

The Metaphysics of All-and-None, a Synthesis of Science, Philosophy and Religion.
Coherent Ontology, Epistemology, and Theology; The First and only Theory for formulating Existence.

Abstract

All'n'None theory is subject of a book titled "The Metaphysics of All-and-None a Synthesis of Science, Philosophy, and Religion" published by Edwin Mellen Press on Jan 2022 [1]. It is a new description of Reality in terms of Ontology, Epistemology and Theology. Several independent blind reviews by different organizations and scholars on the book indicate that the theory is not only a new development in philosophy but also it is a scientific theory with the capacity of experimental verification. All the reviews encourage Philosophers and Scientists to step in, comprehend it and further investigate the theory. Among all the reviews the most important one was done by Oxford Academics, They published a critical review on Mind Journal October 2022 confirming [2] All'n'None is a scientific platform for deeper understanding of Reality and its full capacity has not been discovered yet.

Text of paper

All'n'None theory is a new fusion of science and philosophy: constructing the why's of ontology and how to interpret the meaning of ontological claims like Metaepistemology, which also covers questions from metaphysics, normativeness and epistemology; metacognition of one's thought processes and understanding of the paradigms behind them, and philosophical theology, which is closely related to the Deity and philosophy of religion which is presented in a completely scientific approach, however, in a more general view All'n'None is a theory whose main axis is philosophy and studies the basic principles of existence, identity and change, space-time, causality, necessity and possibility. All'n'None's main concept begins with questions about the nature of consciousness and the relationship between mind and universe, then try to answer them in a language of science (and not in the language of philosophy, yet in a philosophical manner). All'n'None's terminology is also derived from the book's general content, which implies "everything and nothing". Through accepted scientific standards, the author tries to demonstrate that "everything" in this world came into being from "nothing" and that "nought" itself is not really what we think we know, and is in fact "everything". All'n'None examines why's & what's of existence, and doesn't merely seek to provide a theoretical answer to the fundamental questions of existence; rather seeks to provide completely scientific, testable, and provable answers; and to do this, it combines hard science to philosophy, epistemology and theology. All'n'None theory even challenges metaphysical issues including existence, objects and their properties, space and time, cause and effect, possibility, and then offers new definitions for old-fashioned concepts. Course of development in All'n'none theory, like pure mathematics, is done using inferences from what is known a priori. The theory seeks to provide a coherent account of the universe structure that can explain our everyday and scientific understanding of it while being independent (not entirely relying on former theories). Just as in mathematics where there are different ways to define figures, in All'n'None there are new ways of defining objects, properties, concepts, and other beings that are supposed to make up the universe; while it's previously studied, as the case may be, entities assumed to be fundamental by science, such as atoms and supernatants, its main subject is the set of categories such as object, property, and causality that those scientific theories assume. There are two distinct positions on what the "universe" is studied by All'n'none: consciousness and symmetry: on the other hand, unlike metaphysics, which assumes that the objects under study exist within the observer's mind, in All'n'none it turns from introspection and conceptual analysis to a scientific approach. All'n'none responds that Abstract not any kind of knowledge of this universe can be explained solely by hard science, which claim to describe anything

