

**THE TASK OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPERS**  
**“IF CONDITIONAL”**



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# FOREWORD

## *Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

Alhamdulillahahirabil'alamin, Our gratitude to Allah SWT, because thanks of His grace and blessings we can complete our task this paper. Prayers and peace be always devoted to the great lord of the Prophet Muhammad, and all the family and friends and his followers who still istiqomah until Yaumul end. On this occasion, we would also like to thank all those who have assisted in the completion of this paper may Allah always reciprocate with kindness doubled. in our paper, we discuss the *conditional sentence*, bertujuan untuk memenuhi tugas mata kuliah **Pengantar Bahasa Inggris** dan untuk lebih mempermudah rekan-rekan mahasiswa/mahasiswi dalam memahami pokok bahasan ini.

Dalam kesempatan ini, kami juga ingin mengucapkan terima kasih dengan hati yang tulus kepada seluruh pihak yang telah membantu dalam penyelesaian makalah ini semoga Allah senantiasa membalas dengan kebaikan yang berlipat ganda.

in our paper, we discuss the conditional sentence, which is part of English grammar, we are all aware that the English language today is already a world language in use, which is very important we learn to era of globalization.

We realize that this task is far from perfect, the author feels there are still many shortcomings both in technical writing and matter, in view of the capabilities of the author, therefore criticism and suggestions from readers who are building, so authors expect this task to perfection ,

We expect this task may be useful for us all, and to contribute ideas for the needy, especially the writer that the expected goals can be achieved, Amin.

Pamulang , October 2014

The Author

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## INTRODUCTION

## CHAPTER 1

### 1.1. Background

Language is a tool that is very important for daily life and one of support in communicating, especially English as one of the most important international language. because it is, the author will discuss one part of the English language are: "If Conditional"

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled. Conditional Sentences are sentences used to express supposition of an event that has not happened, or even impossible. Conditionals has several forms that represent different forms of time, in other words, the form of conditional sentence will depend on the assumed form of the event. Here are a few patterns of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional sentences to express predictable fact in the future or untrue event in the present and in the past, Conditional sentences to express predictable fact in the future or untrue event in the present and in the past, conditional sentence have three type, type I is simple present tense, this first type of conditional sentence is also called probable condition. This type is used to show that something will happen if a certain condition is fulfilled, the second type of conditional sentence is also called improbable condition of the present which means that the sentence is in contrary to the fact in the present, and the third type of conditional sentence is also called improbable condition of the past which means that the sentence is in contrary to the reality in the past.

### 1.2. Formulation Of The Problem

in this paper we will address issues about the conditional sentence, as for the formulation of the problem to be discussed in this paper are:

1. What is a conditional sentence?
2. What are the different kinds or forms of what is contained in a conditional sentence?
3. what is the formula of each of the various conditional sentence?
4. What are some examples of conditional sentences sentence?

### 1.3. Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to be made:

1. provide knowledge to the readers about the conditional sentence
2. so that readers know and be able to make an example of each type of conditional sentence

## CHAPTER II

### WORKING THROUGH

#### 2.1. Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences are sentences used to express something that might happen or might not happen as expected. Modal sentence means a sentence that is used to mengandai suppose to be an activity or action if the conditions are met. In it there is a clause modality (If clause) and clause result (Result Clause).

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses (If Conditional), In general supposition sentence consists of two parts, namely "Main clause (Parent Sentence)" and "If clause / Dependent clause (Child sentence)". Main clause can stand alone, while the If clause can not stand alone. In the form of conditional sentences we use the word "if ". Conditional Sentences or sentence modality consists of two types of conditional estate (real) and unreal / Contrary to fact (not real).

Conditional sentences generally have the following characteristics: -

In English, the conditional sentences in general have the following characteristics:

- a. use of the word if in clause (subordinate clause). Because of this clause if preceded by a clause if it is called.
- b. use of auxiliary capital, such as will, can, may, must, would, could, Might, etc. the principal sentence (main clause).

There are three type of Conditional Sentences :

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	MEAN
1	IF + S +V1 (is,am,are)	S +Will + V1	There is possibility There will possibility be...
2	IF + S + V2 (Were)	S +Would + V1 /be	Berlawanan dengan pernyataan dan present tense
3	IF + S + Had + V3/Been	S + Would Have +V3/Been	Berlawanan dengan pernyataan dan past tense

Note:

- Will bisa diganti dengan shall,can,may,must.
- Would bisa diganti dengan should.could,might,must.
- Unless = If not / seandainya tidak
- Otherwise = Jika tidak
- Provided that = Asalkan
- On condition that

## 2.2. Kinds of Conditional sentence

Conditional sentences are grouped into two types, namely:

- ⇨ real conditional
- ⇨ unreal / Contrary to fact.

