

The Small Path of Reasoning from What Is Called the Magic Key of the Path of Reasoning, the Presentation of the Collected Topics which Discern the Meaning of the Treatises on Prime Cognition

Chapter Two: Established Base

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Topic: Collected Topics (that help to understand the great

philosophical treatises.)

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Table of Contents

Pebate One Debate Two Debate Three	1		
	2		
		Debate Four	3
		Debate Five	4
Debate Six	5		
Debate Seven Debate Eight			
		Debate Nine	8
One's Own System: Definitions & Divisions	9		
Eliminating Objections	12		
Objection One			
Objection Two	13		
Objection Three	13		

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Chapter Two: Established Base

Refutation of Others' Systems

Debate One

दर्दिन्या विकेषान्ते वानिः यायाना ह्यायाधीन्यशाद्ययाचेराना

तुमाराकेषाउना म्याराप्पेनायमायाया याने यायायाय द्वीमा द्वायायाया मायायाया नेकेषाउना देमायाया कर्ताम यात्वाचाराप्येन्यातः क्षेत्र। व्यवः स्रे। र्क्ष्याः व्यवः केंबांडमा ह्यायाकायीम्यरावया के ह्यायायीम्यराविद्यां काश्चयामा देकेंबाडमा देरावया अद्वियाकायीम्य दें हीरा हिरा है। अद्भेताला के स्वायदे कळव के दें प्रेत प्रेत के दें प्रेत के के स्वायदे के के स्वायदे के के स वितायहियाया यह्रमाञ्चासाळी सर्वे विहा क्षेत्रया ज्ञामाय सर्वे स्वापित स्वापित

1) If someone says: If it is an established base there is a pervasion that it is

permanent.

Take the subject vase- it follows that it is permanent-because it is an established base. You accept that pervasion. If 'reason not established'- take that subject-it is thatbecause it is established by valid cognition. There is a pervasion because: established by valid cognition is the definition of established base. If the root is accepted: Take the subject vase-it is not permanent-because it is impermanent. If the reason is not established: take that subject-it is that- because it is momentary. There is a pervasion because: momentary is the definition of impermanent. It follows it is like that- because able to perform a function is the definition of functioning phenomenon; disintegrating is the definition of compounded and generated is the definition of produced.

1

Debate Two

दः अक्ष्ये हुन त्रीन त्रांत्र हीन।

विचानी न्रिया क्षेत्र क्ष्र हुन न्रिया क्ष्र क्

2) Someone says: If it is an existent there is a pervasion that it is a functioning phenomenon.

Take the subject non-compounded space-it follows it is a functioning phenomenon-because it is an existent. You accept that pervasion. If 'reason not established': take that subject-it is that-because it is the focus of valid cognition. If 'no pervasion'-It follows there is a pervasion-because the *focus of valid cognition* is the definition of existent. If the root is accepted: Take that subject-it follows it is not a functioning phenomenon-because it is a non-functioning phenomenon. If 'reason is not established': Take that subject-it follows it is that- because it is empty of being able to perform a function. There is a pervasion because: *empty of being able to perform a function* is the definition of non-functioning phenomenon, *not disintegrating* is the definition of non-compounded and **not generated** is the definition of non-product.

Debate Three

हीर। याद्वियान्तर्भी दर्द्यान्तर्भी याद्वायान्त्री देश्वियान्त्र भियान्त्र भयान्त्र भयान्य

अः श्वीयः व दिक्षां अविश्वा व देन प्राप्त का स्वीयः व दिक्षां प्राप्त का स्वीयः व दिक्षां व दिक्

3) Someone says: If it is an object of knowledge it has to be an object of knowledge with a possible is.

