

RELATIVE CLAUSE¹ (Sıfat Cümlecığı)

Clause: İçinde bir özne ve bir yüklem barındıran şey bir clause'dır. Bu clause ya bir *bağımsız cümle* (**independent clause**) olur veya *yan cümle* (**dependent clause**) olur. Bağımsız cümleler ana cümlelerdir (**main clause**). Yan cümleler ana cümlede gördükleri fonksiyona göre isimlendirilirler:

- The people **who came to my party** had a good time. (ismi niteliyor, sıfat yan cümlecığı)
- We had a good time **since the organisation was a well-designed one**. (zarf cümlecığı)
- **That the organisation was a well-organised one** made us happy. (isim cümlecığı)

Relative Pronoun: Relative clause başlarında yer alan **which, who, whom, that** zamirleri

NOTE: **What** bir relative pronoun değildir. Bu konuda göreceğimiz **when, where, why** ve **whereby** ise **relative adverb**'tür.

Altın Kurallar

- 1) Relative clause içinde nitelenen ismin kendisi veya onu kasteden bir zamir yer almaz..
 - The movie which we saw last night was great. (**not** The movie which we saw **it** last night was great.)
 - The movie **whose subject** / **the subject of which** was complicated couldn't take my interest. (**not** The movie which **its** subject was complicated couldn't take my interest)
- 2) Relative clause isimden sonra gelir ve nitelemiş olduğu isimden ayrılmaz. (Non-defining relative clause hariç.)
 - The movie **which we saw last night** was great. (**not** The movie was great **which we saw last night**.)
- 3) Eğer bir relative pronoun'dan sonra cümle geliyorsa o relative pronoun atılabilir.
 - The movie (**that**) **we saw** last night was great. (=The movie we saw last night was great.)
- 4) Ancak relative pronoun'dan sonra yüklem geliyorsa atamayız.
 - The people **who came** to my party had a good time. (**not** The people came to my party had a good time)
- 5) Preposition'dan sonra **who, that** veya \emptyset gelmez. **which** veya **whom** gelir.
- 6) **Whose**'dan sonra bir isim gelir.
- 7) Non-defining relative cause iki virgül arasına alınır. Bu tür cümlelerde **that** kullanılmaz.
- 8) **Which** insan olmayanlar için kullanılır.

Relative Clause in Details

Sıfat cümlecikleri (adjective clause) bir ismi tanımlamalarına (**defining**) veya isim hakkında fazladan malumat vermelerine göre ikiye (**non-defining**) ayrılır. Tanımlayıcı olmayan sıfat yan-cümlecikler (**non-defining relative clause**) daha çok özel isimleri veya iyelik ifadeleri (my, his, Ahmet's vs.) veya gösterme sıfatları (this, that vs.) ile tanımlanmış isimlerden sonra kullanılırlar.

Yapısal olarak iki virgül ile niteledikleri isimden ve cümlenin kalanından ayrılmaları (1), virgülden sonra **that** almamaları (2) ve cümle içinde zaman zaman taşınabilmeleri (3) yönleriyle tanımlayıcı sıfat yan-cümleciklerinden (**defining relative clause**) ayrılırlar. Oluşturduğu anlam farkı için aşağıdaki cümleleri inceleyiniz:

- My wife who is 27 years old is very smart.² (I live in Saudi Arabia. I have more than one wife.)
- My wife, who is 27 years old, is very smart.³ (I have only one wife.)

¹ ADJECTIVE CLAUSE da denir.

² 27 yaşındaki karım çok akıllıdır.

³ Karım, kendisi 27 yaşındadır, çok akıllıdır. **VEYA** Kendisi 27 yaşında olan karım çok akıllıdır.

1. ÖZNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N + who/that + V] (whom ve Ø olmaz.)

I thanked **the women**. **She** helped me.

N	who	V
	that	

- I thanked the women **who** helped me.
that

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N + which/that + V] (Ø olmaz)

The book is mine. **It** is on the table.

N	which	V
	that	

- The book **which** is on the table is mine..
that

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N+, who + V] (whom , that ve Ø olmaz)

My brother Jim is a doctor. **He** lives in London.

N	,	who	V
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- My brother Jim, **who** lives in London, is a doctor.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N+, which + V] (that ve Ø olmaz)

These drugs must be withdrawn from sale. **They** are used to treat stomach ulcer.

N	,	which	V
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- These drugs, **which** are used to treat stomach ulcer, must be withdrawn.

2. NESNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN (YÜKLEM SONRASI)

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N + whom/who/that/Ø + Sentence] (hepsi olur)

The man was **Mr. Jones**. I saw **him**.

N	whom	S
	who	
	that	
	Ø	

- The man **whom** I saw was Mr. Jones..
who
that
Ø

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N + which/that/Ø + Sentence] (hepsi olur)

The movie was not very good. We saw **it** last night.

