CHAPTER VII
OTHER CONDITIONAL MARKERS IN ENGLISH

7.1 Introduction:

In the preceding chapters, an analysis of the most versatile marker if has been attempted in detail. In this chapter, an analysis of the other less common conditional markers viz: unless, as long as, so long as, provided, provided that, providing that, suppose, supposing that, suppose that, in case, on condition (that) and operators Had, Were and Should commonly used with inversion will be attempted. The analysis and classification will be done in accordance with the Quirk et al’s taxonomy, the model used for the analysis. The above mentioned conditional markers will be dealt with in the three corpora that occur in the data. Being the less common markers of conditionals, very little has been found in the literature. Of course, if happens to be the only versatile marker. In view of this, Close (1975: 60) states that "a conditional clause coming before or after the main clause can be introduced by the conjunctions/subordinators given above with the same sequence of tense as in 'If' sentences". As for the other markers, Joseph (1989: 91) states "that conditional clauses can also be introduced by unless (=if not), provided, as long as, so long as, supposing, in case etc. by using the same combinations of tenses".

Let us therefore attempt a review of literature before we attempt an analysis of the instances of these markers in the three corpora in order of their frequency viz; LOB, Brown and Kolhapur.
7.1.1. **Unless:**

'Unless' is the next most common negative conditional subordinator that introduces a negative condition. It is used to introduce both finite, nonfinite (mainly -ed participle clauses) and verbless clauses.

For example:

a) Unless the strike has been called off, there will be no trains tomorrow.
   
   = 'If the strike hasn't been called off...'

b) Unless otherwise instructed, you should leave by the back exit.
   
   = 'If you are not instructed...'

c) It has little taste, unless hot.
   
   = 'Only if it is not hot...

The 'Unless-clause' is usually similar to a negative 'if-clause'. There is a greater focus on the condition as an exception ('only if... not'). The construction with 'unless' has the meaning 'If ... not' or 'except on condition that'. It is more emphatic than 'if ... not' in a negative condition. Moreover, 'unless' combines condition with exception ('except if') hence the negative meaning; provided (that) and its synonyms are the positive equivalents. Besides, -ing clauses introduced by 'unless' are restricted to open condition.

7.1.2. **As long as and So long as:**

These are less formal subordinators than the semantically similar but formal provided(that) and providing(that). However, they all mean 'if and only if'. These are the subordinators that combine condition with time. They are used with finite clauses. Adverbial finite clauses of time are introduced by these subordinators. These subordinators indicate the simultaneity of the situations in the matrix and subordinate clauses, or at
least an overlap in time of the two situations. They always denote simultaneity when they are used as temporal conjunctions. For *as long as* and *so long as*, both clauses must be durative. Generally, these subordinators imply that the situations begin and end at the same time.

**e.g.**

a) *As long as I live here, I do it my way.*

b) *He'll continue working so long as he has the strength.*

They emphasize more strongly the simultaneity and duration. They may imply condition ('provided that') as well as time.

**e.g.**

*I'm happy as long as my children are.*

= 'I'm happy if my children are happy'.

### 7.1.3. Provided, Provided (that), Providing (that):

These markers are used when there is a rather stronger idea of limitation or restriction. They are chiefly used with permission. Provided that and *so long as* resemble on condition that in having the restrictive implication of 'If and only if'.

**e.g.**

You may leave the apartment at any time, provided that you give a month's notice or pay an additional month's rent.

= ..., 'only if you give a month's notice...'

### 7.1.4. Suppose(that), supposing(that):

These markers are used to express "what will/would have if? or what would have happened if?" in particular. They also introduce a suggestion.

**e.g.**

*Supposing* they won the raffle, what would they do with an extra cash?

= 'they very probably won't win the raffle...’ = Future time reference

These markers indicate present, future and past time reference.

### 7.1.5. In case:

'In case' introduces a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed in advance or advisable. It is used for open
conditions normally with future reference ('if it should happen that'). *in case* specifies a future condition that may or may not arise.

\[\text{e.g. a) I am taking an umbrella *in case* it rains later on.} \]
\[= 'if it rains...'\]

\[\text{b) *In case* you want me, I'll be in my office till lunch time.} \]
\[= 'if it should happen that you want me, ...'\]

7.1.6. **On condition that:**

This is the less common indicator of condition that stipulates or lays down a condition to which a person must agree. It has the restrictive implication of 'if and only if'.

