MEETING 11
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A. Learning Objectives

In this session, we are going to discuss about Conditional Sentence. There three types of Conditional Sentence; they are Type 1 (true in the present/future), Type 2 (untrue in the present/future), and Type 3 (untrue in the past). After learning this material, students are expected to be able :

11. 1 to create Conditional Sentence Type 0,

11. 2 to create Conditional Sentence Type 1,

11. 3 to create Conditional Sentence Type 2, and

11. 4 to create Conditional Sentence Type 3.

B. Material Description

1. Conditional Sentence

Conditional Sentence is basically a complex sentence which contains a condition and a result. The condition is represented by *IF-clause,* and the result is represented by *main clause.*

If-Clause	Main Clause
If you have the new program,	I will install it to your PC.
If the company applied the sophisticated application,	the employees would work more efficiently.
If Tania had filed the financial data,	we would have found it in no time.

From the examples, it can be seen that *IF- clause* can be put in the beginning before *main clause*. However, we can also put *main clause* before *IF-clause.* Here are some examples:

Main Clause	IF-Clause
I will install the new program	if you have it.
The employees would work more efficiently	if the company applied the sophisticated application.
We would have found the financial data in no time	if the manager had filed it.

It must be noted that when we use main clause in the beginning, we do not need to apply comma (,) between *main clause* and *IF-clause*. Moreover, Conditional Sentence has three types; they are Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3. These three types, indeed, have different function and different pattern.

2. Conditional Sentence Type 1

2.1 The Function of Conditional Sentence Type 1

The function of Conditional Sentence Type 1 is to express an event or occasion which will be true in the present time or future time. The event or occasion will come true if a certain condition is fulfilled. In other words, there is still a possibility that the event (result) will be realized in the present or future time if the condition is fulfilled.

2.2 The Pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 1

As it is said previously, Conditional Sentence consists of two clauses; they are *IF-Clause* and *Main Clause.* In Conditional Sentence Type 1, Simple Present is used in *IF-Clause* as the condition while Simple Future is used in *Main Clause* as the result. For example,

<u>If I have free time this weekend</u>, <u>I will join the Microsoft Applications workshop</u>.
     IF- Clause   Main Clause

OR

<u>I will join the Microsoft Applications workshop</u> <u>if I have free time this weekend.</u>
     Main Clause   IF-Clause

From the examples, we can see that the pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 1 is as follows:

IF-Clause	Main Clause
If + Simple Present	*Simple Future*

Based on the pattern, it is necessary to understand the pattern of Simple Present and Simple Future, therefore, let's review about the patterns of those tenses.

a. The Review of Simple Present Pattern

In Simple Present, Verb one (simple form) is basically applied. However, the verb can be modified by the ending –s/-es depend on the subjects. Study the following examples,

I / We / You / They	**work / watch / study** etc.
He / She / It	**works / watches / studies** etc.

Please notice the ending –s/-es in the verbs from the examples above. The ending -*es* is used when the verb ends in *–ch/-ss/-o/-x/-sh/-zz,* like in the following examples.

watch – watch***es***   fix – fix***es***   go – go***es***

miss – miss***es***   wash – wash***es***   buzz – buzz***es***

Furthermore, when the verbs are ended by *–y*, we can apply the ending *–ies* to the verbs. However, this condition is only applied when the letter before *–y* is consonant. Let's study the following examples.

stud**y** – stud**ies**   fl**y** – fl**ies**   cr**y** – cr**ies**

pla**y** – plays   pra**y** – pray**s**   bu**y** – buy**s**

In negative sentences of Simple Present, *don't* and *doesn't* are applied as follows:

I / We / You / They	**don't**	**work**
He / She / It	**doesn't**	**watch** **study**

It must be noticed that the ending –s/-es is no longer used since there is already "doesn't" within the sentence. Besides using verbs, To be (is/am/are) are also possible to be applied in Simple Present. The examples are as follows:

We / You / They	**Are**	diligent.
He / She / It	**Is**	in the classroom.
I	**Am**	at school.

<div align="center">OR</div>

We / You / They	**are not (aren't)**	diligent.
He / She / It	**is not (isn't)**	in the classroom.
I	**am not**	at school.

More examples,

If Susan studies hard, she will pass the final exam.

I will tell you *if I am already in the computer lab.*

The students will complain *if the lecturer doesn't attend the class.*

b. The Review of Simple Future Pattern

In Simple Future, Modal Auxiliary "will" is basically used, and it is always followed by verb-1 (simple form). Study the following examples.

