

C243504 : MAJOR ART EDUCATION

KEY WORD: ENCULTURAL PROCESS OF THE EMBROIDERY ART OF THE YAO / BAN HUAI

MAE SAI / CHIANG RAI

WORAWIT ONGKURTRAKSA : ENCULTURAL PROCESS OF THE EMBROIDERY ART OF THE YAO AT BAN HUAI MAE SAI CHANGWAT CHIANG RAI : THESIS ADVISOR : ASST: PROF. SULAK SRIBURI, Ed.D. , MONGKHOL CHANTRABUMROUNG. 122 pp. ISBN 974-584-002-5

The purpose of this research was to study the encultural process of the embroidery art of Yao at Ban Huai Mae Sai changwat Chiang Rai on the aspects of tools and materials, steps of embroidering, embroidery pattern, and value and belief in embroidering.

The sample of this research were 50 Yao girls and women. The instrument of this research was the structured interview form which constructed by the researcher. Data were collected from observation, interview, and field note and analyzed by using content analysis technique. The research conclusion and discussion were presented by explanation with table and frequency.

The findings were found that (1) Tools and materials : In practicing embroidering they used large needles, usually used yarn as thread because it is easy for embroidering, low price, and non-color run. Embroidery cloth was made of hand weaving cotton and dyed with black color. (2) Steps of embroidering : The beginner started learning how to hold the needle, how to pass the thread or yarn through the eye of a needle, how to hold the embroidery cloth, and how to count the cotton thread. (3) Embroidery pattern : The beginner would practice embroidering pattern "Chong-Kaem" and then "Chong-Dub-Yad", "Chong-Tiw", and "Giew-Giew". (4) Value and belief in embroidering : The Yao girls and women think that if they embroidered, they would have clothes for everyday life and for cultural ceremony, all Yao women had to be able to embroider cloth otherwise, the other people would look down upon them, the embroidery work would show how diligent the worker was and any woman who always embroidered would make a man become interested in her, and they believe that embroidery art is very necessary for the Yao women to transmit to the new generation.

The Yao embroidery encultural process transmitted from mother to daughter at the age of 6-12 as to daughter's readiness. When a daughter grew up to 15 years old, she can develop her skill by practicing, observation the others and asking the elder Yao. The new embroidery patterns were created by exchanging among their groups. This was an encultural process of Yao embroidery art that the older taught by oral communication and demonstration, and the younger learned by observation and gained experiences from self-practicing without any documents or notes. Therefore, an encultural process would depend on memories and experiences of teachers and learners which transmitted from generation to generation.