“无量常纲—差异—尺度”体系
Scale-free Baseline – Difference – Scale Framework

Thought experiment–based text

Minimal World Core
最小世界内核

完备=外部系统对某个内部系统的内部规则进行运营与结算
Completeness refers to a state in which the rules of an internal system can be operated and settled by an external system

我不属于任何主义。
若必须为我贴上标签，那这个标签只能是：非（）
我对几乎所有既有理论与学科都不满意，总觉得差了一点什么。
历史上，大多数想法早已被提出；当时的人受限于工具与环境，后人则不断重复解释。
在我看来，科学本质上是一门“失败学”——无数错误的积累，最终被某个幸运者总结；而那些提供工具与环境的无名之辈，同样不可或缺。
因此，从零开始重建并无负担。重复造轮子无妨，错误本身即是留给后人的经验。
这件事本身是有趣的，比搭积木更直接。或许，只是我的要求过高。

文中刻意不对词汇作预先的严格定义，是为了避免提前锁定可达路径。
我不愿以精度交换自由度。
可以将其理解为：语言接口本身构成了约束。

文中出现的词汇仅为借用。
我无意、也无兴趣再额外发明一套概念体系。

去你妈的一致性、自洽性与完备性。
这些多半是被继承下来的执念，而非我关心的目标。

参照点允许自由变换。

本文可视为随机生成：
种子 = 0123
熵源 = 读者

请勿期待格式。
格式会限制抽象的自由度。

爱看不看。

几乎所有讨论都在不同层级上隐含先验、预设前提，
并通过尺度的偷渡或漂移完成论证。
这些前提很少被显式声明，却持续主导结论的可达性。

I am dissatisfied with almost all existing theories and disciplines; something always feels slightly off. Most ideas were already touched upon in history—earlier thinkers lacked the necessary tools and environments, while later generations mostly re-explain what already existed.

In my view, science is essentially a study of failure: an accumulation of countless errors, eventually summarised by a lucky individual; those who provided the tools and conditions, often unnamed, are just as important.

Starting again from zero therefore carries no burden. Rebuilding the wheel does not matter; being wrong simply leaves experience for those who come after.
This process is enjoyable—more so than assembling blocks. Perhaps my standards are simply too high.

Terms in this text are intentionally left undefined in advance, to avoid prematurely locking reachable paths.
I am unwilling to trade freedom for precision.
This may be understood as a limitation imposed by the language interface itself.

All terminology is borrowed.
I have neither the intention nor the patience to construct an entirely new conceptual vocabulary.

To hell with consistency, self-coherence, and completeness.
These are largely inherited obsessions, not objectives I care to pursue.

Reference points are free to transform.

This text may be regarded as randomly generated:
Seed = 0123
Entropy source = the reader

Do not expect formatting.
Format constrains abstract freedom.

Read it or don't.

I do not belong to any ideology.
If a label must be imposed on me, then that label can only be:

null()

Nearly all discussions rely, at some level, on hidden priors and unstated assumptions,
with arguments completed through the smuggling or drifting of scale.
These premises are rarely made explicit, yet they continuously determine what conclusions are reachable.

反公理宣言

本文并不以公理建立真理，而以禁止偷塞与生成闸门收缩可构造性；所有推演仅裁定"何者非法"，不宣称"何者为真"。

Anti-Axiomatic Declaration

This work does not found truths by axioms; it restricts constructibility through prohibitions and generative gates—derivations rule out illegality, not assert truth.

0.原初
0.Pre-originary

定义（冻结版）
原初：尚未被任何区分、度量、指向、命名的存在态。
不是对象、不是状态、不是集合、不是空集。

Definition (frozen)
Pre-originary: a mode of being prior to any distinction, measurement, reference, or naming.

Not an object, not a state, not a set, not the empty set.

判据

无差异
无尺度
无观察者
无逻辑
无时间

Criteria

No difference
No scale
No observer
No logic
No time

性质

不可表述
仅作为生成起点标记，不可作为对象使用

Properties

Inexpressible
Serves only as a generative marker, never as an object

注：原初不属于体系内部。
Note: The pre-originary is not internal to the framework.

