

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA – POGOJNI STAVKI

IF CLAUSES - ZNAČILNOSTI

- Pogojnike ali if clauses/conditionals uporabljamo takrat, ko govorimo o namišljenih ali možnih situacijah .
- S pogojniki izražamo določene pogoje, situacije ali okoliščine, ki se morajo (ali ne smejo) zgoditi, da se uresniči nek rezultat.
- Odvisni stavek (tisti, v katerem nastopa IF) izraža pogoj, glavni stavek pa posledico oz. rezultat.
- Pri pogojnikih ni pomembno, s katerim delom povedi začnemo, AMPAK če začnemo z odvisnikom, ga moramo od preostalega dela povedi ločiti z vejico
I will be very happy if he shows up.
If he shows up, I will be very happy.
- Pri pogojnikih načeloma uporabljamo veznika IF in UNLESS, s tem da dela povedi, v kateri je veznik unless ne smemo zanikati
I will be sad unless he shows up.
I will be sad unless he doesn't show up.

IF CLAUSES – TIPI

Glede na čas, ki ga izražajo in resničnost/neresničnost oz. verjetnost nekega dogodka, jih razvrstimo v sledeče tipe:

- Type 0
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Mixed type

IF CLAUSES – TYPE 0

FORM

- IF + present simple, present simple

USE

- Ko govorimo o dejstvih in splošnih resnicah ali dajemo nasvete
- Rezultat pogojnika je vedno glavni stavek (ni druge opcije)
- IF v tem pogojniku je lahko vedno zamenjan z „WHEN“, brez da bi se pomen spremenil

If water **reaches** 100 degrees, it **boils**.

If I **eat** peanuts, I **am** sick.

If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.

If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.

People **die** if they **don't eat**.

If you **are sick**, **stay** at home.

If you **don't feel** well, **go** for a walk.

IF CLAUSES – TYPE 1

FORM

- IF + present simple, will future

USE

- Ko govorimo o stvareh, ki se bodo mogoče zgodile v prihodnosti → RESNIČNA PRIHODNOST

If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.

If I **study** today, I'll **go** to the party tonight.

If I **have** enough money, I'll **buy** some new shoes.

She'll **be** late if the train **is** delayed.

She'll **miss** the bus if she **doesn't leave** soon.

If I **see** her, I'll **tell** her.

IF CLAUSES – TYPE 2

FORM

- IF + past simple, would + infinitive

USE

1. Ko govorimo o stvareh, ki se po vsej verjetnosti NE BODO zgodile v prihodnosti (obstaja zelo mala verjetnost) → NERESNIČNA/HIPOTETIČNA PRIHODNOST

If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a big house. (I probably won't win the lottery)

If I **met** the Queen of England, I **would say** hello.

She **would travel** all over the world if she **were** rich.

She **would pass** the exam if she ever **studied**. (She never studies, so this won't happen)

2. Ko govorimo o stvareh v sedanjosti, ki so nemogoče, neresnične → NERESNIČNA/HIPOTETIČNA SEDANJOST

If I **had** his number, I **would call** him. (I don't have his number now, so it's impossible for me to call him).

If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** out with that man.

If I **weren't** busy, I **would help** you.

If he **were** rich, he **would take** me to Hawaii.

If they **weren't** so annoying, I **would hang out** with them more.

IF CLAUSES - TYPE 3

FORM

- IF + past perfect, would + have + past participle

USE

- Ko govorimo o preteklosti, o stvareh ki bi se lahko zgodile (a se niso) → NERESNIČNA/HIPOTETIČNA PRETEKLOST

If she had studied, she would have passed the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)

If I hadn't eaten so much, I wouldn't have felt sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).

