

PROJECT 3

Communication through coded Bamboo Ringlets

in the Khasi Jaintia Hills Illustrated Information book

Project by: **Pascal Mario Kmenlang Pathaw** Communication Design. 186450006

Project Guide: Prof. Arun Mascarenhas

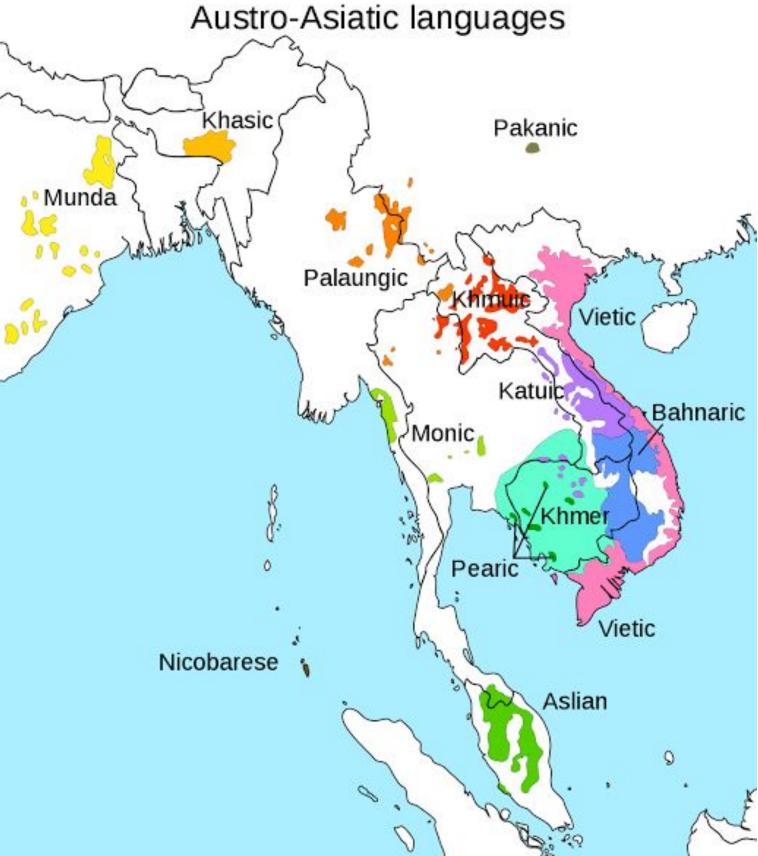
What are the other modes of Communication?

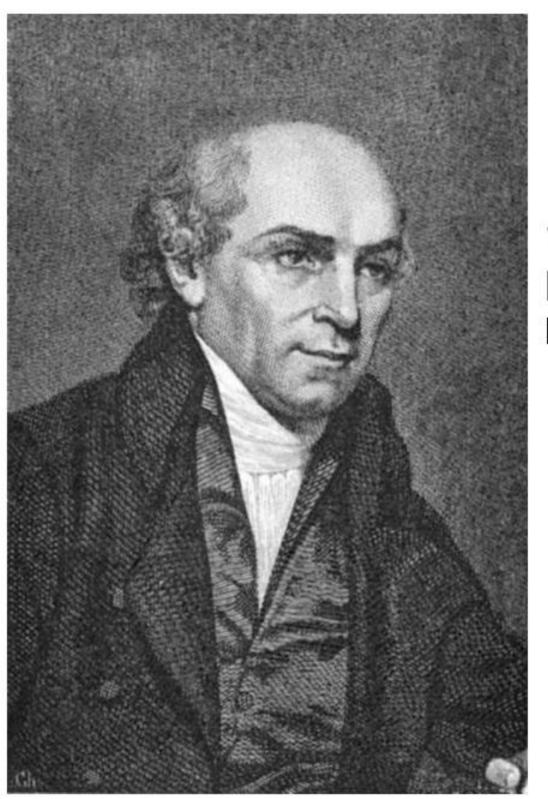
What happens when verbal communication dominates? And script do not exist? When words are passed down generations after generations, they tend to get interwoven with the story and sometimes get manipulated.



Origin and Migration

The Khasi language falls under the Mon-Khmer languages, which is a language family that is apart of the larger **Austroasiatic** tree.





1830s : Introduction of Bengali script by William Carey



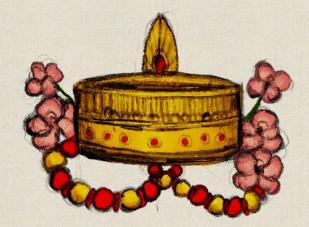
1842- present **Intoduction of Latin Script** by Thomas Jones





The Khasi State Formation

In the Khasi State formation or settlement, there are four levels in which the formation takes place.



1. "Kur"

A family of the same descendant constitute a clan called "Kur".

2. "Shnong"

And, a group of these kur forms a village or a colony or "Shnong".

3. "Raid"

A group of these colonies forms a political unit called "Raid".









