

NOUN CLAUSES

1) Noun clauses beginning with a question word

İNGİLİZCEDE Kİ SORU SÖZCÜKLERİ

Who	: (Kim/kimi/kime)
Whom	: (Kimi / Kime)
Whose	: (Kimin)
What	: (insanlar için kullanımı çok azdır. Nesnelere için kullanılır.)
Which	: (Hangisi)
Where	: (Nerede)
When	: (Ne zaman)
Why	: (Neden)
How	: (Nasıl)
How long	: (Nekadar süreyle / ne zamandan beri)
How often	: (Nekadar sıklıkla)
How far	: (Nekadar uzaklıkta)
How much	: (Kaç para)
How many	: (Kaç tane)

A) Soru sözcüğü ile başlayan bir cümleyi “Noun Claus” a dönüştürmek için o cümleyi düz cümle haline getiririz.

Why is he coming tomorrow?

Why he is coming tomorrow is a secret.

B) Eğer soru sözcüğü cümlenin öznesini soruyorsa o cümleyi düz cümleye dönüştüremeyiz.

Who is coming tomorrow? (Cümlenin öznesini soruyor.)

I don't know who is coming tomorrow.

C) Soru sözcükleriyle cümlenin özne ve nesnesinin sorulması

Who = Özne

Who loves you? (Seni kim seviyor?) **Nobody knows who loves you.**

Who = Nesne

Who do you love? (Kimi seviyorsun?) **I have no idea who you love?**

What = Özne

What happens here at the weekend?

Please tell me what happens here at the weekend.

What = Nesne

What did you buy for her birthday?

Please tell me what you brought for her birthday.

2) Noun clauses beginning with **'whether / if or not'**

Please tell me **if/whether** she is coming to the party or not.

*Şayet Noun Clause özne durumunda ise yalnızca **'whether or not'** kullanabiliriz.

Whether she is coming to the party or not isn't certain.

3) Noun Clauses beginning with **'that'**

*Düz cümleyi noun clause yapmak için başına that getirilir. Noun clause nesne ise that atılabilir.

He can't win the election.

That he can't win the election is certain.

*That ile başlayan Noun Clause yerine daha çok

It is obvious / known that he can't win the election. Tercih edilir.

She doesn't like pop music.

We know (that) she doesn't like pop music.

NOT: That clause bir preposition'dan sonra **'the fact that'** biçiminde kullanılır.

He was devastated by the tragic news.

We talked about the fact that he was devastated by the tragic news.

She is the author of two well-known books.

I am interested in the fact that she is the author of two well-known books.

THAT CLAUSE'IN ÖZEL KULLANIMLARI

A) Sonu (ing / ed) ile biten **ve** (sorry, glad, happy, afraid, surprised, disappointed, sure, pleased, true, strange, fair, unfair, obvious, apparent, likely, unlikely, too bad) gibi bazı **sıfatlardan** sonra.

I am glad (that) you told me the truth about the event.

I am sorry (that) I couldn't help you do your homework.

It is likely (that) there will be another earthquake soon.

It is unfair (that) women still work in the fields.

It is surprising (that) she passed her exam.

I am very surprised (that) she passed her exam.

B) **isimlerden sonra** (Miracle, pity, shame, wonder, relief, a good thing, fact, belief, theory, impression, opinion)

It is a wonder (that) she survived the accident.

It is my opinion (that) your parents will not allow you to go out.

C) Bazı **fillerden sonra:**

ACKNOWLEDGE	FEAR	REALIZE (WH)
ADD	FEEL	RECKON (WH)
ADMIT	FIND OUT (WH)	RECOGNIZE
ADVISE	FORGET (WH)	RECOMMEND
ALLEGE	GUESS (WH)	REMARK
ANNOUNCE (WH)	GRUMBLE	REMEMBER (WH)
ANSWER	GUARANTEE	REMIND
APPEAR	HAPPEN	REPLY
ARGUE	HEAR (WH)	REPORT
ARRANGE (WH)	HOPE	REQUEST
ASSUME	IMAGINE (WH)	RESOLVE
ASSURE	IMPLY	SAY
BELIEVE (WH)	INFORM	SEE (WH)
CLAIM	INSIST	SEEM
COMMAND	KNOW (WH)	SENSE
COMPLAIN	LEARN (WH)	SHOW (WH)
CONFESS	MEAN	STATE (WH)
CONFIRM	NOTICE (WH)	STIPULATE
CONSIDER (WH)	OBJECT	SUGGEST (WH)
DECLARE	OBSERVE	SUPPOSE
DECIDE (WH)	OCCUR TO	SUSPECT
DEMAND	ORDER	TEACH
DEMONSTRATE (WH)	PERCEIVE	TELL (WH)
DENY	POINT OUT	THINK (WH)
DETERMINE (WH)	PREDICY (WH)	THREATEN
DISCOVER (WH)	PRESUME	TURN OUT
DOUBT (WH)	PRETEND	UNDERSTAND (WH)
ESTIMATE (WH)	PROMISE	URGE
EXPECT	PROPOSE	WARN
EXPLAIN	PROVE	WISH
		WONDER (WH)

