

Understanding and Analyzing Sino-Indian Buddhist Logic :
Through Using Charts and Tables
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¹ *pratiñā*: “宗” in Classical Chinese translation

² *paksa* is a synonym of *pratiñā*

³ *paksābhāsa*: “似宗” in Classical Chinese translation

⁴ *hetu*: “因” in Classical Chinese translation

⁵ *trairupyā*: “因三相” in Classical Chinese translation

⁶ *hetvābhāsa*: “似因” in Classical Chinese translation

⁷ *asiddhahetuka* OR *asiddhahetu*: “不成因” in Classical Chinese translation

⁸ *aniścītahetuka* OR *anekāntikahetu*: “不定因” in Classical Chinese translation

⁹ *viruddhahetuka* OR *viruddhahetu*: “相違因” in Classical Chinese translation

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¹ *drstānta*: “喻” in Classical Chinese translation

² *drstāntābhāsa*: “似喻” in Classical Chinese translation

³ *sādharmyadrstāntābhāsa*: “似同法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁴ *vaidharmyadrstāntābhāsa*: “似異法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁵ *pramāṇa*: “量” in Classical Chinese translation

⁶ *pratyakṣa*: “現量” in Classical Chinese translation

⁷ *anumāna*: “比量” in Classical Chinese translation

⁸ *pramāṇaphala*: “量果” in Classical Chinese translation

⁹ *svasamvedana*: “自證分” in Classical Chinese translation

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¹ *pratyaksābhāsa*: “似現量” in Classical Chinese translation

² *anumānābhāsa*: “似比量” in Classical Chinese translation



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Book 2 Understanding and Analyzing Sino-Indian Buddhist Logic

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¹ *paksadharmata*: “遍是宗法性” in Classical Chinese translation

² *sapakṣesattvam*: “同品定有性” in Classical Chinese translation

³ *vipakṣa'sattvam*: “異品遍無性” in Classical Chinese translation

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¹ Nine types of inferential relationship between *anvayidrstānta* and *vyatirekidrstānta*: “九句因” in Classical Chinese translation

² *anvayidrstānta*: “同喻” in Classical Chinese translation

³ *vyatirekidrstānta*: “異喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁴ *sādharmyadrstāntābhāsa*: “似同法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁵ *sādharmyadrstānta*: “同法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁶ *sādhanadharmasiddha*: “能立法不成” in Classical Chinese translation

⁷ *sādhanadharmasiddha* is a synonym of *sādhanavikala*

⁸ *sādhyadharmasiddha*: “所立法不成” in Classical Chinese translation

⁹ *sādhyadharmasiddha* is a synonym of *sādhyavikala*

¹⁰ *ubhayasiddha*: “俱不成” in Classical Chinese translation

¹¹ *ubhayasiddha* is a synonym of *ubhayavikala*

¹² *ananvaya*: “無合” in Classical Chinese translation

¹³ *ananvaya* is a synonym of *apradarsitānanvaya*

drstānta (example)

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¹ *vipaṭitānvaya*: “倒合” in Classical Chinese translation

² *vaidharmyadrstāntābhāsa*: “似異法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

³ *vaidharmyadrstānta*: “異法喻” in Classical Chinese translation

⁴ *sādhyāvyāvṛtta*: “所立不遺” in Classical Chinese translation

⁵ *sādhanāvyāvṛtta*: “能立不遺” in Classical Chinese translation

⁶ *ubhayāvyāvṛtta*: “俱不遺” in Classical Chinese translation

⁷ *avyāptyabhidhāna*: “不離” in Classical Chinese translation

⁸ *vipaṭitavyāptyabhidhāna*: “倒離” in Classical Chinese translation

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¹ “相” in Classical Chinese can be translated academically/ buddhistically as “appearance” or “phenomenon” into English.

² *svasamvedana*: “自證分” in Classical Chinese translation

Chapter 7 Buddhist Epistemology (III): Logical Fallacies of Acquired Knowledge

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¹ *dusanasamyak*: “能破” in Classical Chinese translation

² *sādhana* OR *sādhavācasamyak*: “能立” in Classical Chinese translation

³ *nyuna*: “缺減” in Classical Chinese translation

⁴ *dusanābhāsa*: “似能破” in Classical Chinese translation

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