

# Analysis Abstract Thinking of the Multi-culture in the Buddhist Arts of the South Thailand

Somporn Turee

*Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, Thailand*

## Abstract

The objectives of this creative research were: 1) to analyze abstract thinking of multi-cultural society in the Buddhist Arts of Southern Thailand, 2) to analyze aesthetics, elements, beliefs, essential contents, varieties of model of arts and culture and creed from Southern Buddhist arts in the reign of Rattanakosin King Rama 1-9, and 3) to analyze structure of abstract thinking of multi-cultural society to concrete of Buddhist arts in the Southern Thailand and then publish the book called “The Abstract Thinking of Multi-cultural Society in the Buddhist Arts of Southern Thailand” for the purpose of conserving, inheriting and promoting Thailand tourism as well.

Having survey study, research and analyze abstract thinking of Buddhist arts from 19 temples in the reign of Rattanakosin King Rama 1-9 which all of them are outstanding of abstract thinking in religion, creed, beliefs and contents of Buddhist arts in Southern Thailand. The work was done by analyzing 3 groups of Buddhist arts : 1) Fine arts, 2) sculpture and 3) architecture which were showed off abstract thinking of concrete objects relating to the foundation, development, differences and comparison of Buddhist arts of each reign.

The process of this study having done by the researcher brought all of knowledge from those studies about models, essential Buddhist contents, beliefs, creeds, art components, aesthetics, identities of Buddhist arts to conclude to be innovative structure of abstract thinking of multi-cultural society to be concrete of Buddhist arts in Southern Thailand, the abstract thinking of varieties of multi-cultural society in Southern Thailand and the abstract thinking of those cultures and traditions to be concrete states.

The research found that analyzing of abstract thinking consists of the relation of contents, culture, tradition, life styles and beliefs appeared in Buddhist arts which were involved in Southern society and having Buddhism as the core faiths of their lives. These were the main points of relation of concrete Buddhist arts creation causing beauty, identity, simple tasty, variety in expression by combining of many forms as Royal Artists Model, Chinese Arts Model, Western Arts model, King Rama Fourth Style Model, Muslim Arts Model, Hindu-Jawa Arts Model and Southern Arts Model appeared in those fine arts, architecture and sculpture blending into valuable knowledge of history, art and culture basing on beliefs, culture and tradition, folk ways of life in southern Thailand..

**Keywords**— Analysis, Abstract Thinking, Multi-culture, Buddhist Arts, South Thailand

## Introduction

The art production appeared in the eastern gulf of Thailand many years ago .These products

were created basing on the belief of Buddhism. These arts appeared in many styles since

Sriwichai era to Rattanakosin in the present. They were created and developed with blending art patterns of abstract thinking of multi-cultural society to be Buddhist arts.

In the South of Thailand at the areas of eastern gulf Thailand, there were many Buddhist arts appeared in the temples. These art objects were created with aesthetic idea and based on social, history, folkway, economic, religion, tradition, belief, artist technic, contents, and multi-cultural of the South (Institute TaksinKadeesooksa, 2529:52) as shown in variety of fine arts, sculptures, and architecture in many temples and museums in the South. These valuable art products were suitable to preserve, inherit, promote, disseminate for the purpose of keeping the important national treasures and promote tourism industry as well.

Thai art works have been created with ideas of abstract thinking becoming to be concrete objects aesthetically. Those artists tried hard with a lot of inspiration to create such art works (Wannipha Na Songkla, 2535:22-29). All those Southern Buddhist arts are valuable for our history, society, and our nation. The artists created them thoroughly with Local Knowledge of Buddhism belief. They are outstanding and become resourceful for the nation. All of these resources should be carefully preserve as the cultural heritage or else they would be, decayed, ruined, or lost at last.

### Objective

- 1) to analyze abstract thinking of multi-cultural society in the Buddhist Arts of Southern Thailand.
- 2) to analyze aesthetics, elements, beliefs, essential contents, varieties of model of arts and culture and creed from Southern Buddhist arts in the reign of Rattanakosin King Rama 1-9.
- 3) to analyze structure of abstract thinking of multi-cultural society to concrete of Buddhist

arts in the Southern Thailand and promoting cultural heritage for Thailand tourism as well.

