



UNIT 3

The Passive

INTRODUCTION

Etken bir fiil (*active*), edilgen (*passive*) bir fiile dönüştürebilmemiz için, o fiilin geçişli bir fiil (*transitive*) olması gerekir. Yani, *open, close, give, buy, invite, etc.* gibi nesne alabilen bir fiil olması gerekir. *Happen, come, go, seem, cry* gibi nesne almayan fiiller (*intransitive*), passive yapılamaz.

Active: The school custodian **opens** the door every day.

Passive: The door **is opened** by the school custodian every day.

Active: An accident **happens** at this crossroads nearly every day.
(No passive, because there isn't an object.)

3-1 FORMING THE PASSIVE

Active fiilin nesnesi, passive cümlede **özne** durumuna geçer ve cümlelerin tense'ine uygun olarak **be + past participle** (*fiilin üçüncü hali*) kullanılır.

He is washing **the car.**
object

The car **is being washed** by him.
subject

Mum cooked **the dinner.**
object

The dinner **was cooked** by Mum.
subject

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Progressive	He is washing the car.	The car is being washed by him. The car is washed by him. The car was washed by him. The car was being washed by him. The car has been washed by him. The car had been washed by him. The car will be washed by him. The car is going to be washed by him. The car will have been washed by him.
Simple Present	He washes the car.	
Simple Past	He washed the car.	
Progressive Present	He was washing the car.	
Perfect Past	He has washed the car.	
Perfect Simple	He had washed the car.	
Future be going to	He will wash the car.	
Future Perfect	He is going to wash the car. He will have washed the car.	



NOTE

"am/is/are doing" ve "was/were doing" dışındaki progressive tense'lerle (*will be doing, have been doing, had been doing, will have been doing*) passive kullanımı çok enderdir.

EXERCISE 1: Change the *active* to the *passive*.

1. The gardener is mowing the grass at the moment.
The grassby the gardener at the moment.
2. The gardener mows the grass once a month.
The grassby the gardener once a month.
3. The gardener mowed the grass last week.
The grassby the gardener last week.
4. The gardener was mowing the grass.
The grassby the gardener.
5. The gardener has mowed the grass.
The grassby the gardener.
6. The gardener had mowed the grass.
The grassby the gardener.
7. The gardener will mow the grass tomorrow.
The grassby the gardener tomorrow.
8. The gardener is going to mow the grass in the morning.
The grassby the gardener in the morning.
9. The gardener will have mowed the grass by noon.
The grassby the gardener by noon.

3-2 POSITION OF TIME ADVERBIALS IN A PASSIVE SENTENCE

- a) Cümlelerin sonunda kullanılan zaman zarfları, "*by phrase*" den sonra gelir.

Active: Jack washed the car yesterday.

Passive: The car was washed by Jack yesterday.

Active: Jack will wash the car *tomorrow*. Passive:

The car will be washed by Jack *tomorrow*.

Active: Jack will have washed the car *by 5 p.m.*

Passive: The car will have been washed by Jack *by 5 p.m.*

Cümlelerin sonunda kullanılan bu zarflar, vurguyu artırmak için cümle başında da kullanılabilir.

Yesterday, the car was washed by Jack.

Tomorrow, the car will be washed by Jack.

- b) "*Always, usually, just, already, probably*" gibi cümle içinde kullanılan zaman zarfları genellikle, "be" fiilinden sonra gelir. Ancak, vurgulanan öğeye bağlı olarak bu zarflar, cümle içinde farklı yerlerde bulunabilir.

Active: Jack *usually* washes the car in the afternoon.

Passive: The car *is usually washed* (by Jack) in the afternoon.

Usually, the car is washed (by Jack) in the afternoon.

The car is washed (by Jack), *usually in* the afternoon.

The car is washed, *usually by* Jack, in the afternoon.

Active: Jack last washed the car two days ago.

Passive: The car was *last washed* by Jack two days ago.

Active: Since we bought the car, Jack has *always* washed it himself. Passive:
Since the car was bought, it *has always been washed* by Jack himself. Since the car was bought, it has been washed *always* by Jack himself.

Gerund/Infinitive içeren bir cümlede özellikle fiillerden hangisinin active hangisinin passive olduğuna dikkat ediniz. Bazen her iki fiil de passive olabilir.

They *don't allow* students to take books out from the library.

Passive 1: Students *aren't allowed to take* books out from the library.

(*aren't allowed*: passive, to *take*: active)

(*Öğrencilerin kütüphaneden dışarı kitap çıkarmalarına izin verilmiyor.*)

Passive 2: They *don't allow* books *to be taken* out from the library.

(*don't allow*, active, to *be taken*: passive)

(*Kitapların kütüphaneden dışarı çıkarılmasına izin vermiyorlar.*)

Passive 3: Books *aren't allowed to be taken* out from the library.

(*aren't allowed*: passive, to *be taken*: passive)

(*Kitapların kütüphaneden dışarı çıkarılmasına izin verilmiyor.*)

EXERCISE 16: Change the *active* to the *passive*.

1. Everybody likes someone giving them a present.
Everybody a present.
2. The authorities want to pull down the slums.
The authorities.....the slums.....
3. I hate anyone cheating me.
I by anyone.
4. The teacher expects us to hand in our homework on Monday.
The teacher the homework..... in on
Monday.
We..... in our homework on Monday.
5. They don't authorize anyone but the accountant to sign company cheques.
Company cheques by anyone but the accountant.
No one but the accountant
6. As it is dark, I would prefer someone to accompany her home.
As it is dark, I..... home.
7. I dislike someone interrupting me while I'm working.
Iby anyone while I'm working.
8. Car manufacturers need to produce smaller models in greater numbers for today's consumers.
Cars in smaller models in greater numbers for
today's consumers.
9. They don't permit people to take food into the auditorium.
Foodinto the auditorium.
10. Susie asked the company to consider her for the role of Queen Victoria in the play.
Susie for the role of Queen Victoria in the
play.

