

Conditional Sentences in English and Kurdish: A Contrastive Study

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Abstract :

This research is to finding out the use, variations and functions of English and Kurdish conditional sentences and also to explore the similarities and differences between them.

The researcher uses the descriptive – qualitative method, which is not designed to use statistical procedure but to explore and describe the finding of the research. The method of analyzing data is comparative analysis, which compares English and Kurdish conditional sentences.

The research shows that there are some similarities and differences between English and Kurdish conditional sentences. They are: English and Kurdish conditional sentences can be explained implicitly, without using the particle; they can be explained by open and hypothetical conditional sentences; they also have the same arrangement in explaining open and hypothetical conditional sentences with their particles (in Kurdish) and tense based on their types (in English). In English, tenses handle the important role, while in Kurdish; their particles handle an important role.

1.0 Introduction

Conditional sentence as a kind of compound sentence has an important role in both Kurdish and English. It is worth stating that the research is backed by different resources in both languages. This research attempts to understand the importance of conditional sentence in a comparative way in both Kurdish and English.

It is obvious that a comparative study is greatly considered by

linguists. Comparison (similarities and differences) can be easily explained . Comparative subjects are helpful for learners to get knowledge about controversial matters. The purpose behind this research is to give some knowledge about conditional sentences in both languages.

This research consists of four sections: Section one is an introduction, section two is about conditional sentences in English including; definition, the use of conditional sentence, verbs in conditional sentence, implied conditional, some other conditional conjunctions, intensifiers and conditional clauses with wish. Section three deals with Kurdish conditional sentence, definitions, the place of conditional sentence, the rules of conditional sentence composing, enhancement in conditional sentence, conditional verb as requiring sentence as object and some conditional conjunctions. Section four is a comparison between Kurdish and English conditional sentences, and finally the research ends with some conclusions.

2.1 Conditional Sentences in English

2.1 1 Definition of Conditional Sentence

Conditional sentences are used to show that the action in the main clauses (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled. For example:

If I study hard, I will get high marks.

Conditional sentences have two parts: the if-clause and the main clause in the sentence as in:

If it rains, I shall stay at home. 'If it rains' is the if-clause and ' I shall stay at home' is the main clause.

A conditional clause is a type of adverbial. The event described in the main clause depends on the condition described in the conditional clause (Martinet & Thomson ,1986:197). For example:

If it rains, we will get wet.

If it rains: conditional clause.
We will get wet: main clause.

The door opens if you press this button.
The door opens: main clause.
If you press this button: conditional clause.

Conditional clauses are related to reason clauses but they discuss the consequence of something which may or may not be a real event (Leech et al ,2001:97).

Notice the difference between:

1. A. I will lend Peter the money because he needs it.
B. I will lend Peter the money if he needs it.

The speaker of sentence (5A) knows that peter needs the money, while the speaker of sentence (5B) does not know whether he does or not(Leech & Svartvik 1994:107).

2.1.2 The Use of Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences can be used in a number of ways (Eastwood ,1994:333-4). As in:

- a- To request:
 2. If you are going into town, could you post this letter for me?
- b- To advice:
 3. If you need more information, you should see your careers teachers.
- c- To criticize:
 4. If you hadn't forgotten your passport, we shouldn't be in such a rush.
- d- To suggest:
 5. We can go for a walk if you like.
- e- To offer:
 6. If I win the prize, I will share it with you.
- f- To warn:
 7. If you are walking along the cliff top, don't go near the edge.

g- To threaten:

8. If you don't leave immediately, I will call the police.

Conditional sentences can also be used to express different degrees of reality. For example, a condition can be open or unreal. An open condition expresses something which may be true or may become true. For example:

9. If you join the library, you can borrow books.

An unreal condition expresses something which is not true or is imaginary (**Ibid**). For example:

10. If you would arrive ten minutes later, we would have been closed.

2.2 Verbs in Conditional Sentences

We can use many different verb forms in conditional sentences. According to different tenses of verbs, conditional sentences can be classified into four types of commonly used conditionals in English that are differentiated on the basis of the degree of possibility implied by each conditional(**Ibid**):

