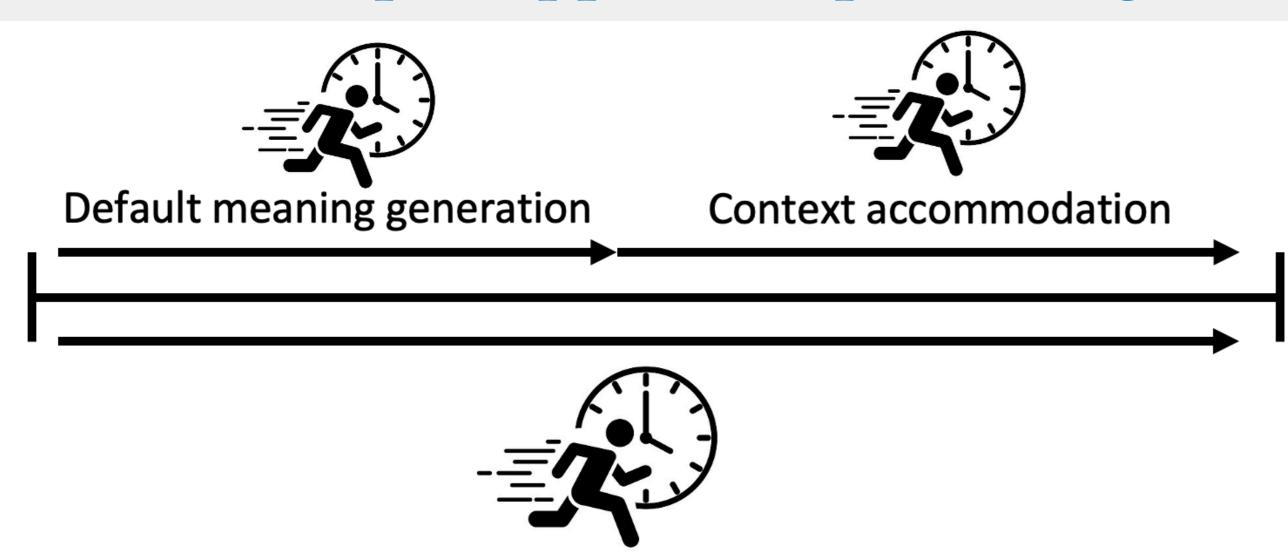
Processing presupposition "not again" in Korean

Time course of presupposition processing: When?



Offline presupposition processing on 또(tto)("again") (Park and Nam, 2020)

Immediate processing by context

Tab. 1 Possible presuppositions for the two types of negation in Korean (Park, 2001)

Negation Presupposition	Short-Form 안 (an)	Long-Form -지 않- (-ci anh-)
Affirmative	?	О
Negative	O	O

- Preference on negative presuppositions as default
- Tendency to allow affirmative presuppositions for the long-form negation
- Main effects of context type and negation
- Interaction effect between the context type and the negation

Research Question

How is the presupposition trigger $\mathfrak{L}(tto)$ processed <u>online</u> when it is embedded or unembedded in the negation scope?

Tab. 2 Conditions with the region of interest (underlined)

Context	Р	ositive	그저께 윤서는 친구들을 만나 탁구를 치러 갔다. R 상태도 좋았고 그녀는 탁구를 실컷 쳤다. Two days ago, Yoonseo went to play Ping-pong with her friends. She felt well and played it a lot.
	N	egative	그저께 윤서는 친구들을 만나 탁구를 치고 싶었다. 그러나 몸 상태가 좋지 않아 그녀는 탁구 치기를 포기했다. up playing it.
Target	Short	Unembedded	어제 윤서는 <u>또 [탁구를 안 쳤다]</u> Yesterday Yoonseo <u>again [Ping-Pong not played]</u> "Yesterday Yoonseo did not play Ping-Pong again."
	Short	Embedded	어제 윤서는 [탁구를 또 안 쳤다] Yesterday Yoonseo [<u>Ping-Pong again not played]</u> "Yesterday Yoonseo did not play Ping-Pong again."
	Long	Unembedded	어제 윤서는 <u>또 [탁구를 치지 않았다]</u> Yesterday Yoonseo <u>again [Ping-Pong play not-did]</u> "Yesterday Yoonseo did not play Ping-Pong again."
	Long	Embedded	어제 윤서는 [탁구를 또 치지않았다] Yesterday Yoonseo [<u>Ping-Pong again play not-did]</u> "Yesterday Yoonseo did not play Ping-Pong again."

