

# *De se* reports revisited

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Languages have a number of different ways to report *de se* attitudes. There is considerable debate about the number and the nature of the different mechanisms at work. According to Anand (2006), for instance, there are three distinct ‘routes to *de se*’, exemplified by the classic examples below.

- (1) Kaplan believes that his pants are on fire [Kaplan 1989]
- (2) ጎን ጎና ነፅ-ኸኸ ሃይ-ላል  
‘John<sub>i</sub> says that I<sub>i</sub> am a hero’ [Amharic, Schlenker 2003]
- (3) Pavarotti crede di essere in pericolo  
‘Pavarotti believes to be in danger’ [Italian, Chierchia 1989]

For the first two routes I propose reductions to *de re* and *de dicto* reporting, respectively, couched in a dynamic framework where presupposition resolution takes center stage. In this I follow my earlier proposals (esp. Maier 2010), while adding some new supporting evidence.

For the third route, I part ways with all current proposals in proposing a route 1, *de re*, analysis of dedicated *de se* pronouns. I motivate this radical departure with examples of *de se* pronouns binding *de re* reflexives, as recently brought into the spotlights by Charlow (2010) and Sharvit (2010).