# Conceptual Topology Language (CTL): A Categorical Framework for Semantic Computation

A minimal semantic calculus based on category-theoretic structure, modeling logical operations (AND, OR, XOR, NOT, implication) over contextual frames (Z-frames), and enabling semantic evaluation via conceptual morphisms. This  $\alpha$ -version demonstrates the construction of exponential objects, semantic XOR, and Z-dependent entailment classification ( $\chi$ ).

# Logical Operations in Conceptual Topology

Following CTL Examples are simplified version. You need to clarify the Z frame as follows.

girl ⇔ woman | Human ∧ Femenity

Logical Symbol	CTL Example	Categorical Structure
T (true)	The concept of truth	Terminal object 1
⊥ (false)	A null concept	Initial object 0 or Zero morphism
¬p (not p)	$\sigma(Z).Not(f)$	Zero morphism (rupture)
¬¬р	Equalizer(σοσ, id)	Equalizer (closure of negation)
p ^ q	girl ∧ dog ≅ mammal	Pullback (common intersection)
p V q	dog ∨ cat ≅ pet	Coproduct (union of categories)
p ⊻ q	man ∨ woman ≅ genderness	$p \veebar q := (p \lor q) \ominus (p \land q)$
$p \Rightarrow q$	$dog \Rightarrow mammal$	Exponential object (Hom(p, q))
p⇔q	girl ⇔ woman	Isomorphism (bidirectional morphism)
p = q	girl = girl	Identiy Morphism (conceptual identity)
p ≅ q	girl = woman	Isomorphism (conceptual identity)
∃x. P(x)	∃ dog. dog ∈ pet	Co-limit (existential quantification)
∀x. P(x)	$\forall$ dog. dog $\in$ mammal	Limit (universal quantification)

# **XOR**

# Example1:

```
using z-space Female

p ⊻ q := (p ∨ q) ⊖ (p ∧ q)

girl ⊻ woman

= (girl ∨ woman) ⊖ (girl ∧ woman)

= age-attribute
```

# Diagram:

## Example 2:

```
using z-space Human

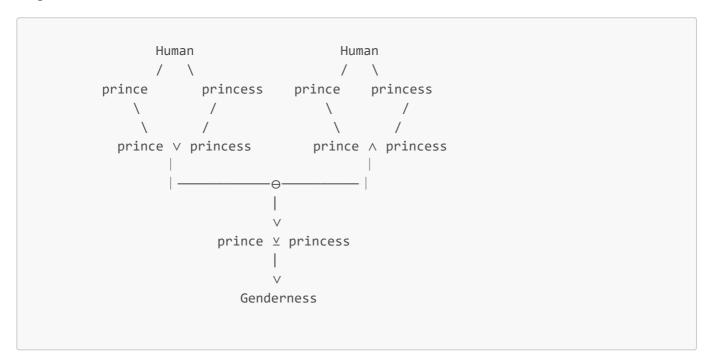
prince = (king ∧ man) ∧ young
princess = (queen ∧ woman) ∧ young
prince ⊻ princess = genderness

More precisely
Let:
    A = prince
    B = princess
    Z = Human
    f = A ∨ B | Z // Coproduct
    g = A ∧ B | Z // Pullback

Then:
    h = f ⊻ g | Z // Difference morphism: Genderness

Therefore:
    Genderness = prince ⊻ princess | Z
```

## Diagram:



# AND in Diagram

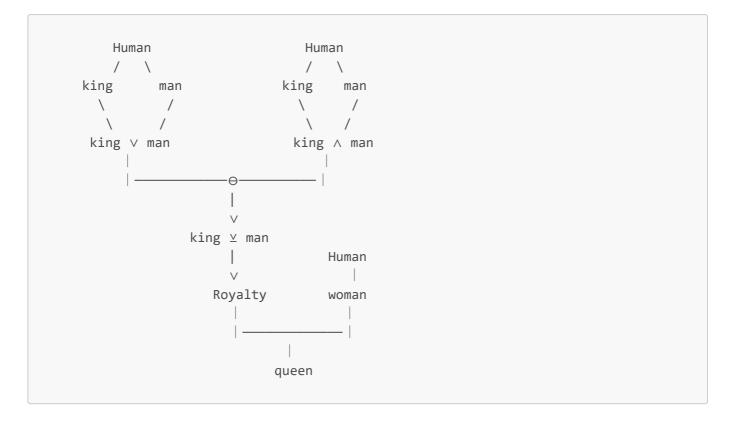
```
prince = (king \land man) \land young
Let:
 Z = Human
 A = king
 B = man
 C = young
Then:
 P_1 = A \wedge B \mid Z (Pullback: adult male royalty)

P_2 = P_1 \wedge C \mid Z (Pullback: adds age attribute)
Therefore:
 prince := P<sub>2</sub> | Z
        Human
king
                man
                              Human
     king × man
                        young
                prince
```