### 2.2.1. Real conditionals (factual / habitual / hypothetical / future possible)

Conditionals are used to express this type of situation or activity that normally occur or would occur if the situation in the if clause are met. In other words, what was supposed to have a chance to happen or be true.

For example, when a friend asked me, whether I want to watch tonight or not, I might say:

- ⇨ If I have the time, I will go. (If I have time, I'll go).

This sentence is implicitly also means,

- ⇨ If I do not have the time, I will not go. (If I do not have time, I will not go away).

#### The use of real conditionals

Conditional sentences of this type can be used to declare:

##### a. Future time

<b>If + S + present tense, S +</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>+ Verb1</b>
	<b>can</b>	
	<b>may</b>	
	<b>must</b>	

**Note:** if clause can be placed in front of the sentence (such as the formula above), may also be placed in the back after main clause. This does not change the meaning of the sentence. With notes, if the if clause is placed at the rear, a comma is not needed.

**Exampels:**

- ⇨ If I have the money, I will give it to you. (Jika saya punya uangnya, saya akan memberikannya kepada kamu).
- ⇨ If you keep driving on this speed, we may arrive at home before 10 p.m. (Jika kamu terus nyetir mobil pada kecepatan ini, kita mungkin tiba di rumah sebelum jam 10 malam).
- ⇨ I can pass this subject if I study hard. (Saya dapat lulus mata kuliah ini, jika saya belajar giat).
- ⇨ You must bring an umbrella if you don't want to get wet. (Kamu harus membawa payung, jika kamu tidak ingin basah (kehujanan)).

must

**b.**

**Habitual**

**(kebiasaan/habit)**

**If + S + verb1, S + verb1**

**Note:** In this formula, modal auxiliary is used.

**Exampels:**

- ⇨ If Budi has enough time, he usually walks to campus. (Jika Budi punya cukup waktu, dia biasanya jalan kaki ke kampus).
- ⇨ I usually watch football on TV every Saturday night if I do not fall asleep. (Saya biasanya nonton sepakbola di TV tiap Sabtu malam jika saya tidak tertidur).
- ⇨ If he has money, he always treats us. (Jika dia punya uang, dia selalu mentraktir kita).

**c. Command (perintah)**

**If + S + verb1, S + verb1**

**Exampels:**



- ⇩ If you finish with your work, please help me. (Jika kamu selesai dengan pekerjaanmu, tolong bantu saya).
- ⇩ Please give me a cigarette if you don't mind. (Tolong beri saya sepuntung rokok, jika kamu tidak keberatan).
- ⇩ If you have time, please meet me in my office. (Jika kamu punya waktu, tolong temui saya di kantor saya).

### 2.2.2. Unreal Conditionals

Unlike the real conditionals, the meaning of conditional sentences of this type is always contrary to fact (the fact). That is, if the facts in the positive (affirmative), conditionalnya definitely in negative sentences; Conversely, if the facts in a negative sentence, the sentence should conditionalnya positive.

There are two types of sentences, unreal conditionals, namely: if the facts in the simple present tense and if the facts in the simple past tense. Unreal conditionals can be made using the conjunctions "if" (as in real conditionals), the inverse (put the word help) to the next subject line, by using the "as if" or "as though", and the verb "wish". Use of the verb "wish" is to be compared with the use of the verb "hope".

#### A. Unreal conditionals jika faktanya dalam simple present tense

a. If the facts in the simple present tense or future tense, then conditionalnya follows this pattern:

<b><i>If + S + verb2/were, +S +</i></b>	<b><i>Would could might</i></b>	<b><i>+ Verb1</i></b>
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#### Exampels:

1. If the teacher didn't speak quickly, I could understand better what he is teaching about. (Jika guru itu tidak berbicara dengan cepat, saya dapat memahami dengan lebih baik apa yang dia sedang ajarkan). Fakta dari kalimat ini adalah: the teacher speaks quickly, so that, I can't understand well what he is teaching about.
2. He could hug me, if he **were** here. (Dia boleh memeluk saya, jika dia di sini). Faktanya: he can't hug me, because, he is not here.
3. If I had a pair of wings, I would fly high. (Jika saya punya sepasang sayap, saya mungkin terbang tinggi). Faktanya: I don't have a pair of wings, I cannot fly high.

