6.1 Introduction:

In the present chapter, we will attempt a classification of the conditional constructions found in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English. We shall now consider both the formal and functional aspects of If-constructions and identify deviations if any in the formal and or functional features. It may be recalled that in the analysis of if-constructions in the LOB corpus, we have noted a variety of examples displaying differences in form and function. In the analysis of the Kolhapur Corpus, we found that after assigning instances of If-conditionals to different functional categories like Direct, Indirect and Rhetorical conditionals etc., certain cases appeared to be "doubtful" - doubtful in the sense that we were not able to decide if these were acceptable to native speakers. In the case of such doubtful instances, attestation or elicitation test was considered desirable before labelling them as peculiar to Indian English. They were referred to native speakers for attestation in accordance with Leech (1990: 125-26). We shall present the results of this exercise in a subsequent section.

Now, let us look at the Direct open condition realized by various verb form combinations based on the model discussed in the Chapter IV and shown in Table 6.1.1.1. We shall take up instances of this type as realised by each verb form combination and comment upon them form-wise. Table 6.1.1.1 shows the verb form combinations.
Table 6.1.1.1

Direct Open Condition: Neutral

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<th>Verb form</th>
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* Typical Standard Conditional instances account for these in the Corpus
It may be mentioned here that we have avoided giving theoretical justification for each of the verb form combination as it has already been discussed in the previous chapter i.e. chapter IV.

6.1.1: Direct Open Condition:

SIM1: There are 69 instances of this verb form combination, that is, constructions containing the simple present tense form in both the subordinate and matrix clause. These convey a notion of when(ever) etc. i.e. recurrent or habitual contingency.

For example:

1. They have no medical facility nearby if they fall ill. (H26: 0420) (If= when)

2. If I lick a drop of honey, I become aware of its sweetness. (J22: 0960) (If= when(ever))

Like in the LOB Corpus data, we find that either the if clause or the matrix clause may be positioned initially.

Now look at the following example in which the verb forms in both the clauses are in the present simple tense.

If you have money, everybody respects you. (N07: 1590)

Here, we could not possibly insert [when(ever)] in place of if. On the other hand, we can use will+base form of the verb in the matrix clause without changing the meaning.

If you have money, everybody will respect you.

The following are the representative examples where we can insert then even if it is not there to convey P and Q relationship.

1. If the judiciary tries to perform such a role (then) it runs the risk of exceeding the limits of its own proper functions
as the Supreme Court did in the Golak Nath Case. (A04: 1400)

2. But if the driver carries a blood-stained spear or has any other signs of blood on him, then he has real trouble and danger. (F35: 1380)

3. Many patients feel better and do not get symptoms if they take a tablet of nitroglycerine before sexual activity. (G68: 1800)

* This is one of the typical conditional constructions to convey habitual contingency.

SIM5: There are 49 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple present tense in the subordinate clause and am/is/are in the matrix clause. The constructions in the matrix clause with am/is/are are in SVCs clause structure, progressive tense verbs of all types or intransitives and different types of intransitive clauses and passive clauses. All these 49 instances conform to Direct Open condition.

For example:

1. If you grind the seeds and store them as a powder, the smell is rapidly lost. (E20: 0340)

2. If a larger group arrives, it is important to find out who makes the decision. (P07: 0470) [If= When(ever)]

It may be noted that like in the LOB corpus, many other instances with am/is/are in the matrix clause turn out to be passive clauses naturally implying a present simple tense as in the SIM1 combination.

For example:

1. ... if anybody reminds human society about its ultimate objective, i.e., the establishment of peace and human prosperity, (then) he is branded as a Utopian. (J39: 1480)

2. If an inmate of the hall makes a bid to escape (then) he is given a severe beating. (K36: 1150)
S1H9: There are 75 instances of S1H9 verb form combination representing Direct open condition. The verb form in the subordinate clause is in the simple present tense and the verb form in the matrix clause is will+base form of the verb. In these occurrences, we can insert then before the matrix clause. It may be noted that this is the most common form of Direct open condition discussed in all grammars.

For example:

1. If Harcharan comes in, the line will be balanced. (A20: 0430)

2. If one makes the comparative study of the municipal maps of Sibsagar town of the year 1948 and 1977, one will be able to get an idea about the ravages through erosion done to this small town by this small river. (B24: 1880)

It may also be pointed out that the verb form combination S1H9 also occurs in scientific writing where this conditional construction is used to convey the logical necessity or scientific truth or cause and effect relationship.

For example:

1. If a plug has a defective connection or the cord is broken in one of the wires, the open circuit will occur. (E03: 0160)

2. After making a sound if there arises another sound which has any harmonic relation with the first, then the two sounds will acquire a resonant quality. (J68: 004)

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

S1H9.18: There are 06 instances of this verb form combination representing the simple present tense in the subordinate clause and will+have to+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All these instances conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If it comes to the worst, we will have to seek court protection. (C06: 0330)
2. ... if you write one more disgruntled article criticizing the Government, you'll just have to retire like a nobody. (K37: 0480)

It may be useful to mention that all the constructions containing simple present tense in the subordinate clause and modal auxiliaries in the matrix clause (i.e. S1M10-19) including used to and need conform to direct open condition. The modals in the matrix clause convey modal meanings in their own right.

For example:

1. If we do not adhere to this theory, it would be difficult to solve the problems which are arising in our society. (H31: 0310)

2. And they would not hesitate to modify, change or altogether discard the political system if it fails to measure up to the imperatives of social progress. (F05: 1300)

S1M11: There are 13 instances of this verb form combination representing simple present tense in the subordinate clause and shall+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All the instances conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If an appointing authority violates any other provisions of this Act or the rules framed thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend upto five hundred rupees. (H27: 1220)

2. If we peruse the history of the world, we shall find that its pages are red with human blood that has been shed due to the intransigence, selfishness and foolhardiness of rulers. (J39: 1300) (shall= formal)

* This also may be regarded as the most typical conditional construction in the corpus.

S1M11.18: There are only 02 instances of this verb form combination i.e., simple present tense in the subordinate clause and shall+have to+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. Both the instances conform to Direct open condition.
For example:

If I suddenly feel unwell, I shall have to take leave. (P07: 1450)

It may be noted that there are no instances of this verb form combination in LOB data hence it seems to be a feature of Indian English.

S1H12: There are 14 instances of this verb form combination i.e., simple present tense in the subordinate clause and should+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct Open condition conveying either formality or obligation.

For example:

1. If the rulers genuinely desire a rapport between the administration and the common man, the language of administration in state should be the regional language. (B18: 1160)

S1H13: There are 31 instances of this verb form combination representing simple present tense in the subordinate clause and can+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct open condition conveying modal meaning.

For example:

1. If a general election follows a dissolution of Parliament, then the President cannot dissolve Parliament within a year of the elections... (A02: 0780)

2. If you by the numbers, then the sparrow and rat alone can become the national bird and national animal respectively. (H19: 0460)

3. If a Catholic man happens to be a manual labourer and has already eight or nine children, he cannot stop there because of the edict of the church. (J13: 0150)

S1H14: There are 08 instances of this verb form combination representing the simple present tense in the subordinate clause and could+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.
For example:

1. If a vacancy occurs in the 196-member Parliament, the party or the group... could nominate another of its party member. (A15: 1580)

2. If you make a little mistake, there could be horrible incident. (L21: 0720)

S1H15: There are 20 instances of this verb form combination i.e. the simple present tense in the subordinate clause and may+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If the study suggests correctives to investment policy, it may not be difficult to persuade the Government here to modify its strategy... (B04: 0270)

2. ... we may miss the fragrant smell of a rose if we do not bring about our mind to smell. (D10: 0200)

S1H16: There are only 02 instances of this verb form combination representing simple present tense in the subordinate clause and might+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

e.g.