I / We / You / They He / She / It	**Will**	**use** a computer **read** a book **design** the program

We also can form negative sentences for Simple Future as follows:

I / We / You / They He / She / It	**will not** **(won't)**	**use** a computer **read** a book **design** the program

More examples:

If Tania designs a web, *she will use particular application.*

Tony will not operate the PC if he doesn't know the way to do it.

We will need more time to finish the task if we don't use a computer.

If we are not on time in Research Metode, *we will not get enough points.*

c. The Usage of Modal Auxiliary in Conditional Sentence Type 1

Modal Auxiliary can be used in *Main Clause*. Modal Auxiliaries which can be used are such as, *might, should, can, must, may.* They are followed by verb-1, and they function to express the ideas of future possibilities, advice, permission, certainty, ability.

Study the following sentences,

➢ If I don't get a scholarship, *I might get a job.*

➢ *My manager can hire more employees* if the company's income gets better.

➢ If your mother doesn't feel well, *you should accompany her to see a doctor.*

➢ *You can install the new program* if you equip your PC with Windows 10.

➢ If John wears appropriate wearpack, *he may enter the ICT room.*

3. Conditional Sentence Type 2

3.1 The Function of Conditional Sentence Type 2

The function of Conditional Sentence Type 2 is to express an unreal condition which will not be true in the present time or future time. In other words, Conditional Sentence Type 2 refers to a condition which is impossible to happen. Sentences using Type 2 are contrast with the reality in the present time or future time.

3.2 The Pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 2

In Conditional Sentence Type 2, Simple Past is used in *IF-Clause* as the condition, while the modal auxiliary *"Would"* is commonly used in *Main Clause* as the result. For example,

<u>If I had spare time today</u>, <u>I would join the Webinar</u>.
IF- Clause   Main Clause

OR

<u>I would join the Webinar</u> <u>if I had spare time today.</u>
Main Clause   IF-Clause

From the examples, it can be seen that the pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 2 is as follows:

IF-Clause	Main Clause
If + Simple Past	*Would + verb 1 (simple form)*

Therefore, it is necessary to understand the pattern of Simple Past, therefore, let's review about the pattern of Simple Past.

3.3 The Review of Simple Past Pattern

In Simple Past, we basically apply Verb 2. Study the following examples:
➢ Dinda **computed** some research data last night.
➢ They **printed** some journals last week.
➢ The players **saw** the enemy's strategy in the previous match.
➢ The carpenter **cut** the grass two days ago.

To form negative sentences of Simple Past, we can use auxiliary verb *"didn't"*, like as follows:

➢ Dinda **didn't compute** some research data last night.

➢ They **didn't print** some journals last week.

➢ The players **didn't see** the enemy's strategy in the previous match.

➢ The carpenter **didn't cut** the grass two days ago.

From the examples, it can be seen that the auxiliary verb *"didn't"* is followed by Verb 1. So, Verb 2 is no longer used after the auxiliary verb *"didn't".*

More examples,

➢ If I **had** enough time, I would finish the statistics additional assignment.

➢ The students would answer the question if they **knew** the strategy.

➢ If my brother **lent** me a screwdriver, I would help you fix this laptop.

Besides using Verb 2, we can also use To Be *"was"* or *"were"* in Simple Past. However, in Conditional Sentence Type 2, To Be *"were"* is commonly used instead of *"was"* for all subjects. Study the following examples.

➢ *If I were Superman*, I would fly around Earth.

➢ Damian would get more tasks *if he were late again in programming class.*

➢ *If my friends were here,* they could give me some suggestions.

3.4 The Usage of Modal Auxiliary in Conditional Sentence Type 2

The common Modal Auxiliary applied in Conditional Sentence Type 2 is *"would".* It is always followed by Verb 1 (simple form). For examples,

➢ *I would fix your computer* if I were not late.

➢ If John invited me to the program, *I would join it*.

➢ *Sammy would answer your phone call* if he were at home right now.

However, we can also use other modal auxiliaries besides *"would"*. They are such as, *could, might, had to, should.* For examples,

➢ If I knew his number, *I could phone him directly.*

➢ *You might get better software* if you bought the newest version of it.

➢ *We had to scan your PC* if you got any virus in it.

3.5 Omitting IF in Conditional Sentence Type 2

In Conditional Sentence Type 2, sometimes IF is omitted and the subject and verb are inverted with *"were"* in IF-Clause. For instance,

➢ *If I were you*, I would extract the files.

   ➔ *Were I you*, I would extract the files.

➢ *If Alice were here*, she could show us how to install the program.

   ➔ *Were Alice here*, she could show us how to install the program.

➢ If the students were not in the class now, they would miss Data Base subject.

   ➔ *Were the students not in the class now*, they would miss Data Base subject.

