

Conditions

What is a condition?

- A conditional sentence is made up of two clauses
 - **Protasis:** A subordinate clause usually introduced by **sī** or **nisi**. This clause states a hypothetical action or circumstance.
 - **Apodosis:** a main clause that states the conclusion, which expresses the anticipated outcome if the premise turns out to be true.

ex. If he studies for the test, he will do well.

Indicative vs. Subjunctive Conditions

- There are 3 types of indicative conditions and 3 types of subjunctive conditions.
- Indicative conditions are used when the condition is more likely to be realized.

ex. Sī id facit, prūdēns est.
If he does this, he is wise.

- Subjunctive conditions are used when the condition is less likely to happen or both the condition and conclusion are contrary to the actual situation.

ex. Sī id faceret, prūdēns esset.
If he were doing this, he would be wise.

Indicative Conditions

- **Simple Fact Present:**
Sī id **facit**, prūdēns **est**.
*If he **is** doing this, he **is** wise.*
- **Simple Fact Past:**
Sī id **fēcit**, prūdēns **fuit**.
*If he **did** this, he **was** wise.*
- **Future More Vivid:**
Sī id **faciet**, prūdēns **erit**.
*If he **does (will do)** this, he **will be** wise.*

Subjunctive Conditions

- **Contrary to Fact Present:**

Sī id **faceret**, prūdēns **esset**.

*If he **were** doing this, he **would** be wise.*

- **Contrary to Fact Past:**

Sī id **fēcisset**, prūdēns **fuisset**.

*If he **had** done this, he **would have** been wise.*

- **Future Less Vivid:**

Sī id **faciat**, prūdēns **sit**.

*If he **should** do this, he **would** be wise.*

Classify each of the following conditions

- *Sī hoc dīceret, errāret.*
- *Sī veniat, hoc videat.*
- *Sī vēnit, hoc vīdit.*
- *Sī venīret, hoc vidēret.*
- *Sī veniet, hoc vidēbit.*
- *Sī vēnisset, hoc vīdisset.*

Classify each of the following conditions

- Sī hoc dīcet, errābit.
- Sī hoc dīcit, errat.
- Sī hoc dīxisset, errāvisset.
- Sī hoc dīcat, erret.
- Sī hoc dīxit, errāvit.

