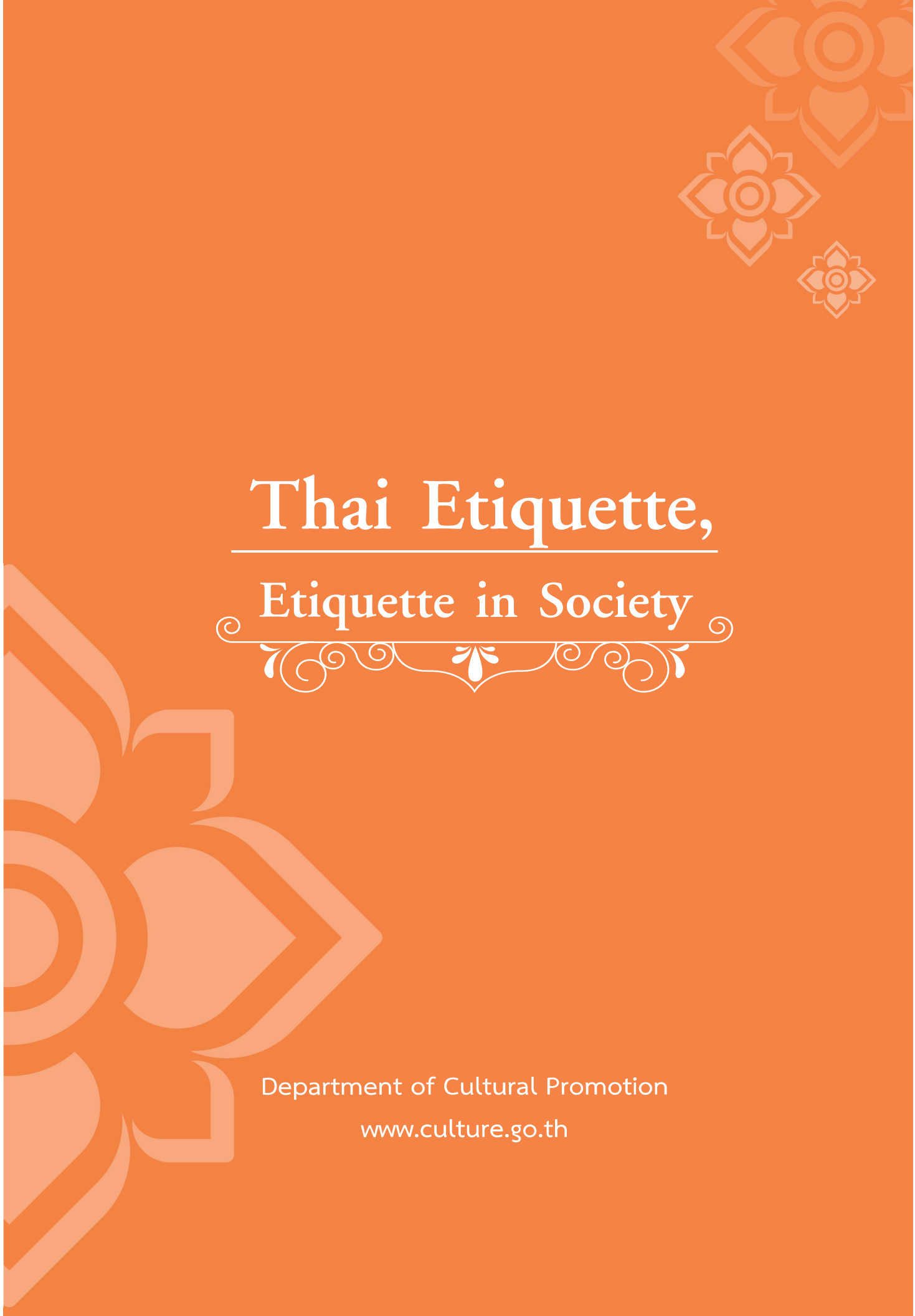


มารยาทไทย มารยาทในสังคม

Thai Etiquette, Etiquette in Society





Thai Etiquette, Etiquette in Society

Department of Cultural Promotion
www.culture.go.th

Preface

The Department of Cultural Promotion, Ministry of Culture, has realized the missions for promoting, inheriting, safeguarding, developing, and protecting intangible cultural heritage, as well as following national policies and strategies on the development and strengthening of human resources potential by fostering desirable culture and values to instruct children and youth and socialize Thai people to have morality, ethics, and public spirit and to conserve good traditions. Also, the Cabinet passed a resolution to approve the designation of the Wai as a national identity under the type of Thai-style greeting and respect showing on June 11, 2024. Therefore, "Thai etiquette" is considered a good tradition and value which has been a practice of Thai society for a long time. It is demonstrated through a polite manner and speech that a person should behave in society, such as respect showing, item passing and receiving, standing, walking, sitting, gesture showing, eating, services providing and receiving, greeting, conversing, word using, listening, communication tool using, and behaving in various ceremonies. There are codes of conduct and appropriate manners for various occasions which are necessary for living together and help strengthen friendship and good understanding in society.

The book Thai Etiquette, Etiquette in Society in Thai-English version has been published for the second edition with the addition of a Thai-Chinese e-book to disseminate knowledge about Thai etiquette and etiquette in society to children, youth, the public, Thai and foreign tourists, and public and private sectors to recognize and understand the principles of Thai values and identity, the strengthening and development of the potential of Thai representatives for the dissemination of Thai culture and identity on a global stage, which is Thailand's Soft Power in the international level. Consequently, the Department of Cultural Promotion wishes this book will benefit Thais in terms of learning for suitable behaviors in various situations as well as foreigners who would like to learn cultural ways about Thai and social etiquette.



(Mr. Prasop Rieng Ngoen)

Director-General of the Department of Cultural Promotion



Forward

The “Wai” gesture involving a slight bow with the palms pressed together near the chest along with the words “Sawasdee (Hello)”, “Khob Khun (Thank You)” and “Kho Tod (Apology)”

is an expression of honor and respect for institutions and individuals at different levels with the smile of friendliness and cordiality on different occasions based on the context of Thai society dating back since time immemorial. It has been accumulated, preserved, and passed down as Thai cultural heritage from generation to generation.

The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is the upholding of religion, arts and culture, managing the important works of the three main pillars: the nation, the religion, and the monarchy for sustainable inheritance and development. It incorporates the cultivation of values and the promotion of a good way of life, applying cultural dimension in economic and social values and value added, the promotion of creative industry, and the management of knowledge and cultural heritage for the benefit of Thai and global society. In this regard, instruction of culture and desirable values aims to guide children and youth, to socialize Thai people to have morality, ethics, and public spirit, and to preserve good tradition of Thai society on the basis of Thai etiquette and etiquette in society. In addition, the cultural capital in terms of intangible cultural heritage is an asset and a powerhouse to help drive the government policy on Soft Power in the field of cultural creative industry to create the charm of Thai tradition and get the love and admiration of all people around the world.

The Ministry of Culture truly hopes that the book, Thai Etiquette, Etiquette in Society, will contribute to the knowledge and understanding, serving as the social norms guidelines on various occasions or situations for children, youth and general public. Educational institutions and cultural networks can use it as a teaching material inside and outside the classroom as appropriate in the form of both video clips and e-book in Thai - English and Thai - Chinese versions. In addition, it can be used for the dissemination of Thai culture and Thainess on the global stage. Please accept my sincere thanks for allowing me to serve all the readers.



(Mr. Prasop Rieng Ngoen)

Permanent Secretary for Culture



Message from the Minister of Culture

The Kingdom of Thailand has long been a country of rich history and good old ways of life. Thai customs and traditions are diverse in accordance with geographical location. Thai culture with its cultural diversity is key to local distinctions and has become a cultural capital which generates value addition. As culture is an upstream of a value chain of creative industry following the Government Policy in promoting and supporting the 10 soft power strategies and the 11 sectors of the creative industry, we should therefore treasure, preserve and build on our cultural heritage to make Thailand attractiveness and the world's most visited destination. This is in conformity with the cultural policies and key focus points saying that children and youths are "young plants" while parents are "molders"; family, educational and religious institutions perform a role of forming the moral character of a person, upholding and maintaining Thai culture and traditions. In order to lead the Thai society into the right direction, human resource development is needed to achieve a qualitative enhancement of core social values, skills, knowledge and technology while preserving Thai cultural identities.

In this respect, the Wai, a gesture of respect and greeting in Thai culture, which involves placing the palms of the hands together and bowing slightly, is inscribed as the national intangible cultural heritage in social practices, rituals, and festive events domain in 2011. Furthermore, The Royal Thai Government, on 11th June 2024, has proclaimed the Wai gesture a national identity for greetings and expressions of respect. The book entitled "Thai Etiquette Etiquette in Society" should be a useful material for treasuring Thai cultural heritage, using as instructional media, academic reference, and personal practicing manual.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the editorial team for time and untiring effort. Their contribution is acknowledged with much appreciation. It is hoped that the book will be well received by the readers worldwide in understanding and consideration of the codes of conduct practiced in the Thai society.



(Miss Sudawan Wangsuphakijkosol)
Minister of Culture



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Thai etiquette

Meaning of “Thai etiquette”

“**Thai etiquette**” refers to polite verbal and action manners that people should practice in society in accordance with proper rules and regulations.

Thai etiquette covers verbal and action expressions such as paying respect, sending and receiving of items, standing, walking, sitting, sleeping, expressing actions, having meals, giving and receiving of services, greetings, conversations, word usage, listening, using communication tools and attending ceremonies.

Thai etiquette

Thai etiquette represents Thai uniqueness. The guidelines include the followings.

1. Paying respect
2. Giving and receiving things
3. Standing
4. Walking
5. Sitting

1. Paying respect

Paying respect can be expressed through various manners including pressing the palms together, performing the Wai, performing the Krap and performing the bow. Paying respect can be differently practiced, depending on whom the respect is given to or on what occasion it is. Paying respect can be divided as follows.



1.1 The Wai (Wanthana or Wantha)

This gesture consists of 2 parts, including pressing palms together and the Wai.

Pressing the palms together (Anchalee)

is a gesture to express respect. Palms are pressed together, making a budding lotus shape. Fingertips are close together and palms are pressed at the chest level. Fingertips are slightly bent out. Both hands close to the body. Elbows are not open. This gesture is for both males and females. Pressing palms together is performed when praying, listening to a sermon, preaching, talking to a monk, receiving blessing from senior people, receiving respect from younger people, etc.



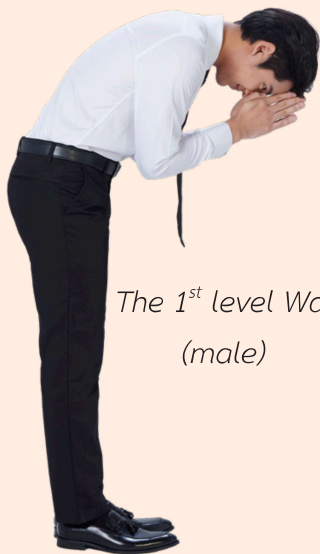
Pressing the palms together (male)
Pressing the palms together (female)

The Wai (Wanthana or Wantha) is a gesture to express respect by pressing palms together and raising the pressed palms to touch the face. This expresses the highest respect to a person. There are 3 levels of the Wai based on a person status.



The 1st level Wai is for Buddhism

This level shows respect to the Buddha, the Dhamma, the Sangha (monks), sanctuary and relics of related to the Buddhism. In the event where the Benchangkrapadit Krap cannot be performed, raised pressed palms and bow the head down. Let thumbs touch the space between eyebrows. Fingertips touch the forehead.



*The 1st level Wai
(male)*



*The 1st level Wai
(female)*



The 1st level Wai (male/female)



The 1st level of Wai (Paying respect to Buddha)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/1.mp4>



The 2nd level

Wai is for parents, teachers
senior relatives, and the elderly.

This level is to show respect to grandparents, father, mother, teachers and respected persons. Raise pressed palms until thumbs touch the tip of the nose and fingertips touch the space between the eyebrows. Bow the head.



*The 2nd level Wai
(male)*



*The 2nd level Wai
(female)*



The 2nd level Wai (male/female)



The 2nd level of Wai (Paying respect to benefactor)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/2.mp4>



The 3rd level

Wai is for respected persons in general or slightly older persons.

Raise pressed palms until thumbs touch the tip of the chin and fingertips touch the top of the nose. Bow the head.

