

## **CCR Ghatika Monthly**



How to Observe the Meditating Mind: Micro-Phenomenology in our Daily Practice

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### Overview



Objectives of the session



Introduction to Settling the Mind in its Natural State



Guided Meditation of Settling the Mind



Micro-Phenomenology as a First-Person Research Method



Micro-Phenomenological Inquiry into Experience of Meditation



**Sharing & Exploring** 



## Settling the Mind in its Natural State

(Aka "shamatha focused on the mind"; "taking the mind as the path"; "taking appearances and awareness as the path")

"Whatever kinds of mental imagery occur, be they gentle of violent, subtle of coarse, of long or short duration, strong or weak, good or bad – observe their nature. And avoid any obsessive evaluation of them as being one thing and not another."

"Whenever you meditate, bear in mind the phrase "without distraction and without grasping"

Lerab Lingpa
(B. Alan Wallace, Open Mind)



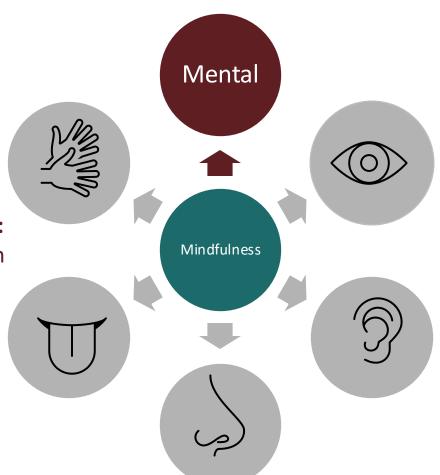
### Shamatha is Selective

## Object of mindfulness: space of the mind and

whatever arises within it

#### **Object of introspection:**

quality of attention with which we're observing the mind





### Cinema of the Mind





Subjective mental processes: feelings, emotions, desires, intentions

## Observing Mental Events with Mental Perception

Mental Perception

Subjective Mental

States

In real time



Retrospective

Appearances arising as Objects

Buddhist epistemology: direct perception is valid form of knowledge and includes both "mental direct perceivers" and "self-knowing direct perceivers"

**Dharmakirti**: Cognition is selfluminous: aware of being aware





### What is Micro-Phenomenology?

- interview method (adapted to research in cognitive sciences by Claire Petitmengin) for exploring the structure of lived experience
- Varela: To understand the mind, research cannot be based only on "objective" data, but requires a rigorous method for studying human experience.
- Two types of structure: its temporal unfolding (diachronic) and its multi-dimensionality at one point in time (synchronic)
- Premise: a large part of experience remains unrecognised, "pre-reflective" as attention is absorbed into the content ("the what") at the expense of the mode of experience ("the how")
- Participants treated as co-researcher, expert on own experience
- Parallel to meditation of observing the mind versus being absorbed in it



### Micro-Phenomenological Analysis

Diachronic structure

Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3

- Method for analysing descriptions of subjective experiences in order to identify possible generic structures (invariants)
- Method for assessing the reliability of descriptions

Synchronic structure

Affective Quality Sensory Modality Attentional Disposition Somatic Sensations





## How can MP Support our Practice?

- Deepen retrospective mindfulness & introspection
- Recognise the phases leading up to attentional imbalances of excitation/laxity
- Understand how to restore mental balance through awareness of micro gestures performed to overcome cognitive fusion, identification
- Guard against cognitive hyperactivity by keeping our reflections nonconceptual and close to direct experience
- Help us share our meditative experience with precision with spiritual mentors; (can also support mentors)
- Support non-identification with meditative experiences





# Sharing & Exploring

- What insights did you gain from the micro-phenomenological exploration of your experience?
- Did you become aware of any aspects of your experience that had been pre-reflective?
- How might this kind of inquiry inform your meditation practice?



#### References

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