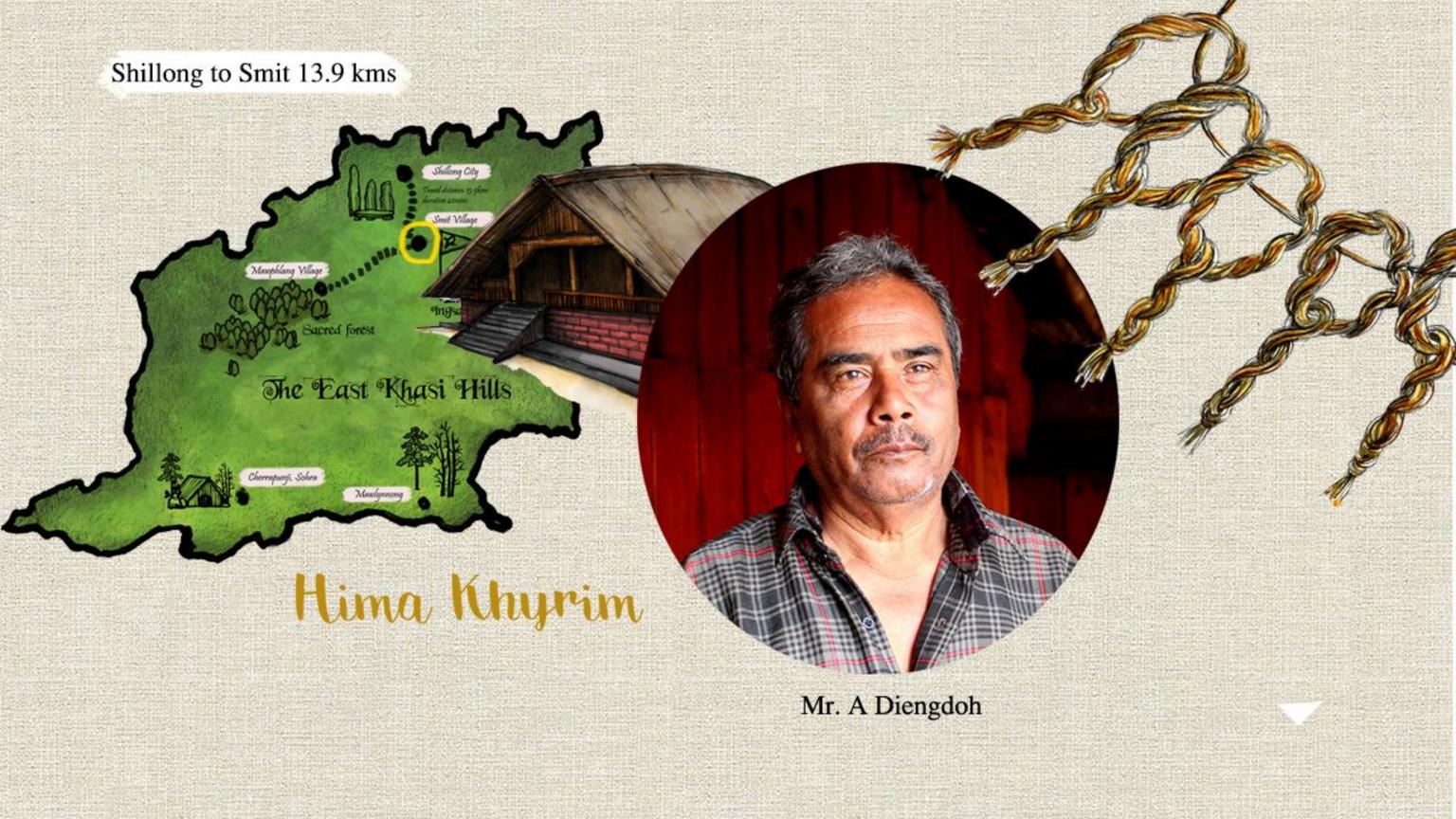
4. "Hima"

Collectively, all the Raids form a Native State/ Provinces which is termed as "Hima" and is headed by a Ruler- Syiem.



Hima Khyrim Chapter 2











Once they are brought in, these Thri are soaked in water overnight to soften them and they are easily obtained in a fiber form

The bamboo ringlets are made specially by locally skilled craftsmen known as "Duhalia" and they are sent to designated chiefs: "Ki Raid".



The "Duhalia" are a group of Musicians for the rituals of the festival.

The Duhalias are majorly from a village known as Wahkhen.

They are a group of 8 to 9 men, they sit outside the house, on the verandah of the Ing sad which is traditionally known as Tyngkong as they weave the Bamboo ringlets: Kyrwohs.



The task of making the bamboo ringlets is completed in one day.

it carefully thought well in terms of length and width at the time of making.

They measure 2.5 inches by 4 inches approximately, more or less.

When it is all done, the kyrwohs are sent to the different Raids of the Kingdom.

If it so happens that the Kyrwoh cannot be delivered on the same day, they can be delivered on the following day. But certain aspects of the kyrwoh changes.



