German first and second person singular pronouns 'ich' and 'du' allow an impersonal use in which the pronouns seem to contribute the same content to the truth-conditions of the containing sentence as the impersonal pronoun 'man', but differ from 'man' and from each other with respect to their pragmatic effects and preferred contexts of use (Zobel 2012).

(1) Ich muss doch als Verband den Wettbewerb fördern, um eine höhere Talentdichte zu bekommen.
'Sports associations have to aid the competition for more talented players to be available.'

(2) Du kannst als Frau doch auch Ansprüche haben, denen nicht jeder Mann gerecht wird.
'Women can also have standards that not met by every man.'

(3) Man muss doch als Mutter oder Vater merken, wenn es dem eigenen Kind nicht gut geht.
'Mothers or fathers should notice if their child isn't fine'

The aim of the talk is to propose an analysis of the pragmatic effects of data like the sentences in (1)-(3) as not-at-issue meaning (cf. Potts 2005, Roberts et al. 2009), and to link this analysis to analyses of the function of German discourse particles (e.g. 'doch', 'ja', and 'wohl'; cf. Thurmair 1989, Lindner 1991, Zimmermann 2011).

Furthermore, I want to briefly address the observation that discourse particles seem to support the impersonal reading for 'ich' and 'du'. An analysis of this connection (and maybe interaction) between the not-at-issue meaning contributed by these two different types of expressions may lead to further insights regarding the meaning and behavior of discourse particles.