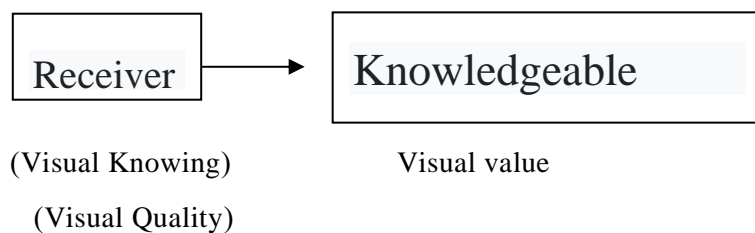
### Theories perceptions and concepts used in research.

Perception theory (SuchatTaothong, 2010: 16) Perception of each person will be different according to experience. Unequal training May interpret meaning in profound directions Different cover. This requires practice and understanding of the analytical system in a correct and consistent manner. Thoroughly To have expertise in order to lead to exposure to the beauty, content, technical content. The beliefs inherent in Thai visual arts depending on the level of visual perception.

Consequently, visual perception is important to the analysis of Buddhist art information of the South in order to create a body of knowledge. With beauty value.

### Buddhist knowledge chart

Visual Perception Analysis Synthesis



Source: SuchatTaothong. Creative Research, Visual Arts, 2010.

### Figure 1 Buddhist knowledge chart

Visual perception (receptor) in the Buddhist arts of the South is an important process of primary awareness. Leads to knowledge and understanding through seeing and communicating meaning In order to lead to analysis (the knowledge) interpret Evaluate and synthesize (the perceived ones) as rational cognitive or philosophical perceptions, considered as an advanced understanding to generate new knowledge.

## Concept of Buddhism

Buddhism refers to works of art created in order to dedicate, respond and serve directly in Buddhism. It is the highest art in Buddhism in both painting, sculpture and architecture, whether it is Mahayana and Theravada, which contributes to the faith and belief. Believe that the devotion to Buddhism by relying on the whole body of the inheritance of the Buddhist age for a long time

Multiculturalism means acceptance of multiculturalism. And the identity of each culture. It is a multicultural relationship. Do not dominate each other. If a country accepts multiculturalism, there must be no too strict law. There must be an alternative opportunity to practice without any cultural dominance (Amara Pongsapich, 2002: 19)

## Methods

### I. Data collection from field study.

The researcher collected data from 19 temples 7 provinces in the southern are as of the east coast of Thai gulf Songkhla, Nakornsri Thammaraj, Pattalung, Suratthane, Chumporn, Pattanee and Naratiwas. There are many ty pas and styles of Buddhist arts. The researcher chose only art works in the reign of King Rama 1- 9 Rattanakosin era.

## 2. Analysis the data.

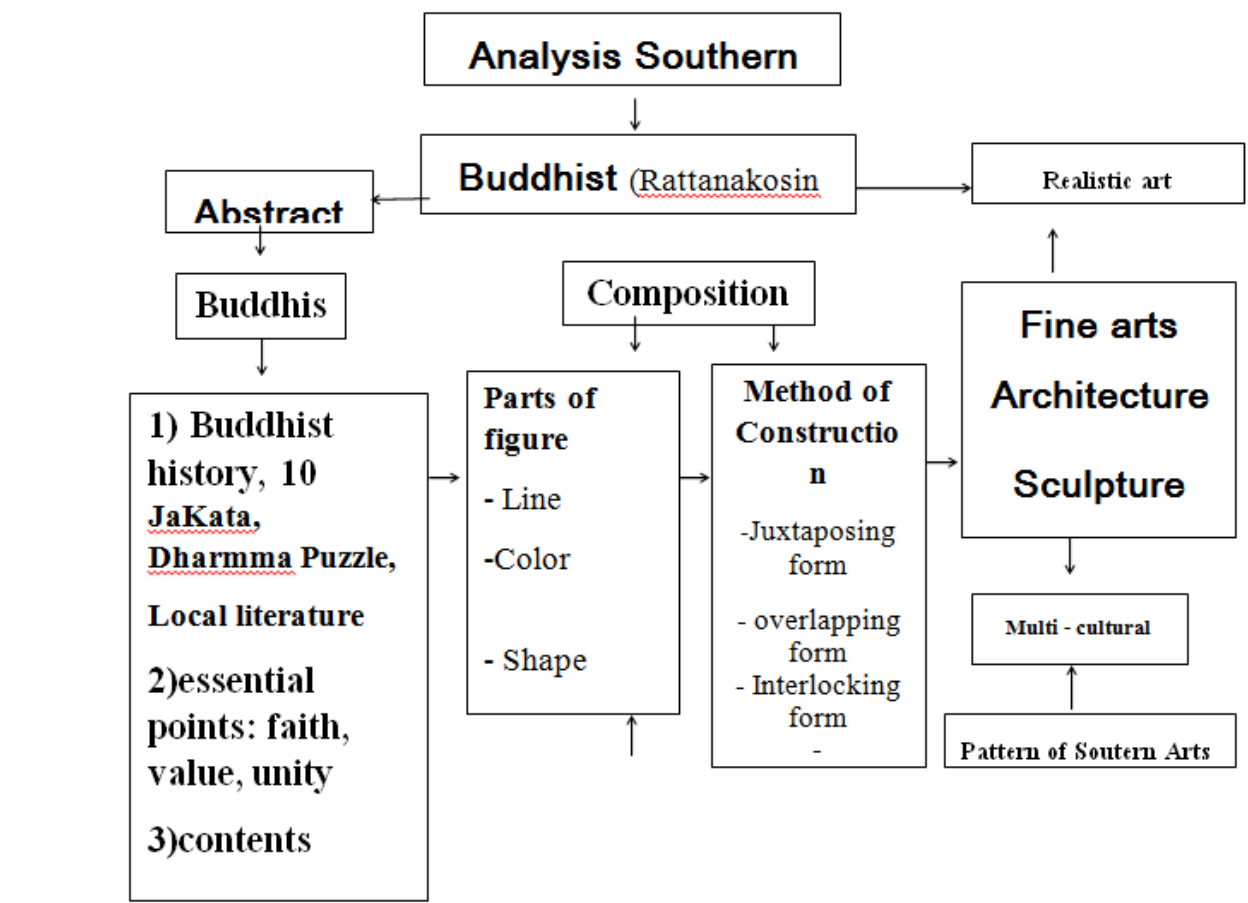
The researcher analyzed the data by dividing data collection into 3 groups for study the idea of abstract thinking to be concreted object of Buddhist art-fine arts, sculpture, and architecture.

