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Modality and aspect and the thematic role of the subject in Late Archaic and Han period Chinese: obligation and necessity

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Abstract

In this paper, the interplay of modal markers with the lexical aspect of the verb in Han period Chinese is at issue. Abraham and Leiss (Modality-aspect interfaces: Implications and typological solutions, 2008) propose a strong and possibly universal relation between the verbal aspect and either the root/deontic or the epistemic reading of a modal verb based on data from the Germanic languages. In this article, this hypothesis will be checked against the data of Late Archaic and Early Middle (Han period) Chinese. It will be proposed that a relation similar to that in the Germanic languages can also be established for Chinese at least for the root modal values, despite the obvious differences between the aspectual and modal system of Chinese and that of the Germanic languages. As in the Germanic languages, root modal verbs in general select verbs/predicates which are compatible with the perfective aspect, i.e. [+TELIC] verbs. Due to the fact that epistemic readings have not developed yet for modal auxiliary verbs, the constraints proposed in Abraham and Leiss for the epistemic reading of modal verbs in combination with imperfective or [−TELIC] verbs cannot be confirmed for LAC and EMC. Epistemic modality is expressed by sentential adverbs which take an entire proposition as their complement. These are less confined in their selectional restrictions than modal auxiliary verbs.

Keywords: Modality, Aspect, Lexical aspect, Thematic roles, Late Archaic and Han period Chinese

1 Background

In this paper, the AM (aspect-modality) system in Late Archaic (fifth–second c. BCE) and Early Middle (first c. BCE–sixth c. CE), specifically in Han period Chinese (206 BCE–220 CE), will be discussed. The paper proposes a strong relation between root modal markers and the lexical [+TELIC/TERMINATIVE] aspectual features of the embedded VP (verb phrase) in LAC (Late Archaic Chinese) and EMC (Early Middle Chinese); thus, it provides some evidence for the hypothesis on universal relations between aspect and modality proposed in Abraham and Leiss (2008).¹ In an earlier paper, Meisterernst (2016a) argued that aspectual distinctions in LAC rather concern the lexical than the grammatical aspect. Accordingly, the present discussion focusses on the relation between the lexical aspect and modal readings in LAC and EMC.

The system of modal markers and its diachronic development in Chinese has continually gained more interest in the linguistic literature (see Li 李明 2001; Liu 刘利 2000;

Meisterernst 2008a, 2008b, 2011; Peyraube 1999 for LAC and for diachronic studies, and e.g. Alleton 1984; Li 2004 for Modern Chinese). The same holds true for the diachronic development of the aspectual system, i.e. the development of the source structures of the aspectual markers of Modern Mandarin on the one hand, and for the constraints, the lexical aspect imposes on the employment of aspectual markers not only in modern but also in LAC and Han Chinese on the other (Aldridge and Meisterernst 2017; Cao 曹广顺 1999; Jiang 蒋绍愚 2001, 2007; Jin 金理新 2006; Mei 梅祖麟 1980; Meisterernst 2015a, 2016b). However, systematic relations between modality and aspect, which according to Abraham and Leiss (2008) are frequently not even established in well-studied languages, have hitherto not found much interest in diachronic and synchronic studies of Chinese. The present paper focuses on the system of aspect and modality in LAC and Early Middle (Han period) Chinese, one of the important transition periods of Chinese, in order to establish the basic constraints of the interplay between aspect and modality in pre-Modern Chinese. The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the theoretical background and the diachronic development of aspectual and modal features in Chinese will be discussed. In Section 3, the proposed hypothesis will be checked against the root modal verbs of Late Archaic and Han period Chinese; in Section 4, the conclusions drawn from the discussion will be presented.

2 An introduction to aspect and modality

2.1 The interrelation of aspect and modality

In this section, the theoretical background of the discussion as it has been proposed in Abraham and Leiss (2008) will be introduced. Abraham (1991) observes dependencies between the reading of a modal verb and the aspectual features of the embedded infinitival complement in the Germanic languages:

- ‘- modals combine with lexically perfective infinitives in order to generate deontic meaning (DMV)
- modals combine with imperfective infinitives in order to generate epistemic meaning (EMV)

- (1) a. He must leave now. (DMV/*EMV) ≠
 b. He must be leaving now. (*DMV/EMV)
 c. He must give money to them. (DMV/*EMV) ≠
 d. He must be giving money to them. (*DMV/EMV) (Leiss 2008: 17)

This observation among others results in Abraham’s and Leiss’ proposal (2008: XIII) that

- Perfective aspect is compatible (‘converges strongly’) with root modality
- Imperfective aspect is compatible (‘converges strongly’) with epistemic modality.²
- Negated clauses as a rule select imperfective aspect only, without necessarily yielding epistemic modality.

This classification accounts for the fact that root modals, i.e. deontic modals in a wider sense, take an event as their complement, whereas epistemic modals take a proposition as their complement: root modals are event modifiers (Abraham and Leiss 2008: xx). This has

been evidenced by Abraham (2009: 265) with German modal verbs for which epistemic readings are difficult to obtain with telic [+TERMINATIVE] verbs, whereas both deontic and epistemic interpretations are possible with atelic [-TERMINATIVE] verbs. The feature [+/-TERMINATIVE] rather refers to aktionsart features, i.e. the lexical aspect of the verb/predicate, than to the grammatical, i.e. the perfective and the imperfective aspect of the VP.³ Lexical aspect is characterized by the semantic feature of *telicity* or *boundedness* which refers to the natural initial and final points of a situation. States and activities are atelic or unbounded (non-terminative in Abraham’s terminology), neither the initial nor the final points of the situation are included in their temporal structure; they are monophasic (Abraham and Leiss 2008: XIV). Events (accomplishments and achievements) are telic (terminative according to Abraham): achievements merely include the final change of state point, accomplishments also include the process part of the situation; they are biphasic (Abraham and Leiss 2008).⁴ Atelic predicates are compatible with duration phrases, *for x time*, whereas telic predicates are compatible with time span adverbials *in x time*. The structure of the lexical aspect (Aktionsart) is compositional; it can consist of a single verb, but also of complex VPs, including V-O phrases and V-(O)-PP phrases, which contribute to the overall aspectual structure of a particular sentence.⁵ The following example from Travis (2010: 246) represents a typical aspectual shift from telic to atelic due to the characteristics of the complement(s) of the verb *push*. The predicate *push the cart* is atelic, and no endpoint is indicated in the temporal structure of the predicate. In 2b, an endpoint is added by the prepositional phrase *to the wall*, and because the event measuring DP in 2c is a bare plural, it changes the entire situation back to a [-telic] situation.

(2) a. *push DP_{sg}-atelic*

The children pushed the cart. (*in three minutes/√for three minutes)

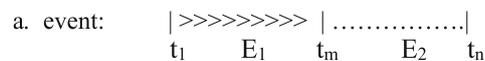
b. *push DP_{sg} PP-telic*

The children pushed the cart to the wall. (√in three minutes/*for three minutes)

c. *push DP_{barepl} PP-atelic*

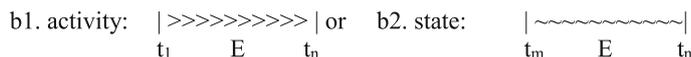
The children pushed carts to the wall. (*in three minutes/√for three minutes)

(3) The temporal structure of terminative, i.e. telic situations according to Abraham and Leiss (2008: XIV), i.e. the structure of verbs such as ‘die’ and ‘kill’:



In this representation, t₁ refers to the initial point of the approach/incremental phase E₁; the point t_m refers to the initial point of the second, the resultative phase E₂; t_n refers to a final point of the situation. The point t_m belongs to both phases. This structure accounts, e.g. for the LAC achievement verb 死 *sǐ* ‘die’ in example 4a which refers to E₂ and to the accomplishment verb 築 *zhú* in 4b which can refer to E₁ and E₂ depending on the grammatical construction it appears in. One of the distinguishing features between these two categories is the role of the subject. Achievement verbs are usually considered to have a theme subject, and accomplishments have a causer or agent subject.⁶ Note that neither of those constructions has to be marked for aspect by any overt morphological means.

Non-terminative monophasic verbs only consist of a process or state part: E_1 and E_2 are assumed to be identical. The structure of 3b1 accounts for non-terminative (-TELIC) (in)transitive verbs such as *live* and *push*, respectively (for *push* see example 2), 3b2 accounts for state verbs such as 高 *gāo* ‘high’ in LAC and EMC⁷ in example 4c.



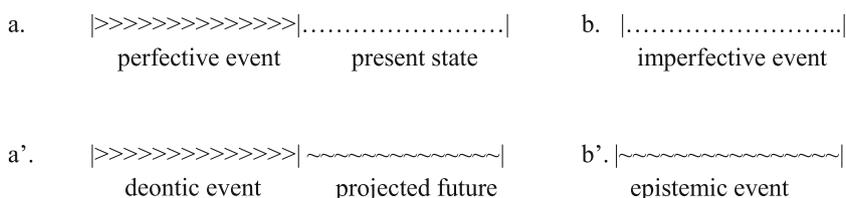
(4) Examples for the [+/-TELIC] predicates in early MC:

- a. 襄王母蚤死, 後母曰惠后. [+TELIC] (史記 *shǐjì* ‘Records of the Grand Historian’: 4; 152)
 xiāng_wáng_mǔ_zǎo_sǐ_hòu_mǔ_yuē_huì_hòu
 Xiang_king_mother_early_die_later_mother_say_Hui_hou
King Xiang’s mother died early and the later (step) mother’s name was Hui hou.
- b. 燕亦築長城, 自造陽至襄平. [+TELIC] (*Shǐjì*: 110; 2886)
 yān_yì_zhú_cháng_chéng,_zì_zàoyáng_zhì_xiāngpíng
 Yan_also_build_long_Wall,_from_Zaoyang_to_Xiangping
Yan also built a great Wall from Zaoyang to Xiangping.
- c. 平定天下, 為漢太祖, 功最高. [-TELIC] (*Shǐjì*: 8; 392)
 píng_dìng_tiānxià,_wéi_hàn_tàizǔ,_gōng_zuì_gāo
 peaceful_settle_empire,_be_Han_ancestor,_merit_very_high
... he has settled the empire in peace, and has become the honoured ancestor of the Han and his merits are most high.

In general, events (accomplishments and achievements) focusing on either t_1 or t_m are compatible with the perfective aspect; states and activities focusing on neither of the final points of a situation are compatible with the imperfective aspect. The interplay of the verb and its arguments, and additionally the employment of adverbs which can e.g. express perfective and imperfective meanings play an important role in the determination of the lexical aspect and in aspectual shifts in Han period Chinese.⁸

For the reading of modal verbs, Abraham proposes a structure similar to that of telic (perfective) and atelic (imperfective) verbs. According to him deontic events are bi-phasic, corresponding to [+TELIC/TERMINATIVE] events, and epistemic events are monophasic corresponding to [-TELIC/TERMINATIVE] events. These structures are summarized in Leiss (2008: 17) in the following way:

(5) Biphasic deontic and monophasic epistemic events



In the perfective event, the incremental phase E_1 corresponds to the deontic event; the resultant state E_2 corresponds to the projected (resultative) future event. In epistemic events just as well as in imperfective events, this distinction into two separate phases cannot be observed.

