Gaining Nondeceptive Knowledge (pt. 6) - Reliable Cognizers and Unreliable Awarenesses

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Evident phenomena

- Evident phenomena
- Slightly obscure phenomena

- Evident phenomena
- Slightly obscure phenomena
- Very obscure phenomena

Different for different types of beings

- According to progress on the path
 - Everything discussed so far is for ordinary beings
 - For aryas, subtle impermanence and selflessness are evident phenomena
 - No obscure phenomena for buddhas because they are omniscient

Different for different situations

Campfire analogy

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Why are we talking about 3 phenomena

- To achieve goal we need to know or realize the path
 - Lam Rim (steps on the path) realizations
 - 4 Noble Truths
 - Subtle impermanence
 - Selflessness and Emptiness

Reliable Cognizers and Unreliable Awarenesses

- **Reliable cognizer**
 - Knows its object correctly (incontrovertible)
 - Reliable because it can lead us to accomplish our purpose
 - Learning to identify them let's us know whether to trust what we are seeing and thinking



Reliable Cognizers and Unreliable Awarenesses

- Unreliable awareness
 - Does not know its object correctly (controvertible)
 - Unreliable because cannot lead us to accomplish our purpose



Reliable Cognizers Based on an Example

- Using analogies, models and examples

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 - Because they have similar characteristics

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- Using analogies, models and examples
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 - Because they have similar characteristics
 - Example
 - Face in a mirror as example of emptiness

Used to gain knowledge about very obscure phenomena



Used to gain knowledge about very obscure phenomena

- cognizers
- Reason thorough examination determines person to be reliable
 - Know the information
 - No cognitive disability
 - Speak truthfully

Unable to gain knowledge through direct perceivers or other inferential



- Used to gain knowledge about very obscure phenomena
 - Threefold analysis
 - perception

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 - (reasoning)

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- Used to gain knowledge about very obscure phenomena
 - Threefold analysis
 - perception
 - (reasoning)
 - internal contradiction

1. There is no reason to reject statement or scripture in terms of its presentation of evident phenomena - can check using direct

2. There is no reason to reject statement or scripture in terms of its presentation of obscure phenomena - can check with inference

3. There is no reason to reject statement or scripture in terms of its presentation of very obscure phenomena - can check for any



- Used to gain knowledge about very obscure phenomena
 - Threefold analysis
 - thorough
 - Then can use knowledge for our Dharma practice

Need to read enough of a scripture/text to be satisfied analysis is



- Buddha as Reliable Being
 - Freed mind from all defilements
 - Developed all excellent qualities
 - Knows all phenomena directly with omniscient mind
 - Motivated by compassion
 - Has genuine wish to lead all beings from suffering to liberation
 - Has no reason to lie



- Buddha as Reliable Being
 - by inferential valid cognition

• What Buddha taught about most essential aspect of path can be validated



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 - Four Noble Truths
 - Emptiness based on dependent arising

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- Buddha as Reliable Being
 - by inferential valid cognition
 - Four Noble Truths
 - Emptiness based on dependent arising
 - Buddha who taught and revealed this path

• What Buddha taught about most essential aspect of path can be validated

More we are convinced by these subjects the more we respect and rely on



Scriptural statements are extremely useful but...not enough



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- Example
 - "All phenomena are empty because they are dependent"



- Scriptural statements are extremely useful but...not enough
- Example
 - "All phenomena are empty because they are dependent"
 - Merely quoting this won't enhance understanding
 - Using quote to reflect and meditate on emptiness
 - In order to gain an inferential reliable cognizer of emptiness



Cultural influence relating to questioning a scripture's authority

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- Cultural influence relating to questioning a scripture's authority
 - Discouragement to do so may lead to mistrust
 - Buddhism never advises blind belief
 - Encouraged and even required to scrutinize scripture and author
 - This process is easier for learned practitioners, whose experience then forms basis for ability to examine scriptural authority

- How do people newer to Buddhism approach issue of reliability of **Buddhist scriptures and of Buddha as a teacher?**
 - We use the experience we have
 - When teaching resonates deeply with our experience

• Can then infer that other teachings by same person (Buddha) also reliable



- How do people newer to Buddhism approach issue of reliability of **Buddhist scriptures and of Buddha as a teacher?**
 - We use the experience we have
 - When the teaching/instruction is effective
 - equally effective

Can infer that other instructions by same person (Buddha) may be

- How do people newer to Buddhism approach issue of reliability of **Buddhist scriptures and of Buddha as a teacher?**
 - We use the experience we have

 - This is not blind belief

If the point is not illogical or contradictory we can then also use it

- How do people newer to Buddhism approach issue of reliability of **Buddhist scriptures and of Buddha as a teacher?**
 - We use the experience we have
 - for now, and focus on points that are helpful
 - We can return to more challenging points later

If we don't fully understand a point or have doubts then we can leave it

Several distinct features

• Center on Prasangika's rejection of inherent or true existence



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 - Mutual dependence of reliable cognizers and reliable objects
 - No objects out there, existing from their own side, waiting to be comprehended



- Several distinct features
 - Center on Prasangika's rejection of inherent or true existence
 - Mutual dependence of reliable cognizers and reliable objects
 - No objects out there, existing from their own side, waiting to be comprehended
 - No reliable cognizers existing from their own side without perceiving a comprehended object



- Several distinct features
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 - Center on Prasangika's rejection of inherent or true existence
 - Reliable cognizers can be mistaken
 - Example of a table
 - Nondeceptive in relation to the table (apprehended object main object)
 - Mistaken in relation to how the table exists (appearing object)



Reliable Cognizers and Unreliable Awarenesses



Direct Reliable Cognizers

Inferential Reliable Cognizers

- **Correction Assumption**

 - Doubt
- Wrong Consciousness

