**Active Voice**  
In the active voice, the subject of the verb does the action (eg *They killed the President*). See also Passive Voice.

**Cümlede fiilin etken çatıda olduğu durum "Active Voice"dur.**

**Adjective**  
A word like *big*, *red*, *easy*, *French* etc. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

**Cümlede ismi niteleyen sözcüklere "Adjective" denilir: Sıfat.**

**Adverb**  
A word like slowly, quietly, well, often etc. An adverb modifies a verb.

**Cümlede fiili niteleyen sözcüklere "Adverb" denir: Zarf.**

**Article**  
The "indefinite" articles are *a* and *an*. The "definite article" is *the*.

**İngilizce'de, "the, a, an" gibi edatlara "Article" denilir.**

**Auxiliary Verb**  
A verb that is used with a main verb. *Be*, *do* and *have* are auxiliary verbs. *Can*, *may*,*must* etc are modal auxiliary verbs.

**Cümlenin ana yüklemiyle kullanılan yardımcı fiiller "Auxiliary Verbs" olarak bilinir.**

**Clause**  
A group of words containing a subject and its verb (for example: It was late *when he arrived*).

**"Clause" için cümlecik veya yantümce diyebiliriz.**

**Conjunction**  
A word used to connect words, phrases and clauses (for example: *and*, *but*, *if*).

**Genellikle yantümceyi ana cümleye bağlayan bağlaçlara "Conjunction" denilmektedir.**

**Infinitive**  
The basic form of a verb as in to work or *work*.

**Fiilin master hali veya isim olarak kullanıldığı durumlara "Infinitive" denilebilir.**

**Interjection**  
An exclamation inserted into an utterance without grammatical connection (for example: *oh!*, *ah!*, *ouch!*, *well!*).

**İngilizce'de "Aaa, Oh!" gibi ünlemlere "Interjection" denilmektedir.**

**Modal Verb**  
An auxiliary verb like *can*, *may*, *must* etc that modifies the main verb and expresses possibility, probability etc. It is also called "modal auxiliary verb".

**Kip belirtici fiillere "Modals" denilir. Mesela, "can" -ebilmek, "must" -meli gibi kipler "Modla Verbs"dir.**

**Noun**  
A word like *table*, *dog*, *teacher*, *America* etc. A noun is the name of an object, concept, person or place. A "concrete noun" is something you can see or touch like a*person* or *car*. An "abstract noun" is something that you cannot see or touch like a*decision* or *happiness*. A "countable noun" is something that you can count (for example: *bottle*, *song*, *dollar*). An "uncountable noun" is something that you cannot count (for example: *water*, *music*, *money*).

**İngilizce'de isimler, "Nouns" terimiyle ifade edilir.**

**Object**  
In the active voice, a noun or its equivalent that receives the action of the verb. In the passive voice, a noun or its equivalent that does the action of the verb.

**Cümlenin nesnesi; "Object".**

**Participle**  
The *-ing* and *-ed* forms of verbs. The *-ing* form is called the "present participle". The *-ed* form is called the "past participle" (for irregular verbs, this is column 3).

**İngilizce'de ortaç; "Participle". Bazen fiillere eklenen -ed ve -ing gibi eklere "Participle" diye hitap edilir.**

**Part Of Speech**  
One of the eight classes of word in English - noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

**Cümlenin öğeleri: "Part of Speech".**

**Passive Voice**  
In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb (eg *The President was killed*). See also Active Voice.

**Edilgenlik; "Passive Voice". Cümlede fiilin edilgen çatıda olması durumu "Passive Voice terimi ile ifade edilir.**

**Phrase**  
A group of words not containing a subject and its verb (eg *on the table, the girl in a red dress*).

**Sözcük öbeği veya bir kaç sözcükten oluşan anlamlı ifadelere "Phrase" denilir.**

**Preposition**  
A word like *at*, *to*, *in*, *over* etc. Prepositions usually come before a noun and give information about things like time, place and direction.

**Edatlar, ilgeçler; "Preposition".**

**Pronoun**  
A word like *I*, *me*, *you*, *he*, *him*, *it* etc. A pronoun replaces a noun.

**Zamir, adıl; "Pronoun". Cümlede ismin yerini tutan sözcüklere zamir denilmektedir: ben, sen, o, bizi, size gibi..**

**Sentence**  
A group of words that express a thought. A sentence conveys a statement, question, exclamation or command. A sentence contains or implies a subject and a predicate. In simple terms, a sentence must contain a verb and (usually) a subject. A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!).

**Cümle; "Sentence". İngilize'de cümleler mutlaka bir özne (Subject) ve bir fiilden (Verb) oluşturulmalıdır. Öznenin kullanılmadığı nadir durumlar da mevcuttur.**

**Subject**  
Every sentence contains (or implies) two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is the main noun (or equivalent) in a sentence about which something is said.

**Cümlenin öznesi; "Subject".**

**Tense**  
The form of a verb that shows us when the action or state happens (past, present or future). Note that the name of a tense is not always a guide to when the action happens. The "present continuous tense", for example, can be used to talk about the present or the future.

**İngilizce'de zamanlar; "Tenses".**

**Verb**  
A word like *(to) work*, *(to) love*, *(to) begin*. A verb describes an action or state.

**Fiil veya yüklem; "Verb".**