

CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS

CONJUNCTIONS (Bağlaçlar): Aynı gramer yapısına sahip (iki isim, iki sıfat, iki zarf) gibi sözcükleri ya da cümleleri bağlayan kelimelerdir **And / once** gibi tek bir sözcükten yada **in order that / so that / as long as** gibi sözcük öbeklerinden olabilir.

Although she studied hard, she couldn't pass the exam.

TRANSITIONS: Bir düşünceden diğer bir düşünceye geçişi sağlayan **cümle bağlaçlarıdır.**

She studied hard; nevertheless, she couldn't pass the exam.

A) COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (AND / OR / BUT / YET): Sözcükleri ya da cümleleri bağlamak için kullanılır.

AND: Her ikisinde olumlu ya da her ikisi de olumsuz sözcükleri bağlar.

Beautiful and clever

Sunny and warm

Crowded and noisy

BUT / YET: Zıtlık vurgular.

Beautiful but / yet stupid. /

Warm but / yet windy.

Cheap but / yet good.

NOT: İki tam cümleyi, ya birinci cümleyi noktalarak ya da araya bir virgül koyduktan sonra ikinci cümlelerin başına bağlaç getirerek ifade ederiz. **And / but / or** büyük harfle cümle başlatabilir. Ama resmi dilde bu kullanım tercih edilmez.

The children were playing. The parents were chatting.

~~The children were playing. And the parents were chatting.~~ Tercih edilmez.

The children were playing and the parents were chatting.

The children were playing, and the parents were chatting.

YET / SO / FOR: Bağlaç olarak kullanıldığında kendilerinden önceki cümleden bir virgül ile ayrılır.

She didn't feel well, so she didn't go to work.

She didn't go to work, for she didn't feel well.

She didn't feel well, yet she still went to work.

B) **CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS**: Bu gruptaki bağlaçlar: **both ... and** **either ... or** / **Neither ... nor** / **not only ... but also** gibi ikili olarak kullanılırlar.

a) İki cümlenin farklı öğelerinden birinin başına bağlacın birinci bölümü, diğerinin başına bağlacın ikinci bölümü getirilir.

Ali will come with us. Ayşe will come with us.

Both Ali and Ayşe will come with us.

Not only Ali but also Ayşe will come with us.

***Not only iki cümleyi bağladığında :

He **not only** insulted her wife in the public **but also** hit her.

Cümle not only ile başlarsa birinci cümle devrik olur ve ikinci cümlenin de öznesi belirtilir.

Not only did he insulted her, **but he also** hit her.

“Not...but” bağlacıyla neden sonuç ifadesinde “Not because ...but because” kullanılır.

I got angry with her, **not because** she kept me waiting for one hour **but because** she didn't apologize to me for it.

She is beautiful. She is clever.

She is both beautiful and clever.

She isn't tall. She isn't short.

She is neither tall nor short.

b) **Both and** iki ismi bağlıyorsa fiil daima **çoğul**, diğer bağlaçlarda ise **ikinci özne** temel alınır.

Both my parents and my sister are coming tomorrow.

Not only my parents but also my sister is coming tomorrow.

Neither the manager nor my colleagues approve of the plan.

Either the students or the teacher has made a mistake.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

- 1) ADVERBIAL CL. OF TIME
- 2) ADVERBIAL CL. OF REASON
- 3) ADVERBIAL CL. OF PURPOSE
- 4) ADVERBIAL CL. OF CONTRAST
- 5) ADVERBIAL CL. OF CONDITION
- 6) ADVERBIAL CL. OF MANNER

1) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME

AFTER

After I finish / I have finished this report, I will go out for lunch.

After I finished/ I had finished the report, I went out for lunch.

BEFORE

Before I go out for lunch, I will finish this report.

Before I went out for lunch, I finished / had finished the report.

UNTIL / TILL: Ana cümledeki eylemin belirtilen zamana kadar sürdüğünü / süreceğini belirtmek için kullanılır.

Until you come back, I will stay at home.

Until the boss came back, I had waited at the office.

WHEN / WHILE / AS: Bir hareket devam ederken başka bir olayın olduğunu vurgulamak için kullanırız.

a) **Aynı anda vuku bulan iki kısa olay AS / WHEN ile**

As / When the can is opened, the content heats automatically.

b) **Aynı anda vuku bulan iki uzun süreli olayı AS / WHILE ile anlatırız.**

As / while my wife cleaned the house, I went shopping.