- 1) analysis idea of abstract thinking to be concreted object of multi-cultural southern Buddhist art, and
- 2) analysis aesthetics, component of arts, beliefs, contents and many pattern of express :
- 3) conclusion of idea of abstract thinking to be concrete objects as well.

## Results

**The results of the research. The conclusion idea of abstract thinking of multi-cultural Buddhist arts in the South (fine arts, sculpture, architecture) appeared as followings:**

1. The results from analysis of abstract thinking of multi-cultural Buddhist arts had been expressed from ideas to be concreted object of fine arts, sculpture and architecture constructions by blending many domestic cultures and the influence of art works from Buddhism, Hindu-chawa, Muslim, Western arts and creed from Southern Buddhist arts. The integration of these arts was the main ideas for the people living happily together. (Figure 1)



**Figure 2** Analysis of abstract of Southern Buddhist Art

Being a multi-cultural society in Buddhist arts of the South. Due to the presence of various races, trade and residence, the works of Buddhist arts and society in the South have been continuously changed from the past to the Rattanakosin period. It can be seen from the frescoes, sculptures and architecture that have developed both a form of artist technic. Story content Beliefs in religion. The combined influence of the Chang family and cultural diversity that gives rise to creation. Which has the characteristics of local southern region, combined with the wisdom of Royal Artist Pattern in the central region. There were various forms in the Buddhist arts of the South.

### **Analysis of abstract thinking of Southern Buddhist Art**

#### **1) The abstract thinking of Buddhism in Southern Buddhist Art**

**Fine arts** Idea of abstract thinking was expressed with some Buddhist stories such as the episode of lord Buddha went up to give knowledge to his mother and then he came down. This creative picture was filled with many events. The artists created many events in the same picture. They divided an area of the picture by putting technic of art work such as stones, rocks, trees, etc. So they became concreted pictures as the artists imagination.

**Sculpture** The abstract thinking expressed the concept of art works which related to contents of history of Lord Buddha and the tale of ten Jakata

story. These technics were made from the Royal artist styles and developed to created art works as sculpture objects in the form of concrete outstandingly. The sculptures in South were displayed in many styles and forms which related to technic of Royal Artists in the reign of King Rama 1-3.

**Architecture** This pattern based on tradition way strictly such the practice of architecture related to Buddhism as construction of Ubosod (Main Hall of the Temple), pavilion, pagoda. These construction were built based on the belief of Lord Buddha and faith of his teaching of people and society in the southern Thailand. These art creation were useful on many activities in community and for promotion Buddhism too. The art pattern of fine arts were appeared in the picture of Lord Buddha story, Jakata stories. On the architecture art pattern, the artists created their task related to the monarchy status. The artists developed abstract task to be concreted to objects by setting and creating with many technics. The artists in the reign of King Rama 3 emphasized the tasks based on Thai Royal artist pattern strictly. However in the reign of King Rama 4-6 and at last in the reign of King Rama 7-9, the artists created the tasks by blending independently.



