threat¹¹⁹ (kızgınlık veya tehdit taşıyan emirler)	Will you stop being such a pain! ¹²⁰ You'll go upstairs and you'll go straight to bed like your father told you! ¹²¹
CERTAINTY (kesinlik) a) ALWAYS (her zaman veya genellikle öyle olan olaylarda)	Accidents will happen. ¹²² Fruit will keep longer in the fridge. ¹²³ The product with the better-known brand name will always sell better. ¹²⁴ She's 85 now, but she will insist on doing all her own housework.
CERTAINTY (kesinlik) b) LIKELY (yüksek olasılıktaki tahminlerde)	That'll be Scott at the door. ¹²⁵ That'll be his mother with him. As you will all probably already know, election day is next week.

WILL HAVE V₃

CERTAINTY (gelecekte belirli bir zamanda olacak/tamamlanacak işlerde)	By the time we get there, Jim will have left.
--	--

SHALL¹²⁶

FUTURE¹²⁷ (Gelecek zaman)	If you do that one more time, I shall be very cross. I shall never forget you. (söz) So we'll see you at the weekend, shall we (= is that right)? I'm afraid I shall not/shan't be able to come to your party. (kanaat) Don't worry, I shall be there to meet the train. (söz)
WILLINGNESS (gönüllülük)	We shall (= intend to) let you know as soon as there's any news.
SUGGEST¹²⁸ (öneri, teklif) [Shall]	a) Shall we go out for dinner tonight?

¹¹⁸ Özellikle geleceğe yönelik **söz**, **umut** ve **tahminlerde** kullanılır. Continuous yapısı (will be V_{ing}) planlanmış gelecek için kullanılır.

¹¹⁹ İçinde gizli bir "otherwise..." "Aksi takdirde..." anlamı taşır

¹²⁰ "Baş belası olmayı kesecek misin artık"

¹²¹ "Şimdi doğru yukarı çıkacak ve babanın dediği gib uyuyacaksın"

¹²² "Kazalar hep/her zaman olur."

¹²³ "Meyveler buzdolabında hep daha uzun dayanır."

¹²⁴ "Bilindik bir markası olan ürün her zaman daha çok satar."

¹²⁵ "Kapıdaki kesin Scott'tır"

¹²⁶ Future anlamında kullanılışı oldukça azalmış olmasına rağmen teklif anlamında hala sık sık kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle **BrE** kullanımında **SHOULD** bunun past hali olarak kullanılır. (Will-would, shall-should)

¹²⁷ Özellikle geleceğe yönelik **söz**, **umut** ve **tahminlerde** ve sadece **I** ve **WE** özne olduğunda kullanılır. Continuous yapısı (shall be V_{ing}) planlanmış gelecek için kullanılır.

I/we...] a) SHALL I / SHALL WE b) LET's..., SHALL WE?	Shall I pick the children up from school today? b) Let's go by car, shall we ? "Shall we hire a car?" "Yes let's" or "No, let's not"
ASKING ADVICE ¹²⁹ [Esp BrE]	What shall I wear to the party?
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Type I)	If he's late again, I'll be very angry. ¹³⁰
CERTAIN ORDER ¹³¹ (kesin emirlerde)	The school rules state that no child shall be allowed out of the school during the day, unless accompanied by an adult. (FORMAL) You shall go to the ball, Cinderella.

DARE ¹³²	
CESARET ETMEK (Çoğunlukla olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde yüklemden önceki TO atılabilir.)	She dare not complain. (modal) She doesn't dare (to) complain. (yüklem) I daren't/don't dare think how much it's going to cost. Everyone in the office complains that he smells awful, but nobody dares (to) mention it to him.
BU NE CESARET [how dare...]	How dare you! (Bu ne cürret, bu ne cesaret!) How dare you read my diary!(Ne cesaretle günlüğümü okursun?) How dare he tell me what to do!
CHALLENGE ¹³³ (Olumlu cümlelerde, HOW soruları hariç, meydan okumak anlamındadır.)	"Why did he try to cross the river when the ice was so thin?" "Another boy dared him to do it." Wear the low-cut blouse with your pink shorts - go on, I dare you!

NOT: DARESAY suppose (sanırım, galiba) anlamında

- I **daresay** they'll serve us on the plane. (Sanırım bize uçakta servis yapacak)

WOULD	
FUTURE in PAST ¹³⁴ (geçmişteki gelecek) [past of WILL]	He said he would be here at 8 o'clock. (8'de burda olacağını söylemişti) She hoped (that) we would come to her party.(Partisine geleceğimizi umuyordu.) I thought that he would refuse your invitation. (Davetini reddedeceğini sanıyordum.)
WILLINGNESS (gönüllülük)	She would not help me. (She refused to help) The car would not start. (It refused to start)
POLITE REQUEST a) [Would you...] ¹³⁵	Would you please pass the salt?
POLITE REQUEST ¹³⁶	" Would you mind if I left early?" "No, please"

¹²⁸ Sadece **Shall I** veya **Shall we** şeklinde

¹²⁹ Çoğunlukla Britanya İngilizcesinde yaşamaktadır. Amerikalılar buradaki **SHALL** yerine **SHOULD** kullanmayı tercih etmektedirler. Genel olarak sadece soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

¹³⁰ Her halükarda will de shall de 'Il olarak kısıtılmakta ve çoğunlukla da böyle kullanılmaktadırlar.

¹³¹ Bu kullanımda eskide kalmaya başlamıştır.

¹³² **Semi-modal**dır yani hem modal hem de yüklem olarak kullanılır. Negatif cümlelerde modal, pozitif cümlelerde ise daha çok yüklem olarak kullanılır. **Herhangi bir şeyi yapmaya cesareti olmak** (to have the courage to do ST) anlamındadır.

¹³³ Olumlu cümlelerde daha çok yüklem olan **DARE** kullanılır.

¹³⁴ Özellikle geleceğe yönelik **söz, umut** ve **tahminlerde** kullanılır. Continuous yapısı (will be V_{ing}) planlanmış gelecek için kullanılır.

¹³⁵ Aynı anlamda **COULD YOU** veya **CAN YOU** da kullanılır. **CAN YOU** ancak samimiyet durumunda kullanılır.

¹³⁶ **WOULD YOU MIND** ile yapılan ırcalarda iki kalıp vardır. Anlam farklarına dikkat ediniz:

[**Would you mind doing ST?**] [**would you mind** + V_{ing}]

Would you mind opening the window please? (Kapıyı açmanızın bir mahzuru var mı?)

b) WOULD YOU MIND...	“Would you mind leaving early?” “No, please”
POLITE REQUEST c) IF YOU (JUST) WOULD...	If you would sign the register (Please sign it) If you’d just put your address on that back of the cheque. (Please write your address on its back.)
with CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Type II)	She would look better if she had shorter hair. (=She would look better with shorter hair.) (If I were you,) I would go on foot. (Yerinde olsam yürürdüm)
with WISH CLAUSES	I wish you would be quiet for a minute. (<i>Keşke 1 dakikalığına sussan.</i>)
PAST HABIT ¹³⁷ (geçmişte kalmış alışkanlık)	Weekends we would/used to cycle to the beach. (<i>Hafta sonları sahile bisikletle giderdik.</i>) I used to have a Mercedes. (Burada would kullanamayız.) <u>Whenever we went to my Uncle Frank’s house, we</u> <u>would/used to play in the garden.</u>

WOULD RATHER¹³⁸ / **WOULD SOONER** / **WOULD JUST AS SOON**

1) *With a verb*: [**would rather do ST**] (present) [**would rather have done**] (past) Yükleme yalın halde

- I would rather **read** than **walk**. [PRESENT] (=I prefer **reading** to walking.)
- We went by air, although I would rather **have gone** by sea. [PAST]
- 2.a) *With a sentence, present time*: [**would rather SB did ST**] kasıt PRESENT ama cümle simple past
- I’d rather he went by bus. (present) (=I prefer him to go by bus.)
- 2.b) *With a sentence, past*: [**would rather SB had done ST**] kasıt PAST ama cümle past perfect
- My friend took me to the student opera. I’d rather he had taken me to the theater instead.

NOTE: WOULD RATHER reported speech’te değişmez.

- He said, “I’d rather go by bus.” He said he’d rather go by bus.
WOULD LIKE / PREFER / LOVE = want WOULD HATE = don’t want

a) kendilerinden sonra isim gelir

- Would you like a sandwich? [**Would you like ST**]
- Tom would like a lift today. (**Present**)
- Would you like coffee or would you prefer tea? [**would like ST**]

b) kendilerinden sonra yükleme geldiğinde yükleme TO alır.

- Would you like to come this way please? (Please come this way?)
- Would you like to have a cup of coffee? [**Would you like to do ST**]
- I would prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema. [**I would prefer to do ST than do ST**]
- If you **would like to** go concert I will get a ticket. [**would like to do**]
- NOT 1:** Geçmişleri **WANTED** veya **DIDN’T WANT** şeklinde yapılır:
- Tom **would like** a lift now.
- Tom **wanted** a lift yesterday. (Past)
- NOT 2:** Bu yapıların **perfectleri** [**would like to have done**] unreal bir durum belirtir.
- I **would like to have written** to him. (But this was not possible)
- I **would have liked** a day off. (But I did not get it)
- NOT 3: WOULD PREFER “to V₁” Would Rather** ise “to” olmaksızın “V₁” alır.
- I’m tired. I’d rather not go out tonight.
- I’m tired. I’d prefer to stay at home tonight.

[**Would you mind if I did ST**] [**Would you mind + Sent.**] dikkat **IF-CLAUSE** simple past tense olmalı
Would you mind if I opened the window? (Kapıyı açmamın bir mahsuru var mı?)

NOT 1: Would you mind if I did ST kalıbının if-cümlecığının zaman zaman present tense ile yapılmakta ama bu doğru kabul edilmemektedir:

Would you mind if I open the window?

Not 2: Bu kalıplarda olumlu yanıt vermek için “**NO**” kullanılır. “**YES**” cevapları ricayı geri çevirmede kullanılır.

¹³⁷ Sadece geçmişte yinelenmiş alışkanlıklar için kullanılır, **USED TO** ile eş anlamlıdır. Genellikle **WOULD** ile birlikte bir zaman zikredilir ve modal bu anlamıyla **State verbs** ile kullanılmaz. **USED TO** her durumda geçerlidir.

¹³⁸ **WOULD RATHER** kendisinden sonra doğrudan isim almaz, yükleme veya tam bir cümle alır.

He would rather **have** a house in the town. (= I prefer a house in the town.)

WOULD HAVE V₃

with **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**
(Type III)

I **would have applied** the job, if I had seen the advertisement. (*İlanı görseydim işe başvururdum*)

USED TO ise bir semi-modaldır *Geçmişteki alışkanlığı* ifade eder. Olumsuzu **Used not to/ usedn't/ didn't use to** ile yapılmaktadır. En yaygın olarak **didn't use to** tercih edilir. Didn't used to da kullanılmakta ama yanlış kabul edilmektedir.

- We **used to** have a railway station. But they closed it down.
- **BE/GET USED TO ST/ DOING ST**¹³⁹ (alışkın olmak, be kısmı çeşitli zamanlarda çekimli olabilir)
- I'm used to weather in this country. [**be used to ST**]
- I'm used to driving on the left since I've been living in England for 5 years. [**be used to doing ST**]
- I was used to driving on the left when I was in England for 5 years.
- I think I will be used to living in this city in 5 years.¹⁴⁰
- I can get used to seeing your face. (joke) (Yüzünü görmeye alışabilirim.)

BE/GET ACCUSTOMED TO ST / DOING ST

BE FAMILIAR WITH TO ST / DOING ST= (alışkın/aşına olmak)

- I'm accustomed to tradition in this part of the world.
 - Are you familiar with the computer software they use?
- NOT: GONNA**= going to, **GOTTA**= have got to, **WANNA**= want to

CAUSATIVE

İngilizcede bazı yüklemeler ettirgendirler ve hususi kullanımları vardır. Bu kullanımlar yanda verilmiştir.

have SB do	have ST done
get SB to do	get ST done
make SB do	
let SB do	

İŞİ YAPAN NESNE (SB) SÖZ KONUSUYKEN

HAVE: Daha çok **rica etme, isteme** anlamı varsa:

- Could you **have** the car driver **be** here around 5 o'clock?
- I **had** my brother **carry** my suitcase.

GET: Daha çok **ikna etme** anlamı varsa:

- I always **get** Bob **to help** me.
- She finally **got** the teacher **to give** an A.

MAKE: Daha çok **mecbur etme, zorlama** anlamı varsa:

- The teacher **made** the student **tell** the truth.
- My mother **made** me **stay** at home last night.

LET: **İzin verme, müsaade etme** anlamı varsa:

- My brother never **lets** anyone else **drive** his car.
- Please **let** me **stay** here and **help** you with your housework.
- **Let** me **know**. (give some information about it)
- Let me be.(leave me alone)

YAPILAN NESNE (ST) SÖZ KONUSUYKEN

- I'm going to **have** / **get** my car **repaired**.
- You should **have** / **get** your home **cleaned**.

¹³⁹ Used to ile used to doing St kalıpları birbirine karıştırılmamalıdır.

- I **didn't use to live** in that country. (**to V₁**) (Bu şehirde yaşamazdım.)
- I **wasn't used to living** in that country. (**to Ving**) (Bu şehirde yaşamaya alışamamıştım)

¹⁴⁰ sanırım 5 yıl içinde bu şehirde yaşamaya alışacağım

ATTENTION: Causative yapılar edilgen (passive voice) hale getirilirken yüklem “to” alır.

- The customs officer made Sally open her case.
- Sally was made to open her case by customs officer.

DİĞERLERİ

Neden olmak anlamına gelen başka yüklemelerde vardır. Bunlar **v SB to do ST** kalıbıyla kullanılır: Örneğin **CAUSE** yüklemi **cause SB to do ST** olarak kullanılır.

- *He caused us to lose the game.*

GET / HAVE SOMETHING DONE (EXTRA)

1) İstenmeyen olumsuz bir eylemden bahsederken **have ST done** kalıbını kullanabiliriz. Burada mana pasiftir.

- Jim **had his car stolen** last night. (= Jim's car was stolen)
- They **had their roof blown off** in the storm. (= Their roof was blown off in the storm)
- 2) Bir eylemin istenilen bir vakitte tamamlanması kastedilirken **get ST done** kalıbını, özellikle bir zaman zarfıyla kullanabiliriz.
- We'll **get the work done** as soon as possible.
- I'll **get those letters typed** before lunchtime.

Yukarıdaki türden cümlelerde önemli olan eylemi yapan değil, yapılan ve eylemin bizzat kendisidir.

Make fiiline dair EXTRA kalıp ve kullanımlar.

Make oneself done

- She couldn't **make herself heard** above the noise of the traffic.
- Can you **make yourself understood** in Russian?

make ST adj

- She **made her objections clear**. (İtirazlarının açığa çıkmasını sağladı/itiraz beyan etti)
make it done + noun clause (that clause)
- The terrorist **made it known** that tourists would be targeted. (Teroristler turistleri hedef alacaklarının bilinmesini sağladılar/açıkladılar)
make it adj + noun clause (that clause)
- He **made it clear** that he objected. (İtiraz ettiğinin bilinmesini sağladı)

make a/an N of it

- I don't want to **make an issue of it**. (Bunu bir mesele haline getirmek istemiyorum)
- Do not **make a habit of it**. (Bunu bir alışkanlık haline getirme!)

CONDITIONALS

Koşullu İfadeler

WISH CLAUSE

WISH “istemek” ve “iyi dilekte bulunmak” anlamlarına gelir.

wish to do

- I wish to see the manager. (=I want/would like to see the manager)
- I wish to make a complaint. (=Bir şikayette bulunmak istiyorum)

wish + SB + ST ⇒very rare

- He wished me luck (=He said “Good luck”)
- I wish you a happy Christmas.

wish for = no hope of getting [chiefly in exclamation] **istemek, ancak alma ümidi yok.**

- How he wished for a good map with this lack of facility! (Bu olanak yetersizliğiyle nasıl iyi bir harita bekliyor ki)

Wish + Sentence (Wish Clause'lar)¹⁴¹

Temel olarak **wish**'ten sonra gelen cümle gerçek zamanının bir derece past'ı olarak söylenir.

FUTURE	a) I wish SB would ⇒ Karşıdakinden bir istekte bulunur. “ will ” “ would ” olmuş. I wish you would come and see me more often. (=I hope you will come and see me more often) The phone has been ringing for 5 minutes I wish somebody would answer it. NOTE: Would sadece “actions” ve “changes” ile birlikte kullanılır. Dolayısıyla: I wish Sarah would come. I wish Sarah were here now. (I wish Sarah would be here now) [YANLIŞ]
	b) I wish ST would ⇒ Geleceğe ait temenni. “ will ” “ would ” olmuş. It's raining and I want to go out, but not in the rain. I wish it would stop raining and the sun would come out. (Keşke yağmur dursa ve güneş çıksa)
	I wish + Sentence (Simple Past) Unreal durumlardır. Mana present yapı past olur. It rains a lot here I wish it didn't rain so much. (But it rains) I wish I didn't have to work. (But I have to work) Marry wishes she were as hardworking as Bob. ¹⁴² (But she is not) Do you ever wish you could fly? ¹⁴³ I wish I could play the guitar. (=If only I could play the guitar.)
	I wish + Sentence (Past Perfect) Unreal durumdur. Mana past yapı past perfect olur. I wish I had known that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him. (But I didn't know.) I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much cake yesterday. (But I ate too much cake.) Do you wish you had studied language instead of science?
PRESENT	
PAST	

IF CLAUSE

Type	If Clause	Main Clause
1. Future Possibility	Simple present (Present perfect) Can Should	will can may must should emir, rica, istek cümleleri
2. Present Unreal	Simple past Could + v ₁	would could might
3. Past Unreal	Past perfect [could have V ₃] ¹⁴⁴	would have V ₃ could have V ₃ might have V ₃
4. Mixed Type	Past perfect	Would V ₁ Could V ₁ Might V ₁
	Simple past	would have V ₃ could have V ₃ might have V ₃

General examples:

- If she has enough money, she will buy a car. (present)
- If she had enough money, she would buy a car. (unreal present)
- If she had had enough money, she would have bought a car. (past)

¹⁴¹ Wish clause'larda If only=I wish.

¹⁴² Wish clause'larda tüm **was**'lar **were** olurlar.

¹⁴³ Wish cümlesinde “CAN” “COULD” modalına dönüşür.

¹⁴⁴ Cesur Öztürk TYPE-3 durumunda **could have** + V₃ kullanılması mümkün diyorsa da örnek bir cümle vermemiş. Ben de bir yerde karşılaşmadım.



Mixed: Her zaman Type 2 ile Type 3 arasında olur.

- If we **had built** a subway system 10 years ago, the traffic **would not be** so bad today. [Type III + Type II]
- If I **had passed** my exam last year, I **would not have** to follow this course now.
- If she **were** your real friend she **would have helped** you yesterday.

NOTE: Zaman ipucu hep bulunur.

Inverted Forms (Devrik Yapılar)

Type 1	Should you want to see me, you will wait some. (=If you want to see me, you will wait some.)
Type 2	Were I to meet him again, I would tell him the truth. (=If I were to meet him again, ...) Were she my sister, I wouldn't let her go out alone at midnight. (=If she were my sister, ...)
Type 3	Had I studied hard last year, I could have passed all my exams. (=If I had studied hard last year, ...)

mixed	Had I worked hard last year, I would be 4 th grade now. (=If I had worked hard last year, ...)
mixed	Were she your friend, she would have helped when they laughed at you. (If she were your friend,...)

Implied Variations: (İma Edilmiş Olanlar)

- **I would** ask (if I were you)
- **I would** go by sea. (if I were her)
- I would have helped you yesterday, **but** I had to finish my project. (=If I had not had to finish my project I would have helped you yesterday.)
- He would have come to the meeting, **but** he got sick. (=If he had not been sick, he would have come to the meeting.)
- He could have joined us, **but** he did not get your invitation in time. (=If he had gotten your invitation in time, he could have joined us.)
- My parents lent me the money. **Otherwise**, I couldn't have afforded the trip. (=If my parents had not lent me the money, I couldn't have afforded the trip.)
- I'd better write it down, **otherwise** I'll forget it. (=If I don't write it down, I'll forget it.)

Purpose in the if-part of the sentence ⇒ if...to be to V₁ : Amaç belirtir.

- A student must study hard if he **is to succeed**.¹⁴⁵
- New measures are necessary if inflation **is to be** brought under control.¹⁴⁶
- New jobs must be created if poverty **is to be** eliminated.

Less possibility in the if-part of the sentence ⇒ if...should, if...happen to, if...should happen to :

Olayın gerçekleşme ihtimalinin düşük olduğunu ima eder.¹⁴⁷

- If you **should** arrive earlier than me let him stay in my room.
- If you **happen to** pass a post office, could you post this letter for me?
- If you **should happen to** pass a post office, could you post this letter for me?

Alternative Usages (Alternatif Kullanımlar)

Type 1	If-part If you <u>have finished</u> your homework, we will watch television. [present perfect] If you <u>are looking</u> for Tom, you will find him upstairs. [present continuous]
	main clause If you eat all your dinner you <u>can</u> have a chocolate.[modal] If the ice is thick, we <u>can</u> walk across. [modal] If it is foggy tonight, the plane <u>may be</u> late. [modal] If you are tired, <u>sit down</u> . [command,advice] <u>you should sit down</u> [advice] <u>you had better sit down</u> [advice]

¹⁴⁵ Eğer başarılı olması hedefleniyorsa öğrenci çok çalışmalı

¹⁴⁶ Enflasyonun kontrol altına alınması hedefleniyorsa yeni önlemler alınmalı)

¹⁴⁷ Her zaman Type 1 ile kullanılırlar.

	<p><i>why don't you sit down?</i> [suggestion]</p> <p>If you are not too busy, <i>would you help me with them?</i> [request]</p> <p>typical behaviour, automatic, habitual or natural events:¹⁴⁸ gerek insan, gerek makina vs. için tipik davranış. Burada “if” “when” gibidir.</p> <p>If you press this button, the light <u>goes</u> on.</p> <p>If you argue with him, he <u>gets</u> angry.</p> <p>If he comes, I <u>go</u>.</p> <p>If you boil water it <u>evaporates</u>.</p>
Type 2	<p>If-part</p> <p>I am going by bus if I were going by car I would offer you a lift. (past continuous)</p> <p>main clause</p> <p>If you wrote to him, he might answer. (possible request)</p> <p>If I knew his address, I could write to him. (ability)</p> <p>If you wrote to him, he would answer.(certain)</p> <p>If I were on holiday now, I would be skiing.</p>
Type 3	<p>If-part</p> <p>You were going too fast. If you had been going more slowly, you would have been able to stop. (past perfect continuous)</p> <p>main clause</p> <p>If you had asked him, he might have helped you .(possibility)</p> <p>he could have helped you.(ability)</p>

OTHER CONDITIONALS

If anlamıyla If'in yerine kullanılabilen koşullu ifadeler.

1. Imperative sentences (emir cümleleri)

- ♦ Fail to pay the bill and electricity will cut off. (=If you fail to pay...) ¹⁴⁹
- ♦ Tell me what to hand and I'll bring it to you. (=If you tell me what to hand...) ¹⁵⁰

2. Imagine (that) (Farzet...)

- ♦ Imagine (that) we were in Chicago, we could watch Michael Jordan.

3. suppose/ supposing/assuming (that) (Farzet...)

- ♦ Suppose/supposing (that) we miss the last bus, what shall we do?

4. what if/say (Diyelim ki...)

- ♦ What if / Say your father sees you with a cigarette in your hand? (What will you do then?)
- ♦ What if / Say we were to run out of petrol half way home? (What would we do?)

5. whether...or not (...-sen de...-mesen de) ¹⁵¹

- ♦ You'll have to live with this problem, **whether** you like it **or not**.

6. even if (...-e bile olsa)

- ♦ He will continue to have grand ideas and loft ideals even if he faces too many hardships.

¹⁴⁸ Type 0 olarak da bilinir.

¹⁴⁹ Faturayı bir ödeyeme elektrikler hemen kesilir.

¹⁵⁰ Bana ne vereceğimi söyle hemen sana getireyim.

¹⁵¹ İllaki or not ile birlikte. Whether aynı zamanda isim cümlesidir.
She looks so busy, I don't know whether she can come.

7. as/so long as (...tığ müddetçe...)

- ♦ I will remember and appreciate your favour as/so long as I live.
- ♦ You won't fail your exams so/as long as you study regularly.

8. unless (...medikçe....)¹⁵²

- ♦ If it doesn't rain, I'll go and do shopping. (=Unless it rains, ...)
- ♦ If the government doesn't offer a higher salary, there will be a strike. (=Unless the government offers a higher salary, ...)

Ancak aşağıdaki **unless** ve **if...not** aynı anlamı vermez.

- ♦ We will be surprised if he doesn't finish the race. (Burada unless kullanılmaz)
 - ♦ I couldn't have arrived school on time unless I had caught the 8.00 bus.¹⁵³
 - ♦ I couldn't have arrived school on time if I had not caught the 8.00 bus.¹⁵⁴
- Aynı anlamda without ile de koşul cümlesi yapılır. Ancak Without kendisinden sonra isim alır.
- ♦ I couldn't have done it **without** you.

9. provided/providing (that) (...şartıyla...)

- ♦ You can borrow my book provided/providing you give it back to me by Sunday.

10. pasifle başlayan bazı cümleler.¹⁵⁵

- ♦ Given the necessary chemicals, he'll prepare the solution you need. (=If he is given necessary chemicals, ...)

11. If it weren't for, if it hadn't been for, but for + N

- ♦ **If it weren't for** your help, I would be a poor man now. (=But for your help, ...)
- ♦ **If it weren't for** farmers, we would starve.(=But for farmers, ...)
- ♦ **If it hadn't been for** your support, I couldn't have achieved such success.(But for your support, ...)
- ♦ **But for** continuous rain, Istanbul would be facing a water problem. (=If it weren't for continuous rain, ...)
- ♦ **But for** losing the Vienna War, Ottoman Empire could have conquered the whole Europe. (=But it hadn't been for, ...)

If it weren't for	N	Type 2
if it hadn't been for		Type 3
but for		Type 2-3

DİKKAT

If clause'ların if-part'ında will veya would kullanılmaz. Aşağıdaki durumlar hariç:

1. If cümlecigi ana cümlede yapılan eylemin bir sonucu ise.

- ♦ Open a window if it **will** help you to sleep. **or** ...if it helps you to sleep.
- ♦ I'll be angry if it turns out that you are wrong. [burada kullanılmaz]

1. kibar isteklerde:¹⁵⁶

- ♦ If you **will** take your seats, ladies and gentlemen, we can begin the meeting.
- ♦ If you **would** take your seats, ladies and gentlemen, we can begin the meeting.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

(Pasif Çatı)

1) Edilgen bir yapıda her zaman bir **be** yüklemi ve bir **V₃** yer alır. **Be** yüklemi *present* yapılarda: **am/is/are**, *past* yapılarda **was/were**, *perfect* yapılarda **been**, *continuous* yapılarda bunlara ilaveten **+being** olur.

