

# ADJECTIVE & ADVERB

## ADJECTIVE

Comparative

Superlative

<b>Kısa Sıfatlar</b>	Cheap Small Big	Cheaper Smaller Big	The cheapest The smallest The biggest
<b>Sonu 'y' ile bittiren sıfatlar</b>	Funny Early Heavy	Funnier Earlier Heavier	The funniest The earliest The heaviest
<b>Birden fazla heceli sıfatlar</b>	Careful Expensive Boring	More careful More expensive More boring	The most careful The most expensive The most boring
<b>Düzensiz sıfatlar</b>	Good Bad Far Much / many	Better Worse Further / farther More	The best The worst The furthest / farthest The most

İki şekilde alanlar:

Friendlier / more friendly  
Politer / more polite  
Simpler / more simple  
Narrower / more narrow

## BİR ÖZELLİĞİ BAKIMINDAN İKİ VARLIĞIN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

**I am older than you.**  
**I was more bored than everybody.**  
**Ayşe is more intelligent than Fadime.**

Bu karşılaştırmalarda vurgu yapmak için **MUCH** kullanırız. Ayrıca Much gibi comparative yapılarda **FAR / A LOT / A LITTLE / A BIT / EVEN / NO / ANY / RATHER / CONSIDERABLY / SLIGHTLY** zarfları da vurgu için kullanabiliriz.

**Aliye is much nicer than her sister.**  
**Adana is much more modern than Eskişehir.**  
**far/a lot/a little/a bit/even/no/ /rather any much gibi vurgu olarak kullanılır.**

\***NOT:** Bir özelliği bakımından iki varlık karşılaştırıldığında; Sonu **ing / ed / s** ile bittiren sıfatlar **'er'** almaz **'more'** alır.

**More tired / more bored / more serious**

**AS / ADJECTIVE / AS**  
**SO / AS / ADJECTIVE / AS**

Bir nesnenin diğer bir nesne ile sahip oldukları bir özellik bakımından eşit olduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır.

**I am as strong as superman.** (Olumlu)

**I am not so / as pessimistic as you are.** (Olumsuz)

Yukarıdaki eşitliğin ifadesinde isim kullanılırsa **THE SAME + NOUN + AS** kullanılır.

**My father is the same age as my mother.**

**Your eyes are the same colour as your mothers**

**Your eye colour is the same as your mothers.**

Nicelik sıfatı olarak:

**MUCH ve MANY = MORE**  
**LITTLE = LESS**  
**FEW = FEWER**

**I have more money than all off you.**

**I have less money than you.**

**You have fewer books than me.**

**SIFATLARIN EN ÜSTÜNLÜK DERECESİ (SUPERLATIVE FORMS)**

a) Tanımladığımız nesnenin hangi ortamda en iyi, kötü vs. olduğunu belirtirken:

Ortam bir yer ise: **in**  
Zaman veya grup ise: **of**  
Sadece grup ise: **among** da kullanabiliriz

**Mount Ararat is the highest mountain in Turkey.**

**February is the shortest month of the year.**

**Ali is the most intelligent student among my students.**

b) Bir superlative önünde (**his / my / this / that**) gibi sözcük kullanılıyorsa **"the"** kullanılmaz.

**Önder is one of my most interesting friends.**

c) Vurgu yapmak için superlative önüne **QUITE / MUCH / VERY / FAR** kullanabiliriz.

**February is QUITE / MUCH / VERY / FAR the coldest month of the year.**

**DUYU BİLDİREN FİİLLERLE SIFATLARIN KULLANIMI**

**SEEM / APPEAR / LOOK** Gördüğümüz şeyleri ifade eder.

**You seem / appear / look tired.**

**SEEM / APPEAR** 'to be' alabilir ama **look** alamaz.

**He seems / appears to be exhausted.**

**FEEL + ADJECTIVE** **I felt sad when I got the bad news.**

**TASTE + ADJECTIVE** **The soup tastes awful.**

**SMELL + ADJECTIVE** **Roses smell nice.**

**SOUND + ADJECTIVE** **The music sounds a bit loud.**

**LOOK / FEEL / TASTE / SMELL / SOUND + LIKE +NOUN**

**The man looks like a thief.**

**This material feels like wool.**

**This coffee tastes like soap.**

**Your food smells like Adana Kebap.**

**It sounds like a car crash.**

**GET / TURN / TURN OUT / GROW + ADJECTIVE** Bir nesnenin durumundaki değişikliği ifade ederiz.

**My hair has turned grey.**

**When it grew dark, we began to run home hurriedly.**

**When I got tired, I had a rest for a few hours.**

**KEEP / REMAIN + ADJECTIVE** Bir kişinin / nesnenin durumunu ifade eder.

**She remained silent although I shouted at her.**

**I kept calm even though things were going badly.**

**PRESENT / PAST PARTICIPLE'IN SIFAT OLARAK KULLANIMI**

a) 'Present participle' sıfat olarak kullanıldığında cümlenin öznesi 'active' olur.

