The five ambiguous words—sentence, proposition, judgment, statement, fact—each have meanings that are vague in the sense of admitting borderline cases. We discuss several senses of these words used in logic. We focus on a constellation of recommended senses. A judgment is a private act that results in a belief; a statement is a public event usually involving a sentence. Each judgment and each statement is performed by a unique person at a unique time and place. Propositions and sentences are timeless and placeless abstractions. A proposition is an intensional entity; it is a meaning composed of concepts. A sentence is a linguistic entity. A written sentence is a string of characters. A sentence can be used by a person to express meanings, but no sentence is intrinsically meaningful. Only propositions are properly said to be true or to be false—in virtue of facts, which are subsystems of the universe. These five concepts are needed for understanding such basic phenomena as telling a falsehood and telling the truth. The first does not mean “stating something false”; the second does not mean “stating something true”. Telling a falsehood is lying, which is not necessarily stating something false. And a person can state something false without lying. A lie is a statement of a proposition that is not a belief of the speaker. A lie is a statement, not a judgment, sentence, or proposition. Many logical works could be improved by attending to these five concepts whether using the above or other terminology. Even works in logic that do not use all five concepts could benefit by identifying for the reader those not used and why.