

Reading Notes:

On Jean-Paul Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*, a Study in Phenomenological Ontology

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Abstract

A collection of notes, quotations, and miscellaneous remarks written during my reading of Jean-Paul Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*, in fulfilment of my Senior Essay at St. John's College. Headings, sections and subsections are identical with Sartre's work.

Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	The Idea of the Phenomenon	4
1.2	The Phenomenon of Being and the Being of the Phenomenon	5
1.3	The Prereflective Cogito and the Being of the Percipere	7
1.3.1	The Knowledge-Hypothesis of Being	8
1.3.2	Understanding Consciousness (As a Potential Resolution for the Being-of-Phenomena)	8
1.3.3	The Inadequacy of Consciousness-of-Consciousness	9
1.3.4	The (Reflective) Non-Positional Consciousness Towards Posi- tional Consciousness Hypothesis	9
1.3.5	The Nature of the Pre-Reflective Cogito	10
1.3.6	Sartre's Elaboration on the Nature and Qualities of Consciousness	11
1.4	The Being of the Percipi	12
1.4.1	Refuting Two Attempts To Derive Being-of-Phenomena From Consciousness	13
1.5	The Ontological Proof	14
1.5.1	The Object of Consciousness Derives Its Being Negatively	15
1.5.2	Summary on the Being-of-Consciousness	16
1.6	Being in Itself	16

2	Part I: The Problem of Nothingness	18
2.1	Chapter 1: The Origin of Negation	18
2.1.1	Questioning	18
2.1.2	Negations	19
2.1.3	The Dialectical Conception of Nothingness	19
2.1.4	The Phenomenological Conception of Nothingness	19
2.1.5	The Origin of Nothingness	20
2.2	Chapter 2: Bad Faith	23
2.2.1	Bad Faith and Lies	23
2.2.2	Forms of Bad Faith	24
2.2.3	The “Faith” of Bad Faith	24
3	Part II: Being-For-Itself	26
3.1	Chapter 1: The Immediate Structures of the For-Itself	26
3.1.1	Self-Presence	26
3.1.2	The For-Itself’s Facticity	27
3.1.3	The For-Itself and the Being of Value	27
3.1.4	The For-Itself and the Being of Possibles	30
3.1.5	My Self and the Circuit of Ipseity	30
3.2	Chapter 2: Temporality	31
3.2.1	Phenomenology of the Three Temporal Dimensions	31
3.2.2	The Ontology of Temporality	34
3.2.3	Original Temporality and Psychological Temporality: Reflection	34
3.3	Chapter 3: Transcendence	34
3.3.1	Knowledge as a Type of Relation Between the For-Itself and the In-Itself	34
3.3.2	On Determination as Negation	34
3.3.3	Quality and Quantity, Potentiality and Equipmentality	34
3.3.4	World-Time	34
3.3.5	Knowledge	34
4	Part III: Being-For-The-Other	35
4.1	Chapter 1: The Other’s Existence	35
4.1.1	The Problem	35
4.1.2	The Reef of Solipsism	35
4.1.3	Husserl Hegel, Heidegger	35
4.1.4	The Look	35

4.2	Chapter 2: The Body	35
4.2.1	The body as Being-For-Itself: Facticity	35
4.2.2	The Body-for-the-Other	35
4.2.3	The Third Ontological Dimension of the Body	35
4.3	Chapter 3: Concrete Relations with the Other	35
4.3.1	Our First Attitude Toward the Other: Love, Language, Masochism	35
4.3.2	Our Second Attitude Toward the Other: Indifference, Desire, hatred, Sadism	35
4.3.3	“Being-With” (<i>Mitsen</i>) and the “We”	35
5	Part IV: To Have, To Do, and To Be	36
5.1	Chapter 1: Being and Doing: Freedom	36
5.2	Chapter 2: To Do and To Have	36
6	Conclusion	37
A	Bibliography	38
B	Technical Notes	38

1 Introduction

1.1 The Idea of the Phenomenon

Summary

In this section, Sartre introduces us to the problem of modern philosophy, which is its usage of incompatible dualisms. He shows how Phenomenology seemingly resolves these dualisms, but then introduces a dualism of its own: that of the finite and infinite, insofar appearances are concerned. He defines phenomenology as a philosophy in which the *being*¹ of existents are not somehow 'behind' the appearances of said existents (e.g. as Immanuel Kant's ontology posits), but rather *the being of an existent is in its appearances*. Sartre then concludes that in order to properly know the nature of such a being, we must investigate the being of appearances in further detail.

This would be a good place to compare and contrast Martin Heidegger's conception of the problem of philosophy, i.e. his Fundamental Problem of Metaphysics.

1. As a preface, Sartre states that one of the accomplishments of modern philosophy was to reduce 'existents' to merely the "series of appearances that manifest it" (Sartre 1)
2. This is done in order to eliminate certain 'troublesome dualisms.'
 - (a) Such as the dualism of the internal, versus the external.
3. "An appearance refers to the total series of appearances, not to some hidden reality that siphons off all the existent's *being* for itself." (2)
4. **Noumenal world** versus **Phenomenal world**: by noumenal, we mean the material (and potentially inaccessible) world outside of us, versus the phenomenal world which consists of what appears to us. The phenomenal world can be understood as our mental world, in a sense.
5. Sartre proceeds to give us a **working definition of Phenomenology**:
 - (a) The being of an existent *is in its appearances*. "For the being of an existent is precisely the way which it *appears*" (2)
 - (b) The phenomenon is the *absolute-relative*. It remains relative, because the phenomenon has to *appear* to someone.² However, it is absolute because the appearance is not merely our perception of a deeper, transcendent being.
 - (c) But rather, the *appearance is being*.
6. The benefit of phenomenology as opposed to other competing ontologies (e.g.

How does Sartre's use of these words compare with the more traditional Kantian understanding?

Is the very idea of dualisms being 'troubling' an unexamined preconception in the first place? If so, how can we substantiate it?

¹ *Οὐσία*, translit. *ousia* – although Sartre's conception of it may be different from the Greek.

² Naturally, it is the exploration of this *someone* which we are interested in. An understanding of the ontological foundations of *conscious being* is the first step in the *techné* of artificial beings.

Immanuel Kant's transcendental metaphysics) is that it resolves the 'troublesome dualisms' of an internal versus external being. However, it brings out new problems:

- (a) The **dualism of the finite versus the infinite**: An object (i.e. existent) has an infinity of appearances, as there are an unlimited amount of phenomenal subjects to which the object can appear.
 - (b) This infinity is necessary for an *objective phenomenology*. "The reality of this cup is that it is there, and that it is *not* me." (4)
 - i. "We can express this by saying that the series of its appearances is connected by a *principle* that does not depend on my whim." (4)
 - (c) However, keep in mind that as subjects, *we only see a finite set of appearances for any given existent at any given time*.
 - i. And yet, the existent must have an infinite series of appearances.
 - ii. Hence, there is now a **dualism between finite and infinite appearances**.
 - iii. By resolving the dualism of the internal and the external, phenomenology has seemingly introduced a new dualism.
 - (d) "Thus, a *finite* appearance indicates itself in its finitude, but at the same time in order to be grasped as an appearance-of-that-which-appears, it demands to be surpassed towards the infinite." (4)
 - (e) Hence from this line of reasoning the nature of the phenomenon's being are endowed with certain *transcendent* properties.
7. Recall that the essence, or being of an existent is now completely in its appearance. Hence, in order to properly ground phenomenology, we must investigate the *being* of the appearance itself.

It seems like phenomenology, at least when misunderstood- can easily fall into the debasement of mere solipsism. How does Sartre defend his phenomenological ontology from such pitfalls?

