Modals in Dutch

Wataru Uegaki, James Engels, Ella Hannon, Anne Mucha, & Fred Whibley

Based on extended Questionnaire for modals by Ella Hannon & Wataru Uegaki
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Language name:	Dutch
ISO 639-3:	nld
Glottolog:	dutc1256
Consultant demographics:	A speaker of standard Dutch from the South of the Netherlands. They also speak Brabants.
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Note: In addition, this questionnaire has been reviewed by a native speaker specialist

BODY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A. EPISTEMIC

A1 Epistemic Necessity

(1) Ben goes swimming every day. Ben is not obliged or required to go swimming; it is just a habit of his. It is now time for Ben to be swimming… so **Ben must be swimming (right now).**

*Ben **zal** aan het zwemmen zijn.*
Ben **MOD** prep DET swimming be

(2) You know that John goes to school at 9am every day. You look at the clock and see it is 9am, therefore **John must be at school**.

*Jon **zal** op school zijn.*
John **MOD** on school be

Comment:

- *Zal* is weaker than *moet*.
- *Moet* is not appropriate in this context, otherwise you'd just say "he is in school"

(3) (Adapted from von Fintel & Gillies 2007). The math teacher says: There are 3 boxes.The ball is in box A or in box B or in box C. It is not in A. It is not in B. So, **it must be in C**.

Het **moet** *in C zitten.*
It **MOD** in C be

- If you're 100% certain, *moeten* is more appropriate

(4) Tim is calling for his dog. The dog is not coming. Tim looks for the dog in the kitchen, bedroom, living room, (in every room in the house) but the dog is not in any of those rooms. Therefore, Tim concludes that **the dog must not be in the house**.

De hond **moet** *buiten zijn.*
The dog **MOD** outside be

De hond **kan niet** *in het huis zijn.*
The dog **MOD NEG** in the house be

De hond **kan niet** *binnen zijn*
The dog **MOD NEG** inside be

 # de hond **moet niet** *in het huis zijn*
the dog **MOD NEG** in the house be

Comment:
- *Zal* not appropriate because you've checked every room in the house

Reviewer comment:
- "zal wel" can be used here, giving rise to the inference that the speaker doesn't care that much where the dog is.

A2 Epistemic Weak Necessity

(5) You know that Ann goes hiking from 7am until 8am every day. Most of the time Ann goes to the lake, but sometimes she goes to the mountains. It is now 7:30am and your friend asks where Ann is. You say to your friend: **Ann should be at the lake right now.**

Ann **zal** *nu bij het meer zijn.*

Ann **MOD** now near the lake be

Ann ***zou*** *bij het meer* ***kunnen*** *zijn.*
Ann **MOD** near the lake **MOD** be

- *Latter when you're not sure: "could be there"*
- *Zal more likely to be used when you're more sure that she's at the lake*

Reviewer comment:

- Most natural option here: "Ann is waarschijnlijk (probably) bij het meer."

(6) (Imagine that) you used to live in Goa. You are not living in Goa anymore. You notice how different the weather is in the UK, where you live right now. You know that it often rains in Goa, especially in the afternoon, but not necessarily every day. Now it's the afternoon, so you think **it should be raining now in Goa.**

Het ***zal*** *aan het regenen zijn in Goa.*
It **MOD** prep it rain.inf be in goa

Reviewer comment: more natural with *zal wel*

(7) When the light is on at Mary's house, it usually means that she is home. You want to visit Mary. You walk past Mary's house and notice that the light is on. You think to yourself: **Mary should be at home**.

Mary is ***waarschijnlijk*** *thuis.*
Mary is probably at.home

Mary ***zal*** *thuis zijn.*
Mary **MOD** at.home be

Reviewer comment: more natural with *zal wel* (but with an inference of speaker indifference)

Mary ***zal*** ***waarschijnlijk*** *thuis zijn*
Mary **MOD** probably at.home be

A3 Epistemic Possibility

(8) The teacher is not consistent. The students never know if he's going to come or not to teach class. Today, it's time to start class and the students are waiting again. **He might be coming to school today**.