**This film is very exciting.**

b) 'Past participle' sıfat olarak kullanılırsa cümlenin öznesi 'passive' olur.

**His is bored with his job.**

## ADVERBS

a) Bir eylemin nasıl yapıldığını ifade eder.

**She acted deliberately.** (Zarf)

**Her action was deliberate.** (Sıfat)

b) Bir sıfatın veya başka bir zarfın derecesini artırmak veya azaltmak için kullanılır.

**He is extremely clever.** (Sıfat)

**He drove his car unbelievably carelessly.** (Zarf)

## IRREGULAR ADVERBS

### GOOD / WELL

**My mother is a good cook.** (Adjective)

**My mother cooks well.** (Adverb)

Sadece insanların sağlık durumunu ifade edilirken **well** sıfat olarak kullanılır.

How is she? **She is very well.**

'Well' sık olarak 'past participle' ile birlikte kullanılır.

**Well – known / well–organize / well–dressed**

## SIFAT VE ZARF BİÇİMLERİ AYNI OLAN KELİMELER

**FAST** :He is a faster runner / He runs faster.

**HARD** :He is a hard worker / He works hard.

**LATE** :He will go on a late train / I arrived home late.

**EARLY** :She travels to work on an early train / The train come early.

**BACK** :Please use the back door / She will come back soon.

**DIRECT** :This is the direct route to your house / You can dial Adana direct.

**RIGHT** :This is the right answer / Turn right here.

**STRAIGHT** :Walk on this straight line / She went straight home.

**WRONG** :That was the wrong way you took. / He led us wrong.

**FAR**

a) **Yalın biçimde daha çok OLUMSUZ ve SORU cümlelerinde kullanılır.**

**How far can you see? (Soru)**

**I can't see far. (Olumsuz)**

**OLUMLU CÜMLELERDE**

**FAR : A long way = He sailed a long way.**

**FAR AWAY : A long way a way = He lives a long way away.**

b) **Üstünlük ve en üstünlük ifadelerde oldukça serbest kullanılır.**

\* **FARTHER / FARTHEST = Uzaklık ifade eder.**

**It isn't safe to go any farther in this fog.**

\* **FURTHER / FURTHEST = Hem uzaklık hemde soyut kavramlar ifade eder.**

**Ayşe went further and said no toy pistols should be sold.**

**Fatma went the furthest of all and said that...**

**DERECELENDİRME ZARLARI (ADVERBS OF DEGREE)**

**FİİLİ / SIFATI / ZARFI** tamamlar; değerini ya azaltır yada çoğaltır.

**I really enjoyed the meal. (Fiili tamamlıyor.)**

**I find archaeology quite interesting. (sıfatı tamamlıyor.)**

**I was driving very fast. (zarfı tamamlıyor)**

**SONU 'LY' İLE İTEN PEK ÇOK ZARF DERECELENDİRME YAPAR.**

<b>INCREDIBLY</b>	: He is incredibly lucky.
<b>SURPRISINGLY</b>	: Everything is surprisingly cheap in Turkey
<b>DEEPLY</b>	: I was deeply hurt by his remarks.
<b>UTTERLY</b>	: Some of their traditions are utterly peculiar to us.
<b>GREATLY</b>	: I greatly appreciate your helping me.
<b>CERTAINLY</b>	: I certainly don't want to come with you.
<b>INCREASINGLY</b>	: Football is becoming increasingly popular in Turkey.
<b>EXCEPTIONALLY</b>	: She was exceptionally elegant at the party.
<b>UNUSUALLY</b>	: Adanaspor is playing unusually well today.
<b>REMARKABLY</b>	: The children are remarkably quiet today.
<b>FULLY</b>	: I haven't fully understood what you meant.
<b>BITTERLY</b>	: It is bitterly cold outside.
<b>TERRIBLY / AWFULLY</b>	: I am terribly sorry. / I was awfully upset by the news.
<b>BADLY</b>	: <b>WANT / NEED</b> fiilleriyle sık kullanılır. <b>I badly need a friend to talk to.</b>
<b>PRETTY</b>	: <b>RATHER / QUITE</b> It was a pretty tiring journey.

