7. Conditionals 조건문

Type 1 : Present-Future Real Conditional

◇ Type 1은 **현재형**을 쓰는 조건문이다. If절에 제시된 조건이 충족될 때는 언제나 일반적, 습관적으로 일어나는 일을 가리키거나, 미래에 일어날 가능성이 있는 조건(불확실성)에 대해서 사용한다. 두 경우 모두 if절의 동사는 **단순현재**가 된다.[1]

	IF CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE
	Present Real Situations: 단순현재형	**Present Real Situations:** 단순현재형
General Truth Scientific Facts = **Type 0**	If you cross an international date line, If you expose phosphorus to air,	the time changes. it burns.
Habitual recurring	If I don't clean my apartment, If a commodity is in short,	my roommate complains. supply prices tend to rise.
	Future Real Situations: 단순현재형	**Future Real Situations:** 조동사+원형 / 명령문
Uncertain Possible Probable Likely	If the weather is sunny later, When I have a day off from work, If the pain gets too bad,	we will(can, might) go to the beach. I am going to go to the beach. take another dose of painkillers.

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[1] 한국의 문법책에서 흔히 '조건의 부사절', '직설법 조건절'이라고 부르는 것이 이것이다.

1. Present Real Conditional

: 일반진리나 습관적인 것을 가리키는 경우에는, if를 When(ever)으로 바꾸어도 큰 차이가 없다. (When, Whenever가 더 regular한 느낌을 준다.)

2. Future Real Conditional

▶ 미래에 일어날 수 있는 것을 말하는 경우에는, When은 **확실**히 일어날 일, If는 일어날지 안 일어날지 **불확실**한 경우를 의미한다. 따라서 미래의 의미로 쓰인 If절은 When으로 바꿀 수는 있겠으나, 두 개가 말하는 상황은 서로 다르다.

    (ex.) **When** you call me, I will give you the address.
        (You are going to call me later, and at that time, I will give you the address.)

        If you call me, I will give you the address.
        (If you want the address, you can call me.)

▶ 미래를 가리키는 경우에, 결과를 강조하기 위해 then을 넣기도 한다.

    (ex.) If you like it hot, **then** travel in July.

▶ 미래를 가리키는 경우는 If절을 명령문으로 바꿀 수도 있다.

    (ex.) Keep working like that, and you will have an accident.
        = If

Please sit down, or you won't see the show.

= If

= Unless

Type 2 : Present-Future Unreal Conditional

◇ Type 2는 **과거형**을 쓰는 조건문이다. 역시 현재 혹은 미래에 사용하는데, 현재에 이루어지고 있지 못하거나 미래에 일어날 가능성이 희박하거나 없을 때 사용한다. 두 경우 모두 if절의 동사는 **과거형**(단순과거 혹은 조동사의 과거형)이 된다.

과거**형**이 과거의 의미가 아니라, 현재 혹은 미래의 의미가 된다는 것을 명심해야 한다.

	IF CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE
	Present Unreal Situations: 과거형	**Present Unreal Situations:** 과거형조동사[2]+원형
Untrue Contrary to Fact	If he <u>were</u> French,[3] If dogs had wings, If Nathan were to be my boss,	he'd live in Paris. they would be able to fly. this job would be intolerable.
	Future Unreal Situations: 과거형	**Future Unreal Situations:** 과거형조동사+원형
Improbable Impossible Unlikely	~ if you won the lottery? If I were to be born again,	What would(could) you do ~ I would propose a marriage to her.
	If you should change your mind,	please let me know. I'll come back. no one would blame you. [4]

▶ Type 1과 Type 2는 외형이 다르지만, 실제 가리키는 시점은 동일한 것이다. 즉 현재 혹은 미래의 사실을 가리킨다. Type 1은 가능성이 높고, Type 2는 가능성이 낮다는 차이 뿐이다.

    (ex.) If you **help** me move tomorrow, I **will** buy you dinner.
          (I don't know if you can help me.)
        If you **helped** me move tomorrow, I **would** buy you dinner.
          (You can't help me, or you don't want to help me.)

