

THE CONTRASTIVE STUDY ON  
ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN  
HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



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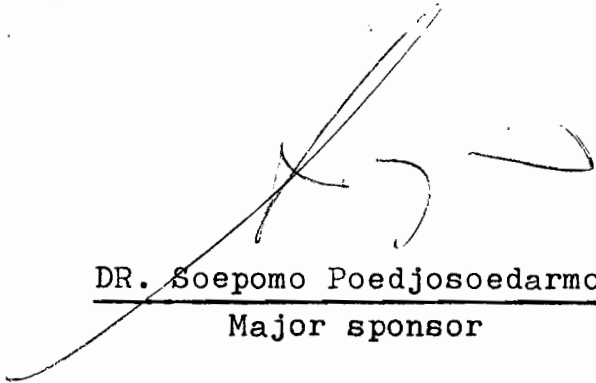
by

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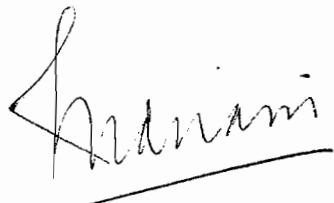
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..... all things whatsoever  
Thou hast given me  
are of Thee  
(John 17 : 7)

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CHAPTER I  
I N T R O D U C T I O N

I.A. Background of Study

The fact that English as an international language has been growing up to be the most important medium of worldwide communication has evoked the Indonesian authority for education's awareness to put English into curriculums of formal educational institutions from the secondary up to university levels. In addition, there have been so many non-formal English courses run to fulfil people's demands of learning English as a second language. However, not every Indonesian student learning English will proceed successfully. Many of them fail because they find the target language different from their mother tongue in many terms. Very frequently they know the patterns without being able to use them properly.

Indeed, one language will differ from the others. One example is the way English expresses conditional sentences compared with the way Indonesian does. In English the changes of certain grammatical components will almost always mean the changes of meaning. For example:

(1) I will go if it is not raining.

will have a different meaning from:

(2) I would go if it were not raining.

or (3) I would have gone if it had not been raining.

The first sentence is an open conditional sentence. The condition stated still has a chance to happen. The rests, on the other hand, do not have any, thus they are hypothetical. The differences in meanings therefore are clearly indicated by the use of different grammatical components, in this case the verb forms or tenses.

Indonesian conditional sentences, on the contrary does not have such rules, since Indonesian does not have tenses. Therefore Indonesian open conditional sentences will formally be the same as the hypothetical ones. Differences of time of the happenings are simply indicated by aspects or adverbs of time whose existences are facultative. For example:

(4) Seandainya kamu pergi, aku ikut.

The sentence may be interpreted variously. It may be regarded open or hypothetical, it may be in future, present, or past time. The meanings of Indonesian conditional sentences are therefore not signaled exclusively by the forms.

The differences in rules of building up hypothetical conditional sentences between English and Indonesian have led Indonesian learners to difficulties. This what has actually encouraged me to study the field.

So far there have been many discussions on English hypothetical conditional sentences. However, they usually coincide with the discussion on the open ones. Furthermore there is none of them which contrast them with the Indone-

sian ones. Considering the facts mentioned, I hopefully wish that this thesis will contribute something new to the existing discussions on the field alike. Also, I hope that this thesis will be serviceable for English teachers in order to improve their teachings, especially in matter of English hypothetical conditional sentences.

#### I.B. Aims and Scope of Study

This thesis essentially intends to study the differences in forms and meanings between English hypothetical conditional sentences and the Indonesian ones. It is hoped that based on the differences, problems of learning the English hypothetical conditional sentences may be recognized and finally better teaching strategy can be suggested.

To be able to find out the differences, it is necessary to discuss the forms and meanings of the two kinds of hypothetical conditional sentences. Therefore, the discussion of this thesis will encompass the following scopes:

1. What are the forms of English hypothetical conditional sentences?
2. What meanings do they express?
3. What are the forms and meanings of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences?
4. How do English hypothetical conditional sentences differ from the Indonesian?
5. What are problems of learning English hypothetical

conditional sentences being faced by Indonesian learners? And how can they be overcome?

### I.C. Methodology

There are several steps undergone to write this thesis. First, a library research was made to collect data from grammar books of English which discuss the forms of hypothetical conditional sentences. Among them are English Grammar written by George O. Curme, Meaning and the English Verbs by Geoffrey N. Leech, A Handbook of English Grammar by R.W. Zandvoort, A Grammar of Contemporary English by Randolph Quirk and friends, etc.

The data collected from the references were then compiled in such a way that all forms of the English hypothetical conditional sentences could wholly be encompassed.

In analyzing the meanings I also referred to the aforementioned books. All meanings that may be implied by the forms were listed. Based on the list, the meanings were able to be divided into two kinds namely one which occur from the use of certain verb forms (in this thesis, it is subtitled with 'The meaning according to the unrealisation of the condition'), and the other viewed from the intentions backgrounding the speakers in using the conditional statements, namely unreal wishes and expectation, unreal supposition, and regrets.

As Indonesian does not have tenses which indicate the change of meanings, the meanings according to the unrealisation of the condition are not discussed by analyzing the

forms, but by analyzing the context instead.

For discussions whose references are not found in any books so far available, like the discussion on hypotheticalness of Indonesian conditional sentences, I consulted some native-speaking lecturers in order to fix up my hypothesis. Besides, I used substitution method, that is by replacing certain components of one sentence with other components from other sentences. Then the new sentences were semantically analyzed. This was done, for instance, in deciding whether one Indonesian conditional sentence using suppositional conditional conjunction can be regarded as open too.

Translation-equivalent method is used in chapter IV discussing Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences in order to see if certain forms in English exist in Indonesian.

Based on the results of the above steps, the differences and similarities of the two kinds of hypothetical conditional sentences can be determined by contrasting the two in terms of their forms and meanings. In this case, I used contrastive technique. The result is then used to construct procedures of teaching English hypothetical conditional sentences.

#### I.D. Plan of Presentation

This thesis is divided into six chapters.

An introduction in which an outline of the whole process of writing the thesis is revealed begins the overall

discussions. The background of study, the aims and scope of study, and methods used are also explained in the introduction.

Chapter II concerns the forms of English hypothetical conditional sentences. Here, the general form is discussed as well as the elliptical forms. The discussion is followed by the discussion on forms according to the time references.

The following chapter discusses the meanings of the English hypothetical conditional sentences. Chapter III breaks into three namely 'Meanings according to the time references', 'Meanings according to the speaker's intention', and 'Roles of context in the meaning of English hypothetical conditional sentences.

Chapter IV is the subsequent discussion of this thesis. It deals with forms and meanings of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. Here the hypotheticalness of Indonesian conditional sentences, time references of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences and their elliptical forms will be discussed.

Each of the three chapters above ends with a summary. The summary is meant to clarify the main points of the results of the discussions.

Then, chapter V will contrast the forms and meanings between English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. This chapter is divided according to the differences and similarities found in the previous discussions.

The contrastive analysis whose results have been mentioned in chapter V ends in chapter VI. Besides the conclusion which concludes the overall discussion on the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences, this chapter also includes problems identification of learning the EHCS. Then, two alternatives of teaching them are suggested.

CHAPTER II  
FORMS OF THE ENGLISH  
HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

The forms of the English hypothetical conditional sentences (EHCS, as they will be shortened) differ from the other type namely the open conditional sentence, which is also called the practical, or possible, or real conditional sentences, mainly in the employment of tenses. The open conditional sentences employ the indicative tense while the hypothetical ones employ the past subjunctive. The use of the past subjunctive tenses is meant to express the unreality of the sentences. The preterite of modal auxiliaries and other preterite forms used here are not meant to express contrasts between past and present but rather between reality and desirability or mere supposition, which all of them refer to the unfulfilment of the condition.<sup>1)</sup>

Almost all books on English grammar discuss the English conditional sentences in classifications of reality and unreality of the conditions. They differ from each other only in the way they name the types of the sentences. Randolph Quirk and friends (1976), for instance, use the terms open for the real conditional sentence and hypothetical for the unreal ones. George O. Curme (1966) uses the terms practical for the real and theoretical and contrary to fact for the unreal conditional sentences. R.W. Zandvoort (1976) calls

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1) Zandvoort, 1976: 61



the real conditional sentence open conditional sentence, and the unreal ones the rejected conditional sentences.

There are many forms of sentences which express the EHCS. Generally they are complex sentences with a subordinate clause indicating the condition, which is usually called the conditional clause, and a main clause indicating the result or the conclusion. This form of sentence will be called the general form of EHCS.

The conditional clause is actually an adverbial clause introduced by a conditional conjunction, such as:

- (5) If I were a bird, I would fly away from the crowd.
- (6) The boy should have been killed but that a miracle had happened to him.

The EHCS may also be stated in other forms. The conditional clause may remain unlinked with its main clause by forming an inversion of subject-operator or a question-ordered clause. For example:

- (7) Had the enemy won the battle, we should have suffered for life.
- (8) Were you engaged, I would come too.

The conclusion clause of an EHCS may sometimes be suppressed or not stated in the sentence so that it forms a simple sentence rather than a complex one. Therefore, only the condition remains, like:

- (9) If I only knew the reasons.
- (10) If only I had descendant.

There are still other forms of stating EHCS. Regarding the ways of stating the statements, I come to the first classification of forms, namely the general form of EHCS and the elliptical forms of EHCS. Another base of classifying the forms is the usage of grammatical components, namely the tenses. The usage of certain tenses will differ the sentences from the others. Various grammatical components used in EHCS will also determine the time references. Therefore, I will call the subsequent part of this chapter according to the time they refer, namely the present, future and past hypothetical conditional sentences.

#### II.A. The General Form

As what has been stated earlier, the general form of EHCS includes the main clause and the conditional clause which are linked with a conjunction as the subordinator. The presence of conjunction in an EHCS is always in the beginning of the conditional clause. It is the conjunction that identifies the conditional relation between the two clauses.

Generally, the conjunction if ( for the positive condition) is applied by most conditional sentences. Other conjunctions and phrases having similar function, however, are sometimes used too. The followings are the conjunctions that frequently occur in English. Some will have a positive meaning (similar to if) and the rest will have a negative meaning (similar to if-not and unless).

II.A.1. if

This conjunction is very often used as the subordinat-  
or in any type of conditional sentences. Its presence in the  
beginning of the conditional clause causes the conditional  
clause to be called the if-clause. If may begin a conditional  
sentence, that is when the clause precedes the main clause,  
for example:

- (11) If I were rich, I would buy those cars for you
- (12) If I had not arrived earlier, the party should  
have been spoiled.
- (13) If such technology had been invented hundreds  
of years ago, The great pyramid of Giza would  
not have been a wonder anymore.

The preceding if-clause will imply a more prominent or em-  
phatic meaning. A comma is used between the two clauses.

If can also be put in the middle of the sentence, that  
is when the conditional clause comes after the main clause  
For example:

- (14) We might have had lobster for lunch if the cat  
had not stolen it. <sup>2)</sup>
- (15) I could have won the first prize if I had  
posted my work on time.

A comma is not necessary in this construction.

If often introduces non-finite and verbless clauses,  
like:

- (16) If so, I should have been wrong.

---

2) Thomson, 1966: 137

- (17) If not strictly banned, the drugs could have spread around the country.

### II.A.2. if only

Only can be placed after if to indicate a wish or regret. This combination is an intensified equivalent of if. Soemtimes a conditional clause employing if only will stand alone without the presence of the main clause. This incomplete sentence will be clear if the addressee knows the related context. For example:

(18) If only I did not smoke too much.