N	which	S
	that	
	Ø	

- The movie **which** we saw last night was not very good..
that
Ø

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için [N, + whom/who/Ø + Sentence] (that olmaz)

This morning, I met **Diana**. I hadn't seen **her** for ages.

N	,	whom	S
		who	
		Ø	

- This morning I met Diana, **whom** I hadn't seen for ages.
who
Ø

b) İnsan olmayanlar için [N, + which/Ø + Sentence] (that olmaz)

We stayed at **Grand Hotel**. Ann recommended **it** to us.

N	,	whom	S
		Ø	

- We stayed at Grand Hotel, **which** Ann recommended us.

Ø

3. NESNE KONUMUNDAKİ RELATIVE PRONOUN (PREPOSITION SONRASI)

Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'whom' kullanılır⁴. [N + prep + whom + Sentence]She is **the woman**. I told you **about her**.

- She is the woman **about whom** I told you.

N	prep	whom	S
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Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'whom, who, that, Ø' kullanılır.

[N+whom/who/that/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- She is the woman **whom / who / that / Ø** I told you about.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için

Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'which' kullanılır. [N + prep + which + Sentence]

The mosaic is good. We are looking **at it**.

- The mosaic **at which** we are looking is good.

N	prep	which	S
---	------	-------	---

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'which, that, Ø' kullanılır. [N+whom/who/that/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- The mosaic **which / that / Ø** we are looking at is good.

Non-Defining Relative Clause

a) İnsanlar için

N	,	prep	whom	S
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Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'whom' kullanılır. [N, + prep + whom + Sentence]

My professor got married last week. All female students fell in love with **him**.

- My professor, **with whom** all female students fell in love, got married last week.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'whom, who veya Ø' kullanılır. [N,+whom/who/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

- My professor, **whom/who/Ø** all female students fell in love with, got married last week.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için

N	,	prep	which	S
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Preposition başa alınırsa sadece 'which' kullanılır. [N + prep + which + Sentence]

My house is worth over 15000 dollars. He proposed 10000 dollars **for it**.

- My house, **for which** he proposed 10000 dollars, is worth over 15000 dollars.

Preposition yerinde bırakılırsa 'which, veya Ø' kullanılır. [N+which/Ø+Sentence...+prep]

My house is worth over 15000 dollars. He proposed 10000 dollars **for it**.

- My house, **which / Ø** he proposed 10000 dollars for, is worth over 15000 dollars.

⁵4) WHOSE: whose + noun

a) İnsanlar için: özneyse [N+whose+N+V] , nesneyse [N+whose+N+Sentence]

I know **the man**. **His** bicycle was stolen.

- I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.

The student writes well. I read **her** composition.

- The student **whose** composition I read writes well.

b) İnsan olmayanlar için: özneyse [N+whose+N+V] , nesneyse [N+whose+N+Sentence]

Mr. Catt has **a painting**. **Its** value is inestimable.

- Mr. Catt has a painting **whose value** is inestimable.
the value of which

⁴ Bu relative clause için geçerli bir kuraldır. Yoksa noun clause cümlesinde prepositiondan sonra **who** gelmiştir:

- There is a list of who has been invited on the table.

⁵ Bu noktadan sonra yapıcı virgülden başka bir farklılık göstermeyeceğinden relative clause “**defining**” ve “**non-defining**” olarak ayrılarak gösterilmeyecektir.

NOTE: *the painting's value = the value of the painting* olduğundan, sahiplik belirtmek amacıyla 'whose+N' yerine 'N+of which' kullanılmıştır.

5) WHEN: Zaman belirten bir isimden sonra kullanılır.

a) N+when+sentence

- I will never forget **the day**. I met you (**on**) **that day** / **then**.
 ▪ I will never forget the day **when** we first met. (*not...when we first met on.*)

b) N+prep⁶ +which+sentence

- I will never forget the day **on which** we first met.

c) N+which/that/Ø+sentence

- I will never forget the day **that** / **Ø** we first met.

N	when that Ø prep+which	S
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NOTE: 'which' preposition nitelenen isme göre değişir: the year in which, the night at which etc.

- I have to submit this report **by someday**. Do you know **that day**?
 ▪ Do you know the day **by which** I have to submit this report?

6) WHERE Yer belirten bir isimden sonra kullanılır.

The building is very old. He lives **there** / **in that building**.

- The building **where** / **in which** he lives is very old.⁷
 ▪ The building **which** / **that** / **Ø** he lives **in** is very old.⁸

I will go to **Sweden**. My daughter lives **in that country** / **there**.

- I will go to Sweden, **where** / **in which** my daughter lives.
 ▪ I will go to Sweden, **which** / **Ø** my daughter lives **in**.