As / while I was shopping, my wife was cleaning the house.

BY THE TIME: Zaman zarf cümleciğinde belirtilen zamana kadar ana cümledeki eylemin bitirilmiş / bitirilecek olduğunu vurgular.

By the time he comes back, we will have finished our work.

By the time he came back, it was too late.

AS SOON AS / ONCE / THE MOMENT / IMMEDIATELY

As soon as / once / the moment / immediately I saw him, I understood that something was wrong.

AS LONG AS / SO LONG AS

I won't forgive him **as long as / so long as** I live.

I never bought anything from that shop **as long as / so long as** I lived here.

WHENEVER / EVERYTIME

I greet him **whenever / everytime** I see him.

I greeted (used to greet) him **whenever / everytime** I saw him.

NOW (THAT) Dığı içini, Mademki

Now that we have finished our work, we can go out for a walk.

**HARDLY, SCARCELY, BARELY..... WHEN
NO SOONER THAN**

Bir eylemin ardından hemen ikinci bir eylemin başladığını vurgulamak için genellikle **PAST PERFECT** ve **DEVİRİK CÜMLE** ile kullanılır.

I had **no sooner** received his letter **than** he himself arrived.

No sooner had she gone to bed **than** the telephone rang.

I had **scarcely / hardly** received his letter **when** he himself arrived.

Hardly had she gone to bed **when** the telephone rang.

AFTERWARDS / AFTER

AFTERWARDS (later / after that) anlamında zarftır.

AFTER Preposition olarak **isim**, Bağlaç olarak **cümle** alır.

After the class After the meeting

After she came After she graduated

PREPOSITION

BAĞLAÇ

2) **ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF REASON**

Because
Since
As + **Cümle gelir**
Inasmuch as
Seeing that, seeing as

Because I was ill, I didn't go to work.
Since she wants to lose weight quickly, she is on a strict diet.
As it was very cold in the garden, we decided to eat inside.
Seeing that / **seeing** as the traffic was heavy, we walked to work yesterday.

Because of
On account of + **İsim / gerund gelir.**
Owing to
Due to
Thanks to

Because of illness, she couldn't go to school.
On account of the the heavy traffic, we took another way to work yesterday.
Owing to dramatically rising prices, it is difficult to make ends meet.
Due to the limited employment, many people are moving the big cities.

Because of
On account of
Due to + **The fact that** + **cümle gelir**
Owing to

Due to the fact that she neglected the children, they became disobedient.

THEREFORE / CONSEQUENTLY / AS A RESULT Neden sonuç ilişkisini bildiren geçiş sözcükleridir. İkinci cümlede kullanılır. Cümlelerin başında, öznenin sonra, ve cümlelerin sonunda gelir ve cümleden bir virgüle ayrılır.

She didn't feel secure. Therefore, she didn't tell the truth.
She didn't feel well. She, consequently, didn't do to school yesterday.
She didn't feel well. She left the office early, as a result.

AS A RESULT OF / AS A CONSEQUENCE OF + İSİM / GERUND

She left her husband as a result of / as a consequence of his Ignorance

NEDEN SONUÇ İFADE EDEN DİĞER SÖZCÜK YA DA YAPILAR:

Man has used the sources of the world thoughtlessly;
as a result of this,
as a consequence of this,
because of this,
thus,
hence,
accordingly, they are about to face an energy crisis.

3) **ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE**

SO THAT / IN ORDER THAT + CÜMLE

She is learning English **so that / in order that** she can find a better job.
I **withdrew** some money **so that / in order that** I **would / could** Have plenty on me.

FOR THE PURPOSE THAT / FOR FEAR THAT + CÜMLE

So that ile aynı anlamdadır.

She is attending a conversation club **for the purpose that** she can practice speaking English.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF / FOR FEAR OF + GERUND veya NOUN

We all spoke in quiet voices **for fear of** waking the baby.
She went to her husband's office **for the purpose of** seeing him.

LEST: 'for fear that / so that not' ile aynı anlamdadır. Genellikle **SHOULD** ya da **SUBJUNCTIVE** yapıyla kullanılır.

