

Hyponoetics

Philosophical Essays

The Two Processes of Transrational Thinking

Abstract: Describes the two basic processes and methodologies of Transrational Thinking: the movement from rational thinking upward in order to gain a holistic knowledge and understanding of reality and the movement down from transrational mind into the world of concepts (subjects and objects) of Rational Thinking.



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Transrational Thinking (Paranoesis) consists of two fundamental processes:

- Anatasis** (*ἀνάτασις*), the extension of rational thinking upwards, out of the boundaries of conceptual, analytical thought. It transcends Rational Thinking.
- Katatasis** (*κατάτασις*), the extension of transrational thinking downwards, translating the Hologemes (holistic structures) of transrational thinking into concepts of rational thinking.

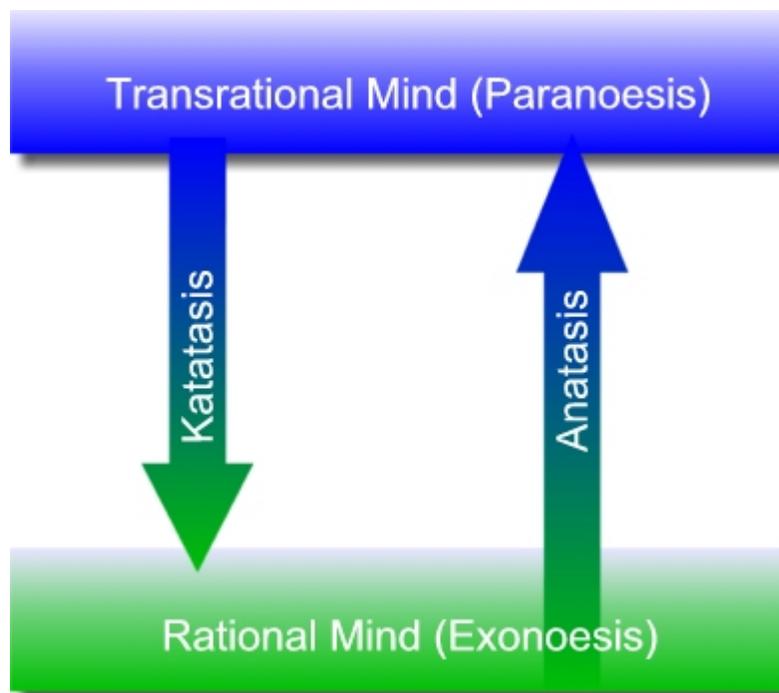


Figure 1 - The two processes of Transrational Thinking

Etymology:

- Anatasis:** from Greek *ἀνά* (ana = up to, upwards, implying motion upwards) and *τασις* (tasis = stretching, extension).

- **Katataxis:** from Greek *κατά* (kata = down from, downwards, denoting downward motion) and *τασις* (tasis = stretching, extension).

Anatasis retrieves knowledge or non-local information directly, without inference, deduction, induction or sensory perception of any kind. The knowledge residing in the Transrational Mind is called *Paraepisteme* or Direct Knowledge or Transrational Knowledge. *Anatasis* is a way of knowing and thinking non-conceptually and non-symbolically, i.e. without using linguistic semantics of any kind. Instead it is a way of comprehending the whole without reducing it to its parts (functional decomposition of rational thinking). Transrational Thinking thinks and knows in terms of Hologemes. It constitutes an identity of thinker, thinking, and thought. The object of thought is not separated conceptually from the thinker itself or the thinking agency. Although this may sound like a mystic vision of union, it has nothing to do with mystic experience, as I explained clearly in other essays (see Introduction to Transrational Thinking).

Katataxis is the process of Transrational Thinking that translates, converts, and transforms *Paraepisteme* to *Exoepisteme* or Indirect Knowledge or Rational Knowledge. *Katataxis* is a necessary process in order to make information retrieved in the process of *Anatasis* available to ordinary, rational thinking by translating the Hologemes of the Transrational Mind into the concepts of the Rational Mind. Without this process, the knowledge and understanding gained while thinking transrationally would be of no purpose other than to the transrational thinker. *Katataxis* makes communication possible. However, it is imperative to understand that this process of translation inevitably entails loss of information. Since Hologemes are by nature non-conceptual, a conversion into concepts causes a diminuation in scope and depth.