0.5 无量常纲
0.5Scale-free Baseline

位置

原初 → 无量常纲

Position

Pre-originary → Scale-free Baseline

定义
无量常纲：从原初中被保留为可持续存在的底座；
不依赖任何尺度而成立。

Definition
Scale-free Baseline: the retained substrate emerging from the pre-originary that persists without dependence on any scale.

判据

不可测
不可比较
不随尺度变化
不含结构，但允许结构生成

Criteria

Unmeasurable
Incomparable
Scale-invariant
Structure-free, yet structure-permissive

作用

一切差异的承载基底
防止体系预设度量

Function

Carrier of all differences
Prevents hidden metric presuppositions

注：它不是“常数”，而是对尺度的拒绝。
Note: It is not a “constant” but a refusal of scale.

1.差异
1.Difference

位置
无量常纲 → 差异

Position
Scale-free Baseline → Difference

定义
差异：同一性第一次失败所形成的断裂；
不是对比，而是非同一性的出现。

Definition
Difference: the first failure of identity, producing a rupture;
not comparison, but the emergence of non-identity.

判据

至少两个不可塌缩状态
无需大小、方向或顺序
不依赖观察者

Criteria

At least two non-collapsible states
No magnitude, direction, or order required
Observer-independent

关键点

差异 ≠ 信息
差异 ≠ 变化
差异是结构生成的最低触发条件

Key Points

Difference ≠ information
Difference ≠ change
Minimal trigger for structure formation

3.尺度
3. Scale

位置
差异 → 尺度

Position
Difference → Scale

定义
尺度：为稳定、排序或操作差异而引入的参考系统。

Definition
Scale: a reference system introduced to stabilise, order, or operate differences.

判据

明确参照
可重复
可比较
可替换

Criteria

Explicit reference
Repeatable
Comparable
Replaceable

性质

尺度是工具而非本体
同一差异在不同尺度下呈现不同结构
尺度引入即引入观察者位置

Properties

Tool, not ontology
Same difference yields different structures across scales
Introducing scale introduces an observer position

生成序列（冻结）
Generative Sequence (Frozen)

原初
↓（不可言说的生成）
无量常纲
↓（同一性失效）
差异
↓（操作需要）
尺度

Pre-originary
↓ (inexpressible generation)
Scale-free Baseline
↓ (identity failure)
Difference
↓ (operational necessity)
Scale

重要否定
Key Negations

不存在“先有尺度再有差异”
不存在“差异自带大小”
不存在“无量常纲是隐藏常数”
原初不可对象化

No scale precedes difference
Difference has no intrinsic magnitude
Scale-free Baseline is not a hidden constant
The pre-originary cannot be objectified

一句话压缩
One-line Compression

原初不可言说；无量常纲拒绝尺度；差异触发结构；尺度生成世界。
Pre-originary is unspeakable; the scale-free baseline rejects scale; difference triggers structure; scale generates worlds.

说明：关于“公设”与推演方式的非公理性立场
Statement: On the Non-Axiomatic Status of the Present Framework

尽管本文采用“公设”“定义”“推论”等形式化表述方式，但本体系并不构成传统意义上的公理体系。
文中所谓公设，并非被假定为真的命题起点，而是对结构前置、概念偷塞与非法生成路径的禁止性声明。

本体系的推演目标并非推出关于世界的真值命题，而是在明确的生成顺序约束下，判定哪些构造是被允许的，哪些构造因违规而被排除。
所有推论均应被理解为生成可行性的收缩结果，而非逻辑蕴含意义上的定理。

因此，本体系不追求一致性完备、命题闭包或终极解释权；
相反，残破性、接口残差与不可封闭性被视为必要的结构特征。
任何将本体系理解为对象论、公理化数学或形而上学断言的尝试，均构成对其生成立场的误读。

Although axioms, definitions, and corollaries are employed for formal clarity, the present framework does not constitute an axiomatic system in the classical sense.
The so-called axioms herein are not truth-asserting premises, but prohibitive constraints against structural presupposition, conceptual smuggling, and illegal generative shortcuts.

