

CREATING A UNIVERSAL INFORMATION LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT. Welkin is a formalized information language. We introduce its use cases and rigorously define its syntax and semantics. From there, we introduce the bootstrap, making Welkin completely self-contained. [TODO: determine how to phrase soundness and incompleteness. Should we include these?].

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1. INTRODUCTION

[TODO[MEDIUM]: explain emphasis on information in thesis. Knowledge is important to mention, but **why** information as the focus?]

[TODO: complete general discussion on IM and KM in the first paragraph. The discussions into specific fields is too dense for this intro! Also, emphasize what we do compared to other solutions. Doing this *instead* of specific fields will help!]

Current outline: - RDF: lacks named graphs, so reification is difficult. Reification is **built into** Welkin String literals are also reified, and unit IDs and strings are the same, with the latter enabling any character ID more naturally.]

Information Management (IM) is an open area of research as a result of the depth and breadth of disciplines.

In addition to domain specific proposals, there are approaches for general IM which still fail to resolve all issues. One prominent example is Burgin’s General Theory of Information [Bur09] that comprehensively includes many separate areas for IM, including the complexity-based Algorithmic Information Theory, through a free parameter called an “infological system”, which encompasses domain specific terminology and concepts. In contrast to other approaches, Burgin’s generalized theory is flexible and enables greater coverage of different kinds of information [Mik23]. Despite this coverage Burgin does not closely tie the free parameter with his formal analysis of Algorithmic Information Theory, making it unclear how to use this in a practical implementation. Burgin’s Theory of Information, along with broad proposals, have severe shortcomings, highlighting major obstacles for IM.

This thesis introduces a language to resolve these issues for both IM and KM. I call this language **Welkin**, based on an old German word meaning cloud [Dic25]. The core result of this thesis is proving that Welkin fulfills three goals: it is **universal**, **scalable**, and **standardized**. For details, see Table 1. The core idea is to generalize Burgin’s free parameter and enable arbitrary representations in the theory, controlled by a computable system. A representation is represented a triple: a **sign** represents a **referent** within a **context**. This generalizes RDF triples and relations by allowing the context to incorporate scope and be a general, partial computable operator.¹ Moreover, to address queries on the validity of truth, we use a relative notion that includes a context managed by a formal system, whose ideas are independently developed from [McC93] are enhanced with representations. Truth can then be determined on an individual basis, providing flexibility to any discipline. The focus then shifts to the usefulness of representations based on a topological notion of how “foldable” a structure is, which we call **coherency**. This approach is inspired by coherentism, a philosophical position that states truth is determined in comparison to other truths. [Bra23]. We incorporate ideas from coherentism to identify which representations identify their corresponding objects, and we define information as an invariant under these coherent representations. We include definitions on a *working* basis as what is most practical, not an epistemological stance that can be further clarified in truth systems. Additionally, we keep the theory as simple as possible to make scalability and standardization straight-forward. Furthermore, we enhance standardization using a finite variant of the language, providing a self-contained, small area of trusted software and hardware needed, or Trusted Computing Base in the programming languages literature [Rus84].

¹There are similarities with this triple and Peirce’s semiotics, or the study of the relationship between a symbol, the object it represents, and the interpreter or interpretation that provides it that meaning [Atk23]. Our notion is different in that contexts general interpretant.

Goal 1	Universality	The language must enable any user created parameters, whose symbolic representation is accepted a computable function. Every computable function must be definable in the language.
Goal 2	Scalability	The database must appropriately scale to broad representations of information. Local queries must be efficient. Certificates must be available to prove cases where optimal representations have been achieved.
Goal 3	Standardization	The language needs a rigorous and formal specification. Moreover, the bootstrap must be formalized, as well as an abstract machine model. The grammar and bootstrap must be fixed to ensure complete forwards and backwards compatibility. Certificates must be reliably checked and rely on a low level of trust, or a small Trusted Computing Base.

TABLE 1. Goals for the Welkin language.

This thesis is organized according to Table 2.

Section 2	Motivating Example	Introduces Welkin at a high level, as well as guiding examples.
Section 3	Syntax	Provides the grammar and proof that it is unambiguous.
Section 4	Semantics	Explains how ASTs are validated and processed. Develops representations and coherency, and connects these to a working definition of information.
Section 5	Information Organization	Develops a Greedy algorithm to locally optimize information. Creates a certificate that demonstrates when a representation is optimal relative to the current information database.
Section 6	Bootstrap	Bootstraps the language.
Section 7	Conclusion	Concludes with possible applications, particularly in programming languages and broader academic knowledge management.

TABLE 2. Organization for the thesis.

2. RATIONALE

In this section, we justify the design of Welkin.

[TODO[SHORT]: determine if this would be better integrated with the introduction.]

2.1. Units.

We start by reviewing the approach to analyze entities in Algorithmic Information Theory through Li and Vitányi [LV19]. This book introduces the idea of *enumerating objects* through strings called *descriptions*.

[TODO[SMALL]: determining good format to give specific pages.]

Assume that each description describes at most one object. That is, there be a specification method D that associates at most one object x with a description y . This means that D is a function from the set of descriptions, say Y , into the set of objects, say X . It seems also reasonable to require that for each object x in X , there be a description y in Y such that $D(y) = x$. (Each object has a description.)

— [LV19], page 1.

Here, the specification method D is a partial computable function to ensure the enumeration can be mechanized. Partial computability establishes a clear ceiling for information bases, and being able to define *any* one is important for universality. Li and Vitányi proceed to define the information content of strings through Kolmogorov complexity, the size of the smallest description that accepts an object, or in other words, the smallest program that accepts a string.

[TODO[SMALL]: add note about *what* we do to resolve symbol grounding. OR even say it's not perfect/limited, BUT for an information base, it's enough, based on requiring partial computable operations.]