2.2.1 Zero conditionals.

The zero conditional discusses an absolute certainty; the result of the condition is always true. The most common types of zero conditionals are scientific facts, like:

11. If you cool water to zero degrees, it turns into ice.

Zero conditionals, therefore, do not deal with the future or the past; they simply deal with facts. The 'if' in these conditionals can be replaced with 'when'. For example:

12. When you cool water to zero degrees, it turns into ice.

The zero conditional is a structure used for talking about general truths... things which always happen under certain conditionals (**Ibid: 335**). For example:

13.If you heat iron, it expands.

The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true, scientific facts, general truths and so on. For example:

14. If you heat the water, it boils.

The pattern is:

if + present.... + present. For example:

15.If the doorbell rings, the dog will bark.

Here the pattern means that one thing always follows automatically from another (Eastwood ,1994:335).

We can use *when* instead of *if*. For example:

16. If/when I reverse the car, it makes a funny noise.

(= Every time I reverse the car ...)

2.2.2 One conditional.

This conditional is used to talk about future events that might happen. It uses the present tense to discuss the possible future event. For example:

17.If it rains, we will have to cancel the picnic.

18.If you come with me, I will make it worth your while.

19.If I go abroad, I will get something back for you.

20.If you want until 1pm, you can go back with him.

21.If you visit Paris, you must see the Eiffel Tower.

The verb in the *if-clause* is in the present tense, the verb in the main clause is in the future simple. It doesn't matter which comes first.

Or we can express as in:

The pattern is: if... + present... + will. For example:

- 22. If he runs, he will get there in time.
- 23. The cat will scratch you if you pull her tail.

This type of sentence implies that the action in the if-clause is quite probable (likely).

2.2.2.1 Variations of the Main Clause:

Instead of *if + present + future*, we may have:

A- If + present + may/might (possibility)

- 24. If the fog gets thicker, the plane may/might be diverted.
(Perhaps the plane will be diverted).

B- If + present + may/can (permission)

- 25. If your documents are in order, you may/can leave at once.

Or can (possibility or permission)

- 26. If it stops snowing, we can go out. (Permission or possibility)

C- If + present + must, should or any expression of commands, request or advice. For example:

- 27. If you want to lose weight, you should/must eat less bread.
- 28. If you want to lose weight, you had better eat less bread.
- 29. If you want to lose weight, eat less bread.
- 30. If you see Tom tomorrow, could you ask him to ring me up?

2.2.2.2 Variations of the if-clause:

Instead of *if + present tense*, we can have (Thomson & Martinet ,1986:197-8):

A- If + present continuous, to indicate a present action or a future arrangement.

31.If you are looking for Peter (present action) you will find him upstairs.

32.If you are staying for another night (future arrangement) I will ask the manager to give you a better room.

B- If + present perfect

33.If he has written the letter, I will post it.

34.If they haven't seen the museum, we would better go there today.

2.2.3 Two conditionals.

This type of conditional is used to talk about unreal possibility or impossible events; they establish the course of action that would follow, were something to happen hypothetically. For example:

35.If I had a million dollars, I would buy a penthouse on Park Avenue.

36.I could stop working if I won the lottery.

37.If I were well-versed in the subject, I would help you with your assignment.

38.If I were you, I would ask her to marry me.

39.What would you do if it were to rain later?

When the verb in the if-clause is in the past tense; the verb in the main clause is in the conditional tense. For example:

40.If I had a map, I would lend it to you. (But I haven't a map the meaning here is present)

41.If someone tried to blackmail me, I would tell the police.

(But I don't expect that anyone will try to black mail Me. the meaning here is future).

This type is used:

1-When the supposition is contrary to know facts. For example:

- 42.If I lived near my office, I would be in time for work. (But I don't live near my office).
- 43.If I were you, I would plant some trees round the house. (But I am not you).