Take the subject pillar and vase- it follows they are that (B)-because they are that (A). If 'reason not established'. Take that subject-it follows it is that (A)- because it is an existent. There is a pervasion because: object of knowledge, existent, object of comprehension and established base are synonymous. If the root is accepted: Take that subject-it follows it is not an object of knowledge with a possible is -because it is an object of knowledge without a possible is. If 'reason not established': take that subject-it follows it is that-because it is an object of knowledge as well as it doesn't have a 'is'. The second is easy; If 'first is not established': Take that subject-it follows it is an object of knowledge-because it is either one or different. If 'reason not established': take that subject-it follows it is that-because they are mutually different. If 'reason not established': take that subject-it follows it is that-because they are mutually different. If 'reason not established': the pillar and a vase are mutually different- because pillar is different from vase and vase is different from pillar. If 'first reason not established': Take the subject pillar- it is different from vase-because it is an existent and it is not one with vase.

Debate Four

विश्वन्ति। विश्वप्तिन्ति। विश्वप्तिः श्वीत्यविष्यित्यविष्यत्ति। विश्वप्ति। विश्वपिति। विश्वप्ति। विष्ति। विश्वप्ति। विश्वप्ति। विश्वप्ति। विश्वप्ति। विश्वप्ति। विष्

4) Someone says: If it is an existent it has to be an existent without a possible is.

You accepted that pervasion. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is either permanent or impermanent- because it is a functioning phenomenon. If root is accepted: take that subject-it is not an existent without a possible is-because it is an existent with a possible is. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is an existent and matter, consciousness and non-associated compounded phenomenon are it. If 'later reason not established': Take the subject matter, consciousness and non-associated phenomenon- it follows they are functioning phenomenon-because they are existent and not permanent.

Debate Five

याद्य ब्रिया हिंद्य के स्वया के स्वयायित याद्य हिया विवासी प्रत्य के स्वया हिंद्य के स्वया के स्वयाय के स

5) Someone says: If it is not a functioning phenomenon then it has to be permanent.

Take the subject 'horns of a rabbit'- it follows it is that (B)-because it is that (A). You accepted that pervasion. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-

because it is neither permanent nor impermanent. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is not an existent. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is not established by valid cognition. If root is accepted: take that subject-it follows it isn't permanent-because it is not existent. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it doesn't have an identity. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is not that holding it's own identity. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is not that holding it's own identity. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is not a phenomenon. There is a pervasion because: holding it's own identity is the definition of phenomenon.

Debate Six

6) Someone says: If it is a phenomenon it is never a phenomenon that has a basis of negation.

Take the subject of a vase- it follows it is that (B)-because it is that (A). You accepted that pervasion. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is a compounded phenomenon. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is a functioning phenomenon. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is able to perform a function. If 'reason not established':

Take that subject-it is that-because it is 'a flat bottomed bulbous (phen.), able to perform the function of carrying water. It is that-because it is a vase. There is a pervasion because: That is the definition of vase. If the root is accepted: Take that subject- it is a phenomenon that has a basis of negation-because its basis of negation exists and it is a phenomenon. The second is easy. If 'first reason not established': It follows the basis of negation of vase exists-because there is a place without vase. If 'reason not established': It follows it is like that-because if it is selfless there is no pervasion that vase exists.

Debate Seven

. च्रीट्र वाश्वास्त्र म्हण्या विश्वास्त्र क्षित्र प्रवास क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षित्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र प्रवास

7) Someone says: If it is self-characterised it has to be consciousness.

Take the subject of matter and consciousness- it follows it is that (B)-because it is that (A). You accepted that pervasion. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is established in the appearance to direct perception. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is the appearing object of direct perception. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is a functioning phenomenon. There is a pervasion because: appearing object of direct perception and functioning phenomenon are synonymous; appearing object of conceptual thought and permanent are synonymous. If the root is accepted: Take that subject- it is not consciousness-because it is a non-associated compounded

phenomenon. There is a pervasion because: matter, consciousness and non-associated compounded phenomenon are completely mutual exclusive.

Debate Eight

याद्यया मिना ना में श्री अक्ष्या याद्य हुन विचान स्थान स्था

8) Someone says: If it is hidden it has to be generally characterised.