However, Li and Vitányi's approach does not generally reflect the ways people disseminate and create new information. The term "object" is a vague term that is vastly different between disciplines and can be difficult to model for entities. For example, consider a dynamic biological systems. In an evolving system, what is the "boundary" of the object? Another issue is well known in the literature as the Symbol Grounding Problem, formulated by Harnard [Har90]. As an example, Harnard considers a person expecting to learn Chinese as their first language with *only* a Chinese dictionary. How does the person ground their symbols in concrete meanings? An information base cannot practically store the denotations of a word, such as storing animals. In some cases, it is nebulous what "store" means for certain concepts, though as abstract ideas. The problem even arises when modeled with *solely* formal entities. For instance, Liu [Liu25] models symbol grounding as axioms in a general deductive system, and uses Gödelian-based diagonalization argument to show that the grounding predicate, indicating which symbols are grounded, is undefinable in a single system. In a related work, symbol grounding can be modeled directly through Kolmogorov complexity [Liu25], demonstrating the same impossibility of fully grounding a system of symbols through a fixed grounding set.

To address these issues, we make an important distinction between philosophical inquiries and *practical* requirements for an information base. On one hand, many authors have argued *how* an entity can take a meaning, with firm responses on whether physical objects are required, the world must be a certain way, and so on. On the other hand, we want an information base to be used as a *communication tool*, mechanized so that it communicates. In Shanon's Information Theory, the notion of information was *exactly* matching the bits in a binary string in noisy channels. This has been extended to first order logic to cover *semantic meaning*, so that two strings that are provably equivalent as first order sentences are in fact equal, regardless of different bits. This is closer to how actual people communicate. This thesis completely generalizes this approach using a notion of *handles* via *representations*, emphasizing an implicit user created binding between a handle called a **sign** that represents a **referent**. The information base *itself* is not in charge with considering how to store or retrieve certain entities, like an animal. For information bases to be useful, one must determine the *fidelity* of representations, determined by consequences of axioms, both treated as handles (for more details, see Corollary 4.3.3). Our core building block to explain this system is through *units*. A unit is provided by a user-defined enumeration of handles, and units can be broken down, build new units, or act on other units via representations. Our approach is slightly more general than the enumerations defined by Li and Vitányi, see Definition 4.3.9, and they can define *any* formal system, see ?.

Operationally, units can be used as partial computable functions, but the former are strictly more expressive, due to user-defined implicit bindings.

From the notion of a unit, instead of defining information as a strict entity, we define when a unit *contains* information on another (see Definition 4.4.11). We do this through how well representations *distinguish* between other units, made more Section 4. This notion is analogous to *prefix* Kolmogorov complexity, which is the Kolmogorov complexity of a string x given the description of a string y .

[TODO[MEDIUM]: probably provide an example of higher order logic or so? Would be nice! Shows that we don't need *exactly* a thing. But do emphasize that getting *exact* data formats can make information dissemination easier!]

Example 2.1.0. In a scientific experiment, a handle could be an observation or experimental data. The unit is then written as a symbol, say u , and is *implicitly* bound to this meaning. To distinguish from other symbols, say v , the computational content is analyzed.[TODO[MEDIUM]: expand out this example!]

Example 2.1.1. A more looser example is a user written journal for therapy sessions, containing information about daily habits and emotions. While neither of these are stored in the information base, their handles are, via units habit and emotions in a context journal. Moreover, multiple revisions of the journal can be made with dates or other unique IDs.

There is an important extension required for representations. With only two components, representations our representation is too restrictive, because we cannot naturally express *conditions* through *conditional representations*. Another issue is that managing two sets of handles is difficult with *solely* unconditional representations. Providing a form of *namespaces*, or a mechanism to distinguish two sets of names, which is crucial for determining and distinguishing available information as well. In addition to naming collisions, we also require a way to provide subject specific knowledge, as Burgin does through infological systems [Bur08]. A key insight in this thesis is showing that expressing conditions is *equivalent* to creating these namespaces: we express this idea as a **context**. This is related to an informal claim made in Meseguer [Mes12], that rewriting logics without conditional rules are strictly less expressive than those with conditions, see Theorem 4.3.4.

[TODO[SMALL]: use better names for entities/businesses/etc]

Example 2.1.2. A business could represent their operations using a unit business that contains units for their workers and ledgers. This allows another unit, say business2, to contain its own label workers that is separate from the one in business. In addition to separate labels, these contexts can have *distinct* rules, such as those for how business operations are performed.

Moreover, our formal rules are centered around contexts and are related to [McC93] but generalizes the context to be an operator itself (see Section 4).

2.2. Information.

[TODO[HIGH]: COMPLETE. Needed before finishing semantics!] Given the notion of units, how can they be used? The usual operation in an information base, as with a database, is the ability to make *queries*... Beyond this, we want to combine notions of knowledge management to express any truth management system. This means

the ability to make *assertions*. We can express both of these as units with a special interpretation. As normal units, these can be studied in their own right and *themselves* be queried and/or provided assertions. Both of these concepts can be bridged with a practical notion of information. Our definition is... This connects to Burgin's analogy of information as energy, as well as Bateson's famous quote that "information is a difference that makes a difference" [Bat00]. For the full definition, see Definition 4.3.9. Our practical distinction between knowledge is that we *use* information. However, users can easily assert their equivalence, or not, by creating restricted contexts.

