CONDITIONALS

(IF & WISH CLAUSES)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 0

- Conditionals most basic structure:
   IF + TENSES , MODALS

- If Clause Type 0:

- If Clause Type 0 is used to express *true and scientifically factual conditions in the present*.

- Structure:

   If + Present Simple , Present Simple

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 0

- Examples:
  - ✓ If it **snows** in the spring, most trees **lose** their flowers.
  - ✓ Most medicine **gets spoilt** if they **are exposed** to sunlight.
  - ✓ Students **tend** to follow classroom rules voluntarily if they sincerely **like** their teacher.
  - ✓ If you **admit** your crime in the court, you **get** a milder punishment.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 1

- If Type 1 talks about *the possible future result of a present condition*.

- If + Present Simple ,   Modals (will, can, should, must, have to)
      Present Continuous ,   Imperatives
      Modals ,

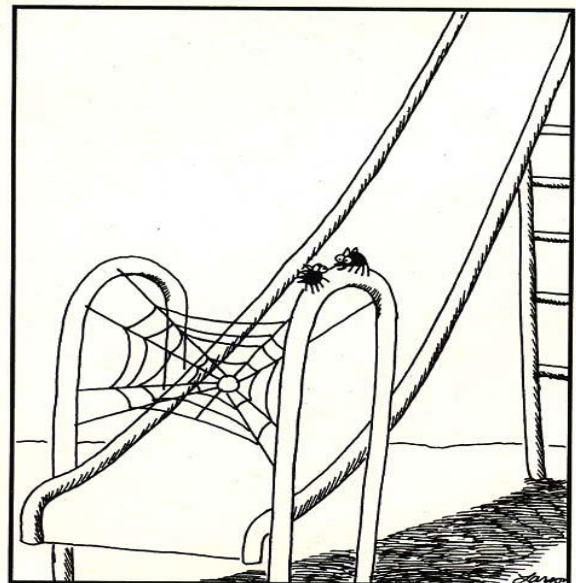   present condition   possible future result

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 1

- Some examples:
  - ✓ If I **have** some time left, I **will help** you with your work. («will»)
  - ✓ **Call** the police if they **threaten** you again. (imperative!)
  - ✓ If you **are going** grocery shopping, **can** you please **get** me some chocolate? («can»)
  - ✓ You **must put** some effort if you really **want** to immerse in a foreign culture. («must»)
  - ✓ If you **can learn** to play the piano, you **can learn** to play any musical instrument.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 1

"If we pull this off, we'll eat like kings."

Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 2 (IMAGINARY/UNREAL PRESENT)

- If Type 2 expresses *untrue, imaginary, contrary to fact conditions in the present and future*.

  ✓ If + Past Simple ,   would
        Past Continuous ,   could
                                      might

  imaginary condition   imaginary result

- It is more common to use «*were*», instead of «*was*», with subjects «*I / he / she / it*».

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 2 (IMAGINARY/UNREAL PRESENT)

- Examples:
  - ✓ If I **knew** the answer, I **would** definitely **tell** you.
    (= I don't know the answer, so I cannot tell you.)
  - ✓ If you **had** more experience, you **could get** a job in this company.
  - ✓ If my house **were** by the sea, I **would take** long walks every day.
  - ✓ If Sarah **were** healthy, she **would go** to work today.
  - ✓ If I **were watching** this movie with you, I **would be** really scared.
- *A Song: All I want is you. (Juno Soundtrack, 2007)*

© Ülkü Küçükakın

if I was a flower growing wild and free,

IF TYPE 2: A TONGUE TWISTER

Woodchuck Tongue Twister

«How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?»

«A woodchuck would chuck as much wood as a woodchuck could chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood.»

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF TYPE 3 (IMAGINARY/UNREAL PAST)

- If Type 3 expresses *untrue, imaginary, contrary to fact conditions in the past*.