TENSE / VERB	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple present	He paints the house every year.	The house is painted every year.
Simple past	He painted the house last week.	The house was painted last week.
Simple future	He will paint the house next year.	The house will be painted next year.
Modals	He can paint the house easily.	The house can be painted easily.

¹⁵² Zannedildiğinin aksine her zaman "if... not" anlamında kullanılmaz.

¹⁵³ 8:00 otobüsünü yakalamadığım müddetçe okula vaktinde varamazdım. Geçmişte erken varabilmenin koşulu.

¹⁵⁴ 8:00 otobüsünü yakalamasaydım okula vaktinde varamazdım. Ama yakaladım ve vaktinde ulaştım.

¹⁵⁵ **Provided** ile yapılan koşul cümlesine benzer ve sadece bu anlamlara gelebilecek yüklemelerle kullanılabilir.

¹⁵⁶ Bu durumda **"WOULD"** **"WILL"** modalından daha kibardır.

Present continuous	He is painting the house now.	The house is being painted now.
Past continuous	He was painting the house yesterday.	The house was being painted yesterday.
Present perfect Past perfect Future perfect Perfect Modals	He has painted the house recently. He had painted the house before I came. He will have painted the house by next week. He should have painted the house last year.	The house has been painted recently. The house had been painted before I came. The house will have been painted by next week. The house should have been painted last year.
present infinitive [to paint]	He has to paint the house. He wants us to paint the house right now.	The house has to be painted . He wants the house to be painted right now.
perfect infinitive [to have painted]	He is said to have painted the house last year.	The house is said to have been painted last year.
present participle/gerund [painting]	I am used to painting the house.	The house is used to being painted .
perfect participle [having invited]	He remembers that somebody invited him to the party last month.	He remembers having been invited to the party last month.

Örnek cümleler

- **Active:** *I keep* the butter in the fridge. **Passive:** The butter *is kept* in the fridge.
- **Active:** They *stole* the painting. **Passive:** The painting *was stolen*.
- **Active:** They *are repairing* the road. **Passive:** The road *is being repaired*.
- **Active:** Shakespeare *wrote* Hamlet. **Passive:** Hamlet *was written* by Shakespeare.
- **Active:** A dog *bit* him. **Passive:** He *was bitten* by a dog.

NOTE: İngilizce’de **present perfect continuous**, **past perfect continuous**, **future continuous** ve **future perfect continuous** için edilgen yapı hemen hiç kullanılmaz. Ancak karşımıza çıkmış olsaydı:

- The house will **be being** cleaned tomorrow. [future continuous]
- The house has **been being** cleaned for five hours. [present perfect continuous]
- The house had **been being** cleaned for five hours before you entered. [past perfect continuous]
- The house will have **been being** cleaned for five hours by three o’clock. [fut. perfect continuous]

2) Eylemi yapan kişi yada şeyi belirtmek istediğimizde onu cümleye **by preposition**’u ekleriz.

- "A Hard Day's Night" was written **by the Beatles**.
- ET was directed **by Spielberg**

3) İngilizce’de bazı yapılar devamlı edilgen kullanılırlar. Bunlar dilimizde etken olarak ifade edilmektedir.

- **I was born** in 1975. (1975’te doğdum)
- Around 100 babies **are born** in this hospital every week. (Bu hastanede her hafta yaklaşık 100 bebek doğar)

4) **to infinitive** [to V₁] ve **bare infinitive** [V₁], **to be V₃** ve **be V₃** formatına sokulur.

EDİLGEN CÜMLE	ETKEN CÜMLE
You have to be tested on your English grammar.	You have to test me on my English grammar.
John might be promoted next year.	John might promote Jack next year.
She wants to be invited to the party.	She wants to invite us to the party.

5) **gerund** veya **-ing form** [V_{ing}], **being V₃** formatına sokulur.

EDİLGEN CÜMLE	ETKEN CÜMLE
Most film stars hate being interviewed .	Most film stars hate interviewing.
I remember being taught to drive.	I remember teaching to drive.
The children are excited about being taken to the zoo.	The children are excited about taking us to the zoo.

GET V₃

Bazen edilgen mana vermek için **be+V₃** yerine **get+V₃** kullanırız. **Get** ani ve beklenmedik olaylarda tercih edilir, **action** belirten yüklemlemlerle kullanılır, **state** belirten yüklemlemlerle kullanılmaz.

- He **got arrested** for dangerous driving. (*Tehlikeli araba kullanmaktan dolayı tutuklandı*)
- I don't often **get invited** to the parties. (*Partilere sık davet edilmem.*)
- I'm not sure how the window **got broken**. (*Pencerenin nasıl kırıldığından emin değilim*)
- Jill is liked by everybody. (*~~not Jill gets liked by everybody~~*)

NOTE: Bu yapı aktif cümle anlamına gelecek şekilde de kullanılır; bazen sadece öyle kalıplaşmış olduğundan, bazense beklenmezlik anlamı verdiği veya aniden gerçekleştiğinden **GET** ile kullanılır.

- The little boy **got lost** in the park. (*Küçük çocuk parkta kayboldu.*)
- They're **getting married** later this year. (*Bu yılın sonuna doğru evlenecekler*)

Aynı zamanda

- **Get divorced**= boşanmak **get dressed**= giyinmek **get changed**= üstünü deęiş(tir)mek

NEED + V_{ing}

Need yüklemi ardından V_{ing} alınca anlam edilgen olur.

- The ceiling **needs painting** (= The ceiling needs to be painted.)
- My hair **needs cutting** (= My hair needs to be cut.)

HAVE ST V₃

1) İstenmeyen bir eylemin gerçekleştiğini belirtmek için **have ST done** kalıbını kullanabiliriz. Burada mana pasiftir ve eylemi yapan özne konumundaki kişi veya şey değildir. Aksine bunlar eylemden etkilenene nesnenin sahibi durumundadırlar:

- Jim **had his car stolen** last night. (= Jim's car was stolen)
- They **had their roof blown off** in the storm. (= Their roof was blown off in the storm)

ÇİFT NESNE ALAN YÜKLEMLERİN PASİFLERİ

İngilizce'de bazı yüklemlemler **dolaylı** ve **dolaysız (indirect and direct)** olmak üzere iki nesne alabilirler. Her iki nesne de başa çekilerek pasif yapılabilir:

- They gave **him a lot of presents**.
- **He** was given **a lot of presents**.
- **A lot of presents** were given to him.

IT'S SAID etc. THAT...

acknowledge	believe	declare	fear	know	report	suspect
allege	claim	estimate	feel	project	say	think
assume	consider	expect	find	prove	suppose	understand

Yukarıdaki yüklemelerden sonra **that clause** geliyorsa bu cümlelerin iki ayrı pasif şekli olur. İlki **It is said that...** şeklinde başlayandır. Diğeri ise şöyle yapılır:

1. That clause'daki özne başa, yani **it** zamirinin yerine getirilir.
2. **It** zamirinin yüklemi yeni özneye göre çekimlenir.
3. That zamiri kaldırılır, that-clause yüklemi **to V₁** biçimine getirilir.

Kalıp ve örnek cümleler aşağıda verilmiştir.

a) Ana cümle ve that clause eş zamanlıysa:

It is said that SB does ST. SB is said to do ST.	It is believed that he lives in London. He is believed to live in London.
It was said that SB did ST. SB was said to do ST.	It was believed that he lived in London. He was believed to live in London.

to be

It is said that SB is ST. SB is said to be ST.	It is thought that you are a doctor. You are thought to be a doctor.
It was said that SB was ST. SB was said to be ST.	It was thought that you are a doctor. You were thought to be a doctor.

b) That clause simple future veya modal almışsa.

It is said that SB will do ST. SB is said to do ST.	It is expected that they will settle in London. They are expected to settle in London.
It was said that SB would do ST. SB was said to do ST.	It was expected that they would settle in London. They were expected to settle in London.
It is said that SB can do ST. SB is said to be able to do ST. (<i>ability</i> ise)	It is believed that you can win the race. You are believed to be able to win the race.

c) Ana cümle ve that clause eş zamanlı ve that clause continuous ise:

It is said that SB is doing ST. SB is said to be doing ST.	It is reported that he is making a rapid recovery. He is reported to be making a rapid recovery.
It was said that SB was doing ST. SB was said to be doing ST.	It was reported that he was making a rapid recovery. He was reported to be making a rapid recovery.

d) that clause'un zamanı ana cümleninkinden daha önce ise:

It is said that SB did ST. SB is said to have done doing ST.	It is said that he lived in London in his youth. He is said to have lived in London in his youth.
It is said that SB has done ST. SB is said to have done doing ST.	It is said that he has lived in London for a long time. He is said to have lived in London for a long time.
It was said that SB had done ST. SB was said to have done doing ST.	It was said that he had lived in London for a long time. He was said to have lived in London for a long time.

to be

It is said that SB was ST. SB is said to have been ST.	It is understood that your mother was a judge. Your mother was understood to have been a judge.
It was said that SB had been ST. SB was said to have been ST.	It was known that your mother had been a judge. Your mother was known to have been a judge.

e) that clause'un zamanı ana cümleninkinden daha önce ve continuous ise:

It is said that SB was doing ST.	It is known that you were dancing with that boy last night. You are known to have been dancing with that boy last night.
--	--

SB is said to have been doing ST.	
It is said that SB has been doing ST.	It is said that he has been living in London for a long time. He is said to have been living in London for a long time.
SB is said to have been doing ST.	
It was said that SB had been doing ST.	It was said that he had been living in London for a long time. He was said to have been living in London for a long time.
SB was said to have been doing ST.	

Görüldüğü gibi eş zamanlılarda ilk fiil **to infinitive** (to V₁) yapılıyor, farklı zamanlılarda **perfect infinitive** (to have V₃). İlk fiil yardımcı fiilse **to infinitive** olan bu yardımcı fiil oluyor.

am/is/are/was/were	eşzamanlı	to be
was/were	önceki zaman	to have been
has/have/had	eşzamanlı	to have
has/have/had	önceki zaman	to have

NOUNS

NOUN TYPES		EXAMPLES
Common (cins)		dog, man, table etc.
Proper (özel)		France, Tom etc.
Collective (topluluk)		crowd, flock, group, team etc.
Compound (bileşik)		daughter-in-law, sister-in-law etc.
Concrete (somut isim)		apple, desk, computer etc.
Abstract (soyut isim)		beauty, knowledge, love, courage etc.
Gender (cinsiyet)	Masculine (eril)	men, boys, and male animals etc.
	Feminine (dişi)	women, girls, female animals etc. ¹⁵⁷
	Neuter (cinsiyetsiz)	things, plants, abstract names and animals (when sex is not important or known)

MASCULINE-FEMININE (eril-dişi)

Aynı türden şeylere cinsiyetlerine göre farklı isimler vermek hemen her dilde gözükmektedir. Bu ayrım zaman zaman İngilizce’de Türkçe’dekinden farklı olabilmektedir.

Genel İnsanlar	Akrabalar	Evcil Hayvanlar	Diğer Hayvanlar
man ⇒ woman boy ⇒ girl groom ⇒ bride widower ⇒ widow	father ⇒ mother brother ⇒ sister uncle ⇒ aunt nephew ⇒ niece	bull ⇒ cow cock ⇒ hen dog ⇒ bitch	lion ⇒ lioness tiger ⇒ tigress

Function

İsimler şu altı işleve sahiptirler.

Subject	Tom is arrived.
Complement of a link verb	The actor is Tom .
Direct object of a verb	I saw Tom .
Indirect object of a verb	I gave Tom the book.
Object of a preposition	I spoke to Tom .

¹⁵⁷ Ülkeler, gemiler ve zaman zaman diğer araçlar **feminine** olmaktadır.

□ France was very strong country. She occupied nearly half of Europe. (Fransa çok güçlü bir ülkeydi. Neredeyse Avrupa’nın yarısını işgal etmişti.)

Possessive	Tom's book
-------------------	-------------------

Which is noun ?

Aşağıdaki durumlardan biri veya birkaçı sözkonusu ise kelimemiz bir isimdir:

- a) Determiner veya modifier almışsa
- b) Sıfat tarafından nitelenmişse
- c) Çoğul ise
- d) Sahiplik durumları söz konusuysa
- e) Preposition'dan sonra gelmişlerse
- f) Aşağıdaki eklerden birine sahiplerse

Verb	-ion, -tion, -ation	<u>misconception</u>	<u>organization</u>	obsession	restoration	<u>repetition</u>	<u>action</u>
	-ment	<u>government</u>	<u>settlement</u>	amazement	achievement	management	
	-ance, -ence	<u>allowance</u>	<u>experience</u>	insistence	acceptance		
	-er, -or	<u>teacher</u>	<u>doctor</u>	<u>emperor</u>	<u>singer</u>	<u>swimmer</u>	<u>actor</u>
Adj	-ness	<u>weirdness</u>	<u>sadness</u>	<u>happiness</u>	<u>selfishness</u>	<u>nervousness</u>	
	-ity	<u>tenacity</u>	<u>brutality</u>	<u>legality</u>	<u>acceptability</u>		
Noun	-hood	<u>childhood</u>	<u>brotherhood</u>				
	-acy	<u>democracy</u>	<u>theocracy</u>				
	-ism	<u>philistinism</u>	<u>feminism</u>				
	-ist	<u>violinist</u>	<u>feminist</u>				

PLURAL-SINGULAR (tekil-çoğul)¹⁵⁸

İsimlerin tekil yada çoğul olmasına göre *yüklem*ler şekil alacağından ve bunlar bu hususiyetlerine göre *determiner* alacağından bunları bilmek önem kazanmaktadır.

1) Bazı isimler basitçe sonlarına **-s** getirilerek çoğul yapılır.

- snake ⇒ snakes
- ski ⇒ skis
- Barrymore ⇒ Barrymores [özel, aile ismi⇒Barrymorelar]

2) Sonu **-ch, -x, -s** ile bitenler veya sonu telafuzda s sesi verenler **-es** eklenerek çoğul yapılır.

- witch ⇒ witches bus ⇒ buses
- box ⇒ boxes gas ⇒ gases
- kiss ⇒ kisses Jones ⇒ Joneses [özel, aile ismi⇒Jonesler]

3) Sonu bir **sessiz** ve bir **y** ile biten isimlerin y'si **i**'ye dönüştürülüp **-es** eklenir. Ancak bu kural özel isimler için geçerli değildir.

- baby ⇒ babies reality ⇒ realities
- gallery ⇒ galleries lady ⇒ ladies

...*ancak*...

- Kennedy ⇒ Kennedys

4) Sonu **-o** ile biten isimlerin bazıları **-es** bazıları ise **-s** alarak çoğul olmaktadır.

- potato ⇒ potatoes hero ⇒ heroes

...*ancak*...

- memo ⇒ memos cello ⇒ cellos

...*ve o harfinden önce diğer bir seslinin geldiği durumda*...

- more than one stereo = stereos

5) Sonu **-f** veya **-fe** ile biten isimlerin **-f** harfi **-v** harfine dönüştükten sonra **-es** eklenerek çoğul yapılmaktadır. Ancak istisnalar vardır.

- knife ⇒ knives leaf ⇒ leaves
- hoof ⇒ hooves life ⇒ lives
- self ⇒ selves wharf ⇒ wharves (veya wharfs)

...*ancak*...

- dwarf ⇒ dwarfs roof ⇒ roofs

6) Bazı isimler kuralsız olarak çoğul olurlar. Bunların bir kısmının tekili ve çoğulu değişikken diğer bir kısmının hem tekili hem de çoğulu aynı yazılır.¹⁵⁹

...*tekili-çoğulu farklı*...

- child ⇒ children woman ⇒ women tooth ⇒ teeth
- person ⇒ people man ⇒ men foot ⇒ feet
- goose ⇒ geese mouse ⇒ mice

...*tekili-çoğulu aynı*...

¹⁵⁸ Kuralsız çoğulların alfabetik bir listesi, için bkz. APPENDIX

¹⁵⁹ DİKKAT Çoğulu ve tekili aynı yazılan isimlerde yüklem kastedilenin çoğul veya tekil olmasına göre belirlenir.

- deer ⇒ deer barracks ⇒barracks
- sheep = sheep fish ⇒ fish (veya fishes)

7) Yunanca ve Latince'den geçmiş bazı isimlerin çoğulları da bu dillerden alınmıştır. Ancak **data** ve **media** (asıl tekileri *datum* ve *medium*) çoğul olmasına rağmen tekilmiş gibi muamele görmektedir.

- nucleus = nuclei syllabus = syllabi
- criterion = criteria index = indices (veya indexes)
- thesis = theses cactus = cacti (veya cactuses)
- crisis = crises phenomenon = phenomena
- fungus = fungi appendix = appendices (veya appendixes)

8) Birkaç kelime çoğulmuş gibi gözükür ama tekildir.

- The **news** is bad.
- **Gymnastics** is fun to watch.
- **Economics**¹⁶⁰/**mathematics**¹⁶¹/**statistics** is said to be difficult.
- **Measles** is not usually a fatal disease. (*Kızamık genellikle ölümcül bir hastalık değildir.*)

9) Bazı isimler her zaman çoğuldur ve tekili yoktur. Tekil olan biçimlerinin anlamları değişiktir.

Stairs (merdiven)	savings (birikim)	goods (mal/eşya)
Premises (mülkiyet/işyeri)	means (vasıta/mali güç)	arms (silahlar)
Thanks (minnettarlık)	quarters (muhit/koşuş)	surroundings (çevre)

- The children ran up the **stairs**. (*Çocuklar merdiven(ler)den yukarı çıktı.*)
- How many stairs are there up to the second floor? (*İkinci kata kadar kaç basamak var?*)
- He put all his **savings** into buying a boat. (*Tüm birikim(ler)ini bir bot satın alımına yatırdı*)
- Buy three and make a **saving** of 55p. (*Üç tane al ve 55 penilik bir tasarruf yap*)

10) Bazı isimler çoğulken de tekilken de –s takısı alır.

- The firm's **headquarters** is/are in London. (*Firmanın yönetim merkezi Londra'dadır*)
- "If my **maths** is/are right, the answer is 142." (*Eğer hesaplama(ları)m doğru ise cevap 142.*)

11) Topluluk isimleri (**collective nouns**) normalde tekil, ancak topluluğun fertleri ayrı ayrı kastedildiğinde çoğul yüklem alır.

audience (dinleyiciler)	family (aile)	kind (tür)
band (müzik grubu)	flock (sürü)	lot (kura)
class (sınıf)	group (grup)	[the] number (takım, adamlar)
committee (komite)	heap (yiğın)	public (halk)
crowd (seyirci kalabalık)	herd (sürü)	staff (personel)
firm (firma)	jury (jüri)	crew (mürettebat/kadro)
government (hükümet)	company (şirket)	team (takım)

- Our team is the best. (*Bizim takım en büyük*)
- Our team are wearing white shorts. (*Bizim takım oyuncuları beyaz şort giyiyor.*)

12) Rakamsal ifadeler çoğunlukla tekildir. Ancak bir topluluk ismini nitelemiş ve topluluğun teker bireylerini kastediyorsa çoğul olur.

- Fifty thousand dollars **is** a lot of money.
- One-half of the faculty **is** retiring this summer.

ancak

- One-half of the faculty **have** doctorates.
- Fifty percent of the students **have** voted already.

13) Çift parçalı **kıyafet** veya **aksesuarlar** İngilizce'de çoğul kabul edilir. Bunları tekil kullanabilmek için **a pair of** ifadesi bu isimlerin başına getirilir.

- My pants are torn.
- Her scissors were stolen.
- The glasses have slipped down his nose again.

glasses	spectacles
scissors	pants
tights	trousers
shorts	pyjamas

¹⁶⁰ "Economics" ekonomik etkenler anlamındaysa çoğul olur: "The economics of the

¹⁶¹ "Mathematics" hesaplama anlamında kullanılırken tekil-yada çoğul yüklem alabilir Bkz. 10. madde

- A pair of glasses is enough for me.
- 14) Çoğul bir isim bir eserin, işyerinin vs. adı ise yahut kelimenin kendisi (terim) kastediliyorsa tekil yüklem alır.
- *Faces* is the name of the new restaurant downtown.
- *Chelmsley Brothers* is the best moving company in town.
- *Postcards* is my favorite novel.

terim-kelime olarak

- *Okies*, which most people regard as a disparaging word, was first used to describe the residents of Oklahoma during the 1930s.
- The term *Okies* was used to describe the residents of Oklahoma during the 1930s.
- 15) Bileşik isimleri çoğul yapmak için yalnızca ikinci isimler çoğul yapılır. Ancak **man** ve **woman** ile yapılmış çoğul isimlerde her iki taraf da çoğul olur.
- Boyfriends, travel agents, lady doctors
- Men drivers, women drivers
- 16) **noun-prep-noun** formatındaki bileşik isimlerin çoğulu ilk isim çoğul yapılarak elde edilir.
- Sisters-in-law (baldızlar) Ladies-in-waiting (bekleyen bayanlar)

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (sayılamayan isimler)

Sayılamayan isimler her zaman tekil yüklem alırlar, her determiner (*these, those, every, each, either, ve neither* gibi) ile kullanılmazlar.¹⁶² A/an almazlar. Önerine daha çok *some, any, enough, this, that, ve much* gelir. Aşağıdaki isimler sayılamayanlar grubuna girer.

Gaz, sıvı, buz partiküller	Bazı yiyecekler	imalat maddeleri	aktiviteler branşlar	Soyut kavramlar diller	Dilimizde tekili çoğulu olabilenler
air ice oxygen water milk wine beer flour rice sugar dust hair	cake meat cheese food cream	cotton wood cloth plastic wool steel aluminium metal glass leather porcelain	reading boating smoking dancing soccer hockey electricity biology history mathematics economics poetry	weather heat sunshine advice experience applause traffic harm publicity Chinese Spanish English	luggage equipment furniture homework advice soap jewellery

Soyut isimler de sayılamayanlar grubuna dahildir.

peace	conduct	speed	taste
warmth	courage	experience	evil
hospitality	leisure	time	liberty
information	knowledge	friendship	democracy
anger	safety	trouble	death
education	shopping	work	grief
melancholy	justice	culture	piety
softness	chaos	virtue	
violence	progress		

1) Normalde ancak sayılamayanlar ile kullanılabilecek determinerler ile kullanılırlar: Başlarına indefinite article (a/an) gelmez. Ancak informal English'teki aşağıdaki kullanıma dikkat.

- I want some milk. (*Biraz süt istiyorum*)
- I want a milk (=a bottle of milk vs.) (*Bir bardak veya şişe süt istiyorum*)
- 2) Sayılamayanların başına çeşitli şeyler eklenerek sayılabilir hale getirilirler. Bu bazen miktar belirtilmek istendiğinde zaruri olmaktadır.
- **a bit of** news, **a lot of** bread, **two loaves** of bread
- 3) Sayılamayan isimler çoğul olarak veya başlarında a/an varken görüldüğünde burada anlamın artık değiştiği fark edilmelidir.
- Her hair is black. (*Saçı siyah*)
- I found a hair in my milk. (*Sütümde bir kıl buldum*)
- Their house was made of wood. (Evleri *ahşap*)
- We picnicked in the woods. (*Koruluklar* arasında piknik yaptık)
- I had many horrifying experiences as a pilot. (*Bir pilot olarak pek çok korkunç anılarım oldu*)
- This position requires experience. (*Bu makam tecrübe gerektirmektedir*)
- 4) Aşağıdaki bağlamlarda soyut kavramlar başlarına a/an alırlar.
- A good map would be a help. (*Bir harita iyi bir yardım olurdu.*)
- It was a relief to sit down. (*Oturmak iyi bir rahatlama oldu*)

POSSESSIVE (Sahiplik)

1) İsimler sahiplik durumunda bulunabilir ve bu insan ve hayvanlarda `s takısı ile yapılır.

- ♦ **the girl's** name **a woman's** hat **the horse's** tail.

¹⁶² Bkz. DETERMINERS

NOTE 1: Çoğul olan isimlerin ve aile isimlerinin sonuna apostrof (') eklenir. Ancak s ile biten isimler 's almaya devam ederler.

- ♦ **these girls'** names **three women's** hats **two horses'** tails
...ancak...

- ♦ **Arkansas's** former governor **the Marine Corps's** policy

NOTE 2: Bu isimler bir relative clause ile niteleniyorsa **of** prepositionlu sahiplik kullanılır.

- ♦ the name **of the girls** who passed the last exam
2) Nesneler, şeyler ve fikirler ise sahiplik durumlarını **of** prepositionu ile yaparlar.

- ♦ the name **of the book** the owner **of the restaurant**

NOTE: Bu sahiplik durumları yerine isim tamlamaları kullanmak mümkündür.

- ♦ The book name the restaurant owner.

3) Teşkilat isimleri için her iki yapı da mümkündür.

- ♦ **the government's** decision the decision **of government**

- ♦ **the company's** success the success **of the company**

4) Zaman ifadeleri 's takısı ile sahiplik kazanır.

- ♦ **yesterday's** newspaper **next week's** meeting.

NOTE: Zaman ifadelerinde sahiplik kullanıldığında zaman belirten isimler çoğul olurlar. Ancak isim tamlaması yapıldığında isim yalın olarak kalır ve a/an article kullanılır.

- ♦ Jill has got **three weeks'** holiday starting on Monday.
- ♦ Jill has got **a three-week** holiday starting on Monday.
- ♦ I've got **a week's** holiday starting on Monday.
- ♦ I've got **a one-week** holiday starting on Monday.
- ♦ It's only about **10 minutes'** walk.
- ♦ It's only **a ten-minute** walk.

5) **N + prep + N** şeklinde oluşan bileşik isimlerde sahiplik takısı sona eklenir.

- ♦ **My sister in law's** car is on fire right now.

PRONOUN (Zamir)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (şahıs zamirleri)

Subject	Object	Possessive adj.	Possessive pron.
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its	his/her/--
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs
one ¹⁶³	one	one's	--

Personal pronouns in details

I	Her zaman büyük yazılır. Do you know who I am?
You	1. Tekil yada çoğul kastedebilir. Her iki durumda da çoğul yüklem alır. Are you here <u>James</u> ? Are you here <u>kids</u> ? 2. Genel olarak insanlardan bahsederken You must show your ID whenever a policeman asks. (All people must show...)
He	Atasözlerinde " anyone " demektir. Hem erkek hem bayan kastedilir He who hesitates is lost? (<i>Tereddüt eden kişi kaybeder</i>) Cinsiyetin önemli olmadığı durumlarda daha önce zikredilmiş bir grup için [eski kullanım] Every child needs to know that he is loved.
She	Ülkeler, gemiler ve bazen diğer araçlar için kullanılmaktadır. When the titanic sank, nobody believed that it was possible to save her .

¹⁶³ **One** aslında bir **indefinite pronoun**'dur.