2.3. Base Operations.

Now, units and information themselves could be expressed in infinitely many languages, with slightly different syntax or semantics. Welkin is carefully designed to be a *minimal* expression of these concepts, with minimal friction to express any other universal information base. These include:

- Intuitive arrow notation for representations, expressed in ASCII as $a \rightarrow b$. These can be interpreted as rewrite rules, depending on the context.
- Traditional braces {} to denote closed definitions of contexts, inspired by the C programming language.
- Paths via dots . that is inspired by the Python programming language. Relative paths are denoted with multiple dots ..., and absolute imports are prefixed with #. Subsets of units can be written via $u.\{v, x\}$, or even $u.\{v \rightarrow x\}$ to refer to a subset of representations.
- Imports are done through @u, which takes all subunits of u and puts them into the current scope. In other words, the implementation *implicitly* adds denotations $v \dashv\vdash a.v$ for each subunit v of u. This is motivated by the abundance of logic gates in computer science, as any finite circuit can be expressed in terms of and and not. Selecting specific subunits can be done via $@u.\{v, x\}$.
- Imports can be *negated* via the notation ~@u, and specific units can be negated through ~u. This is an uncommon feature of most programming languages, appearing primarily in Haskell and CSS. While potentially opaque, Welkin provides robust definitions to ensure that negated forms can be easily translated into more explicit ones and back again. [TODO[SMALL]: provide link, probably to bootstrap or so?]
- Comments are strings can be treated as any unit. No comments need to be removed in the files and can enhance the study of new subjects.² These units can then be analyzed by others to promote translations to other human languages, or be studied through the *overarching relationships* in the units.

In general, the minimal restricted keywords is crucial for providing support for other languages. An implementation of Welkin will contain a small section of ASCII encoding for easier standardization, but the rest of the program can be done entirely in the user's native language. This is a novel feature in most programming languages, which are either predominantly English or are fine tuned for specific human languages. [TODO: cite source on this about most programming languages being in English, as

²Contexts can mimic regular comments, but Welkin aims to be inspectable by users. Encapsulation or private information can be enforced through rejecting specific contexts or only accepting certain ones.

well as programming languages written in *different* human languages. Would be useful to have.]

3. SYNTAX

We keep this section self-contained with explicit alphabets and recursive definitions. For consistency with Welkin, we write syntax using type-writer font. Notationally, we write a_0, \dots, a_n for a finite list of items, and use $a ::= a_1 | \dots | a_n$ to denote a definition of a in terms of a_1, \dots, a_n . For verification purposes, we will incorporate fixed bounds and completely unambiguous notation into Section 6.

3.1. Words.

Welkin's main encoding uses binary words, but add notation for decimal and hexadecimal.

```
bit ::= 0 | 1
digit ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
nibble ::= A | B | C | D | E | F
```

LISTING 1. Binary, decimal, and hexadecimal digits.

A word is a sequence of digits, see Listing 2. We leave concatenation $.$ as an undefined notion. We set concatenation to be right-associative, i.e., $(w.w').w'' = w.(w'.w'')$, and abbreviate $w.w'$ as $w.w'$. For conversions, see Definition 4.1.7.

```
word ::= binary | decimal | hex
binary ::= bit | binary.bit
decimal ::= digit | decimal.digit
hex ::= nibble | hex.nibble
```

LISTING 2. Definition of words.

Equality is defined recursively, shown in Listing 3. Note that leading zeros are allowed.

[TODO[MEDIUM]: determine how to make Listing 3 work well in text **and** Welkin.]

```
0.word = word
0b0.word = word
0x0.word = word
```

LISTING 3. Definition of word equality.

3.2. Terminals.

[TODO[SHORT]: determine whether to put these details in appendix. Maybe given the *overarching* grammar, at a high level?] Welkin uses ASCII as its base encoding. The term ASCII is slightly ambiguous, as there are subtly distinct variants, so we formally define US-ASCII as a standard version.³

Definition 3.2.0. US-ASCII consists of 256 symbols, listed in Table 3.

³Note that this table *itself* is a representation, which represents glyphs with binary words. The use of these kinds of representations occur frequently in Welkin, see Section 6.

To represent general encodings, there is a binary format supported for strings, see Listing 5.

Dec.	Hex.	Glyph									
0	00	NUL	32	20	Space	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	01	SOH	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	02	STX	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	03	ETX	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	04	EOT	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	ENQ	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	ACK	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	BEL	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	08	BS	40	28	(72	48	H	104	68	h
9	09	HT	41	29)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	LF	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	VT	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	FF	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	CR	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	SO	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	SI	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	DLE	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	DC1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	DC2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	DC3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	DC4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	NAK	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	SYN	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	ETB	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	CAN	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	EM	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	SUB	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	ESC	59	3B	;	91	5B	[123	7B	{
28	1C	FS	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	
29	1D	GS	61	3D	=	93	5D]	125	7D	}
30	1E	RS	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	US	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	DEL

TABLE 3. US-ASCII codes and glyphs.

We denote specific characters through quotes, escaping if necessary. There are several important character classes in Listing 4, denoted through double quotes.

```
PRINTABLE ::= [0x20-0x7E]
WHITESPACE ::= [0x09, 0x0A, 0x0D, 0x20]
DELIMITER ::= [0x7B, 0x7D, 0x2C, 0x2D, 0x2A, 0x3C, 0x3E, 0x22, 0x27, 0x5C,
0x7D]
```

LISTING 4. Important character classes.

Strings allow escaped single or double quotes, see Listing 5. IDs are special cases of strings that do not require quotes but forbid whitespace and certain characters, see Listing 6.

```

STRING ::= SQ_STRING | DQ_STRING
SQ_STRING ::= "" (SQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_SQ )* """
DQ_STRING ::= "" (DQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_DQ )* """

SQ_CHAR ::= PRINTABLE \ {'}
DQ_CHAR ::= PRINTABLE \ {"}
ESCAPE_SQ ::= "\'" | "\\"
ESCAPE_DQ ::= "\"" | "\\"

```

LISTING 5. Strings.

```

IMPORT ::= "@" ID
ID :: ID_CHAR+
ID_CHAR ::= PRINTABLE / (DELIMITERS + WHITESPACE + "#" + "@" + "!" + "\"")

```

LISTING 6. IDs.

[TODO(MEDIUM): find good way to implement directly with Welkin or discuss.]

3.3. EBNF Notation and Parse Trees.

We define our variant of EBNF below:

Definition 3.3.1. An EBNF grammar consists of **productions**, which are pairs of the form $r ::= a_1 \dots a_n$. On the right-hand side, juxtaposition means concatenation.