Hij komt ***misschien*** *naar school vandaag.*
He comes **maybe** to school today

*?Hij   **zou**   naar   school   **kunnen**   komen   vandaag.*
?He   **MOD** to   school   **MOD**   come   today

- Comment: This wouldn't be 100% appropriate in this context, because it sounds like you're *half* expecting the teacher not to come. But there is an expectation for teachers to come to class.
- Comment: Variant with just *kunnen* (*Hij kan naar school komen vandaag*) cannot have the targeted meaning (just ability).

(9) Grace is looking for her necklace. She looks in her wardrobe and on top of the wardrobe. It's not there. She looks on top of the TV. It's not there. She looks in her backpack. It's not there. She hasn't checked her sister's wardrobe,yet, but **Grace's necklace might be lost**.

*Grace's   ketting   is   **misschien**   kwijt.*
Grace's   necklace is   **maybe**   lost

Another option offered by the reviewer:

*Grace's ketting   **zou**   kwijt   **kunnen** zijn.*
Grace's necklace **MOD** lost   **MOD** be

(10) Charles is looking for his pet cat, but cannot find it. He knows that his cat is very elusive and mysterious. Charles tells his sister:
The cat may be inside. The cat may also be outside.[1]

*De   kat   **kan**   binnen   zijn.   De   kat   **kan**   ook   buiten   zijn.*
The cat   **MOD** inside   be.   The cat   **MOD** also   outside be

*De   kat   **zou**   binnen *(**kunnen**)   zijn.   De   kat   **zou**   ook   buiten   **kunnen** zijn.*
The cat   **MOD** inside   **MOD**   be.   The   cat   **MOD** also outside **MOD** be.

*De   kat   is   **misschien**   binnen.   De   kat   is   **misschien**   (*ook)   buiten.*
The cat   is   **maybe**   inside.   The cat   is   **maybe**   (*also) outside

(11) Daniel lives in London and his friend has recently moved to New York. Daniel's parents told him that he is not allowed to go and see his friend in New York because it is too far away. You heard that Daniel is leaving London next week but you don't know where he will go. Daniel usually does things that he is not permitted to do. You think **Daniel might go to New York**.

*Daniel   gaat   **misschien**   naar New York.*
Daniel   goes   **maybe**   to   New   York

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[1] (The task is not only to translate these two sentences individually, but to keep in mind the sequencing i.e., these sentences are not to be used in isolation).

Daniel	*zou*		*naar New York*	*kunnen*	*gaan.*
Daniel	**MOD**	prep New York		**MOD**	go

#*Daniel*	*zou*	*naar*	*NY*	*gaan*
Daniel	**MOD**	to	NY	go

A4 Epistemic Non-necessity

(7') When the light is on at Mary's house, it usually means that she is home. You want to visit Mary. You walk past Mary's house and notice that the light is on. However, there is no car in the driveway. You think to yourself: **Mary may not be at home.**

Mary	*is*	*misschien*	*niet*	*thuis.*
Mary	is	**maybe**	**not**	at.home

Mary	*is*	*wellicht*	*niet*	*thuis.*
Mary	is	**possibly**	**NEG**	at.home

Mary	*hoeft*	*niet*	*thuis*	*te*	*zijn*
Mary	**MOD**	neg	at.home	at	be

- *Wellicht* not used as often anymore - there is a possibility that she is not at home, possibly
- *kan* would not make sense here

#*Mary moet niet thuis zijn*

Alternative offered by the reviewer:

Het	*zou kunnen*	*dat Mary niet thuis is.*
It	**MOD MOD**	that Mary not at.home is

Not possible in this context:
Mary zou niet thuis kunnen zijn.

(because the negation can only scope over the weak modal)

A5 Epistemic impossibility

(1') Ben goes swimming every day. Ben is not obliged or required to go swimming; it is just a habit of his. It is now time for Ben to be swimming… so **Ben can't be at home**.

Ben	*zal*	*niet*	*thuis*	*zijn.*

Ben	**MOD**	**NEG**	at-house	be.

? *Ben*	*kan*	*niet*	*thuis*	*zijn.*
? Ben	**MOD**	**NEG**	at-house	be

- Comment: The second example feels a bit too strong in this context

(3') The math teacher says: There are 3 boxes. The ball is in box A or in box B or in box C. We opened box A, and the ball is there. There is only one ball. So, **it can't be in C**.

