CHAPTER V

IF-CONDITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE BROWN CORPUS
OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

5.1 Introduction:

In the present chapter, we will analyse and classify the If-conditional constructions that occur in the BROWN Corpus of American English. We will follow Quirk model as done in the preceding chapter and cover both formal and functional aspects. Table 3.2 in Chapter III will be used as reference for category-wise number of If-instances i.e. S1H1 etc.; as occurred in the Brown corpus.

As done in the preceding chapter, we shall attempt both the formal and functional description albeit in a condensed manner. We shall comment upon the variations if any. We shall follow the same method of description as used in the earlier chapter type-wise. We shall avoid in particular stringwise descriptions in too details as it seems to be redundant at this stage. We shall follow a 'Quirk model' discussed in Chapter II and present the classification in tabular form. The following table gives the various verb form combinations that occur in Direct Open condition.
Table 5.1.1.1

Direct Open Condition; neutral

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<th>Verb form combinations</th>
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# Total: 397 385 75 118
5.1.1 Direct Open Condition:

S1M1-M7: There are 147 instances of this verb form combinations i.e. simple present tense in the subordinate clause and different verb form combinations from the simple present tense to subjunctive be in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. The following are the representative examples, not only of the verb form combinations but also of the text types (A-R).

S1M1:

1. "If you kick too much, your leg gets kinda dead," he explained. (A12: 29) [If = When(ever)]

2. If the city council fails to consider appointment of a full time co-director, Mr. Hawksley said, then he plans to call a meeting early in September so that a civil defense organization will be developed locally. (A05: 21)

3. If we consider a process in which the outcome of one stage is known before passage to the next then the principle of optimality shows that the policy in subsequent stages should be optimal with respect to the outcome of the first. (J79: 72)

4. If I die, I die because I willed it so. (H02: 30)

5. "And if the dive goes OK he has the exclusive import rights to your line for this country... (M24: 82)

* This is one of the typical conditional constructions in the corpus.

S1M2:

1. If the Superintendents do not receive more cooperation from Handlers, it has been suggested that licensed Judges also be qualified to judge this class. (E05: 77)

S1M5:

1. It is not much better if he meets with old classmates. (B14: 16)

2. If we want to preserve our sovereignty, this is the way to do it; ... (B26: 35)

3. If you do not own a planer and don't want to buy one, it's well worth renting. (E18: 67)

4. The American is very lucky if he has three. (E24: 21)
5. If the trend of general business activity follows the pattern suggested here, we are likely to see additional steps by the Federal Reserve authorities to ease the availability of credit. (J40: 21)

6. "If you substitute 'atom' for 'angel', the problem is not insoluble, given the metallic content of the pin in question". (H05: 65)

SIM9-27: There are 229 instances of this verb form combination with the simple present tense in the subordinate clause and modals and other verb form combinations in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. The following are the representative examples of Direct Open condition.

SIM9:

1. If the Cardinals need Manager Gene Mauch of the Phillies, they won't be misled by the Pirates' slower start this season. (A15: 1)

2. If Nikita buys a small plot in some modest rural cemetery, everyone will understand. (B20: 69)

3. If you have a house which heat doesn't penetrate easily, your unit will have less heat to remove. (E20: 91)

4. If he pokes his nose in here I'll slug him. (K18: 37)

* This is the most typical conditional construction in the corpus.

SIM9.18:

1. If we want respect from ourselves or others, we will have to earn it. (G22: 31)

SIM10:

1. If he becomes Chancellor, Dr. Erhart would make a few changes. (B04: 54)

2. If I let her go, she'd disappear once more. (P19: 168)

SIM11:

1. If any official operation abroad begins to go wrong, we shall look to ambassador to find out why and to get suggestions for remedial action. (H18: 34)

* SIM11 is one of the typical conditional constructions.
1. If economic integration really shapes congregational life, then evangelism should be a process of extending economic integration. (F44: 22)

2. If William agrees, we should insist on a public debate... (K10: 117)

1. But it can be dangerous if the joiner doesn't want to make a spectacle of himself. (B04: 71)

2. And if we understand the rocking as an erotic symbol we can also see how well it serves as the symbol of impending tragedy. (G26: 33)

1. If the administration does not succeed in passing the sales tax bill, or any other tax bill, it could very well be faced this spring at the fiscal session of the legislature with an interesting dilemma. (A08: 79)

1. If you have a 6 to 8 inch drain pipe, you may easily wash out all the debris when the grate is out. (E19: 89)

2. If one dancer slaps another, the victim may do a pirouette, sit down, or offer his assailant a fork and spoon. (G09: 85)

1. If I don't get some whisky down him he might die. (K24: 114)

2. If you hurry you might beat the head quarters boys. (L18: 121)

1. If our national interest lies in being able to fight and win a war rather than committing national suicide, then we must take a much more penetrating look at ballistic missiles. (E03: 18)

2. ..., if he wishes to continue in his chosen profession, he must abandon his own code and sacrifice his precious individualism. (G19: 95)

1. If a concessionaire runs the cafeteria, keep an eye out for quality and price. (E30: 126)

2. And if you get sick, ask the teacher to let you come home early. (N27: 40)
S2H1-25: There are 21 instances of these verb form combinations i.e. present perfect tense in the subordinate clause and other different verb forms and modal combinations in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. The theoretical discussion has already been done in the preceding chapter hence we give below only the representative examples:

1. If we have not thought and made a decision entirely in these terms, then we need to submit ourselves to the following "simple test", ...
   (D11: 28) (S2H1)

2. The Commander has failed in <his> duty if he has not won victory for that <is> his duty. (C03: 58) (S2H2)

3. If Swadesh has escaped our steady plodding, and Lees has repudiated his own share in the founding, there is no reason why we should swear. (J35: 66) (S2H5)

4. <Then> it will be a "fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God" if you have abused Him in your hands. (D16: 126) (S2H9)

5. If you have taken this stroll in the morning... walk to the right along the crowded Corso for half a dozen blocks... (F41: 72) (S2H25)

S5H1-25: There are 360 instances of this verb form combination i.e. am/is/are in the subordinate clause in SVCs clause structure, progressive tense, verbs of all types or intransitive, and different clauses of transitive verbs and passive clauses and other different verb forms and modal combinations in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. The following are the representative examples.

