Some Types of Predicate

Factive predicates	*realize, remember, (be) delighted (that S)*
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 ⇒P), and so does ¬S, the negation of S (¬S ⇒P).

Bill is pleased that it rained today.	⇒	*It rained today.*
*Bill is **not** pleased that it rained today.*	⇒	*It rained today.*

Implicative predicates	*manage, bother, happen, remember (to V)*
Neg-implicative predicates	*fail (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.	⇒	*Bill opened the door.*
Bill didn't manage to open the door.	⇒	*Bill didn't open the door.*
Bill failed to open the door.	⇒	*Bill didn't open the door.*
Bill didn't fail to open the door.	⇒	*Bill opened the door.*

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

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.
Only-if predicates entail nothing about their complements, but their negation entails the **falsity** of their complements.

Jim forced Bill to open the door.	⇒	*Bill opened the door.*
Jim didn't force Bill to open the door.	⇏	*Bill opened the door.*
Jim prevented Bill from opening the door.	⇒	*Bill didn't open the door.*
Jim didn't prevent Bill from opening the door.	⇏	*Bill didn't open the door.*
Bill had the courage to open the door.	⇒	*Bill opened the door.*
Bill didn't have the courage to open the door.	⇏	*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.	⇒	*The door opened.*	⇒	*The door was open.*
Driving made Bill tired.	⇒	*Bill got tired.*	⇒	*Bill was tired.*
Fran taught Bill to drive a diesel.	⇒	*Bill learned to drive a diesel.*	⇒	*Bill can drive a diesel.*
Bill killed the cat.	⇒	*The cat died.*	⇒	*The cat is dead.*

Stative		*own, believe, know; (be) dead, tall, closed, open, ripe*
	action	*rent, run, (be) honest, paint*
Active	achievement	*arrive, leave, start, finish*
	accomplishment	*climb the mountain, paint the wall*

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.*