Abraham and Leiss base the hypothesis of a close relation between deontic modals and biphasic events on the diachronic development of the modal system in the Germanic languages. The Germanic languages developed a particularly articulate class of modal verbs within the Indo-European languages (see Abraham and Leiss 2008 and references therein). Diachronically the development of the class of modal verbs has been connected to the loss of an earlier aspectual system in the Germanic languages (Leiss 2008): “Languages which have lost an elaborate aspect system tend to develop articles ... as well as a class of modals with deontic and epistemic meanings” Germanic modal verbs start to grammaticalize from preterite-presents, and, even more importantly for the present discussion, they tend to embed a perfective infinitive (see Leiss 2008: 18).⁹ The feature of perfectivity always includes the future-projecting features typical for deontic modals (Leiss 2008: 19). Two examples from Old English (OE) and from Old High German (OHG) with deontic modals selecting perfective infinitives demonstrate this relation (from Leiss 2008: 26). The infinitive is marked as perfective (resultative) by the prefix *ge-*.¹⁰

- (6) a. OE *thaet ic saenaessas ge-seon mihte*
 that I sea-bluffs see [pf-see] might
 So that I could see the cliffs (Beowulf 571)
- b. OHG *uuer mag thaz gi-horen who*
 can that hear [pf-hear]
 Who can understand that? (Tatian (Masser-edition). 263, 30)

The precise function and the status of this prefix as expressing either aktionsart or perfective aspect are subject to debate (see Besch et al. 2003: 2520; Vogel 1995: 178). The employment of the Germanic aspectual suffix seems to be less obligatory than the systematic and obligatory marking of the perfective and the imperfective aspect in the Slavic languages (Dal and Eroms 2014: §78). Nevertheless, there are some arguments in favour of the hypothesis that Old Germanic had a grammatical aspectual system (Besch et al. 2003), although it cannot be entirely excluded that an analysis of *ge-* as marker of the lexical aspect (situation type) is more conclusive. Aktionsart morphology is derivational in nature and can be marked or unmarked,¹¹ whereas the viewpoint aspect has to be marked obligatorily in languages with a grammaticalized perfective-imperfective distinction. When the Germanic languages lose the former category of aspect (especially the perfective *ge-*verbs), they start to develop an elaborate class of deontic and epistemic modal verbs. Modal distinctions had previously been expressed by the interplay of aspectual and temporal marking alone. The diachronic development in the Germanic languages in contrast to other IE languages obviously points to a close and possibly universal relationship between the categories aspect (lexical and/or grammatical aspect) and modality.

The hypotheses on the interplay of aspect and modality presented above are according to Abraham not unchallenged and emerge most obviously from the German data (Abraham and Leiss 2008: xxii). Nevertheless, they will be taken as a point of departure in

this paper for the analysis of the Chinese data despite the differences between the aspectual and modal system of Chinese and that of the languages studied in Abraham and Leiss.

2.2 Aspect in Han period Chinese

Chinese is a member of the Sino-Tibetan/Tibeto-Burman¹² language family. The earliest stages of the Tibeto-Burman languages have been reconstructed as monosyllabic with some derivational affixes (LaPolla 2003: 22); they did not have an inflectional morphology comparable to that of the IE languages. As can be seen, e.g. in Written Tibetan and in Burmese, the Sino-Tibetan derivational morphology includes aspectual distinctions within the verbal system. Due to its particular writing system which tends to obfuscate phonological differences, the Chinese language has often been labelled as an isolating language entirely lacking any morphological distinctions. But studies on the historical phonology of Chinese demonstrate that Chinese must have had a kind of morphology by affixation comparable to that of related languages such as Tibetan or Burmese. Different affixes affecting the verbal system have been reconstructed based on evidence from early Chinese sources such as dictionaries, rime books, rime tables, transcriptions of foreign words, and more recently also on dialectal evidence and on comparative studies. In Chinese, this morphology disappeared much earlier than in, e.g. Tibetan and Burmese; it had been entirely lost at the time of the earliest Tibetan written documents (seventh c. CE). According to Schuessler (2007: 41), even one of the youngest derivational morphemes, i.e. the suffix **-s*, proposed in the literature (e.g. Jin 金理新 2006) as marker of the perfective aspect, had “become a general purpose device to derive any kind of word from another” in Archaic Chinese.¹³ In the LAC period, this morphology was certainly not productive anymore, and by the end of the LAC period (third–second c. BCE), the functions of its vestiges probably ceased to be transparent for the speakers of the time. The verbal morphology reconstructed for Archaic Chinese usually proposes distinctions within the category aspect, i.e. the perfective and the imperfective aspect, a distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs and/or causative and unaccusative verbs (see, e.g. Jin 金理新 2006). In Meisterernst (2016b), it has been argued that the aspectual distinctions expressed by the reconstructed verbal morphology rather concern the lexical than the grammatical aspect. The lexical aspect, aktionsart, is generally derived by derivational morphology (Kiefer 2010: 145), the kind of morphology proposed as typical for the Tibeto-Burman languages. The aktionsart morphology adds semantic features to the verb such as ingressivity, terminativity and iterativity. (Kiefer 2010). This fits well the meanings proposed for a number of derivational affixes reconstructed, e.g. in Sagart (1999).¹⁴ Two different derivational processes have been proposed for the distinction of verbal aspects (e.g. Huang 黃坤堯 1992; Jin 金理新 2006; Unger 1983):

- a) The suffix **-s* indicating the perfective aspect (Downer 1959; Jin 金理新 2006; Haudricourt 1954a, 1954b; Sagart 1999; Unger 1983; etc.); or
- b) A voiceless (imperfective)–voiced (perfective) alternation of the root initial possibly caused by a former sonorant nasal prefix (Baxter and Sagart 1998; Karlgren 1933; Mei 梅祖麟 1988; etc.) or by the causative prefix **s-*.

The first of these processes, the 四聲別意 *sì shēng bié yì* ‘derivation by tone change’ (e.g. Sagart 1999: 131), is the most prominent and most widely accepted

derivational process of Archaic Chinese. It is attested with words of any of the tonal categories A (平 *píng*), B (上 *shàng*), and D (入 *rù*), which are transformed into category C (去 *qù*).

The category C is supposed to have developed from a former derivational suffix *-s which changed into -h and further into the 去聲 *qùshēng*.¹⁵ This process most likely took place at the end of the LAC and in the EMC periods; the differences in pronunciation resulting from it are, e.g. reflected in the 反切 *fǎnqiè* glosses to the Classics from the Han period on.¹⁶ Double readings and minimal pairs with readings in one of the mentioned categories and in category C are relatively frequent.¹⁷ Jin proposes basically two different functions of the suffix *-s (e.g. 2006: 317, 321, 325f): a transitivization function and a deverbalization function (2006: 325). For the latter he claims that the change from verb to noun can often be subsumed under a change from the imperfective to the perfective aspect (Jin 金理新 2006).¹⁸ The suffix (OC *-s, *-h) is probably related to the Tibeto-Burman suffix -s (Huang 黃坤堯 1992; Jin 金理新 2006; Schuessler 2007: 42; etc.); this was the most productive derivational affix in the Classical Tibetan language and obviously had aspectual functions.¹⁹ An alternation between a category A and a category C reading is represented by example 7 from LAC. The *qùshēng* reading in 7b, which at the time had been in the process of developing from a former *-s/*h suffix, evidently refers to an achievement and the state resultant from a preceding telic event, and the reading in 7a is transitive and causative.

- (7) a. 政以治民, 刑以正邪。(左傳 *zuǒzhuàn* 'Commentary of Zhuo', 隱公十一年 *Yin* 11)
 zhèng_yǐ_chí_(*r-de (*dri)²⁰)_mín,_xíng_yǐ_zhèng_xié
 Government_YI_regulate_people,_punishment_YI_correct_bad
The government is necessary in order to correct the people, the punishments are necessary to correct the bad.
- b. ... 使為左師以聽政, 於是宋治。(Zuǒzhuàn, 僖公九年 *Xi* 9)
 shǐ_wéi_zuǒshī_yǐ_tīngzhèng,_yúshì_Sòng_zhì_(*r-de-s (dri^h))
 Cause_become_zuoshi_CON_manage-government,_thereupon_Song ordered
 ... he made him Zuoshi and let him manage the government, and thereupon
 Song was well ordered.

Another form of derivation is the 清濁別意 *qīng zhuó bié yì* 'derivation by a voicing alternation', an alternation of a voiced and a voiceless initial with functions similar to the derivation by tone change. The voicing alternation is reflected by tonal differences and/or by differences in the initial consonant in Modern Mandarin. Baxter (2000: 218; following Pulleyblank 1973) attributes the voicing effect to a pre-initial element *h̥- provisionally reconstructed for words with a cognate with a voiceless initial. Mei (2015) on the other hand proposes that a causative prefix *s- is responsible for a devoicing effect on an originally voiced initial. A causative prefix *s- has been reconstructed for Archaic Chinese, and it is also well attested in Classical Tibetan (and other Tibeto-Burman languages) together with a voicing alternation. Pulleyblank's and Baxter's proposal is more likely, since it explains the fact that the unaccusative variant always begins with a voiced consonant (Aldridge and Meisterernst 2017, Aldridge personal communication). This alternation of voiced voiceless initials had already been connected to different verbal functions 'intransitive/passive-transitive' in the *Jīngdiǎn shìwén* (6th c. CE); the proposed

functions are similar to the aspectual alternations assumed for the more frequent reconstructed suffix *-s, the source of the ‘derivation by tone change’.²¹ Example 8 represents the voicing alternative with the verb 敗 *bài* ‘defeated, defeat’, one of the verbs discussed, e.g. in Mei (2015). This example displays the same alternation between an unaccusative and a causative variant of the verb as the verb in example 7. The voiced variant is unaccusative, characterized by a theme subject; unaccusative verbs are typical telic (achievement) verbs compatible with the perfective aspect. The voiceless variant is transitive and causative.

- (8) a. 蔡人怒，故不和而敗。(Zuǒzhuàn, 隱公十年 *Yin* 10)
 cài_rén_nù,_gù_bù_hé_ér_bài (*blad-s, fiprats)²²
 Cai_man_angry,_there_NEG_harmonize_CON_defeated
The people of Cai were angry, and therefore they were not in harmony and were defeated.
- b. 惠公之季年，敗宋師于黃。(Zuǒzhuàn, 隱公一年 *Yin* 1)
 huì_gōng_jì_nián,_bài (*plad-s, prats)_sòng_shī_yú_huáng
 Hui_duke_SUB_last_year,_defeat_Song_army_at_Huang
In the last year of Duke Hui he defeated the Song army at Huang.
 (see also Jin 金理新 2006: 83)

The examples demonstrate that according to the reconstructions based on reading variants reported in traditional Chinese lexicography Archaic Chinese might have had several different affixes expressing aspectual variations and related meanings. These are (a) the (more frequent and) generally accepted suffix *-s and (b) a sonorant prefix, reconstructed, e.g. as *fi-, deriving the unaccusative, resultative variant from a transitive variant (Baxter 2000; Pulleyblank 1973) (and/or a causative prefix *-s-, deriving a causative variant from an unaccusative variant (Mei 2015)). Analyses of the morphology of a large number of representative verbs (for instance in Jin 金理新 2006) provide strong evidence for a morphological differentiation of different verbal aspects, or rather of activity and accomplishment verbs on the one hand and (resultant) states on the other.²³ This distinction based on telicity features provides an argument for a localization of the aspectual morphology in an Inner Aspect Phrase within an articulated VP (*vP*), as proposed in Meisterernst (2016b) following Travis (2010).²⁴ Additionally, the aspectual morphology of many of the verbs discussed in Jin 金理新 (2006) shows a close relation with the internal argument of the verb. This also supports the hypothesis that it rather concerns the category lexical aspect, usually characterized by derivational morphology, and not the category grammatical aspect. This also accounts for the function of some of the other affixes reconstructed, e.g. in Sagart (1999). The abstract morpheme, which can phonologically be represented by the suffix *-s, or, possibly, by the voicing alternation, reconstructed to be caused by a sonorant prefix *fi-, may be labelled with the feature [+RESULT].²⁵ Additional to the mentioned affixes a null morpheme referring to telicity features has to be assumed; different items, including the item *zero* \emptyset , can be inserted due to phonological and other rules of the respective language.²⁶ Functionally, these derivational affixes show a close resemblance to the Germanic prefix *ge-/ga-*, for which similar functions have been proposed (see Section 2.1). However, the linguistic data attested does not show precisely how long and to which extent these morphological distinctions were productive. During the LAC period, this system had certainly not been productive any longer and started to lose its transparency. At that time, verbs without an overt

resultative marker and verbs in the *qùshēng* reading can identically refer to non-resultative accomplishments. Schuessler (2007: 46) shows that a derived verb in the *qùshēng* could become an independent, e.g. transitive verb of its own accord.

