

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

- A) **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES**: Bir ismi tanımlayarak tam olarak kimden yada neden bahsedildiğini ifade eder.

Politicians **who tell lies** are odious.

I will lend you the book **that changed my life totally**.

### KULLANILAN ZAMIRLER

#### A) İNSANLAR İÇİN

Özne durumunda: **WHO** / (THAT)

**The man who lives next door is a politician.**

Nesne durumunda: **WHO** / WHOM (THAT)

**The girl who I met at the party was a model.**

#### B) VARLIKLAR VE HAYVANLAR İÇİN

Özne durumunda: **THAT** / (WHICH)

**I will tell you the story that influenced me deeply.**

Nesne durumunda: **THAT** / (WHICH)

**I will show you the photograph that I took at the party.**

### RELATIVE PRONOUN (who/which/that)'IN ATILMASI

\*Şayet relative clause **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE** ve relative pronoun'da **NESNE** durumunda ise pronoun atılabilir.

**Did you like the present that I gave you for your birthday?**

**Did you like the present I gave you for your birthday?**

**Who was the man who you were talking to?**

**Who was the man you were talking to?**

**NOT:** Preposition genellikle R.C.un sonuna gelir.

**Come and meet the people who I work with.**

**This is the book that I was telling you about.**

**NOT:** Akademik ifade de preposition relative pronoun'un önünde yer alır.

**Come and meet people with whom I work.**

**This is the book about which I was telling you.**

- B) **NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES**: İsimleri tanımlamayan ama isimler hakkında ekstra bilgi veren 'relative clause'lardır.

**My best friend Ali, who is a lawyer, plays saz very well.**

Bazı durumlarda Non-defining Relative Clause 'which' ile bütün cümleyi niteler.

**She arrived on time, which surprised everybody.**

### **KULLANILAN ZAMİRLER**

#### **A) İNSANLAR İÇİN**

**Özne durumunda: WHO**

**My son, who lives in England, is an engineer.**

**Nesne durumunda: WHO/WHOM**

**The blond girl, who I danced with, was a journalist.**

#### **B) VARLIKLAR VE HAYVANLAR İÇİN**

**Özne ve nesne durumunda: (WHICH)**

**His last book, which received a lot of praise, has been a great success.**

**His last film, which I couldn't understand, received a lot of praise.**

**NOT: Non-defining R.C. bilgi verdiği ismin tamamını kapsar.**

**My son who lives in England is getting married next week.**

**My son, who lives in England, is getting married soon.**

**I had a coctail, which was very unusual.**

**I had a coctail which was very unusual.**

**KULLANILAN DİĞER ZAMİRLER**

**WHOSE AND OF WHICH** İyelik bildiriliyorsa hem insanlar hem de nesnelere için kullanılır.

**Do you know the man whose car was stolen?**

**The book whose cover I accidentally tore was my friend's.**

**NOT:** Nesnelere için 'whose' yerine 'of which' kullanabiliriz.

**This is the machine whose properties I described.**

**This is the machine the properties of which I described.**

**'Of which'li yapıda preposition 'of'un önündeki isimden önce yer alır.**

**The mountain on the top of which / on whose top you can see snow is a part of Bozdağ mountain range.**

**'Miktar + of which / whom veya Miktar + of whose + name.**

The herd several animals of which had been killed by the wolves was saved by the Sivas Kangal dogs last week.

The committee five members of whom were involved in the scandal has been condemned by everybody in the country.

The politician one of whose sons had been involved in the scandal resigned yesterday.

**WHERE** Tanımlayan cümlede yer bildiriyorsa 'where' kullanabiliriz.

**I liked the hotel where we spent our holiday last summer.**

**Don't clean the room where my son is studying.**

**NOT:** Yer bildiren ismi tanımlarken 'WHICH' kullanabiliriz. Ancak bu yapılarla o isme ait preposition'ı mutlaka kullanmak zorundayız.

**I liked the hotel which we spent our holiday in last summer.**

**I liked the hotel in which we spent our holiday last summer.**

**I liked the resort we spent our holiday in last summer.**

This is the restaurant. I usually eat lunch there.

**This is the restaurant which I usually ate lunch at.**

**This is the restaurant at which I usually ate lunch.**

**This is the restaurant I usually ate lunch.**

**WHEN** (on that day / in that year / at that hour) gibi bir zaman belirtiyorsa (**when / which / that**) kullanabiliriz.

