

Article

The Quale of Time

Cosmin Vişan

Independent researcher, Bucharest 910095, Romania; visancosmin17@yahoo.com

Received: 2 February 2019; Accepted: 8 April 2019; Published: 11 April 2019



Abstract: Time is one of the greatest subjects of interest to the disciplines of both Science and Philosophy, being seen to have a greater importance in the workings of reality than other entities. In this paper, a phenomenological analysis of time based on the general workings of the emergent structure of consciousness will be done, and time will be shown to be no different than any other qualia. It will be shown that, like any other qualia, time is an emergent level of consciousness, manifesting all the properties of emergence: inheritance of qualities from the previous levels, top-down influence in levels received from the higher levels and top-down influence in levels impressed on the lower levels.

Keywords: time; qualia; emergence; inheritance; top-down; phenomenology

1. Introduction

Because of the importance given to time by the disciplines of both Science and Philosophy, a detailed phenomenological analysis of time is fitting. The analysis that will be done in this paper is based on the general ideas presented in my previous paper “The Emergent Structure of Consciousness” [1]. An analysis of time is already presented there, but because the purpose of that paper was to present the general workings of the emergent structure of consciousness, the analysis of time was incomplete. This paper will thus undertake the task of exposing all the details of time as they derive from direct phenomenological experience, and as they are then framed by the more general theoretical framework of the emergent structure. Thus, no new fundamental ideas will be presented in this paper. However, the details of time that will be presented will benefit both the understanding of time as such, and exemplify even better the workings of the emergent structure that has been exposed in the previous paper. A reading of the previous paper might help the reader grasp some general ideas. But in order to make the current exposition self-contained, all the required concepts will also be presented here.

The easiest element of the phenomenology of time, the one that has also been taken by physics, is the succession. Interestingly enough, this proved so successful that physics didn’t make the effort to investigate more into the nature of time. But there is more to time than succession. Actually, there is so much more that the succession part is only a minor aspect of what time is. A proper investigation of the phenomenology of time will even show that there cannot even be a physical time, the only time that exist being the time of consciousness. The investigation will also show how the time of consciousness is no different in its properties from any other qualia, displaying properties such as inheritance of qualities from the lower levels of the emergent structure of consciousness, receiving of top-down influence in levels from the higher levels and impressing its own top-down influence on the lower levels. In what follows, by “time” I will only refer to the time of consciousness. If the need for the physical time will appear, it would be called specifically the “physical time”.

Because the analysis that follows is based directly upon the experience of time as it appears in consciousness, the analysis is intended to be independent of any other phenomenological analyses of time that are present in literature. We will mention Husserl’s account of time in the next section, but this is only for convenience, in order to make a quick start. We could have equally started from zero, but the most important part of the current paper is to show how time is one of the emergent

levels of consciousness, no different than any other qualia, so we can make a quick start from Husserl's analysis of time, and then analyze the emergent aspects of time. This paper hopes to offer a unified coherent way of looking at consciousness. If time, which traditionally was given more consideration than other aspects of consciousness, is shown to be no different than any other qualia, then this will offer a perspective from which the entire consciousness can be studied in a unitary way and thus open the doors for a systematization of consciousness and ultimately for a science of consciousness. Historically, time was so differently perceived than other qualia that an entire science of physics was developed from this one single aspect of consciousness. If time is understood to be just one of the many qualia present in consciousness, then physics might benefit from a rethinking that will push it in new and unexpected directions. So, let's start our detailed analysis of time.

2. The Retention

The first extra element of the phenomenology of time beyond succession starts from looking critically at the nature of succession itself. Succession implies the existence of infinitesimal moments of time that follow one after the other. But if we look carefully at our experiences, they don't seem to be made up of infinitesimal parts. Words, sentences, listening to music are not just successions of infinitesimal parts, but are entities that are experiences in a holistic way. Time in consciousness seems to be structured differently than the way physical time is used in our physical theories. Compared to events in the physical time that can be ordered point by point on an axis, events in consciousness being holistic entities cannot be reduced to infinitesimal points on an axis. This aspect of time was characterized by Bergson in his writings about duration as being a continuous, immeasurable and unquantifiable flow, and then Husserl identified time as being made out of primal impressions, retentions and protentions [2,3]. More recently, Susan Blackmore [4] argues for the fact that there is no stream of consciousness, offering some revealing examples of how time should not be viewed in a linear manner.

Let's detail a little of Husserl's account of time, and have in mind for reference the experience of listening to music. I refer to music and not other experiences, like hearing someone talking, because in music the continuity of time is better manifested. A good impression of Husserl's view of time is depicted by Dan Lloyd [5] in Figure 1. He explains: "Once we have clearly in mind a present that includes a nonsensory anticipation of the future and a nonsensory trace of the past, we are ready to follow Husserl and launch the present, which *is* time, in motion through time. What appears as time passes is a continuous slippage of the present into retention (along with a continuous resolution of protention into primal impression). What slides into retention is not merely the present primal impression, the momentary sensory inputs, but rather the entire tripartite structure, moment by moment in a continuous temporal flow. At 10:10, present consciousness includes the sensory content at 10:10, along with an occurrent retention of (formerly) present consciousness at 10:09. But that lapsed present consciousness at 10:09 included its primal impression (sensory information at 10:09) and retentional consciousness at 10:09, itself enfolding retentional consciousness from 10:08, and so on into the past, as if into a bottomless well. But all this recursive nesting is experienced, all at once, at 10:10. Similar recursion opens into protention. We anticipate not just the next primal impression, at 10:11, but a next moment that will include a retention of the present package at 10:10 (and a further protention toward 10:12 and beyond).

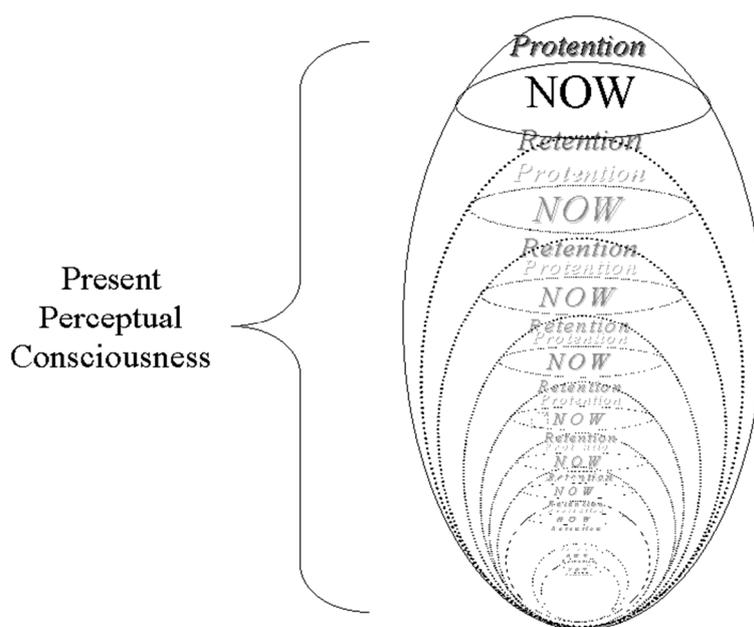


Figure 1. Phenomenology of the present, according to Husserl, and depicted by Dan Lloyd.

Figure 1 in this paper (Figure 3 in [5]) presents a schematic outline of the present moment of consciousness, as understood (in outline) by Husserl. Both the example just above and the diagram suggest discrete time steps and sharp boundaries between phases of temporal experience, but this is just for clarity. Husserl imagined a continuous slippage or flow of time. In addition, the nesting depicted reaches into retention only, omitting equally complicated structures of protention.