▶ Type 2에서 If절에 일반 동사의 과거형(were to 포함)을 쓰면, 현재 혹은 미래의 사실을 가리키고, [should+원형]을 쓰면 미래의 사실만을 가리키게 된다.

▶ 일반적으로 were to는 가능성이 전혀 없는 일, 가능성을 열어두지 않거나 가능성을 생각하고 싶지도 않은 화자의 태도를 표현하고 있다.

    (ex.) If I were to have no friends, who would I spend my time with?
          (Having no friends is a horrible thought.)
        If I were to tell his mother he was going to USA, what would she say?
          (I don't have any intention of telling his mother.)

▶ Unless는 Type 2와 Type 3에는 쓸 수 없다. 즉 Unless는 가능성이 있는(불확실한) 조건문에만 쓸 수 있다.

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2) would, should, could, might를 쓸 수 있으나, 현대 영어에서는 주로 would 혹은 could를 쓴다.

3) 구어체에서 더러 was를 쓰기도 하나, were를 쓰는 것이 정확하다.

4) if절에 should가 올 때에는 명령문, 현재형 조동사, 과거형 조동사가 다 올 수 있다.

(ex.) Unless the doctor had operated immediately, she would have died. (X)

⇒

▶ Type 2와 Type 3의 If는 When으로 바꿀 수 없다. When은 현실성을 표현하므로, 비현실적 용법인 Type 2와 Type 3에는 쓸 수 없는 것이다.

Type 3 : Past Unreal Conditional

◇ Type 3는 **과거완료형**을 쓰는 조건문이다. 과거에 있었던 일과 <u>정반대의 조건을 가정해서</u> 말하는 것이다. 따라서 무조건 과거에 일어나지 않았던 사실을 가리킨다. Type 2에서 사용했던 동사를 have p.p.로 바꾸어서 사용한다. (did + have p.p. = **had p.p.** / past modal + 원형 ⇒ past modal + **have p.p.**)

	IF CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE
	Past Unreal Situations: had p.p.	Past Unreal Situations: 과거형조동사 have p.p.
Untrue Contrary to Fact Impossible	If you hadn't come along,	I might have died.
	If you had told me before,	I could have got you the tickets.
	If the fire were to have destroyed the building, 5)	it would have been a tragic cultural loss.

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5) were to have p.p.는 흔히 쓰이는 용법은 아니다.

※ Conditional에서 단순시제만이 아닌 be -ing(progressive aspect)를 쓰는 것도 가능하다.

(ex.) If I were in Hawaii, I would **be lying** on the beach.

= But I am not in Hawaii. I _____ on the beach.

If I **were waiting** there next week when he gets off the plane, he would be totally

surprised. = But I _____ there, so he won't be surprised.

If it hadn't **been snowing**, I would have gone for a walk.

= As it _____, I gave up going for a walk.

Mixed Conditional

◇ Type 2 와 Type 3 가 If절과 주절에 각각 있는 것을 Mixed Conditional이라고 부른다. Mixed Conditional이 생기는 이유는 간단하다. If절과 주절이 가리키는 시점이 다르기 때문이다.

◇ Mixed Conditional의 종류

Past --> Present

If I had taken an aspirin, I wouldn't have a headache now.

Past --> Future

If she had signed up for the ski trip last week, she would be joining us tomorrow.

Present --> Past

If I were rich, I would have bought that Ferrari we saw yesterday.

Future --> Past

If my parents weren't coming this weekend, I would have planned a nice trip to Napa Valley.

■ Diagnostic Test 1

1. Conditional Type 2 이 가리키는 것은?

① Future Time   ② Present Time   ③ Either

2. Conditional type 3 이 가리키는 것은?

① Present Time   ② Past Time   ③ Either

3. 가능성이 희박한 미래 사실을 표현할 때는?

① Type 1   ② Type 2   ③ Type 3

4. 가능성이 있는 미래 사실을 표현할 때는?

