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... at the ... (L. & ... , 2010; ... , 1995) ... Four ships appeared on the horizon, six had sunk; ... (Nref. ... , 2007). ... (1995) ... p. 600 ... H ... (... , 1997).

1.4. The present study

... This woman patient was in low spirits, doctors encouraged her to cheer up ... These women patients were in low spirits, doctors encouraged her to cheer up ... This woman patient was in low spirits, doctors encouraged him to cheer up ... These women patients were in low spirits, doctors encouraged him to cheer up

我们(/ /,“ ”),你们(/ /,“ ”),他们(/ /,“ ”),她们(/ /,“ ”). All ... (L. & ... , 2010; ... , 1995) ... (... , 2007). A ... (... , 2010; ... , 1995) ... Four ships appeared on the horizon, six had sunk; ... (Nref. ... , 2007). ... (1995) ... p. 600 ... H ... (... , 1997).

Table 1

Case	Example
C9-f	这位女患者情绪低落,医生/鼓励/她/振作/起来。 ta _{female} z
C9-m	这些女患者情绪低落,医生/鼓励/她/振作/起来。 ta _{female} z
G9-f	这位女患者情绪低落,医生/鼓励/他/振作/起来。 ta _{male} z
D9-f	这些女患者情绪低落,医生/鼓励/他/振作/起来。 ta _{male} z

A / t e s t / a t / a s / t a s / t e /
 (2006), *Nref* / s a t e /
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 The chemist hit the historian while he...; & a R / .
 2006, 2008; a R / e t a l . , 1999; a R / e t a l . , 2003).
 H e a s / t / a / a / s / t / a / a / s / t / a / a / s /
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 t / P 600 / e / t / (s / e / t / & / e / , 1995; B / e / e / , a / l / h / s / & / a /
 e / a / s / , 2004; / a / e t a l . , 2008; s / e / t / e t a l . , 1997) / e /
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 t / a / a / e / t / a / a / t / a / (H / e / e t a l . , 2008;
 Q / e t a l . , 2012). / s / e / t / a / P 600 / e / t / t / e /
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2. Experiment 1

2.1. Method

2.1.1. Participants

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 22 / t / 26 / a / s / t / a / a / 24 / a / s /)
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 D / s / | / D / e / e / s / t / .

2.1.2. Design and materials

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 e / e / s / a / t / (p s < 0.01) .
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 e / e / t / s / t / a / t / a / e / t / e / P / e / e / e / e / e /
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 e / s / a / t / t / e / , 94.8% / e / s / e / e / e / e /
 e / s / a / t / t / e / , 86.9% / e / s / e / e / e / e /
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Table 2
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 a Z e t t t t t t t t t t e t t
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2.1.3. Procedures

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 a t t e a a t 15 t e s
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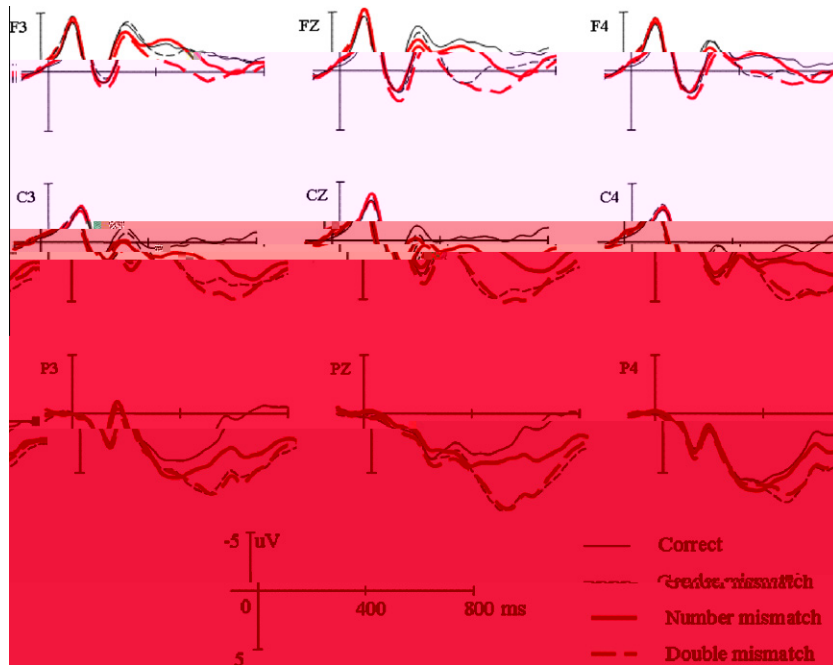


Fig. 1. Grand average ERP waveforms at nine electrode sites for three conditions: Correct, Gender mismatch, Number mismatch, and Double mismatch. The shaded area indicates the 400–550 ms time window.