As we can see, because of the continuous slippage of present into past (while being continuously kept into the present), there is no place where a cut can be made in order for the events to be neatly disposed on an axis of physical time. The structure of time exposed by Husserl is rather an eternal structure than something that actually passes. Any new experience that appears into the Now is automatically subjected to this structure of time. The slippage into past of a new experience is not something done dynamically, but is a property that the experience acquires by the fact of appearing into the Now. We will further discuss this when we will integrate the phenomenology of time into the phenomenology of the emergent structure of consciousness.

Husserl's analysis is not complete though. While at first, if we have as reference the experience of listening to music, indeed it appears that the phenomenology of the present depicted in Figure 1 does account for the experience of music, closer looks at the phenomenology of time will reveal some more general manifestations of which the structure in Figure 1 is but a qualitative approximation (in the same way that Newton's theory is an approximation of Einstein's theory). A false impression that might arise from the music example is that when a new experience first appears into the Now it is of an infinitesimal duration (like a single musical note) and only then through storage into the Now as retention, does the Now becomes extended. But as we will see next, actually experiences can appear into the Now directly with their retentional structure constructed and with durations of up to few seconds, making "physical time" an even weaker concept.

3. Temporal Unities

Let's take another example and see how experiences that appear into the Now can already have retentional structures of durations of up to few seconds. This example was also presented in [1], so we'll present a summary here. We'll call it the Alice and Bob's cocktail party effect. Let's say that you are John and you are having a conversation with Alice at a party with lots of other people around. While you are having the conversation with Alice, the experiences in consciousness that you are having

are hearing the words of Alice. Then let's say that at the same time, there is Bob who tells to other people in the room: "Guess who I saw at this party? It's our high school colleague, John!". This situation has an interesting manifestation in consciousness. While Bob is yet to finish his sentences, you are not hearing anything from what he is saying, you are only hearing your conversation with Alice. Yet, when Bob utters your name, you not only hear your name, but you hear retrospectively the entirety of Bob's sentences. This situation is illustrated in Figure 2.

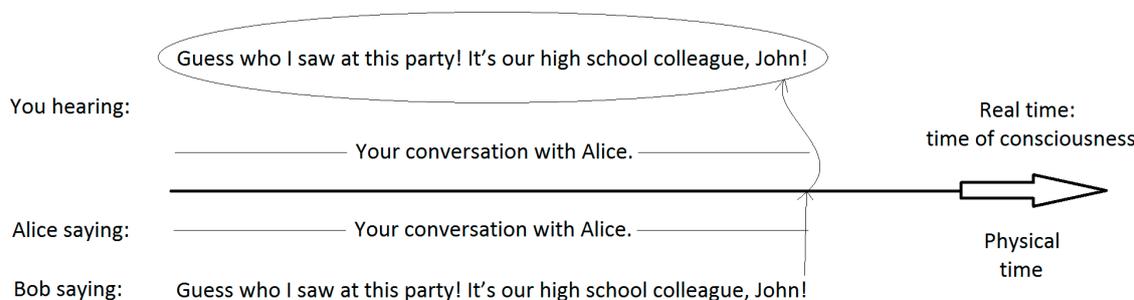


Figure 2. Temporal unities.

In Figure 2 we can see on the lower part the events as they happen in the physical time, and on the upper part the events as they happen in the time of consciousness. We can see that the entire utterance of Bob takes place all at once in consciousness at the moment of physical time when Bob utters your name. So, we have an extended temporal unity in consciousness that takes place in an instant of physical time. The reason why it happens in an instant of physical time is that if it were to somehow be recorded somewhere and at the moment of uttering your name, it would have been played back to you, then in the time in which you would be hearing the playback of Bob's utterance, you would become deaf to what Alice would continue to say to you. But there is no point in which your conversation with Alice is interrupted. Your conversation with Alice is continuous at all times. So, the entire Bob's utterance can only take place at an instant of physical time.

One characteristic of the experience of hearing Bob's utterance all at once in consciousness is that it has an "as if" component with reference to the past. In other words, you experience Bob's utterance as if you were hearing it live as Bob was uttering it, which you didn't, since your entire attention was focused on the conversation with Alice. So, the "as if" component with reference to the past is a structural element of the temporal unity that appears into consciousness all at once.

So, we can see that there are temporal events in consciousness that cannot be put on an axis of physical time, thus making physical time a suspicious concept, that was introduced in our physical theories from superficial looks at the experience of time in consciousness. But as we can see, if we look more carefully at the events that happen in the time of consciousness, we see that that there can be no such thing as physical time where events are neatly happening successively. Furthermore, since temporal unities in consciousness happen in an instant of physical time, then temporality seems to be more like a static quality of a conscious state, rather than something that actually happens dynamically. Therefore, we begin to envision the fact that time is a quale no different than color red, the apparent dynamicity of time being just a quality in the same way that redness is the quality of red.

Other examples of temporal unities that take place in consciousness in an instant of physical time are when there is a background noise with which you get accustomed and you stop hearing it, yet when it stops you not only experience the moment of stopping, but you have an "as if" experience in which you feel as if you were aware of the sound all along and only then you hear the moment of stopping, one such case being a refrigerator running in the room. The same happens in the visual domain, like letting a phone screen turn on while it is on your desk and you are doing other things without being focused on the phone, and the moment when the phone screen turns off, your experience in consciousness is as if you were still focused on the phone, and only then you see its turning off. We

thus see that this manifestation of time doesn't happen only on special occasions, but happens all the time.

Another interesting example of temporal unities is the case of dreams. Let's take the following situation and try to make sense of it. It sometimes happens that we are woken up from sleep by a powerful sound like an alarm clock; and we were just having a dream. The dream was something like this: I was preparing to go to war, I was dressing nicely in front of the mirror, I was getting outside of my house, I was taking the train to the battlefield, I was talking to people on the train, I was getting on the battlefield, and then, an explosion happened by my side and I woke up. What is peculiar about this experience is that somehow the dream, even though it is a long dream, it nevertheless has as main subject right from the beginning a story that is leading precisely to a point in the story that matches perfectly the reason of waking up. We can come up with few explanations for what is happening here.

- First, we can consider it just a coincidence. We can consider the dream unfolding at the same speed with the waking state. Indeed, the sound of the alarm clock did generate the explosion in the dream. But if the alarm was to sound earlier, like when we were in dream in the train or while we were dressing in front of the mirror, then the train would have exploded or the mirror would have exploded.
- Secondly, we can consider that a precognition took place. Consciousness somehow knew that the alarm clock will wake us up and then generated a dream (that unfolds at the same speed with the waking state) of whose story would match from the very beginning to the end such that by the time we would get on the battlefield, the bomb would explode precisely where it should: on the battlefield.
- Thirdly, we can consider that the dream takes place all at once at the moment of waking up, with the story taking place all at once and being made up in a coherent way from the beginning to the end such that the end would match the moment of waking up by the alarm clock.

In the light of this section, I favor the third explanation. We already saw in the Alice and Bob example that temporal unities can take place all at once in the "physical time", so it is equally possible that the case of the dream is the same case of an extended temporal unity that takes place all at once in the "physical time". We can even see in this case that the extension is longer than few seconds, taking up to a few minutes or more depending on what story is being constructed. Some might argue that there are cases of sleepwalking and in those cases the dream clearly unfolds at the same speed as the waking state. However, the cases of sleepwalking don't contradict the present case. They are only cases where the retentions are smaller, like in the case of hearing the conversation with Alice, so an approximate coordination between dream and waking state is being realized. But, as there is also the case with hearing the sentences of Bob, there can be dreams in which longer retentions are being created, and those dreams highlight even better how there can be temporal extended periods in consciousness that take place all at once in the "physical time".

