

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 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?**

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 yüklemden de önce gelir.

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

Any more ve **any longer** cümle sonunda gelirken **no longer** ana yüklemden 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?**

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 yüklemden 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?

Adverbs of Time

again
early
late
now
sometime
then
today
tomorrow
tonight
yesterday
subsequently
afterwards
...onwards

Adverbs of Duration

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

Adverbs of Frequency

always
usually
generally
often
frequently
sometimes
occasionally

rarely
hardly
scarcely
hardly ever
seldom
never
ever

annually
daily
weekly
once a year

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**)

- 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?**

Position: Durum belirten bu zarflar genellikle yüklem sonunda yer alır. **Geçişsiz yüklemlerde (intransitive)** 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)

Negative Adverbs

barely
hardly
never
not
rarely
scarcely
seldom

little
ever
nowhere

Adverbs of Manner

carefully
correctly
eagerly
easily
fast
loudly
patiently
quickly
quietly
well

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

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 özneleri 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, içerde)
- 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**.

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

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

- **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**, 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)

Viewpoint Adverbs
politically
scientifically
psychologically

Sentential Adverbs

basically
naturally
evidently
wisely
honestly
frankly
obviously
especially
particularly
essentially

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

- 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.

Adverbs of Certainty

certainly
probably
definitely
surely
undoubtedly

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

- 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.

Restricting Adverbs

only
just
merely
solely
exclusively
purely
simply

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.

- 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.

Connecting Adverbs

also
consequently
furthermore
hence
however
moreover
nevertheless
otherwise
therefore
thus

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

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”¹
- “Jack and Martha are here.” “**So** they are.”²

5. Aynı yapı bazı yüklemelerle 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.”³
- “I found that lecture really boring” “**So** I gather.”⁴

6. Bazen yinelemek yerine bir sıfatın, bir zarfın veya tüm bir cümlenin 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)

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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.)
- 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.

Such + a + singular noun (...that...)
Such + plural/uncountable noun (...that...)
Such + a + adj + singular noun (...that...)
Such + adj + plural/uncountable noun (...that...)

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

¹ “Bisikletini götürmüşler.” “Aa, doğru. (Sen söyleyince fark ettim) Kim götürdü acaba?”

² “Jack ile Martha burada” “Himm Hakikaten” (Sen söyleyince gördüm)

³ “Fabrika kapanacak. “Ben zaten anlamıştım”

⁴ “Dersi çok sıkıcı buldum.” “Ben zaten anlamıştım.”

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 !

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
well	better	best

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)⁵

- 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 virgull 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.

⁵ Asla olumlularda kullanılmaz.