S5H1:

1. If the doctor is conscientious, he wants to study the patient. (B15: 75)

2. If this is true, then the universe today looks just as it did millions of years ago... (C13: 21)
3. This also holds true if restorative forces are applied. (J77: 58)

4. If you're a good ball player, you've got to get mad. (A39: 71)

S5M2:

1. The cases have allowed transfer to claims if beneficial ownership is not changed. (J44: 38)

S5M5:

1. ... If the principle in terms of which alternatives are to be conceived is such as to exclude more than two, then the question of a 'third' possibility is a meaningless question. (D02: 55)

2. If three dice are tossed, a trial is one toss of one die and the experiment is composed of three trials. (J19: 22)

S5M9:

1. If the indenture is accepted, the authority will proceed to validate a bond issue repayable from revenue. (B04: 28)

2. If the temperature is controlled properly, the avocado will delay its ripening until needed. (E02: 101)

S5M9.18:

1. If I am to speak the whole truth about my knowledge of love, I will have to stop trying to emulate the transcendent nightmare. (G33: 22)

S5M10:

1. However, if Federal funds are used, it would be entirely appropriate to train workers for jobs... (J38: 80)

S5M11:

1. If it is not repealed by the Congress at its present session, I shall have two alternatives thereafter... (B21: 32)

S5M12:

1. If the site is on a reservoir, the level of the water at various seasons as it affects recreation should be studied. (E21: 50)

2. If payment is by cash, you should ask for a receipt. (H24: 42)

S5M13:

1. This class can be just as successful in the dog world if it is given a chance. (E05: 70)

2. ... if your insured vehicle is laid up for more than 30 days, insurance can be suspended... (E33: 100)
S5M14:
1. If there is time after the warning, the basement shielding could be improved substantially. (H15: 132)

S5M15:
1. The farm may be an additional burden if the main job is lost. (F13: 25)
2. If he is good, he may not be legal; if he is legal, he may not be good. (G19: 34)

S5M16:
1. If you are planning to tour Europe for longer than a month, it might be wise for you to lease a car. (E36: 55)

S5M17:
1. If the farm is rented, the rent must be paid. (F13: 27)
2. ... if we are to achieve a new standard of leadership, we must think in terms of the total context of our situation. (H18: 005)

S5M25:
1. As soon as you find out if they are Geely and Harris come on around to the lounge where I'll be waiting. (L05: 84)

S7M1-13: There are 08 instances of this verb form combination containing the present subjunctive be in the subordinate clause and different verb form combinations including modal i.e. simple present tense and the modal can in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition in formal style (Quirk et al., 1985: 1012). The following are the examples:
1. ..., if this be an apocalyptic era as is commonly said, we see it as an era of opportunity. (H25: 32) (S7M1)
2. If God be for us, who can be against us? (D07: 95) (S7M13)
3. If there be a disinterested patriot in America; "This General Washington, and his bravery, none can question". (G58: 52) (S7M13)

S9M1-25: There are 16 instances of this verb form combination i.e. will in the subordinate clause and various tense and modal forms in the matrix.
clause. According to Quirk et al (1985: 1008), all these conform to Direct open condition. This has been discussed in Chapter IV. Following are the examples:

1. If he won't break, we add to the stress he bears. (B08: 115) (S9M1)
   = 'is not willing to'

2. ... but if you will wait a minute I will write you out a cheque...
   (K22: 64) (S9M9)
   = 'are willing to wait...'

3. I cannot accomplish this if you will not help me. (S9M13)
   = 'are not willing to help'

S10M5-16: There are 05 instances of would in the subordinate clause followed by various tense forms and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. For example:

1. ... if I would cooperate ..., I will be given a place of influence.
   (K10: 125) (S10M9)

2. If, however, it would help to intensify your anguish, I can delimit the powers of a few of the divinities you've affronted... (R09: 23) (S10M13)

S11M1-11: There are only 05 instances of this verb form combination i.e. shall in the subordinate clause and simple present tense and modal shall in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. For example:

1. The Georgia constitution gives the legislature the power to exempt colleges from property taxation if, among other criteria, "all endowments to institutions established for white people shall be limited to white people, ... (A22: 008) (S11M1)

2. ... "what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world... (D06: 59) (S11M11)
S12M1-25: There are 12 instances of this verb form combination i.e. **should** in the subordinate clause followed by various tense forms and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. ... if they **should** bite before I wake, I **pray** the Lord their jaws to break. (F18: 21) (S12M1)

2. The presence of alternative job opportunities also will make the place easier to sell if that **should** become desirable. (F13: 78) (S12M9)

S13M1-25: There are 50 instances of this verb form combination i.e. **can** in the subordinate clause and various other tense forms and modals in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If you **can** possibly avoid it, you **don’t** hand out any extra chances. (L11: 128) (S13M1)

2. If a union **cannot** perform this function, then collective bargaining **is being paused** off by organizers as a gigantic fraud. (A36: 50) (S13M5).