N	where prep+which	S
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N	which That Ø	S (with prep)
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NOTE: 'where' ile 'which' birbirleriyle karıştırılmamalıdır. **WHERE** ancak içinde bulunmak anlamında bir mekan için kullanılırken, **WHICH** mekan bir cisim veya bir nesne olarak düşünüldüğünde kullanılır. Dolayısıyla "where" there için, "which" it veya them için kullanılır.⁹

The house belongs to my uncle. We had a party **there**.

- The house **where** we had the party belongs to my Uncle Kenneth.

The house cost over \$200,000. My uncle bought **it**.

- The house **which** my Uncle Kenneth bought cost over \$200,000.

Do you know the park ——— has a fountain? ¹⁰	a) <u>which</u>	b) where
Do you know the place ——— I'd like to see? ¹¹	a) <u>which</u>	b) where
Do you know the park ——— I can find a fountain? ¹²	a) which	b) <u>where</u>
Do you know the place ——— they let me cook some fish? ¹³	a) which	b) <u>where</u>

NOTE: 'where' aynı zamanda **position, situation, case, instance, point, level, stage**¹⁴ gibi isimlerden sonra kullanılır. **Where** yerine duruma göre **in/on/at which** getirilebilir.

- She is now in a position **in which** / **where** she is fully authorized to choose the personnel.
 ▪ We are confronted with a situation **in which** / **where** urgent action is vital to avert a war.

⁶ Zamana uygun **preposition** kullanılır: günler için **on**, yıllar için **in** vs

⁷ Uygun prep ile **where** yerine **prep+which** kullanılabilir.

⁸ Prep cümle içinde kullanılırsa **which, that** veya boşluk (Ø) kullanılabilir.

⁹ Ayırt etmek için: (1) Cümleyi iki ayrı cümle haline getirin. Relative clause olacak cümlede **there** veya **prep+it/them** oluyorsa where gelir. (2) nitelenen ismin yerine **başka bir nesne** yerleştirin (örn dolmakalem) hala anlamlı ise which gelir. (3) boşlukta **mekan prepositoun'u +which** katabiliyorsanız where gelir.

¹⁰ Do you know **the park**? **It** has a fountain.

¹¹ Do you know **the park**? I'd like to see **it**.

¹² Do you know **the park**? I can find a fountain **in that place** / **there**.

¹³ Do you know **the place**? They let me cook some fish **at that place** / **there**

¹⁴ stage zaman da belirtebileceğinden bazen **when** ile de kullanılır.

- He has long past the stage **at which** / **where** his misbehavior could be tolerated.
- Technology has brought us to a point **at which** / **where** we can sit in our homes and order goods as far as the United States.

7) WHEREBY: (by which,) (kendisi vasıtasıyla, sayesinde)

I found a **formula**. I can solve the problem **by this formula**.

- I found a formula **whereby** / **by which** I can solve the problem.¹⁵

N	whereby by which through which by means of which	S
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NOTE: “by means of which” ve “through which” de **whereby** veya **by which** yerine kullanılır

- The government is to end the system **by means of which** / **through which** farmers make more from leaving land unplanted than from growing wheat.¹⁶

8) WHY: neden anlamına gelen reason isminden sonra kullanılır.

- I didn't get a pay rise, but this was not the reason **why** / **for which** / **that** I left the company.
- The reason **why** / **for which** / **that** I'm late is bad weather conditions.

NOTE: Buradaki **that** yerine **which** kullanılamaz.

The reason	why for which that	S
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9) Tüm Cümleyi Kasteden WHICH

Bazen virgülden sonra yazılan **which** tüm cümleyi niteleyebilir. Aynı ifadenin alternatifleri de aşağıda verilmiştir.

- The book won't be published until next year, **which** is disappointing.
= The book won't be published until next year. This/that is disappointing.
= The book won't be published until next year, and this/that is disappointing.
= That the book won't be published until next year is disappointing.

That that

Zaman zaman iki that yan yana gelebilmektedir. Aslında buradaki that'lerin ilki çoğulu **those** olan ve cümleden atılamayacak olan bir zamirdir.

- The bread my mother makes is much better than **that** (that) you buy at a store.
(=The bread my mother makes is much better than **the bread** (that) you buy at a store.
- We sometimes fear **that** (that) we don't understand.
(=We sometimes fear **the thing** (that) we don't understand.
- His handwriting is like **that** (= **the handwriting**) of a much younger child.
- Our children are luckier than **those** (=the **children**) who live in rural areas.

NOTE: Buralardaki **that** veya **those** yerine **this** veya **these** kullanılamaz.

¹⁵ (Kendisi vasıtasıyla) problemi çözebileceğim bir formül buldum.

¹⁶ Hükümet (kendisi vasıtasıyla) çiftçilerin buğday yetiştirmek yerine toprağı nadasa bırakarak para kazandığı sisteme son vermeli.