The 3rd level Wai is performed to show the respect to persons of the same age or friends. Stand straight without bowing the head.



*The 3rd level Wai
(male)*



*The 3rd level Wai
(female)*



The 3rd level Wai (male/female)



The 3rd level of Wai (Paying respect to respected person)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/3.mp4>





The 1st level

The 2nd level

The 3rd level

The 3 levels of the Wai: Females move the foot backward, bow and perform the Wai.



To perform all the 3 levels of the Wai, females can move any side of feet backwards, to make a half step, bend knees down and raise pressed palm. Stand straight when performing the Wai to persons with the same status.



Perform the Wai to persons with the same status



The 3rd level of Wai (Paying respect to person with equal status)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/4.mp4>



1.2 The Krap (Apiwat)

is a gesture to show high respect.

There are 2 types as follows.

1.2.1 The Benchangkhapradit Krap is done using five parts of the body including forehead, both palms and both elbows, to touch the floor. There are 3 steps for performing the Benchangkhapradit Krap as follows.

The preparing step

Male: Go down on the knees. The tips of toes go up straight. Heels are placed close together. Both knees are properly placed apart from each other. Both palms are placed upside down on both knees. All fingers are placed closely together (The Theppabutr posture).

Female: Go down on the knees. The tips of toes are laid on the floor. The knees and the tip of toes are placed close together. Sit on the heels. Both palms are placed upside down on both knees. All fingers are placed closely together (The Thepthida posture).

The Krap step

The 1st step (Anchalee) : Pressed palms are raised.

The 2nd step (Wanthana or Wantha) : Raise pressed palms according to the 1st level of paying the respect to the monks.

The 3rd step (Apiwat) : Bow and let hands and arms touch the floor, leaving some space between both palms to let the forehead touch the floor.

Male: Both elbows should be placed next to the knees without bending the back.

Female: Both elbows can be placed on knees without bending the back.

Repeat the 3 steps for 3 times. After that, go back to the Wai gesture, put the hands on both knees in the Krap posture and change the gesture as appropriate.





*Preparing to perform the Krap
for male and female*



*Krap (Anchalee) posture
for male and female*



*Krap (Wantha) posture
for male and female*



*Krap (Apiwat) posture
for male and female*



The Benchangkhapradit Krap

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/5.mp4>



1.2.2 Performing the Krap to the elderly.

It is performed to pay respect to respected persons and the elderly such as grandparents, father, mother, teachers and respected persons. Both males and females sit on the floor with legs to the side. Let hands down and put hands on the lower knee. The pressed palms put against the floor, not opening the palms. Bend down to let the forehead touch the top part of the pressed palms. While performing the Krap, the fingers are not raised to touch the forehead. The Krap should only be performed once. After that, sit properly by putting one hand on the other. Then, crawl on the knees¹ backwards for a proper distance and stand up.



Krap



Sit with legs to the side, one hand on another

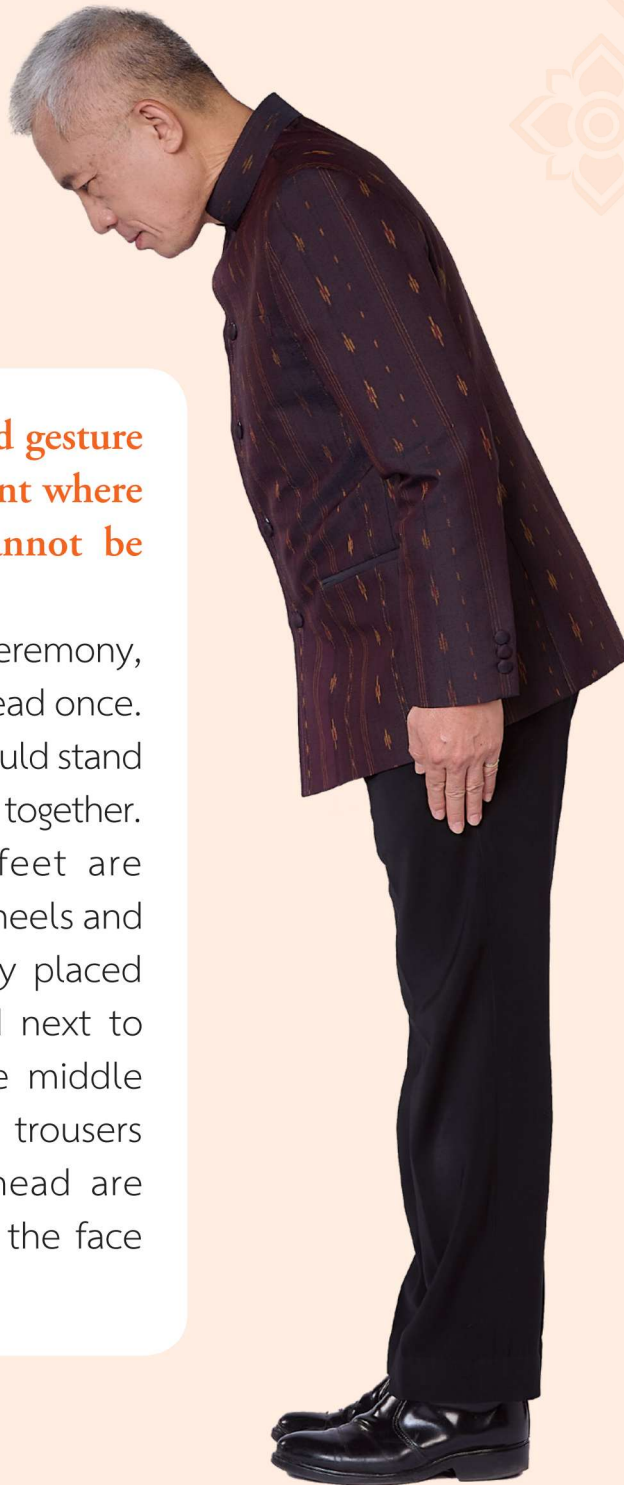
¹Crawling on knees refers to a posture of going down on the knees with the tips of toe going straight against the floor and moving one knee backwards followed by the other.



1.3 A bow

A bow is a commonly used gesture to show respect in the event where the Wai or the Krap cannot be performed.

For instance, after the flag ceremony, a person should bow the head once. Both males and females should stand straight and put heels closely together. For males, the tips of feet are slightly open. For females, heels and the tips of feet are closely placed together. Arms are placed next to the body. The tips of the middle fingers touch the seam of trousers or skirt. Shoulders and head are slightly lowered. Then, lift the face in a straight posture.



A bow (male)



A bow

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/6.mp4>



1.4 Paying respect to the King

1.4.1 Traditional respect paying is performed to the King in accordance with the traditional way. It is usually performed in special royal ceremonies. It can be divided as follows.

1) Performing a bow

Before performing a bow, a person should be in a preparing posture. Go down on the knees with the tips of toes going straight against the floor. Both males and females are supposed to sit on the heels. Both hands are placed on knees. Males can sit with knees slightly separated. Females should place knees closely together.

Performing a bow consists of 3 steps as follows.

The 1st step: Raise the pressed palms to the chest level. Tips of the fingers are raised slightly below the chin. Arms are placed next to the body. Elbows are not open.

The 2nd step: Lay the pressed palms down and slightly bend the body. Let eyes focus on thumbs. Raise hands up and bend the body backwards properly. Let the tips of the thumbs and the forefingers touch the forehead. Both palms are closely pressed together and slightly lift the face up.

The 3rd step: Lower the hands down and slightly bend the body and the face. Go back to the 1st step again. Repeat the three steps for 3 times. After that, lower the hands down. Place the palms on both knees. This bow is performed when both male and female perform a bow together. Female are required to perform prostration.



Paying respect to the King

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/7.mp4>





Preparing to perform a bow



The 1st bow step for male and female





The 2nd bow step for male and female



The 3rd bow step for male and female



2) Prostration

Prostration is performed to show respect to the King and royal family members² having an audience for a royalty audience. Sit with the legs to the side and keep the tips of the feet. After that, prostrate down and let elbows touch the floor. Put elbows on the lower knee. One hand is put on the other. When performing the Krap, press palms together, lower the head to let the forehead touch the top part of the pressed palms. After performing the Krap, sit in a prostrating posture and go back to sit with the legs to the side again.



a bow



Prostration

²Royal family members refer to highly-ranked royal family members including prince (son), princess (daughter) and other royal family members who are niece, nephew, grandchildren of the King and those who are entitled as his/her royal highness or his/her serene highness.



Prostration

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/8.mp4>



1.4.2 Universal respect paying

The Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM) by the Office of the Permanent Secretary (OPS) has established guidelines for paying respect to His Majesty the King, the Queen and the royal family members for civil government officials as follows.

1) Respect paying performed by male civil government officials



(1) A bow is to stand straight with the tips of the feet slightly opening as the first step. The arms are placed next to the body. Slightly bow the body down with the head slightly bent. Lift the head up slowly with the body in a straight posture.



A bow (front)



A bow (side)



Universal respect paying

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/9.mp4>





(2) A **salute** is performed when wearing a civil government official uniform with a hat. Stand straight with tips of the feet slightly opening, and then give a salute. For wearing a civil government official uniform without a hat, a person can perform a bow according to (1).



2) Respect paying performed by female civil government officials

(1) Only a royal style of curtsy is performed as follows.

(1.1) Stand straight and face the royal pavilion. Stand on the right leg and move the left one to the back of the right one.

(1.2) Slowly lower the body down but avoid touching the floor. While moving the left leg to the back of the right one, put the right hand on the left one on the leg above the knee.

(1.3) Slightly lower the body down and cast a look on the floor.

(1.4) After the curtsy is over, stand straight with arms next to the body.



A curtsy (front)



A curtsy (side)





(2) A **salute** is performed when wearing a civil government official uniform with a hat. Stand straight with tips of the feet slightly opening and give a salute. For wearing a civil government official uniform without a hat, a person can perform a curtsy according to (1).

Paying respect according to 1) and 2) is performed to royal portraits and royal statues or royal monuments.



General people should pay respect to the King, the Queen and the royal family members as follows.

Male: Give a bow by lowering the body.

Female: Give a royal style of curtsy.

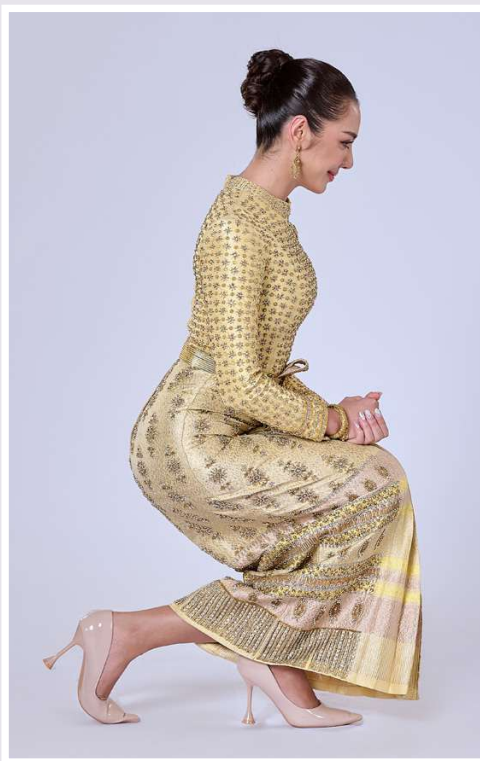


A bow (male)





A curtsy (front)



A curtsy (side)



A royal style of curtsy

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/10.mp4>



1.5 Respect paying in general

1.5.1 Paying respect to the deceased: A person should pay respect by performing the Krap to the Buddha image first and then to the deceased. Lighting a joss-stick is only performed by relatives or respected persons who wish to show the respect.

Paying respect to deceased monks:

If the host allows joss-stick lighting, 3 joss-sticks are lit. The Benchangkhapradit Krap is performed for 3 times.



Paying respect to deceased monks



Paying respect to deceased general people:

Do the same as it is before he or she passes away. If the deceased one is older, the Krap without opening hands is performed for 1 time. If the deceased one is at the same age, the 3rd level Wai is performed (general people). If the deceased one is younger, stand or sit in silence for a while.

In the event where the deceased one receives royally-sponsored ceremony, the president of the funeral lights up joss-sticks and candles in front of the Buddha image and the Dhamma book chest, and lights up a gold ware offering in front of the coffin. After that, the president pay respect to the deceased one.