We	Tüm insanlar anlamında, konuşan ve dinleyiciler de dahil We must protect the environment against pollution.
They	1. Tüm insanlar anlamında <u>They say</u> inflation will never comedown. (<i>Derler ki enflasyon asla inmeyecek</i>) 2. Sorumlu, görevli kişiler anlamında (People in charge, people concerned) They are buildings a new underground station. 3. –body ve –one kombinasyonları yerine kullanılır. DİKKAT: Yükleme tekildir! Everyone <u>has</u> passed <u>their</u> exam, <u>haven't they</u> ? <u>Has</u> everyone got <u>their</u> books?

It	1. Kim olduğunu bilmediğimiz insanlar için “Knock....knock....knock!” “Who is it?” “It’s your driver sir.” 2. Cinsiyeti bilinmeyen bebekler; What a lovely baby. Is it a boy or a girl? 3) Sıcaklık, hava, mesafe ve zaman için (temperature, weather, distance or time) How long is it to the station?(for time or distance) It’s early/late. It’s 5 am. It was Friday the 13 th (for time) It’s cold/warm. It’s raining/snowing/freezing. It was foggy (for weather) It is two miles to the beach. (distance) It’s 25°C (for temp) 4) <u>-thing</u> kombinasyonlarının zamiri olarak (everything, something, anything, nothing) <u>Everything</u> was ready, wasn’t it ? ¹⁶⁴ 5) Introductory it a) For to infinitives: It was foolish <u>to live the car there</u> . b) For that clauses: It is a pity <u>that you can’t come with us</u> . c) for gerunds It is no use <u>shouting</u> . (Bağırmanın faydası yok) c) At cleft sentences: It is N + relative clause Çoğulluk veya cinsiyet durumu değiştirmez. It is Tom <u>who signs the letters</u> , not Bill. ¹⁶⁵ (not He is Tom who signs...) It is more nurses <u>that we need</u> , not more doctors. ¹⁶⁶ (not They are more nurses...) It is Spain <u>that we are going to</u> , not Portugal.
One	1. Tüm insanlar: One <i>kişi, insan, herkes</i> vs. diye çevrilebilir veya çatı <i>edilgen</i> yapılabilir. One has to show one’s passport. (<i>Kişi/herkes pasaportunu göstermek zorundadır.</i>) One should always be polite. (<i>Kişi/insan her zaman kibar olmalıdır</i>) How does one get to the Fifth Avenue from here? (<i>Buradan 5. caddeye nasıl gidilir?</i>) 2. One için one’s iyelik sıfatı kullanılır ancak bazen başka kullanımlar da gözükmemektedir. One should take care of one’s health. (Br E typical, Am E formal) One should take care of his health. (Am E typical) One should take care of his or her health. (Çok nadir) 3. Bir çoğunun bir ferdi olarak: one of +plural noun One of my friends has called me. 4. İnsan için kullanıldığı gibi nesneler için de kullanılır. Çoğulu (ones) vardır.. “Which one would you like?” “That black one please.” “Which ones would you like?” “These small ones please.” 5. Çoğu zaman <i>that, this</i> veya bir <i>sıfatla</i> kullanılır. [that/this/adj+one] I want to buy a car. Please show me the black one . 6. Sayılamayanlar için kullanılmaz. Don’t drink this water. Drink that clean water. (not ...that clean one.)

¹⁶⁴ -body kombinasyonlarında **they** zamiri kullanılır.

¹⁶⁵ The person who signs the letters **is** Tom, not Bill.

¹⁶⁶ The thing that we need **is** more nurses not more doctors.

	<p>NOTE: Sıralamalardan ve superlative'lerden sonra söylenmeyebilir.</p> <p>Which train did you come on? The first (one)</p> <p>I have caught the <u>second</u> (one)</p> <p>They have got four children. The eldest (one) is only 10.</p>
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Extra Notes for “it” pronoun:

It is kalıbı en sık kullanılan kalıptır.

It is V₃ that...

- It's said/believed/thought (that) you are going to London tomorrow. (*Yarın Londra'ya gideceğin söyleniyor/düşünüyor/-e inanılıyor.*)

It is adj that...

- It is vital to help the poor. (*Yoksullara yardım etmek çok önemlidir*)

It is N V_{ing}...

- It is not use warning him. (*Onu uyarmanın faydası yok*)

It is adj of SB to do ST

- It was clever of you to think of that. (*Bunu düşünmen çok akıllıca bir davranıştı*)

It is kalıbı her zaman gözükmeyebilir.

- It appears** that she knows nothing about the subject. (*Belli ki konu hakkında hiçbir şey bilmiyor*)
- It strikes me** that she knows nothing about the subject (*Bir an kafama dank etti ki...*)
- It turns out** that she knows nothing about the subject. (*Ortaya çıktı ki...*)
- He told Tom to hire a car. Then it turned out that Tom did not have a driving license. (*Tom'a araba kiralamasını söyledi. Sonra ortaya çıktı ki Tom'un sürücü ehliyeti yokmuş*)

It zamiri **noun clause, relative clause, to infinitive** veya **gerund** yerine sıklıkla kullanılır.

- You can't take photos here. It's not allowed. (=Taking photos here is not allowed.)
- It was against my suggestion of hiring a car. (*Bir araba kiralamak önerilerimin tersineydi*)
- It doesn't matter what they say. (*Ne dedikleri önemli değil*)
- It will be easy to find the right house. (*Doğru evi bulmak kolay olacak*)

[find it adj to do ST] veya **[find it a N to do ST]** veya **[find it adj + that clause]**

Bu kalıplarda **find=think** anlamındadır.

- I found it enjoyable to play with you. (*Seninle oynamayı eğlenceli buluyorum*)
- You may find it hard to accept your illness. (*Hastalığını kabullenmek sana güç gelebilir*)
- I find it amazing that they're still together. (*Hala beraber olmalarını çok şaşırtıcı buluyorum*)
- She finds it a strain to meet new people. (*Yeni insanlarla tanışmak onun için bir stres*)

Possessive Pronouns

1) **One** ve **it** zamirleri için sahiplik zamiri yoktur.

2) **Its** ve **it's** farklı şeylerdir. It's=It is

- Its tail is short. (Onun kuyruğu kısa)
- It's a short tail. (O kısa bir kuyruk)

3) iyelik sıfat ve zamirleri “whose” sorusuna cevaptırlar.

- “Whose are those cars?” “Those are his cars.” veya “Those are mine.”
- This is your bicycle. Mine is the black one.

4) **OWN** sahiplik belirtir. Vurgu için kullanılır: **[my/your etc. +own+ N]**

- It's my own house. (*Benim kendi evim*)
- It is my very own house. (*Benim kendi evim*)

6) **OWN** şu kalıpla da sık sık kullanılır: **[a+N+of+my/your etc.+own]**

- This is a car of my own = This is my own car.
- It is a fault of your own = It is your own fault.

7) “The” asla iyelik zamiri veya sıfatıyla kullanılmaz.

- ♦ He is my friend. (*not* He is the my friend)
- ♦ Here is my best friend. (*not* Here is my the best friend)
- ♦ She was my first girl friend. (*not* She was my the first girl friend)

8) [a noun + of+mine/yours etc.]

- ♦ A friend of **mine** = one of **my** friends.
- ♦ A good idea of **yours** = one of **your** good ideas.
- ♦ A student of **hers** = one of **her** students.

NOTE: Darbe ifade eden bazı yüklemeler şu kalıpla kullanılır. [V + SB + prep + the body organ]

- ♦ He **hit** me in the eye. (*Gözümüne vurdu*)
- ♦ She **punched** me in the face. (*Yüzümü tırmaladı*)
- ♦ A bee **stung** her on the nose. (*Bir arı onu burnundan soktu*)
- ♦ I will **shoot** the man on the head. (*Adamı kafasından vuracağım*)

Choosing Cases after Linking Verbs and after But, Than, and As

Linking verb’lerden, **but**, **than** ve **as**’den sonra gelen zamir özne durumunda mı (subjective case) yoksa nesne durumunda mı (objective case) olmalı şeklinde dilbilimciler arasında bir tartışma vardır. Gramerce her ikisi de doğru kabul edilir. Günümüzde hemen hep nesne durumunda kullanılmaktadır. Özne durumundaki kullanımlar eski ve tuhaf kabul edilmektedir. Durumla ilgili kısaca şunlar söylenebilir:

a) After **Link Verbs**: Özne konumu **formal** olmalıdır ve gramerde bu doğru kabul edilir. Ancak tersine olan pek çok **informal** kullanım vardır:

- ♦ It was he who represented the United Nations during the 1960s.¹⁶⁷ [**formal**]
- ♦ That must be she on the dock over there.¹⁶⁸ [**formal**]
- ♦ It’s me.¹⁶⁹ [informal] Bazı dilbilimciler “**It’s I**” denmesi gerektiğini söyler.

b) after **as**, **than**, **but**: Özne durumunda diyenlerin delilleri, “Eğer cümleye devam edecek olsak özne kaçınılmazdı” şeklindedir. Nesne konumunda kullanımı doğru kabul edenler bunların birer **preposition** olduğunu, dolayısıyla nesne konumunda zamir alacağını savunurlar.

- No one could be as happy as I (am)
- “Whom were you expecting?” “No one but he (is)?”
- My father is still taller than she (is)
- Dad’s a lot taller than him.
- No one in this class has done the homework but me.

c) Ancak aşağıdaki ilk cümlede **but** yüklemiden önce gelmiştir ve bağlaçtır, zamir öznenin bir parçası olduğundan **he** olacaktır.

- None of the students but he were interested. (*Onun dışında hiçbir öğrenci ilgilenmedi*)
- None of the students were interested but him. (*Ondan başka hiçbir öğrenci ilgilenmedi*)

d) “Like” preposition olduğundan kendisinden sonra şüphesiz nesne durumundaki zamir gelir.

- My mother is a lot like her.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (İşaret Zamirleri)

Bu zamirler(this/that/these/those/such) **pronouns** veya **determiners** olarak görev yapabilmektedir ler.

- **That** is incredible! (referring to something you just saw)
- I will never forget **this**. (referring to a recent experience)
- **Such** is my belief. (referring to an explanation just made)
- **These** [pancakes sitting here now on my plate] are delicious.
- **Those** [pancakes that I had yesterday morning] were even better.

NOTE: Hususi türdeki bir şey(ler)e veya kişi(ler)e atıfta bulunurken **that** veya **those** kullanılır, **this** veya **these** değil.

- **Salaries** are higher here than **those** (which are) in my countries.
- I want this **horse** more than **that** (which) you offer me.
- We’d like to exchange our home with **that** of a British family.

¹⁶⁷ Birleşmiş Milletler 1960lar boyunca temsil eden kişi oydu.

¹⁶⁸ Oradaki rıhtımdaki kişi o olmalı.

¹⁶⁹ Ben geldim.

INTENSIVE PRONOUN(İyelik/Sahiplik Zamirler)

Intensive pronouns (örneğin myself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves) bir şahıs zamiri artı **self** veya **selves** ile yapılırlar. (a personal pronoun + *self* or *selves*) ve bir ismi vurgularlar. Vurguladıkları isimden sonra gelirler. Vurguladıkları isim özneyse cümle sonuna taşınabilirler.

- Tom **himself** went to New York (=Tom went to New York himself.) (Tom'un bizzat kendisi New York'a gitti.)
- Ann **herself** opened the door (=Ann opened the door herself.) (Ann kapıyı bizzat kendi açtı)
- I **myself** don't know the answer. (=I don't know the answer myself) (Ben şahsen cevabı bilmiyorum)
- **Aksi takdirde** niteledikleri ismin hemen peşi sıra gelirler
- I didn't meet the queen **herself**. (Kraliçenin bizzat kendisiyle karşılaşmadım)
- **NOTE:** Bu yapı özneyi nitelerken cümle başına da gelebilir. [**çok nadiren, bazılarınca yanlış**]
- Myself, I don't believe a word he says. (Şahsen, ben dediği tek kelimeye inanmam)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (Dönüşlü Zamirler)

Yukarıdaki zamirlerin aynı kullanılır. Ancak burada zamirler bizzat nesne konumundadır. Vurgu amaçlı kullanılmazlar.

1) Bir cümledeki **özne** aynı zamanda o cümlede **nesnesi** durumundaysa (If the subject is also the object) Türkçe'de **kendi-** diye ifade ettiğimiz reflexive pronoun'ları kullanırız.

- He cut himself when he was shaving. (Tıraş olurken kendini kesti)
- The record player switched itself off. (Kaset çalar kendisini kapattı)
- Students who cheat on this quiz are only hurting themselves. (Bu sınavda kopya çeken öğrenciler sadece kendilerine zarar verirler)
- Ann and Tom blamed themselves. (Ann ve Tom kendilerini suçladılar)
- **DİKKAT:** Bu yapılar **birbirleri(ni)** anlamına gelmezler. Bunun için **each other** veya **one another** kullanılır.
- Ann and Tom blamed each other. (Ann ve Tom birbirlerini suçladı.)
- They looked at themselves in the mirror. (Aynada kendilerine baktılar)
- They looked at each other in the mirror. (Aynada birbirlerine baktılar)

NOTE: Bu yapılar bazı yüklemlerle kullanılmazlar. [concentrate, relax, feel, meet]

- You must try and concentrate. (**not** ...concentrate yourself)
- How do you feel? (**not** How do you feel yourself?)
- When are we meeting? (**not** ...meeting ourselves)

Ve ayrıca geçişsiz oldukları için şu fiillerle de kullanılmaz.

Wash: yıkanmak **shave:** tıraş olmak **dress:** giyinmek.

- He got up, washed, shaved and dressed. (Kalktı, yıkandı, tıraş oldu ve giyindi)
- **Ancak** kurulanmak (**dry**) böyle kullanılır:
- I dried myself.

2) Bu tür zamirler çok sık olarak **but** sonrasında kullanılmaktadır.

- He insulted no one but himself. (*Başkasına değil, kendisine hakaret etti.*)
- They accused no one but themselves. (*Kendilerinden başka hiç kimseyi suçlamadılar*)

3) **BY MYSELF etc.** = yalnız tek başıma anlamına gelir. **ON MY etc OWN** eş anlamlı bir yapıdır.

- I didn't do it by myself / on my own. (*Onu tek başıma yapmadım*)
- Did you go on your holiday by yourself / on your own? (*Tatile yalnız başına mı gittin?*)
- Jack was sitting by himself / on his own in a corner of the café. (*Jack kafenin köşesinde tek başına oturuyordu.*)
- Learner drivers are not allowed to drive on their own / by themselves. (*Acemi sürücülerin yalnız başlarına araba kullanmalarına izin verilmez*)

10) Link verblerden sonra [**Be, feel, seem, appear, sound, taste, become, get(=become), grow(=become), turn(=become)...**]

- He is so tired nowadays. He **isn't** himself. (*Bu aralar yorgun. Alışık olduğumuz gibi değil.*)
 - She is so angry. She **doesn't** **look** herself. (*Çok öfkeli gözüküyor. Alışık olduğumuz gibi değil*)
- Aynı yapı iyelik sıfatı + sıfat + self [**my/your+adj+ self**] kalıbıyla da kullanılır.
- Ali **doesn't** **look** **his cheerful self**. (*Ali her zamanki neşesinde gözüküyor*)
 - My mother **didn't** **sound** **her happy self** at the party. (*Annem partideyken her zamanki mutluluğunda değildi*)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (Belirsiz Zamirler)

1. -body, -one, -thing kombinasyonları belirsiz zamirlerdir.

-one	-body	-thing
anyone	anybody	anything
everyone	everybody	everything
[no one]	nobody	nothing
someone	somebody	something

NOTE: -body ve -thing kombinasyonları aşağıdaki her durumda şahıs zamiri alabilirler.

- Everyone / everybody took his seat. [formal]
- Everyone / everybody took his or her seat. [formal, rare]
- Everyone / everybody took their seat. [informal, common]

3. Aşağıdakiler aynı zamanda **determiner** olarak kullanılır:

enough, few, fewer, less, little, many, much, several, more, most, all, both, each, any, either, neither, none, some, one

- Few will be chosen; fewer will finish.
- Little is expected.
- One of the boys will help you.

2. Aşağıdakiler de belirsiz zamirdir.

whoever, whomever, whatever

- The coach will select whomever he pleases. (*Koç her kimi isterse seçecek*)
- He said whatever came to mind. (*Aklına ne gelirse söyledi*)
- Whoever crosses this line first will win the race. (*Çizgiyi ilk geçen yarışı kazanacak*)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (İlgi Zamirleri)

Relative Clause'lardaki zamirler. Ayrıntı için bkz. Relative Clause

- The woman who/that is standing near the window is a doctor.

- Have you found the book which/that was missing?
- The door, which was bright red, was very conspicuous.
- My wife, who is an American, finds Turkey very beautiful.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS (Soru Zamirleri)

Aynı zamanda **determiner** olarak kullanılırlar. (**who, what, which, whose**)

- Which is your brother?
- We know who is guilty of this crime.
- I already told the detective what I know about it.
- Whose are these?
- It doesn't matter which beer you buy. [det]
- What questions give you most trouble? [det] (=What kind of question...) questions in general
- Which questions give you the most trouble? [det] some special questions

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS (İşteş Zamirler)

each other one another

- You and I saw each other last week. (*Geçen hafta birbirimizi görmüştük*)
 - The houses faced each other. (*Evler birbirine bakıyor*)
 - I think we've learned a lot about one another in this session. (*Sanırım bu sezon birbirimiz hakkında çok şey öğrendik.*)
 - The wires were touching one another. (*Teller birbirine değiyordu*)
- NOTE:** Bariz kullanım genişliğine rağmen **bazılarınca each other** iki kişi için, **one another** ise bir grup fertleri için kullanılır.

ADJECTIVES (Sıfatlar)

FORM, FUNCTION and POSITION (Biçim, İşlev ve Konum)

FORM

1. Cinsiyet veya çoğulluk-tekillik durumuna göre biçimleri değişmez. İşaret sıfatları hariç.

- A **hot** potato three **hot** potatoes
- **This** girl **these** girls

2) Genel olarak isimden veya link verb'ten sonra gelmeleri ve çoğul olamamaları özellikleri ile ayırt edilebilirler. Bunun yanı sıra türetilmiş olan bazıları eklerinden tanınabilir. Aşağıda sık kullanılan türetilmiş sıfatlara örnekler verilmiştir.

-ful	plentiful (bol)	careful (dikkatli)	spoonful (bir kaşık dolusu)
-less	careless (dikkatsiz)	penniless (beş parasız)	useless (faydasız)
-able	probable (olası)	bearable (katlanılabilir)	acceptable (kabul edilebilir)
-ic	numeric (rakamsal)	economic (iktisadi)	
-(ic)+-al	psychological (psikolojik)	mathematical (matematiksel)	external (harici)
-ish	childish (çocukça)	reddish (kırmızımsı)	yellowish (sarımsı)
-ly ¹⁷⁰	hourly (saatlik)	friendly (arkadaşça)	
-some	handsome (yakışıklı)	quarrelsome (kavgacı)	troublesome (belalı)
-ous	serious (ciddi)	marvellous (harika)	
-tive ¹⁷¹	objective (yansız)	creative (yaratıcı)	

Yukarıdakilerin yanı sıra sık sık fiiller **-ing** ekiyle veya **V₃** formatı ile sıfat haline getirilebilirler. **-ing** ile yapılan sıfatlar ismin yaptığı, dışa yönelik anlamlar verirken; **-ed** ile yapılanlar o isme yapılan, içe dönük anlamlar verirler.

- ♦ The game was **boring**. (Oyun sıkıcıydı) The audiences got **bored**. (Seyirciler sıkıldı.)
- ♦ I'm **exciting** (Heyecan vericiyim.) I'm **excited** (Heyecanlıyım.)

¹⁷⁰ Daha çok sıfattan zarf yapan bir ektir. Bu şekilde isimden sıfat yapan **-ly** eki çok yaygın değildir. Zarf ile karıştırmayınız.

¹⁷¹ Zaman zaman bu ekle yapılmış isimler de görülebilmektedir. Sözelimi isim olan "objective" "hedef" demektir.

- ♦ I'm **surprising** (Şaşırtıcıyım)
- ♦ **Crying** baby (ağlayan bebek)
- ♦ **Frying** pan (kızartma tavası)
- ♦ **Washing** machine (bulaşık makinesi)
- ♦ **Running** shoes(koşu ayakkabıları)
- I'm **surprised** (Şaşırdım.)
- reported** speech (dolaylı anlatım)
- fried** chicken (kızarmış tavuk)
- educated** person (eğitimli insan)
- broken** arm (kırık kol)

NOTE: -ed ile yapılan sıfatlar daha çok insanları, **-ing** ile yapılan sıfatlar daha çok şeyleri ve olayları niteler.

3) Anlamalarını güçlendirmek veya vurgu için önlerine zarf (adverb) getirilir.

- A **very hot** potato three **extremely hot** potatoes

FUNCTION

Sıfatlar ismi nitelerler. Bu niteleme o şeyin durumu, rengi, orijini, şekli, sayısı, yaşı, neyden yapıldığı veya bize ne hissettirdiği ile ilgili olabilir.

- He is a **lonely** man. (O yalnız bir adam)
- They are **honest** people. (Onlar dürüst insanlardır)
- Pierre is **French**. (Pierre Fransızdır)
- This clock is **German**. (Bu saat Alman malıdır)
- Our house is **Victorian** (Evimiz Viktoryan bir ev)
- A **wooden** table. (Tahta bir masa)

POSITION

- a) Genellikle nitelediği isimden **önce**:

- A **beautiful** girl.

NOTE¹⁷²: Bazı sıfatlar yalnızca isimden önce gelir, yanlarında isim olmaksızın link verb'den sonra gelmez. Bunlar:

Absolute (mutlak, salt)	complete/utter (tam)	mere/only/sole (yalnız)	poor¹⁷³ (zavallı)
Atomic (atom)	cubic (kübik)	digital (dijital)	phonetic (fonetik)
Chief/main (ana, baş)	initial (başlangıç)	entire/whole (tüm)	
eventual (nihai)	occasional (ara sıra, tek-tük)		
Northern (kuzey)	southern (güney)	eastern (doğu)	western (batı)
Maximum (azami)	minimum (asgari)	underlying (temel, asıl; gizli)	

- The **main** problem (ana problem)
- my **entire** savings (tüm birikimlerim)
- like an **absolute** idiot (tam bir aptal gibi)
- **Chief** problem (ana problem) **main** reason (ana sebep)
- **poor** child (zavallı çocuk) **absolute** majority (salt çoğunluk)
- my **mere /only / sole** objective (tek hedefim)
- **utter/complete** nonsense (tam saçmalık), metallic etc.)
- Brass is a **metallic** alloy of copper and zinc. (Pirinç, çinko ve bakırın metal bir alaşımıdır)
- A nuclear explosion (nükleer bir patlama) [**YANLIŞ** The explosion was nuclear]
- b) "to be", "to seem", "to look", "to taste" gibi link verb'lerden **sonra**. Burada nitelenen isim öznedir:

- The girl is **beautiful**

- You look **tired**

- This meat tastes **funny**.

- c) Bazı kalıplaşmış ifadelerde nitelediği isimden **sonra**:

- The Princess **Royal** (Kraliyet Prensesi)
- The President **elect** (seçilmiş başkan)
- a court **martial** (bir savaş mahkemesi)
- Notary **Public** (halk noteri)
- Court **martial** (savaş mahkemesi)
- Attorney **general** (başsavcı)

LINK VERBS¹⁷⁴

be	become
seem	get
appear	turn
keep	grow
prove	make
smell	go
sound	
taste	
look	

¹⁷² İyi bir sözlük sıfatın nerede kullanıldığını belirtir.

¹⁷³ Fakir anlamında kullanıldığında link verb'ten sonra kullanılır. "The man was poor. (Adam fakirdi)"

¹⁷⁴ Bu yüklemler farklı anlamlarla kullanıldıklarında **link verb** olmazlar. Diğer anlamlarıyla kullanıldığında zarf ile nitelenebilirler. Aksi takdirde kendilerinden sonra -özneyi nitelemek için- **sıfat** gelir. Bkz **VERBS**

NOTE: Bazılarının anlamları isimden önce veya sonra gelmelerine göre değişir.

involved, present, concerned sıfatları isimden sonra geldiklerinde anlamları şöyledir:

- I want to see the people **involved/concerned** (İlgili kişileri görmek istiyorum)
- Here is a list of the people **present** (İşte mevcut kişilerin bir listesi)
- A girl in her **late** teens. (Gençlik dönemlerinin **sonunda** olan bir kız)
- **involved, present, concerned** sıfatları isimden önce geldiklerinde anlamları değişir:
- An **involved** discussion (**karmaşık** bir tartışma)
- A **concerned** father (**endişeli** bir baba)
- The **present** situation (**şu andaki** durum)
- The girl is too **late**. (Kız çok **geç** kaldı)

NOTE: Sıfatlar **something, someone, anybody** gibi belirsiz zamirlerden (**indefinite pronoun**) sonra gelir, önce gelmez:

- Anyone **capable** of doing **something horrible** to someone **nice** should be punished. (İyi bir insana kötü bir şeyler yapmaya **yatkın** biri cezalandırılmalı)
- Something **wicked** comes this way. (**Kötü** bir şey bu yana doğru geliyor.)

NOTE: **available, imaginable, possible, suitable gibi -ible ve -able** sıfatları sık sık isimden sonra kullanılır. Niteledikleri isim bir **superlative** sıfatla veya **first, last, next, only** gibi sıfatlarla nitelenmiş durumdaysa **SADECE isimden sonra** kullanılırlar.

- It is the only treatment **suitable**. (Uygun tek tedavi oydu) [YANLIŞ ...the only suitable treatment...]
 - It is an offer **available** to club members only. (Sadece klüp üyelerine **özel** bir tekliftir)
- d) Bazıları sadece link verb'den sonra gelir, isimden önce asla gelmez.¹⁷⁵

afraid (korkmuş)	alive (canlı)	alone (yalnız)	alike (benzer)	awake (uyanık)
ashamed (utanmış)	aware (farkında)	asleep (uyur halde)	annoyed (kızmış; canı sıkılmış)	
aloof (soğuk-ilgisiz)	afloat (yüzer halde)	aghast (çok korkmuş-şaşırmış)		
alert (uyanık-dikkatli)	averse (zıt-ters)	ablaze (alevli; pırıl pırıl)		

- The children were **ashamed**. (NOT ashamed children)
ama

Predicate Adjectives

The boat is **afloat**.
The child is **afraid**.
The animal is **alive**.
The boy is **asleep**.

Attributive Adjectives

the **floating** boat
the **frightened** child
the **live** animal
the **sleeping** boy

NOTE: subject to=susceptible to, likely to sıfatlarının kullanımına dikkat

- a child who is **subject/susceptible** to colds (soğuğa maruz bir çocuk)
 - They are **likely** to become angry with him. (Muhtemelen ona kızacaklar)
- e) **the+adj** sınıf belirtir. Çoğul yüklem alır.
- **The evil** must be punished. (Kötüler cezalandırılmalıdır)
 - **The rural poor** have been ignored by the media. (Köylü yoksullar medya tarafından görmezden gelindiler)
 - **The elderly** are beginning to demand their rights. (Yaşlılar haklarını aramaya başladılar)

MAKING COMPARISONS (Kıyaslama Yapmak)

Comparative and Superlative Forms

1. Bir veya iki heceli **comparative** yapılar **-er** ile, **superlative** yapılar the...**-st** takıları ile yapılır. Üç veya daha fazla heceden oluşan sıfatlarda ise **comparative** yapılar **more**, **superlative** yapılar ise **the most** ile yapılır.