(WH) soru kelimesi ile başlayan cümle de olabilir.

4) **Noun clause as object of the preposition**

She takes no notice of **my warnings (Noun)**
what I say (Noun clause)

Your question isn't related to **this subject. (Noun)**
what we are discussing now.

5) **Noun clauses with 'ever' words**

Whoever / whomever I spoke to said they liked the party.
You can put your suitcase **wherever** you think is suitable
However you cook the egg is all right with me.
Shall we try to do **whatever** is needed?
You can choose **whichever** you want.
You may leave **whenever** you wish.

REDUCED NOUN CLAUSES

Soru sözcüğüyle ya da **whether** ile başlayan Noun Clause' larda temel cümlelerin öznesi ile Noun Clause'ın özneleri aynı ise, veya temel cümlelerin nesnesi ile yan cümlelerin öznesi aynı ise ve Noun Clause'ın tensi: **WILL / SHOULD / COULD / MUST / CAN** ile kurulmuş ise **Question Word + to infinitive** şeklinde kısaltılabilir.

She told **me** where I could buy a cheap holiday.
She told me where to buy a cheap holiday
I don't know who/whom I **should** give the responsibility.
I don't know who/whom to give the responsibility.
I know how I **can** solve this problem
I know how to solve this problem
I can't decide whether I **should** go to Adana or Antalya for my holiday.
I can't decide whether to go to Adana or Antalya for my holiday.

REPORTED SPEECH

1) **REPORTED STATEMENT**

Reporting verbs:

SAY (Say)'den sonra hemen cümle gelir.

He said that he was a pilot.

*Şayet sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek istersek;

He said to me that he was a pilot.

TELL Sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek zorundayız.

Ahmet told me that he was a pilot.

- a) **PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESEN'T PERFECT / FUTURE SIMPLE:** İle yapılan aktarmalarda cümlenin tensinde değişiklik yapılmaz.

Ahmet 'I am not keen to see that film.'

Ahmet says that he is not keen to see that film.

Ahmet has told us that he is not keen to see that

Ahmet will tell you that he is not keen to see that

- b) Şayet aktarma sözcüğünün yapısı **Past simple, Past perfect** ise cümlenin tensi bir tense geri gider. **Zaman zarfları da değişir.**

Zaman Değişiklikleri

Today	That day
Yesterday	The previous day / The day before
A year ago	A year before
Last week	The previous week
Tomorrow	The next day / The following day.
Now	Then / Immediately

*Sözcüğün söylendiği ve aktarıldığı gün aynı ise today = TODAY kalır.

I will help you tomorrow

She told me (that) she would help me the following day.

I applied for a new job.

She said that she had applied for a new job.

I have been working for two hours.

He said that he had been working for two hours.

I was working in Ankara last year.

He said that he had been working in Ankara the previous year.

NOT: Direk cümledeki **WOULD / WOULD LIKE / WOULD RATHER** gibi yapılar aynı kalır.

- c) Diğer Aktarma Sözcükleri:

Add / admit / answer / assure / boast / complain / grumble / inform / object / point out / promise / protest / remark / remind / reply / scream / shout / whisper / yell.

2) **REPORTED QUESTION**: Reported statements kuralları bu yapıyla uygulanır.

Reporting Verbs: **Ask / inquire / wonder / want to know.**

a) **Qestion word ile yapılan soruların aktarılması**

Why didn't you come to the party?

She asked (me) why I hadn't come to the party.

b) **Yardımcı fiil ile yapılan soru cümlelerinin aktarılması**

Are you coming with us?

She asked (me) if / whether I was coming/going with them.