What are these transcendent properties of the phenomenon?

1.2 The Phenomenon of Being and the Being of the Phenomenon

Summary

Sartre presents an important distinction between the *phenomenon-of-being*, and the *being-of-phenomena*. We wish to study the latter, not the former – even though strictly speaking we only have access to the former (right now, at any rate). Sartre asks us whether or not the phenomenon-of-being is reducible to the being-of-phenomena, to which he concludes this reduction is not possible. This is because any phenomena (appearance) is founded on being: specifically, Sartre says that "being is the condition of a phenomena's disclosure" (7). Hence, the being-of-phenomena is not in the phenomena itself, but rather has a *transphenomenal foundation*. That is the ultimate conclusion of

What would it mean for something to be the very precondition for disclosure?

this section.

1. **Eidetic reduction:** *a technique in the study of essences in phenomenology whose goal is to identify the basic components of phenomena. Eidetic reduction requires that a phenomenologist examine the essence of a mental object, with the intention of drawing out the absolutely necessary and invariable components that make the mental object what it is. This is achieved by the method known as eidetic variation. It involves imagining an object of the kind under investigation and varying its features. The changed feature is inessential to this kind if the object can survive its change, otherwise it belongs to the kind's essence.*
2. We wish to study the nature of *being*. We define earlier on that the being of any existent is in its phenomenon. Hence, we wish to study the *being-of-phenomenon*. However, *being* itself is also a phenomenon – that's how we can talk about and reason about it.
 - (a) Hence, there are two concepts we need to understand clearly:
 - (b) **The phenomenon-of-being:** an appearance of being.
 - (c) **The being-of-phenomenon:** the being of appearances. (This is what we want to study!)
3. "Is the phenomenon-of-being [that we can reason about] identical to the *being-of-the phenomena*?" (6)
 - (a) After all, remember – the purpose of our investigation is in the *being-of-the-phenomena*.
 - (b) Which admittedly, we can only reach through the intermediary of the phenomena (the appearance) of being.
 - (c) These are somewhat tricky and nit-picky differences, but it is important to keep them in mind!
4. The being-of-phenomena cannot be simply resolved into the phenomenon-of-being (7).
 - (a) This is because phenomena itself can only exist on the foundation of being. Sartre calls being "the condition of all disclosure" for appearances.
5. This leads to a certain important ontological insight, which is that "*knowledge alone cannot account for being, i.e., that the being of the phenomenon cannot be reduced to the phenomenon of being.*" (7)
6. "The phenomenon of being requires the transphenomenality of being." (7)
 - (a) "Although the being of the phenomenon is co-extensive with the phenomenon, it must escape the phenomenal condition in which existence is possible [only as a condition] that it is revealed [i.e. a phenomenon]." (7)

Is there such a thing as a 'method' for phenomenological inquiry?

7. I'm not sure if I understand this completely, but essentially Sartre concludes that the being-of-phenomena has a transphenomenal nature, where it is grounded in something that is not strictly just phenomena.

1.3 The Prereflective Cogito and the Being of the Percipere

Summary

In this section, Sartre asks whether or not the being-of-phenomena can be found in *knowledge*, which is the proportionality of an appearance's *appearing* (e.g. we have more knowledge of a phenomenon, when it appears more strongly to us). He examines this knowledge-hypothesis of being (my term for it), before concluding that it is not an adequate answer, for to place the being of phenomena into knowledge invites an infinite regression.

He then (rather confusingly) goes on a tangent where he resolves this infinite regression, by showing that knowledge is related to consciousness – for in order to know (percipere) something (a percipi), there has to be a knower (percipiens). He examines the nature of the percipiens (consciousness), and elaborates on its characteristics. The most important is that consciousness is *positional*, namely that it *posits* towards something (i.e. an object of consciousness). But otherwise, consciousness is itself contentless and empty.

What is the necessary relation between being and consciousness?

Finally, he explains how consciousness is self-conscious. He first posits that consciousness is by necessity self-conscious, and demonstrates the inadequacy of a simple consciousness-of-consciousness approach, because that too leads to an infinite regression. Instead, he shows that the self-consciousness of consciousness lies in a certain *non-cognitive, non-positional consciousness*, which he calls the *pre-reflective cogito*. It's called pre-reflective, because it is prior to the more ordinary positional (i.e. reflective) cogito.

In the most confusing part, he demonstrates that this pre-reflective cogito is an essential characteristic of consciousness itself, and that they are one and the same. Every act of consciousness is both a consciousness of an object (positional), and conscious of itself. This is justified using Husserl's factual necessity. With this, he finishes his digression on the nature of consciousness.

How does Sartre's non-symmetrical conception of consciousness relate against Hegel's conception of the lord and bonds-men?

1. Some introductory Latin definitions:
 - (a) **Percipere**: Infinitive. To perceive, to learn, to secure.
 - (b) **Percipi**: Passive, the perceived.

- (c) **Percipiens** The perceiver.

1.3.1 The Knowledge-Hypothesis of Being

2. Sartre addresses the hypothesis that the being of an appearance (i.e. being-of-phenomenon) is rooted in the way that it *appears*.
 - (a) "The being of an appearance is proportionate to its *appearing*." (8)
 - (b) This hypothesis attempts to reduce the being-of-phenomenon to a simple matter of our knowledge (where knowledge is taken as the proportion of an existent's appearing to us).
3. In Sartre's latin vocabulary, he christians this knowledge-hypothesis with the following proportionality: The phenomena-of-being appears to a perceiver, as a *percipi* to an *percipiens*. This proportionality is *knowledge*.
 - (a) Hence, under the knowledge-hypothesis, the being-of-phenomena lays within knowledge.
 - (b) However, this hypothesis is inadequate, since we essentially move the burden of 'where is being' on towards knowledge:
4. "If any metaphysics presupposes a theory of knowledge, it is equally true that any theory of knowledge presupposes a metaphysics" (8)
5. A potential response to this inadequacy of the knowledge-hypothesis is to state that the being of the percipi is founded in the being percipiens, i.e. the perceiver.
 - (a) "One might allow that the percipi refers to a being that escapes the laws of appearance while stil maintaining that this transphenomenal being is the *subject's* being." (9)
 - (b) This points us towards the direction of consciousness. Could the being-of-phenomena lie within consciousness?
 - (c) In order to properly evaluate the knowledge-hypothesis of being, we must have a good understanding of consciousness. This is what Sartre does next.

How does the pre-supposition of an underlying metaphysics behind a theory of knowledge relate against Gödel's meta-mathematical propositions? Is meta-mathematics akin to a metaphysics behind the theory of knowledge of maths?

1.3.2 Understanding Consciousness (As a Potential Resolution for the Being-of-Phenomena)

- (d) Sartre presents a very Husserl-style **phenomenological definition for consciousness**:
 - i. "As Husserl showed, *all* consciousness is consciousness *of* something. In other words, there is no [act of] consciousness that does not *posit* a transcendent object" (9)
 - ii. Consciousness is a *posit*-ional consciousness of objects in the world, where consciousness has no content, but only aims to reach (or in

- other words, *posits*) towards objects.
- iii. "Every knowing consciousness can only be knowledge of it's [posited] object." (9)
 - iv. Essentially consciousness is an action towards things (it posits). It is not an object which has content.
 - (e) However, even though consciousness is a contentless action towards an object, *consciousness must always be aware of its own consciousness towards said object*. In other words, the act of consciousness must be conscious of itself being said act.
 - i. This is absolutely necessary, otherwise if I was conscious of an object without being conscious that I am conscious of an object, I would become an *unconscious conscious*, which is an absurdity.
 - ii. However, this strict requirement that consciousness must be aware of itself, also leads to it's downfall so far as a hypothesis for the being-of-phenomena as consciousness, which Sartre will present in the following.