- dark darker (the) darkest → tek heceli
- lovely lovelier (the) loveliest → iki heceli
- difficult more difficult (the) most difficult → çok heceli

2. bunun yanında kural dışı olarak **comparative** ve **superlative** yapılanlar da vardır

- bad worse (the) worst
- far further /farther (the) farthest / furthest

¹⁷⁵ Bunlar içlerinde başka harfle başlayan sıfatlar olmasına rağmen “**a- adjectives**” olarak bilinirler.

- little less (the) least
- many/much more (the) most¹⁷⁶

3. **comparative** yapılar **than** alırlar

- Mt. Everest is **higher than** Mt. Blanc.
- Thailand is **sunnier than** Norway.
- A car is **more expensive than** a bicycle.

NOTE: **than** kendisinden sonra **object** [informal] ve **subject** [formal] durumunda zamir alabilir.

- He has more time **than** I (have) (formal)
- He has more time **than** me. (informal)

NOTE: **than** veya **as** sonrasında he/she/it/they etc zamirleri gelirse yüklem çoğunlukla muhafaza edilir.

- You are stronger **than** they are / them.
- 4. **superlative** yapılar, kıyaslama türler arasında **is of**, mekanda ise **in** alırlar.
 - He is the richest man **in** the world. (mekan)
 - He is the richest **of** these three men. (kıyaslananlar arasında)
- 5. **of** veya **in** ile başlayan pek çok cümlenin **superlative** olma olasılığı yüksektir. Bu **of** için çok daha yüksek bir olasılıktır.
 - **In** the world, he is the **richest** man (mekan)
 - **Of** these three men, he is the **richest**. (kıyaslananlar arasında)
 - **Of** all the cars sold here, this is the **least expensive**.
- 6. İki şeyin en iyisi için **superlative** değil, **the+comparative** yapı kullanılır.
 - I need a strong rope. Which is **the stronger** of these two? (Bu ikisinden hangisi güçlüdür?)
- 7. **the superlative +N+ relative clause:** sıfat cümlecisi çoğunlukla **present perfect** yapıdadır. Cümle içinde “never” değil “ever” kullanılır.
 - He is the kindest man **(that) I’ve ever met**.
- 8. **quite, much, very, by far** zarfları yaygın **superlative** niteleyicileridirler.
 - This is **quite** the most expensive.
 - This is **much** the worst stretch of motorway in the country.
 - I want to give my children the **very** best education I can afford.
 - This is **by far** the greatest threat this country has ever faced.
- 9. **comparative and comparative:** gittikçe¹⁷⁷ anlamı katar.
 - **More and more** people were attending our party. (Partimize gittikçe daha fazla insan katılıyordu)
- 10. the comparative... the comparative... (the more...the more...) paralel değişim gerektir. “Ne kadar bundan olursa, o kadar da şundan olur.” anlamındadır. To be yüklemine söz konusu olduğunda yüklem söylenmeyebilir, ancak bu her iki tarafta da aynı şekilde uygulanmalıdır.
 - **The bigger** a house is, **the better** it is. (Bir ev ne kadar büyükse o kadar iyidir.)
 - **The higher** my knowledge (is), **the better** my life (is). (Ne kadar çok bilgim varsa, yaşamım o kadar iyi olur)

AS + ADJ + AS

NOT SO + ADJ + AS

SUCH + NOUN + AS

a) olumlularda (**as...as**)

- Peter is 24 years old. John is 24 years old. Peter is **as old as** John.
- Moscow is **as cold as** St. Petersburg in the winter.
- Einstein is **as famous as** Darwin.

b) olumsuzlarda (**not as...as**)

- Mont Blanc is **not as high as** Mount Everest
- Norway is **not as sunny as** Thailand

NOTE: Genel kullanımda ilk **as** düşebilir veya sıfat kullanılmaz ise yerini **such** alır.

- He has been (**as**) **good as** gold.
- c) olumsuzlarda (**not so...as**)¹⁷⁸
- A bicycle is **not so expensive as** a car

¹⁷⁶ **most the** almadığı zaman **very** anlamındadır.

¹⁷⁷ Daha çok continuous yapıyla kullanılır.

¹⁷⁸ Asla olumlularda kullanılmaz.

- Arthur is **not so intelligent as** Albert
- That secretary is **not so suitable** for the job **as** I am.
- **d)** sıfat kullanılmayıp isim kullanıldığında isim kullanılırsa **such** + **a noun** kullanılır.
- He is not **such** an intelligent boy **as** his brother.

NOTE: three times/ twice etc. + as adj as

- A Mercedes is **three times** as expensive as Ford. (Bir Mercedes bir Ford'dan 3 kat daha pahalıdır.)
- Istanbul is **twice** as big as Ankara.
- **e)** sıfat ve isim beraber kullanılırsa **as + adj + a noun + as+ noun**
- I am not **as good a cook as** she is. (Ben onun kadar iyi bir aşçı değilim)
- They are not **as good cooks as** we are. (Bizim kadar iyi aşçı değiller)
- **f) as much as; as dense as** etc.
- Water is eight hundred times **as dense as** air.
- I earn twice **as much as** he does. But I cannot save **as much money as** he can.

Adjectives in some common structures.

brave foolish good/nice idiotic silly clever generous kind sensible stupid etc.

1) It + to be + adj + of SB + to do ST

- It was **kind of you** to wait. (Beklemen çok nazik bir davranıştı)
- It was **brave of you** to kill that snake.

2) It + to be + adj + (for SB) + to do ST

- It is **safe** (for children) to drink this water.
- It is not **safe** (for anybody) to swim here.
- It is **nice** for you to have a garden to play.

3) It + to be + adj + to do ST = ST + to be + adj + to do

- It is easy to make this cake. = This cake is easy to make.
- It is impossible to solve this problem. = This problem is impossible to solve.

4) Subject + to be + adj + to do ST

- He was **disappointed** to find nobody at home. (Evde kimseyi bulamayınca hayal kırıklığına uğradı)
- I am **reluctant** to see my friend again.
- I am **willing** to see my father again.
- It is **better** to buy tickets in advance. (Biletleri önceden almak daha iyidir.)

5) adj + to infinitive ile adj + that clause aynı anlama gelmez.

- I am afraid to speak. (Konuşmaya korkuyorum)
- I am afraid (that) I cannot help you. (Korkarım size yardım edemeyeceğim)
- I am **not** afraid **to help** you. (Size yardım etmeye korkmuyorum)
- I am afraid **not to help** you. (Size yardım etmemeye korkuyorum)

Adjectives with preposition (sıfatlar ve preposition)¹⁷⁹

İngilizce'de sıfatlar belirli **preposition** ile kullanılırlar. Bu konuda dikkatli olmak lazım.

- We were introduced **to** the headmaster. (Müdürle tanıştık)
- We were interested **in** the tent. (Çadır ile ilgiliydik)
- We were irritated **by** the heat. (Sıcaklık çok canımızı sıktı)
- We were opposed **to** leaving early. (Erken ayrılmaya karşıydık)
- We were satisfied **with** the circus. (Sirkten memnunduk)
- We were shocked **at** the level of noise under the big tent. (Büyük çadır altındaki gürültü seviyesine çok şaşırmıştık)
- We were surprised **at** their indifference. (Kayıtsızlıklarına şaşakaldık)
- We were tired **of** all the lights after a while. (Bir müddet sonra tüm ışıklardan yorgun düştük)
- We were worried **about** the traffic leaving the parking lot. (Park sahasından ayrılırken trafik bizi endişelendiriyordu)

Adjectival Opposites (Zıt anlamlı sıfatlar)

¹⁷⁹ Bkz **PREPOSITIONS**

Bir sıfatın doğrudan manaca bir zıttı olabileceği gibi (**beautiful** için **ugly**; **tall** için **short** gibi) birkaç önek (prefix) ile de yaygın olarak zıt sıfat elde edilir. Aşağıda birkaç yaygın ek örnekle olarak verilmiştir.

- fortunate **un**fortunate
- prudent **im**prudent
- considerate **in**considerate
- honorable **dis**honorable
- alcoholic **non**alcoholic
- properly filed **mis**filed

Ancak sözlüğe bakmak her zaman daha güvenlidir. Zira bazı sıfatlar olumsuzluk öneki almasına rağmen olumsuz olmayabilirler.

- valuable (kıymetli) invaluable (paha biçilemez)
- flammable (yanıcı) **in**flammable (yanıcı)

ADVERBS (Zarflar)

Yüklemi nitelerler	I'm going home tomorrow. (<i>Yarın eve gideceğim</i>) I'm working hard . (<i>Çok sıkı çalışıyorum</i>)
Sıfatı nitelerler	I'm dreadfully tired. (<i>Korkunç yorgunum</i>)
Başka bir zarfı nitelerler	Don't speak so quickly. (<i>O kadar hızlı konuşma!</i>)
Tüm bir cümleyi nitelerler	Perhaps , we'll see you again next week. Economically , this situation is impossible.

ZARF ÇEŞİTLERİ

1. Adverbs of TIME: Kendi içlerinde üçe ayırmak mümkündür. Kesin zaman (**certain time**), süreç (**duration**) ve sıklık (**frequency**) zarfları

Adverbs of Time: again early late Now sometime then today tomorrow tonight yesterday subsequently afterwards ...onwards

Adverbs of CERTAIN TIME: Eylemin zamanını belirtirler. Sorusu **When?**

Position: Zaman belirten zarflar genellikle cümle sonunda yer alırlar. Ancak pek çok zarfta olduğu gibi çeşitli amaç ve kullanımlar için cümle başı veya sonunda da bulunurlar.

- **Later** Goldilocks ate some porridge. (the time is more important)
- Goldilocks **later** ate some porridge. (this is more formal, like a policeman's report)
- Goldilocks ate some porridge **later**. (this is neutral, no particular emphasis)

NOTE: Prep + Noun kalıbıyla da zaman zarfları (**adverbial phrase**) yapılmaktadır.

- She tries to get back **before dark**.

Adverbs of DURATION: Eylemin sürecini belirtirler. **How long?**

For years In time Recently Lately Since 1996 yet still All day

Position: Süreç belirten zarflar sıklıkla cümle sonunda yer alırlar.

- She stayed in the Bears' house **all day**.
- My mother has lived in France **for a year / since 1996**.

Ancak **still** ortada yer alır. Negatif cümlelerde yardımcı yüklemle birleştiğinde yardımcı yüklemde önce gelir.

- He **is still** working here.
- He **still** hasn't come.

Any more ve **any longer** cümle sonunda gelirken **no longer** ana yüklemde önce gelir.

- She doesn't live here **any more/any longer**.
- She **no longer** lives here.

Adverbs of FREQUENCY: Sıklık belirten zarflar. Sorusu **How often?**

always usually generally often frequently sometimes occasionally rarely hardly scarcely
hardly ever seldom never eve r annually daily weekly once a year

Position: Genellikle ortada yer alırlar ama vurgu için başta veya sonda da bulunurlar:

başta (beginning):

- **Often** the wind blows less strongly at night.

sonda (end): Nesne yoksa hemen yüklemde sonra, nesne varsa nesneden sonra gelir.

- He speaks **seldom**.

- I visit her **frequently** / **three times a week**.

ortada (mid): Yardımcı fiilden sonra, ana fiilden önce. “to be” fiilinden sonra. Olumsuzlarda **not**’tan sonra.

- I have **often** wondered about that.
- We are **always** on time.
- He **rarely** makes a mistake.
- Does he not **usually** know the answers?

NOTE 1: Sıklık belirten zaman zarfları daha çok **ortada** yer alırlar ama sık sık vurgu için **sona** alınırlar.

- She **regularly** visits France.
- She visits France **regularly**.

NOTE 2: **daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, annually etc. mid-position**’da yer almazlar.

- This magazine is published **monthly**.
- He visits his mother **once a week**.

NOTE 3: Bu zarfların bir kısmı **negative adverbs** olarak da sınıflanmaktadır. Bunlar dahil oldukları cümleye negative anlam kazandırır. **Tag question** pozitif olur.

- She **hardly ever** goes to the movies, **does she**?

NOTE 4: **Negative zarflar** cümle başına gelerek yapıyı devrik hale getirirler. (bkz. **INVERSION**)

Barely hardly never not rarely scarcely seldom little ever nowhere

- I have **never** seen such courage. → **Never** have I seen such courage.
- She **rarely** left the house. → **Rarely** did she leave the house.

NOTE 5: **Always** emir cümleleri hariç cümle başında yer almaz.

- **Always** lock the door when you go out.

ADVERB ORDER: Zamandan bahseden üç zarf aynı cümlede kullanılırsa tercih edilen sıra:

(1) **'how long'** (2) **'how often'** (3) **'when'** olmaktadır:

- I work (1) **for five hours** (2) **every day**
- The magazine was published (2) **weekly** (3) **last year**.
- I was abroad (1) **for two months** (3) **last year**.
- She worked in a hospital (1) **for two days** (2) **every week** (3) **last year**.

2. Adverbs of MANNER: Eylemin nasıl gerçekleştiğini belirtir. Sorusu **How?**

carefully correctly eagerly easily fast loudly patiently quickly quietly well

Position: Durum belirten bu zarflar genellikle yüklem sonunda yer alır. **Geçişsiz(intransitive) yüklemlerde** hemen yüklemden sonra, yüklem **nesne** almışsa nesneden sonra gelir. Nesneden önce **preposition** varsa yüklemden sonra araya yerleşebilir.

- She spoke **softly, loudly, aggressively**. (after the V_i)
- He plays the flute **beautifully**. (after the object)
- The child ran **happily towards** his mother. (after the V_t, before the prep)
- The child ran **towards** his mother **happily**. (after the object)

Ancak nesne almış yüklemlerde vurgu için ortada veya cümle başında kullanıldığı olur.

- He **gently** woke the sleeping woman.
- **Slowly** she picked up the knife.

NOTE: Cümlede birden fazla yüklem olduğunda durum zarflarının konumu hayati olmaktadır.

- She **quickly** agreed to re-type the letter (= her agreement was quick)
- She agreed to re-type the letter **quickly** (= the re-typing was quick)
- He **quietly** asked me to leave the house (= his request was quiet)
- He asked me to leave the house **quietly** (= the leaving was quiet)

3. Adverbs of PLACE: Eylemin nerede veya nereye doğru gerçekleştiğini belirtir. Sorusu **Where?**

ahead back forward here high low near outside somewhere there in Paris backwards

Position: Yer belirten zarflar genellikle yüklemden sonra gelirler. Doğal olarak yüklem nesne almışsa nesneden sonra gelirler.

- I looked **everywhere**
- John looked **away, up, down, around...**
- They built a house **nearby**

NOTE 1: **'Here'** ve **'there'** konum ve yön (be, come, go etc.) belirten yüklemlerle kullanıldıklarında ve öznelere zamir değilse (it, she, he etc.) cümle başında yer alırlar. (bkz. **INVERSION**)

- **Here** comes the bus. (followed by the verb)

- **Here** it is! (followed by the pronoun)
- **There** she goes! (followed by the pronoun)
- NOTE 2: '**Here**' ve '**there**' çeşitli **prepositionlardan** önce gelerek pek çok yaygın **adverbial phrases** oluştururlar. *down here, down there; over here, over there; under here, under there; up here, up there*
- It's in **here**. (Burada, içinde)
- When did you go over there? (Oraya ne zaman gittin?)
- NOTE 3: Çoğu yer zarfı aynı zamanda **preposition** olarak kullanılırlar: *about, across, along, around, behind, by, down, in, off, on, over, round, through, under, up*.
- John looked **away** / **up** / **down** / **around** etc. (around=adv)
- Please stay **around** the house. (around=prep)
- NOTE 4: **-wards** ile biten zarflar hareket veya yön belirtirler: *backwards, forwards, downwards, upwards, inwards, outwards, northwards, southwards, eastwards, westwards, homewards, onwards* etc.
- BE CAREFUL! '**Towards**' bir **preposition**dur, bir adverb değil, dolayısıyla her zaman bir isim veya zamirden önce gelmelidir.
- He walked **towards** the car.
- She ran **towards** me.
- NOTE 5: **prep+noun** yapısıyla oluşmuş pek çok zarf hem yer (**location**) hem de yön-hareket (**movement**) belirttiklerinden başlarına yön (**to, towards** etc) veya yer (**at, in, on**) prepositionları almazlar. '**Home**' da önüne **to** almaz: *ahead, abroad, overseas, uphill, downhill, sideways, indoors, outdoors*
- The child went **indoors**.
- He lived and worked **abroad**.
- NOTE 6: Pek çok isim yön veya yer belirten bir preposition sonrasında gelerek yer zarfı (adverbial phrase of place) oluşturur.
- Jack lives **in London**. So, I need to go **to London**.

4. SENTENTIAL Adverbs: Bu zarflar cümle başında yer alıp tüm cümleyi nitelerler. Cümleden virgülle ayrılırlar.

basically naturally evidently wisely honestly frankly obviously especially particularly especially essentially

- **Basically**, I'm in favour of more radical reforms.
 - **Honestly**, he didn't get the money. (sentential)
 - He didn't get the money **honestly**. (manner)
- 5. VIEWPOINT Adverbs:** Bu zarflar da cümle başında yer alır. Olaya hangi açıdan bakıldığını belirtir. Sorusu **From which point of view?**

politically scientifically psychologically

- **Politically**, this is a horrible decision. (From the political point of view, this is a horrible decision.)
- **Economically**, Turkey is getting wealthier. (From the economical point of view, Turkey is getting wealthier)

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6. Adverbs of CERTAINTY: Olaydan ne kadar emin olduğumuzu belirten zarflardır. Orta-konumda yer alırlar. Başa çekildiğinde cümleden virgülle ayrılır.

certainly probably definitely surely undoubtedly

- She is **certainly** the best person for the job.
- You **obviously** enjoyed your meal.
- He **definitely** left the house this morning.
- He is **probably** in the park.
- **Undoubtedly**, Winston Churchill was a great politician.

7. RESTRICTING Adverbs: Sıfat ve/veya yüklemi niteleyen bu zarflar genellikle niteledikleri sıfatlardan önce yüklemlerdense sonra gelirler.

only just merely solely exclusively purely simply

- Hair is found **exclusively/only** in mammals.
- Is success **simply** a matter of working hard?
- You are **solely** responsible for what happened.
- His work is **purely** theoretical.

8. Adverbs of DEGREE/INTENSIFIERS: Sıfat, yüklem veya bir başka zarfı nitelerler ve iş veya sıfatın yoğunluk ve derecesini belirtirler. Sorusu **to what extent?** Bazı yaygın derece zarflar: *Almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, completely, very, extremely, virtually, approximately*

Position: Genellikle niteledikleri sıfat, zarftan ve yüklemden önce gelirler.

- He was **just** leaving. She has **almost** finished.
- She doesn't **quite** know what she'll do after university.
- They are **completely** exhausted from the trip.
- I am **too** tired to go out tonight.
- He **hardly** noticed what she was saying. The water was **extremely** cold.

NOTE 1: Enough nitelediği sıfat veya zarftan sonra gelir. Ancak bir determiner olarak nitelediği isimden önce gelir.

- Is your coffee **hot enough**? (adjective)
- He didn't work **hard enough**. (adverb)
- They don't have **enough food**. (noun)

“Intensifier”lar kendi aralarında üç grupta toplanabilirler: Emphasizers, amplifiers ve downtowners

1. Emphasizers: **Kesinlikle, bariz bir şekilde** anlamlarına gelirler. Certainty Adverblerin bir kısmı bunları oluşturur: *definitely, certainly, actually, clearly, obviously*

- He will **definitely** reject your offer.

2. Amplifiers:

a) Tamamıyla anlamına gelirler: *absolutely, completely, entirely, extremely, fully, perfectly, quite, thoroughly, totally, utterly*

- I **quite/completely/thoroughly** forgot about her birthday.
- She **entirely/fully/totally/utterly** agrees with me.

b) oldukça, epey, büyük oranda, derin-şiddetli bir oranda anlamlarına gelirler. Olayın şiddetinin oldukça fazla olduğunu gösterirler: *badly, bitterly, deeply, enormously, far, greatly, highly, immensely, intensely, much, well, severely, a great deal, lot, by far, very*

- The singer is **immensely/very** popular among young people.
- She was **bitterly** disappointed.
- The results **far** exceeded my expectations.
- I **much** prefer the old methods.

3. Downtowners:

a) hayli, epey, oldukça anlamlarına gelirler. Olağanüstü bir durumu yansıtmaktan ziyade mükemmelden biraz aşağıyı göstermek için kullanılırlar: *kind of, quite, fairly, rather, pretty*

- I **quite** enjoyed the party, but I have been to better ones.
- I **rather** like him.
- Her French is **pretty** good. She can also speak English **fairly** well.
- I am **kind of** genius.

b) biraz, orta seviyede, kısmen, bir derece, bir nebze anlamlarına gelir. Vasatı ifade için kullanılır. *moderateiy, partially, partly, slightly, somewhat, to some extent*

- Your incident **somewhat** influenced his later life.
- You are responsible for it **to some extent**. (to some extent cümle sonunda kullanılır)

c) yaklaşık olarak, neredeyse, hemen hemen: *almost, nearly, approximately, virtually, all but*

- He **almost** fell down.
- It is **virtually** impossible for her to finish her project before the term ends.
- She has **all but** finished her work.

d) hiç, hemen hiç, çok nadiren: *hardly, little, scarcely, barely*

- I **hardly ever/seldom/rarely** go to the theatre.
- She plays **barely/hardly/scarcely** well enough.
- **Little** did they know that we were watching them. (inverted)

9. FOCUSING Adverbs: Sıfat ve/veya zarfları nitelerler. Niteledikleri sıfat ve zarflardan önce gelirler. Cümleye çoğunlukla “özellikle, hususan” veya “daha ziyade” diye çevrilebilen bir anlam katarlar: **notably, especially, particularly, predominantly** ve **mostly, chiefly, mainly, primarily**

- We talked **mostly** about me.
- Some people, **notably** his colleagues, had learned to ignore his moods.
- The population of this island is **predominantly** black.
- This song is popular **particularly/especially** among young people.

10. CONNECTING Adverbs: Bazıları iki ayrı cümleyi bağlayıp bir cümlede yazmaya yarayan bağlaçları da zarf içerisinde incelerler. Aşağıda bulunan herbir cümle iki ayrı cümle şeklinde de yazılabilir.

also consequently furthermore hence however moreover nevertheless otherwise therefore thus
--

- If they start smoking those awful cigars, **then** I'm not staying.
- We've told the landlord about this ceiling again and again, **and yet** he's done nothing to fix it.
- Jose has spent years preparing for this event; **nevertheless**, he's the most nervous person here.
- I love this school; **however**, I don't think I can afford the tuition.

11. RELATIVE Adverbs: Sıfat cümlecikleri (relative clause) olarak kullanılan bazı cümlelerin başına gelirler. Kendilerinden sonra cümle gelir (asla yüklem gelmez): **where, why, when**

- My entire family now worships in the church **where** my great grandfather used to be minister. (*where = at/in which*)
- My favorite month is always February, **when** we celebrate Valentine's Day and Presidents' Day. (*when = on which*)
- Do you know the reason **why** Isabel isn't in class today? (*why = for which*, but could replace the whole phrase 'the reason for which')

12. INTERROGATIVE Adverbs: Soru zarfları cümle başında yer alırlar: **why, where, how, when**

- **Why** are you so late?
- **Where** is my passport?
- **How** are you?
- **When** does the train arrive?
- **How** soru zarfı önlerine gelerek sıfat ve zarf niteleyicisi olarak da kullanılır.
- **How tall** are you? (how+adj)
- **How old** is your house?
- **How much** are these tomatoes? (how+determiner)
- **How many** people are coming to the party?
- **How quickly** can you read this? (how+adv)
- **How often** do you go to London?

13. Adverbial Phrases of PURPOSE: Amaç belirten ifadelerdir. Cümle sonunda yer alırlar: **to do ST, in order to ST, so as to do ST**

- She drives her boat slowly **to avoid** hitting the rocks.
- She shops in several stores **so as to get** the best buys.
- We waited patiently outside the theatre all afternoon **in order to buy** tickets.

SOME SPECIAL STATUS

1. RATHER, QUITE and FAIRLY

Aynı anlama geliyor gibi gözükseler de bu zarfların arasında anlam ve kullanım farkı mevcuttur. **Rather** çoğunlukla negatif **fairly** ne **quite** ise pozitif sıfatlarla kullanılır:

- Bill is **fairly** clever, but Jack is **rather** stupid.
- The history exam was **fairly** easy, but the English exam was **rather** difficult.
- **Fairly** negative bir sıfatla kullanıldığında pozitif bir çağrışım yapar.
- It is **rather** cold today. (But I want it to be warm)
- It is **fairly** cold today. (This temperature is very suitable for our experiment)
- Pozitif sıfatlarda kullanıldığında **rather** sıklıkla şaşkınlık, beklenmezlik ifade eder:
- Your results are **rather** good – better than I expected.

Bazı rather kullanımları:

- The exam was **rather** difficult. (with negative adj)
- I **rather** like raw fish. (with some verbs)
- Bill earns **rather** more money than his father. (modifies comparative forms)
- It is **rather** a pity. (with some nouns)
- It is **rather** an interesting book / a **rather** interesting book. (with adj+N)
- The parents should be blamed **rather than** the children. (in the sense of a great degree)

- Those shoes are **rather too** big. (before too)
- You can speak **rather** well. (with positive adv/adj) (=I don't expect you to speak so well.)

Bazı quite kullanımları:

- Lucy lives **quite** near to me. (with positive adj)
- It is **quite** cold. You'd better wear your coat. (with negative adj)
- We can walk **quite** quickly now. (with adv)
- Mr Smith is **quite** an expert mechanic. (not a quite expert mechanic)
- She was **quite** different from what I expected. (=completely different)
- It is **quite** the worst play I've ever seen. (with superlative forms)

2. SO, SUCH

Such + a + singular noun (...that...)	So + adj/adv (...that...)
Such + plural/uncountable noun (...that...)	So + adj + a + singular noun (...that...)
Such + a + adj + singular noun (...that...)	So + many/much/few/little +(adj)+ noun (...that...)
Such + adj + plural/uncountable noun (...that...)	

SO

1. Sıfat ve zarflarla kullanılır (so+adj/adv). Gruptan sonra sıklıkla **that clause** gelir.

- The meal was **so good**! (It was worth the money.)
- The meal was **so good** (that) we decided to have dinner at the same restaurant again tonight.
- He paints **so well**! (I am sure he is going to become a famous artist.)
- He paints **so well** (that) they offered him a scholarship at an art school in Paris.