(19) If only they would listen to what the speaker is saying.

Since it is not grammatically correct, the usage of the sentence is acceptable only in informal situation. In the formal situation, if only is used similarly to if . For example:

(20) If only I had had the money, I would have gone to Africa.

(21) If only somebody had told us, we could have warned you earlier.

The conditional clause employing if only very frequently precedes the main clause.

### II.A.3. even if

If can also be preceded by even to express the contingency of the condition it introduces. The if-combination tends to assume initial position of the sentence.

For example:

- (22) Even if the sky fell upon my head, I would not claim this as my responsibility.
- (23) Even if it were the president himself who came to me, I would not give up

#### II.A.4. provided/providing (that)

These conjunctions will function similarly to if.

For example:

- (24) Provided that no one had helped me, I would have been drowned.
- (25) The team should have won the game providing that it had not heavily rained.
- (26) Provided Andy were here, we could start the party by now.
- (27) The car should have been out of order providing you had checked the oil.

#### II.A.5. on condition that

For example:

- (28) I would go abroad right now on condition that I were rich.
- (29) On condition that no plane had crashed, I would have gotten enough nerve to fly.

#### II.A.6. suppose/supposing (that)

- (30) Supposing that the car had lost its brake, what would have happened to us ?

(31) Suppose you were the speaker, what would you do to calm down the audience?

(32) Suppose that you were the victim, you should suffer for life.

#### II.A.7. unless

Unless is sometimes said as the negation of if (namely if-not) and is used to indicate the negative condition. Actually, however, it has a slight difference in that unless has the more exclusive meaning of 'if only...not' or 'except on condition that'<sup>3)</sup>. Unless may precede the conditional sentence, that is when the conditional clause is put in the beginning of the sentence. Unless may also be put in the middle of the sentence, that is when the conditional clause comes after the main. When the sentence is as the former, a comma is obligatory to separate the clauses.

For example:

(33) Unless you wore a jacket, you would feel cold.

The above sentence is similar to

(34) If you did not wear a jacket you would feel cold.

However, sometimes the if-not construction, like in the following examples, is not replaceable by unless.

(35) I should have been very surprised if he had not got injured.

---

3) Quirk, 1982: 324

This construction is impossible to be introduced by unless like in:

(36)\* I should have been very surprised unless he  
had got injured

Another example:

(37) I would be sad if she did not come tonight

This construction too, is impossible to be introduced by unless.

(38)\* I would be sad unless she came tonight.

According to Michael Swan (1980) the rule of the replacement of if-not construction with unless is as follows:

"...there are some cases where unless is impossible. In general, unless can be used in sentences that say 'A will happen if it is not stopped by B', but unless cannot be used in sentences that say 'A will result from B not happening'..." 4)

Another grammarian Dwight Bolinger (1975) writes on unless :

"If-not is sometimes given for the equivalent (of unless) but the two are not quite the same. Unless implies a unique circumstance whereas if-not includes the possibility of two or more. 5)

The uniqueness according to Michael Gis quoted by Bolinger applies only within a given semantic universe. We can use two unless's provided that their circumstances are semantically unrelated.<sup>6)</sup>

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4) Swan, 1980 : 610

5) Bolinger, 1975: 238

6) Bolinger, 1975: 239

For example:

(39) I would not go swimming unless the water was warm and unless I looked silly at my age.

(unrelated universe, one unique circumstance in each)

(40)\* I would not go swimming unless the water was warm and unless I would not have to wear trunks.

(same universe, hence neither circumstance is unique)

#### II.A.8. but/but that

But or but that introduces negative conditions. Its function is the same as that of if-not. For example:

(41) The trapped boy would have been saved but a fragile loss of soil had poured down the hole and buried him alive.

(42) The team would have reached the summit but the frozen climate and snow hazard had forced them to surrender.

(43) The soldiers should have won the battle but that they lacked weapons.

(44) I should never have repeated these remarks but that they are in truth complimentary to the young lady whom they concern.

#### II.A.9. except on condition that

Unless is replaceable by a conjunction phrase except on condition that, like in:

(45) The collision might have resulted except on con-



dition that the driver had pushed the brake pedal exactly on time.

- (46) Except on condition that the doctor had come on time, the heart-attacked old man should have died.

#### II.A.10. only/only that

For example:

- (47) We could have been on time only our car had run out of gas.

- (48) Only that the metal nose came up against an electric wire and set fire to the gas, the airship would make a save landing.

- (49) I would not go only that I were engaged.

#### II.B. Elliptical Forms

Other forms of sentences which express hypothetical conditions are those which are not stated in the general form, or in elliptical forms. The elliptical forms may be the inversion (the omission of the conjunction); the suppressed condition (the omission of the conditional clause); the suppressed conclusion (the omission of the conclusion or the main clause); the verbless conditional clause (the omission of the whole conditional clause, except the conjunction - the clause is replaced by so or not); and the conditional clause with non-finite verb (the omission of

the subject and the operator of the conditional clause). Another form of EHCS that is not stated in the general form is one with prepositional conditional phrase implying conditional meaning. Each of the above forms will be discussed in turn.

### II.B.1. Inversion of Subject-Operator

When the operator of the hypothetical conditional clause is either subjunctive were (but not was), were to, pluperfect had, did, or putative should, it is possible to invert the operator (by putting it before the subject) and omit the conjunction. This form is found more in writing than in speech, but is becoming obsolete.<sup>7)</sup> For example:

(50) Were I rich, I should go around the world.

This conditional sentence is derivated from the sentence:

(51) If I were rich, I should go around the world.

The same case happens to the following examples:

(51) Were it to reveal its secret, that house would collapse in shame.

(52) Were I not to leave yesterday, I would not be ready by the day before yesterday.

(53) Had the players boycotted the game, they should have stayed until now.

(54) Should the war break out, the country would pay much for it.

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7) Bolinger, 1975: 180

(55) Did I not pay the electricity account now,  
the house would be blackened out.

(56) Had I but taken your advice, all this misery  
might have been avoided.

#### II.B.2. Suppressed Conclusional Clause

An English hypothetical conditional sentence may be stated in its conditional clause itself. <sup>8)</sup> Usually, this elliptical sentence is governed by the conjunction if only like in:

(57) If only I did not smoke too much.

(58) If only my child had not died.

(59) If only it had not rained yesterday.

#### II.B.3. Suppressed Conditional Clause

Both George O. Curme <sup>9)</sup> and Geoffrey N. Leech <sup>10)</sup> agree that an English hypothetical conditional sentence may be stated without the condition - the condition is suppressed or not stated. The elliptical sentence therefore seems to stand independently. Although this elliptical sentence does not have the specific characteristic as the normal conditional sentence, it is regarded as conditional sentence because in fact it is the conclusion of a complete conditional sentence whose condition is not stated. For example:

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8) Thomson, 1969: 136

9) Curme, 1966: 248

10) Leech, 1978: 113

(60) I should say it would be better to leave the building.

(The suppressed condition is: 'If I had to decide.')

(61) I would be inclined to sit in front.

(The suppressed condition is: 'If I had to choose my seat.')

The past modal auxiliaries used in these sentences indicate that the sentences have hypothetical meanings.

#### II.B.4. Verbless Conditional Clause

The conjunction if often introduces a verbless conditional clause. The clause is then replaced by so or not stating agreement or disagreement of the related statement which is stated before. For example:

(62) If so, I should call her stupid.

The prior statement may be like: 'She must not eat that rotten food.'

(63) If not, then his father should have come to me and talked about this.

The prior statement may be: 'Surely, he did not say anything about this to his father.'

This elliptical form may be found in all tenses of English hypothetical conditional sentences.

### II.B.5. Conditional Clause with Non-finite Verb

The conditional clause of an EHCS may be stated without the subject and the operator if they are already clearly implied in the context. <sup>11)</sup> The conjunction in the conditional clause which usually precedes the main clause, then introduces a non-finite verb. For example:

(64) If not strictly banned, the drugs could have spread all over the country.

(65) If already clearly stated, the announcement should have been well understood.

The conditional clause in the first sentence has the same subject as the main clause's. Although the inflectional verb forms of the two clauses are different, the context has been clear enough in showing that the conditional subject refers to the drugs. The same goes to the second sentence. This ellipsis is merely meant to avoid boring and unnecessary repetition of the same subject.

### II.B.6. Conditional Sentence with Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase often replaces the conditional clause of an EHCS. The prepositions that can introduce the phrase are without, but for, except for, and only for. All these form a negative condition. Either nouns, noun-phrases, or gerunds can be applied to form the conditional phrase. The position of the main clause and the position of the con-

<sup>11)</sup> House, 1950: 427

ditional phrase are reverseable. When the condition stated precedes the result, a comma will be used to separate the two parts of sentence. When the result comes first, the sentence needs no comma. For example:

- (66) I should have died without her invaluable help.
- (67) Without the dog biting his leg and waking him up, he could have been burned by the flame.
- (68) The guests should never have thought who she was but for the revelation of her secret.
- (69) We could have sent out an S.O.S. but for our damage transmitter.
- (70) Charles Yoshimar should have been a piano player but for his handicapped fingers.
- (71) It would be good only for the white man's disability to help him with August Benedict Lewis, the deaf patient.
- (72) He would be able to drink at half price only for bad reputation.
- (73) Except for the unfinished conclusion, my composition examination could have gained an A.
- (74) I would have loved that boy except for his unfriendly attitude toward my parents.

### II.C. Forms According to the Time References

There are three kinds of English hypothetical conditional sentences, namely the future hypothetical, the present hypothetical, and the past hypothetical. Each of the three

has its forms which will indicate the meanings they imply. The followings are the discussion of their forms.

### II.C.1. Future Hypothetical

A future hypothetical conditional sentence is a conditional sentence whose condition is contrary to expectation of future time. Therefore the reference of the condition is to the future although simple past subjunctive tense is employed in the conditional clause and the past subjunctive auxiliaries should, would, could and might are used in the main/conclusion clause. Verbs of past non perfect are also used in it.

For example:

- (75) If I were to go earlier, I would surely be very glad.
- (76) If she should marry him, she should die.
- (77) She would love to live abroad if she had money.
- (78) The meeting would not fail unless a barbarian were in it.

The past modal auxiliaries, the simple past subjunctive verbs, and the subjunctive were (this is used for every subject regardless its plurality) used in the future hypothetical conditional sentences are simply to give marks on their hypotheticalness.

In order to specify the time reference of the sentence, an adverbial of future time, such as tomorrow, is usually

added. For example:

(79) If you went to the station tomorrow, you would miss the train.

The possible patterns of the future hypothetical conditional sentences are as follows.

a. Simple Past Tense in the Main Clause, Past auxiliary in the conditional clause

cond.cl				main cl.		
conj.	subj.	past non perf.	obj. /etc.	subj.	would/ should/ could/ might	inf. + etc.

For example:

(80) If she came tomorrow, she would be very surprised.

(81) Provided that nobody asked me about this mistake, I should pass the examination smoothly.

(82) She could get shock if somebody reminded her of the fatal accident

b. Past Auxiliaries in Both Clauses

cond.cl.				main cl.		
conj.	subj.	would/ should	inf. + etc.	subj.	would/ should/ could/ might	inf. + etc.

For example:

(83) Provided she should not leave me without messages,



I would be very sorry.

(84) She would suffer badly if her father would know her deed.

