

Corrective markers *bing* and *you* in Mandarin Chinese

Mandarin Chinese has two particles *bing* and *you* for correction and contradiction. In a dialogue, they may be used to correct the interlocutor, and thus require there to be a proposition to correct. They also have to be immediately followed by negation:

- (1) A: 'Zhangsan works out.'
B: Zhangsan {bing/you} bu jianshen
 Zhangsan bing/you neg work.out
 'Zhangsan doesn't work out.'

While *bing* and *you* have largely the same syntactic distribution, they have subtle differences in meaning: the use of *you* implies the speaker's impatience with the hearer, but *bing* does not have this inference. This talk presents a syntactic and pragmatic analysis of *bing* and *you*. I argue that they are located between C and T, and have presuppositions (or conventional implicatures): *bing* not *p* presupposes that *p* is salient and may be believed by someone, while *you* not *p* presupposes that the speaker believes that $\neg p$ is already in the Common Ground. *You*'s speaker-orientation in root assertions is a hallmark property of evidential markers. Then I compare *bing* and *you* with Italian *mica* and Hindi-Urdu *thorī*., corrective evidential markers that also require a proposition to correct and are negative by nature. Despite these apparent similarities, I show subtle differences in meaning and use between the Mandarin markers and the other ones, which support the current analysis and set it apart from Frana & Rawlins' (2019) analysis of *mica* and Bhatt & Homer's (2022) of *thorī*..