If I make a show of nervousness and grief they might feel sorry for me. (L01: 1150)

S1H17: There are 09 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple present tense in the subordinate clause and must+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. Whereas, there are 24 instances of this verb form combination in LOB data. On the basis of this evidence, it appears that in IE, there may be a tendency to using have to in place of must.

For example:

1. If the Supreme Court upholds the allegations, Parliament must again pass it by a two-thirds majority before the President can be removed. (A02: 0750)
2. ... and if you want it you must obtain it by great labour.
   (G41: 0760)

S1M18: There are 09 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple present tense in the subordinate clause and has/have to+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. There are only 05 instances of this type in the LOB corpus. This supports the claim that there may be a tendency to using have to in IE instead of must in British English.

For example:

1. We have to be broad minded in our thinking and have to make a rational and impartial analysis of the problem if we really want to abolish this social evil. (B27: 1670)

2. ... if we accept the assumption that the Allahabad judgement deprived her of legitimacy, then we have to agree that the Supreme Court decision restored her legitimacy. (J50: 1850)

S1M25: There are 17 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple present tense in the subordinate clause and the matrix clause is in the imperative. All these conform to Direct open condition. It may be noted that imperative in the matrix clause is more frequent in LOB data (i.e. 25 instances) than in Kolhapur.

For example:

1. If the shock occurs switch off the current. (E03: 0330)

2. If anyone tells you that... then take his for granted to be a cheat. (J51: 1270)

3. ... then call up Simmer if you think he is still at my apartment. (L09: 1620)

S2M1-5: There are 11 instances of this verb form combinations i.e. present perfect tense in the subordinate clause and the simple present, present perfect tense etc., in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.
For example:

1. The Government... has considered it satisfactory if the retail price does not exceed Rs.3 per kilo. (B09: 0840)

2. Surely he has wasted his time and money..., if he has not understood the immediate problem of the people of Marathwada. (B17: 1550)

3. ... a Muslim woman is the only one who can get a divorce if her husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. (J49: 0380)

S2N9-25: There are 13 instances of this verb form combination i.e., the present perfect tense in the subordinate clause followed by modals and other verb form combinations in the matrix clause. All these instances conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If it has been moved, then I would like to take objection to this very motion because I have got valid points against that. (H20: 1170): S2M10.

2. A duplicate draft issued in lieu of a lost one should be revalidated by the drawing officer if the period of currency of the last draft has expired. (H30: 1350): S2M12

3. Neither duplicate nor triplicate can be issued without reference to the currency officer if the draft has lapsed. (H30: 1570): S2M13

4. If, however, fire has been occasioned by the negligence of a third party, the insurers by the exercise of subrogation rights may be able to recover from that third party any amount paid by the insurer under their policy. (E29: 1090): S2M15

5. If a lost Government draft has been endorsed to the payee's the endorsee must apply for a duplicate through the original payee. (H30: 1450): S2M17

6. ... Lend me a pair of toys if you have already burnt mine. (L09: 1260) : S2M25.

S5M1: There are 44 instances of this verb form 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 the simple present tense in the matrix clause. All these instances conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If she is very excited, then she means that the food is plentiful. (G62: 1640)

2. And if there is some progress, nobody cares to mention it. (K13: 1230)

3. If one side is to give and the other side is willing to take, this implies recognition of superiority of the side whose thought is being taken. (D12: 0090)

4. If this sum is not removed it causes graining. (E19: 1410)

There is only one instance of this verb form combination i.e. am/is/are in the subordinate clause and present perfect tense in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

e.g. If it's good, mother has asked me to buy a whole seer. (K34: 1000)

It may be noted that the main clause is reported speech whereas the subordinate clause is unreported clause taken to be reported. Leech and Short (1981: 290-312) discuss this kind of phenomena in fiction. Accordingly, the two clauses can be reversed to fix the meaning.

- Mother has asked me to buy a whole seer, if it is good.

There are 77 instances of this verb form combination i.e. am/is/are in both the subordinate and the matrix clauses. They are in SVCs clause structure, progressive tense verbs of all types of intransitive, and different clauses of transitive verbs and passive clauses in both the clauses. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. ... if there is a break with past internally, the external extension of this approach is logical. (A01: 1590)
2. If reservations are made on the basis of caste and communities, we are making a permanent division among our own people. (B23: 0660)

3. If the wind is blowing towards the opposite direction of the culprit, it is more favourable. (E33: 1400)

4. They are capable of productive work if proper training is given. (F19: 1680)

5. If man is to live as a sane human being, it is indispensable for him to order these different experiences into a meaningful pattern. (G66: 0370)

6. ... if authority is needed it is derived from the needs of the situation and superior knowledge and skills (and not from the position occupied by the supervisor). (J37: 1960)

S5M9: There are 61 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and will+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If your love for Him is real, He will likewise be oppressed at times of your distress. (D04: 0930)

2. If prices are high manufacturers will produce more... (J21: 0430)

3. We will inform you if there is a cancellation. (K32: 0380)

4. ... if it is considered necessary to frame a rule, necessary action will be taken. (H03: 1190)

5. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work, he will come under "D" rather than "O". (H23: 1600) = logical necessity

S5M9.18: There are 05 instances of this verb form combination i.e., am/is/are in the subordinate clause and will+to+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. It may be noted that there are only 02 instances of this type in the LOB corpus.
Improvement and development of the faculty therefore, will have to receive top priority if a real and meaningful improvement in quality is to be achieved. (H08: 0160)

S5H10: There are 18 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and would+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. It would be of great advantage if unemployed or under-employed youth... are provided necessary training and then entrusted with the responsibility for organizing such programmes. (A40: 1100)

2. If there is a closure, the financial loss would be easily absorbed by him because of his total resources. (E27: 0170)

It, however, may be noted that there are less instances of this combination in LOB data (i.e. 14 instances).

S5H11: There are 06 instances of this verb form combination i.e. am/is/are in the subordinate clause and shall+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

e.g. A member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive meetings of the council. (H13: 0920) shall= formal

S5H12: There are 22 instances of this verb form combination i.e. am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and should+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If University students are allowed concessional rates students of this school should get the same facility. (A35: 1430)

2. ... if sympathetic approaches are made to the problem it should not be difficult to combine productivity, employment and efficiency. (J43: 0070)

S5H13: There are 27 instances of this verb form combination representing am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and can+base
form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. ... if any part is damaged after years of use, they can easily be replaced. (E04: 0380)

2. If the affected tubers are cut, brownish lesions can be noticed. (H07: 1790)

SSM15: There are 10 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and may+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If some religions are more equal than others, the former may get more funds and more State patronage. (A42: 1110)

2. If this index is less than 100, it may be concluded that the scheduled castes/tribes have still some leeway to make. (H05: 0680)

There are 32 instances of the use of may in the LOB data which is comparatively higher than in Kolhapur.

SSM17: There are 18 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in the SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and must+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If protectionism is raising its head we must do two things... (J46: 1620)

2. If the developing countries are to import even more from the developed nation... they must be allowed to export more so that they can earn the foreign exchange necessary to pay for them. (J45: 0460)

SSM18: There are 08 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and have
to base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If it is not so, then a compromise standard has to be worked out. (J71: 1410)

It may be noted that there are no instances of this verb form combination in LOB data.