2. so +few/many+çoğul isim ve so+much/little+sayılamayan isim

- I never knew you had **so many** brothers!
- I never knew you had **so many** brothers (that) you had to share a bedroom.
- She has **so few** friends! (It's really quite sad.)
- She has **so few** friends (that) she rarely gets out of the house.
- Jake earns **so much** money! (And he still has trouble paying the rent.)
- Jake earns **so much** money (that) he has lost all sense of what a dollar is worth.
- They have **so little** food! (We need to do something to help them.)
- They have **so little** food (that) they are starving to death.

3. so+adj+a noun

- She is **so beautiful** a woman that everybody admires her.

4. Bazen kısa cevaplarda **yes** yerine **so** deriz. Söz söylendiği anda o işin doğru olduğunu anladığımızda veya bir hayret durumunda kullanırız.

- "Your bike has been moved." "So it has. I wonder who did it"¹⁸⁰
- "Jack and Martha are here." "So they are."¹⁸¹

5. Aynı yapı bazı yüklemlerle kullanıldığında o sözün söylenmeden önce bilindiğini vurgulamak için kullanılır:

appear, believe, gather, hear, say, seem, tell, understand

- "The factory is going to close." "So I understand."¹⁸²
- "I found that lecture really boring" "So I gather."¹⁸³

6. Bazen yinelemek yerine bir sıfatın, bir zarfın veya tüm bir cümlelerin yerine cümle sonunda bir **SO** kullanırız:

- The workers were angry and they had been every right to be **so**. (=angry)
- John took the work seriously and Petra perhaps even more **so**. (=seriously)
- Bob should be the new director. At least I think **so**. (=that he should be the new manager)

SUCH

1. İsimlerden önce kullanılır (such+noun) (this/that type of) anlamı kadar.

- The archaeologist had never seen **such writing** before he discovered the tablet.
- She usually doesn't receive **such criticism**.
- Frank has never made **such mistakes** before.

2. sıfat+isim (such+adj+N) grubundan önce kullanılır. Bu yapı sıklıkla **that clause** alır. Tekil isimlerden önce **a article** eklenmelidir.

- Don has **such a big house**! (I think it's a little ridiculous.)

¹⁸⁰ "Bisikletini götürmüşler." "Aa, doğru. (Sen söyleyince fark ettim) Kim götürdü acaba?"

¹⁸¹ "Jack ile Martha burada" "Hımm Hakikaten" (Sen söyleyince gördüm)

¹⁸² "Fabrika kapanacak. "Ben zaten anlamıştım"

¹⁸³ "Dersi çok sıkıcı buldum." "Ben zaten anlamıştım."

- Don has **such a big house** (that) I actually got lost on the way to the bathroom.
- Shelly has **such beautiful eyes**! (I have never seen that shade of blue before.)
- Shelly has **such beautiful eyes** (that) she got a job as a make-up model.

MAKING COMPARISONS (Kıyaslama Yapmak)

Genel olarak **comparative** ve **superlative adverb** kuralları adjective'lerde olduğu gibidir.

Kısa zarflara **-er** veya **-est** ekleriz:

Jim works **harder** than his brother.

- Everyone in the race ran **fast**, but John ran **the fastest** of all.
- ly** ile bitenlere comparative için **more** ve superlative için **most** ekleriz:

- The teacher spoke **more slowly** to help us to understand.

- Could you sing **more quietly** please?

Bazıları devriktir.

- The little boy ran **further** than his friends.

- You're driving **worse** today than yesterday !

BE CAREFUL! 'most' çok (**very**) anlamında kullanılmaktadır.

- We were **most** grateful for your help

- I am **most** impressed by this application.

a) olumlularda (as...as)

- Peter is 24 years old. John is 24 years old. However Peter can work **as hard as** John can.

b) olumsuzlarda (not as...as)

- My father cannot run **as fast as** you can.

c) olumsuzlarda (not so...as)¹⁸⁴

- My father cannot run **so fast as** you can.

DE DA (dahi anlamında)

Also: Olumlu veya olumsuz, genellikle mid-position

- She likes chocolate. I **also** like chocolate.

Too/as well: Cümle sonunda, sadece olumlularda. İki virgüllü arasında taşınabilir.

- She likes chocolate. I like chocolate, **too/as well**.

- She likes chocolate. I, too, like chocolate.

Either: Cümle sonunda, sadece olumsuzlarda.

- She doesn't like chocolate. I don't like, **either**.

So do I: Olumlularda, yardımcı fiile dikkat.

- She can fly, and **so** can I.

- She write well, and **so** does Michael.

Neither/nor do I: Olumsuzlarda, yardımcı fiile dikkat.

- I am not a doctor, and **neither/nor** is my wife.

- I cannot fly, and **neither/nor** can you.

RELATIVE CLAUSE¹⁸⁵ (Sıfat Cümlecığı)

Clause: İçinde bir özne ve bir yüklem barındıran şey bir clause'dır. Bu clause ya bir *bağımsız cümle* (**independent clause**) olur veya *yan cümle* (**dependent clause**) olur. Bağımsız cümleler ana cümlelerdir (**main clause**). Yan cümleler ana cümlede gördükleri fonksiyona göre isimlendirilirler:

- The people **who came to my party** had a good time. (ismi niteliyor, sıfat yan cümlecığı)
- We had a good time **since the organisation was a well-designed one**. (zarf cümlecığı)
- That the organisation was a well-organised one** made us happy. (isim cümlecığı)

Relative Pronoun: Relative clause başlarında yer alan **which, who, whom, that** zamirleri

NOTE: **What** bir relative pronoun değildir. Bu konuda göreceğimiz **when, where, why** ve **whereby** ise **relative adverb**'tür.

Altın Kurallar

1) Relative clause içinde nitelenen ismin kendisi veya onu kasteden bir zamir yer almaz..

The movie which we saw last night was great. (**not** The movie which we saw **it** last night was great.)

The movie **whose subject** / **the subject of which** was complicated couldn't take my interest. (**not** The movie which **its** subject was complicated couldn't take my interest)

¹⁸⁴ Asla olumlularda kullanılmaz.

¹⁸⁵ ADJECTIVE CLAUSE da denir.

2) Relative clause isimden sonra gelir ve nitelemiş olduğu isimden ayrılmaz. (Non-defining relative clause hariç.)

The movie **which we saw last night** was great. (**not** The movie was great **which we saw last night**.)

3) Eğer bir relative pronoun'dan sonra cümle geliyorsa o relative pronoun atılabilir.

- The movie **(that) we saw** last night was great. (=The movie we saw last night was great.)

4) Ancak relative pronoun'dan sonra yüklem geliyorsa atamayız.

- The people **who came** to my party had a good time. (**not** The people came to my party had a good time)

5) Preposition'dan sonra **who, that** veya **Ø** gelmez. **which** veya **whom** gelir.

6) **Whose**'dan sonra bir isim gelir.

7) Non-defining relative cause iki virgül arasına alınır. Bu tür cümlelerde **that** kullanılmaz.

8) **Which** insan olmayanlar için kullanılır.

Relative Clause in Details

Sıfat cümlecikleri (adjective clause) bir ismi tanımlamalarına (**defining**) veya isim hakkında fazladan malumat vermelerine göre ikiye (**non-defining**) ayrılır. Tanımlayıcı olmayan sıfat yan-cümlecikler (**non-defining relative clause**) daha çok özel isimleri veya iyelik ifadeleri (my, his, Ahmet's vs.) veya gösterme sıfatları (this, that vs.) ile tanımlanmış isimlerden sonra kullanılırlar.

Yapısal olarak iki virgül ile niteledikleri isimden ve cümle kalıbından ayrılmalrı (1), virgülden sonra that almamaları (2) ve cümle içinde zaman zaman taşınabilmeleri (3) yönleriyle tanımlayıcı sıfat yan-cümleciklerinden (**defining relative clause**) ayrılırlar. Oluşturduğu anlam farkı için aşağıdaki cümleleri inceleyiniz:

- My wife who is 27 years old is very smart.¹⁸⁶ (I live in Saudi Arabia. I have more than one wife.)
- My wife, who is 27 years old, is very smart.¹⁸⁷ (I have only one wife.)

1. ÖZNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N + **who/that** + V] (**whom** ve **Ø** olmaz.)

I thanked **the women**. **She** helped me.

I thanked the women **who** helped me.
that

N	who	V
	that	

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N + **which/that** + V] (**Ø** olmaz)

The book is mine. **It** is on the table.

The book **which** is on the table is mine..
that

N	which	V
	that	

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N+, **who** + V] (**whom**, **that** ve **Ø** olmaz)

My brother Jim is a doctor. **He** lives in London.

My brother Jim, **Who** lives in London, is a doctor.

N	,	who	V
---	---	-----	---

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N+, **which** + V] (**that** ve **Ø** olmaz)

N	,	which	V
---	---	-------	---

These drugs must be withdrawn from sale. **They** are used to treat stomach ulcer.

These drugs, **which** are used to treat stomach ulcer, must be withdrawn.

2. NESNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN (YÜKLEM SONRASI)

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N + **whom/who/that/Ø** + Sentence] (hepsi olur)

The man was **Mr. Jones**. I saw **him**.

The man **whom** I saw was Mr. Jones..
who
that
Ø

N	whom	S
	who	
	that	
	Ø	

¹⁸⁶ 27 yaşındaki karım çok akıllıdır.

¹⁸⁷ Karım, kendisi 27 yaşındadır, çok akıllıdır. **VEYA** Kendisi 27 yaşında olan karım çok akıllıdır.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N + **which/that/Ø** + Sentence] (hepsi olur)

The movie was not very good. We saw **it** last night.

The movie **which**
that we saw last night was not very good..
Ø

N	which that Ø	S
---	---	---

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N, + **whom/who/Ø** + Sentence] (that olmaz)

This morning, I met **Diana**. I hadn't seen **her** for ages.

This morning I met Diana, **whom**
who I hadn't seen for ages.
Ø

N	,	whom who Ø	S
---	---	---------------------------------------	---

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N, + **which/Ø** + Sentence] (that olmaz)

We stayed at **Grand Hotel**. Ann recommended **it** to us.

We stayed at Grand Hotel, **which**
Ø Ann recommended us.

N	,	whom Ø	S
---	---	-------------------------	---

3. NESNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN (PREPOSITION SONRASI)

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'whom' kullanılır¹⁸⁸. [N + **prep** + **whom** + Sentence]

She is **the woman**. I told you **about her**.

N	prep	whom	S
---	-------------	-------------	---

- She is the woman **about whom** I told you.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'whom, who, that, Ø' kullanılır.

[N+whom/who/that/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- She is the woman **whom** / **who** / **that** / **Ø** I told you **about**.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'which' kullanılır. [N + **prep** + **which** + Sentence]

The mosaic is good. We are looking **at it**.

N	prep	which	S
---	-------------	--------------	---

- The mosaic **at which** we are looking is good.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'which, that, Ø' kullanılır. [N+whom/who/that/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- The mosaic **which** / **that** / **Ø** we are looking **at** is good.

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'whom' kullanılır. [N, + **prep** + **whom** + Sentence]

My professor got married last week. All female students fell in love with **him**.

- My professor, **with whom** all female students fell in love, got married last week.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'whom, who veya Ø' kullanılır.

[N,+whom/who/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- My professor, **whom/who/Ø** all female students fell in love **with**, got married last week.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'which' kullanılır. [N + **prep** + **which** + Sentence]

My house is worth over 15000 dollars. He proposed 10000 dollars **for it**.

- My house, **for which** he proposed 10000 dollars, is worth over 15000 dollars.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'which, veya Ø' kullanılır. [N+which/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

My house is worth over 15000 dollars. He proposed 10000 dollars **for it**.

- My house, **which** / **Ø** he proposed 10000 dollars **for**, is worth over 15000 dollars.

¹⁸⁸ Bu relative clause için geçerli bir kuraldır. Yoksa noun clause cümlesinde prepositiondan sonra **who** gelmiştir:

- There is a list of who has been invited on the table.

¹⁸⁹4) **WHOSE: whose + noun**

a) İnsanlar için: özneyse [N+whose+N+V] , nesneyse [N+whose+N+Sentence]

I know **the man. His** bicycle was stolen.

- I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.

The student writes well. I read **her** composition.

- The student **whose** composition I read writes well.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için: özneyse [N+whose+N+V] , nesneyse [N+whose+N+Sentence]

Mr. Catt has **a painting. Its** value is inestimable.

Mr. Catt has a painting **whose value** is inestimable.
the value of which

NOTE: *the painting's value = the value of the painting* olduğundan, sahiplik belirtmek amacıyla 'whose+N' yerine 'N+of which' kullanılmıştır.

5) **WHEN: Zaman belirten bir isimden sonra kullanılır.**

a) N+when+sentence

I will never forget **the day**. I met you **(on) that day / then**.

- I will never forget the day **when** we first met. (*not...when we first met on.*)

b) N+prep¹⁹⁰ +which+sentence

- I will never forget the day **on which** we first met.

c) N+which/that/Ø+sentence

- I will never forget the day **that / Ø** we first met.

NOTE: 'which' preposition nitelenen isme göre değişir: the year in which, the night at which etc.

I have to submit this report **by someday**. Do you know **that day**?

- Do you know the day **by which** I have to submit this report?

N	when that Ø prep+which	S
---	---------------------------------	---

6) **WHERE Yer belirten bir isimden sonra kullanılır.**

The building is very old. He lives **there / in that building**.

- The building **where / in which** he lives is very old.¹⁹¹

- The building **which / that / Ø** he lives in is very old.¹⁹²

I will go to **Sweden**. My daughter lives **in that country / there**.

- I will go to Sweden, **where / in which** my daughter lives.

- I will go to Sweden, **which / Ø** my daughter lives in.

NOTE: 'where' ile 'which' birbirleriyle karıştırılmamalıdır. **WHERE**

ancak içinde bulunmak anlamında bir mekan için kullanılırken, **WHICH** mekan bir cisim veya bir nesne olarak düşünüldüğünde kullanılır. Dolayısıyla "where" there için, "which" it veya them için kullanılır.¹⁹³

The house belongs to my uncle. We had a party **there**.

- The house **where** we had the party belongs to my Uncle Kenneth.

The house cost over \$200,000. My uncle bought **it**.

- The house **which** my Uncle Kenneth bought cost over \$200,000.

N	where prep+which	S
N	which That Ø	S (with prep)

Do you know the park ——— has a fountain? ¹⁹⁴	a) <u>which</u>	b) where
Do you know the place ——— I'd like to see? ¹⁹⁵	a) <u>which</u>	b) where
Do you know the park ——— I can find a fountain? ¹⁹⁶	a) <u>which</u>	b) <u>where</u>

¹⁸⁹ Bu noktadan sonra yapıcı virgülden başka bir farklılık göstermeyeceğinden relative clause "defining" ve "non-defining" olarak ayrılarak gösterilmeyecektir.

¹⁹⁰ Zamana uygun preposition kullanılır: günler için on, yıllar için in vs

¹⁹¹ Uygun prep ile where yerine prep+which kullanılabilir.

¹⁹² Prep cümle içinde kullanılırsa which, that veya boşluk (Ø) kullanılabilir.

¹⁹³ Ayırt etmek için: (1) Cümleyi iki ayrı cümle haline getirin. Relative clause olacak cümlede there veya prep+it/them oluyorsa where gelir. (2) nitelenen ismin yerine başka bir nesne yerleştirin (örn dolmakalem) hala anlamlı ise which gelir. (3) boşlukta mekan prepositoun'u +which katabiliyorsanız where gelir.

¹⁹⁴ Do you know **the park**? It has a fountain.

¹⁹⁵ Do you know **the park**? I'd like to see **it**.

Do you know the place ——— they let me cook some fish?¹⁹⁷ a) which b) where

NOTE: ‘**where**’ aynı zamanda **position, situation, case, instance, point, level, stage**¹⁹⁸ gibi isimlerden sonra kullanılır. **Where** yerine duruma göre **in/on/at which** getirilebilir.

- She is now in a position **in which** / **where** she is fully authorized to choose the personnel.
- We are confronted with a situation **in which** / **where** urgent action is vital to avert a war.
- He has long past the stage **at which** / **where** his misbehavior could be tolerated.
- Technology has brought us to a point **at which** / **where** we can sit in our homes and order goods as far as the United States.

7) WHEREBY: (by which,) (kendisi vasıtasıyla, sayesinde)

I found a **formula**. I can solve the problem **by this formula**.

- I found a formula **whereby** / **by which** I can solve the problem.¹⁹⁹

NOTE: “**by means of which**” ve “**through which**” de **whereby** veya **by which** yerine kullanılır

- The government is to end the system **by means of which** / **through which** farmers make more from leaving land unplanted than from growing wheat.²⁰⁰

8) WHY: neden anlamına gelen reason isminden sonra kullanılır.

- I didn’t get a pay rise, but this was not the reason **why** / **for which** / **that** I left the company.
- The reason **why** / **for which** / **that** I’m late is bad weather conditions.

NOTE: Buradaki **that** yerine **which** kullanılamaz.

9) Tüm Cümleyi Kasteden WHICH

Bazen virgülden sonra yazılan **which** tüm cümleyi niteleyebilir. Aynı ifadenin alternatifleri de aşağıda verilmiştir.

- The book won’t be published until next year, **which** is disappointing.
 - = The book won’t be published until next year. This/that is disappointing.
 - = The book won’t be published until next year, and this/that is disappointing.
 - = That the book won’t be published until next year is disappointing.

That that

Zaman zaman iki that yan yana gelebilmektedir. Aslında buradaki that’lerin ilki çoğulu **those** olan ve cümleden atılamayacak olan bir zamirdir.

- The bread my mother makes is much better than **that** (that) you buy at a store.
 - (=The bread my mother makes is much better than **the bread** (that) you buy at a store.
- We sometimes fear **that** (that) we don’t understand.
 - (=We sometimes fear **the thing** (that) we don’t understand.
- His handwriting is like **that** (= **the handwriting**) of a much younger child.
- Our children are luckier than **those** (= **the children**) who live in rural areas.

NOTE: Buralardaki **that** veya **those** yerine **this** veya **these** kullanılamaz.

,	quantifier	O F	WHOM WHICH WHOSE
	superlative sıralama sayıları		

¹⁹⁶ Do you know **the park**? I can find a fountain **in that place** / **there**.

¹⁹⁷ Do you know **the place**? They let me cook some fish **at that place** / **there**

¹⁹⁸ stage zaman da belirtebileceğinden bazen **when** ile de kullanılır.

¹⁹⁹ (Kendisi vasıtasıyla) problemi çözebileceğim bir formül buldum.

²⁰⁰ Hükümet (kendisi vasıtasıyla) çiftçilerin buğday yetiştirmek yerine toprağı nadasa bırakarak para kazandığı sisteme son vermeli.

Quantifiers, superlatives and nouns with Relative Pronouns

	the noun		
--	----------	--	--

Bu yapılar virgüle niteledikleri isimden ayrıldıktan sonra **of** preposition'u ile **relative pronouna** bağlanırlar. Bu tür yapılarda **who** veya **that** kullanılamaz.

a) quantifier

We have two **typists**. Both of them are quite efficient.

- We have two typists, **both of whom** are quite efficient.
- He has written **five novels**. All of them have been translated into several foreign language.
- He has written five novels, **all of which** have been translated into several foreign languages.

N	,	some	of	which
				whom
				whose

The teacher was praised by the director. Most of his students were successful.

- The teacher, **most of whose** students were successful was praised by the director.

b) superlative / ordinal numbers

He has **three daughters**. The second of them is very smart.

- He has three daughters, **the second of whom** is very smart.
- There are **many lakes in Turkey**. The largest of them is Lake Van.
- There are many lakes in Turkey, the **largest of which** is Lake Van.

c) noun

Aslında daha önce de geçen sahiplik durumundan başka bir şey değildir²⁰¹. Sadece cansızların sahipliğinde söz konusudur ve alternatifi **whose** ile yapılır.

The house will be repaired. The roof of the house has been damaged.

- The house, **the roof of which** / **whose roof** has been damaged, will be repaired.
- The agreement** will end the long running dispute between the two countries. The details of the agreement will be released tomorrow.
- The agreement, **the details of which** / **whose details** will be released tomorrow, will end the long running dispute between the two countries.

REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Sıfat cümleciklerde indirgeme ancak **who**, **which**, **that** zamirlerinde ve kendilerinden sonar yüklem gelme durumunda söz konusudur. Relative clause'un ana cümle ile eş zamanlı olup olmaması indirgeme biçimini etkiler.

a) zamirden sonra TO BE, eş zamanlı

- Man **who is** talking to John is from Korea.
- (=Man talking to John is from Korea.)
- The ideas **which are** presented in that book are good.
- (=The ideas presented in that book are good.)
- Ann is the woman **who is** responsible for that error.
- (=Ann is the woman responsible for that error.)

who
which + TO BE
that
ikisi de gider

b) zamirden sonra VERB, eş zamanlı

- English has an alphabet **which consists** of 26 letters.
- English has an alphabet **consisting** of 26 letters.
- Anyone **who wants** to come is welcome.
- Anyone **wanting** to come is welcome.
- Students **who does not work** hard cannot pass the UDS exam.
- Students **not working** hard cannot pass the his exam.

who
which + VERB
that
V _{ing}

c) zamirden sonra VERB, relative clause daha önce gerçekleşiyse

- Ann **who has seen** the film before wants to go to the theatre.
- Ann **having seen** the film before wants to go to the theatre.
- His family, **who had gone** to Bodrum last summer, decided to go to Hawaii this summer.
- His family, **having gone** to Bodrum last summer, decided to go to Hawaii this summer.

who
which + VERB _{önce}
that
having V ₃

²⁰¹ Bkz 4. WHOSE

ANCAK pasiflerde **zamir** ve **TO BE** atılmaya devam edilir. **HAVING BEEN V₃** zorunlu değildir.

- The method **which was** not used in Turkey last year **will be** utilized next year.
- The method not used in Turkey last year **will be** utilized next year.

NOTE: Non-defining relative clause eğer bir özneyi nitelemekteyse, indirgmeden sonra bu clause cümle başına çekilebilir.

- Bodrum, **which is** popular holiday resort, attracts many tourists.
- Bodrum, popular holiday resort, attracts many tourists.
- Popular holiday resort, Bodrum attracts many tourists.
- Bodrum, **which attracts** many tourists every year, is an important holiday resort.
- Bodrum, attracting many tourists every year, is an important holiday resort.
- Attracting many tourists every year, Bodrum an important holiday resort.

d) the first/best/only

Eğer sıfat cümlecik ile nitelenen isim daha önceden bir **superlative** sıfat, bir **sıralama sayısı** veya **the only** ile nitelenmişse indirgeme **to V₁** şeklinde yapılır.

- The first athlete **who finishes** the race **gets** the prize.
- The first athlete **to finish** the race gets the prize.
- Madama Crue is the only woman scientist **who win** the Nobel Prize.
- Madama Crue is the only woman scientist **to win** the Nobel Prize.
- She was the largest ship **which was built** here last year.
- She was the largest ship **(to be) built** here last year.

e) with some modals

Bunlar da **TO V₁** olarak indirgenirler.

- That was a good method that **could be** followed.
- That was a good method **to be** followed.
- He has a lot of responsibilities that he **must fulfil**.
- He has a lot of responsibilities **to fulfil**.

NOUN CLAUSES

İsmi yerine kullanılan bağlı cümlelere **noun clause** denir. Genel olarak zamirinden sonra (that, what etc.) cümle gelir. Ancak özne konumunda kullanıldığında **who**, **what** veya **whose+noun** kendisinden sonra yüklem alır.

That	Sentence
Whether/if	
WH words (what, who, which, how, etc.)	Verb
Who	
What	
Whose + N	

That Clause

Türkçe'ye çoğunlukla **-(di)ği** veya **-mesi** ekleriyle çevrilir. Bu eklere noun clause'ın cümledeki pozisyonuna göre **-ni**, **-nu** vs. (belirtili nesne) veya **-na**, **-ne** vs. (dolaylı tümleç) ekleri ilave edilir.

- Isn't it important **that he loves you**? (Seni sev**-mesi** önemli değil mi?)
- He doesn't hide **that he loves you**. (Seni sev**di-ği-ni** gizlemiyor.)
- He has promised **that he will love you forever**. (Seni sonsuza dek sevece**-ği-ne** söz verdi)

Relative clause'daki **that** ile karıştırılmamalıdır. Relative clause'un **that**'i her zaman isimden sonra gelir.

- It is not **the doctor that I visited**.²⁰² [relative clause]
- He doesn't know **that I've visited a doctor**.²⁰³ [noun clause]

That bazı durumlarda söylenmeyebilir. Bu durumlar aşağıda parantez içinde verilmiştir.

1) Yüklemden sonraki **that** atılabilir.

[object of a verb]

²⁰² Ziyaret ettiğim doktor bu değil.

²⁰³ Bir doktoru ziyaret ettiğimi bilmiyor

- I know (that) he is innocent.²⁰⁴
2) Sıfattan sonraki **that** atılabilir. [adjective compliment]
 - I'm sure (that) he is innocent.²⁰⁵
3) to **be** sonrasındaki **that** atılamaz. [predicate nominative]
 - My opinion is that he is innocent.²⁰⁶
4) Cümle başında yer alan **that** atılamaz. [subject]
 - That he is innocent is obvious.²⁰⁷
5) İsimden sonra gelen **that** atılamaz. [appositive]
 - The fact that he is innocent is obvious.^{208 209}
- NOTE:** That clause **preposition** ile birleşmez. Birleşmenin gerekli olduğu durumlarda, sözgelimi yandaki kalıplarda araya durumu yansıtan bir isim eklenir. **The fact** bunların en yaygınıdır.