The aim of derivation in this framework is not to establish truth-valued propositions about the world, but to determine—under explicit generative ordering constraints—which constructions are admissible and which are ruled out.
All derivations are to be read as contractions of generative feasibility, not as logical entailments.

Accordingly, the framework does not seek consistency completeness, propositional closure, or final explanatory authority.
Instead, brokenness, interface residuals, and non-closure are treated as necessary structural features.
Any interpretation of this framework as an ontology, an axiomatic mathematics, or a metaphysical doctrine constitutes a misreading of its generative stance.

终止标记
Termination Marker

⊥ 本说明用于防止公理化误读，不参与进一步推演 ⊥
⊥ This statement serves solely to prevent axiomatic misinterpretation and does not participate in further derivations ⊥

“无量常纲—差异—尺度”
Scale-free Baseline – Difference – Scale

公理化系统（Axiomatic System）
0.元说明
0.Meta-Statement

本体系为生成性公理系统，而非对象论。
This is a generative axiomatic system, not an ontology of objects.

I. 原初层（体系外）
I. Pre-originary Layer (Extra-systemic)
标记 P_0
Marker P_0

P_0 不属于任何集合
P_0 不服从任何逻辑
P_0 不可被量化或引用

P_0 is not an element of any set
P_0 obeys no logic
P_0 is neither quantifiable nor referable

注：P_0 不是公理对象，仅作为生成起点标记
Note: P_0 is not an axiomatic object, only a generative marker

II. 无量常纲层
II. Scale-free Baseline Layer
公理 A1（无量存在公理）
Axiom A1 (Scale-free Existence)

存在一基底 B，使其成立不依赖任何尺度。
There exists a baseline B whose existence does not depend on any scale.

公理 A2（不可度量公理）
Axiom A2 (Non-measurability)

对任意尺度 s，B 在 s 下不可测。
For any scale s, B is unmeasurable under s.

公理 A3（非比较公理）
Axiom A3 (Incomparability)

不存在使 B 可比较的尺度映射。
No scale mapping renders B comparable.

定义 D1（无量常纲）
Definition D1 (Scale-free Baseline)

满足 A1–A3 的基底称为无量常纲。
A baseline satisfying A1–A3 is called a Scale-free Baseline.

III. 差异层
III. Difference Layer

公理 A4（同一性失效公理）
Axiom A4 (Failure of Identity)

在 B 上，同一性并非必然成立。
On B, identity is not guaranteed.

公理 A5（最小断裂公理）
Axiom A5 (Minimal Rupture)

存在至少一不可塌缩的状态区分。
There exists at least one non-collapsible state distinction.

定义 D2（差异）
Definition D2 (Difference)

由 A4–A5 导出的不可同一性称为差异。
Non-identity derived from A4–A5 is called Difference.

否定式 N1
Negation N1

差异不预设大小
差异不预设方向
差异不等同于变化或信息

Difference has no intrinsic magnitude
Difference has no intrinsic direction
Difference ≠ change or information

IV. 尺度层
IV. Scale Layer
公理 A6（操作需求公理）
Axiom A6 (Operational Necessity)

若差异需被稳定、排序或操作，则必须引入参考系统。
To stabilise, order, or operate differences, a reference system is required.

定义 D3（尺度）
Definition D3 (Scale)

用于操作差异的可重复参考系统称为尺度。
A repeatable reference system for operating differences is called a Scale.

公理 A7（观察者伴随公理）

Axiom A7 (Observer Co-emergence)

尺度的引入必然伴随观察者位置。
Introducing a scale necessarily introduces an observer position.

推论 C1（多尺度异构性）
Corollary C1 (Multi-scale Heterogeneity)

同一差异在不同尺度下可呈现不同结构。
The same difference may yield different structures under different scales.