3-13 IT'S SAID THAT.../ HE IS SAID TO... etc.

"Main clause + noun clause" biçiminde kurulmuş olan cümleleri iki şekilde passive yapabiliriz.
İki cümlede de Türkçe'ye çevirisi aynıdır.

Active: People say that he *lives* abroad now.

Passive 1: *It is said* that he *lives* abroad now.

Passive 2: He *is said to live* abroad now.

(*Onun şimdi yurtdışında yaşadığı söyleniyor.*)

Active: People *believe* that he *is* the murderer of his wife.
Passive 1: It's *believed* that he *is* the murderer of his wife.
Passive 2: He *is believed to be* the murderer of his wife.
(*Onun, karısının katili olduğuna inanılıyor.*)

Birinci tip passive cümleye "It's + past participle" ile başlanır ve "that clause" aynen eklenir.
İkinci tip passive cümleye ise, "noun clause"daki özne ile başlanır. Bu passive biçimini tense'lere göre şu şekillerde kullanabiliriz:

a) Present "be" (am, is, are)

They say that the man upstairs is a thief.
It *is said* that the man upstairs is a thief.
The man upstairs *is said to be* a thief.

b) Simple Present

We *understand* that he *dislikes* children.
It *is understood* that he *dislikes* children.
He *is understood to dislike* children.

c) Past "be" (was, were)

They say that he *was* very rich in the past.
It *is said* that he *was* very rich in the past.
He *is said to have been* very rich in the past.

d) Simple Past

People *claim* that he *left* the country two months ago.
It *is claimed* that he *left* the country two months ago.
He *is claimed to have left* the country two months ago.

e) Present Perfect

? People *think* that he *has deserted* his family.
It's *thought* that he *has deserted* his family.
He *is thought to have deserted* his family.

f) Present Progressive

We *think* that he *is waiting* there now.
It's *thought* that he *is waiting* there now.
He *is thought to be waiting* there now.

g) Past Progressive

People say that he *was working* very hard.
It *is said* that he *was working* very hard.
He *is said to have been working* very hard.

h) Future Tense (*will* or *going to*)

People *expect* that the rate of exchange *will/is going to go* down soon.
It *is expected* that the rate of exchange *will/is going to go* down soon.
The rate of exchange *is expected to go/to be going* down soon.

i) Present Passive (am, is, are done)

They say that a lot of electrical appliances **are stolen** every day.
It **is said** that a lot of electrical appliances **are stolen** every day.
A lot of electrical appliances **are said to be stolen** every day.

J) Past Passive (was, were done)

They *report* that two people were *billed* in the explosion. It *is reported* that two people *were killed* in the explosion. Two people are *reported to have been billed* in the explosion.

Temel cümledeki yüklem past tense ise, passive cümlede "was, were" kullanmamız gerekir.

People *believed* that he *had committed* the crime.
It was *believed* that he *had committed* the crime.
He was *believed to have committed* the crime.

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi "present", yan cümleciklerin yüklemi "past" olduğu zaman passive cümlede "to have done" yapısının kullanıldığını gördük. Bunun nedeni, eylemler arasındaki zaman ilişkisini vurgulamaktır.

They *believe* that she *acted* deliberately.
(*believe*: present, *acted*: past) It *is believed* that she *acted* deliberately. She *is believed to have acted* deliberately.

Eğer hem temel cümlelerin hem de yan cümleciklerin yüklemi "past" ise, iki eylem arasında zaman farkı olmadığı için, bu ifadeyi passive yapıya "to do/to be doing" biçiminde aktarırız. Yan cümledeki eylem daha önce gerçekleşmişse, bunu active cümlede "past perfect/past perfect continuous" kullanarak ifade ederiz. Bu durumda, iki eylem arasındaki farkı göstermek için passive cümlede yine "to have done/to have been doing" kullanırız.

They *believed* that she *knew* the truth.
(*believed*: past, *knew*: past)
She was *believed to know* the truth.

They *believed* that she *had acted* deliberately.
(*believed*: past, *had acted*: past perfect) She was *believed to have acted* deliberately.

They *reported* that the two sides *had been fighting* for two months. It was *reported* that the two sides *had been fighting* for two months. The two sides were *reported to have been fighting* for two months.

Bu passive yapıyla yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller *say, claim, understand, think, suppose, expect, report, allege, acknowledge, assume, estimate, believe, consider* gibi fiillerdir.

EXERCISE 17: Change the *active* to the passive.