2- When we don't expect the action in the if-clause to take place:

- 44.If a burglar came into my room at night, I would scream. (But I don't expect a burglar to come in)

2.2.3.1 Variation of the main clause:

A- Might or could, may be used instead of would. For example:

- 45.If you tried again you would succeed. (Certain result)
- 46.If you tried again you might succeed. (Possible result)
- 47.If I knew her number, I could ring her up. (Ability)
- 48.If he had a permit, he could get a job. (Ability or permission)

B-the continuous conditional form may be used instead of the simple conditional form: For example:

- 49.Aram is on holiday; he is touring Spain. If I were on holiday I would/might be touring Spain, too.

C- If + past tense can be followed another past tense when we wish to express automatic or habitual reactions in the past. For example:

- 50.If anyone interrupted him, he got angry. (Whenever anyone interrupted him)

2.2.3.2 Variations of the if- clause:

Instead of *if + simple* , we can have (Thomson & Martinet, 1986:198-200):

A- If + past continuous. For example:

- 51.If we were going by boat, I would feel much better
- 52.If my car was working, I would/could drive you to the station.

B- If + past perfect. For example:

- 53.If he had taken my advice he would have been a rich man now.

2.2.4 Three conditionals.

This conditionals talks about the past, unlike the first and second which discuss events in the real or unreal future. These conditions, too, are therefore impossible, because they have either already occurred or might have occurred but won't anymore. For example:

The verb in the *if- clause* is in the past perfect tense; the verb in the main clause is in the perfect conditional. The time is past and the conditional cannot be fulfilled because the action in the *if- clause* didn't happen. For example:

- 54.If I had studied a little more in college, life would have been easier.
- 55.If we had gotten to the airport on time, we would have caught our flight.
- 56.I could have asked him about the matter if he had shown up.
- 57.If I had known that you were coming, I would have met you at the airport. (But I didn't know, so I didn't come)

2.2.4.1 Variations of the basic form of three conditionals.

A. *could* or *might* may be used instead of *would* (Thomson & Martinet ,1986:200-1). For example:

- 58.If we had found him earlier, we could have saved his life.
(Ability)
- 59.If we had found him earlier, we might have saved his life.

(Possibility)

60.If our documents had been in order, we could have left at once. (Ability or permission)

B. The continuous form of the perfect conditional may be used. For example:

61.At the time of the accident, I was sitting in the back of the car, because Tom's boy was sitting beside him in front. If Tom's boy had not been there, I would have been sitting in front.

C. We can use the past perfect continuous in the if-clause. For example:

62.I was wearing a seat built. If I had not been wearing one, I would have been seriously injured.

D. A combination of type two and three is possible. For example:

63. The plane I intended to catch crashed and every one was killed.

64. If I had caught that plane I would have been dead now or I would have been killed. (Type 3)

E. *Had* can be placed first and the if omitted. For example:

65.If you had obeyed orders, this disaster would not have happened = had you obeyed orders, this disaster would not have happened.

2.3 Implied Conditionals:

Conditionals can be implied (i.e. not directly introduced by if) in a variety of types (Alexander ,1988:282) as in:

Type 1:

66.With luck, we will be there by tomorrow. (= if we are lucky)

67.Given time, they will probably agree. (= if we give them time)

Type 2:

68.To hear him talk, you would think he was Prime Minister (= if you could hear him talk)

69.I would write to her, but I do not know her address. (= if I know her address)

70. But for his pension, he would starve (= if he did not have)

Type 3:

71. Without your help, I could not have done it. (= if you had not helped)

72. In different circumstances, I would have said yes (= if circumstances had been different)

Also *should*, can be placed first and *if* omitted (Thomson & Martinet ,1986:202). For example:

73. Should these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition, please inform the factory at once. (= if these biscuits should arrive in a damaged condition, please inform the factory at once)

2.4 Conditional Conjunctions:

1- Unless:

A-unless + affirmative = if + negative

74. We are going to have a picnic, unless it rains. (If it does not rain)

75. Unless you refund my money, I shall take legal action.

B-When an unreal condition comes before the main clause, we can not use unless.

