

6. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(If - Clause)

- A sentence which has condition in it, is called a conditional sentence
- It usually begins with a conjunction "If".

Eg:- If she invites me, I will attend the party.
sub - ordinate clause main clause
(If - clause part)

- * పై వాక్యంలో If clause part పూర్తి అర్థాన్ని ఇవ్వదు అది main clause పై ఆధారపడుతుంది.
- * There are 2 parts in Conditional sentences.
 - 1) If - clause part (or) Sub - ordinate clause.
 - 2) Main clause part.
- * If - clause part పూర్తి అర్థాన్ని ఇవ్వడానికి main clause పై ఆధారపడుతుంది.
- * clause → verb ఉంటుంది కాని పూర్తి అర్థం ఇవ్వచ్చు / ఇవ్వకపోవచ్చు.
- * sentence → verb ఉంటుంది మరియు పూర్తి అర్థాన్ని ఇస్తుంది.
- **There are 3 types of conditional sentences**
 - 1) Possible / Open conditional sentences -(If - clause - I).
 - 2) Impossible conditional sentences -(If - clause - II).
 - 3) Unfulfilled conditional sentences -(If - clause - III).

1) Possible Conditional Sentences (If clause - I)

- A condition which is possible is said in "Possible conditional sentence."

→ **Simple Present Tense is used in If - clause part**

→ **will / shall / can / may + V₁ is used in main - clause part**

- Eg:-
- 1) If they play well, they will win the match.
S V₁
 - 2) If he well, he will get the first rank. (b)
(a) study (b) studies (c) studied
 - 3) If you work hard, you the job. (c)
(a) got (b) gets (c) will get
 - 4) If she goes (go) to Agra, she will see (see) the Tajmahal.
 - 5) If you meet (meet) him, he will help (help) you.
 - 6) If you question (question) them, they will answer (answer).

2) Impossible Conditional Sentences [If - clause - II]

→ A condition which is impossible is said in "Impossible conditional sentence".

Simple Past is used in If - clause part

would / should / could / might + V₁ is used in main clause part

- Eg:-** 1) If she ___ me , I would attend the party. (c)
(a) invites (b) had invited (c) invited
- 2) If they played (play) well, they would win (win) the match.
- 3) If he studied (study) well, he would get (get) the first rank.
- 4) If you worked (work) hard, you would get (get) the job.
- 5) If she went (go) to Agra, she would see (see) the Tajmahal.

* **Special usage :-**

→ If - clause part లో main verb (V₂) లేని యెడల "were" అనే 'be' form ను వాడాలి.

NOTE:- అన్ని Subjects కి 'were' మాత్రమే వాడాలి.

- Eg:-** 1) If I were the bird , I would + fly high.
V₁

(నేను గనక పక్షి నైతే ఎత్తుకు ఎగిరేవాడిని) ఇది సాధ్యం కాదు కావున దీనిని Impossible conditional sentence అంటాము.

- 2) If I were the C.M, I would + declare a holiday.
V₁

- 3) If we were mechines, we would + work 18 hours a day.
V₁

Would
Should + V₁
Could
Might

3) Unfulfilled Conditional Sentences (If - clause -III)

→ A condition which is unfulfilled is said in "Unfulfilled conditional setence".

Past Perfect Tense is used in If- clause part

would have/should have/could have / might have + V₃ is used in Main clause

- Eg:-** 1) If she had invited me, I should have attended the party.
- 2) If I ___ him drowning ,I would have saved him. (c)
(a) saw (b) see (c) had seen

- 3) If they had played (play) well, they would have won (won) the match.
- 4) If he had studied (study) well, he would have got (get) the job.
- 5) If he had worked (work) hard, he would have got (get) the first rank.
- 6) If she had gone (go) to Agra, she could have seen (see) the Tajmahal.
- 7) If I had met (meet) her before, I should have married (marry) her.
- 8) If they had known (know) the truth, they would have told (tell) us.
- 9) If she had gone (go) to Chennai, she would have met (meet) her uncle.
- 10) If I had learnt (learn) grammar, I would have got (get) the job.

Special usage :- (If - clause -III)

- Eg:-
- 1) Had I known the truth, I would have told her.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V_3 & V_3 \end{array}$$
 - 2) Had they worked hard, they would have got the jobs.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V_3 & V_3 \end{array}$$
 - 3) Had I met her before, I would have married her.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V_3 & V_3 \end{array}$$

[దీనిలో If - clause అనేది ఉండదు, కాని had + V_3 ని చూసి గుర్తించవలెను Main clause మారదు.]

* Zero If - Clause :

When we talk about universal truths we use 'Zero If-clause'.

→ **Simple Present Tense** (Sub+ V_1 +obj) is used in both If-clause part and main clause.

- Eg:
- 1) If you heat water, it boils.
 simple present simple present
 - 2) If you mix red and blue, you get purple
 simple present simple present
 - 3) If you freeze water, it becomes solid.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V_1 & V_1 \end{array}$$

If - clauses

If - clauses	If - clause part	Main clause part
If - clause -I	Simple Present Tense sub + V ₁ + obj	will / shall / can / may + V ₁
If - clause -II	Simple Past Tense sub + V ₂ + obj	would / could / should / might + V ₁
If - clause -III	Past Perfect Tense sub + had + V ₃ + obj	would have / should have / could have / might have + V ₃

*General Bits *

- * He and I ~~was~~ playing cricket.
were ✓
- * I gave him ~~an advice~~ yesterday.
a piece of advice ✓
an advice అనకూడదు
a piece of advice అనాలి
- * I advised him a lot
V₂
advice సలహా (Noun)
advise సలహా ఇవ్వడం (verb)
- * He told to me to come (X)
He told me to come (✓)
told to అనకూడదు
told అని మాత్రమే అనాలి
- * Teetotaler (టీటాల్లర్) one who does not take any intoxicating drinks
మత్తును కలిగించే
- * Sot = a habitual drunkard.
- * sculptor = one who cuts stone.
- * Wardrobe = a place where clothes are kept. (clothes shop)