The loss of the morphology of Archaic Chinese can serve as an explanation for the significant structural changes Chinese underwent from LAC to EMC, e.g. the change from a more synthetic to a more analytic language; this includes the emergence of light verbs, resultative constructions and disyllabification processes. (see e.g. Feng 2014; Hu 2016; Huang 2014; and others). In the aspectual system, distinctions are increasingly expressed by lexical means, i.e. by aspectual adverbs and possibly by sentence final particles, before a new structure for the marking of aspect develops in the EMC period.

From the end of the LAC period, the perfective adverbs²⁷ 既 *jì* and 已 *yǐ* appear freely with both atelic and genuinely telic verbs. The atelic verbs are confined to stage-level predicates, i.e. predicates which allow a change of state reading. With state verbs, the adverbial modification induces an inchoative reading and with activity verbs the natural endpoint of the activity is focussed on (Meisterernst 2015a, 2016b). For the verb *zhì* 治 ‘govern(ed)’ in example 9, the morphological distinctions might still have been transparent at this time. Accordingly, the ratio of instances modified by an aspectual adverb is very low (less than 1% in LAC).²⁸ In 9a, a combination of the perfective adverbs 既 *jì* and 已 *yǐ* modifies the unaccusative variant 治 *zhì*; in 9b and 9c, a perfective adverb modifies transitive predicates with the verbs 治 *zhì* (*chí*) and 并 *bìng* ‘unify(ed)’, respectively. Since causative morphology is also probably generated in the Inner Aspect Phrase, causative examples like 9b and 9c provide an additional argument for the aktionsart hypothesis and the generation of the verbal morphology in an Inner Aspect Phrase (Meisterernst 2016b). Note that all examples are comparatively late. Example 9d represents the non-default employment of a perfective adverb with a state verb²⁹; modified by a perfective adverb a coercion effect is induced, the initial point of the state is focused leading to an inchoative reading (Meisterernst 2016b).

- (9) a. 許由曰：「子治天下，天下既已治也。（莊子 *zhuāngzǐ* ‘Zhuangzi’ 1.2.3, ca. 3rd c. BCE)

xǔ_yóu_yuē:_zǐ_chí(r-de)_tiānxià,_tiānxià_jì_yǐ_zhì(r-de-s)_yě
Xu_You_say:_You_regulate_empire,_empire_JI_YI_regulated_SFP
Xu You said: “You regulate the empire, and the empire is already regulated.”
(also Jin 2006: 322)

- b. 季子曰：『堯固已治天下矣，（呂氏春秋 *lǚshì chūnqiū* ‘Lu’s Commentary of History’ 25.3.2.1, 3rd c. BCE)

jì_zǐ_yuē_yáo_gù_yǐ(chí(r-de))/zhì(r-de-s)_tiānxià_yǐ
Jizi_say:_Yao_certainly_YI_regulate_empire_SFP
‘Jizi said: “Yao had certainly already regulated the empire.”’

- c. 秦始皇既并天下而帝，或曰：（*Shǐjì*: 28; 1366, late 2nd c. BCE)

qín_shǐ_huáng_jì_bìng_tiānxià_ér_dì,_huò_yuē
Qin_First_Emperor_already_unify_empire_CON_emperor,_someone_say
‘After the First Emperor of Qin had unified the empire and become emperor,
someone said: ...’

- d. 成王在豐，天下已安，周之官政未次序。（*Shǐjì*: 33; 1522)

chéng_wáng_zài_fēng, tiānxià_yǐ_ān, zhōu_zhī_guān_zhèng_wèi_cìxù
 Cheng_king_be-at_Feng, empire_already_peace, Zhou_GEN_office_
 government_NEG_{asp}_regulate
*'King Cheng was in Feng, and the empire was already at peace, but the offices
 and the administration of Zhou had not been regulated yet.'*

Both the grammatical and the lexical aspect convey information about the temporal structure of a situation and they are closely linked in a compatibility relation. The respective lexical aspect of the verb enhances or prevents a particular grammatical aspectual representation: telic verbs are generally compatible with the perfective aspect, and atelic (state and activity) verbs are generally compatible with the imperfective aspect. These default relations can be shifted by coercion effects from telic to atelic and vice versa when modified accordingly (Meisterernst 2015a, 2016b).³⁰

Another process which can be ascribed to the loss of morphology in LAC and EMC is the disyllabification process in Chinese together with the development of resultative constructions in EMC; some of the latter serve as the source structures of Modern Mandarin aspectual markers.³¹ In Modern Mandarin, the aspectual meaning of perfectivity can be expressed by the verbal suffix *-le* 了. Sybesma (1997, 1999) proposes an analysis of *-le* as denoting an endpoint or realization. Sybesma (1999: 72) treats LE as a 'neutral telic marker'; and he analyzes both types of LE as small clause predicates. Sybesma (1994) proposes that the aspectual marker *-le* in Modern Mandarin and its diachronic development can actually be compared to the Germanic prefix *ge-*, which expressed completion in Middle Dutch (Sybesma 1994: 41). This claim supports the hypothesis proposed in this paper that a system of derivational affixes can be reconstructed for Archaic Chinese which displays functions comparable to those proposed for the Germanic aspectual prefix *ge/ga-*. The loss of the aspectual function of this prefix in Old German has been connected to the development of the German modal system; a similar process might also have taken place in EMC, i.e. in a language typologically entirely different from the Germanic languages. In Chinese, the complexity of the modal system only starts to increase in at the end of LAC, the time when the functions of the reconstructed affixes of Chinese started to lose their transparency. As in the early stages of the German language, modal verbs in LAC are to a considerable extent confined to different realizations of the 'first modal' (Leiss 2008: 16) 'can'.³² True deontic verbs only emerge in the EMC period, and the epistemic readings of modal verbs develop even later; this is the typical grammaticalization path for modal verbs. In LAC, epistemic modality is expressed by sentential adverbs; these have to be distinguished semantically and syntactically from modal verbs (Leiss 2008; Meisterernst 2016a). Sentential adverbs modify an entire proposition and are thus less confined in their constraints than modal auxiliary verbs; they are attested with both atelic and telic verbs.³³

2.3 Modality in Han period Chinese

In Han period Chinese, modal values are expressed either by auxiliary verbs or by adverbs. These two different categories cannot be distinguished morphologically, but to a certain

extent syntactically; they differ for instance with regard to the position of negative markers and *wh*-words (Meisterernst 2013). Root and deontic values in a strict sense, having to do with laws, norms, etc., but also other non-epistemic values, are predominantly expressed by a closed class of modal auxiliary verbs. Epistemic values having to do with the knowledge or belief of the speaker are predominantly expressed by modal adverbs.³⁴ Adverbs which have an epistemic or ‘epistemic-like’ reading as their predominant reading are, e.g. 必 *bì*, 固 *gù* ‘certainly’, 其 *qí* ‘perhaps, possibly’, and 殆 *dài* ‘probably’ (Meisterernst 2016a). They appear in a high position with regard to the VP, preceding the verb and other adverbials, including negative markers (Meisterernst 2016a; Wei 魏培泉 1999: 261). Root modal auxiliary verbs on the other hand usually follow negative markers and thus appear in a position below that of epistemic adverbs. In example 10a, the root modal verb 當 *dāng* ‘should’ expresses deontic necessity (obligation); in 10b the epistemic adverb 固 *gù* expresses epistemic necessity (certainty on the side of the speaker).

- (10) a. 我方先君後臣，因謂王即弗用鞅，當殺之 (*Shiji*: 68, 2227)
 wǒ fāng xiān jūn hòu chén, yīn wèi wáng jí fú
 I ASP forward ruler put.behind vassal, therefore say king if
 yòng yǎng, dāng shā zhī
 NEG employ Yang, DANG kill OBJ
I am just putting the ruler first and the vassal last, and therefore I told the king that if he did not employ you, Yang, he should kill you.
- b. 今陛下創大業，建萬世之功，固非愚儒所知。 (*Shiji*: 6254)
 jīn bìxià chuàng dà yè, jiàn wàn shì zhī
 Now sir begin great enterprise, establish ten.thousand
 generation GEN
 gōng, gù fēi yú rú suǒ zhī
 merit, GU NEG_{cop} stupid Confucian REL know
Now has Your Highness started a great enterprise and established merit for ten thousand generations, this is certainly not anything stupid Confucians can understand.

It has been claimed that root and epistemic verbs are subject to different syntactic constraints: root modals are control verbs, i.e. they take their subject as an argument, whereas epistemic modals are raising verbs.³⁵ A somewhat different approach has been followed in Hacquard (2006). She distinguishes two different modal categories according to the position of the modal and to the characteristics of the subject; these are epistemics/true deontics on the one hand and circumstantial modals on the other hand. The first appear in a higher position than the latter, i.e. “epistemics and deontics are interpreted above Tense and Aspect, while circumstantials are not”; additionally, they show differences in their orientation (Hacquard 2006: 114). According to Hacquard (2006), roots and epistemics can be differentiated by their subject-orientation (Su-O) and speaker/addressee-orientation (Sp/A-O). Epistemic modals do not report the subject’s, but the speaker’s or believer’s epistemic state, and “circumstantial modals do not deal with capacities of the speaker or the addressee” (Hacquard 2006: 125). Hacquard (2006: 25) claims that “With the epistemic reading, the time of evaluation of the modal is the speech time (*now*), and the epistemic state reported is that of the speaker. With

the goal-oriented interpretation, the time of evaluation of the modal is the time provided by tense (*then*) and the circumstances reported are that of the subject:

(11) Jane a dû prendre le train.

Jane must-pst-pfv take the train

Epistemic: Given my evidence **now**, it must be the case that Jane took the train then.