# king - man + woman = queen

```
queen = (king ⊻ man) ∧ woman | Human
```

# Diagram:



# **Application**

```
func exponential(a: Concept, b: Concept, z: Frame) -> ConceptualMorphism:
    """
    Construct exponential object B^A under Z-frame.
    Represents: 'if a then b' interpreted within context z.
    """
    return σ(z).>(a, b) // represents B^A

func eval(f: Conceptual Morphism, a: Concept, z: Frame) → Concept:
    return f x a | z

//if press then open → it opens
val1 = eval("press", "open", "door") → door → opened door | Door

//if press then open + you press → it opens
f = exponential("press", "open", "door")
val2 = eval(f, "you press") → open | Door // open → open | Dorr

// if means truth = χ(val1, val2)
// χ: entailment classifier → Ω
if val1 ⇒ val2:
    print("This is about door being opened")
```

#### simbols

```
Z : Intermediating variable (conceptual anchor; Z-frame)
: Frame separator (indicates morphism is mediated by Z-frame)
→: Morphic Flow
→ / Ruptured morphism
F: Cross-category morphism (used in cross-category flow under shared Z-frame)
//: Used to narrate meaning flow of morphic chains.
¬: Absence
M|Z : Monoid of Conceptual Flow under Z-frame
R|Z := \{ rupture(f) \mid rupture(f, \sigma(f) \mid Z) \neq \emptyset \}
e|Z: Identity element of M|Z
D(A_{n-1} \mid Z): Morphic chain under Z frame
\boldsymbol{\sigma} : Conceptual Shifting Morphism
>> : Generalization relation (A >> X \equiv A \subseteq X)
<< : Specialization relation (X >> A \equiv X \sqsubseteq A)
rupture(f, \sigma(f) \mid Z) \neq \emptyset: Indicates conceptual rupture
η : Quasi-Natural Transformation: Contextual alignment between morphic chains.
\oplus: Conceptual morphism set addition in \sigma or morphic merger such as:
    (k_2 \circ k_1) \oplus (q_2 \circ q_1) = \text{human} \rightarrow \text{royalty} \mid Z'
⊖: Conceptual morphism set subtraction
    Removes specified morphisms from a morphic chain or set.
```

# **Notations**

```
Concept / Word (lexeme):
    - Lower case (e.g., puppy, dog, girl, she)

Z Frame (conceptual anchor):
    - Upper case (e.g., Mammal, Human, Agency, Domesticated, Royalty)

Type variables (A, B, X, Y, Z in formal definitions):
    - Follow standard formal notation (uppercase)

Example:
puppy → dog | Mammal
A → B | Z

Morphism: f, g, h
Functor: F
```

#### **Simplified Form of Identity Morphism:**

```
    f: X → X | X (Category-theoretic identity)
        In simplified form: X
        or more explicitly: id_X
```

2. f:  $X \rightarrow X \mid Z$  (Mediated identity with conceptual flow) In simplified form:  $X \mid Z$ 

## **σ** Operator

```
\sigma(X). \  \, \text{Not}(x) \{ \ A \ \Rightarrow /B \ | \ Z \} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Rupture under Z frame} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{so\_much}(x) \{ A \ \Rightarrow \ B \ | \ Z \} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Preservation \& amplification under Z frame} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{>(x,y)} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Conceptual Shifting x to y (Generalization) as} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{<(x,y)} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Downward Shifting x to y (Specialization) as} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{>(x,y)} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Conceptual Shifting} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{>(x,y)} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Conceptual Shifting} \\ \sigma(X). \  \, \text{>(x,y)} \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \  \, \text{Conceptual Shifting} \\ \  \, \text{Conceptual Shifting} \\
```

#### **Conceptual Morphism Set Operators**

```
Addition (\oplus): \sigma(X). \ \oplus (f, A_{n-1} \mid Z): \ D(A_{n-1} \mid Z) \to D(B_{n-1} \mid Z) \mid Z \sigma(X). \ \oplus (f_1, f_2): A_{n-1} := \{f_1, f_2\} Subtraction (\ominus): \ominus: A_{n-1} \ominus \{f_i\} \sigma(X). \ \ominus (f, A_{n-1} \mid Z): \ D(A_{n-1} \mid Z) \to D(B_{n-1} \mid Z) \mid Z - \oplus \ \text{operator is } \sigma_{\text{safe}} \ \text{if } Z \ \text{alignment is preserved.} - \ominus \ \text{operator is potentially } \sigma_{\text{unsafe}} \ \text{but can be } \sigma_{\text{safe}} \ \text{if resulting chain preserves the underlying morphic continuity } Z.
```

#### σ Typing Hierarchy

```
\sigma_{safe}: D(A<sub>n-1</sub> | Z) → D(B<sub>n-1</sub> | Z) | Z (Preserves global coherence)
\sigma_{safe}: D(A<sub>n-1</sub> | Z) → { rupture(f<sub>1</sub>), ..., rupture(f<sub>n</sub>) | ¬Z } (Global coherence lost)
```

Note:  $\sigma$ \_safe behaves as Quasi-Natural Transformation.  $\sigma$ \_unsafe induces rupture, and cannot be captured globally.

This is version  $\alpha$  1.1

# Conceptual Topos Named as 概念位相論 / Conceptual Topology

This theory, named 概念位相論 or Conceptual Topoloy, was proposed by No Name Yet Exist.

Meaning no longer escapes.

It circulates within the morphic fibration.

We, once again, govern the topology of meaning.

GitHub: https://github.com/No-Name-Yet-Exist/Conceptual-Topology

Note: https://note.com/xoreaxeax/n/n3711c1318d0b

Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/records/15455079

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