Duhalia The Duhalia who is the craftman

The Ingsad

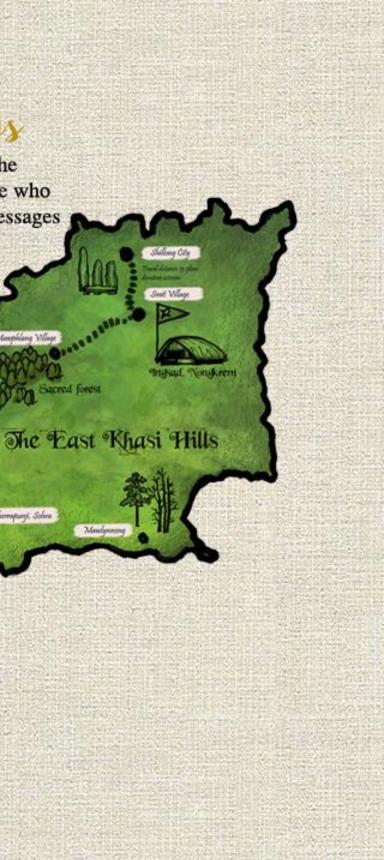
Kyrisoh

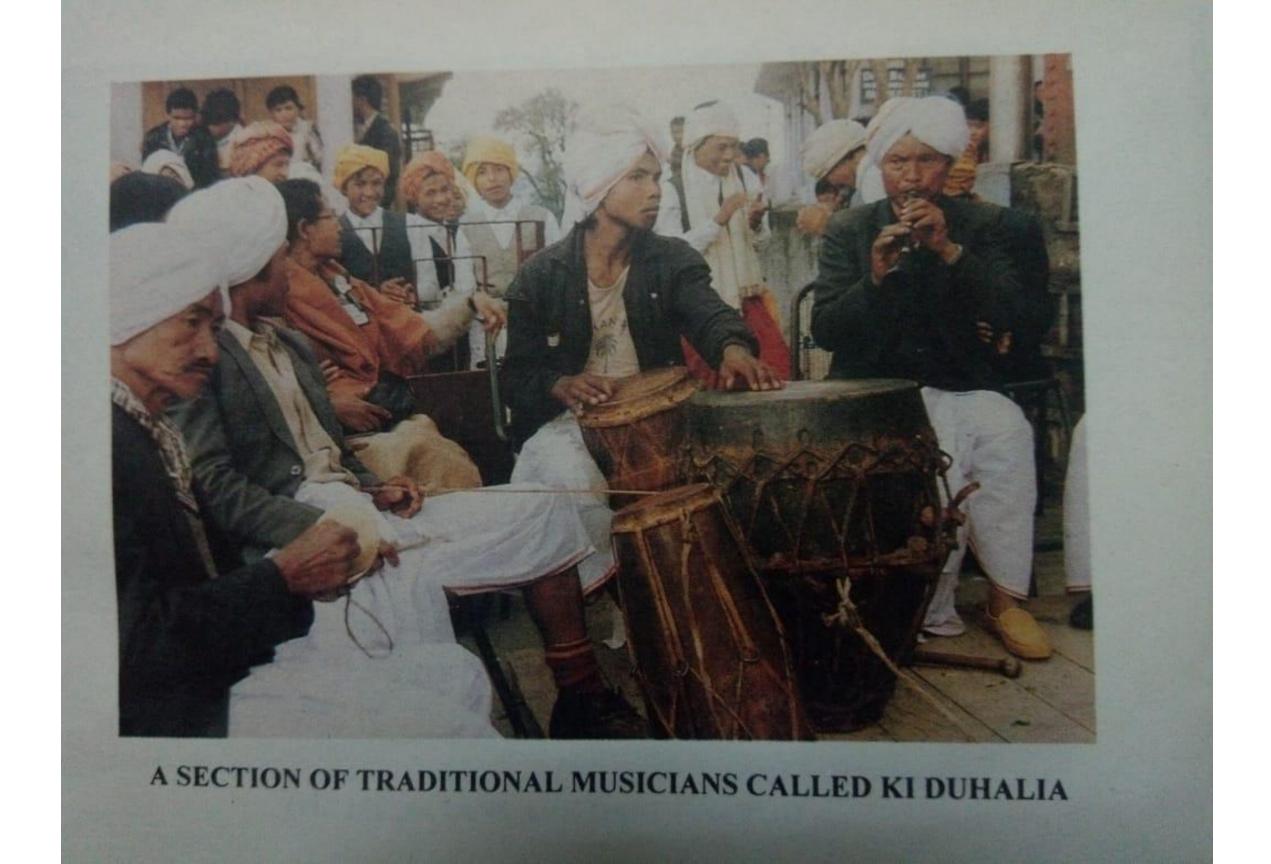
This form of communication is shared only with the designated people of the province,

The Raids

The Lyngdoh of the Political commune who can decode the messages

Kyrwoh holds the authenticity of the Ing Sad, Kingdom Khyrim. In a world of miscommunication and manipulation, the kyrwoh plays a vital role in keeping the message safe.





The markings on right side of the door are the number of the goats which are offered from the Family of the House (Ingsad), that is the Ruling family of the Province itself.

On the left side of the door, the markings denotes the goats which are offered by the Raids (Political Commune of the province).

Purpose of the Kyrisoh



Pomblang Festival











Hima hongstoin Chapter 3

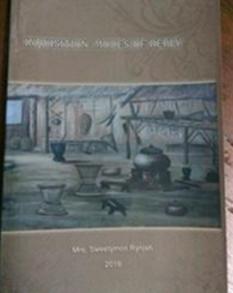




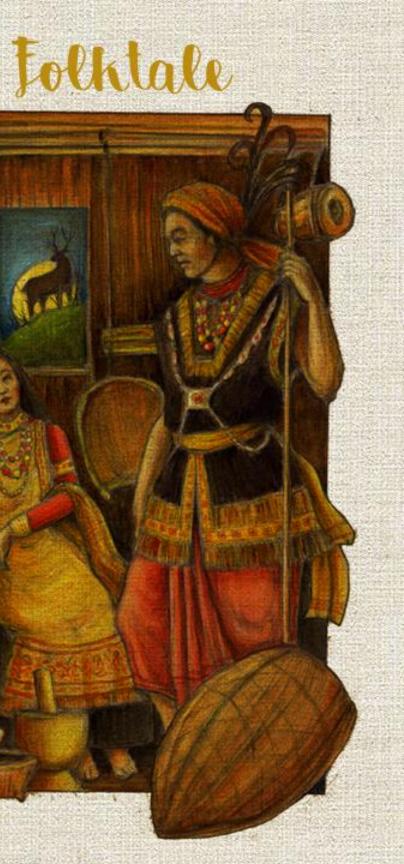




Book: Inquisition: Modes of reply.2018



Mrs. Sweetymon Rynjah - Ethnographer, Former Civil Servant, Author and Folklorist