1.3.3 The Inadequacy of Consciousness-of-Consciousness

- 6. "The reduction of consciousness to knowledge effectively imports the subject-object duality within consciousness." (10)
- 7. Furthermore, recall how consciousness must be aware of itself? This leads to a consciousness-of-consciousness. But wouldn't that consciousness need another consciousness, e.g. a consciousness-of-consciousness-of-consciousness? This by necessity leads to an infinite recursion.
 - (a) "Either we stop at some term within the series – in which case the phenomenon in its totality collapses into the unknown (i.e. we always come up against a reflection that is not conscious of itself and is the final term) – or we declare an infinite regress to be necessary, which is absurd." (11)

1.3.4 The (Reflective) Non-Positional Consciousness Towards Positional Consciousness Hypothesis

- 8. In order to prevent the absurdity of this infinite recursion, we cannot have an isomorphic relationship of consciousness-to-consciousness. Rather, we must have an "immediate and non-cognitive relationship of self to self." (11)
 - (a) "Any positional consciousness of an object is at the same time a non-positional consciousness of itself" (11)
- 9. My understanding of this step is not very clear, but the essential meaning is as

follows. Every act of consciousness must have a relationship to itself which is non-consciousness (or at least, non-positionally conscious). Sartre provides the following example, which I will reproduce:

- (a) Imagine yourself counting cigarettes (sartre's example). You count that there are twelve of them. That's an objective property which you are *positionally* conscious of (i.e. your consciousness posits the twelve-ness of these cigarettes).
 - (b) However, this positional awareness (i.e. consciousness) of the number of cigarettes appears to you *as a direct, immediate property of the world*. You don't have a positional consciousness of counting them.
 - i. "I do not 'know myself as counting'. Proof of this can be seen in the fact that children who are capable of spontaneous addition are unable to *explain* afterwards how they did it." (12)
 - (c) Hence, any positional act of consciousness contains a reflective act that is non-cognitive and non-positional.
10. "Thus, reflection lacks any kind of primacy in relation to the reflected consciousness: it is not by the means of [reflection] that the [primary, positional] consciousness is revealed to itself." (12)
- (a) "On the contrary, non-reflective consciousness is what makes reflection possible. There is a prereflective *cogito*, which is the condition of the Cartesian [positional, primary] cogito" (12)
11. In summary, consciousness is contentless and positional. However, consciousness itself requires a reflection against a non-cognitive, non-positional act of consciousness, which Sartre calls a pre-reflective *cogito*
12. What is the nature of this pre-reflective *cogito*? Sartre explores it next.

There is a good parallel to be made with Galileo's image of how only non-reflective objects are illuminated, in his Dialogues on Dual World Systems.

1.3.5 The Nature of the Pre-Reflective Cogito

13. **The pre-reflective cogito**, i.e. the non-positional consciousness is essential to the positional consciousness.
14. We cannot talk of positional consciousness at all, without acknowledging that it is integrally tied with the consciousness of itself. Sartre puts this into more definite words:
- (a) "Any conscious existence exists as the consciousness of existing. The most basic consciousness of consciousness is not positional, because it and the consciousness of which it is conscious [i.e. the aforementioned positional consciousness] are one and the same." (12)
 - (b) "In a single movement, consciousness determines itself as consciousness of

perception, and as perception" (12)

- (c) "[This integral consciousness of self] is the only possible mode of existence for any consciousness of something." (13)

15. Let me try to explain the above in my own words. The syllogism is thus:

- (a) Consciousness is positional and contentless.
- (b) However, to be conscious of something, we must *also* be conscious of our consciousness of something. We must be conscious of our positional consciousness.
- (c) It is not possible to have this second consciousness to be the same as the first consciousness, for then we would yield an infinite regression, which is absurd.
- (d) Hence, the second consciousness must be by necessity non-cognitive.
- (e) We conclude that the consciousness of consciousness must be integral to the first consciousness.

16. It's not the best explanation, but it captures the gist of Sartre's idea.

1.3.6 Sartre's Elaboration on the Nature and Qualities of Consciousness

17. Given the above understanding of consciousness, Sartre proceeds to explain and explicate certain characteristics. I'll give a rough sketch of the points he makes:

18. Consciousness in its being implies the existence of its essence. There's no essence behind consciousness. This is justified by **Husserl's doctrine of factual necessity**:

- (a) Consciousness does not necessarily have to exist. But once it does exist, its non-existence is inconceivable.

19. "Consciousness is prior to nothingness, and 'derives from being'" (15)

20. "This does not imply at all that consciousness is the foundation of its being." (15)

21. The sort of conclusion of this section is that consciousness has a certain bootstrapping nature – it's derives from it's own being (?)

22. "[Consciousness] is a pure 'appearance,' where this means it exists only to the extent to which it appears. But it is precisely because consciousness is pure appearance, because it is a total void (since the entire world is outside it), because of this identity within it between its appearance and its existence, that it can be considered as the absolute." (16)

Can the necessary existence of consciousness, as justified by my own consciousness right now – be an argument against the non-existence of other consciousnesses? Or in other words, does my own consciousness presuppose the consciousness of other people?

1.4 The Being of the Percipi

Summary

This chapter of the introduction is ontologically sophisticated (as always, with Sartre) but thankfully simple in its general logical progression. After coming to a good understanding that consciousness has its own being (which is a transphenomenal being), we ask ourselves the big question: *“Is the transphenomenal being-of-phenomena” located in the transphenomenal being-of-consciousness?*

At first, this seems like a plausible argument. However, Sartre spends this chapter refuting it – demonstrating that the being-of-phenomena absolutely cannot be derived or founded in the being-of-consciousness itself. He presents two arguments which propose the above, and then refutes them. The first argument is that phenomena are *passive*, and hence it must derive its being from the consciousness to whom it appears, which is active. Sartre refutes this argument by demonstrating that *passivity is a relationship between being and (another) being*, and hence phenomena must have its own being, and not just be an emptiness to which the being-of-consciousness fills.

The second argument is that phenomena is relative to the consciousness to whom it appears, but Sartre likewise refutes this argument by showing that phenomena and consciousness do not have a two-way relationship. Phenomena is relative to consciousness only, there is no case that consciousness is relative to phenomena. Hence phenomena cannot derive its being from something that it has no access to.

Essentially, the goal of this chapter is to demonstrate that **phenomena must have its own being independent of the being-of-consciousness**. Thus, there is such a thing as a being-of-phenomena.