#### Note:

1. Always use be "were"; Be "Was" is never used in unreal conditionals (see example 2).

2. If the play clause and clause in the sentence if the sentence is conditional positive (affirmative), the fact must be in negative sentences. Conversely, if the play clause and if clause in conditional sentences is a negative sentence, the fact should be in positive sentences.

## B. Unreal conditionals jika faktanya dalam simple past tense

If the facts in the simple past tense or future tense past, then conditionalnya follow the following formula:

<b><i>If + S + had + verb3, S +</i></b>	<b><i>would could might</i></b>	<b><i>+ have + Verb3</i></b>
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### Exampels:

1. If Robby had not gone to a movie last night, he would not have met Susan (jika Robby tidak pergi nonton film (di bioskop) tadi malam, dia tidak akan berjumpa dengan Susan). Fakta dari kalimat ini adalah: Robby went to a movie last night, then, he met Susan.
2. If the German football team had played well, it could have beaten Spanish team (jika team sepak bola Jerman bermain bagus, team itu dapat mengalahkan team Spanyol). Faktanya: German foot ball team didn't play well, it couldn't beat the Spanish team.
3. You could have answered the questions well If you had studied well last night (kamu dapat menjawab soal-soal dengan baik, jika kamu belajar dengan baik tadi malam). Faktanya adalah: you couldn't answer the questions well, because, you didn't study well last night.

**Note:** Unreal is this second condition can also be expressed by placing the auxiliary had at the beginning of the sentence. Meaning of the sentence unchanged. In this case, if the word is not used. If the following formula is used, main clause is always placed at the back (after sub-clause).

<b><i>Had + S + verb3, S +</i></b>	<b><i>would could might</i></b>	<b><i>+ have + Verb3</i></b>
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### Exampels:

1. **Had** Robby not gone to a movie last night, he would not have met Susan.
2. **Had** the German football team played well, it could have beaten the Spanish team.
3. **Had** you studied well last night, you could have answered the questions well.

### As the use of if / As though in unreal conditionals

Conjunction as if or as though (meaning: as if) can also be used to express a situation contrary to fact. For this purpose, the verb that follows the conjunction must be in the past tense (verb2) or past perfect tense (had + verb3).

**S + verb1 + as if/as though + S + verb2**

### Exampels:

1. Norman behaves **as if** he **were** a president. (Norman berperilaku seolah-olah dia seorang presiden). Faktanya, he is not a president.
2. You look **as though** you saw a ghost (you tampak seolah-olah kamu melihat setan). Faktanya, you don't see a ghost.
3. The plant grows fast **as if** it were 5 years old (tanaman itu tumbuh cepat seolah-olah tanaman itu berumur 5 tahun). Faktanya, the plant is 1 years old.

**S + verb2 + (as if/as though) + S + had + verb3**

### Exampels:

1. Ali talked about the contest **as if** he had won the grand prize. (Ali bercerita tentang kontes itu seolah-olah dia telah memenangkan hadiah utama). Faktanya, he didn't win the grand prize.
2. He spoke **as though** he had not stolen the money. (Dia berkata seolah-olah dia tidak mencuri uang itu). Faktanya, he stole the money.
3. She cried **as though** she had not been happy at all. (Dia menangis seolah-olah dia tidak bahagia sama sekali) Faktanya, she was happy at all (itu tangis kebahagiaan kali!).

### Use of Wish / hope in conditional sentences

Verb wish and hope are both means hope, but its use in very different sentences. Hopedigunakan to express something that may happen or it will probably happen. Instead, wishdigunakan to express something that would not happen or will not happen. Hope can be followed by a verb in any tense; wish can not be followed by a verb in the simple present tense or simple present tense auxiliary capital.

Note the differences in the use of wish and hope the examples below:

1. We hope that they **can** come. (kita berharap bahwa mereka bisa datang). Dalam kalimat ini subject **we** tidak tahu apakah **they** bisa datang atau tidak. Tetapi, ada kemungkinan bahwa **they** bisa datang.
2. We wish that they **could** come. (kita berharap bahwa mereka bisa datang). Di sini, **we** sudah tahu bahwa **they** tidak bisa datang. Faktanya adalah: *they can't come*.
3. I hope that **they came** yesterday. (saya berharap kamu datang kemarin). Di sini, **I** tidak tahu apakah **they** datang atau tidak kemarin.
4. I wish that **they had come** yesterday. (saya berharap bahwa mereka datang kemarin). Di sini, **I** sudah tahu bahwa **they** didn't come yesterday. Faktanya adalah: *they didn't come yesterday*.  
Thus, the following clause in principle wish clause is unreal conditional.

