

Social Ideology in Elephant Pacification Poems

Warunya Ajchariyabodee

Abstract

The research for this article aimed to analyse the social ideology that appears in nine Elephant Pacification Poems of the Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin periods. The results of this study show that characteristics of Elephant Pacification Poems include Chakravartin ideology. Chakravartin ideology, along with Dharmaraja and God King ideology, represents the role of domination by the king, the honour of the king and help promote the divine right of the power of the kings.

Keywords: Elephant Pacification Poems, Social Ideology, Literary Works Occasioned by Tradition

The Role of Control: Power Relations in Elephant Pacification Poems

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Abstract

The article “The Role of Control: Power Relations in Elephant Pacification Poems” aims to analyze the role of control caused by power relations that appears in Ayutthaya period, and Rattanakorsin period, with a total of nine issues. The results showed that the power relationship have four features: the power relationship between the god and the king, the power relationship between the king and the government officers, the power relationship between trainer and trainee, and the power relationship between centralization of state (urban areas) and marginal areas (forest areas). This demonstrates the reproduction of ideology for loyalty, Chakravartin, and monarchy.

Keywords: Role of Control, Power Relationship, Literature, Elephant Pacification Poems

The Representation of Forests and Cities in the Elephant Pacification Poems

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Abstract

The objective of this research paper is to study the representation of forests and cities, and the factors that affect the representation of forests and cities in the Elephant Pacification Poems, total 9 issues. The results showed that the characteristics of forests were divided into two major features: fertile places and discomfort places. For the representation of the cities, the author presented the city's characteristics was the places of prosperity. Therefore, the representing forests and cities represented the binary opposition between the two characteristics. The important factors affecting the representation of forests and cities were the genre of royal literature, the convention of Elephant Pacification Poems, the concept of honor, and the concept of living in Utopias.

Keywords: the Representing Forests, the Representing Cities, the Representation, the Elephant Pacification Poems

Curse on the Water of Allegiance: the Power of “Curse” or the Power of “Surveillance”?

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Abstract

“Ongkarn Chaengnam” [The Curse on the Water of Allegiance] has been regarded as the oldest extant text of Ayutthaya Kingdom (1350 – 1767 A.D.). The length of merely 4 pages but full of archaic words, the Curse has stimulated highly different interpretations since King Chulalongkorn (1868 -1911) and King Vajiravudh (1911- 1925). In general, the Curse is viewed as the loyalty theKhunnang (thenobilities) professed to the monarchy. Hitherto, the study of the Curse focussed on its content. This article proposes instead that apart from its content, the importance of the Curse in Ayutthayan political life depended more on process upon which this ritual was performed. In other words, the ceremony in itself was the “surveillance” process the monarchy imposed upon the nobilities of the realm in order to safeguard the basic stability of the polity.

Keyword : The Curse on the Water of Allegiance, Monarchy, The Nobilities, Surveillance