| Reçu CLT / CIH / ITH |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Le | 30 MARS 2017 |
|  | 0148 |





## ขพี่ยงรเตีกณั๊


Inventory of intangiole
Qultural Heritoge of Cambedin

# English translation of inventory of Kun Bokator 

### 1.10. Kbach Kun Khmer/Kun Bokator (Khmer Martial Arts)

Community or location: throughout Cambodia
Domain: Social practice, belief, religious, and ritual
Date: Unlimited

## Description:

Before the establishment of modern weapons, Kbach Kun Khmer (Khmer martial arts) played a very important role for the protection of territory of Khmer Empire. Although there was no specific evidence indicating the period of its creation, but carvings on ancient Khmer temples reflecting its existence for thousands of years. Because of the importance of Kbach Kun Khmer, it became a very popular among ordinary people, monks, soldiers, and Kings who practiced this martial arts for selfdefense and protection of the country. For this reason, Kbach Kun Khmer has been continued and transferred from one generation to another and what we see this form today is a testimony of its long history of thousand years.

Today, this element has various local names and most well-known called "Kun Bokator". Kbach Kun Khmer using hands, elbows, knees and feet, sticks or swords as the fighting techniques. According to the historical documents indicates that Kbach Kun Khmer has 12 sets (positions) or literally called 12 Tvear. These are mainly distributed into 374, such as Me bokator, Me Khveang, Me Srob, Me Kun, Me Bak, Me Bek, Me Bit, Me Dambang, Me Dav, Me Chambab, Me Prah Atit Tro Mek, Me Isey Dork Dav, Me Paka Svay Rik, Me Top Chaveng Day, Me Sva Bos Khmom, Me Hanuman Tvay Phaka, Me Hanuman Pul Bay, Me Hanuman Tvay Khmum Prah Ream, Me Isey Krung Sbong Bambek Khan Tvea 8 etc.

Among the 12 sets, Kbach Kun Khmer has divided into 3 other techniques, or 3 Khan. The first Khan called Atman Yut (one to 8), this is conducted without assistant from the any combated tool during the fighting. The fighters have to use the array of elbow and knee strikes, shin kicks, like we mentioned at the pervious paragraph. The second Khan, Hom Yut (9 to 10), the wooden stick has been used. The last one, Khan Yut (11 to 12 ), the swords and spears are needed. Each set of the 12 are linked together as a system in 5 forms such as Tvear, Kol, Mesorm, Kbach, Sneat.

Kbach Kun Khmer is well known not only within the military but also the performing arts such as the plays of Bassac, Khol (mask dance). Furthermore, Kbach Kun Khmer became a popular national sport, Prodal Kbach Khmer (Khmer traditional boxing).

Refference:
Rath Sandap, 2012, "History of Prodal Kbach Khmer, Phnom Penh.

## whemula with witar

##  <br> Kbach Kun Khmer (Khmer Matial Arts)

| ルยฟษฎ์ ษ जलíaturug | g\%ixura |
| :---: | :---: |
| Uis: sonitas |  <br>  |



## ติตรโธ์











 ตษ|










## (s) <br> 













รูロ4|

## 



