### Some Types of Predicate

**Factive predicates**
- realize, remember, (be) delighted (that S)
- pretend (to)

**Counterfactive predicates**
- pretend (to)

Factive predicates presuppose their complements; counterfactive predicates presuppose the falsity of their complements.

The principal test for presupposition is the negation test. If S presupposes P, then S entails P (S \(\Rightarrow\) P), and so does \(\neg\)S, the negation of S (\(\neg\) \(\rightarrow\) P).

- Bill is pleased that it rained today. \(\Rightarrow\) It rained today.
- Bill is not pleased that it rained today. \(\Rightarrow\) It rained today.

**Implicative predicates**
- manage, bother, happen, remember (to V)
- fail (to V)

**Neg-implicative predicates**
- cause, make, force, persuade (to V)
- prevent, dissuade, discourage (from V-ing)
- can, be able, (be) possible/in the position, have the time/opportunity/chance/foresight/courage (to V)

Implicative predicates entail the truth of their complements, and their negations entail the falsity of their complements. The signs are reversed with neg-implicative predicates:

- Bill managed to open the door. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.
- Bill didn’t manage to open the door. \(\not\Rightarrow\) Bill didn’t open the door.
- Bill failed to open the door. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill didn’t open the door.
- Bill didn’t fail to open the door. \(\not\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.

**If predicates**
- if predicates express a sufficient condition; only-if predicates express a necessary condition.
- If predicates entail the truth of their complements, but their negation entails nothing about their complements.
- Neg-if predicates entail the falsity of their complements, but their negation entails nothing about their complements.

- Jim forced Bill to open the door. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.
- Jim didn’t force Bill to open the door. \(\not\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.
- Jim prevented Bill from opening the door. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill didn’t open the door.
- Jim didn’t prevent Bill from opening the door. \(\not\Rightarrow\) Bill didn’t open the door.
- Bill had the courage to open the door. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.
- Bill didn’t have the courage to open the door. \(\not\Rightarrow\) Bill opened the door.

**Inchoative predicates**
- become/get (Adj), learn, die, ripen, close, open
- causative predicates make/get (Adj), teach, kill, ripen, close, open

Inchoative predicates express a change of state, from an action to a state, from a state to an action, or from one state to another. Causative predicates express the cause of some change. It is common to use the same verb for both causative and inchoative. Causatives typically entail an inchoative representing the change; inchoatives typically entail the end state.

- Bill opened the door. \(\Rightarrow\) The door opened. \(\Rightarrow\) The door was open.
- Driving made Bill tired. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill got tired. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill was tired.
- Fran taught Bill to drive a diesel. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill learned to drive a diesel. \(\Rightarrow\) Bill can drive a diesel.
- Bill killed the cat. \(\Rightarrow\) The cat died. \(\Rightarrow\) The cat is dead.

**Stative predicates**
- own, believe, know; (be) dead, tall, closed, open
- rent, run, (be) honest, paint

Stative predicates express a state; they cannot be used in the progressive or imperative, or with Action do.

Active predicates may express an action (durative and indeterminate as to end state), an achievement (punctual, representing an end state only), or an accomplishment (durative and equivalent to an action plus its terminal achievement). Durative actions can occur in the progressive, and volitional ones in the imperative. Both adjectives and verbs may be either active or stative.

- Rent/*Own that house, please. What he did was rent/*own it. Bill is renting/*owning a house on the West Side.
- Be honest/*tall for a moment. What he did was be honest/*tall. Bill is being honest/*tall.
- Bill walked for/*in a few hours. Bill arrived *for/*in a few hours. Bill climbed the mountain for/*in a few hours.
- Bill stopped walking at 3. *Bill stopped arriving at 3. Bill stopped climbing the mountain at 3.