7.1.7. **OPERATORS: HAD, WERE, SHOULD:**

The conditional relationship may be signalled by the subject operator inversion, without using the subordinator. The most common use of this inversion in conditional clauses is with the operator: HAD. Besides, inversion may also occur in some what literary style with subjunctive were and tentative/putative should. More rarely, the operator may be could or might but both these operators require an adverb such as but or just before the lexical verb. In the negative of clauses beginning with had, were and should, there is no contracted form.

It must be mentioned that whenever the condition begins with these operators the force of negation is greater than the 'If' clause.

For example:

\[\text{a) Had Mark been in charge, it would not have happened.} \]
\[= 'If Mark had been in charge, .../Mark certainly would not...'\]

\[\text{b) Had I known, I would have written before.} \]
\[= 'If I had known, .../I certainly didn't know...'\]
c) Here she in charge, she would do things differently.
   = 'If she were in charge, ...'

d) Should you change your mind, no one would blame you.
   = 'If you change your mind, ...'

e) Might I but see my native land, I would die a happy man.
   Could
   = 'If it was possible for me to see/If I was able to see, ...'

7.1.8. And and or:

It may be noted that the conditional relationships are also implied in certain types of clauses co-ordinated by and and or. The conditional use of or is thus the negative analogue of the conditional use of and. Unlike and, however, or typically follows a negative imperative clause. Another difference between conditional and and or is that the latter can readily occur after declarative as well as imperative clauses. The conjunction and can indicate positive condition but only in limited contexts such as commanding, advising etc. Whereas or can be used to indicate negative condition in limited contexts. Thus, conditions are sometimes implied in a relative clause. Instead of a sentence with a conditional clause, we sometimes have two co-ordinate clauses. Such sentences are usually proverbial.

For example:

a) Spare the rod and spoil the child.
   = 'If a child is spared punishment, it will be spoilt.

b) Give me some money and I will help you escape.
   = If you give me some money I will help you escape.

c) Give me some money or I will shoot.
   = If you don't give me some money, I will shoot.
7.1.9. **But for:**

'But for' is not used in the sense of exception, but rather that of 'negative condition'.

e.g. But for Gordon, we would have lost the match.

= 'If it hadn't been for Gordon...', 'If Gordon hadn't played as he did...', etc.

Many people use except for in the same way as but for to denote a negative condition. However, except for normally denotes exception. Note the difference in meaning between the following two sentences.

Except for John they would all have died = 'If it had not been for John...'
all died = 'with the exception of John...'

It may be noted that the negative hypothetical conditions can be expressed by **but for**+NP.

In conclusion, it may be noted that apart from **if** and many other markers discussed, other subordinators used to introduce conditions are in **case**(that), **assuming**(that), in the **event**(that) and **supposing**(that). The description so far has been given mainly to consolidate the conditional markers both in form and function.

7.2 **Other Conditional Markers in the LOB Corpus of British English.**

Now, in the following section to begin with, we will analyse and classify the conditionals from the LOB corpus with some representative examples. It has been observed that these markers occur in the corpora in different contexts. So we have taken into consideration only the number of instances having conditional sense. It may be mentioned that the instances of **and** and **or** could not be ascertained as the "markers" were too many to be simply "counted" as the syntactic constructions had to be manually inspected. Table 7.1 shows the frequency of other common conditional markers as appeared in the data of LOB Corpus of British English.
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>Supposing (that)</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>On condition (th.)</td>
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<td>Should</td>
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7.2.1. Unless:

There are 154 instances of this marker (negative), conditional subordinator introducing a negative condition that is used to introduce both the finite and non-finite clauses. As mentioned earlier, the unless clause is usually similar to a negative if-clause. The unless-clause has the meaning 'If... not' or 'except on condition that' and is more emphatic than 'if... not' in a negative condition. There is a greater focus on the conditions as an exception ('only if... not'). It also combines condition with exception ('except if') hence the negative meaning; Provided (that)
and its synonyms are the positive equivalents. Moreover, -ing clauses introduced by - unless are restricted to open condition. The classification has been given in Table 7.1. The representative examples are as follows:

a) (The habitual truth is that) ... a girl will not grow up normally unless she has a secret life away from her parents. (Open: F17: 105)
   = 'if she doesn't have a secret life, ...'