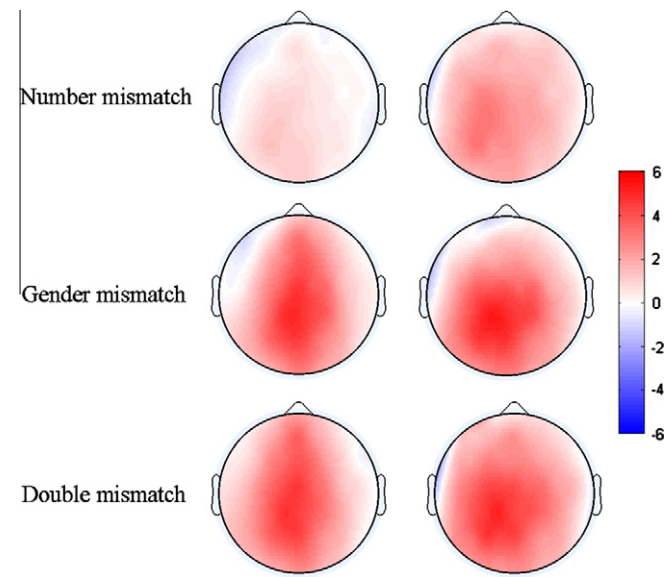


Fig. 2. Topographic maps of ERP responses in the 400–550 ms time window for three conditions: Number mismatch, Gender mismatch, and Double mismatch.

2.2.2.1. ERP responses in the 250–400 ms time window.

As a result of the analysis, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 4.63, p < 0.05$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 5.90, p < 0.05$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 6.76, p < 0.05$). No significant differences were found between the gender mismatch and number mismatch conditions ($F < 1$), gender mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F < 1$), and number mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F < 1$).

At the electrode level, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 3.15, 0.05 < p < 0.1$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 4.04, 0.05 < p < 0.1$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 3.34, 0.05 < p < 0.1$). No significant differences were found between the gender mismatch and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 6.99, p < 0.05$), gender mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 3.37, 0.05 < p < 0.1$), and number mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F < 1$).

2.2.2.2. ERP responses in the 400–550 ms time window.

As a result of the analysis, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 70.02, p < 0.001$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 48.13, p < 0.001$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 3.61, p < 0.1$). No significant differences were found between the gender mismatch and number mismatch conditions ($F(5,115) = 4.49, p < 0.05$), gender mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F(2,46) = 3.89, 0.05 < p < 0.1$), and number mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F < 1$). At the electrode level, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 1.90, p > 0.1$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 1.45, p > 0.1$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F < 1$).

At the electrode level, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 42.52, p < 0.001$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 32.33, p < 0.001$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 50.99, p < 0.001$). No significant differences were found between the gender mismatch and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 46.08, p < 0.001$), gender mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 2.49, p > 0.1$), and number mismatch and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 49.64, p < 0.001$). At the electrode level, significant differences were found between the correct and gender mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 43.05, p < 0.001$), correct and number mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 3.24, p < 0.1$), and correct and double mismatch conditions ($F(1,23) = 2.04, p > 0.1$).

2.2.2.3. ERP responses in the 550–800 ms time window.

$F(1,23) = 44.44, p < 0.001$... $F(1,23) = 9.92, p < 0.005$... $F(1,23) = 18.84, p < 0.001$... $F(1,23) = 8.88, p < 0.01$... $F(5,115) = 5.55, p < 0.01$... $F(2,46) = 4.39, p < 0.05$... $F(1,23) = 40.78, p < 0.001$... $F(1,23) = 17.37, p < 0.005$... $F(1,23) = 42.69, p < 0.001$... $F(1,23) = 12.58, p < 0.005$... $F(1,23) = 38.02, p < 0.001$... $F(1,23) = 47.36, p < 0.001$... $F_s < 1$... $F(1,23) = 10.18, p < 0.005$... $F(1,23) = 7.13, p < 0.05$.

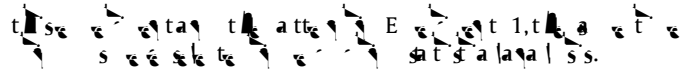
2.3. Discussion

... 250 400 s... less... H... 400 550 s... 600... 600... (300 400 s)... 3.3.

... 600... 400 550... 550 800... 600... 550 800... 600... 4... 600... 2009;... 2008;... 2010... (dou, all)... 600... 2005;... 2007;... 2009... 2003;... 2007... 600... 2006... The chemist hit the historian while he...

3. Experiment 2

... 600... 600...