Because of On account of Thanks to Due to Owing to In view of In spite of Despite	the fact	that you're innocent	I love you.
--	----------	----------------------	-------------

²⁰⁴ Onun masum olduğunu biliyorum

²⁰⁵ Onun masum olduğuna eminim

²⁰⁶ Kanaatim şu ki o masumdur VEYA Kanaatim masum olduğu yönündedir

²⁰⁷ Masum olduğu açık

²⁰⁸ Masum olduğu gerçeği aşikâr

²⁰⁹ Dikkat

The fact **that he is innocent** is obvious. [noun clause]

The fact **which is that he is innocent** is obvious. [adjective clause]

If and Whether

- 1) Yüklemeden sonra **'whether'** veya **'if'** kullanabiliriz. [object of a verb]
- ♦ I don't know **whether/if she'll be admitted to the university.** ²¹⁰
- 2) Sıfattan sonra **'whether'** veya **'if'** kullanabiliriz. [adjective compliment]
- ♦ It is doubtful **whether/if she'll be admitted to the university.** ²¹¹
- 3) Cümle başında **'whether.'** [if kullanılmaz] [subject compliment]
- ♦ **Whether she'll be admitted to the university** is not known yet. ²¹²
- 4) to be fiilinden sonra **whether** kullanılır [if kullanılmaz] [subject]
- ♦ What she wants to find out is **whether she'll be admitted to the university.** ²¹³
- 5) İsimden sonra sadece **whether** kullanılır. [if kullanılmaz] [appositive]
- ♦ The question **whether she'll be admitted to the university** is not answered yet. ²¹⁴
- 6) preposition'dan sonra **'whether'** kullanılır. [if kullanılmaz] [object of a preposition]
- ♦ Everything depends on **whether she'll be admitted to the university.** ²¹⁵
- NOTE:** Aşağıdaki son iki örnekte **if** kullanılamaz.
- I wonder **whether / if she will come or not.**
- I wonder **whether or not she will come.** (**if or not** diye bir kullanım şekli yok)
- I am wondering **whether to have the fish or the beef.** ²¹⁶ (**if to have** olmaz, **if+to** infinitive yanlıştır)
- NOTE:** Buradaki **if** cümleciklerini bir **adverbial clause** olan **if clause** ile karıştırmayın.
- I don't know **if she is old enough.** ²¹⁷ [NC]
- You can marry **if she is old enough.** ²¹⁸ (=If she is old enough you can marry.) [If Clause-AC] ²¹⁹
- NOTE:** **THAT CLAUSE** olgu, yargı; **WHETHER CLAUSE** ise şüphe, kuşku belirten isimlerden sonra sıklıkla kullanılır. **whether clause**'da hep belirsizlik vardır.

That clause	Kanaat, olgu					Whether clause	İkilem, belirsizlik
	opinion	argument	report	possibility	suspicion ²²⁰		question
	belief	likelihood	fact	indication	doubt ²²¹		doubt
	assumption	chance	knowledge	probability	hope		
	view	claim	explanation	rumour	fear		
	contention	likelihood	probability	idea			

- ♦ I have a horrible **suspicion that** she's not telling the truth. ²²²
- ♦ **The hope that** they would be freed gave the hostages courage. ²²³
- ♦ I am in **doubt whether** I should buy or not. ²²⁴

Other WH-Words

WH-words ve –Ever words ile yapılan **noun clause** kullanım olanakları tablosu

why	sentence	I don't know why you are here.
when	sentence	I don't know when she will come.
where	sentence	I don't know where she is now.
wherever	sentence	You can send this letter to wherever you want.
how	sentence	I don't know how she is.

²¹⁰ Üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceğini bilmiyorum

²¹¹ Üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceği şüpheli.

²¹² Üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceği henüz bilinmiyor

²¹³ Öğrenmek istediği şey üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceğidir

²¹⁴ Üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceği sorusu hala cevaplanmadı.

²¹⁵ Her şey üniversiteye kabul edilip edilmeyeceğine bağlı

²¹⁶ Balığı mı yoksa bifteği mi yiyeyim diye düşünüyorum.

²¹⁷ Yeterince büyük olup olmadığını bilmiyorum

²¹⁸ Yeterince büyükse evlenebilirsiniz

²¹⁹ Bir zarf cümlecik olan **If Clause** yer değiştirip cümle başına gelebilir, **Noun Clause** yer değiştiremez.

²²⁰ **Suspicion** birisi (yada bir şey) hakkında duyulan kanaati (**belief**) belirttiği durumlarda **whether clause** ile değil **that clause** ile kullanılır.

²²¹ **doubt** birisi (yada bir şey) hakkında duyulan kanaati (**belief**) belirttiği durumlarda **whether clause** ile değil **that clause** ile kullanılır.

²²² Onun doğruyu söylemediği hususunda derin kuşkularım vardı.

²²³ Serbest bırakılacakları umudu rehinelere cesaret verdi.

²²⁴ Almalı yoksa almamalı mıyım kuşkusu içindeyim.

how ever	sentence	I don't know how ever you got here so quickly. [bazıları bitişik yazıyor:however]
what	sentence	I don't know what you want.
whatever	sentence	Whatever you want will be done accurately.
who	sentence	I don't know who you want more.
whoever	sentence	You can choose whoever you want.
whose	sentence	I don't know whose these cars are.
which	sentence	I don't know which you want more.
whichever	sentence	You can take whichever you want.

How	adj	sentence	I didn't know how urgent the matter was.
How	adv	sentence	I don't know how hard they study for the examination.

what	N	sentence	I don't know what problem she has.
whatever	N	sentence	I don't know whatever problem she can cause.
whose	N	sentence	I don't know whose book this is.
which	N	sentence	I don't know which book you prefer.

whose	N	V	I don't know whose father is wealthier.
what	V		I don't know what can cause such a horrible damage.
whatever	V		I don't mind whatever will happen.
who	V		I don't know who came here earlier.
whoever	V		I don't care whoever came here earlier.
which (one)	V		I don't know which (one) is your father.

where

- I know **where** she lives.²²⁵
- Where** she lives is beautiful.²²⁶
- DİKKAT:** Aşağıdaki örneklerin ilkinde **relative** ikincisi ise **adverbial clause** kullanılmıştır..
- I know the town **where** she lives.²²⁷ [RC]
- She doesn't feel secure **where** she lives.²²⁸ [AC]

why

- I wonder **why** he left early.²²⁹
- Why** he left early is not known.²³⁰
- DİKKAT:** Aşağıdaki örnekte **relative clause** kullanılmıştır.
- I don't know the reason **why** he left early.²³¹ [RC]

when

- I remember **when** he was born.²³²
- When** he was born is not known.²³³
- DİKKAT:** Aşağıdaki örneklerin ilkinde **relative** ikincisi ise **adverbial clause** kullanılmıştır..
- I remember the day **when** he was born.²³⁴ [RC]
- When** he was born, we had been married for three years.²³⁵ [AC]

²²⁵ Nerede yaşadı-ğı-nı biliyorum

²²⁶ Yaşadı-ğı yer güzel

²²⁷ (İçinde) Yaşadığı kasabayı biliyorum

²²⁸ Yaşadığı yerde kendini güvende hissetmiyor

²²⁹ Niçin erken kalktı-ğı-nı merak ediyorum

²³⁰ Niçin erken kalktı-ğı bilinmiyor

²³¹ Erken ayrılma nedenini bilmiyorum

²³² Ne zaman doğdu-ğu-nu hatırlıyorum

²³³ Ne zaman doğdu-ğı bilinmiyor

²³⁴ Doğduğu günü hatırlıyorum!

who

- I want to know **who ate the cake.**²³⁶ [who+verb]
- I want to know **who you love more.**²³⁷ [who+sentence]
- **DİKKAT:** Aşağıdaki örneklerde **relative clause** kullanılmıştır.
- I don't know **the person who ate the cake.**²³⁸ [RC] [who+verb]
- I don't know **the girl who you love.**²³⁹ [RC] [who+sentence]

whose

- I want to know **whose essay Mary copied.**²⁴⁰
- **Whose essay Mary copied** must be found out.²⁴¹
- I want to know **whose these are.**²⁴²
- **Whose father is richer** is important.²⁴³
- **DİKKAT:** Aşağıdaki örnekte **relative clause** kullanılmıştır.
- **The student whose essay Mary copied** is not in class now.²⁴⁴ [RC]

what

- I want to know **what happened here.**²⁴⁵ [what+verb]
- What happened here is not known.²⁴⁶ [what+verb]
- I wonder **what you are doing now.**²⁴⁷ [what+sentence]
- **What you are doing now** doesn't concern me.²⁴⁸ [what+sentence]
- I don't know **what illness she has.**²⁴⁹ [what+sentence]

which

- I want to know **which you want.**²⁵⁰ [which+sentence]
- Everybody wonders **which athlete will come first.**²⁵¹ [which+N]
- I know **which (one) is your car.**²⁵² [which+verb]

DİKKAT: Aşağıdaki örnekte **relative clause** kullanılmıştır.

- The car **which is red** belongs to my uncle.²⁵³ [RC]

WH-ever Words (zarf mı isim mi?)

WH-ever bağlaçları hem noun clause'lar ile hem de adverbial clause'lar ile kullanılabilir.

- a) Zarf cümlecikleri ana cümleden önce veya sonra kullanılabilir. İsim cümlecikleri ise ana cümlelerin bir parçasıdır, cümle içinde taşınmaz.
- b) Zarf cümleciklerindeki **WH-ever** kelimeleri yerine **no matter WH-word** eklenebilir. İsim cümleciklerinde ise **ANY** veya kombinasyonları bunların yerine konularak sıfat cümlecikleri yapılabilir. Zaman zaman **ANY** yerine **EVERY** veya kombinasyonları da kullanılabilir.

whatever

- **Whatever he complains about** will be dealt with immediately.²⁵⁴ [whatever+sentence] (=Anything he complains about will be dealt with immediately)

²³⁵ O doğduğunda biz üç yıldır evliydik

²³⁶ Keki kimin **yedi-ği-ni** bilmek istiyorum

²³⁷ Kimi daha çok **sevdi-ği-ni** öğrenmek istiyorum

²³⁸ Keki yiyen kişiyi tanımıyorum

²³⁹ Aşık olduğun kızı tanımıyorum

²⁴⁰ Mary'nin kimin makalesini kopya **etti-ği-ni** öğrenmek istiyorum.

²⁴¹ Mary'nin kimin makalesini kopya **etti-ği** bulunmalı.

²⁴² Bunların kimin **oldu-ğu-nu** öğrenmek istiyorum

²⁴³ Kimin babasının daha zengin **oldu-ğu** önemli

²⁴⁴ Mary'nin makalesini kopya ettiği öğrenci şu anda sınıfta değil.

²⁴⁵ Burada ne **oldu-ğu-nu** bilmek istiyorum

²⁴⁶ Burada ne **oldu-ğu** bilinmiyor

²⁴⁷ Şimdi ne **yaptı-ğı-nı** merak ediyorum

²⁴⁸ Şimdi ne **yaptı-ğı-n** beni ilgilendirmiyor

²⁴⁹ Ne hastalığı **oldu-ğu-nu** bilmiyorum

²⁵⁰ Hangisini istediğini bilmiyorum.

²⁵¹ Hangi atletin birinci **gelece-ği-ni** herkes merak ediyor.

²⁵² Hangisinin senin araban olduğunu biliyorum

²⁵³ Kırmızı olan araba dayıma ait

²⁵⁴ Hakkında şikayette bulunduğu herhangi bir şey derhal ele alınacak

- **Whatever complaint he has** will be dealt with immediately.²⁵⁵ [**whatever+noun+sentence**] (=Any complaint he has will be dealt with immediately)

DİKKAT: Aşağıdaki örnekte **adverbial clause** kullanılmıştır.

- **Whatever complaint he has**, we have to deal with **it** immediately. (=We have to deal with it immediately, **whatever complaint he has**.)²⁵⁶ [AC] (=No matter

what complaint he has, we have to deal with **it** immediately.)

whoever

- ♦ **Whoever left the door unlocked** must be held responsible for the accident.²⁵⁷ [**whoever+verb**] (=Anyone who left the

door unlocked must be held responsible for the accident)

- ♦ He makes friends easily with **who(m)ever he meets**.²⁵⁸ [**who(m)ever+sentence**]

(=He makes friends easily with **anyone who(m) he meets**)

(=He makes friends easily with **anyone he meets**)

DİKKAT: Aşağıdaki örnekte **adverbial clause** kullanılmıştır.

- ♦ **Whoever left the door unlocked**, the management can have no tolerance for such negligence.²⁵⁹ [AC] (=The management can have no tolerans... **whoever left the door unlocked**)

(=No matter **who left the door unlocked**, the management can have no tolerance...)

whichever

- ♦ There are 4 programmes on TV at 8 o'clock. We can watch **whichever program you prefer**.²⁶⁰ (=We can watch **any program that you prefer**)

DİKKAT: Aşağıdaki örnekte **adverbial clause** kullanılmıştır.

- ♦ **Whichever program you prefer**, I will not watch TV tonight.²⁶¹

(No matter **which** program you prefer, I will not watch TV tonight)

NOTE 1: Diğerleri de yukarıdaki örneklerde olduğu gibi gerçekleşir.

NOTE 2: **what** ile başlayanlar dışındaki tüm noun clause'lar tekildir.

- **What we need is** a new plan.²⁶²
- **What we need are** new ideas.²⁶³

SUBJUNCTIVE in THAT CLAUSE

Aciliyet, önem-ehemmiyet, zorunluluk veya tavsiye-uyarı-ikaz ifade eden bazı yüklem, isim ve sıfatlardan sonra gelen that clause'ların yüklemi her durumda ve zamanda yalın halde (**bare infinitive**) bulunur.

- It is essential that she **consult** a doctor.(positive)
- It is important that she **not delay** the treatment.(negative)
- It is essential that a doctor **be** consulted.(passive)
- I was essential that we **bring** a doctor. (past)
- It is vital that Mr. Jackson **be** here at 5 o'clock. (future)

NOTE: Bu yapıların tamamında that clause yükleminden önce **SHOULD** kullanılabilir.

- It is essential that she (**should**) consult a doctor.

NOTE: Subjunctive olma durumu yüklem, sıfat veya ismin kendisine değil anlamına ilişkindir.

- I insist that she **tells** the truth.
- I insist that she **tell** the truth.

²⁵⁵ Ne şikayeti varsa derhal ele alınacak

²⁵⁶ Her ne problemi olursa olsun, derhal ele almak zorundayız.

²⁵⁷ Kapıyı kilitlenmeden bırakan kimse kazadan sorumlu tutulmalı.

²⁵⁸ Tanıştığı herkesle kolayca arkadaş olur

²⁵⁹ Kapıyı kilitlenmeden bırakan her kim olursa olsun, yönetim böylesi ihmallere hiç tolerans tanıyamaz.

²⁶⁰ Bugün 8'de dört ayrı program var. Hangisini istersen seyredebiliriz.

²⁶¹ Hangi programı seçersen seç, bu akşam televizyon izlemeyeceğim)

²⁶² İhtiyacımız olan **şey** yeni bir plan.

²⁶³ İhtiyacımız olan **şeyler** yeni fikirler.

BAZI YAYGIN SUBJUNCTIVE YAPTIRICILAR

	ÖNEM/ACİLİYET	ZORUNLULUK	TAVSIYE/UYARI	EMİR-İSTEK
ADJECTIVE	crucial important significant vital essential urgent	imperative mandatory obligatory necessary	advisable recommendable (in) appropriate	desirable
NOUN	importance significance urgency	requirement necessity	recommendation	order command rule insistence demand
VERB			suggest recommend warn	urge insist propose instruct prefer ask request demand beg

NOTE: LEST de benzer bir şekilde kullanılabilmektedir.

- She gripped her son's arm **lest** he (should) be trampled by the mob.²⁶⁴

Reduction of Noun Clause

a) özneler aynı, eş zamanlı (that clause)

that kalker, yüklem to infinitive (to do formatı) yapılır.

- He** is happy that **he** is here.
He is happy **to be** here.

b) özneler ayrı, eş zamanlı (that clause)

that kalker, öznesi başına for getirilir, yüklem to infinitive (to do formatı) yapılır.

- It** is very safe that children swim here.
It is very safe **for children to swim** here.
- It** is essential that **she** change her job.
It is essential **for her to change** her job.

c) özneler aynı, eş zamanlı (WH-word noun clause'lar)

Yüklem to infinitive (to do formatı) yapılır. Öznelerin her zaman ortak olması gerekmez.

- I** don't know what **I** should do.
I don't know **what to do**.
- Could **you** tell me how **I** can get to the station?
Could you tell me **how to get** to do station?
- Jim** told us where **we** could find it.
Jim told us **where to find** it.

d) önceki zamanlı (that clause)

- I**'m glad that **I** have been selected.
I'm glad **to have been** selected.
- I** am happy now that **I** finished my school two years ago.
I am happy now **to have finished** my school two years ago.

²⁶⁴ Kalabalıkta çiğnenmesin diye oğlunun kolunu sıkıca tuttu.

e) **It is said that ...**

- It is said that John is in London now. → **Present/present**
John is said **to be** in London now.
- It was understood that she had a gift for music. → **Past/past**
She was understood **to have** a gift for music.
- It is expected that the plan will be accepted by the president. → **Present/future**
The plan is expected **to be** accepted by the president.
- It was expected that she would win the race. → **Past/future**
She was expected **to win** the race.
- It is reported that he is making a rapid recovery from his illness. → **Present/future**
He is reported **to be** making a rapid recovery from his illness. → **Past/past continuous**
- It was reported that he was staying in the city. → **Past continuous/past continuous**
He was reported **to be** staying in the city.
- It is said (that) he has been working on a new project. → **Present/pre. perfect continuous**
He is said **to have been** working on a new project.
It is believed that plant life originated in the water.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES
(Zarf(ımsı) Cümlecikleri)

Zarfın yerini tutan **subordinate** cümleciklere **adverbial clause** denir. Bir şeyin ne zaman, nerede nasıl, hangi surette, ne amaçla, hangi sebeple vs. yapıldığını anlatan cümleciklerdir.

Time (zaman)

as long as	since	by the time
before	whenever	the moment
after	as soon as	until/till
as	when	no sooner...than...
while	once	hardly/scarcely...when/before...

- ♦ He will remain a bachelor **until** he dies.²⁶⁵
- ♦ I'll remember you **as long as** I live.²⁶⁶
- ♦ We had **no sooner** gone to bed **than** the phone rang.²⁶⁷
- ♦ **Once** it is destroyed, it can't be recreated.²⁶⁸
- ♦ **Whenever** we make choices, we give up something.²⁶⁹
- ♦ **While** I was watching television, he was doing his homework.
- ♦ I'll give him your message **when** I see him tomorrow.
- ♦ I have been working in Ankara **since** I graduated from the university.
- ♦ **As/while** I was walking, I saw two men fighting.
- ♦ He had **no sooner** left the house **than** it began to rain.²⁷⁰
- ♦ She had **hardly** woken up **when** her husband arrived.²⁷¹
- ♦ **By the time** I ate my apple, my grandfather had called me.
- ♦ **By the time** you graduate, my father will have retired.

no sooner + past perfect, + **than** simple past
hardly + past perfect, **when** + simple past

By the time	Ana cümle
simple past	Past Perfect (continuous)
Present (perfect)	Future perfect (continuous)

NOTE: Zaman zarf cümlecikleri gelecek zamandan bahsetse bile içerisine **will** almaz.

- ♦ They will go for a holiday. Their son will come from abroad.
They will go for a holiday **when** their son **comes** from abroad. (**not**...when their son will come..)

²⁶⁵ Ölünceye **kadar** bekar kalacak.

²⁶⁶ Yaşadığım **müddetçe** seni unutmayacağım..

²⁶⁷ Yatağa henüz girmiştik ki telefon çaldı. VEYA Yatağa daha girmemiştik ki telefon çaldı.

²⁶⁸ **Bir kez** yok edildi mi, bir daha yeniden yaratılamaz.

²⁶⁹ Her ne zaman bir şeyler tercih etsek, bir şeyleri terk ederiz.

²⁷⁰ Evden henüz çıkmıştı ki yağmur yağmaya başladı.

²⁷¹ Henüz uyanmıştı ki kocası geldi.

Place (yer)

Where wherever anywhere everywhere

- **Where** minerals are abundant, mining becomes important.²⁷²
- He takes his wife with him **wherever** he goes.²⁷³
- **Everywhere** I look, I see mother with newborn babies.²⁷⁴

Direct Contrast (Doğrudan karşıtlık, zıtlık)

While whereas

- **While** I like jazz music my wife hates it. (*Ben cazı severken eşim nefret ediyor*)
- He is wealthy **whereas** we are poor. (*O zenginken biz fakiriz.*)

Concessive Contrast:

Although even though though while

- ♦ **Although/ even though / though** he was ill, he went to work.²⁷⁵
- ♦ I won't go to the party **while** I was invited.²⁷⁶

In spite of / despite + Noun

Although / even though / though + Sentence

In spite of / despite +the fact that+ Sentence

adj	as	SB is
adv	as	SB does
verb	as	SB modal
much	as	SB does

Yandaki kalıplarla yapılan cümleler sanki başlarında **although** varmış gibi anlaşılırlar. Alternatif olarak diğer cümlenin başında **however** varmış gibi de çevrilebilir.

- ♦ Rich **as** he is, he spends his money sparingly.²⁷⁷ (Though he is rich...)
- ♦ Hard **as** he tried, he failed to finish the project on time.²⁷⁸ (Though he tried hard...)
- ♦ Try **as** he might, he has little chance of being successful.²⁷⁹ (Though he might try...)
- ♦ **Much as** I would like to help you, I'm afraid I'm simply too busy at the moment.²⁸⁰ (I would like to help you much; however, I'm afraid...)

Reason (sebebi)

Because since As ,for
Seeing that now that inasmuch as On the grounds that

NOTE: Sebebi belirten cümleler **sonuç** belirten cümlelerden daha önce gerçekleşirler. Buradaki tense uyumu konusunda dikkatli olunuz.

- ♦ She didn't go to work yesterday **since** / **as** / **because** she was ill.²⁸¹
- ♦ **Now that** you have finished the work, you can leave.²⁸²
- ♦ **Since** / **As** he was in a hurry, he took a taxi.²⁸³
- ♦ **Seeing that** she is legally old enough to get married, I don't see how you can stop her.²⁸⁴
- ♦ The match was cancelled **due to** / **owing to** / **on account of the fact that** there was a terrible storm.²⁸⁵
- ♦ **In view of the fact that** it is raining, we should take our umbrellas.²⁸⁶
- ♦ **Inasmuch as** language is constantly changing, the rules of grammar

Because
of
Due to
Owing
to
~

the
fact

sente

²⁷² Minerallerin bol **olduğu yerde** madencilik önemli hale gelir.

²⁷³ **Her nereye** giderse eşini de yanında götürür.

²⁷⁴ Baktığım **her yerde** yeni doğmuş bebekli anneler görüyorum.

²⁷⁵ Hasta olmasına **rağmen** okula gitti.

²⁷⁶ Davet edilmiş olmama **rağmen** partiye gitmeyeceğim.

²⁷⁷ Zengin olmasına **rağmen**, parasını tutumlu bir şekilde harcıyor.

²⁷⁸ Çok sıkı çalışmasına **rağmen** projeyi vaktinde bitiremedi.

²⁷⁹ Deneyebilir **ancak** başarılı olma şansı çok az.

²⁸⁰ Size ne kadar yardım etmek **istesem de** / **istememe rağmen**, korkarım şu an çok meşgulüm.

²⁸¹ Hasta **olduğundan** dün işe gitmedi.

²⁸² İşini bitirdiğine **göre** gidebilirsin.

²⁸³ Acelesi **olduğu için** bir taksi tuttu.

²⁸⁴ Resmi olarak evlenecek yaşta olduğuna **göre** onu nasıl durdurabilirim anlamıyorum.

²⁸⁵ Maç korkunç bir fırtına **olduğu için** iptal edildi.

²⁸⁶ Yağmur yağdığından, şemsiyelerimizi alsak iyi olur.

change also.²⁸⁷

- ♦ He left **on the grounds that** he was ill.²⁸⁸

NOTE: Virgül (,) veya kesme (-) sonrası yazılan **for** aslında bir bağlaçtır ve asla cümle başında yer almaz.

- ♦ We listened eagerly, **for** he brought news of our families.²⁸⁹

✓ **Result (sonuç)**

- ♦ He is **so careful that** he rarely makes mistakes.
- ♦ He writes **so carefully that**he rarely makes mistakes.
- ♦ It is **so good a story that** I'll never forget it.
- ♦ She has made **so many** mistakes **that** I'm really disappointed.
- ♦ He has made **so few** mistakes **that** we are all surprised.
- ♦ He has **so such** money **that** he doesn't know what to do with it.
- ♦ He has **so little** patience **that** he can't tolerate any noise at all.
- ♦ He is **such a careful student that** he rarely makes mistakes.
- ♦ He writes with **such great care that** he rarely makes mistakes.
- ♦ His **courage is such that** even his enemies admire him.

So +adj+ that
So +adv+ that
So +adj+ a\an Noun + that
So +many\little\much\few+ Noun +that

Such +N+that → pl/unc
Such +a\an+adj+N+that → singular
Such +a\an+adj+N+that → abstract
Such +adj+N+that → pl/unc
N + to be + such that

NOTE: **In that** (=for the reason that) tipik bir sonuç cümlesi değildir. Bir açıklama cümlesidir.

- ♦ Tea and coffee are similar **in that** they are both hot beverages.²⁹⁰
- ♦ Turkey and Saudi Arabia differ **in that** the former is a republic whereas the latter is a kingdom.²⁹¹

Purpose (amaç)

so that= in order that in case lest=for fear that

NOTE: Bu yapılarla, özellikle **in order that** ve **so that** ile, sıklıkla **modal** kullanılır.

- ♦ We've arrived early **in order that** / **so that** we **can/will/may** see the sunset.²⁹²
- ♦ We arrived early **in order that** / **so that** we **could/would/might** see the sunset.²⁹³
- ♦ I stood up **in order that** / **so that** I **could** see better.

NOTE: **In case** ve **lest** ile **should** kullanıldığında, **should** ihtimal belirtir.

- ♦ I always keep candles in the house in case there was a power cut.²⁹⁴
- ♦ I always *kept* candles in the house **in case** there **should** be a power cut.²⁹⁵
- ♦ He *ran* away **lest** he **should** be seen.²⁹⁶
- ♦ I do not go there **for fear that** he **will** see me.²⁹⁷

NOTE: Bu cümleler **phrase** haline, yüklem önüne **so as to** veya **in order to** getirilmek suretiyle yapılır.

- ♦ We've arrived early **in order that** / **so that** we **can** see the parade.²⁹⁸
- ♦ We've arrived early **in order to** / **so as to** see the parade.

in order to / so as to+ Verb
in order that / so that + Sentence

NOTE: **so that amaç** yahut **sonuç** ifade edebilir. **Sonuç** belirten **so that** çoğunlukla virgülden sonra gelir.

- ♦ The doctor explained the nature of my illness in medical terms, **so that** I didn't understand fully.²⁹⁹
- ♦ The doctor explained the nature of my illness in medical terms **so that** I **wouldn't** understand fully.³⁰⁰

²⁸⁷ Dil devamlı değiştiğinden, gramer kuralları da değişir.

²⁸⁸ Hasta olduğu için bıraktı.

²⁸⁹ Onu şevkle dinledik, **zira** ailemiz hakkında haberler getirmişti.

²⁹⁰ Çay ve kahve, her ikisi de sıcak meşrubat olması **bakımından** benzerdirler.

²⁹¹ Türkiye ve Arabistan, ilkinin bir cumhuriyet, ikincinin ise bir krallık olması **yönünden** birbirinden farklıdır.

²⁹² Gün batımını **görebilmek için** / **görmek amacıyla** erken vardık.

²⁹³ Gün batımını **görebilmek için** / **görmek amacıyla** erken varmıştık.

²⁹⁴ Elektrik kesintisi olması **ihtimaline karşın** evde hep mum bulundururum.

²⁹⁵ Elektrik kesintisi olması **ihtimaline karşın** evde hep mum bulundururdum.