SEM25: There are 09 instances of this verb form combination containing am/is/are in the subordinate clause and imperative in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If you are buying a sewing machine, select one that is made by a well-known and reliable firm. (E04: 0380)
2. If these are reserved seats, leave it to them. (H17: 0840)

SM1-13: There are 03 instances of this verb form combination with the present subjunctive be in the subordinate clause and different verb forms and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition in formal style. (Quirk et al 1985: 1012).

For example:

1. If hands or feet be pressed, they puff up, the skin becomes stretched and glossy, and violet red marks result. (F13: 0990)
2. If it be conceded..., then the value of proper exegetics on them cannot be underrated. (D15: 0240)

SNG9-13: There are 03 instances of this verb form combination i.e. will in the subordinate clause and various modal forms in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition. It may be recalled that Quirk et al, (1985: 1008) have already mentioned that will and won't occur in adverbial
clauses, particularly in if-clauses.

According to them, in general, the difference between the simple present tense and the modal is that the simple present refers to an assumed future actual situation whereas the modal refers to the assumed predictability of a situation or situations. They also stress the point that will and won't are more specifically and commonly used:

1) Where the modals have a volitional meaning.

ii) Where the modals express the predictability of the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future situation.

The following are the instances from the KOP data.

1. ... if you'll strap on your backpacks, my guides will lead into Ranadesh. (No.3: 1570)
   = if you are willing to.

2. ... the patriotic would refuse to adorn herself for men, including her husband, if she will be an equal partner with men. (F29: 1620)
   = predictability.

3. If this boy will not wait, we can get some other, later. (K19: 1130)
   = The matrix clause expresses the consequence of the present predictability.

S10M10-14: There are 03 instances of would in the subordinate clause and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example

1. We would be grateful if you would permit us to travel across your country. (G35: 0280)

2. The monetary difficulties could be solved, if the petitioner would transfer to the respondent the Kingdersler property together with one of his quarter sections of land. (F07: 1160)

S11M8: There is only one instance of this verb form combination i.e. shall in the subordinate clause and will in the matrix clause conforming to
Direct open condition. That is:

... that the landlord will... if there shall not at the time of such request be any existing breach or non-observance of any of the covenants on the part of the tenant. (J48: 1170)

S12M1-10: There are 05 instances of this verb form combination i.e. should in the subordinate clause and the simple present tense and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If this should happen, it is the bride's family which stands disgraced and it will be next to impossible to find another match... (P11: 1510)

2. If he should forget his identity, then there will be no play.

3. If however, you should conclude that the load is far too heavy and decide to let the woman carry the stuff, you have given yourself away. (P15: 0290)

4. ... if anything untoward should happen to the child, Sheela would lose her mind. (L19: 0870)

S13M1-17: There are 20 instances of this verb form combination i.e. can in the subordinate clause and various other tense forms and modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. It will be a great tragedy if this nation which successfully faced many oppressors cannot deal with Sanjay Gandhi, an antithesis of everything that his grandfather had stood for. (A18: 1520)

2. And if we can bottle all this hot air under sufficiently high pressure, it can be used in automobiles, aircraft and space rockets to provide the required propulsion to move you from point A to point B. (R03: 0920)

Other verb form combinations:

S14M5-16: There are 16 instances of this verb form combination i.e. could in the subordinate clause and various tense forms and modals in the matrix
clause conforming to Direct open condition:

For example:

1. If he couldn't be traced, the cable would be delivered to the Indian embassy in Paris. (L24: 1510)

2. ..., it could grow much faster if goods could be moved overland through Pakistan. (B05: 0170)

S15-19M1-25: There are 11 instances of various verb form combinations with modals in the subordinate clause and various tense forms and modals in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. I can do it now, if I may sit right here, and study the files. (L02: 1290)

3. ... if tax had to be recovered, the same would be at the rate meant for the goods in this entry. (H28: 0350)

6.1.2 Direct Open Condition: Nonfinite and Verbless if-clauses:

As it has been noted earlier, the nonfinite and verbless clauses can occur as subordinate if-clauses in conditional constructions. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1004-6). As mentioned in the previous Chapters, we have coded nonfinite and verbless if-clauses as S22 for the convenience of machine retrieval of contexts from the corpus. As a result, the verb form combinations would be S22M1-25.

In the KOP data, there are 39 instances of non-finite and verbless if-clauses conforming to Direct open condition. Now, we shall give some examples of each type of clause, nonfinite and verbless etc.

6.1.2.1 Nonfinite -ed Clauses:

There are 33 instances of this type in which the subordinate clause
is a nonfinite -ed clause and the matrix clause has different tense and modal forms. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If dried in the Sun, the pods are partially bleached and look half white and half green. (E20: 0650)
   = 'If it is dried...'

2. If unchecked it could usurp the role of developmental administration and make the administrator ineffective. (A11: 1710)
   = 'If it is unchecked...'

3. Even poison can prove a boon to life if used wisely. (J39: 0880)
   = 'If it is used wisely'

4. If shown today the scene would raise many an eyebrow. (C08: 1480)
   = 'If it is shown today'

5. He will be finally admitted to the institute if certified fit by the medical officer. (H33: 05094)
   = 'If he is certified fit...'

6.1.2.2 Verbless clauses: Non-finite -adj/noun/prep-phr:

There are 06 instances of the verbless clause containing the different formal elements such as adjectives/nouns/prepositional phrases functioning as Subject complement. All these conform to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. Well, monopoly has one virtue: if effective, it provides stability. (G53: 0510) (adj)
   = '... if it is effective...'

2. It is better to sow the seeds in the last week of August or mid March if on the hill. (E08: 0750) (noun/prep-phr)
   = 'If they are on the hill...'
6.1.2.3 Other Verbless Clauses: Non-finite: possible/necessary:

The more frequent verbless clauses as in the case of LOB are those which contain *possible* and *necessary* in the subordinate clause. There are 16 instances of such constructions conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

**If possible:**

1. ..., we shall do our best to break the Desai Government without Mrs. Gandhi's support *if possible* and with it *if necessary.* (B22: 1200)

   = 'If it is possible and if it is necessary'

2. We want to improve the solution further, *if possible.* (J18: 1730)

   = 'If it is possible'

**If necessary:**

1. These executives should normally have fixed tenures, *if necessary*, to keep them above pressures and temptations. (H02: 1122)

   = 'If it is necessary'

2. It is still quite possible to cancel the marriage, *if necessary.* (K19: 1040)

   = 'If it is necessary'

6.1.2.4 *If so/if not:*

There are 16 instances of these types of verbless clauses. All these instances conform to Direct open condition. As we have already seen, Quirk *et al* have discussed the occurrences of such clauses as pro-clauses positive and negative which have their subject in the matrix clause. However, the following instances in the Kolhapur data have an anaphoric reference to the previous statement. Orthographically, these clauses are marked by a comma (,).
For example:

**If so:**

1. If so, then we have full human rights today. (B25: 1130)
   
   = 'If it is so'

2. If so, the public of Manipur will give rewards. (H31: 1740)

   = 'If it is so...'

**If not:**

1. We have to consider for the girls who are not married at present. If not, what will be the position for the girls. (H31: 0860)

   = 'If they are not...

2. You may fix the price, if not, we may ask the third person to do that. (K03: 1020)

   = 'If you do not...'