We see thus that experiences can appear in the Now, with their retentional structures already created with durations of up to few seconds or more. We have thus a first departure from Husserl's structure of time. As opposed to Husserl where there was only 1 stream of consciousness happening, we are actually dealing with multiple streams happening at the same time. Husserl's structure is thus only the structure that one stream has. But in the Now there can be multiple streams happening at the same time, thus Now having a "multi-dimensional" structure. We will see next that there is actually even more structure in the Now. So far, we showed how the Now can contain multiple retentions at the same time. But we will next see that the retention itself can suffer further modifications. Before going to the examples in which the retention suffers modifications, we will present a short summary of the emergent structure of consciousness because we will need the emergent phenomenology to make sense of the modifications that retention suffers.

4. The Emergent Structure of Consciousness

In the first place, the clarification of the concept of emergence needs to be done because of the highly misleading ways in which it is used in literature. Usually, people use the word “emergence” to mean things like “the emergence of water from oxygen and hydrogen”, “the emergence of table salt from natrium and chlorine”, “the emergence of a flock of birds from individual birds”, etc. The problem with all these examples is that they don’t refer to real existing entities. “Water”, “oxygen”, “hydrogen”, are not really existing entities, they are only constructed concepts in our human consciousness in order to make sense of an equally constructed “physical world”. So, the phrase “the emergence of water from oxygen and hydrogen” is not an ontological statement about the world. The way in which the concept of emergence is being used today makes it in the end an empty concept. Since “water”, “oxygen” and “hydrogen” don’t ultimately exist, the inexistent entity “water” cannot emerge from the equally inexistent entities “oxygen” and “hydrogen”. If we are to truly use the concept of emergence and take advantage of its spirit, we should only be allowed to apply it to entities that really exist. Since the only existing entities are qualia, if we are to use the concept of emergence anywhere, then we are allowed to use it only when talking about qualia, and only talk about certain qualia emerging from other qualia; of course, only if this is the case, if qualia really emerge one on top of another.

Having clarified the correct usage of the concept of emergence, let’s now apply it to consciousness and see that indeed qualia emerge one on top of another. The entire phenomenology of emergence is actually rather simple, and it can be exemplified in a simple example. For this, let’s have a look at Figure 3. I will ask the reader now to not read further. For the moment just look at Figure 3. Now, after the reader has looked at Figure 3, let’s ask him: “What do you see?”.

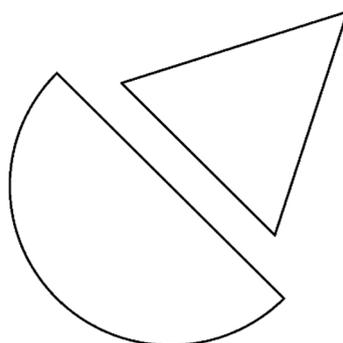


Figure 3. Emergence.

Probably the first answer will be: a semicircle and a triangle. And this is a truly existing experience in consciousness. Now, let’s modify this experience and see emergence in action. I will tell the reader: It is a radio telescope. Now I will ask the reader to look again at the image. Something new happened. Now the image is not a semicircle and a triangle anymore, but it is a radio telescope. Of course, it is highly simplified, but nevertheless it is a radio telescope. For diversity, let’s alter the original experience in another direction. I will tell the reader now that that image is actually a space probe entering atmosphere. Again, having this new information, the experience of the reader changes once more and now he has a different experience when he looks at the image. What we are dealing with here is the true functioning of emergence. And we see several properties. First of all, indeed there is a new entity coming into existence that was not there before. And it really is a new entity. The experiences of seeing a radio telescope or a space probe are certainly not the same experiences as seeing a semicircle and a triangle. Secondly, the new experiences are not totally independent from the previous experience. The new experiences inherit in themselves the previous experience. The experience of the radio telescope is not an abstract experience, but it has a semicircular base and a triangular antenna. The space probe is not an abstract experience, but it has a semicircular capsule and a triangular trail of flames. So, the

previous experience of mere shapes is inherited in the new experiences of objects. We are dealing here with true emergence: the appearances of new qualia on top of other qualia.

Note here that only because the phenomenology of emergence is simple, it doesn't mean that the phenomenology of qualia that appear through emergence is simple. On the contrary, the phenomenology of qualia is of the utmost complexity, and it takes a great deal of introspection to make it as clear as possible. The phenomenology of emergence should be viewed as a framework that can help us out in unraveling the more complex phenomenology of qualia themselves. Let us take a more complex example to gain a broader view of how emergence and inheritance of qualities work. For this I will take the entire visual qualia domain and show how a final quale can have many emergent levels in its structure. Let's have a look at Figure 4.

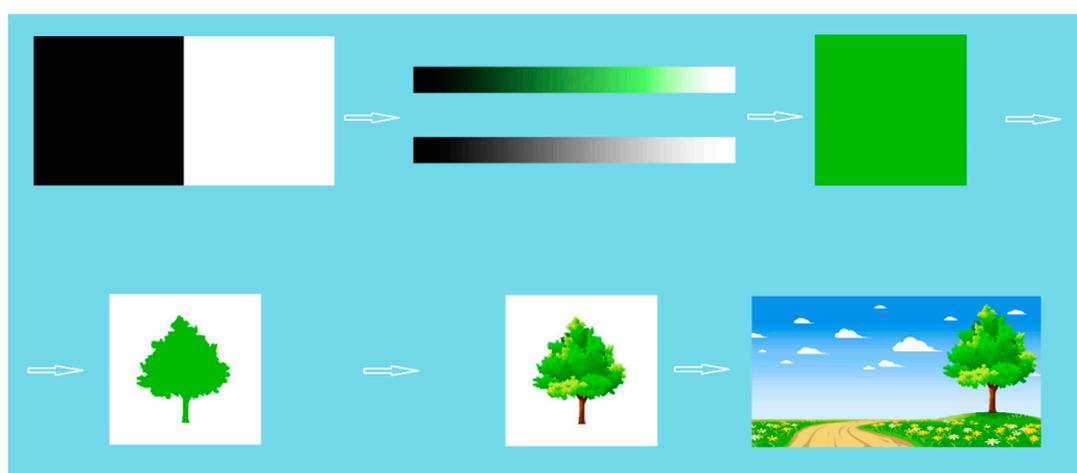


Figure 4. Emergent levels in the visual domain.

What we see in Figure 4 is that the base of the visual domain is represented by the black-and-white qualia. Then the qualities of black-and-white are inherited in the emergent level of shades-of-gray. We can see this inheritance by the fact that shades-of-gray display a darker-and-lighter variability. Then the qualities of the shades-of-gray are inherited in the emergent level of colors. We can see this in the fact that a color is never pure, but displays a range of shades varying from lighter shades to darker shades. Then, colors are inherited in the emergent level of shapes. A shape is not an abstract entity but it is always created from at least 2 colors. Then shapes, like we also saw in the previous Figure 3, are inherited in objects, in this particular case in the quale of tree. Finally, objects are inherited in the full visual scene. Notice as a side note that emergence is not linear, but from a certain level there can be a whole family of branches emerging. For example, from shades-of-gray all colors can emerge (even colors that we cannot imagine from our human consciousness), not only one. Also, from the shape in Figure 4, a quale of tree can be emerged or a quale of leaf, and so on. In principle, the number of qualities that can be obtained through emergence is infinite.