(85) If she should marry him, she might die.

c. The Subjunctive were in the Conditional Clause, Past Auxiliary in the main clause

cond.cl.				main cl.		
conj.	subj.	were/ were to	noun/ adj./ adv./ past p etc.	subj.	would/ should/ could/ might	inf. : etc.

For example:

(86) If Mr. Parkinson were here, he could stop this party and we would be sent home at once

(87) I would not sell it even if he were to offer me all gold in China

(88) If I were you, I would write the American Embassy in Tel Aviv asking where he is.

(89) The slaughter could happen to us but that the soldiers were careless in sweeping this village.

II.C.2. Present Hypothetical

Present hypothetical conditional sentences, or present unreal conditional sentences, employ the same tenses as the future hypothetical conditional sentences do. Adverbs of time indicating present time such as now, right now, today, etc., will sometimes be used to specify the reference of the sentences, thus distinguish the future from the present.<sup>12)</sup>



For example:

(90) If you were happy today, you would make others happy.

The above will sound different from the following:

(91) If you were happy next week, you would make others happy.

Again, the uses of simple past subjunctive verbs, past subjunctive auxiliaries and the subjunctive were do not indicate the past reference but the unreality or hypotheticalness. Other examples:

(92) If I were the king, I would not let the war break out.

(93) The old farmer would not be in trouble if he just let the people pass his field.

(94) If they would put their baggages on the floor, I should be able to check them properly.

(95) If it were the time to go home, I should not sit here any longer.

### II.C.3. Past Hypothetical

Past hypothetical conditional sentences or past unreal conditional sentences employ past perfect subjunctive verb in the conditional clause, and past subjunctive auxiliary, the dependent infinitive have and past verb participle in the main clause.

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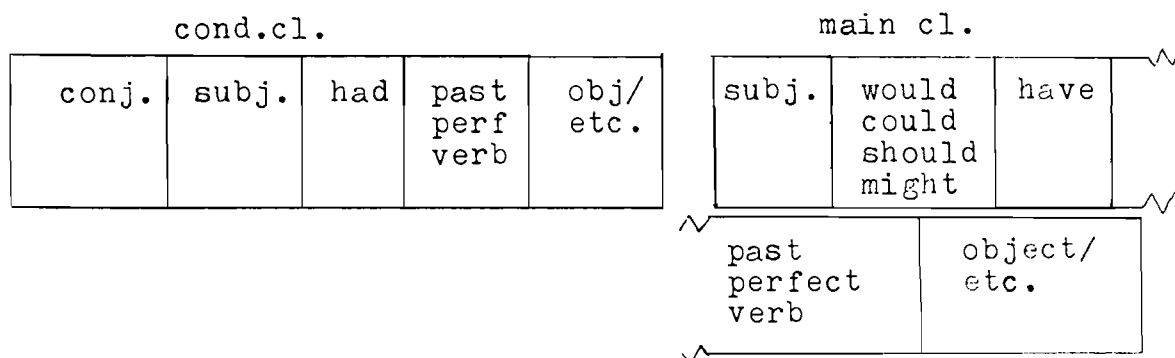
12) Leech, 1978: 116

According to George O. Curme, the form of the past hypothetical conditional sentence does not give special impression of its unreality. Therefore, sometimes it can mislead to the open conditional sentence. He writes:

"The past perfect subjunctive in the condition is a poor form because it is not different from the indicative and hence does not give formal expression to the idea of unreality." 13)

The pattern of the past hypothetical conditional sentences can simply be stated as follows:

a. Past Perfect in the Conditional Clause, Past Perfect Subjunctive Auxiliary in the Main Clause



For example:

(96) If they had been here, they might have seen the disaster.

(97) My proposal should have been approved already if she had agreed to it.

(98) Supposing that the car had lost its brake, what would have happened to us?

13) Curme, 1966: 248

(99) The soldiers could have won the battle but that they had lacked weapon.

b. Past Perfect in the Conditional Clause, Past Subjunctive auxiliary in the Main Clause

cond.cl.					main cl.		
conj.	subj.	had	past perf. verb	obj./ etc.	subj.	would/ should/ could/ might	inf. + etc.

For example:

(100) If the first clock had been invented by someone south of the Equator, clock hands would go round the other way. 14)

(101) If I had not arrived earlier, the party would be spoiled

#### II.D. Summary

1. EHCS may be stated with the general form, namely the form consisting of the main clause and the conditional clause which are linked by a conditional conjunction.
2. The other forms of EHCS are those which are not stated in the general form. They may be the inversion form (the omission of the conjunction), the suppressed condition (the omission of the conditional clause), the suppressed conclusion (the omission of the main clause),

14) Thomson, 1969: 137

the verbless conditional clause (the omission of the subject and the predicate of the conditional clause), the conditional clause with non-finite verb ( the omission of the subject and the operator of the conditional clause), and the conditional sentence with prepositional phrase.

3. According to the use of tenses, English hypothetical conditional sentences may be classified into three kinds namely the future hypothetical, the present hypothetical, and the past hypothetical. The sequences of tenses of the three kinds are as follows:

	Cond.Cl	Main Cl.
The Future and The Present Hypothetical	1. past tense 2. <u>were/were to</u> 3. past auxiliaries <u>should</u> & <u>would</u>	} past auxiliaries + inf.
The Past Hypothetical	4. past perfect tense	past aux + have + past p.
	5. past perfect tense	past aux + infinitive

CHAPTER III  
MEANINGS OF THE ENGLISH  
HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

III.A. Meanings According to Unrealization of the Condition

The general meaning of hypothetical condition is condition that is contrary to the fact, or one that is impossible, unreal, or one that is considered by the speaker as a condition that did not, does not, and will not take place. As what has been discussed in the previous chapter, the hypothetical conditional sentence in English are signaled with the using of the preterite modal auxiliaries (past subjunctive modal auxiliaries) would, should, could and might, past subjunctive were for all persons, simple past subjunctive, past perfect subjunctive and past perfect subjunctive auxiliaries. These grammatical components determine the meanings of the conditional sentences.

Chapter II has discussed the forms of EHCS, one of which is classified according to the tenses of the sentences namely future hypothetical, present hypothetical, and past hypothetical. Each form applies different tenses and thus implies different meanings. The following are discussions of the meanings of EHCS in term of the unrealizations of the conditions.

III.A.1. Future Hypothetical

Future hypothetical employs the past form of subjunctive modal auxiliaries would, should, could, and might; subjunctive were/were to to all persons; and the simple past subjunctive tense. According to Curme, the use of subjunctive suggests

doubt, uncertainty. He writes:

"The tenses of the subjunctive have a meaning quite different from those of the indicative. The past subjunctive rarely points to the past. It refers to the present or future as regularly does the present tense. The present and the past here differ only in the manner of statement: 'I am hoping that he may come this evening,' but 'I think he might possibly come this evening, but I am not expecting him'. The past subjunctive suggests doubt, uncertainty, while the present subjunctive implies more hope." 15)

Wren and Martin writes about the past subjunctive as follows:

"The past subjunctive is used to indicate a situation which is unreal or contrary to fact, and to express improbability or unreality in the present." 16)

Also, RA. Close writes:

"The idea of non-fact is marked by the use of the past subjunctive... Past tense for present non-fact..." 17)

And Thomson and Martinet:

"The past subjunctive can be used after if and if only to express improbability or unreality in the present... The past subjunctive can be used to indicate unreality or improbability or doubt in the present... to indicate an unreal situation in the present." 18)

It is therefore evident that the past subjunctives used in the future hypothetical conditions do not refer to the past but to the present or future, and indicate that the condition is contrary to expectation to the future and present (non-past imaginary happenings). They are applied to give stress to the unreality. Thus a conditional sentence like:

15) Curme, 1966: 234

16) Wren, 1981: 101

17) Close, 1977: 47

18) Thomson, 1969: 172

(102) If it snowed tomorrow, the match would have  
to be cancelled.

is of the same reference as and equal to the following sentence:

(103) If it snows tomorrow, the match will have to  
be cancelled.

What differs the two sentences is the matter of stating them in different mood, namely in the past subjunctive mood (102) and in the indicative mood (103). The speaker in the former assumes and is optimistic that there will be no snow tomorrow and therefore he somewhat believes that the match will go on (sentence (102) is stated contrarily to the expectation of the speaker). The possibility of the condition to happen, however little, still occurs although the sentence does not concern that. 19)

The speaker of sentence (103), on the other hand, is still doubtful whether there will be snow tomorrow.

1.a. Past tense and subjunctive were/were to in the condition, past subjunctive auxiliaries in the main

It has been stated before that the use of the past tense in the conditional sentence is to mark unreality or expression of condition that is contrary to the expectation of the future. The simple past tense in the condition in this case, can be altered with another subjunctive form, namely were or were to for all persons like:

(104) If it were to snow tomorrow, the match would have  
to be cancelled.

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19) Leech, 1978: 117



This sentence has more suppositional meaning of the future than sentence (102).<sup>20)</sup> Whereas in the sentence like:

(105) If I were a king, I should not let the war break out.

the were expresses the irreality/unreality which is contrary to the fact. Thus the were here is called irrealis.<sup>21)</sup>

The four past form of subjunctive modal auxiliaries may be used in the conclusion. Would and should are the ones that very frequently occur in conditional sentences. There is not any indication of the change of meaning when one is replaced with the other. (Should is usually used for the first person, while would is used for the third and second person to indicate a future result)<sup>22)</sup>

(106) If someone were to sue me for this deed, I should not claim it.

but (107) If someone sued him for this deed, he would claim this.

Could and might, according to Curme, who is agreed by Leech and Thomson and Martinet, are often used to express the idea of possibility. For example:

(108) If he came tomorrow, he might lose his opportunity.

(109) You could realize this mad idea if you had enough nerve to do so.

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20) Close, 1977: 61

21) Zandvoort, 1976: 73

22) Curme, 1966: 247

The idea of possibility of sentence(108) lies on the circumstances, while the idea of possibility of sentence (109) lies in the ability of a person.

1.b. Past subjunctive auxiliaries in both clauses

(110) If she should leave tomorrow without message,  
I should be very sorry.

(111) She would suffer badly if her father would know  
her misdeed.

The using of past subjunctive auxiliaries in the conditional clause, again, mark the hypothetical meaning which have been discussed in the previous part. The inversion of subject-operator with the subordinator omitted, except with the subjunctive would which cannot be inverted, does not affect the meaning of the sentence.

Should in the conditional clause may express the meaning of contingency, or probability, or expectation which are all contrary to the fact of present or future. <sup>23)</sup>

The following are examples of the future hypothetical conditional sentences with their meanings.

(112) If I were to go earlier, I would be very glad.  
(The speaker, in fact, does not expect that he/she will be able to go earlier.)

(113) If she should marry him, she would die.  
(The speaker assumes that the 'she' will not marry the 'him',

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23) Zandvoort, 1976: 73

so the result will expectedly not happen as the condition is contrary to the expectation.

(114) The meeting would not fail unless a barbarian  
were in it.

The speaker of (114) does not think that the meeting will fail.

(115) If you went to the station tomorrow, you would  
miss the train.

The speaker of (115) assumes that the 'you' will not go to the station the day after, so that she/he will never miss the train.

(116) She could get shock if somebody reminded her of  
the fatal accident.

The speaker of (116) believes that no one will remind the 'she' of the fatal accident. Therefore the result that she will possibly get shock will presumably not take place.

