

A Study on the selected Tipitaka catalogue formats of old manuscripts (palm-leaf)



Dr Saw Mya Kyi Thar
(Professor/Head)

Department of Library and Information Studies
East University of Yangon

- *Bhurlo- sīrivijayama* (ဘုရားလောင်း သိရိဝိဇယမင်းဝတ္ထု)
- 294.3823 Sutta
- KC 15 Ciriya Pitaka (Extended Number)
- 8 Sīrivijayama- vatthu (Extended Number)
- BT Suttana
- NT Ciriya Pitaka
- PT Sutta- jāt' vatthu (သုတ္တန်-ဇာတ်ဝတ္ထု)
- Therefore, propose number for *Bhurlo- sīrivijayama* (ဘုရားလောင်း သိရိဝိဇယမင်းဝတ္ထု) is 294.3823 KC 158

ABSTRACT

The Thar-lay (South) Monastery library preserves a small but significant collection of palm-leaves for the use of Researchers, scholars. The collection, which is in the process of cataloging, need to be, added the class number for individual item. So, there is appeared some effort to produce the propose class number for the collection. The Thar-lay (South) Monastery library includes (19) subject headings in group of the manuscripts. The presentation gives an overview of the The Thar-lay (South) Monastery library collection of manuscripts and propose the class number. . So, there is appeared some effort to produce the propose class number for Tipitaka catalog formats especially manuscripts (palm-leaf).

1.INTRODUCTION

The Buddhist religion, like most of the main religions of the world, strongly depends on written texts for use by the Sangha, or monks. The scripts used by the Pyu and by the Mon and Bama people all came with from Buddhism. India and were mainly adoption and adaptation of the Brahmi script of southern India.

The use of palm-leaf as writing materials also came from India together with Buddhism. Three species of native palm trees, found over most of central Myanmar, grew broad leaves which could easily, using a simple process, be made into good mediums to write on.

There are five kinds of palm-leaf manuscripts are found in Myanmar. They are differentiated by the colouring, or gilding on the edges of the palm-leaf manuscript bundle, and the fifth by the lack of any colouring, or gilding.

Five kinds of palm-leaf manuscripts are as follow:

Myanmar Name	Abbreviation
1. Shwe-myin or Shwe-byain-cha	sm
2. Kyan-sit	ks
3. Myin-ni	mni
4. Myin-net	mne
5. Pe-gyan, or Myin Phyu	pg

The palm-leaf manuscript catalogue of the Thar-lay (South) Monastery library located in the Inlay Inle) Lake region of the Shan State in the Union of Myanmar. They hosed mainly hand inscribed palm-leaf manuscripts with a few locally.

The Thar-lay (South) Monastery library tried to group palm-leaf manuscript under the (19) subject headings. They are arranged by some sort of logical order, beginning with the Myanmar traditional method of categorizing Buddhist Tipitaka texts under (1) Sutta, (2) Vinaya (3) Abhidhama. They are as follow¹:

- (1) Suttana
- (2) Vinaya
- (3) Abhidama
- (4) Pitakat'-General
- (5) Kammatthan''

¹ *Palm-leaf Manuscript Catalogue Thar-lay(South) Monastery*. Compiled by U Thaw Kaung, U Nyunt Maung and Associates. Yangon: Myanmar Book Centre, 2006. p.---

- (6) Tarā” cā(Sermons)
- (7) BuddhavaÑsa
- (8) Bhurā” rhikhui” (prayers)
- (9) Diṭṭi (Heresy)
- (10) Pāli Grammar
- (11) Nīti
- (12) Medicine, Traditional
- (13) Astrology/Astronomy
- (14) Dammathat(Customary Law)
- (15) Myanmar Literature
- (16) History
- (17) Biology
- (18) CakyāvaĀā
- (19) General/Miscellaneous

There is appeared some effort to produce the propose class number for Tipitaka catalog formats.

1.1. Scope of the Study

There are some the selected of Tipitaka catalogue format of old manuscripts (palm-leaf) in Thar-lay (South) Monastery library. In this paper, two items are Sutta, another two are vinaya and last one is abhidhamma, totally five items are included in the Tipitaka catalog formats in this paper, which is included with Broader Terms, Narrower Terms and Propose Term?.

