

# Distributivity in reciprocal sentences

Jakub Dotlačil

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics OTS

j.dotlacil@uu.nl

**Abstract.** In virtually every semantic account of reciprocity it is assumed that reciprocal sentences are distributive. However, it turns out that the distributivity must be of very local nature since it shows no effect on the predicate or other arguments in reciprocal sentences. I present a semantic analysis of reciprocals that treats reciprocal sentences as distributive but captures the local nature of distributivity.

## 1 Introduction

Two meaning components are present in reciprocals. First, reciprocals express anaphoricity to a plural argument. Second, they specify that the causal relation holds between distinct parts of the plural argument. I call the first meaning component of reciprocal *anaphoric condition*, and the second component *distinctness condition*. In (1) the anaphoric condition ensures that the object has the same reference as the subject. The distinctness condition specifies how the relation of hating is satisfied. More concretely, (1) is only true if Morris hated Philip and Philip hated Morris.

- (1) Morris and Philip hated each other.

It seems that in order to capture the distinctness condition of reciprocals we have to interpret the relation in reciprocal sentences distributively. That is, the relation *hate* in (1) does not hold of the plurality Morris and Philip itself, rather, it holds of distinct individuals forming this plurality. To account for the distinctness condition we thus need some way of ensuring distributive quantification in reciprocal sentences.

In this paper I am going to argue that the distributive quantification necessary for capturing the distinctness condition of reciprocals must have a very limited scope. In fact, it should scope only over the reciprocal itself, and exclude other arguments, as well as the verb. The observation is not new. It has already been made in Williams' response to Heim et al. (1991a). However, Williams himself notes this as a problem but does not propose a semantic analysis. Subsequent analyses of *each other* either ignored this problem, admitted that their account cannot deal with it or claimed that the problem is not real. I am going to argue against the last solution and propose a semantic analysis of reciprocals with a limited scope of distributivity. The analysis is possible if we combine the theory of reciprocity with Landman's analysis of distributivity limited to thematic roles (Landman, 2000).

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section I list three arguments that point to the very limited nature of distributive quantification in reciprocal sentences. In Section 3 I show that parallel arguments exist in case of cumulative quantification, which led Landman (2000) to postulate a novel type of distributivity. Building on his idea (albeit not his actual implementation) I show how the same approach can account for the behavior of reciprocals. Section 4 is the conclusion.

## 2 Data

At least three arguments point to the conclusion that distributivity in reciprocal sentences is very limited in its scope.

The first argument comes from reciprocal sentences of type DP-V-each other-(P) D, that is, where another argument is present. Consider (2a). As noted in Williams (1991), Moltmann (1992), to get the interpretation ‘each child giving a different present’, the plural DP is preferred over the singular one, cf. the difference between (2a) and (2b) in this interpretation.

- (2) a. Two children gave each other a Christmas present.  
      ?? under the reading ‘each child giving a different present’
- b. Two children gave each other Christmas presents.  
      OK under the reading ‘each child giving a different present’

There are two strategies how one builds distributivity into reciprocal sentences. One option (Dalrymple et al. 1998, Sabato and Winter 2005 among others) is to build distributivity into the meaning of reciprocals. The second option makes use of distributivity postulated independently of reciprocals (Heim et al. 1991b, Beck 2001, among others). I focus here on the first option and come to the second option at the end of this section.

In the first approach one assumes that reciprocals scope over relations and require, in its basic reading, that the extension of relation includes all pairs of non-identical individuals. In example (2a), the relation is ‘ $\lambda x \lambda y. x$  gave  $y$  a Christmas present’. Since  $x$  and  $y$  are distinct individuals (2a) can mean that the first child gave one present to the second child and the second child gave another present to the first child. Thus, we derive as the default reading the reading which is dispreferred in (2a). Obviously, the problem would disappear if we ensured that a *Christmas present* is outside the scope of the reciprocal, hence *each other* would not distribute over it. However, it is unclear why indefinites should by default scope over reciprocals given that normally the inverse scope is a dispreferred option.