**Figure 3** Murals of Suntharawat Temple, Temple of Matchimawat Temple, Phra Buddha amulet of Wat Pho Patamawat



**Figure 4** Mural of Wat Pho Pathamawat and the temple of Watjatigpra

## 2) The abstract thinking of Chinese religion in Southern Buddhist Art

**Fine arts** The idea of abstract thinking (Content), the artists blended those multi-cultural and developed them to be concreted objects harmoniously such the Buddhist arts and art puzzles. These created pictures appeared in the form of Chinese art work such as having clouds, lines, etc. by arranging overlapping, covering in the same events naturally.

**Sculpture** The idea of abstract thinking of Chinese arts relying on the contents of the belief of fortune, goodness, protection, and get rid of any dangers for the people, family and society. The artist created these needs to construct to be form of beautiful sculptures, then they brought these art works to decorate in the specific site and area with subjects as Chinese alphabets, Chinese angel statues, stone sculpture, line of peony, clouds, and ribbons good fortune forever.

**Architecture** The abstract thinking of Chinese art emphasized on the belief of old tradition and the way of life of Mahayan Buddhism. All

Chinese, they pay respect and make worship to their predecessor soul and aim at living in the heaven. The belief of this custom is processed form the past to present in the reign King Rama 1-9. The art work of architecture in the architecture task with some Thai arts and western arts together for unity of living together happily in the south.



**Figure 5** Chinese art style of Suwan Khiri Temple, Chinese calligraphy and clouds in the mural of Wat Pho Pathamawat

### 3) The abstract thinking of Muslim in Southern Buddhist Art

**Fine arts** The abstract thinking of Muslim pattern expressed about the good relationship of Muslim and Buddhist religion. Because of the same thing of these religions belief of practice on meditation, calm, balance, peace etc. So the artists created art objects conformity with each other as mosque and the figure of Chulamane Pagoda by arranging the pictures harmoniously as reality of nature.



**Figure 6** The image of a mosque and a chedi of Thai art depicts the Chulamane Chedi style

### 4) The abstract thinking of Brahmanism and Hinduism in Southern Buddhist Art

**Fine arts and Sculpture** The idea of abstract thinking of this pattern emphasized on protection Buddhism and on belief of Hindu Brahmin appeared conformity with concremented objects. The artists created the task in the form of Ramana story as stucco sculpture and then painted with appropriate color of Thai Royal artist style as the status of Ganesha in Hindu brahmin story.



**Figure 7** Giant image of Wat Mahathat Woramahawihan, Murals of Wat Mahathat Woramahawihan and Wat Sam Kaeo

### 5) The abstract thinking of Western Art Pattern in Southern Buddhist Art

**Fine arts** The abstract thinking of this pattern expressed in the content of Buddha history episode “Marnpajon” which appeared in the

form of anger, fighting, struggling in concreted objects. The conformity of picture was done by artists using tecnic of arts such as decreasing color and size and then put then overlappingly and naturally of dimension of close, middle and far away of those objects.

**Sculpture**The idea of abstract thinking of western arts emphasized on contents of Dhammayuttika Sect of Buddhism which this sect was favorite for King Rama 4-5.

**Architecture**The idea of abstract thinking of Western art pattern originated and developed in the city or province near the river and the sea. The Chinese were able to enter and established trading connection with Thai. In the region of King Rama 4, The King like Western arts so the artists in the reign King Rama 1-3 created all of architecture building the Western arts with This Arts conformity, and later in reign of King Rama 4-6 the artists developed their art works to be curve style with stripped flora at the door, window, and the buildings of Thai architecture in the South.



**Figure 8**The temple of Watjatigpra, mural of Matchimawat temple and sculpture of Western Art Pattern

## 6) The abstract thinking of Buddhism and Local beliefs in Southern Buddhist Art

**Fine arts**The idea of creating abstract thinking to be concreted objects appeared in the form of Buddhist story about Marnpajon or Mara came to fight Lord Buddha. These pictures expressed the emotion of cruel, anger, scary (terrify), and the imagination of Mara army with many weapons. These creative art works were unity and conformity as shown with variety of artist technics. The important technics which the artists worked freely and independently on the faith of Buddhism.