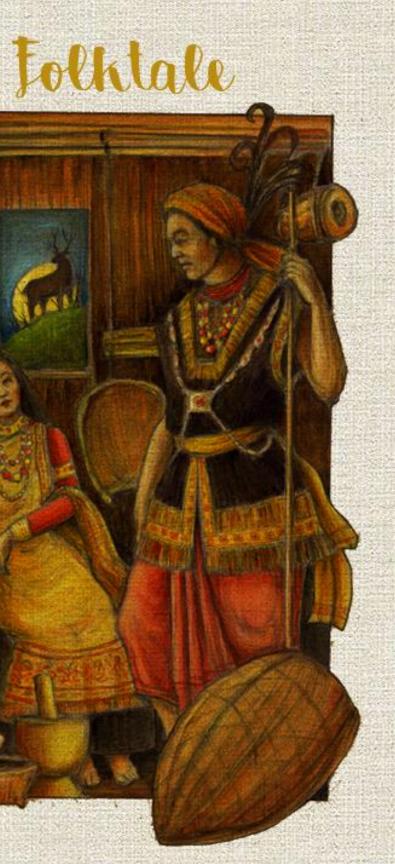


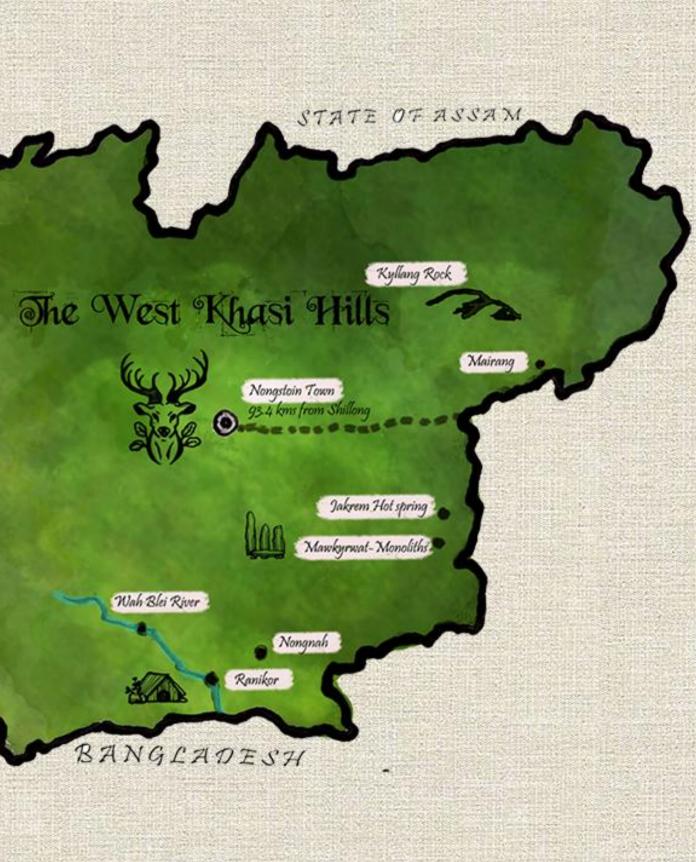
The Tale of Tankhong

Searching for water spring

"sortan"