**NOT:** Sadece **WHICH** 'on which /at which/in which' gibi preposition ile kullanılır.

**1923 is the year.** The republic of Turkey was founded then.

**1923 is the year** when the Republic of Turkey was founded.

**1923 is the year in which** the Republic of Turkey was founded.

**1923 is the year** that the Republic of Turkey was founded.

**WHY** 'Reason' sözcüğünden sonra neden ifade eden cümle getiriyorsak **WHY / FOR WHICH / THAT**

**The reason** why we are holding this meeting is to seek solutions to our problems.

**The reason** for which we are holding this meeting is.

**The reason** that we are holding this meeting is...

**NOT:** Reason / explanation gibi sözcükleri **NEDEN** değil, **yaptığı açıklama olarak kullanıyorsak 'WHY'** kullanamayız. **Bu anlamda onları cansız varlık gibi düşünüp 'WHICH / THAT'** kullanabiliriz.

**The reason** that he gave us for the delay **frustrated us all.**

**The reason** which he gave us for the delay?

**The reason** he gave us for the delay.

**The explanation** that he made on the subject confused us.

**The explanation** which he made on the subject confused us.

## REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES

Şayet Relative Pronoun özne durumunda ise 'Relative Clause'u kısaltabiliriz.

Aktif Cümlelerde = **v+ing.**

Passive cümlelerde = **v+ed** kullanırız.

A) **Relative clause'in v+ing olarak kısaltılması**

1- **Permanent characteristic göstermesi gerekir.**

**The castle that overlooked the city was destroyed by an earthquake last year.**

The castle **overlooking** the city was destroyed by an earthquake last year.

**Not:** Tek ve tamamlanmış bir eylemden bahsediyorsak kısaltma yapamayız.

~~**The girl who fell over on the ice broke her arm.**~~ (Kısaltılamaz)

2- **On going activity göstermesi gerekir.**

**The detective who is investigating the case has found a clue.**  
The detective investigating the case has found a clue.

B) **Relative clause'ın (-ed) passive kısaltılması**

**The woman who was invited to join the club declined the invitation yesterday.**  
The woman invited to join the club declined it yesterday.

C) **Be + Adj. Phrase:**

The girl who is happy with her exam results is smiling.  
**The girl** happy with her exam results is smiling.

D) **Be + Prepositional Phrase:**

The books that are on top of the shelf are very expensive.  
**The books on the top of the shelf** are very expensive.

**“to do” infinitive olarak kısaltma: The first / the second / the last / the only gibi ifadelerden sonra ve bazan da Superlative Yapılardan sonra ve something / anything / someone gibi sözcüklerden sonra ve zorunluluk ifade eden yapılarda R.C “to do” olarak kısaltılabilir.**

I am usually the first person who leaves the office.  
I am usually the first person **to leave the office.**

The best route that can be followed is through the woods.  
The best route **to be followed** is through the woods.

There was nothing that we could do.  
There was nothing **to do.**

I have a lot of work that I must do.  
I have a lot of work **to do.**

**PRESENT PARTICIPLE (v+ing) ZARF OLARAK KULLANIMI**

**1 – Aynı anda devam eden iki eylemi ifade eder. (-arak..-erek)**

**While** I was listening to pop music, I ironed my shirts.  
**While** listening to pop music last night, I ironed my shirts.  
**Listening to pop music last night**, I ironed my shirts.

(Passive)

**While** it was being carried, the table got broken.  
**While** being carried, the table got broken.

**She sat by the fire** reading a book. (kitap okuyarak şöminenin başında oturdu)

**2 – Birbiri ardına meydana gelen iki eylemi ifade eder.**

**After** we ate / had eaten dinner, we went out for a walk.  
**After** eating / after having eaten dinner, we went out for a walk.  
**Having eaten dinner**, we went out for a walk.

(Passive)

**After** he was / had been promoted, he became more interested in his job.

**After** being / having been promoted, he became more interested in his job.

**Having been promoted**, he became more interested in his job.

**Presenting his proposal to the director**, the young engineer waited for her reaction.

\*Şayet ikinci eylem başlamadan birinci eylemin tamamlandığı vurgulanırsa (having done) kullanılır.

**Having presented his proposal to the director**, the young engineer waited for her reaction to it.

The young engineer, **having presented his proposal to the director**, waited for her reaction to it.

**3 – Bir eylemin olmasına neden olan diğer bir eylem vurgulanmak istenirse;**

(Active cümle: Doing / Passive cümle: being done)

(Active cümle: Having done / Passive cümle: having been done) şayet Adverbial clause daki eylem daha önce gerçekleşmişse kullanılır.

**Because she is married now, she has more responsibility.**  
**Being married now, she has more responsibility.**

**Since she was tired, she went to bed early.**  
**Being tired, she went to bed early.**

\*\*\* Adverbial clause'daki eylem, temel cümledeki eylemden önce gerçekleşmiş ise;

**Because I sprained my ankle yesterday, I now have difficulty in walking.**

**Having sprained my ankle yesterday, I now have difficulty in walking.**

**Because I had sprained my ankle, I could hardly walk.**

**Having sprained my ankle, I could hardly walk.**

**Because he had been transferred to a remote branch, he resigned.**

**Having been transferred to a remote branch, he resigned.**