### III.A.2. Present Hypothetical

Present hypothetical conditional sentences in English employ the same grammatical components as the future hypothetical conditional sentences. Therefore, sometimes it is difficult to distinguish the two kinds of conditional sentences, except when they clearly state the time, such as today, tomorrow, etc. However, the differences in meaning of the two are quite evident. The present hypothetical conditional sentence implies meaning that the result does not happen at the time when the speaker is saying the statement. Therefore the condition is no longer one that is contrary to expectation, or assumption, but one that is contrary to the fact of present time.

Marcella Frank breaks the meanings of the present hypothetical conditional sentences into two <sup>24)</sup>, namely:

1) The statement with unreal conditions that are impossible to realize at any time in the present or future, as

(117) If I were a bird, I would fly over my house and see what is going on.

The speaker of the above sentence can never be another creature, that is a bird.

2) The statement with unreal conditions that apply only to the impossibility of realization in the present, as

(118) If I had a big car, I would take you all to the beach right now.

The statement indicates that the speaker does not have a big car when he/she is saying the statement. The situation may change in the future but the statement does not concern this.

The following are some examples of the present hypothetical conditional sentences with their implications.

(119) If they would put their baggages on the floor, I would be able to check them properly.

In fact they do not put the baggages on the floor, so

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24) Frank, 1972: 256

that the speaker finds it difficult to check them properly.

(120) I would do it inside the building if no one were there.

In fact, there is someone in the building so that the speaker is reluctant to do it inside.

(121) The old farmer might not be in trouble if he just let the people pass the field.

In fact, the farmer does have trouble with the people because he does not let them pass the field.

(122) Should she tell me what bothers her mind, I might be able to help her.

In fact, she does not tell the speaker, so the speaker cannot help her.

### III.A.3. Past Hypothetical

#### 3.a. Past Perfect in the Conditional Clause, Past Perfect Subjunctive Auxiliary in the Main Clause

Past hypothetical conditional sentences express the conditions in the past which were contrary to facts, not fulfilled, or did not happen. They may employ the past perfect subjunctive tense in the conditional clause and past perfect subjunctive auxiliary in the conclusion clause. The uses of the auxiliaries, namely would have, should have, could have, and might have, are to evoke basically the same meanings to the ones in the present and future time. The difference is that the events take place in the past and they no longer happen in the present.

For example:

(123) If they had been here, they might have seen  
the disaster.

In fact, they were not at the place when the disaster  
happened, and hence did not see it.

(124) My proposal should have been approved if she  
had agreed with it.

In fact, the proposal were not approved as the 'she'  
did not agree to it.

(125) If it had not rained yesterday, we might have  
reached the summit.

In fact, it rained , and thus they did not reach the  
top.

(126) If you had known that he was a murderer, would  
you have gone to the police?

The sentence reveals that the 'you' did not know that  
he was a murderer, and the 'you' did not go to the  
police.

### 3.b. Past Perfect in the conditional Clause, Past Subjunctive Auxiliary in the Main Clause

It is possible that the condition refers to the past (hence it uses the past perfect tense), but the result refers to the present or future (hence it uses past subjunctive auxiliary). A sentence with such construction implies meaning that the condition did not take place in the past time, but the unreality of the result still occurs in present time, and it is still regarded unreal possibility by the speaker.

Another example:

(127) If the first clock had been invented by someone south of the equator, clock hands would go round the other way.<sup>25)</sup>

The sentence implies a meaning that the first clock was not invented by someone in the south of the equator. However, the speaker makes an unreal supposition about the result of the hypothetical condition.

### III.B. Meanings According to the Speaker's Intentions

The English hypothetical conditional sentences are generally used to state the results of conditional sentences which would hypothetically happen under certain requirements, stipulations, or demands stated in the conditional clause. So, the meanings as such can be described as follows: The results will only hypothetically happen under requirements, or conditions, or demands, or stipulations of...

For example:

(128) Providing that no one had helped me, I would have drowned.

The result of not having drowned will be fulfilled under the requirement of one's help to the speaker.

(129) The summit conference would be spoiled if terrorists would know the defence strategy of the RP's para commando troops.

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25) Thomson, 1969: 137

The summit will only be safe under the stipulation of the terrorists' not knowing the defence strategy.

(130) On condition that no plane had crashed, I  
would have gotten enough nerve to fly.

The speaker was afraid to fly by plane as she was nightmared with bad experience of seeing a plane crash.

The above conditions may further be specified into speaker's three intentions, which are the reasons why she/he uses hypothetical conditional sentences to express them. They are intentions to express unreal expectation or wishes, intentions to express unreal suppositions, and intentions to express regrets.

### III.B.1. Unreal Expectations and Wishes

The speaker expresses condition that is contrary to his or her expectation. For example:

(131) If the weather was clear, the match would be  
much more exciting.

The speaker is sure that the weather will be bad, so he believes that the match will not proceed as what he or she expects.

(132) Were I to receive my first allowance on the  
second of this month, I would be able to save  
some.

The speaker knows that he will not receive his first allowance at that time, so he cannot save any.



### III.B.2. Unreal Suppositions

English hypothetical conditional sentences may also be used to express unreal supposition. The speaker, using the EHCS, is supposing something that is contrary to fact.

For example:

(133) Suppose that we were to receive a million dollar in cash, this financial problem would be clear. The speaker is supposing something that she/he will never gain. Therefore her or his statement is hypothetical.

(134) If she were a queen, people would not treat her like that.

In fact, she is not a queen.

### III.B.3. Regrets

Regrets can be expressed with English hypothetical conditional sentences. For example:

(135) Had I made the letter days before, this misunderstanding would never have occurred

The speaker regrets the fact that he didn't make the letter earlier.

(136) If only her father were still alive, Martha would not suffer like this.

The speaker regrets Martha's father's death.

### III.C. Roles of Context in the Meanings of EHCS

In English there are three forms of hypothetical conditional sentences which are not stated in the complete form.

The meanings of such constructions are only clear when the addressees have known the context. The first incomplete form is one that is stated with the conclusion clause only (the condition is suppressed). The second is one that is stated with the conditional clause only (the conclusion is suppressed), and the third is one whose conditional clause is verbless. The following are the examples of them:

( 137) I would be inclined to take the opportunity.

( 138) If only I had enough money to buy a car.

( 139) If not, they could have been in trouble.

The meaning of the first sentence depends on the context of the statement. The context may be the speaker's intention toward his or her statement. The addressee may ask 'If what?' about the statement (137), and the answer may be 'If I were you' or 'If I were offered so' or other answers dependingly on the context.

Similar to the first statement, the second is not complete either. One can still ask questions on the statement, like 'What would you do then?' or 'Then what?'. The answer may be 'I would have been able to prevent him from the carelessness', or 'I should have made them resolved', etc.

The third sentence assumes that there is another statement put before the conditional sentence that agrees or disagrees the result stated in the main clause. In this case, the third statement may be preceded by the statement like 'The robber must have forgotten their faces.' This statement

expresses the speaker's belief of the fact whose proof is stated in the opposite statement in the main clause. In other words, it can be said that the statement made by the speaker is in contrary to the fact he knows to be true. The time of the happenings depends on the tenses used by the prior statement and the main clause. Other examples of this kind are:

(140) He did not do this. If so, the job should have been finished by now.

(141) The man lies to me. If not, he would not tremble like that.

The first sentence means that the speaker is sure that he did not do the job as it has not yet finished. Whereas the second implies that the speaker believes that the man lies to him, because he sees the man trembling.

III.D. Summary

1. The meanings of EHCS differ from those of the other type, the open conditional sentences, in the use of the past subjunctive tenses which indicate unreality of the sentences.
2. Except the elliptical forms, the meanings of EHCS can be directly traced from the sentences themselves, disregarding the context.
3. Context plays important roles to the meanings of EHCS which are not stated completely, namely in EHCS with the suppressed condition, EHCS with the suppressed conclusion, and EHCS with verbless conditional clause.
4. According to the unrealization of the conditions, EHCS may express the followings:

	cond.cl	Main cl.
IMPROBABILITY/ contrary to the expectation of present & future	1. past tense 2. <u>were to</u> 3. <u>would</u> & <u>should</u>	past aux. + infinitive
IMPOSSIBILITY of the present/ con trary to fact	4. past tense 5. <u>were</u> 6. past perfect tense	past aux. + infinitive
IMPOSSIBILITY of the past	7. past perfect tense	past aux. + have + past participle

5. The meaning of EHCS may also be analyzed from the speaker's intention. The EHCS according to the speaker's intention may be regarded as unreal expectations or wishes, unreal suppositions, or regrets.

CHAPTER IV  
INDONESIAN HYPOTHETICAL  
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

This chapter deals with forms and meanings of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. The general form of Indonesian conditional sentences, similar to the English one, is a complex sentence (kalimat majemuk bertingkat/tidak setara) containing the main clause (the clause of conclusion or result) and a subordinate clause (the clause of condition). The two clauses are linked together by a conditional conjunction.

The forms of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentence however, cannot be formally distinguished from the other kind namely the open conditional ones, because both imply the same grammatical components (conjunctions, verbforms, adverbs of time, aspects, etc.). Hence the hypotheticalness of Indonesian conditional sentence is not indicated by the forms.

Prior to the discussion on forms, this chapter will first of all start from the discussion on hypotheticalness of Indonesian conditional sentences. The subsequent discussions will be the conjunctions in Indonesian conditional sentences, the time references of Indonesian conditional sentences, and the elliptical forms of Indonesian conditional sentences.

IV.A. Hypotheticalness of Indonesian Conditional Sentences

This part intends to find out what causes hypotheticalness in Indonesian conditional sentences (ICS). We know that EHCS can be clearly distinguished from the open by the use of

past subjunctive mood and past or pluperfect verbs. Unlike English, ICS does not have any clear signal to identify its hypotheticalness, because neither tenses nor subjunctive mood is available in Bahasa Indonesia. Hypotheticalness of ICS is therefore not mentioned by tenses nor by the subjunctive mood

A.A. Fokker writes about the Indonesian conditional sentences:

(142) Apabila aku tadi dekatmu, tentulah kutolong engkau.

Syarat yang diberikan dalam contoh di atas samasekali terletak di daerah anggapan, tidak di daerah kenyataan. Jadi bahasa Melayu, seperti kita lihat, tidak mengadakan perbedaan antara realitas dan irealitas.'

(Requirement given by the condition above lies absolutely within the range of supposition, not within reality. Hence the Malayan language, as we have seen, does not differ reality from irreality 26)

Let us see the following sentence.

(143) Seandainya John datang hari ini, Mary akan berbahagia.

We do not have any evidence to determine whether the sentence is hypothetical or not. The sentence has two possibilities in meaning. First, the speaker knows that John will not come today. Second, the speaker is in doubt whether or not John will come. The first indicates a hypothetical condition, and the second indicates an open one. Therefore we, as the addressee cannot judge which one is meant by the speaker.

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26) Fokker, 1979: 116

Another example:

(144) Sekiranya Paul membawa uang itu kemarin, dia pasti akan menyimpannya di lemari ini.

This sentence, too, is not clear. It has two possibilities of meanings. First, the speaker knows that Paul did not bring the money yesterday, and that he did not keep it in the cupboard. Second, the speaker is in doubt whether Paul brought the money or not.

As previously discussed, Bahasa Indonesia does not have tenses, but it has aspects and adverbs of time, ones that function as time references of the happenings of the sentences. However, they are not the syntactical indicators of hypotheticalness of an ICS. Conditional conjunctions do not give idea of hypotheticalness either, although some of them, such as seandainya, seumpamanya, etc., are preferably used in Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences.