6.1.2.5 **Restricted Condition:**

There are 19 instances of restricted condition (Quirk et al. 1985: 1091-93) in which the subordinator if is preceded by the adverb only i.e., only if is the subordinator, and if and only if used in Logic and Mathematics.

For example:

1. Things can improve faster only if there is a harmonious balance between population and the growth of forests. (B03: 0250)

   = If there is a harmonious... then only...

2. Here lamp L lights (1 state) only if switch A and switch B and switch C all are closed (1 state) at the same time. (J80: 0770)

   = If switch A ... closed then only...

3. Only if one can achieve fame in this conservative and backward country her name is branded eternally in gold. (K13: 1240)

   = If one can achieve fame... then only...
6.1.3 Direct open condition: past time reference

The various verb form combinations that occur in this type of conditional are shown in table 6.1.1.2. Let us now look at the instances of these form wise. We have separated these instances only because of the time reference they have. They refer to the real events that took place in the past. According to Palmer (1965: 133), all these are instances of past real. So they may be labelled as past actual. It is to be noted that in these instances, it is possible to replace if by when(ever) (in the past).

Table 6.1.1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form combinations</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3M3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M6</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M10</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M12</td>
<td>01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M3</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6M6</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S3M3: There are 22 instances of this verb form combination containing simple past tense in both the subordinate and the matrix clause. They refer to the real events that took place in the past hence may be labelled as past actual.

For example:

1. And if (after knowing his true identity), any employer terminated his services or neighbours and friends began to hate him, the probation officer did not interfere. (J26: 1780)

   = 'If = when(ever)'

22
2. And if he found the plot unworkable or impractical, he did not proceed further. (G34: 1500) (If = when)

3. If Manju disagreed with me, I always saw her point of view, and therefore took no offence. (P07: 1190) if = when(ever)

4. If the three decided on a certain location for their play they used it (R04: 1610) if = when(ever)

We have already discussed the theory of past actual in the previous chapter i.e. chapter IV. The other verb form combinations are as discussed below.

S3H6: There are 03 instances of this verb form combination i.e. simple past tense in the subordinate clause and was/were in SVCs clause structure in the matrix clause.

For example:

A casting was considered sound, if it passed all the three criteria mentioned above. (J78: 2030)

S3M10-14.2: There are 08 instances of these verb form combinations conforming to Direct open condition with past time reference.

For example:

1. She would pick up her umbrella and go out, if Mahendra saw her leaving, he would say, "Mother, where are you off to?" (K41: 1040)

2. First the worker would be threatened with jail or worse if he did not leave the premises at once. (A10: 1580)

S6M3-6: There are 05 instances of these verb form combinations with was/were in the subordinate clause and the simple past tense or was/were in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition.

For example:

1. If his attention was distracted ..., a resounding slap... fell upon his cheek. (K36: 1110) = (When/whenever)
2. If a response was wrong, the trial was repeated later during the same session and the error was recorded. (J24: 1030)

(= when/whenever.)

Now, we will deal with Direct open condition: reported speech as follows.

6.1.4 Direct Open Condition: reported speech:

It may be recalled that when a direct open conditional sentence is reported, there will be backshifting of tense forms. As a result, the conditional sentence takes past markers of the verb forms. So, such constructions have the appearance of Direct hypothetical condition. So we label them as direct open condition: reported speech. We have given the various verb form combinations that occur in this type in table 6.1.1.3. Now, let us look at some of the examples. In the IVth chapter, we have shown with example how the backshifting is removed to convert the sentence into Direct open condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form combinations</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3M10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>S6M14</td>
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<td></td>
<td>31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
S3M10-16: There are 14 instances of this verb form combination with the simple past tense in the subordinate clause and modals would, could, might in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition: reported speech.

For example:

1. I thought to myself that it would be nice if Tiger and Salim also got back into the side. (G08: 0590)
2. He felt that it would be advantageous for him if Lodhi took the initiative. (F24: 0380)
3. It was hoped that if the court really fulfilled its promise, the unamendability of fundamental rights canvassed by Golak Nath might not come in the way of distributive justice. (J50: 1130)

S6M6-14: There are 17 instances of these verb form combinations i.e. was/were in the subordinate clause and was/were and modals would, should and could in the matrix clause conforming to Direct open condition: reported speech.

For example:

1. With a sense of shock he realised that he would be blamed, if the vow was not fulfilled. (L19: 1220)
2. The opposition might have failed to grasp that she would go to any extent to keep herself in office if she was driven to the wall. (B06: 0130)
3. But Vidura was as outspoken as ever and repeated that Duryodhana should be cast away if their house was to be saved. (F34: 0660)
4. He had told Indira Gandhi that if a Harijan was to be selected for the high office, only two names could be considered Jagjivan Ram and Sanjivayya. (G57: 0390)

6.2 Direct Hypothetical Condition: present and future time reference:

Quirk et al's remarks on Direct Hypothetical condition referring to present and future time have been discussed in Chapter IV. The various verb form combinations representing this type of condition in the Kolhapur corpus are given in table 6.1.2.1. The theory has been reviewed in chapter IV with illustrative examples.
6.2.1 Direct Hypothetical Condition: present and future time reference.

Now, we shall attempt an analysis of the verb form combinations that represent these types as shown in table 6.1.2.1.

Table 6.1.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form combinations</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M3</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3M12</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>S3M14</td>
<td>09</td>
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<tr>
<td>S3M16</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>S3M22</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>*S6M10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>S6M6</td>
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<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>S7M6</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Typical standard conditional instances account for these in the corpus.

S3M10: There are 48 instances of S3M10 verb form combination in the Kolhapur corpus data representing cases either of present time reference that is contrary to assumption or of future time reference that is contrary to expectation as follows:
I Present time reference : contrary to assumption:

For example:

1. Such statements would hardly be printed if the South Koreans did not have cause for resentment. (A03: 1590)
   = the South Koreans do presumably have cause for resentment.

II Future time reference : contrary to expectation:

1. ... I'd love to play for Yorkshire if I got the chance...
   (A41: 1400)
   = I very probably will not get the chance...

2. They would shoot your cow if they got the chance. (E17: 0750)
   = they will very probably not get the chance.

3. If persuasion failed, imprisonment in a dark godown would be the next step. (F23: 0720)
   = persuasion will very probably not fail...

4. If the Government intervened there would always be a hue and cry.
   (A32: 1130)
   = the Government will very probably not intervene...

S3M3-22: There are 18 instances of these verb form combinations i.e. simple past tense in the subordinate clause and simple past tense or 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 showed ambition if your handwriting slanted upwards.
   (P18: 0340)
   = Your handwriting very probably will n't slant upwards.

2. If he did not like the present government, the honourable course open to him was to resign his office. (B17: 1610)
   = He very probably will like the present government.

3. If he resigned his post, perhaps he could teach Indian languages to the fools who the company would be sending to
India in the future. (K02: 0150)

= He will very probably not resign his post.

4. If the S.I. told him about the marks of injury on the body the oldman might think that we had beaten his son to death. (L01: 0510)

= The S.I. will very probably not tell him about...

SGM10: There are 11 instances of this verb form combination i.e., was/were or was to/were to in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause and would+base form of the verb in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct hypothetical condition and indicate present/future time reference.

The following are some of the examples:

1. If form in the "Times" shield was to count, then Bharat Nodkarni of Tata Electric and Chintaman Vaidhya of Mahindras would be among the contenders for the Bombay team. (A06: 0560)

= Form in the "Times" probably will not count...