**Sculpture**The idea of abstract thinking emphasized on contents of Buddhist story. The artists created sculpture arts form belief and faith in Buddhism and developed idea to be concrete conformity with belief and task appeared in the reign of King Rama 3. At Wat Soontarawas, Wat Wang, Wat Wiharnburg. In the region of King Rama 4-6 the artists created independently of expression both concrete and abstract along with southern culture and traditions of previous life present life and future life as the stucco of PraBuddhasiyas-Reclining Buddha with southern personality at Wat JathingPra and colored stucco of Buddha image at Wat pradoo as well.

**Architecture**The contents and object were created on the belief and faith in Buddhism. Having live together of multi-cultural people there for long time made them lived together in peace. The Southern art was developed from the pattern of Thai Royal artist style mixed with Local architecture art styles became unique in the South. The Southern artists set up and arranged the unique art objects beautifully in the temples especially in the temple of King Rama 4-6.



**Figure 9** Architecture of Khu Tao Temple, Buddha statues of Wat Pradu, Songkhla Province and murals of Pa Si Temple, Pattani Province

### 7) The abstract thinking of The spirit of the people of the south

Buddhism in the South It expresses the beliefs, beliefs in Buddhism, and beliefs of the local southern regions. Such as building an architectural temple in a community and painted murals showing beliefs, beliefs in Buddhism, in line with beliefs. Thai sculptures are Buddha images in the Uposot in accordance with the story of the Buddhist history As in the story of the Ten Jataka The Vessantara Chataka episode. It is the consumption of the Bodhisattva of great karma and leads to the incarnation of the Buddha as shown in the image of Wat Khu Tao. And murals painting consistent with the belief in the law of karma with three points of connection: past life - present, nation - future. Combined with the local beliefs, the southern part of the temple will abandon monks by painting villagers going to temples to make merit and to listen to sermons. It is a collection of merit for future life of Wat Pa Si and Wat Wang, murals painting of merit making and dedicating to the ancestors, which is the belief in Buddhism according to local traditions. For

example, a technician will murals painting of Prapeneesartdeonsibtradition in the Buddhist history of Wat Wang. Because they believe in dedicating a portion of merit to the deceased.



**Figure 10** The Murals according to the beliefs in Buddhism in the southern region. Murals of Wat Pho Patamawat, Wat Khok Khian Temple and Wat Wang

### Conclusion

Abstract thinking in southern Buddhist arts Expressing images representing Buddhist thoughts That affects the concrete expression of works of painters, sculptures, architecture, which is a combination of principles of artistic composition in multi-cultural society with beliefs and beliefs of Buddhism in the local south. It is the concept of creating a strategy for teaching and perception of Buddhism to do goodness and beauty of the local society in the south. With the influence of the Royal Artist Pattern, Chinese art pattern, Muslim art pattern, Western art pattern, Rama IV tradition pattern














andHindu – Chawa art pattern Incorporating abstract ideas in the art form of the southern region.

**2) Analysis of concrete status of southern Buddhist arts.**

**The artists created the task of concreted arts with aesthetics, art component, contents in Buddhism, multi-cultural and the belief in community blending into uniqueness of Buddhist art in the south.(Fine arts,**

**Architecture, Sculpture)**Linking abstract in the multi-cultural of Southern Buddhist arts By using the principles of the analysis of two parts of the arts, the first part is a physical structure (concrete) that is associated with the meaning (abstract) of the Royal Artist Pattern. Royal Artist Pattern,Chinese art pattern, Muslim art pattern, Western art pattern, Rama IV tradition pattern, Hindu – Chawa art pattern andLocal Southern Art Pattern.(Table 1)

Concept object	Fine arts	Architecture	Sculpture
Royal Artist Pattern			
Chinese Art Pattern			
Western Art Pattern			
Muslim Art Pattern			

king Rama 4			
Hindu – Chawa Art Pattern			
Local Southern Art Pattern			

**Table 1** The Varieties of Patterns in Southern Buddhist Art

From the analysis of concrete in the varieties of arts and culture in the Buddhist arts of the South during the Rattanakosin Art period (Rama 1 - 9). Summary of similarities and differences, outstanding characteristics and cultural diversity.

### 1) The patterns in multi-cultural of the South.

There is a concrete that expresses the unique characteristics, the uniqueness of the forms, the differences, the principles of the expression of diversity according to the story content in each form of the creation of Buddhist art. There are many intercultural, evolutionary and selected expressions according to their relational importance. Sculpture and architecture that are unique in each form.

