K. 1386. Stela of Udong on the Stupa of King Srei Soriyopor, 1917 CE

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Edition

〈1〉 braḥ bu ◦ 2166 ma ◦ 1545 cu ◦ 985 chnāṁ kura pañca săkkha'〈2〉 chnāṁ pārāṁṅa 1623 braḥ pāda saṁmteca' braḥ jaiyajeṭṭhā_dhī〈3〉rāja braḥ cau kruṅa kambūjādhiptī draṅa sāṅa braḥ cetti traiya〈4〉 triṅsa māna kpāla Airāvanta' (juṁviña) loe bhnaṁ braḥ rāja drābbha'〈5〉 khaeta saṁroṅa daṅa dhvoe punya pancuḥ braḥ paraṁma Aṭṭhiḥ braḥ pāda〈6〉 saṁmteca braḥ srī suriyobarṇa braḥ cau kruṅa kambūjā〈7〉 dhiptī jā braḥ varāja pitā prasūta chnāṁ vaka saṁriddhisakkha' chnāṁ〈8〉 pārāṁṅa 1549 svoya rāj 17 chnāṁ suvaṇagata chnāṁ mamī〈9〉 Eka sakkha' chnāṁ pārāṁṅa 1620 braḥ jansa 72 chnāṁ〈10〉 cārika' thma naeḥ braḥ pāda saṁmteca' braḥ ^sīsuvatti braḥ cauva〈11〉 kruṅa kambūjādhiptī trāsa' paṅgāpa' Oya dhvoe knuṅa chnāṁ msāña'〈12〉 nabva sakkha' chnāṁ pārāṁṅsa 1917 // ⇝

Apparatus

〈1〉 sakkha’ ◇ *sakkha* RM • There is a diacritic sign called ”*saṁyoga saññā* (combination sign)” between the letter *sa* and the letter *kkha*.

〈2〉 pārāṁṅa • There is a diacritic sign called ”*thmeñ kantula* (mouse teeth)” under the letter *rāṁ*. — 〈2〉 saṁmteca’ ◇ *saṁmteca* RM. — 〈2〉 jaiyajeṭṭhā • The letter *ya* is written as subscript under the letter *jai*.

〈3〉 kambūjādhiptī • There is a diacritic sign called ”*saṁyoga saññā* (combination sign)” between the letter *ka* and the letter *mbū*. — 〈3〉 traiya • The letter *ya* is written as subscript under the letter *trai*.

〈4〉 Airāvanta’ ◇ *Airāvanta* RM • There is a diacritic sign called ”*thmeñ kantula* (mouse teeth)” above the letter *rā*. — 〈4〉 drābbha’ ◇ *drābbha* RM.

〈5〉 saṁroṅa ◇ *saṁraoṅa* RM. — 〈5〉 Aṭṭhiḥ ◇ *Aṭṭhi* RM. — 〈5〉 pāda • There are two dots after this word at the end of the line for alignment.

〈6〉 suriyobarṇa • There is a diacritic sign called ”*thmeñ kantula* (mouse teeth)” above the letter *yo*. — 〈6〉 kambūjā • There is a diacritic sign called ”*saṁyoga saññā* (combination sign)” between the letter *ka* and the letter *mbū*.

〈7〉 saṁriddhisakkha’ ◇ *saṁriddhisakkha* RM.

〈8〉 pārāṁṅa • There is a diacritic sign called ”*thmeñ kantula* (mouse teeth)” under the letter *rāṁ*. — 〈8〉 svoya • The letter *ya* is written as subscript under the letter *svo*.

〈9〉 sakkha’ ◇ *sakkha* RM. — 〈9〉 pārāṁṅa • There is a diacritic sign called ”*thmeñ kantula* (mouse teeth)” under the letter *rāṁ*. — 〈9〉 jansa • The letter *sa* is written as subscript under the letter *jan*.

〈10〉 saṁmteca’ ◇ *saṁmteca* RM. — 〈10〉 cauva • There are two dots after this word at the end of the line for alignment.

〈11〉 kambūjādhiptī • There is a diacritic sign called ”*saṁyoga saññā* (combination sign)” above the letter *mbū*. — 〈11〉 Oya • The letter *ya* is written as subscript under the letter *O*.

〈12〉 1917 // ⇝ ◇ *1917* RM.

Translation into French by Men 2007

〈1〉 En 2166 de l'ère bouddhique, 1545 de la grande ère, 985 de la petite ère, en l'année du Porc cinquième de la décade,

〈2〉 1623 de l'ère chrétienne; Sa Majesté Preah Chey Chéthathireach,

〈3〉 roi du Cambodge 〈fit〉 construire le saint *chêdei* Traitrœng

〈4〉 entouré de têtes Airavan, sur la colline de Preah Reach Troap,

〈5〉 située dans la province de Sâmraong Tông 〈afin de〉 déposer les cendres de Sa Majesté

〈6〉 Preah Srei Soriyopor, roi du Cambodge

〈7〉 qui était le père 〈de Preah Chei Chéthathireach〉. Il 〈Preah Soriyopor〉 était né en l'année du Singe dixième de la décade,

〈8〉 1549 de l'ère chrétienne. Après 17 ans de règne, il mourut en l'année du Cheval

〈9〉 première de la décade, c'est-à-dire 1620 de l'ère chrétienne, à l'âge de 72 ans.

〈10〉 Cette stèle en pierre a été érigée sur l'ordre de Sa Majesté Sisowath, roi

〈11〉 du Cambodge, en l'année du Serpent

〈12〉 neuvième de la décade, 1917 de l'ère chrétienne.

Bibliography

First edited by Rath Sambath Men (2007, pp. 79–85) with a French translation in roman and Khmer script; the variants of reading are taken from the roman script. Re-edited here by Kunthea Chhom based on the figure in Rath Sambath Men's thesis on p. 140.

Primary

[RM] Men, Rath Sambath. 2007. "Les stoupas et les temples de la colline d'Oudong." Thesis, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales. No place. [URL]. Pages 79–85.