Guests perform the Krap to the Buddha altar table set first and then pay respect to the deceased one by performing the Krap or the Wai.



Paying respect to deceased general people



1.5.2 Paying respect to statues of important persons:

A respect to statues, sculptures, photos or symbols of important persons is performed by a bow, the Krap or the Wai, depending on occasions, special events or formal ceremonies. For instance, flowers arranged in lotus-shape are used in a birthday anniversary or an important day related to formal ceremonies. A flower wreath is used in a death anniversary or a commemoration day related to formal ceremonies. For other informal occasions, it is not necessary to use any offerings.



Making a bow to a statute



Performing the Wai to a statue



1.5.3 Paying respect to the president at a ceremony:

At a ceremony, when the president stands up to pay respect to the Triple Gem, attendees stand up. When the president lights up joss-sticks and candles, attendees press palms together at the chest level.³ After the president performs the Krap for 3 times, attendees raise the pressed palms to let thumbs touch the space between eyebrows. The tips of the forefingers are placed closely on the forehead. Slightly bend the head. At a ceremony where a flag and a royal portrait are presented, after paying respect to the Triple Gem, the president stands up, makes 1 step backward and bows the head for one time. This is considered to be paying respect to the Nation and the royal portrait at the same time. This is practiced in both males and females with or without an official uniform. After the ceremony ends, the president should perform the Wai to the Buddha altar table set again. Attendees stand in silence and perform the Wai to the Triple Gem. In the event where an action is going on, for instance, While the president is having a conversation with attendees, having tea or participating in an activity, and it is not necessary to perform the Krap to the Triple Gem again.



The president lights up joss-sticks.

³It is performed in the same way for monks.





The president performs the Krap to the Buddha image.



The president pays respect to the national flag and the royal portrait.

1.5.4 Paying respect to a person wearing a uniform

can be performed as the uniform regulations.



1.6 Receiving respect:

When a younger person pays respect to an older one, the older one receives the respect by pressing the palms together or slightly bending the head as appropriate.



Receiving respect by performing the Wai

2. Giving and receiving items

2.1 Presenting and receiving items to/from the royal family members

2.1.1 Presenting items to the royal family members

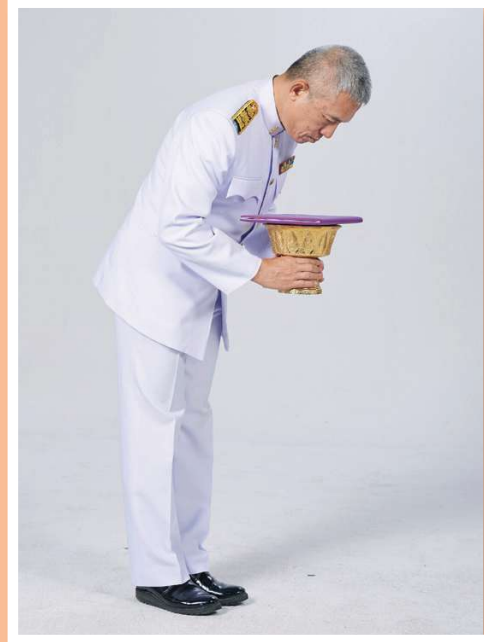
To present a light thing to the royal family member while he or she is sitting on a seat or standing, the item to be presented must always be placed on a raised tray covered by a Tash cloth. The edge of the cloth must be kept on the edge of the tray. The presenter must use both hands to hold the neck of the tray. Before presenting the tray, the presenter must perform a bow or curtsy. When approaching the royal family member at a proper distance, the presenter must perform a bow or curtsy once more, lower the body down, move the right foot to the front, lower the left knee to touch



the floor and raise the tray to the royal family member. The tray must be slightly higher than the head. Eyes focus on the neck of the tray. After the royal family member has received the tray, the presenter must stand up, hold the tray at the waist level, move the right foot back, stand straight, perform a bow, take 3 steps backward, perform another bow and return to his or her seat or place.



Standing straight with a tray



Performing a bow



Presenting things to the royal family member



Performing a bow after presenting thing to the royal family member





Standing straight with a tray



Performing curtsy



*Presenting things to
the royal family member*



*Performing curtsy after presenting
thing to the royal family member*



Presenting items to the royal family members
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/11.mp4>



When the royal family member sits on a high seat, the presenter does not need to lower the left knee to touch the floor.

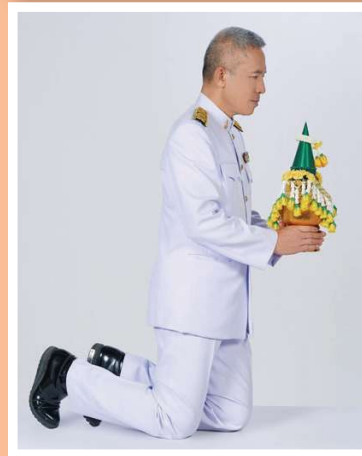
For royal offerings, the presenter must stand straight and bow. The presenter walks towards the royal seat at a proper distance, bows again, lowers the body and crawls on the knees. The presenter places the royal offerings on the right side, performs the Krap, raise the right hand to perform the Ao Ngan⁴, Opens the cone and places the cone lid on the side. The presenter raises the tray to the royal family member. After the royal family member has received the tray, the presenter must keep the cone and crawl on the knees backwards. Then, the presenter must stand straight, make a bow, take 3 steps backward, make another bow and return to his or her seat or place.



*Holding the cone lid
and walking in*



*Kneeling down,
holding royal offerings*



*Crawling on knees,
holding royal offerings*

⁴Ao Ngan is a gesture to pay respect to their Majesties the King, the Queen and the royal family members. It is performed by general people, the royal family members who are granted the royal audience to receive things from the King's hand or do some activities in front of the King such as opening flower cone or opening or closing a container, keeping food for the King, etc. The right hand is extended forward and raised from the body at a proper distance. All fingers are closely placed together. The left hand is placed next to the body. The tip of the right hand is raised at about 45 degrees from the body.





Placing royal offerings



Performing the Krap



Performing the Ao Ngan



Opening the cone



Presenting royal offerings



Presenting royal offerings

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When the royal family member sits on the floor, the presenter must bow and crawl on knees towards the royal family member at a proper distance. Then, the presenter raises an item to the royal family member. After the royal family member has received and placed the tray, the presenter prostrates.

If the royal family member gives a speech, the presenter must prostrate and listen to a speech and interact with the speech. After the speech is over, the presenter must prostrate once again and crawl backwards.

Offering any items that cannot be carried as they are or a living thing is called “Nomklao Thawai (to present thing)” and must be prepared in a form of document, such as a land deed, an account and a manual. The royal audience shall be practiced in the same way as carrying things to the royal family member.

Remarks

To present money to the royal family members, Mr.Sawaet Thanapradith, the Advisor to the Bureau of the Royal Household, additionally explains that:

1. *To present money to the royal family members for the contribution to a charity fund where they are sitting inside church, cathedrals or buildings with balcony, the item to be presented must be placed on a tray. All presenters must be accompanied by the Bureau of the Royal Household officials from the Security Department.*

2. *In the event where the royal family members are making a royal passage, it is difficult to place all the items to be presented on a tray. This is because of the fact that there are a lot of people attending the royal audience, who wish to present items to the royal family members while they are making a passage. Some of the attendees hold 20, 50, 100 bank notes without envelopes and present them to the royal family members as they wish to express their loyalty while attending the royal audience. In this event, it is impossible to provide trays to all attendees along the path. If the attendees in the royal audience along the path are forced to place the things to be presented to the royal family members on a tray, this fails to show discourage the loyalty of people as well as of foreigners.*

2.1.2 Receiving bestowed items from the royal family members

For being bestowed something by the royal family members, a person must perform the Ao Ngan one time. The right hand is extended forward and raised from the body at a proper distance. All fingers are closely placed together. The left hand is placed next to the body. The tip of the right hand is raised at about 45 degrees from the body. Then, the right arm is lowered to the same position and hands are lowered to receive the item or pick up, touch, open, close or take a container. It should be careful that the item must not fall down from hands. If the item is light, only one hand can be used. If the item is heavy, the right hand is used to perform the Ao Ngan and the left hand is raised to accompany.



Male: The receiver walks towards the royal family members at a proper distance and bows. Then, the receiver moves the right leg to the front, lowers the body, and kneels the left knee and raises the right hand to perform the Ao Ngan. The left hand is placed next to the body, and then receives the bestowed item. Then, the receiver moves the right foot backwards, stands up straight, bows and steps backwards.



Bowing

*Kneeling on knee
and performing Ao Ngan*

Receiving the bestowed item



*Bowing after receiving
the bestowed item*



Receiving bestowed items from the royal family members
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/13.mp4>



Female: The receiver walks towards the royal family member at a proper distance and performs a curtsy (royal style of curtsy). Then, the receiver stands straight, moves the right leg to the front and kneels the left knee. After that, the receiver raises the right hand to do the perform Ao Ngan. The left hand is placed next to the body. The receiver receives the bestowed item, moves the right foot backwards, stands up straight, performs a curtsy and steps backward.

For receiving the bestowed item, the receiver must glance to see whether the royal family member is holding the bestowed item or not to make a proper receiving. Whether the bestowed item is light or heavy, it must be carried by the receiver when returning to the seat or the place at all times until the ceremony is over.



Royal style curtsy



Moving the right foot, kneeling down and performing Ao Ngan



Western style curtsy



Remarks

A person who receives the bestowed thing and sits on a seat must perform a bow before leaving the seat as appropriate.

Before leaving and returning to the seat, a bow must be performed before sitting down. Several bows can be performed depending on appropriateness or rehearsals.

2.2 Presenting and receiving items to/from monks

2.2.1 Presenting items to monks refers to offering things to monks in accordance with the Dhamma discipline. When the item to be presented can be carried, the presenter can use both hands to carry and present the item to the monk at a one-hand distance. When the item to be presented is too large and cannot be lifted such as a boat, a car or a parsonage, the presenter must pray the offering chant or present a document related to the presented item.

Ways to present things by males and females are as follows.

If a monk is sitting on the floor, the presenter holds an item to be presented and crawls on the knees towards the monk at a one-hand distance. Then, the presenter presents the item to the monk. A male can hand or receive the item directly to/from the monk's hand, but a female must place the item to be presented on the piece of cloth spread out by the monk. The Wai or Krap is performed, depending on different occasions. The presenter moves backwards by crawling on the knees. After moving back at a proper distance, the presenter can stand up and turn back.

If a monk is sitting on a seat or a cushion, it is not necessary to crawl on the knees. The presenter must leave a one-hand distance and present the item as mentioned above. If there are several items to be presented, the items should be presented to the monk one at a time. When all items are placed in one container, such containers can be presented to the monk.

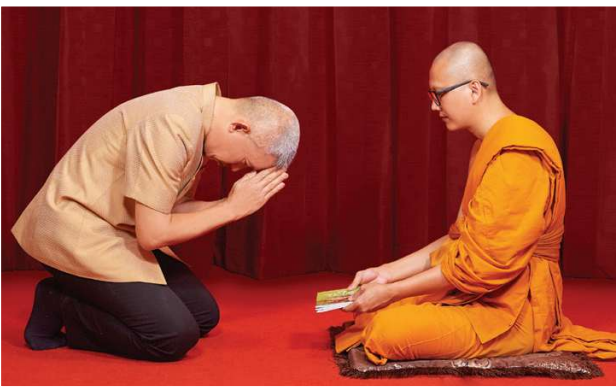




Presenting items to a monk (male and female)

2.2.2 Receiving items from monks: Before receiving an item from the monk, move towards the monk at a proper distance and pay respect by performing the Krap or Wai as appropriate.

Male: Extend two hands to receive a light or heavy item and step backwards.



Receiving items from a monk



Female: A monk will place the item on a tray. Use the right hand to pick up the light item. Use both hands to carry the heavy thing from the tray with a proper manner and step backwards.