Goal-oriented: Given J's circumstances **then**, she had to take the train then."³⁶

Consequently, the subject plays a crucial role for the analysis of the modal as an epistemic, true deontic (performative), or a circumstantial modal. One of the constraints on a subject of a deontic modal is that it has to be [+HUMAN] (e.g. Meisterernst 2010, 2011). Performativity can only be assumed in cases in which the individual under obligation, i.e. the agent of the verb embedded by the modal, is the addressee or another participant in the conversation (Portner 2009: 189). In this regard, performatives can act like imperatives. This also accounts for the LAC and EMC data. In LAC and EMC, circumstantial and deontic modal values are partly expressed by the same verbs in apparently identical syntactic positions. However, differences can be observed in their scope relations with regard to negation (Meisterernst 2016c); this leads to the assumption that they can also be distinguished syntactically. This has the effect that the modal verb 可(以) *kě(yǐ)*, a circumstantial modal in its affirmative variant, occupies a position different from and lower than its negated deontic variant NEG 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* NEG. Epistemic modals (i.e. modal adverbs)—and the few deontic modal adverbs—operate on the level of CP (Complementizer phrase). These facts confirm Hacquard's hypothesis, but also the hierarchy of functional heads proposed in Cinque (1999).

In the following, only modal auxiliaries, which can express root or deontic modal values in LAC and EMC, will be discussed with particular focus on the lexical aspect of the complement they select. Of the modal verbs expressing possibility, only 可/可以 *kě/kěyǐ* will be included. The discussion will predominantly be based on the claims proposed in Abraham and Leiss for the relation between the system of the aspectual and the modal markers. It will be proposed that in Chinese, too, a close relation exists between the modal readings and the aspectual (aktionsart) features of the verb. According to the arguments presented in Section 2.2, it will be hypothesised that it is the lexical aspect [+/- TERMINATIVE] instead of the grammatical aspect [+/- PERFECTIVE] which provides a cue for the modal interpretation of the predicate to the effect that the root modal reading is more natural with an event complement than with an atelic complement. The increase in complexity in the modal system of MC observable in the early Medieval Buddhist literature might have been triggered by the loss of the morphological marking of the lexical aspect, similar to the Germanic languages. But this issue still requires more research. Additionally, observations with regard to the Japanese system will be taken into consideration. In Japanese, the aspect-modality link is supposed to be motivated by general cognitive principles (see Abraham and Leiss for Japanese (2008: XIX): "The temporality of root modal sentences differs from epistemic modal sentences in that deontic modal sentences require "Speech act time ≠ Event time", while there are no such restrictions on sentences with epistemic modals... the crucial factor being (not "temporal", but) "time" referential, rather than aspectual." According to Abraham and Leiss in Japanese, the "grammatical aspect only provides a cue to modal interpretation" (Narrog 2008: 279), but does not determine it.

3 Root modal markers in Han period Chinese and their complements

The term root modality extends the bipartite distinction between deontic and epistemic modality and covers circumstantial modal values (conditioning external factors (Palmer 2001: 9)), root possibility, ability and volition. Deontic modality is concerned with necessary or possible acts performed by morally responsible agents (Lyons 1978: 823), usually distinguished into the subcategories obligation and permission (Meisterernst 2008b: 87). In LAC and EMC direct expressions of obligation, ‘you must, do!’ are relatively infrequent; they apparently gain more prominence in the Buddhist literature.

Deontic modal values (obligation) can be expressed indirectly with the auxiliary verb 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* ‘can’ in combination with double negation 不可(以)不 *bù kě(yǐ) bù* ‘cannot not >>> must’.³⁷ The only auxiliary verb expressing a direct obligation in an affirmative sentence is the auxiliary verb 必 *bì* ‘must’.³⁸ As a modal verb, it conveys deontic modality in the strict sense. Besides this, in EMC, the verb 當 *dāng* ‘match, correspond’ increasingly occurs as a deontic modal auxiliary verb ‘ought to, should’ (Meisterernst 2011). The strength of advice of 當 *dāng* is weaker than that of *bì* 必. The modal expressions of deontic modality typical for LAC, i.e. NEG 可/可以 *kě/kěyǐ* NEG and the modal auxiliary 必 *bì*, apparently cease to be relevant in the EMC Buddhist literature and new forms develop and increase the complexity of the modal system.

In the following section, the different modal auxiliary verbs conveying the root/deontic modal (excluding root possibility and ability) value of obligation and necessity are discussed with particular regard to the temporal and aspectual structure of the complement they select.

3.1 The modal auxiliary verb 可 *kě* with double negation: 不可不 *bù kě bù*, 不可以不 *bù kě yǐ bù* ‘must’³⁹

The auxiliary verb *kě(yǐ)* 可(以) predominantly expresses circumstantial root possibility (Meisterernst 2008b), i.e. possibility due to external factors and circumstances ‘can, possible’. It thus belongs to the class of ‘first modals’ (Leiss 2008: 16). In the doubly negated construction NEG 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* NEG *vP*, it always codes strong deontic modality, i.e. a strong obligation ‘must’. In contrast to the affirmative construction with 可(以) *kě(yǐ)*, it never expresses root possibility (Meisterernst 2008b). The obligation is conveyed in an indirect way precisely expressing ‘it is not possible that not $p \neg \diamond \neg p$ ’ = $\square p$ ‘it is necessary that p ’; the basic meaning of 可 *kě* being ‘possible, permissible’. The subject can range from a [+/-HUMAN] theme subject to a [+HUMAN] experiencer or an agent subject. Depending on the construction, it can be the direct addressee (second person), or another participant in the speech. In LAC, a transitive or intransitive verb following 可 *kě* is usually passivized (or unaccusative), i.e. its internal argument appears in subject position as a theme/patient subject and the embedded verb is resultative [+TELIC/TERMINATIVE] as in example 12a from LAC and in 12b from Han Chinese. The examples in 12 have a theme subject. In all the examples, the predicate is [+TELIC/RESULTATIVE] whether overtly marked or not. This is required by the syntactic constraints of 可 *kě*.

- (12) a. 范、中行數有德於齊，不可不救。 (*Shiji*: 32; 1505)
 fàn, __zhōngháng __shuò __yǒu __dé __yú __qí, __bù __kě __bù __jiù
 Fan, __Zhonghang __often __have __favour __PREP __Qi, __NEG __can __NEG __rescue
 The Fan and Zhonghang families have often done favours to Qi, they have to
 (< cannot not) be rescued.

- b. 范、中行數有德於齊，不可不救。(Shiji: 32; 1505)

fàn, zhōngháng shuò yǒu dé yú qí, bù kě bù jiù
 Fan, Zhonghang often have favour PREP Qi, NEG can
 NEG rescue

*The Fan and Zhonghang families have often done favours to Qi, they have to
 (< cannot not) be rescued.*

In order to neutralize the passivization effect, the insertion of 以 *yǐ* is required as in the examples in 13 from LAC and Han Chinese, respectively.⁴⁰ The modal predicates are usually either future-projecting⁴¹ or generic as in example 13a. Generic readings can appear as a subclass of deontic readings (Leiss 2008: 23).⁴² In the examples in 13, the subject is agentive and accordingly [+HUMAN]; in 13b, the speaker puts a direct obligation on the addressee subject. The verbs in the complements of the modal all include an event argument.

- (13) a. 君子不可以不刳心焉。(Zhuāngzǐ 12.2.1)

jūnzǐ bù kě yǐ bù kū xīn yán
 Gentleman NEG can YI NEG cut.open heart PP
A gentleman must (< cannot not) cut open his heart at it.

- b. 大將軍尊重益貴，君不可以不拜。(Shiji: 120; 3108)

dà jiāngjūn zūn zhòng yì guì, jūn bù kě yǐ bù bài
 great general venerable important more honour, prince NEG can YI
 NEG bow

*The great general is very important and is receiving more and more honours;
 you have to (< cannot not) bow to show him your reverence.*

Although a deontic modal marker is supposed to select a telic complement, some of the verbs are not genuinely telic. The verbs in 14 are atelic state verbs (including adjectives); in this construction, they have to add an event variable, i.e. they have to add a [+TELIC] feature to be licenced as a complement of 不可(以)不 *bùkě(yǐ)bù*.⁴³ In examples 14a and 14b, the subject is a [-HUMAN] theme subject; in example 14c with 可以 *kěyǐ*, the subject is an experiencer subject. As a state verb, 知 *zhī* in 14d functions as a stage-level predicate; these display constraints similar to event verbs in Chinese.

- (14) a. 君子曰：「位其不可不慎也乎！(Zuǒzhuàn, 成公二年 Chéng 2)

jūnzǐ yuē: wèi qí bù kě bù shèn yě hū
 gentleman say position_{theme} MOD NEG can NEG careful SFP SFP
The gentleman says: "The rank has to be (< cannot not be) treated carefully!"

- b. 親而不可不廣者，仁也；(Zhuāngzǐ 11.5.10)

qīn ér bù kě bù guǎng zhě, rén yě
 intimate CON NEG can NEG broaden REL_{subj_theme}
 benevolence SFP

What is intimate but has to (< cannot not) be broadened, this is benevolence.

- c. 齊將伐晉，不可不懼。」(Zuǒzhuàn, 襄公二十二年 Xiāng 22)

qí jiāng fá jìn, bù kě yǐ bù jù

- Qi FUT attack Jin, NEG can YI NEG fear
Qi will attack Jin, we have to (cannot not) be(come) afraid.
- d. 故有國者不可以不知春秋, (*Shiji*: 130; 3298)
 gù yǒu guó zhě bù kě yǐ bù zhī chūnqiū
 therefore have state NOM NEG can YI NEG know spring-autumn
*Therefore, those who have a state/are responsible for a state must know the
 Spring and Autumn Annals ...*

In example 14d both, a deontic, future-projecting reading in a strict sense and a generic reading are possible. The deontic reading refers to the particular requirement of individualized situations in the future and the generic reading to general rules and regulations. According to Ziegeler (2008: 55), ‘potentiality’ is the ‘common semantic denominator’ of normative generic expressions and deontic modality.

In the doubly negated construction, 可/可以 *kě/kěyǐ* always expresses deontic modality with a strong speaker orientation. Different from the other modal auxiliary verbs discussed here, the complement of 可 *kě* requires different analyses depending on the presence of the functional head 以 *yǐ*. These are as follows:

- a) 可 *kě* + *vP*: a passivized resultant state complement, the focus is on the patient or theme of the event and on the change of state point t_m ; the role of the causer (agent) of the event is not included and
- b) 可以 *kěyǐ* + *vP*: an event predicate with an agent (causer) subject, or a state predicate referring to a genuine state (e.g. with adjectives or state verbs) and an experiencer subject.⁴⁴ Only state verbs which can include an event variable are available for this construction.

Thus, 可 *kě* requires a patient/theme subject and a resultative complement on a regular basis. In both constructions, most of the complements selected refer to events or to states resulting from a previous event either in their transitive or their passivized (or unaccusative) forms. The complement can refer either to E_1 (including t_m) or to E_2 (including t_m) with verbs which have the structure proposed for event (terminative) verbs in Abraham and Leiss (2008: XIII). Temporally, they all have the characteristic: $S \neq E$ (speech time is not identical with, i.e. it precedes event time),⁴⁵ the structure proposed for deontic modality in Japanese by Narrog (2008), the general structure for deontic modality which typically refers to an obligation performed in the future.



With a passivized complement, the modal is exclusively speaker oriented and with an agentive complement, it is speaker–addressee oriented; this argues for its analysis as a true deontic modal according to Hacquard (2006).