The use of the unreal conditionals wish there were 3, namely: future wish, wish present and past wish

#### a. Future wish

<b>S + wish + (that) + S +</b>	<b>could + verb1</b> <b>would + verb1</b> <b>were + verb-ing</b>
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**Note:** The use of relative pronoun "that" is optional (can be used, or may not):

#### Examples:

1. I wish my friend **would visit** me this afternoon. (Saya berharap teman saya akan mengunjungi saya sore ini). Faktanya: *my friend will not come this afternoon*.
2. They wish that you **could come** to the party tonight. (Mereka berharap bahwa kamu bisa datang sebentar malam). Faktanya: *you can't come*.
3. Bobby wishes he **were coming** with Angelia. (Bobby berharap dia datang dengan Angelia). Faktanya: *Bobby is not coming with Angelia*.

#### b. Present wish

<b>S + wish + (that) + S + verb2</b>
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#### Exampels:

1. I **wish I were** rich. (Saya berharap saya kaya). Faktanya adalah: *I am not rich*.
2. I **wish I had** enough time to finish my work. (Saya berharap saya punya cukup waktu untuk menyelesaikan pekerjaan saya). Faktanya: *I don't have enough time to finish my work*.

3. John **wishes** that Ririn **were** old enough to be his girl friend. (John berharap bahwa Ririn cukup umur untuk menjadi pacarnya). Faktanya: *Ririn is not old enough to be John's girl friend.*
4. I **wish** I **didn't** have to come to class today. (Saya berharap saya tidak harus pergi kuliah hari ini). Faktanya: *I have to go to class today.*
5. I **wish** my TOEFL score **were** over 650 now. (Saya berharap nilai TOEFL saya sekarang lebih dari 650). Faktanya: *my TOEFL score is not over 650 now.*

**c. Past wish**

<b>S + wish + (that) + S +</b>	<b>had + verb3</b> <b>could + had + verb3</b>
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**Exampels:**

1. I wish I **had washed** my clothes yesterday. (Saya berharap saya telah cuci pakaian-pakaian saya kemarin). Faktanya: *I didn't wash my clothes yesterday.*
2. Irwan wishes that he **had answered** the questions well. (Irwan berharap bahwa dia telah menjawab soal-soal dengan baik). Faktanya: *Irwan didn't answer the questions well.*
3. Christian Ronaldo wishes that his team **could have beaten** the German team. (Christian Ronaldo berharap bahwa teamnya dapat mengalahkan team Jerman). Faktanya: *Christian Ronaldo's team couldn't beat the German team.*
4. I wish you **had been** here last night. (Saya berharap kamu ada di sini tadi malam). Faktanya: *you were not here last night.*

## CHAPTER III

### FASTENER

#### 3.1. CONCLUSION

Conclusion from our working paper are :

Conditional sentences to express predictable fact in the future or untrue event in the present and in the past. Conditional sentences have three types, the first type is possibility, the second type unreal present, and unreal past.

The meaning of the type I is used in the result clause to express an established, the meaning of type II is untrue in the present/future, and the meaning type II or unreal past is untrue in the past

Type 1 has formula is if,....present,future tense, type II has formula is if....past tense, past future and type III has formula is if....past perfect, past future perfect.

#### 3.2 QUIZ

B. Give the correct form on the verb in bracket to make a conditional sentence type 2

We don't have a yacht it

If we ..... (have) a yacht, we ..... (sail) the seven seas

She talks to you

She ..... (talk/not) to you, if she ..... (be) made you

They got punished because they didn't tell their father earlier

If the ..... (tell) their father earlier, they ..... (get/not/punishment)

My brother is not angry

My brother ..... (reply/not) your sms if he ..... (be/angry)

C. make the sentence to conditional sentences type 2 and 3!

- If you (see) her , she (ask) you
- He (say) the truth, if he (tell) the truth
- If i drink (not) the medicine, i (get/not) well soon
- She (buy) a new dress, if he (have) a lot of money
- If they (win) the competition, we (celebrate) it.

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