- I. People believe that the whale possesses an intelligence comparable to man's.
It an intelligence comparable to man's.
The whale an intelligence comparable to man's.
- > 2. People long ago believed that supernatural spirits controlled the earth.
It the earth.
Supernatural spirits the earth.
3. People understood that the two men had been helped by the guard to rob the bank.
It by the guard to rob the bank.
The two men by the guard to rob the bank.
- , 4. People suppose that he has left the country because of his financial problems.
It the country because of his financial problems.
He the country because of his financial problems.
5. They assume that he is living under a false name.
It under a false name.
He under a false name.
6. People alleged that he had made his money illegally.
It his money illegally.
He his money illegally.
7. They estimate that he lost \$50,000 while gambling at casinos.
It \$50,000 while gambling at casinos.
He \$50,000 while gambling at casinos.
8. People observed that the firemen were having difficulty bringing the fire under control.
It difficulty bringing the fire under control.
The firemen difficulty bringing the fire under control.
9. People assume that the couple were arguing at the time of the accident.
It at the time of the accident.
The couple at the time of the accident.
10. They report that five thousand homes were destroyed in the hurricane.
It in the hurricane.
Five thousand homes in the hurricane.
- II. They expect that the company will sell twenty percent of its shares.
It twenty percent of its shares.
" The company twenty percent of its shares.
12. Critics acknowledge that his latest book is a masterpiece.
It a masterpiece.
His latest book a masterpiece.
13. They say that he was a genius.
It a genius.
He a genius.
14. We knew that he was very fond of his parents.
It very fond of his parents.
He very fond of his parents.

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UNIT 4 and "WISH" Clauses

INTRODUCTION

"If clause" un Türkçe karşılığı "*koşul cümlesi*" dir. Koşul cümleleri iki cümlecikten oluşur: "if clause" ve temel cümle. "K" in bağlı bulunduğu cümlede koşulu, temel cümlede ise, o koşul yerine geldiğinde olabilecek eylemi, yani sonucu ifade ederiz. Cümleye "If" clause ya da temel cümle ile başlamak anlamı değiştirmez. Ancak, "if" clause cümle başında yer aldığında, temel cümleye geçerken virgül kullanılır.

<u>If he comes early.</u> conditional clause	<u>we will go out for a walk.</u> main clause
<u>We will go out for a walk</u> main clause	<u>if he comes early.</u> conditional clause

4-1 "IF" CLAUSES

If clause' lan, temel olarak üç bölümde inceleyebiliriz:

a) Type 1: True In the present or future

If the weather **is** nice, we usually *sit* in the garden, (*present*)
If the weather is nice tomorrow, we **will sit** in the garden, (*future*)

b) Type 2: Untrue (contrary to fact) In the present or future

If it **were** our day off today, we *would have* a barbecue in the garden, (*present*)
If it **were** our day off tomorrow, we *would have* a barbecue in the garden, (*future*)

c) Type 3: Untrue (contrary to fact) in the past

If the weather *had been* nice yesterday, we *would have sat* in the garden, (*past*) If it *had been* our day off yesterday, we *would have had* a barbecue in the garden, (*past*)

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4-2 TYPE 1: TRUE IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

İçinde bulunduğumuz anda ya da gelecekte, belli bir koşul yerine geldiğinde olabilecek olayları type 1- if clause ile ifade ederiz. Temel olarak kullanabileceğimiz tense'ler, "if li cümlede Simple Present (do/does), temel cümlede ise Simple Future (will) dir.

If it *doesn't rain* tomorrow, we *will go* on a picnic.
I *will visit* my parents after work if I *have* time.
They *will come* to the cinema with us if they *leave* work early enough.
If she *passes* the university exam, her life *will change* a lot.

"If'in bağlı bulunduğu cümledeki eylem gelecek zamana ait olduğunda da, Future Tense yerine Simple Present kullanılır. Cümleye gelecek zaman anlamını, temel cümlede Future Tense kullanarak verebiliriz.

Perhaps she *will come* tomorrow. Then we *will study* together.
If she *comes* tomorrow, we *will study* together.

Perhaps she *will get* her salary next week. Then *she'll pay* back what she owes me.
If she *gets* her salary next week, she *will pay* back what she owes me.

Perhaps there *will be* another rise in prices soon. Then everybody *will suffer*. If there *is* another rise in prices soon, everybody *will suffer*.

Perhaps it *won't be* her day off tomorrow. Then *I'll go* shopping alone.
If it *isn't* her day off tomorrow, *I'll go* shopping alone.

4-3 TYPE 1 "IF" CLAUSE ile KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ TENSE'LER

"If'li cümlede *Simple Present*, temel cümlede *Future Tense* kullanımının dışında, gerek **if** clause'da gerekse temel cümlede başka yapılar da kullanabiliriz.

1. TEMEL CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

a) "Will" varyasyonları (*will be doing, will have done, will have been doing*)

She applied to a computer firm last week, and she may get the job. If she is hired, she *will be working* there as a sales representative next month.

If I start studying right away, I *will have finished* my work by the time you come back from shopping. Then we can drink our afternoon tea together.

She has been working for us for exactly ten years now, and if everything goes alright, she *will have been working* here for fifteen years by the time she retires.

b) May/Might/Could (*Possibility*)

If the weather continues like this, we *may/might/could cancel* the garden party at the weekend.
(Perhaps we *will cancel* the party.)

If inflation keeps rising at its present rate, there *may/might/could be* another devaluation.
(Perhaps there *will be* another devaluation.)

c) May (permission) and can (permission or ability)

If you finish the test earlier than expected, you *may/can leave* the classroom.
(permission)

If it stops raining soon, you *can play* in the garden, (permission or *ability*)

d) Must, have to, have got to (necessity); should, ought to, had better (advisability) and any expression of command, request, suggestion or advice

(necessity)

If you don't want to be late for the beginning of the film, you *have to/must/have got to leave* at once.

(Advisability)

If you want to get rid of this cold, you *should/ought to* follow the doctor's instructions.

If she doesn't want to be fired, she had better *be* punctual.

If you want to keep fit, stop smoking and *take up* a sport.

If you don't want to put on weight, don't eat so much.

(Request)

If you don't have anything to do now, can you do the dishes for me?