Receiving items from a monk



2.3 Handing and receiving items to/from senior persons

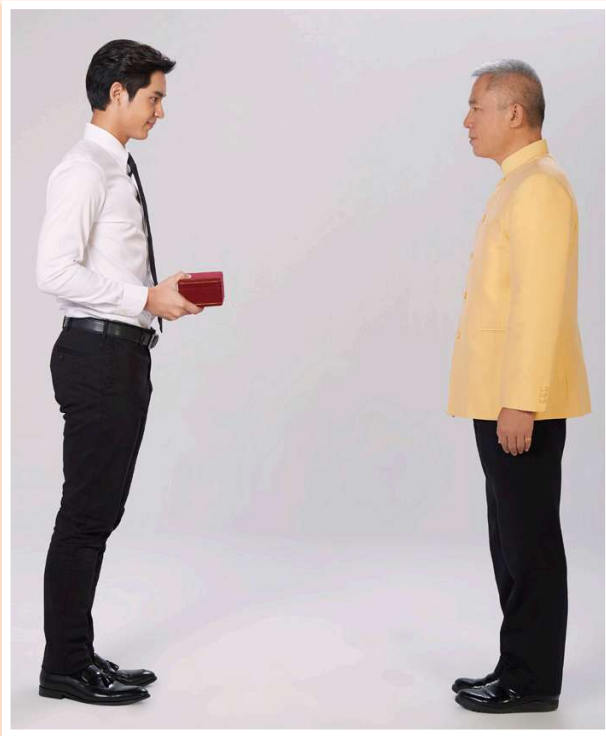
There are 2 types of the items to be handed or received: heavy and light items. The heavy item can be carried by both hands. The light item can be carried by the right hand. The left hand is placed next to the body. The thing to be handed or received shall be carried horizontally. If it is a notebook or a book, the book spine must be faced to the receiver.

2.3.1 Formal handing and receiving of items

The word “formal” here refers to a formal activity with a formal schedule and practice which may be different from personal practice.

1) Handing items to a senior person who is standing

Male: The presenter must carry the item and walk towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter stands straight, moves the right foot to the front and slightly lowers the body. The presenter hands the item to the senior person, moves the right foot backwards, pays respect by performing the Wai once, steps backward at a proper distance and turns back.



Handing items and standing straight



Handing items to a senior person who is standing (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/14.mp4>





Moving the right foot and handing the item



Standing straight and performing the Wai



Female: The presenter must carry the item and walk towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter stands straight, moves the right foot to the front and slightly lowers the body. The presenter hands the item to the senior person, performs the Wai while lowering the body, moves the right foot back, steps backwards at a proper distance and turns back.



Handing item and standing straight



Moving the right foot and lowering the body



Performing the Wai while lowering the body



Moving the right foot back and standing straight



Handing items to a senior person who is standing (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/15.mp4>



When a tray is used, the presenter must hold the neck of the tray using both hands. Then, the presenter walks towards the senior person at a proper distance and pays respect (male: bow, female: slightly bend the head). The presenter raises the tray to the senior person. After the senior person has received the tray, the presenter lowers the tray to a normal level. A male and a female pay respect, then step backwards and turn back.

2) Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on a seat

Male: The presenter must carry an item and walk towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter stands straight, moves the right foot to the front, lowers the left knee and hands the item to the senior person. After that, the presenter stands straight, performs the Wai once, steps backward at a proper distance and turns back.



Handing and standing straight



Moving the right foot to the front and handing an item



Moving the foot backwards standing straight, bending the body and performing the Wai



Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on a seat (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/16.mp4>



Female: The presenter must carry an item and walk towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter stands straight, moves the right foot to the front, lowers the left knee, hands the item to the senior person and performs the Wai while kneeling with the left knee. After that, the presenter stands straight, steps backwards at a proper distance and turns back.



Handing, standing straight



Moving the right foot to the front, kneel the left knee, handing the item



Performing the wai while kneeling the left knee



Moving the right foot, standing straight

When a tray is used, the presenter must hold the tray and walk towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter stands straight, bows, moves the right foot to the front, kneels with the left knee and hands an item. After that, the presenter stands straight, bows once, steps backwards at a proper distance and turns back.



Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on a seat (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/17.mp4>



3) Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on the floor

Male and Female do it the same way. For a senior or an older person, the presenter must carry the item and crawl on the knees towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the presenter sits with legs to the side (the right leg on the left leg and the knees facing the senior person). The item is placed slightly opposite to the right knee. The presenter performs the Krap once and hands the item to the senior person. When the light item is handed, the right hand is used and the left one is turned down on the left knee. When the heavy item is handed, both hands are used to hand the item to the senior person. When the senior person is talking to the presenter, the presenter must sit properly. Before leaving, the presenter must perform the Krap once, crawl on the knees backwards at a proper distance, stand straight and turn back.

When the senior person is slightly older, a person can pay respect by performing the 3rd levels of the Wai.



Crawling on the knees and holding an item (male and female)



Placing the item opposite to the right knee





Handing an item



Placing hands on the knee while talking



Performing the Krap to a senior person



Crawling on the knees backwards



(Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on the floor) (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/18.mp4>



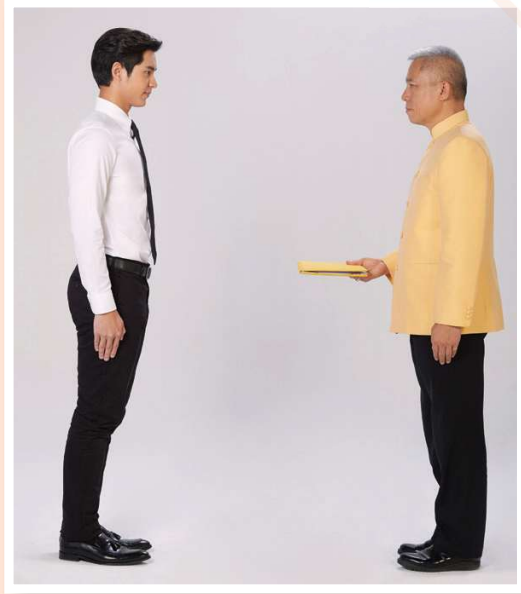
(Handing items to a senior person who is sitting on the floor) (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/19.mp4>



4) Receiving items from a senior person who is standing

Male: The receiver must walk towards the senior person at a proper distance, stand straight and perform the Wai once based on the senior person's status. The receiver moves the right foot to the front, opens the left heel and receives the item from the senior person. After that, the receiver steps the right foot back, stands straight, steps backwards and turns back.



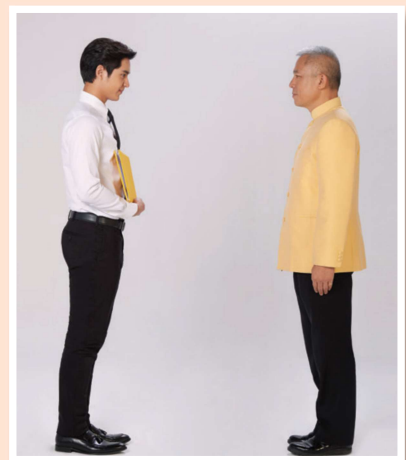
Standing straight



*Standing straight,
bending the body and
performing the Wai*



*Moving the right foot to the front
and bending the body to
receive the item*



Standing straight

Alternatively, the receiver walks towards the senior person at a proper distance, stands straight, bows, moves the right foot to the front, opens the left heel, slightly bends the body forwards and receives the item with the right hand. The left hand is placed next to the body. After that, the receiver steps the right foot backwards, stands straight, bows once, steps backward and turns back.



Receiving items from a senior person who is standing (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/20.mp4>



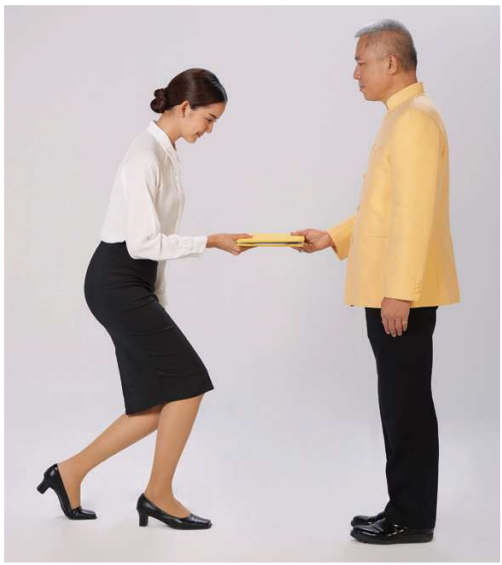
Female: The receiver must walk towards the senior person at a proper distance and perform the Wai based on the giver's status. The receiver moves the right foot to the front, lowers the body and steps the right foot back. After that, the receiver stands straight, steps backwards at a proper distance and turns back.



Standing straight



Standing straight and performing the Wai



Moving the right foot and bending the body to receive the item



Moving the right foot and standing straight



Receiving items from a senior person who is standing (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/21.mp4>



5) Receiving items from a senior person who is sitting on a seat

Male: The receiver must walk towards the senior person at a proper distance, stand straight and perform the Wai based on the senior person's status. The receiver moves the right foot to the front, kneels with the left knee and receives the item from the senior person. After that, the receiver steps the right foot back, stands straight, steps backwards and turns back.

For receiving a heavy item, the right hand is used and accompanied by the left hand.



Standing straight and performing the Wai



Moving the right foot and kneeling with the left knee to receive an item



Moving the right foot and standing straight

For another way, the receiver walks towards the senior person at a proper distance, stands straight, bows, moves the right foot to the front, kneels with the left knee and receives the item with the right hand. The left hand is placed next to the body. After that, the receiver steps the right foot back, stands straight, bows once, steps backwards at a proper distance and turns back.



Receiving items from a senior person who is sitting on a seat (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/22.mp4>



Female: The receiver must walk towards the senior person at a proper distance, stand straight, move the right foot to the front, kneel with the left knee, slightly open the right heel and perform the Wai based on the senior person's status. The receiver receives the item with the right hand. The left hand is placed next to the body. After that, the receiver steps the right foot back, stands straight, steps backward at a proper distance and turns back.

When receiving a heavy item, the right hand is used and accompanied by the left hand.



Moving the right foot, kneeling the knee and performing the Wai



Receiving the item



Stepping the right foot backwards, standing up and standing straight



Receiving items from a senior person who is sitting on a seat (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/23.mp4>



6) Receiving items from a senior person who is sitting on the floor

Male and Female perform it the same way. For a senior or an older person, the receiver must carry an item and crawl on the knees towards the senior person at a proper distance. Then, the receiver sits with the legs to the side (the right leg on the left one) and performs the Krap once. The item is placed slightly opposite to the right knee. The receiver performs the Krap once and receives the item. The receiver places the item slightly opposite to the right knee. While the senior person is talking to the receiver, the receiver must sit properly. Before leaving, the receiver must perform the Krap once, carry an item, crawl on the knees backwards at a proper distance, stand straight and turn back.

When the senior person is slightly older, a person can pay respect by performing the 3rd levels of The Wai.



Crawling on the knees



Sitting with the legs to the side and performing the Krap



Receiving an item



Performing the Krap to a senior person



Crawling on the knees backwards



Receiving items from a senior person
who is sitting on the floor) (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/24.mp4>





Crawling on the knees



Sitting with the legs to the side and performing the Wai



Receiving an item



Placing the item opposite to the right knee



Crawling on the knees backwards



Receiving items from a senior person
who is sitting on the floor (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/25.mp4>

2.3.2 Informal handing and receiving of items

Informal handing and receiving of items refer to giving and receiving items personally while a senior person is standing or sitting on a seat or the floor. A male and a female should behave themselves properly by paying respect based on their status. The presenter must hand the thing to the senior person and then perform the Wai, and perform the Wai to the senior person and they receive the item from the senior person, depending on occasions. The presenter must perform the Wai again before leaving.



3. Standing

Manners for standing can be divided as follows.

3.1 Standing for the flag ceremony, the National anthem and the regimental flag in public

A person must stand straight and face the flag to pay respect. After the song is over, the person must bow the head. For people in general, they must stop and stand straight to pay respect to the flag while they pass by the regimental flag or when the regimental flag is being flown.



Students stand straight in front of the flag





3.2 Standing to pay respect to His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch

When His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch arrives at the ceremony, respect must be paid to him by means of standing with palms pressed together like paying respect to monks. The attendees can sit down after His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch has passed by.

3.3 Standing to pay respect to the King and the royal family members

3.3.1 Standing for royal audience outside pavilions, buildings or paths: Government officials stand in a level of ranks, positions and insignias. The dress codes for the royal audience are a fully-dressed uniform, half-dressed uniform, and government official uniform, in accordance with the regulations of the Bureau of the Royal Household.