76. The horse fell. If it had not fallen, it would have won the race.

Not unless it had fallen, it would have won. (negative + negative)

But we can use unless after the main clause, as an after thought.

77. The horse won easily. No one could have overtaken it, unless it had fallen.

We do not use unless when we talk about a feeling which would result from something not happening.

C-We can use (and) & (or) to express a condition, especially in

informal speech (Eastwood ,1994:340). For example:

78.Touch me and I will scream. (= if you touch me, I will scream)

79.Go away or I will scream. (= unless you go away, I will scream)

2- In case:

In case names a future condition which may or may not arise (Leech & Svartvik ,1994:108):

80.A. Take these pills, in case you feel ill on the boat.

B. I had to watch where I put my feet in case I fell.

We can use *should* (Eastwood ,1994:340).

Take a pill in case the crossing is rough/should be rough.

Compare *if* and *in case*.

81.I will draw some money out of the bank if I need it. (= I will draw it out at the time when I need it)

82.I will draw it out because I might need it later)

3- On condition that: specifies a condition to which a person must agree (Leech & Svartvik ,1994:108). For example:

83.I will lend you the money on condition that you return it within six months.

4- Provided (that) and so/as long as are like on condition that in expressing a strong condition "if" Ibid (1994:108). For example:

84.Provided (that) }
 seemed to be } They had plenty to eat and drink, the crew
 So long as } happy.

85.You can camp here, provided you leave no mess.

5- In case of, a preposition is expressing condition (Ibid):

86. In case of emergency, the simplest thing is to flick off the switch.

6-The prepositions (with, without and but for) can also express a condition (Eastwood ,1994:339). For example:

87. With a bit more time, we could do a proper job. (= if we had a bit more time. Without a bit more time, we could not do a proper job)

But for 'if it were not for / if it had not been for'

88. My father pays my fees. But for that, I would not be here.

89. The car broke down. But for that, we would have been in time.

7-Otherwise = ' if this does not happen / did not happen / had not happened' otherwise we must be back before midnight; otherwise, we will be locked out = if we are not back by midnight, we will be locked out (Thomson & Martinet ,1986:203).

8-Even if and whether... or Ibid (1986:203). For examples:

90. You must go tomorrow if you are ready.

91. You must go tomorrow even if you are not ready.

92. You must go tomorrow whether you are ready or not.

9-What if and suppose / supposing:

After a conditional clause with these expressions, there is often no main clause (Eastwood ,1994:339).

93. What if the tickets do not get here in time?

94. Suppose / supposing there nowhere to park?

10- If and when:

- 95.If the doctor comes, can you let her in? (The doctor might come.)
- 96. When the doctor comes, can you let her in? (The doctor will come.)

We use if (not when) for an unreal condition (**Ibid**).

11-Short clause:

We can use a short clause with if but without a verb.

- 97. I would like a room facing the street if (that is) possible.
- 98. If (you are) in difficulty, ring this number up.

2.5 Intensifiers:

Most of the conjunctions of condition may be preceded by intensifiers and as follows:-

A-Only:

Most of the conjunctions of condition may be preceded by intensifiers only.

Only +	If
	Unless
	So long as
	On condition (that)
	Provided (that)
	In the event (that)
	In case

- 99. He will give his wife more money only on condition that she use (or uses) it for household expense.

Sometimes 'only' comes after the conditional conjunction 'If' and it becomes 'if only'.

Here 'only' is used for emphasis.

'If only clauses' generally require unreal conditional form.

100. If only I had known about his coming, I would have met him at the university.

If only clause expressing wished also have the form of unreal conditions.

101. If only she were here now!

The clause constant alone or be part of conditional sentences:-

102. If only she goes!

103. If only she goes early, they will be able to see her.

These after if only, follow the ordinary rules for tenses in if-clauses with the following addition.

A hopeless wish is expressed by:-

Would + infinitive.

104. If only she wins the game (We hope that she will win).

105. If only she would win the game (we do not really expect her to win).

Similarly:-If only battles would cease (we do not really expect them to cease).