V. 生成序列公理
V. Generative Ordering Axiom
公理 A8（不可逆生成序）

Axiom A8 (Irreversible Generation)
$P_0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow \text{Difference} \rightarrow \text{Scale}$

不允许反向生成
不允许跳跃生成

No reverse generation
No skipped generation

VI. 体系边界声明
VI. System Boundary Statement

本体系不预设逻辑
不预设时间
不预设度量
逻辑、时间、信息均视为尺度产物

Logic is not presupposed
Time is not presupposed
Metrics are not presupposed
Logic, time, and information are scale-dependent products

终止标记
Termination Marker

⊥ 本公理系统在此冻结 ⊥
⊥ This axiomatic system is hereby frozen ⊥

A. 逆否命题表
A. Contrapositive / Falsification Table

说明：对存在性公理（∃）不采用严格逻辑逆否，而给出**等价的反证（falsification）形式**，用于理论击穿判据。
Note: For existential axioms (∃), strict contraposition is replaced by equivalent falsification forms, suitable for theory-breaking criteria.

A1 无量存在公理
A1 Scale-free Existence Axiom

公理

存在一基底 B，其成立不依赖任何尺度 s。

Axiom
There exists a baseline B whose existence does not depend on any scale s.

否定式（反证判据）
若对任意候选 B*，总存在某一尺度 s 使 B* 的成立依赖 s，则 A1 被击穿。

Falsification
If for every candidate B* there exists a scale s such that B* depends on s, then A1 is violated.

A2 不可度量公理
A2 Non-measurability Axiom

公理
对任意尺度 s，B 在 s 下不可测。

Axiom
For any scale s, B is unmeasurable under s.

等价否定式
若存在某一尺度 s 使 B 在 s 下可测，则 A2 为假。

Equivalent falsification
If there exists a scale s under which B is measurable, then A2 is false.

A3 非比较公理
A3 Incomparability Axiom

公理
不存在使 B 可比较的尺度映射。

Axiom
No scale mapping renders B comparable.

否定式
若存在映射使 B 在某尺度结构下可比较，则 A3 被击穿。

Falsification
If there exists a mapping that makes B comparable under some scale structure, then A3 is violated.

A4 同一性失效公理
A4 Failure of Identity Axiom

公理
在 B 上，同一性并非必然成立。

Axiom
On B, identity is not guaranteed.

等价否定式
若在体系起点即强制全局同一性规则（可无条件调用），则 A4 被取消，体系退化为预设逻辑体系。

Equivalent falsification
If global identity is enforced from the outset as an unconditional rule, A4 is nullified and the system collapses into presupposed logic.

A5 最小断裂公理
A5 Minimal Rupture Axiom

公理
至少存在一个不可塌缩的状态区分。

Axiom
There exists at least one non-collapsible distinction.

否定式
若一切区分最终均可塌缩为同一，则 A5 为假，差异层消失。

Falsification
If all distinctions collapse into identity, A5 is false and the Difference layer vanishes.

A6 操作需求公理
A6 Operational Necessity Axiom

公理（条件式）
若需稳定、排序或操作差异，则必须引入参考系统（尺度）。

Axiom (conditional)
If differences are to be stabilised, ordered, or operated upon, a reference system (Scale) must be introduced.

逆否命题
若未引入尺度，则体系内不可能完成对差异的稳定、排序或操作。

Contrapositive
If no Scale is introduced, stabilising, ordering, or operating differences is impossible within the system.

A7 尺度—观察者伴随公理
A7 Scale–Observer Co-emergence Axiom

公理（条件式）
尺度的引入必然伴随观察者位置的引入。

Axiom (conditional)
Introducing a Scale necessarily introduces an observer position.

逆否命题
若不存在观察者位置，则不存在尺度。

Contrapositive
If no observer position exists, then no Scale exists.

A8 不可逆生成序公理
A8 Irreversible Generative Order Axiom

公理
禁止反向生成与跳跃生成。

Axiom
Reverse or skipped generation is forbidden.

否定式（击穿判据）

若在未经过差异层的情况下直接定义尺度，或在尺度引入前定义可测、可比结构，则 A8 被击穿。

Falsification
If Scale is defined without passing through Difference, or measurability/comparability is defined before Scale, then A8 is violated.

