

## Conditions

Conditions are neatly balanced in Latin. The dependent clause (introduced by the clause marker *sī*, “if”) is the *protasis*. The main clause (“then”) is the *apodosis*. The types of conditions are:

- 0) Simple conditions -- indicative in both clauses, e.g., “If you build it, they come.”
- 1) Future conditions:
  - a) More vivid -- future (or future perfect) indicative in both clauses, e.g., “If you build it, they will come.”
  - b) Less vivid -- present subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., “If you should build it, they would come,” or “If you were to build it, they would come.”
- 2) Contrary-to-fact condition:
  - a) Present -- imperfect subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., “If you were building it, they would be coming.”
  - b) Past -- pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., “If you had built it, they would have come.”

<i>condition type</i>	<i>Latin verb tense</i>	<i>translation</i>
<i>future more vivid</i>	future <i>or</i> future perfect	___ / will (shall) have / (will) have
<i>future less vivid</i>	present subj.	should <i>or</i> were to / would
<i>present contrary to fact</i>	imperfect subj.	were doing / would be doing
<i>past contrary to fact</i>	pluperfect subj.	had / would have

In the case of mixed conditions (the *protasis* of one kind with the *apodosis* of another), follow the rules for each half, and make the translation as mixed as the Latin.