A point to note is that a quality is not inherited only on the level immediately above a certain level, but it is inherited in all the levels from above, and it is not necessarily manifesting in the same way that it does on the level immediately above. For example, black-and-white manifests in the level immediately above as the variability of shades-of-gray. But black-and-white is also inherited in the full visual scene and the way in which it manifests there is to allow for the visual scene to be seen at all. The true quality of black-and-white is not black and white as such, but is the quality of being visual, and this quality lies at the base of the entire visual domain. To see is at least to see black and white. I will give another example in this direction, because this subtlety of qualities inheritance is important when we will investigate it in the case of time. For this, I will take the emergent structure of the written language, and I will take the levels of shapes, letters, words and sentences. We will see what qualities are we dealing with and how they manifest themselves in the various levels that emerge along the line.

Shapes: quality of “visual objects”: entities with spatially defined boundaries.

Letters: inherits the quality of the Shapes, thus becoming themselves visual objects, and emerges on top of it its own quality of “unities of language”.

Words: inherits the quality of the Shapes, being themselves visual objects, inherits the quality of the Letters, being themselves unities of language (just more complex than letters), and emerges on top of them all its own quality of “carriers of linguistic meaning”.

Sentences: inherits the quality of the Shapes, being themselves visual objects, inherits the quality of the Letters, being themselves unities of languages (just more complex than both letters and words), inherits the quality of the Words, being themselves carriers of linguistic meaning, and emerges on top of them all its own quality of “carriers of ideas”.

Another point to make here is that the above emergent structure from Figure 4 was presented starting from the bottom and highlighting the various qualia that emerge as we go up the tree. From a practical point of view though, the analysis can only start from the top level, because the top level is the one that we actually experience directly. And the way in which the descent in level is being done is to search in the current level for qualities that might come from lower levels. For example, in the quale of the full visual scene we identify various objects, then in the quale of the tree we identify a shape, then in a shape we identify a color, and so on. We will see shortly that by doing this we can also reach the level of time and even deeper to the base level of consciousness which is the level of the Self.

We can thus see in these examples that having at our disposal the phenomenology of emergence we can make beautiful sense of the phenomenology of qualia, and a science of consciousness can be constructed on general principles. Instead of dealing with what appear to be countless random qualia that are impossible to be sorted out in some kind of periodical table of qualia, we actually obtain a tool that lets us make order in the qualia that we experience.

Having got this phenomenology of emergence, we can even tackle the quale of time. What we need for this is to continue the descent in levels from any qualia domains that our human consciousness provides to us. We will continue from the visual domain, but it can also be done from the auditory domain for example. What we notice in the visual domain is that the visual qualia that we have are not static, but they are always in motion. Without the emergent phenomenology at our disposal, we would not know what to make of the motion that we find in our experiences. But having the tool of emergence, we can actually understand that the motion that appears in a visual scene is actually a quality of that visual scene. In the same way in which a visual scene contains objects and colors and shapes, etc., it also contains motion. The proper vocabulary that I would suggest here is not to say: “objects are moving”, but “objects contain motion”, no different than “objects contain colors”. This way, motion is not viewed as a mysterious metaphysical category unlike any other, but it is viewed as a quality like any other, like colors for example. This way, we conclude that there is a quality that comes all the way down from under the visual domain, so we identify time as an emergent level of consciousness below the levels of the visual domain. Also, because of the branching of emergence, the emergent level of time is inherited in other higher domains as well, like in the auditory domain.

Next, let’s see that the choice of vocabulary that we made is not an artificial one, but that time actually is just a quality, no different than colors, and see thus that, as an emergent level of consciousness, time manifests the same inheritance of qualities from the lower levels as all the other emergent levels do. The way in which we proceed is to go down in levels one level at a time by identifying in the present level qualities that might come from lower levels. One such quality that we identify in the quale of time is the retention, the fact that the present moment has in itself the former present moment that has just been. This way, we identify the quality of memory that must come from a level below time, which is the level of memory. Next, we notice that for memory to make sense, there must be diversity, otherwise there would be nothing to be memorized. We thus get to a level below the level of memory, which is the level of diversity. In diversity we next notice that diversity can have various degrees, ranging from less diversity to more diversity. This way, we identify the level below diversity to be the level of vividness, that has the quality of increasing the qualities of all the other levels. Here

we find something interesting if we consider more carefully what would be the best way to characterize the quality of vividness. For this, we can compare the effect that vividness has when it is inherited in color red for example and take the case of seeing red in imagination and seeing red in waking state. From one point of view it is the same red, but there is however a difference between the 2 cases. The red from imagination is barely seen, it has a low vividness, while the red in the waking state is of high vividness. We can characterize this state of affairs in the following way: the red in imagination is less of itself, while the red in the waking state is more of itself. Using this characterization, we can identify the quality of the emergent level of vividness as being the quality of “more of itself”. Thus, in this quality we see another quality that is being inherited from the level below, and that is the quality of “itself”. And so, we finally get to the base level of consciousness, which is the level of the Self, which has the quality of “itself”, which can also be called the quality of self-reference.

We are now in possession of valuable knowledge about consciousness that we can use to explain the structure of time. Although Husserl did a good description of the structure of time, as it is being drawn in Figure 1, he didn’t make the next step of explaining why is time like this. Why is the former present moment still retained in the current present moment? What makes it remain in retention instead of vanishing immediately? Having now the various emergent levels of consciousness at our disposal, we can understand where the structure of time comes from. Let’s recapitulate the emergent levels that are below the level of time and that through qualities inheritance contribute to the quality that time has. They are: the Self, vividness, diversity, memory, time. We will not concern ourselves here with the effects that all of them have on the level of time. For our present purposes, the Self and memory would be enough. Let’s see what effects these 2 levels have on the level of time. For this, let’s have a look at Figure 5.

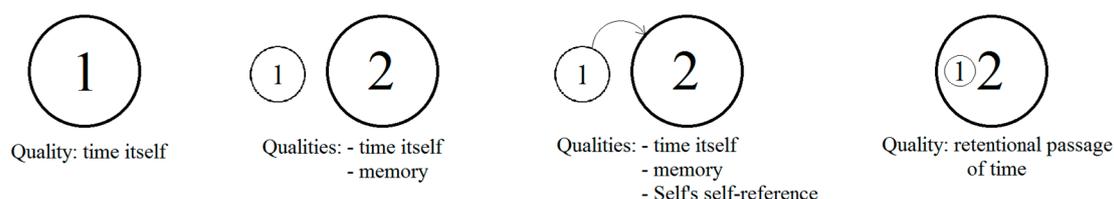


Figure 5. The emergent structure of time.

First of all, time has its own quality of time itself. But this cannot be experienced on its own without a prior emergent structure upon which to emerge, in the same way that red cannot be experienced on its own if it doesn’t emerge on top of shades-of-gray. A first effect that time encounters from the level of memory is to become itself a memory. The present moment “1” becomes a memory and it slides down into the past, a new present moment “2” appearing into the Now. A second effect that time encounters is from the level of the Self. Time inheriting the quality of self-reference from the Self, becomes itself self-referential, and the former present moment “1” that has just become a memory because of the quality inherited from the level of memory, is self-referred back into itself as present. This way, the former present moment that has just been is kept as retention into the present moment that currently is. We thus obtain the final quality of time, which is the quality of the retentional passage of time, which is the structure of time as described by Husserl in Figure 1. A point to make here is that inheritance doesn’t happen sequentially, as a false impression that might arise because of the way we described it above, but it happens all at the same time. There is no actual sliding-down-into-the-past that might happen in a dynamical way. But the sliding-down-into-the-past is a quality that is present in the emergent level of time. As also mentioned in the Retention section, when a new experience appears into the Now, it doesn’t slide down into the past in a dynamical way. What happens is that it just inherits the quality of time, and by inheriting the quality of time, it becomes itself timely, and the sliding-down-into-the-past becomes its nature. The structure of time should be better viewed as an eternal structure.