1. After the lengthy elaboration in the preceding section, we come to the definite thesis that there is such a thing that is consciousness, which has its own being. Furthermore, consciousness is an essential condition for appearances.
2. “We have escaped idealism, according to which being is measured by knowledge ... for idealism, all being is *known*, including thought itself ... and the philosopher in search of thought is obliged to consult the constituted sciences in order to derive thought from them as their condition of possibility.” (17)
 - (a) This is the poor neuroscientist cutting slices of the pre-frontal cortex trying to find the being of thought.
3. Essentially, we now have a good working understanding of the *being-of-percipiens*

– i.e. the being-of-consciousness. However, we must now ask ourselves: “*Is the being-of-consciousness the foundation of the being-of-phenomena?*”

4. At first, this seems plausible. After all, we demonstrate in the prior lengthy digression that consciousness is a necessary condition for phenomena. After all, you can't have anything appear if there is no one for it to appear to.
5. “Are we satisfied? We have found a transphenomenal being, but is that really the being to which the phenomenon of being points? Is [the transphenomenal being of consciousness] really the being of the phenomenon?” (17)
6. Oh boy. It's not, and Sartre will demonstrate in this chapter which is called the **Being of the Percipi**.
7. This is because the percipi (i.e. the perceived thing, the phenomena) has it's own being which is *irreducible to the being of the percipiens* (i.e. the perceiver, consciousness)
 - (a) “The known [thing] cannot be absorbed into our knowledge of it, we must recognise its *being*. This *being*, as we are told, is the *percipi* ... The most we can say is that [the percipi] is relative to [the percipiens].” (17)

1.4.1 Refuting Two Attempts To Derive Being-of-Phenomena From Consciousness

8. Sartre goes on to answer two other attempts to found the being-of-phenomena into the being-of-consciousness.
 - (a) The first objection is that the phenomena is *passive*, and hence phenomena must derive it's being from the consciousness to whom it appears (the consciousness is active).
 - i. But Sartre goes on to demonstrate that this passivity is an active action between two beings:
 - ii. “Passivity does not involve the very being of the passive existent: it is a relation between one being and another being, and not being a being and a nothingness.” (18)
 - iii. Hence even though phenomena is passive, it still has a being that comes from elsewhere than consciousness.
 - (b) The second objection is that phenomena is *relative*, to the consciousness to which it appears. “Is it conceivable that the being of the known [being-of-phenomena] should be relative to our knowledge of it?” (20)
 - i. This also cannot be the case, being an existent (i.e. a phenomena) does not have a two-way relationship to the consciousness to whom it appears. An existent is relative to the consciousness, but a conscious-

ness is *not* relative to the existent. Hence, just because phenomena is relative, does not mean the being-of-phenomena stems from the being-of-consciousness.

- ii. "The perceived being stands before a consciousness that it cannot penetrate and that it cannot make contact with, and as it is cut off from consciousness, it exists cut off from its own existence [which is absurd]." (20)

- 9. "Thus, there is no case in which either of the two determinations of *relativity* or *passivity* – which concerns the ways of being – is applicable to being itself. The *esse* [being] of the phenomena cannot be its *percipi*. The transphenomenal being-of-consciousness cannot provide the foundation for the phenomenon's transphenomenal being." (20)

1.5 The Ontological Proof

Summary

Sartre presents the ontological proof, which demonstrates that there exists such a thing which is a transphenomenal (outside of the phenomena) being for phenomenon. This is the being-of-phenomena (*not* the phenomena-of-being!) which we have been searching for all along. He proves the existence of the transphenomenal being-for-phenomenon by using the being-of-consciousness as an instrument. Specifically, he looks at the way in which consciousness is positional towards objects (of consciousness).

First, he shows that the objects of consciousness must be related to the transphenomenal being of consciousness itself. They can only be related in two ways – either the transphenomenal being of consciousness is located in the object, or the transphenomenal being of consciousness is related to the transphenomenal being of phenomena (which we seek).

The first possibility is false, because a concrete object cannot contain a transphenomenal consciousness. This I understand reasonably well. Sartre goes on to show that the second possibility is equally false, for we have already demonstrated that the transphenomenality of the being-of-phenomena cannot be derived from the transphenomenality of the being-of-consciousness.

However, Sartre then proceeds to show a third possibility. Which is that the transphenomenal being of phenomena is found in consciousness not through certain forms of *presence*, but rather from *absence*. What does this mean? We are conscious

of an object, because it appears to us as a phenomena. However, any object can have an arbitrarily infinite amount of appearances, but we only see one. Hence, the being of the object is defined to us not as the presence of an appearance, but rather as the *absence of all but one appearances*.

From this, Sartre concludes that **the being-of-phenomena is a *non-being of the being-of-consciousness***. Or in other words, the being-of-phenomena comes from the non-being which sets it apart as an object away from the being of our consciousness, hence making it *objective*. This is my best understanding of this section so far.

1. Sartre begins with the claim that “the transphenomenality of consciousness actually requires the phenomenon’s being to be transphenomenal,” (20) to which he then goes to demonstrate using an “ontological proof.”
 - (a) **transphenomenal**: the quality of being beyond the phenomena, i.e. transcendent.
2. This ontological proof is very difficult to understand. It’s logical structure seems to be of the following order:
 - (a) We grant that consciousness must be consciousness *of* something (such as an object). Now we flip the terms, and look at the above postulate from the perspective of the object. There are two possibilities:
 - i. Either consciousness is constitutive [i.e. the structure which describes] of it’s object’s being,
 - ii. Or consciousness is in its innermost nature related to a transcendent being.
 - (b) The first possibility is absurd, because if an object is structured by consciousness, it would be conscious itself.
 - (c) The second possibility is the one which Sartre follows.

1.5.1 The Object of Consciousness Derives Its Being Negatively

3. What does it mean for consciousness to be related to a transcendent being? It’s not possible for consciousness to directly relate to a transcendent being, because remember – consciousness is “real subjectivity,” and to posit anything transcendent beyond the conscious subject is against the very definition of consciousness.
4. Sartre resolves this issue by discovering that the *being of the object of consciousness comes from (i.e. is derived via) a negative act*:
 - (a) “The fact that: it is necessarily impossible for the infinite number of terms [appearances] in the series to stand before consciousness simultaneously,

in conjunction with the fact that all but one of these terms is really absent, is the foundation of objectivity.” (21)

- (b) “[For] if these impressions were present – even if their number were infinite – they would become merged into subjectivity; [hence it is the absence of the infinite term of impressions] which is what gives them [the object,] objective being.” (21)

5. Hence, the being-of-phenomena (i.e. the being of the object) comes from consciousness as a “pure non-being”.

1.5.2 Summary on the Being-of-Consciousness

6. Sartre wraps things up here by giving some concluding remarks on the self-bootstrapping nature of consciousness.
7. “Consciousness is a being whose existence posits its essence and, inversely, it is conscious of a being whose essence implies its existence.” (23)
 - (a) If consciousness exists, it posits that it exists.
 - (b) If there is a phenomena, the essence of the phenomena implies the existence of a consciousness to which it appears.
8. “Consciousness is a being for whom in its being there is a question of its being, insofar as this being implies **a being other than itself**.” (23)
 - (a) What is this **being other than itself [consciousness]**? Sartre claims that this is the transphenomenal being of phenomena, the thing which we are looking for all along.

1.6 Being in Itself

Summary

1. “Consciousness is a revealed-revelation of existents, and these existents appear before consciousness on the foundation of their being.” (24)
 - (a) **revealed-revelation**: A revelation that is not only objective (in the sense that an *object* has the status of a revelation), but it also has a subjective component, in the sense that the object’s revelation is likewise revealed to *some subject*.
 - (b) In other words: Consciousness is an appearing appearance of existents.
 - (c) It is an appearing appearance because we are conscious of our own consciousness. Our positional consciousness contains the posited *content* of the existent (the revelation of the existent), but we are also aware of this revelation itself.

- (d) These existents appear since they *are* (they appear since they have being).
2. Hence we have the fundamental law of existents (my words): *For something to exist, it has to be.*
3. Now Sartre presents a new, and important step in his reasoning. **Consciousness is ontico-ontological:** “Consciousness [as an action can] always surpass an existent, not towards its being but towards this being’s *meaning*.” (24)
- (a) What is the *meaning* of a being? Sartre says that it is the phenomenon-of-being (?). “The meaning itself has a being,” and because meaning has a being in the first place, it can manifest itself as a phenomenon.
4. I’m not entirely clear, but it seems to me that the ultimate aim which we seek to understand is this meaning of being. It is the a phenomenon, which can appear to our consciousness. However, we do not need to go on to find the meaning of the being of meaning anymore, because they are the same. Hence, we no longer have a vicious cycle.
5. Sartre notes that we must make the distinction between two types of being. Right now we are investigating the being-of-phenomena, which comes from meaning. However, this is different from the being of consciousness, which comes from being-for-itself.
6. Sartre says there are two distinct regions of being:
- (a) The being of the *prereflective cogito*
- (b) the being of the phenomenon (which we are investigating now).

