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PROPER NAMES IN THE ROLE OF PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS

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Introductions. When creating or perceiving utterances in the process of communication, everyone, regardless of linguistic or cultural background, primarily relies on the experience and knowledge of the world, correlating what is said with reality and producing mental operations to identify the semantic core of the text. Thus, the structure of communication defines three levels of knowledge presentation - linguistic, national-cultural, and cognitive. To the sphere of the latter belongs the problem of presupposition (or presumption). The aim of our research is to find out whether separate words in the text generate presuppositions and may be called the presupposition triggers. In our case, the study object will be the proper names in the short horror story of Howard Phillips Lovecraft's "Dagon", which serves as a material to the research, on the example of the theonym *Dagon*.

Results and discussion. By relating the presupposition or presumption to the mental level of communication, we define it as a certain mandatory fund or set of knowledge of different levels, which is in the field of human certain experience and necessary for a successful communication process. However, there are several theories and points of view aimed at investigation of the nature of this concept and its classification.

The presupposition is a phenomenon when speakers denote information that is assumed or taken for granted, and not as part of the main propositional content of the language act. Basic presupposition models are usually divided into three classes: semantic models derived by Frege-Strauss, pragmatic models proposed by Stalnaker, and dynamic models [3].

The presupposition is one of the two main components that stand out in the semantic analysis of linguistic units: presupposition of linguistic utterance is a prerequisite for its awareness and relevance.

Words, categories, and constructions that generate presuppositions are called presupposition triggers. In other words, the term "trigger" refers to those linguistic elements that give rise to a presupposition, i.e. the trigger of the presupposition is a construction or object that signals the existence of a presupposition.

The presumption can be built into the meaning of a single word. Such a presumption is often called a "categorical premise", creating contrast with the actual lexical meaning of the word. For example, consider the name of the demonic creature *Dagon* from the work of the same name in the horror story of Howard Phillips Lovecraft's "*Dagon*". The meaning of the theonym (name of the deity), in our case it may be a demon proper name (name of a demonic being) *Dagon* includes the component "fantastic being" as a presupposition. However, without immersion in the context, a full understanding of what is this creature is not possible. Only from the lines "...the ancient Philistine legend of *Dagon*, the Fish-God..." [1, p. 29] it becomes clear that this is the patron god of fish. Such information is not predictable – it becomes clear only from the context. Predictable information is something that is presented as given, and in van der Sandt's theory, this means that presuppositions need to have discourse referents to be attached to.

Van der Sandt's theory includes the concept of accommodation as follows: presuppositions introduce information that prefers to be associated with discourse referents who are already present in the discourse of the listener, and in this case, they are similar to pronouns [4].

What can be called the paradox of fictional names is the intuition that we can accept both fictional statements, such as (A), in which the fictional name *Dagon* seems to refer to a demonic being, as well as fiction as (B) which denies that the referent *Dagon* exists [2, p. 2]:

(A) *Dagon is the ancient Philistine Fish-God.*

(B) *Dagon is a fictional creature made by H.P. Lovecraft.*

Even without knowing the direct meaning of a single proper name from the text, the reader assumes that the context will make it arrogant what the author meant. If the author knows the context, then the reader anticipates it, thus, manifesting itself as an epistemic presupposition through a separate proper name.

Conclusions. Thus, the main "trigger" functions of the presupposition of proper names are the predictability of information in the presence of background knowledge or the presence of a semantic component in the word; the duality of the reader's intuitive perception of the factual information about a particular proper name in the text (*Dagon* is perceived both as a demonic (or divine) being and as exclusively a fiction of the author); the input of information through the proper names, possessing connections with the discourse referents that are already functioning in the context.

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