- Uppercase names require *no* whitespace between them. Otherwise, whitespace is allowed.
- $a ::= a_1 \mid \dots \mid a_n$ is short-hand for $\{a ::= a_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$.
- $(a_1)^*$ means zero or more instances of a_1 .
- $(a_1)^+$ means one or more instances of a_1 .
- $(a_1)^\?$ means zero or one instance of a_1 .

3.4. The Welkin Grammar.

Welkin's grammar is displayed in Listing 7, inspired by a minimal, C-style syntax. Note that when concatenating two terminals, denoted in uppercase, no whitespace between them is allowed, but in any other case, any amount of whitespace is allowed but ignored.

```

start      ::= terms
terms     ::= term ("," term)* ","? | EPS
term      ::= arc | graph | tuple | path
arc       ::= (term ("-" | "<-") term ("-" | "->"))+ term
graph     ::= path? "{" terms "}"
tuple     ::= path? "(" terms ")"

path       ::= MODIFIER? path_segment* unit
path_segment ::= unit | ".*" | ".+"+
unit      ::= ID | STRING

MODIFIER ::= "#" | "@" | "~@" | "~"
ID        ::= ID_CHAR+
ID_CHAR   ::= PRINTABLE \ (DELIMITERS | WHITESPACE | "#" | "@" | "~" |
"'" | "'")
DELIMITERS ::= "," | "." | "-" | "<" | ">" | "*" | "(" | ")" | "{" | "}"
STRING    ::= S0_STRING | D0_STRING
S0_STRING ::= '"' (SQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_SQ )* '"'
D0_STRING ::= '"' (DQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_DQ )* '"'
SQ_CHAR   ::= PRINTABLE \ {"'"}
DQ_CHAR   ::= PRINTABLE \ {"'"}
ESCAPE_SQ ::= "\'" | "\\"
ESCAPE_DQ ::= '\'' | "\\"
PRINTABLE ::= [0x20-0x7E]
WHITESPACE ::= [0x09, 0x0A, 0x0D, 0x20]
DELIMITER ::= [0x7B, 0x7D, 0x2C, 0x2D, 0x2A, 0x3C, 0x3E, 0x22, 0x27, 0x5C,
0x7D]
EPS       ::= ""

```

LISTING 7. The grammar for Welkin. The terminals `id` and `string` are defined in Listing 2 and Listing 5, respectively

[TODO(HIGH): determine if this is good as is or needs to be put into bootstrap!]

3.5. Proof of Unambiguity.

We now prove that the Welkin language is unambiguous by showing it is LL(1), a rich class of grammars that can be efficiently parsed. For more details, please consult [Aho+06].

Moreover, we define the top of a word in Listing 8.

```
top(word) ::= nil => nil | bit.word => bit
```

LISTING 8. Definition of the top of a word.

Definition 3.5.2. ([RS70]). A grammar is LL(1) iff the following holds: for any terminal w_1 and nonterminal A , there is at most one rule r such that for some w_2, w_3 appearing at the top of A such that,

- $S \Rightarrow \text{top}(w_1)Aw_3$
- $A \Rightarrow w_2(p)$
- $\text{top}(w_2w_3) = w$

Theorem 3.5.3. *There exists some LL(1) grammar that accepts the same strings as the Welkin grammar Listing 7. Hence, Welkin's syntax is unambiguous, i.e., every string accepted by the language has exactly one derivation.*

Proof. We use transformations in Table 4 that preserve the language of the original grammar, resulting in Listing 9. For the refactor step by step, see Table 5. We can readily verify that there are no shared prefixes for a single production, see Table 6. Because there are no conflicts, the transformed grammar is LL(1), and hence, the grammar is unambiguous.

Rule ID	Name	Description
T0	Group Flattening	Converts Kleene stars A^* and regex-like lists into right-recursive forms $A' ::= A \ A' \mid EPS$.
T1	Left Refactoring	Transforms overlapping prefixes $A ::= B \ C \mid B \ D$ into $A ::= B \ (C \mid D)$ to eliminate FIRST set collisions.
T2	Lexical State Expansion	Expands complex sequence operators (+, *) into strict right-recursive terminal rules, ensuring contiguous consumption without whitespace interruptions.
T3	Left-Recursion Removal	Eliminates immediate left-recursion $A ::= A \ B \mid C$ by rewriting as $A ::= C \ A'$ and $A' ::= B \ A' \mid EPS$ to prevent infinite loops.

TABLE 4. Well known transformations on grammars that preserve string acceptance.

```

start      ::= terms
terms      ::= term terms_tail | EPS
terms_tail ::= "," terms | EPS
term       ::= node chain

chain      ::= left_link node right_link
              node chain | EPS

left_link  ::= "-" | "<-"
right_link ::= "-" | "->"

path       ::= path_segment* unit
path_segment ::= MODIFIER? (UNIT | ".*" | ".+")

node       ::= PATH opt_block | block
opt_block  ::= block | EPS
block      ::= "{" terms "}"
              | "(" terms ")"
              | ")"

PATH       ::= MODIFIER PATH_BODY
              | PATH_BODY
PATH_BODY  ::= "." PATH_DOTS
              | UNIT PATH_TAIL
PATH_DOTS  ::= "*" PATH_BODY
              | "." PATH_DOTS
              | UNIT PATH_TAIL
PATH_TAIL  ::= PATH_BODY | EPS

UNIT       ::= IMPORT | ID | STRING
MODIFIER   ::= "#" | "@" | "~@" | "~"
ID         ::= ID_CHAR+
ID_CHAR    ::= PRINTABLE \ (DELIMITERS | WHITESPACE | "#" | "@" | "~" |
              '"' | "'")
DELIMITERS ::= "," | "." | "-" | "<" | ">" | "*" | "(" | ")" | "{" | "}"
STRING     ::= SQ_STRING | DQ_STRING
SQ_STRING  ::= "'" (SQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_SQ )* "'"
DQ_STRING  ::= '"' (DQ_CHAR | ESCAPE_DQ )* '"'
SQ_CHAR    ::= PRINTABLE \ {'''}
DQ_CHAR    ::= PRINTABLE \ {'''}
ESCAPE_SQ  ::= "\'" | "\\"
ESCAPE_DQ  ::= '\"' | "\\"
EPS        ::= ""

```

LISTING 9. Transformed LL(1) grammar for Welkin, with all terminals defined.