Take the subject of a golden vase-- it follows it is that (B)-because it is that (A). You accepted that pervasion. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is that which has to be realised by the conception apprehending it in a hidden manner. There is a pervasion because that is its definition. If still 'reason not established': Take that subject- it is that which has to be realised by the conception apprehending it in a hidden manner- because it is the object of comprehension of the conception apprehending it. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is an established base. If the root is accepted: Take that subject- it is not generally characterised- because it is self-characterised. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is a functioning phenomenon. There is a pervasion because: functioning phenomenon, self-characterised and ultimate truth are synonymous; permanent, generally characterised and conventional truth are synonymous.

Debate Nine

विज्ञान ने क्रिंग क्षा वा हिन या ही अर्ळन प्येन यथ हिन ने ने क्षा यथ हिन विज्ञान ने क्षिण क्षा ने स्वाप ने क्षिण क्षा ने स्वाप न

9) Someone says: If it is a manifest phenomenon it is never a hidden phenomenon.

Take the subject pillar- it follows it is that (B)-because it is that (A). If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it is that which is to be realised by direct perception in an explicit manner. There is a pervasion because: that which is to be realised by direct perception in an explicit manner is the definition of manifest phenomena. If still 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that which is to be realised by direct perception in an explicit manner- because it is a functioning phenomenon. If the root is accepted: Take that subject- it is a hidden phenomenon-because it is that which has to be realised by the conception apprehending it in a hidden manner. The reason has been established.

वादेशयास्यान्यवीत्यवाशाया

One's Own System: Definitions & Divisions

यानि श्वान श्री अर्कन हेन प्येन दे। र्कन अश श्वान याने हेन प्येन यदि ही म

The definition of established base exists because *established by valid cognition* is its definition.

Established base has two divisions because permanent and functioning phenomenon are its divisions.

ह्यायदि अर्ळन् के दिय्ये दिया के अप्तर अपित स्वित्य अपित स्वित्य स्वत्य स्वित्य स्वित्य स्वित्य स्वत्य स्वत्य

ह्यायायाद्यी त्याद्वी त्याद्वी स्थादाद्वी स

a) Permanent with a possible is can be posited because object of knowledge is it

b) Permanent without a possible is can be posited because (the subject) permanent and impermanent is it.

b) The definition of functioning phenomenon exists because *able to perform a function* is its definition.

<u> दर्देशर्दे त्याद्री म वाशुकार्योद्देश वेका विषायम क्रीम तद्दु वीदावशुकार्योद्दाय विषा</u>

Functioning phenomenon has three divisions because matter, consciousness and non-associated compounded phenomena (n.a.c.p.) are its divisions.

विभयित्यात् भ्रित्यात् भ्रियात् स्वाप्त स्व

The definition of matter exists because *atomically established* is its definition. Matter has two divisions because outer matter and inner matter exist. The definition of outer matter exists because *a atomically established which isn't contained within the continuity of the person* is it's definition. An example exists because pillar, vase earth, water, fire and air are it. The definition of inner matter exists because *a atomically established which is contained within the continuity of the person is it's definition*. An example exists because the afflicted form aggregate is it.

्रेष्ययदिः सर्वतुः केन्द्रस्तिन्द्रो वाष्ययः विन्दर्भवायः नेन्द्रेन्द्रेष्ये व्यवदेः द्वीत्रा सर्ववत्यवि स्पिन्द्रो स्रोवाः विषयने ने स्पेवत्यदिः द्वीत्रा

2) The definition of consciousness exists because *clear and knowing* is its definition. An example exists because eye consciousness is it.

स्वाक्षेवायर् न्त्रेन्त्री कार्क्वाकृत्येन्त्रे। वेकाःलेकायात्र स्वाधिवायर यह यह कार्यात्र स्वीत्र। कार्क्वायाव वित्रोत्ते। द्रेकार्य द्रा के ह्वायाद्रा हाद्रा वास्त्रेयाकायात् व्याप्त स्वीत्र ।

3) The definition of non-associated compounded phenomena (n.a.c.p.) exists because *a compounded that is neither matter nor consciousness* is its definition. Examples exist because functioning phenomenon, impermanent, and beings like horse and cow etc. are it.