① Type 1   ② Type 2   ③ Type 3

5. 다음 중 과거 사실을 표현하고 있는 문장은?

① If I were there, things would be better now.

② If I had been there, things would be better now.

6. If I were at home, I'd be in bed.

① Present Time   ② Future Time   ③ Past Time

7. If you need to speak to me, call me on my mobile.

① Unlikely Future ② Likely Future ③ Unlikely Present

8. If you finally managed to do it, how would you feel?

① Present Time   ② Future Time   ③ Past Time

9. I feel sick if someone smokes near me.

① Present Time   ② Any Time   ③ Future Time

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10. If I had the chance, I'd take it.

① Present Time ② Past Time ③ Either

11. If I had learned more, I would have passed the exam.

① Present time ② Past time ③ Future time

12. If you should see her, could you ask her to ring?

① Present Time ② Future Time ③ Past Time

■ Diagnostic Test 2

1. If you'd arrived on time, none of this would have happened.

① This sentence is about something that happened in the past.

② This sentence is about something that is very unlikely to happen.

2. If I were you, I'd get in touch with a solicitor.

① This is about something that is likely to happen in the near future.

② This is about something now.

3. If I won the lottery, I'd go on a cruise.

① This is about the present.

② This is about the future.

4. If you should see him, tell him I've got the video he was looking for.

① This is less likely to happen than if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'.

② This is as likely to happen as if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'.

5. If the weather stays good, I'll play a round of golf tomorrow.

① This is about something that is unlikely to happen.

② This is about something that has a good chance of happening.

6. If they win, they'll be top of the Premier Division.

① This could well happen.

② This is unlikely to happen.

7. If Jane hadn't helped me, I'd never have got it done on time.

① Jane helped the speaker.

② Jane didn't help the speaker.

8. John, if you should see her, could you ask Helen to give me a quick ring?

① John is likely to see Helen.

② John might possibly see Helen.

9. If I told you what happened, would you keep it to yourself.

① The speaker is definitely going to tell the person what happened.

② The speaker might tell the person what happened.

10. If I were in your shoes, I'd be celebrating.

① This is unlikely to happen except in the distant future.

② This is describing an imaginary present situation.

11. If I were in your shoes, I'd make sure that it is paid on time.

① The speaker is giving an order.

② The speaker is making a suggestion.

12. You know you shouldn't have tried to get away without paying.

① The speaker is pleased with the other person.

② The speaker is annoyed with the other person.

13. Unless you stop working so late, you'll never stop being so tired.

① The person should stop working late.

② It's alright to work late.

14. If you want to do well, you should work harder.

① The speaker is giving advice.

② The speaker is giving an order.

15. If you see him, will you tell him that I need to talk to him.

① There's a reasonable chance of seeing him.

② There's little chance of seeing him.

16. If only I'd had the chance to speak to her, I'd have sorted everything out.

① The speaker is apologizing.

② The speaker is expressing regret.

17. What do you think I should do if he turns up.

① The speaker wants advice about the present.

② The speaker wants advice about the future.

한국식 '가정법' 이해의 허실

◇ 한국의 많은 문법책들은 '가정법 현재', '가정법 미래', '가정법 과거', '가정법과거완료'라는 말을 쓰고 있다. 또 어떤 문법책은 거기에다가 '직설법 현재'라는 말까지 덧붙여 영어 학습자들을 골탕 먹이고 있다. 이 개념이 무엇이 잘못된 것인지 생각해 보라.

◇ 또한 한국의 많은 문법책들은 Conditional Type 2 즉 과거형을 쓰는 가정법을 '현재사실의 반대', Conditional Type 3 즉 have p.p.를 추가하는 가정법을 '과거사실의 반대'라고 말한다. 그 래서 다음과 같이 Conditional을 직설법(Indicative Mood)으로 바꾸는 연습을 시킨다.

(ex.)

If I had the book, I could lend it to you.