3. If he **can** bounce back with one of those 25 home runs years, the club will have to be better off offensively. (B10: 42) (S13M18)

4. ... if you can’t then nobody else **can** either, nobody else **can** have him. (P09: 29) (S13M18)

5. ... if you can’t find your children, and get tired of calling them, **pick up** the phone. (R02: 004) (S13M25)

Other verb form combinations:

S14-S18M1-25: There are 22 instances of various verb form combinations with modals in the subordinate clause and various tense forms and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. The *<Domina>* **sounds** real enough, if we **could** only trust the conditions under which we learn of its use; ... (G68: 58) (S14M1)
2. These programs are volumes of waste paper and lost hours if the citizens of a community must stand aside... (B15: 34) (S17M5)

3. If we must choose between peace and keeping the communists out of Berlin, then we must fight. (F23: 12) (S17M17)

4. ... but if it has to hire its labor in the west the struggle will be hard indeed. (B20: 42) (S18M9)

5.1.2 Direct open condition: Nonfinite and verbless if-clauses:

According to Quirk et al 1985: 1004-6, nonfinite and verbless clauses can occur as subordinate if-clauses in conditional constructions. As in the previous chapter, we have coded nonfinite and verbless if-clauses as S22 for the convenience of retrieval of contexts from the corpus if necessary. Accordingly, the verb form combinations would be S22M1-25.

It may be noted that there are 39 instances of nonfinite and verbless if-clauses conforming to Direct open condition. The following are the representative examples of the types discussed.

5.1.2.1 Nonfinite -ed clauses:

There are 30 instances of this type in which the subordinate clause is a nonfinite -ed clause and the matrix clause has different tense and modal forms conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If obeyed, the law brings order and satisfaction. (G55: 38)
   = 'If it is obeyed...'

2. If presented in this spirit, the response and the results will be immeasurably better. (H19: 49)
   = 'If it is presented...'

3. If pressed by the sitter for more detail, she may be able to bring the picture more into focus... (F12: 75)
   = "If she is pressed..."
4. **Cut a notch in lid for spoon handle if desired.** (E15: 114)

   = 'If it is desired...'

5.1.2.2 **Verbless Clauses : Non-finite adj/noun:**

There are 09 instances of the verbless clauses containing different formal elements such as adjectives/nouns functioning as subject complement. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If **doubtful** about a steak, boldly **cut** it in half. (E14: 11) (adj)

   = 'If you are doubtful...'

2. All **will** do a good job if **sharp**, ... (E17: 84) (noun)

   = 'If they are sharp...'

5.1.2.3 **Other verbless clauses : Non-finite - possible/necessary:**

It may be noted that other more frequent verbless clauses are those which contain **possible** and **necessary** in the subordinate clause. There are 11 instances of such constructions conforming to Direct open condition. The following are some of the representative examples of each of the types.

**If possible:**

1. If **possible**, he **should** make an appointment in order that all persons involved may be present. (D09: 21)

   = 'If it is possible...'

2. Begin **the examination** of a site with a good map and aerial photos **if possible.** (E21: 5)

   = '... if it is possible'

**If necessary:**

1. Blockade runners can **be stopped** by gunfire, **if necessary...** (H13: 83)

   = '... if it is necessary'
5.1.2.4 *If so/if not:*

There are 35 instances of these types of verbless clauses conforming to Direct open condition. Quirk et al. have discussed the occurrences of such clauses as pro-clauses positive and negative containing respective subjects in the matrix clause. These instances have anaphoric reference to the previous statement. Orthographically, these clauses are marked by a comma (').

For example:

**If so:**

1. *If so, I would lean to Sir Charles' conception of the man.* (B27: 95)
   
   = 'If it is so/If I put it so...'

2. *If so, then it is clear that in saying the suffering was bad we are not expressing our feelings only.*
   
   = 'If it is so/If I put it so...'

**If not:**

1. He asked Quiney to find out whether the money had been paid and, if not, to send to the lodging of Sir Edward and entreat him to pay what he owed. (G84: 42)
   
   = 'If the money had not been paid...'

5.1.2.5 *Restricted Condition:*

There are 16 instances of restricted condition. According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1091-93), restricted conditional if constructions have an adverb only i.e. only if that is the subordinator, conveying restricted condition.

For example:

1. *... tax-exempt status is granted to educational institutions only if they are segregated.* (A22: 004)
   
   = If they are segregated then only...
2. The proper correlation of the art with the academic can be achieved only if this standard is observed. (E29: 70)

3. ..., for the developments in these areas make sense only if they are connected to the age of revolution itself. (J54: 51)

5.1.3 **Direct Open Condition: Past time reference**

Table 5.1.1.2 gives the details of the various verb form combinations that occur in this type of condition having past time reference.

**Table 5.1.1.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form combs.</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>Verb form combs.</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>Verb form combs.</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3M9</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>S4N3</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S6N3</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>S4N4</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S6N4</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M4</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S4N6</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>S6N6</td>
<td>03</td>
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<td>S3M6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>S4N8</td>
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<td>S3M10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S4N10</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>S6N14</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M25</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S4N9</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S6M3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, we shall look at the combinations and give the representative examples.

**S3-S1M1-25**: There are 93 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple past tense and other tense forms in the subordinate clause and various verb forms/modals combinations in the matrix clause. All these instances have reference to real events representing past real condition (Palmer (1965: 133). They can be labelled as past actual and even it is
possible to use when(ever) [in the past] in place of if.

