Review of: "Re-contextualizing Heim's 12 Dimensions: A Comparative Analysis with Contemporary Theories of Energy, Reality, and Consciousness"

Iryna Pinich[1]

1 Kyiv National Linguistic University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The enduring question about the structure of reality and the ongoing debate to establish the correctness of the sole cosmological theory have consistently held significance in philosophy, theology, sciences, and humanities. This significance is even more pronounced in the common understanding of an individual's place and purpose in life. Therefore, the integrative approach of the study outlines and leads the way to the synergy of multiple efforts aimed at comprehending the elusive nature of reality, both within tangible realms and far beyond the limits of sensory perception.

Positioning Heim's theory of Elementary Particles in the contemporary scientific discourse represents a commitment to reviving academic narratives on the structure of reality that extends beyond the limitations of physical sensory perception alone, as seen in earlier works like Vernadsky's exploration of the Noosphere. Furthermore, the dialogism evident in the paper's findings is seminal in addressing the enduring debate on the material and ideal ratio for constructing reality.

The argument advocating the convergence of central philosophical and scientific themes, with the goal of establishing connections between the existing knowledge about the nature of reality, quantum physics, and consciousness, establishes a benchmark in the generalized cognitive model of the world which unites both folk and scientific conceptualizations of reality.

The longstanding understanding of the spatial conceptualization of the world within the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) recognizes a metaphorical embodied perception of the world as a 3D space that functions as a container, within which or against the background of which human reality exists. However, this cognitive model of Absolute space, which was traditionally considered static, has recently been challenged in sociological (Lefebvre, 1991; Harvey, 1990), discourse (Foucault, 1977), and historical studies (Baron, 2007). The coexistence and interdependence of absolute, relative, and relational spaces (Akyildiz, 2020) are equally supported by the idea of continuous interactions of living beings in constructing mental spaces through intentional and mimetic behaviors of various kinds (Brandt, 2004) in the interpretation and construction of reality.

The linguistic representation of reality is primarily shaped by ontological spatial metaphors (UP-DOWN, PATH, OBJECT, CONTAINER, PART-WHOLE, CENTER-PERIPHERY) that echo an established physical three-dimensional spacetime. The force dimension for the phenomena of lived experiences (emotions in particular) is defined as CAUSES ARE FORCES at the abstract level of their conceptualization. The most recent findings in neuroscience similarly support the

idea of abstract emotion coding, arguing that emotions are encoded in the brain abstractly, independently of individual sensory experiences (Lettieri et al., 2024).

The challenges associated with the modern interpretation of reality, including the physical spiral theory, stem from their juxtaposition with the prevailing scientific model deeply ingrained in the minds. This entrenched regularity makes the existing naturalistic world model more competitive, prompting the application of a similar methodology to the intangible reality in the search for laws that provide a solid evidential foundation. Thus, the mechanics of cognitive mappings within the complex fluidity of mental spaces may become even more sophisticated in an attempt to pinpoint the principles of symmetry and harmony in higher dimensions, as proposed in Heim's theory.

The only apparent avenue for the theory to gain traction appears to be through its potential to be grasped via a well-conceived multi-dimensional model that aligns with the simplicity of the Cartesian coordinate system. However, these tentative suggestions do not diminish the potential of the idea to extend the limited observable locus mapping onto a far more intricate reality.