➡ As

If you had worked harder, you would have succeeded in it.

➡ As

If it had not rained last night, the road would not be so muddy now.

➡ As

무엇이 문제인가?

◇ Type 3를 '과거사실의 반대'라고 말하는 것은 지극히 올바른 주장이다. 따라서 Type 3가 포함되어 있는 Mixed Conditional도 반대 사실을 가정하게 된다. 하지만 Type 2에 대해서는 잘 못된 생각인 것이다. Type 2의 Conditional이 '현재'를 가리키고 있는 것이라면 '현재사실의 반 대'가 맞다. **하지만 Type 2는 '미래'도 가정한다.** 미래 시점을 가리키는 Type 2는 가능성이 없을 수도 있지만 가능성이 희박한 경우에 광범위하게 쓰이는 것이다. 다음의 문장을 보라.

원인의 직설법 문장으로 바꿀 수 있겠는가?

(ex.) If I were you, I would not do it. ➡ As I am not you, I (will) do it. (?????)

애초에 가정법과거, 가정법미래라는 잘못된 도식을 설정하여, 가정법 과거에서 미래를 제외시켜 버린 것이 이러한 어법적 오류를 낳은 것이다.

◇ 하지만 더 심각한 것은 Conditional Type 2와 Type 3를 원인의 직설법 문장과 동일시하는 태도이다. "책이 있으면 빌려줄 텐데."와 "책이 없어서 못 빌려줘"라는 말은 한국말도 그렇듯이, 그것에 관련된 '상황'이 동일하다 하더라도 그것이 전달하는 **언어적 느낌(Mood)**은 완전히 다른 것이다. 또한 "내가 너라면 그것을 안 할 텐데."라는 말은 "나는 네가 아니라서 그것을 하겠다."는 말이 아니고 "하지 말라"는 것을 부드럽게 말하는 분위기(Mood)인 것이다.

◇ Do it. ("그걸 해.")은 명령문으로서 지시, 주문, 명령하는 어투이다.
　Will you do it? ("그거 할래?")은 직설법으로서 대놓고 까놓고 말하는 어투이다.
　그에 반해 If I were you, I would do it. ("내가 너라면 그거 할 것 같아.")는 **우회적으로 겸손하게 자기 생각을 피력하는** 표현 방식으로 생각하는 것이 옳다. 다음의 세 문장을 비교해 보라. 어감의 차이가 느껴지는가?

(ex.)　Go there.
　　　　Can you go there?
　　　　(If you had time to spare,) could you go there?

◇ 결국 Conditional Type 2와 Type 3 (즉 소위 "가정법")는 「현재는 과거형」으로, 「과거는 과거완료형」으로, 즉 **동사형을 한 단계 '과거화'하여** 정중하게 자기 의견을 드러내는 표현법으로 보아야 한다. 그러면 왜 정중해지는가? 다음의 예문 세 가지를 비교해 보라. 어떤 차이가

있는가?

> (ex.) <u>When</u> you **go** there, **get** two cokes. – Type 1
>
> <u>If</u> you **go** there, **will** you get two cokes? – Type 1
>
> <u>If</u> you **went** there, **would** you get two cokes? – Type 2

Type 2에서는 you가 go할 가능성이 적다는 것을 전제한다. 따라서 듣는 you가 부담을 덜 느낄 것이 분명하므로, 정중한 표현이 될 수밖에 없다.

◇ 도식화하면 다음과 같다.

<div align="center">

「**동사형 한단계 과거화**」 ➡ 「**가능성 희박**」 ➡ 「**지시적 성향이 약해짐**」

</div>

결국 Do you mind if I use your phone? (type 1)보다 Would you mind if I used your phone? (type 2)이 더 정중한 이유가 바로 여기에 있다. 이러한 Conditional의 원칙을 조동사의 이론적 부분으로 연장시키면, Will you go there? 와 **Would** you go there? 중 후자가, She can be there. 와 She **could** be there 중 후자가, 왜 더 부드럽고 정중한 표현인가 알 수 있다.