3.2 The modal verb 當 *dāng*

The modal function of 當 *dāng* grammaticalizes from a verb with the basic meaning ‘match, correspond’.⁴⁶ As a modal auxiliary verb, it expresses root necessity: □*p* ‘it is necessary that *p*’, roughly corresponding to the modal *should* in English. In this function, it is regularly attested from the Han period on.⁴⁷ Although it can be employed in true performative deontics, it predominantly appears in indirect suggestions; the agent is frequently unspecified. The verb in its complement is mostly a telic agentive verb in transitive or derived, i.e. passivized/resultative constructions; the obligation is based on laws, rules and norms. Contrary to the strong deontic construction NEG 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* NEG *v*P and to the modal auxiliary verb 必 *bì*, the speaker does not necessarily expect compliance on the side of the frequently only implied agent. As with *should* in English, the modal force of obligation is weaker than with *must*. The strength of obligation is induced by the strength of the ordering source for the modal. With strict laws, these ordering sources imply a stronger obligation than with what is, e.g. predetermined by destiny (Meisterernst 2011, 2012). Epistemic values are confined to 當 *dāng* in the complement of an epistemic, an attitude verb, and do not depend on the modal. After the Han period, the employment of 當 *dāng* changes, and in the Buddhist literature, 當 *dāng* tends to express more direct obligations, i.e. performatives. These are frequently characterized by a second or third person subject referring to the addressee and the specified agent of the required action; in these cases, the speaker and the agent of the requested action are not identical.

In the examples in 16, an event verb appears in a passive construction with a theme subject. Although the structure is similar to that of 可 *kě* with a passive complement, the passive reading is not required syntactically, but depends on the role of the subject. The modal predicate is future-projecting and the complement of 當 *dāng* refers to a resultant state and to the process leading up to it, i.e. it is [+TELIC]. But at this period, any morphological marking of the resultant state was certainly no longer transparent for the speaker.⁴⁸ Although these examples evidently represent cases of deontic modality, the identification of a particular agent is explicitly avoided. This employment is most typical for 當 *dāng* in Han Chinese.

(16) a. 群臣議, 皆曰「長當棄市」。(*Shǐjì*: 10; 426)

qún_chén_yì, __jiē_yuē__Cháng_dāng_qì_shì
All_minister_discuss, __all_say__Chang_DANG_abandon__
expose-marketplace

The ministers discussed, and they all said: “Chang should be executed and exposed on the marketplace.”

b. 軍法期而後至者云何? 對曰:「當斬。」(*Shǐjì*: 64; 2158)

jūn_fǎ_qí_ér_hòu_zhì_zhě_yúnhé?__
Military_law_stipulated.time_CON_later_arrive_NOM_what-about?__
duì_yuē: __dāng_zhǎn
answer_say: __DANG__behead

“According to the military law: someone who arrives later than the appointed time, what happens [to him]?” He answered: “He should be beheaded.”

The examples in 17 are both transitive and agentive; the agent of the verb is identical to the addressee of the obligation. Example 17a represents one of the less frequent

cases in Han period Chinese in which a direct, though polite command, is issued by 當 *dāng*. In example 17b, the reference time is located in the past and precedes the speech time, and two different times are involved in the modal predicate.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, the modal is still future-projecting.⁵⁰

(17) a. 王當歃血而定從, (*Shiji*: 76; 2368)

wáng_dāng_shà_xuè_ér_dìng_zōng,
King_DANG_smear_blood_CON_establish_alliance,
Your majesty should smear blood [on his lips] in order to establish alliance ...

b. 我方先君後臣, 因謂王即弗用鞅, 當殺之. (*Shiji*: 68; 2227)

wǒ_fāng_xiān_jūn_hòu_chén, yīn_wèi_wáng_jí
I_ASP_forward_ruler_put.behind_vassal, therefore_say_king_if
fú_yòng_Yāng, dāng_shā_zhī
NEG_employ_Yang, DANG_kill_OBJ
I am just putting the ruler first and the vassal last, and therefore I told the king that if he did not employ you, Yang, he should kill you.

The example in 18 has [-HUMAN] experiencer subjects; the verbs are intransitive. The verbs in the first clause 衰 *shuāi* 'decline', and 亂 *luàn* '(cause to) be in disorder' can be both atelic or telic. The verb 治 *chí/zhì* 'put in order, govern', 'well-governed, in good order' (see ex. 7) belongs to the verbs for which an aspectual morphology has been reconstructed. The semantic features of the subject are in general assumed to be more typical for epistemic than for deontic readings, but all complements include an event variable and refer to resultant states which are [+TELIC]. Thus, they do not differ significantly from some of the examples discussed above. The modal is future-projecting.

(18) 國當衰亂, 賢聖不能盛; 時當治, 惡人不能亂。 (論衡 *lùnhéng* 'On Balance': 53.5.26)

guó_dāng_shuāi_luàn, xián_shèng_bù_néng_chéng; shí_
State_DANG_decline_chaos, virtuous_wise_NEG_can_hold; time_
dāng_zhì, è_rén_bù_néng_luàn
DANG_well.governed, bad_man_NEG_can_chaos
If a state is supposed to have declined and to be in chaos, even virtuous and wise people cannot keep it in order; if the time is supposed to be well-governed, even bad people cannot cause chaos.

All instances of 當 *dāng* presented above are future-projecting; the obligation imposed can refer to an agentive event, but also to a future resultant state and the process leading up to it without any agency involved. The latter instances are similar to those with 可 *kě* with a passivized (unaccusative) resultative complement. In past tense contexts, 當 *dāng* obtains a counterfactual reading.⁵¹ According to Sparvoli (2015), a counterfactual reading in the past is the typical actuality entailment for deontic modals and one of the possible readings (besides an epistemic reading) in past contexts. The past context can, but does not have to be explicitly marked. In example 19a, the event preceding the modal predicate is marked as completed by the aspectual adverb 已 *yǐ*; in 19b, the event is located in the past by the adverbial 先 *xiān* 'earlier' in the complement of 當 *dāng*.

oriented, this argues for its analysis as a true deontic modal according to Hacquard (2006).

3.3 The modal 必 *bi* expressing deontic and epistemic modality

The modal 必 *bi* differs considerably from the modal verbs discussed above both semantically and syntactically. 必 *bi* in LAC and EMC is generally regarded as expressing ‘certainty, necessity’, usually corresponding to English ‘must’ and the like if verbal, and to modal adverbs such as ‘certainly, necessarily’ if adverbial. For Han Chinese, a functional split between deontic and epistemic 必 *bi* has been proposed (Meisterernst 2013). With a deontic reading, 必 *bi* has to be analysed as a modal auxiliary verb ‘must/need’; with an epistemic reading, expressing confidence on the side of the speaker, it has to be analysed as a modal adverb ‘certainly’ (Meisterernst 2010, 2013). Since it predominantly refers to future contexts, the analysis of epistemic 必 *bi* as a modal adverb and not as a modal verb is semantically more conclusive. Future reference is according to, e.g. Coates (1983) and Bybee et al. (1994) usually not available for modal auxiliary verbs such as English MUST in their epistemic reading, whereas it is the default reference with deontic modals.⁵² Additionally, the modal auxiliary verb and the modal adverb 必 *bi* apparently occupy different positions with regard to the VP. The modal adverb operates on the level of CP above aspect and negation, the position typical for epistemic markers, whereas the modal auxiliary verb 必 *bi* appears below negation (Meisterernst 2013) (and below aspect). This is the default position of root (circumstantial) modal auxiliary verbs in LAC and Han Chinese; they constitute a *v*P of their own which selects a non-finite TP as its complement (Meisterernst 2015b). This is in accordance with (Hacquard 2006), who assumes that the position of circumstantial modals is different from that of true deontic and of epistemic verbs. The latter pattern together because true deontics, in contrast to circumstantial modals, are speaker oriented and not subject oriented: they put an obligation on the addressee. According to Hacquard’s hypothesis (Hacquard 2006: 122), the deontic modals discussed in this paper are supposed to appear in a position above aspect: i.e. deontic NEG 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* NEG should appear in a higher position than circumstantial 可(以) *kě(yǐ)*.⁵³ Another argument for a functional split of 必 *bi* into a (deontic) modal verb and an (epistemic) adverb can be deduced from Abraham and Leiss (2009) who argues against the frequent semantic equation of modal verbs and modal adverbials in the literature in examples such as the following (see also Meisterernst 2016a):

- (21) a. Er __muss__ die __Klausur__ bestanden __haben__ (modal verb)
 3SG __MUST__ DET __test__ passed __have
He must have passed the test.
- b. Er __hat__ die __Klausur__ sicherlich __bestanden__ (modal adverb)
 3SG __has__ DET __test__ certainly __passed
He certainly passed the text. (Abraham and Leiss 2009: 8)

Abraham and Leiss (2009) claim that the category *source* is the distinctive feature of epistemic verbs and epistemic adverbs. Epistemic marking by adverbs does not include a source of information for the epistemic evaluation of the

speaker: epistemic adverbs are monodeictic, while epistemic verbs are bi-deictic (Abraham and Leiss 2009: 13) including both the speaker evaluation and the source. The fact that only the speaker evaluation is included in epistemic adverbs can also argue for their availability for expressing future reference, contrary to epistemic verbs.

Although 必 *bì* seems to be the only direct marker of strict deontic modality in LAC and Han Chinese, the function as an epistemic modal adverb expressing (mostly) future certainty is evidently its predominant function from the earliest instances on. This function of 必 *bì* can be accounted for by what Coates labels ‘pure logical necessity’, expressing confidence in a logical necessity on the side of the speaker. To obtain a deontic reading of 必 *bì*, a causative/agentive subject is a necessary condition. This is evidenced by the contrastive examples in 22a and 22b, which contain the verb 立 *lì* ‘set up, establish’, a default [+TELIC] verb. In example 22a with a non-overt causative/agentive addressee subject, 必 *bì* has a deontic reading, conveying a direct obligation to the addressee. In 22b with a theme subject, it is epistemic referring to the speaker’s commitment to a future necessity. The verb in 22b has a passive reading. Although a passive reading of the complement is quite natural with the root modal auxiliaries 可以 *kě(yǐ)* and 當 *dāng*, this is not the case with deontic 必 *bì* which requires an agent or a causer subject for a deontic reading.

Deontic:

(22) a. 麋曰：「必立伯也，是良材。」 (Zuǒzhuàn, 哀公十七年 *Āi* 17)

jūn_yuē_bì_lì_bó_yě,_shì_liáng_cái

Jun_say:_BI_enthroned_Bo_SFP,_this_good_talent

Jun said: “You must enthrone Bo, he is a talented man.”

Epistemic:

b. 曰：「余夢美，必立。」 (Zuǒzhuàn, 哀公二十六年 *Āi* 26)

yuē_yú_mèng_měi,_bì_lì

Say:_I_dream_beautiful,_BI_enthroned

My dream was beautiful, I will certainly be enthroned.

Although an agentive subject is a necessary condition for the deontic reading, a non-agentive subject is not a necessary condition for an epistemic reading. Both 22c and 22d contain a causative/agentive subject and the [+TELIC] verb 救 *jiù* ‘rescue’, but 22d has an epistemic reading. The subject of the modal predicate is a third person [+/-HUMAN] subject which renders a deontic interpretation less likely.⁵⁴

Deontic:

c. 由不然，利其祿，必救其患。 (Shǐjì 37; 1601)

yóu_bù_rán,_lì_qí_lù,_bì_jiù_qí_huàn

you_NEG_be.like,_profit_his_salary,_BI_save_his_trouble

I, You, am not like that, I profit from his salary, and so I must save him from his trouble.

Epistemic:

- d. 若伐曹,衛,楚必救之,則宋免矣。(Shiji 39; 1664)
 ruò fá cáo, wèi, chǔ bì jiù zhī, zé sòng miǎn yǐ
 if attack Cao, Wei, Chu BI save OBJ, then Song escape SFP
If we will attack Cao and Wei, Chu will certainly help them, and then Song will escape.