With a government official uniform with a hat, both male and female must perform a salute. Without a hat, the government officials including soldiers, police officers and civil government officials must perform a bow by bending the head to a proper level, and stand straight. Female government officials must pay respect by performing the royal-style curtsy. For nurses with hats on, they must lower knees down, generally known as “curtsy”.

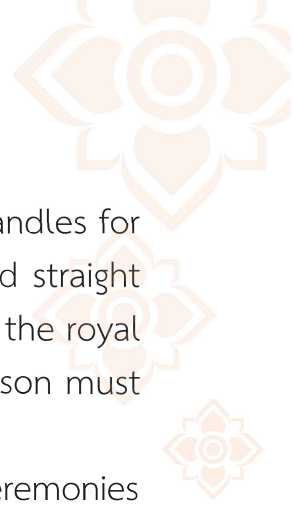
For people in general at the royal audience, male must perform a bow, and female must perform a “curtsy” or press palms together and perform the Wai.

With a hat that is not part of a government official uniform, a person must take off the hat and pay respect in the same way as a person without a government uniform, except those wearing headbands as prescribed by their religions.

3.3.2 Standing for royal audience in presence of the King, the Queen and the royal family members

A person must stand to pay respect according to item 3.3.1. and keep standing until the King, the Queen or the royal family members has passed by. When they sit down on the seat, the person must perform a bow again and sit on the seat arranged according to the positions.





In royal activities including lighting joss-sticks and candles for the Triple Gem or giving the royal speech, a person must stand straight until the activities have been over and the King, the Queen and the royal family members have sat down on the seat. After that, the person must bow and sit down on the seat.

Those who are leaving the royal audience in formal ceremonies as they have necessary matters to attend must stand and perform a bow as mentioned above before leaving. After returning to the royal audience, they must pay respect again and sit down on the seat.

In the royal audience where chairs are not provided, such as a social gathering and meeting attendance, those who attend the royal audience must stand all the time until the King, the Queen and the royal family members have left the audience.

3.3.3 Standing to pay respect while the Thai Royal Anthem is being played

The Thai Royal Anthem is played to show the respect to the King, the Queen, the Princes, the Princesses or the royal representatives.

In the event when a person does not attend the royal audience, such as an opening or closing ceremony, or the beginning or the end of entertainment activity, the person must stand straight to pay respect to the Thai Royal Anthem. After the anthem is over, both male and female must perform a bow by bending the head.



3.4 Manners of standing in different ceremonies

3.4.1 Standing to pay respect in a ceremony where the Maha Rirk and the Mahachai (the Thai Royal Anthem) is played

The Maha Rirk is played in a large opening ceremony such as an opening ceremony of the government's office, an opening ceremony of important transportation routes and auspicious ceremonies.

The Mahachai is played to welcome the honored president of an event including His Royal Highness Prince, Her Royal Highness Princess, royal family members, prime minister, or when the president of the event finishes his or her remark. It is also played in a welcoming ceremony for important persons, a social gathering, etc.

Hearing the Maha Rirk or Mahachai, a person must stand straight until the anthem is over. In a government event, soldiers or civil government officials wearing uniforms must comply with military or civil regulations, depending on occasions.

3.4.2 Standing to pay respect in a funeral: A person must stand straight to pay respect when the deceased one is carried around or when hearing the horn or when the president place offerings or lights fires, whether the song is played or not.

3.4.3 Standing when the president of an event is passing by: All must stand straight to pay respect to the president.

3.4.4 Standing to listen to speeches: A person must stand straight. Both hands are placed next to the body. The person must face the person giving the speech. For holding a certificate, an insignia, etc. with one hand, the person must hold them with the right hand at a chest level or at a level perpendicular to the body, depending on ceremonies. For holding a certificate, an insignia, etc. with both hands, the person must hold them at a level perpendicular to the body.





Standing straight with the right hand holding a certificate



Standing straight with both hands holding a trophy



3.4.5 Standing to make a vow: To make a vow in front of the regimental flag and to make a vow in front of the King, a person must stand straight, face the flag or the King and make a vow as directed.

To make a vow among groups of people, they must stand straight and make a vow as directed.



3.5 Standing in other occasions

3.5.1 Standing to receive a command: A person must stand straight, place the arms next to the body, and listen to a command attentively.



Standing straight while receiving the order

3.5.2 Standing to honor a senior guest: When a senior person passes by, a person must stand straight to pay respect. When the senior person is having a conversation with a person, he or she must put hands together at the waist level, and slightly bend the body.



3.5.3 Standing to talk to a senior person: A person must stand straight, put hands together below the waist level, and slightly bend the body. The person must not stand too close or too far from the senior person.



Standing straight while having conversation with senior person

3.5.4 Standing to talk to a friend, resting and standing to watch movies: A person must stand with proper manners. He or she must not annoy or obstruct others, must not talk over others' head, or must not stand and block others.

3.5.5 Standing in a queue: A person must stand in order of presence with proper manners such as standing for waiting for a bus, for funeral ceremony, for pouring lustral water on the couple's hands, and for getting food at buffet.

3.5.6 Standing to perform a duty: A person must stand with proper manners, such as standing to make an announcement, to give a lecture, and to give a speech.



4. Walking

4.1 Walking in an event related to the monarchy

4.1.1 Walking in front of the royal procession

1) When the King, the Queen or royal family members arrive at an event, the president of the event pays respect to and inform the royalties of the report. The president of the event may inform the royalties of the attendees on this occasion and lead them to the specified place as follows.

A leader must walk in front of the King, the Queen or royal family members in a proper distance with proper manners (hands put together and the body slightly bent). The leader can walk on either side, depending on the place. Normally, the leader walks on their left side of them. Leading them on the carpet, the leader must not walk on the carpet.

After they arrive at the pavilion, the leader pays respect to them, takes 3 steps back, pays respect once, and sits down to pay respect once more.

2) While the leader is leading the royal procession and informing the King, the Queen and the royal family members of related matters, the followings are required to be practiced.

The leader must walk in front of the King, the Queen or royal family members at a proper distance so that he or she can hear a royal remark. The leader must study such matter in advance or choose a knowledgeable person related to such matter to provide the description. The leader must walk in a proper manner and must not walk in the same level as them.

4.1.2 Walking behind the royal procession: A person must walk behind the King, the Queen or the royal family members with proper manners, and must not talk to or pay respect to others. The person must not walk on the carpet provided.

4.1.3 Walking at the pavilion: A person must not walk past the pavilion if it is not necessary. The person must walk with a proper manner.





1) Walking in front of or behind the pavilion, a person must keep a proper distance and walk in front of or behind the pavilion in case of necessary matters only. The person must pay respect while standing up from the seat and walking past the pavilion. The person pays respect to the pavilion again before sitting.

2) A person walking for a personal matter at the pavilion while the King, the Queen or royal family members are sitting, such as lifting or moving items, must pay respect for every step as follows.

- 2.1) Raising from the seat
- 2.2) Arriving at the place
- 2.3) Returning to the seat
- 2.4) Returning to the seat before sitting

3) Walking up and down from a funeral pyre, a person must pay respect for every step as follows.

- 3.1) Raising from the seat
- 3.2) Walking past the pavilion to the funeral pyre
- 3.3) Walking down from the funeral pyre
- 3.4) Walking past the pavilion
- 3.5) Before sitting

Remark: Seats must be arranged to face the pavilion for the 3 cases.



4.2 Walking in religious rites

For walking in religious rites in auspicious events including light waving rite on important days of Buddhism or on special occasions to pay respect to sanctuary and relics of the Buddha, a person must practice as follows.

4.2.1 Walking in the right direction for 3 rounds (the Pra Thaksin): The sanctuary or relics of the Buddha must be on the right side of a person.

4.2.2 Walking with palms pressed together, flowers, joss-sticks and candles: A person must be careful and must not let the lit joss-sticks and candles touch others (no pressed palms, flowers, joss-sticks, and candles when walking in an ordination parade).

4.2.3 A person must think of the Buddha, the Dhamma, the Sangha while walking.



Light waving rite



4.3 Walking in different ceremonies

4.3.1 Walking behind the deceased one around a crematory:

A person must walk in a proper manner and walk for 3 rounds in the left direction. The crematory must be on the left side of a person.

4.3.2 Walking up and down the crematory in a funeral ceremony:

A person must walk with a proper manner.

4.3.3 Walking in and out while having a meeting: A person who needs to walk into and out of a meeting must regularly pay respect to the president of the meeting by performing the Wai or a bow when leaving and returning to the seat.



Following the deceased around the crematory



4.4 Walking past a senior person

4.4.1 While a senior person is standing, a person must walk past the senior person at a proper distance with a proper manner. Hands are placed next to the body and the body is bent when it gets closer to the senior person.

4.4.2 While a senior person is sitting on a seat, a person must walk past the senior person at a proper distance with a proper manner. Hands are placed next to the body and the body and the knees are bent when they get closer to the senior person.

4.4.3 While a senior person is sitting or lying on the floor, a person must walk past the senior person at a proper distance with a proper manner. Getting closer to the senior person, the person must crawl on the knees. Then, the person can stand up after passing the senior person.

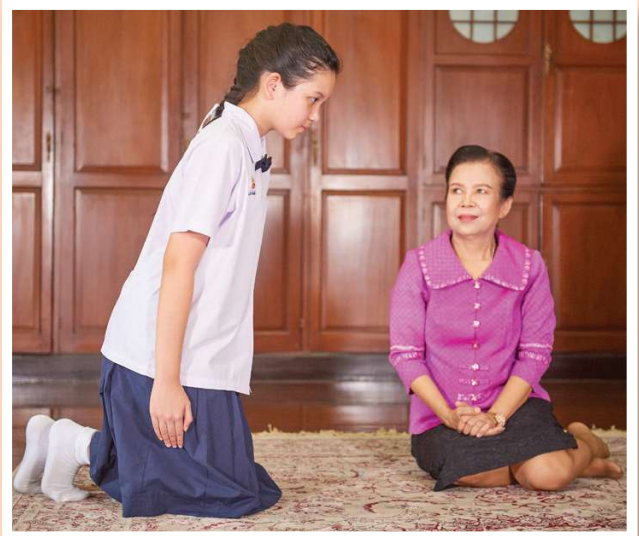


Bending the body while walking past a senior person





Bending knees while a senior person is sitting on a seat



Crawling on the knees forwards while a senior is sitting on the floor



4.5 Walking in front of or walking behind a senior person

4.5.1 Walking in front : A leader must keep a proper distance with a proper manner. The leader must be on the left side of the senior person. The leader can walk on the right side of the senior person, but it depends on different places.



Walking in front



4.5.2 Walking behind: A follower must keep a proper distance with a proper manner. The follower must walk on the left side of the senior person.



Walking behind



4.6 Walking in front of a funeral robe

A person who leads and carries a funeral robe: A person who leads and carries a funeral robe puts the funeral robe on a tray and stands at the stairs in front of a crematory. When a person who lays the funeral robe has arrived, the robe-carrying person pays respect to robe-carrying one and follows him or her on the left side. The person who lays the funeral robe brings the funeral robe to the bier, pays respect to the deceased one, puts the funeral robe down, pays respect to the deceased one again, steps backward, and waits. After the monk has finished the chant, the robe-carrying person carries the tray and walks behind the robe-carrying to the stairs and pays respect once.

A person who lays a funeral robe: When his or her name is announced, a person who lays a funeral robe walks up to a crematory, pays respect to the deceased one by performing the Wai or a bow, takes the funeral robe, puts the funeral robe on the hangings cloth or band, steps backwards on the left side, and presses the hands together. After the monk has finished the chant, the person who lays the funeral robe walks down from the crematory and returns to the seat.



A person who leads and carries a funeral robe tray performing a bow to a person who lays a funeral robe



A person who leads and carries a funeral robe holding a funeral robe tray and walking on the left side of a person who lays a funeral robe





A person who leads and carries a funeral robe holding a funeral robe tray and performing a bow



A person who lays a funeral robe laying a funeral robe on the hanging or band on the cloth



A person who lays a funeral robe paying respect/performing the Wai to the deceased



Monk performs the chant in front of the deceased one, receiving a funeral robe



Remark

Steps of carrying a funeral robe are as follows.

1. Persons who lay funeral robes must be invited in accordance with age, respectively from the younger to the older. The president of the funeral must be the last person to be invited (positions of persons who lay funeral robes must be considered by the host).