Another comment to add here is regarding the way in which we exposed the emergent structure of time. We started by noting that time is retentional and from this we got to the idea that this might come from a level of memory that might be below the level of time. We could have equally observed right from the beginning that time is self-referring its former present moment back into its current present moment, so we could have directly got to the level of the Self, and the above explanation for how time obtains its retentional structure would have become empty. It would have become just a description, not an explanation. But choosing to go on the memory -> diversity -> vividness -> Self route, we showed that even if we don't see from the very start the self-referential nature of time, it nevertheless follows naturally from the qualities the other sublevels of memory, diversity and vividness have in themselves. Thus, we go beyond merely describing time, as Husserl did, but we actually explain it. And this is a step forward in understanding both time, and consciousness generally, showing that the emergent structure is a powerful tool that we acquire in our quest to understand consciousness and reality.

5. Top-Down Influence in Levels

Emergence presents us with another piece of phenomenology, and that is the top-down influence in levels. We will first take some examples from the higher levels of consciousness to first see what this phenomenon is about, and then we will show that it also takes place in the case of time, time both receiving top-down influence from the levels above it and impressing its own top-down influence on the levels below it.

The best example of top-down influence in levels is the act of speaking. When we speak, the thing that we have in mind is just an idea that we want to communicate. Then somehow, the idea is transformed automatically in sentences, qualia. But since sentences cannot exist on their own, they bring their entire emergent structure with them. Each sentence brings with it the necessary words. Then again, words cannot exist on their own, so they bring their own letters with them, letters which bring with them the necessary sounds. We see thus that the highest level of the holarchy brings with it the entire emergent structure that can express itself. We don't need to produce each sound or each word individually. We only need to wish for the ideas to be expressed and they automatically bring the necessary emergent structures in order to satisfy our intention. Note that all that exists is only the highest level, but the highest level selects its proper sublevels in order to structure itself in a meaningful way. Also, each level receives influence from above and impresses influence on below. Words are selected by the sentence, and in turn impress their own influence on the letters that they need.

Another example, from the visual domain, is shown in Figure 6. The level of the full visual scene impresses a top-down influence upon the level of colors and makes the squares highlighted by the arrows to become blue and yellow, when in isolation they are gray. As in the case of speech, the influence is done such that the overall highest level is meaningful in a certain way. In this case the meaning is that there are yellow and blue filters added on top of the original images of the cubes, so if the filters would be subtracted then the indicated squares would truly be blue and yellow, so they are made to be seen blue and yellow also with the filters applied.

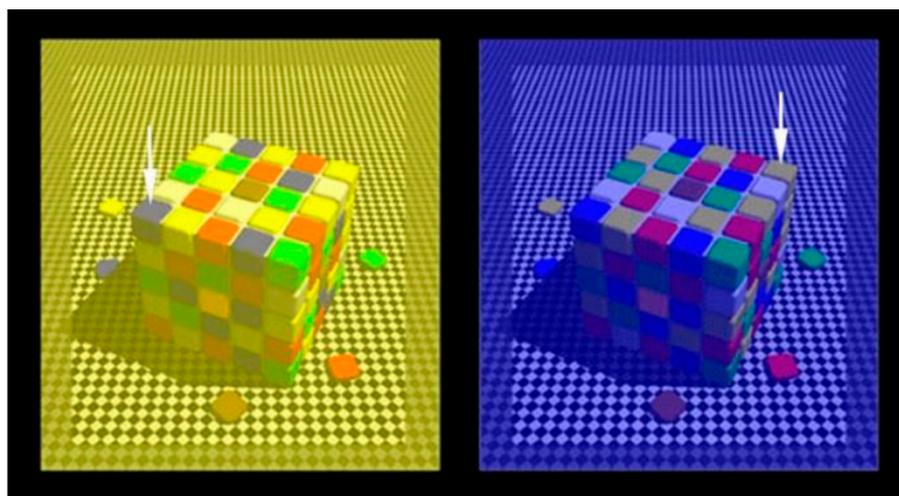


Figure 6. Top-down influence in levels.

We see thus that the higher levels of the holararchy are exercising top-down influence on the levels below them in order to make them compliant with the higher meanings that they want to offer to consciousness to experience. So, if time is indeed an emergent level of consciousness then it should manifest similar phenomena. Let's see that indeed it does.

6. Top-Down Influence Received from Above

The best example of top-down influence that the level of time receives from the levels above it are the so-called "motion illusions". This is of course a misnomer that starts from the false assumption that there is actually a "physical world" out there in which there is no motion, and since we see motion in these images, that motion is an illusion. But since there is no physical world¹, then they are not illusions. There is actually motion in them, because motion is nothing else but a quale in consciousness, is the way the level of time manifests its quality when it is inherited in the visual domain. Let's take some examples and take a careful look at what is happening in them. For simplicity of expression I will still call them "motion illusions". Let's look at Figure 7.

How do we explain these images? What is it that generates motion in them? If we look carefully, we see that they all have black-and-white shapes disposed in symmetrical contrasting ways. They are actually specifically designed this way in order for motion to be generated. What we are dealing with here, in the light of emergence, is a top-down influence in levels from the level of black-and-white to the level of time. As we argued, time is an emergent level of consciousness that is situated below the higher domains like visual or auditory. Given this disposition, we predicted that time should encounter top-down influence from the higher levels. And this is precisely what we see here: a certain geometrical disposition of the higher level of black-and-white impresses its influence upon the lower level of time and thus, motion appears in the final qualia. We need though to distinguish here between mechanism and reason. What we presented here is just the mechanism through which motion is generated, but we didn't bring any reason for why the level of black-and-white should impress its influence in this way on the level of time. The reason might well be contingent and is a subject for empirical science. To understand this, let's look at Figure 8.

¹ The "physical world" is only a concept constructed starting from our experiences in consciousness, like moving in a 3D space and touching objects. But in the same way that we don't talk about "dream worlds" with reference to the experiences of waking in 3D space and touching objects that we have when we dream, we also shouldn't be taking about a "physical world" that we experience in the waking state of consciousness. Also "waking state" should not be taken to be the "real state" and "dream state" the "imaginary state". Waking and dreaming should only be considered two different states of consciousness, with no reference whatsoever to any external reality of the objects experienced in either of the two states.