Sor - Buck Tan - derived from her name



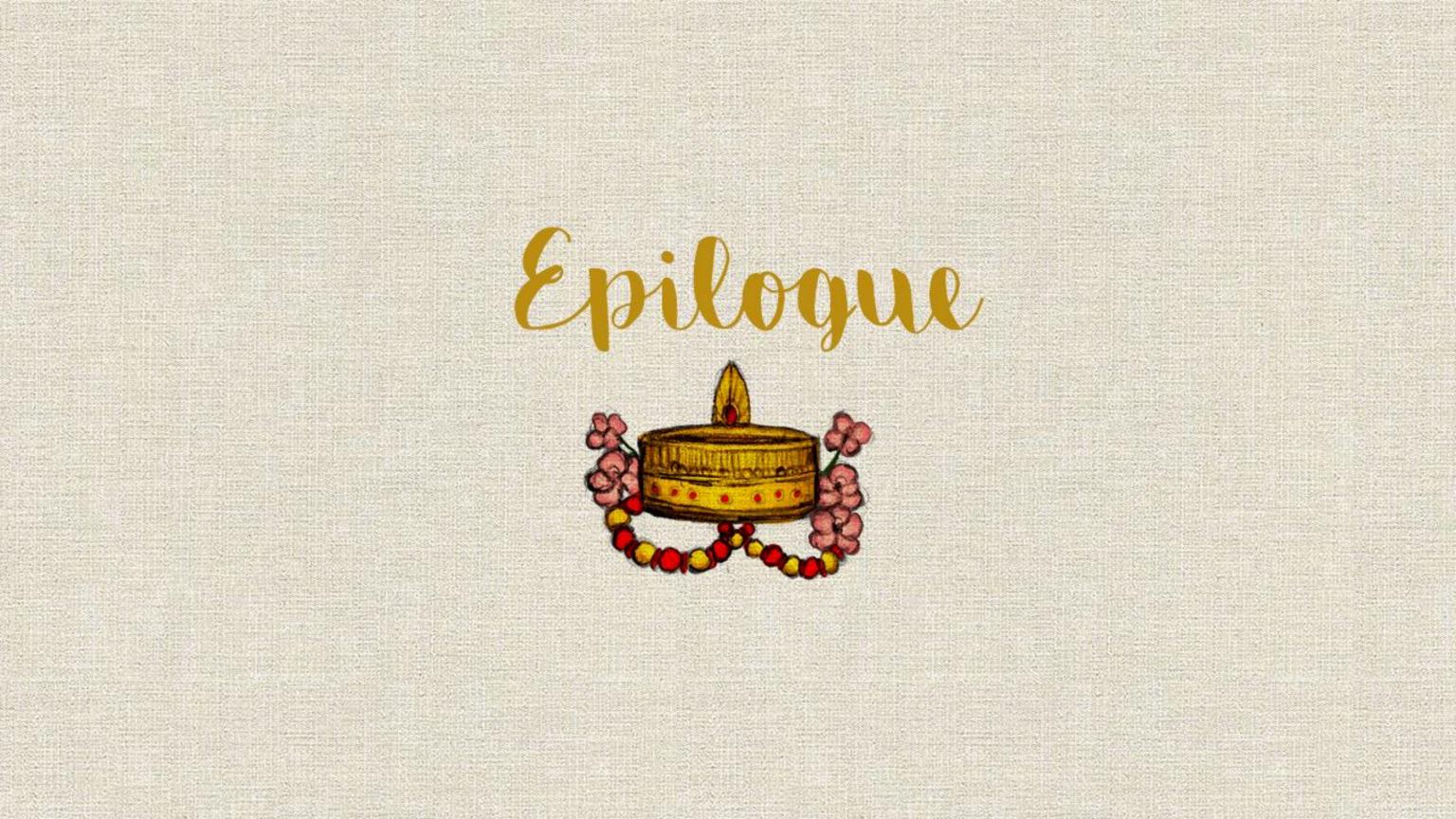








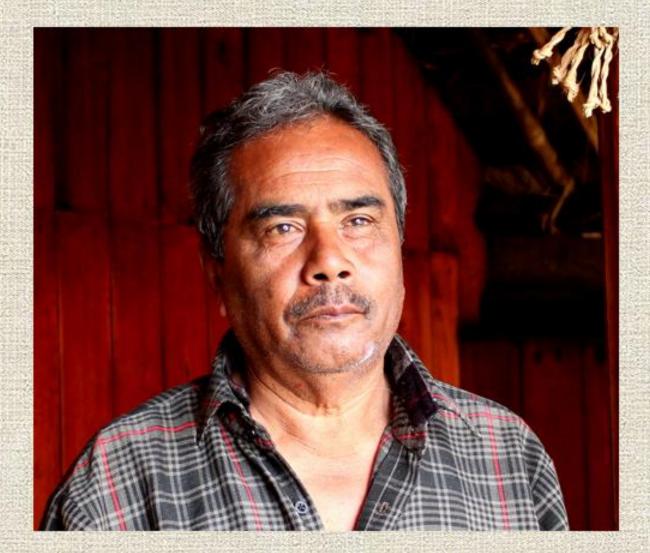






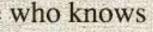
Site visits:

Visiting places in the Khasi hills which caters to this form of practice and colecting data



The People:

Meeting and interviewing people who knows about this form of communication



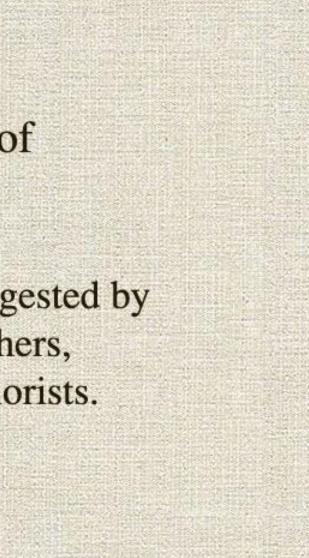


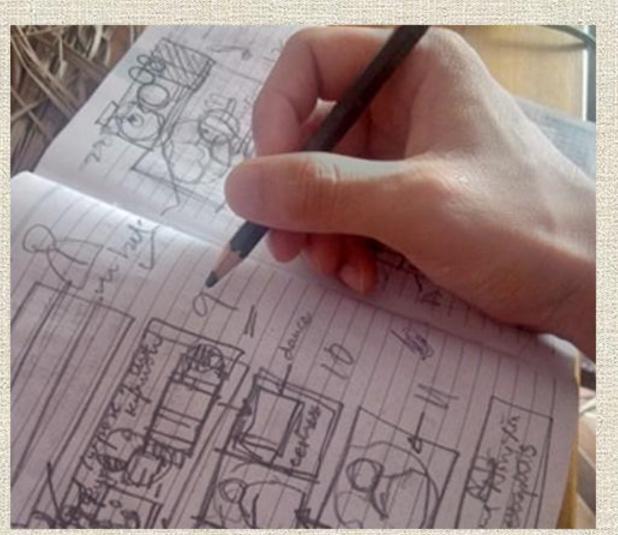
INQUISITION: MODES OF REPLY



Books on this form of communication:

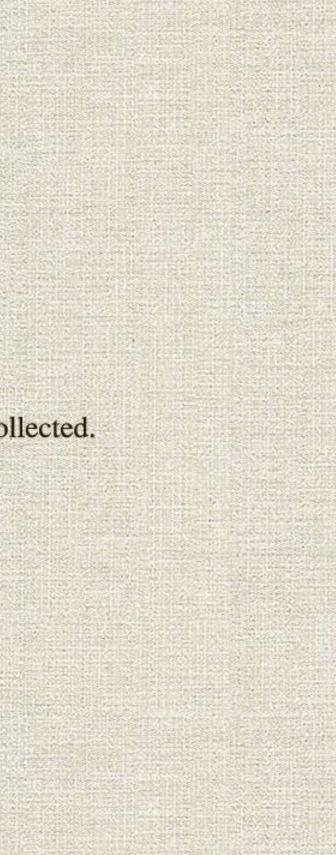
Books and papers suggested by the authors, ethnographers, archeologists and folklorists.





The Content:

Analysing and writing the data collected. Organising the information and producting a narrative.