Exercises

※ 다음의 동사를 적절한 형태로 표현하시오.

[1]

Michael: Sharon, I am having some problems at work, and I was wondering if you might be able to give me some advice.

Sharon: Sure, what's the problem?

Michael: The computer sales business is more difficult than I thought. When customers (come) in to look at the new computer models, they often (ask) me which model they should buy. If they (ask) me to suggest a model, I (be) usually quite honest with them. Most computer users don't need a very advanced computer; they just need a basic model which they can use for word-processing, bookkeeping and Internet access. If I am honest and I (recommend) one of the cheaper models, my boss (get) angry at me. He always says that a good salesperson can convince a customer to buy one of the more expensive advanced models. I don't really feel comfortable doing that. What would you do in my situation? Isn't it wrong to make them buy something which they don't need?

Sharon: I think you should help your customers make an intelligent decision. If I (be) you, I (educate) the customers. I (teach) them how to make a good decision by themselves. I (make, not) the decision for them. When a customer (ask) a question, answer it honestly. You don't need to lie to the customer, and you don't need to make the decision for them.

Michael: When I (sell) an inexpensive computer to a customer, my boss (complain) that I am not trying hard enough. What would you tell him?

Sharon: If I (be) in your situation, I (tell) him that I wasn't comfortable forcing customers to buy products which they don't need. Tell him that you don't want to lie to honest people, and that you want to provide them with good service. Remind him that when customers (get) good service, they (return) to a store and spend more money.

Michael: I think that's a great idea. He (may) change his mind if I said that to him. Maybe he (realize) that good service is the most important thing to consumers. And, of course, I (feel) much more comfortable if I (be) able to be honest with the customers. Thanks for your advice.

[2]

1. If I (have) enough money, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I am broke.

2. If I (have) enough money in my twenties, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I was broke.

3. She would have been here earlier if she (miss, not) the train.

4. Thank you for helping me study. If you hadn't tutored me, I (fail) the test.

5. If I exercised more, I (be) much more fit and I (have, not) so many health problems.

6. It's too bad Frank isn't with us. If he (be) here, he (can, translate) the letter for us.

7. Stop asking me what Joe bought you for your birthday. Even if I (know) what he bought you, I (tell, not) you.

8. My business trip to California was only two days. If the trip (be) longer, I (visit) my friends in Los Angeles.

9. I'm sorry, I didn't know you were allergic to chocolate. If I (know) , I (make) you a vanilla birthday cake.

10. Did you hear that Margaret won $2,000 in Las Vegas, and she used the money to buy a new washing machine and drier? How boring! If I (win) that much money, I (go) to Tahiti for a couple of weeks.

11. Sally's alarm didn't go off, and she was almost late to the interview. If she (arrive) late, she (might, not, get) the job.

12. Jane is polite and well mannered. She (say, never) anything rude or insulting. That is just the kind of person she is.

13. Jerry said that Jane called Martha a bitch at the party. I don't believe that! Jane is polite and well mannered. She (say, never) anything rude or insulting like that.

14. Penny's baby daughter almost drank some of the furniture polish which was sitting on the coffee table. If she (drink, actually) the polish, she (could, get) sick or even died.

15. If I (can, go) anywhere in the world, I (go) to Egypt to see the pyramids.

[3]

1. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was canceled. But, she (take) care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip had not been canceled.

2. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday. But, he (come) if you (insult) him.

3. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married. But, Marie (be)

happy if she (give, not)   up her career when she got married.

4. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family. But, Dr. Mercer (accept)   the research grant at Harvard if he (take, not) six months off to spend more time with his family.

5. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups. But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not)   so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not)   an expert on African tribal groups.

6. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired. But, I (be, not)   unemployed if I (have, not)   a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not)   fired.

7. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years. But, Nicole (speak, not)   Chinese fluently if she (live, not)   in China for ten years.

8. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time. But, I (help)   you study for your test if you (spend, not)   the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby. But, Eleanor and Ben (go)   skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just)   a baby.

10. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight. But, if I (be, not)   completely exhausted, I (go)   with you to the movies tonight.

11. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech. But, she (be)   worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give)   a speech.

12. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week. But, Frank (go)   to the graduation ceremony if he (break)   his leg snowboarding last week.

13. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public

opposition to his parole. But, they (release) the prisoner next month if there (be) so much opposition to his parole.

14. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe. But, the hotels (fill) up months in advance if the festival (include) jazz artists from around the globe.

15. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood because the police have started regularly patrolling the area. But, we (be) worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood if the police (start, not) regularly patrolling the area.

If의 변형

◇ **Omitting If ➡ Inverted Conditional**

: Type 2, 3, Mixed에서 if절에 were와 [should+원형], had p.p.가 올 때 if는 생략될 수 있다.
If가 생략되면 '조동사'(were, should, had)가 앞으로 나온다.

(ex.) <u>Were you my daughter</u>, I would be happy. (Type 2)

=

<u>Were I to confront her</u>, it would be the straw that broke the camel's back. (Type 2)

=

<u>Should you need my advice</u>, call me any time. (Type 2)

=

<u>Had I known the secret</u>, I'd be far better off now. (Type 3-2 Mixed)

=

<u>Had I a PSP</u>, I wouldn't even want to put it in my pocket for fear of scratches. (X)
<u>Did I study harder</u>, I could pass the exam. (X)

◇ **Replacing If**

▷ provided (that) = providing (that) [6] = suppose (that) = supposing (that) = if

(ex.) **Provided that** you use the credit card at least five times a year, there's no
annual fee.

---

6) provided(providing)은 only if의 의미로도 쓰인다.

▷ so long as = as long as [7] = on _____ (that) = _____ if

    (ex.) You can go out, as long as you promise to be back before 12 o'clock.

▷ in case (that) : 만일의 경우를 대비하여 (미국영어에서 주로 쓰임)

    (ex.) Bring a map in case you get lost.

▷ unless = if ~ not : **type 2, type3로는 못 쓰임**.

Implied Conditional

◇ if절은 다양한 어구로 축약되어 if절의 의미를 함축(imply)하고 있을 수 있다. 이런 어구를 보통 'if**절** 대용어구'라고 부른다. if절 대용어구가 쓰인 경우에는 if절이 축약되어 주절만 쓰이고 있는 것이므로, 문장 안에 주로 현재형, 과거형 조동사 등이 보이게 된다. 문맥에 흐름에 맞게, 대용어구를 적절한 if절로 고치는 법을 연습해 두어야 한다.

1. Without

without = but for = if it were not for / if it had not been for = were it not for / Had it not been for

---

7) While(=During the time that) 의 의미도 있다. (ex.) We will stay **so(=as) long as** you need us.

(ex.) <u>Without innovation</u>, you'll never be a world-class organization.

=

<u>But for the sun</u>, life could not live on this earth.

=

KEB would have gone bankrupt <u>without capital injection</u>.

=

2. With

(ex.) I get by <u>with a little help from my friends</u>. (*The Beatles*)

=

<u>With your support</u>, I could finish the work.

=

<u>With more wisdom</u>, you wouldn't have made such a silly mistake.

=

3. 전치사 + 명사 = 부사구

(ex.) What would you do <u>in my shoes</u>?

=

He would have acted differently <u>in other circumstances</u>.

=

4. 부정사

(ex.) You'd be crazy <u>to expect that kind of thing to happen</u>.

=

5. 분사(구)

(ex.) The same man, <u>living in 21st century</u>, would be a hero.

         =

<u>Born into a good family</u>, he would have become a celebrity.

    =

6. Otherwise

: otherwise는 '부사'로서 **앞의 문장에** if ~ not을 **추가**한 의미를 가진다. Unless와의 차이점
에 주의해야 한다.

	otherwise	unless
품사		
의미		
용법		

(ex.) You'd better go now; <u>otherwise</u> you'll miss your bus.

