

제 9 강 가정법

1 가정법 현재

현재나 미래의 불확실한 일 가정

If + S + 현재형[원형] ~, S + will/shall/can/may + V

<현대 영어에서는 조건절에 보통 <현재형>을 쓴다.>

If he **is**[be] honest, I **will** employ him.

If it **rains**[rain] tomorrow, we **will** not go on a picnic.

2 가정법 미래

(1) 미래의 실현 가능성이 희박한 일 가정

If + S + should ~, S + will/shall/can/may + V
would/should/could/might

If it **should** rain tomorrow, we **would**[will] not go on a picnic.

▶ 주절에 명령문이 오면, <정중한 요청>을 나타낸다.
If you **should** change your mind, *please let me know.*

(2) 실현 불가능한 미래의 일 가정

If + S + were to ~, S + would/should/could/might + V

If the sun **were to** rise in the west, I **would** not change my mind.

3 가정법 과거

현재 사실의 반대 가정 → <현재>로 해석

If + S + 과거형 ~, S + would/should/could/might + V
<be동사는 항상 were>

If he **were** honest, I **would** employ him.

If I **knew** the answer, I **could** help you.

▶ if절에 조동사 could가 올 수 있다.
If I **could** skate, I **would** go with you.

4 가정법 과거완료

과거 사실의 반대 가정 → <과거>로 해석

If + S + had p.p ~, S + would/should/could/might + have p.p

If he **had been** honest, I **would have employed** him.

If we **had gone** by car, we **would have saved** time.

▶ if절에 <could have p.p>가 올 수 있다.
If he **could have helped** us, we **would have finished** it.

5 혼합가정법

가정법 과거완료(조건절) + 가정법 과거(주절)

⇒ 과거 사실이 현재에 영향을 미치는 경우

If + S + had p.p ~, S + would/should/could/might + V

If you **had taken** my advice *then*, you **would** not be in trouble *now*.

6 if의 생략

if절 안에 were/had/should가 있는 경우에만 if를 생략하면서 주어와 동사가 도치된다.

Were I in your position, I **would** not do so.

= If I were in your position, I **would** not do so.

Had he **been** honest, I **would have employed** him.

= If he had been honest, I **would have employed** him.

Should I fail, what **should** I do?

= If I should fail, what **should** I do?

7 It is (about, high) time (that) + 가정법 과거 should + 원형

「이제는 ~해야 할 시간이다」

It is time you **went** to bed.

= **It is time** you **should go** to bed.

8 I wish (that) + 가정법

「~하면 좋을 텐데」

I **wish** he **were** here *now*. <가정법과거>

I **wish** he **had been** here *yesterday*. <가정법과거완료>

I **wish** he **would** come *tomorrow*. <가정법미래>

▶ I wish의 대응 표현

I **wish** she **were** here now.

= **If only** she **were** here now.

= **Would (that)** she **were** here now.

9 would rather (that) + 가정법

「차라리 ~하면 좋겠는데」

I **would rather** you **paid** me now. <가정법과거>

I **would rather** he **had gone** to school yesterday.

<가정법과거완료>

※ would rather + 원형 : <조동사> 「차라리 ~하겠다」

I **would rather** *stay* at home.

10 as if/as though + 가정법

「마치 ~인 것처럼」

He speaks **as if** he **knew** everything. <가정법과거>

He speaks **as if** he **had read** the novel before.

<가정법과거완료>

11 직설법 + otherwise + 가정법

otherwise는 부정의 조건절 전체를 대신한다.

「그렇지 않다면[않았다면]」

I *am* busy; **otherwise** I **would** help you.

= If I were not busy, I would help you.

I *used* my calculator; **otherwise** I'd **have taken** longer.

= If I hadn't used my calculator, I'd have taken longer.

12 가정법 + but/except/save (that) + 직설법

「~하지 않으면」 (= if ~ not)

I **would** help you **but (that)** I *am* busy.

= I would help you if I were not busy.

I **would have helped** you **but (that)** I *didn't have* time.

= I would have helped you if I had had time.

13 but for/without

(1) 가정법 과거 : 「~이 없다면」

But for/Without sunlight, we **could** see nothing.

= **If it were not for** sunlight, ~

= **Were it not for** sunlight, ~

(2) 가정법 과거완료 : 「~이 없었다면」

But for/Without your help, he **would have failed**.

= **If it had not been for** your help, ~

= **Had it not been for** your help, ~

14 what if ~?

「~하면 어찌지?」 (= What would happen if ~?)

What if I **should** fail in the exam?