Het	*kan*	*niet*	*in*	*C*	*zitten.*
It	**MOD**	**neg**	in	C	be

B. DEONTIC

B1 Deontic Necessity

(12) In Indonesia, the law states that when you ride a motor bike… **You must wear a helmet**.

Je	*moet*	*een*	*helm*	*dragen.*
You	**MOD**	a	helmet	wear

(13) You are going to visit your friend in the hospital. When you enter into the hospital, you stop at the information desk to inquire what room your friend is in. But the woman at the information desk tells you that you can't visit your friend now because it's already 8pm. She says, "I'm sorry, the hospital regulations say that… **Visitors must leave by 6pm**."

Bezoek	*moet*	*weggaan*	*om*	*6*	*uur*	[they have to leave by 6pm]
Visitor	**MOD**	leave	at	6	house	

Bezoek	*moet*	*om*	*6*	*uur*	*weg*	*zijn*	[they have to be gone by 6pm]
Visitor	**MOD**	at	6	hour	leave	be	

B2 Deontic Weak Necessity

(16) Your friend is having a birthday party. She tells you that she would like it if everyone invited wore formal clothes, but that it is not necessary to wear formal clothes to attend. You think to yourself… **I ought to wear formal clothes** to the party.

Ik	*zou*	*nette*	*kleding*	*aan*	*moeten*	*doen.*
I	**MOD**	neat	clothes	prep	**MOD**	do

Comment: *aan .. doen* = wear/put on

(17) Your friend tells you that the rules of the restaurant state that employees must wash their hands after going to the bathroom. You reply to your friend:… **Non-employees ought to wash their hands too!**

Gasten	***zouden***	*(eigenlijk)*	*ook*	*hun*	*handen*	***moeten***	*wassen!*
Guests	**MOD**	in.principle	also	their	hands	**MOD**	wash

(18) In England, it is recommended that face coverings be worn in stores, but it is not a legal requirement. You plan on going shopping, and you think to yourself… **I ought to wear a face covering**.

Ik	***zou***	*een*	*mondkapje*	***moeten***	*dragen.*
I	**MOD**	a	mask	**MOD**	wear

Ik	***moet***	***eigenlijk***	*een*	*mondkapje*	*dragen.*
I	**MOD**	**in.principle**	a	mask	wear

B3 Deontic Possibility

(19) The ferris wheel ride is only for children under 12 years of age. Martin is 10 years of age. It is not obligatory for Martin to go on the ride if he doesn't want to, but **Martin may ride the ferris wheel.**

Martin	***mag/kan***	*in*	*het*	*reuzenrad.*
Martin	**MOD**	in	the	ferris-wheel

- Comment: both modals intuitively the same in this context. *Mag* was first volunteered
- Reviewer also prefers *mag*

(20) According to the rules of the hospital, only family members are allowed to enter the patient's room during visiting hours. You came to visit your sister after visiting hours. But the really nice nurse says… **You may enter.**

Je	***mag***	*binnenkomen.*
You	**MOD**	enter

- Comment: *kan* would also be possible, but in this situation "mag" would feel more natural.
- Reviewer comment: I agree. *mag wel* is even more natural for me, it makes the sentence more friendly.

(21) You are making plans for tomorrow night to meet up with your friend. Your friend says:
You can stay overnight or you can go home.

Je	**kan**	*blijven*	*slapen*	*of*	*je*	**kan**	*naar*	*huis*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	stay	sleep	or	you	**MOD**	prep	home	go

Je	**mag**	*blijven*	*slapen*	*maar*	*je*	*?mag*	*ook*	*naar*	*huis*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	stay	sleep	but	you … ?	**MOD**	also	at	house	go

'You can stay overnight. You can also go home.'

Je	**mag**	*blijven*	*slapen.*	*Je*	**kan**	*ook*	*naar*	*huis*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	stay	sleep.	You	**MOD**	also	prep	home	go

(22) Alice fell down the stairs and broke her arm a while ago. She hasn't been lifting her baby while her arm was hurt because the baby is heavy. Finally, she has recovered, and she went to the doctor for a final check-up. The doctor gave her permission to lift her baby. But when she got home after her visit to the doctor, Alice found that she is still too weak to lift her baby, although according to the doctor's orders **Alice can lift her baby**.