This is Williams’ and Moltmann’s argument why distributivity should be very local or absent in reciprocal sentences. Dalrymple et al. (1998) and Beck (2001) respond to this by claiming that the reading marked as ‘??’ in (2a) is possible so there is nothing bad after all if we derive it. I think that this cannot be the end of story, though. Williams’ point was not that the reading (2a) is

impossible, only that it is marked, roughly equally as the distributive reading of (3) is marked.

- (3) Two children gave Mary a Christmas present.

The distributive reading of (3) improves if we, for instance, substitute *two children* by *both children*, and the same holds for (2a). This intuition has also been confirmed in a questionnaire studies, see Dotlačil (2009). Suppose we derive the marked status of the distributive reading in (3) by assuming that numeral noun phrases do not distribute, unlike quantifiers. However, this solution would fail to extend to (2a) since here there is an independent source of distributivity, namely, the reciprocal itself, which gives rise to the dispreferred reading by default. Thus, contrary to Dalrymple et al. (1998) and Beck (2001) I believe that even if one accepts (2a) under the relevant reading, one still needs to explain why the reading seems somewhat marked, in a parallel fashion to (3), and accounts in which reciprocals freely distributes over *a Christmas present* lack the explanation. Notice that if *each other* distributed only very locally, we might be able to say that the marked status of (2a) has the same reason as the marked status of (3).

The second argument for the very local scope of distributivity comes from a cumulative quantification, studied by Scha (1981) and Krifka (1989), among many others. Its connection to reciprocity has been discussed in Sauerland (1998) and Sternefeld (1998). The problem can be shown on (2b) but since this involves complications due to the presence of bare plurals, I use two different examples. The first one is a variation on (2b), the second one is from the Corpus of Contemporary American English.

- (4) a. Two children gave five presents to each other (in total).  
 b. Critics and defenders of the Catholic Church have been aligned against each other in two conflicting camps.

A possible reading of (4a) is that two children gave each other some presents, such that in total five presents were given. (4b) can mean that critics have been aligned against defenders and defenders against critics and in total there were two competing camps. Consider (4b) in more detail. No matter whether the reciprocal scopes below or above *two conflicting camps* we only get the reading that critics were aligned in two conflicting camps, and so were defenders, which is not the reading we want. In a nutshell the problem is as follows. (4a) and (4b) are cases of a cumulative quantification. Normally, we can derive the cumulative reading as a lack of distributive quantification if we assume that none of the arguments distributes over the others and all arguments are interpreted in their thematic positions (in line of Krifka 1989 and others since). However, this is incompatible with the account of *each other* which requires distributivity. The problem could be avoided if we had a system where *each other* does require distributivity, but distributivity is only very local, not affecting the interpretation of other arguments.

The third argument comes from the fact that reciprocal sentences can combine with collective predicates. This is shown in (5a), from Dimitriadis (2000), and (5b), from the Corpus of Contemporary American English.

- (5) a. Bill and Peter, together, carried the piano across each others lawns.
- b. Cooper and friends gather at each other's homes to perform tunes and ballads.

The problem is that in Dalrymple et al. (1998) and others, (5a) ends up meaning that Bill together carried the piano and so did Peter, which is nonsense. However, (5a) and (5b) can be interpreted. The problem would again be avoided if we ensured that the distributivity associated with *each other* does not scope over the adverb *together* in (5a) or the collective verb *gather* in (5b).

These are problems for Dalrymple et al. (1998) and Sabato and Winter (2005) but they are similarly problematic for accounts in which reciprocals make use of independently postulated distributivity. To see how these accounts work consider (6).

- (6) Morris and Philip hated each other.