Original	Transform	LL(1)
<pre>start ::= terms, terms ::= term ("," term)* ",,"? EPS</pre>	Transform 1	<pre>start ::= terms terms ::= term terms_tail EPS terms_tail ::= "," terms EPS</pre>
<pre>term ::= arc graph group path arc ::= (term ("-" "<-") term ("-" "->"))+ term</pre>	Transform 4	<pre>/* Extracted 'node' to fix recursion. Arcs are strict left/ right link pairs */ term ::= node chain</pre> <pre>chain ::= left_link node right_link node chain EPS</pre> <pre>left_link ::= "-" "<-"" right_link ::= "-" "->"</pre>
<pre>graph ::= path? "{" terms "}" tuple ::= path? "(" terms ")" path ::= modifier? path_segment* unit</pre>	Transform 2, Transform 3	<pre>/* Left-factor path & blocks. */ node ::= PATH opt_block block opt_block ::= block EPS block ::= "{" terms "}" "(" terms ")" /* Expand path +, * contiguously */ PATH ::= MODIFIER PATH_BODY PATH_BODY PATH_BODY ::= "." PATH_DOTS UNIT PATH_TAIL PATH_DOTS ::= "*" PATH_BODY "." PATH_DOTS UNIT PATH_TAIL PATH_TAIL ::= PATH_BODY EPS</pre>

TABLE 5. Refactor of grammar Listing 7 into Listing 9. Entries with - mean that no changes are needed.

Non-Terminal	Lookahead (a)	Production Chosen
start	"#" "@" "~@" "~" "." ID STRING "{" "(" EOF	terms
terms	"#" "@" "~@" "~" "." ID STRING "{" "(" EOF "}" ")"	term terms_tail
terms_tail	"," EOF "}" ")"	EPS
term	"#" "@" "~@" "~" "." ID STRING "{" "("	node chain
node	"#" "@" "~@" "~" "." ID STRING "{" "("	PATH opt_block
opt_block	")"	block
block	")" EOF "}" ")" "," "- " "<- " ">"	EPS
chain	" - " "<- " EOF "}" ")" ","	left_link node right_link node chain
left_link	" - " "<- "	" - "
right_link	" - " ">"	" - " ">"
PATH	"#" "@" "~@" "&"	MODIFIER PATH_BODY
PATH_BODY	" ." ID STRING	PATH_BODY
PATH_DOTS	" ." ID STRING	". ." PATH_DOTS UNIT PATH_TAIL
PATH_TAIL	" ." ID STRING	". ." PATH_DOTS UNIT PATH_TAIL
MODIFIER	"#" "@"	"#" "@"
UNIT	"~@" "&"	"~@" "&"
	STRING	STRING

TABLE 6. LL(1) Table for Listing 9

□

4. SEMANTICS

This section describes several phases to transform parse trees into more refined forms called **Internal Representations (IR)**. These phases are:

- Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs): simplifies the parse tree and removes punctuation.
- Lexicographic Ordering: Lexicographically orders graphs by names and anonymous graph content.
- Unique IDs: Assigns IDs to all names and resolves absolute and relative paths.
- Merging: merges units and defines the final scopes.

How ASTs are processed and validated. We postpone information organization to Section 5.

4.1. Abstract Syntax Tree (ASTs).

Given the rationale, we explain how the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) is processed for the syntax. The AST provides an intermediate step before the final data structure.

Definition 4.1.0. The **Abstract Syntax Tree** is recursively defined from the parse tree of Listing 7 as follows:

- **Terms:** Converted into a list, which is empty if EPS is matched.
- **Term:** either a Root, Arc, Graph, Group, or Path, with two additional fields:
 - **Position:** a pair (Line, Column), where Line is the first

number of newline (“n”) characters occurring before the term and Column is the position of this term on the line. Both of these are stored as bytes.

- **Root:** simply stores the corresponding unit.
- **Arc:** This is converted into a list. The first item is $(s_0, c_0 r_0)$, the first triple that occurs in the chain. Then, the remaining triples are added to the list.
 - Left arrows are added as (r_0, c_0, r_0) . Edges and double arrows are added as both a left and right arrow.
- **Graph:** The terms are collected into two parts: a list of parts and a list of arcs. Each graph has a name; when no name is provided, it is “”.
- **Tuple:** The terms are organized recursively, with the base case starting

at `item` and the recursive step at the label `next`. Note that tuples have **closed** definitions and will create copies when accessed or used in an arc.

- **Path:**
 - The number of dots is counted for the relative paths.
 - Star imports are denoted by a special node All.
 - A path is converted into a list of its contents,

which are pairs containing the relative path number and either Unit or All.

 - The unit is added at the end.
- **ID:** converted into strings.
- **String:** Wraps around the contents.
- **Number:** converts decimal and hexadecimal into binary, recursively over words according to Table 7.

The terms in the top-level are put into a Graph node containing a unique, user given ID.

[TODO[SHORT]: determine nice way to merge this with Listing 3!]

Hex	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Dec	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bin	0	1	10	11	100	101	110	111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111

TABLE 7. Conversions of digits between different bases.

Definition 4.1.1. An Abstract Syntax Tree is **valid** if the following holds:

- A Root term must exist. Moreover, there must not be conflicting Root term names.
- Relative imports does not exceed the number of available parents.

