B. <u>Conditional Clauses:  Methods of showing condition</u>

Very briefly, conditional clauses are shown in the following manner.

1.  The context.

2.  The use of conditional particles (p. 43)

3.  A juxtaposition of clauses...ask me after class.

4.  And in a broad summary:

--All conditional clauses have two components:

--the <u>Protasis</u> in which the condition is stated, and

--the <u>Apodosis</u> in which the consequence is given.

There is, you see, no point in saying "if" unless you also say "so" or "so what".

--Basically there are two types of conditional sentences in Hebrew:

--those capable or likely of fulfillment

--those incapable or less likely of fulfillment.

--If the verb tenses used are in the imperfect system, it is thought the condition is capable or likely of fulfillment.  The particle normally used in this case will be אִם or כִּי .

--If the verb  tenses used are in the perfect system, it is thought unlikely of fulfillment, or perhaps has been fulfulled or cannot be fulfilled.  The particle used in most cases is לוּ or לוּלֵא.

--And there are a number of combinations possible.

With both of these subjects, as with others, do not minimize the importance of understanding the context.