There is a long tradition of analyzing referring expressions (like coordinations of proper names in (6)) as possibly distributing over the predicate. Various alternative analyses of how to achieve this exist. Regardless of the option we choose we build the distinctness condition of *each other* upon the capability of the subject to distribute over the predicate (Roberts 1991, Heim et al. 1991b, Beck 2001, among others). In particular, we might interpret *each other* as follows (see Beck 2001):

- (7)  $\llbracket \text{each other} \rrbracket = \text{the other one(s) among } x \text{ different from } y$

Now, we let  $x$  to be bound by the plural argument, anteceding the reciprocal, and  $y$  to be bound by the distributive quantifier. In (6) we thus derive the reading which could be (somewhat clumsily) paraphrased as ‘each of Morris and Philip hated the other one among Morris and Philip different from himself’, that is, Morris hated Philip and Philip Morris. Since it is necessary that the antecedent of reciprocals distribute, we run again into the problem why (2a) is degraded under the indicated interpretation. We also cannot explain why (5a) and (5b) are possible. Finally, (4a) and (4b) are problematic. Since the subject has to distribute in these readings, we derive that, for instance, (4b) is interpreted as ‘critics were aligned in two competing camps, and so were defenders’ which is not the correct interpretation.<sup>1</sup>

To sum up, three arguments point to the conclusion that distributivity, necessary to capture the distinctness condition of reciprocals, applies only very locally. In the next section, I propose an analysis of these data.

<sup>1</sup> The last problem can be avoided but we have to assume an operator that applies to syntactically derived relations and cumulates on their both arguments (see Beck and Sauerland 2000 and literature therein). This analysis has been assumed in Sternefeld (1998) and Sauerland (1998). I am assuming that this operation is not possible. Even if we allow it the analysis still faces the two other problems.

### 3 Distributivity and reciprocals

#### 3.1 Background assumptions

I assume that the interpretive model includes  $D_e$ , the domain of individuals, and  $D_v$ , the domain of events. Both  $D_e$  and  $D_v$  are structures ordered by ‘sum’,  $\oplus$  in such a way that  $\langle D_e, \oplus \rangle$  is isomorphic to  $\langle \wp(D_e) - \{\emptyset\}, \cup \rangle$ , similarly for  $D_v$ . For more details, see Landman (1991). I furthermore assume that sentences are interpreted in neo-Davidsonian fashion. Verbs are predicates of events, and arguments are introduced through separate thematic roles. For example, ((8a)) is interpreted as (8b).

- (8) a. Burt and Greg kissed Clara and Lisa  
 b.  $(\exists e)(\text{*kiss}(e) \wedge \text{*Ag}(\text{BURT} \oplus \text{GREG})(e) \wedge \text{*Th}(\text{CLARA} \oplus \text{LISA})(e))$

Notice that, as is standard in event semantics (see Krifka 1989, Landman 2000, Kratzer 2003, among others), predicates and thematic roles are pluralized by  $*$ .  $*$  is defined below. It should be straightforward to see how we could extend  $*$  to cumulate on relations of higher arity than 2.

- (9) a.  $\text{*}Px = 1$  iff  $Px = 1$  or  $x_1 \oplus x_2 = x$  and  $\text{*}Px_1$  and  $\text{*}Px_2$   
 b.  $\text{*}R(x)(y) = 1$  iff  $R(x)(y) = 1$  or  $x_1 \oplus x_2 = x$  and  $y_1 \oplus y_2 = y$  and  $\text{*}R(x_1)(y_1)$  and  $\text{*}R(x_2)(y_2)$

Thus, the event  $e$  is possibly a plural event that has subevents in which parts of the plurality Burt  $\oplus$  Greg kissed parts of the plurality Clara  $\oplus$  Lisa. This would be true, if, for example,  $e$  consisted of subevents  $e_1$  and  $e_2$ , where Burt kissed Clara in  $e_1$  and Greg kissed Lisa in  $e_2$ . This is the so-called cumulative reading.