If this report isn't urgent, could I leave a little early today?

(Preference)

If the film isn't worth seeing, I would *rather have* an early night.

(Suggestion)

If the weather is nice at the weekend, why don't we have a picnic?

shall we have a picnic?

let's have a picnic.

we could have a picnic.

e) The Simple Present Tense

Temel cümlede Simple Present kullanımı çok yaygın değildir. Ancak, alışkanlıklarımızdan, belli bir koşul yerine geldiğinde genelde yaptığımız eylemlerden ve doğa olaylarından söz ediyorsak, temel cümlede Simple Present kullanabiliriz.

If someone shouts at me when I don't deserve it, I *get* angry, (general)

If I get hungry before lunch time, I usually *eat* a few biscuits to satisfy my hunger, (*general*)

If you boil water, it *evaporates*, ('will evaporate" de kullanılır.)

If the temperature drops below 0°C, water freezes, ("water *will freeze*" de mümkün.)

2. "If"li CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

"If"li cümlede en çok kullanılan tense, Simple Present Tense'dir. Bunun yanı sıra kullanabileceğimiz yapılan şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

a) Can (permission or ability)

If you can pass the university exam, you will be one of the lucky ones, (*ability* If one can speak two or more foreign languages, it is easier to find a proper job.

(ability)

f If you can leave work earlier tomorrow, shall we meet up and go to the cinema

(permission)

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b) Have to (necessity)

Normally, it is my off day tomorrow, but I may have to go to work to finish the project.

If I *have to go* to work, I'll let you know.

She has an exam tomorrow, so she may have to prepare for it tonight.

If she *has to study* tonight, she won't be able to come to the cinema with us.

c) Present Continuous Tense

Eğer konuşma sırasında devam etmekte olan bir eylemi ifade ediyorsak, "if" clause'da Present Continuous Tense kullanabiliriz.

If you *are looking* for your slippers, they are under the cupboard.

- Shall I put the macaroni into the pot?

- If the water *is boiling*, you can put it in.

We can tell her the good news as soon as we get home, if she *Isn't sleeping*.

d) Present Perfect Tense

"H"li cümlede **Present Perfect Tense'i**, "*Eğer işini bitirdiysen, tamamladıysan*" gibi anlamlar vermek için kullanabiliriz.

If you *have finished* reading that book, may I borrow it for a while? If you *have finished* your lunch, I'll ask the waiter for the bill. If you *haven't seen* that film yet, we can go to see it tomorrow.

e) Should

"If"li cümlede "should" kullanmamız, olasılığın biraz daha az olduğunu vurgular.

If you need any help, I can help you.

If you *should need* any help, I can help you.

Bu iki cümle arasında çok önemli bir fark yoktur. Ancak "*If you should need...*" ifadesinde olasılık biraz daha azdır. Yani "*Yardıma ihtiyacın olmaz ama, eğer ihtiyaç duyacak olursan...*" gibi bir anlam ifade etmektedir.

Probably you won't see him tomorrow. But if you *should see* him, can you give him a message?

I don't think it will rain tomorrow. But if it *should rain*, we will have to cancel the picnic.

4-4 TYPE 2: UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

Type 2 - If clause, içinde bulunduğumuz anda ya da gelecekte olacak bir olayın tersim düşünüp koşul ileri sürmek ve bu hayali koşulun sonucunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Bu nedenle, kullanabileceğimiz tense'ler, gerçeği ifade etmek için kullanacağımız tense'lerden bir derece daha past olmalıdır. Yani, *will* yerine *would*, *can* yerine *could*, *do* yerine *did* kullanmak gibi.

Truth: I *don't have* enough money now, so I *can't lend* you any to buy that shirt, (present)

Conditional: If I *had* enough money now, I *would lend* you some to buy that shirt. (Past tense kullanmamıza rağmen anlam present) (Eğer

Truth: I **have to work** tomorrow, so I **can't come** to the cinema with you. (*future*)

Conditional: If I **didn't have to work** tomorrow, I **would come** to the cinema with you. (Past tense *kullanmamıza rağmen anlam future'dir.*)

4-5 TYPE 2 "IF" CLAUSE ile KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ TENSE'LER

1. TEMEL CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

a) Would and would be doing:

I'm not rich, so I **can't travel** around the world. If I were rich, I **would travel** around the world.

She doesn't know French, so she **will have** trouble on her trip to France. If she knew French, she **wouldn't have** trouble on her trip to France.

You have an exam tomorrow, so you **are studying** hard now.

If you didn't have an exam tomorrow, you **wouldn't be studying hard** now.

I think the baby is hungry, because she **is crying**. If she weren't hungry, she **wouldn't be crying**.

b) Could, would be able to, might and would have to

I don't know any French, so I **can't help** you with your French assignment now. If I knew some French, I **could help** you with your French assignment now. (meaning: *present*)

She won't have any time tomorrow, so she **can't/won't be able to help** me with the cleaning. If she had some time tomorrow, she **could/would be able to help** me with the cleaning, (meaning: *future*)

Tomorrow is a public holiday, so we **can/will be able to have** a picnic together. If tomorrow weren't a public holiday, we **couldn't/wouldn't be able to have** a picnic together.

You can't get the job, because you can't speak Russian. If you could speak Russian, you **might/could get** the job. (*Perhaps you would get the job...*)

Because the prices are very high, we **can't go** on holiday this summer. If the prices weren't so high, we **might/could go** on holiday this summer. (*Perhaps we would go...*)

She has a test tomorrow, so she **has to study** tonight.

If she didn't have a test tomorrow, she **wouldn't have to study** tonight.