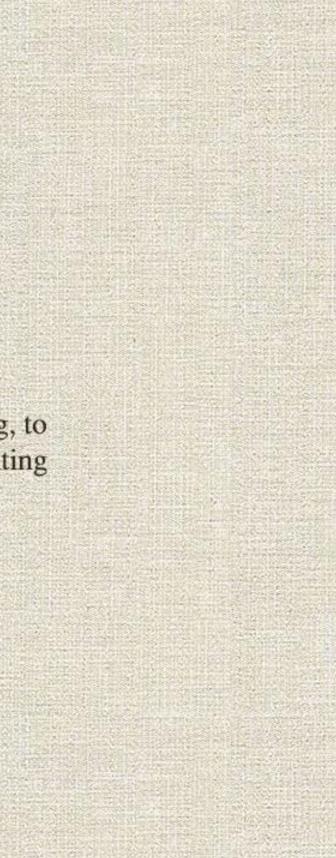




Illustrations:

It takes place from Brainstorming, to Photo refrencing, sketching, painting Visual storytelling.

Geographical Map studies.

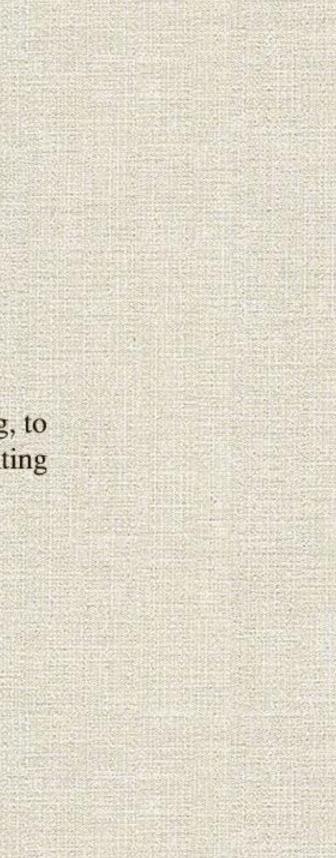




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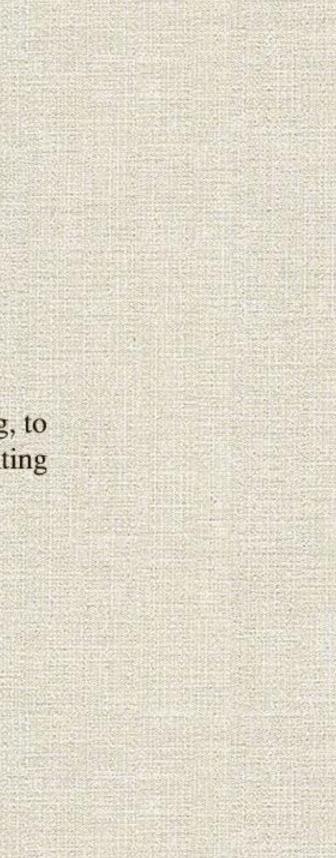




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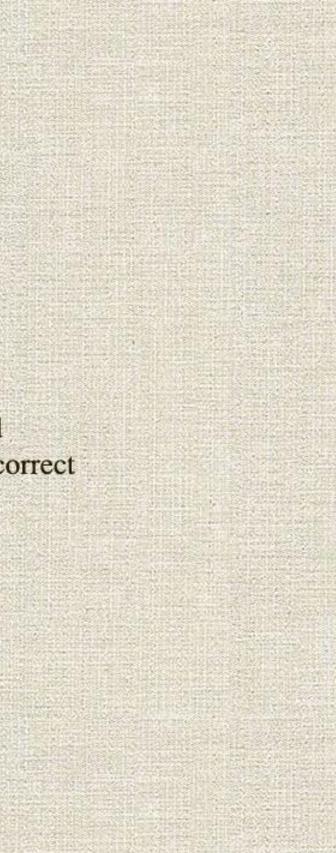


Work Process



Colour Scheme

Making water colour patches and scaning them to digitally colour correct and enhance the sketches.

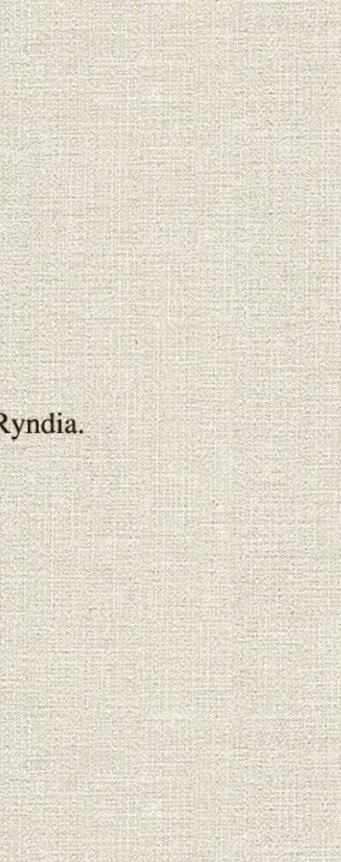


Work Process

THE PART OF THE STATE

Colour Scheme

Getting Inspired by the Fabric : Ryndia.

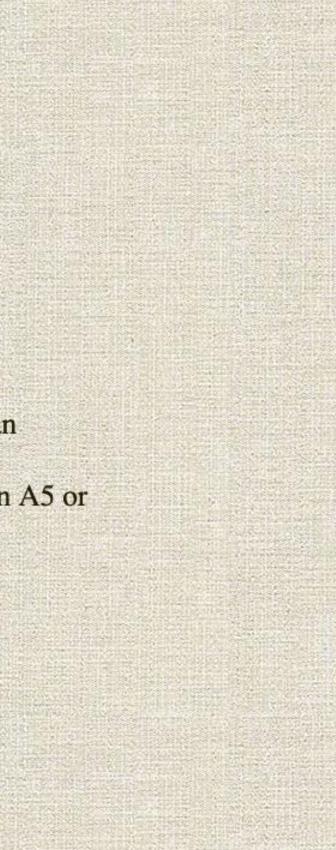


Work Process



Book Size: B5

B5 is a good and handy size for an illustrated information book. It is portable and is not too small as an A5 or Big as an A4.