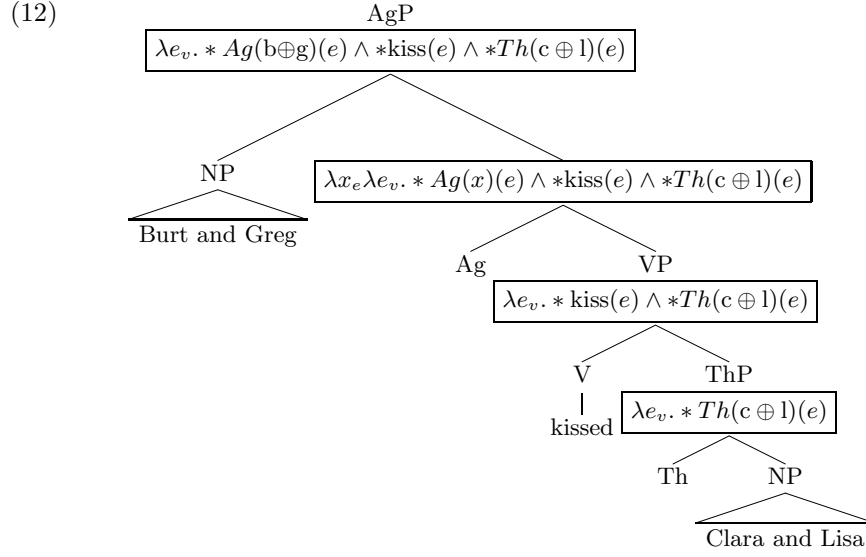
To arrive at (8b) compositionally, I make the following assumptions. First, thematic roles are introduced separately in the syntax. Since each thematic role is of type  $\langle e, \langle v, t \rangle \rangle$  to combine them together we either need to assume some lift operator which lifts one thematic role so it can apply to the other or we can assume a special mode of composition, event identification (Kratzer, 2003). I am going to assume the latter here. For now it suffices to have the event identification combine type  $\langle e, \langle v, t \rangle \rangle$  with  $\langle v, t \rangle$ . It should be easy to see how we can generalize event identification to arbitrary types that end in  $\langle v, t \rangle$ , which I do not do here for space reasons.

- (10) Event identification:  $\lambda x_e \lambda e_v. R(x)(e) + \lambda e_v. P(e) = \lambda x \lambda e. R(x)(e) \wedge P(e)$

Finally, we want generalized quantifiers to be interpretable in their thematic positions (see Krifka 1989). For that we assume LIFT:

- (11) LIFT:  $\lambda R_{\langle e, \langle v, t \rangle \rangle} \lambda Q_{\langle \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle} \lambda e. Q(\lambda x. R(x)(e))$

Now, it should be clear how we can derive the resulting meaning (8b) from the syntactic structure (12) in a stepwise fashion. To make this more visible, I notate denotations of non-terminal nodes.



In the next section, I want to discuss more complicated cases in which cumulative readings intertwine with distributive readings, which will form the key insight for understanding what is going on in reciprocal sentences.

### 3.2 Distributivity in cumulative readings

Consider the following sentence, from Landman (2000).

- (13) Three boys gave six girls two flowers.

I am going to assume exactly-interpretation of each numeral argument, so the sentence could be paraphrased as ‘exactly three boys gave exactly six girls exactly two flowers’.

It turns out that (13) can be true if there are three boys and six girls and each boy gave flowers to some of the six girls and each girl received flowers from some of the three boys, and six girls in total received two flowers each. The problem with this reading is that *six girls* distributes over *two flowers* (so, each girls ends up having two flowers) but three boys and six girls are interpreted cumulatively, that is, neither of these arguments distributes over the other argument. For more discussion and more examples showing the same point, see Roberts (1990), Schein (1993), Landman (2000) and Kratzer (2003). To account for this reading, we need to allow the object to distribute. However, we need to allow it to distribute only very locally, over the theme argument, and excluding the subject. The analysis of this is proposed in Landman (2000). However, I am going to differ from his approach because it is not clear how it could be extended to reciprocals.