- If + Past Perfect ,   would have V3.
                        could have V3.
                        might have V3.

  unreal condition   unreal result

IF TYPE 3 (IMAGINARY/UNREAL PAST)

- Examples:
    - ✓ If I **had found** a proper job, I **would have stayed** in France permanently.
      (I didn't find a proper job, so I didn't stay in France.)
    - ✓ If we **had acted** more wisely, our sales **could have** easily **peaked** last month.
      (We didn't act more wisely, so our sales couldn't peak last month.)
    - ✓ I **might have followed** your advice if you **had been** more honest with me.
      (Maybe I would follow your advice, but you weren't honest with me.)

IF TYPE 2 VS IF TYPE 3

- If Type 2 and Type 3 are frequently confused because they are both used in imaginary conditions.

- The most important difference is that Type 2 talks about the present, but Type 3 talks about a past condition.
  - ✓ If I **knew** the answer, I **would tell** you.
    (I don't know the answer NOW!)
  - ✓ If I **had known** the answer, I **would have told** you.
    (I didn't know the answer IN THE PAST!)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

MIXED TYPE

- Mixed type expresses *the untrue, imaginary present result of a past condition*.
  (i.e. I did something in the past (condition), it has a present imaginary result now.)

- Structure:

  If <u>Type 3</u> , | <u>Type 2.</u>
       had V3 | would V1
               | could V1
               | might V1

© Ülkü Küçükakın

MIXED TYPE

- Examples:
  - ✓ If I **had started** taking medicine yesterday, I **would feel** much better today.
    (I did not start taking medicine YESTERDAY, so I do not feel well TODAY.)
  - ✓ If Tim **had accepted** their job offer, he **would be living** in Hamburg now.
    (Tim did not accept their job offer, so he does not live in Hamburg now.)
  - ✓ We **would not be lost** now if we **had checked** the directions from Google Maps.
    (We are lost now because we did not check the directions from Google Maps.)
  - ✓ I **could be** rich now if I **had invested** in Apple stocks back in the day.
    (I am not rich now because I did not invest in Apple stocks in the past.)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

OMITTING IF: INTRODUCTION

! «**Omitting if**» is not usually asked as a grammar question in grammar exams, but it will be helpful in reading, writing, and listening since it is a very common structure.

- We usually omit if at the beginning of the sentence, but it is also possible to omit it in the middle, too.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

OMITTING IF: TYPE 0 & 1

- *«Should»* is used in omitting *if* in Type 0 and Type 1.
  - ✓ If I **have** some time left, I **will help** you with your work.
    = **Should I have** some time left, I **will help** you with your work.
  - ✓ **Call** the customer services if you **need** any assistance with the installation.
    = **Call** the customer services **should you need** any assistance with the installation.
  - ✓ If you **see** Percy again, please **tell** her I have been looking for her.
    = **Should you see** Percy again, please **tell** her I have been looking for her.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

OMITTING IF: TYPE 2

- **«Were»** or **«were + S + to V1»** are used in omitting *if* in Type 2.
  - ✓ If I **were** you, I would…
    = **Were** I you, I would…
  - ✓ If my house **were** by the sea, I **would take** long walks every day.
    = **Were my house** by the sea, I …
  - ✓ If I **participated** in this poetry contest, I **would not choose** a long poem.
    = **Were I to participate** in this poetry contest, I **would not choose** a long poem.
  - ✓ If you **had** more experience, you **could get** a job in this company.
    = **Were you to have** more experience, you **could get** a job in this company.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

OMITTING IF: TYPE 3

- *«Had»* is used in omitting *if* in Type 3.
  - ✓ If I **had voted** in favor of the plan, I **would have** deeply **regretted** it.
    = **Had I voted** in favor of the plan, I **would have** deeply **regretted** it.
  - ✓ I **might have followed** your advice if you **had been** more honest with me.
    = I **might have followed** your advice **had you been** more honest with me.
  - ✓ If I **had found** a proper job, I **would have stayed** in France permanently.
    = **Had I found** a proper job, I **would have stayed** in France permanently.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

