

the traditional generalizing classification	a traditional fine – grained classification	a generalizing formal classification: Farkas	a generalizing formal classification: Martin	French examples	German examples
‚système volitif / dubitatif / subjectif’ ?	modals (alethic and deontic)	intensional	‚mondes possibles’	<i>nécessaire / il se peut</i>	<i>nötig / es kann sein</i>
‚système volitif’	directives			<i>commander</i>	<i>befehlen</i>
	desideratives			<i>souhaiter</i>	<i>wünschen</i>
‚système dubitatif (+ neg.)	epistemics of neutral / negative commitment to truth	intensional - Su vs. Sp	‚anti-univers’ (+ neg.) + ‚hétéro-univers’	<i>douter / ne pas croire</i>	<i>bezweifeln / nicht glauben</i>
	epistemics of positive commitment to truth	extensional - Su vs. Sp		<i>supposer</i>	<i>annehmen</i>
reported speech	declaratives		‚hétéro-univers’	<i>être sûr</i>	<i>sicher sein</i>
‚système dubitatif (+ neg.)	likelihood	extensional	‚anti-univers’ (+ neg.)	<i>il est probable</i>	<i>es ist wahrscheinlich</i>
	certainty			<i>dire</i>	<i>sagen</i>
-	commissives		-	<i>promettre</i>	<i>versprechen</i>
-	fictionals		-	<i>rêver</i>	<i>träumen</i>
‚système subjectif’	factive-emotives	intensional – factive	‚anti-univers’	<i>regreter</i>	<i>bedauern</i>
	evaluatives			<i>trouver juste</i>	<i>es richtig finden</i>

Table 2: Semantic classification of predicates taking complement clauses

Explanations:

- ‘Su vs. Sp.’ : indicative can be used instead of subjunctive respectively subjunctive can be used instead of indicative in order to stress that the commitment of truth diverges with respect to the actual speaker and the subject of the sentence
- (+ neg.): mood behaviour depends on modifications of the main clause (negation, conditional, interrogation)