Homokenosis and *Heteroplerosis* are two methodologies applied in the processes of *Anatasis* and *Katataxis*

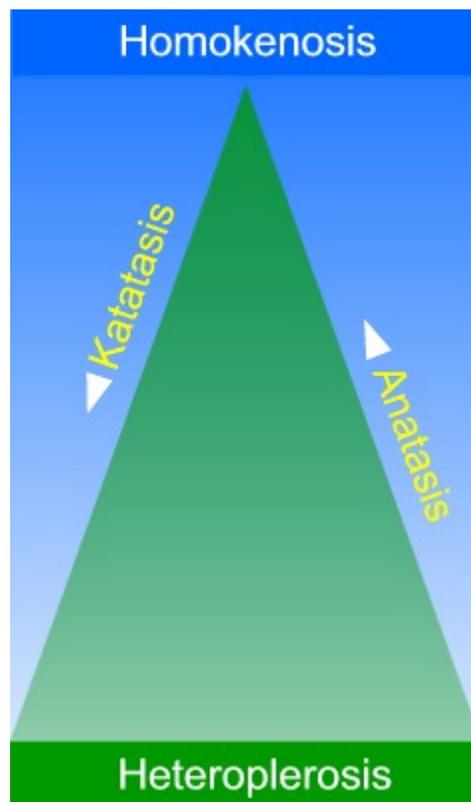


Figure 2 - The two methodologies of Transrational Thinking

Etymology:

- **Homokenosis:** from Greek *ὁμός* (homos = one and the same) and *κενόσις* (kenosis = emptying).

- **Heteroplerosis:** from Greek *ἕτερος* (heteros = another, different) and *πλήρωσις* (plerosis = filling, becoming full).

In the process of Anataxis, or the extension of rational mind towards transrational mind or Paranoesis, the method that is applied is **Homokenosis**, or the emptying of rational mind of all the differentiating concepts and unifying (homos) these concepts into a void, emptied single concept or idea. This universal void idea contains all other, differentiated ideas and concepts of the rational mind in itself. The methodology of emptying is required to reach the level of Paranoesis or transrational mind. As the diagram above illustrates, Homokenosis is also a process of focusing one's attention on a single point or idea, the emptied universal idea or transrational Idea.

In the process of Katataxis, or the extension of transrational mind into the rational mind or Exonoesis, the method that is applied is **Heteroplerosis**, or filling the rational mind with differentiating concepts. The unity of Paranoesis is broken up into a plurality of individualized, differentiated concepts that are required for rational mind to understand and communicate ideas apprehended in the state of Paranoesis. As the diagram above illustrates, Heteroplerosis is the process of dissipating the focus of one's attention to multiple points or ideas.

Table of differences between Rational and Transrational Thinking

Rational Thinking	Transrational Thinking
Analytical	Non-Analytical, synthetic
Conceptual	Non-Conceptual, hologemic
Reductionistic	Holistic
Divides	Unites
Duality of thinker and thought	Identity of thinker and thought
Non-contradictory Logic (either-or)	Paradoxical Logic (neither-both)
Symbolic (language)	Non-Linguistic
Interprets Reality (world construction)	Comprehends Reality directly
Gains knowledge by inference, deduction, induction	Gains knowledge by direct insights
Conceptual knowledge (Exoepisteme)	Hologemic Knowledge (Paraepisteme)
Limited by concepts/language (finite mind)	Unlimited (infinite mind)
Communicable	Incommunicable except through Katataxis
Relative	Interrelated
Embedded in contextual relations (limited to a specific context of objects based on cultural, social, psychological and other factors)	Beyond contextual relations
Dependent on thinker (subjectivity) or community of thinkers (objectivity)	Independent of thinker(s) (transjectivity = beyond the subjective and objective)
Involves uncertainty	Certainty
Imposing meaning, structure on experience, perception	Non-structured, non-purposive comprehension of reality (non-

experiential, non-perceptual)

Egocentric, Sociocentric

Cosmocentric

Associated with emotions, feelings

Disassociated from emotive or sensory inputs

Practical application for guiding behavior/actions (morality, ethics)

No direct practical application. However, can be translated into ethical principles

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