### 2) The essential contents of Buddhism.

Concrete has the relationship between content and concrete in expressions that are abstract attributes such as content. (Triphum, Martha, Riddles, Dharma, Jataka, Buddhism, History in each episode) Each category, each period, has a

reason to define the content and shape in each form.

**3) Creed from Southern Buddhist arts in the reign.** The expression of motto, beliefs and beliefs, ideology, tastes of the South is of great importance to Buddhism. Which is a spiritual anchor and deeply rooted in the consciousness of the southern people. Which is why it is important for southern people to build temples Creating a large number of Buddhist art works Because it is used as a place to perform religious rituals And is the center of the creation of goodness.

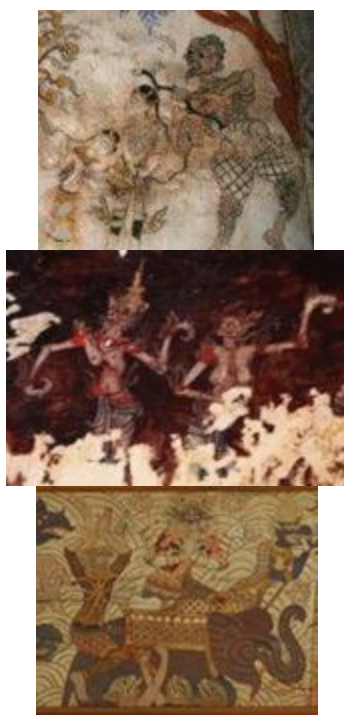
**4) Composition of arts.** It is something that the technician in the south uses as a medium of expression By bringing together the components of the art. Harmonious and meaningful (abstract), forming a shape (concrete), forming a distinct form In order to obtain the valuable works of both the beauty and the spiritual value of the people of the South.

**5) Aesthetics of Buddhist Arts.** from the feelings of the person, creator and the audience. When the aesthetic value of an object occurs

from seeing or touching from the human senses and became satisfied, impressed, enjoyment It is an emotion arising from seeing beauty in a work of art leads to goodness, beauty and truth.

#### 6) Identity in the Buddhist arts of the South.

Each form has its own unique aesthetic value. That are unique and important to the southern region In the conceptual value Knowledge value Taste Value of expression. In the works of Buddhism, in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture. That expresses straightforward, honest, independent, simple communication And there is a multicultural hybrid that forms a united and unity.



**Figure 11** The Pattern of Local southern arts of Wat Khu Tao, Wat Suwan Khiri, Songkhla Province and Wat Pa Sri, Pattani Province

**Conclusion** of idea of abstract thinking transformed to be concreated objects based on Buddhism of fine arts, architecture and sculpture art pattern. The artists created and arranged to suit to contents and theme in Buddhism and conformity to local people in the south. (Figure

11) The artists brought to use as model of personification for teaching such as picture of Trinity or three characteristics of existence (suffering, impermanent or incompleteness and non-self) by creating remarkable picture of death people of every religion shown on the same wall for the purpose of teaching in general. The artist elaborated art works with blending multi-cultural of southern ways of life to express the unity and peace of living together of those people in the society.



**Figure 12A** reflection on the beliefs of Buddhism, Chinese and Islam in the mural of Wat Pho Patamawat, Songkhla Province

#### Conclusion

Knowledge in research of analysis pattern of abstract thinking on multi-cultural to be concrete of Buddhist art work in the south. (fine arts, sculpture, architecture) appeared as followings :

#### 1) The conclusion from analysis of abstract thinking of multi-cultural Buddhist arts

Abstract thinking in the Buddhist arts of the South. East coast, Gulf of Thailand It represents a variety of beliefs and beliefs that are mixed very little and different according to the opinions of the technicians. Consisting of beliefs in Buddhism and beliefs of local southern Thailand. Belief in Chinese art belief in Islam and belief Hindu-Chawain which belief and faith are essential to Buddhism, are the spiritual anchors deeply rooted in the consciousness of the people of both the Central and the South. Buddhist doctrine. In order to convince the viewer of the viewer to ignore the evil and do good as a mural. Sculpture and architecture of the south It shows the villagers' beliefs and beliefs towards Buddhism by building community temples and painting murals, building architectural buildings and creating sculptures. That represents belief and faith in Buddhism, the mural of the Tenjataka The Vessantara Chataka episode It is the consumption of the Bodhisattva of great karma. And led to the incarnation of the Buddha And drawing consistent with beliefs. In regards to the law of karma, there are 3 interconnected points: past life - present, nation - future, nation, combined with the expression of belief that the Buddha is real. By painting villagers going to temples to make merit and to listen to sermons It is a collection of merit for the future of the temple to leave the monks and Wat Pa Si. And murals painting Wat Wang of merit making to the ancestors, which is the belief in Buddhism according to local traditions. For example, a technician will murals painting of the ten month merit-making tradition in the picture of the Buddha's history. Because there is a belief in the dedication of merit and merit to the deceased, etc. In addition, it appears the Hindu-chawa belief in the Ramayana is a war against giants as good and evil. Beliefs about superstition Talismans in Frescoes of Matchimawat Temple And beliefs about the use of dagger and belief in Islam. It is a religion of submission to God. Peaceful, forgiving, disciplined and not