3.3.1 Typical instances of 必 *bi* as a modal auxiliary verb: Deontic reading

The examples in 23 represent default cases of deontic modality expressed by 必 *bi*. The verbs are typical [+TELIC] verbs with an agent (causer) subject; in 23b, the verb 存 *cún* which can have an atelic reading ‘exist, remain, survive’, appears in its causative telic reading ‘make-exist = preserve’. The predicates are future-projecting. Example 23a represents deontic modality in its strictest, i.e. in the performative sense; a direct command is issued from a speaker to an addressee. These modals require a [+HUMAN] agentive subject and an event verb as the complement of the modal. In example 23b and 23c, the subject is a first or a third person subject, respectively. The speaker who is identical with the addressee and agent of the modal situation expresses an obligation he himself is under in 23b, and in 23c, the speaker reports an obligation on a third person.⁵⁵

- (23) a. 君必殺之 (國語 *guóyǔ* 晉語八 *Jin* 8)
 jūn bì shā zhī
 Prince BI kill OBJ
You must kill him!
- b. 「我必覆楚。」包胥曰:「我必存之。」(Shiji: 66; 2176)
 wǒ bì fù chǔ bāoxū yuē wǒ bì cún zhī
 I BI overthrow Chu. Baoxu say I BI preserve OBJ
“I must overthrow Chu.” Baoxu said: “I must preserve it.”
- c. 彼見秦阻之難犯也,必退師。(Shiji: 6; 277)
 bǐ jiàn qín zǔ zhī nán fàn, bì tuì shī
 That see Qin obstruct GEN difficult transgress, BI withdraw army
When they saw that the obstructions of Qin were hard to overcome, they had to withdraw their army.

Example 24 with the verb of cognition 思 *sī* ‘think, think of, long for’ is more ambiguous than the preceding examples. State verbs such as 思 *sī* can licence an event argument and can thus appear in root modal predications; accordingly, the lexical aspect of 思 *sī* does not necessarily argue against a deontic reading. With deontic 必 *bi*, a direct command is issued to an addressee; but in 24, the obligation rather refers to the event represented by 免 *miǎn* ‘avoid’ than to the state of thinking represented by *sī* 思.⁵⁶ But in this example, an adverbial analysis of 必 *bi* expressing the confidence of the speaker that the proposition will be true under the conditions specified in the protasis cannot be excluded. The semantics of the verb and the experiencer subject provide some evidence in support of the epistemic analysis, since—contrastingly to *kě(yǐ)* and 當 *dāng*—deontic 必 *bi* by default has an agent or a causer subject. In any event, the

modal predicate is future-projecting. Ambiguous cases like these probably caused the replacement of 必 *bì* as a modal verb in EMC.

(24) 吾子直, 必思自免於難。 (*Shiji* 31; 1459)

wú zǐ zhí, bì sī zì miǎn yú nán

I son upright, BI consider self avoid PREP difficulty

My lord, you are upright, and you must consider avoiding difficulties (root)./

Since my lord is upright, you will certainly consider avoiding

difficulties.(epistemic)

3.3.2 Typical instances of the epistemic adverb 必 *bì* (modal adverb)

The epistemic modal 必 *bì* is predominantly attested in future-projecting contexts in matrix clauses; it most typically occurs in the apodosis of a conditional or concessive sentence.⁵⁷ The fact that epistemic 必 *bì* is mostly future-projecting argues against a polysemic modal auxiliary verb 必 *bì* comparable to the English *must* expressing both deontic and epistemic values. Future readings are in general not available for the epistemic reading of these verbs (e.g. Coates 1983; Meisterernst 2010; Palmer 2001; Ziegeler 2008). But they are not blocked from epistemic adverbs expressing certainty. According to Nuyts (2001: 77), the appearance of a modal in the apodosis of a conditional sentence argues particularly for an adverbial analysis, expressing “the speaker’s present evaluation (performatively)” of the probability that a particular state of affairs will come about under the conditions given in the protasis (ibid). This definition evidently supports an analysis of 必 *bì* as a modal adverb ‘certainly’ in most of the cases presented below. In future contexts, the speaker does not relate his commitment to the truth of his deductions from known facts; this would be the default function of an epistemic auxiliary verb. He rather conveys his confidence that under certain conditions (which are not yet true in the real world), his deductions will be true, i.e. “that a certain hypothetical state of affairs under consideration ... will occur” (Nuyts 2001: 21). With an epistemic adverb, no source for the commitment is involved (Abraham and Leiss 2009). Epistemic adverbs appear very high in the syntactic structure. They take an entire proposition as their complement; consequently, they are less confined in their selectional restrictions (see Meisterernst 2016a).

The verb 喜 *xǐ* in example 25 is a genuine state verb; it does not combine with a perfective adverb in LAC and EMC.⁵⁸ Genuine state verbs support an epistemic reading with modal auxiliaries. Additionally, genuine intransitive state verbs do not have an agent or causer subject. The example does not refer to an obligation in the real world, but is assumed to be true by the speaker under the conditions specified in the conditional protasis. All of these argue for an analysis of 必 *bì* as an epistemic adverb.

(25) 今王事秦, 秦王必喜, 趙不敢妄動。 (*Shiji*: 70; 2298)

jīn wáng shì qín, qín wáng bì xǐ, zhào bù gǎn wàng dòng

Now king serve Qin, Qin king BI happy, Zhao NEG dare

rash-move

If you now serve Qin, the King of Qin will certainly be happy, and Zhao will not

dare to move rashly.

In example 26, future certainty regarding the occurrence of an adverse situation is expressed. The fact that the subject is a [-HUMAN] theme argues against a deontic reading of the modal despite the [+TELIC] verb.

(26) 齊秦合則患必至矣。(Shiji: 70; 2287)

qí qín hé zé huàn bì zhì yǐ

Qi_Qin_join_then_trouble_BI_arrive_SFP

If Qi and Qin ally, then trouble will certainly arrive.

In the examples in 27, nothing argues against a deontic interpretation on a par with example 23b with a first person agentive subject. All verbs are event verbs. Time span adverbials as in example 27a do not provide an argument against a deontic interpretation, since they combine with events identical to deontic modal auxiliary verbs. In this example, the speaker conveys his confidence as a supporting argument for the performative acts, whereas in 27b he conveys his confidence in the occurrence of a future event according to the conditions related in the respective protases. All propositions are future-projecting.

(27) a. 慎勿與戰，毋令得東而已。我十五日必誅彭越，定梁地，復從將軍。

(Shiji: 7; 329)

shèn wù yǔ zhàn, wú líng dé dōng ér yǐ. wǒ shí

careful_NEG_{mod} give_battle, NEG_{mod} order_get_east
CON_finish_I_ten

wǔ rì bì zhū péng yuè, dìng liáng dì, fù cóng jiàngūn

five_day_BI_execute Peng Yue, settle_Liang_territory,
again_follow_general

Be careful not to join them in fight; just do not order them to get [to] the east. I will certainly execute Peng Yue, pacify the territory of Liang and join you, general, again within fifteen days.

b. 不勝，則我引兵鼓行而西，必舉秦矣。(Shiji 7; 305)

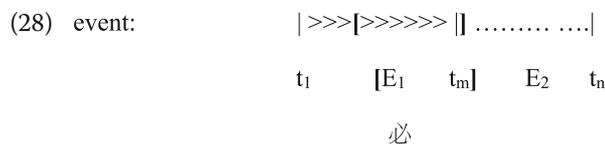
bù shèng, zé wǒ yǐn bīng gǔ xíng ér xī, bì jǔ qín yǐ

NEG_win, then_I_lead_army_drum_march_CON_west, BI
conquer_Q in_SFP

If (Qin) does not win, then we will lead our troops and, following the beating drums, we will march west, and we will certainly conquer Qin.

Examples such as 27, display characteristics typical for deontic modal interpretations, i.e. the modal modifies event predicates with telic verbs with [+HUMAN] agent or causer subjects. Nevertheless, in the examples presented, *bì* evidently expresses epistemic, and not deontic modality, referring to a certainty on the side of the speaker with regard to the occurrence of a future event, frequently under conditions specified in a conditional protasis. In this regard, they show the same orientation, i.e. a speaker orientation as true deontics do according to Hacquard (2006: 114): the latter display a speaker/addressee-orientation (Sp/A-O). Since modal *必* *bì* also expresses deontic modality, the speaker orientation of propositions with *必* *bì* seems to be the semantic link between the deontic and the epistemic functions.

The examples show that no selectional restrictions with regard to the lexical aspect of the verb in the complement of epistemic 必 *bi* exist. In both the deontic and the epistemic reading of 必 *bi*, the modal predicate is predominantly future-projecting. Additionally, both readings of 必 *bi* are speaker oriented; they apparently differ in the fact that deontic 必 *bi* has a strong addressee additional to the speaker orientation. The agent orientation of 必 *bi* is much stronger than that of the root and circumstantial modal auxiliary verbs 當 *dāng* and 可 *kě*; these are frequently explicitly not directed to a specified addressee. Consequently, in the absence of syntactic devices, it is the syntacto-semantic features of the subject which are relevant for a distinction between the verbal and adverbial function of 必 *bi*: the deontic reading is confined to an addressee subject that functions as an agent or causer. The epistemic function is not constrained with regard to its subject. Due to the particular semantics of 必 *bi* as a marker of deontic modality with a strong agent orientation, the temporal structure of the complement of deontic *bi* 必 differs from that of the root modal auxiliary verbs 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* and 當 *dāng*. The verbs in the complement of 必 *bi* are never passivized and do never refer to a resultant state as they do with 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* and 當 *dāng*. They can only refer to E₁ and its final point t_m, but not to the resultant state E₂.



In its epistemic reading, 必 *bi* is not confined to this temporal structure, and the temporal part E₂, the (resultant) state part, can also be included in the complement of 必 *bi*; this is another distinctive feature of the two modal readings. As an epistemic adverb, 必 *bi* can to a certain extent be compared to the other epistemic markers of Han period Chinese. These—together with some other adverbs expressing factivity and other modal values—appear very high in the hierarchy of adjuncts and they take an entire proposition as their complement (Meisterernst 2016a; Wei 魏培泉 1999). Evidently, epistemic adverbs are not subject to the same constraints with regard to the lexical aspect of their complement as modal auxiliary verbs; they operate on a different syntactic level. Accordingly, they do not provide any counter-evidence to the hypothesis proposed by Abraham and Leiss (2008).

3.3.3 Modal 必 *bi* and negation: 不必 *bùbi*

It has been demonstrated that although the modals NEG 可(以) *kě(yǐ)* NEG and 必 *bi* seem to have similar modal functions, they display considerable structural differences. These differences become additionally apparent when 必 *bi* is negated. Although Lü (1942, 2002: 255) claimed that 不可(以)不 *bù kě(yǐ) bù* and 必 *bi* are semantically identical, he is also one of the first to account for the differences in modal notions in combination with negation; the latter can, e.g. serve to distinguish between deontic and anankastic modality.⁵⁹ A distinction on these lines has already been proposed by Gao Mingkai (Gao 高名凯 1948, 2001) with the two modal

notions 應然 *yìngrán* ‘duty’ and 必然 *bìrán* ‘necessity’ (Gao 2001) corresponding to deontic and anankastic modality. The distinction between the two is most clearly revealed in the negative form.