2. If there was to be an emergency she'd create one. (K21: 1630)

= There probably will not be an emergency...

3. "If the coal industry was not immediately reorganized, it would be suicidal for the coal industry in future. (H18: 1350)

= the coal industry will very probably be reorganized.

SGMG-12: There are 05 instances of this verb form combination i.e., was/were in SVCs clause structure in the subordinate clause followed by various verb form combinations including modals in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition.

For example:

1. If these workers were to be denied such rights, it was legitimate to ask as to what alternatives were there to guarantee them equitable wages and working conditions in the absence of free and unrestrained collective bargaining. (H36: 0870)

= these workers will probably not be denied...
2. "If there were more Anandgrans, the world would be a better place to live in". (A26: 1010)
   = there are presumably not more Anandgrans, ...

3. ... if we were really honest we shouldn't be afraid to go there. (K34: 1450)
   = we very probably will not really be honest...

S8M10: There are 11 instances of this verb form combination i.e. subjunctive were in the subordinate clause and would+base form of the verb in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition and perhaps referring to present or future time.

For example:

1. ... it would be helpful if the tallest among them were to begin by honestly conceding the truth underlying this. (F10: 1440)
   = the tallest among them will very probably not begin...

2. If the speed were too low, they would fall into the sun. (D16: 0210)
   = the speed presumably is not low.

S7-SM1-16: There are in all 05 instances containing the present-subjunctive and were-subjunctive in the subordinate clause and other tense forms of the verb and modals in the matrix clause. All these conform to Direct hypothetical condition representing either the present/future time reference.

For example:

1. If the claim be of higher magnitude the insurer's appointed officers... look into the details so as to ascertain the extent of loss or damage caused. (E29: 0120)
   = the claim very probably will not be of higher magnitude...

2. Well, if that be so, then my grandparents chose right. (R01: 0130)
   = that is presumably not so.
3. If the date of accession of Padmanava Deva be 1735-36 the grant was made in 1738-39 A.D. (H29: 1900)
   = the date very probably will not be 1735-36...

4. ... these persons who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive. (H14: 1180)
   = he is presumably not alive...

5. If the English novelist, Charles Dickens, were to write a novel on "A Tale of One City", that is Ahmedabad, its first sentence might very well be, "It had the best of institutions; it had the worst of institutions". (G21: 0010)
   = Charles Dickens probably will not write a novel on...

It may be noted that the most common typical standard hypothetical conditions are represented by the three major verb form combinations like S3M10, S6M10 and S8M10. Now, we shall turn to Direct hypothetical condition: past time reference known as 'counterfactual'.

6.2.3 Direct Hypothetical Condition : past time reference:

In this section, we shall deal with the Direct hypothetical condition with past time reference popularly known as counterfactual. It conveys the speaker's belief that the condition was not fulfilled (for past conditions), hence certain falsity of the proposition expressed by the matrix clause.

The various verb form combinations that occur in this type of condition are shown in table 6.1.2.2. It may be noted that the modals in hypothetical conditions are: would, could, might, should. Generally, a negative inference can be drawn, which is more strongly negative with the hypothetical past perfective. The rules for past reference in a hypothetical condition require a past perfective in the conditional clause and a past perfective modal, generally would have in the matrix clause.
Now let us look at the Kolhapur Corpus data.

**S4M10.2:** There are 44 instances of this verb form combination containing the past perfect tense in the subordinate clause and past perfective modal in the matrix clause. It is observed that this is the only conditional construction which is both pure in form and function representing the hypothetical condition that is contrary to fact. So it can be inferred that the machine can do the classification of this conditional without manual intervention.

For example:

1. The patch-up would, of course, not have been possible if Mr. Charan Singh had stuck to his earlier stance. (B05: 1190)
   
   = Mr. Chavan Singh did certainly not stick to his earlier stance.
2. If there had been different makers and different laws, there would have been chaos and confusion. (D16: 1260)

= there certainly did not have...

3. If the party had remained united, it would have been the most formidable opposition party and could have aspired to office. (G04: 0080)

= the party certainly did not remain united...

4. ... if Janata Government had been there in these two states, then also the Chief Ministers of these two states would not have come to attend this conference. (H19: 0810)

= Janata Government certainly did not have been there...

5. They would have swallowed me in one gulp if I had moved. (R06: 0820)

= I certainly did not move...

* This is the most typical type of counterfactual condition.

S4M12.2-17.2: There are 10 instances of this verb form combination representing the past perfect tense in the subordinate clause and modals should, could, might, must+past perfective forms in the matrix clause qualifying as Direct Hypothetical condition contrary to fact. Some representative examples are as given below.

For example:

1. If a fair deal had been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the coefficient of equality should have been 100... (H05: 0600)

2. She could have consolidated her regime if she had continued this programme. (A05: 1090)

3. If that scalpel hadn't cut me, it (sleep) might have lasted longer. (L09: 1160)

Now, we shall look at the other verb form combinations conveying the counterfactual condition.
Other verb form combinations for hypothetical with past reference:

**S3M10.2-14.2:** Besides the regular verb form combinations discussed above, there are 30 instances of counterfactual condition in the KOP data. Of them 09 instances have a simple past verb form in the subordinate clause and the past perfective modals would, could in the matrix clause.

For example:

1. If I had the money I would have also given Shastriji a present. (K40: 1520)
   = I certainly did not have the money...

2. In fact, if you really loved my eyes you would have brought a wollen coat long ago. (K33: 1660)
   = You really/certainly didn’t love my eyes...

3. If he had a living guru, he could have found out. (K07: 0180)
   = he certainly didn’t have a living guru...

**S6M10.2-14.2:** There are 17 instances of this verb form combination containing was/were in the subordinate clause and perfective tense and modals would and could in the matrix clause conforming to the Direct hypothetical condition: past time reference.

For example:

1. There would have been an uproar in England if the crown jewels were allowed to go out of the country for any reason. (B06: 1670)
   = the crown jewels were certainly not allowed to go out of the country.

2. If he was economically well-placed or sure of alternate employment, he would have followed his conscience. (E25: 0920)
   = he was certainly not economically well placed...

It may be noted that verbs in the subordinate clause are STATIVE.
There are only 02 instances of the subjunctive were in the subordinate clause and past perfective modals would and might in the matrix clause conforming to Direct hypothetical condition.

For example:

... if it were not for the goat's thoroughness in denuding all the bushes and trees where it can reach the leaves, there might not have been as much desert land as there is in the world today. (B13: 0180)

= It certainly was indeed because of the goat's thoroughness...

It may be noted that the verbs in the subordinate if-clause are the past forms of the verb be. In the following section, we shall deal with indirect condition: style disjuncts.

6.3 Indirect Condition: Style Disjuncts:

As we have already seen Quirk et al. (1985: 1095) discuss indirect conditions as open conditions that are dependent on an implicit speech act of the utterance hence style disjuncts. According to them, they are realized by if-clauses. They have distinguished four major types of style disjuncts which we have summarized in the IVth Chapter. Moreover, Greenbaum (1969: 81-93) has discussed this type of conditional construction in some detail. He have already summarized his views in the earlier chapter i.e. Chapter IV.

Now, on the basis of the Quirk model discussed in detail in the earlier chapters, let us classify indirect conditions found in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English both form-wise and function-wise.