The basic idea is that we let some thematic roles be related not to the event  $e$  but to some subevent  $e'$ . Thus, we assume a null operator which optionally applies to a thematic role and requires it to relate to  $e'$ , a subevent of  $e$ :

- (14) The operator making a thematic role related to the subevent  $e'$   
 $\lambda R_{\langle e, \langle v, t \rangle \rangle} \lambda x \lambda e' \lambda e. R(x)(e') \wedge e' \leq e$

We can then distribute only over  $e'$  and exclude distribution over the whole event  $e$ . For instance, in (13) we require that the theme and goal arguments are not related to  $e$  but to  $e'$ , a subevent of  $e$ . Thus, when the goal and theme thematic roles combine we have the following function:

- (15)  $\lambda x \lambda e' \lambda e. *Go(x)(e') \wedge *Th(2 \text{ flowers})(e') \wedge e' \leq e$

To let the goal argument distribute over the theme argument it suffices to allow cumulation of (=the application of  $*$  to) the first two arguments of this function. I notate the distributive operator which enables this as  $D$ . The  $D$  is defined as:

- (16)  $D(Q_{\langle e, \langle v, \langle v, t \rangle \rangle \rangle}) = \lambda x \lambda e. *(\lambda y \lambda e'. Q(y)(e')(e))(x)(e)$

We cumulate on the first two arguments of  $Q$ . Thus,  $x$  and  $e$  can be split into parts, for instance,  $x_1, x_2$  and  $e_1, e_2$  and  $x_1, e_1$  satisfies  $\lambda y \lambda e'. Q(y)(e')(e)$ , and the same for  $x_2, e_2$ . To see what  $D$  is doing consider the example above.  $D$  applies to (15) which derives the following:

- (17)  $\lambda x \lambda e. *(\lambda y \lambda e'. *Go(y)(e') \wedge *Th(2 \text{ flowers})(e') \wedge e' \leq e)(x)(e)$

If *six girls* applies to (17) (by LIFT) we derive that *six girls* and  $e$  can be split into parts, and we can pair up the parts of the nominal argument with the parts of the event such that each pair satisfies the following function:

- (18)  $\lambda y \lambda e'. *Go(y)(e') \wedge *Th(2 \text{ flowers})(e') \wedge e' \leq e$

This is true if, for instance, there are six subevents of  $e$  and every girl is the goal argument of one of the subevents and for each of the subevents there are two flowers that are the theme argument. Since the theme argument is in scope of  $D$  the goal argument distributes over it. However, the goal argument does not distribute over the subject since we make the distribution apply only very locally, over thematic roles that are related to subevents. For more details on the compositional analysis and more discussion, see Dotlačil (2009).

### 3.3 Reciprocal sentences

We have seen that distributivity in reciprocal sentences should be limited in scope. Thus, the same strategy which allows us to combine distributive and cumulative readings in one clause should be used for reciprocals. Consider the sentence *Morris and Philip hated each other*. We let the agent and theme be related to the subevent  $e'$ . The two thematic roles combine and give us (19). (19) is parallel to previous cases where thematic roles were related to subevents, the only difference is that now we abstract over the theme argument.

- (19)  $\lambda x \lambda y \lambda e' \lambda e. *Ag(x)(e') \wedge *Th(y)(e') \wedge *hate(e)$

We need to let *each other* apply to this function and express that it holds for distinct parts of a plural argument. We assume the following interpretation:

$$(20) \quad \llbracket \text{each other} \rrbracket = \lambda Q \lambda x \lambda e. * (\lambda y \lambda z \lambda e'. Q(y)(z)(e')(e) \wedge \text{distinct}(y)(z))(x)(e)$$

In standard accounts like Dalrymple et al. (1998), reciprocals take a relation as its argument and require that  $y, z$ , parts of the plural argument  $x$ , which apply to the relation are distinct. The account here is somewhat similar but instead of letting *each other* apply to the relation it applies to  $Q$ , the relation of arity 4: this relates two individual arguments and two events.  $Q$  can be built up by letting thematic roles relate to the subevent  $e'$  and abstracting over the object argument of the relation. Thus, *each other* can apply to (19). Notice that I leave it open how the distinctness itself should be understood. For the purposes of this paper, assume that it is equivalent to non-overlap.

