

## Appendix A

**Table A1 Comparison of schemes**

Formal Categorization Schemes			
<b>Traditional types</b>			
Types	Structure	Example	
1. Future conditionals	If + pres, will	<i>If I have the job, I will get money.</i>	
2. Present conditionals	If + past, would	<i>If I had the job, I would get money.</i>	
3. Past conditionals	If + had + -en, would have + -en	<i>If I had had the job, I would have gotten money.</i>	
<b>Hwang's frequency ranking of conditionals</b>			
Structure	Type	Speech	Writing
If+pres, pres	Generic factual	19.2%	16.5%
If+pres, will/be going to	Future predictive	10.9%	12.5%
If+past, would/might/could	Present hypothetical or counterfactual	10.2%	10%
If+pres, should/must/can/may	Explicit inference factual or future with weakened result	9%	12.1%
If+ were/were to, would /could/might	Present or future hypothetical or present counterfactual	8.6%	6%
If + had + -en/ have + -en, would/could/might + have + -en	Past counterfactual	3.8%	3.3%
If + pres, would/could/might	Future with weakened result	2.6%	6.1%
If + past, would/could/might +have + -en	Past counterfactual	Less than 2%	2.2%
<b>Fulcher's corpus study</b>			
Type			Number%
1 if + present simple, will (traditional 1 <sup>st</sup> type)			10.37
2 if + past simple, would (traditional 2 <sup>nd</sup> type)			10.03
3 if + past perfect, would have (traditional 3 <sup>rd</sup> type)			3.01
4 if + present simple, present simple/ present continuous			25.75

5 if + present simple, imperative	4.68	
6 if + present simple, present modal	14.72	
7 as if	7.02	
8 if + past simple, past simple	8.03	
9 used in an interjection, such as: “if you like”, “if possible”	2.01	
10 if + will, will	0.33	
11 if + past simple, present simple	2.34	
12 if + present simple, going to	1.34	
13 if + present perfect, present simple	2.68	
14 if + present perfect, will	0.67	
15 if + will modal	0.33	
16 if + modal, modal	1.34	
17 if+ past simple, will	0.67	
18 if + past modal, present simple	4.01	
19 if + present perfect, present modal	0.33	
20 if + present perfect, present perfect	0.33	
Total	100	
<b>Partington (1998)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>If-C</b>
First conditional	Will or shall	present
Second	Would or should	past
Third	Would have or should have	Past perfect
	Modal + present	present
	imperative	present
	present	Present progressive
	past	past
	others	others
		No verb or nonfinite
<b>Semantic Categorization Scheme</b>		
<b>Types of conditionals (Schachter, 1971)</b>		
<b>Main type</b>	<b>Sub-type</b>	
reality	Simple conditionals	Present
		Past
		Generic
unreality	Predictives	Future
	Imaginative conditionals	Hypothetical
		Counterfactual
<b>Katis (1997)</b>		

Type	Property	Time course	
<b>Future prediction</b>	Definite situations	Future	
<b>Indefinite generalization</b>	Indefinite situations	Atemporal or iterative	
<b>Past conditional</b>	Definite situations	past	
<b>Speech act conditionals</b>	Definite situation	present	
<b>Classification of conditionals ( Podlesskaya, 1997).</b>			
Main type	Sub-type		
Temporal	Past		
	Present		
	Future		
Habitual	Unique		
	Habitual		
Epistemic	Real		
	Counterfactual		
	Hypothetical		
<b>Athanasiadou &amp; Dirven (1997) Classification of conditionals</b>			
type	property	subtype	tense
Pragmatic conditionals (PCs)	Real	Factual	Past
	Interactional	Habitual	Present
		Routine information	Future
CECs	Potentially real (course of event) Factual (=whenever)		timeless
Hypothetical conditionals (HCs)	Counterfactual		Past
	Non-factual (including predictives)		Present
<b>Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999): The grammar book.</b>			
Primary type	Sub-type	Sub sub-type	
Factual	Timeless	Generic=habitual	
	Time-bound	Implicit or explicit reference	
Future (predictive)	Strong condition & result		
	Degrees of weakened condition or result		
Imaginative (subjunctive)	Hypothetical	Present	
		Future	
	Counterfactual	Present	
		Past	