B-Even:

'If' is sometimes preceded by the intensifiers 'even'

106. Even if I had known about the lecture, I could not attend.

The conjunction 'even if' may combine other meaning with those of conjunctions.

C-Just:

A few conjunctions of condition may be preceded by just.

Just +	So long as
	In the event
	In case

107. They were perfectly content just so long as they could stay at home and care of the house.

D- Not:

Not may precede some conjunctions of condition.

Not +		If
		Unless
		So long as
		Even if

2.6 Conditional Clauses with 'Wish':

'Wish' does not state a condition, but it often refers to the unreal, the contrary to-fact.

We wish for things we do not have, for event which can not happen. The verb forms in object clauses after 'wish' bear the same relationship to time as those in conditional clauses:-

A wish about the present time is expressed in past tense; a wish about the past is expressed in the past perfect.

108. Ali wished that Abdullah studied harder.

Note (1):-

After wish we can use 'were' instead of 'was'.

109. I wish my house were bigger. (Or "I wish my house was bigger").

Note (2):-

Don not use "would" after "wish".

110. I wish she were shorter. (Not "I wish she would be shorter").

But sometimes I wish ...would ...is possible. Could sometimes means "would be able to" and sometimes "was able to".

111. I wish I could get the high mark. (=would be able to get high mark.)

3.1 Conditional Sentences in Kurdish

3.1.1 Definition of conditional sentence in Kurdish language

A-Conditional sentence is a compound sentence, which consists of two simple sentences (Ameen ,2003:71). For example:

112. A.. Eger zû bhatmaye dembînît.

B. If I had come soon, I would have seen you.

B-Conditional clause (subordinate clause) If-clause indicates happening condition and the phenomena of main sentence.

Conditional Conjunctions such as (Eger, Heke and Herke) are used with conditional clause (Mukryani, K. ,1980:84). For example:

113. A. Eger maît le şuşe bû, maî xelkî berde baran meke.

B. If your house is of glass, don't throw stone at people's house.

114. A. Şert bê eger kçim bbê ahengêkî le hî kuřan xořtir bo bkem.

B. If only I have a girl, I will arrange a party nicer than for boys.

115. A. Eger ew ktêbane le lam bdoznewe, demgrn u bendim deken.

B. If they find those books with me, they will arrest and imprison me.

C- Conditional Verb:

This type of verb is necessary in a sentence and starting with conditional particle (eger) 'If'.

In some cases and according to limited grammatical condition, the particle is expressed or not. According to meaning, there is difference between this particle and the particle (ke). That part which starts with *if* is called conditional part (subordinate), and its meaning is completed in the main conditional sentence.

The form of conditional verb is recognized in ways which

prefix condition (b) is forming its beginning (Ali ,2001:74-5). For example:

116. A.Eger ew biřwat, min nařom.
B.If he goes, I will not go.

3.1.2 The place of Conditional Sentence: (Subordinate clauses) precede the main clause and visa versa (Mukryani ,1980:84). For example:

117. A.Eger małt le řřša bŭ,małı xelkı berde baran meke.
-
- Conditional clause (main clause)

B.He who lives in a glass house shouldn't throw stones.
For example:

118. A. Ez dergahı venakem heta to nebıji navete řye?
B.I do not open the door till you tell me your name.

119. A.Mniř legelıtana dım bo seyran,eger eıwe bıne ew řwıney ke řen salı lemewber řŭbŭynı. (Ibrahim ,1980:86-7)
B.I will come with you to the picnic, if you go to that place where we had gone some years ago.

3.1.3 Rules of Composing Conditional Sentence

Rules of Composing Conditional Sentence are as follows
Composing Conditional Sentence:

1. Simple past:

simple future / imperative

120. A..

Eger (na) hat	{	min deřom / nařom.
		— to břo / meřo.
		çaweřêm bkat / nekat

B. If he comes	{	I will go.
		you should go.
		he will wait me.

2. Continuous future - continuous future / Imperative:

121.