Alice	**mag**	*haar*	*baby*	*optillen.*
Alice	**MOD**	her	baby	lift

 # kan

(23) Beth's teacher told her class that it was okay to go swimming, but Beth doesn't want to because she has never learnt to swim! However, as far as the teacher's directions are concerned…**Beth can go swimming.**

Beth	**mag**	*zwemmen.*
Beth	**MOD**	swim

B4 Deontic non-necessity

(16') Your friend is having a birthday party. She tells you that she would like it if everyone invited wore formal clothes, but that it is not necessary to wear formal clothes to attend. You think to yourself… I ought to wear formal clothes to the party, but **I don't have to / needn't wear formal clothes**.

Ik	**hoef**	*geen*	*nette*	*kleding*	*te*	*dragen.*
I	**MOD**/have	no	neat	clothes	to	wear

Ik **moet** geen nette kleding dragen.

Het	*is*	**niet**	**verplicht**	*om*	*nette*	*kleding te*	*dragen*
It	is	**NEG**	**required**	that	neat	clothes to	wear

(18') In England, it is recommended that face coverings be worn in stores, but it is not a legal requirement. You plan on going shopping, and you think to yourself… I ought to wear a face covering, **but I don't have to** / needn't.

Het	**moet**	*niet.*
It	**MOD**	neg

Het	**hoeft**	*niet.*	
It	**MOD**	neg	(more informal)

Het	*is*	*niet*	**verplicht.**
It	is	not	**required**

B5 Deontic impossibility

(12') In Indonesia, the law states that when you ride a motor bike you must wear a helmet… **You mustn't ride a motor bike without a helmet.**

Je	**moet**	**niet**	*zonder*	*helm*	*op*	*een*	*motor*	*rijden.*
You	**MOD**	**neg**	without	helmet	on	a	motorbike	drive

Je	**mag**	**niet**	*zonder*	*helm*	*op*	*een*	*motor*	*rijden.*
You	**MOD**	**neg**	without	helmet	on	a	motorbike	ride

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(13') You are going to visit your friend in the hospital. When you enter into the hospital, you stop at the information desk to inquire what room your friend is in. But the woman at the information desk tells you that you can't visit your friend now because it's already 8pm. She says, "I'm sorry, the hospital regulations say that… **Visitors mustn't stay after 6pm**."

Bezoekers	**mogen**	**niet**	*na*	*6*	*uur*	*blijven.*
Visitors	**MOD**	**neg**	after	6	hour	stay

Bezoekers	**moeten**	*na*	*6*	*uur*	*weg.*

Visitors	**MOD**	after	6	hour	leave

C. TELEOLOGICAL

C1 Teleological Necessity

(24) There is only one main road from Location A to Location B… If you go from Location A to Location B, **you have to take this road**.

… moet	*je*	*deze*	*weg*	*nemen.*	
… **MOD**	you	this	road	take	[SUBORDINATE CLAUSE]

Je	*moet*	*deze*	*weg*	*nemen*	[INDEPENDENT CLAUSE]
You	**MOD**	this	road	take	

(25) Team A are playing in a tournament. In order to advance… **Team A has to beat Team B.**

Team	*A*	*moet*	*Team*	*B*	*verslaan.*				
Team	A	**MOD**	Team	B	beat				

Als	*Team*	*A*	*verder*	*wil*	*komen,*	*zouden*	*ze*	*Team*	*B*	**(moeten)*	*verslaan.*
If	Team	A	further	want	come,	**MOD**	they	TEAM	B	**MOD**	beat.