negligent. And images of mosques and ritual images due to death, as well as beliefs in Chinese art, expressed by beliefs about heaven and soul. And ancestor worship is illustrated with murals and traditional Chinese architecture and Chinese burial illustrations. In which this diverse beliefs evolve and selectively express themselves according to their relevance. In both the painting, sculpture, and architecture of the South, much less depends on the era of Rattanakosin art that is related to the beliefs. Then it will appear those Thai Buddhist arts, decorations and elements that blend together within the temple area of the South. This is the source of the study of the plural forms of Thai Buddhism in the South.

## **2) The conclusion and analysis of concrete status in Multi-Cultural of southern Buddhist arts.**

The artists created the task of concreted arts with aesthetics, art component, contents in Buddhism, multi-cultural and the belief in community blending into uniqueness of Buddhist art in the south. (Rattanakosin King Rama 1-9)

**The analysis of southern Buddhist arts** of concreted objects of fine arts, sculpture and architecture which reflexes the way of life in society, multi-cultural art at the late time in the reign of King Rama 3, the artists created task based on model of Thai Royal Artist first and then modified them into the reality of those objects conforming with Western art pattern and Chinese art more and more in many art works especially Thai fine arts which prefer to choose the old story as mythical story by creating drawing art work of social life, Southern events by using many colors to specify the reality of objects as close and far of length of those pictures. The artists also blended and applied art pattern such as Muslim arts, King Rama 4 art, Hindu-chawa arts and local southern arts. The creative art works appeared in the form of mural

fine art, sculpture art works and architecture art Buddhist arts. (Figure 13 )  
works as well in Multi-Cultural of southern

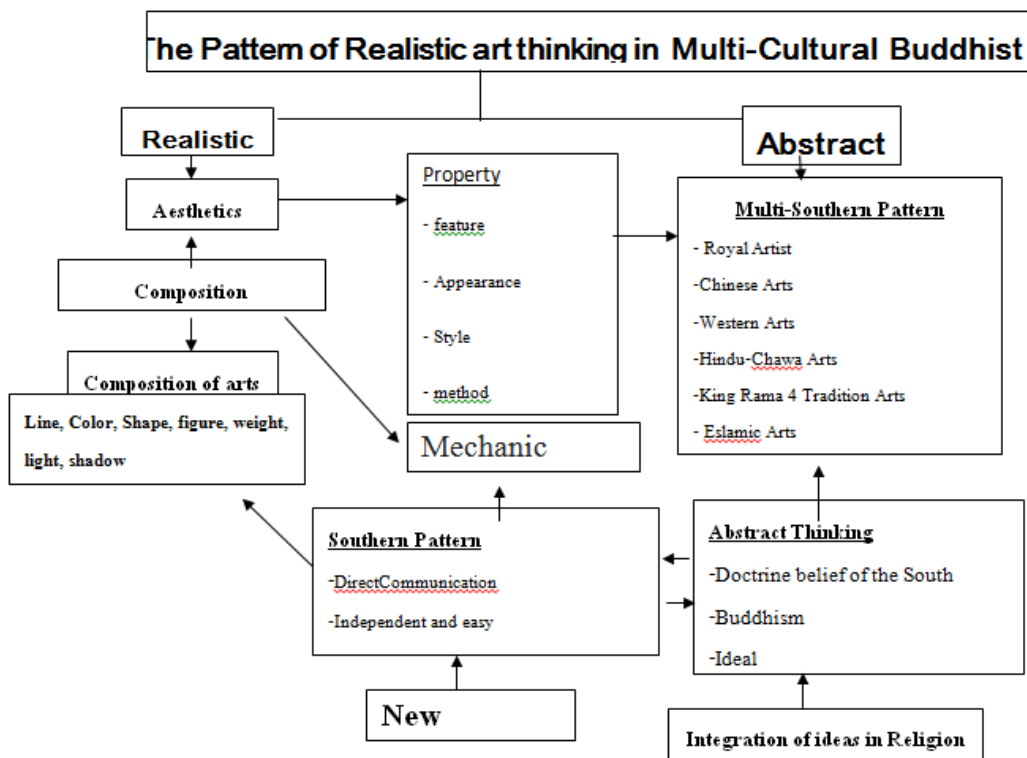


Fig. 13. Structures of Realistic art thinking of Multi-Cultural of Buddhist art in the south