For example:

1. The Atlanta Negro student movement renewed its demands for movie theater integration Friday and threatened picketing and standing if negotiations failed. (A22: 24) (S3M3)

2. If she sensed any unusual preoccupation on the part of her mother, she did not comment upon it. (N08: 001) (S3M3)

3. ... If he was tired enough at night, he went to sleep simply because he was too exhausted to stay awake. (N01: 10) (S6M3)

4. ... and if the storm was prolonged it usually resulted in one of the tragedies of the range. (F35: 010) (S6M3)

5. If living Jews were unavailable for study, the Bible was at hand. (J23: 053) (S6M6)

6. When something unexpected happened, one always asked for water if one were a woman, brandy if one were a man. (K5: 152) (S8M3)

Now we will look at the direct open condition: reported speech in the following section.

5.1.4 Direct Open Condition: reported speech:

It may be noted that when a direct open conditional sentence is reported, there is backshifting of tense forms. Consequently, the conditional sentence needs verb forms with past tense markers. So, it has the appearance of Direct hypothetical condition. In fact, such sentences consist of the reporting verbs like said, asked etc. Table 5.1.1.3 gives the combinations of verb forms occurred in this type of condition.
Table 5.1.1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb forms combinations</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3M10</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M3</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M6</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M3</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14M3</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S3-14M3-10: There are 10 instances of these verb form combinations representing direct open condition: reported speech. Now, we want to give some representative examples.

1. The first time the nurse took him out of the lung, she said if he got frightened, she'd put him back for a second. (P16: 185) (S3M10)

2. The Waspish man stopped me three paces from the bicycle barricade and asked me in French if I had papers to leave France. (S3M3)

5.2 Direct Hypothetical Condition:

As done in the earlier chapter, by following Quirk model, we would like to analyse the instances in Brown data. On classifying Direct condition into Open and Hypothetical, Quirk et al (1985: 1081) have posited the point that "a hypothetical condition conveys the speaker's belief that the condition will not be fulfilled (for future conditions), is not fulfilled (for present conditions), or was not fulfilled (for past conditions), hence the probable or certain falsity of the proposition expressed by the matrix clause".
In this section, we shall deal with hypothetical condition having present and future time reference. Table 5.1.2.1 gives the verb form combinations and number of instances falling under this type. Accordingly, we shall attempt an analysis of the verb form combinations in precise and concise manner giving examples of the types represented as follows:

Table 5.1.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3M10</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>S7M10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22 ed nf.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M10.18</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>S7M16</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22M3</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M3</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>*S6M10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>S22M6</td>
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<td>S3M.21</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S8M16</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S22M16</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M6</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S8M17</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22M19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M12</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>S8M25</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22M3 adj.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M13</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S8M3</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>S8M6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M15</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S8M22</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22M np.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M16</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>S10M10</td>
<td>04</td>
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<td>S3M17</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S12M16</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22M12</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M19</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S12M17</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>S22 Other Verbless clauses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M22</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>S14M10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>If possible</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M25</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>S14M12</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>If necessary</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S6M10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>S14M14</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>If so</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M10.18</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>S14M</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M12</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>S14M16</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>S14M17</td>
<td>01</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>02</td>
<td>S1M122</td>
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<tr>
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<td>02</td>
<td>S14M3</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6.21M19</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>212</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Total} = 328
\]

* Typical standard conditional instances account for these in the corpus.
S3H10: There are 86 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple past tense in the subordinate clause and would+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition. This type conveys either the present or future time reference hence the condition is contrary to assumption for present reference and contrary to expectation for future reference. The following examples convey the implications discussed.

I Present time reference : contrary to assumption
1. But if we closed the store for a vacation, we would lose our customers to the chain stores in the next block. (B16: 42)
   = We presumably do not close the store for a vacation.
2. If the Russians intended to stop Tom Jones going to the pub, then Tom Jones would fight the commies. (C16: 38)
   = The Russians presumably don't intend to stop...

II Future time reference : contrary to expectation
1. "If it gave me pleasure to say hard things, I would shut up for ever". (D05: 60)
   = It will very probably not give me pleasure...
2. If he moved, he would be in the path of the other car. (L04: 137)
   = He will very probably not move ...
3. If he died before she did, she would never be unable to resist opening it. (P03: 41)
   = he will very probably not die...

S3M3-25 (except S3M10): There are 56 instances of these verb form combinations i.e. simple past tense in the subordinate clause and simple past tense/modals and verbless clause in the matrix clause conforming to hypothetical condition. These instances have either future or present time reference.
For example:

1. It was nothing to him if rain fell and nobody came. (Kll: 14) (S3H6)
   = the rain will very probably not fall...

2. ... if he attempted to design a section (exclusively) for married students there should be, at the beginning, some "hind sight" study; ... (J27: 006) (S3M12)
   = he very probably will not attempt...

3. ... if she took one step forward she could catch her. (F36: 48) (S3M14)
   = She very probably will not take one step forward...

4. ...; if she told anyone of the opium it must be Lucian, her husband. (S3M17)
   = She very probably will not tell anyone...

S6-22M3-22: There are 70 instances of these verb form combinations both in the subordinate and the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition as detailed in Table 5.1.2.1. Now, we would like to give the representative examples as follows:

1. If their schedules were to synchronize, there was no point in wasting time. (K05: 2) (S6M6)
   = their schedules will very probably not synchronize...

2. ... if people were better informed on this question, most of them would oppose it also. (A02: 26) (S6M10)
   = people are presumably not better informed...

3. If the turn was too tight, a barrel roll would bring them out. (N15: 133) (S6M10)
   = the turn presumably is not too tight...