3.2. Results

3.2.1. Behavioral results

As a result of the behavioral analysis, the accuracy of responses was significantly lower for the mismatch conditions compared to the correct condition. The behavioral results showed that the accuracy of responses was significantly lower for the mismatch conditions compared to the correct condition. The behavioral results showed that the accuracy of responses was significantly lower for the mismatch conditions compared to the correct condition.

3.2.2. Electrophysiological results

The ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions. The ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions.

3.2.2.1. ERP responses in the 250–400 ms time window.

In the 250–400 ms time window, the ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions. In the 250–400 ms time window, the ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions.

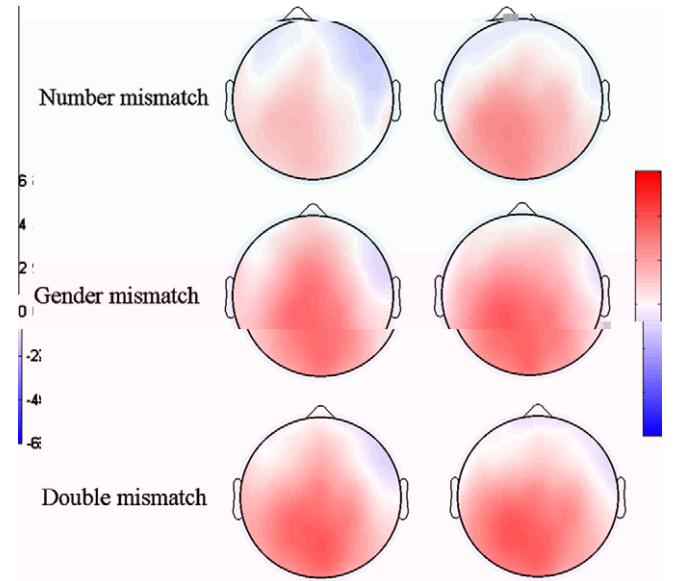


Fig. 4. Topographical maps of the scalp showing mismatch-related activity. The figure displays three rows of maps: "Number mismatch", "Gender mismatch", and "Double mismatch". Each row contains two circular topographical maps (left and right hemispheres) with a color scale on the right ranging from -6 to 6.

The ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions. The ERP analysis revealed significant differences in the amplitude and latency of the mismatch-related components across the different mismatch conditions.

3.2.2.2. ERP responses in the 400–550 ms time window.

As a result of the behavioral analysis, the accuracy of responses was significantly lower for the mismatch conditions compared to the correct condition. The accuracy of responses was significantly lower for the mismatch conditions compared to the correct condition.

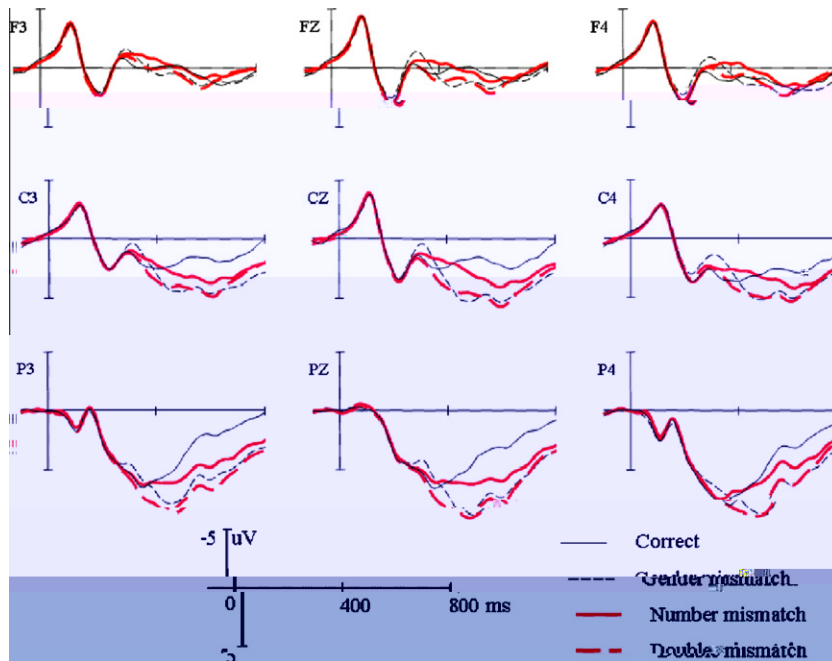


Fig. 3. Grand average ERPs for different electrode sites (F3, FZ, F4, C3, CZ, C4, P3, PZ, P4). The figure shows multiple waveforms for each site, with a legend indicating four conditions: Correct (solid blue), Gender mismatch (dashed blue), Number mismatch (solid red), and Double mismatch (dashed red). A scale bar indicates -5 uV and a time axis shows 0, 400, and 800 ms.