Because I'm already good at maths, I **don't have to study for** the test now. If I weren't good at maths, I **would have to study for** the test now.

2. "IF" CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

a) Past form of "be" (was/were)

If clause'da "be" fiili, bütün özneler için "were" biçiminde kullanılır. "I, he, she, it" için "was" da kullanabiliriz. Ancak, bütün öznelerle "were" kullanımı daha yaygındır.

It is wet now, so we can't go out for a walk.
If it weren't wet now, we could go out for a walk, (meaning: *present*)

They *will be* out of town next week, so we can't visit them.
If they weren't out of town next week, we would/could visit them.
(meaning: *future*)

Although he is treated badly at work, he still keeps working there.
If I were him, I would stop working there.

b) Past Tense

Anlam present ya da future olduğunda, if clause'da **Past Tense** kullanılır.

She *doesn't know* that I've come back from holiday, so she won't come to see me tonight.
If she *knew* that I'd come back from holiday, she would come to see me tonight, (meaning: *present*)

They *won't come* to our party tomorrow, and I'm disappointed.
If they *came* to our party tomorrow, I would be happy, (meaning: *future*)

If clause'da anlam future olduğu zaman, Simple Past yerine **was to do/were to do** da kullanılabilir.

Truth: He *won't resign* from this job.
Conditional: If he *resigned/were to resign* from this job, he wouldn't find another one so well-paid.

Truth: He *won't be* in the office at lunchtime, so I can't phone him there.
Conditional: If he *were/were to be* in the office at lunchtime, I would phone him.

Truth: She *will help* me tomorrow, so I won't have any difficulty doing the work on my own.
Conditional: If she didn't *help/weren't to help* me tomorrow, I would have some difficulty doing the work on my own.

c) Past Continuous Tense (*was/were doing*)

Eğer devam etmekte olan bir eylemin (*am/is/are doing*) tersini düşünerek koşul cümlesi oluşturuyorsak if clause'da "**was/were doing**" kullanabiliriz.

I'm *studying* now, so I can't help you.
If I *weren't studying* now, I could help you.
(Eğer şu anda *çalışıyor olmasaydım*, sana yardım edebilirdim.)

The baby *is sleeping* now, so I can't go out with you.
If the baby *weren't sleeping* now, I would go out with you.

d) Could and had to

I can't leave work early today, so I can't meet you to go to the cinema.
If I *could leave* work early today, we could go to the cinema together.
(Eğer bugün işten erken çıkabilseydim, birlikte sinemaya gidebilirdik.)

The import-export company will employ her, because she can *speak* two foreign languages.
If she *couldn't speak* two foreign languages, they wouldn't employ her.

I have *to stay* home tonight to look after the children, so I can't come to the theatre.
If I *didn't have to stay* home to look after the children, I would come to the theatre.
(Eğer çocuklara bakmak için evde kalmak zorunda olmasaydım, tiyatroya gelirdim.)

She *doesn't have to get up* early tomorrow, so she *doesn't have to go to bed* early tonight.
If she *had to get up* early tomorrow, she *would have to go to bed* early tonight.

e) Should

Type 2- If clause'da "should" kullanmak, aynı type I'de olduğu gibi, olasılığın daha az olduğunu vurgular.

If there were a nuclear war, many living **hings* would disappear from the earth.
If there *should be* a nuclear war, many living things would disappear from the earth.

If I were to see him tomorrow, I would give him your message.
If I *should see* him tomorrow, I would give him your message.

4-6 TYPE 3: UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PAST

Type 3- If clause, geçmişte olmuş olayların tersini düşünüp, bir koşul ileri sürmek ve bu koşulun sonucunu ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Truth: She *didn't study* hard enough, so she *didn't pass* the test.
Conditional: If she *had studied* hard enough, she *would have passed* the test.

Truth: She was late for work, because she *didn't hear* her alarm clock ring. Conditional: If she *had heard* her alarm clock ring, she *wouldn't have been* late for work.

Truth: She *didn't warn* the child about the boiling kettle, so he *burnt* himself. Conditional: If she *had warned* the child about the boiling kettle, he *wouldn't have burnt* himself.

4-7 TYPE 3 "IF" CLAUSE ile KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ TENSE'LER

1. TEMEL CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

a) Would have done and would have been doing

She didn't work regularly, so she *didn't finish* the project in time.
If she had worked regularly, she *would have finished* the project in time.

She didn't wear a coat, so she *caught* a cold.
If she had worn a coat, she *wouldn't have caught* a cold.

She started to work late, so she was *still working* at midnight.
If she had started to work earlier, she *wouldn't have still been working* at midnight.

b) Would have had to and would have been able to

No one helped me with the project, so I *had to work* on it until midnight last night.
If someone had helped me with the project, I *wouldn't have had to work* on it until midnight last night.

Because I knew the way to the tourist information office, I was *able to direct* the tourists there.
If I hadn't known the way to the tourist information office, I *wouldn't have been able to direct* them.

I ran to the bus stop, so I was *able to catch* the bus.
If I hadn't run to the bus stop, I *wouldn't have been able to catch* the bus.

c) Might have done (*possibility*) and could have done (*permission and ability*)

Because he wasn't well-qualified, he wasn't *considered* for the post.
If he had been well-qualified, he *might have been considered* for the post.
(*Perhaps he would have been considered...*)

He had the necessary qualifications, so he *got* the job.
If he hadn't had the necessary qualifications, he *might not have got* the job.
(*Perhaps he wouldn't have gotten the job...*)

Because he was extremely nervous during the driving test, he *couldn't pass* it.
If he hadn't been so nervous during the test, he *could have passed* it.