Reviewer comment: *zullen moeten* would be even better than *zouden moeten*

(26) The best pizza in town is sold at Gino's. You have invited your sister for dinner, and you decide to order pizza. You tell your sister: **We have to order from Gino's** to eat the best pizza**.**

We	*moeten*	*bij*	*Gino's*	*bestellen*	*om*	*de*	*beste*	*pizza*	*te*	*eten.*
We	**MOD**	by	Gino's	order	C	the	best	pizza	to	eat

Als	*we*	*de*	*beste*	*pizza*	*willen*	*eten,*	*zouden*	*we*	*bij*	*Gino's*	*moeten*	*bestellen.*
If	we	the	best	pizza	want	eat,	**MOD**	we	by	Gino's	**MOD**	order

Reviewer comment: *zullen moeten* would be preferred here as well

C2 Teleological Weak Necessity

(27) There are different ways to get to the shopping centre. You can go by foot, by bus, or drive yourself. You are not sure how to go. Your friend advises you to get the bus because it is cheaper… To get to the shopping centre**, you should take the bus**.

... *moet*	*je*	*de*	*bus*	*nemen.*	[subordinate clause]
MOD	you	the	bus	take	

Je	*moet*	*de*	*bus*	*nemen*	[independent clause - V2]
You	**MOD**	the	bus	take	

Je	*zou*	*de*	*bus*	*moeten*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	the	bus	**MOD**	take

Je	*kunt*	*het*	*beste*	*de*	*bus*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	the	best	the	bus	take

(28) There are 3 ways to get to the seaside: a direct road, taking smaller roads, or a combination. Your friend says that taking the smaller roads is very beautiful. According to him, **you should go via the smaller roads**.

We	*moeten*	*via*	*de*	*zijweggetjes*	*gaan.*
We	**MOD**	via	the	sideroads.dim	go

Je	*moet*	*via de*	*zijwegen*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	via the	sideroad	go

Je	*zou*	*via*	*de*	*zijweggetjes*	*moeten*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	via	the	sideroads.dim	**MOD**	go

Alternative suggested by the reviewer:

Je	*kan*	*het*	*beste*	*via*	*de*	*zijweggetjes*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	the	best	via	the	sideroads.dim	go

(29) Your friend wants to buy a new shirt for her job at a reasonable price. There are many nice shops for professional clothes in the area, and you work at one of them and think it offers good prices. You say: **You should go to my shop to buy a new shirt**.

Je	*zou*	*naar*	*mijn*	*winkel*	*moeten*	*komen*	*om*	*een*	*shirt*	*te*	*kopen.*
You	**MOD**	to	my	shop	**MOD**	come	C	a	shirt	to	buy

Alternative suggested by the reviewer:

Je	*kan*	*het*	*beste*	*naar*	*mijn*	*winkel*	*komen.*
You	**MOD**	the	best	to	my	shop	come

C3 Teleological Possibility

Target: teleological possibility

(30) There are two different ways to get to the mountains from the city centre. Way 1 is inland and way 2 goes around via the coast. Both take around 7 hours by bus and they are equally beautiful… **You can take way 1**.

Je	***kan***	*route*	*1*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	route	1	take.

Additional option suggested by the reviewer:

Je	***zou***	*route 1*	***kunnen***	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	route 1	**MOD**	take

(31) There are two swimming pools in the town with the exact same design and both are an equal distance from your house. You plan to go swimming later on but have no specific desire for which pool to go to. You tell your sister… **We can go to the swimming pool to the west**.

We	***kunnen***	*naar*	*het*	*zwembad*	*in*	*het*	*westen*	*gaan.*
We	**MOD**	to	the	swimming.pool	in	the	west	go

Additional option suggested by the reviewer:

We	***zouden***	*naar*	*het*	*zwembad*	*in het*	*westen*	***kunnen***	*gaan.*
We	**MOD**	to	the	swimming.pool	in the	west	**MOD**	go

(32) Your friend wants to buy a new shirt for her job. Since there are many nice shops for professional clothes in the area, you say… **You can go to this boutique**.

Je	***kan***	*naar*	*deze*	*boetiek*	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	to	this	boutique	go

Additional option suggested by the reviewer:

Je	***zou***	*naar*	*deze*	*boetiek*	***kunnen***	*gaan.*
You	**MOD**	to	this	boutique	**MOD**	go

C4 Teleological non-necessity

(27') There are different ways to get to the shopping centre. You can go by foot, by bus, or drive yourself. You are not sure how to go. Your friend advises you to get the bus because it is cheaper… To get to the shopping centre, you should take the bus, but **you don't need to / needn't take the bus**.

