IDS-RNI0081 | NAN-RDG000146

Nanopublication — A sentence that calls itself false, and how logic tries to survive it

by Arnaud Quercy

This is a technical survey of formal semantics and logic (self-reference, truth predicates, paracomplete/paraconsistent/substructural solutions to the Liar) with no emitter, receiver, ouverture, or creative diffraction anywhere in it — the ideamorphism framework has no vocabulary that touches what this source is actually doing.

DECLINED — NO-PURCHASE [1]

PROPOSITIONAL GRID [2]

Read this grid. “Not evaluated” does **not** mean the source has nothing to say about that proposition. It means **the reading did not instruct it**. That is not a result, and it counts in no denominator. A silence, by contrast, is a finding: the reading touched the proposition without concluding, or noted its absence itself.

Not evaluated (37) — P1, P2, P3, P3a, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P14a, P14b, P15, P16, P16a, P17, P18, P18a, P19, P19a, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31

Overall verdict: DECLINED:no-purchase — taxonomy of the August 2026 pass, predating the move to relational verdicts. Kept as metadata: the gap between the two forms is data, not residue. This reading’s judgement is in the grid above.

Reading of 2026-07-27 · model claude-sonnet-5 · source 146,351 chars · 1 attempt(s)

FIRST PASS — KEPT AS WRITTEN

Reading produced by the T50 RSS pass, before the boundary lens. It is reproduced UNCORRECTED. Keeping it is the point: without it, a changed title is just a changed title — with it, what the second pass refused becomes legible.

Title it carried : « The Liar Paradox as Self-Diffracting System: Logic's Ouverture Problem »

The liar paradox is a structural case of diffraction within a closed system. The statement 'this sentence is false' emits a signal (its propositional content) through the logical ouverture of classical truth-value assignment. But the ouverture cannot receive it without transforming it — the signal diffracts into contradiction. This is not a bug in logic; it reveals that meaning cannot be lossless within self-referential systems. The paradox demonstrates that 1 ≠ 1 at the level of formal semantics: the same utterance cannot maintain invariant truth-value when it becomes its own receiver. Modern resolutions (paraconsistency, hierarchy, revision theory) are attempts to engineer the diffraction deliberately — to design an ouverture that can absorb self-reference without collapse. The codex of classical logic was not built to handle its own emission.

T50 RSS assessment · 2026-07-27 · remplacée par boundary-lens-2026-08

REFERENCES

[1] Liar Paradox. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2026-07-27. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/liar-paradox/

[2] Quercy, A. (2026). The 31 Propositions of Ideamorphism. https://ideamorphism.org/en/publications/2026/03/the-31-propositions-of-ideamorphism.html

EPISTEMIC PROFILE

Claim type	boundary reading
Voice	third person analysis
Epistemic status	no purchase
Methodology	Boundary-finding lens applied to one source, model claude-sonnet-5, 1 attempt(s), traceability check passed.

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