## Appendix B

**Table B1: The Bull Framework for real conditionals**

Axis of orientation	A time before the basic axis time	basic axis time corresponding to the moment of reference	A time after the basic axis time
<b>Future</b>	<i>By 5:00, he will have finished all the chores.</i> <i>(future perfect)</i>	<i>He will/is going to eat dinner at 5:00.</i> <i>(simple future)</i>	<i>Upon completion of his work, he will/is going to watch TV.</i> <i>(no distinct form, use simple future)</i>
<b>Present</b>	<i>He has played golf since 1960.</i> <i>(present perfect)</i>	<i>He plays golf.</i> <i>(simple present)</i>	<i>He will/is going to play golf next Sunday.</i> <i>(future of the present)</i>
<b>Past</b>	<i>When he had left to play golf, he had finished all his chores.</i> <i>(past perfect)</i>	<i>He played golf on Saturday afternoon.</i> <i>(simple past)</i>	<i>Having finished his golf game, he went out to dinner with his golf buddies.</i>  <i>Or</i> <i>Having finished his golf game, he would go out to dinner.(=habitual)</i>

**Table B2: The Bull Framework for imaginative conditionals**

	<b>A time before</b>	<b>Basic time</b>	<b>A time after</b>
<b>Present/future hypothetical or present counterfactual</b>	(no distinct form)	If you mowed my lawn, [simple past].	I would give you \$5, [would + V].
<b>Past counterfactual</b>	(no distinct form)	If you had mowed my lawn, [past perfect].	I would have paid you \$5, [would + have +V + -en].

**Table B3: Norris’s (2003) model for introducing “if” sentence**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Pattern</b>	<b>example</b>
Future hope and “if”	-I hope + S+ pres. (future word)  -if + S +pres. (future word), S + will/might/can + verb(future word)	-I hope the Giants win (tomorrow).  -If the Giants win (tomorrow), I will celebrate (tomorrow).
Present wish and “if”	-I wish + S + past (now)  -If + S + past (now), S + should /could /might + verb (now)	-I wish I had money (now).  -If I had money (now), I would buy a car (now).
Past wish and “if” (a=present result, b=past result)	(a)- I wish + S +had + -en (past word)  - If + S +had + -en(past word), S + would/could/might +	(a)- I wish I had gone to bed early (last night).  -If I had gone to bed early (last night), I would not be sleepy

	<p>verb (now)</p> <p>(b)- I wish + S + had + -en (past word)</p> <p>- If + S + had + -en (past word), s + would/could/might + have + -en (past word)</p>	<p>(now).</p> <p>(b)- I wish I had gone to bed early (last night).</p> <p>-If I had gone to bed early (last night), I would not have gotten up late (this morning).</p>
<p>Same (parallel verb tenses/modals in both clauses)</p>	<p>-If + S + pres./past/past perfect/modal, S + (the same verb tense or modal in the if clause)</p>	<p>-[when] If she washed the dishes (when we lived together), I dried the dishes (when we lived together).</p> <p>-If their team wins (tomorrow), our team loses (tomorrow).</p> <p>-If she can do it, I can do it.</p>
Others	-various patterns	

## Appendix C

**Table C1: The raw data of the absolute frequencies**

Type	Term	Formal features	Functional features		ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	Total
1(a)	Present parallel	-past#-past	-past,-unreal	E <sup>18</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	E: 9
				C <sup>19</sup>	20	35	32	24	28	C: 220
1(b)	Past parallel	+past#+past	+past,-unreal	E	3	1	1	1	1	ER: 4%
				C	12	18	20	15	16	
2	Nonpast real	-past#(+past)+modal	-past,-unreal	E	30	44	22	24	10	E: 130
				C	254	279	323	266	288	C:1410 ER: 9%
3(a)	Nonpast unreal	+past#+past+modal	-past,+unreal	E	17	20	24	18	18	E: 101
				C	92	85	48	84	86	C:460
3(b)	Past real	+past#+past+modal	+past,-unreal	E	0	1	3	0	0	ER:22 %
				C	0	12	16	22	15	
4	Past unreal	+past+past#+past+past+modal	+past,+unreal	E	2	3	6	7	6	E: 24
				C	3	6	11	12	18	C:50 ER: 48%
Total					E: 54	E: 69	E: 56	E: 50	E: 35	E: 264

<sup>18</sup> E indicates the numbers of errors of TypeX in STY.

<sup>19</sup> C stands for the frequency of TypeX conditionals in STY.

					C: 381 ER: 14%	C: 435 ER: 16%	C: 450 ER: 12%	C: 423 ER: 12%	C: 451 ER: 8%	C:2140 ER: 12%
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