OCTOBER 2-5, 2014

KEYSTONE, COLORADO, USA

Workshop 2 | Room: Crestone Peak II | 4:30-6:30pm, October 4, 2014

Translating Philosophical Materials B

with Klaus-Dieter Mathes, Douglas Duckworth, John Dunne



Douglas Duckworth (Temple University)

Douglas Duckworth is Assistant Professor in the Department of Religion at Temple University. He is the author of Mipam on Buddha-Nature: The Ground of the Nyingma Tradition (SUNY, 2008) and Jamgön Mipam: His Life and Teachings (Shambhala, 2011). He also introduced and translated Distinguishing the Views and Philosophies: Illuminating Emptiness in a Twentieth-Century Tibetan Buddhist Classic by Bötrül (SUNY, 2011).

Douglas Duckworth's Presentation

र्द्धेन्। भाष्ट्री मुद्रार्थे अञ्चर्द्रापदे प्रदेश मुक्षा अञ्चर्प (Dignāga 's \bar{A} lambanapar \bar{i} kṣā)

न्वस्थें इस्ययस्येन प्यति हु॥
स्यास्य द्वाप्य द्वाप्य देवें पृणी ॥
नेरसी सूर्षे स्वी स्वी देवें प्राया वे ॥
स्वास्य स्वाप्य द्वाप्य देवें प्राया वे ॥
स्वास्य स्वाप्य देवें प्राया देवें ॥
स्वास्य स्वाप्य देवें प्राया देवें ॥
स्वास्य स्वाप्य देवें स्वाप्य स्य

Even if a sensory cognition were caused by fundamental particles, It would not have particles as its object

Because it would not have the appearance of these [particles],

As in the case of the sense faculties. (1)

It does not come from that of which it has the appearance Because that is not substantially real, like a double moon. Thus, it is not reasonable for either kind of external [object] To be an object of cognition. (2)

ম্প্রীম'ম্ম' (Ālambanaparīkṣāvṛtti):

५नदर्भः इस्रायस्य न्यायत्यः हु॥ द्वास्त्वः द्वार्यः ५नाः धोदः स्वाद्वः द्वाः । देस्योः स्वदः द्वीस्य देखाः यत्वे ॥ इस्राः स्वदः साधिवः ५नदः सीचिव ॥ (1)

Those who maintain that the percept of a sensory cognition such as the visual is an external object may think either that it is fundamental particles, because they are the causes of this [cognition], or that it is a collection of these, because a cognition arises with the appearance of this [collection]. In the first case:

Even if a sensory cognition were caused by fundamental particles,

It would not have particles as its object

Because it would not have the appearance of these [particles],

As in the case of the sense faculties. (1)

स्याः विश्वान्यः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

An "object" is defined as something whose identity is ascertained by a cognition because [a cognition] arises with its representation. Minute particles may be the cause of this [cognition], but it does not have their appearance, just as [it does not have the appearance of] the sense faculties. Thus in the first case, minute particles are not the percept.

तर्भामाने ने समूर्य के नृष्ये बातुः जी बागुर ।

न्यस्त्रसङ्गरः देने स्वर्थः सेव ॥ (2a)

र्नेद्वानाः विवास्त्रः सूर्यत्वेद्वास्य स्त्रेवास्य विश्वेद्वास्य स्त्रेवास्य स्त्

स्यासुः से दृष्टियः ह्या यादेशाय विव ॥ (2b)

A [sensory cognition] may have the appearance of a collection, but

It does not come from that of which it has the appearance (2a)

It makes sense for an object (*don*; Skt. *artha*) to be a percept if it produces a cognition that appears as itself (*rang snang ba'i rnam par rig pa*). That is, this [percept] is said to be the condition for the arising of that [cognition]. But a collection is not like this,

Because that is not substantially real, like a double moon. (2b)

न्नर्यः अः र्क्षर्न्यः अः विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान्ते विद्यान न्यर्ये अः र्क्षर्म्यः अः विद्याने विद्याने

नेष्ट्रमञ्जीर्भयान्त्रिकामारायम् ॥ र्क्केप्याप्यानुःकीन्द्रमर्भे ॥ (2cd)

Thus, it is not reasonable for either kind of external [object]

To be an object of cognition. (2cd)

Because something is missing [in each case], no object, whether it is an "external subtle particle" or an "aggregation," can be a percept.

त्रत्याचाः भूश्वाः सर्हिन् पर्वेः नृश्चे वायाः चाइवाः पर्वेः नृत्ये वायाः प्राचित्यः (Vinītadeva's Ālambanaparīk şāṭīkā):

हुत्यः सः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः पर्वेः नृतः स्वाः स्वा

Fundamental particles are not ultimately substantially real. If one thinks that they have parts, then it follows that they only exist conventionally; but if one thinks that they do not have parts, then it would follow that they could not have such things as shadows and shade. Therefore, how can they be causes? If, on the other hand, one maintains that fundamental particles are causes, then they could not be percepts. Even though fundamental particles are the causes of cognition, because they do not produce a cognition that has the representation ($rnam\ pa$; Skt. $\bar{a}k\bar{a}ra$) of fundamental particles, they are not percepts, like the sense faculties. Even though sense faculties are the causes of cognitions, the opponent does not maintain that they are their objects. This is because cognition does not arise with the representation of a sense faculty.