

# 7

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

### CHAPTER

➤ जब एक कार्य का होना दूसरे कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तब वाक्य **conditional sentence** कहलाता है।

जैसे: आप सफल होंगे **बशर्ते** आप मेहनत करे तो।

You will succeed **provided** you work hard.

➤ ऊपर दिये गये वाक्य में सफल होना कड़ी मेहनत पर निर्भर कर रहा है।

➤ Conditional Sentences में नीचे दिए गये कुछ **शर्तसूचक शब्द** अवश्य दिखते हैं।

- |                    |                     |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. अगर ..... तो    | 2. वशर्ते           | 3. जैसे ही.....वैसे ही    |
| <b>If.....,</b>    | <b>provided</b>     | <b>as soon as.....,</b>   |
| .....              |                     | <b>no sooner.....than</b> |
| 4. जब ..... तब     | 5. जबतक .....तब तक  |                           |
| <b>when .....,</b> | <b>Unless.....,</b> |                           |
|                    | <b>Until.....,</b>  |                           |

**Conditional Sentence** के दो भाग होते हैं-

1. **If Clause**
2. **Main Clause**

**Conditional Sentences** मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के होते हैं-

- A. 'If clause' in present tense.
- B. 'If clause' in past tense.
- C. 'If clause' in past perfect tense.
- D. Other types of conditional sentences.

#### A. 'IF CLAUSE' IN PRESENT TENSE

**General Formula—** **If + Simple Present, Simple Future**

➤ ऐसे Conditional Sentences में 'If Clause' **Simple Present** में होता है और 'Main Clause' **simple future** में होता है।

अगर मैं दिल्ली आऊँगा तो आपसे मिलूँगा।

जैसे:  $\underbrace{\text{If I will come to Delhi,}}_{\text{I}^{\text{st}} \text{ action}}, \underbrace{\text{I will meet you}}_{\text{II}^{\text{nd}} \text{ action}}. (\times)$

If I come to Delhi, I will meet you. (✓)

English – from Plinth to Paramount

- अगर दो कार्य भविष्य में एक के बाद एक हो और दूसरे कार्य का होना पहले कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तो पहला कार्य **Simple Present Tense** में होगा और दूसरा **Simple Future Tense** में।

नीचे दिए गये कुछ उदाहरण देखें:-

1. She will come to meet you as soon as you will reach Delhi. (×)  
She will come to meet you **as soon as** you reach Delhi. (✓)
2. If the government will become strict, corruption will surely finish. (×)  
**If** the government becomes strict, corruption will surely finish. (✓)
3. I will help him provided he will mend his ways. (×)  
I will help him **provided** he mends his ways. (✓)
4. Unless he will not take care of his health, he will not recover. (×)  
**Unless** he takes care of his health, he will not recover. (✓)
5. There will be rush at the platform when the train will arrive. (×)  
There will be rush at the platform **when** the train arrives. (✓)

- उपरोक्त वाक्यों में **If** वाले भाग में **will/shall/would** का प्रयोग न करें -

**नोट:** नीचे दिये गये शब्द देखे, इनके तुरंत बाद sub + will / shall का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

**If, as soon as, provided, before, after, until, unless, in case, when, lest.**

1. **Unless or until** के साथ **not** का भी प्रयोग नहीं होता। (वाक्य 4 देखें)
  2. Conditional Sentences में **when** के बाद **will/shall** का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। (वाक्य 5 देखें)
- लेकिन अगर वाक्य पूर्णतः वर्तमान का हो तो '**Main Clause**' **Simple Present** में भी हो सकता है।
- जैसे: 1. If it rains, the schools remain closed.
- अगर वाक्य संभावना का हो तो '**will**' के स्थान पर **may/might** का प्रयोग होगा।
- जैसे: 1. If it rains, the students **may** not come for class.  
2. If the fog remains, the plane **may** get late.
- अगर वाक्य अनुमति देता हो तो '**will**' के स्थान पर '**May**' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।
- जैसे: 1. If you finish your work, you **may** go home.
- अगर वाक्य में सलाह/उपदेश हो तो '**will**' के स्थान पर **should/must** का प्रयोग करें।
- जैसे: 1. If you want to remain healthy, you **should** exercise daily.  
2. If you do not know him, you **must** not open the door.
- अगर वाक्य शिष्टाचार संबंधित निवेदन का हो तो **could, may** इत्यादि का जरूरतानुसार प्रयोग करें।
- जैसे: 1. If you meet him, **could** you tell him to call me up?  
2. If you come to Delhi, **would** you come to meet me?
- '**If clause**' में **simple present tense** के स्थान पर **present continuous tense** भी आ सकता है।
- जैसे: 1. If you are waiting for the bus, you **should** better take a taxi.  
2. If you are not reading the newspaper, you **should** let others read it.

