

Radical Rejection
The Adornment of the Middle Way
Outline for Class VIII

Class VIII: The Text & Commentary, pp. 180-194

5. A demonstration that no entities exist on the ultimate level
 6. The main argument of the *Madhyamakalankara*
 6. A demonstration of the validity of the argument
 7. A demonstration that the sign fulfills the property of the logical subject
 8. Establishing that there is no such thing as a truly existent entity that is one
 9. A refutation of a single, truly existent, pervasive entity
 10. A refutation of a single, truly existent, particular pervasive entity
 11. A refutation of a single, truly existent, permanent pervasive entity
-

11. A refutation of the person considered as a truly existent, single entity
(stanza 9) 180

The person is not able to be pointed out
As other than existing momentarily;
It should be clearly noted
That it has no true existence in the Singular or plural. 9

10. A refutation of pervasive universals as being truly existent, single entities
(stanza 10a) 184

How can a pervasive thing be one?
For it is linked with things in different places.

9. A refutation of nonpervasive entities regarded as single and truly existent 185

10. A refutation of external objects 186

11. A refutation of extended objects regarded as single and truly existent
(stanza 10b) 186

Things extended, likewise, are not one;
For instance, they can be both hidden and revealed. 10

11. A refutation of the indivisible particle as a truly existent, Single entity 187

12. A presentation of the refutation 187

13. The position of the opponent (**stanza 11a**) 187

Joining or surrounding,
Or disposed without interstices

13. A refutation of infinitesimal particles as truly existent entities 189

14. If a particle has no parts, extended objects are ruled out
(**stanzas 11b, 12**) 189

The particle that has a central place
Is turned exclusively toward a single particle. 11

If you insist that this is truly so
(Though it must also face the other particles),
How is it then that earth and water
And all other things extend-or maybe they do not? 12

14. If a particle has parts, it cannot be infinitesimal (**stanza 13**) 191

If you say the sides that face
The different particles are different,
How comes it that the finest particle is one:
A single entity devoid of parts? 13

12. A demonstration that the refutation of the existence of infinitesimal particles also entails the refutation of manifold phenomena 191

13. A presentation of the argument (**stanza 14**) 191

The particle, it's proved, does not exist inherently.
And therefore it is clear that eyes or substance and the rest,
The many things proposed by our and other schools,
Have no intrinsic being. 14

13. Establishing the validity of the pervasion (**stanza 15**) 192

The former are their nature, or they constitute them.
The latter are the properties of particles, themselves the agents of all action.
Universals and instantiated things
Are only their agglomeration. 15