2. For royally-sponsored funerals, a person who lays funeral robes provided by the host must be invited first. The main funeral robe is left for the president of the funeral.

3. After the president of the funeral has laid the funeral robe, the funeral ceremony or the royally-sponsored funeral begins.

4. A person who lays a funeral robe (who is not the president of the funeral) must not lay a sandalwood flower before the president.

5. For laying a funeral robe to monks, a person must lay a funeral robe on the hanging cloth or band.

4.7 General walking:

A person must walk with a proper manner and must not obstruct or annoy others. The person must follow the traffic regulations for walking on public roads.



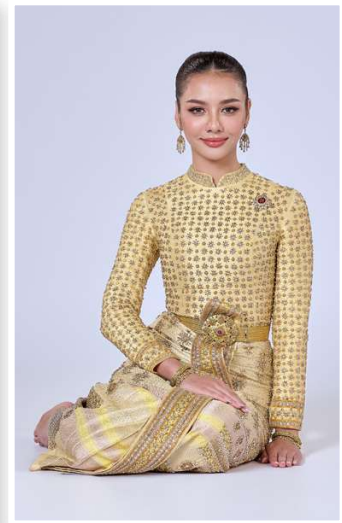
5. Sitting

Manners of sitting can be divided as follows.

5.1 Sitting with the legs to the side

is a posture of sitting on the floor. The right leg is placed on the left one or the left leg is placed on the right one. It can be divided into 4 types as follows.

5.1.1 Normal sitting with the legs to the side is a posture of sitting and placing hands on legs or placing hands against the floor. The tips of the fingers are spread to the front. When the right leg is placed on the left one, the left hand is placed against the floor, and when the left leg is placed on the right leg, the right hand is placed against the floor, depending on appropriateness. This posture is used for having a conversation with friends or sitting alone.



Sitting with the legs to the side (male and female)



5.1.2 Sitting with the legs to the side in front of a senior person:

A person can sit in any posture, depending on appropriateness. However, a person must not place a hand against the floor. Eyes focus on the floor. A person must not stare at the senior person. These postures can be performed by males and females:

1) Sitting with legs to the side and straight body: A person must keep the tips of the feet by bending them to hips. Both hands are put together on legs. For sitting with the right leg on the left one, hands are placed on the left groin or on any areas of groins as appropriate and orderly.



Putting hands together: A person must perform in a proper manner. Any of the followings can be practiced.

1.1) The left hand is opened and the right hand is placed on the left one or the right hand is opened and the left hand is placed on the right one.

1.2) One hand is alternatively put on the other.

1.3) Fingers are inserted in the space between them, which is similar to the loosely-pressed palms.



Sitting with legs to the side (front)



Sitting with legs to the side (side)



2) Sitting with the legs to the side, bending the body, and keeping the tips of the feet: A person must place both arms on groins and put hands together, or perform any ways according to item 1).



Sitting with legs to the side and pressing palms together

5.1.3 Sitting with the legs to the side and pressing palms together: It is a posture of sitting with the legs to the side and pressing palms together. The tips of the fingers are placed closely together and pointed up. Arms are placed next to the body at the chest level. Elbows are not open.



Sitting with legs to the side and pressing palms together

5.1.4 Sitting with the legs to the side in a formal ceremony: A person must sit with legs to the side with a proper manner.

Remark

While sitting with the legs to the side as mentioned above, a person must not talk loudly. For sitting for a long period and needing to change a posture, a person places both hands against the floor, spreads the tips of the fingers to the front, and changes the posture as desired.



5.2 Sitting with legs crossed (the Sa-mart)

is a relaxing posture and a posture for meditation (Sa-ma-thi).

5.2.1 Normal sitting with crossed legs is a posture of sitting on the floor, with the buttock is placed closely on the floor and legs crossed. One leg is placed on the other. Both heels touch the legs. It is a relaxing posture.

5.2.2 Sitting with crossed leg in religious rites consists of 2 types: the Khat Samathi Rarp and the Khat Samathi Petch.

The Khat Samathi Rarp (sitting with crossed legs lying on the floor) is a posture of sitting with the leg crossed making two layers of legs. The right leg is placed on the left one and the right hand is placed on the left one. Thumbs are close together. The top part of the body is straight. This posture is used for praying and concentration.

The Khat Samathi Petch (sitting cross-legged with legs locked together) is a posture of sitting on the floor. The rear closely touches the floor. Legs are crossed together. Both feet are crossed or placed on the legs. This posture requires practice after the sitting with the legs crossed lying on the floor or sitting with the legs crossed making two layers of legs has been well-done.



The Khat Samathi Rarp



The Khat Samathi Petch



How to practice: A person sits on the floor, lets the legs rest in front and moves the left leg to make a right angle to the body. The left heel rests on the floor and the right foot is placed on the left thigh. The right heel is close to the groins. The person should not feel uncomfortable with the right leg. The left knee which is bent is moved towards the body. The left ankle is lifted and the back of the left hand is placed on the right thigh. The heel closely touched the right groin. This posture is called “the Khat Samathi Petch” or “Dok Bua” (Patthamasana or lotus-shaped sitting). This posture is used for praying or practicing yoga.

5.3 Sitting in a prostration posture

is a posture of sitting with legs to the side. The tips of feet are bent. The body is bent down that both elbows touch the floor over the knee in front. The hands are put together. Face is lifted up. Eyes focus down on the floor. This posture can be performed by both males and females when attending the royal audience or waiting for the royal audience.



Sitting in a prostration posture



5.4 Sitting on knees

is a posture of lowering the knees to touch the floor, consisting of 4 types as follows.

5.4.1 Sitting on knees with the tips of the feet pointing against the floor: A person sits straight with the tips of the feet pointing against the floor. The person sits on the heels with both hands faced down onto both knees (Theppabutr posture). This posture is used when a male performs the Benchangkhapradit Krap to the monk or when both males and females perform a bow while sitting.



*Sitting on knees with the tips of the feet pointing against the floor
(male)*



*Sitting on knees with the tips of the feet lying on the floor
(female)*

5.4.2 Sitting on knees with the tips of the feet lying on the floor: A person sits straight with the tip of the feet lying on the floor. The person sits on the feet with both hands faced down onto both knees (The Thepthida posture). This posture is used when a female performs the Benchangkhapradit Krap.



5.4.3 Sitting on knees with pressed palms is a posture of sitting on knees with the Theppabutr and Thepthida postures. A person presses palms together. Elbows are not open. This posture is used when a male and a female perform the Benchangkhapradit Krap to the monk. Another way of sitting on knees with pressed palms for males and females can be performed to pay obeisance to royalty. The Theppabutr posture is performed. Palms are pressed together above the chest level. Elbows are not open.

5.4.4 Sitting on the knees to offer a royal praise performed by a scout is a scout style of sitting on knees. When the president commands to offer the royal praise, a person must make a half step forward, sit on knees, raise the left knee, and sit on the right heel. The right hand is face down onto the right knee. The left hand is laid on the left knee. The person slightly lowers the face down while the song is being sung. When the song is over, the person lifts the face up to a normal position (when holding a hat, the row orders regulations introduced by the Office of Scout Executive Board must be practiced).



Sitting on the knees to offer a royal praise performed by a scout



5.5 Sitting on a chair

5.5.1 Sitting on a normal chair is relaxing sitting posture. For sitting on a chair with armrests, a person can place the arms onto them and should not rock a chair.

5.5.2 Sitting on a chair in front of a senior person: A person must sit with a proper manner and does not cross legs nor bend down the head. The following postures can be performed.

1) Sitting on a chair with a straight body: Both hands are placed together on both groins.

Male: A person must slightly separate the knees. The heels are close together and the tips of the feet are slightly open.

Female: Before sitting, a person must arrange a skirt for properly sitting. The knees and the tips of the feet are close together or the tips of the feet are slightly overlapped.



Sitting on a chair in front of a senior

2) Sitting on a chair and bending the body: Lower parts of both arms are placed on both groins. Both hands are placed together.



5.5.3 Sitting on a chair with palms pressed together

is a posture of sitting straight. The back rests against the backrest with a proper manner. Legs are not crossed. Palms are pressed at the chest level. Elbows are not open. This posture is used by both males and females for listening to a Buddhism sermon or the monk's preaching in religious rites.



Sitting on a chair with palms pressed together



5.5.4 Sitting on a chair in a formal ceremony is a posture of sitting straight with a proper manner. The legs are not crossed. The feet are not moved. A person must not smoke a cigarette or talk to others. This posture is performed in formal ceremonies such as a royal ceremony, a governmental ceremony, a formal meeting, etc.



Sitting on a chair in a ceremony



General Social Etiquette

1. Proper social etiquette

- 1.1 Be punctual.
- 1.2 Get in a line to have a service according to the queues.
- 1.3 Keep clean and do not draw anything on walls or natural sites.
- 1.4 Maintain public properties and use natural resources in the safest way.
- 1.5 Do not ignore unusual events.
- 1.6 Respect personal rights and do not disturb others.
- 1.7 Be disciplined, generous, and helpful to others.
- 1.8 Say thanks to others for receiving help from them and apology for making a mistake.
- 1.9 Be patient and do not be selfish.
- 1.10 Ask for a permission before using or taking others' belongings.
- 1.11 Make a polite request when a help is needed.
- 1.12 Dress up properly and appropriately in each occasion and place.



2. Etiquette in public places

2.1 Do not comb hair, wear makeup, and cut nails.

2.2 Do not chew gum or something while having a conversation with others.

2.3 Do not poke, pick, or scratch the body in public places.

2.4 Do not yawn, burp, cough, or sneeze loudly without covering the mouth.

2.5 Do not show sexual abuse both physically and verbally.

2.6 Do not call others with rude words or tease them.

2.7 Behave oneself properly and do not use rude words.

2.8 Be considerate and respect personal rights.

2.9 Respect rules and regulations of each place.



3. Dining etiquette

3.1 For dining together, a serving spoon must be provided. Soup must be separately provided for everyone.

3.2 While dining, a person must not talk loudly and must not speak when the mouth is full. The topics urging disagreement must not be raised.

3.3 Do not spoon out a great portion and do not show a gluttonous manner.

3.4 Do not chew or sip loudly.

3.5 Do not blow the nose, spit, cough, sneeze or pick teeth without covering the mouth.

3.6 Do not reach for food or things over others.

3.7 Help to pass food to others on the table.

3.8 Spoon a proper portion of food and do not leave any leftovers.

3.9 When it is necessary to spit out the food, it must be spat on a napkin and placed next to your plate.

3.10 Upon an invitation, a person must not invite others to the event without permission from the host.

3.11 Be on time upon an invitation to an event.

3.12 Follow the practices of each event.



4. Manners of welcoming a visitor and being a visitor

4.1 Before paying a visit, a person must inform the host and must be on time.

4.2 Do not visit the host or make an appointment at a dining time.

4.3 For an overnight stay, a visitor must be welcomed properly. Necessary things must be provided for the visitor. The visitor must maintain cleanliness and not cause any damages to the host.

4.4 Do not stay too long on a visit to the host as he or she may have personal matters to do.

5. Manners of visiting the sick

5.1 Follow rules and regulations of each place.

5.2 If visiting is not possible, a person can express a concern through other means, for example sending a card, flowers or food to the sick.

5.3 For visiting the sick, a person must not talk about sad matters and must not ask about the medical condition in detail as it is a personal matter.

5.4 Do not take small children to visit the sick.

5.5 Do not stay with the sick for too long.

5.6 Do not talk loudly while visiting the sick.

5.7 Dress up properly.

5.8 For visiting in groups, make an orderly line.



6. Manners of attending a funeral ceremony

- 6.1 A traditional proper attire is needed.
- 6.2 Express a condolence to the host and do not ask about the matters that may cause further sufferings.
- 6.3 Sit at a proper place or where the host provides.
- 6.4 Behave oneself properly and do not talk loudly while the monks are chanting for the deceased one.
- 6.5 Do not pay respect to the deceased one while the monks are chanting.

7. Manners of attending a royally-sponsored funeral ceremony

7.1 To attend a royally-sponsored funeral ceremony, a person must dress up to pay respect to the deceased one according to religions or the tradition in different local areas or communities.