**TOO / VERY / MUCH / ENOUGH**

**TOO:** Bir sıfatı veya bir zarfı niteleyebilir ama tek başına bir fiil niteleyemez. Fiili nitelemek için “**TOO MUCH**” biçimini alır.

**It is too hot today.** (Sıfat)  
**You are eating too quickly.** (Zarf)  
**You smoke too much.** (fiil)

\***NOT:** bir ismi nitelerken ismin sayılabilir veya sayılamaz olduğuna dikkat ederiz.

**She has got too many / too few friends.**  
**There is too much / too little traffic now.**

\*Başka zarflar da ‘too’ yu niteleyebilir.

**The skirt is a little too big for my daughter.**  
**It is rather too dreary today to go out.**  
**There were far too many people at the party.**

**VERY:** Bir sıfatı ya da zarfı tanımlar. Fiili tanımlarken **VERY MUCH** biçimini alır.

**Everything is very expensive these days.** (Sıfat)  
**You are driving very fast.** (Zarf)  
**I like swimming very much.** (Fiil)

**VERY MUCH / MUCH:** Appreciate / admire / regret / care / mind / enjoy / like / dislike / hope / fear gibi derecelerini ifade edebileceğimiz fiillerle kullanılır.

**MUCH:** Daha çok olumsuz ifade taşıyan veya soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

**I don't like football much.**  
**I much regret my foolish remarks.**

**VERY MUCH:** Daha çok olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde Cümlenin sonuna gelir.

**She wants to buy a car very much.** (Olumlu)  
**She very much enjoys being with friends.** (Olumlu)  
**I don't like football very much.** (olumsuz)

**ENOUGH:**

**This rope isn't strong enough to climb.** (Sıfattan sonra)  
**I drove carefully enough.** (Zarftan sonra)  
**I have worked enough for today.** (Fiilden sonra)  
**I have enough money to buy a new house.** (İsimden önce)

**BARELY / HARDLY / SCARCELY:** Zar zor / Güç bela anlamındadır.

**He barely / hardly / scarcely avoided the accident./ running over the child**

**LITTLE:** Think / imagine / expect / realize gibi düşünce bildiren fiilleri niteler.

**I little expect him to pass the exam.**

**ALMOST / NEARLY / PRACTICALLY:** (Hemen hemen/Neredeyse)

**I almost / nearly / practically hit the child.** (But I didn't)

**VIRTUALLY:** Diğerlerinden daha güçlüdür.'NEREDEYSE GERÇETEN' anlamındadır.

**The defeat of our team was virtually a disaster.** (It wasn't a real disaster.)

**FAIRLY / QUITE:** Olumlu özellik ifade eden sıfat yada zarflarla kullanılır.

**She is fairly tall.**  
**It's quite warm today.**

\*\*\* **QUITE:** Superlative yapılarda vurgu yapmak için kullanılabilir.

**Istanbul is quite the most expensive city in Turkey.**

**RATHER:** Olumsuz özellik ifade eden cümlelerde kullanılır. like / enjoy / dislike gibi fiilleri niteler.

**It is rather cold today.** (Sıfat)  
**She behaved rather foolishly.** (Zarf)  
**She rather likes cooking.** (Fiil)

\*\*\* **RATHER:** Comparative yapılarda vurgu yapmak için kullanılabilir.

**Eskişehir is rather more expensive than Adana.**

**ÖNEMLİ NOTLAR:**

- a) **Sonu 'ly' ile biten zarfların başına 'more' gelir.**

Slowly – more slowly

Quickly – more quickly

Easily – more easily

Cleverly – more cleverly

**Sonu 'ly' ile bitmeyen zarflar 'er' takısını alır.**

**Fast** – Faster

**Late** – later

**Hard** – Harder

**ANCAK; OFTEN = MORE OFTEN**

**EARLY = EARLIER** olur.

- b) **Zarf olarak kıyaslamada MUCH ve LITTLE**

**Much** = More

**Little** = Less

I drove the car much. (I drove the car **more than** you did.)

I used to read much. (I used to read **more than** you do now.)

She thinks little. (She thinks **less than** her sister does.)

- c) **Bir durumun sürekli olarak değiştiğini vurgulamak için 'er' alan sıfatların kendisi çift söylenir; çok heceli sıfatlar ise more yinelenir.**

**Faster and faster / better and better**

**More and more expensive**

**Everything is getting more and more expensive**

**It is becoming harder and harder to find a Job.**

- d) **Karşılaştırmalı yapıyı iki durumun birbirine bağlı olarak değiştiğini ifade etmek için kullanırız.**

**The harder you work,** the more successful you will be.

**The less you eat,** the more quickly you will lose weight.

**The more you earn,** the more you can spend.

- e) **As adv. As = olumlu cümlelerde**  
**So/as adv. as = olumsuz cümlelerde**

**He works as slowly as he dares.**

**He doesn't snore so / as loudly as my brother does.**

## SENTENCE ADVERBS

Cümleyi niteleyen ve konuşmacının düşüncesini ifade eden zarflardır.