2 Part I: The Problem of Nothingness

2.1 Chapter 1: The Origin of Negation

Where does nothingness come from? This is the thematic question of chapter one. The general progression of this section's content and argument is as follows:

1. First, we inquire about negation, which appears as a simple and rather direct phenomenon of nothingness.
 - (a) After all, it's easy to posit positive being by making definite statements, e.g. "there is an apple." However, when we make a negation of a definite statements e.g. "there is no apple," it is clear that we are making a statement that's rooted in a certain conception of non-being.
2. We ultimately conclude that it is not possible to derive negation from being, but instead negation must be derived from a certain definite non-being, i.e. *nothingness*
3. We try to investigate where this nothingness comes from. Sartre ultimately concludes that this *nothingness cannot come from regular being, but it has to come from a being through which can be its own nothingness*
 - (a) Sartre concludes that this being is the human being (i.e. the Daesin).
4. Hence, in order to investigate nothingness, we have to investigate the human being.
5. How is it possible for the human consciousness to experience nothingness? The answer to this is *anguish*.

2.1.1 Questioning

In this section, Sartre presents the necessity for non-being in all forms of questioning. Specifically:

1. In every question, we confront a being that we interrogate.
2. The answer to the interrogation can be either 'Yes' (affirmative) or 'No' (negative). To allow for an affirmative answer by necessity presupposes the possibility of a negative answer.
3. After all, the very being of an affirmative answer is defined by its shadow, which is the negative part. When we say that X is Z, we are also simultaneously saying X is not A, B, C, ... Y.
4. Hence, there is such a thing as non-being

With this, Sartre introduces the concept of *non-being as a necessary component of reality*,

towards which we must investigate further throughout the rest of this section.

2.1.2 Negations

We begin our investigation into the nature of non-being by looking at *negations*, which are easily observable manifestations (phenomenae?) of non-being.

1. "It is not true that negation is merely a quality of judgement." (38)
2. In the process of questioning, we expect a being (which is the answer). But we can equally receive a non-being as a response. Sartre's analogy is that if a watch-maker questions a watch on why it's not working, it is perfectly plausible to receive a non-being as a response, e.g. the mainspring is missing.
3. "A being is *fragile* if it bears within its being a clear-cut possibility of non-being." (40)
4. It seems that nothingness is distinct from the process of thought which is negation. We need nothingness in order to separate beings from each other, but the thought process that is negation is more simple and less fundamental.
5. Furthermore, Sartre claims that the thought process of negation must come from the being of nothingness.
6. "If there is being everywhere, it is not only nothingness that becomes inconceivable: from being we can never derive negation." (44)

2.1.3 The Dialectical Conception of Nothingness

This section seems to be a general review of a dialectical (i.e. Hegelian) conception of nothingness. To be completed.

1. Being and non-being are not contemporaries.

2.1.4 The Phenomenological Conception of Nothingness

Sartre demonstrates that *it is impossible to dismiss nothingness* as either a shadow of being, nor as the absence or something before or after being. But rather nothingness has a definite existence as a special sort of being, which has the characteristic of its own negation (which he will elaborate in a later section). This crux of this demonstration lies in the necessity of defining positive being using negations (in his example with distance and lengths), as well as with the existence of **negatities**.

In conclusion, nothingness cannot be outside of being.

1. Sartre presents a few examples here on how it is absolutely impossible to abstract away the being of nothingness into a simple quality of regular (i.e. *positive*) being:
 - (a) "Take for example the notion of distance ... it is easy to see the [distance]

contains a negative moment: two points are distant when a specific length *separates* them.” (55)

(b) “How might wish to reduce distance to being *no more than* the length of the segments of which the [two points are] the limits ... [but] in this case we have switched the direction of our attention ... negation, expelled from the segment and its length, will take refuge in the two *limits*.” (55)

2. This leads to the introduction of the existence of **negatities**, i.e. *negative entities*. These things cannot be accounted for as positive being, but as beings which “inhabited in their internal structure by negation as a necessary condition of their existence.” (56)
3. “Nothingness can only nihilate itself on the ground of being: if nothingness can be given, it is neither before being nor after being; nor is it, in a general way, outside being; rather, it is right inside being, in its heart, like a worm.” (57)

2.1.5 The Origin of Nothingness

The Origin of Nothingness in the Human Being

1. In this section, we try to find out where nothingness comes from, based on a set of restrictions which we demonstrated from the prior sections. I am going to rehash those prior conclusions again:
 - (a) “Nothingness must be given in the heart of being”
 - (b) “But being-in-itself [i.e. the being-of-phenomena] is not able to produce this intrawordly [transphenomenal (?)] nothingness: the notion of being as a full positivity does not contain nothingness as one of its structures.” (57)
 - (c) “Nothingness cannot be conceived of, either outside being or on the basis of being” (57)
 - (d) Nothingness must have the power to nihilate itself, i.e. be the source of its own negation.
2. Based on the above restrictions, where does nothingness come from? Nothingness must be the result of some being, but it cannot be the being of the phenomena.
3. “*The being through which nothingness comes to the world must be its own nothingness*. And let us not construe this as an act of nihilation – which would in turn require a foundation in being – but as an ontological characteristic of the being which we are seeking.” (57)
 - (a) **Nihilation**: The act in which an object with being is negated.
 - (b) This latter qualification is important. If the being through nothingness

comes is something that is nihilated – it would need another being to support it, which leads to an infinite regression. There has to be a being in which nihilation is the ontological requirement.

4. What sort of being is able to nihilate itself? The clue towards this being comes from the ability to *question*. For the act of questioning requires negation, as we have determined earlier already– but more importantly:
 - (a) “Every question posits, in its essence, the possibility of a negative answer. In a question we interrogate a being about its being, or its way of being. And this being, or way of being, is concealed; the possibility always remains open for it to be disclosed as nothingness.” (59)
 - (b) “But it follows, from the very fact of our envisaging that an existent can always disclose itself as nothing, that every question presupposes that **we have taken a nihilating step in relation to the given, which becomes mere presentation, oscillating between being and nothingness.**” (59)
 - i. This is the “permanent possibility in which the questioner is able to detach himself from the causal series that constitute being,” where:
 - (c) “In consequence, through a *twofold movement of nihilation*, [the questioner] nihilates the thing he is questioning in relation to himself:”
 - i. “By placing it in a neutral state between being and non-being”
 - ii. “[And also] by separating himself from being in order to draw out from himself the possibility of a non-being.” (59)
 - (d) It seems clear to me that this act of questioning takes it’s ontological characteristic as a *twofold movement of nihilation*. Where to question, is to complete the necessary two steps where:
5. Sartre’s conclusion is that **the being from which negativity (i.e. nothingness) comes from is the being of man, i.e. the being-of-consciousness.**
6. Keep in mind that this process is not a process of *generation*. **No being can generate non-being, never!** But rather, it is *a process of changing our being’s relationship to another being*:
 - (a) “To disconnect some particular existent, for human-reality (i.e. Daesin) is to disconnect [human reality] in relation to [the existent]. In this case, human-reality escapes the existent and cannot be acted on by it; it is out of reach, having withdrawn beyond a nothingness”
7. Now that we conclude that the being which is the condition of negation and nothingness is the human being, i.e. the being-of-consciousness. But furthermore, we acknowledge that this is *not* a process of generation, but rather one of changing our relationship to definite beings.