7.2 Upon being invited by the host to preside over a royally-sponsored funeral ceremony:

- Male and female government officials dress up in a formal government official uniform for mourning.
- Male officials wear mourning clothes or a long-sleeved black Thai royal dress.
- Female officials wear a polite dress with black long-sleeved shirt and a knee-length skirt.



7.3 When it is the time, an official will lead a royal fire to a funeral pyre and give it to the deceased's children, grandchildren and relatives. The deceased's respecting persons stand in a line to receive the royal fire, dressing up in a formal government official uniform or other uniforms or mourning clothes.

7.4 When the official who leads a royal fire has arrived at the welcoming line at the funeral, everyone standing in a line must pay respect to the royal fire by standing straight.

7.5 When the official who lead a royal fire has arrived at the funeral, the attendees must pay respect to the royal fire by sitting or standing in a proper manner, and must not talk or walk around.

7.6 When it is the cremation time and a royal demand and a remark of royal kindness are announecd, the descendants of the deceased one must stand on the side of the announces. After the announcement is over, the descendants must pay respect at the same time.

7.7 When the biography of the deceased one is announecd, all must stand up or sit with a proper manner to show mourning after the announcement is over. This is to realize the good deeds of the deceased one and dedicate the merit to the deceased one according to the time informed by the master of ceremony. The master of ceremony must not express anything until the mourning time is over.

7.8 The master of ceremony invites the president of the ceremony to proceed the followings.

- 1) Lay a funeral robe.
- 2) Lay a banana leaf tray on the bier and open a banana leaf tray.



3) Take the royally-sponsored sandalwood flower, light up the fire, and lay it on the logs on the bier. Before taking the royally-sponsored sandalwood flower, the president must pay respect by facing the direction where the King is staying or performs the Wai to the sandalwood flower.

7.9 After the president has laid the sandalwood flower and lit the fire, the attendees stand up to pay the respect at the same time.

7.10 After the president has walked down from the pyre, the attendees must walk up to the pyre in the predetermined direction and in order of sequence. The monks and government officials in a formal government official uniform proceed first.

7.11 When approaching the bier, the attendees must stand straight, preform a bow or bend the body, and perform the Wai. Then, the attendees lay the sandalwood flowers on the bier or the area provided by the host.

7.12 The attendees walk down from the pyre in the predetermined direction with a proper manner.

8. Manners of attending a wedding ceremony

8.1 Dress up in colorful clothes as appropriate or as specified by the host.

8.2 Sit as arranged by the host.

8.3 Attend the ceremony with a proper traditional manner.



9. Manners in the theater

- 9.1 Stand straight to pay the respect to the Royal Anthem.
- 9.2 Arrive at the theater before the scheduled time.
- 9.3 Behave oneself while watching the movie, and do not hit the seat or put the feet on the seat.
- 9.4 Be careful of smells and noises as they may disturb others.
- 9.5 Do not talk or tell the story while seeing a movie.
- 9.6 Do not bring small children to the theater.
- 9.7 Do not go to the theater when having respiratory diseases.
- 9.8 Turn off all electrical devices.



10. Manners of watching performances.

10.1 Dress up politely according to the tradition or as specified in an invitation card.

10.2 Be seated at least 15 minutes before the performance starts. When the performance has started, the attendee must not go to the seat as it disturbs others.

10.3 Do not bring foods and beverages to the theater.

10.4 Do not bring small children to the theater unless permitted.

10.5 Turn off mobile phones and electrical devices.

10.6 Study details of the performance, such as a type of the performance, the story in brief, the director, and a list of performers, for better understanding and joy.

10.7 When there is an important event before the performance starts, attendees must pay respect to such event. Attendees should listen attentively and give an applause as appropriate.

10.8 Do not talk or criticize the performance while watching.

10.9 During the intermission, the attendees must go to the restroom or deal with other personal matters and quickly return to the seat before the performance resumes.

10.10 Do not walk in and out while the performance is going on as it disturbs others.

10.11 When the performance is over, attendees must not stand up immediately. Attendees must observe whether there is another event. If there is another event after the performance, attendees must attend it until it is over.

10.12 Before leaving the theater, attendees must check the seats to ensure nothing is left.

Manners of giving an applause

For a classical music performance: Symphony, Concerto or Sonata usually contains 4 verses. Musicians stop for 10-15 seconds between each verse. During this time, audience must not give an applause. An applause is given after the whole song is over. This can be noticed when the conductor is bowing to the audience. When the last song is over, long applause must be given to show the last respect to musicians.



For opera and ballet performance: the audience must give an applause when a singer or a dancer finishes his or her performance. This is a way to pay respect and admire performers.



11. Manners of using the Internet

- 11.1 Do not accuse others.
- 11.2 Do not copy others' works.
- 11.3 Do not use the Internet to deceive others, sell illegal products, or make an exaggerate advertisement.
- 11.4 Do not disseminate false information or messages. Such information and messages must be checked beforehand.
- 11.5 Do not violate the rights of others.
- 11.6 Do not copy copyrighted programs.
- 11.7 Do not use a computer to create false evidence.
- 11.8 Study Thailand's Computer-related Crime Act to prevent illegal acts caused by ignorance.



12. Manners of attending a meeting

12.1 Be punctual.

12.2 Respect the president, other attendees' opinions and meeting resolutions.

12.3 Pay attention to the meeting, do not show boring actions, and do not sleep or use mobile phones.

12.4 Do not talk loudly as it disturbs other attendees. Upon an opinion expression, a hand should be raised and the opinion should be expressed politely.

12.5 Do not quarrel over unrelated matters.

12.6 When it is necessary to leave the meeting, attendees must first pay the respect to the president of the meeting.



13. Manners of using a lift

13.1 Let all passengers inside a lift get out first, walk inside, and do not obstruct doors.

13.2 Hold the opening button to wait for other users to get inside.

13.3 A person near the lift buttons should be helpful, press the lift buttons and facilitate other users convenience.

13.4 Allow the priority of the disabled, the elderly and pregnant women first.

13.5 Do not talk loudly inside a lift and do not talk too much.

13.6 Do not press opening and closing buttons too often.

13.7 Do not abuse the lift.

13.8 Do not leave children unattended in the lift.

13.9 Do not bring smelly fruits or foods into the lift while other passengers are using it.

13.10 Do not use the lift when the body is wet.

13.11 Do not post an announcement without permission or write anything inside the lift.



14. Manners of using a public restroom

- 14.1 Use sanitary wares appropriately.
- 14.2 Be careful of the safety for the restroom.
- 14.3 Use an appropriate amount of tissue papers and throw it in the bin provided.
- 14.4 Wrap a used sanitary napkin and throw it into the bin.
- 14.5 Do not throw cigarettes or garbage in the toilet bowl.
- 14.6 Do not wash feet in the sink.
- 14.7 Do not talk or use a mobile phone loudly in the restroom.
- 14.8 Use a bidet spray carefully to avoid making the floor wet.
- 14.9 Check cleanliness and belongings before leaving the restroom.

15. Manners of having a conversation with others

- 15.1 Do not only speak or only listen.
- 15.2 Do not interrupt a conversation partner despite a disagreement with his or her opinion.
- 15.3 Avoid talking about the matters that we are not sure about or confident in.
- 15.4 Do not talk about others' personal matters. It is considered to be a gossip.
- 15.5 Do not ask a stranger about his or her personal matters.
- 15.6 Be careful of bad breath while having a conversation in a close distance.
- 15.7 Avoid talking about matters that cause a disagreements or displeasure, such as religions, beliefs, politics, illness, sadness or family troubles.
- 15.8 Do not satirize and boast.
- 15.9 Express opinions based on academic and reasonable principles with appropriate morals to keep a conversation interesting and useful.



16. Manners of using a mobile phone

16.1 For making a phone call to others, a caller should use a polite word and ask the receiver whether he or she is available to talk.

16.2 Talk about important matters and do not spend too much time on a phone call.

16.3 Use polite words over the phone.

16.4 Apologize for calling the wrong number.

16.5 Do not use the ringtone that is too loud, excites others, or is rude.

16.6 Do not talk too loudly over the phone in public places.

16.7 Turn off the ringtone or use a vibrating mode in a meeting or when in a sound-prohibited area. If it is necessary, a person must go out of that place to use the phone.

16.8 When someone is calling and a person is not available to receive the phone call, he or she must contact the caller back as soon as possible.

16.9 Do not use the phone to inform news or information that defames others or the public. The receiver must listen attentively and reasonably.



17. Manners of using a public bus

17.1 Be careful of getting on and off buses. Be prepared for leaving and check belongings before leaving.

17.2 For using public buses, a passenger should move inside and should not obstruct doors.

17.3 Do not leave any dirt or cause damages to public buses.

17.4 Do not talk or act to disturb other passengers in any way.

17.5 Be careful of the noises from headphones and videos to avoid disturbing other passengers.

17.6 Offer the seat to a monk, a priest, the disabled, children, the elderly, and pregnant women.

17.7 For being offered the seat, a passenger should always say thank you.



18. Manners of traveling on a plane

18.1 Strictly follow the staff's advice and the aviation rules and regulations.

18.2 Be careful of talking, playing, or expressing a misleading message, which breaks the aviation rules and regulations.

18.3 Pay attention to the demonstration for a supportive equipment use.

18.4 Observe warning lights.

18.5 Sit on the seat specified on the ticket and do not change the seat without permission by the staff.

18.6 Do not use electrical devices while taking off or landing.

18.7 Do not make a loud noise or disturb other passengers.

18.8 Sit carefully and do not disturb nearby passengers.

18.9 Leave spaces for other passengers for keeping luggage in the overhead compartment.

18.10 Do not push the front seat or push the seat backwards too much. Before pushing the seat backwards, a passenger must make sure whether a passenger at the back is having a meal or not.

18.11 Use the restroom in the order of sequence and maintain cleanliness.



19. Manners of using a public boat

19.1 For safety, a passenger must read the safety announcement at pier and strictly follow rules and regulations.

19.2 A passenger must stand on a pier and must not wait on a floating pontoon because it is dangerous and it may tilt or sink.

19.3 A passenger on land must wait until the boat firmly gets to a dock and all passengers get off the boat in order to get into the boat.

19.4 A passenger must not fight over to get into the boat and should let pregnant women, the disabled, the elderly and children get into the boat first. When the boat is full, the passenger must wait for the next boat and must not get into the crowded boat.

19.5 A passenger must not change a seat while taking a boat to gather as a group in one area or to avoid sunlight or splashing water as the boat may tilt.

19.6 A passenger must be careful and move one by one while getting off or on a boat. The passenger must not jump into the boat while it is leaving the dock as the boat may sink.

19.7 After getting on a boat, a passenger must walk inside and must not obstruct other passengers. A passenger must not sit on the side of the boat or the roof of the boat.

19.8 When an accident takes place, a passenger must calm down and help himself or herself and other people in need if possible.

19.9 For the use of a car-carrying ship, a car driver must follow the regulations about the ship use. A driver of vessel transporting cars must follow the regulations of such vessels.



20. Manners of being a service provider of public vehicles

20.1 Dress up properly and have proper manners.

20.2 Use polite words and do not use rude expressions with passengers.

20.3 Maintain the quality and standard of the service vehicles.

20.4 Do not refuse a passenger, provide passengers with service in sequence, and do not leave any passenger on the way.

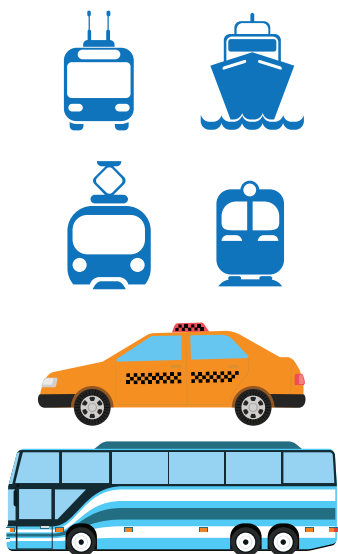
20.5 Strictly follow the traffic rules and regulations and other related laws, Which prioritizes the safety and convenience of passengers.

20.6 Be alert to, notice suspicious or abnormal passengers inside a vehicle who may cause dangers. Seek a way to prevent urgent incidents as appropriate.

20.7 During a service, a service provider must not act out, speak, or use an electronic device that may disturb passengers.

20.8 Do not misuse meter, cheat on fares or change the right way. In the event that a passenger leaves a belonging on a vehicle, a service provider must find a way to return such belonging to the passenger.