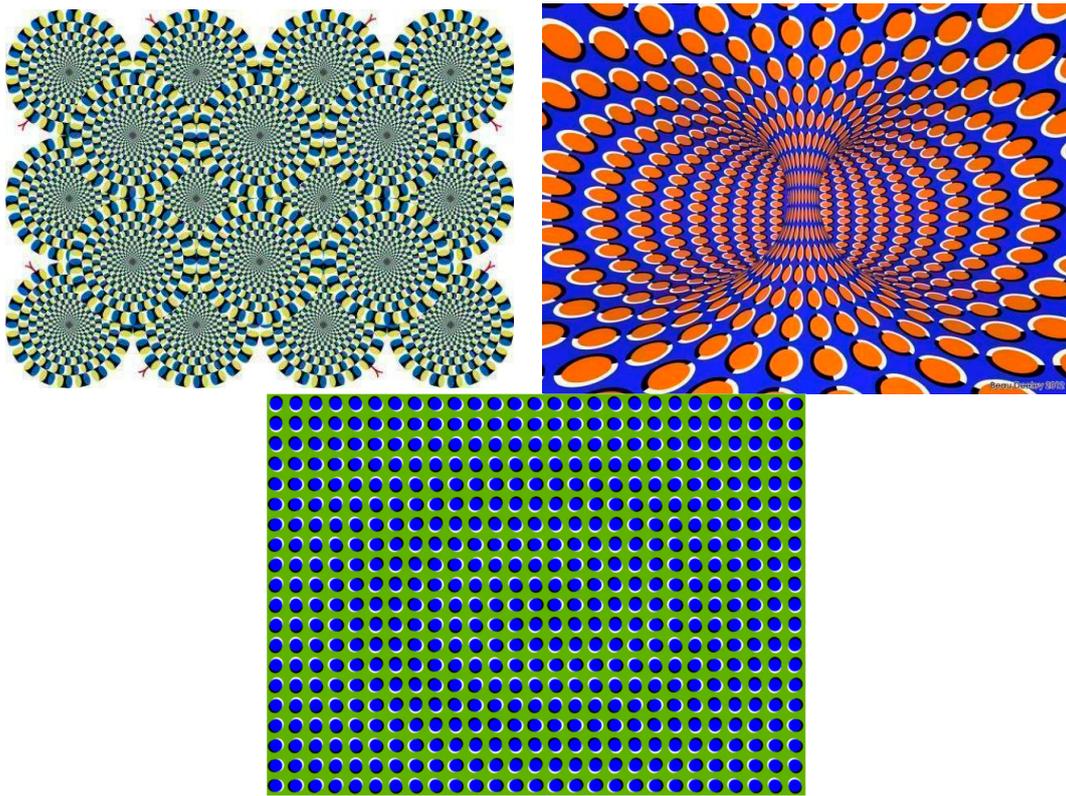


Figure 7. Motion “illusions”.

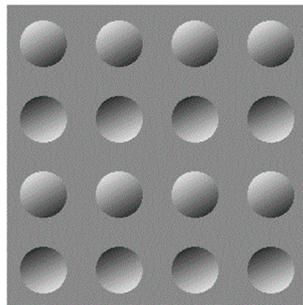
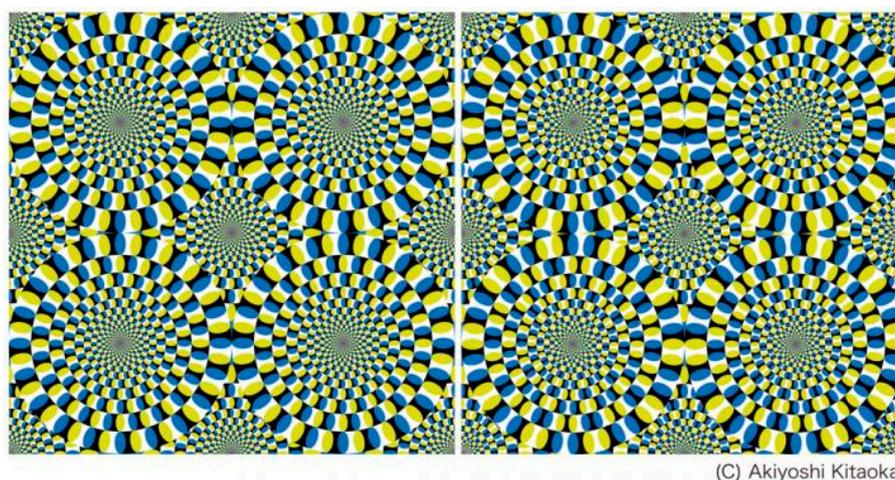


Figure 8. Bumps and dimples.

What we see in this image is that the first and third rows are bumps and the second and fourth are dimples. What is it about the specific dispositions of shades-of-gray that creates us these qualia? The reason is an evolutionary contingent one: the only source of light in our evolutionary history was the Sun, and the Sun was always shining from above. So, if the light from the Sun was disposed on a vertical wall of rock like on the first row, then that meant that there was a bump on the rock. And if the light was disposed like on the second row, then that meant that there was a dimple on the rock. As we can see, there is no reason in the shades-of-gray as such that can explain these qualia. But the reason is contingent and is hidden in our evolutionary history, and it can only be revealed by empirical science. And this is generally true for all of our qualia. The emergent structure only explains how qualia inherit qualities from the lower levels and how the levels influence one another. But ultimately, the specific quality that a new level brings into existence when it emerges on top of previously existing levels, can probably be explained only by properly understanding our evolutionary history or the other reasons that might be responsible for bringing new qualia into existence. More on this in the last section.

Getting back to the motion illusions, let’s see that not only the level of black-and-white impresses its influence on the level of time, but things can be more complex, a certain interplay between higher

levels might be contributing to generating motion or not. For example, in this modification of the rotating snakes illusion in Figure 9, the positions of the contrasting yellow and blue are modified and motion doesn't arise anymore. So, the higher level of colors impresses its own influence upon the lower level of time. Once again, the reason for why this disposition of colors doesn't generate motion can only be revealed through empirical studies.



(C) Akiyoshi Kitaoka

Figure 9. Modified rotating snakes “illusion”.

Another example of top-down influence that time receives from above are the well-known cases of pleasure and pain, where time flies so fast when we are having pleasure and passes so slow when we are in pain.

7. Top-Down Influence Impressed on Below

Time, like any other emergent level, can also impress its own influence upon the levels below it. We will show here the influence that time has on the level of memory. The influence that time has on the level of memory will do one more thing for us and that is to go beyond the structure of time described by Husserl in Figure 1. We will see that retentions can be completely sent to oblivion by the influences that the level of time impresses upon the level of memory, and be replaced by new retentions that tell a more meaningful story. We will actually see that “retention” is not even the proper way of characterizing the structure of time, so Husserl's structure of time is but a qualitative approximation of what time actually is.

The influence that time has upon memory can be observed by looking carefully at how hearing works. We will analyze now basically the same Alice and Bob phenomenon from Figure 2, but we will be subtler in our analysis. When we hear someone speaking, we initially hear only sounds. But when the person speaking finishes a word, we lose all the memories of the sounds previously heard and we only keep in retention the word in a holistic way, word which contains the “as if” component with reference to the past, so we hear the word as if we were hearing it in a holistic way right from the beginning. And here we understand why the retentional description given by Husserl is actually not the right description. The reason is that a word being a holistic entity, is not possible to be heard retentionally sound by sound. A series of sounds is nothing more but a series of sounds. They can never amount to something more than themselves. A word is not a series of sounds. A word is an emergent level above the level of sounds and, as any emergent level, it cannot be reduced to the lower levels. Indeed, it inherits the qualities of sounds, but like any emergent level, it is something more than the sum of the previous levels. So, if a word is a holistic entity then it cannot be described as a retentional collection of sounds. Indeed, at a first look it might appear that it is made up of a succession of sounds that slide-down-into-the-past in the retentional way described by Husserl. But the proper description should be that what we are dealing with is a holistic quale that has in its component the

quality of “as if” with reference to the past. The quale of a word takes place all at once in the Now. But because of its “as if” component, the felt sensation is that we were hearing it as if we were paying attention to it as it was unraveling from the beginning to the end, and we already knew from the beginning what word it will be. And the “as if” component, because it refers the past, it gives us the false impression that we are dealing with a retention that acts dynamically moment by moment to keep in the present the former present moment. But all that there is, is a holistic quale that appears into the Now with its temporal structure already constructed.