4. Conditional Sentence Type 3

4.1 The Function of Conditional Sentence Type 3

The function of Conditional Sentence Type 3 is to express an unreal condition which would not be realized in the past time. In other words, Conditional Sentence Type 3 refers to a situation that is not possible to happen. It means sentences using Type 3 are contrast with the reality in the past time.

4.2 The Pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 3

In Conditional Sentence Type 3, Past Perfect is applied in *IF-Clause* as the condition, and the modal auxiliary *"Would have"* is commonly used in *Main Clause* as the result. Here are some examples:

<u>If you had told us about the problem</u>, <u>we would have helped you.</u>
     IF- Clause   Main Clause

OR

<u>We would have helped you</u> <u>if you had told us about the problem.</u>
     Main Clause   IF-Clause

From the examples above, it can be concluded that the pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 3 is as follows:

IF-Clause	Main Clause
If + Past Perfect	*Would have + verb 3 (past participle)*

We can see that it is needed to understand the pattern of Past Perfect. So,

let's review about the pattern of Past Perfect.

4.3 The Review of Past Perfect Pattern

Past Perfect basically uses "Had + Verb 3", and the auxiliary verb *"had"* can be used for all of subjects. Let's see the following examples:

➢ Hasna **had gone** home.

➢ We **had finished** setting WLAN in this office.

➢ Tommy **had repaired** the CPU you brought.

➢ I **had reinstalled** Microsoft Program in your computer.

When we want to form negative sentences of Past Perfect, we only need to add *"not"* after the auxiliary verb *"had"*, like in the following examples:

➢ Hasna **had not gone** home.

➢ We **had not finished** setting WLAN in this office.

➢ Tommy **had not repaired** the CPU you brought.

➢ I **had not reinstalled** Microsoft Program in your computer.

It should be noted that "Had not" can be contracted into "hadn't". Then, besides using Verb 3, it is also possible to use To Be *"been"*. However, when *"been"* is already used, it is not necessary to use Verb 3, unless passive meaning is expected. The examples are as follows:

➢ Peter **had been a journalist** before he became a businessman.

➢ By the time the rain stopped, the class **had been over**.

➢ We **had been in the library** before you came.

More examples,

➢ *If Dian had moved to another country*, we would have missed the chance to know her.

➢ We would have watched the movie *if we hadn't been late.*

➢ The computer system could have been restored *if we had fixed the access.*

➢ *If this office hadn't restored its data server*, we would have lost a lot of files.

4.4 The Usage of Modal Auxiliary in Conditional Sentence

We can use Modal Auxiliary *"would have"* in the Main Clause of Conditional Sentence Type 3. It is always followed by Verb 3. For examples,

➢ *I would have consumed vitamins* if I hadn't felt well.

➢ If Bruce had informed me about the latest game online, *I would have downloaded it*.

> ➢ *Sunny would have sent the email* if she had known the email address.

However, we can also use other modal auxiliaries besides *"would have"*. They are such as*, could have, might have, had to have, should have*. Study the following sentence:

> ➢ If I had found his address, *I could have shared the location to you.*
> ➢ *You might have used system software* if you had told me to get it ready.
> ➢ *We should have checked our database system* if we got any problems with it.

4.5 Omitting IF in Conditional Sentence Type 3

Besides omitting IF in Conditional Sentence Type 2, it is also possible to omit IF in Conditional Sentence Type 3. It can be constructed by inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb *"had"* in IF-Clause. The examples are as follows:

> ➢ *If I had downloaded the zip file*, I would have extracted it.
>   ➔ *Had I downloaded the zip file*, I would have extracted it.
> ➢ *If Clark had been here*, he could have told us how to scan the program.
>   ➔ *Had Clark been here*, he could have told us how to scan the program.
> ➢ If the participants hadn't come for the survey, we would have lost our research data.
>   ➔ *Had the participants not come for the survey*, we would have lost our research data.

5. Conditional Sentence Type 0

5.1 The Function of Conditional Sentence Type 0

This type of Conditional Sentence is also called *Zero Conditional Sentence*. This type refers to a situation which expresses *general truth*, *scientific fact* or *habitual activity.* Here are some examples of Conditional Sentence Type 0.

> ➢ Paper becomes ash if we burn it.
> ➢ If I eat too much, I feel sick.
> ➢ If I don't eat breakfast, I always get hungry during the class.
> ➢ If the temperature goes below 32°F/0°C, water freezes
> ➢ You get cavities if you don't brush your teeth.