Letting *each other* apply to (19) and to the subject *Morris and Philip* we get the representation which is true if the plurality Morris and Philip can be split into parts, such that one part hates the other part and the parts are distinct. This is what we want. The resulting interpretation is shown in (21)

$$(21) \quad \lambda e. * \left( \lambda y \lambda z \lambda e'. * Ag(y)(e') \wedge *Th(z)(e') \wedge \wedge * \text{hate}(e) \wedge \text{distinct}(y)(z) \right) (m \oplus p)(m \oplus p)(e)$$

Consider now (22), repeated from above. As we have discussed in Section 2, the indefinite is preferably not interpreted distributively.

$$(22) \quad \text{Two children gave each other a Christmas present.} \\ ?? \text{ under the reading 'each child giving a different present'}$$

We let the agent and goal be related to subevents, which gives us:

$$(23) \quad \lambda x \lambda y \lambda e' \lambda e. * Ag(x)(e') \wedge *Go(y)(e') \wedge *give(e) \wedge *Th(a \text{ present})(e)$$

If we let *each other* apply to (23) and to the subject *two children* we get:

$$(24) \quad \lambda e. * \left( \lambda y \lambda z \lambda e'. * Ag(y)(e') \wedge *Go(z)(e') \wedge *give(e) \wedge \wedge *Th(a \text{ present})(e) \wedge \text{distinct}(y)(z) \right) (2 \text{ kids})(2 \text{ kids})(e)$$

Notice that even though *a present* is in scope of  $*$  and thus, one might think, could be interpreted as varying with respect to each child, it does not. The reason is that unlike the agent and goal argument, the theme argument is related to the event  $e$ . Therefore, (24) is true if one child gave another child a present, and the other child gave the first child a present, and in total *one* present was exchanged. Thus, unlike every single analysis of reciprocals I know of (with the exception of Moltmann 1992) we do not derive the distributive reading as the default one. We can still derive the distributive reading if we assume that the theme argument is also related to the subevent  $e'$ . However, notice that this requires an extra operation, namely modification of the theme thematic role. It is likely that this extra operation makes the particular reading less likely. As we have seen above, it is also dispreferred to interpret *two children gave Mary a Christmas present* with Christmas presents varying for each kid. Here again, the dispreferred interpretation only follows if we let the theme argument be related to the subevent and the subject distribute over it. If these optional operations



are dispreferred in this case we expect them to be dispreferred in (22) as well. Thus, unlike previous accounts, we correctly capture the parallelism between distributivity in reciprocal and non-reciprocal sentences.

It should be clear that we can also derive the reading of *Two children gave five presents to each other (in total)* in which two children gave each other some presents, such that in total five presents were given. This reading is in fact captured in the representation (24), the only difference is that ‘a present’ is substituted by ‘five presents’. Finally, let me come back to reciprocal sentences with collective predicates, like (25), repeated from above:

- (25) Cooper and friends gather at each other’s homes to perform tunes and ballads.

What we derive as the interpretation of (25), disregarding the infinitival clause, is the following:

$$(26) \quad \lambda e.* \left( \begin{array}{l} \lambda y \lambda z \lambda e'. * Ag(y)(e') \wedge *Th(\text{house of } z)(e') \wedge \\ \wedge *gather(e) \wedge distinct(y)(z) \end{array} \right) (C \oplus fr.)(C \oplus fr.)(e)$$

(26) is true if, for instance, each friend is the agent of gathering at his friends’ homes. One might find this a non-sensical interpretation since it seems strange that a single person could be the agent of gathering. However, it has been argued in the work of Dowty and Brisson (see Brisson 2003 and references therein) that the agent of collective predicates like *gather* needs to satisfy only some general requirements that gathering might impose (getting to some particular place, for instance) and does not need to “undergo gathering” himself. This enables (26) to have a possible interpretation. We furthermore expect that collective predicates which do not have such unspecific requirements on their agents should not combine with reciprocals. One test to distinguish the two types of collective predicates is using the quantifier headed by *all*, see the difference in (27):

- (27) a. All the boys gathered in the hall.  
b. \* All the boys outnumbered the girls.

