**Focal Points for presupposition and reference**

1. Reference

a. Attributive versus Referential

Donnellan's test!

b, Pronoun test

2. Presupposition

**a. The basic test**

If a statement S has a presupposition P,

S entails P

~S entails P

John stopped smoking =>. John previously smoked.

John didnt stop smoking => John previously smoked.

John regretted that he had no tan. => John had no tan.

John didnt regret that he had no tan. => John had no tan.

**b. Differing accounts:**

For Frege & Strawson,

If a statement S has a presupposition P, and P is false, S can neither be true nor false.

A presupposition is distinct from what's asserted (from the semantics of the sentence)

For Russell:

If a statement S has a presupposition P, and P is false, S is false.

For Russell a presupposition is part of the semantics of the sentence.

**c. Presupposition vs. Conventional Implicature (Abbott's truth test)**

Conventional Implicatures don't affect truth value. Presuppositions do.

If a statement S has a presupposition P, and P is false, S can't be true.

(Notice: This simultaneously agrees   
with Frege, Strawson, and Russell)

**d. Presupposition versus ordinary entailment.**

What is the test? (See a.)

It's right that... (value judgment sense)

It's clear that ..

John knows that...

a. basic test

b. cancellability. Sometimes easy to cancel

**d. Presupposition triggers (a variety)**

Clefts, change of state verbs, factive verbs, iteratives (again, return)

It is fitting that we honor our ancestors.

It is not fitting that we honor our ancestors

=>. factive!