



សាសនាជាសាទារវត្ថុ និងជាមួយន្តរ (ស.វ. ទី៧ - ៨)

Les religions de Dvāravatī et du Zhenla (VIIe -VIIIe siècles)

ជាកាសាបាកំដោយ Nicolas Revire (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យជម្លស់សាស្ត្រ, បានកក) និងប្រជាកាសាទូរ

in French by Nicolas Revire (Thammasat University, Bangkok) with Khmer translation (and English subtitle on slide)



ប្រឹសុក្រ ទី២៩ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង៥:៣០ប្រាប់

នៅសាលសម្រាប់អប់រំនិងបុរាណនិងសាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិនានីជីតិសិល្បែ:

Friday, September 29, 2017, 5:30pm at RUFA (behind the National Museum)

សូមអគ្គិភ័យចូលរមស្តាប់ដោយមេត្តិ

វិភាគទានពី

- o សហគ្រប់សាធារណៈ
- o សមាជិកយសាងសារ
- o មិត្តយសាងសារ

with contribution from



- o Individuals
- o Members of Yosothor
- o Friends of Yosothor

សាសនាជាន់ខ្លាតរតី និងប្រព័ន្ធបន្ទាន់ (ស.វ.ជី) - ៤

លោក ឯកសារ Nicolas Revire

(សាកលវិទ្យាល័យធម្ពសាស្ត្រ, បានកក)

ក្នុងបាបកចាត់នេះ ឧប្បជ្ជាស់នឹងការផែកពោតជាប់គ្មានប្រឡង៖នេះ ទាំងក្នុងវិស័យ
សាសនា ទាំងក្នុងវិស័យទីកដើម ដោយពិនិត្យសាធារណៈទៅលើបុរាណាត្តូ ព្រមទាំងសិលាតាកែ
នានាទៅយើងយើងឱ្យបាន ការបែងចែកចូលជាប់គ្មានរាល់ព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនានឹងព្រហ្មព្រៃន
នោះពីរមានឯកសារ ឧប្បជ្ជាស់នឹងសង្គមពីរដូចខាងក្រោម ដែលមានភាពរួមទៅសាសនាដែលមាន
ប្រភពមិនត្រូវបាននៅសម្រាប់យើងទេ ដែលត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយក្នុងការបង្ហាញ «បុណ្យ» ដើម្បីជាគោលបាប។

Les religions de Dvāravatī et du Zhenla (VIIe -VIIIe siècles)

Nicolas Revire

(Thammasat University, Bangkok)

Le cadre de cette communication porte sur l'ancien domaine de Dvāravatī, en Thaïlande, et le Zhenla, grande entité historique du Cambodge voisin, au cours de la deuxième moitié du premier millénaire (env. VIIe -VIIIe siècles).

L'idée selon laquelle Dvāravatī était principalement bouddhique et le Zhenla brahmanique est longtemps restée incontestée par les chercheurs au cours du vingtième siècle. En effet, le dit royaume de Dvāravatī fut dès sa découverte presque essentiellement associé à des vestiges et monuments bouddhiques anciens occupant surtout la vallée centrale du Chao Phraya. Aussi, Dvāravatī a-t-il longtemps été présenté comme un domaine bouddhique, alors même qu'un certain nombre de découvertes plus ou moins récentes plaide davantage pour la coexistence de cultes brahmaniques. Par ailleurs, le brahmanisme a souvent été perçu comme occupant principalement les marges orientales de ce territoire, plus proche du Zhenla, où les adeptes de Viṣṇu et Śiva, ainsi que Harihara – une combinaison des deux dieux – étaient vraisemblablement nombreux.

Dans cette communication, nous contestons foncièrement cette dichotomie à la fois religieuse et territoriale. Un nouvel examen de la culture matérielle et des inscriptions de ces deux régions avoisinantes nous oblige à nous interroger sérieusement sur cette compartmentation « factice » de supposées doctrines bouddhiques et brahmaniques. En définitive, nous mettrons davantage l'accent sur la nature universelle des pratiques religieuses d'origines indiennes à cette époque reculée, lesquelles se basent avant tout sur l'idéologie du mérite.

The Religions of Dvāravatī and Zhenla in the 7th-8th Centuries

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The paradigm that Dvāravatī in pre-modern Thailand was predominantly “Buddhist” and the entity known as Zhenla in 7th–8th-centuries Cambodia “Brahmanical” has long remained uncontested. In the past, the “Dvāravatī realm” has largely been described and associated with settlements in today’s western-central Thailand where “Buddhism” was significantly and increasingly practised during the second half of the first-millennium CE. Based on this literature, Dvāravatī has long been assumed by scholars as almost exclusively a Buddhist domain although there has been a hesitant shift in recent years to argue for Brahmanism alongside Buddhism. In contrast, “Brahmanism” has often been perceived to operate primarily in the eastern margins of this territory, closer to Khmer counterparts in Zhenla where there were presumably followers of Śiva and Viṣṇu as well as Harihara, a combination of both gods. In this lecture, however, I challenge this basic religious dichotomy. My reassessment of the material culture and inscriptions from these two neighbouring regions temper and question the compartmentalization of such doctrinal categories as either “Buddhist” or “Brahmanical” and instead emphasize on the complex nature of the religion of that age through the lens of the ideology of merit.