Remark 4.1.2. An earlier revision of this thesis forbid repetitions of arcs and units. However, this restriction was removed to provide greater flexibility. This will be tracked, see ?.

4.2. Unified IDs.

This phase first lexicographically orders the graph by its labels. Anonymous graphs are lexicographically ordered by contents, with arcs treated as triples and lexicographically ordered accordingly. Then, IDs are assigned. The lexicographic ordering ensures the ID is *exactly* the same for two strings that are positionally different. This shows that Welkin is positionally invariant.

4.3. Unification.

This phase merges the units into the final data structure.

Definition 4.3.3. Create new symbols ID_w for each binary word w . A **unit** is defined from the Abstract Syntax Tree as follows:

- **Graph:** take each node defined in the graph, and transform it into a unit.

Take these units and add them to the list of names. Then, take the representations and add them to the names. Apply the includes and excludes rules below.

- **Includes:** each import

$@u$ adds the rule $v \rightarrow u.v$ for each sub-unit v of u .

- **Excludes:** each exclusion $\sim @u$ means to remove *all* references to u . Note

that this takes priority over $@u$, so the unit $\{@u, \sim @u\}$ is equivalent to $\{\}$. The same behavior occurs with $\sim u$ except for the single unit u , and $\{u, \sim u\}$ is equivalent to $\{\}$.

- **Representation:** apply internal transitivity in each context.

Units satisfy the following properties, inspired by rewriting logic [Mes12]:

- **R1. Internal Transitivity:** $a \xrightarrow[b]{ } c$ and $c \xrightarrow[b]{ } d$ imply $d \Rightarrow a \xrightarrow[b]{ } d$.
- **R2. Context Congruence:** $a \xrightarrow[b]{ } c$ and $p \xrightarrow[c]{ } q$ implies $b \{ p \xrightarrow[a]{ } q \}$
- **R3. Implicit Bindings:** users can provide their own “implicit” bindings

to units. This is intentionally kept open and provide the free parameters in the language.

The **combination** of units u, u' , denoted by $u + u'$ is defined to be the pairwise union of components across. Note that is different from the **disjoint union**, in which a new top level node is made with children u and u' .

[TODO[SHORT]: add link to quote!]

Remark 4.3.4. In contrast to the requirement to the beginning of Li and Vitány (see Section 2), the enumeration need *not* be surjective but only *locally* so. Abstracting away from the implicit meaning, units act as partial computable functions, but the latter is strictly *less* expressive by removing user provided meaning.

Note that, in Welkin, $u + u'$ is definable as $@u\{@u'\}$. Notationally, we will use refer to variables in math notation and treat them as globally unique IDs. In other words, we will ignore relative imports or scoping, leaving those details to the ID phase.

An important theorem to show Welkin is universally is Theorem 4.3.2.

Theorem 4.3.5. Every partial computable function can be expressed in Welkin.

Proof. It suffices to show we can define the S and K combinators, as well as show that application is representable. We present one representation of the combinators in Listing 10.

```
#combinators,
"TODO: this is not yet complete. Not sure if K is presentable, or if I
should try showing that a Turing-complete term rewriting system is
definable instead. Unrestricted grammars may be more promising.",

K {
  x, y,
  x --> {
    .y --> {
      ..x
    }
  }
}

S { }
```

A, caption: “Combinators as represented in Welkin.”

We represent $K \ A \ B$ in Welkin as $\{A \dashrightarrow K.x, B \dashrightarrow K.y\}$. We must show the combinator laws hold:

- $\{A \dashrightarrow K.x, B \dashrightarrow K.y\} - K \rightarrow B$:
-

Finally, concatenation can be handled through nested scopes, completing the proof. \square

[TODO: ensure this definition is general enough! We will need to tackle the third rule, having unspecified parameters, more in depth. Does this mean an implementation defined feature? Or does it generalize it?] However, this is only one component: we also must prove we can represent *any* truth management system. This is made possible through contexts. We define a **truth management system** generally as a partial computable function augmented with parameters that denote the truth of base statements or **axioms**. These are intentionally left undefined, in the same vein as **R3**. In fact, by **R3** and Theorem 4.3.2, we obtain the following.

Corollary 4.3.6. *Any computable truth management system can be represented as a*

Note that it is essential to have contexts via **R2**, as shown by the following.

Theorem 4.3.7. *Representations with contexts cannot be expressed with those without.*

Proof. The largest class expressible with unconditional representations are context-free grammars, because... Thus, not all partial computable functions are included, completing the proof. \square

4.4. Queries and Information.

We set $(u \xrightarrow[c]{v} w) \in x \Leftrightarrow x(u) \xrightarrow{x(v)} x(w)$, where $x(s)$ is the local extension of s in x . We interpret $u \xrightarrow[c]{v} w$ as: the **sign** u represents **referent** v in **context** c . Through Theorem 4.3.2, we will present the following computational interpretation:

$$u \xrightarrow[c]{v} w \text{ iff } \varphi_u(v) \text{ evaluates to } w,$$

where φ_u is the partial computable function given by the ID of u . Note that this is *only* logical equivalence; the former is strictly *more* expressive, due to implicit bindings.

Definition 4.4.8. A unit u is **non-trivial** if it is non-empty and has a non-complete representation graph. A unit u is **coherent relative to a context** u' if $u + u'$, the union of these units, is non-trivial.

Remark 4.4.9. This definition is a natural generalization of consistency in first-order logic. We will frequently rely on this result throughout the thesis.

Definition 4.4.10. Let u, v be units. Then u **contains information** v if for some $s \in v$, $u[s] \neq s$.

Our notion of information helps with one key issue: the general undefinability of non-trivial classes of partial computable functions in formal system. This connects with the absence of a universal *single* formal system that can prove any claim about, e.g., Peano Arithmetic.

[TODO: clean up this example. Want to emphasize what is information here, so, e.g., we may say left and right nodes don't have information about each other, in general]

Example 4.4.11. Consider the recursive definition of a binary tree: either it is a null (leaf) node, or it contains two nodes, left and right. We can model this as follows:

- First, create units for each of the notions: `tree {null, left, right}`.

