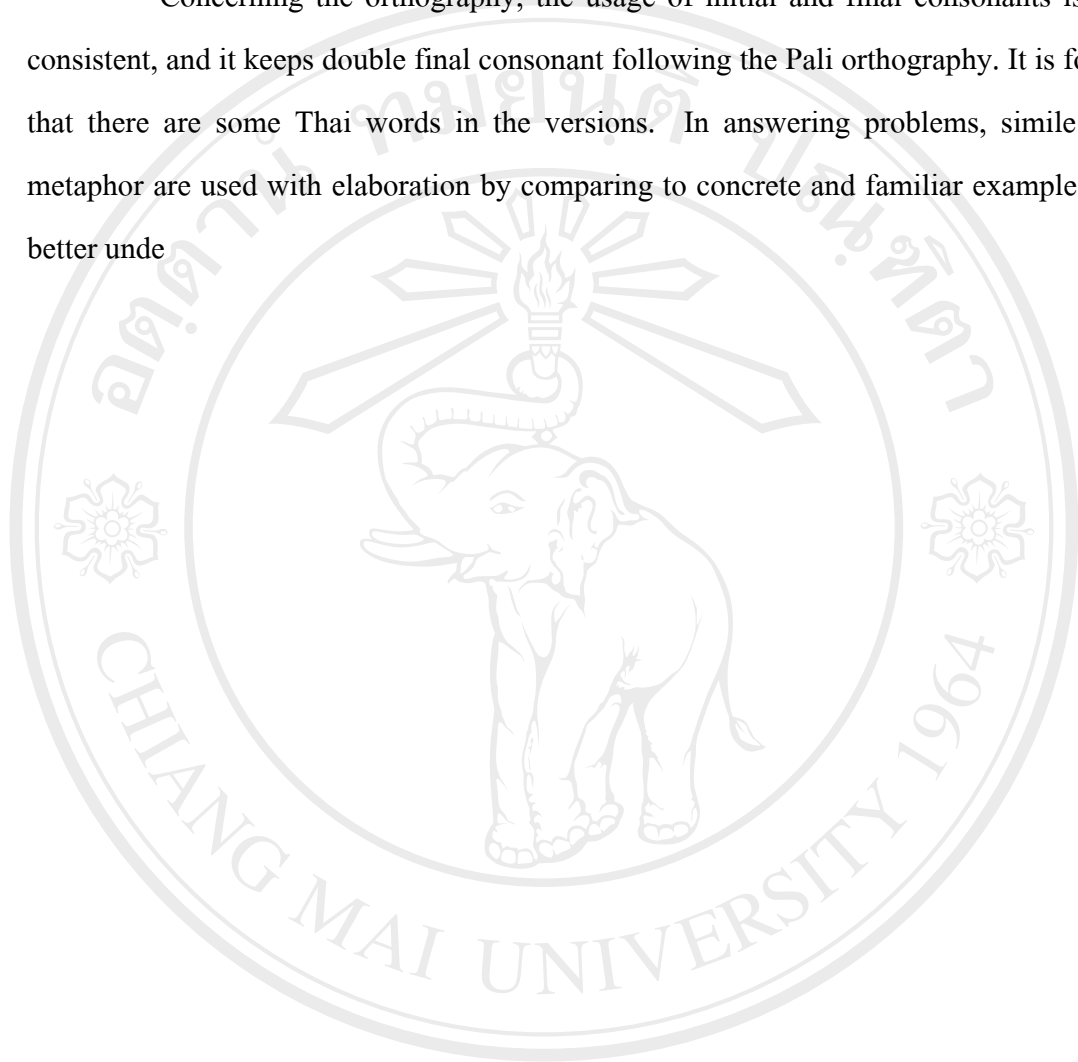


Thesis Title	A Study of Lanna Version of Milindapañhā		
Author	Mr. Kerin Hinkong		
Degree	Master of Arts (Lanna Language and Literature)		
Thesis Advisory Committee	Assoc. Prof. Sompong Vitayasakpan	Chairperson	
	Lect. Sayam Patthranuprawat	Member	

Abstract

The thesis aims to analyze the literary structure, content, orthography, language usage, and expressions in the Lanna version of Milindapañhā. It is found that Milindapañhā manuscripts are widely spread in Northern provinces. These manuscripts are dated from 21st – 25th B.E. They can be classified into 3 types, namely, Pali, Nissaya (Pali translation), and Elaborated versions. The last one is found most. After the study of the manuscripts of Wat Lai Hin, Lampang province, and of Wat Pra Non Khon Muang, Chiang Mai, it is found that the beginning and the end of the manuscripts are similar to the Pali version. The differences are numbers and contents of the problems. There are only 38 problems in the Lanna version. It is also found that names of the Lanna problems are new coins related to their metaphor and content, and long problem definitions or names are shortened. The content of the Lanna version of Milindapañhā is concerned with fundamental Buddhist principles, stories of the Lord Buddha, merit and karma, and cycles of life. The compilers of the Lanna version of Milindapañhā have elaborately written the manuscripts to make it clear and easy to understand, thus become suitable for preaching.

Concerning the orthography, the usage of initial and final consonants is not consistent, and it keeps double final consonant following the Pali orthography. It is found that there are some Thai words in the versions. In answering problems, simile and metaphor are used with elaboration by comparing to concrete and familiar examples for better unde



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