We all spoke in quite voices **lest** we **wake / should wake the baby**. (Bebeği uyandırmayalım diye hepimiz çok alçak sesle konuştuk)

IN ORDER TO / TO / SO AS TO

She lay on the floor **(to / in order to / so as to)** rest for a while.
We kept the news secret **(in order not to / so as not to)** upset her.

4) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONTRAST

EVEN THOUGH / ALTHOUGH / THOUGH

Although/Though/Even though she is good at music, she doesn't want to be a musician.

THOUGH (BUT / YET) Anlamında iki bağımsız cümleyi birleştirmek için de kullanılır. Genellikle cümlenin sonuna gelir, ama bazen ikinci cümlenin başında da yer alabilir.

I didn't like the film; I liked its background music, though.
I didn't like the film, though I liked its background music.

IN SPITE OF / DESPITE + NOUN

In spite of /despite **the heavy rain, they went on a picnic.**

*** In spite of / despite + the fact that + cümle

Despite the fact that **she is old, she still takes long walks everyday.**

In spite of the fact that she practices everyday, she is still bad at driving.

MUCH AS + CÜMLE Daha çok duygu ifade eder. 'Although' anlamını verir.

Much as **I like sports, I dislike football.**

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB + AS OR THOUGH + CÜMLE Karşıtlık ifade eden bağlaç olarak bir sıfat veya zarftan sonra kullanılır.

Patient as / though he is, he couldn't bear the noise they were making.

Quickly as / though they worked, they failed to finish the task in time.

HOWEVER + ADJECTIVE / ADVERB (Ne kadar olursa olsun)

However late it is, you can call me for help.

However hard I tried, I couldn't succeed.

NO MATTER + QUESTION WORD, REGARDLESS OF + NOUN / NOUN CLAUSE

"No matter who you are, come and join us." Mevlana said.

Regardless of where you go, I will follow you.

KARŞITLIK BİLDİREN (TRANSITIONS) GEÇİŞ SÖZCÜKLERİ

However
Nevertheless

It was cold. (;) Nonetheless, **she went out for a walk.** (buna rağmen / yine de)

Even so
All the same
Notwithstanding

Aşağıdaki bağlaçlar iki tam cümleyi birleştirir. İkinci cümlede başında yer alırlar. Birinci cümlede virgüle ayrılırlar veya birinci cümleye nokta koyulup büyük harfle başlarlar. (**But...anyway/But...still/Yet...still**)

It was cold, but she went out for a walk anyway.

It was cold, yet she still went out for a walk. (Ama yine de.)

It was cold, but she still went out for a walk.

ON THE ONE HAND, ON THE OTHER HAND : Çelişen iki yönü ifade eder.

She has a dilemma and she doesn't know what to do. On the one hand, she very much wants to go a broad for her university education. On the other hand, she knows that her family will have difficulty affording it.

IN CONTRAST: İki nesneyi karşılaştırır.

Adana has got hot summers. Trabzon, in contrast, has got cool summers.

IN CONTRAST TO / WITH + NOUN

In contrast to his sister, Ahmet is a very tidy boy.

ON THE CONTRARY: Söylenilen ifadenin doğru olmadığını, tam tersi bir durumun söz konusu olduğunu ifade eder.

You say she is very beautiful. We, on the contrary, find her rather ugly.

WHILE / WHEREAS: Bağlaçtırlar bağlı oldukları cümle başta veya ikinci cümle olarak yer alabilirler.

Arab horses are long distance runners, whereas/while English horses are fast runners.

Whereas / while Ali is clever, his sister is an idiot.

5) **ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION**

IF / UNLESS / AS LONG AS / PROVIDED / EVEN IF

We can go camping with us **provided** you bring your own food.
I won't be able to come with you **unless** I find a baby sitter.
We are going for a picnic tomorrow **even if** it rains.
I don't worry about you **as long as** I know where you are.
My father gives me a lift **if** I miss the school bus.

6) **ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER**

AS IF / AS THOUGH / JUST AS / LIKE

Ahmet looks **as if** something is rong.
It smells **as though** someone has been smoking here.
The weather was cold **just as** it had been all week along.
It sounds **like** a baby crying.

