



Chapter 8: Parahylectics



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8.1 Definition

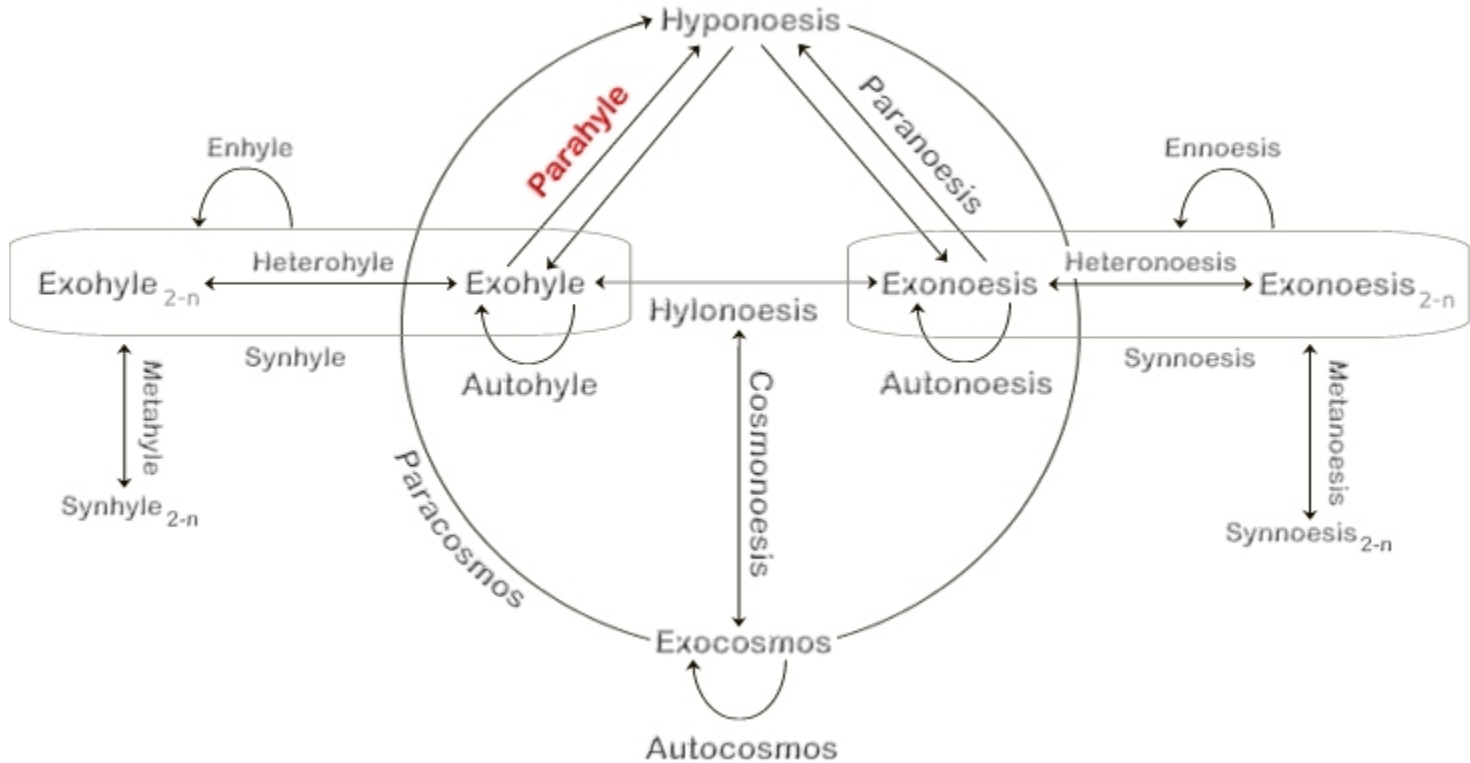


Figure 1 - Parahyle



From Greek *παρά* (para = past, beyond) and *ύλη* (hyle = stuff of which things are made, material, matter). There are two kinds of matter-energy: a) Exohyle and Autohyle as representing the visible world we perceive and experience and b) Parahyle, which reunites Exohyle with Hyponoesis. Parahyle refers to the connecting and unifying principle of physical matter, called *Syntopon*.

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8.2.1 Ontology of Physical Matter



8.2.1.1 Quantum Reality

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8.2.2 Ontology of Transphysical Matter

8.2.2.1 Ektotopics and Syntopics

Parahyle refers to the connecting, unifying principle of physical matter. This principle, called *Syntopon* (from Greek syn = together with, connecting, participating and topos = any manifestation of physical matter (e.g. particle, energy, field, strings, etc.)), connects all physical manifestations with each other on an ontological level.

Although all physical manifestations (*Ektotopon*) appear to be distinct in the universe (Ektotopics), they are unified in the underlying reality, that is, Hyponoesis. All physical ektotopons are connected to each other through the underlying reality and not so much physically. By participating in the underlying reality, each ektotopon becomes part of this interconnected whole.

Syntopics is the theory of that interconnecting and unifying principle of physical matter or Exohyle.

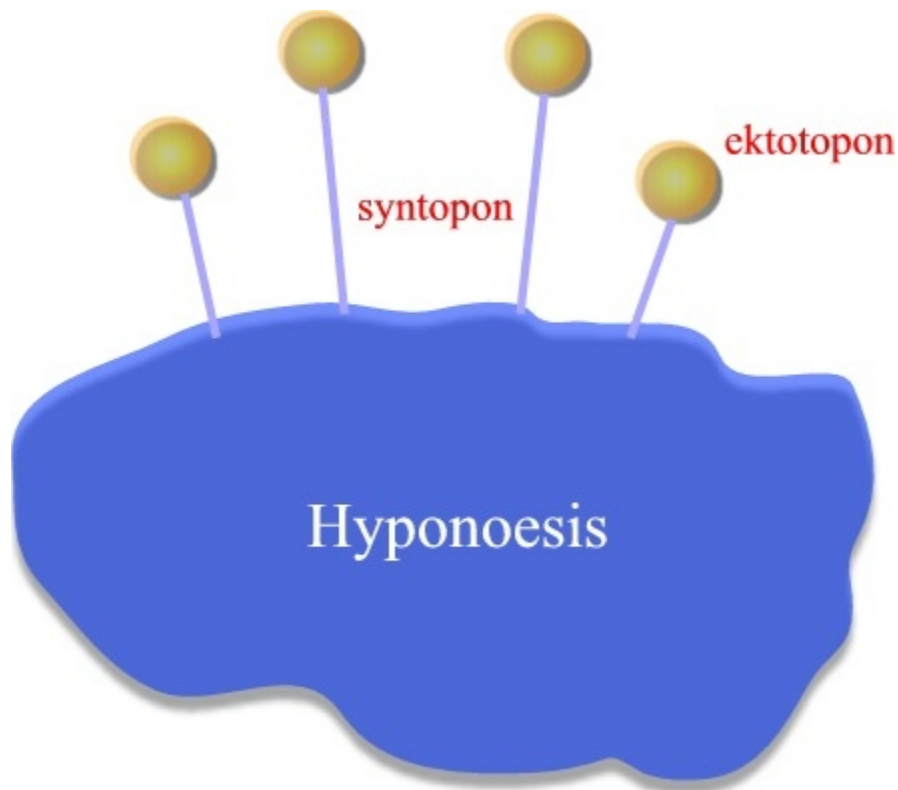


Figure 1 - Ektotopon and Syntopon

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