other than human perceptual content, and requires the entry of other sciences, especially mysticism and theology. But All'n'none itself assumes that a position has been taken on the fundamental questions about the universe, that it may proceed independently from the system's selections, so in expression, sometimes it overlaps with epistemology. Perhaps, ontology is the most important headline in All'n'none, which includes questions about how entities are grouped into basic categories and which of these entities exist at the most basic level. All'n'none - which sometimes is called the theory of consciousness - whichever it is, is called the "science of existence." Yet once again, unlike ontology that often tries to determine what categories or the highest types are, and how a system of categories is formed that provides a comprehensive classification of all beings, All'n'None sees "symmetry" and "consciousness" as the backbone of the universe and "salvation" as its ultimate goal; an important part of the book is also devoted to the fact that salvation is not basically what we thought until today. "Identity" is also another major concern of All'n'none, as it is constantly asked what exactly "being" means when something is the same as itself or, more arguably, something else. Issues of identity arise in the context of time: what does it mean for something to be in two moments of its own time? How to calculate this phenomenon? Another question about identity arises when it is asked that what our criteria are for determining identity and how the reality of identity relates to linguistic expressions. Identity, sometimes expressed numerically and in the language of mathematics in All'n'none, is a relationship that has something to do with anything else but its own self. Philosophically, All'n'none theory is influenced by perdurantism somehow: the nature of objects appears to us in space and time, are beings themselves some kind of space and time? And did they exist before objects? How exactly can they be defined? How is time related to change? Does something always have to change for time in order to exist? And All'n'none seeks to give them scientific, reasoned and undeniable answers. All'n'None goes on to rethink "whys" to which science has stopped answering but at the same time uses the same scientific evidences in order to answer those questions. For example, any theory of fundamental physics is based on a set of axioms that may assume the existence of beings such as atoms, particles, forces, charges, masses, or fields. Expressing such assumptions is considered the "end" of a theory. All'n'none examines their meaning as human abstract ideas. For instance, do all theories of physics require the existence of space and time, objects, or properties? Much of All'n'None's premises are devoted to analysing the role of metaphysics (philosophy of religion) in scientific theorizing: "a scientific mind doesn't progress just by following experiments, rather, by surpassing experiment." All'n'none shows the way in which former untestable, as well as non-experimental propositions, can be properly tested and thus scientifically effective in producing new intended results. All'n'none argues that changes in the ontological status of the concept of "race" have played a key role in the development of biological thinking. In All'n'none, new metaphysical ideas have emerged within quantum mechanics, where subatomic particles probably do not have the same kind of individual detail that philosophy has traditionally paid attention to. There is a purely rational connection between All'n'none and theological teachings and philosophical reflection in the philosophy of religion - such as Buddhism, Christian, Jewish, Islamic, etc. In this view towards these disciplines, if at least one of the premises of an argument arises from revelation, the discussion falls within the realm of theology; otherwise it falls into the realm of philosophy. All'n'None does not consider itself affiliated with any branch of science, yet believes that addressing the fundamentals of religions removes ambiguities that have previously put science at a dead end in dealing with these issues. In All'n'None, common interpretations of metaphysics (such as non-physical or magical beings) are discarded and used to arrive at a different reference, assuming that all physical, mental, and spiritual beings are from a basis of the same system. For example, "spiritual healing" is something other than what is often thought of as magical methods instead of scientific manners. Of course, All'n'None does not prohibit such categories,

but it does not support or actively encourage them either; as a matter of fact, the core of discourse in All'n'None is that such beliefs can be analyzed and studied through criteria such as symmetry and consciousness, as to search for incompatibilities, either within oneself or with other accepted systems. The philosophy of Eastern religions has been focused in All'n'None theory; for example, in Buddhist philosophy, there are various metaphysical narratives based on Buddhist texts, raise various questions regarding the nature of existence, but early Buddhist texts did not focus on metaphysical issues, rather on moral and spiritual educations, and in some cases dismissed some metaphysical questions as useless and vague. Meanwhile, their teachings are used to support the theory of "consciousness", which is interpreted as a form of idealism or phenomenology, and denies the gap between self-consciousness and the objects of consciousness. The conclusive idea in All'n'none surrounds Sufism and the concept of "Unity" which in Arabic synonyms to monotheism. The term "unity of existence" which has been translated as existence (or presence) here, refers to the "existence of Deity" and compared to monotheism. On the other hand, "intuition" meaning "monotheism of the witness", believes that God and his creation are completely disparate. The author divides theoretical philosophy into ontology as a general issue, which serves as a prelude, distinguishing the three of soul, universe, and God: cosmology and theology are called experimental, rational disciplines since they are independent in terms of revelation. This plan is the three religious counterparts of created, creator, and creation. All'n'None theory describes the consciousness as a power beyond mankind that is positively or negatively in contact with beings in a way that takes them to new levels of existence, beyond the earthly preoccupations of ordinary life.

Conclusion

All'n'none theory explains the basis of existence and preobjective reality and shows how the reality goes far beyond matter. This theory shows how all beings arose from the function of consciousness on data content and explains the concept of added value as the transcendence of consciousness, and then the transcendence of consciousness as synonymous with greater existence. All'n'none theory links not only physics and hard science together, but also many metaphysical subjects outside of science and philosophy. It associates with the truth of the scientific approach to phenomena such as existence and death, which formerly contemplated to unscientific and metaphysical.

All'n'none considers the universe to be a systematic machine in which man - like other beings - has entered into as one of its subordinate systems, and its conservation depends on its ability to maintain symmetry of the entire system, and otherwise; it will not stay here for long. There'll be no way out: it either rises or falls. He sees man as a "complex" part that exists within an interconnected network in the universe. According to him, complex systems function under the influence of their subordinate members activities, and at the same time, they are also subordinate members of higher systems that are connected to each other by an amalgam called symmetry that through consciousness form their own conservation.

[1] ISBN 978-1-4955-0893-6

[2] MIND Autumn 2022 Volume II/V