

Die fünf Daseinsgruppen (*skandhas*) in Abhebung zu Platons Auffassung der Sinnes- und Seelentätigkeit

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This article compares the Buddhist conception of the five *skandhas* (essential aggregates, which combine to embody an individual) with Plato's philosophical position concerning the epistemic relevance of perception, including the argumentation, which reveals the overall important ontological and categorical realm, corresponding to the instance called *psyche*. The Buddhistical way leads to the decisive doctrine of non-self (*anatman*), the platonic way, however, to a theory of soul and self, which determines the whole western tradition. What is true, what is false? On the one hand we may only state a *koan* (a paradox to be meditated upon); on the other hand we may seek a philosophical position drawing the consequences of both antagonists. The claim is that Hegel's speculative logic is exactly this requested position.