

## Terminologies of transformation

### Compiled by

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To communicate we need to find a common terminology. There are some of the concepts that will appear in many places.

#### *Cell*

- The cell, from Latin *cella*, meaning "small room" is the basic structural, functional and biological unit of all known living organisms. Cells are the smallest unit of life that can replicate independently, and are often called the "building blocks of life".

The study of cells is called cell biology. Cells consist of a protoplasm enclosed within a membrane, which contains many biomolecules such as proteins and nucleic acids. Organisms can be classified as unicellular (consisting of a single cell; including most bacteria) or multicellular (including plants and animals). While the number of cells in plants and animals varies from species to species, humans contain about 100 trillion cells. Most plant and animal cells are visible only under the microscope, with dimensions between 1 and 100 micrometres.

The cell was discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665. The cell theory, first developed in 1839 by Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann, states that all organisms are composed of one or more cells, that all cells come from preexisting cells, that vital functions of an organism occur within cells, and that all cells contain the hereditary information necessary for regulating cell functions and for transmitting information to the next generation of cells.[5] Cells emerged on Earth at least 3.5 billion years ago

#### *Consciousness*

- Consciousness is the quality or state of being aware of an external object or something within oneself. It has been defined as: sentience, awareness, subjectivity, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood, and the executive control system of the mind

#### *States of Consciousness*

- There are some states in which consciousness seems to be abolished, including sleep, coma, and death. There are also a variety of circumstances that can change the relationship between the mind and the world in less drastic ways, producing what are known as altered states of consciousness.

#### *Altered States of Consciousness*

- Also called altered state of mind (ASC), is any condition which is significantly different from a normal waking state.

#### *Collective Consciousness*

- Is a term of analytical psychology, coined by Carl Jung. It is proposed to be a part of the unconscious mind, expressed in humanity and all life forms with nervous systems, and describes how the structure of the psyche autonomously organizes experience.

#### *DNA*

- Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and many viruses.

#### *Dualistic*

1. The condition of being double; duality.
2. Philosophy The view that the world consists of or is explicable as two fundamental entities, such as mind and matter.
3. Psychology The view that the mind and body function separately, without interchange.
4. Theology
  - a. The concept that the world is ruled by the antagonistic forces of good and evil.
  - b. The concept that humans have two basic natures, the physical and the spiritual.

#### *Epigenetics*

- Temporary changes in gene activity of a cell that are not hereditary.

#### *Genome*

- In modern molecular biology and genetics, the genome is the entirety of an organism's hereditary information. It is encoded either in DNA or, for many types of viruses, in RNA. The genome includes both the genes and the non-coding sequences of the DNA/RNA.

#### *Holistic*

- Holism is the idea that natural systems (physical, biological, chemical, social, economic, mental, linguistic, etc.) and their properties should be viewed as wholes, not as collections of parts. This often includes the view that systems function as wholes and that their functioning cannot be fully understood solely in terms of their component parts. The term holism is derived from Ancient Greek holos ὅλος, meaning "all, whole, entire, total."

#### *Hypnosis*

- Hypnosis is considered to be a special psychological state with certain physiological attributes marked by a functioning of the individual at a level of awareness other than the ordinary conscious state.

#### *Meditation*

- A practice in which an individual trains the mind or induces a mode of consciousness, either to realize some benefit or as an end in itself.

#### *Trance*

Trance denotes a variety of processes, ecstasy, techniques, modalities and states of mind, awareness and consciousness. Trance states may occur involuntarily and unbidden. The term trance may be associated with hypnosis, meditation, magic, flow, and prayer. It may also be related to the earlier generic term, altered states of consciousness

#### *Quantization*

- In physics, quantization is the process of transition from a classical understanding of physical phenomena to a newer understanding known as "quantum mechanics". It is a procedure for constructing a quantum field theory starting from a classical field theory. This is a generalization of the procedure for building quantum mechanics from classical mechanics.

#### *Quantum Mechanics*

- Quantum mechanics (quantum physics, or quantum theory) is a branch of physics provides a mathematical description of much of the dual particle-like and wave-like behavior and interactions of energy and matter.

#### *Reductionistic*

- Reductionism is often viewed as the opposite of holism. Reductionism in science says that a complex system can be explained by reduction to its fundamental parts. For example, the processes of biology are reducible to chemistry and the laws of chemistry are explained by physics.

#### *RNA*

- Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a family of large biological molecules that perform multiple vital roles in the coding, decoding, regulation, and expression of genes. Together with DNA, RNA comprises the nucleic

acids, which, along with proteins, constitute the three major macromolecules essential for all known forms of life.

### *Self*

- The self is the subject of one's own experience of phenomena: perception, emotions, thoughts. In phenomenology, it is conceived as what experiences, and there isn't any experiencing without an experiencer, the self. The self is therefore an "immediate given", an intrinsic dimension of the fact of experiencing phenomena. The self has been studied extensively by philosophers and psychologists and is central to many world religions.

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