I learnt all the prepositions by heart, so I *did* well on the test.
If I hadn't learnt all the prepositions by heart, I *couldn't have done* well on the test.

2. "IF"li CÜMLEDE KULLANABİLECEĞİMİZ YAPILAR

a) Past Perfect Tense

There **weren't** enough people, so we had to cancel the meeting. If there **had been** enough people, we would have held the meeting.

He **didn't obey** the speed limit, so he got a ticket for speeding.

If he **had obeyed** the speed limit, he wouldn't have got a ticket for speeding.

b) Past Perfect Continuous (*had been doing*)

He wasn't wearing his seat belt at the time of the accident, so he got badly injured.

If he **had been wearing** his seat belt at the time of the accident, he wouldn't have got so badly injured.

She was sleeping when I got home, so I couldn't give her the good news right away.
If she **hadn't been** sleeping when I got home, I could have given her the good news right away.

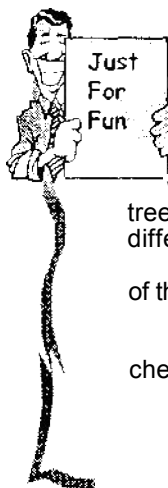
c) Had had to and had been able to

I **had to work** on my project last night, so I missed my favourite programme on TV.
If I **hadn't had to work** on my project last night, I could have watched my favourite programme on TV.

She **couldn't get** permission from her father to go to the play, so she couldn't come with us.

If she **had been able to get** permission from her father to go to the play, she would have been able to come/could have come with us.

They were able to *persuade* their landlady, so she paid for the burst pipe in the bathroom.
If they **hadn't been able to persuade** their landlady, she wouldn't have paid for the burst pipe in the bathroom.



BLOSSOMS OF WHAT?

My daughter Bonnie knew how much I loved flowers. Once, when she was nine, she picked some branches from our neighbour's blossoming fruit tree. Realizing she intended to please me, I didn't scold her, but chose a different approach.

"These are lovely, Bonnie, but if you had left them on the tree, each of these blossoms would have become a cherry."

"No, they wouldn't," she stated firmly.

"Oh yes, they would. Each of these blossoms would have grown into a cherry."

"Well, OK," she finally conceded, "but they were plums last year!"

(by Betty Bangay from Reader's Digest)

SUMMARY TENSE

COMBINATIONS IN TYPE 1

If Clause

do/does
am/is/are doing
have/has done
can, have to, must, should
be to do

Main Clause

will
will *be* doing, will have done
will have been doing
may/might
can
must, have to, have got to
should, ought to, had better
could (*possibility*)
could (*suggestion*)
Expressions of command, request
advice or suggestion

TENSE COMBINATIONS In TYPE 2

If Clause

was/were
did, was/were to do
was/were doing
could
had to
should

Main Clause

would, would be doing
would be able to, would have to
could
might

TENSE COMBINATIONS In TYPE 3

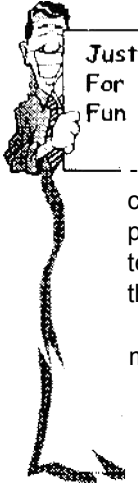
If Clause

had done
had been doing
had had to do
had been able to do

Main Clause

would have done would
have been doing could
have done might have done
would have had to do
would have been able to do

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YOU NEED ONE

On my way to an appointment during a heavy rainstorm, I received a call on my pager that required an immediate response. When I spotted a pay phone, I parked my car and stepped out into the deluge. As I approached the telephone, it started to ring. Water running down my face, I told the caller that there was no one around and that I needed to make a call right away.

"You wouldn't be standing in the rain if you had a cellular phone," the man replied. "Look across the parking lot. I'm the guy in the car waving."

He was a car-phone salesman, waiting for potential customers.

(by E.W. Tegart from Reader's Digest)

4-8 OTHER TENSE COMBINATIONS IN "IF" CLAUSES

- a) İngilizce'de, yukarıda belirttiğimiz tense kurallarına uymayan "If" li cümleler vardır. Bu cümleler "If" ile kurulmasına rağmen aslında bir koşul ifade etmezler, Türkçe'de "mademki" sözü ile ifade ettiğimiz anlamı verirler. "If" in bu kullanımında yaygın olarak kullanılan kalıp, "If + Simple Past, Simple Past/Modals" biçimindedir. Ancak, İngilizce'deki genel tense kuralları dikkate alınarak, pek çok tense kombinasyonu mümkündür.

If you *didn't want* to go to the party, (then) why *did you go*? (*You didn't want to go to the party. So/In that case, why did you go?*) (Eğer partiye gitmek istemiyordun, oyleyse neden gittin?)

If you *sent* the package three days ago, (then) it *should arrive* at its destination today or tomorrow.
(*You sent the package three days ago. So/In that case, it should arrive at its destination today or tomorrow.*)
(Eğer paketi üç gün önce gönderdiysen/Mademki paketi üç gün önce gönderdin, bugün ya da yarın yerine ulaşması gerekir.)

If you *are going to visit* your parents this weekend, (then) why *did you send* their present in the mail?
(*You are going to visit your parents this weekend, so why did you send their present in the mail?*)
(Eğer bu hafta sonu aileni ziyaret edeceksen/Mademki bu hafta sonu aileni ziyaret edeceksin, neden hediyelerini posta ile gönderdin?)