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Methods

- Eye-movements during reading
- 34 native Korean speakers
- 48 items and 60 fillers
- Linear mixed effects model

Fig. 1 Total reading time (Error bars: 95% CIs)
Positive Context

Negative Context

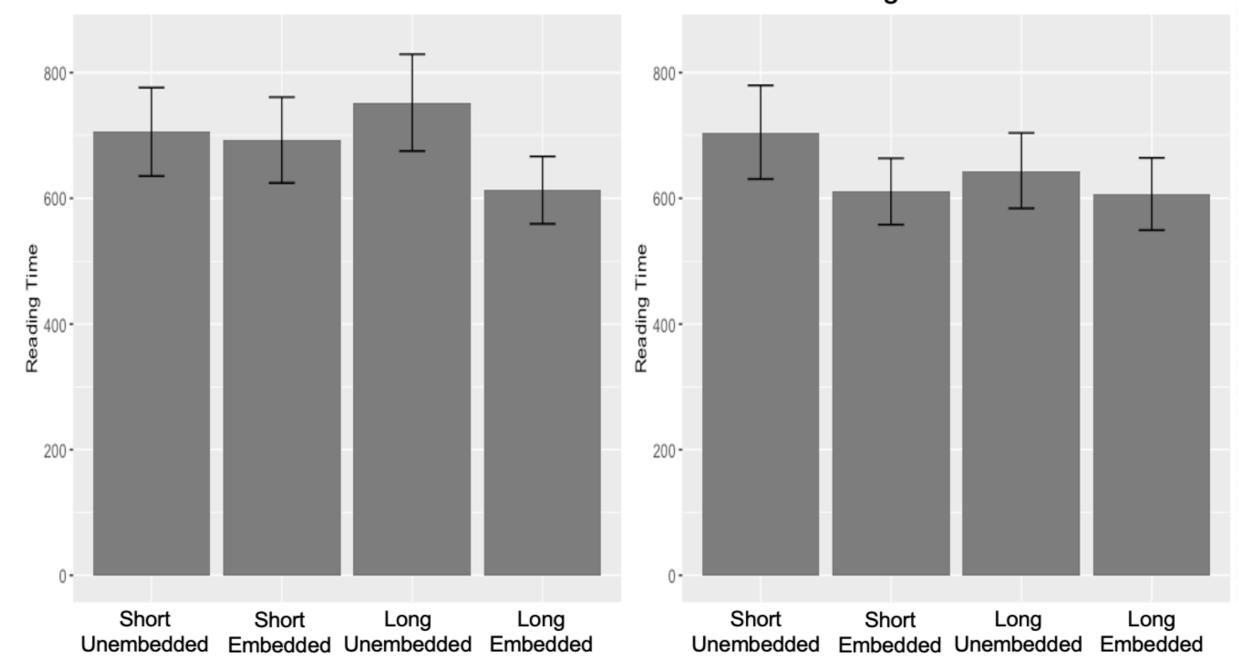


Fig. 2 First-pass reading time (Error bars: 95% CIs)