           =

He can't be in his right mind; <u>otherwise</u> he would not make such wild statements.

             =

He confessed his fault. <u>His mother otherwise would not have forgiven him.</u>

           =

(cf.) Conditional과 무관하게 쓰이는 otherwise도 있다.

     ① Under the Bill of Rights, a person is presumed innocent until proved **otherwise**.

          (= in a different way, differently)

     ② The bike needs a new saddle, but **otherwise** it's in good condition.

          (= except that, apart from that)

7. 주어

(ex.) <u>A true friend</u> would not say such a thing.

=

<u>A man of common sense</u> would not have taken a chance.

=

8. 관계절

(ex.) A candidate <u>who has common sense</u> would not say such things.

Any girl <u>who would do that</u> would be laughed at.

※ if절이 없는 Type 2, Type 3 주절에, **'실제사실(fact)'의 but절을 연결**시키는 표현법.

: 이 경우 but은 사실상 _____과 같은 구실을 하는 셈이다.

(ex.) I would go abroad, <u>but I am poor</u>.

=

We would have arrived earlier, <u>but we met with her</u>.

=

I wish

◇ **I wish(ed) + 과거형(Type 2) / I wish(ed) + had p.p.(Type 3)**[8]

 : **현재**에 실현되지 않은, **미래**에 실현될 것 같지 않은, **과거**에 실현되지 못한 소망을 우회적으로 표현하는 용법이다. (~라면 좋을 텐데. ~였다면 좋았을 텐데)

형식	예문	의미
I wish (that) S + 단순과거형	I wish it **weren't** raining right now.	현재(contrary to fact)
I wish (that) S + would/could 원형	I wish I **could** speak Spanish. She wishes Mr. Lee **would** call tomorrow.	현재(contrary to fact) or 미래(unlikely)
I wish (that) S + had p.p.	He wishes he **had studied** economics.	과거(contrary to fact)

▶ I wished, 즉 wish가 과거형이 되면, 지금의 심경을 말하는 것이 아니라 **과거에 느꼈던 안타까움이나 후회**를 지금 전하고 있는 것이다. I wish 만큼 많이 사용하지는 않는다. I wished 뒤에 과거형이 뒤에 오면 wished 시점에서 현재 (즉 과거), had p.p.가 오면 wished 시점에서 과거 (즉 과거완료) 의 시점을 가리키게 된다.

    (ex.) She wished she **were** with her husband then.

        – "남편이 있으면 좋을 텐데"라고 그녀는 안타까워했다.

        (She was sorry she _____ with her husband.)

    She wished she **hadn't said** anything.

        – "아무 말도 하지 말 것 그랬어"라고 그녀는 후회했다.

        (She regretted she _____ it.)

---

8) 주어는 'I'가 아닌 무엇이라도 가능하다. 편의상 I를 붙여서 기억한다.

▶ I wish 의 대용어 = **Would (that)** = How I wish

    (ex.) Would that my father were alive and took me there.

           Would that she had seen her father before he died.

▶ I would rather + 동사원형 = **I would rather** + S + **과거형** = preference

    (ex.) I would rather **be** a hammer than a nail. *(Simon and Garfunkel)*

           I'd rather you **didn't** love me any more.

▶ I wish는 Type 2, Type 3 에만 쓰인다. 그렇다면 Type 1, 즉 '실현 가능한 현재 혹은 미래의 소망'은 어떻게 표현할까?　　　　⇒ **I hope S + 현재형(조동사)**

    (ex.) I hope everything **is** OK.

           I hope she **will** become a good physician.

▶ **If only** = I hope / I wish 모두의 대용어로 쓰인다.

    (ex.) If only everyone **stops** writing and listens to my words.

           If only I **weren't** so absent-minded!

           If only she **had listened** to my advice.

as if = as though

◇ **as if(=as though) + 현재형 / 과거형 / 과거완료형**

: as if, as though는 [~처럼] 혹은 [마치 ~처럼]의 의미를 가지는 접속사로서, 뒤에 Type 1, Type 2, Type 3를 모두 취할 수 있다.

