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## The Bavarian discourse particle *fei* as a marker of non-at-issuiness

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This paper deals with the interpretation of the Bavarian discourse particle *fei*, which has traditionally been described as an emphatic particle (see, for example, Schlieben-Lange 1979) and whose first discussion in modern linguistic terms is found in Thoma (2009). I will show that *fei* is special among discourse particles in the following sense: It not only makes a contribution that is interpreted at a level distinct from the level where at issue content (Potts 2005) is interpreted – as is standard for discourse particles (see Gutzmann 2015 and the references therein) –, but also exclusively relates to propositions that do not have entered the Common Ground via being the at issue content of an assertion made by the addressee. This is shown by contrasts like the following one:

- (1) A: I'll ask Franz whether he wants to buy my old bicycle.  
I would like to have at least 200 euros for it.  
B: Da Franz is *fei* koi Depp.  
*The is no idiot*
- (2) A: Franz is such an idiot.  
B: So a Schmarrn. Da Franz is (*?? fei*) koi Depp.  
*Such a nonsense. The is no idiot*

Intuitively, *fei* is used by the speaker in order to direct the addressee's attention to a conflict between her own beliefs and the addressee's beliefs that is not salient at the point where the sentence containing *fei* is uttered in the following sense: The proposition *p* believed by the addressee that contradicts the proposition *q* believed by the speaker has not been made a topic of the ongoing conversation.

**References:** • Gutzmann, D. (2015): *Use-conditional meaning*. • Schlieben-Lange, B. (1979): *Bairisch eh-halt-fei*. • Thoma, S. (2009). *To p or to ¬p. The Bavarian Particle fei as Polarity Discourse Particle*.