ष्पर माने सुन त्य द्वे न महिन प्यें दिन महिन द्वा दिन स्व दिन

Established bases has a further division into two because one and different exist.

याडेवावी अर्ळात हे दर्षिद दे। बेर्बिव अप्पेत यादी र्ळेब दे दे प्येत यादी ही मा अर्ळात वाली पेरिद दे। जीवा द्या हवा दर्दे बय रित्त अप से से तब दे प्येत यादी ही मा

1) The definition of one exists because *a phenomenon that is not multiple* is that definition. Examples exist because objects of knowledge, permanent and functioning phenomenon each are it.

चन्द्रम्योः अर्ळन् केष्ट्रम्पे द्रा वेश्वित्वक्षेत्रं प्रति क्षेत्रम्यक्षेत्रम् अर्ळन् याविष्पेद्रम् इवाद्रेशयाक्षेत्रम् अर्ळन् अर्ळे

2)The definition of different exists because *a phenomenon that is multiple* is that definition. Examples exist because permanent and impermanent, definition and definiendum, pillar and vase, golden vase and bronze vase are it.

ध्यदः भेषा चुः यादि वापि द्वा यादि श्राप्त हो। यदः सार्क द्वाद द्वि सार्क वापि प्राप्त हो। यदः सार्क द्वाद द्वि सार्क वापि प्राप्त हो। यदः सार्क वापि प्राप्त हो। यदः सार्क वापि हो। Established base has a further division into two because self-characterised and generally characterised exist.

र्यः अर्द्धन् श्रीः अर्द्धन् हेन् प्येन्ने। श्रीहेन् गोश्यान माश्यार्थका सम्प्रीत्यर रूप गोश्यात्र श्रीत्र श्री श्रीत्य श्रीत्र श्रीत

1) The definition of self-characterised exists because *a phenomenon that is inherently existing and not merely labelled by conception or sound* is its definition.

2) The definition of generally characterised exist because *a phenomenon which is merely labelled by conception or sound and not inherently existing* is the definition.

¹Khedup Je: That which can't be realized via its own nature but being defined by having to be realized via a generality is the meaning of 'generality characterised'.

देः चले बर्दे देव देव त्यापर देव बिद्या प्रकृष्टिया देव देव प्रक्षा यदि व्यापि व्यापि

In the same way *a phenomenon that ultimately can perform a function* is the definition of ultimate truth; *a phenomenon that ultimately can't perform a function* is the definition of conventional truth;

र्सेंद्रपर्शेंद्रपण

Eliminating Objections

Objection One

1) Someone says: suitable to be made the object of awareness is not the definition of objects of knowledge because suitable to be made the object of awareness with a possible is isn't the definition of objects of knowledge with at possible is.

There is no pervasion because: if it is an established base it has to be both suitable to be made the object of awareness with a possible is and suitable to be made the object of awareness with out a possible is because: if it is an established base it has to be the object of comprehension of both omniscient awareness with a possible is and omniscient awareness without a possible is.

Objection Two

य्यद्भित्तः है। क्षेष्ट्रवायप्तरा हवायविषाह्वयाय्येत्यप्ति श्चेरा चर्या श्चित्र हैयायप्तरा हवायायाष्ट्रियाय्येत्यविष्ठिर।

2) Someone says: impermanent and permanent have a common base because sound is both impermanent and permanent. It follows it is like that-because impermanent sound is as well as is permanent. Giving 'inclusive reason not established' answer is correct.

Objection Three

3) Someone says: Take the subject non-compounded space- it follows it is ultimate truth-because it is established in the appearance of direct perception. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it exists in the appearance of direct perception. If 'reason not established': Take that subject-it is that-because it exists in the ascertainment (realisation) of direct perception.

No pervasion; reason established because: it is the object of comprehension of direct perception because: it is the object of comprehension of omniscient mind. **If above is accepted:** Take that subject-it isn't ultimate truth-because it is conventional truth. **If 'reason not established':** Take that subject-it is that-because it is permanent.

This is a translation I did for the Tara Institute debating class. I have tried to reflect the unique Tibetan debate format in English.

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