1. **Definite Descriptions** (presuppose existence)
   \[ John \text{ saw/didn't see } \text{the man with two heads}. \]
   → [presupposes] There exists a man with two heads

2. **Factive verbs** (factive verbs presuppose their complement)
   \[ Martha \text{ regrets/doesn't regret drinking John's home brew}. \]
   → Martha drank John’s home brew.
   \[ Frankenstein \text{ was/wasn't aware that Dracula was there} \]
   → Dracula was there
   \[ John \text{ realized/didn’t realize that he was in debt}. \]
   → John was in debt.

3. **Implicative verbs** (implicative verbs entail their complement)
   \[ John \text{ managed/didn’t manage to open the door}. \]
   → John tried to open the door.
   \[ John \text{ forgot/didn’t forget to lock the door}. \]
   → John ought to have locked, or intended to lock, the door.
   Others: \[ X \text{ happened to } V \rightarrow X \text{ didn’t plan or intend to } V \]
   \[ X \text{ avoided } V \text{ing} \rightarrow X \text{ was expected to, or usually did, or ought to } V \]

4. **Change of State verbs** (COS (inchoative) verbs refer to two successive states)
   \[ Bill \text{ stopped/didn’t stop smoking kretexes}. \]
   → Bill had been smoking kretexes.
   \[ Joan \text{ began/didn’t begin to enjoy herself}. \]
   → Joan hadn’t been enjoying herself.
   \[ Kissinger \text{ continued/didn’t continue to rule the world}. \]
   → Kissinger had been ruling the world.
   Others: start, finish, carry on, cease, leave, enter, come, go, arrive, etc.

5. **Iteratives** (iterative verbs refer to repetitions of the same event)
   \[ The \text{ flying saucer landed/didn’t land again}. \]
   → The flying saucer landed before.
   \[ You \text{ can’t get gobstoppers anymore}. \]
   → You once could get gobstoppers.
   \[ You \text{ used to be able to get gobstoppers}. \]
   → You can’t get gobstoppers now.
   \[ Carter \text{ returned to power}. \]
   → Carter was once in power.
   Others: another time, to come back, restore, repeat, for the \( n \)th time, etc.

6. **Verbs of Judging** (judging verbs refer to participants, events and their evaluation)
   \[ Agatha \text{ accused/didn’t accuse Ian of running away}. \]
   → (Agatha thinks) running away is wrong.
   \[ Agatha \text{ criticized/didn’t criticize Ian for running away}. \]
   → (Agatha thinks) Ian ran away.
7. Temporal clauses (subordinate clauses introduced by temporal conjunctions)
   Before he died, Frege had/hadn’t written about presuppositions.
   → Frege died.
   While Bill was looking for the receipt, Mary continued work on the form.
   → Bill was looking for the receipt for some period of time.
   Since Carter left office, the White House menu hasn’t had peanuts on it.
   → Carter left office.
   Others: after, during, whenever, as (as in As he was getting up, he slipped), etc.

8. Cleft sentences (It be NP that VP) / Pseudo-Cleft sentences (Wh- VP be NP)
   It was/wasn’t Rosie that kissed Henry.
   → Someone kissed Henry.
   What John lost/didn’t lose was his wallet.
   → John lost something.

9. Comparison and contrast (presuppose baseline propositions;
   as...as: equative; more/-er: comparative; most/-est: superlative)
   Barbara is/Isn’t a better singer than Carol.
   → Carol is a singer.
   That idea is/Isn’t as ridiculous as Bill’s suggestion.
   → Bill’s suggestion is ridiculous.

10. Relative clauses (presuppose identificational baseline propositions)
    The man that you want to see is/Isn’t too busy.
    → You want to see some man. [restrictive]
    The Harrappans, who flourished 2800-2650 BCE, were/weren’t great architects.
    → The Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 BCE. [non-restrictive]

11. Counterfactual conditionals (presuppose negation of baseline propositions)
    If Hannibal had only had twelve more elephants, the Romance Languages would
    not exist today.
    → Hannibal didn’t have twelve more elephants.
    If the notice had only said ‘Mine Field’ in English as well as Welsh, we wouldn’t have lost poor Llewellyn.
    → The notice didn’t say ‘Mine Field’ in English
    (though it did say ‘Mine Field’ in Welsh).

12. Questions (presuppose baseline propositions)
    Is Newcastle in England or is it in Australia?
    → Newcastle is in England or Newcastle is in Australia.
    Who is the Chair of Linguistics at MIT?
    → Someone is the Chair of Linguistics at MIT.
    When does the fat lady sing?
    → The fat lady sings at some time.