4. If she and Pete were really getting serious, I'd have to do some hard thinking. (P19: 28) (S6M10.18)
   = She and Pete are not presumably getting serious...
5. A company of cavalry couldn’t come in there if two men were guarding that trail. (N07: 103) (S6H14)

= two men are presumably not guarding that trail.

S8-19M3-22: There are 71 instances of these verb form combinations i.e. subjunctive were and the other modals in the subordinate clause and the various tense forms and modals etc., in the main clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition as shown in Table 5.1.2.1. All these instances either indicate present/future time reference hence contrary to assumption/expectation.

For example:

S8M10:

1. ... if he were to express to you, once again, his own profound determination to go to the Midland, ..., he would merely sound redundant. (B23: 017)

= He very probably will not express to you...

2. If the moral code were flouted the proper balance of the universe would be upset... (D15: 022)

3. ... the purpose of national unity could be best served if the secular majority were to yield to the religious parties. (D10: 075) (S8M14)

= The secular majority will not probably yield...

4. If, she, Pamela, were being held responsible for his crimes, then hers must be the final act of explanation. (N08: 017) (S8M17)

= Pamela will not probably be held responsible...

5. But they would reconsider it, they assured him, if he would rewrite it. (G54: 099) (S10M10)

= he presumably does not rewrite it.

6. ... if I should you must forgive me as I am so forgetful. (F18: 19) (S12M17)

= I very probably will not...

7. ... if we could see more deeply, we probably would find many side issues and wrong turnings... (J54: 031) (S14M10)

= We very probably will not see...
8. I should be obliged if you could make other arrangement for your daughters. (K23: 011) (S14M12)
   = You very probably will not make...

9. ... but he could be handled, if he could be brought to make the first move. (L06: 025) (S14M14)
   = He probably will not...

10. ... if he had to jerk open the door and drag out, by the opposite door handled which she would be clutching... (P09: 067) (S19M10)
    = He probably will not have to...

5.2.2 Direct Hypothetical Condition: nonfinite and verbless clauses:

S22M3-19: There are 43 instances of non-finite -ed and verbless if clauses followed by the various verb form combinations and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition. The following are some of the representative examples.

1. If notched for the battens, they would require more work... (E16: 35) (Non-finite -ed clause)

2. If guilty, the offender might be excluded from membership. (D14: 23) (Verbless-Noun clause)

3. On Feb. 21 the council passed another resolution urging the taking of "all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo including the use of force, if necessary in the last resort". (A41: 87) (Verbless clause: necessary)

4. If so, it might be worth while to assign a future jazz show to a different department... (C02: 06) (Verbless clause)

5.2.3 Direct Hypothetical Condition: past time reference:

As done in the earlier chapter, we shall deal with direct hypothetical condition with past time reference acknowledged as counterfactual by grammars. Table 5.1.2.2 shows the various verb form combinations that occur in this type of condition.
Typical standard conditional instances account for these in the corpus.

Now, we shall look at the various verb form combinations conveying the functional meaning as follows:

**S4M10.2**: There are 55 instances of this verb form combination i.e. the past perfect tense in the subordinate clause and the past perfective modal in the matrix clause. It probably is the only form both in form and function that conveys the hypothetical condition. This is the most typical type of what is labelled as "counterfactual" condition. The following are some representative examples.

1. **My lights would have been a give away, if I'd tried to shadow him in the conventional manner.** (L02: 68)
   
   = I did certainly not try to shadow him...

2. **If Ferguson's car had been in sight, Holden would have walked directly to it.** (L13: 129)

3. **You'd have starved to death if you'd missed both places.** (HOI: 80)
4. She would have been better off if she had stuck to her Bible. (P12: 98)

5. They wouldn't have sold me in the first place if there'd been food enough to go around. (N20: 66)

* This is the most typical type of what is called "counterfactual" condition.

S4H14.2-17.2: There are 16 instances of these verb form combinations containing past perfect tense in the subordinate clause and modals in past perfective in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition.

For example:

1. If you had screamed right there in the street where we stood, I could not have felt more fear. (G23: 33) (S4H14.2)

2. He might not have gone that far if Pa hadn't been locked in laughing fit to shake the house. (K24: 87) (S4H17.2)

S3-8H1Q.2-17.2: There are 18 instances of these verb form combinations containing the simple past tense, was/were and subjunctive were in the subordinate clause with past perfective modals in the matrix clause conforming to counterfactual condition as shown in table 5.1.2.2.

For example:

1. I wouldn't have gone into nursing if I didn't care about people (L01: 24) (S3M10.2)
   = I certainly did care...

2. If she avoided the train and hired a buggy, the stableman might have recognized her. (F31: 07) (S3M16.2)
   = She certainly did not avoid the train...

3. I might have got hit by that truck if it wasn't for you. (L23: 40) (S6M17.2)
   = It was certainly for you...

4. If it were not for an old professor... I would have been stymied on what to do... (N18: 23) (S8M10.2)
   = It was certainly for...
It may be noted that the verbs that occur in the if-clause in simple past tense form are the verbs be/or its subjunctive form. When other verbs occur, they are invariably stative verbs. e.g. S6M10.2.

S4-19M10-16.2: There are 09 instances of these verb form combinations with past perfect tense and modal past perfective both in the subordinate and matrix clauses conforming to counterfactual condition.

For example:

1. If he had had a son, he would tell him..., (Gather Ye rosebuds while ye...) (K03: 86) (S4M10)

5.2.4 Non-finite and verbless clauses:

S22M10.2-14.2: There are 04 instances of this verb form combinations i.e. verbless if-clause and perfective modal would and could in the matrix clause conforming to direct hypothetical condition with past time reference.

