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([1] , 200092) ([2] , 201620)

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(1) , ( ); (2) ,
; (3) ,
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B842

, (trigger)
, , ;
(Degen et al., 2020) ,
( ) “ ;
(presupposition)” ,
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,
(common ground; Stalnaker, 2002) (“ ”)
( ) (“ … ”) (“ ”)
( ) (“ ”) (“ ”)
(“ ”) ,
(linguistic co-presence, , “ ” “the”
) (visual co-presence, (computational point, “ ”)
)
(world knowledge)/ (community membership, ,
) ,
(Clark & Marshall, 1981) , ,
“ ” “ ” , , “ ”
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( )[1],

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[1] ,

, (, meaning) , (implicature) (conventional meaning) (what is said) (assertion) (, 2003; Domaneschi, 2016) , ( ) , ; , ; (Domaneschi, 2016; , , 2013) , ( ) , , (, 2014; Schwarz, 2014), (“ ”), ( ) (“ ”[2], presupposition felicity processing) , ( ) ; , , , **1** (only) (“ … ”) (the) (again) , , ; , , (“ ”) , (default processing, ,) , **1.1** , (Tiemann et al., 2011) , (, Tiemann et al., 2011,) , ( ), (“ ___ …”), (“ , ”) (“ ”), , (Jiang & Zhou, 2020; Pickering & Garrod, 2007; Schneider et al., 2021) , , , , [3](, 2007; Wang & Schumacher, 2013; Nieuwland & Martin, 2017; Coopmans & Nieuwland, 2020) , , , (“ ___ ___ ” vs. “___ ___

[2] (infelicitous condition), (false condition) (Schneider et al., 2019)

[3] , ,

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1.2

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(Schwarz, 2016)

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(presupposition satisfaction) ,

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(“He said that the conductor was very impressive.") , “

” , (“Tobias visited a conductor in Berlin.") “

” (presupposition violation)

,

, “

” , (“Tobias talked to Nina.") (Burkhardt, 2006)

, ,

(presupposition failure presupposition falsification) (presupposition accommodation) ,

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(“Due to overstaffing problems, about a month ago the graphic designer was made redundant") (“ ")

(“In Paolo’s office there are many employees") (Domaneschi et al., 2018)

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(Wang & Schumacher, 2013; Nieuwland & Martin, 2017; Coopmans & Nieuwland, 2020; Jiang & Zhou, 2020)

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(Nieuwland & Martin, 2017; Coopmans & Nieuwland, 2020)

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(Schwarz, 2014) (

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(Domaneschi et al., 2018)

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(Murphy, 1984) ,
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(Schneider et al., 2020; Schneider & Janczyk, 2020) Murphy (1984) ,
(Schneider et al., 2019)
(mouse-tracking paradigm)[4],
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, ,
(“Tina ist mit einer guten Freundin shoppen.” : “Tina is shopping with a good friend.”), (
) (“Sie kauft heute rote Handschuhe .” : “She buys red gloves today .”),
(“Sie kauft wieder rote Handschuhe .” : “She buys red gloves again ”) (Tiemann et al., 2011,) ,
, ,
;
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[4] , Stillman et al. (2018)

“ ” (visual world paradigm) ,
(“again”) (“twice”)
(Schwarz, 2014)
, (, “ ”, “ ”, “ ”)
(, “ ”, “ ”) ,
(“Some of these children went to play golf on Monday, and some to play volleyball.”), (“John went to play golf (i) again later on...”) (“John went to play golf (ii) twice this week...”) , “again” “twice” 200 ms (200~400 ms),
;
“again” “twice”
, (
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( )
,
(Tiemann et al., 2011),
, “again” “twice”,
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( ) (
“Prima della gravidanza Gaia fumava dieci sigarette al giorno” Before her pregnancy Gaia smoked ten cigarettes per day; “Gaia è al terzo mese della sua primagravidanza” Gaia is at the third month of her first pregnancy),
(“Le possibili malattie del feto la spaventano davvero molto. Sin dall’inizio ha smesso di fumare del tutto ma le sue paure sono rimaste sempre uguali.” The possible fetal diseases scare her a lot. From the very beginning she has given up smoking but her worries

remained the same.) (Domaneschi & Di Paola, 2018)
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,
, Domaneschi
Di Paola (2018) ,
,
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75%)
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,
(Murphy, 1984; Schneider
et al., 2019); ,
(Tiemann et al., 2011);
, (Schwarz,
2014) , ,