A. Eger (de) xwênêt Eger (na) nÿyt	{	ew derdeçêt / dernaçêt.
		dergake daxe / damexe.

B. If he is studying, he will be passing.

If you are sleeping, close the door.

3. Past perfect conditional – past continuous:

122. A. Eger bhataye, xom demzanî çîm dekird.

B. If he had come, I should have known what I was doing.

4. Past continuous – past continuous:

123. A. Eger dehat, xom demzanî çîm dekird.

B. If she was coming, I knew what I was doing.

5.Future perfect continuous – simple future / Imperative:

124. nakem. A. Eger (ne) hatbê	}	xom qsey legel' dekem /
B. If she / he will have come	}	to xot bşarewe / meşarewe I will speak with her / him. hide yourself.

6.Simple conditional – simple future / simple imperative:

125. A. Eger (ne) bçê	}	padaştekey dedemê / nademê. agadarim bke/meke. I will reward him/her.
B.If he/she goes	}	warn me.

3.1.4 Enhancements in Conditional Sentences

The purpose behind enhancement is that a sentence enriches the meaning of another sentence by more information about conditional event.

When enhancement interrelated with independence cause to use some conjunctions (Farhadi , 2003:101-3) such as (kewate, bo, eger...etc):

126. A.Eger xoy bêtũ qsem legel' bkat, ewsa têdegat meseleke

çye.

B.If he comes and talks to me, he will understand what is the matter?

127. A.Eger sextî şaxekeş bxeyte lawe, griffî řêgake yexet deyrê.

B.Even if you disregard the hardship of the mountain, the roughness of the way will stop you.

But when enhancement interrelated with dependence, cause to adverbial subordinate clause.

128. A.Eger bêtu maweyek legelî řabwêrît, zû leber çawt dekwêt.

B.If you be with him, the more, the sooner you will get tired of him.

129. A. Eger be kirdar bê be twanau darayî bê ewa pêynawêrim.

B. If it depends on actions, ability and financial status will be out of my reach

3.1.5 Conditional Verb as Requiring Sentence as Object:

"Debêt ", is a verb which requires a sentence as object, "it should carry the content in a sentence" which gives the conditional meaning, also that sentence which requires as an object, it should mention the condition. So the request of conditional verb is the conditional request.

130. A.debêt, to kareke bikeyt.

B.You should do the action.

In this sentence which is a compound sentence, it gives a conditional content.

The subject of the main sentence, in this sentence, is external subject and takes a condition as content which is given by external speaker, this subject is not a grammatical subject but it is a

meaningful subject, because it is out of the control of its verb, the cause of this related to that it is a sentence not phrase (Hamarahim ,2003:76) .

3.1.6 Conditional Conjunctions

3.1.6.1 Definition of Syntactic Conjunctions:

Syntactic conjunctions are those conjunctions which connect two simple sentences together or link subordinate sentence to main sentence in a compound sentence. These conjunctions are called syntactic conjunctions because their duties which carry out are related to syntax.

These conjunctions are we (and), ta (till), egîna (otherwise, if not), egerna (if not), meger, dena, ke }

2. Parts of Conditional Conjunctions:

Conditional Conjunctions are divided into two parts in Kurdish language according to structure:

- 1- Simple syntactic conjunctions, such as (egîna, ta, ke...etc)
- 2- Compound syntactic conjunctions, such as (eger, egerna, meger, dena,...etc)

A- Eger: It consists of two parts (e) and (ger). It is clear, which is a compound conjunction that we can use (ger) only and sometimes it takes a negative conjunction (me) and to form (meger),the letter (e) is used for repetition.

131. A.Eger pşîle le malî nebê, Mişkan tlîlîyane.

B. If the cat is away, mice will play.

B- Connecting conjunction (eger) has other styles in Kurdish language (Ibrahim ,1980:54-73) such as (ger, meger).

132. A.jinî bed jane, ger xotî lêdey malît wêrane.

B.If you deal with trouble making woman, you will get hurt.

C- Meger :

133. A.Řêwî be fêl nawestê, meger tele pêy bestê.

B.Fox can not be stopped by deception, if not trapped from the feet.