8. **This process of bringing out nothingness in our being, is called *freedom*.**

Nothingness as Freedom, the Phenomena of Freedom as Angst

9. In this second half of the section, Sartre talks about the practical implications of the being-of-consciousness's ability to bring about nothingness as freedom. He first presents it more or less directly, but then he presents the consciousness-of-this-freedom as *angst*.
10. "If nihilating consciousness exists only as a consciousness of nihilation, it ought to be possible to define and describe a constant mode of consciousness, present as consciousness, that is the consciousness of nihilation." (66)
- (a) This **consciousness-of-nihilation** is the human emotion of *angst*.
 - (b) There are two types of angst, properly speaking. There is both angst for the future, as well as angst for the past.
11. A question that comes up at this stage is to ask: "*How is angst different from fear?*"
- (a) Fear is the emotion of worrying of *external existents*.
 - (b) Anguish is the emotion of worrying about one's own *being*.
12. These definitions will be developed by further examples. For instance, a key component of anguish is the *nihilation* or *nothingness*. It's an awareness of the nothingness which conditions the vast array of possibilities of one's own being. Sartre talks more about this from pages 66 and onwards (66), with a particularly definite example on (71) and (77).
13. In (80) Sartre talks about the ways in which one flees away from this anguish.
14. In the very end of this chapter, we look at 'bad faith' – which Sartre describes as the collection of behaviours (consciousness(es) (??)) in which we flee away from *anguish*. It's important to Sartre that we examine bad faith next in our inquiry, for the following reasons:
- (a) Bad faith is paradoxical, since in order to flee away from anguish, we must aim at anguish itself (86). This means that the content of bad faith contains anguish.
 - (b) As a result, bad faith serves as a very good and direct proxy to understand what this anguish is, which will allow us to go further in our question of nothingness.
15. As a sort of final sketch in this part of our inquiry, we can summarise the digression as follows:
- (a) Nothingness must exist, but cannot come from or be generated upon, or be founded by being.

- (b) Nothingness is a relationship between two beings, where one being negates the other (?).
- (c) The only being that is capable of this action of nihilation is the human being, i.e. the Daesin or the being-of-consciousness.
- (d) The way in which consciousness is conscious of this act of nihilation is in the phenomena of *angst*.
- (e) We try to flee from angst through the application of bad faith. However, bad faith must contain the content of angst.
- (f) Hence, finally – in order to understand where being and nothingness comes from, we must examine bad faith as our proxy.

2.2 Chapter 2: Bad Faith

2.2.1 Bad Faith and Lies

1. **New Working Definition of Consciousness:** “Consciousness is a being for whom in its being there is consciousness of the nothingness of its being.” (87)
2. “What must man be in his being for it to be possible for him to negate himself?” (88) Where self-negation serves as the foundation of bad faith, it seems.
 - (a) “We should choose and examine a specific attitude, essential to human-reality (i.e. Daesin), and in which, at the same time, consciousness, instead of directing its negation outward, turns it against itself. It has seemed to us that this attitude must be *bad faith*.” (88)
3. Bad faith is not simply lying, or even some extended or fundamental form of lying. For lies “requires no special ontological foundation.” (89)
 - (a) In ordinary lying, there is the liar, and the deceived.
4. “In bad faith it is from myself that I am concealing the truth. Thus the duality of the deceiver and the deceived is not present here. On the contrary, bad faith implies in its essence the unity of a single consciousness.” (90)
5. Sartre goes on to test, criticise, and ultimately reject the Freudian explanation for the foundation of bad faith. The Freudian explanation posits a trinity of the consciousness as the *id*, *ego*, and *superego* – upon which there’s an interference between one of the two.
6. For reasons that are not ultimately too important, the Freudian explanation is shown to be an inaccurate one at best.
7. the ultimate conclusion here is that **bad faith must know the thing which it denies, in order to actively act in denial of it**

2.2.2 Forms of Bad Faith

1. In order to explore properly what bad faith is, Sartre takes us on an examination of various everyday-examples of bad faith in action.
2. In (98) Sartre presents an *amazing* example of a form of 'bad faith' in practice – the dance of flirtation. It's really cool and you should totally check it out.
3. **Characteristics of Bad Faith**
 - (a) Forming contradictory concepts, where an idea and the negation of the idea are united.
 - i. i.e. "I am not what I am"
 - (b) The method in which we generate these contradictions is through "the twofold property of human beings, of being a facticity and a transcendence." (99)
 - i. This seems to mean we accept (acknowledge?) a facticity, but then escape it through our transcendence (?)
4. but Sartre also goes on to say that this facticity-transcendence dichotomy is not the only way in which we generate bad faith, but there are other ways?
5. (102) What does it mean to *play* at acting something? Sartre presents another marvellously beautiful example, that of the cafe-waiter. **I should examine this scene in more detail.**
6. Around (109) Sartre goes on a digression about sincerity, in an attempt to understand bad faith through its contrast.
7. "At the same time, [through sincerity] the malice is defused, since if it only exists deterministically it is nothing, and since, by acknowledging it, I posit my freedom in relation to it; my future is virgin, so everything is permitted. In this way, sincerity's essential structure does not differ from that of bad faith, since the sincere man constitutes himself as what he is *in order to not be it.*" (110)
8. Sincerity and Bad faith seems to be both two sides of the same coin, for they both require one to objectify oneself – and to look on the self as an external object.
 - (a) "Sincerity [and bad faith] does not assign a particular quality or way of being to me, but in relation to the quality at issue, it aims to move me from one mode of being into another mode of being." (111)

2.2.3 The "Faith" of Bad Faith

1. Bad faith requires a specific position to be held on our epistemology. To be in the state of bad faith is to be in a state where we are willing to accept *non-persuasive* evidence, since if the evidence was persuasive in the first place, we wouldn't be

in bad faith.

(a) "This primary project of bad faith is a decision, in bad faith, about the nature of faith." (114)

2. "There is no cynical lie in bad faith, or any knowing preparation of misleading concepts. But **bad faith's most basic act is to flee from something that is impossible to flee from: to flee from what one is.**" (117)

3 Part II: Being-For-Itself

A quick definitional reference:

1. **Being-for-itself:** The being *for-itself* is the kind of being of consciousness. To quote Oxford Dictionary, being for-itself “is the mode of existence of consciousness, consisting in its own activity and purposive nature.” ([Reference](#))
2. **Being-in-itself:** is the existence of ordinary, non-conscious objects, like tables or chairs.

3.1 Chapter 1: The Immediate Structures of the For-Itself

3.1.1 Self-Presence

1. **The In-Itself:** Something that has an infinite density of being, a plentitude. I think when Sartre talks about the (Being-)In-Itself, he is talking directly about the being of the existent (perhaps analogous to the being-of-the-phenomena?).
2. “Identity is the limiting concept of unification ... at its extreme limit, unity vanishes and passes over into identity.” ([Sartre](#) 123)
3. “Consciousness is characterised, on the contrary, by its *decompression of being*. Indeed, it is impossible to define it as self-coincident.” ([123](#))
 - (a) What this means is that the being of consciousness is not a being that’s in-itself. The example that Sartre gives is that when we talk about my belief, I cannot say that my consciousness is by belief. But rather only that “my belief is a consciousness (of) my belief.” ([123](#))
 - (b) See how in this base, the being-of-consciousness is not infinitely dense?
4. **Self-Presence as the foundation for self-consciousness:** I’m not too certain in my understanding of this right now, but Sartre elaborates on this in ([126](#)). The gist of it seems to be:
 - (a) The being-in-itself is the regular being of existents, i.e. the being-of-the-phenomena.
 - (b) However, what is the being-for-itself? The very use of the word *for* implies a strong reflective action.
 - (c) We cannot qualify the being-*for*-itself using any regular conception of the being-in-itself.
 - (d) The key difference in the being-for-itself is that there’s a separation which makes the being not its own coincidence, but still requires its own unity (bottom of ([126](#)))
 - (e) Hence this self-presence must have some sort of separation, which will be

shown to be *nothing*.