2. SYUDY ON THE SELECTED TIRITAKA CATALOGUE FORMAT OF OLD MANUSCRIPTS (PALM-LEAF)

The collection, which is in the process of cataloging for the palm-leaf manuscript catalogue of the Thar-lay (South) Monastery library, need to be added the class number for individual item according to the PhD theses ‘An Extensive study on the classification numbers for Buddhism in Dewey Decimal Classification System’ by Dr Saw Mya Kyi Thar at Department of Library and Information Studies, Yangon. For example:

1. *Bhurlo~” sīrivijayama~”* (ဘုရားလောင်း သီရိဝိဇယမင်းဝတ္ထု)

294.3823 Sutta

KC 15 Ciriya Pitaka (Expanded Number)

8 Sīrivijayama~‘ vatthu (Expanded Number)

BT Suttana

NT Ciriya Pitaka

PT Sutta~‘ _jāt ‘ vatthu (သုတ္တန်-ဇာတ်ဝတ္ထု)

Therefore, propose number for *Bhurlo~“ sīrivijayama~“* (ဘုရားလောင်း သီရိဝိဇယမင်းဝတ္ထု) is 294.3823 KC 158

2. *Bridat‘ jat‘ nissaya* (ဘူရိဒတ်ဇာတ်နိဿယ)

294.3823 Suttana
KC 15 Ciriya Pitaka (Expanded Number)
N Nissaya
12 Bridat‘ jat‘ (Expanded Number)
BT Suttana
NT Ciriya Pitaka
PT Sutta~‘_jāt‘ nissaya (သုတ္တန်-ဇာတ် နိဿယ)

Therefore, propose number for *Bridat‘ jat‘ nissaya* (ဘူရိဒတ်ဇာတ်နိဿယ) is 294.3823 KCN 1512

3. *CūĀavā PāĀito* (စူဠဝါပါဠိတော်)

294.3822 Vinaya
K Khuddaka Nikāya(Extended Number)
Pl Pali(Extended Number)
4 CūĀavagga (Extended Number)
BT Vinaya
NT Khuddaka Nikāya
PT Vinaya-CūĀavagga -Pali (ဝိနယ-စူဠဝဂ္ဂ-ပါဠိ)

Therefore, propose number for *CūĀavā PāĀito* (စူဠဝါပါဠိတော်) is 294.3823 KPl 4

4. *Pārājikaṇ‘ Atthakathā* (ပါရာဇိကဏ် အဋ္ဌကထာ) by Rhaṇ‘ Buddhaghosa(ရှင်ဗုဒ္ဓဇောသ)

294.3822 Vinaya
A Atthakathā
K Khuddaka Nikāya
2 Pāccittiya (Extended Number)
1 Pārājikaṇ‘ (Extended Number)
BT Vinaya
NT Khuddaka Nikāya
NT Pāccittiya
PT Vinaya- Pārājika-Atthakathā (ဝိနယ-ပါရာဇိက-အဋ္ဌကထာ)

Therefore, propose number for *Pārājikaṇ‘ Atthakathā* (ပါရာဇိကဏ် အဋ္ဌကထာ) by Rhaṇ‘ Buddhaghosa(ရှင်ဗုဒ္ဓဇောသ) is 294.3822 KA 21

5. *Puggalapaññat' Pāṭhnisya*(ပုဂ္ဂလပညတ် ပါဠိနိဿယ)

294.3824 Abhidhama
K Khuddaka Nikāya(Extended Number)
N Nissaya(Extended Number)
4 Puggalapaññati (Extended Number)

BT Abhidhama

NT Khuddaka Nikāya

PT Abhidhama - Puggalapaññat' - Nissaya (အဘိဓမ္မာ-ပုဂ္ဂလပညတ်-နိဿယ)

Therefore, propose number for Puggalapaññat' Pāṭhnisya(ပုဂ္ဂလပညတ်
ပါဠိနိဿယ)

is 294.3823 KN 4

3. CONCLUSION

According to the paper, there are probably 958 Palm-leaf manuscripts in the process of cataloging for the palm-leaf manuscript catalogue of the Thar-lay (South) Monastery library. But some of the selected items with propose class numbers are shown in this paper. The expansion system can be easily utilized by any local or foreign cataloguer or classifier for storing and retrieving Buddhist scriptures. Thus, the result of this research work would be truly beneficial to any library students, cataloguers and classifiers, in local or abroad, who are organizing sources of manuscripts.

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