


An Analytical Study of Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province

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[Abstract]

The objectives of this study were 1) to translate the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province, 2) to analyze the content of the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province and 3) to analysis the writing form the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province. It was a documentary research by using collecting the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province and then translated and content analysis. The results showed that; 1) There were 25 volumes of the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province that was translated from the Lanna language to Thai version from the volume 1-25. There were 283 pages. 2) The content of the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province could be divided in to 3 characteristics namely; 1) The content structures about the Buddhist Lent and the history of the Load Buddha 2) The

content structures about the history of the Sumet Bikkhu and 3) The content structures about the history of 25 the Loard Buddhas. 3. The writing form the Palm Leaf Scripture on Buddhavaṃsa of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province was a prose that had the first introduction to the Loard Buddha. The stories explain was conversation or answer, question between the Loard Buddha with Ananda Bikkhu. In term of the compound expand explain the writer took the story appeared on the different scripture to present for further understanding. In part of conclusion had Pali verse or spell cited before ending by presenting the Dhamma to practice or avoids practicing.

Keywords: Translation/Buddhavaṃsa/the Palm Leaf Scripture

Introduction

Buddhism has very progressed when the King Ashoka was made the third Sanghayana for corrected the Tripitaka of the load Buddha. He has sent the Buddhist missionary from the India country to the various countries total 9 lines for disseminating the Buddha's teaching to the humanity and can be practice, study and happy all around the world. When this missionary is succeeded, the literature's Tripitaka that has recorded Buddha's teaching and it has play influent role towards attitude, believe, life ways, tradition, society, economy, and culture of people in that area.

The Tripitaka is the most important scripture of Buddhism which is contained the words of the Load Buddha. The words of Buddha cannot revise. However, the some content is not clear and it has the expert to write the content of the Tripitaka or Atthakatha for easy understanding or write about the grammatical role of Pali language for further language understanding in the Tripitaka or it sometimes bring the content in Tripitaka and Atthakatha come to explain extension by remain use original Pali language with the Tripitaka for more trust making of the Buddhism. (Siam Pattranuprawat and Roungröse Piromanukul, 2003:1)

The documents of palm leaf are the primary academic documents which are very important thing. It has recorded the content about drug text, annals, literature, Buddhism, magic spell and others which are shown the wisdom, life ways, community ways and belief of the local people. These documents are not more take care because the educational center is not in the monastery same as the ancient. Inherit the Lanna language reading or the Lanna language that is written in the palm leaf. There is few palm leaf or it is almost lost in the present time. In part of the palm leaf which has possessor it will be left from their offspring. When their adult has died no has anyone study because they cannot read it. Some part of its put in the Pagoda or sell. These appearing are very worries because the knowledge that appeared in the palm leafs will be inherited continuing. However, there are organization, office person and educational institution which are interested in this issue. They try to study, collect and translate but it is not all content possess. Moreover, the cultural organization which is responsible working in this issue, they will be done documents only that are in the museum form. It lags the expertise in reading, translation and is not continue done and is not sufficient budget for publishing (Vena Vesapen, 2003:1). As in the present time, the educational institutions are interested in study in the local Crouse. Furthermore, the knowledge about the ancient alphabet and document in Lanna has not applied in primary education level. It should more seriously study and continuously of every organization concerned (Seangwath Wongyai et al., 2004; Arunnarat Wichiangkhieaw, 2013).

From the primary study it has found that the palm leaf scripture of Watsungmen has survey and collected. It is the old scripture and is the most scripture's collection in Thailand. However, these scriptures are not translated and analytical study for getting the knowledge. Therefore, for developing and spread out the knowledge which is the palm leaf scripture on the edition of Watsungmen. The research teams has studied about an analytical study of Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province for educational guilds and getting the writing's form the palm leaf's scripture in that period and for expression to person, Buddhist monks, student and the academic expertise

return to study adding the Lanna Dhamma alphabet.

Objectives

This research were 1) to translate the Lanna palm leaf's scripture entitled Buddhavaṃsa on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province from the lanna language to Pali language of Thai alphabet, 2) to analysis the content the Buddhavaṃsa according to the Lanna palm leaf's scripture on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province, and 3) to analysis the writing form the Lanna palm leaf's scripture entitled Buddhavaṃsa on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province.

Methods

Material and Procedure

This research is a documentary research for analytical studying of Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province by conducting as follows;

1. To collect the original Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province for purposive selecting the origin that is the most perfect to translate into Thai version.
2. To translate from Lanna language into Thai language.
3. Bring the data that are translated to content analysis.
4. Bring the data that are translated to analytical study about the writing method form the Lanna palm leaf's scripture entitled Buddhavaṃsa on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province.