Je	***hoeft***	*de*	*bus*	*niet*	*te*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	the	bus	NEG	to	take

#/?je moet de bus niet nemen

Het moet niet

C5 Teleological impossibility

(24') There is only one main road from Location A to Location B… If you are going from Location A to Location B, **you can't take another road**.

*… **kun***	*je*	*geen*	*andere*	*weg*	*nemen.*	[SUBORDINATE CLAUSE]
MOD	you	no	other	way	take	

Je	***kunt***	*geen*	*andere*	*weg*	*nemen.*	[INDEPENDENT CLAUSE]
You	**MOD**	no	other	way	take	

Je	***kunt***	*niet*	*een*	*andere*	*weg*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	neg	a	other	way	take

Je	***kan***	*geen*	*andere*	*weg*	*nemen.*
You	**MOD**	no	other	way	take

(25') Team A are playing in a tournament. In order to advance… **Team A can't lose to Team B**.

Team	*A*	***kan***	***niet***	*van*	*Team*	*B*	*verliezen.*
Team	A	**MOD**	**not**	of	Team	B	to.lose

Team	*A*	***mag***	***niet***	*van*	*Team*	*B*	*verliezen.*
Team	A	**MOD**	**neg**	of	team	B	to.lose

Om	*verder*	*te*	*komen,*	***moet***	*Team A*	*niet*	*van*	*Team*	*B*	*verliezen.*
If	further	to	come,	**MOD**	team A	neg	of	Team	B	to.lose

?Team	*A*	***moet***	***niet***	*van*	*Team*	*B*	*verliezen.*
Team	A	MOD	neg	of	Team	B	to.lose

D. CIRCUMSTANTIAL

D1 Circumstantial Necessity

(33) You are on a bus. You have not had a chance to go to the toilet for 4 hours, and your bladder is full. You text your friend… **I have to pee so badly!**

Ik	***moet***	*zo*	*nodig*	*plassen!*
I	**MOD**	so	badly	to.pee

(34) In the middle of a conversation, you feel a sneeze coming on… Excuse me! **I have to sneeze**.

Ik	***moet***	*niezen.*
I	**MOD**	to.sneeze

(35') Water is entering a pipe, which has two outputs: the left output and the right output. You block the left output so that **the water must come out from the right output**.

Het	*water*	***moet***	*uit*	*de*	*rechter*	*uitgang*	*komen.*
The	water	**MOD**	out	the	right	exit	come

D3 Circumstantial Possibility

(36) Ani came to visit a small island in the Philippines. She noticed that the climate and many of the plants are similar to some places she visited in Indonesia, where *duku* trees grow. The temperature is the same, the rainfall is the same, the types of rocks and the soil are the same. But when she looked around, she didn't find any *duku* trees anywhere. But because the temperature, rainfall, and soil are the same, she thinks that… ***duku* trees can grow here**.

Duku	*bomen*	***kunnen***	*hier*	*groeien.*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	here	grow

Duku	*bomen*	***zouden***	*hier*	***kunnen***	*groeien.*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	here	**MOD**	grow

Duku	*bomen*	***zouden***	*hier*	***moeten***	***kunnen***	*groeien*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	here	**MOD**	**MOD**	grow

(37) Amy was in Italy and learned how to make traditional Italian pasta. Now Amy is back in the country she lives in, and she wants to make traditional pasta, but the right kind of ingredients are not sold where she lives. So, she is unhappy because she wanted to show her parents how to make traditional pasta…
Amy can make traditional Italian pasta (but she does not have the ingredients).

Amy	***kan***	*traditionele*	*Italiaanse*	*pasta*	*maken.*
Amy	**MOD**	traditional	Italian	pasta	to.make

- *Zouden + kan* as a phrase can be used to specify the fact that she doesn't have the means to make the pasta

(38) Ben was in a motorbike accident 3 weeks ago, and he sprained his ankle. Ben is able to walk now. However, the doctor told Ben that he is not allowed to walk until 5 weeks after the accident…
Ben can walk now.