The second part of the analysis that shows the retentional structure to be only a qualitative approximation of the nature of time, is the deletion of memories when larger holistic qualia are being created. As we just saw, we first hear sound by sound, but when the person speaking finishes a word, the experience that we remember having is of the word as such being heard as if we were hearing it right from the beginning. There is no memory left whatsoever of hearing individual sounds. Then the process continues. We hear word by word, but when the person speaking finishes a sentence, the experience that we remember having is of the sentence as such being heard as if we were hearing it right from the beginning. There is no memory left whatsoever of hearing individual words. Indeed, we can then take the sentence and analyze it and say the words it is made up of, or the sounds the words are made up of, but this is a different thing. We are talking here about the experience of hearing the sentence. And in the experience of hearing the sentence, there is no memory anymore of hearing the words individually. All that we are left with is the experience of hearing the sentence as if we were hearing it holistically right from the beginning. We can see once again why the retentional description is not the right description. In the retentional description, an experience that appears into the Now is kept retentionally into the Now in the same way that it was first experienced. But this is not what happens. When a greater holistic meaning is detected, a totally new holistic quale is constructed that replaces completely the previous experiences of smaller holistic qualia. Indeed, it is constructed to feel as if it has the proper length of time and it has the proper beginning in the past, and it has the proper attending-along as it was being spoken. But nevertheless, it is a new holistic entity that appears into the Now all at once, and which replaces the previous smaller holistic entities.

Another example, from the visual domain, is as follows: A dot is displayed on the screen, and 200 ms later after the first dot disappears, another dot is displayed on another place on the screen. What the experience that is obtained in consciousness is, is that of a dot moving from the first position to the second position. The situation is illustrated in Figure 10.

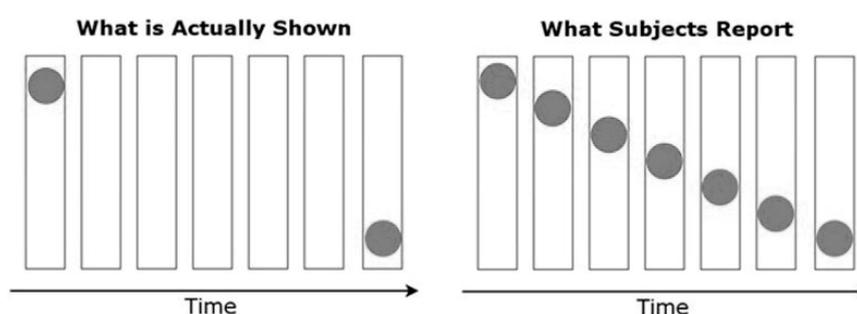


Figure 10. Top-down influence impressed by time on memory.

This example shows two things. First, the motion can only be generated after the second dot is being displayed, otherwise it wouldn't know in what direction to be generated. So, there are 200 ms of time in consciousness that take place in 0 ms of physical time² at the moment when the second dot is

² We only refer here to a supposed “physical time” by way of hypothesis. We basically hypothesis a “physical time” that unfolds according to classical physics and then by showing how there are extended temporal experiences in consciousness that take place all at once in the Now, we falsify the hypothesis of the “physical time”.

being displayed. We are dealing again with temporal unities that take place all at once in an assumed physical time. The second thing, that is important for this section, is that there is also memory deletion involved in this example. First of all, if only the first dot is being displayed, all that we experience is a static dot. If then, in another round, after the first dot is being displayed, the second dot is displayed after 200 ms, the experience that we have is only the experience of a moving dot. But we know from the first case that initially we see a static dot. But the new experience of the moving dot erases any memory that we had of a static dot, and all that we feel that we experience is only the movement of the dot. We are dealing thus with the same phenomenon of time impressing top-down influence upon the level of memory in order to construct a greater holistic meaning in the level of time.

A doubt that might arise here is: If retention is not the proper way of characterizing time, then it means that also memory is not an emergent level below the level of time, because we got to the idea that there is a memory level below the level of time precisely because we started from the idea that time is retentional and former present moment is kept in the current present moment as retention, so this implied that retention is possible because there is a level of memory below the level of time. The conclusion still holds though. This is for the reason that even though retention is not the proper way to characterize the structure of time, the quality of time nevertheless feels as if it takes place retentionally. There is still a feeling of a passage and there is still a feeling of the present moment sliding-down-into-the-past by being kept retentionally into the present. The difference is that the retention is not a dynamical structure anymore that acts dynamically moment by moment upon the Now, but is just a quality that any holistic quale that appears into the Now with its temporal structure already constructed has. So, the quality of time is the same and supports the same analysis regarding qualities inheritance. Actually, precisely because time has the emergent structure described in Figure 5, it can also impress top-down influence upon it and change things in the way described in this section.

We thus see that time impresses top-down influence upon the level of memory in the same way that in Figure 6, the level of the full visual scene impresses top-down influence upon the level of colors. Similar to the case in Figure 6, the influence that time impresses upon memory is in the direction of the construction of a greater meaning. A subtle clarification that needs to be made here is that the process described in this section is actually top-down influence in levels from the level of time to the level of memory, and not deletion as normally understood. There are no memories deleted per se, but the proper way of understanding this phenomenon is that the level of memory receives top-down influence from the level of time and this way it is changed in accordance to the greater meaning that the level of time creates. We are only calling it “deletion” for ease of expression.

Going through all these various elements of the phenomenology of time as they present to us in direct experience and comparing them to the phenomenology of the emergent structure of consciousness: qualities inheritance, top-down influence in levels received from above, top-down influence in levels impressed on below, we conclude that time is one of the emergent levels of consciousness, and not some independent aspect of consciousness that requires independent analysis. Seeing time as an emergent level of consciousness, no different than any other qualia, gives us a more coherent picture of consciousness and a general framework for further studying consciousness in detail.

8. Open Problems

However, as we are not yet in the possession of a full understanding of existence, the analysis of time presented in this paper leaves several problems unsolved. The problems will actually seem in contradiction with the vision of time presented here, so the tendency might be to accept the open problems as true manifestations of reality and the analysis of time presented in this paper as false. My feeling though is that the analysis of time presented in this paper is in essence correct, and what needs to be done is to see the open problems in a new light and search for deeper understanding for them. We will talk about three of them.

9. The Consensus Reality

Our most immediate intuition about our place in the world is that we live in a shared physical world that runs on its own and that it has a general temporal frame (which today is described by General Relativity as space-time) in which we all live. If there is no physical time, then our understanding of the consensus reality is in trouble. Our first intuition is that there must be a physical time in which we all live, so the analysis of time done in this paper must be false. But as we showed, since holistic temporal unities that can last for seconds or even minutes in the case of dreams, appear in the Now all at once, there are no criteria that we can use to arrange the events in consciousness on an axis of physical time. Moreover, each temporal unit that appears in the Now appears itself as if unfolding in time with new experiences appearing into the Now independently. Take the Bob example. Even though the entirety of Bob's remark appears in our consciousness only after Bob uttered our name, each of Bob's words seem in their turn to be independent new experiences appearing in the Now, even though the entirety of Bob's remark is the one that appears all at once in the Now. So even though we might try to create an axis of physical time based on the temporal unities that appear into the Now (even accepting that they are extended - like the entire Bob's remark counting as one single point of physical time), we still cannot do this, because each part of a temporal unity seems on its own to be a new temporal unity that appears in the Now. We have no criteria to distinguish between parts of a greater temporal unity and the greater temporal unity of which they are parts. They all seem to be equally new experiences that appear into the Now independently.

Also, the deletion of smaller temporal unities to be replaced by larger and more meaningful temporal unities adds another layer of difficulty to any attempt of ordering the events of consciousness on an axis of a physical time. Since we don't recall the memories that are being deleted, we also cannot spot in our experience of time in consciousness when the moment of deletion takes place. The temporal experiences that we have seem at all times continuous. We never experience any discontinuity that might take place at the moment of deletion. The deletion is done in such a way that the deleted memories are replaced immediately by larger temporal unities that feel as if we were having them in a continuous way right from the beginning. So being blind to deletion, there is no way in which we can arrange on an axis of physical time the moments of deletion. The concept of the "physical time" is pretty much an impossible concept, that only appeared in our attempts of understanding the world from superficial looks at the experience of time in consciousness. Deeper looks at the experience of time in consciousness show quite clearly that there can be no physical time. However, the problem of the consensus reality still holds, because there still is a kind of synchronization that happens between consciousnesses. If time is solely a quale in consciousness, then how is it that we can still interact among each other in meaningful and stable ways? A solution to this problem must indeed be sought. What I think though is that the solution will not make use of any concept of a physical time, but it will look in a totally different way. It will be very interesting indeed to see what account we can give to the consensus reality without making use of any concept of a physical time.