WISH CLAUSES: PRESENT WISHES

- We use the following structures to express *a present wish*:

- wish + | Simple Past
  | Past Continuous
  | could

© Ülkü Küçükakın

WISH CLAUSES: PRESENT WISHES

- Examples:
  - ✓ I **wish** my school **were** closer to the city center.
  - ✓ We all **wish** Mary **contributed** more to this project with her vision, but she chooses not to.
  - ✓ I **wish** we **were travelling** first class now; these seats are terrible! (CONTINUOUS)
  - ✓ I **wish** I **were feeling** better now, but I feel really down. (CONTINUOUS)
  - ✓ I **wish** I **could adjust** to this environment more easily, but I cannot. (ABILITY)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

PAST WISHES

- We use « *wish + Past Perfect* » to express *past wishes*.
  - ✓ I wish I **had left** the project during the first phase, but it is too late now.
  - ✓ I wish there **had remained** more time for us.
  - ✓ Gina wishes she **had followed** her mother's advice.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

FUTURE WISHES

- We use «*wish + would / could*» to express future wishes.

- «**Wish Clauses**» imply that this activity *will probably NOT happen*. The speaker knows that *the wish* will not take place.
  - ✓ I wish you **would tell** me which company you will choose.
  - ✓ I wish I **could go** on holiday with you.
  - ✓ I wish I **could move** to a city by the seaside when I retire.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

WISH + WOULD

- «*Wish + would*» is also used to talk *about situations or events that annoy or disturb us in the present*.

- This use of «**would**» is more common than its future meaning.
  - ✓ I wish you **would stop** making that weird noise.
  - ✓ I wish you **wouldn't leave** your clothes all over the floor.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF ONLY

- «**If only**» has the same meaning with «*I wish*».
- It is used to talk about *our personal wishes* only.
  - ✓ If only you **told** me what you really want. (present wish)
  - ✓ If only Kevin **would agree** to help us. (future wish)
  - ✓ If only Corinne **had written** me sooner. (past wish)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

IF ONLY vs. ONLY IF

- «**Only if**» expresses condition and has the same meaning with «**if**» and «**on condition that**».
  - ✓ I **will help** you with your work **only if** I **have** some time left.
    (= I will help you if I have some time left.)
    (**There is a possibility** that the speaker will help the person.)
    VERSUS
  - ✓ **If only** I **had** some time left, I **would help** you with your work.
    (= I wish I had some time left, then I would help you.)
    (!!!Here the speaker knows that he does NOT have time left.)
- Both sentences are talking about the present, but the structures and meaning are completely different.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

OTHER CONDITIONALS

- There are also some other linkers that express condition.

- Most common ones are:

- only if	- provided/providing that	- on condition that
- as long as	- even if / even when	- unless
- what if	- in case	- suppose/supposing that

© Ülkü Küçükakın

ONLY IF

- «**Only if**» has the same meaning with «*if*», but it is stronger and more emphasized than «*if*».
    - ✓ I will be there **only if** the entire team is there.
    - ✓ You can truly master the language **only if** you keep this pace.

- When a sentence *begins* with «**only if**», *the subject and verb of the main clause* are inverted.
    - ✓ **Only if** the entire team is there **will I also be** there.
    - ✓ **Only if** you keep this pace **can you truly master** the language.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

PROVIDED / PROVIDING (THAT)

- «**Provided (that)**» and «**providing (that)**» are used to express condition.
- They have a similar meaning to «*only if*».
    - ✓ **Providing (that)** the price is reasonable, we are planning to buy the goods you produce.
    - ✓ You can withdraw up to $500 a day, **provided (that)** you have the money in your account.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