Table 6.2.1-2.4-(a) shows the verb form combinations of style disjuncts found in Kolhapur corpus data.
### Table 6.2.1-2.4 (a)

**Indirect Condition: style disjunct (Formal Types)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb forms</th>
<th>No. of Inst.</th>
<th>Verb forms</th>
<th>No. of Inst.</th>
<th>Verb forms</th>
<th>No. of Inst.</th>
<th>Verb forms</th>
<th>No. of Inst.</th>
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</table>

The following is the functional distribution of the four types of style disjuncts found in Kolhapur corpus data.

### Table 6.2.1-2.4 (b)

**Indirect Condition: Style Disjunct (Functional Types)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subordinate clause</th>
<th>No. of Instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sub. cl. expression of politeness dependent on hearer's permission</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Metalinguistic/hedging the wording of the utterance calling for hearer's permission.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Extralinguistic knowledge/uncertainty may be of speaker's or hearer's.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sub. cl. expresses uncertainty/condition under which the speaker makes the utterance.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
There are 50 instances of Indirect condition in the Kolhapur corpus that fall into the four types of style disjuncts. The following are some of the examples of each type.

(a) The subordinate clause is an expression of politeness dependent on hearer's permission.

\[\text{e.g. if I may say so, the company has made remarkable progress in these years. (E30: 0060)}\]

(b) The subordinate clause is a metalinguistic comment hedging the wording of the utterance calling for hearer's agreement.

\[\text{For example:}\]

1. In the post partition period displaced persons from East Pakistan came in periodic waves and preferred to settle, \textit{if that is the word}, in or as near Calcutta as possible. (G50: 0030)

2. You may call it intervention \textit{if you like}. (H19: 1130)

(c) The subordinate clause expresses uncertainty either of the speaker or of the hearer about the extra-linguistic knowledge required to interpret the contexts of the matrix clause.

\[\text{For example:}\]

1. Nothing to it \textit{if you know} the exact spot. (L07: 1610)

2. There were several discussions held and I remember no serious divergence of opinion inside the commission, and \textit{if I am not mistaken}, the point of view was accepted as general ground work. (G18: 1830)

(d) The subordinate clause expresses a condition under which the speaker makes the utterance in the matrix clause.

\[\text{e.g. You may say that it is not my hand that has dried up, but my flesh. All right, \textit{if you want it that way}. (K14: 1600)}\]
It is to be noted that the verb form combinations in Indirect condition are almost identical with those in Direct open condition. (cf: Table 6.1.1.1 and 6.2.1-2.4 (a)). However, the number of instances of each of the verb form combination are fewer hence they have not been discussed form-wise. All these instances have the appearance of open condition as discussed in the literature by Quirk et al. Now, we shall turn to rhetorical condition.

6.4 Rhetorical Condition:

Quirk et al (1985: 1094) have discussed two types of rhetorical conditional clauses which give the appearance of expressing an open condition, but like rhetorical questions, they actually make strong assertion. The two types of rhetorical if-clauses are: (a) one in which the assertion is derived from the conditional clause and the other (b) in which the assertion is derived from the matrix clause.

It may be recalled that there are only three instances of rhetorical condition in the LOB corpus going strictly by Quirk et al’s examples. It may also be recalled that we have included other instances of constructions under Others in which the matrix clause (wh or Yes/No) is a rhetorical question under this category while analysing the LOB Corpus.

In the case of Kolhapur, there are no instances of rhetorical condition conforming to Quirk et al. i.e, A and B types.

However, like in the case of LOB, there are 148 instances of rhetorical questions in the Kolhapur data which we would like to include in the category of rhetorical condition as shown in table 6.3.1-3.3 Others.
Table 6.3.1-3.3

Rhetorical Condition: true, false and Other types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1(A)</th>
<th>3.3(B)</th>
<th>3.3 (Others)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Verb</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Inst.</td>
<td>form</td>
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</table>

| Grand Total: 148 | 148 | 38 |

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Note: The table continues with more rows, but the content is not fully visible in the image provided.
The following are some of the examples:

**Other types of rhetorical conditions:**

**TYPE C : Matrix clause is a Rhetorical Wh-Question:**

There are 98 instances in which the matrix clause is a Rhetorical wh-question corresponding to a statement in which the Q-element is replaced by a negative element.

For example:

1. *How can our states develop themselves if they are denied a fair price for this?* (A04: 0550) (wh-question)
   
   = our states cannot at all develop themselves...

2. *What else was he trying to do if not politicising?* (B17: 1410) (wh-question)
   
   = He was doing nothing but politicizing.

**TYPE D : Matrix clause is a Rhetorical Yes/No question:**

There are 50 instances in which the matrix clause is a Rhetorical Yes/No question.

For example:

1. *... if you had a large family, wouldn't you accommodate them somehow?* (E14: 0340) (Yes/No question)
   
   = if ... you would certainly accommodate them somehow.

2. *If human efforts had so far failed to probe the mind of the Indus citizen, could the computer ... the mechanical electronic brain help?* (J56: 1080) (Yes/No question)
   
   = if ... the computer ... wouldn't certainly help.

**6.5 Other Functions of If (Concessive etc.):**

As discussed in the preceding two chapters section 4.5 and 5.5 respectively, if-constructions are mainly associated with conditional constructions. However, some if-constructions are non-conditional. We have
distributed such constructions all over the text types viz: A-R as shown in Table 6.4. The following table shows the frequency of non-conditional *if*-constructions in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English.

**Table No. 6.4**

Table showing frequency of occurrences of non-conditional *if* in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>If= though not =though not Concessive Clauses</th>
<th>If only =though not wish etc.</th>
<th>If-clause =strong comment clause</th>
<th>As if = non-cond. comparrison</th>
<th>If-clause = indirect non-cond. yes/no question</th>
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<td>149</td>
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</table>
6.5.1 Concessive if, if, if not, even if, if only:

There are 165 instances of if-constructions occurred in the concessive sense meaning if = though, if not = though not, even if = though/even though and if only = though in the Kolhapur Corpus data. Now, we would like to give only the representative examples as follows:

For example:

I If = though:

1. She looked about thirty, and had a trim, if sturdy figure, and she wore some heavy cloying perfume. (L08: 0330)  
   = 'though she had a sturdy figure...'

2. ... as you grew older it might be possible in spite of age and weakness to be more musical, if less tuneful. (G02: 1490)  
   = 'though less tuneful'.

II If not = though not:

3. This decreased their affinity, if not their influence. (F21: 1120)  
   = 'though it didn’t decrease their influence'.

4. The woman who had understood him, if not the quest, left him. (K01: 1130)  
   = 'though not the quest...'

5. The Corpus of literature is, however, a heterogeneous one, and it abounds in inconsistent if not contrary ideas, rules, beliefs and practices. (J30: 0810)  
   = 'though not contrary ideas, ...'

III Even if = though/even though:

6. Even if all the 80 Congress MPs, support the Government, which is problematic, it will not have the requisite majority. (A19: 0250)

7. Even if he constructs a new house it does not differ in any type or style from the traditional one. (H11: 0060)
It may be noted that in the above examples, the *even if* clause leaves open whether that is so or not does not presuppose as in *even though* constructions.