If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane

She wouldn't have been tired if she had gone to bed earlier

She would have become a teacher if she had gone to university

He would have been on time for the interview if he had left the house at nine

IF CLAUSES – MIXED TYPE

- Obstajajo tudi mešani pogojniki, pri katerih „zmešamo“ dva različna tipa → kadar govorimo o različnih časovnih sferah
- Zmešamo lahko samo pogojnike, ki opisujejo „isto kategorijo“ (neresničnost/hipotetičnost) → tj. tip 2 in 3

Kombinacije so sledeče:

- PAST (3) → PRESENT (2)
If I had taken an aspirin, I wouldn't have a headache now.
- PAST (3) → FUTURE (2)
If I had known that you are going to come by tomorrow, I would be in then.
- PRESENT (2) → PAST (3)
If she had enough money, she could have done this trip to Hawaii.
- FUTURE (2) → PAST (3)
If I weren't flying to Detroit, I would have planned a trip to Vancouver

IF CLAUSES – RAZLIKE

FIRST vs. ZERO CONDITIONAL

- Prvi pogojnik opisuje specifično situacijo, medtem ko ničti pogojnik opisuje nekaj na splošno
If you sit in the Sun too long, you get burnt. → Če predolgo sedi na soncu, te opeče.

If you sit in the Sun too long, you will get burnt. → Če boš sedel predolgo na soncu, te bo opeklo.

FIRST vs. SECOND CONDITIONAL

- Prvi pogojnik opisuje stvari, ki se lahko zgodijo v prihodnosti (so mogoče), medtem ko drugi pogojnik opisuje stvari, ki se po vsej verjetnosti ne bodo zgodile v prihodnosti (so praktično nemogoče) – seveda je včasih izbira pogojnika odvisna od naše lastne izbire

If she studies harder, she'll pass the exam → Če se bo več učila, bo naredila izpit.

If she studied harder, she would pass the exam. → Če bi se učila več, bi naredila izpit.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS LIKE IF

SHOULD + inversion

V uradnih situacijah, lahko namesto IF uporabimo SHOULD + osebik + glagol

Should you wish to cancel your order, please contact our customer service department on 02317 6658932. (or If you should wish to cancel your order ...)

Should your child become anxious or nervous about any activity, it is a good idea to inform the team-leader. (or If your child should become ...)

HAD + inversion

Namesto, da uporabimo IF, lahko tudi zamenjamo vrstni red besed – HAD + osebik + glagol (tudi običajno v uradnih situacijah)

Had I known you were waiting outside, I would have invited you to come in.
(If I had known you were waiting outside ...)

Had Margaret realised she would be travelling alone, she would never have agreed to go.

WERE + inversion

Če želimo na zelo formalen način izraziti, da se bo nekaj morda zgodilo (a je zelo mala verjetnost), lahko uporabimo WERE + osebik + to-infinitive

Were we to give up the fight now, it would mean the end of democracy in our country.
(If we gave up the fight now ...)

Were the economy to slow down too quickly, there would be major problems.
(If the economy slowed down too quickly ...)

AS LONG AS, WHEN, PROVIDING ...

Če želimo postaviti izraziti posebne okoliščine oz. postaviti limit na določeno situacijo, lahko namesto "if" uporabimo konstrukcije kot as long as, when, providing ...

You can play in the living room as long as you don't make a mess.

So long as a tiger stands still, it is invisible in the jungle.

The bank lent the company 100,000 pounds on condition that they repaid the money within six months.

You can get a senior citizen's reduction providing you've got a railcard.

OR, OTHERWISE

Pogosto za izražanje pogojnika uporabimo tudi "or" in "otherwise"

You've got to start studying, or you'll fail all those exams.
(If you don't start studying, you will fail the exams.)

SUPPOSING

Tudi supposing lahko uporabimo za izražanje pogojnika – v prvem, drugem ali tretjem pogojniku

Supposing I don't arrive till after midnight, will the guest-house still be open?
(Imagine if I don't arrive till after midnight ...)

Supposing you lost your passport, you'd have to go to the embassy, wouldn't you?

Supposing he hadn't recognised us – he might never have spoken to us.