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(¹ , 200092) (² , 201620)

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(1)

; (3)

B842

(trigger)

(Degen et al., 2020)

(presupposition)”

(common ground; Stalnaker, 2002)

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(linguistic co-presence,

) (visual co-presence,

(world knowledge)/ (community membership,

(Clark & Marshall, 1981)

“ — — ” “ ” , “ ”

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”)

1.2

(Schwarz, 2016)

(presupposition satisfaction)

(“He said that the

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(the)

(a) , ,

,

(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.”), (

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)

“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

(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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3

3.3

(2),

(3.2) ,

, (Domaneschi & Paola, 2018;
Burkhardt, 2006) (Schwarz, 2014; Schneider
et al., 2019), / (Jiang et al.,
2013; Zang et al., 2019)

;

(Galati & Brennan, 2021) ,

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;

, (van Moort et al.,
2020; van Moort et al., 2018, 2021) , Jiang
(2013)

/ ,

,

(Dietrich et al., 2019; Feng et al., 2017, 2021; van Moort et al., 2020)

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, Li (2014) “ ... ”

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“ ... ”

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(Ye & Zhou, 2009) ,

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