**IV If only = though:**

6. Thus the brothers halted history *if only* for a brief hour! (C18: 0870) = 'though/although for a brief hour'.

### 6.5.2 Strong Wish etc.:

Chapter IV section 4.5.2 discusses in detail the usage of *if only* construction to express either hypothetical or exlamatory wish. There are 16 instances of *if only* constructions in Kolhapur data expressing wish. For example:

1. *If only* I hadn't known anything better! (K46: 0680)
2. *If only* Mohini had kept her appointment! (K08: 1021)
3. *If only* she would return! (K07: 1350)

Mention may be made of constructions containing *if only* and having both the matrix and the subordinate clause are used to introduce what one think is a fairly good reason for doing something although it may not be a very good one. For example:

1. "... *If only we could have put them to work, we may have found a solution to this highly difficult global problem.*" (H38: 0710)
2. I can understand *if only* you'd tell me. (L23: 1510)

### 6.5.3 Comment Clauses:

There are 33 instances of comment clauses which occur in the Kolhapur data. These can be divided into two formal types: *one*, the *if-*
clause is a comment on the content of the matrix clause and two, the matrix clause is a comment on the content of the if-clause. Besides, within this type, there are several instances of the comment clause being verbless.

For example:

1. He is a door-crasher, if there was ever one. (K43: 0870)
2. The world of 1913, as Gunnar Myrdal once put it, "was, like Athens in the days of Pericles, in many respects a model civilization- if one forgets the fact that it excluded from its benefits the larger part of mankind. (G53: 0470)

6.5.3.1 Verbless Comment Clauses:

1. If anything, the present reign is likely to see a steady increase in the influence of the sovereign. (G56: 04)
2. ... I thought Secretariship of the Ministry of Defence, if nothing else, would be a suitable climax to my career as a civil servant. (G07: 0040)
3. "Here, if anywhere, the spectator will be able to see a genuine example of that pure art theatre of which theorists talk... (C07: 0570)
4. The population covered was rural, and, hence, our results cannot demonstrate differences between a rural and an urban population, if any. (F41: 0550)
5. If at all there was any surprise in the turn of events in Italy, it is Mr. Andreotti, walking the tight rope, could survive for as long as 17 months. (B01: 1250)
6.5.4 **Non-conditional Comparative Constructions with as if:**

There are 148 instances of *as if* constructions in the Kolhapur data which are but non-conditional. The theory has been discussed in the preceding chapters. Following are the examples:

1. Whenever he finds me looking at him, he pretends *as if* he has nothing to do with me. (K14: 0250)
2. I answered all her questions *as if* I were facing an interview. (P04: 0670)
3. In short a married man often looks *as if* he is dressed by his mother. (R07: 1780)

6.5.5 **Non-conditional: reported yes/no questions:**

There are 68 instances of reported questions in the Kolhapur Corpus which turn out to be non-conditional constructions.

For example:

1. Once I *asked* Hari Maharaj if Indian Sadhu meditate much. (D02: 0990)
2. Curiously I *asked* one of the official if anything was wrong.
3. Rukmini *stared*, wondering if she had heard right. (K41: 0280)

6.6 **Peculiar if-constructions in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English:**

On the basis of the detailed analysis and classification of both the LOB and Brown Corpora data, we found that the if-constructions in the LOB and Brown data were more or less similar. However, in the case of the if-constructions in the Kolhapur corpus data, we found that there were certain instances of conditional constructions which appeared to be either ungrammatical or deviant on manual inspection. In fact, there were 150 and odd instances which my Supervisor and I myself suspected ungrammatical or deviant which we kept aside either for discussion or attestation. As we were planning to submit these instances for attestation, we realized that
it was impractical to ask native speakers to respond to such a large number of instances. Therefore, arbitrarily, the number of instances were curtailed to 37 classified into I to X types. This was done on the basis of the verb form combinations in which one or the other form turned out to be erroneous/deviant.

Finally, we decided to submit these instances to the native speakers for attestation and receive their responses. The actual classified 37 instances are reproduced in Appendix II. As already mentioned earlier in chapter 3.7, my Supervisor got these attested from the seven renowned native speaker scholars (see Appendix I).

6.6.1 Native Speakers' responses:

The native speaker scholars' responses to these problematic cases of Indian English usage were graded on a three point scale namely: (1) acceptable (2) doubtful and (3) unacceptable. We also elicited the alternatives suggested by the native speakers. As discussed earlier in chapter 3.7.1, we would like to use a certain measure of acceptability i.e., if four or more out of seven native speaker scholars approve of an instance, then it is regarded as 'acceptable'. Similarly, if less than four approve of an instance or if four or more disapprove of an instance, it is regarded as 'unacceptable'.

On quantitative basis, we found that out of 37 instances, only two instances were acceptable to all the seven native speakers and only six instances were entirely unacceptable to all the seven native speakers. In the remaining cases, the alternatives are suggested with remarks offered by them. The following are the only acceptable instances commonly agreed by all the respondents.
6.6.1.1 *Entirely Acceptable Instances:*

IX a) If two wires in a heating appliance touch each other, they are shorted.

X b) If my mother were living, I could tell her and unburden myself.

6.6.1.2 *Entirely Unacceptable Instances:*

I a) If you ate 100 grams of cheese you will receive all the protein expected from a square meal.

II b) If a problem involved only 2 or 3 binary variables, all the possible solutions can be enumerated explicitly as follows:

VIII d) Industrialization of the country, even if it were done mainly by imperialist capital is advantageous to the native bourgeoisie.

X a) If an equation were to be established between demand and installed capacity, there would have been no case for increasing total capacity at the rate Mr. Ramachandran himself has been advocating for months.

d) The Congress I leader are adept in capitalizing an opportunity to make inroads in the ranks of their rivals, if they came across one.

e) They tell them that if they wanted to sleep with them they should give up war.

The more important quantitative analysis of our investigation reveals that there is a good deal of *doubt* in the sense of the acceptable/unacceptable instances in the case of which native speakers are ranging from one to six. In several cases, alternatives are suggested. The following table reveals the exact number of instances of both the acceptable and unacceptable instances to the native speakers summarized as follows:
Table showing number of acceptable/unacceptable instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Non-acceptable</th>
<th>Alternatives/ Observation made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Speaker Scholars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(a)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>01 Remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01 Remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01 Remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II(a)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01 Remark</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>III(a)</td>
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<td>IV(a)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>V(a)</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI(a)</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02 Remark</td>
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<td>02 Remark</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII(a)</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>01 Remark</td>
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<td>02 Remarks</td>
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<td>02 Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX(a)</td>
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<td>05</td>
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<td>02 Remarks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02 ' ' odd, very odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X(a)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>07</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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It may be noted in particular that there are in all eight instances of what might be called real doubtful cases ranging from three to four native speaker scholars' judgement. These are as follows:

II(a) It would have been better if we could determine the criteria for backwardness on principles other than caste.

(d) Perhaps Mr. Justice Shah would not have investigated these cases in such detail if he did not think it necessary to establish beyond reasonable doubt...

III(a) If something similar was attempted by Napoleon in Algiers or by the Czar in Russia, they would be loudly denounced for tyranny.

VI(a) The point he stresses is that so many people in the city and the village would not have seen it without any kind of protest if it was really pornographic.

VIII(a) Industrialization of the country, even if it were done mainly by imperialist capital is advantageous to the native bourgeoisie.

(b) Swaraj had no meaning, if it was not automatically followed by economic Swaraj.

(e) A penal rate of 15 per cent is charged if such deposits exceeded 30 days in a year.

(f) as above

Besides, the above instances, in the case of the two cases, the responses of the native speakers vacillate between 'acceptable' and 'unacceptable'; and the respondents are 'uncertain' about the usage hence probably seem to dismiss these instances as definitely non-English. These are:

IX(g) If people had to die so that others may live and build a glorious future for themselves, so it must die.