b) Unless we can give people a similar fuel to coal, at a similar price, then we are up against the wall. (Open A38: 80)
   = 'If we are unable to give people...

c) ... unless Faiz Mohamed specifically forbade the mission to advance, it would advance on the following morning. (HYPO: J59: 62) = Present Ref.
   = (If) Faiz Mohamed presumably doesn't forbid...

d) ... it would probably have been the end of the bill for the session unless the economic situation were to deteriorate. (HYPO J43: 40) =Future Ref.
   = (If) the economic situation very probably won't deteriorate...

7.2.2 As long as and So long as:

There are 20 and 18 instances of these markers respectively in the LOB Corpus containing various verb form combinations and conforming to the different types of conditions as shown in Table 7.1. All these instances convey the meaning of 'if and only if'. They are less formal than the semantically similar but formal (provided (that) and providing (that)). They may imply condition ('provided that') as well as time. These subordinators combine condition with time in particular. Following are the examples:

a) They are visited at least twice before the baptism and monthly for as long as possible. (OPEN D13: 187)
   = 'provided that/if it is possible,...'
b) The 'Open door' policy is of value only so long as genuine hospitality and security can be offered to the new comer. (OPEN B15: 145)

= 'only if genuine...'

c) So long as Rose was alive Hilary couldn't have mortgaged everything he owned without her consent. (COUNT LO5: 140)

= 'If Rose was/had been alive...'

7.2.3 Provided, Provided(that), providing(that):

There are 51 (28+22+01) instances of these markers in the LOB data. These markers are used to convey stronger idea of limitation or restriction. They have the restrictive implications of if and only if. The classification is given in Table 7.1. Following are the examples:

a) ...yet despite their timidity, Bleak will swim nosing the feet of the small boy padding in the shallows provided he avoids undue noise and violent movement. (OPEN F38: 52)

= '..., only if he avoids undue noise and violent movement.'

b) Provided that the transaction from the British rule has been well prepared there is a good chance of stable government for the first eight or ten years. (OPEN G73: 166)

= '..., if/only if the transaction...'

c) ... it was possible for a man to have as many wives, as he liked, provided that he only had one at a time. (HYPO K29: 92)

= 'Only if he presumably has one at a time = Present Ref.'

d) ... once a bird has beaten a number of other birds, providing that it meets the same company again it should go on winning. (OPEN E14: 134)

= '..., only if it meets the same company...'

7.2.4. Suppose, Suppose(that), Supposing(that):

These are the markers that are used to express "what will/would have if or what would have happened if" indicating future, present and past time reference. There are 08 instances of these markers expressing conditional meaning.
For example:

a) Suppose a mother has news late at night that her child is in danger, she will undertake a journey which, an hour before, she would have declared impossible. \(\text{OPEN D06: 82}\)

\[= \text{'If a mother has news...'}\]

b) What then? Suppose you had loved him... \(\text{COUNT. P06: 92}\)

\[= \text{'If you had loved him then what would have happened.'}\]

\[= \text{'You certainly didn't love him...'} = \text{Past time Reference.}\]

c) ..., supposing that there are casual factors, it can give rise only to other occurrences. \(\text{OPEN J54: 74}\)

\[= \text{'..., if there are casual factors, ...'}\]

7.2.5. In Case:

In case is a conditional marker that specifies a future condition normally with future reference meaning 'if it should happen that' introducing a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed.

There are 02 instances of this marker in the LOB corpus containing various verb form combinations and conforming to the types of conditions as shown in Table 7.1.

For example:

The trap is kept out of action, in case a bird might find its way in and get imprisoned, ... \(\text{OPEN E15: 175}\)

\[= \text{'if it should happen that a bird might...'}\]

7.2.6. On condition(that):

There is only one instance of this marker in our LOB data conforming to Open condition. This is the less common indicator of condition that stipulates or lays down a condition to which a person must agree. It has the restrictive implication of 'if and only if'.