20.9 A services provider must not be on duty unready conditions, such as drunkenness, drowsiness, and a health problems.



21. Manners of sleeping

21.1 Sleeping in a private place

In a private place, a person can sleep freely. However, the following manners should be considered.

21.1.1 Wear a comfortable sleepwear.

21.1.2 Before going to bed, a person should pay respect to the Buddha image, or share loving kindness for a conscious peaceful sleep. The person must not point the feet towards the Buddha image or holy objects.

21.1.3 Sleep in a health position, for example, lying on the right side with one foot slightly placed on the other and the hands and arms are spread freely, which can prevent sleeping over the heart.

21.2 Sleeping at other persons' house

If it is not necessary, a person must not stay overnight at other person's houses. If it is necessary, the person must perform as if he or she sleeps in a private place. However, the following matters should be specifically considered.

21.2.1 A person must be considerate to the house owner, must not indulge only in himself or herself, and must not request too many things from the house owner. The person must not disturb or annoy the house owner. For instance, the person must not return home late, must not spend too much time in the restroom, must not make loud noises, must not make a conversation without considering whether it is a proper time to do so, etc.

21.2.2 A person must ask the house owner for permission before using things in the house.

21.2.3 A person must maintain cleanliness and keep things in place.

21.3 Sleeping inside a vehicle while traveling

A long-distance traveler who needs to stay overnight inside a vehicle such as a bus, a train, a plane, etc., must consider the following proper manners.

21.3.1 A traveler must dress up properly and must not dress up a casual style like at it is home.



21.3.2 A traveler must not take actions that disturb other travelers, such as smoking, making loud noises, or talking improperly to other travelers.

21.3.3 A traveler should not sit or sleep in the area as that trespass others'spaces.

21.3.4 When a traveler wishes to have something special from a service provider, a polite request must be made.

21.3.5 For traveling on a vehicle where an adjustable seat is available, a traveler must not adjust the seat to much to disturb nearby travelers.

21.3.6 For staying overnight on a train where sleeping areas are provided, the following must be considered.

1) A traveler must not request special services from a service provider.

2) A traveler who sleeps on the upper bed must first appropriately apologize and must not disturb those who sleep on the lower bed. If it is not necessary, the traveler on the upper bed must not go up and down too often.

3) A traveler must close curtains tightly, and sleep properly even though the curtains have been completely closed.

21.4 Sleeping at a camp

21.4.1 For sleeping together as a group, groups members can sleep in a hall. A person must consider the following manners.

1) Strictly follow the regulations for each place.

2) Do not seek only own comfort without thinking of others.

3) Offer help to others to express kindness to each other.

4) Do not make loud noises or walk loudly.

5) When the sick need help, a person must offer help with willingness such as asking the accommodation administrator to provide an immediate help.

6) Express thanks to a person who offers accommodation before making a warm farewell.

21.4.2 Staying at a hotel with other persons.

1) Strictly follow the hotel's regulations.

2) Dress up properly.



Appendix

Light waving rite practice

Light waving rite on Maghapuja Day, Visakhapuja Day, Atthamipuja Day, and Asalhpuja Day is practiced as follows.

1. When Maghapuja Day, Visakhapuja Day, Atthamipuja Day, and Asalhpuja Day are approaching, temples announce the schedule of religious rites to all Buddhists. The schedule of the ceremony specifies the time, which can be performed in the afternoon or the evening, but it depends on appropriateness.

2. When the time begins, temples ring a bell to send a signal to all Buddhists including monks, novices, and male and female worshipers, to gather in front of the pagoda or the temple court. Monks are in the front row followed by novices and male and female worshipers. Males are gathered together and separated from females, or both males and females are gathered together. All people hold flowers, joss-sticks and candles that they can find. A size of a candle must last for 3 rounds of walking.

3. When all Buddhists are gathered, monks light up candles and joss-sticks. After that, everyone lights up their candles and joss-sticks, holds flowers and lights candles and joss-sticks, places the palms together, and faces the sanctuary where the light waving rite is performed. Everyone preaches a prayer after the monks.

4. Monks place palms together, hold flowers and light candles and joss-sticks, and walk in front of everyone. Monks walk in the right direction of the sanctuary or walk around on their right hand facing the sanctuary for 3 rounds.

Walking around in the right direction aims to pay high respect following Indian tradition in the Buddha era. Each of the respectively round reminds Buddhists of the Buddha, the Dhamma, the Sangha respectively.

5. After the 3 rounds of walking, flowers and candles and lit joss-sticks are placed on the provided spaces. After that, everyone is gathered in a pagoda or a pavilion hall to do an evening chant and pray, but it depends on different temples. Monks and the Buddhists chant prayers (Dhamma Savana). Then, a presiding monk gives a sermon of the Buddhist history and the matters relating to important religious days. After that, the rite is over.

Remark - Buddhists should dress up properly to pay respect to the Buddha image.
- Steps of a rite can be adjustable as appropriate.



Light waving rite Guidelines for Buddhists

Light waving rite is a rite for paying respect to the Triple Gem by offering things or relevant practices. Buddhists shall perform the practices on Maghaphuja Day, Visakhaphuja Day, Atthamipuja Day and Asalhaphuja Day.

Light waving rite is one of the most important Buddhists practices. Buddhists should perform it properly for an admiration among the witnesses of not only Thai people but also of the people from other religions and foreigners. The Ministry of Culture of Thailand would like to encourage Buddhists to perform the following practices.

Preparations before the light waving rite.

1. Take a shower and keep mind calm.
2. Dress up properly to suit each place.
3. Prepare offerings such as flowers, candles and joss-sticks.
4. Go to temples or the places where a rite is performed before the time begins.
5. After arriving at a temple, a person should pay respect to the Triple Gem first and then follow the order of the religious rite. After that, a person prepares himself or herself and stands in front of the pagoda or the place where the rite is performed.

Practices during the light waving rite

1. During the light waving rite, a person should perform the rite properly with concentration.
2. A person should leave a proper distance from others so that the lit joss-sticks and candles do not hurt others or touch others' clothes.
3. A person should walk carefully, not too fast or too slowly, or should not walk ahead of each other.
4. A person should recognize the Dhamma during the first round of walking.
5. A person should not play or talk to each other while performing the light waving rite as it fails to respect to the Triple Gem and the places, and it may disturb others or may cause an accident.
6. After the 3 rounds of walking, flowers and lit candles and joss-sticks are placed on the provided spaces.



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คลิปวิดีโอ “มารยาทไทย มารยาทในสังคม” Video clip "Thai Etiquette, Etiquette in Society"

๑. การไหว้ ระดับที่ ๑ (การไหว้พระ)
The 1st level of Wai
(Paying respect to Buddha)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/1.mp4>



๒. การไหว้ ระดับที่ ๒ (การไหว้ผู้มีพระคุณ)
The 2nd level of Wai
(Paying respect to benefactor)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/2.mp4>



๓. การไหว้ ระดับที่ ๓
(การไหว้บุคคลทั่วไปที่เคารพนับถือ)
The 3rd level of Wai (Paying respect to respected person)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/3.mp4>



๔. การไหว้ ระดับที่ ๓ (การไหว้ผู้เสมอกัน)
The 3rd level of Wai (Paying respect to person with equal status)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/4.mp4>



๕. การกราบแบบเบญจางคประดิษฐ์
(The Benchangkrapadit Krap)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/5.mp4>



๖. การคำนับ (A bow)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/6.mp4>



๗. การถวายบังคม
(Paying respect to the King)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/7.mp4>



๘. การหมอบกราบ
(Prostration)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/8.mp4>



๙. การถวายความเคารพแบบสากล
(Universal respect paying)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/9.mp4>



๑๐. การถอนสายบัว แบบพระราชนิยม
(A royal style of curtsy)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/10.mp4>



๑๑. การทูลเกล้าฯ ถวายสิ่งของ
(Presenting items to the royal family members)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/11.mp4>



๑๒. การทูลเกล้าฯ ถวายเครื่องราชสักการะ
(Presenting royal offerings)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/12.mp4>



๑๓. การรับพระราชทานสิ่งของ
(Receiving bestowed items from the royal family members)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/13.mp4>



๑๔. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่ยืน (ชาย)
(Handing items to a senior person who is standing) (Male)
URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/14.mp4>



๑๕. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่ง (หญิง)
(Handing items to a senior person
who is standing) (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/15.mp4>



๑๖. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งเก้าอี้ (ชาย)
(Handing items to a senior person
who is sitting on a seat) (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/16.mp4>



๑๗. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งเก้าอี้ (หญิง)
(Handing items to a senior person
who is sitting on a seat) (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/17.mp4>



๑๘. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งกับพื้น (ชาย)
(Handing items to a senior person
who is sitting on the floor) (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/18.mp4>



๑๙. การส่งสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งกับพื้น (หญิง)
(Handing items to a senior person
who is sitting on the floor)
(Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/19.mp4>



๒๐. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่ง (ชาย)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is standing) (Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/20.mp4>



๒๑. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่ง (หญิง)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is standing) (Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/21.mp4>



๒๒. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งเก้าอี้ (ชาย)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is sitting on a seat)
(Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/22.mp4>



๒๓. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งเก้าอี้ (หญิง)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is sitting on a seat)
(Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/23.mp4>



๒๔. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งกับพื้น (ชาย)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is sitting on the floor)
(Male)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/24.mp4>



๒๕. การรับสิ่งของ ขณะผู้ใหญ่นั่งกับพื้น (หญิง)
(Receiving items from a senior
person who is sitting on the floor)
(Female)

URL: <http://qrcode.culture.go.th/etiquette/25.mp4>





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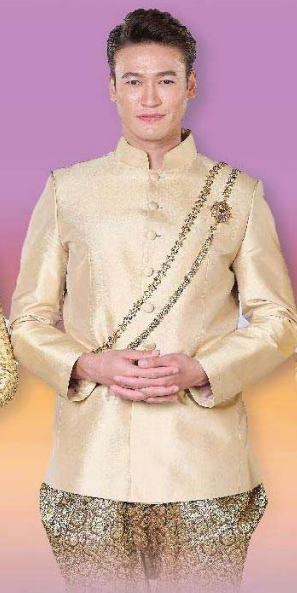
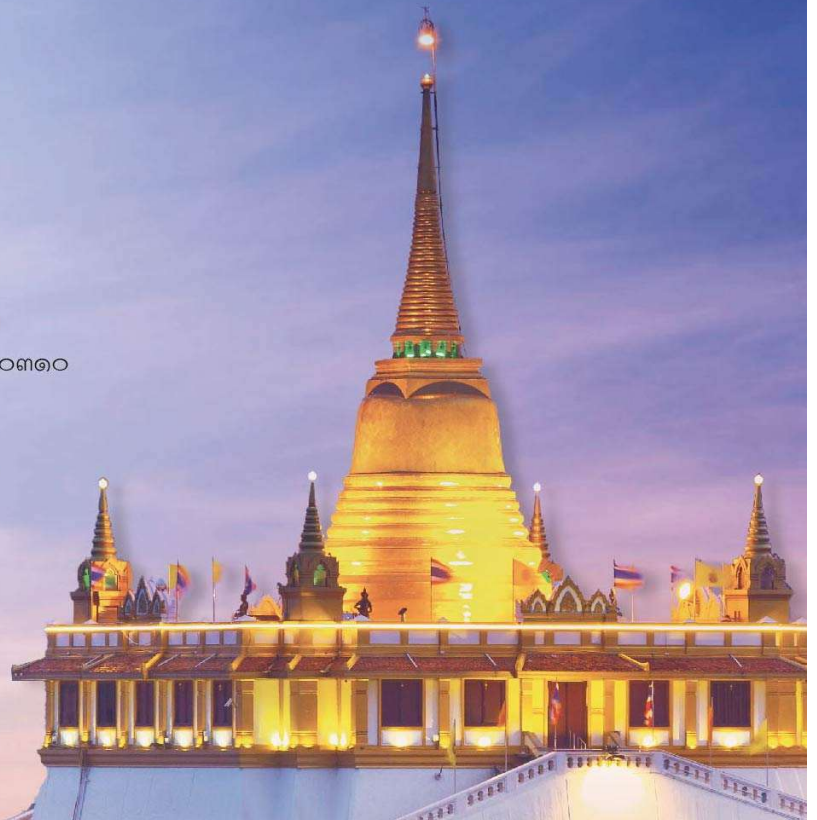
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