ON CONDITION THAT

- «**On condition that**» is used to express condition.
- It has a similar meaning to «*provided that*» and «*only if*».
    - ✓ You can keep working here **on condition that** you **follow** the protocol more carefully.
    - ✓ He agreed to teach me the trick **on condition that** I never **tell** anyone else.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

AS LONG AS / SO LONG AS

- «**As long as**» and «**so long as**» are used to express condition.
- They have a similar meaning to «*provided that*» and «*only if*».
  - ✓ You are allowed to go **as long as** you let us know when you will be back.
  - ✓ I eat as much as I want, **as long as** it is healthy.
- «So long as» is usually used in negative conditions, and it is a little informal.
  - ✓ You can borrow the car **so long as** you *don't* drive too fast.

EXAM STRATEGY! All condition linkers given above (*only if, provided that, on condition that, and as long as*) have the same meaning with «**if**». When you replace these linkers with «**if**» in an exam, the meaning should remain the same.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

EVEN IF / EVEN WHEN

- «**Even if**» and «e**ven when**» express a negative result.
- They imply that the condition does not matter, and that it will not change the result.
  - ✓ Henry can never win the prize **even if** he strives for it.
  - ✓ **Even if** I knew the answer, I would never tell you! (similar to If Type 2)
  - ✓ Evelyn always came to class **even when** she felt terrible.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

UNLESS

- «**Unless**» means «*if … not*». It has a hidden negative meaning.
    - ✓ We will be there **unless** there is a medical issue.
        = We will be there **if** there **isn't** a medical issue.
    - ✓ Most wild animals do not attack humans **unless** they are provoked.
        = Most wild animals do not attack humans **if** they are **not** provoked.
    - ✓ All the copyrights will become anonymous **unless** the heirs claim otherwise in a week.
        = All the copyrights will become anonymous **if** the heirs **do not claim** otherwise in a week.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

SUPPOSE / SUPPOSING (THAT)

- «**Suppose (that)**» and «**supposing (that)**» express *hypothetical and imaginary situations*. They have a similar meaning to «imagine that».
- Because they express unreal hypothetical conditions, they are used more like «Type 2» and «Type 3» conditions.
    - ✓ **Suppose that** you really **needed** some advice and you **were** cross with your best friend, what **would** you **do**?
        (Similar to Type 2)
    - ✓ **Supposing** you **had bought** this land for a lot cheaper than you did, **would** you **consider** selling it now?
        (Similar to Type 3)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

WHAT IF…?

- « **What if…?** » is used to *ask hypothetical questions*.

- «What if…?» means:
  «What (will happen) if…?» (Type 1)
  «What (would happen) if…?» (Type 2)
  «What (would have happened) if…?» (Type 3).
    - ✓ **What if** Jason **sees** you while you are talking to his dad? (Type 1)
    - ✓ **What if** we **had** a much longer life span? (Type 2)
    - ✓ **What if** Ursula **had approached** the issue only from a financial aspect? (Type 3)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

(JUST) IN CASE

- «**In case**» is used to talk about things that we should do in order to be prepared for possible future, usually negative, situations.

- The clause following «in case» expresses **a warning, a danger, or a possible threat**; and the main clause expresses **a precaution taken against it**.
    - ✓ I will be there **in case** you need my help.
      (**Precaution**: I will be there; **Warning**: You need my help.)
    - ✓ We need to develop an alternative plan **in case** our sales keep dropping this year, too.
      (**Precaution**: develop an alternative plan; **Threat**: our sales keep dropping.)

© Ülkü Küçükakın

(JUST) IN CASE

- More examples…
  - ✓ Expert hikers learn how to build a fire **in case** they get lost on the mountains.
  - ✓ I'll leave a key with my next-door neighbour **in case** you get here before I do.

  COMPARE!!   **in case of + noun**:

  In case of fire, please press this button.

  In case of a tsunami, people have to move to higher grounds immediately.

© Ülkü Küçükakın

THANK YOU…

& EXERCISE TIME!!!

© Ülkü Küçükakın