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e.g. I will guard your house for you on condition that you bake me an apple pie every day. (OPEN F12: 80)

= '...only if you bake me an apple pie everyday...'

7.2.7. OPERATORS: HAD, WERE, SHOULD:

There are 10 instances of these markers i.e. subject operator inversion of Had, subjunctive were and putative (tentative) should to signal the conditional relationship. These instances contain various verb form combinations etc., conforming to the types of conditions as shown in Table 7.1.

For example:

a) Had an exact solution of this problem been carried out there would have been seven simultaneous equations to solve in the seven unknown deflections...(COUNT. J76:15)

= 'If an exact solution of this problem had been carried out...'

b) Should this steam exceed the amount which can be retained by the exhaust air, it will condense on the exhaust duets. (OPEN J75: 199)

= 'If this steam exceeds the amount...'

7.3 Other Conditional Markers in the Brown Corpus of American English:

In this section, we will attempt an analysis and classification of all other conditional markers from the instances of other conditional markers in the Brown Corpus of American English. Table 7.2. gives the classification as follows:
### Table 7.2

**Frequency of Other Conditional Markers in Brown Corpus**

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<td>Providing (that)</td>
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#### 7.3.1 Unless:

There are 101 instances of S1-22H1-25 verb form combinations conforming to various types of conditions as shown in Table 7.2. All these instances conform to the grammars in form and function and are regular. As discussed in the introduction and earlier section, 'unless-clause' is usually similar to a negative if-clause conveying the meaning 'If... not', or 'except on condition that' and is more emphatic than 'if... not' in a negative condition.

For example:

a) The inadequacy of our library system will become critical **unless** we act vigorously to correct this condition.

(OPEN A44: 76)

= 'If we don’t act vigorously...'
b) Unless her husband also desires sex, the act cannot be consummated. (OPEN F08: 56)

= 'If her husband doesn’t desire sex...

c) "Diana is the type of girl," Jelke said, "who wouldn’t get loving" even on her wedding night unless you piled up all your money in the middle of the floor. (HYPO F09: 28)

= She very probably won’t get loving.
= 'You very probably won’t pile up all your money.'

7.3.2 As long as and So long as:

There are 62 instances of as long as and 15 instances of so long as conforming to grammars and classified into the types as shown in Table 7.2. All these instances convey the meaning of 'if and only if.' They may imply condition ('provided that') as well as time. These markers combine condition with time as discussed earlier. The following are the representative examples:

a) ... a person will never have spiritual poise and inner peace as long as the heart holds a grudge. (OPEN B06: 35)

= 'If the heart holds a grudge...

b) ...as long as they did dominate, they could afford the luxury of fighting each other. (HYPO G72: 51)

= 'they very probably won't dominate...

7.3.3 Provided, Provided(that), Providing(that):

These markers are used when there is a rather stronger idea of limitation or restriction. All these resemble on condition that and they have the restrictive implication of if and only if. The total number of instances that occur in Brown Corpus are 14 (8+4+2) with various verb form combinations. The following are the examples:

a) The Prisoner agreed, provided they might speak after the sermon, which was permitted. (HYPO G53: 77)

= 'they very probably won't speak after the sermon...'
b) ... but the greater seating capacity of the large American cars will equalize this, provided your group is sufficiently large to fill a 7 passanger limousine. (OPEN E36: 70)

= 'Only if your group is...'

c) Squat-style lifters and leg-split lifters would both benefit enormously by practicing those variations providing that they remember to make alternative sets with the (left) and (right) leg to the (front). (OPEN E01: 80)

= '... only if they remember to make alternative...'

7.3.4 Suppose, suppose(that), supposing(that):

As discussed in the earlier section, these markers are used to express "what will/would have if or what would have happened if". They indicate present, future and past time reference. There are 11 instances that are conditional.

For example:

a) Suppose he did lie beside Lenin, would it be permanent? (HYPO B20: 66)

= 'He very probably won't lie beside Lenin...' = Future Ref.

b) Suppose that the tables were turned, and we were in the Soviet position; there would be more than 2,000 modern Soviet fighters... (HYPO F23: 27)

= 'The tables very probably won't be turned...' = Future Ref.