The tool used in the research

Research teams have collected the data from translation and analyze the Lanna palm leaf's scripture and then content analysis.

The scoop of the research

Area scoop

Research team has research Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province.

Popular area and sampling group

Popular area and sampling group has used in this research by using purposive selection the Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province that is the most perfect volume and then translated from the Lanna language into Thai language. The Buddhavaṃsa Scripture in Palm Leaf Scripture is detail about the twenty five the Load Buddha by starting from the Teepangkorn Load Buddha to the Samanagodom Load Buddha that are used all the population.

Results

The results of the research were as follows ;

The result of translation the Lanna palm leaf's scripture entitled Buddhavaṃsa on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province from the lanna language to Pali language of Thai alphabet found that it had 25 vellums that result team translated from Lanna language to Thai language concluded 283 pages. The result of the analysis the content of the Buddhavaṃsa according to the Lanna palm leaf's scripture on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province found that it could divided into 3 parts namely; 1) the content structures described the staying in the Buddhist temple during the rainy season of The Load Buddha all 21 years, the history of the Load Buddha, the Load Buddha taught the Pancavaggi (five Buddhist monks), Yasa, Yasa's friends, 3 Jathils, taught, the Pimbisara King, Sutthothana King, Kaluthayeeammart, his relatives and Phrsareputtra in the volumes of 1-5, 2) the content structures described the history of Phrasumet in the volumes 6-7 and 3) the content structures described the entitled of Buddhavaṃsa that was all the Load Buddha 25 Buddhas as follows; PhraMethangkorn, Kolthanya, Mangala, Sumana, Revata, Sopita, Anomathassi, Pathumma, Narratha, Pathumutara, Sumetha, Suchata, Piyathassi, Athathassi, Dhammathassi, Sithattha, Tissa, Bussa, Vipassi, Sikhi, Vessapu, Kakusantha, Konagamana, Kassapa and

Kotama in the volumes 8-25) that the the content of the Buddhavaṃsa's scripture according to the Lanna palm leaf's scripture on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province had corresponded with The Thai Pitaka, Mahachularongkornarajavidyalaya University, B.E. 2539.

In part of the Buddhadhamma principle appeared on the Buddhavaṃsa's scripture that could be divided into 2 types namely; 1) it was the Dhamma principle has in the present time for happiness in the present world as 1) the general group were as follows; a) precepts group, b) donate group and c) meditative group. 2) it was the Dhamma principle in Sutantapitaka, Vinayapitaka and Navamgasatthusat that was mentioned 9 Dhammas, 7 Abidhamma scriptures and Patimokka. In part of writing characteristics found that 1) the period of writing, it had written on the Thai lesser era 1201 that matched B.A.2382 or B.C.1837 in the reign of the Third King of Rattanakosin period, 2) On language and alphabet found that the writer had used the Lanna language or Dhamma language and the form of sentient that it had written under the line, 3) On the writer it found that the writing location was Lumpang Province but it had not appeared the author, 4) The writing characteristics found that the author had written in all the form of plain literature and used simple language in the Lanna style, 5) The similar characteristics as 5.1 the family, 5.2 the handmaid of a royalty, 5.3 the cause of the ordination, 5.4 the make attempt the suffering, 5.5 the Dhamma principle for enlightenment, 5.6 the enlightenment that the Load Buddha had enlightened all everyone, 5.7 the Dhamma teaching, 5.8 the most distinguished disciples, supporter and Savika, 5.9 the livinghood found that the live every Buddha were different as age, Buddha body, the light and the pagoda.

3. The result of the model analysis of the writing form the Lanna palm leaf's scripture entitled Buddhavaṃsa on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province found that 1) the writing characteristics had written on the plain style by raise the pali words first and then was translated into Lanna language respectively hold volume, 2) On the analysis writing style part the Buddhavaṃsa's scripture on the edition

Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province found that on the Pali grammar structure had perfected along with the curriculum the Pali language as noun, apyakit, arkhayatkit, smat, taththit and samanyapithan, 3) the result of the analysis the writing styles the Buddhavaṃsa's scripture on the edition Watsungmen, Sungmen District, Phrae Province found that 1. Writing form the Buddhavaṃsa's scripture was the plain literature, 2. The present form found that 2.1 the writer had respected the Load Buddha that was the general Lanna tradition, 2.2 on the introduction, it had conversation between the Load Buddha and Phrasarebutta, 2.3 on the explanation, the author had raised the story in the various scriptures to present for further understanding as Atthakatha, Gathadhammaboth, Nidana, 2.4 on the conclusion, it had Pali language before ending by present the Dhamma principle to practice or no practice.

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