²⁹⁶ Görülebilir **korkusuyla** /görülmemek için kaçtı

²⁹⁷ Beni görebilir **korkusuyla** oraya gitmem

²⁹⁸ Karnavalı görebilmek **için** erken vardık.

²⁹⁹ Doktor hastalığının doğasını **öyle** tıbbi terimlerle anlattı **ki**, tam olarak anlayamadım.

³⁰⁰ Doktor hastalığımı doğasını tam olarak anlamayayım **diye** tıbbi terimlerle anlattı.

IN DETAIL

IN CASE: -e ihtimaline karşı, olur diye anlamındadır. **If clause**'dan farklıdır. Ancak **if clause** yapısında olduğu gibi içine **will** almaz.

- ♦ In case of emergency call 911. (*Acil bir şey **durumunda**, 911'i ara.*)
- ♦ I'll take my umbrella in case it rains. (*Yağmur yağabilir **diye** şemsiyeni al*)
- ♦ I'll take my umbrella if it rains. (***Eğer** yağmur yağarsa şemsiyemi alırım*)

In case + Sentence
In case of + Noun

LEST: -mesin diye, e ihtimaline karşı. Yapının yüklemine **subjunctive** olarak kullanıldığı da olur.

- ♦ They evacuated the area lest war (**should**) **break** out.³⁰¹
- ♦ I came in house early lest my father became angry with me.³⁰²

FOR FEAR THAT: e korkusuyla

- ♦ I don't go there for fear that he will see me.

Manner (Tarz)

As	as if	as though
----	-------	-----------

- ♦ Some teachers teach as they were taught years ago. (...the same way as they were taught...)
- ♦ You look as if / as though you are tired. (You are tired and you look so.)
- ♦ He looks as if / as though he has missed the train. (He has missed it and it is clear)
- ♦ The cat sounded as if / as though it was hungry. (It was hungry)
- ♦ He treats us as if / as though we **were** his own children. (But we are not his children)
- ♦ I feel as if / as though I **hadn't slept** at all last night. (But I slept.)

Degree / Proportion (derece / oran)

The comparative...the comparative...	as much as	
To the extent that	In so far as	As... (so)
To such an extent that	To the degree that	

- ♦ **The greater** the demand (is), **the higher** the price (is).
- ♦ **The less** food you eat, **the thinner** you get.
- ♦ **The richer** a person is, **the more comfortably** he can live.
- ♦ A teacher is successful **to the extent that** he motivates his students to learn.³⁰³
- ♦ I'll help you **in so far as** I can.
- ♦ **As** the city grew **so** did its problems.³⁰⁴

NOTE: "AS" zaman, sebep, tarz veya oran ifade edebilir. Örnekler sırasıyla:

- ♦ **As** I was searching the house, I found an antique watch. (*Evi gezerken antik bir saat buldum*)
- ♦ **As** I was tired, I stopped working. (*Yorgun olduğum için çalışmayı kestim*)
- ♦ I did the work (just) **as** I was instructed. [*İşi (Aynen) emrolunduğum gibi/biçimde yaptım.*]
- ♦ **As** we get older, our bodies become weaker. (*Yaşlandıkça vücudumuz zayıflar*)

NOTE: "WHILE" zaman, doğrudan zıtlık veya concessive zıtlık ifade edebilir. Örnekler sırasıyla:

- ♦ **While** I was walking across, I was almost hit by a car.³⁰⁵
- ♦ **While** I approve of his methods, I have some reservations about their overall objectives.³⁰⁶
- ♦ **While** I approve of his methods, she disapproves of them.³⁰⁷

NOTE: "SINCE" zaman veya sebep ifade edebilir. Örnekler sırasıyla:

- ♦ The negotiators have made substantial progress **since** they resumed the peace talks.³⁰⁸
- ♦ **Since** the ruling party has lost its absolute majority in parliament, the present government is unlikely to survive.³⁰⁹

³⁰¹ Savaş çıkabilir **korkusuyla** alanı boşatıldılar.

³⁰² Babam kızmasın **diye** eve erken geldim.

³⁰³ Bir öğretmen öğrencilerini öğrenmeye motive edebildiği **oranda** başarılıdır.

³⁰⁴ Şehir büyüdükçe sorunları da büyüdü.

³⁰⁵ Karşıya geçerken **ken** az daha araba çarpıyordu.

³⁰⁶ Metotlarına katılmama **rağmen**, onların genel hedefleri hususunda bazı çekincelerim var.

³⁰⁷ Ben onun metotlarını onaylar **ken**, o onaylamıyor.

³⁰⁸ Barış görüşmelerine başlamalarından **bu yana** görüşmeciler önemli aşama kaydettiler

³⁰⁹ İktidar partisi parlamentodaki çoğunluğunu yitirdiği **için**, mevcut hükümetin devam etmesi olası gözüküyor.

Reduced Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clause'larda da indirgeme genel olarak **V_{ing}** şeklinde yapılır. İndirgeme relative clause indirgemesine hayli benzer. Ayrıntılarla incelemek gerekirse:

Ortak özne - eş zamanlılık – yüklem: to be

- While **we were** in Istanbul, **we** visited all the major museums. (past-past)
While in Istanbul, we visited all the major museums.
- When **she was** in London, **she** met very interesting people. (past-past)
When in London, she met very interesting people.
- Though **he was** popular with teenagers, **the singer** was criticized by adults. (past-past)
Though popular with teenagers, the singer was criticized by adults. (past-past)
- Use a **comma**, when **it is** necessary. (present-present)
Use a comma, when necessary.

Ortak özne – yüklem: passive

- Although **it was** begun many years ago, **the road** is still not completed. (past-present)
- Although begun many years ago, the road is still not completed.
- Though **it was** written for children, **the book** is popular among adults as well. (past-present)
- Though written for children, the book is popular among adults as well.
- As soon as **it was** announced **the plan** came under attack. (past-past)
- As soon as announced, the plan came under attack.
- Once **it is** learned, **language** cannot easily be forgotten. (present-present)
- Once learned, language cannot easily be forgotten.
- When **it is** cooled, **the vapor** condenses and form droplets. (present-present)
- When cooled, the vapor condenses and form droplets.
- If **this method is** used properly **it** will be highly effective (type I)
- If used properly, this method will be highly effective
- He** began shouting as though **he were** annoyed at what he had seen. (real, past)
- He** began shouting as though annoyed at what he had seen.

Ortak özne – after/before – yüklem: passive

- Ali** had to look for a job months **after he was** dismissed from the factory.
 - Ali** had to look for a job months after **being** dismissed from the factory.
 - Students** must be given sufficient training in the use of computers **before they are** allowed to use them freely.
 - Students must be given sufficient training in the use of computers before **being** allowed to use them freely.
- NOTE:** Aşağıdaki yapıda da indirgemedede **being** var. Ancak yukarıdaki durum **after** ve **before**'un aynı zamanda **preposition** olmasından kaynaklanırken, aşağıda pasif yapı **continuous** olduğu için **being** metnin orijinalinde zaten yer almaktaydı:
- He** fainted while **he was being** questioned at the police station.
 - He** fainted while **being** questioned at the police station.

Ortak özne – eş zamanlı – yüklem: active

- Adults** sometimes do not realize their strength when **they deal** with children.
 - Adults sometimes do not realize their strength when **dealing** with children.
 - The Prime Minister** has held his second press conference since **he took** the office.
 - The Prime Minister has held his second press conference since **taking** the office.
 - He** moved his lips as if **he wanted** to say something.
 - He moved his lips as if **wanting** to say something.
 - While **he accepts** the proposed plan in principle, **he** has some reservations about its content.
 - While **accepting** the proposed plan in principle, he has some reservations about its content.
 - The president** consults his aides before **he makes** his final decision.
 - The president consults his aides before **making** his final decision.
- NOTE:** Continuous yapılar da doğal olarak aynı şekilde indirgenir:
- While **he was talking** past the post Office, **he** ran into one of his friends.
 - While **talking** past the post Office, **he** ran into one of his friends.
- NOTE:** Although, though, even though cümleleri **in spite of** veya **despite** ile indirgenir.

- ♦ Although he works hard, he doesn't earn much money.
- ♦ In spite of working hard, he doesn't earn much money.
veya
- ♦ In spite of his hard work, he doesn't earn much money.

So/such as to and so/such...as to
--

- ♦ I studied hard so that **I could get** a passing grade in the exam.
- ♦ I studied hard **so as to** get a passing grade in the exam.
- ♦ The countess's treatment of her servants was such that it caused great resentment.
- ♦ The countess's treatment of her servants was **such as to** cause great resentment.
- ♦ His work was so good that it made him internationally famous.
- ♦ His work was **so** good **as to make** him internationally famous.
- ♦ He was in such bad health that he was obliged to resign.
- ♦ He was in **such** bad health **as to be** obliged to resign.

So adj as to V So adv as to V Such adj N as to V
--

PARTICIPLES (Ortaçlar)

Present participles (V_{ing}) for active constructions

Time

When **I** saw the road block, **I** stopped my car.

Seeing the road block, **I** stopped my car.

When **we** opened the cupboard, **we** found a skeleton inside.

On/Upon opening the cupboard, **we** found a skeleton inside.

Opening the cupboard, **we** found a skeleton inside.

When **you** cross the street, **you** must be careful.

When crossing the street, **you** must be careful.

While **I** was walking down the street, **I** ran into one of my old friends.

While **walking** down the street, **I** ran into one of my old friends.

Walking down the street, **I** ran into one of my old friends.

Reason

As **I** felt tired, **I** went to bed early.

Feeling tired, **I** went to bed early.

Since **Bob** is an experienced teacher, **he** knows how to deal with such problems.

Being an experienced teacher, **Bob** knows how to deal with such problems.

Because **the weather** was warm and clear, **we** decided to have a picnic.

The weather being warm and clear, **we** decided to have a picnic.

As **he** did not know what to do, **he** applied to me for advice.

Not knowing what to do, **he** applied for me to advice.

Manner

Smiling warmly, Mary shook hands with me.

Mary, **smiling** warmly, shook hands with me.

Mary shook hands with me, **smiling** warmly.

Past participles (V₃) for active constructions

INVERSION

(Devrik Yapı)

İngilizce’de iki türlü devrik yapıdan bahsetmek mümkündür. İlki öznenin ana yüklemden sonra geldiği devrik yapılar. Diğeri ise yardımcı fiilin öznenin önüne geçtiği devrik yapılar.

1. VERB+SUBJECT YAPILAR

Bu yapıda genellikle yüklemden sonra gelen özne zamir (I, we, he, she, it etc) ise yapı devrik olmaz.

DİKKAT: Yükleme özneyle uyum sağlayacak.

Place adverb + place verb (yer zarfı + bulunma yüklemi)

Yer veya yön belirten zarflar cümle başında yer alırsa ve aynı zamanda yüklem bulunma veya yönelme belirtiyorsa bu yapılar devrik kullanılır. Özne zamir ise yapı devrik olmaz.

a) to be

♦ **Above the fireplace** was a portrait of the Duke. (*Dükün bir portresi şöminenin üzerindeydi*)

♦ **Next to me** is Johnson. (*Yanımda Johnson var*)

b) hang, lie, live, sit, stand etc. ⇒ Yer, konum belirtirler.

come, fly, go, march, roll, run, swim, walk, climb etc. ⇒Yönelme belirtirler.

- ♦ **Beyond the houses** lay open fields. (*Evlerin arkasında açık tarlalar uzanmaktaydı*)
- ♦ **On an armchair** sat his mother. (*Koltukta annesi oturdu.*)

ancak zamir varsa

- ♦ On an armchair, **she** sat.

NOTE 1: Eğer yüklemi bir hal zarfı (manner adverb) nitelemişse, diğer şartlar uysa da yapı devrik olmaz.

- ♦ **Above his head** the sword hung **menacingly**. (*Kafasının üzerinde bir kılıç tehditvari bir şekilde asılıydı*)

NOTE 2: Eğer yüklem bulunma veya yönelme belirtmiyorsa yapı devrik olmaz.

- ♦ Outside the church the choir sang. (*Kilisenin dışında koro şarkı söyledi*)

c) here, there + verb (stating position, place or direction)

Çok yaygın olarak kullanıldığından dikkatten kaçmış olsa da **here** ve **there** yer zarfıdır. Cümle başına geldiklerinde yüklem bulunma ve yönelme belirtiyorsa yapı devrik olur.

- ♦ Here is Mehmet. (*İşte Mehmet burada*)
- ♦ There comes Sandra's car. (*İşte Sandra'nın arabası geliyor*)

ancak zamir varsa

- ♦ Here **you** are. (Buyrun alın)
- ♦ There **she** is. (İşte orada)

d) prep + verb

back, down, in, off, up, round gibi yer veya yön belirten **prepositionlar** cümle başındayken **konum** veya yönelme belirten **yüklemler** sözkonusu ise yapı devrik olur.

- ♦ I lit the fuse and after a few seconds **up went** the rocket. (*Fitili yaktım ve bir kaç saniye sonra roket yukarı gitti.*)
- ♦ **Down came** the train. (*Tren aşağı doğru geldi*)
- ♦ **In walked** the doctor with his bag in his hand. (*Doktor elinde çantasıyla içeri doğru yürüdü*)

Some wish sentences (bazı dilek cümleleri)

Bazı emir cümleleri aslında dilek belirtir. Bu yapılar da devrik kabul edilir.

- ♦ Long live queen! (*Kraliçemiz çok yaşa!*)

Quotation sentences (alıntı cümlelerde) [optional]

- ♦ “You must be mad!” yelled her brother. (*“Delirmiş olmalısın!” diye bağırdı erkek kardeşi.*)
- ♦ “Can I make an appointment to see the doctor?” asked Bill. (*“Doktoru görmek için bir randevu alabilir miyim?” diye sordu Bill.*)
- ♦ “Why did she look at me like that?” wondered Mary. (*“Niçin bana öyle baktı?” diye merak etti.*)

ancak zamir varsa

- ♦ “Why did she look at me like that?” **she** wondered.

Passive yüklem cümle başına alınırsa [yüklem to be]

- ♦ **Held** as hostages **were** several reporters. (*Birkaç gazeteci rehin alındı*)
- ♦ **Discovered** at the bottom of the well **were** two small children. (*Kuyunun dibinde 2 küçük çocuk bulundu*)

Continuous yüklem cümle başına alınırsa [yüklem to be]

- ♦ **Standing** on either side of him were two young men. (*İki adam onun iki yanında dinelmekteydi*)

Adjectival phrase cümle başına alınırsa [yüklem to be]

- ♦ **Especially important** is the proper maintenance of the machine. (*Makinenin uygun bakımı özellikle önemlidir*)

2. AUXILIARY VERB+SUBJECT YAPILAR

questions (sorular) [obligatory]

İngilizce'deki soru cümleleri aslında devrik yapıdır. Özne yardımcı fiilden (**auxiliary verbs**) sonra gelir.

- ♦ Do you know who I am?
- ♦ Can I go?

May SB/ST do ST

Bunlar soru değil istek veya yakarış belirtirler.

- ♦ May God be with you. (Tanrı seninle olsun)

Comparative (than / as) [optional]

a) as

- ♦ Some people still live in caves **as did their ancestor**. (*Bazı insanlar tıpkı atalarının eskiden yaptığı gibi hala mağarada yaşıyorlar*)
- ♦ Some people still live in caves **as their ancestor (did.)**
- ♦ The coffee was excellent **as was the service**. (*Kahve tıpkı servis gibi muhteşemdi*)
- ♦ The coffee was excellent **as the service (was.)**
- ♦ I believed **as did my colleagues** that the plan would work. (*Ben, tıpkı meslektaşlarım gibi, planın çalışacağına inanıyordum*)
- ♦ I believed **as my colleagues (did)** that the plan would work.

b) than

- ♦ A simple plan will achieve this aim better **than will a complex one.** / **a complex one (will)**³¹⁰
- ♦ Researches show that children living in village watch more TV **than do their counterparts in inner city areas.** / **their counterparts in inner city areas (do).**³¹¹

so do I – neither/nor do I [obligatory]

Zikredilen şeyi bir başkasının da yaptığını belirtmek için kullanılır. Olumlularda **so** olumsuzlarda ise **neither** veya **nor** kullanılır. Yardımcı yükleme dikkat.

- ♦ Bill **has** written to his son. So **has** Tom. (*Bill oğluna mektup yazdı.. Tom da*)
=Tom has too. veya Tom as well
- ♦ My brother **wants** a job in London. So **do** I. (*Kardeşim Londra'da bir iş istiyor. Ben de.*)
=I do too / as well
- ♦ Bill **doesn't** know the way, and **nor** / **neither** **does** Jack. (*Bill yolu bilmiyor, ve Jack de.*)

³¹⁰ Basit bir plan bu amacı kompleks olan bir planın yapacağından daha iyi yerine getirir.

³¹¹ Araştırmalar göstermektedir ki kasabada yaşayan çocuklar şehir içinde yaşayan akranlarından daha fazla televizyon seyrederler.

=Jack doesn't either.

Negative adverbs [obligatory]

Negatif anlam barındıran zarflar cümle başına geldiğinde yapı devrik olur. Bu yapılar FORMAL olduğu için kısaltma kullanılmaz.

a) aşağıdaki zaman tabirleri cümle başına gelirse

**never, rarely, seldom, hardly, hardly ever, barely, scarcely/hardly...when/before...
no sooner...than...
not only...but also...**

- ♦ I have never seen such a terrible poverty. (*Asla böyle bir fakirlik görmemişim*)
- ♦ Never have I seen such a terrible poverty.
- ♦ We seldom have goods returned to us because they are faulty.
- ♦ Seldom do we have goods returned to us because they are faulty.
- ♦ I had **hardly** left the house **when** I heard an explosion.
- ♦ **Hardly** had I left the house **when** I heard an explosion.
- ♦ They did **not only** rob him of his money, **but also** beat him badly.
- ♦ **Not only** did they rob him money of his money, **but also** beat him badly.

b) ONLY

only + adv

only later, only once, only after, only if, only when

- ♦ **Only once** did I go to the opera in the whole time I was in England.
- ♦ She bought newspaper and some sweets at the shop on the corner. **Only later** did she realize that she had been given the wrong change.

Only + prep + N (prep N)

only by change, only in this way, only with you etc.

- ♦ **Only by change** had Jameson discovered where the birds were nesting.
- ♦ She had to work at evenings. **Only in this way** was she able to complete the report by the deadline.

c) NO

at no time, in no way, under no circumstances, on no account etc.

- ♦ **At no time** did they actually break the rules of the game. (*Hiçbir zaman gerçekten oyunun kurallarını ihlal etmediler.*)
- ♦ **Under no circumstances** are passengers permitted to open the doors themselves. (*Hiçbir koşul altında yolcuların kapıları kendilerinin açmalarına izin verilmez*)

d) LITTLE

- ♦ **Little** do they know how lucky they are to live in such a wonderful house.

f) NOT

not only, not until..., not a single word etc

- ♦ **Not a single word** had she written since the exam had started.
- ♦ **Not until August** did the government order an inquiry into the accident.

NOTE: Aşağıdaki yapılar cümle başına geldiğinde devrik olan ilk cümle değil diğer cümle olur.

only after, only if, only when, not until

- ♦ **Only when** the famine gets worse **will** world governments begin to act.
- ♦ **Not until** the train left the station **did** Jim find out that his coat had been stolen.

such-so [obligatory]

so+adv veya **so+adj** cümle başına geldiğinde yapı devrik olmalıdır. **Such + be-verb** cümle başına gelince de yapı devrik olur.

- ♦ She is so famous that everybody knows her.
- ♦ **So famous** is she, that everybody admires her.
- ♦ The weather conditions became so dangerous that all mountain roads were closed.
- ♦ **So dangerous** did weather conditions become, that all mountain roads were closed.
- ♦ Her beauty is such that everybody admires her.
- ♦ **Such** is her beauty that everybody admires her.

If clause

- ♦ If you should change your mind, there will always be a job for you here.
- ♦ **Should** you change your mind, there will always be a job for you here.
- ♦ If Mr Morgan were still headmaster, he would not permit such bad behavior.
- ♦ **Were** Mr Morgan still headmaster, he would not permit such bad behavior.
- ♦ If Australia had been beaten, Taylor would certainly have resigned as captain.
- ♦ **Had** Australia been beaten, Taylor would certainly have resigned as captain.

TYPE I	⇒ Should
TYPE II	⇒ Were
TYPE III	⇒ Had

NOTE: TYPE II için: Yükleme to be değilse başına to eklenir.

- ♦ If the chemicals were to leak, a large area of the sea would be contaminated.
- ♦ **Were** the chemicals **to leak**, a large area of the sea would be contaminated.

PREPOSITIONS

1. THE MEANINGS OF PREPOSITIONS

About

1. On the subject of: This is a story **about** elephants.
2. Approximately: He is **about** ten years old.

Above

1. Higher than; over: The plane flew **above** the clouds.
2. Earlier on a page: There is a heading **above** each diagram.

Across

1. From one side to the other: We walked **across** the field.
2. On the other side of: There is a store **across** the street.

After

1. Later in time: **after** ten o'clock; **after** lunch
2. Later in a series: Q comes **after** P in the alphabet.
3. In pursuit of: The dog ran **after** the cat.

Against

1. In opposition to: Theft is **against** the law.
2. Touching; supported by: I leaned my bicycle **against** the wall.

Along

1. Following the length of: We walked **along** the road.

Among

1. Within a group: The money was shared **among** three people.

NOTE: Resmi İngilizce’de, **AMONG** genellikle sadece ikiden fazla kişi veya nesne söz konusu olduğunda kullanılır. **BETWEEN** ise iki kişi veya şey için kullanılır.

Around

1. Circling something: We walked **around** the block.
2. Surrounding: There is a fence **around** the garden.
3. In different parts of: I looked **around** the house for the keys.
4. In the other direction: We turned **around** and went back home.
5. Approximately: He is **around** six feet tall.

At

1. A specific location: **at** 23 Chestnut Street; **at** the park
2. A point in time: **at** 5 o'clock; **at** Christmas
3. A condition: **at** peace; **at** war; **at** rest
4. An activity: **at** work; **at** school; **at** play
5. Towards: Look **at** someone; wave **at** someone

NOTE: Hususi bir yer veya zamanda bir an kastedildiğinde genellikle **AT** kullanılır. Belirgin bir cadde veya bir gün kastedildiğinde genellikle **ON** kullanılır. Yer bir bölge olarak kullanılıyorsa veya zaman birimi bir gün daha genişse genellikle **IN** kullanılır. *e.g. **at** Christmas; **on** Christmas day; **in** the Christmas holidays*

Before

1. Earlier in time: **before** two o'clock; **before** Christmas
2. Earlier in a series: S comes **before** T in the alphabet.

Behind

1. At the back of: The little girl hid **behind** her mother.
2. Late: I am **behind** in my work.
3. Cause; origin: Who was **behind** that idea?

Below

1. Lower than; under: **below** freezing; **below** sea level
2. Later on a page: Footnotes are provided **below** the text.

Beneath

1. Lower than; below: **beneath** the earth

Beside

1. Next to; at the side of: I sit **beside** her in class.

Besides

1. Also; as well as: We study other languages **besides** English.

NOTE: **BESIDE** ve **BESIDES** arasındaki fark. **Beside** ile genellikle fiziksel mekan /yer kastedilir.

Between

1. An intermediate location: Toronto lies **between** Montreal and Vancouver.
2. An intermediate time: **between** Christmas and New Year's Day
3. Intermediate in a series: B comes **between** A and C in the alphabet.
4. An intermediate amount: **between** five and ten people
5. Within a group of two: The money was shared **between** two people.

Beyond

1. Farther than: The mountains lie **beyond** the horizon.
2. Further than; exceeding: That was **beyond** my expectations.

But

1. Except: I have read all **but** the last chapter.

Note: **But** is used more often as a conjunction than as a preposition.

By

1. Near: a house **by** the sea
2. Past: He waved as he drove **by** the house.
3. Not later than: Try to finish the work **by** next week.
4. In units of: cheaper **by** the dozen; sold **by** weight

5. Through the means of: travel **by** plane; written **by** him

NOTE: By genellikle edilgen çatıda (Passive Voice) kullanılır..

Concerning

1. Connected with; about: He studies everything **concerning** trees.

Despite

1. In spite of: We walked downtown **despite** the rain.

Down

1. To a lower position: The ball rolled **down** the hill.

2. Further along: He lives **down** the street.

During

1. Throughout a period: She works **during** the day.

2. Sometime within a period: An accident occurred **during** the night.

Except

1. Not including: I have visited everyone **except** him.

For

1. Duration of time: We walked **for** two hours.

2. Distance: I walked **for** five kilometers.

3. Purpose: I bought this jacket **for** you.

4. In the direction of: She left **for** New York.

5. In favor of: We are **for** the proposal.

6. Considering: The boy is clever **for** his age.

From

1. Place of origin: We left **from** Boston; he comes **from** Mexico

2. Start of a period of time: **from** now on; **from** yesterday until today

3. Start of a range: **From** 20 to 30 people were present.

4. Cause: He suffers **from** nervousness.

5. Source: I first heard the story **from** you.

In

1. Place thought of as an area: **in** London; **in** Europe

2. Within a location: **in** the room; **in** the building

3. Large units of time: That happened **in** March, **in** 1992.

4. Within a certain time: I will return **in** an hour.

5. By means of: write **in** pencil; speak **in** English

6. Condition: **in** doubt; **in** a hurry; **in** secret

7. A member of: He is **in** the orchestra; **in** the navy

8. Wearing: the boy **in** the blue shirt

9. With reference to: lacking **in** ideas; rich **in** oil

Inside

1. Within: They are **inside** the house.

Into

1. To the inside of: We stepped **into** the room.

2. Change of condition: The boy changed **into** a man.

Like

1. Resembling: That looks **like** him.

2. Appearing possible: It looks **like** rain.

3. Be in a suitable mood for: I feel **like** going swimming.

Minus

1. Less: Three **minus** two equals one.

Near

1. Close to: **near** the school; **near** the ocean

Of

1. Location: east **of** here; the middle **of** the road

2. Possession: a friend **of** mine; the sound **of** music

3. Part of a group: one **of** us; a member **of** the team
4. Measurement: a cup **of** milk; two meters **of** snow

Off

1. Not on; away from: Please keep **off** the grass.
2. At some distance from: There are islands **off** the coast.

On

1. Touching the surface of: **on** the table; **on** the wall
2. A certain day: That happened **on** Sunday, **on** the 6th of June.
3. A certain street: **on** South Street
4. About: a book **on** engineering
5. A state or condition: **on** strike; **on** fire; **on** holiday
6. By means of: live **on** a pension; shown **on** television

Onto

1. To a position on: The child climbed **onto** the table.

Opposite

1. Facing: The library is **opposite** the fire station.

Out of

1. To the outside of: She went **out of** the room.
2. From among: We won two games **out of** three.
3. Motive: We spoke to them **out of** politeness.
4. Material: The bridge is made **out of** steel.
5. Beyond: **out of** control; **out of** danger

Outside

1. On the outer side of: **outside** the house
2. Beyond the limits of: **outside** my experience

Over

1. Above; higher than: There are cupboards **over** the sink.
2. Covering: We spread an extra blanket **over** the bed.
3. Across: I jumped **over** a puddle.
4. More than: It cost **over** ten dollars; it took **over** an hour
5. During: I saw him several times **over** the past week.
6. By means of: We made plans **over** the telephone.