B. 映射到 ECA 与复杂性尺度窗口
B. Mapping to ECA and the Complexity Scale Window
B1 结构对应
B1 Structural Correspondence

无量常纲 B (Scale-free Baseline)

ECA 的演化承载底座（格点、状态集合、更新机制），在此不先赋予度量意义。

the evolutionary substrate of ECA (lattice, state set, update mechanism), prior to any metric assignment.

差异((Difference)

规则与初始条件导致的非同一性涌现（域、边界、缺陷、周期/非周期结构）。

non-identity emerging from rule and initial condition (domains, boundaries, defects, periodic/non-periodic structures).

尺度（σ）

粗粒化窗口、采样长度、编码与投影方式。

coarse-graining window, sample length, encoding and projection scheme.

观察者位置(observer position in scale)

对 σ、编码与统计方式的选择。

the choice of σ, encoding, and statistical protocol.

B2 “复杂性尺度窗口”的公理化解读
B2 Axiomatic Reading of the Scale Window

定义（最小形式）(Minimal Definition)

存在中间尺度 σ*，使复杂性指标 C(σ) 在 σ* 附近达到峰值，且不同规则的复杂性排序随 σ 发生翻转。

there exists an intermediate scale σ* at which C(σ) peaks, and complexity rankings across rules flip as σ varies.

对应公理关系

A6：复杂性比较属于对差异的操作，必须显式引入尺度。

A7：C(σ) 的定义必然绑定观察者位置。

C1（多尺度异构性）：同一差异在不同尺度下呈现不同结构。

A8：若将 C 视为无尺度客观量，则构成生成序违规。

Corresponding Axiomatic Relations

A6: Complexity comparison is an operation on differences and must explicitly introduce scale.

A7: The definition of C(σ) is necessarily bound to the observer position.

C1 **(Multiscale Heterogeneity):** The same difference manifests different structures at different scales.

A8: Treating C as a scale-free objective quantity constitutes a violation of the generative order.

B3 单调性与尺度窗口的结构差异
B3 Structural Distinction: Monotonicity vs Window

在非临界或可约规则中，尺度增大主要抹平差异，复杂性随尺度呈单调行为。

在离散临界规则中，过小尺度保留局部重复，过大尺度过度平均；仅中间尺度最大化跨域差异保真，形成复杂性尺度窗口。

In non-critical or reducible rules, increasing scale predominantly washes out differences, yielding monotonic behaviour.

In discrete critical rules, very small scales preserve local repetition and very large scales over-average; only intermediate scales maximise cross-domain difference fidelity, producing a scale window.

C. 对比：物理与信息论中的结构性违规
C. Structural Violations in Physics and Information Theory

理论	默认前提	违规点
经典力学	相空间、坐标、时间参数	在差异前引入尺度与可测结构，违反 A8
连续场论	连续体、可微性、范数	连续与可微作为起点，违反 A8
广义相对论	度规作为基本对象	将尺度本体化，违反 A2、A8
量子力学	内积、概率测度	比较与测度前置，违反 A3、A8
统计物理	测度、熵、平衡假设	测度先行，违反 A2、A3

Theory	Default Presuppositions	Violations Relative to This Framework
Classical mechanics	Phase space, coordinates, time parameter	Introduces scale and measurability prior to Difference, violating A8

Theory	Default Presuppositions	Violations Relative to This Framework
Continuum field theory	Continuum, differentiability, norms	Takes continuity and differentiability as primitives, violating A8
General relativity	Metric as a fundamental object	Ontologises scale, violating A2 and A8
Quantum mechanics	Inner product structure, probability measure	Introduces comparability and measure before Difference, violating A3 and A8
Statistical physics	Measure, entropy, equilibrium assumptions	Measure-first construction, violating A2 and A3