D- Egerçî :

134. A.Başîş nye em qsane ekem, egerçî la dilî xoşma bê.

B. It is not good to say these words, even if my heart contains them.

E-Egîna :

135. A.Hewlî başim neda, egîna nimreyekî berzim bedest dehêna.

B.I did not study hard; otherwise I got a high mark.

F- Dena :

136. A.Katim nebû, dena serdanim dekirdî.

B.I had no time, or else I paid a visit to you.

G- Egerna :

137. A.Pzîşkeke zû nehat, egerna nexoşeke nedemird.

B.The doctor did not come soon; otherwise the patient was not died

These two conjunctions represent conditionals as well as the other states.

H- Ke :

138. A.Berdêk ke nezan bîxat naw aw, Dernaye be sed aqlî benaw.

B.If an ignorant person casts a stone into a river; it will not be picked up by a hundred intelligent people.

I- Ta :

139. A.Ta legelîma neyeyt, naçîm bo bazar.

B.If you do not come with me, I do not go to the market.

4.1 Conditional Sentences in Kurdish & English

It seems from previous mentioned discussion that as far as the definition of conditional sentence is concerned, there is no obvious

difference between the definition of conditional sentence in Kurdish and English. But there is a similarity between them in description and distribution. In Kurdish and English, the conditional sentences consist of two parts: conditional clause and main clause.

140. A.If you come in time, I will reward you.
B.Eger to le katî xoyda bêyit, xelâtî dekem.

Concerning the place of parts of conditional sentence; there is a similarity in Kurdish and English languages that subordinate clause preceded the main clause and vice versa.

141. A.If he studies hard, he will succeed.
B.Eger ew hewlî baş bidat, derdeÇêt.
142. A.He will succeed, if he studies hard.
B.Ew derdeÇêt, eger hewlî baş bidat.

The conjunction of (eger) in kurdish language is a compound conjunction which consists of two parts: (e, ger). We can change the conjunction of (eger) to some other conjunctions by omitting “e” which becomes “ger”, by adding “Çî” which becomes “egerçî”, by adding “me” which becomes “meger” that is a negative and adding “na” which becomes “egerna”.

143. A.Ger řoştî bolay Ali, agadarim bkerewe.
B. If you visit Ali, inform me.
144. Yarmetî edem, egerçi be xrapeş basim ekat.

But in English language, there are some conditional conjunctions in the form of “if” such as “if, if not, even if, not if and if only”

145. If only I had known about their meeting, I would have participated in it.

There are some conditional conjunctions in English language, which they are not used in Kurdish language like these (“in case, on condition that, provided that, so/as long as, in case of, the

preposition of with, without and but for, suppose/supposing and whether... or”)

146. You must go to the meeting today, whether you are invited or not.

There are some other conditional conjunctions in Kurdish language which they are not used in English language, such as “meger, egerçi, dena, ke, ta and heke (herke)”

147. Herke to debînm, dilxoş debim.

Conditional clauses with “wish” are used in English language.

148. I wish my house were lager.

But in Kurdish language there is a conditional verb “debêt” as requiring sentence as object which gives a conditional meaning.

149. Debêt, to hawkarim bikeyt.

Conclusions :

From the discussion made the following conclusions can be drawn:

Conditional Conjunctions in English language are “if, unless, if not, in case, on condition that, provided (that), so/as long as, in case of, “the preposition with, without, but for”, other wise, even if, whether... or, what if and suppose/supposing” whereas in Kurdish language are “eger, ger, meger, egerçi, egîna, dena, egerna, ke and ta”

Conditional Sentences in both languages are knows as conditional clauses, and they have two parts: the *if-clause* and the *main clause* in the sentence.

It is concluded that conditional sentences in English can be classified into four types according to different tenses of verbs as in:

a) Type zero conditionals.

- b) Type one conditionals.
- c) Type two conditionals.
- d) Type three conditionals.

Yet there are no such clear specific types and rules in Kurdish.

In both languages conditional sentences can be used with or without conditional conjunctions.

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