

# 1 Divisions

**Plural forms** Plural predication is implemented by a variety of syntactic structures. There are differences in the distribution of these various forms, but there is also an underlying semantic uniformity.

- Bare plurals
- Plural definites
- Plural indefinites
- Conjoined NPs

**Distributivity** Plural predication sometimes applies to each element of the subject class and sometimes just to the group as a whole. It can also be even more nuanced, partially distributing through the set while grouping subsets.

- Distributive predicates
- Non-distributive predicates
- Mixed cases (intermediate)

**Generics** Plural sentences can express a variety of relationships between subject and predicate, some of which demand different denotation types for the subject. They can express a form of generalization, an existence claim, or a predication of a property to a kind associated with the subject class.

- Characterizing
- Direct kind
- Existential

# 2 Problems for division

**Ambiguity explosion** The divisions admit of both *mixed* and *intermediate* cases. These exceptions suggest the need for a gradient of construals. If these are treated as distinct readings, which is the suggestion of ambiguity approaches, we get an explosion of distinct readings.

- **Schwarzschild on distributivity**
- Fickleness of characterizing generics