Ben	***kan***	*nu*	*lopen.*	
Ben	**MOD**	now	walk	

Ben	***zou***	*nu*	***kunnen***	*lopen.*	
Ben	**MOD**	now	**MOD**	walk	[slightly less fitting for the context]

(39) Paul is quite old now, but he is still strong. His children are scared he will hurt his back if he does any intense labour, so they told him that he is forbidden to lift heavy things. But one day, his friend Rob asked to help him in the field, because Rob knows Paul is still strong. So when Rob saw a large rock that had to be moved, he asked Paul straightaway for help (but he didn't tell Paul's children!). Rob knew that… **Paul can lift that rock**.

Paul	***kan***	*die*	*steen*	*tillen.*
Paul	**MOD**	the	stone	lift

*#Paul **mag** die steen tillen*.   [this would be ***deontic*** case, not circumstantial]

Paul	***zou***	*die*	*steen*	***kunnen***	*tillen.*
Paul	**MOD**	the	stone	**MOD**	lift

(40) The travel vans have a limit of 13 people by law. But the drivers don't care, and stop for more than 13 people. Also, the vans are bigger than you think… **Travel vans can fit 20 people**.

Bussen	***kunnen***	*meer*	*dan*	*20*	*mensen*	*vervoeren.*
Buses	**MOD**	more	than	20	people	transport

Comment:

D4. Circumstantial non-necessity

(44) Given the way this volcano has been active in the past 100 years, it is likely but not certain that it will erupt in the next 5 years. **The volcano doesn't have to erupt**.

De	*vulkaan*	***hoeft***	***niet***	*(per se)*	*uit*	*te*	*barsten.*
The	volcano	**MOD**	neg	(per se)	out	to	burst

Comments:
- Context and the target sentence didn't seem to flow very well for correspondent. This translation is "not too fitting", because *vulkaan* is not animate.
- Adding per se makes it *somewhat* better,
- Secondary context that tentatively targets CNN was a negated form of (33): *"A class is about to go on a school trip by bus, and before they leave the teacher instructs that they all need to have gone to the toilet before getting on board because they won't be stopping for a few hours. Ben, however, has already gone to the toilet - so he says* **"I don't have to pee".** This gave ***hoeft niet,*** too.

Reviewer comment: I'd probably avoid modals in this context and say:

*Het is niet **zeker** dat …*
It is not certain that …

D5. Circumstantial impossibility

(34') Ben was in a motorbike accident 3 weeks ago. He sprained his ankle and is in a lot of pain.
Ben can't walk.

Ben	***kan***	***niet***	*lopen.*
Ben	**MOD**	neg	walk

Comments:
- *Zouden + kunnen* is not available, because it is known that he is in pain. It's not a hypothetical

(35') Water is entering a pipe, which has two outputs: the left output and the right output. But, you know that the left output is blocked. And the water is coming out from the right output. You say: **the water can't come out from the left output**.

Het	*water*	***kan***	***niet***	*uit*	*de*	*linker*	*uitgang*	*komen.*
The	water	**MOD**	neg	out.of	the	left	output	come

-

Het	*water*	***zou***	*niet*	*uit*	*de*	*linker*	*uitgang*	***moeten***	***kunnen***	*komen.*
The	water	**MOD**	neg	out.of	the	left	output	**MOD**	**MOD**	come

-
-
-

Het	*water*	***zou***	*niet*	*uit*	*de*	*linker*	*uitgang*	***moeten***	*komen.*
The	water	**MOD**	neg	out.of	the	left	output	**MOD**	come

-
-

Het	*water*	***zou***	*niet*	*uit*	*de*	*linker*	*uitgang*	***kunnen***	*komen.*
The	water	**MOD**	neg	out.of	the	left	output	**MOD**	come

-
-
-

(36') Ani came to visit a small Caribbean island. She noticed that the climate and many of the plants are very different to the places she visited in Indonesia, where *duku* trees grow. The types of rocks and the soil are different as well. She doesn't know whether or not there are *duku* trees on the island. But because the temperature, rainfall, and soil are so different, she thinks that… **duku trees can't grow here**.