[TODO: add a condition that the left and right trees are distinct, to show this is possible!]

- Next, we write, `tree { nil --> .tree, left..tree, right..tree, {.left, .right} --> .tree}`. Notice that we refer to the *namespace* via a relative path, `.tree`, thereby enabling recursion.
- We can test this out in Welkin with: `my_tree {.tree.left --> {nil --> .tree}, .tree.right {nil --> .tree} }`. This is then coherent with the previous definition.

Are are two important ideas in this example. First, an abstraction can be defined prior to a concrete model. The other way is possible as well, showing how developing representations are flexible in Welkin. Second, the derivations of trees can now be formulated. So we can define descendants and ancestors, and test against the coherency of the tree.

A key technique in managing information and truth through contexts is through the following theorem. FIXME: this is currently a stub! Need to create the **correct** condition. Use this as a starting point:

Theorem 4.4.12. *A unit u contains information about v iff $u + v$ is coherent.*

[TODO: Develop the notion of a query and its relation to information. Ultimately, we want to define information based on how useful it is for querying the database. We want to define a query to be anything we can inquire *about* a database that we we can (partially) computably represent. Information should then follow quickly from there as a *partial* answer. Having *enough direct* information means being able to *fully* solve the query. Moreover, the goal will be to use that this notion of enough is efficient, so

checking for this should be efficient, say $O(n)$ or $O(n^2)$. This will likely be based on rewrite rules, in combination with axiom R3.]

[TODO: a core part of queries is **indirect** information, or information that may not be directly visible by immediately applying rewrite rules. This relates to my earlier attempts on a universal progress theorem. What I want is to know if query is “well-posed” or *can* be solved by a computable representation. This well-posedness needs to be *defined* in the truth system itself, and part of this may be undecidable. However, most of this should be converted to *finitistic properties of computable functions*. This will be my new version of “universal progress”, and I may provide an example where introducing *bridging* representations may be effective, such as through mathematics and music (which is *not* necessarily a homomorphism between proof systems.)]

5. INFORMATION ORGANIZATION

The presentation of Welkin’s universal expressivity, stated as Theorem 4.3.2, is fixed with one particular representation. Following the analogue of units to practical computable functions, we define **Universal Representation Systems (URS)** as the analogues of Universal Turing Machines, see Definition 5.1.13.

A major problem for scalability is *choosing* a URS. Possibly the use of multiple URSs for different use cases is more optimal, in some sense? The key operation in an information base is *querying*, so this must be as efficient as possible. As established in Section 4, bounded queries can be answered in $O(?)$ time. The problem then becomes about optimizing the number of steps. While this is query dependent, and depends on the database, we prove that any of these criterion can be converted to one about *size*. Our proof generalizes Blum’s axioms [Blu67] and Kolmogorov complexity [LV19]. While finding the absolute smallest size of a unit that will best optimize a query is impossible, we *can* optimize the database with the available information. Our localized algorithm provides a nice architecture to solve problems: combining bounded queries in the database to confirm the presence of an answer, combined with unbounded searches by some search procedure or heuristics. Note that the search procedure may or may not be computable; what is important is that bounded queries are always efficient. We also provide proof certificates.

5.1. Universal Systems.

Note that there are multiple ways to prove Theorem 4.3.2, infinitely in fact. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 5.1.0. A universal representation system (URS) is a unit that can represent any representation.

Theorem 5.1.1. *A unit is a universal representation system if and only if it can represent any partial computable function. Moreover, any universal representation system can represent any universal representation system. In particular, representing itself is called reflection.*

[TODO: discuss axiomatic systems! Want to emphasize the relevant **process** (per context) is important! That is, the journey to discover new things. ONLY IF the specification is complete in some way (or “finalized”), it is then that axiomatic systems **can** help. Expand this discussion into a paragraph or two.]

The term *universal* is specifically for expressing *representations* symbolically. The free parameter still needs to be included and is an additional feature on top of partial comptuable functions. However, the *management* of these symbols is done entirely with partial computable functions.

The next section discusses the issue of *managing* the infinitely many choices for URSSs.

5.2. Localized Size Compression.

Instead of making proofs most efficient as is, we want to support finding optimal representations. But we want to do this from an efficiently queryable system, which is the most optimal.

6. BOOTSTRAP

[TODO: decide soon whether to include proofs IN the bootstrap!]

This section proves that there is a file, which we call `weklin.welkin`, that contains enough information to *represent* Welkin. We do not bootstrap proofs in this thesis, but that could easily be a future extension.

6.1. Welkin64.

As mentioned in the start of Section 3, we address a major practical concern: determining the truth of a claim in Welkin, such as whether a string is accepted by the grammar or whether a database contains enough information to solve a query. The notion of “finite” is limited by implementations ability to check for correctness up to a certain bound. This phenomena is known as “Kripkenstein” [LK85] and poses a major problem with creating a reliable Trusted Computing Base.

[TODO: create this boolean formula! Do we **include** parsing in this or **only** involve units and a specific, efficient implementation for a global ID system with arcs?] For our use case, we define 64 bit hashes. This can be defined by a predetermined boolean formula.

6.2. Revisions.

[TODO: complete this stub! These are my short ideas, but I think this is enough. Metadata, like time, can be added separately. This is a perfect use case of representations!]

Welkin enables revisions through a builtin unit called `revision`. Users can create a list. Alternatively, they may import revisions from separate files, which may be automated by an implementation (but with all files visible for direct access).

[TODO: combine with validation of a unit *defined* by a unit. This would be great to have in the language and likely may need its own subunit in `welkin`.]

Definition 6.2.0. The contents of a revision must not include recursion and no context-sensitive rules. Only direct representations are allowed (aliases), but scopes may be used, following Welkin’s usual rules.

