Vague

1902 | Vague (in logic) | DPP 2:748

Vague (in logic) [Lat., vagus, rambling, indefinite]: Ger. unbestimmt; Fr. vague; Ital. vago.
Indeterminate in intention.

A proposition is vague when there are states of things concerning which it is intrinsically uncertain
whether, had they been contemplated by the speaker, he would have regarded them as excluded or
allowed by the proposition. By intrinsically uncertain we mean not uncertain in consequence of any
ignorance of the interpreter, but because the speaker's habits of language were indeterminate; so that
one day he would regard the proposition as excluding, another as admitting, those states of things. Yet
this must be understood to have reference to what might be deduced from a perfect knowledge of his
state of mind; for it is precisely because these questions never did, or did not frequently, present
themselves that his habit remained indeterminate.

1903 [c.] | Topics. Chapter I. Singular Systems | MS [R] 151

...an assertion is comprehensive in so far as it extends the person to whom it is addressed a certain
latitude in the interpretation of it; it is vague in so far as it reserves to the utterer of it a similar
latitude.


If a sign allows the utterer a certain latitude of choice as to what his meaning may be; so that he may
perhaps defend its applicability in several ways [...] then the sign may be said to be vague, or non-
definite.

1904 | Foundations of Mathematics [R] | MS [R] 11:1

If a sign allows a latitude of choice to the utterer in certain respects and within certain limits, as to
what its object or meaning shall be, it may be called vague, or non-determinate.

1904 | Foundations of Mathematics [R] | MS [R] 9:2

If a sign is apt to represent many things, the option as to what single thing it shall be taken to
represent may be reserved by the utterer of it, to whom it naturally belongs; in which case it may be
said to be used vaguely, or not definitely.

1905 | Issues of Pragmaticism | EP 2:351; CP 5.447-448

Every utterance naturally leaves the right of further exposition in the utterer; and therefore, in so far as a sign is indeterminate, it is vague, unless it is expressly or by a well-understood convention rendered general. [—]

Perhaps a more scientific pair of definitions would be that anything is general in so far as the principle of excluded middle does not apply to it and is vague in so far as the principle of contradiction does not apply to it.