

# List of illustrations

## Figures

- Figure 2.1** Model of the Invited Inferencing Theory of Semantic Change (IITSC) — **27**
- Figure 2.2** Types of structural replication in language contact according to Matras and Sakel (2007) — **43**
- Figure 2.3** How preexisting congruence leads to transfer (based on Baptista 2020: 166) — **44**
- Figure 2.4** The interrelation between PAT and MAT (adapted from Baptista 2020: 183) — **44**
- Figure 2.5** A summary of the discussed models on language contact — **51**
- Figure 3.1** Modality's semantic map (adapted from van der Auwera, Kehayov, and Vittrant 2009: 282) — **62**
- Figure 3.2** Hypothetical historical succession of modal types of necessity — **68**
- Figure 5.1** Structure of each component corpus of ICE (available at: <http://ice-corpora.net/ice/index.html>) — **123**
- Figure 5.2** Evolution of the languages used at home in Singapore since the 1990s (Singapore Census, available at: [www.singstat.gov.sg](http://www.singstat.gov.sg)) — **125**
- Figure 5.3** The considered (in)dependent variables in the present study — **134**
- Figure 6.1** Relative frequency (in per cent) of *must* and the other semi-modals in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **148**
- Figure 6.2** Relative frequency of the three functional categories in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **149**
- Figure 6.3** Proportion of the three functional categories for each modal construction in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **150**
- Figure 6.4** Relative frequency of each subject reference in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **151**
- Figure 6.5** Distribution of G and NG subject reference associated with DYN and EPI in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **152**
- Figure 6.6** Raw frequency of *must* by subject and functional category in ICE — **154**
- Figure 6.7** Raw frequency of *HAVE to* by subject and functional category in ICE — **155**
- Figure 6.8** Log odds for using *must* in opposition to *HAVE to* according to the independent variables of functional category, subject referent, and variety (data from ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK) — **156**
- Figure 6.9** Log odds for using *must* in opposition to *HAVE to* according to the independent variable of variety (data from ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK) — **158**
- Figure 6.10** Log odds for using *must* in opposition to *HAVE to* + *HAVE got to* + *got to* + *gotta* + *NEED to* according to the independent variables of functional category, subject referent, and variety (data from ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK) — **159**
- Figure 6.11** Distribution of the different modal constructions in the SgE data over time (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **162**
- Figure 6.12** Functional categories of *must* in the corpus data for SgE (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **164**
- Figure 6.13** Functional categories of *HAVE to* in the corpus data for SgE (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **165**

- Figure 6.14** Log odds for using *must* in opposition to *HAVE to* according to the independent variables of functional category and time period (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **166**
- Figure 6.15** Functional categories of *NEED to* in the corpus data for SgE (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **167**
- Figure 6.16** Log odds for using *HAVE to* in opposition to *NEED to* according to the independent variables of functional category, subject type, and time period (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **169**
- Figure 6.17** Functional categories of *got to* and *gotta* in the corpus data for SgE (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **171**
- Figure 6.18** Distribution of *had better*, *'d better*, and *better* in ICE (per 10,000 words) — **175**
- Figure 6.19** Distribution of *had better*, *'d better*, and *better* in GloWbE (per 10,000 words) — **176**
- Figure 6.20** Frequency (normalized per 10,000 words) of optative *BETTER* in GloWbE — **179**
- Figure 6.21** Distribution of *better not* and *better don't/doesn't* in GloWbE (per 1 million words) — **180**
- Figure 6.22** Boxplot of Q1 acceptability ("Singapore English is a standard variety of English, such as British or American English") according to the variable of gender — **182**
- Figure 6.23** Boxplot of Q2 acceptability ("Singapore English and British English are different") according to the variable of ethnicity — **183**
- Figure 6.24** Boxplot of Q4 acceptability ("As a Singaporean, I try to speak British English") according to the variable of gender — **184**
- Figure 6.25** Boxplot of Q5 acceptability ("As a Singaporean, I try to speak Singlish") according to the variable of age group — **185**
- Figure 6.26** Boxplot of Q10 acceptability ("I often use Singlish when I am talking to other Singaporeans") according to the variable of age group — **185**
- Figure 6.27** Boxplot of Q6 acceptability ("As a Singaporean, I try to speak American English") according to the variable of age group — **186**
- Figure 6.28** Boxplot of Q7 acceptability ("I do not feel like English is part of my world, as English is not my mother tongue") according to the variable of age group — **187**
- Figure 6.29** Boxplot of Q7 acceptability ("I do not feel like English is part of my world, as English is not my mother tongue") according to the variable of ethnicity — **188**
- Figure 6.30** Boxplot of Q8 acceptability (British English is more correct than American English) according to the variable of age group — **188**
- Figure 6.31** Distribution of the answers to Q14 in accordance with the variable of age (SgE data) — **192**
- Figure 6.32** Distribution of the answers to Q14 in accordance with the variable of age (BrE data) — **193**
- Figure 6.33** Distribution of the answers to Q16 in accordance with the variable of age (SgE data) — **194**
- Figure 6.34** Distribution of the answers to Q16 in accordance with the variable of age (BrE data) — **194**
- Figure 6.35** Distribution of the answers to Q16 in accordance with the variable of ethnicity (SgE data) — **195**
- Figure 6.36** Distribution of the answers to Q18 in accordance with the variable of age (BrE and SgE data) — **196**
- Figure 6.37** Distribution of the answers to Q19 in accordance with the variable of age (SgE) — **197**