7.3.5 In case: There are 08 instances of this marker with various verb form combinations conforming to the types of conditions as shown in Table 7.2. 'In case' specifies a future condition normally with future reference conveying the meaning 'if it should happen that'. It introduces a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed. Normally, it is used for Open condition as shown in the following example:

Favour him and save something in case you hit trouble. (OPEN NOS: 11)

= 'If it happens/should happen that you hit trouble...'

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7.3.6 **On condition(that)**:

There is only one instance of this marker conforming to direct open condition. It has the restrictive implication of 'if and only if'. It stipulates or lays down a condition to which a person must agree.

*e.g.* There was the day uncle Izaak had, in an unexpected grandiose gesture, handed over the pretty sloop to Abel for keeps, *on condition that* he never fails to let his brother accompany him whenever the younger boy wished. (OPEN K23: 97)

= 'only if he doesn't fail.'

7.3.7 **OPERATORS: I HAD, WERE, SHOULD:**

We could not attempt an analysis of these operators as we were not able to retrieve the data by manual inspection due to the non-availability of the Hard Copy of the BROWN Corpus. The computer access was even all the more difficult as it does not give us operators in inversion. However, the form and the number of instances as compared to other Corpora seem to be marginal. Similarly the data of conditional and and or has not been retrieved due to the same practical difficulties as mentioned.

7.4 **Other Conditional Markers in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English**:

The present section deals with the analysis and classification of the other conditional markers as found in the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English in order of their importance and frequency as shown in Table 7.3.
Table 7.3

Frequency of Other Conditional Markers in Kolhapur Corpus

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<td>So long as</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Provided</td>
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<td>Provided (that)</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Suppose (that)</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Supposing (that)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>In case</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>On condition (th.)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Had</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Were</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Should</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Now, we will discuss the markers with illustrative examples as follows:

7.4.1 Unless:

There are 119 instances of S1-22h1-25 verb form combinations of unless in the Kolhapur Corpus data conforming to the types of conditions as shown in Table 7.3. The theory has already been discussed in the introduction of this chapter. All these instances introduce negative condition. The construction has the meaning 'if ... not' or 'except on condition that'. It is more emphatic than 'if ... not'. There is a greater focus on the conditions as an exception ('only if ... not').
Moreover, 'unless' combines condition with exception ('except if') hence the negative meaning; provided (that) and its synonyms are the positive equivalents. The classification has been given in Table 7.3. Now, we would like to give the illustrative examples as follows with paraphrase wherever necessary.

a) But a chair with two legs will topple and the person on it will fall unless he has the art of balancing. (OPEN J51: 1390)
   = 'if he has not the art of...'

b) The chair with 2 legs is quite unstable, and will topple unless held under control. (OPEN J51: 1640)
   = 'if it is not held under control...'

c) They would not open them, ... unless the authorities took drastic action. (HYPD A09: 1240)
   = 'The authorities presumably don't take drastic actions' (Present Reference).

d) He would not have come unless it was something urgent. (COUNT K42: 1230) (Past Reference).
   = 'It certainly wasn't something urgent...'

7.4.2 As long as and So long as:

As we have discussed earlier the theoretical implications of these markers meaning 'if and only if' where they combine condition with time. These subordinators imply that the situations begin and end at the same time. They emphasize more strongly the duration and simultaneity. They may imply condition ('provided that') as well as time. There are 37 instances of as long as and 16 instances of so long as in Kolhapur data conforming to the conditions as shown in Table 7.3.

For example:

a) ... I could have them all as long as they loved me. (HYPD P17: 0420) (Future Reference)
   = 'They very probably won't love me...'
b) In her charming way she said that as long as I remained in Washington there was at least one familiar telephone number she could call in need. (INDIRECT SPEECH G28: 0130)

c) So long as the structural conditions in economic relations contain elements of conflict, surface prescriptions cannot be of much avail. (OPEN G53: 0280)

= 'If the structural conditions...'