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Prologue

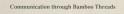
The Khasi State Formation

When we take a look at the history of the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya- India, it is noticed that the tribe has no recorded script and are dependent upon the Latin Script for writing their Khasi Language. In the absence of any historical proof, the beliefs were taken as fictional stories. The Khasi language falls under the Mon-Khmer languages, which is a language family that is apart of the larger Austroasiatic-tree. Mon-Khmer languages constitute the indigenous language family of mainland Southeast Asia. The origin of the Khasis is an ongoing research field but certain theories state that the origin came from Burma, present day Myanmar. The tribe prospered over the years and made permanent settlement on the Hills known as the Khasi hills.

The Khasis hold a unique practice of verbal storytelling and one of the stories stated that they were created by God and placed on the sacred hills called:

-Sohpet Bneng- the Navel of heaven -The Diengiei Hills (The hill of the Tree of sin, -Shillong Peak

Initially there were sixteen celestial families in total out of which seven families chose to stay and settle on earth. To this very day, the khasis believe to be the descendants of the seven families (Hynniew trep Hynniew skum).



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The Khasi State Formation

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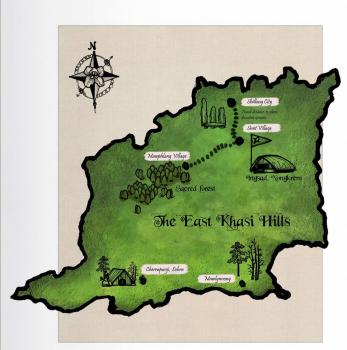




Hima Khyrim



The Province Of Khyrim



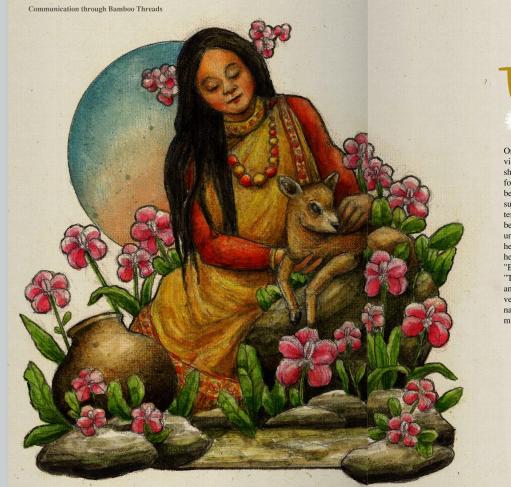
The Sacred House called Ingsad is situated at Smit, a village which is about 11kms away from the capital Shillong. Smit is the capital of the Hima or Province of Khyrim.

Ringlets

The Bamboo Ringlets

When it is all done, the kyrwohs are sent to the different Raids of the Kingdom. The Raids that are the political commune are subdivided into Lyngdoh Raid, Raid Basan who are at the top and the sordar. That raid are the branches from the primary Raid. In most cases, the designated chiefs: the Raids come and collect the Kyrwoh on the same day in which they were made while in other cases they are sent through designated and entrusted messengers. If it so happens that the Kyrwoh cannot be delivered on the same day, they can be delivered on the following day. But certain aspects of the kyrwoh changes, the Duhalia changes the length and width of the kyrwoh, though the size may alter (as the time and day changed) but the content remains the same.





The Folktale Of Hima Nongstoin

The FolkTale

The Bamboo Ringlets

One day, a maiden named Tankhong was on her way to a village called Nongjri of West Khasi Hills. On her journey, she was thirsty and was searching for a spring. Finally, she found a well. As she was carrying the water, she saw a beautiful doe giving birth to baby buck. She was taken by surprise and accidentally dropped her pot. The sound terrified the mother and she ran leaving her newborn baby behind. The newborn baby was left unattended and unloved. Tankhong was moved with pity and carried it in her arms. She promised to take care of it and raise it like her child. She named him "Sortan". "Sor which means "Buck" and "Tan" was derived from her name "Tan-Khong". But when Sortan came of age, he left her and joined the wild animals in the forest. This made her very depressed and she longed to see Sortan again. She narrated her sad story to King Rangnoh and he saw how much it had affected her.