The following sentences and their analysis will prove that conjunctions, aspects and adverbs of time are not the main indicators of hypotheticalness of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences.

(145) Seandainya saat ini Jendral Sudirman masih hidup, ia pasti akan menjabat fungsi wakil presiden RI.

With a preassumption that the addressee (we) know that the speaker knows that General Sudirman died decades ago, we can judge that the sentence is contrary to fact at the time the statement is spoken. Hence it is hypothetical. The conjunction seandainya is not the one that indicates the hypo-



theticalness , because the meaning of the sentence will still be hypothetical eventhough the conjunction is replaced by another conjunction like jika or kalau.

(146) Kalau saat ini Jendral Sudirman masih hidup, ia pasti akan menjabat fungsi wakil presiden RI.

The meaning, however, will change if the speaker does not know exactly about the subject. Say for example the subject is replaced with an unknown person.

(147) Seandainya saat ini ada seseorang seperti Jendral Sudirman, ia pasti akan menjabat posisi penting di pemerintahan.

Assuming that the speaker is not sure about the statement, we (the addressee) can say that the sentence is an open conditional sentence, since the possibility of the condition to be fulfilled may or may not happen.

Here, it is evident that conjunctions like seandainya, sekiranya, andaikata, etc., can be applied to open conditional sentences. Therefore, they are not the indicator of hypotheticalness.

Let us now replace the aspect akan in the open conditional sentence above with other aspects namely sudah and sedang . The replacement is meant to see whether aspects influence the hypotheticalness of ICS.

(148) Seandainya saat ini ada seseorang seperti Jendral Sudirman, ia pasti sedangmenjabat fungsi wakil presiden RI.

(149) Seandainya saat ini ada seseorang seperti Jendral Sudirman, ia pasti sudah menjabat wakil presiden RI.

The first sentence does not become hypothetical just because of the replacement of the aspect akan with sedang. It is still ambiguous. If we do not know the context. The sentence may imply that the speaker does not know whether there is one like General Sudirman, or who the vice president is at that time. The sentence may also imply that the speaker is making an unreal statement for certain purpose, for example, to make a regret expression that the vice president at that time is not like General Sudirman.

The same reasons will explain why the second sentence cannot be regarded as a hypothetical conditional sentence either. It can be concluded, therefore, that the replacement of (148) aspects will not eradicate the ambiguity of the sentence

Ambiguity of meaning of the conditional sentence(149) will also occur despite the replacement of adverbs of time.

(150) Seandainya 5 tahun yang akan datang ada seseorang seperti Jendral Sudirman , ia pasti akan menjabat fungsi wakil presiden RI.

(151) Seandainya waktu itu ada seseorang seperti Jendral Sudirman, ia pasti akan menjabat fungsi wakil presiden RI.

The two sentences each have two possibilities of meaning, namely hypothetical (when the speaker knows exactly that the sub-



ject is not like what he states), and open (when the speaker is still about the subject).

It is evident from the discussion above that neither conjunctions, aspects, nor adverbs of time can be the central indicator of hypotheticalness of an Indonesian conditional sentence, since their uses may or may not evoke idea of hypotheticalness upon the sentence. The hypotheticalness of an ICS then only lies on the previous knowledge of the addressee that the speaker is not talking about the subject like what it actually is.

To know whether the speaker is talking about something hypothetical, we have to refer to the context, instead of to the syntactical signals like those of English. The subsequent parts will discuss the context accompanying conditional statement namely linguistic contexts and extra-linguistic context, to which we, the addressee, can refer.

#### IV.A.1. Linguistic Context

According to Gorys Keraf, linguistic context is a relation between one language component with other language components. This context encompasses the relation between words in a phrase, phrases within a sentence, and sentences within a discourse.<sup>27)</sup> As we have seen that there is no part of an ICS that can evoke hypothetical idea, we cannot search for it from the sentence itself. Instead, we have to analyze the context of the sentence. In this case, we have to refer to another sentence(s) that comes before or after the sentence.

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27) Keraf, 1984: 33

The following example with its context will show how linguistic context can inform addressee that it is hypothetical.

(152) Jikalau penghulu tidak hadir pada saat itu, akad nikah itu pasti diundur lagi.

The above sentence is ambiguous, meaning that it can be interpreted both as open and hypothetical, according to the speaker's knowledge about the subject. Linguistic context in other sentences put before or after the conditional sentence will make it clearly hypothetical.

(153) Banjir kiriman yang terjadi di sungai yang memisah dua desa itu hampir saja menggagalkan rencana-rencana keluarga Basri dan Hamidi untuk menikahkan putra-putri mereka. Namun penghulu yang tinggal di desa seberang ternyata datang juga dengan susah payah. Jikalau penghulu tidak hadir pada saat itu, akad nikah itu pasti diundur lagi.

Another example:

(154) Sekiranya ayah mengetahui perbuatan-perbuatan tercela ini, ia pasti akan marah besar.

Again, this conditional sentence is ambiguous too. The context below will inform the readers that the speaker (Tuti) did not say about the subject like what it was. In this case, it is the addressee's statement that supports the idea of hypotheticalness of the conditional sentence.

(155) "Sekiranya ayah mengetahui perbuatan-perbuatan tercela ini, ia pasti akan marah besar", kata Tuti.

"Ya..., untung saja beliau sedang berada di luar negeri", tambah Nani.

## 2. Extra Linguistic Context

Extra linguistic context is the situation within the speaker that influences him/her to make a statement. 28)

To know whether the statements are hypothetical, the addressee should know what makes the speaker state the proposition, hence it means that the addressee should know the speaker's intentions. If one of the following is the speaker's intention, then his/her proposition is hypothetical.

2.a. Unreal Wishes : Also called condition contrary to expectation, this unreal wish is the speaker's intention to express condition which he/she knows as impossible. The result he wishes to happen therefore never takes place. The unreal wish usually refers to future and has a positive implication in the result.

For example:

(156) Jika ayah masih hidup, hidupku pasti berbahagia.

(157) Seandainya Dhani datang dalam latihan koor nanti, suara alto tentu akan lebih kuat.

(158) Kalau saja Pak Hermawan tidak dipecat sebagai kepala sekolah, kegiatan drama akan masih berlangsung.

2.b. Unreal Suppositions: The speaker's intention to make an unreal supposition to express his/her imagination of something that never takes place, impossible or contrary to fact, can be the reason of making hypothetical conditional sentences.

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28)Keraf, 1984: 34

(159) Seandainya aku punya 100 juta rupiah, aku akan segera pergi untuk membeli mobil itu.

(I have never had opportunity to possess 100 million rupiah)

(160) Sekiranya 200 tahun yang lalu Amerika Serikat bermusuhan dengan Perancis, patung Liberty tidak akan pernah ada.

2.c. Regrets: the speaker's intention to express regrets upon something that does/did not take place. The result is therefore always contrary to the speaker's hope/expectation. The condition usually refers to the present or past.

(161) Seandainya aku mempunyai keturunan, sawah ladangku ini takkan terlantar.

(162) Jika saja Paul menepati janji kemarin, persoalan ini sudah akan tuntas.

(163) Kalau penjahat itu meninggalkan jejak, kabur ke manapun mereka, pasti akan tertangkap.

The examples of the three intentions of the speaker may overlap each other and may be ambiguous. For example, sentence (161) and (162) both can be classified as regrets or unreal wish. This shows how weak the form is: There is no one special conditional sentence to express one certain intention of speaker. In this case, however, it is not the form which is the main concern, but the addressee's knowledge of the speaker's intention.

#### IV.B. Conjunctions in Indonesian Hypothetical Conditional Sentences

For an Indonesian conditional sentence, a conjunction is obligatorily used to link the main clause and the subordinate clause. The conjunction here also functions as the indicator of meaning being implied by the relation between the two clauses.<sup>29)</sup> The sentences like:

(164) Saya tidak menggunakan nama ini, tulisan saya akan bernada lain.

(165) Penghulu tidak hadir pada hari itu, akad nikahnya akan batal.

will lose their characteristic although they are still grammatical. The relation between the two clauses is not clear, so that readers may have different perception of the meaning of the sentences. For example, one may think that the sentence implies cause-result relation which is introduced by the conjunction 'karena', like

(166) Karena saya tidak menggunakan nama ini, tulisan saya akan bernada lain.

(167) Karena penghulu tidak hadir pada hari itu, akad nikahnya pasti batal.

Therefore, to make them clear that they are conditional sentences, conditional conjunctions must be applied. The con-

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29) Sasanti, 1988: 160

junction always sticks to the subordinate clause.

(168) Seandainya saya tidak menggunakan nama ini, tulisan saya akan bernada lain.

(169) Jika saja penghulu tidak hadir pada hari itu, akad nikahnya pasti batal.

As an independent clause, the conditional clause with the conjunction can either precede the main clause, like the two examples above, or follow the main clause without any change of meaning. For example:

(170) Akan kupetik bulan dan bintang untukmu seandainya aku dapat terbang.

(171) Petani itu akan segera membasmi hama di sawahnya seandainya ia tahu tentang kedatangan hama perusak itu.

When the conditional clause precedes the main clause, a comma is used to separate it from the main clause. <sup>30)</sup>

Ramlan classifies conditional conjunctions into two.<sup>31)</sup> First are those that introduce suppositional relation (hubungan pengandaian) namely seandainya, andaikata, andaikan, sekiranya, and seumpamanya. These conjunctions are more often used to express hypothetical conditional sentences. For example:

(172) Seandainya kemarin mobil itu mogok, pasti kami tidak jadi pergi.

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30) Situmorang, 1986: 187

31) Ramlan, 1982: 54



- (173) Seumpamanya dinding tembok itu dapat mendengar, kita pasti sedang dimata-matai.

The second are those that introduce provisional relation (hubungan syarat) namely jika, jikalau, bila, apabila, kalau and asalkan. For example:

- (174) Jika ia memutar kemudi ke kiri, kecelakaan tidak akan terjadi.

- (175) Kalau Paul datang, pestaku pasti akan terganggu.

In practice, however, the two kinds of conjunctions can overlap each other in their use. Provisional conjunctions are oftenly used to introduce a suppositional relation, like:

- (176) Jika kemarin mobil itu mogok, pasti kami tidak jadi pergi.

- (177) Apabila dinding tembok itu dapat mendengar, kita pasti sedang dimata-matai.

On the other hand, suppositional conjunctions can also introduce provisional relation, like

- (178) Sekiranya ia memutar kemudi ke kiri, kecelakaan tidak akan terjadi..

- (179) Seumpamanya Paul datang, pestaku pasti akan terganggu.

Therefore, in Indonesian conditional sentences actually there is no certain limitation of the use of conditional conjunctions. This means that we can use any conditional conjunction to introduce any conditional sentence.

Very frequently, the two kinds of conjunctions are

combined . For example: jika sekiranya, kalau seandainya, kalau sekiranya, bila seumpamanya, etc. Very often too, an emphasizer saja is added to the conjunctions. This combination is used to evoke more stress of hypotheticalness. For example:

(180) Jika saja penduduk desa itu tahu siapa mereka, mereka pasti akan memberi penghormatan yang layak.

(181) Kalau saja pertarungan manusia dan buaya itu masih diijinkan, bisnis itu pasti mendatangkan untung besar.

(182) Andai saja gajah bersayap, ia pasti takkan takut terhadap tikus.