For example:

1. I would have stood there and died there if left to myself. (K09: 43) (S22M10.2)

5.3 Indirect Condition : Style Disjuncts:

It may be worth quoting Quirk et al (1985: 1085) wherein they have stated that Indirect conditions are open conditions that are dependent on an implicit speech act of the utterance hence style disjuncts. They have further divided them into four classes mainly realized by if-clauses. It has already been discussed in detail in chapter IV. Table 5.2.1-2.4 (a) shows the various verb form combinations. The functional classification in particular is shown in Table 5.2.1-2.4 (b) representing functional types.
Table 5.2.1-2.4 (a)

Indirect Condition: style disjunct (Formal Types)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a 2.1</th>
<th>b 2.2</th>
<th>c 2.3</th>
<th>d 2.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb forms</td>
<td>No. of Inst.</td>
<td>Verb forms</td>
<td>No. of Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1M1</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>S1M1</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1M2</td>
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<td>S1M3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>S1M9</td>
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<td>S17M12</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, we would like to give the functional classification of the types of Indirect condition as found in the Brown data.
Table 5.2.1-2.4 (b)

**Indirect Condition i style disjunct (Functional Types)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subordinate clause</th>
<th>No. of Instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sub-clause expression of politeness seemingly dependent on hearer's permission</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Metalinguistic/hedges the wording of the utterance calling for hearer's agreement</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Extralinguistic/Uncertainty may be of speaker's or hearer's</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sub-clause expresses uncertainty/condition under which the speaker makes the utterance</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, we would like to give the representative examples of each of the types that occurred in the Brown data. However, it may be noted that the verb form combinations under indirect conditions are almost identical to the combinations in Direct open condition as shown in Table 5.1.1.1.

a) **Expression of politeness** (seemingly dependent on hearer's permission)

For example:

1. ...; if one bullies, they say it is because one is afraid; if one shuns, they say ... one desires. (G33: 26) (S1M5)

2. If you really don't mind, I think I'll get clean in the shower, ... (M17: 119) (S1M9)

3. ... and you must forgive me if I tell you first of the old ones. (L22: 02) (S1M17)

4. There is an inwardness and a luster to old furniture (look at that mahogany highboy behind you) which has a provocative emanation, if I may say so. (L22: 22) (S15M5)
b) **Metalinguistic consent** (hedges the wording of the utterance calling for hearer’s agreement)

For example:

1. "You may come back to Strasbourg, now *if you wish". (G47: 55) (S1M15)
2. ... we shall surely be the gainers. *I mean if there is a use in poetry, as well as a delight.* (G56: 33) (S5M11)
3. *If the word deliberate means anything, both of them certainly deliberately destroyed themselves.* (J66: 04) (S1M3)
4. "I'll give you a medical certificate, framed, *if you like*, Miss Ada had said. (K28: 165) (S1M9)

---

c) **Extralinguistic knowledge** (Uncertainty may be of speaker’s or hearer’s)

1. This is something like what Thurber’s best effects are like, *if I am not mistaken*. (C05: 47) (S5M5)
2. You may want to include your own regular vacation period *if you have one*. (F13: 61) (S1M15)
3. You can do anything with these dumb fucks *if you know how*. (K07: 168) (S1M13)

---

d) **Utterance condition** (the speaker makes the utterance under certain condition)

For example:

1. Southern liberals (there are a good many) especially *if they’re rich* often exhibit blithe insouciance. (G17: 40) (S5M1)
2. *If you take the one, you’d better take both*. (M10: 79) (S1M10)

It may be noted that style disjuncts are quite a few instances in the corpus. They have appearance of open condition in form.
5.4 Rhetorical Condition:

Mention may be made of Quirk et al. (1985: 1084) who have posited two types of rhetorical if-clauses as discussed in detail in chapter IV. Accordingly, rhetorical conditional clauses give the appearance of expressing an open condition, but actually they make strong assertion like rhetorical questions. Table 5.3.1-3.3 indicates the types discussed and discovered in the Brown data. We give below the examples as occurred in the Brown data.

Table 5.3.1-3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rhetorical Condition</th>
<th>true false and Other types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1(A)</td>
<td>3.2(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb form</td>
<td>No.of Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M13</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5M6</td>
<td>02</td>
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<td>S6M5</td>
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<td>S6M22</td>
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</table>

TYPE A: If the proposition in the matrix clause is patently absurd, the
proposition in the conditional clause is shown to be false.

1. If God could do that, he could do anything (D07: 90) (S14M14)
   = God certainly could not do that...

2. If you were a man — she isn’t mister. (H05: 75) (S8M5)
   = You certainly were not a man...

3. If the UN troops are not mercenaries then the Hessians were not mercenaries either. (B26: 56) (S5M6)
   = the UN troops certainly are mercenaries...

4. I cannot remember Dr. Gregory’s reply, if, indeed, he made one. (G40: 115) (S:3M13)
   = he certainly did not make one...

5. Damned if that wasn’t a sailing ship standing out of the old harbor — Porto Vecchio. (F02: 78) (S6M22)
   = that certainly was a sailing ship...

**TYPE B:** If the proposition in the conditional clause is patently true, the proposition in the matrix clause is shown to be true.