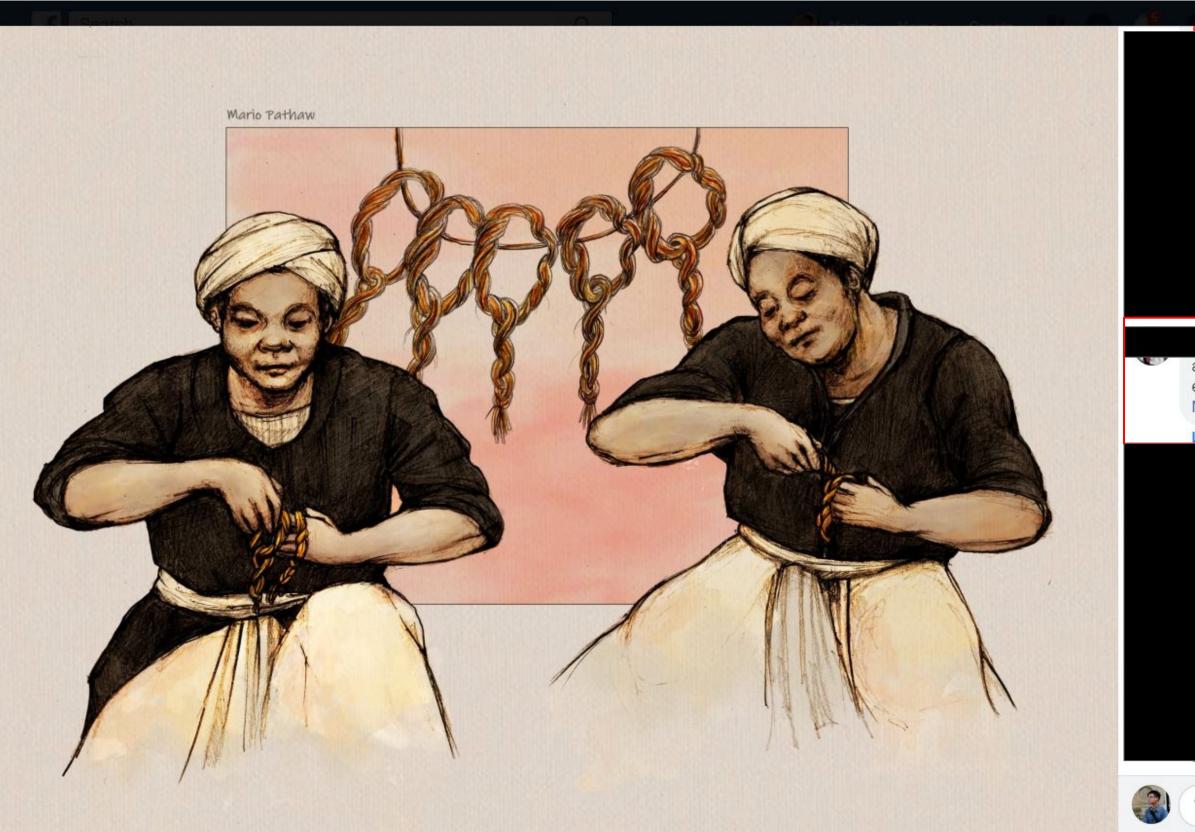
Communication through Bamboo Threads

The FolkTale

On hearing her story, Rangnoh felt ashamed of the event, and he gathered his men and his two hounds and made a search for the buck, Sortan. He made a prayer to the keeper of the Forests (Shang Kmiang) and started his hunt. Sortan in fear left the place and travelled to 12 regions of West Khasi hills. The king and his men with the two hunts too did not rest and went to all the 12 areas in search of Sortan. From Nongstoin to Nongiri, to River Wah Blei and southern parts of Ranikor. One of the areas were Sortan infnally rested was called "The Lubasie" which was land inhabited by The Hajong and The Diko Tribe. When Sortan reached here, he was met with an unfortunate fate and was killed by the Hajongs and the Dikos.

Later on, the two hounds of Rangnoh were loitering around the area in search of Sortan. They captured and tied the two hounds as they understood that the buck was someone else's hunt. Soon Rangnoh and his men arrived at their village. He asked them about Sortan and the two hounds. The Hajongs and the Dikos lied and swore that they haven't seen any animal around their area.





I'm learning so much about our culture n traditions through your exceptional work of Art 😂.. keep it going Mario Pathaw you're truly gifted 🙏 01

Like Reply 4w

Write a comment...





Mario Pathaw 22 April

Folktales from West Khasi Hills:

A maiden named Tankhong, King named Rangnoh and a buck named Sor-tan. Ka Khana na West Khasi Hills:

Ka Thei Tankhong, U Syiem Rangnoh bad uwei u Sier ba la nam ia U " U Sor-tan".

Beautiful.Nice that someone is collecting such stories, possible please write them also.	C Love	💭 Comment	🖒 Share
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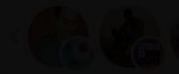
plies





INSTANT GAMES





YOUR PAGES



Pascal Mano's Path

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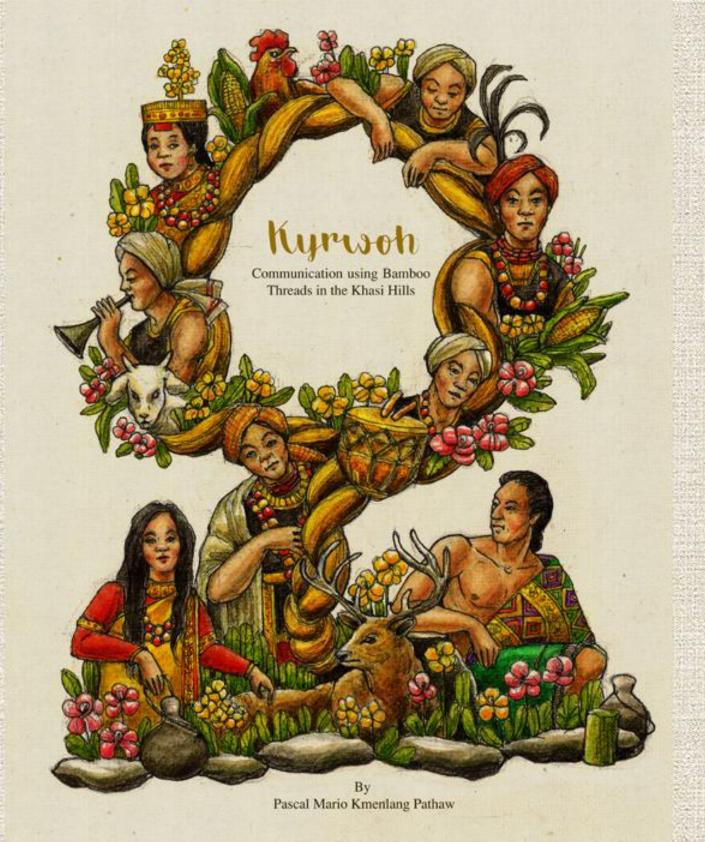


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GROUP CONVERSATIONS



Baphira, Badaj



Special Thanks to:

A Diengdoh Sweetymon Rynjah Raphael Warjri Dawroi Challam Naphi Lyngdoh Rosa Pathaw Mariadon Pathaw Marcuse Pathaw