#### IV.C. Time References of Indonesian Hypothetical Conditional Sentences

The time references, or the time of happening of the Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences may be of past, present, or future. To show the time of references, Bahasa Indonesia uses aspects (verb forms which relate activity to passage of time)<sup>32)</sup> and adverbs of time (words modifying the meaning of verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs which show when)<sup>33)</sup>, instead of tenses (verb forms that show time)<sup>34)</sup> in English. The forms of Indonesian conditional sentences according to their time references therefore differ only in the use of different aspects or adverbs of time.

<sup>32)</sup>Hornby, 1974: 45

<sup>33)</sup>Wren and Martin, 1981: 161

<sup>34)</sup>Hornby, 1974: 891

Both adverbs of time and aspects do not affect the meaning of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. If they are not applied, the sentence will still have their meanings, since their meanings depend mainly on the context (either linguistic or non-linguistic context). They somehow contribute clearance of time of happening of the sentences. Otherwise, context will be needed.

#### IV.C.1. Future

The aspect used in the future reference is akan, while the adverbs of time are besok, nanti, minggu depan, lusa, etc. The two grammatical components, however, are not obligatorily demanded. They may not be stated without changing the whole reference of the sentence. For example:

(183) Seandainya minggu depan ia memiliki uang itu, ia  
adv.of tm.  
akan membeli mobil baru.  
asp.

(184) Jika saja ia kembali dari kebun nanti sore, Ayah  
adv.of tm.  
pasti heran. (without aspect)

(185) Jika (without adv.of tm.) mereka benar-benar serius  
mereka pasti akan mendapatkannya.  
asp.

#### IV.C.2. Present

The aspect akan is also used in present conditional sentences, while the adverbs of time used are saat ini, sekarang, hari ini, etc. If the condition is contrary to fact or impossible to realize

at any time in the present, future, or even past (universally accepted as something impossible), the adverbs of time necessary. For example:

(186) Jika saja saat ini Rita berada di sini, keragu-ragu-  
adv.of tm

guan ini pasti akan sirna.

asp.

(187) Andaikata sungai-sungai di Pulau Jawa (without adv.  
of tm.) juga ditinggali ikan piranha, budaya hidup  
di pinggir sungai pasti tidak akan seperti ini.

asp.

(188) Kalau saja ayah mempunyai seorang kakak (without adv.  
of tm.), tanggung jawab yang diembannya tidak akan  
seberat ini. asp.

(189) Jika hari ini engkau berulang tahun, pasti kue  
adv.of tm.

ini untukmu. (without aspect)

#### IV.C.3. Past

The aspects for past reference are sudah or sudah akan, while the adverbs of time used include tadi, kemarin, baru saja, minggu lalu, etc. Again, time reference will not change although those aspects or adverbs of time are not stated. For example:

(190) Jika kemarin semua anggota perkumpulan hadir,  
adv.of tm.

keputusan pasti sudah diambil.

asp.

(191) Seandainya tadi kamu mengatakannya dengan jujur,  
adv.of tm.

aku tidak akan berbuat seperti itu.

asp.

(192) Kalau Peter telah mengatakan, kami pasti akan su-  
asp. asp.

dah mengerti. (without adv. of time)

(193) Andaikata jalan ini sudah ada di sini 100 tahun yang  
adv. of time

lalu, orang-orang di sini hidup makmur sejak dulu.

(without aspect)

#### IV.D. Elliptical Forms of Indonesian Hypothetical Conditional Sentences

This part deals with a question on elliptical forms of conditional sentences: Is there any elliptical form in Indonesian sentences? To answer the question, the elliptical forms of hypothetical conditional sentences available in English, both the formal and informal ones, will be translated into Indonesian, then the result will be analyzed.

What is meant by elliptical forms here are hypothetical conditional sentences which are not stated in their complete general formula, namely:

Main clause + (conjunction + conditional clause)

or

(Conjunction + conditional clause) + Main clause)

The elliptical forms may be one without the conjunction, one without the conclusion (main) clause, one without the conditional clause, one with verbless conditional clause; and one with non-finite verb in its conditional clause.

IV.D.1. Inversion of Subject-Operator of the Conditional Clause

Like what have been discussed previously, English hypothetical conditional clause can be inverted by putting the operator in the beginning of the sentence, right before the subject, and by omitting the conjunction. For example:

(194) If I were rich, I would go around the world.

The inversion form of the above is:

(195) Were I rich, I would go around the world.

If the inversion above is translated bluntly into Indonesian, we will have:

(196)\* Adalah saya kaya, saya akan berkeliling dunia.

or

(197) Saya kaya, saya akan berkeliling dunia.

The first Indonesian sentence is not grammatical, whereas the second does not have characteristic as there is no marker which identifies the relation between the main and the subordinate clauses. Therefore, such inversion form of EHCS cannot be translated into Indonesian this way. In other words, Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences do not have inversion form in their conditional clause.

It is possible, however, to invert the subject and the predicate in the main clause. We can put the subject after the predicate, and usually the suffix lah is added to the

verb 35), like:

(198) Jika saya seekor burung, akan terbanglah saya .  
pred. sub.

This construction, on the contrary, is not available in English.

(199) \* If I were a bird, should fly I to the sky.  
pred. S

#### IV.D.2. Suppressed Conclusional Clause

This hypothetical conditional construction, like:

(200) If only I did not smoke too much.

(201) If only my child had not died:

is common in English to express wishes or regrets <sup>36)</sup>. This conditional construction, however, is regarded informal as it does not state the conclusional clause at all, which is demanded by a formal conditional sentence. The translation equivalents in Indonesian will be like:

(202) Seandainya saya tidak terlalu banyak merokok.

(203) Sekiranya anakku tidak mati.

These Indonesian sentences are not complete either. They will formally be regarded as unfinished since the presence of the conditional conjunctions (seandainya and sekiranya) assumes that there is another clause, in this case the main clause, that is being linked with.

It occurs, however, in informal situation, like in daily conversation. It is assumed that the addressees know the context. Otherwise, the statement remains confusing.

35) Wojowasito, 1976 : 26

36) Thomson, 1969: 136

The context outside the statement may be like:

'Ah...seandainya aku punya keturunan...', desah Pak Atmo sambil menghisap dalam-dalam rokok kawungnya Pak Atmo memang sering mengkhayal tentang anak-anak manis yang penurut, yang tak pernah akan dimilikinya.'

In formal situation, this elliptical form of conditional sentence is not acceptable.

#### IV.D.3. Suppressed Conditional Clause

English hypothetical conditional sentences containing the conclusion clause only (the conditional clause is suppressed), may be like:

(204) I would be inclined to take the opportunity.

(205) I should say it would be better to leave the building.

The translation equivalents of the above sentences are:

(206) Saya cenderung untuk memanfaatkan kesempatan itu.

(207) Saya berpendapat bahwa kita lebih baik meninggalkan gedung ini.

These Indonesian sentences are grammatical, but they do not have certain characteristic of hypothetical conditional sentences, namely there is no conditional conjunction, and so there is no conditional statement either. Without the conditional conjunction, aspects and adverbs of time will function nothing. Therefore, IHCS does not have elliptical form with the conditional clause suppressed, since the central characteristic, the conditional conjunction, is not stated.



#### IV.D.4. Verbless Conditional Clause

In English hypothetical conditional sentences, there is an elliptical form where the whole conditional clause, except the conjunction, is replaced by so or not .

(208) If so, I should call her stupid.

(209) If not, then his father should have come to me and talked about his.

Their translation equivalents are:

(210) Seandainya demikian, aku akan menganggapnya bodoh.

(211) Andaikata tidak, maka ayahnya pasti sudah akan menemuiku dan membicarakan masalah ini.

It is evident that this elliptical form of EHCS can be properly translated into Indonesian. After all, an Indonesian conditional sentence does have such form. Just like the English one, this elliptical form of IHCS demands prior statement or context to specify the meaning.

#### IV.D.5. Conditional Clause with Non-finite Verb

Another elliptical form in EHCS is one with a non-finite verb in the conditional clause.

(212) If not strictly banned, the drugs could have spread around the country.

(213) If already clearly stated, the announcement should have been well understood.

The translation equivalents will be as follows:

(214) Seandainya tidak dilarang dengan tegas, obat bius itu pasti sudah menyebar ke seluruh penjuru negri.

(215) Andaikan dinyatakan secara jelas, pengumuman itu pasti sudah dimengerti.

This elliptical form is available in Indonesian. However, the verbs in the conditional clause are finite (Indonesian does not have non-finite verb form).

#### IV.D.6. Conditional Sentence with Prepositional Phrase

English hypothetical conditional sentence with prepositional phrase may be like:

(216) I could have died without her invaluable help.

(217) He would be able to drink at half price but for his bad reputation.

(218) We could have sent out an S.O.S. only for our damaged transmitter.

(219) Except for the unfinished conclusion, my composition examination result might have gained an A.

The translation equivalent of the first sentence above (216) will be like:

(220) Saya akan mati tanpa bantuannya yang amat berharga itu.

The sentence (220) has a conditional implication although formally it is not a conditional sentence, as it has no conditional indicator, namely conditional conjunction. (tanpa

is an indicator of exclusive relation).

The second and so, however, cannot be translated into Indonesian with similar constructions, namely with the translation of the prepositions but for, only for, except for, etc. To translate the sentences into Indonesian, we have to modify their structures into the general form, like for instance:

(221) Dia bisa minum dengan setengah harga andaikata ia tidak bernama jelek.

(222) Kita seharusnya dapat mengirimkan tanda S.O.S. jika pesawat pengirim kita tidak rusak.

(223) Jika kesimpulan itu dapat diselesaikan, ujian menulisku pasti mendapatkan nilai A.

#### IV.E. Summary

1. Hypotheticalness of Indonesian conditional sentences is determined by the previous knowledge of the addressee that the speaker does not state the subject like what it is.
2. The knowledge may be gained from the linguistic and/or extra-linguistic context of the sentence. If the two contexts are unknown, the sentence will remain ambiguous.
3. Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences are used when the speaker intends to express unreal wishes

or expectation, unreal supposition, and regrets.

4. Time references of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences may be future, present and past. The references are indicated by aspects and/or adverbs of time; or by context.
5. Aspects and adverbs of time do not indicate hypotheticalness of Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences, but they contribute the clearance of happenings of the sentences.
6. A conditional conjunction is obligatory in an Indonesian conditional sentence. Overlapping of use between provisional and suppositional conjunctions indicates that they are not specially used to introduce certain conditional sentences.
7. The inversion of subject-operator is not accepted in Indonesian conditional structure.
8. Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences are subject to ellipsis, namely the omission of the conditional clause (the suppressed condition), the omission of the conclusional clause (the suppressed conclusion), the verbless conditional clause, and non-finite verb in the conditional clause.
9. Except for tanpa, no preposition can introduce a phrase implying a condition.

CHAPTER V  
COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLISH  
AND INDONESIAN HYPOTHETICAL  
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

This chapter intends to find out the differences and similarities between the English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. This chapter breaks into parts according to the matters of discussions, namely hypotheticalness, general forms, other forms, time references, and the meaning implied by the sentences.

V.A. Hypotheticalness

In the English hypothetical conditional sentences, the hypotheticalness is shown by the use of past subjunctive tenses which express impossibility or unreality of the statement. In Indonesian, however, it is not formally distinguished from the real ones.

In English, if the fact of a hypothetical condition is in the future or present, then the statement will be constructed in past form. If the fact is in the past, then the statement will be in the past perfect.