### a) **Olasılık ifade eden zarflar:**

Actually / clearly / perhaps / indeed / evidently / possibly / really / obviously / probably / Infact / of course / presumably / surely / undoubtedly / maybe / certainly / doubtlessly / definitely

Bu zarflardan **definitely / perhaps / maybe / of course** hariç diğerleri cümlelerin başında, ortasında ya da sonunda yer alabilir.

**DEFINITELY:** Daha çok cümlelerin ortasında yer alır. Nadiren sonunda da yer alabilir.

**He was definitely at home at that hour.**

**He is trying to do his best, definitely.**

**PERHAPS / MAYBE / OF COURSE:** Daha çok cümlelerin başında kullanılır. Ancak; vurguyu arttırmak için ortada kullanılabilir, bu durumda iki virgül arasında kullanılır.

**Perhaps he can help us do our homework.**

**He can, perhaps, help us do our homework.**

**Of course he is capable of answering these questions.**

**He is, of course, capable of answering the question.**

b) **Cümleyi niteleyen zarflar:** Bu zarflar genellikle cümlelerin başında kullanılır ve virgülle cümleden ayrılır.

Admittedly / annoyingly / frankly / fortunately / unfortunately / luckily / unluckily / Honestly / personally / naturally / rightly / wrongly / seriously / surprisingly / Understandably

**Frankly, he doesn't work hard enough to succeed.**

## FOCUSING ADVERBS

Cümlelerin bir ögesini vurgulayan ve vurguladıkları ögenin hemen önünde yer alan zarflardır.

Only / just / merely / simply / solely / purely / exclusively / primarily / chiefly / mainly / exactly / mostly / especially / particularly / too / either / as well / also / even

a) **MARELY / PURELY / SIMPLY:** Her zaman vurguladıkları sözcükten önce gelir.

**I purely / simply / merely / wanted to warn you. I had no other intention.**

b) **JUST / ONLY / EVEN**: Vurguladıkları sözcükten önce gelir. Ancak arada kullanılan zarf biçimi de yer alabilir.

**I just / only go to say I love you.**

**I bought only / just a sweater.**

**I will eat only a sandwich.**

**I left without saying anything. I didn't even say goodbye.**

**I bought many things; I even bought a pet canary.**

**ALSO**: Vurguladığı öğeye bağlı olarak cümle içindeki yeri değişir.

**I also had expected him to pass.**

**I had expected him to pass also.**

**I had expected also him to pass.**

c) **EXACTLY**: Vurgulama zarfı olarak 'wh' soru sözcüğü ile kullanılır.

**What exactly do you mean?**

**How exactly did the accident happen?**

## **ADJECTIVE and ADVERB STRUCTURES**

**SO + ADJ. / ADV + THAT**:

**She was so gorgeous that everybody admired her.**

**She speaks so slowly that we can understand whatever she says.**

**SUCH + NOUN + THAT**:

**It was such an absurd day that nothing went right.**

**Not: So / Such** niteledikleri sıfatın anlamını kuvvetlendirirler.

**Such** sıfat tamlamasıyla kullanılırlar.

**I didn't like the film. It was so boring.**

**I liked the new manager. He is such a kind person.**

**SO VE SUCH İLE SÜREÇ / MESAFE / MİKTAR İFADE EDİLMESİ**

**SO + ADJ. = SO LONG Zaman Süreç SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A LONG TIME**  
**I don't think the job will take so long / such a long time.**

**SO + ADJ. = SO FAR Mesafe SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A LONG WAY**  
**I didn't know your house was so far / such a long way.**

**SO + ADJ. = SO MANY Miktar /Countable SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A LOT OF**  
**I have so many / such a lot of friends that I never feel lonely.**

**SO + ADJ. = SO MUCH Miktar /uncountable SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A LOT OF**  
**I have so much / such a lot of food that you won't leave hungry.**

**SO + ADJ. = SO FEW Countable SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A FEW**  
**I have so few / such a few friends that I feel lonely.**

**SO + ADJ. = SO LITTLE Uncountable SUCH + NOUN = SUCH A LITTLE**  
**I can't bring up my children with so little / such a little money.**