C2 信息论与复杂性理论
C2 Information and Complexity Theories

理论	默认前提	与本体系的违规关系
香农信息论	概率分布、对数函数	尺度与比较结构前置，违反 A3、A8
算法信息论	通用图灵机、编码长度	观察者位置未显式化，违反 A7
LZ 复杂性	序列化方式、分块与编码	强尺度依赖，若被视为客观量则违反 A8
多尺度复杂性	预设尺度族	条件允许，但必须显式承认 A7、A8

Theory	Default Presuppositions	Violations Relative to This Framework
Shannon information theory	Probability distributions, logarithmic measures	Scale and comparability are presupposed, violating A3 and A8
Algorithmic information theory	Universal Turing machine, description length	Observer position is not explicit, violating A7
Lempel–Ziv complexity	Serialisation, block structure, encoding	Strong scale dependence; treated as objective it violates A8
Multiscale complexity	Preset family of scales	Conditionally admissible, but must explicitly acknowledge A7 and A8

另一个版本
Another version

小世界现象：规则极简世界 / Small-World Phenomenon: Minimal Rules World

R0｜原初（null）

The primal state is denoted as null.
原初状态记为 null。

null is strictly defined as:
null 被严格规定为：

Indescribable — 不可描述
Indefinable — 不可定义
Unnameable — 不可指名
Unverifiable as a judgment — 不可判定
Incomparable — 不可比较

Explicit prohibitions on null:
在 null 上明确禁止：

Judgment — 判定
Structure — 结构
Execution — 执行
History — 历史
Topology — 拓扑

null does not constitute:
null 不构成：

Background — 背景
Object — 对象
Base — 基底

No channels exist for:
不存在任何：

Backtracking — 回溯通道
Interpretation — 解释通道
Contact — 接触通道

Intrinsic property markers:
内生性质标记：

Consistency: undefinable — 自洽：不可定义
Coherence: undefinable — 一致：不可定义
Incompleteness — 不完备

R0.5｜无量常纲（κ）

The unmeasurable constant is denoted as κ.
无量常纲状态记为 κ。

κ is strictly defined as:
κ 被严格规定为：

Indescribable — 不可描述
Indefinable — 不可定义
Unnameable — 不可指名
Incomparable — 不可比较
Unquantifiable — 不可度量

κ does not constitute:
κ 不构成：

Object — 对象
Existence — 存在
Quantity — 量
Structure — 结构
Hierarchy — 层级
Scale — 尺度

κ does not participate in:
κ 不参与：

Judgment — 判定
Reasoning — 推理
Choice — 选择

κ's sole function: prevent the system from falling back to null.
κ 唯一作用： 防止系统坠回 null。

Intrinsic property markers:
内生性质标记：

Consistency: cannot be verified — 自洽：不可检验
Coherence: cannot be verified — 一致：不可检验
Incompleteness: inherited from R0 — 不完备：继承自原初

终止标记
Termination Marker

1.判定门 （这里或许叫 Judgment gate 更好） **It might be better to call this a Judgment gate.**
https://zenodo.org/records/18371886

0.最小责任闭包 Minimal Responsibility Closure https://zenodo.org/records/18372654

语言一旦过于精确，往往会提前冻结可达路径。

在跨学科与高抽象层面，这种冻结并不总是好事。
精确会带来可检验性，也会带来方向偏置；
它让某些问题变得可计算，却让另一些问题在出现之前就被排除。

在这里，模糊不是缺陷，而是一种延迟裁定的机制。
它为不同尺度、不同学科的读法保留接口，
避免语言本身过早充当判断闸门。

Excessive precision in language tends to freeze reachable paths too early.
At cross-disciplinary and highly abstract levels, such freezing is not always beneficial.
Precision improves testability, but it also introduces directional bias:
some problems become computable, while others are excluded before they can even emerge.

Here, ambiguity is not a flaw but a mechanism of delayed judgment.
It preserves interfaces for multiple scales and disciplines,
preventing language itself from prematurely acting as a judgment gate.