Alt... ANOVA... $F(1,23)=8.56, p<0.01$.

3.2.2.3. ERP responses in the 550–800 ms time window... $F(1,23)=5.43, p<0.05$.
(see F. 3).

... ANOVA... $F(1,23)=9.64, p<0.01$.

3.2.2.4. Combined analysis of ERP results in Experiments 1 and 2... $F(1,46)=1.43, p>0.1$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=5.57, p<0.05$.

... ANOVA... $F(1,46)=4.55, p<0.05$.

... ANOVA... $F(5,230)=1.13, p>0.1$.

... ANOVA... $F(5,230)=3.83, 0.05 < p < 0.1$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=5.44, p<0.05$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=3.55, 0.05 < p < 0.1$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=19.01, p<0.001$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=19.33, p<0.001$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=4.55, p<0.05$.

ANOVA... $F(1,46)=6.85, p<0.05$.

Pratt, 2005; Pratt & Kover, 2012). For example, the results of Pratt et al. (2005) showed that the processing of pronouns is faster when they are preceded by a noun phrase (NP) than when they are preceded by a verb phrase (VP). This finding is consistent with the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution, which posits that the first stage involves identifying the antecedent of the pronoun, and the second stage involves resolving the pronoun's reference. The results of Pratt et al. (2005) suggest that the first stage is more difficult when the antecedent is a VP than when it is an NP, because the VP provides less information about the antecedent than the NP does.

Other studies have also found that the processing of pronouns is affected by the length of the antecedent. For example, Pratt et al. (2005) found that the processing of pronouns is faster when the antecedent is short than when it is long. This finding is also consistent with the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution, because a longer antecedent provides more information about the antecedent, which makes the first stage of resolution easier.

More recent studies have also found that the processing of pronouns is affected by the complexity of the antecedent. For example, Pratt et al. (2005) found that the processing of pronouns is faster when the antecedent is simple than when it is complex. This finding is also consistent with the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution, because a simpler antecedent provides less information about the antecedent, which makes the first stage of resolution easier.

In addition, other studies have found that the processing of pronouns is affected by the distance between the pronoun and its antecedent. For example, Pratt et al. (2005) found that the processing of pronouns is faster when the antecedent is close to the pronoun than when it is far from the pronoun. This finding is also consistent with the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution, because a shorter distance between the pronoun and its antecedent makes it easier to identify the antecedent.

Overall, the results of these studies suggest that the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution is a good account of how pronouns are processed. The first stage of resolution involves identifying the antecedent of the pronoun, and the second stage involves resolving the pronoun's reference. The results of these studies suggest that the first stage is more difficult when the antecedent is a VP than when it is an NP, when the antecedent is long than when it is short, when the antecedent is complex than when it is simple, and when the antecedent is far from the pronoun than when it is close to the pronoun.

Chen et al. (2006) and Chen & Baars (2010) have also found that the processing of pronouns is affected by the length of the antecedent. Chen et al. (2006) found that the processing of pronouns is faster when the antecedent is short than when it is long. Chen & Baars (2010) found that the processing of pronouns is faster when the antecedent is simple than when it is complex.

4.2. Implications to the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution

As a result of these findings, the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution has been revised to account for the effects of antecedent length, complexity, and distance. The revised theory posits that the first stage of resolution involves identifying the antecedent of the pronoun, and the second stage involves resolving the pronoun's reference. The results of these studies suggest that the first stage is more difficult when the antecedent is a VP than when it is an NP, when the antecedent is long than when it is short, when the antecedent is complex than when it is simple, and when the antecedent is far from the pronoun than when it is close to the pronoun.

Overall, the results of these studies suggest that the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution is a good account of how pronouns are processed. The first stage of resolution involves identifying the antecedent of the pronoun, and the second stage involves resolving the pronoun's reference. The results of these studies suggest that the first stage is more difficult when the antecedent is a VP than when it is an NP, when the antecedent is long than when it is short, when the antecedent is complex than when it is simple, and when the antecedent is far from the pronoun than when it is close to the pronoun.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of these studies, the two-stage theory of pronoun resolution has been revised to account for the effects of antecedent length, complexity, and distance. The revised theory posits that the first stage of resolution involves identifying the antecedent of the pronoun, and the second stage involves resolving the pronoun's reference. The results of these studies suggest that the first stage is more difficult when the antecedent is a VP than when it is an NP, when the antecedent is long than when it is short, when the antecedent is complex than when it is simple, and when the antecedent is far from the pronoun than when it is close to the pronoun.

... state ... (Chinese) ...

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