For example:

1. The years, if they were years, went by. (M06: 133) (S6M3)

   It may be noted that there are quite a few cases (09) of Rhetorical condition of Type A and B as posited by Quirk et al. It appears that the instances of the A and B occur probably in set phrases and curses to make strong assertions. However, certain other types of instances have been found are Wh- and Yes/No questions which are like rhetorical questions making strong assertions. So we have classified and included these instances as shown in table 5.3.1-3.3 Others.
Other types of rhetorical conditions:

Besides, there are 49 instances in which the matrix clause is a rhetorical *wh* question and 44 instances wherein the matrix clause is a Y/N question conforming to rhetorical condition as these make a strong assertion.

**Matrix clause Rhetorical question:**

1. "If you despise me, why don’t you say so, directly?" (J31: 11)
   = You should certainly say so directly. (Wh-question)

2. If action is indicated, what kind of action is relevant to the problem? (H18: 61) (Wh-question)
   = there is certainly not a relevant action to the problem...

3. If we cannot stop warfare in our own economic system, how can we expect to abolish it internationally? (G22: 71) (Wh-question)
   = We can certainly not expect to abolish...

4. If people don’t want to provide public education, should they be forced to do so? (J48: 90) (Yes/No)
   = they should certainly not be forced to do so.

5. Will you see if you can help me? (Yes/No)
   = You certainly will not see.../You certainly will see...

5.5 Other Functions of If (Concessive etc.):

Generally and quantitatively, *if*-constructions are strongly associated with conditional constructions. However, it is to be noted that some constructions containing *if* are non-conditional. These *if*-constructions are found all over the text types viz: A-R. Table 5.4 shows these five categories of classifications namely concessive clauses, *if*-clauses expressing strong wish, comment clauses, non-conditional comparative constructions with *as if* and indirect non-conditional reported questions.
Table 5.4

Table showing frequency of occurrences of non-conditional if in Brown Corpus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>If =</th>
<th>If not</th>
<th>Even if</th>
<th>If only = strong wish etc.</th>
<th>If-clause = consent clause</th>
<th>As if = non-cond. comparative</th>
<th>If-clause = indirect non-cond. Yes/No question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>though</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.1 Concessive if: if, if not, even if, if only:

There are 115 (23+23+61+08) instances of if-constructions used in the concessive sense meaning if = though, if not = though not, even if = though/even though and if only = though. The following are some examples
from the Brown corpus data.

I If = though:

1. Speakers declared that protestants often make use of it, if, perhaps by some other name. (B22: 80)
   = 'though protestants make use of...'

2. The Killer, if in our present group, would certainly be interested in knowing that much, ... (L11: 127)
   = 'though the Killer is in our present group...'

II If not = though not:

3. ..., and we have a lively musical show if not a superlative one. (C06: 37)
   = 'though it is not a superlative one'.

4. ..., there are a number of alternatives any one of which alone, or in combination with other, would minimize if not even eliminate the problem. (H07: 98)
   = 'though it doesn't even eliminate the problem'.

III Even if:

5. Even if this is some day possible, there remains the -30 minute time of flight of a missile to its overseas target. (E03: 84)
   = 'Though/even though, this is some day possible, ...'

6. Even if there are no livestock, the farmer cannot leave the farm for long periods, particularly during the growing season. (F13: 5)
   = 'Even though there are...'

IV If only = though:

7. Leave me tell you now if only Sims Purdew could do that, whatever the thing he remembered and told. (K11: 38)
   = 'though Sims Purdew could do that...'

8. We'll need <some> at least, if only bus fare to the scene of the crime. (L24: 140)
   = 'though at least bus fare...'
5.5.2 Strong wish etc.:

We have already discussed the theory in the earlier chapter referring to Quirk et al and Collins COBUILD wherein constructions containing if only express either a strong wish hypothetically or exclamatory wish. There are 14 instances of if only in Brown data expressing strong wish etc. Some of the instances have only subordinate clause i.e. if-clause.

**Subordinate clause only:**

For example:

1. **If only** the fucken weather wasn’t so lousy! (K07: 14)
   
   = I wish the fucken weather was very lousy.

2. **If only** the latter were true. (L16: 123)
   
   = I wish that the latter were indeed true.

The construction with if only containing both the matrix and subordinate clause introduce what one think is a fairly good reason for doing something although one realises, it may not be a very good one as discussed in Collins COBUILD (1987: 720). We have illustrated it in the earlier chapter.

**Both the clauses:**

For example:

1. ..., and she wished she had bought her parasol, if only to shade Doaty’s flowers. (P04: 128)
   
   = I think it better to bring her parasol to shade Doaty’s flowers.

2. **If only** this could be done more often with such heartening results - many of the earth’s “big problems” would shrink to the insignificances they really are. (B19: 44)
   
   = I think it worth to do this with more heartening results.
5.5.3 Consent Clauses:

Quirk et al. (1985: 1112-18) speak of consent clauses as "parenthetical disjuncts which may be either content disjuncts that express the speaker's comments on the content of the matrix clause or style disjuncts..." There are two types of consent clauses viz: verbless if-clause comment and verbless main clause comment. We have cited in particular the verbless if-clause comment as found in the Brown data.

5.5.3.1 Verbless consent clauses:

If clause comment:

For example:

1. If anything, the conservative Democrats were more opposed to Hearst than the Republicans. (G45: 54)

2. "You can get a job working in a grocery store, if nothing else". (P18: 165)

3. Here, if anywhere, it is not wholly incontrovertible. (G33: 57)

4. I would mention her name, if at all, only as a last resort. (H17: 198)

5. The one unifying note, if any, is sounded in the initial article.... (C05: 28)

5.5.4 Non-conditional Comparative Constructions with as if:

As discussed in the preceding chapter, the comparative constructions with as if are used: (i) When one is describing something that is done in a way that suggests that something else is the case and (ii) to emphasize that something is not the case, or important.