- (f) "The law of being of the for-itself as the ontological foundation of consciousness is to be itself in the form of self-presence." (126)

5. **Self-Presence as an act of separation from the self:** Sartre elaborates this at (127). Self-Presence is taken as something different, or apart from identity – which is the dense plentitude of being, as we have explained above. In fact:

- (a) "The principle of identity is the negation of any type of relation within the being-in-itself."
 (b) "On the contrary, self-presence presupposes that an intangible fissure has slipped inside being. If it is present to itself, that is because it is not completely itself. Presence is an immediate degradation of coincidence, because it presupposes separation."
 (c) "But if we ask now *what* separates the subject from himself, we are forced to admit that it is *nothing*." (127)

6. So once again, we are back at the discovery that nothing is essential for being – in this case, nothing is essential for self-presence.

3.1.2 The For-Itself's Facticity

1. It seems like this section Sartre ties down the being-for-itself into the being-in-itself. Essentially, there has to be some sort of foundation for the for-itself.
2. "Thus the for-itself is supported by a constant contingency that it takes up, and assimilates, without ever being able to get rid of it. We may call this constantly evanescent contingency of the in-itself – which haunts the for-itself and ties it to being in-itself without ever allowing itself to be grasped – the for-itself's *facticity*." (133)
3. It seems to me that this distinction – the idea that the being-for-itself is founded upon a factual circumstance – is important to avoid the illusion and absurdity of solipsism.
 - (a) "The for-itself, even while it chooses the *meaning* of its situation and constitutes itself in situation as its own foundation, does *does not choose* its position." (134)

3.1.3 The For-Itself and the Being of Value

1. **The Lack:** The lack is the form of negation which "most deeply establishes an internal relation between what we negate and what our negation applies to ... [the lack is the form of negation] which penetrates most deeply into being – the one that constitutes *in its being* the being to which its negation applies with the

- being that it negates.” (137)
- (a) “The lack does not belong to the nature of the in-itself, which is entirely positive. It appears within the world only when human-reality arises.” (138)
 - (b) For example, given an unfinished circle – it is technically an open curve that is complete in its being as an open curve. It is only through the realm of human-reality, specifically human desire, to which we give to it the lack – the lack in which it is not a circle. (139)
2. Human reality itself must be a lack, because only through a lack can we derive lacks. Sartre talks about this very definitively in (139):
- (a) “A psychological state whose existence had the sufficiency of that curve [i.e. the unfinished circle] could not in addition make the slightest ‘call’ for anything else: it would be itself, without any relation to anything other than itself” (139)
 - (b) “In order to constitute it as a hunger or thirst, an external transcendence would be required.” (139)
 - (c) “No recourse to psychophysiological parallelism [i.e. the doctrine that the psychological is a direct parallel to the physiological] can enable us to escape these difficulties:” (139)
 - i. Any physiological signs of a lack of water in an organism only posits a positive being of the state of the organism, referring to itself. Sartre presents this in vivid detail in (139)
 - ii. “[Any] exact correspondence between the mental and the physiological [requires] that correspondance [to be] established only on the basis of an ontological identity.” (139)
3. **Desire is a lack of being:** “and is haunted in its [desire’s] innermost being by the being that it desires [i.e. lacks].” (140)
4. **Lack is a trinity:** When we lack something, there are three components to the act of lacking (138):
- (a) **The *manqué* (i.e. the lack):** The item that is missing
 - (b) **The incomplete existent:** That from which [the item] is missing [i.e. the existent].
 - (c) **The hypothetical whole:** A totality that is broken apart by the lack, and could which be restored by the synthesis of the missing item with the existent.
5. In (139) talks about how **value** comes from this lack. I need to investigate this further.

The Being to Which Consciousness Aims For

6. Sartre presents a rather tricky, but essential understanding on **the emergence of value from lack and desire**. It's essential that we understand what value is, and where does it come from. Right now, take value in this case to mean ethical/personal value, i.e. what is important to us, or what we aim for. Sartre's presentation goes as follows:
 - (a) Recall that lack is a trinity.
 - (b) Further recall that **the human-reality is a lack** (since otherwise, the being of the human condition would be positive, and there would be no such thing as lacking).
 - (c) Hence, *if the human-reality is a lack, what are the components of the lack's trinity?* Sartre answers this in (140), where he states:
 - i. **The *manqué* (i.e. the lack):** "The *itself-as-being-in-itself*." (141)
 - ii. **The incomplete existent:** "The element that plays the role of the existent is given to the *cogito* as the immediacy of the *desire*." (139)
 - iii. **The hypothetical whole:** ...
 - (d) From the incomplete trinity above, Sartre asks: what is this hypothetical whole from which the lack of the human-reality presupposes?
 - (e) It seems to me that this hypothetical whole is a transcendence towards a better whole, a better version of the being [i.e. self] (?)
 - (f) "This constantly absent being which haunts the for-itself is itself – but frozen in the in-itself [i.e. as an object]." (142)
 - i. My interpretation of this sentence is essentially thus: Our human-reality is defined by a negative thing, a lacking. But a lacking must presuppose first a thing that is lacking (e.g. the missing puzzle piece), which Sartre calls the *manqué* – as well as the incomplete existent (e.g. the puzzle-hole) and the hypothetical whole (e.g. the complete puzzle.)
 - ii. The incomplete existent is manifest as desire.
 - iii. But the thing which we are lacking in our human-reality is another state of human-reality or being, which is the object of our consciousness. Our consciousness wishes to be something else, to be another consciousness – which it is not.
 - iv. Hence the ultimate, hypothetical, and unachievable synthesis of what we lack from the lacking is where *value comes from*.
 - (g) **Value: a transcendent thing which our current being lacks, which**

eludes our being. (146)

(h) "Value arrives to the world through human-reality." (147)

(i) "Value haunts being insofar as it founds itself and not insofar as it is: it haunts *freedom*. So value's relation to the for-itself is quite distinctive: it is the being that the for-itself has to be, insofar as it is the foundation of the nothingness of its being." (148)

As a sort of parting remark on this section, it seems that Sartre's ontology places an important role on the idea of a *transcendence*, or a *transcendent* thing. Whenever we are looking for something (i.e. some being, or quality of being) which does not exist in the thing (i.e. the being) itself, but comes from something which is beyond the given thing (i.e. being), we are looking for a transcendent thing. The transcendent thing is like a higher object to which a shadow is cast.

3.1.4 The For-Itself and the Being of Possibles

1. In this section, Sartre takes the concept of *lacking* and relates it to the concept or being of *possibles*. He derives possibility from lacking through a similar transcendental meditation.
2. The being of possibility is not in the being of any existents, but rather comes from the human-reality.
3. However, possibility is also not subjective!
4. Possibility is not within the being of the human-reality, but it is also transcendent. It seems to be something outside of human reality. (158)
5. "Let us call the for-itself's relation to the possible that it is the 'circuit of ipseity' – and the totality of being, insofar as it is traversed by the *circuit of ipseity*, the 'world.'" (158)
6. I'm not entirely certain at this point, but it sounds like that the world is the totality of possibility (in the context of human-reality), while the self traverses a subset of that as the circuit of ipseity.

