Decomposing modal flavours

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This paper shows that besides modal force, modal base and ordering source, there are two further important aspects which are essential to correctly analyse modal readings: the modal source and the sentential mood.

As pointed out in the corpus study carried out by Mache (2013), there are a couple of environments in which reportative modal verbs occur and their epistemic cognates fail to: (i) in nominalisations, (ii) in adverbial infinitives (cf. (1)), (iii) embedded under tense auxiliaries and (iv) optative operators.

(1) Schließlich gab Sabine Marker nach und setzte ihre Unterschrift auf finally gave Sabine Marker after and put her signature on die Erklärung, ohne gewusst haben zu wollen, was sie da the declaration without know-PFP have-INF to want-INF what she there unterzeichnet. (DeReKo: NUN10/OKT.03036)

‘Finally, Sabine Marker complied and put her signature under the declaration and now she claims that she did not know what she was signing.’

In this paper, it will be shown that any modal operator introduces a variable for a modal source which has to be bound in the most local configuration. With circumstantial and reportative modal verbs, the modal source will be bound by a (covert) argument of the modal predicate. The variable of the modal source is bound within the proposition. With the variable bound, the reportative modal can be embedded in nominalisations, adverbial infinitives, optatives and under tense auxiliaries. With epistemic modal verbs however, the modal source is identified by the referent who utters the proposition. An epistemic modal verb cannot be embedded under most operators as long the variable of the modal source is not bound. Moreover, it will be shown how some epistemic modal verbs are affected by subjunctive operators, much the way Rubinstein (2012) observed.

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