**The conclusion and analysis of abstract thinking in Multi-Cultural to concrete of southern Buddhist arts.**

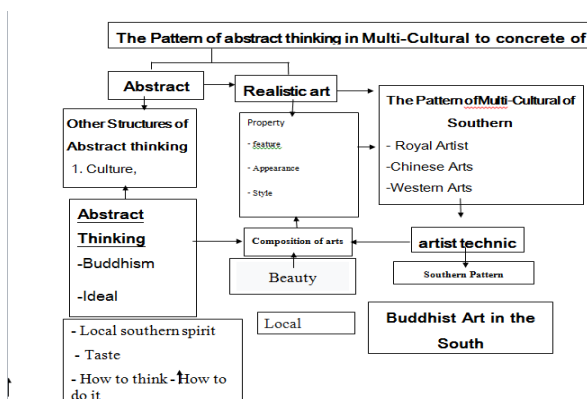
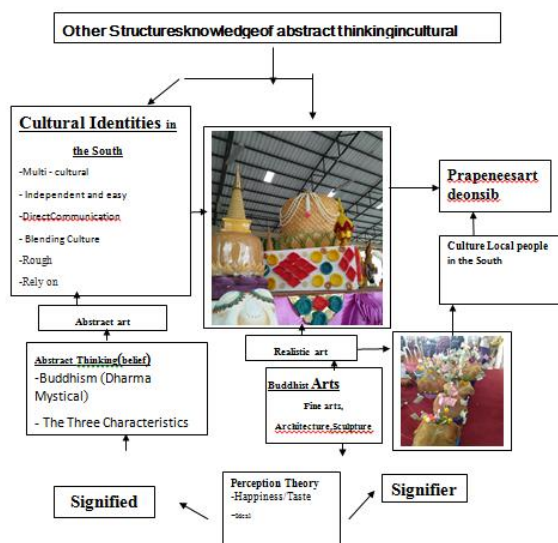


Figure 14 Structures of Abstract thinking to concrete status of Southern Arts

## The conclusion

### knowledge in research

Other structures of abstract thinking composed of the relation of contents with tradition folkway and belief of Southern community. The art works created by the southern artists were emphasized on Buddhism and beliefs and created to be beautiful, concreted objects form many art patterns such as Thai Royal artist pattern, Chinese art pattern, Western art, King Rama 4 art pattern, Muslim art, these art patterns were architecture and sculpture. All creative art works are valuable for study of history, art works and culture as appeared in the form of southern tradition of giving food to the dead body of predecessor in the 10 month. (Figure 15)



**Figure 15** Other Structures knowledge of abstract thinking in cultural of Prapeneesartdeonsib

The tradition called “Prapeneesartdeonsib” The meaning is the expression of pay respect and practice gratitude to the predecessor who died before. The tradition is dominant in southern provinces. The southern people belief in trinity of Buddhism. They belief that if people die they will be born again so the people always go to make merit at the temple near by for the purpose

of that merit will also be transferred to the predecessor soon. The artwork created in the form of sculpture and architecture as the food tray with beautiful decorations. This tradition is very popular till now. The tradition is associated with sculpture and architecture. In combining shapes with content that represent faith Spiritual beliefs of the local people in the south that are symbolized by abstract concepts (beliefs). Buddhism, the trinity, life after death, the symbolism of a figure in a sculpture unified architecture for expression in Buddhist art.

### Suggestions

1) The suggestion for policy purpose. Thai government should support and maintain with budget high enough to keep all of Buddhist arts in the south. These art works are valuable southern identity.

2) The suggestion from the study. All knowledge form analysis of abstract thinking of multi-cultural Buddhist arts in the south should be conserved and taken care continuously for the future. The other is of abstract thinking of contents which related to Buddhist teaching and domestic culture should be brought and applied it to reduce the southern conflict in the present for the purpose of unity, harmony, peace and happiness for all.

3) The suggestion for other research. The result form this study should were only analysis and synthesis in the other regions for study of similarity, difference and find the identity of Buddhist arts which will be beneficial for new knowledge in this field

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