3.1.5 My Self and the Circuit of Ipseity

This seems to be a summary of the above sections and the chapter in general. I should revisit it sometime, in particular (161).

3.2 Chapter 2: Temporality

3.2.1 Phenomenology of the Three Temporal Dimensions

In this part, Sartre wishes to examine the past, the present, and the future – without the explanation of time being a simple series of ‘nows’ or moments, since this naive approach yields Xeno’s paradox.

The Past

1. Sartre rejects the naively materialist (or in his terms, the psychophysiological parallelism) of the theory of ‘memory traces,’ where the past is seen as something that is departed, and hence every memory is merely a physical, present trace in the mind.
2. In the next pages, he presents a few non-materialist approaches to understanding where the past derives its being, and goes on to reject all of them.
3. His conclusion is that the past must derive its being from the person to whom the past is for. He elaborates most keenly on this conclusion at (169). He presents an example with Pierre:
 - (a) “Of *whom* is this past-Pierre the past? It cannot be in relation with an universal Present which purely affirms being; it is therefore the past of *my actuality*. And as a matter of fact Pierre has been for-me and I have been for-him.” (170)
4. “There are therefore beings that ‘have’ pasts.” (170) However, this *does not* mean all beings have pasts! Rather, *only a specific type of being* has a past, which Sartre elaborates in (172):
 - (a) “There is a past only for a present that cannot exist without being its past ‘over there,’ behind it. In other words, *the only beings that have a past are those beings for whom there is a question, in their being, of their past being* – beings that *have* their past *to be*.” (172)
 - (b) In my own words, the only types of beings that have a past, are the sort of beings which contain a question of their own being.
 - (c) or in other words, the only beings that have a past, are the beings that are beings *for-itself*, (i.e. the being-of-consciousness). Beings that are only *in-itself* (i.e. the being-of-phenomena) do not have pasts!
5. Sartre then proceeds to learnedly make the important nuanced qualification that this “*does not settle the question of the past of living things*.” (172)
 - (a) Remember how we defined that the only beings which have a past, are the beings which are for-itself? In a more vulgar manner of speaking, we’re

talking about beings that are conscious.

- (b) There are of course, plenty of living things like moss or algae which obviously do not fulfill this definition.
6. In (174) Sartre talks about the relationship between the past and death. There are some particularly memorable quotes (you should revisit the cited page):
- (a) "Ultimately, at the infinitesimal instant of my death, I will no longer be anything but my past. It alone will define me." (174)
 - (b) "Through death, the for-itself [being of consciousness] changes for eternity into in-itself [being of phenomena], to the extent to which it has entirely slipped into the past. Thus the past is the *ever-increasing totality of the in-itself that we are*." (174)
7. "To explain the world in terms of becoming, conceived as a synthesis of being and non-being, is easily done. But has anyone considered that no being that becomes could be such a synthesis unless it were, in relation to itself, *an act that founded its own nothingness?*" (176)
8. "To sum it up, [the past] is an inversion of value, the for-itself reclaimed by the in-itself, thickened by the in-itself to the point at which it can no longer exist as a reflection for the reflecting, or as a reflecting for the reflection, but merely as an in-itself sign of the reflecting-reflection pair." (180)
- (a) This is an important summary on Sartre's conclusion on the nature of the past. To put into more simple words, the past is the *being-for-itself* (i.e. the being of consciousness) which has become the *being-in-itself*, the mere being of the phenomenon.

The Present

9. "[Any] strict analysis that aimed to rid the present of everything it is not – i.e. its immediate past and future – would in fact find nothing more than an infinitesimal instant ... the ideal term of an infinitely pursued division: a nothingness." (181)
- (a) With this opening passage, Sartre presents the fundamental problem of *the present*, and relates it thematically to the earlier conceptions of nothingness which we discovered in the past.
 - (b) The first realisation that Sartre presents, is that the idea of the present – or formally speaking, the attribute of *presence* – is a quality that only exists between two beings.
 - i. **Presence:** the quality of an object being *present*.
 - (c) "The in-itself cannot be present, any more than it can be past; it *is*, quite simply. There can be no question of any one in-itself existing in some kind

of simultaneity alongside another in-itself – other than from the point of view of a being who was co-present to the two in-itselfs, and who had its own capacity for presence.” (181)

10. “Therefore **the present can only be the for-itself’s presence to being-in-itself.**” (181).

(a) If I am understanding this argument properly, essentially the present is a quality which is only shared by a being which has consciousness in the first place. Objects (beings-in-itself) are present to a being-for-itself. But in a world without beings-for-itself (conscious beings), there would be no such thing as a present, or objects present to it.

11. Now Sartre segways to a new section, where we investigate “to which being does the for-itself make itself a presence?” (182)
12. “Our presence to any being implies that we are linked to that being by an internal-connection; otherwise no link between the present and being would be possible. But this internal connection is negative: it denies, with respect to a present being, that it is that being to which it is present. Otherwise the internal connection would disappear into a straightforward identification.” (183)
13. I’m not sure how to quite summarise this section, but it seems to me the goal of this is for Sartre to present the necessity of negation in all of its forms within the being of consciousness (i.e. the being-for-itself). Negation is necessary for the past, for the present, and as we shall soon see, for the future as well.

The Future

14. “Let us note first that the in-itself cannot be the future, and nor can it contain any part of the future. When I look at this crescent moon, the full moon is in the future only ‘within the world’ that is disclosed to human reality: it is through human reality that the future arrives in the world. In itself, this quarter of the moon is what it is. Nothing in it as potentiality. It is in actuality.” (184)
15. “Even were we to accept, as Laplace does, a complete determinism that would enable us *to predict* a future state, this future circumstance would still need to be profiled against an antecedent disclosure of the future as such, a being-to-come of the world.” (185)
16. With the first two statements, it seems clear to me that the future has to have a distinct, unique ontological existence – that cannot be dismissed away as a simple property of the material world. This understanding is developed more concretely in Sartre’s subsequent sections.

3.2.2 The Ontology of Temporality

1. To be completed later.

3.2.3 Original Temporality and Psychological Temporality: Reflection

1. To be completed later.

3.3 Chapter 3: Transcendence

3.3.1 Knowledge as a Type of Relation Between the For-Itself and the In-Itself

1. To be completed later.

3.3.2 On Determination as Negation

1. To be completed later.

3.3.3 Quality and Quantity, Potentiality and Equipmentality

1. To be completed later.

3.3.4 World-Time

1. To be completed later.

3.3.5 Knowledge

1. To be completed later.

4 Part III: Being-For-The-Other

4.1 Chapter 1: The Other's Existence

4.1.1 The Problem

1. To be completed later.

4.1.2 The Reef of Solipsism

1. To be completed later.

4.1.3 Husserl Hegel, Heidegger

1. To be completed later.

4.1.4 The Look

1. To be completed later.

4.2 Chapter 2: The Body

4.2.1 The body as Being-For-Itself: Facticity

1. To be completed later.

4.2.2 The Body-for-the-Other

1. To be completed later.

4.2.3 The Third Ontological Dimension of the Body

1. To be completed later.

4.3 Chapter 3: Concrete Relations with the Other

4.3.1 Our First Attitude Toward the Other: Love, Language, Masochism

1. To be completed later.

4.3.2 Our Second Attitude Toward the Other: Indifference, Desire, hatred, Sadism

1. To be completed later.

4.3.3 "Being-With" (*Mitsen*) and the "We"

1. To be completed later.

5 Part IV: To Have, To Do, and To Be

5.1 Chapter 1: Being and Doing: Freedom

1. To be completed later.

5.2 Chapter 2: To Do and To Have

1. To be completed later.

6 Conclusion

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B Technical Notes

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