If she *hasn't had* her reservation made by now, then she *must have decided* not to come with us.
(*She hasn't had her reservation made by now, so she must have decided not to come with us.*)
(Eğer şu ana kadar rezervasyonunu yaptırmadıysa/Mademki şu ana kadar rezervasyonunu yaptırmadı, bizimle gelmemeye karar vermiş olmalı.)

- b) "If... will/would" kalıbı, ricada bulunurken ya da isteklilik ifade ederken kullanılabilir. Bu tür cümlelerde "will/would" gelecek zaman ifade etmez.

(*A tourist guide in a museum*)
If you *will come* this way, please, I'll show you the museum's most famous painting.

If you *would help* me out, I'd really appreciate it. 196

4-9 OTHER CONDITIONALS

1. PROVIDED/PROVIDING THAT, AS LONG AS/SO LONG AS, ONLY IF

Bu yapılar, tense kuralları açısından aynı "If" gibi kullanılırlar. Ancak "if" den daha güçlü bir koşul ifade ederler.

You can pass the exam if you study hard.
(Eğer çok çalışırsan sınavı geçebilirsin.)

You can pass the exam *only if* you study hard.
provided (that)
providing (that)
as long as
so long as (Sınavı
ancak çok çalışırsan geçebilirsin.)

"Only If" cümlelerin başında kullanılırsa, temel cümle devrik olur. Diğerlerinde böyle bir değişiklik yapılmaz.

Provided (that) you study hard, you can pass the exam.
Providing (that) As long as So long as

Only if you study hard can you pass the exam.

I will lend him some money *provided* he promises to pay me back.
I would lend him some money *provided* he promised to pay me back.
I would have lent him some money *provided* he had promised to pay me back.

I can forgive her *so long as* she apologizes to me.
I could forgive her *so long as* she apologized to me.
I could have forgiven her *so long as* she had apologized to me.

2. UNLESS

Unless, "except on the condition that" anlamını veren bir bağlaçtır. Olumsuz bir anlama sahip olduğu için bağlı bulunduğu cümle genellikle olumlu yapıdadır. Bu nedenle unless, bazı cümlelerde "If... not" yerine kullanılabilir. Unless daha çok uyarı anlamı içeren ifadelerde kullanılır. Type 2 - if clause ile kullanımı çok kısıtlıdır.

You can't pass the exam *if you don't study*.
You can't pass the exam *unless you study*.

We can't get to the cinema in time for the beginning of the film *unless we leave immediately/if we don't leave immediately*.

Unless you leave home at once, you will be late for work.

The factory will have to be closed down *unless the economic situation improves*.

Unless' in bağlı bulunduğu cümle genellikle olumludur ancak anlamı olumsuzdur. Unless' den sonra olumsuz bir ifadenin kullanılması çok güçlü bir vurgu belirtir.

Don't go out in the midday sun *unless/except on the condition that you really can't avoid it*.
(Don't go out in the midday sun if you can avoid it.)

Bu iki cümle anlamca birbirine yakındır. Ama unless'li cümle güçlü bir uyarı, If li cümle ise bir öğüt ifade eder.

"Unless" ile kurulmuş bir cümlelerin "If... not" ile ifade edilmiş biçimi her zaman aynı anlamı vermez. Özellikle **Type-3 "if clause'larda** bu anlam değişikliğine dikkat etmek gerekir.

"Unless" her zaman bir istisna, ya da istisnai durumlar ifade eder. Öyle ki, temel cümledeki eylemi sadece "unless" in bağlı bulunduğu cümledeki koşul değiştirebilir. Bu nedenle, "unless" ile kurulmuş bir cümlelerin eş anlamlısı genellikle "only If" (*sadece/ancak koşulda*) ile elde edilmektedir. **"Unless"** çoğunlukla, temel cümlelerin olumsuz olduğu cümlelerde kullanılır.

Don't call me **unless** you (really) need help.
Call me **only If** you really need help.
Don't call me if you don't need any help.
(There is **only one exception** to "Don't call me", and that is your really needing help.)

I'll be on time for the meeting **if I can** find a taxi.
I won't be on time for the meeting **if I can't** find a taxi.

I won't be on time for the meeting **unless I can** find a taxi.
I'll be on time for the meeting, **unless I can't** find a taxi.
(The only way that I **will be on time** for the meeting is **If I can** find a taxi.)
(The only way that I **won't be on time** for the meeting is **if I can't** find a taxi.)

Yukarıdaki örneklerde, **"unless"** ile **"If... not"** arasında temelde fark yoktur, ancak **"unless"** li cümleler daha vurguludur.

Type-3 "if clause'larda **"unless"**, genellikle *"sonradan akla gelen bir düşünceyi"* ifade etmek biçiminde kullanılır ve " - unless, of course, " (*ancak tabii ki..... olmasaydı/yapmasaydım.*) biçiminde bir anlam verir. Konuşma dilinde "unless" ile "of course" un birlikte çok sık kullanılması, yazı dilinde ise genellikle "unless" li cümlelerin temel cümleden tire ile ayrılması, bu *"sonradan akla gelen bir düşünceyi"* ifade etmeyi vurgulamaktadır. Aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyelim.

I couldn't have got to the airport on time yesterday **if I hadn't found** a taxi.
(Result: I got to the airport on time because **I found** a taxi.)

I couldn't have got to the airport on time yesterday - **unless, (of course), I had found** a taxi.
(Result: I **didn't get** to the airport on time because I **didn't find** a taxi.)
(The only way that I **could have got** to the airport on time was **if I had found** a taxi.)