For example:

(224) I would go tomorrow if I were allowed to.  
past past  
subj. subj.  
aux. be

The fact is: I am not allowed to go, thus I will not go.  
pr. pr.  
ind. aux.  
be



The fact: Aku tidak dapat pergi sekarang, maka kita akan ketinggalan kereta api.

(228) Jika saja ayah masih hidup, ia pasti akan dapat menikmati hasil perjuangannya.

The fact: Ayah sudah meninggal (tidak hidup lagi), sehingga ia tidak dapat menikmati hasil perjuangannya.

(229) Kalau kemarin hujan turun, rombongan peziarah itu pasti terjebak di tengah hutan

The fact: Kemarin tidak hujan, rombongan peziarah tidak terjebak di tengah hutan.

It is evident that there is no differences in verb forms between the fact and the hypothetical statement. Therefore, there is no syntactical component that gives marks on hypotheticalness to Indonesian conditional sentences.

#### V.B. General Form

Both English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences have the same general formal structure, namely a complex sentence (kalimat majemuk bertingkat/tidak setara) containing the main clause (klausa induk), and the subordinate clause (klausa anak) in which the condition is stated. The latter is also called the conditional clause (klausa kondisional). The two clauses are linked by a conditional conjunction (konjungsi kondisional), which always

governs the conditional clause. The position of the clauses may be reversed. When the conditional clause precedes the main clause, a comma is needed to separate the two clauses. For example:

English : I would buy the things if I had enough money  
                   main clause         conj.         cond. cl.

Indonesian: Saya akan membelinya seandainya saya punya cukup uang  
                   main clause         cnj.         cond. cl.

English : If I were you, I would marry her at once  
                   con.    cond. cl.         main clause

Indonesian: Jika saya menjadi kamu, akan kuminta ia menjadi istriku sekarang juga.  
                   con.    cond. cl.         main clause

### V.C. Elliptical Forms

Besides the general form, both English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences have other forms. They are actually modifications of the general form, namely omission of certain components. However, not every modified form in English is available in Indonesian. The followings are the comparison.

#### V.C.1. Inversion of Subject-Operator

In English this form is common, although rather obsolete and used in written English. Despite the omitted conditional conjunction and the structure of the conditional clause which has a question-order, the inversion of subject-opera-



tor of a conditional sentence is still able to be distinguished. Moreover, hypotheticalness is prominent in this form.

Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences, on the contrary, will lose its characteristic when the conditional conjunction is omitted. So, a conditional sentence with subject-operator inversion form is not available in Indonesian.

To translate inversion form from English to Indonesian, a conjunction is demanded. For example:

(230) Had I not smoked too much, I would not have had such a terrible cough.

is translated as:

(231) Seandainya saya tidak terlalu banyak merokok, saya tidak akan menderita batuk seberat ini.

#### V.C.2. Suppressed Conclusional Clause

Both English and Indonesian do not accept this ellipsis formally, because the sentence is not complete. In informal situation, however, it is used sometimes to express regrets or unfulfilled wishes. It is supposed that addressee will know the conclusion without its being stated.

In English, it is usually introduced by the conjunction if-only. Whereas in Indonesian, it is introduced by a suppositional conjunction like seandainya, jika saja, etc., and rarely by provisional conjunction like jika, apabila, kalau, etc.

#### V.C.3. Suppressed Conditional Clause

In English this elliptical form is accepted. Despite the absence of its conditional clause, the sentence still has conditional implication, mainly because of the use of past sub-

conjunctive auxiliaries and the related context.

In Indonesian, however, it is not accepted since it absolutely does not have the characteristic of a conditional statement. After all, the characteristic of an Indonesian conditional sentence lies mainly on the conditional clause containing a conditional conjunction.

#### V.C.4. Verbless Conditional Clause

This form is accepted both in English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. Usually there is a statement stated prior to the conditional sentences (linguistic context) that clarifies the meaning of the incomplete conditional clause.

For example :

(232) If so, I should call her stupid.

(233) Jika demikian, maka ia benar-benar bodoh.

(234) If not, they should not have humiliated me like this.

(235) Seandainya tidak, mereka tidak akan menghinaku seperti ini.

#### V.C.5. Conditional Clause with Non-finite Verb

This form is accepted in English, and its translation equivalent which contains a finite verb, rather than a non-finite verb, is also accepted in Indonesian. For example:

(236) If not reprimanded earlier, he could have made the same mistake.

(237) Seandainya sudah tidak mempunyai uang sama sekali, ia pasti sudah menjual milik satu-satunya yang berharga itu.

#### V.C.6. Conditional Sentences with Prepositional Phrase

In English, a conditional clause with a conjunction of a conditional sentence may be replaced by a prepositional phrase implying the condition. The prepositional phrase is actually a noun phrase introduced by a preposition such as without, but for, only for, and except for.

Actually there is no such form in Indonesian, except if it is the translation result from the English. The translation is only limited to one using the preposition without (=tanpa), whereas the other forms using the other prepositions (but for, only for and except for) cannot be translated as what they are. Instead, we have to apply a conjunction and its full conditional clause. For example:

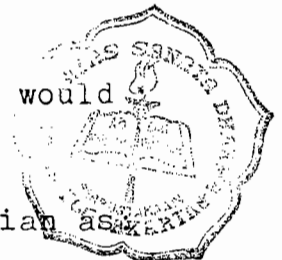
(238) The giant water-dam in the southern village would break down without such a perfect cement.

The sentence above can be translated into Indonesian as

(239) Bendungan raksasa di desa sebelah selatan itu tentu akan bobol tanpa semen dengan kualitas yang sempurna.

The Indonesian conditional sentence implies a conditional statement. But

(240) The giant water-dam in the southern village would break down but for such a perfect cement.



should be translated as

(241) Bendungan raksasa di desa sebelah selatan itu tentu akan bobol seandainya semen dengan kualitas yang sempurna itu tidak dipergunakan.

The underlined words are those which are applied to complete the conditional clause.

(242) Except for the unfinished conclusion, my composition examination result could have gained an A.

The above sentence should be translated into Indonesian as:

(243) Seandainya kesimpulannya dapat kuselesaikan, hasil ujian menulisku pasti akan mendapat A.

#### V.D. Conjunctions

Both English and Indonesian conditional conjunctions have a similar function, that is to link the main clause (clause of result/conclusion) with the subordinate clause (clause of condition); and to specify the relation between the two clauses, namely the conditional relation.

English conditional conjunctions may be omitted, namely in inversion of subject-operator form without losing the characteristic of the conditional sentence. Indonesian conditional conjunction, on the contrary, is a must for an Indonesian conditional sentence. Hence there should be a conditional conjunction in a conditional sentence. Otherwise, the characteristic of the sentence of being a conditional sentence will not exist.

There are two kinds of English conditional conjunctions, namely the ones that are positive and the ones that are negative. The positive conjunctions are for example if, provided that, suppose that, etc. The negative conjunctions are, for example unless, but that, only that, etc.

Most Indonesian conditional conjunctions are equivalent to if in English, for example jika, seandainya, apabila, kalau, etc. In Indonesian, there is not a one-word conditional conjunction which implies a negative meaning which is equivalent to the English unless. Therefore, some combinations like seandainya-tidak, andaikata-tidak, apabila-tidak, etc., are the equivalent for such English conjunction.

For example: The EHCS like

(244) The fight would have broken out unless someone had stopped it immediately.

(245) Rosalyn would not go swimming unless the water was warm.

are translated into Indonesian like:

(246) Perkelahian itu sudah akan meletus andaikata tidak dihentikan dengan segera.

(247) Rosalyn tidak akan berenang seandainya airnya tidak hangat (=dingin)

The same combination of conjunction will be compatible for translation of English hypothetical conditional sentences using the conjunctions but that, only that, etc.

For example: The sentence:

(248) We could have been on time only that our car had flat tyres.

is translated into:

(249) Kita sudah akan tepat pada waktunya andaikata ban mobil kita tidak pecah.

(250) The trapped boy would have been saved but a fragile loss of soil poured down the hole and buried him alive.

The sentence can be translated as follows:

(251) Anak yang terjebak dalam lubang itu akan bisa diselamatkan andaikata tanah yang rapuh itu tidak longsor dan menguburnya hidup-hidup.

#### V.E. Meanings

The meaning of EHCS can be traced from the use of tenses and the speaker's intention.

The tenses used in an EHCS indicate the unreality of the condition. Future hypothetical (simple past tense, or subjunctive were or past subjunctive auxiliaries would, should, could, and might in the conditional clause, and past subjunctive auxiliaries in the main ) indicate improbability of future expectation; Present hypothetical (same grammatical components as the future) indicates condition that is contrary to fact or impossible to happen in the present and future time or both in the present and future time. Past hypothetical (past perfect tense in the conditional clause, past or past perfect subjunct-

ive auxiliaries in the main) indicates condition that was contrary to fact in past time, or was not fulfilled or did not happen. The tenses used in the EHCS show the meaning of hypotheticalness.

The meaning of hypotheticalness of an Indonesian conditional sentence is not determined by such tenses, but by the previous knowledge of the addressee that the speaker does not state the subject as what it is. Conjunctions like seandainya, seumpamanya, etc., may be an indicator that the sentence is hypothetical. However it is not always right as suppositional conjunctions may also be used in open conditional sentences. Therefore an Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentence and an Indonesian open conditional sentence are formally the same, but semantically different

English hypothetical conditional may imply provision or stipulation, unreal wishes, unreal supposition and regrets. These expressions can also be stated in Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. If one makes such expression and she or he uses a conditional sentence, then the conditional sentence will be hypothetical, because he/she is not saying anything within the range of reality.

Thus, the meanings of English hypothetical conditional sentences and the Indonesian ones are quite similar in this case.

## CHAPTER VI

### LEARNING PROBLEMS AND TEACHING SUGGESTIONS

#### VI.A. The Conclusion of the Analysis

The English hypothetical conditional sentences differ from the Indonesian in terms of their grammatical forms that express hypothetical meaning. The forms of EHCS, which use past subjunctive tenses, may be the indicators of hypotheticalness. By refering to the forms addresses may directly know whether the statement is hypothetical or not. Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences, on the contrary, do not have such forms that can be referred to as indicators of hypotheticalness. In other words, the meaning of hypotheticalness of an Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentence is not determined by the form, since the forms are just the same as those of the open ones. Instead, the meaning of hypotheticalness of it is determined by the related context.

From the six elliptical forms of EHCS, three of them are also found in Indonesian. They are the suppressed conclusion, the conditional clause with non-finite verb, and the verbless conditional clause. While the inversion of subject-operator, the suppressed condition, and the conditional sentence with prepositional phrase remain exclusive in English.

Meanings of EHCS can be traced from the uses of tenses, namely: improbability, impossibility of the present, and impossibility of the past; and from the speak-



ker's intentions, namely unreal wishes or expectations, unreal suppositions, and regrets. The same meanings are implied by the Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences. The first meanings, however, are not indicated by tenses but by the related context and or adverbs of time.

#### VI.B. Problems in Learning the EHCS

There have been problems occurring in the process of learning English by Indonesian students. One of them is the different structures of English from the Indonesian: the former is more complicated than the latter, especially in rules of verb forms or tenses, the using of aspects and auxiliaries, and moods for certain occasion which are often quite confusing as they may argue with the existing rules so far known by the students. These problems may impact at the understanding of and the awareness toward the meanings being implied by the structures; and it may impact at the stages of production, both oral and verbal.