Duku	*bomen*	***kunnen***	*hier*	*niet*	*groeien.*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	here	neg	grow

Duku	*bomen*	***kunnen***	*niet*	*hier*	*groeien*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	neg	here	grow

Duku	*bomen*	***zouden***	*hier*	*niet*	***kunnen***	*groeien.*
Duku	trees	**MOD**	her	neg	**MOD**	grow

-

E. BOULETIC

E1 Bouletic Necessity

Target: bouletic necessity
(42) targets bouletic necessity vs. deontic necessity

(41) You love handbags. You see a really nice handbag in a window and you say… **I must buy it**.

Ik	***moet***	*hem*	*kopen.*
I	**MOD**	handbag	buy

Ik	***wil***	*hem*	*kopen*
I	**MOD**/want	handbag	buy

Comments:
- *Moet* "really want" versus *willen* "want", same semantic distinction as the inclusion "want" and "must have"

(42) Your friend asks you what you want to do today since it is a holiday and you both are not required to do any tasks today. However, you absolutely want to see this new movie that everyone is talking about- You say… **I must to go to the cinema**.

Ik	***moet***	*naar*	*de*	*bioscoop.*
I	**MOD**	to	the	cinema

Ik	***wil***	*naar*	*de*	*bioscoop.*
I	**MOD**/want	to	the	cinema

(43) A daughter tells her parent… **My friend wants to come visit me**.

Mijn	*vriend*	***wil***	*op*	*bezoek*	*komen.*
My	friend	**MOD**/want	on	visit	come

Een	*vriend*	*van*	*me*	***wil***	*op*	*bezoek*	*komen.*
A	friend	of	mine	**MOD**/want	on	visit	come

Table of Dutch Modals:

MODALS	EPISTEMIC	ROOT/NON-EPISTEMIC			
		PARTICIPANT-EXTERNAL		PARTICIPANT-INTERNAL	
	Epistemic	Deontic	Teleological	Circumstantial	Bouletic
Necessity	*Zullen (1)* \\ *Moeten* (1)	*Moeten (1)*	*Moeten (1)* \\ *Zouden* + *Moeten (1)* \\ *Zullen (1) +* *Moeten (1)*	*Moeten (1)*	*Moeten (1)* \\ *Willen (1)*
Weak Necessity	*Zullen* (1) \\ *Zouden* (1) … *Kunnen* (1) \\ *Waarschijnlijk (2)* \\ *Zullen (1) +* *waarshijnlijk/* *wel (2)*	*Zouden* … *moeten* (inf) \\ *Moeten (1) +* *eigenlijk (2)*	*Moeten (1)* \\ *Zouden* + *Moeten (1)* \\ *Kunnen (1) +* *het beste*	--	
Possibility	*Misschien (2)* \\ *Waarschijnlijk (2)* \\ *Zouden (1) …* *kunnen (1)* \\ *Kunnen (1)*	*Mogen* (1) \\ *Kunnen* (1)	*Kunnen* (1) \\ *Zouden (1) …* *kunnen (1)*	*Kunnen* (1) \\ *Zouden* … *Kunnen*(1)	
Non-necessity	*Misschien (2)* *niet*	*Hoeven (1)*	*Hoeven* (1) … *niet*	*Hoeven* (1) … *niet*	

	\\ *Wellicht (2)* *niet* \\ *Zouden (1) …* *kunnen (1)* *niet*	*… niet* *Niet +* *verplicht* (2)			
Impossibility	*Zullen niet* \\ *Kunnen niet*	**mogen …** **niet** \\ **Moeten …** **niet**	*kunnen* (1) … **niet** \\ *mogen*… **niet**	*kunnen…niet*	

Generally, this elicitation uncovered two word classes capable of expressing modal meaning. The following numbers on the table correspond to the following word classes
1) Auxiliary verbs
2) Adverbs

Judgement testing for ENN:

1) **Het is niet zo dat Mary thuis moet zijn**: comment: "sounds a bit clunky, and I would read it as "Mary doesn't (by law/rule/order of someone else) have to be home, but whether or not she is, is undetermined."
2) **Mary zou niet thuis kunnen zijn** - could work, but there is an ambiguity here. It is important that "niet" describes "thuis" rather than the verb, otherwise it means that it is impossible for Mary to be at home.

*Suggested sentence from correspondent: **"Mary hoeft niet thuis te zijn"***