(29) a. Deontic prohibition

‘it is necessary that not p = it is not possible that p : $\Box\neg p = \neg\Diamond p$ ’

b. Anankastic exemption

‘it is not necessary that p = it is possible that not p : $\neg\Box p = \Diamond\neg p$ ’ (Sparvoli 2015)

This is exemplified by the following examples from Modern Mandarin:

(30) a. 他不應該去台北

tā_bù_yīnggāi_qù_tàiběi

He_NEG_must_go_Taipei

He must not go to Taipei.

b. 他不必去台北

tā_bù_bì_qù_tàiběi

He_NEG_necessary_go_Taipei

He does not have to go to Taipei. (Sparvoli 2015)

In this example, the negated form of 必 *bì* demonstrates that it rather expresses anankastic than deontic modality. Anankastic modality is defined by von Wright as “A statement to the effect that something is (or is not) a necessary condition of something else...” (von Wright 1963: 10, cf. Sparvoli 2015). A typical example would be as follows

(31) ‘If the house is to be made habitable, it ought to be heated.’ (von Wright 1963: 9, note 10, cf. Sparvoli 2015).

Although the examples in Section 3.3.1 do not correspond exactly to von Wright’s example, they frequently express a practical necessity according to circumstances. This is particularly evident in example 23c repeated here as 32.

(32) 彼見秦阻之難犯也, 必退師。 (*Shiji*: 6; 277)

bǐ_jiàn_qín_zǔ_zhī_nán_fàn,_bì_tuì_shī

That_see_Qin_obstruct_SUB_difficult_transgress,_BI_withdraw_army

When they saw that the obstructions of Qin were hard to overcome, they had to withdraw their army.

As Sparvoli points out, deontic and anankastic modals are interchangeable in the affirmative form, but they are not when they are negated. The following example demonstrates the difference between 不可以不 *bùkěyībù* and 不必 *bùbì*, and it argues strongly for an analysis of 必 *bì* as an anankastic modal in contrast to 不可以不 *bùkěyībù* which is deontic. For a comparison, see example 33a.

(33) a. 四鄰諸侯之相與, 不可以不相接也, 然而不必相親也, (*Xúnzǐ* 12.10.6)

sì_lín_zhūhóu_zhī_xiāng_yǔ,_bù_kě_yī_bù

Four_neighbour_feudal_lord_GEN_mutual_be_close,_NEG_can_YI_
 NEG_xiāng_jiē_yě,_ránér_bù_bì_xiāng_qīn_yě
 mutual_connect_SPF,_but_NEG_BI_mutual_close_SFP
*Regarding the relation between [the ruler and] the feudal lords from the four
 neighbouring directions, they must be mutually connected, but they do not have
 to be close to each other.*

The predicate with 不可以不 *bùkěyǐbù* expresses an obligation according to norms and rules; they negative variant of ‘must be mutually connected’ would be ‘must not/ may not be mutually connected,’ a prohibition as in 33b.⁶⁰

a) 臣聞敗軍之將,不可以言勇,亡國之大夫,不可以圖存. (*Shiji*: 92; 2617)
 chén_wén_bài_jūn_zhī_jiāng,_yán_yǒng,_
 subject_hear_defeat_army_SUB_general,_NEG_can_YI_speak_bravery,
 wáng_guó_zhī_dàifū,_bù_kě_yǐ_tú_cún
 perish_land_GEN_dignitary,_NEG_can_YI_plan_exist
*I have heard that the general of a defeated army **may not** speak about bravery
 and the dignitaries of a perished country **may not** devise plans for maintenance.*

These structural differences provide a further argument for a syntactic and semantic distinction of the modal 必 *bì* from the deontic modals 不可(以)不 *bùkě(yǐ)bù* and 當 *dāng*. In Meisterernst (2016c), in a study on the scope of negation with deontic modal verbs and predicates, it has been demonstrated that modal *bì* appears indeed in a position within the lexical layer and lower than the modals *bùkě(yǐ)bù* and *dāng*; the latter appear in the layer between epistemic and circumstantial modals in the cartography of modal verbs (see Tsai 2015).

4 Conclusions

The preceding discussion demonstrates that root/deontic modal auxiliaries take event (telic) verbs or verbs that can add an event argument to their temporal structure as their complement; they are all future-projecting, i.e. as in Japanese, they all have the temporal structure $S \neq E$ (speech time is not identical with, i.e. it precedes event time), even if the modal is located in the past. With regard to the temporal structure of the complement, two different groups of root modal auxiliary verbs can be distinguished. The first group, represented by the modals NEG *kě(yǐ)* NEG and 當 *dāng*, allows both the process part E_1 leading up to a change of state point t_m and the resultant state part E_2 in their temporal structure.

(34) a. event: | >>>[>>>>>> |]|
 t₁ [E₁ t_m E₂] t_n
 當/不可不 當/不可不

With these verbs, the constraints on the thematic role of the subject are less strict allowing for agent, causer, experiencer, and theme subjects. They can express both true deontic and root modal values. However, the expression of obligation is rather indirect.

²Other authors (Maché 2009: 25) assume that epistemic modality is not subject to selectional restrictions, i.e. that it can also select perfective aspect.

³Smith (1991, 1997) refers to the lexical aspect with the term ‘situation type’ and to the grammatical aspect, i.e. the distinction between the perfective and imperfective aspects, with the term ‘viewpoint aspect’. Both categories are defined as follows: “Aspect traditionally refers to grammaticized viewpoints such as the perfective and imperfective. Recently, as people have come to appreciate the relation between viewpoint and situation structure, the range of the term ‘aspect’ has broadened. The term now includes temporal properties of situations, or situation types. Viewpoints and situation types convey information about the temporal aspects of situations such as beginning, end, change of state, and duration...”

⁴See also Vendler’s (1967) seminal categorization of *lexical aspects*, which distinguishes *states*, *activities*, *accomplishments* and *achievements*.

⁵See Verkuyl 1993, 2002. A particular role in building up the aspectual value of a predicate has to be assigned to the internal argument of V as has been shown, e.g. in Verkuyl (2002) and in Krifka (1998).

⁶For a discussion of these categories see Meisterernst (2015a, 2016b).

⁷Early Middle Chinese (EMC) in this paper is not identical with Pulleyblank’s EMC which refers to the time of the *Qiyùn* (601 CE).

⁸The close relation between aspecto-temporal adverbs and the lexical aspect of the verb in Han Chinese has been discussed in Meisterernst (2015a, 2016b). A syntactic analysis arguing for the location of the aspectual adverbs in an Outer Aspect phrase which by default selects an Inner Aspect Phrase with the corresponding features (perfective adverb + telic VP <> imperfective adverb + atelic VP) has been proposed in Meisterernst 2016b. A mismatch of features in the Outer and the Inner Aspect Phrase results into a shift of the lexical aspect of the VP.

⁹Leiss notes (2008: 18): “Due to the inherent perfectivity of preterite-presents the selection of the infinitive was aspectually restricted to perfective verbs only.” In Abraham’s and Leiss’ discussion, the distinction between perfectivity as viewpoint aspect and telicity (terminativity) as belonging to the lexical aspect is not always made clear, but it is implied in the discussion that perfectivity and telicity/terminativity are closely connected. The term perfective verb is frequently employed to refer to telic verbs (accomplishments and achievements) which display the same biphasic temporal structure.

¹⁰The prefix *ge-* (Gothic) *-ga* is apparently related to Latin *cum* and *co(n)-*, which originally meant ‘together’ (cf. Sybesma 1994). It can appear as a prefix with nouns, adjectives and verbs. With nouns, it frequently expresses a kind of collective, and with verbs, it expresses the sense of completion, of a result (‘In anderer weise schlieszt sich an das urspr. zusammen leicht erkennbar an der begriff des *vollständigen*, fertigen, daher auch des bleibenden in manigfachster weise; goth. z. b. *brikan* κλᾱν, brechen 1 Cor. 10, 16 (das brot), aber *gabrikan*, κατακλᾱν, συντριβεῖν, ganz zerbrechen’(Grimmsches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache: Available at <http://woerterbuchnetz.de/DWB/?sigle=DWB&mode=Vernetzung&lemid=GG02514#XGG02514>. Accessed 23 August 2016). (The expression of completeness on the other hand follows the original sense of ‘together’ in

manifold ways, e.g. goth. *brikan* κλᾶν, break 1 Cor. 10, 16 (the bread), but *gabrikan*, κατακλᾶν, συντριβεῖν, ‘break completely’.)

¹¹In Modern German, aktionsart is typically marked by affixation; the loss of the aspectual system has been assumed to cause a number of linguistic changes, one of which is the development of the aktionsart system in German (Besch et al. 2003: 2521).

¹²The label of the language family depends on the respective hypothesis regarding the position of Chinese within this language family.

¹³Many studies on the morphology of Ancient Chinese exist, among the most recent are Sagart (1999), Gassmann and Behr (2005), Jin 金理新 (2006), and Schuessler (2007). In Branner (2003), the modern reconstructionist view and its basis on the Chinese lexicographic tradition of variant readings of characters is contrasted with ‘the purist school,’ a philological school during the Qing period, which opposes the tradition of variant readings and which ideally assigns one reading to each character.

¹⁴For instance, for the **k-* prefix a function to derive different kinds of action verbs has been proposed (Sagart 1999: 100f; occasionally, it also occurs with state verbs, although the marking of state verbs does not belong to its primary functions (Sagart 1999: 105). Possibly, this prefix served, e.g. to delete the purely stative characteristics of the verb. (For an overview on the morphology of Old Chinese see also Pulleyblank 2000 and Handel 2015).

¹⁵This hypothesis was first presented in Haudricourt (1954a, 1954b) based on the tonogenesis in Vietnamese, which apparently lost its ‘final laryngeals **-ʔ* and **-h* (**-h* results from an earlier **-s*): The characteristic micromelodies of the laryngeals, rising and falling, had become distinctive tones after the fall of the consonants themselves. He proposes the same tonogenesis for Chinese. (Cf. Sagart 1999: 131f)

¹⁶These are collected, e.g. in the *Qièyùn* (601 CE) and in the 經典釋文 *jīngdiǎn shìwén* ‘Textual explanations of classics and canons’ (seventh c. CE). In the *Qièyùn*, the category C appears as an independent category, but since the *Qièyùn* is based on earlier rime dictionaries this category was certainly fully established a couple of centuries before it was compiled.

¹⁷Sagart (1999: 131) assumes that the entire tonal category C developed from tonal alternations with the other categories.

¹⁸The latter form, referring to a resultant state, has subsequently been employed as an adjective or a noun, to the effect that the perfective aspect often involves a deverbalization process, resulting in deverbal adjectives and nominals (Jin 金理新 2006: 323); sometimes, this process is reflected by different graphic variants. The same process is also attested in Classical Tibetan (Jin 金理新 2006: 325, 329).

¹⁹The Tibetan suffix *-s* functions as a morphological marker of the perfect (past) and the imperative. According to Abraham and Leiss (2008: 4), the imperative is also closely related to perfective readings in the Germanic languages.

