

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF AMIABILITY (COA) IN SINGKALAKA SUTTA

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Abstract

This research has two objectives 1) to study the concept of amiability in Buddhism, 2) to analyze the COA in the Sigala sutta which serves as a way or a pattern to choose friend and maintain friendship in accordance with Buddhist principles.

The research result found that the principle of good living means partaking in a good relationship between the individuals in society according to the duties of each part. Associating with friends is important for our lives. A good friend helps ease the burden of life, make life prosper and is helpful but not disturbant and will aid in attaining a blissful life.

Friendship building should be based on the concepts of social solidarity: Dana (giving), Piyavaca (amicable speech), Atthacariya (helpful action) and Samanattata (participation) because it helps friends to appreciate each other. The association with wise men, it praises to be induced in the field of morality. The use of Yonisomanasikara (reasoned attention), it helps in screening to find a friend who should be mindful.

COA appears in the Sigala sutta: Buddha said to Sigala that one should associate friends with true friends: the helping friend can be identified by four things, the enduring friend can be identified by four things, the mentor can be identified by four things and the compassionate friend can be identified by four things. The persons who should not be associated with are friends who hold the benefit of only themselves, who just utter sweet words, the ones who like to flatter and the ones who manipulate a friend in a degenerative way. The association with friends can be analyzed into three parts: morality—knows how to tell true from bad friends, associating with a good friend provides a role model to develop and maintain a wholesome life in wholesome in confidence with benefits for the society. As a result, society is free from Apāyamukha (causes of ruin) such as worries of drug abuse and encroachment

on each other, but instead people know their duties and become good members of the society.

Keyword: Association with friends; Sigala Sutta

1. Introduction

Singala Sutta (Tipitaka : 2539) which is a Sutta that the Buddha shows the principles of the noble disciples' conduct for the son of Singala who was citizen of Rajahrasa who sacrifice the six directions by order of the Buddha's father showed what should be left and should not be such as: Kamma-kilesa 4 (defiling actions), Agati-4 (wrong course of behavior) and Apāyamukha-6 (causes of ruin) and to follow relationships in six directions, in particular, the association is considered a good relationship between people in society because the Buddha taught the duties of each parts clearly. The friend and own friends practice the own duties helpfully that is the factor for himself to be prosperous and makes the institute in society to be strong and stable. When friend and own friends practice good duty to each other, the relationship between human beings and the society is relying on each other, trust together and everyone is good friends therefore the society of friendship is happened.

Singala Sutta which is a Sutta that support the principles in daily life is a social practice, known as social Philosophy of Buddhism (Mutukan:2518) which is content of the various elements. The story presented will notice that the Buddha gave a new meaning in the original language of the person who is taught by Buddha such as

The worship of direction when Singalama manwarships the direction as letting go but is a new direction which is in practice, or has been as benefit in society. Buddha taught the people to practice to each other such as Eastern refer to how son and daughter should practice for their parents and parents have also practice for son and daughter. For the southern refer to how the teachers and students practice for each other and also the teacher how to practice for their students. Especially, the principle of friend- association which is very important to know how to associate friends, finally the happiness will arrived.

2. Scope of Research

This research study is analytical study of the Singala Sutta refer to the concept of amiability in the Tipitaka. It focuses on the principles of morality—the choice of COA, kinds of friends, practice for friends and the important of friends by analyzing the scriptures and related documents. The scriptures are mainly based on Theravada Tipitaka.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Data collection

This research is a Document Research. The study is based on the analysis of the content with research process as follows:

(1) The data collected from the primary documents, namely the Tipitaka.

(2) A study of the secondary documents, including Commentary, sub-commentary, books, academic texts, theses, documents, publications, related documents such as newspapers, internet magazines and related research.

3.2 Data Analysis

(1) Compiling and categorizing data from textbooks, papers, research

(2) Analyze all acquired data according to purpose of the study

(3) Presentation of research results

(4) Research result and suggestions

4. Research Result

In this research, the researcher began to analyze related to Singala Sutta which refers to the concept of amiability with the objectives following: to study the Singala Sutta in Tipitaka and to study the contents of Singala Sutta—the concept of amiability in Tipitaka. It focuses on the principles of morality—the choice of the concept of amiability, kinds of friends, practice for friends and the important of friends by analyzing the scriptures and related documents. The scriptures are mainly based on Theravada Tipitaka. This research is based on the knowledge of the word “friend” in Buddhism, as important mentioned in the Singhala Sutta including Tipitaka, commentary, sub-commentary and books of scholars for understanding the meaning, character, importance of friend and the principle of play duty for friend. The results of the study found that.

COA in Buddhism was found that the friend refer one who have compassion and intimation to each other and associated with pure heart. In common sense, the one who is associating how long they still love each other unchanged and Those who do not choose nationality, religion, sex or caste so on

The importance of friend – association is beneficial for supporting a long with friend which makes facilitates and ease and help each other, demonstrate the benefits to friend for advancement to make prosper life. Friend helps to demonstrate the advantage without doing unwholesome, to

persuade a friend to do good and do goodness for oneself, family and society worthwhile who makes happy and famous. There are two types of friends in Buddhism: Friend who is householder refer to the one who gives sponsorship, join hands, introduce benefits and love each other. For friend who is not householder refer to one who recommends the path of good if friend who is full of basis of Dhamma, they can teach us the opportunity to achieve the Dharma which is beneficial in today's world and the future is Nirvana.

The principle of playing role for friends should be based on the concept of solidarity: Dana (giving), Piyavaca (amicable speech), Atthacariya (helpful action) and Samanattata (participation) that are the principle of promoting, encourage friends to love each other better and more justified as a stick to the mind of friends, love each other. Not association with bad men make in order to preventing being induced in the wrong way and the law. The association with wise man, it will help to live in a framework of virtue and goodness. Otherwise the use of Yonisomanasikara (reasoned attention), it helps in screening for a friend who should be association with conscious and intellectual.

An analysis of friends association in the Singala Sutta was found that the Singala named the person in the sutta, by Buddha's teaching for Singala men with the content of the sutta which is both the prohibition and the principle that one should practice the Noble Truth in Buddhism.

The choice of association with true should: it should be noted, one who is a good guide to the prosperity and morality of charity should be friendly associated. Bad friend is a person who destroys the wholesome should not be friendly associated.

An analysis of friends association in the Singala Sutta was relationships in ethics which is answer that we have studied in the view of ethics, including the choice of friends and ignoring should not be friendly friendships. For the benefit is to bring as a model of life and make yourself self-contained in your goodness. There is a rise in charity and make a living in life. For the social benefits to society, it makes the society free from misfortune such as drug abuse and so on make the society peaceful without encroachment on each other make people in society have the role and duty to treat the right and good member of society by have a harmonious love in society.

5. Suggestion

From the study of the concept of amiability in the Singala Sutta, the researchers have suggested issues in two main areas as following:

5.1 Academic and suggestions

1) Both public and private educational institutions, students should be encouraged in all levels to realize the importance of friends association.

2) The monks should propagate the principles of Buddhist Friendship to understand and apply to life.

5.2 Research and recommendations

1) It should be studied to analyze the blame of the friends association that appears in the Singala Sutta.

2) study the benefits and value of social communication in the society.

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