例子

在机器学习中，“损失函数（loss function）”看似是一个精确定义的对象，
但一旦被明确指定，它就已经提前决定了系统什么算错误、什么不算。
模型并不是在“学习世界”，而是在最小化一个被语言与形式化预先固定的目标。

如果我们在一开始就精确定义损失函数，
那么所有无法被该函数表达的结构性差异，将在训练开始前被自动排除。
精确性在这里提高了可计算性，却降低了可探索性。

因此，在探索阶段，模糊的目标描述反而更有价值；
它推迟了判断闸门的关闭时间，让系统有机会暴露未预期的结构。

Example

In machine learning, the loss function appears to be a precisely defined object.
Yet the moment it is specified, it already determines what counts as error and what does not.
The model is not learning the world—it is minimising a target pre-fixed by language and formalisation.

If the loss function is defined with full precision from the outset,
any structural differences that cannot be expressed by that function are excluded before training even begins.
Precision increases computability here, but it reduces explorability.

For this reason, during the exploratory phase, a deliberately vague objective can be more valuable.
It delays the closure of the judgment gate, allowing unforeseen structures to surface.

语言一旦过于精确，就会提前冻结可达路径。
这在跨学科与高抽象层面，往往不是优势，而是负担。

为什么不能把过程看成对象？
为什么不能把状态看成对象？
甚至，为什么不能把 万物 或 空、无 也视为对象？

所谓“对象”，从来不是自然事实，而是一种视角选择。
它不是被发现的，而是通过命名被制造出来的。
而命名，本质上就是一次冻结：

把流动压缩为可指称、可引用、可操作的形式，
同时关闭其他尚未展开的理解路径。

因此，模糊并非缺陷，而是一种延迟裁定的策略。
它阻止语言过早充当判断闸门，
为不同尺度、不同学科的读法保留接口。

When language becomes overly precise, it tends to freeze reachable paths too early.
At cross-disciplinary and highly abstract levels, this is often a liability rather than an advantage.

Why can’t a process be treated as an object?
Why can’t a state be treated as an object?
And why not treat everything—or nothing—as an object?

What counts as an “object” is not a natural fact, but a choice of perspective.
It is not discovered; it is produced through naming.
Naming, in this sense, is an act of freezing:
it compresses what is fluid into something referable, manipulable, and stable,
while simultaneously closing off alternative paths of understanding.

Ambiguity, therefore, is not a flaw but a strategy of delayed judgment.
It prevents language itself from prematurely acting as a judgment gate,
and preserves interfaces across scales and disciplines.

When the concept of “beauty” is introduced, the concept of “ugliness” necessarily follows—
not as a moral opposite, but as a consequence of the same act of distinction.

Likewise, the creation of “heaven” simultaneously entails the creation of “hell”.
This is not a claim about morality, but about structure:
any act that affirms a value also defines what is excluded.

Concepts are therefore not neutral.
They organise meaning, but they also impose boundaries and generate costs.

本文以中文为主，英文为辅。
这并非出于表达能力或受众范围的考虑，而是源于语言结构本身的差异。

中文在语义上具有更高的弹性与延展性，
允许概念在未完全冻结的状态下并行存在、相互牵引。
这对于跨学科与高抽象层面的探索尤为重要。

英文在学术语境中高度依赖领域划分与术语精化。
这种精确性降低了交流成本，却也往往过早地将问题切分、归类并结算，
使某些尚未成形的结构在出现之前即被排除。

因此，本文优先使用中文作为生成与展开的语言，
而英文主要承担对齐、审计与最低可理解性的功能，
而非提供一一对应的完整翻译。

读者不应将英文部分视为对中文的权威解释，
而应将其理解为一种接口层：
在不完全冻结思想的前提下，使其对既有学术语言保持最低限度的可接入性。

Translation Note (brief)

This text is written primarily in Chinese, with English used as a secondary interface language.
The choice reflects structural differences between the languages rather than considerations of fluency or audience.

Chinese allows concepts to remain partially unfixed and mutually entangled,
which is critical for cross-disciplinary and highly abstract exploration.
Academic English, by contrast, relies on fine-grained domain separation and terminological precision, reducing communication cost while often freezing structure too early.

Accordingly, English here functions as an interface and audit layer,
not as a complete or authoritative translation of the Chinese text.