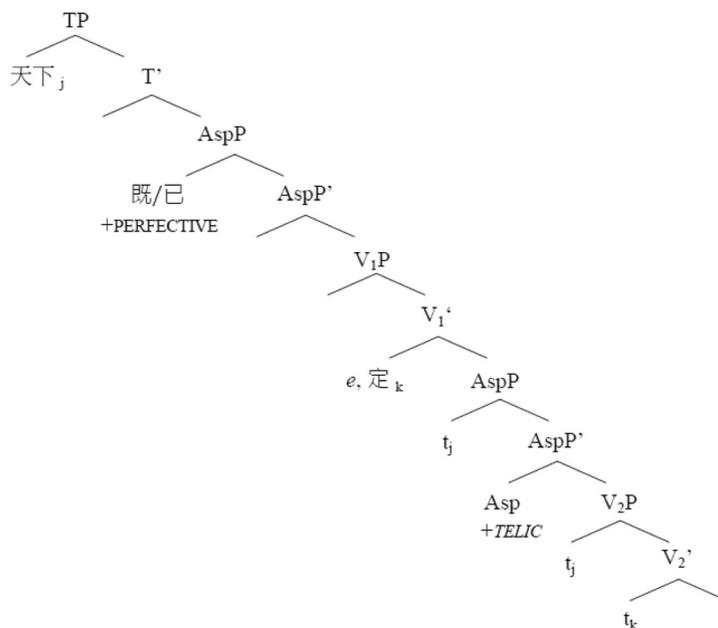
²⁰Reconstructions are taken from Jin 金理新 (2006) and from Pulleyblank (1991).

²¹For a synopsis of the discussion on the voicing alternation see also LaPolla (2003).

²²Reconstructions are taken from Jin 金理新 (2006) and from Baxter (1992).

²³The exact constraints of such a morphological system, the rules of insertion for the derivational morphemes, are still difficult to determine. Particularly, the function of the voicing alternation and its relation to Tibeto-Burman morphology is subject to debate (LaPolla 2003).

²⁴According to Travis' proposal, the Inner Aspect Phrase hosts the telicity features of the verb, whereas the Outer Aspect hosts the grammatical aspect (imperfective–perfective) (Travis 2010: 142.) In Meisterernst (2016b), the following aspectual structure for LAC has been proposed. Perfective adverbs appear in the specifier position of a [+PERFECTIVE] Outer Aspect Phrase. An [+PERFECTIVE] Outer Aspect phrase by default selects a [+TELIC] Inner Aspect Phrase, an [–PERFECTIVE] Outer Aspect Phrase by default selects a [–TELIC] Inner Aspect Phrase.



²⁵This is the syntactic or terminal node (according to the approach of Distributed Morphology of Harley and Noyer 1999).

²⁶Not all verbs referring to a resultative are overtly marked by any alternations in pronunciation. For some verbs for which only the *qùshēng* is recorded, a corresponding verb in a non-*qùshēng* is difficult to determine; for this, e.g. character variants also have to be taken into account. This has been demonstrated in an example from the 大學 *dàxué* 'Great Learning' in Braner (2003) who demonstrates that more variants between what he labels active and inactive forms (causatives and unaccusatives/resultatives in the terminology of this paper) can be obtained if different writings of etymologically related verbs are taken into consideration. Additionally, different stages of the loss of the verbal morphology have to be expected in LAC. Although the study of the historical phonology of Chinese has a very long tradition, the inclusion of the proposed results into studies of historical syntax and semantics only started very recently with studies like the one presented by Jin Lixin.

²⁷For an extensive study on aspectual adverbs, see Meisterernst (2015a, 2016b). Perfective adverbs have been discussed, e.g. in Meisterernst (2005), Pulleyblank (1994), and Wei 魏培泉 (2015).

²⁸For verbs without a transparent marking such as the verb 定 *dìng* 'establish(ed)', for which only a *qùshēng* reading is reported, the ratio of instances marked as perfective by an adverb is about 5%.

²⁹Note that state verbs such as 安 *ān* ‘peaceful’ can appear in synthetic causative constructions in LAC, these differ syntactically from the basic stative reading.

³⁰Detailed analyses of the different lexical aspects, ‘situation types’ in Smith (1991, 1997), and their syntactosemantic constraints regarding their compatibility with aspectual markers are provided in, e.g. Smith (1991, 1997), and in a series of studies by Lin.

³¹Of the verbs 已 *yǐ*, 竟 *jìng*, 畢 *bì* and 訖 *qì*, the verb 已 *yǐ* has been proposed to be the predecessor of Modern Mandarin 了 *-le* (Jiang 蒋绍愚 2001, 2007).

³²Additionally, a small number of verbs expressing volition exist. Accordingly, Chinese studies on the early modal system are usually confined to the so-called ‘can-wish’ verbs (Peyraube 1999).

³³See also Abraham and Leiss (2008: XIII quoting Klimonov and Klimonov (in the same volume) “who illustrate that perfective aspect in Russian may be compatible with epistemic modality ...”.

³⁴Abraham and Leiss (2008: xviii) claim that “modal adverbs are functionally not equivalent to epistemic modals, ...”. The epistemic adverbs of Han period Chinese differ semantically from epistemic modal auxiliary verbs such as ‘might’ in ‘It might be true’ in English. Instead of conveying the commitment of the speaker to the truth of the utterance (in non-future contexts), they express different grades of confidence on the side of the speaker in different temporal contexts.

³⁵According to Lin and Tang (1995), this distinction does not account for all Chinese modals. Other linguists (e.g. Bhatt (1998) and Wurmbbrand (1999, cf. Portner 2009)) have presented counterexamples to this hypothesis, too (see Portner 2009: 143). Hacquard notes (2006: 127) (again based on Bhatt and on Wurmbbrand) that “there is syntactic evidence that all modals should in fact be raising predicates” (also Meisterernst 2015b). The only modals which apparently have to be analysed as control modals in Han period Chinese are participant-internal verbs of possibility (ability) and volition.

³⁶One of the reviewers suggests that the differences in interpretation are due to the ambiguity of the construction between a perfect past and an imperfective reading. The ambiguity ceases with the *passé simple* ‘Jane dut prendre le train’ which has a goal-oriented reading only. This change supports the claims made in this paper.

³⁷The effect of double negation on modal predicates in Modern Mandarin is briefly discussed in Li (2004: 195f).

³⁸Due to the fact that 必 *bì* predominantly occurs as an epistemic adverb ‘certainly’, it is usually not included in studies on the auxiliary verb. An early exception is Gao (1948, 2001).

³⁹Strict deontic values among other modal values can also be expressed by the simple negation of 可 *kě* = 不可 *bù kě* ‘not possible \neg ’ (see ex. (33b)). This construction expresses a prohibition and not an obligation and is therefore not at issue in this study.

⁴⁰For a discussion on the different analyses of this construction and the role of 以 *yǐ*, see Meisterernst (2008b).

⁴¹Ziegeler (2008: 44) identifies root modality with future projecting modality in her study.

⁴²For a more comprehensive discussion, see Ziegeler (2008).

⁴³This distinction between changeable (stage-level) and unchangeable states (individual level predicates) also holds for Modern Mandarin. It can be evidenced by the compatibility of stage-level predicates with the aspectual suffix 了 *le* leading to a telic

reading: individual level predicates are not compatible with 了 *le* Smith (1997: 70) (cf. Meisterernst 2015b).

⁴⁴In Han Chinese, the stringent distinction between the complements of 可 *kě* and of 可以 *kěyǐ* weakens considerably (see Meisterernst 2008b) and the complement of 可 *kě* is not necessarily passivized any longer. This may be another consequence of the loss of verbal morphology marking the resultant state.

⁴⁵According to Reichenbach's distinction into speech time (S), reference time (R) and event time (E).

⁴⁶In LAC, it can also function as a temporal and local preposition, and in MC, it can function as a future marker.

⁴⁷There are no instances of modal 當 *dāng* in 左傳 *zuǒzhuàn* 'Commentary of Zuo', 論語 *lúnyǔ* 'Analects', 孟子 *mèngzǐ* 'Mencius', but there are a few instances with a verb as its complement in 莊子 *zhuāngzǐ* 'Zhuangzi' (one also in 荀子 *xúnzǐ* 'Xunzi') in which it seems to function as a modal.

⁴⁸This is also the period when the source structures of Modern Mandarin aspectual marking developed (Aldridge and Meisterernst 2017).

⁴⁹Narrog (2008: 188) proposes a particular representation to capture the temporal relation between modal and event.

⁵⁰Below, more examples are presented with the same telic verb 殺 *shā* 'kill' in performatives marked by deontic 必 *bì*.

⁵¹According to Coates (1983: 62), the counterfactual meaning is the default meaning of 'truly objective' root SHOULD in English (see also Meisterernst 2011).

⁵²Coates (1983: 35) claims that "Epistemic MUST conveys the speaker's confidence in the truth of what he is saying, based on a deduction from facts known to him (which may or may not be specified)" and furthermore that "It is clear that it is the notion of deduction or inference from known facts that is the essential feature of MUST, not just the confidence of the speaker, which is expressed by the adverbs *certainly*, *definitely*, etc." See also Ziegeler (2008: 48). However, Li (2004: 179) points out that the epistemic necessity modals 要 *yào* and 得 *děi* "can occur with a present or future proposition ..."

⁵³This also corresponds, e.g. to the cartographic analysis proposed in Tsai 2015, and it has been confirmed by Meisterernst (2016c) in an analysis of the scope of negation with regard to the root modal verbs 不 *kě(yì) bù* and 當 *dāng*. Root modal/deontic 不 *kě(yì) bù* and 當 *dāng* both scope over negation as can be expected from deontic modals. Interestingly, the modal verb 必 *bì* appears below the scope of negation and thus patterns with circumstantial modals syntactically.

⁵⁴Frequently, the name of a state metonymically refers to the ruler of the state; accordingly, it receives the semantic label [+/-HUMAN]. However, a deontic reading is less likely than with an individualized [+HUMAN] addressee subject.

⁵⁵In (28), the obligation is induced by circumstances, it is practical necessity and represents anankastic modality. Anankastic modality will be briefly discussed in Section 3.3.3.

⁵⁶The analysis of 必 *bì* as a deontic modal in example (24) corresponds to the translation Nienhauser (2006:13).

⁵⁷According to Kratzer (1991: 648), there is a very close relationship between *if*-clauses and operators like *must*, "they are interpreted together."

⁵⁸Many, but not all state verbs in Chinese can add an event argument without any additional marking, usually expressing the inchoative aspect. These can combine with

the sentence final particle 矣 *yǐ*, which, similar to its Modern Mandarin equivalent 了, indicates a change of state. The perfective adverbs 既 *jì* and 已 *yǐ*, together with the aspectual negative marker 未 *wèi*, can function as tests for the telicity features of a verb (Meisterernst 2015a). According to the Academia Sinica database (<http://hanji.sinica.edu.tw/index.html>) in the corpora of LAC and EMC, there are two instances of 既喜 *jì xǐ* in the post-Han literature, but none of 已喜 *yǐ xǐ* or 未喜 *wèi xǐ*.

⁵⁹Sparvoli (2015) notes that “Modals that are normally grouped under the umbrella of deontic can be deontically prominent or anankastically prominent.” Anankastic modals are connected to inevitability, to a practical and procedural necessity, whereas deontic modals are connected to moral duty. (Sparvoli 2015).

⁶⁰Instances with a negative marker preceding 可 *kě* in general express the root modal (deontic) value of prohibition. They can refer to both an agent-oriented modality corresponding to an obligation in the affirmative: ‘must’, or a speaker-oriented modality, corresponding to permission in the affirmative: ‘may’ (Meisterernst 2008b).

⁶¹The verb 得 *dé* ‘find, obtain’ may be an exception. The verb *find* in English is frequently considered unaccusative, but 得 *dé* may have both an unaccusative and an agentive reading.

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