, Murphy (1984) ,
;
Tiemann (2011) ,
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, Schwarz (2014)

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, Clifton
(2013) ,
(“In the kitchen, /Jason checked out/
[the/a] / stove / very carefully.”),
( ),
(“Jason was checking out something
that he could cook with /that he could clean with.”)
, (the
stove) (a stove)
, (very carefully) ,
, (
) ( ) ;
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,
, ,
(Mitchell, 2004)
“the/a” “stove” ,
,

, Masia (2017)

(“It is by
now well established that the humankind is not pure.
In fact, our DNA contains genetic information
belonging to Neanderthals, who soon peopled
Europe.”), (“The
migration was confirmed by a very recent
article published by Italian and foreign researchers.”;
“There was a migration ,
confirmed by a very recent article published by
Italian and foreign researchers.”) ,
,
N400 (,
,
) ,

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,
(“In Paolo’s office, there used to be a very bad-tempered graphic designer”)
(“In Paolo’s office, there are many employees”),
(“Due to overstaffing problems, about a month ago the graphic designer was made redundant”) , ,
(e.g., designer)
N400 , P600 (,
) ,
,
(Domaneschi et al., 2018)
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(Domaneschi et al., 2018; Jiang et al., 2009; Jiang et al., 2013) ,
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3.1

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(Abusch, 2010; Domaneschi et al., 2014; Glanzberg, 2005)
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(“ ” “ ”),
; (“ ”)
, Abusch (2010)
,
(soft presupposition trigger, “Tom continues to go to school.”)
(hard presupposition trigger, “Tom was late again .”)
; ,
Glanzberg (2005)
, ,
(weak trigger, “John solved the problem too .”) (strong trigger, John regrets voting for Bush.)
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, Domaneschi (2014) ,
(1 vs. 3)
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(Domaneschi & Di Paola, 2019)
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(Domaneschi et al., 2014)
( )
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(Abusch, 2010;
Glanzberg, 2005) ,
, ;
,

,

(stop doing something “
”) , ,
,
(Domaneschi & Paola, 2018)
, ,

“N400-P600” , ,
N400-P600 `jpÆq m Ý

3.3 (P600) (Burkhardt, 2006), (2), (Jiang et al., 2013) (3.2) , , [5] , , , (Domaneschi & Paola, 2018; , Burkhardt, 2006) (Schwarz, 2014; Schneider et al., 2019), / (Jiang et al., 2013; Zang et al., 2019)

; / , / , ; (Galati & Brennan, 2021) , , / , , ; , ; , , , (van Moort et al., 2020; van Moort et al., 2018, 2021) , Jiang , , (2013) “ (A)… (B)” , , , A B , , ( ) ( ) (“* _____, (”) (“__ __ _____, ”) “ ” (/) N400 (350~450 ms) (, “ (550~800 ms) N400 , ____ _____ ”), , “ … ” , (, “ ” , “ … ” ,), (, ,) , (Keysar et al., 2000) , , ( ) ( ) , (Zang et al., 2019) ,

3.4

[5] , Burkhardt (2006) , , , , Jiang (2013) ,

(Brown-Schmidt et al., 2008) ,

(Keysar et al., 2000)
(Brown-Schmidt & Heller, 2018;
, 2021)
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(Dietrich et al., 2019; Feng et al., 2017, 2021; van Moort et al., 2020) (Galati & Brennan, 2021)

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, Li (2014) “ … ” , ,

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“ …) ,

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(Ye & Zhou, 2009) , ,

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((Cheung et al., 2017; Cheung et al., 2020)

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(van Moort et al., 2020) , ,

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(An et al., 2020) ,

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Willems (2010) ,

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, (Willems et al., 2010) , fMRI

(Rapp et al., 2012; Reyes-Aguilar et al., 2018)

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. (2003). . .

. (2020).

. ( ), *31*(1), 116–124.

, . (2013).

. , (2), 32–42.

, , . (2021).

. , *29*(6), 990–999.

. (2014). .

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, , . (2007). ,
. , *15*(01), 22–28.

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Presupposition processing in language comprehension

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Abstract: Presupposition refers to the non-explicit assumption or belief held by both the listener and the speaker (or the “common ground”). When encountering a message of presupposition, the listener is required