It turns out that collective predicates of the latter type cannot appear in reciprocal sentences either. For example, *The boys in our class outnumber each other’s families* is uninterpretable. We expect this since reciprocals should only combine with collective predicates whose agents can be atomic individuals.

## 4 Conclusion

In order to accommodate the distinctness condition of *each other* we need to assume that reciprocal sentences include some sort of distributivity. I have shown that this distributivity is very local and has no effect on the predicate or other arguments in reciprocal sentences. This can be accommodated by using a very local version of distributivity which operates only between thematic roles hosting the reciprocal and its antecedent. The analysis gives an independent support to distributivity which does not scope over the whole clause but only over selected arguments.

## Bibliography

- Beck, Sigrid. 2001. Reciprocals are definites. *Natural Language Semantics* 9:69–138.
- Beck, Sigrid, and Uli Sauerland. 2000. Cumulation is needed: A reply to Winter (2000). *Natural Language Semantics* 8:349–371.
- Brisson, Christine. 2003. Plurals, *all*, and the nonuniformity of collective predication. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 26:129–184.
- Dalrymple, Mary, Makoto Kanazawa, Yookyung Kim, Sam Mchombo, and Stanley Peters. 1998. Reciprocal expressions and the concept of reciprocity. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 21:159–210.
- Dimitriadis, Alexis. 2000. Beyond identity: problems in pronominal and reciprocal anaphora. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania.
- Dotlačil, Jakub. 2009. Anaphora and distributivity. A study of *same*, *different*, reciprocals and *others*. Doctoral Dissertation, Utrecht Institute of Linguistics OTS, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
- Heim, Irene, Howard Lasnik, and Robert May. 1991a. Reciprocity and plurality. *Linguistic Inquiry* 22:63–192.
- Heim, Irene, Howard Lasnik, and Robert May. 1991b. Reply: on ‘reciprocal scope’. *Linguistic Inquiry* 22:173–192.
- Kratzer, Angelika. 2003. The event argument and the semantics of verbs. Ms. Four chapters available at <http://semanticsarchive.net>.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1989. Nominal reference, temporal constitution, and quantification in event semantics. In *Semantics and contextual expressions*, ed. Renate Bartsch, Johan van Bentham, and Peter van Emde Boas. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Landman, Fred. 1991. *Structures for semantics*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Landman, Fred. 2000. *Events and Plurality: The Jerusalem Lectures*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Moltmann, Friederike. 1992. Reciprocals and *same/different*: Towards a semantic analysis. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 15:411–462.
- Roberts, Craige. 1990. *Modal subordination, anaphora, and distributivity*. New York and London: Garland Publishing.
- Roberts, Craige. 1991. Distributivity and reciprocal distributivity. In *Proceedings of SALT I*, 209–229. Ithaca: Cornell University.
- Sabato, Sivan, and Yoad Winter. 2005. From semantic restrictions to reciprocal meanings. In *Proceedings of FG-MOL*.
- Sauerland, Uli. 1998. Plurals, derived predicates, and reciprocals. In *The interpretative tract: MIT working papers in linguistics*. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Scha, Remko. 1981. Distributive, collective, and cumulative quantification. In *Formal methods in the study of language*, ed. T. Janssen and M. Stokhof, 483–512. Amsterdam: Mathematical Centre Tracts.
- Schein, Barry. 1993. *Plurals and events*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Sternefeld, Wolfgang. 1998. Reciprocity and cumulative predication. *Natural Language Semantics* 6:303–337.
- Williams, Edwin. 1991. Reciprocal scope. *Linguistic Inquiry* 22:159–173.