Quantifiers, superlatives and nouns with Relative Pronouns

Bu yapılar virgüle niteledikleri isimden ayrıldıktan sonra **of** preposition'u ile **relative pronouna** bağlanırlar. Bu tür yapılarda **who** veya **that** kullanılmaz.

,	quantifier	OF	WHOM WHICH WHOSE
	superlative sıralama sayıları		
	the noun		

a) quantifier

We have two **typists**. **Both of them** are quite efficient.

- We have two typists, **both of whom** are quite efficient.

He has written **five novels**. **All of them** have been translated into several foreign language.

- He has written five novels, **all of which** have been translated into several foreign languages.

N	,	some	of	which
				whom
				whose

The teacher was praised by the director. **Most of his** students were successful.

- The teacher, most of whose students were successful was praised by the director.

b) superlative / ordinal numbers

He has **three daughters**. **The second of them** is very smart.

- He has three daughters, **the second of whom** is very smart.

There are **many lakes in Turkey**. **The largest of them** is Lake Van.

- There are many lakes in Turkey, the **largest of which** is Lake Van.

c) noun

Aslında daha önce de geçen sahiplik durumundan başka bir şey değildir¹⁷. Sadece cansızların sahipliğinde söz konusudur ve alternatifi **whose** ile yapılır.

The house will be repaired. **The roof of the house** has been damaged.

- The house, **the roof of which** / **whose roof** has been damaged, will be repaired.

The agreement will end the long running dispute between the two countries. **The details of the agreement** will be released tomorrow.

- The agreement, **the details of which** / **whose details** will be released tomorrow, will end the long running dispute between the two countries.

REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Sıfat cümleciklerde indirgeme ancak **who, which, that** zamirlerinde ve kendilerinden sonar yüklem gelme durumunda söz konusudur. Relative clause'un ana cümle ile eş zamanlı olup olmaması indirgeme biçimini etkiler.

a) zamirden sonra TO BE, eş zamanlı

- Man **who is** talking to John is from Korea.
- (=Man talking to John is from Korea.)
- The ideas **which are** presented in that book are good.
- (=The ideas presented in that book are good.)
- Ann is the woman **who is** responsible for that error.
- (=Ann is the woman responsible for that error.)

who
which + TO BE
that
ikisi de gider

¹⁷ Bkz 4. WHOSE

b) zamirden sonra VERB, eş zamanlı

- English has an alphabet **which consists** of 26 letters.
- English has an alphabet **consisting** of 26 letters.
- Anyone **who wants** to come is welcome.
- Anyone **wanting** to come is welcome.
- Students **who does not work** hard cannot pass the UDS exam.
- Students **not working** hard cannot pass the his exam.

who which + VERB that
V _{ing}

c) zamirden sonra VERB, relative clause daha önce gerçekleştiyse

- Ann **who has seen** the film before wants to go to the theatre.
- Ann **having seen** the film before wants to go to the theatre.
- His family, **who had gone** to Bodrum last summer, decided to go to Hawaii this summer.
- His family, **having gone** to Bodrum last summer, decided to go to Hawaii this summer.

who which + VERB _{önce} that
having V ₃

ANCAK pasiflerde **zamir** ve **TO BE** atılmaya devam edilir. **HAVING BEEN V₃** zorunlu değildir.

- The method **which was** not used in Turkey last year will be utilized next year.
- The method not used in Turkey last year will be utilized next year.

NOTE: Non-defining relative clause eğer bir özneyi nitelemekteyse, indirgemenen sonra bu clause cümle başına çekilebilir.

- Bodrum, **which is** popular holiday resort, attracts many tourists.
- Bodrum, popular holiday resort, attracts many tourists.
- Popular holiday resort, Bodrum attracts many tourists.
- Bodrum, **which attracts** many tourists every year, is an important holiday resort.
- Bodrum, attracting many tourists every year, is an important holiday resort.
- Attracting many tourists every year, Bodrum an important holiday resort.

d) the first/best/only

Eğer sıfat cümlecik ile nitelenen isim daha önceden bir **superlative** sıfat, bir **sıralama sayısı** veya **the only** ile nitelenmişse indirgeme **to V₁** şeklinde yapılır.

- The first athlete **who finishes** the race gets the prize.
- The first athlete **to finish** the race gets the prize.
- Madama Crue is the only woman scientist **who win** the Nobel Prize.
- Madama Crue is the only woman scientist **to win** the Nobel Prize.
- She was the largest ship **which was built** here last year.
- She was the largest ship **(to be) built** here last year.

e) with some modals

Bunlar da **TO V₁** olarak indirgenirler.

- That was a good method that **could be** followed.
- That was a good method **to be** followed.
- He has a lot of responsibilities that he **must fulfil**.
- He has a lot of responsibilities **to fulfil**.