Interestingly, the revision unit allows for “meta-revisions”, or revisions on revisions. This flexibility is enabled through Welkin, but is fundamentally starts with revision. Moreover, Welkin can optimize graphs that satisfy the rules of a revision and *internally* store such as a revision, which can be user accessed.

For more details, see the end of the bootstrap.

6.3. Self-Contained Standard.

This section is self-contained and defines *everything* necessary about Welkin. The complete bootstrap is in appendix ?.

"TODO: make sure this is complete! It is NOT currently",
`#welkin,`

```

radix {
    bit --> 0 | 1,
    digit --> 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9,
    nibble --> decimal | A | B | C | D | E | F,
}

word {
    @radix,

    . --> "0b".binary) | decimal | "0x".hex,
    binary --> bit | binary.bit,
    decimal --> digit | decimal.digit,
    hex --> nibble | hex.nibble,
    {
        {w, w', w''} --> binary | decimal | hex,
        (w.w').w''' <--> w.(w'.w'''')
    }
}

ASCII {

character_classes {
    PRINTABLE,
    DELIMITERS,
}

grammar {
    @word,
    @character_classes,

    start --> terms,
    terms --> term ("," term)* ","? | EPS
    term --> arc | graph | group | path
    arc --> (term ("-" | "<-") term ("-" | "->"))+ term
    graph --> path? "{ terms }"
    group --> path? "(" terms ")" | "[" terms "]"
    path --> MODIFIER? path_segment* unit
    path_segment --> unit | ".*" | ".+" ,
    unit --> ID | STRING,

    MODIFIER --> "#" | "@" | "~@" | "&",
    ID --> ID_CHAR | ID_CHAR ID,
    ID_CHAR --> {.PRINTABLE, ~@{.DELIMITERS, .WHITESPACE}},
    DELIMITERS --> "," | "." | "-" | "<" | ">" | "*" | "(" | ")" | "[" | "]"
    | "{" | "}"
    STRING --> SQ_STRING | DQ_STRING,
}

```

```

SQ_STRING --> ''' SQ_CONTENTS ''',
DQ_STRING ::= """ DQ_CONTENTS """,
SQ_CONTENTS --> SQ_CHAR | SQ_CHAR.DQ_CONTENTS,
DQ_CONTENTS --> DQ_CHAR | DQ_CHAR.DQ_CONTENTS,
SQ_CHAR --> {.PRINTABLE, ~'''},
DQ_CHAR --> {.PRINTABLE, ~"""},
ESCAPE_SQ --> "\'" | "\\"",
ESCAPE_DQ --> '\"' | '\\"',
EPS --> ""
}

AST {
    "Abstract Syntax Tree" --> .,
}

evaluation {

organization {

}

revision {

}
,

```

7. CONCLUSION

This thesis introduced Welkin, a universal, formalized information language. The syntax (Section 3) was defined rigorously with a small EBNF, shown to be accepted by an LL(1) grammar, showing that parsing is unambiguous. The semantics (Section 4) were provided with several passes to convert parse trees into units, which contain both a hierarchical and relational structure for scoping and direct representations, respectively. Units have key properties that enable them to express any partial computable function Theorem 4.3.2, in conjunction with expressing any truth management system, demonstrates **universality** of the system. This is practically demonstrated by showing that all the major paradigms in Information Management and Knowledge Management are expressible within Welkin. Moreover, it was shown that there is a way to best organize the language given available information Section 5, showing **scalability**. Finally, the bootstrap in Section 6 self-hosts the language within a bounded 64 variant, whose complete Unambiguity (as well as the grammar's prior) establishes **standardization**. Revisions further enhance this by

The remaining sections show several areas for future work. This list is not exhaustive and, by the previous arguments, and can be applied to *any* subject with computable representations (essentially, any human subject).

7.1. Programming Languages and Formal Verification.

[TODO: add discussions on supporting interoperability with languages, providing more robust and unified implementations of core libraries, compilers, and operating systems.]

Taking the enable custom hardware implementations for checking and reduce the surface area for attacks on verifying certifications for many applications, including cryptography.

Moreover, the proposed architecture could use an LLM as an oracle.

7.2. Mathematical and Scientific Knowledge.

[TODO: discuss more applications of Welkin in depth.]

There are several possible projects to pursue in mathematics and scientific research. For mathematics, there are several existing projects for storing mathematical information (see [CF09] for more details). Older proposals, including the QED Manifesto [KR16] and the Module system for Mathematical Theories (MMT), aimed to be more general and have seen limited success. More centralized systems, like `mathlib` in the Lean proof assistant [The20], have seen adoption but do not give equal coverage nor are interoperable with other systems. Welkin enables this interoperable through gradual translations, and with Section 5, one can always determine if there is enough *direct* information to complete a translation. This will help facilitate reusability among major tools, and aid in formal verification (Section 7.1) well.

Along with mathematics, Welkin could provide more rigorous frameworks for the sciences, which are currently scattered with different proposals. One prominent proposal is the Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable (FAIR) guidelines [Wil+16]. Instead of providing a concrete specification or implementation, FAIR provides best practices for storing scientific information. However, multiple papers have outlined problems with these overarching principles, including missing checks on data quality [Gui+25], missing expressiveness for ethics frameworks [Car+21], and severe ambiguities that affect implementations [Jac+20]. Welkin addresses these by using contexts strategically. Experiments can be compared using revisions, and disagreements between experts can be analyzed using separate contexts. These contexts can then *distinguish* between different theories, and scientists can select the unit with the best or most comprehensive evidence. Metrics for such evidence can be *representable* to a certain point, but at a minimum, they can be more effectively analyzed.

7.3. Humanities.

[TODO: significantly expand.]

Information Management in the humanities has few models, including an adaption of FAIR [Har+20] and discipline specific, linked databases in the PARNTHEOS project [Hed+19]. Welkin could assist by providing a space to help standardize this and localize different publication styles and literary theories.

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