3. **EVEN IF**

"Even If, "... olsa bile/... olmasa bile" anlamını verir. Yani, istenilen koşul yerine gelmese bile, sonuç değişmeyecek demektir. Şu iki cümleyi karşılaştıralım:

If it is cold tomorrow, we won't go on a picnic. (Eğer

***Even if** it is cold tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.*

*I will forgive him **If** he apologizes to me.*

*I won't forgive him **even If** he apologizes to me.*

If clause'da kullanılan tense kuralları, **"even If** için de geçerlidir.

I will go to the party even if they **dont invite** me.
I would go to the party even if they **didn't invite** me.
I would have gone to the party even if they **hadn't Invited** me.

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4. WHETHER ... OR NOT

"Whether ... or not" "... *olsa da, olmasa da*" anlamını verir. Yani istenilen koşul yerine gelse de gelmese de sonucu etkilemeyecek demektir.

I will go to the party whether they invite me *or not*. (Beni

"Whether... or not" ile "even If", anlam yönünden birbirlerine benzerler.

I won't forgive him whether he apologizes to me *or not*. I won't forgive him *even if* he apologizes to me.

You have to help him whether you like him *or not*.
You have to help him even if you don't like him.

You must hand in your exam papers whether you have finished writing them *or not*.

You must hand in your exam papers even if you haven't finished writing them.

5. SUPPOSE/SUPPOSING (THAT), ON (THE) CONDITION THAT and WHAT IF

Bu kalıplar genellikle, resmiyet gerektirmeyen, samimi ortamlarda kullanılır.

Suppose (that) we miss the train, how else can we get there?

Supposing (that) he cheated on you, how would you react?
(*If he cheated on you, how would you react?*)
(Farzet ki seni aldattı)

I can allow you to use my car *on (the) condition that* you promise to drive carefully.

You can take my dictionary *on (the) condition that* you bring it back by Friday.
(*Cuma gününe kadar geri getirirken koşuluyla...*)

What if you don't get your salary in time?
What will happen if you don't get your salary in time?
(*Maaşını vaktinde atamazsan ne olacak?*)

What if he didn't come tomorrow?
What would happen if he didn't come tomorrow?
(*O yarın gelmese ne olur?*)

What if you hadn't learnt the news?
What would have happened if you hadn't learnt the news?
(*Haberi öğrenmemiş olsaydın ne olurdu?*)

6. INCASE

a) "In case", "...*olursa diye*" anlamını verir. Temel cümlede yapılan eylem, "in case" li cümledeki olabilecek, olması muhtemel bir başka eyleme karşı bir ön hazırlık ifade eder.

I will take something to eat *in case I get hungry* during the journey.
(*Yolda acıkrısam diye yanıma yiyecek bir şeyler alacağım.*)

I took an umbrella with me *in case it rained*.
(*Yağmur yağarsa diye yanıma şemsiye aldım.*)

I sent him a second letter *in case he hadn't received the first one*.

"In case", "If" ile karıştırılan bir bağlaçtır. Ancak, ikisi farklı anlamlar ifade ederler. Şu iki örneği karşılaştıralım:

I will go to my mother's tomorrow **in case she needs** help with my brother's wedding preparations.
(Kardeşimin düğün hazırlıkları için **yardıma ihtiyacı olursa diye** yarın annemlere gideceğim.)

I will go to my mother's tomorrow **if she needs** help with my brother's wedding preparations.
(Kardeşimin düğün hazırlıkları için **yardana ihtiyacı olursa**, yarın annemlere gideceğim.)

Birinci örnekte, "Annemin yardıma ihtiyacı olabilir veya olmayabilir. Ama yardıma ihtiyacı olduğunda ben orada hazır bulunmak istiyorum." anlamı ifade edilmektedir. İkinci örnekte ise "Annemin yardıma ihtiyacı olursa gideceğim." ifadesi, "ihtiyacı olmazsa gitmeyeceğim." anlamına gelmektedir.

I will take an umbrella with me when going out **in case it rains**.
(Yağmuryağarsa diye dışarı çıkarken yanıma şemsiye alacağım.)
(Yağmur yağabilir de, yağmayabilir de. Ama eğer yağarsa ben hazırlıklı olacağım.)

I will take an umbrella with me when going out **if it rains**.
(Dışarı çıkarken yağmur yağarsa yanıma şemsiye alacağım. Ama yağmazsa almayacağım.)

b) "In case" ile kullanabileceğimiz tenseller:

Main Clause	+	In case	+	subordinate clause
Future (<i>will</i> or <i>going to</i>)				Simple Present
Simple Present				should
Present Continuous				can, can't
Present Perfect				
Main Clause	+	In case	+	subordinate clause
would				Past Tense
Past Tense				Past Perfect
Past Perfect				should
				could, couldn't

Temel cümle ile yan cümle arasında bir tense uyumu gerekmektedir. Ancak **should**, temel cümle *present*, *future* veya *past* olduğu zaman da kullanılır. "**Should**" un buradaki anlamı gereklilik değildir. Sadece, olasılığın biraz daha az olduğunu vurgular.

I want to give you my phone number in case you **need** to call me/in case you **should need** to call me.

I gave him my phone number in case he **needed** to call me/in case he **should need** to call me.

He **would** always **take** (used to take) his umbrella with him in case it **rained/should rain**.

Take plenty of clothes with you while going on holiday in case you **can't wash** the dirty ones.

I **advised** her to take plenty of clothes with her while going on holiday in case she **couldn't wash** the dirty ones.

I'm **cooking** plenty of food in case someone **comes/should come** for dinner. I **cooked** plenty of food in case someone **came/should come** for dinner.

ELS Q <05