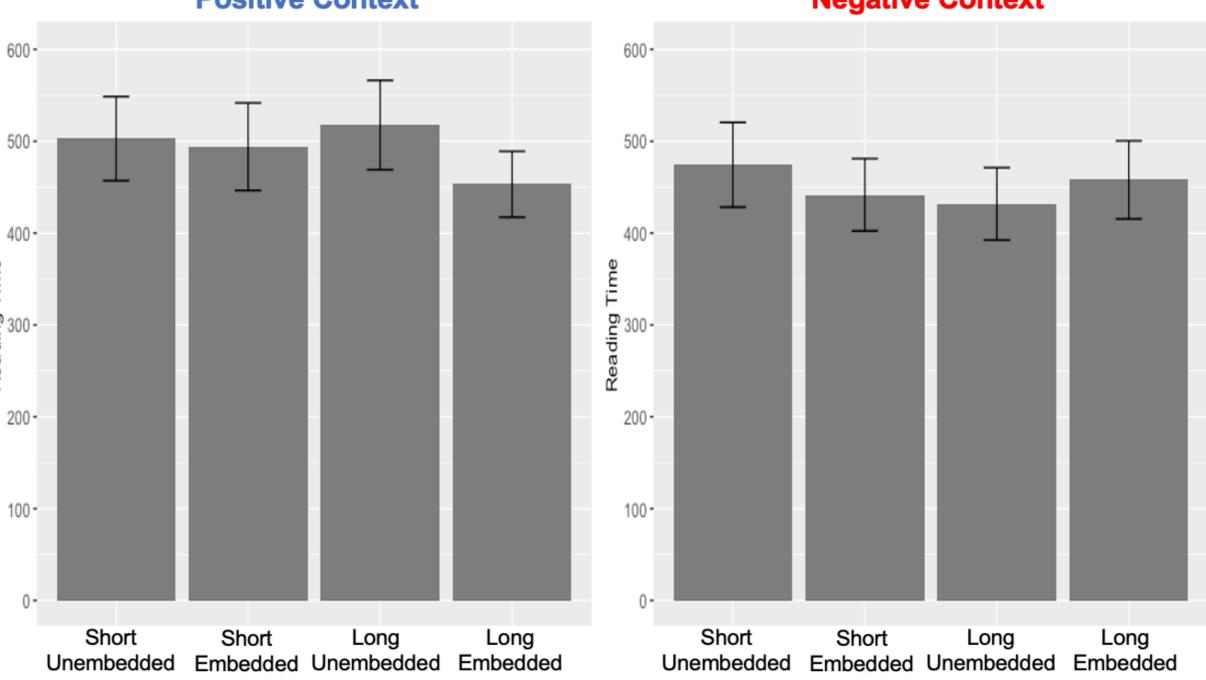
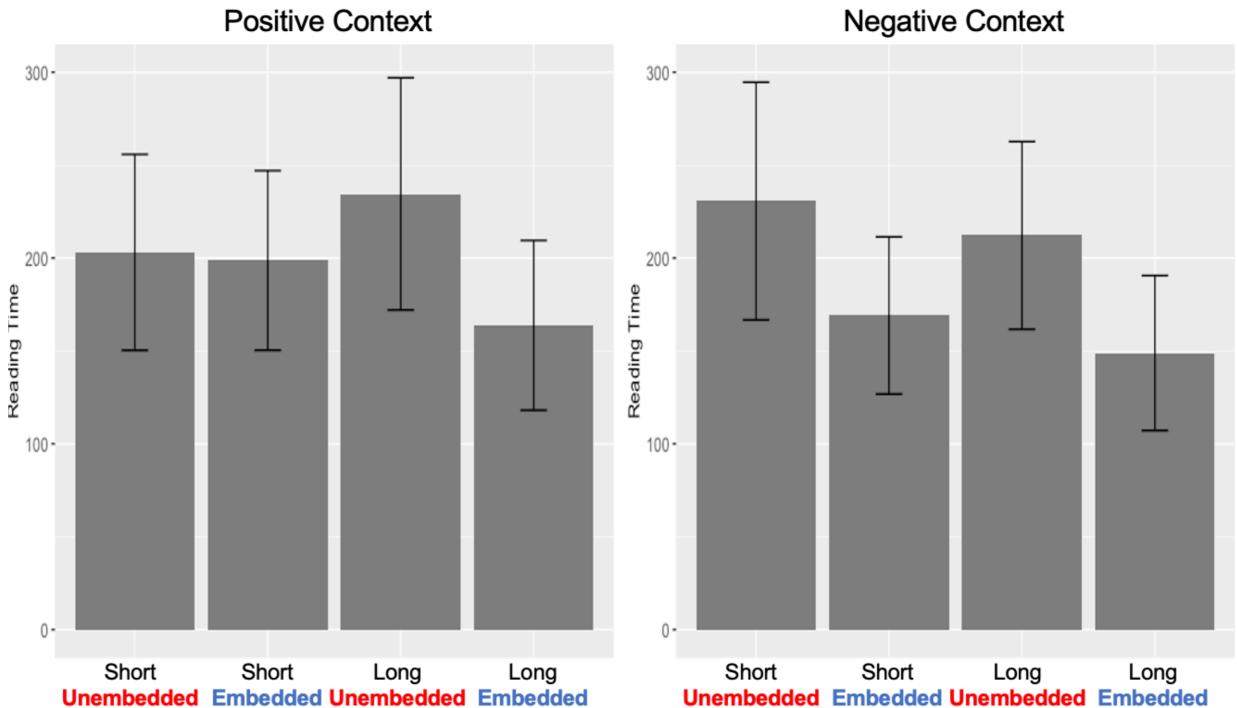


Fig. 3 Second-pass reading time (Error bars: 95% CIs)



Results

- Generally, reading times were faster in the negative context conditions.
- When *tto* is embedded, the overall reading times became faster.
- Total reading time
- Context effect ($\beta = 50.03$, t = 2.09, p < .05)
- *tto* effect ($\beta = 68.9$, t = 2.87, p < .01)
- First-pass reading time
 - Context effect (β = 39.96, t = 2.54, p < .05)
- Second-pass reading time
- tto effect ($\beta = 48.82$, t = 2.63, p < .01)
- Failed to find any interaction effects

Discussion

- How do we process projecting presupposition "not" again?
- Context affects overall real-time processing stages.
- The negation effect was detected neither in the early-stage processing nor in the latestage one.
- tto effect without any interaction effects
- → Default meaning generation and contextual accommodation.
- The first-pass reading times in the negativelong-embedded condition were slower than the the ones in the unembedded condition.
- → Frequency effect: tto + the superficial form information of the long-form negation.

REFERENCES

Jong-gap, Park. (2001). On the ambiguity of Korean negative sentences (2). *The Korean Language and Literature*, 74, 1-20. Kihyo, Park & Yunju, Nam. (2020). The psychological reality of presupposition "tto" in Korean negation types. *Korean Journal of Linguistics*, 45(4): 843-862.