### Conditional Sentences

➤ 'If Clause' में **Present perfect tense** का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है।

- जैसे: 1. If you have finished the work, you **may** leave.  
2. If they have bought tickets, they **will** surely go to see the movie.

## PAST CONDITIONAL

### B. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST TENSE

**General Formula—** **If + Simple Past, Subject + would + V<sub>1</sub>**

जैसे: If I had money, I would lend it to you.

- ऐसे वाक्य '**improbability**' व्यक्त करते हैं यानि '**If clause**' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख है वह नहीं हुआ।  
➤ उपरोक्त वाक्य में **If I had money** से ये स्पष्ट है कि पैसे नहीं थे।

### C. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

**General Formula—** **If + Past Perfect, Sub + would + have + V<sub>3</sub>**

जैसे: If I had seen you, I would have stopped my car.

- ऐसे वाक्य में '**If clause**' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख होता है उस कार्य का न होना दर्शाया जाता है। यानि '**If I had seen you**' से तात्पर्य है कि '**I had not seen you.**'  
➤ ऐसे वाक्यों में '**If**' को '**had**' से **replace** किया जा सकता है। तब Formula होगा—

**Had + Subject + V<sub>3</sub> + obj, Subject + would + have + V<sub>3</sub>**

जैसे: Had I seen you, I would have stopped my car.

## THREE IMPORTANT FORMULAE

- **If + Present Indefinite** , **Simple Future**
- **If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub>** , **S + would + have + V<sub>3</sub>**
- **If + S + V<sub>2</sub>** , **S + would + V<sub>1</sub>**

### D. OTHER TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(i) काल्पनिक पद

**General Formula—** **If + subject + were, subject + would + V<sub>1</sub>**

जैसे: If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

➤ काल्पनिक पद (Post) के लिए सभी subjects के साथ 'were' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

नीचे दिए गये शब्दों के साथ 'was' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**If, as though, in case, as if, would that एवं I wish.**

Ex. He scolded me as if he was my father. (×)

He scolded me **as if** he **were** my father.(✓)

(ii) 'If Clause' में हम 'Unless' **so long, as soon as, when, provided, suppose, in case, but, for** इत्यादि का भी प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जैसे: (1) **Unless** you work hard, you will not pass.

नोट: **Unless** के साथ 'not' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। Unless you work hard से हमारा तात्पर्य है 'If you do not work hard.' यानि '**Unless + affirmative = If + negative.**

2. I shall support him **so long as** I am alive.

3. **As soon as** the train comes, there will be rush for seats.

4. **When** he comes to Delhi, I will go to meet him.

---

### SPOTTING THE ERROR

---

1. (a) If he came to me / (b) I would have given/ (c) him my car. / (d) No error
2. (a) Had he invited me / (b) I would have attended / (c) the function. / (d) No error
3. (a) If he had called me up (b) I would inform/ (c) him . / (d) No error
4. (a) If he will work hard / (b)/ he will surely / (c) get the job of his choice. / (d) No error
5. (a) Unless I do not / (b) see his ticket, / (c) I will not let him sit here. / (d) No error
6. (a) Before the police will come / (b) You should better / (c) get the anticipatory bail. / (d) No error
7. (a) We will come to know the truth / (b) after / (c) the investigation finished. / (d) No error
8. (a) Until the train will not get the signal , (b) it will not / (c) leave the platform. / (d) No error
9. (a) If I had money/ (b) I will have lent / (c) it to her. / (d) No error
10. (a) If I was you/ (b) I would not tolerate him / (c) for a moment. / (d) No error
11. (a) Suppose she does not agree/ (b)what could/ (c) we do ? / (d) No error
12. (a) Supposing if you do not reach / (b) the station in time,/ (c) what will you do? / (d) No error
13. (a) If you saw a tiger / (b) what will your / (c) reaction be?/ (d) No error
14. (a) If I had two houses, / (b) I would have given / (c) one to you./ (d) No error
15. (a) If we will heat dry ice / (b) it turns / (c) to vapour. / (d) No error
16. (a) "Suppose if you are / (b) late, you will be / (c) in trouble." / (d) No error.