# Singular, plural, and mass nouns 

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## Classification I

Subclasses of sg, pl, and mass
(adapted from Lasersohn 2011)

- ordinary singulars
(1) a. book
b. student
- collective (group/bunch/swarm) nouns (singulars)
(2) a. committee
b. swarm


## Classification II

- lexical plurals
(3) a. cattle
b. police
- ordinary plurals
(4) a. books
b. students
- individuated pluralia tantum
(5) a. scissors
b. glasses


## Classification III

- neat (heterogeneous/fake/object) mass nouns
(6) a. furniture
b. footware
- mess (homogeneous) mass nouns
(7) a. water
b. gold
- mass plurals
(8) a. clothes
b. leftovers


## Patterns I

| property | ord.sg | coll.sg | lex.pl | ord.pl | pl.tant | $\approx$ mass | mass | mass.pl |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| agree | sg | $\mathrm{sg} / \mathrm{pl}$ | pl | pl | pl | sg | pl | pl |
| cumul.ref | $*$ | $*$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| bare | $*$ | $*$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| much | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| numerals | $*$ | $*$ | $?$ | $\checkmark$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| many | $*$ | $*$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| distr.pred | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $*$ | $*$ |

## Properties I

Agreement: singular vs. plural

- ordinary singulars
(9) a. The book is on a table.
b. *The book are on a table.
- collective nouns
(10) a. The committee is failing to achieve its goals.
b. The committee are failing to achieve their goals.


## Properties II

- lexical plurals
(11) a. *The cattle is being slaughtered.
b. The cattle are being slaughtered.
- ordinary plurals
(12) a. *The books is on a table.
b. The books are on a table.
- pluralia tantum
(13) a. *The scissors is on a table.
b. The scissors are on a table.


## Properties III

- neat mass nouns
(14) a. The furniture has been destroyed.
b. *The furniture have been destroyed.
- mess mass nouns
(15) a. This water has been contaminated.
b. *This water have been contaminated.
- plural mass nouns
(16) a. *Your clothes looks good.
b. Your clothes look good.


## Properties IV

Cumulative reference
(17) a. $\quad \exists x y[P(x) \wedge P(y) \wedge x \neq y] \wedge \forall x y[P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow$ $P(x \oplus y)$ ]
b. $\quad A$ is $X$ and $B$ is $X$; therefore $A$ and $B$ together are $X$.

- ordinary singulars
(18) *This is a book and this is a book; therefore these two entities together are a book.
- collective nouns
(19) *This is a committee and this is a committee; therefore these two entities together are a committee.


## Properties V

- lexical plurals
(20) This is cattle and this is cattle; therefore these two entities together are cattle.
- ordinary plurals
(21) These are books and these are books; therefore these two entities together are books.
- pluralia tantum
(22) These are scissors and these are scissors; therefore these two entities together are scissors.


## Properties VI

- neat mass nouns
(23) This is furniture and this is furniture; therefore these two entities together are furniture.
- mess mass nouns
(24) This is water and this is water; therefore these two entities together are water.
- plural mass nouns
(25) These are clothes and these are clothes; therefore these two entities together are clothes.


## Properties VII

Possibility of bare forms

- ordinary singulars
(26) *Book is on a table.
- collective nouns
(27) *Committee is failing to achieve its goals.


## Properties VIII

- lexical plurals
(28) Cattle are slaughtered for their meat.
- ordinary plurals
(29) Books are on a table.
- pluralia tantum
(30) Scissors are on a table.


## Properties IX

- neat mass nouns
(31) Furniture has been destroyed.
- mess mass nouns
(32) Water has been contaminated.
- plural mass nouns
(33) Clothes have been bought.


## Properties X

Compatibility with the quantifier much

- ordinary singulars
(34) *Much book is/are on a table.
- collective nouns
(35) *Much committee met.


## Properties XI

- lexical plurals
(36) *Much police came walking down the road.
- ordinary plurals
(37) *Much books are on a table.
- pluralia tantum
(38) *Much scissors are on a table.


## Properties XII

- neat mass nouns
(39) Much furniture has been destroyed.
- mess mass nouns
(40) Much water has been contaminated.
- plural mass nouns
(41) Much clothes have been bought.


## Properties XIII

Compatibility with cardinal numerals

- ordinary singulars
(42) *Five book are on a table.
- collective nouns
(43) *Five committee met.


## Properties XIV

- lexical plurals
(44) ?Five police came walking down the road.
- ordinary plurals
(45) Five books are on a table.
- pluralia tantum
(46) *Five scissors are on a table.


## Properties XV

- neat mass nouns
(47) *Five furniture has/have been destroyed.
- mess mass nouns
(48) *Five water has/have been contaminated.
- plural mass nouns
(49) *Five clothes have been bought.


## Properties XVI

Compatibility with the quantifier many

- ordinary singulars
(50) *Many book is/are on a table.
- collective nouns
(51) *Many committee met.


## Properties XVII

- lexical plurals
(52) Many police came walking down the road.
- ordinary plurals
(53) Many books are on a table.
- pluralia tantum
(54) Many scissors are on a table.


## Properties XVIII

- neat mass nouns
(55) *Many furniture has/have been destroyed.
- mess mass nouns
(56) *Many water has/have been contaminated.
- plural mass nouns
(57) *Many clothes have been bought.


## Properties XIX

Stubbornly distributive predicates

- ordinary singulars
(58) This book is small.
- collective nouns
(59) This committee is small.


## Properties XX

- lexical plurals
(60) These cattle are small.
- ordinary plurals
(61) These books are small.
- pluralia tantum
(62) These scissors are small.


## Properties XXI

- neat mass nouns
(63) This furniture is small.
- mess mass nouns
(64) *This water is small.
- plural mass nouns
(65) *These clothes are small.


## Assignment I

- Read Section 1 in Lasersohn (2011) [see Study Materials in IS]
- Analyze the battery of the tests introduced above
- Decide which tests can be applied to your language
- Think of distinct classes of nouns in your language
- Apply the relevant test to different classes of nouns in your language
- Classify nouns in your language according to the results
- Submit the classification including examples, glosses, translations, and comments [via Homework Vaults in IS]

