Latin Conditional Clauses:

"If-clauses" are conditional clauses when the word *if* means "under the *condition* that."   There are two major types of conditional structures: 1. factual and 2. contrafactual (contrary to fact).

1. Factual structures are in the indicative mood, whatever the tense:

1. If Marcus loves Julia, she loves him.	Sī Marcus Iūliam amat, ea eum amat.	*Present factual:* present indicative + present indicative
2. If Marcus [at one time] loved Julia, [then] she [at one time] loved him.	Sī Marcus Iūliam amāvit, ea eum amāvit.	*Past factual:* perfect / imperfect indicative + perfect / imperfect indicative
3. If Marcus loves Julia ["someday in the future loves her"], she will love him.	Sī Marcus Iūliam amāverit, ea eum amābit.	*Future more vivid:* future / future perfect indicative + future / future perfect indicative

2. Structures uncertain as to fact, or contrary to fact are in the subjunctive mood, whatever the tense. *Note that in these examples the second tense is the same as the first tense: two present verbs, two imperfect verbs, or two past perfect (pluperfect) verbs.*

4. If Marcus should [perhaps ever some day] love Julia, she would love him.	Sī Marcus Iūliam amet, ea eum amet.	*Future less vivid (should-would):* present subjunctive + present subjunctive
5. If Marcus loved Julia [but he doesn't love her now], she would love him [but she doesn't love him now].	Sī Marcus Iūliam amāret, ea eum amāret.	*Present contrary to fact:* imperfect subjunctive + imperfect subjunctive
6. If Marcus had loved Julia [but he didn't love her then], she would have loved him [but she didn't].	Sī Marcus Iūliam amāvisset, ea eum amāvisset.	*Past contrary to fact:* past perfect subjunctive + past perfect subjunctive

It is possible to have a mixing of tenses: If you had found me sooner, I would be free now.
Sī mē citius invēnissēs, līber nunc essem.