형태		시점	용법	비고
as if 주어	+ 현재형	현재(미래)	Type 1	구어체에서 like
	+ 과거형	주절 시점에서 현재(미래)	Type 2	
	+ 과거완료형	주절 시점에서 과거	Type 3	

(ex.) Yesterday, all my troubles seemed so far away. Now it looks as though they (be) here to stay. (*The Beatles*)

It looks as if it (be) going to snow.

He **talks** as if he (know) everything in the world.

He **talked** as though he (know) everything in the world.

She spoke as if she **wouldn't** be <u>here</u>. *(She is here now.)*

He **acts** as if he (never meet) her. *(In fact, he has met her.)*

He **acted** as though he (never meet) her. *(In fact, he had met her.)*

기타

◇ It is time + (that) + 주어 + **과거형** : ~ (해야) 할 때이다. (intended moment, suitable point)

(ex.) Come on children, it's time you **went** to bed.

(= it's time to go to bed = it's time for bed = it's bedtime.)

◇ It is about time / It is high time + (that) + 주어 + **과거형** : 진작 ~ 했어야.

(should have been done sooner or earlier)

(ex.) It's about time the school **improved** its meal service.

= It's about time for the school to improve its meal service.

◇ What if S + V ? : Type 1, Type 2, Type 3 모두에 쓰인다.

(ex.) What (_____ _____) if copyright law **is** strongly enforced?

What (_____ _____) if I **were to fail** in the entrance exam?

What (_____ _____ _____) if he **hadn't come and rescued** me?

◇ If절만 남아있고 주절이 생략된 Conditional

(ex.) Oh, were it mine! = If it were mine!

= If it were mine, I should be happy. = I wish it were mine.

Had I taken your advice! = I wish I had taken your advice.

◇ if가 들어있는 기타 표현들

▶ **rarely / seldom, if ever, +** _____

(ex.) He seldom, if ever, goes to church.

She is rarely, if ever, in time for conferences.

▶ **few / little, if any, +** _____

(ex.) Few, if any, of the candidates can pass the exam.

There are few, if any, such gentle men.

▶ **as it were =** so to speak.

(ex.) A human brain is, as it were, a living computer.

※ 다음 중 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

1. _____ I fail again, I would be discharged.

① If   ② Should   ③ Were   ④ May

2. _____ a serious crisis to arise, the government would have to act swiftly.

① If   ② Were   ③ Did   ④ Should

3. But for air, no living thing _____ exist.

① can   ② could   ③ should   ④ couldn't

4. A little care _____ the accident.

① will prevent   ② would prevent
③ would have prevented   ④ would be prevented

5. A hundred years ago no doctor _____ this disease.

① had cured ② were to cure ③ should cure ④ could have cured

6. She _____, but she read the letter.

① would certainly have come ② will certainly come
③ would certainly come ④ is certainly going to come

7. I wish it _____ not so expensive.
① is ② was ③ were ④ has been

8. The boys wish that they _____ better.

① can play ② will play ③ had played ④ are playing

9. No doubt Mary is wrong, but I would rather _____ too much, since nobody is
perfect.

① you not to pick on her ② you didn't pick on her
③ you not picking on her ④ you don't pick on her

10. Although he knows nothing about electronics, he speaks _____ an expert.

① as ② as if he were

③ even if he were   ④ as though being

11. You looked _____ a ghost when you came out of the house. What
    happened?

① like to have seen   ② as though you saw
③ as though you see   ④ as if you had seen

12. It is high time you _____ care of your younger sister.

① take   ② will take   ③ would take   ④ took

13. He must be very sick; otherwise he _____ the parade.

① will not miss   ② cannot miss   ③ didn't miss   ④ would not miss

14. There was the moonlight; she otherwise _____.

① got lost   ② will have gotten lost
③ would have gotten lost   ④ would get lost