There are 157 instances of as if constructions in Brown data that are non-conditional.

For example:
1. He looked at the lined face with vague interest, he felt he was noting it, as if it were something he might think about when he grew stronger. (K01: 156)

2. His eyes were threaded by little filaments of red as if tiny veins had burst and flooded blood to them. (L04: 03)

3. Grey climbed into the cockpit feeling as if he had never been in one before. (N15: 17)

4. She looked crestfallen, as if he had somehow disappointed the whole human race. (P06: 89)

5.5.5 Non-conditional if reported yes/no questions:

There are 106 instances of reported speech in Brown data wherein if does occur in non-conditional sense. The reporting verbs such as said/asked/ stated etc. occur in these constructions.

For example:

1. He asked members of the panel to tell him if anyone outside the court had spoken to them about the case. (A24: 78)

2. I asked him if he took seeds from his own plants. (E02: 11)

3. Once or twice my father asked me if I wasn’t overdoing a bit in my church going. (G55: 13)

4. I asked an old guy running a fishing station if the boat was Moore’s. (L20: 15)

5.6 Conclusion:

Like its LOB counterpart, the Brown corpus data reveals the richness of corpus data through the analysis of the conditional constructions. We have attempted a detailed analysis and classification of the if-constructions in accordance with Quirk et al.’s model. The so-called if-constructions have been classified under the types and sub-types as detailed below in Table 5.5.
Table No.5.5
IF-CONDITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS in Brown Corpus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Direct Open Condition</th>
<th>Direct Hypothetical</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
<th>Rhetorical</th>
<th>Others Non-Cond.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-types</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular/Neutral</td>
<td>Past time Ref.</td>
<td>Present Past time Ref Ref.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Style Disjuncts</td>
<td>True/false +Rhetorical questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5.1.1</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>2.1-2.4 (a &amp; b)</td>
<td>3.1-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of Instances</strong></td>
<td>985</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-type Percentages</strong></td>
<td>44.79</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>14.91</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main Type Percentages</strong></td>
<td>49.47</td>
<td>19.55</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>19.91</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
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</table>

5.6.1 Direct Open Condition:

Mention may be made of the fact that Direct open condition accounts for 49.47% i.e. 1088 instances out of the total of 2199. However, it subsumes the sub-types as shown above and deals with a variety of verb-form combinations discussed in the respective sections in this chapter.

The major typical standard conditional constructions generally focused and discussed in grammars are:
Sentences in which both the matrix and the subordinate clauses are in the simple present tense (i.e. coded as S1M1) that are 67 in number.

For example:

1. "If you kick too much, your leg gets kinda dead". (A12: 29) (S1M1)

Sentences in which the subordinate clause is in the simple present tense and the matrix clause is in the simple future tense, the only regular type that accounts for 106 instances (i.e. S1N9, S1H11) i.e. 08.92%.

2. If he pokes his nose in here I'll slug him. (K18: 37) (S1N9)

3. If any official operation abroad begins to go wrong, we shall look to ambassador to find out why and to get suggestions for remedial action. (H18: 34) (S1H11)

Sentences in which the subordinate clause is in the present tense containing am/is/are and the matrix clause is in the simple future tense accounting for 109 i.e. 10.01% (S5M1 = 40, S5M9 = 69).

4. If the doctor is conscientious, he wants to study the patient. (B15: 75) (S5M1)

5. If the temperature is controlled properly, the avocado will delay its ripening until needed. (E02: 101) (S5M9)

Thus, there are only 284 i.e. 26.10% typical standard conditional instances of direct open condition. The remaining nearly two thirds of these are but complex, however, mainly accessible to the corpus data.

5.6.2 Direct Hypothetical Conditions:

Similarly, the Direct Hypothetical conditions have 430 instances (328+102 = 430) i.e. 18.55% both for present and future time reference and past time reference. However, the only typical hypothetical constructions
account for \((86+37+26+55 = 204)\) 204 instances i.e. 47.44%.

For example:

6. If he \textit{moved}, he \textit{would} be in the path of the other car. 
(L04: 137) (SSM10)

7. You'd have \textit{starved} to death if you'd \textit{missed} both places. 
(N01: 80) (S4M10.2)

It is seen that hypothetical constructions are regular and less complicated. The maximum typical hypothetical constructions are accessible to corpus data (i.e. \(86+55 = 141\) viz: 32.79%) are regular hypothetical condition.

5.6.3 Indirect Condition: style disjuncts:

Indirect condition i.e. style disjuncts that accounts for 73 instances are classified under four different types. It is but quantitatively low and qualitatively complex i.e. 3.32%.

5.6.4 Rhetorical Conditions:

Rhetorical condition instances in Brown data accounts for 102 instances i.e. 4.63% mainly dealt with rhetorical questions etc.

We have dealt with some other rhetorical types i.e. Wh/Yes-No etc. though not perfectly fitting to Quirk et al model but closer to it in function which we could reveal as our contribution.

5.6.5 Non-conditional Constructions:

Finally, corpus data has revealed the one fifth existence of non-conditional constructions i.e. 438 instances. The percentage is 19.91%. These constructions include the marginal cases of conditional concessive one with other extreme constructions such as reported yes/no questions etc.

We come to the conclusion that corpus data reveals varieties of if-
constructions which would have been inaccessible for the analysis and classification.

We shall compare the quantitative data of LOB and Brown corpora on the one hand and that of the data in Indian corpus in Chapter VIII that is Conclusions and Pedagogical Implications. Obviously there seems to be a good deal of similarity between the two NATIVE Varieties i.e. British and American varieties.