7.4.3 Provided, provided(that), providing(that):

These conditional markers are used when there is a rather stronger idea of limitation or restriction having restrictive implication of if and only if as already discussed. The number of conditional and non-conditional instances and the classification thereof are shown in Table 7.3. Following are the illustrative examples:

a) This, I think, will be a good idea, provided we interpret it correctly, (OPEN B14: 1180)

= 'Only if we interpret it correctly, ...

b) Similar conditions were applicable to foreign banks as well, provided that the conduct of their business was in "conformity with the public interests in India". (PAST ACTUAL G28: 1590)

c) Therefore, any boy of any region could have put the Naxalite Movement into action, provided he had been guided by those men of Bengal, ... (COUNT F35: 0810)

= 'He certainly didn't receive guidance by those men of Bengal...

= He certainly did not have been guided by those men of Bengal...

d) It offered the convicts immediate release and restoration of property on condition that they would cultivate indigo according to their contracts. (HYPO F23: 0550)

= Only if they would cultivate/They very probably won't cultivate ...

7.4.4 Suppose, suppose(that), supposing(that):

There are 21 instances of these markers that occurred in our data. However, only 10 instances occur in conditional sense. These markers bear
the expression of "What will/would have if/or what would have happened if-
indicating future, present and past time reference as illustrated in the
following examples:

a) Suppose the man I offered money to happened to be straight
then the whole thing would turn against me. (HYPO L01: 0960)
(Future Reference)
= 'the man very probably won't be straight...'
b) Supposing the law of diminishing marginal utility operates;
then to attain a given level of satisfaction, an individual
has to acquire more property than he would do if he possessed
less property. (OPEN L01: 0210)
= 'If the law of diminishing marginal utility operates...'

7.4.5 in case:
The marker 'in case' specifies a future condition normally
indicating future reference meaning 'If it should happen that' introducing
a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed.

There are 15 instances of this marker in our data conforming to the
conditions as shown in Table 7.3. The following are the illustrative
examples.

a) ... I am reluctant even to look for Ganesh in case the old
man comes and makes troubles. (OPEN L01: 0670)
= 'If the old man comes/If it should happen that the old
man comes...'
b) In case we had any trouble with East Pakistan it would come
useful. (HYPO G10: 1120)
= 'We very probably won't have any trouble...'- (Future time
Reference)

7.4.8 on condition that:
There are only 02 instances of this marker in our data conforming to
Open and Hypothetical conditions respectively. This marker has the
restrictive implication of 'if and only if'. It stipulates or lays down a
condition to which a person must agree.

For example:

It offered the convicts immediate release and restoration of property on condition that they would cultivate indigo according to their contracts. (HYP0 F23: 0550)

= '... they very probably will not cultivate...'

7.4.7 OPERATORS : HAD, WERE, SHOULD:

There are 42 instances of these markers in our data. However, the instances of conditional sense are marginal as shown in Table 7.3 and conforming to the types indicated. The conditional relationship is signalled by the most common operator Had, subjunctive were and putative/tentative should. The following are the representative examples.

a) *Had the book been published in two volumes..., it would have been better.* (COUNT C13: 1260)

= 'If the book had been published...'

= The book certainly had not been published... (Past Time Ref.)

= The book certainly didn't have been published...

b) *Had they collected this information, it would have proved useful in the reformation of the probationers.*

(COUNT J46: 1650) (Past time Reference)

= 'If they had collected this information...'

= 'They certainly didn't collect this information...'

c) *Here it not so, the military regime would not have been found it necessary to take such strict security precautions and arrest 5000/OPFP members.* (COUNT B02: 0380) (Past time Ref.)

= 'If it were not so/It certainly was so...'

d) *Should there be a disorder in one of the elements it is always better to replace all elements.* (OPEN E03: 0820)

= 'If there is a disorder in one of the elements...'
7.5 Conclusion:

In terms of the frequency of instances of other markers of conditionals, it would appear that there are not many differences between the three Corpora viz: LOB, Brown and Kolhapur as you can see the comparative figures see tables 7.1; 7.2 and 7.3.

What indeed interesting is that these other markers of conditionals are much less than if as the bulk of conditional constructions on the whole. This is what it should be as they are functionally different in the sense that they are not merely the marker of if; they are in addition to emphatic, restrictive conditions, etc.