This abstract is one I prepared for talks at the University of Iceland, the University of Utrecht, and at the École des Hautes Études in Paris in 2002. It is a partial description of a book ms. presently in preparation that will have the same title. The ms. will also explore the interpretation of 'generic person', 'impersonal agency' and 'arbitrary person'.

This talk explores the theoretical significance of the distinction between coconstrual between pronouns of the same person, and coconstrual of a dependent form with an antecedent whose perspective is reported. It is argued that these two forms of coconstrual are different, in that only the latter form of coconstrual is truly anaphora, while the former is a constant function, picking out the same individual with each application, without crucial reference to previous mention. Forms that achieve coconstrual by the constant function mechanism can also be anaphoric, but (unless they are marked as syntactic anaphors) they do not have to be. The issues raised here lead to a rethinking of the relationship between coreference and the syntactic representation of anaphora.

Some key theses can be summarized as follows:
A) Logophoric coconstrual is a dependency relation induced by a propositional attitude operator, interpreted de se (Lewis (1979), Chierchia (1989)), mediated by syntactic A'-dependency.
B) Person morphology is interpreted as a syntactically unrestricted constant function, picking out the same value every time if the context is constant (Kaplan (1989)).
C) De se readings will be shown to be largely independent of person relations.
D) Constant functions are not unique to local persons. Proximate marking, in the languages that have it (e.g., Fox, Tzotzil, Chamorro), can achieve third person coconstrual through morphology marking a constant function (topic).
E) Variable binding and constant functions are distinct formal devices for coconstrual that no revealing account should reduce to one (contra Schlenker (2000)).

As time permits, some intricacies of the syntax of logophoric operators will be explored for the languages where logophoricity is marked overtly, particularly West African languages and Icelandic. Also depending on time constraints, arguments of the nature of person relations will be explored for the pattern of anaphora in Hungarian.