5.2 The Pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 0

In Conditional Sentence Type 0, both IF-Clause and Main Clause apply

Simple Present. You may take a look at the review of Simple Present Pattern in the explanation of Conditional Sentence Type 1. So, basically the pattern of Conditional Sentence Type 0 is as follows:

IF-Clause	Main Clause
If + Simple Present	*Simple Present*

6. The Summary of Conditional Sentence Pattern

Here is the summary of the pattern usage of Conditional Sentence.

Conditional Sentence Type 1	*If + Simple Present, Simple Future* e.g. • If you study hard, you will pass the exam. • If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will go to the zoo.
Conditional Sentence Type 2	*If + Simple Past,* **would** *+ Verb 1 (simple form)* e.g. • If I finished the project, I would tell you. • If the man were rich, his wife wouldn't leave him.
Conditional Sentence Type 3	If + Past Perfect, **would have + Verb 3** *(past participle)* e.g. • If my sister hadn't slipped on the ice, she wouldn't have broken her arm. • If I had computed the data, I would have finished my research proposal earlier.
Conditional Sentence Type 0	*If + Simple Present, Simple Present* e.g. • If I am lack of sleeping, I get tired so easily.

	• If you connect new batteries to a small dynamo, the motor of dynamo moves. • If you put some mentos into cola, it explodes.

C. Exercises

Exercise 1: Complete the following sentences using the verbs in the brackets.

1. If we have enough apples, we (bake) _____ an apple pie this afternoon.
2. If we had enough apples, we (bake) _____ an apple pie this afternoon.
3. If we had had enough apples, we (bake) _____ an apple pie yesterday.
4. My brother would help me to fix my bicycle if he (have) _____ a proper-size screwdriver.
5. My brother would have helped me to fix my bicycle if he (have) _____ a proper-size screwdriver.
6. My brother will help me to fix my bicycle if he (have) _____ a proper-size screwdriver.
7. John would shave today if he (get) _____ a sharp razor.
8. John will shave today if he (get) _____ a sharp razor.
9. John would have shaved last night if he (get) _____ a sharp razor.
10. Sena always answers the phone if she (be) _____ in her office.

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences using the verbs in the brackets.

1. It's too bad that Tony is not here. If he (be) _____ here, he (know) _____ how to scan the virus in the computer.
2. Sinta failed the computer system examination because she didn't

prepare. However, if she (prepare) _____ for the exam, she (pass) _____ it.

3. An aerosol spray can explodes if you (throw) _____ it into a fire.

4. You should provide yourself a headset to record a video. If I (be) _____ you, I (buy) _____ the new one.

5. If I (have) _____ my camera with me yesterday, I (take) _____ a picture of this beautiful scenery.

6. I'm almost ready to install my notebook. I have a lot of progams. Maybe I have more than I need. If I (have) _____ more programs than I need, I (give) _____ some to Jimmy.

7. I got trouble with my printer because it didn't connect to my laptop. However, I (get, not) _____ trouble with it if I (remember) _____ to change the printer cable yesterday.

8. I (upgrade) _____ the communication system in this company if I (be) _____ the president director of the company today.

9. Being an IT support sounds like a good job offer. If I (be) _____ you, I (accept) _____ it.

10. The programmer used his newest anti virus version to eliminate the virus in the computer system, but he was too late. If he (be) _____ sooner to use the anti virus, the virus (corrupt, not) _____ the important data file. It's a good thing that he had its back-up data.

Exercise 3: Change the following conditional sentence by omitting IF.

1. If the manager had known the problem, he would have repaired the office WLAN.
   Answer: _____

2. If I were you, I would look for another job.
   Answer: _____

3. If you had used a computer, you could have finished the work in half time.

Answer: _____

4. If the factory had gone out of business, hundreds of people would have lost their livelihood.

   Answer: _____

5. We would have won the school web-design competition if our school had provided us a sophisticated laptop.

   Answer: _____

6. If Jean were not here with us, we would spend more time to finish the research calculation.

   Answer: _____

7. Jack could finish his proposal assignment on time if he were off today.

   Answer: _____

8. If you were to finish your education, many more career opportunities would be open to you.

   Answer: _____

9. If I hadn't been in the meeting with the lecturer, my research proposal probably would not have been accepted.

   Answer: _____

10. If the artists and creative thinkers throughout the history of the world had not dared to be different, the history of civilization would have to be rewritten.

    Answer: _____

Exercise 4: Do the instructions below

1. Write three sentences of Conditional Sentence Type 0 using your own words!

2. Write three sentences of Conditional Sentence Type 1 using your own words!

3. Write three sentences of Conditional Sentence Type 2 using your own words!

4. Write three sentences of Conditional Sentence Type 3 using your own words!

D. References

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