

'Selective' (pub. 14.04.13-11:18). Quote in M. Bergman & S. Paavola (Eds.), *The Commens Dictionary: Peirce's Terms in His Own Words. New Edition*. Retrieved from <http://www.commens.org/dictionary/entry/quote-short-logic-chapter-i-reasoning-general>.

---

**Term:** Selective

**Quote:** Along with such indexical directions of what to do to find the object meant, ought to be classed those pronouns which should be entitled *selective* pronouns [or quantifiers] because they inform the hearer how he is to pick out one of the objects intended, but which grammarians call by the very indefinite designation of *indefinite* pronouns. Two varieties of these are particularly important in logic, the *universal selectives*, such as *quivis, quilibet, quisquam, ullus, nullus, nemo, quisque, uterque*, and in English, *any, every, all, no, none, whatever, whoever, everybody, anybody, nobody*. These mean that the hearer is at liberty to select any instance he likes within limits expressed or understood, and the assertion is intended to apply to that one. The other logically important variety consists of the *particular selectives*, *quis, quispiam, nescio quis, aliquis, quidam*, and in English, *some, something, somebody, a, a certain, some or other, a suitable, one*.

**Source:** Peirce, C. S. (1895). *Short Logic: Chapter I. Of Reasoning in General*. MS [R] 595.

**References:** CP 2.289

**Date of** 1895

**Quote:**

**URL:** <http://www.commens.org/dictionary/entry/quote-short-logic-chapter-i-reasoning-general>