Also, a related problem is how to account for the appearances of new experiences into the Now without making use of any concept of a "physical time". The reason why we cannot use the "physical time" to account for the appearances of new experiences into the Now is explained just above in the Bob example: since we cannot distinguish between the entire Bob's remark being the one that appears all at once as a new experience in the Now and each individual parts of Bob's remark, like individual words, that appear all at once as new experiences in the Now, then we cannot pinpoint a specific point to count for a specific experience to be considered "The Experience" that appears in the Now. There is no difference between a greater temporal unity that appears into the Now and its parts. They all appear to be new experiences that appear into the Now. There might even be the case that our entire life is a holistic temporal unity that appears all at once into the Now.

10. Precognitions

Another interesting challenge to a theory of time is the phenomenon of precognition. Precognition is troublesome even for our present physical concepts of time. Precognitions appear to be ways of seeing the future. But if time is just a quale in consciousness that exists in the eternal Now, how can there be any future already existing? And even if it exists, how are we able to see it? And if it already exists, in what way does it exist? Are there already consciousnesses there experiencing it? Or it exists as mere possibility? And if the future exists, doesn't this mean that there is actually a physical time? Also, what about its implications upon free will? And why is it more prevailing in cases of loved ones being in suffering? There are lots of problems that the existence of precognitions rises. If we are to get a theory of consciousness, we need to take precognitions and other psi phenomena seriously. What I would suggest as a guidance towards a solution is the observation that consciousness seems to be about knowledge acquisition. Each quale is a form of meaning and they appear as solutions to problems. So instead of regarding precognition as the phenomenon of seeing the future, maybe regarding it as a type of knowledge that consciousness acquires might be a better way of approaching the problem. This way, we preserve the conclusions about time obtained in this paper, including the inexistence of the physical time, while also having a shot at understanding precognition. The problem thus reduces to the problem of what are the conditions that determine consciousness to acquire knowledge. Note that superficially, knowledge is considered to be obtained by reading books. But this is not how knowledge is obtained. Books are merely tools. If you give to several persons the same books, it is not guaranteed that they will all be able to obtain knowledge. So not the reading of books is what gives us knowledge, but something else happens. Whatever that something else might be that gives us knowledge, the same conditions that work in what are considered "normal" ways of acquiring knowledge, must also work in "paranormal" ways of acquiring knowledge. So, understanding the mechanisms of knowledge acquisition might be a better strategy for understanding precognitions and other psi phenomena. We might find this way that precognition has nothing to do with seeing the future, so our analysis of time done in this paper might be saved. It might also provide a solution to where the experiences that appear into the Now come from. However, whatever the solution, we will accept it and we will change our present conclusions about time.

11. Evolution

A third great challenge for the idea that time is only a quale in consciousness is evolution. Evolution, as currently understood, is eminently a phenomenon that takes place across physical time. If there is no physical time, then where does that leave us in our understanding of evolution? Does that mean that evolution is false? Certainly not. Evolution is clearly true, even if we are to deduce it solely from the qualia that we have. Our qualia are selected in order to solve evolutionary problems. One example was already given in Figure 8, and more examples can be found especially in our psychology that is mainly oriented towards survival and reproduction. Probably all of our emotion qualia are serving evolutionary purposes. Even the qualia of colors can be argued to have appeared as solutions to evolutionary problems: red and green appeared in order to help us spot the fruits in the trees, yellow and blue appeared in order to help us spot the sun on the sky [6], and so on. So clearly, the human form that consciousness takes in our cases is a conscious form shaped by evolution. We cannot drop evolution. But equally, in the light of the many arguments presented in this paper, we can also not easily drop the conclusions that time is only a quale in consciousness. In my view, the way out of this is a complete rethinking of evolution. First of all, as all the basic qualia that we have were probably selected by evolution, the quale of time itself was selected by evolution. So, there was a period in the history of conscious beings where they didn't experience time. Time appeared later on as an adaptation that the atemporal beings needed to do in order to survive. What we need to do is to imagine an evolution that takes place atemporally. This is a difficult attempt, because as we can see, our very vocabulary of speaking about the world is impregnated with temporal references. We say: "there was a period when there were atemporal beings, and then temporal beings appeared" as if this transition

from atemporal to temporal already presupposes a temporal background on which to take place. I think the problem doesn't lie in the logic of the situation that we try to describe, but in our language that is fundamentally temporal. We need to develop a way of thinking that is independent of time. Only then we can understand what an atemporal evolution would look like. And note that even if we today, as temporal beings (beings that have the quale of time), we notice evolution unfolding in a temporal way: parents giving birth to babies, evolution itself should actually be atemporal. What we see as a temporal unfolding of evolution must turn out to be a distant effect of the true nature of evolution that should be atemporal. I think the proper attitude at this moment should be to not shallowly discard the concept of atemporal evolution only because intuitively it sounds clearly false. The proper attitude should be to actually have a shot at trying to imagine what such an evolution might look like and what it might imply. There already are people working on this, as for example Donald Hoffman [7], which in his interface theory of perception also acknowledges that space and time are only species-specific desktop interfaces, and he too is working on trying to recover physics and evolution from his theory. His theory of evolution will also turn out to be fundamentally atemporal, with temporality being only an appearance that certain species experience in their interfaces. Also, his theory of interacting conscious agents is also an atemporal theory of interaction, time only appearing by comparing the equation that he obtains for the interaction of conscious agents with the equation of the wavefunction of the free particle. Thus, certain elements of the atemporal interaction of the conscious agents are equivalent to the time parameter that appears in the wavefunction of the free particle. This is an example of how an atemporal evolution might be conceived.

In the end, we can see that if we take time to be just a quale in consciousness, many difficult challenges appear. But equally, we cannot discard the idea that time is just a quale in consciousness. The many aspects of the phenomenology of time explored in this paper all point toward this conclusion. Therefore, the way forward for science must be a rethinking of some of its concepts that it holds most dearly, like the consensus reality and evolution. Nevertheless, this should not be viewed as an obstacle, but as an opportunity for science to grow and to offer us a picture of the world closer to truth.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

References

1. Vişan, C. The Emergent Structure of Consciousness (Part I). *J. Conscious. Explor. Res.* **2017**, *8*, 604–627.
2. Dainton, B. Temporal Consciousness. In *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*; Winter 2016 Edition; Zalta, E.N., Ed.; The Metaphysics Research Lab, Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford University: Stanford, CA, USA, 2016; Available online: <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2016/entries/consciousness-temporal> (accessed on 11 April 2019).
3. Husserl, E. *Phenomenology of Internal Time Consciousness*; Churchill, J.S., Translator; Indiana University Press: Indianapolis, IN, USA, 1964.
4. Blackmore, S. There Is No Stream of Consciousness. *J. Conscious. Stud.* **2002**, *9*, 17–28.
5. Lloyd, D. Civil Schizophrenia. In *Distributed Cognition*; Will, D.R., Spurrett, D., Eds.; MIT Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, in press.
6. Vişan, C. Is Qualia Meaning or Understanding? *J. Conscious. Explor. Res.* **2014**, *5*, 729–745.
7. Hoffman, D.D. The Interface Theory of Perception. *Curr. Dir. Psychol. Sci.* **2016**, *25*, 157–161. [CrossRef]



© 2019 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).