- Figure 7.1** Functional categories of *must* in the corpus data for SgE (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **204**
- Figure 7.2** Factors that are assumed to re-structure *must* in SgE — **211**
- Figure 7.3** Distribution of the different modal constructions in SgE over time (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **217**

## Tables

- Table 2.1** How dual personal pronouns are expressed in Tayo (based on Heine and Kuteva 2003: 534) — **30**
- Table 2.2** Distribution of habitual *will* in SgE, IndE, and BrE (from Ziegeler 2017: 324) — **39**
- Table 3.1** Different classifications of modality (based on Gregersen 2020: 57) — **57**
- Table 3.2** Modality types according to van der Auwera and Plungian (1998: 82) — **61**
- Table 3.3** Depraetere and Verhulst's (2008) and Depraetere's (2022) sources of modality in relation to Palmer's (1990) modal categories — **64**
- Table 3.4** Modal categories according to source and time-reference — **68**
- Table 5.1** Main corpora analysed in the present study — **122**
- Table 5.2** Number of tokens in the sub-corpora of GloWbE used to complement the investigation of BETTER — **129**
- Table 5.3** Distribution of the survey's participants according to age, gender, and ethnicity — **140**
- Table 5.4** Singaporean population (Singapore Census 2021) vs survey's participants (in per cent) — **140**
- Table 6.1** Raw occurrences of the different modal constructions in ICE-GB, ICE-SIN, ICE-IND, and ICE-HK — **147**
- Table 6.2** Statistical results of the statistically significant predictors in *glm1* — **157**
- Table 6.3** Ten most frequent verbs associated with *must* in ICE (normalized per 100,000 words) — **159**
- Table 6.4.** Ten most frequent verbs associated with *HAVE to* in ICE (normalized per 100,000 words) — **160**
- Table 6.5** Ten most frequent verbs associated with *NEED to* in ICE (normalized per 100,000 words) — **160**
- Table 6.6** Distribution of the different modal constructions in the Singaporean corpora for the three time periods normalized per 10,000 words (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **163**
- Table 6.7** Statistical results of the statistically significant predictors in *glm2* — **166**
- Table 6.8** Statistical results of the statistically significant predictors in *glm3* — **169**
- Table 6.9** Ten most frequent verbs associated with *must* in the Singaporean corpora (normalized per 100,000 words) (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **172**
- Table 6.10** Ten most frequent verbs associated with *HAVE to* in the Singaporean corpora (normalized per 100,000 words) (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — **172**

<b>Table 6.11</b>	Ten most frequent verbs associated with <i>NEED to</i> in the Singaporean corpora (normalized per 100,000 words) (1990s: ICE-SIN, 2000s: FC, 2010s: HWZC and SC) — <b>172</b>
<b>Table 6.12</b>	Frequency in raw tokens of <i>had better</i> , <i>'d better</i> , and <i>better</i> in ICE — <b>175</b>
<b>Table 6.13</b>	Frequency (normalized per 1 million words) of <i>it</i> BETTER + VP in GloWbE — <b>177</b>
<b>Table 6.14</b>	Frequency (normalized per 1 million words) of <i>there</i> BETTER + VP in GloWbE — <b>178</b>
<b>Table 6.15</b>	Elicited modal constructions in Q13 for SgE and BrE — <b>191</b>
<b>Table 7.1</b>	Modal markers of necessity in Mandarin and their equivalent in English — <b>203</b>