3) **REPORTED IMPERATIVE**: Emir cümlelerinin aktarılması

Reporting Verbs: **tell / ask / order / remind / advise**

a) Olumlu emir cümlelerinin aktarılması (**tell somebody to do something**)

Our teacher told us to study hard.

b) Olumsuz emir cümlelerinin aktarılması (**tell somebody not to do something**)

Our teacher warned us not to cheat during the exam.

AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT ANSWERS

1) **TOO / EITHER**

Too/as well: Olumlu cümlelerin sonuna da (**de-da**) anlamında kullanılır.

They have a pet dog at home. They have a cat too.

Either: Olumsuz cümlelerin sonunda (**de-da**) anlamında kullanılır.

He doesn't raise cows on his farm. He doesn't raise pigs either.

2) SO / NEITHER veya NOR

İki cümle anlamca aynı özneler farklıysa (**de-da**) anlamında **Olumlu cümlelerde = so**, **olumsuz cümlelerde = neither / nor**

I like reading. So does my wife.

I don't like cats. **Neither does my wife. / Nor does my wife.**
My wife doesn't either.

*NOT: Kompleks cümlelerde temel cümlenin yardımcı fiilini dikkate alırız.

I don't think we can afford such an expensive car.

Neither does my brother. = Ben söylüyorum.

Neither can your father. = Başkası söylüyorsa.

*Şayet bizim düşüncemiz başkasıyla çelişiyorsa;

My wife doesn't like fish = But I do.

3) ECO QUESTION

Birisiyle sohbet ederken karşımızdakinin söyledikleriyle ilgilendiğimizi göstermek için;

öylemi / gerçekten mi? sözlerini kullanırız.

a) Söylenen sözün 'tense'ine dikkat ederiz.

b) Cümle olumlu ise **olumlu**, olumsuz ise **olumsuz** bir yardımcı fiil kullanırız.

I can't go on holiday this summer. **Really? Can't you?**

I have never been abroad. **Really? Haven't you?**

I can cook very well. **Can you?**

4) QUESTION TAGS

Pozitive cümle – Negative tag

Negative cümle _ Pozitive tag.

a) Emin olmadığımız bilgiyi onaylatmak için.

b) Karşımızdaki kişiyi sohbe davet etmek için.

c) Karşımızdaki kişinin bir işi yapmasını istemediğimizi belirtmek için.

Your brother is still at university **isn't he?** Yes he is.

We have ten fingers, **don't we?** Yes we do.

You don't want another cup of tea, **do you?** No I don't.

ÖNEMLİ NOTLAR

- a) **Cümlenin öznesi;** everybody / everyone / somebody / someone / anybody / anyone gibi belgisiz zamir ise Question tag 'They' olur.

Everyone is here **aren't they?**

- b) **Cümlenin öznesi;** nothing / everything / something / anything / gibi belgisiz zamir ise question tag 'It olur

Nothing has been done yet **has it?**

- c) **Olumlu yada olumsuz emir cümleleri 'will you'**

- d) **Let's ile başlayan cümlelerin question tag'ı 'shall we'**

Let's meet in front of the cinema, **shall we?**

5) THAT CLAUSE YERİNE SO / NOT KULLANIMI

Believe / expect / suppose / think / hope gibi fiillerden,
I am afraid / it seems / it appears gibi yapılarından sonra gelen
THAT CLAUSE yerine **SO / NOT** kullanırız.

Will that party win the election?

I think (that) that party will win the election.

I think so

Olumsuz bir ifade ederken 'Think' olumsuz yapılır.

I don't think (that) that party will win the election.

I don't think so.

Has your brother found a solution?

I don't believe / suppose / expect (that) he has found a solution.

(olumlu)

I don't believe / suppose / expect so.

I believe / suppose / expect (that) he hasn't found a solution. Olumsuz

I believe / suppose / expect not.

6) THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN NOUN CLAUSES

Bütün öznelerle fiil yalın halde kullanılır. 'BE' fiili de bütün öznelerle 'BE' biçimindedir.

It's important that we be punctual.

The boss insists that everybody be present at the meeting.

The doctor insists that I stop smoking.

I suggest that you go to a doctor.

I demand that your son not be so obedient.

His employer has requested that he not leave his job until the project has been finished.

*Temel cümle past olsa da subjunctive'de fiilin yalın hali kullanılır.

I suggested that he go to a doctor.

It was important that we not be late for the meeting.