The problems may be generated by interference of the learners' mother tongue which has already been mastered, so that tendency of applying the mother tongue's construction in the target language's will often occur. Another cause of the problems is the learners' inadequate prerequisite of learning the new language. The difficulties in choosing the correct tenses, for example, will hinder the building up their own sentences properly.

Concerning mainly with the English hypothetical conditional sentences, the previous chapter has shown the differ-

ences between the English and Indonesian hypothetical conditional sentences, especially in their syntactical structures which introduce hypotheticalness. Indonesian students will find the rules of EHCS structures very complicated. It results at the students' ignorance to the meaning as they much concentrate at the structures. They will stick to the recitation of structure without being able to use it practically in their stage of production. They will not be able to answer the question of why such constructions are applied. This means that process of language learning failed. Besides, the cultural background of English is different from the Indonesian. In English, people plan anything including those that are beyond expectations and reality, while Indonesian people do not do that. Everything may always happen to Indonesian people.

The following are problems possibly made by most Indonesian students when they attempt to produce English hypothetical conditional sentences. The analysis is based on the assumption that differences between the two kinds of hypothetical conditional sentences already discussed in chapter V will cause problems and errors. 37)

#### VI.B.1. Problems concerning the expression of hypotheticalness

##### a. In Understanding the expression of hypotheticalness

Failure in interpreting the meaning of hypotheticalness may happen to Indonesian students because they may find it difficult to imagine the real fact that are implied an English hypothetical conditional sentence.

For example:

(252) The comedians would all come if Mr. Brown invited them.

In attempt to understand the meaning of the above sentence students will firstly try to translate it into their mother tongue:

(253) Para pelawak itu akan datang jika Mr. Brown mengundang mereka.

The translation is correct, but the meaning implied behind the students' translation may be different, thus it is wrong. They may think it is not a hypothetical conditional sentence, but an open conditional sentence, that is: "The comedians will come if Mr. Brown invites them." Here, they are not aware of the functions of 'would' and 'invited'.

Another example:

(254) The farmer would have let the trespassers go freely if they had honestly confessed their fault.

Just like before, the students do not know the functions of the tenses being used. Their knowledge about the use of past perfect tense which is limited to the indicative use, may mislead them to a wrong assumption that the condition had happened.

b. In Building up EHCS with Indonesian Bases

A tendency that always occurs in Indonesian students' process of building up English sentences is that they al-

ways translate their Indonesian ideas into English. If their knowledge and awareness of the use of the English tenses and other rules is not adequate, they may tend to overgeneralize the rules. For example, they may know the rules of simple past tense, present tense, future, etc. But as the EHCS employ past subjunctive tenses whose meanings are quite different from the indicative their knowledges cannot help them from making errors. For example:

(255) Seandainya nanti ia pergi, aku akan ikut.

The sentence is hypothetical, thus it implies that the subject of the conditional clause will not go. However, this may be translated into:

(256) If he goes, I will go with him.

Although grammatically correct, the translation result is semantically incorrect as it does not imply hypothetical condition. The same case will also happen in the use of the subjunctive were. Students will probably still use was for third person singular and other singular nouns, or even am for the first person singular.

#### VI.B.2. Problems concerning Subject-Operator

##### Inversion

Indonesian students may tend to make a question-form sentence when they find EHCS in subject-operator inversion form. As the result they will find difficulty in grasping

the meaning because if such construction is translated in a wrong way into Indonesian, it will be meaningless.

For example:

(257) Had I stopped the bad habit, My wife would  
have stayed with me.

The conditional clause above may mistakenly be translated as:

(258)\* Apakah saya telah menghentikan kebiasaan bu-  
ruk saya, istri saya akan tinggal bersama sa-  
ya.

Obviously, if the students are not yet familiar and able to recognize such an inversion form, they will fail to gain its real meaning.

Errors may also result in producing this inversion form. The students may recognize the form but they over-generalize it by inverting any subject with any operator.

For example:

(259)\* Would you stand next to the counter, I  
should have recognized you.

Also, errors may happen in the negative form. For example: The sentence

(260) If I had not done it, it would not have been  
there.

will be inverted as:

(261)\* Had not I done it, it would not have been  
there.



For example:

(265) The meeting would have proceeded cheerfully  
but for the MC's heart attack.

At the first glance, the students may expect a clause containing the condition, but what they find is a noun phrase introduced by a preposition but for. They may regard the sentence incomplete and they tend to translate the sentence in order to get the meaning, as:

(266)\* Pesta itu tentu akan berlangsung meriah, tetapi serangan jantung sang MC.

A problem also occurs when the students build up an English hypothetical conditional sentence with a prepositional phrase. For example, if they are asked to translate the sentence:

(267) Ular berbisa itu akan mematumku seandainya  
Amir tidak segera membunuhnya.

into English using a prepositional phrase, they may be facing a problem of changing the conditional clause into a noun phrase. They may produce a wrong construction like:

(268)\* The snake would have bitten you but for Amir  
had not killed it immediately.

#### VI.B.4. Problems concerning Negative Conjunctions

For an Indonesian student, Unless or other negative conditional conjunctions may be confusing because these conjunctions imply a negative condition which opposes

the conditional clauses they introduce. This difficulty arises because such conditional conjunctions are not available in Indonesian. The situation is made worse by the fact that unless does not simply replace the if-not construction. For example:

(269) The fight would have broken out unless someone had stopped it immediately.

(270) Rosalyn would not go swimming only that the water was not cold.

Using unless in making an English hypothetical conditional sentence is difficult for Indonesian students. They have to put unless before the proper conditional clause, while the conditional clause is not simply the translation from the Indonesian. The concept of the conditional clause in Indonesian should first be modified so that it suits the English conditional clause with unless.

#### VI.C. Procedures of Teaching EHCS

If we look back to the problems of learning EHCS faced by Indonesian students, we can see that they are mainly caused by the students' failures to understand the meaning and to state their own sentences in English. The first is resulted from the complications of the rules being implied in the target language and other forms of hypothetical conditional sentences which are completely new to them. The second may be resulted from the same hindrances. Besides, it is also influenced by the students' old habits in stating con-



ditional sentences in their mother tongue whose forms are relatively simple for them.

To overcome these problems, it is not enough, nor wise, just to give the students sentence patterns to memorize because it will make the students able to write down the patterns but unable to use them properly. Therefore, both understanding the meanings of EHCS and knowledge of their appropriate forms and uses are the essential aims of the procedures in teaching them. Attempts to make the students aware of the meanings and able to use them should be the main steps.

The following are two alternatives of the procedures in teaching the English hypothetical conditional sentences, which will be spelled out in general outline, to Indonesian students. In the first alternative, EHCS are taught by directly giving their meanings and uses through a structural approach. In the second alternative EHCS are taught through reading passages.

Notes: EHCS are regarded to be complex items to teach in schools, especially because they demand great deals of the students' prerequisite learning of English and because of the complication of verbforms compounded by the necessity of using them grammatically <sup>38)</sup>. EHCS also demand numbers of prerequisite learning materials, namely the simple past tense, the

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38) Allen, 1975: 101

past perfect tense, the open conditional sentences, and a little of subjunctive tenses and auxiliaries, prior to the learning process.

As the stress of this discussion is put on the teaching of EHCS, it is assumed that the prerequisite materials have been mastered by the students. Therefore, difficulties in learning EHCS caused by inadequacy of knowledge on the prerequisite materials will not be taken into account, and regarded as off the discussion.

#### VI.C.1. First Alternative

First of all, the teacher should explain the meaning of 'hypothetical'. He/she would better use another term like, for instance, 'unreal conditional', or 'imaginary conditional', instead of 'hypothetical' which may sound unfamiliar to their ears. In the first step, the teacher may use examples of open conditional sentences and hypothetical sentences, all in Indonesian, simply to give an illustration of the idea of hypotheticalness.

The following step is the teacher tells the students that hypotheticalness may be in future, present and past time. In this step, adequate examples should be given so that the students will really be able to distinguish the future, past or present hypothetical condition. The examples are still in Indonesian as the EHCS and the Indonesian ones are more or less equal in meanings.

After the students are able to distinguish the differ-

ences between the three types of hypothetical conditional sentences, the teacher may start with the forms. While giving the patterns of EHCS, the teacher should tell the use of past subjunctive tenses and auxiliaries so that the students will not misinterpret the future and present hypothetical sentences as past-time sentences, and the past hypothetical conditional sentences as past perfect sentences. The teacher should also explain the practical use of each types, namely to express unreal wishes and expectation (harapan yang tidak akan terjadi), unreal supposition (pengandaian/pertentangan dengan kenyataan), and regrets (penyesalan atas keadaan yang tidak terpenuhi).

After the previous three steps are undergone, it is supposed that the students have been able to understand the meaning of each pattern. The subsequent step is then to practise the patterns of sentences.

Due to two considerations, namely difficulty to adjust the oral production of target language in a language learning process, and nervous and timid feelings of the students when asked to speak in the target language,<sup>39)</sup> written exercises are the best choice.

The exercises materials should be suitable with the students' background. It is meant to avoid errors caused by the students' not knowing certain terms or complicated

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39) Krashen, 1983 : 149

sentence structures containing long appositions, adverbs , etc., which may hamper the goal of the teaching itself.

The exercises may begin with completion of unfinished statements , like: 'If I were a king, .....', etc.; or responding questions, like: 'What would you do if you had a thousand million rupiah?', etc.; or may be other kinds of exercises dependingly on the class situation. The exercises, however, should encompass the whole three conditional types. One thing which should be the teacher's consideration is that the exercises should also lead the students to use any EHCS to express their own intention. Therefore, exercises must be carefully selected, so that they will really count. The negative conditional conjunctions, the other forms of EHCS, such as inversion of subject-operator etc., should be given only when the students have already mastered the general forms and their meanings, because if they are given earlier, further confusion will make the learning process worse. The explanations of the other forms must also be followed by practical exercises.

#### VI.C.2. Second Alternative

In this way of teaching, the teacher provides the students with a reading passage containing the usages of EHCS. The reading materials should be especially arranged so that the meanings of hypothetical conditional sentences are supported with other statements in

cluding the open conditional sentences as the comparison. In this way, the linguistic context is given, thus the students will understand the meanings being implied by the EHCS existing within the passage. Again, the students are supposed to master the prerequisite learning materials before they are ready to learn EHCS.

In the first step, the teacher guides the students to go through the passage and understand the content. The passage may be read several times before the teacher asks the students questions concerning the content, especially with the use of the conditional sentences involved. First, the questions should concern the open conditional sentences. Since the students have been familiar with the structure, the questions are only meant to awaken the students' recall on it, which later, will be used as the comparison. Then the discussion should develop into the second step, namely to the discussion on the hypothetical conditional sentences.

In the second step, the teacher asks the students to guess the meanings of some EHCS provided in the passage, by proposing questions like: 'Is it true that the subject .....?', 'Does the subject really.....?', 'What really happens to the subject?', 'Why is the speaker stating such conditional sentences?', etc., etc. The questions should range from the easiest to the more difficult ones, depending on the students' ability to grasp the meaning of the passage. Other questions that guide the students to answer

difficult questions should be raised until the students themselves find the correct answers, and the correct meanings of the statements being discussed can be revealed.

The teacher then explains the forms and meanings of the EHCS further by revealing the sentence patterns and the meanings implied by each type. Practices whose materials should lead the students to produce their own hypothetical conditional statements correctly should be given. Again, explanations on negative conditional conjunctions, the other forms and their meanings, etc., should be given after the students have mastered the general forms and their meanings.

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