X(d) The Congress I leaders are adept in capitalizing an opportunity to make inroads into the ranks of their rivals, if they came across one.
In the case of these instances, some of the scholars referred to these as mismatch and very odd statements.

Thus, the following instances may be considered as 'unacceptable' as less than four native speakers 'accept' them and four or more do not 'accept' them. It is to be noted that the alternatives suggested by these speakers confirm the 'unacceptability' hence may be regarded as typically Indian. These are 21 in number. They are as follows:

I(a) What will it do to the status of your Green Card if you went for an extended stay in India.
(b) Meanwhile if that bastard Naresh Kumar laid a finger on her body... I'll kill him.
(c) If you ate 100 grams of cheese you will receive all the protein expected from a square meal.

II(a) It would have been better if we could determine the criteria for backwardness on principles other than caste.
(b) If we succeeded in this constitution we would have added a powerful dimension to our export planning.

III(a) If something similar was attempted by Napoleon in Algiers or by the Czar in Russia, they would be loudly denounced for tyranny.

V(a) If one were to search for each 'revolutionary achievements' one can find them in abundance in any society.

VII(a) A boy can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped head of household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season.
(b) If a problem involved only 2 or 3 binary variables, all the possible solutions can be enumerated explicitly as follows:

VIII(a) Industrialization of the country, even if it were done mainly by imperialist capital is advantageous to the native bourgeoisie.
(b) If a problem involved only 2 or 3 binary variables, all the possible solutions can be enumerated explicitly as follows:
(c) Yes, his son would be back soon if the cable would reach him.
(d) If this is the limit of your capacity how dared you grow such obscene hair?
(e) A penal rate of 15 per cent is charged if such deposits constitute exceeded 30 days in a year.

(1) No one can be tried on charges which legally did not constitute an offence at the time of commission, except if it was deemed criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

IX(d) If they should continue to be a force for good, they should continue to eschew communalism...

(e) If the draft should not have been presented for payment within three months, it will be necessary for the applicant to produce a certificate of non-payment from the drawee.

(f) It has been said in some quarters that if only we could have put them to work, we may have found a solution to this highly difficult global problems.

(g) If people had to die so that others may live and build a glorious future for themselves, so it must die.

X(a) If an equation were to be established between demand and installed capacity, there would have been no case for increasing total capacity at the rate Mr. Ramchandran himself has been advocating for months.

(b) Surely there would not have been a deluge in the State if Mr. Patil were not to be the chief Minister!

(d) The Congress I leaders are adept in capitalizing an opportunity to make inroads in the rank of their rivals, if they came across one.

(e) They tell them that if they wanted to sleep with them they should give up war.

(f) A penal rate of 15 per cent is charged if such deposits exceeded 30 days in a year.

6.6.2 Thus, most interesting analysis of our investigation is that it would appear that the native speakers themselves are sometimes doubtful about the correctness of if-constructions. If the instances of Indian English data were concealed, perhaps such instances would pass off as native instances possibly from LOB or Brown data.

In any case, quantitatively the number of instances discussed are insignificant.

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6.7 Conclusion:

In the foregoing analysis of If-constructions in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English, we have attempted the analysis and classification in comparison with native counterpart viz. LOB. The following table gives the summary of the types and sub-types of conditions etc. in accordance with Quirk et al’s model.

### CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Direct Open Condition</th>
<th>Direct Hypothetical</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
<th>Rhetorical True+false +Rhetorical questions</th>
<th>Other Non-condl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past time Ref.</td>
<td>Reported Direct open</td>
<td>Present &amp; future time Ref.</td>
<td>Past time Ref.</td>
<td>Style disjuncts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>1.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of instances</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentages</td>
<td>46.73</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>920</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main type</td>
<td>50.52</td>
<td>9.88</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>23.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total = 94.87
6.7.1 Direct Open Condition:

As shown above, there are 920 instances of Direct open condition i.e. 50.52% including the sub-types subsumed under it. All these types represent variety of verb form combinations, discussed and summarized in the respective sections.

By and large, in general, both the reference and pedagogical grammars have discussed the typical standard conditional constructions that are:

1. Sentences in which both the matrix and the subordinate clauses are in the simple present tense (SIM1) accounting for 69 instances; i.e. 7.50%. For example:

   1. If I lick a drop of honey, I become aware of its sweetness. (J22: 0980)

2. Sentences in which the subordinate clause is in the simple present tense and the matrix clause is in the simple future tense totalling to 88 instances. i.e. 9.56%. (75+13 SIM9 SIM11)

   For example:

   2. If Harcharan comes in, the line will be balanced. (H27: 1220)

3. 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 111 i.e. 12.65%, (44+61+06 = SIM1 = 44, SIM9 = 61 and SIM11 = 06 = 111)

   For example:

   4. If prices are high manufacturers will produce more... (J21: 0430)

   5. And if there is some progress, nobody comes to mention it. (K13: 1230)
It may be noted that there are 268 typical standard open conditional instances of Direct open condition i.e. 29.13%. The remaining nearly two thirds of these are found irregular and somehow accessible to the corpus data in particular.

6.7.2 Direct Hypothetical Condition:

Like its other two-counterparts viz: LOB and Brown, the instances of the Direct Hypothetical conditions are 180 i.e. 9.88% both for present and future time reference (S3M10, S6M10, S8M10) and past time reference (S4M10). Still, there are 104 instances of typical hypothetical conditions accounting for 57.77% (48+11+44 = 104) out of the total of 180 under Direct hypothetical condition.

For example:

6. If the government intervened there would always be a hue and cry. (A32: 1130) (S3H10)

7. The patch-up would, of course, not have been possible if Mr. Charan Singh had stuck to his earlier stance. (B05: 119) (S4H10.2)

In the Kolhapur data, it is observed that the constructions are formal and accessible to corpus data i.e. 92 (48+44) with 51.11% which are regular hypothetical conditions.

6.7.3 Indirect Condition: style disjunct:

The Indirect condition referred to as style disjuncts accounts for 50 instances i.e. 2.74% of the total instances. We have classified these under four different types. Like other counterparts, they are quantitatively low i.e. 2.74% but qualitatively complicated.

6.7.4 Rhetorical Condition:

Moreover, Rhetorical conditional constructions accounts for 148
instances i.e. 8.12% that includes Rhetorical questions and other close constructions qualifying Quirk et al.'s model in functional manner which we could access only through corpus data.

6.7.5 Non-conditional Construction:

Along with the subtle and comprehensive analysis of instances, the corpus data has revealed nearly one fourth i.e. 23.61% of instances accounting for 430 non-conditional constructions. These includes cases of conditional concessive one, reported questions etc.

The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English appears to be more formal in conditional constructions. The specific conclusions in general noted on the basis of comparison with its LOB counterpart are noted as follows:

1. The use of shall+have to in matrix clause seems to be a feature of Indian English. Whereas, in comparison with native data, it appears that there may be a tendency of using have to in place of must preferred by the native speakers. There are 09 instances of must in Kolhapur whereas LOB data has 24 instances.

2. The use of have to is most common and preferred usage in Indian English whereas the native speakers prefer must in their real use of language. i.e. Have to Kolhapur 22, LOB 07 instances.

3. There is comparatively higher usage of may in LOB data than in the Kolhapur. The use of might and must in the matrix clause is comparatively less in IE than in BE. i.e. Kolhapur 19, LOB 32 instances.