Past

1. Up to and beyond: I walked **past** the house.
2. After (in time): It was **past** 2 o'clock; half **past** two
3. Beyond: **past** belief

Per

1. For each: 60 kilometers **per** hour; price **per** liter

Plus

1. With the addition of: Six **plus** four equals ten.

Since

1. From a specific time in the past: I had been waiting **since** two o'clock.
2. From a past time until now: I have been waiting here **since** noon.

Note: Because of its meaning, the preposition **since** is usually used in combination with a perfect tense. It should be noted that the preposition **for** can also be used with a perfect tense. However, when used with reference to time, **for** is usually followed by a phrase referring to a **period** of time; whereas **since** is usually followed by a phrase referring to a **specific** time.

e.g. *I have known him **for** six months.*

*I have known him **since** January.*

In the first example, **for** is followed by **six months**, which refers to a period of time. In the second example, **since** is followed by **January**, which refers to a specific time.

Through

1. Across; from end to end of: the main road **through** town
2. For the whole of a period: I slept **through** the night.
3. By means of: Skill improves **through** practice.

Throughout

1. In every part of: **throughout** the world
2. For the whole of a period: **throughout** the winter

Till

Note: **Till** can be used instead of **until**. However, at the beginning of a sentence, **until** is usually used.

To

1. In the direction of: Turn **to** the right.
2. Destination: I am going **to** Rome.
3. Until: from Monday **to** Friday; five minutes **to** ten
4. Compared with: They prefer hockey **to** soccer.
5. With indirect object: Please give it **to** me.
6. As part of infinitive: I like **to** ski; he wants **to** help.
7. In order to: We went to the store **to** buy soap.

Toward (or Towards)

1. In the direction of: We walked **toward** the center of town.
2. Near; just before (time): It rained **towards** evening.

Under

1. Beneath: **under** the desk; **under** the trees
2. Less than: **Under** 100 people were present.
3. In circumstances of: **under** repair; **under** way; **under** discussion

Underneath

1. Below, under: **underneath** the carpet

Until

1. Up to a certain time: She will stay **until** Friday; **until** 5 p.m.

Upon

Note: **On** and **upon** have similar meanings. **Upon** may be used in certain expressions, as in **once upon a time**, and following certain verbs, as in to **rely upon** someone.

Up

1. To a higher place: We went **up** the stairs.
2. In a higher place: She lives **up** the hill.

Up to

1. As far as: **up to** now; I have read **up to** page 100.
2. Depending on: The decision is **up to** you.
3. As good as; ready for: His work is **up to** standard.

Versus

1. Against (sports, legal): The next game is England **versus** Australia.

Via

1. By way of: He went to Los Angeles **via** San Francisco.

With

1. Accompanying: He came **with** her; I have my keys **with** me.
2. Having; containing: Here is a book **with** a map of the island.
3. By means of; using: I repaired the shoes **with** glue.
4. Manner: **with** pleasure; **with** ease; **with** difficulty
5. Because of: We were paralyzed **with** fear.

Within

1. Inside of: **within** twenty minutes; **within** one kilometer

Without

1. Not having: Do not leave **without** your coat; **without** money

2. PREPOSITIONS USED IN IDIOMS

Below are examples of idioms consisting of prepositional phrases. The following selection of idioms emphasizes those used in North American English. The meaning of each idiom is indicated after the colon.

At

not **at** all: not in any way
at all times: always
at any rate: whatever happens
keep someone **at** arm's length: avoid becoming closely involved with someone
at close quarters: very near
at one's disposal: to be used as one wishes
at a distance: not near
at fault: causing something wrong
at first: at the beginning
see **at** a glance: see immediately
at hand: near; readily available
at last: finally, after some delay
at a loss: uncertain what to do or say
at the mercy of: without defense against
at the moment: now
at once: immediately
at present: now
at rest: not moving
at risk: threatened by danger or loss
at short notice: with little warning
at stake: to be won or lost
at a stretch: continuously
at that rate: under those circumstances
at this point: at this place; at this moment
at the wheel: in control

Behind

behind the scenes: (of persons) influencing events secretly; (in a theater) behind the stage
behind schedule: not on time

Beside

be **beside** oneself: lose one's self-control
beside the point: irrelevant

Between

read **between** the lines: deduce a meaning that is not actually expressed

Beyond

beyond help: unable to be helped
beyond a joke: too annoying to be amusing
beyond reproach: perfect; blameless

By

by accident: not deliberately
by all means: by any possible method
bit **by** bit: gradually
by chance: by accident; without planning
by courtesy of: with the help or permission of
win **by** default: win because of lack of competition
by degrees: gradually
perform **by** ear: perform (music) by listening to the sound, without referring to written music
by hand: without the use of machinery
by heart: from memory
little **by** little: gradually
by means of: by using
by mistake: accidentally
by no means: not at all
one **by** one: one at a time
by oneself: alone

side **by** side: beside one another

by the way: incidentally (used to introduce an unrelated topic of conversation)

by word of mouth: orally

For

once and **for** all: for the last time (e.g. used when giving someone a final warning)

for certain: definitely; without doubt

for a change: for the sake of variety

for example: as an illustration

for fun: for the sake of enjoyment

for good: permanently

for good measure: in addition to the necessary amount

for instance: for example; as an illustration

for keeps: (colloquial) permanently

for a living: as a profession

for now: temporarily

run **for** office: compete for an elected position

for one thing: because of one reason (out of several)

for the sake of: for the benefit of; for the purpose of

for sale: intended to be sold

for sure: definitely (more colloquial than **for certain**)

food **for** thought: something which makes one think

play **for** time: delay doing something in the hope that the situation will improve

for the time being: until some other arrangement is made

ask **for** trouble: act in a dangerous or foolish way

for a while: for a period of time

word **for** word: exactly as said or written

From

from afar: from a distance

from all sides: from all directions

from head to foot: (of a person) completely; all over

from scratch: from the beginning

from time to time: occasionally

In

in addition to: as well as

in advance: before

be **in** agreement with: have the same opinion as

in any case: whatever happens

in brief: in a few words

in bulk: (of goods) in large amounts; not in packages

be **in** charge of: have responsibility for

in common: shared by all members of a group

in control: having the power to direct something

in the course of: during

in danger: likely to be harmed

in a daze: unable to think clearly; confused

in debt: owing money

in demand: (of goods or persons) desired by many people

in depth: (investigate something) thoroughly

in detail: (explain something) thoroughly

in disgrace: regarded with disapproval because of having done something wrong

in the distance: far away

in doubt: uncertain

in duplicate: so that there are two identical copies (of a document)

in earnest: seriously; in a determined way

in effect: (of rules) operating

in the end: finally
in fact: in reality; really
in fashion: fashionable; accepted as being the most desirable and up to date
in favor of: supporting (an idea)
in flames: burning, with visible flames
in a flash: very quickly; suddenly
in full: without omitting anything
in general: usually; as a whole
hand in hand: (of persons) holding hands; (of related situations) occurring together
in a hurry: trying to accomplish something quickly
in jest: as a joke
in kind: (payment) in goods rather than in money
in itself: without reference to anything else
in league with: (of persons) joined together with (usually for a dishonest purpose)
be in the limelight: be the focus of attention; receive great publicity
in the long run: in the end; eventually
in the long term: looking ahead to the distant future
leave someone in the lurch: abandon someone who is in a difficult situation
be in the minority: be in the smaller of two groups
in mint condition: (of manufactured goods) perfect; brand-new
in a minute: soon
in a moment: soon; quickly
set something in motion: start something going
nip something in the bud: put an end to something before it gets properly started
in no time: very soon; very quickly
in order of: arranged according to
in order to: for the purpose of
in part: to some degree
in particular: especially
in power: (of a political party) holding office
in practice: able to do something well because of recent practice; in reality (opposite of **in theory**)
in print: (of a book) printed and available from the publisher
in private: not in front of other people
in public: openly; not in private
in reality: really
in reserve: saved for later use
in retrospect: looking back over past events
in return for: as repayment for
be in the right: be correct
in season: (of fruit or vegetables) readily available at that time of year
in a second: soon; quickly
in short supply: scarce; not easily obtainable
in sight: able to be seen
in stock: (of goods at a store) present and available
in that case: if that is true
in theory: ideally; according to theoretical considerations
be in time: not be late
in touch with in: communication with; informed about
in triplicate: so that there are three identical copies (of a document)
be in trouble: be in a difficult situation; be blamed or punished for doing something wrong
in tune: at the correct pitch
act in unison: act together
in vain: without success
in the vicinity of: near
once in a while: occasionally

in words of one syllable: (explain something) clearly and simply

in working order: able to function properly

in the wrong: responsible for an error; guilty

Inside

inside out: with the inner side out; thoroughly

Into

paint oneself **into** a corner: take a course of action which greatly narrows one's future choices of action

go **into** hiding: hide oneself

get **into** a rut: get into a fixed and uninteresting way of life

get **into** trouble: get into a difficult situation; do something deserving blame or punishment

Of

of course: certainly; as one would expect; as everyone knows

hard **of** hearing: somewhat deaf

next **of** kin: nearest relative or relatives

of one's own accord: voluntarily; on one's own initiative

of one's own free will: voluntarily; by choice

one's point **of** view: one's opinion about something

right **of** way: public right to use a path or road; (of road traffic) right to proceed before others

rule **of** thumb: a simple way to calculate what procedure to follow, based on extensive experience, rather than

on theoretical considerations

Off

go **off** the air: (of radio or television) stop broadcasting

off duty: not engaged in one's regular work

off one's hands: no longer one's responsibility

off and on: from time to time

off the record: say something privately, that is not to be officially recorded

off the track: following a wrong line of thought or action

On

on account of: because of

be **on** the air: (of radio or television) be in the process of broadcasting

on the alert: ready to act

be **on** all fours: (of a person) be on hands and knees

on the average: usually; normally

on behalf of: for; in the interests of

on board: on a ship or airplane

on business: as part of one's work

on condition that: only if; provided that

on demand: when asked for

on display: being exhibited

on duty: engaged in one's regular work

on fire: burning

to go **on** foot: to walk

be **on** one's guard: be alert and ready to meet an attack

on hand: available

on loan: lent and not yet returned

shoot **on** location: (of a movie) film in natural surroundings, not in a studio

on the lookout: watchful

put something **on** the map: cause something to become well-known

get **on** one's nerves: annoy; irritate

on no account: absolutely not

on the one hand: (used to introduce one side of an argument)

on one's own: alone; without help

act **on** one's own initiative: act independently, without orders from anyone else

on order: requested but not yet delivered
on the other hand: (used to introduce a contrasting side of an argument)
act on principle: do something to support a policy
on purpose: deliberately
go on record: say something which is to be officially recorded
on sale: being sold at a lower price than usual
on schedule: at the correct time; as planned or predicted
on second thoughts: after thinking further about something
on a shoestring: with a very small amount of money
be on the spot: be where important events are taking place; be placed in an awkward situation
on the spur of the moment: on a sudden impulse
go off on a tangent: change suddenly to a new line of thought or action
on time: at the correct time
walk on tiptoe: walk on the toes and balls of the feet
accept something on trust: accept something without proof
on the verge of: very close to; about to
on the whole: taking everything into consideration

Out of

out of the blue: unexpectedly
out of breath: (after running) panting from a shortage of oxygen
out of character: unlike a person's known character
out of control: not able to be regulated or guided
out of danger: safe
out of date: no longer used; old-fashioned; (of news) no longer true
out of debt: having paid one's debts
be **out of** one's depth: be unable to handle a situation because of lack of experience
out of doors: in the open air; not in a building
out of fashion: not fashionable; not presently in common use
out of hand: not under control
out of harm's way: safe
out of line with: in disagreement with
be **out of** one's mind: be insane
out of order: not functioning properly; (at a formal meeting) not behaving according to the rules
out of the ordinary: unusual
out of place: unsuitable
out of practice: unable to do something as well as one has in past, because of lack of recent practice
out of print: (of a book) no longer available from the publisher
out of proportion: too big or too small; not having the appropriate relationship to something
out of the question: impossible; not to be considered
out of season: (of fruit or vegetables) not readily available at that time of year
out of shape: (of persons) not in top condition because of lack of exercise
out of sight: hidden, not able to be seen
out of stock: (of goods at a store) temporarily unavailable
out of style: not fashionable
out of touch: with not in communication with; not informed about
out of town: having temporarily left town
out of trouble: not in trouble
out of tune: not at the correct pitch
out of work: no longer having employment

To

to all intents and purposes: in all important ways
to a certain extent: partly
to date: so far; until now
up **to** date: current; modern
see eye **to** eye with: agree entirely with
take something **to** heart: be much affected by something
made **to** measure: exactly suitable; (of clothes) made for a certain person
keep something **to** oneself: not tell anyone
to the point: relevant

Under

under age: below the age of being legally permitted to do something
be **under** arrest: be held prisoner and charged with wrongdoing
under the auspices of: with the patronage of; supported by
under one's breath: in a whisper
under the circumstances: because this is true
under consideration: being thought about
under control: able to be regulated or guided
under cover of: protected by; undetected because of
under fire: being shot at; being criticized
under the impression that: having the idea that
be **under** the influence of: be affected by
be **under** oath: have sworn to tell the truth

under observation: being watched carefully

under restraint: prevented from doing something

Up

have something **up** one's sleeve: have a secret idea or plan in reserve

With

with impunity: without risk of injury or punishment

with the naked eye: without using a magnifying lens

with no strings attached: (of help given) with no conditions; to be used freely

take **with** a pinch of salt: not believe completely

with regard to: concerning; about

with respect to: concerning; about

tarred **with** the same brush: having the same faults

with a vengeance: very much; more than usual

Within

within limits: to a certain extent; not too much

within living memory: within the memory of people now alive

Without

go **without** saying: be obvious

3. NOUNS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

The following are examples of nouns which are usually followed by certain prepositions. In the case of phrases which are idioms, the meanings of the phrases are indicated in brackets.

Against

take precautions against

For

have affection for

have compassion for

a reason for

have respect for

have a talent for

pave the way for (prepare for)

make allowances for

an excuse for

have a reputation for

have sympathy for

lie in wait for (ambush)

From

absence from

In

have confidence in

have an interest in

make progress in

have faith in

take part in

Into

have insight into

Of

have an abhorrence of

take advantage of

take command of

an example of

make a fool of

have an impression of

neglect of

a pair of

a possibility of

a proof of

recognition of

a result of

catch sight of (see suddenly)

a survey of

a symptom of

make use of

wash one's hands of (stop caring about and dealing with)

an acknowledgement of

take care of

evidence of

an excess of

make fun of (ridicule)

a lack of

a number of

be part of

make a practice of (do often)

a quantity of

a recollection of

run the risk of (risk)

a sign of

a symbol of

a token of

a way of

On

an attack on

make an impression on

shed light on (explain)

dependence on

play a joke on

have pity on

To

have access to

an objection to

a response to

shut one's eyes to (deliberately ignore a problem)

pay attention to

a reply to

lay siege to (besiege)

Toward or Towards

animosity toward(s)

an attitude toward(s)

With

have a connection with

fall in love with

find fault with (criticize)

change places with

4. ADJECTIVES AND VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

In some cases different prepositions can be used without causing a change in meaning. For instance, the following examples both have the same meaning.

e.g. *I was angry **at** them.*

*I was angry **with** them.*

However, in many cases, the use of different prepositions causes a change in meaning. For instance, the past participle **protected** is typically followed by the preposition **from**. However, like many other past participles, **protected** may also be followed by the preposition **by**, where **by** serves to introduce the performer of the action expressed by the past participle.

e.g. *The city is protected **from** the soldiers.*

*The city is protected **by** the soldiers.*

The first example indicates that the soldiers are a threat to the city; whereas the second example indicates that the soldiers are protecting the city.

The following are examples of predicate adjectives and past participles of verbs in the Passive Voice which are usually followed by certain prepositions. In addition, it should be kept in mind that most verbs in the Passive Voice can be followed by a phrase beginning with the preposition **by**.

About

anxious about	concerned about
curious about	depressed about
doubtful about	enthusiastic about
excited about	happy about
pleased about	wrong about
worried about	

At

adept at	alarmed at
amazed at	overjoyed at
shocked at	surprised at

Between

torn between

By

accompanied by	caused by
guided by	manufactured by
obsessed by	written by

For

blamed for	eligible for
famous for	fit for
known for	late for
noted for	praised for
punished for	qualified for
ready for	responsible for
ripe for	sorry for
suitable for	

From

absent from	apart from
derived from	descended from
detached from	different from
distinct from	exempt from
far from	isolated from
omitted from	protected from
removed from	safe from
separated from	

In

absorbed in	disappointed in
engaged in	immersed in

interested in

Of

accused of
ashamed of
capable of
composed of
convinced of
devoid of
ignorant of
jealous of
regardless of
sure of
suspected of
tired of

On

based on
intent on

To

acceptable to
accustomed to
addicted to
attached to
close to
comparable to
detrimental to
due to
equivalent to
exposed to
favorable to
impervious to
indispensable to
kind to
next to
obliged to
opposed to
partial to
preferable to
proportional to
reduced to
relative to
resigned to
restricted to
sensitive to
subject to
suited to
susceptible to

Toward or Towards

protective toward(s)

With

acquainted with
associated with
compared with
confronted with
covered with
exasperated with

involved in

afraid of
aware of
certain of
conscious of
deprived of
fond of
independent of
proud of
reminded of
suspicious of
terrified of
worthy of

dependent on

accessible to
adapted to
adjacent to
attributable to
committed to
dedicated to
devoted to
equal to
essential to
faithful to
foreign to
indifferent to
inferior to
loyal to
obedient to
oblivious to
parallel to
peculiar to
prior to
reconciled to
related to
relevant to
resistant to
senior to
similar to
subordinate to
superior to
tied to

affiliated with
besieged with
compatible with
consistent with
cursed with
familiar with

finished with
infatuated with
pleased with
synonymous with

identified with
patient with
satisfied with
threatened with



5. VERBS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

The following are examples of verbs which are often followed by certain prepositions.

About

care about
forget about
reminisce about
think about
worry about

complain about
lie about (tell a lie)
talk about
wonder about

Against

discriminate against
react against
turn against

protest against
rebel against

At

aim at
connive at
gaze at
growl at
look at
shoot at
snap at
stare at
wink at

bark at
frown at
glare at
hint at
point at
smile at
sneer at
wave at

For

apply for
beg for
budget for
long for
mourn for
plead for
pray for
press for
search for
substitute for
wait for

apologize for
blame for
hope for
look for
pay for
pose for
prepare for
register for
shop for
vouch for
wish for

From

abstain from
deduct from
desist from
detract from
differ from
escape from
flee from
profit from
quote from
recoil from
refrain from
stem from

benefit from
derive from
deter from
deviate from
divert from
extricate from
infer from
protect from
radiate from
recover from
shrink from
suffer from

In

believe in
indulge in

engage in
intervene in

invest in
persist in

Into

change into
delve into
develop into
fall into
plunge into
sink into

Of

approve of
conceive of
deprive of
disapprove of

On

blame on
depend on
impose on
intrude on
reflect on
report on
subsist on

Over

preside over

To

adapt to
adjust to
belong to
contribute to
listen to
pertain to
refer to
respond to
revert to
subscribe to
surrender to

With

agree with
collaborate with
communicate with
concur with
contend with
cope with
flirt with
share with

♦

participate in
succeed in

convert into
dip into
divide into
merge into
pry into
transform into

beware of
consist of
die of
smell of

concentrate on
impinge on
insist on
pounce on
rely on
spy on
thrive on

trip over

adhere to
amount to
conform to
correspond to
object to
prefer to
relate to
resort to
submit to
succumb to
yield to

associate with
combine with
comply with
consort with
cooperate with
correspond with
mingle with
sympathize with

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

1. Contrast

On the other hand In contrast however conversely yet still nonetheless nevertheless even so in spite of this despite that/this

a. Direct Opposition

- Ali worked hard. **On the other hand/In contrast/ However,** Okan hardly did any work at all.

- Metin is lazy. **However**, his brother is quite diligent (=hard working).
 - George is an optimist. **In contrast/However**, Bill is a pessimist.
 - Extroverts love crowds. **In contrast**, introverts prefer solitude.
 - Six is more than five; **conversely**, five is less than six.
- b. Denial of Expectation (Unexpected result)
- She studied diligently for several months. **Nevertheless/However/Yet/Nonetheless**, she failed.
 - George is very handsome. **Yet**, he is not popular with girls.
 - My uncle is 70 years old now. **Nonetheless**, he maintains his interest in legal matters.
 - It's raining. **Even so**, we must go out.

2. Result

as a consequence accordingly for this/that reason therefore as a result consequently hence thus
because of that/this

- He passed his exams. **Therefore/Thus/Hence/Accordingly/Consequently**, he had some good news to tell his parents.
- Professor Brown is an outstanding scientist. **Hence**, he is highly respected.
- He has been studying hard for a long time. **Thus**, he has made considerable progress.
- He lacks self-confidence. **As a consequence**, he is unlikely to be successful.
- The demand has increased sharply. **Accordingly**, the prices are higher now.

3. Addition and Listing

also besides further moreover furthermore in addition firstly (*first, first of all, to begin with, in the first place, for one thing*) secondly (*second, in the second place, for another thing*)
thirdly (*third, in the third place*) finally, lastly, last of all

- Aykut plays football. **Moreover/ Besides/ Also**, he runs a restaurant.
- Necla writes short stories, **in addition**, she writes articles for a newspaper.
- To prepare his homework, Jack went through various history books. **Furthermore**, he took notes from several encyclopedias.
- During her spare time, Ayla practices the piano; **in addition**, she plays the violin.
- I prefer to buy fruits and vegetables in the open market because they are quite cheap there. **Besides**, they are much fresher than fruits and vegetables sold at the greengrocers'.
- Living in a big city offers good job opportunities. **Also**, it provides good educational opportunities.
- All does not have a gift for music. **Moreover**, he lacks motivation to practice music. *Therefore*, he can't become a good musician.
- Owning a car has some advantages. **First (First of all/Firstly/ To begin with)**, it gives you comfort. **Secondly**, it saves you a lot of time. **Thirdly**, it gives you great freedom of movement.

4. Time

at first afterwards later then in the meantime meanwhile

- I read the morning papers for a while. **Afterwards**, I took a shower.
- **First** pick up the receiver and **then** insert a coin into the coin-box.
- **At first**, I had great difficulty with grammar. Later, *however*, I was able to overcome these difficulties by studying hard.
- The party is Tuesday, but **in the meantime** I have to shop and prepare the food.
- They'll be here soon. **Meanwhile**, let's have coffee.

5. Exemplification

for instance for example to illustrate

- Women generally live longer than men. **For instance**, in the United States life expectancy for women is 75, while it is 73 for men.

- Earthquakes can be highly destructive. **To illustrate**, the earthquake which occurred in Erzincan in 1939 devastated the whole town, killing more than 35,000 people.

6. Particularization

in particular particularly specifically

- Shopping in small markets is quite advantageous. **In particular**, one can find specialty items that larger stores do not contain.
- We still needed to arrange several details for the trip. **Specifically**, we had to make plane and train reservations as well as decide on the final itinerary.

7. Explanation

that is namely in other words that is to say

- The brochure dealt with travelling in Morocco. **That is/In other words/ Namely**, it discussed transportation, currency, and language.
- The machinery was not impaired; **that is**, it wasn't damaged.
- Good readers should be able to read between the lines; **that is**, they should be able to make inferences (=to draw conclusions) about information that is conveyed indirectly or given only partially.
- There is only one topic to discuss, **namely**, the question of discipline.
- As a child grows up, he learns how to behave in ways which are appropriate to the society into which he is born. **That is to say**, he acquires the patterns of behavior which are accepted as normal in his society.

8. Similarity

likewise similarly correspondingly by the same token in the same way

- Men must wear a jacket and a tie; **similarly**, women must wear a skirt or a dress, not trousers.
- She was late and I **similarly** was delayed.
- You can't teach navigation in the middle of a storm. **Likewise**, you can't build a system of values in the current educational climate.

9. Emphasis

in fact indeed as a matter of fact actually

- He is quite wealthy. **In fact**, he is one of the richest men in Turkey.
- I like reading. **As a matter of fact**, it is my favorite pastime.
- Mural is a highly talented musician. **Indeed**, he has an extraordinary gift for music.

10. Refutation

on the contrary

- She is not ugly. **On the contrary**, she is a good-looking girl.
- I don't hate classical music. **On the contrary**, I'm very fond of it.

11. Reformulation

in other words to put it in a different way, put differently

- He is a conservative. **In other words**, he favors the preservation of old institutions in their original form.
- Is there a cheaper solution? **In other words**, can you make a cheaper device?

12. Correction

rather to be more precise

- He is enjoying himself. **Rather**, he seems to be enjoying himself.
- This system must be improved. **Rather**, it must be thoroughly changed.
- Her name is not Margeret. **Rather**, it is Margot.

13. Transition

as for as to with regard to with respect to /as regards regarding as far as X is concerned

- Both Orkun and Ozkan are my friends. Orkun studies law at Ankara University. **As for** Ozkan, he studies mechanical engineering at METU.
- **As far as comfort is concerned**, a car is definitely much better than a bicycle. *On the other hand*, **with respect to** convenience, it is difficult to say the same thing.
- METU and ITU are similar **in** several **respects** (=ways). First, they are both technical universities. Secondly, they are alike **as regards** the courses offered.
- Sony, which is \$550, is much more expensive than Grundig, which is \$440. However, **as far as quality is concerned** (With regard to / As regards quality), *the former is far better than the latter*.

14. Alternative

Alternatively

- You're welcome to come with us now in our car. **Alternatively**, you could go later with Mary.

15. Negative Condition

or else otherwise

- I must leave now, **or else** I'll be late.
- You must study hard. **Otherwise**, you may fail.

16. Summation/ Conclusion

in summary in brief in short in conclusion to be brief to sum up all in all

- This is our most disastrous and embarrassing defeat ever; **in short**, it is a fiasco.
- The system lacked originality, efficiency and ingenuity. **In conclusion**, it was a complete failure.

17. Other Sentence Connectors

after all: *considering all the factors in the situation*

- I don't think he should be punished for breaking the window. **After all**, he's only five years old.
- **incidentally/by the way** (*used to introduce an additional point that the speaker has just thought of*)
- Some people, and **incidentally** that includes Robert, just won't look after themselves properly.
above all (*=more than anything else*)
- He misses all of us, but he longs **above all** to see his family again.
- **all the same:** *even so, nevertheless, in any case,*
- I like him; **all the same**, I don't trust him
anyway, anyhow, in any case
- I wasn't asked; **anyway/anyhow/in any case**, I wasn't keen to go.
instead (*used to indicate contrast*)
- Mary did not answer. **Instead** she looked out of the taxi window.