REDUCED ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Bir zarf cümleciğini kısaltabilmemiz için **yan cümle** ile **temel cümledeki öznenin** aynı olması gerekir. Ancak, **considering, following, taking in to account, seeing that** gibi yapılarla ve **genel ifadeler içerdiği zaman when + doing** yapısıyla öznelerin aynı olması gerekmez.

Consedering the actor's performance, the film was below my expectations.
Fallowing the menager's speech, we will be allowed into the classrooms.
When travelling in a foreign country, it is best to carry traveller's chegues rather than cash.

KISALTMA YAPABİLECEĞİMİZ BAĞLAÇLAR

WHILE Aynı anda vuku bulan iki eylemi ifade eder.

While I was listening to pop music last night, 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.

AFTER

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.

BEFORE Kısaltma yaparken 'BEFORE' atılmaz.

Before she came to this city, she lived in the country.

Before coming to this city, she lived in the country.

(Passive)

Before she was elected Prime Minister, she worked as a university teacher.

Before being elected Prime Minister, she worked as a university teacher.

WHEN

a) Arka arkaya yapılmış iki eylem bağlanıyorsa;

When she finished her report, she left the office.

On / upon finishing her report, she left the office.

(Passive) **Passive cümlede** ya da **'TO BE'** fiilinin asıl fiil olduğu cümlede **ÖZNE** ve **BE** fiili atılır.

When he was a young man, he was very ambitious.

When a young man, he was very ambitious.

When they are used too often, sedative drugs may cause addiction.

When used too often, sedative drugs may cause addiction.

C) **NOT:** Temel ve yan cümledeki eylemler aynı zamanda oluyor ise **when** 'WHILE' anlamında kullanılır.

When you are travelling abroad, you must have travellers' cheques with you.

When travelling abroad, you must have travellers' cheques with you.

UNTIL

(Active)

Until I went to Australia, I had never seen a kangaroo.

Until going to Australia, I had never seen a kangaroo.

(Passive)

Prepositions must be studied **until** they are learnt by heart.

Prepositions must be studied **until** learnt by heart.

SINCE (den beri) (since + doing / since + being done)

Since I came to this city, I have lived in the same house.

Since coming to this city, I have lived in the same house.

Since it was occupied by the USA, Iraq has gone from bad to worse.

Since being occupied by the USA, Iraq has gone from bad to worse.

BECAUSE / AS / SINCE (dığı için) Neden sonuç bildiren durumlarda bağlaç atılarak; (**Active cümle: Doing** / **Passive cümle: being done**), şayet Adverbial clause daki eylem daha önce gerçekleşmişse (**Active cümle: Having done** / **Passive cümle: having been done**) 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.

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

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

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

Having been transferred to a remote branch, he resigned.

Adverbial clause'da 'be + Adjective' kullanılmışsa bu yapı 'being + Adjective' ya da sadece 'Adjective' biçiminde kısaltılır.

Because she is responsible for the office, she has to be there early.

Being responsible / responsible for the office, she has to be there early.

OLUMSUZ

Because she hadn't slept well the night before, she felt tired in the morning.

Not having slept well the night before, she felt tired in the morning.

*** NOT: Neden-sonuç bildiren cümlelerde temel ve yan cümlelerin özneleri farklı olsada kısaltma yapmak mümkün ama her iki cümlenin öznelerini belirtmek gerekir.

Because our car is broken down, we have walked to work since last week.

Our car being broken down, we have walked to work since last week.

As the weather was cold, we had to cancel the picnic.

The weather being cold, we had to cancel the picnic.

As the manager has gone abroad, I will preside over the meeting.

The manager having gone abroad, I will preside over the meeting.

Because there was a serious accident, we had to wait for a long time.

There being a serious accident, we had to wait for a long time.

KOŞUL CÜMLESİ KISALTILMIŞ YAPILARI

If they were collected together, his poems would fill a volume.

If collected together, his poem would fill a volume.

Unless this case is explained properly, it will continue to confuse people.

Unless explained properly, this case will continue to confuse people.

As if he was known to everyone here, he came to the party and left immediately, without saying a word.

As if known to everyone here, he came to the party and left immediately,

Whether they are cooked in the oven or deep-fried, aubergines are my favorite vegetables in summer.

Whether cooked in the oven or deep-fried, aubergines are my favourite vegetables in summer.

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH

Although / though their products are not as good as ours, they are more expensive.

Although / though not as good as ours, their products are expensive.