

Dissociation

1867 | On a New List of Categories | W 2:50; CP 1.549

Dissociation is that separation which, in the absence of a constant association, is permitted by the law of association of images. It is the consciousness of one thing, without the necessary simultaneous consciousness of the other.

1885 | Notes on the Categories [R] | W 5:238; CP 1.353

...two ideas may be so little allied that one of them may be present to the consciousness in an image which does not contain the other at all; in this way we can imagine red without imagining blue, and vice versa; we can also imagine sound without melody, but not melody without sound. I call this kind of separation *Dissociation*.

1903 | Syllabus: Syllabus of a course of Lectures at the Lowell Institute beginning 1903, Nov. 23. On Some Topics of Logic | EP 2:270

Separation of Firstness, or Primal Separation, called *Dissociation*, consists in imagining one of the two separands without the other. It may be complete or incomplete.

1906 [c.] | On the System of Existential Graphs Considered as an Instrument for the Investigation of Logic | MS [R] 499(s)

The first mode of separating one constituent of the phaneron from another consists in imagining a state of things as to which the one may be affirmed while the other is denied. Thus we may imagine that there are brilliant colors while there are no sounds whatever, or the reverse. I called this mode of analysis *dissociation*.

1908 | The First Part of An Apology for Pragmaticism | LI 373

In a paper published in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* for 1867 May 14, I defined the three ways in which an idea can be mentally isolated from another. They [are] *Dissociation*, *Prescission*, and *Discrimination*. Dissociation consists in imagining a case into which the former idea enters without the other.