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Park (*Uyana*): Conceptualization

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Abstract		Original Research Article

Historical evidence proves that 'parks' have been used as a reconciliation tool between humans and the environment since prehistoric times. With the emergence of various forms of gardening, the basic meaning of park took different forms. This led to complications of understanding what it means by a park. Thus, this paper aims to realize the exact definition of *Uyana*, which is the Sinhala language term for park how the *park* is used as a term. The authors used *Hela Nirukthi Shasthraya* or Hela Niyyukthastra as the method to understand the basic definition of *park*. We used the equation $A = 100/A_n$, $B = A/B_n$, $C = B/C_n$, $D = C/D_n$ where A = Base word, B = Level 2, C = Level 3, D = Level 4 and n = number of pure synonyms, to measure definition power of *park.* We further investigated how many terms are used synonymously with *park*, and which were gradually distancing away from the basic meaning of *park*. Further investigations revealed that the identified meanings given to *park* were indicating a weak power in terms of the power of those definitions. In addition, the term taxonomy of the term *park* illustrates that the meaning of the *park* has differentiated with the global development from its original/ basic meaning.

Keywords: *uyana*, definitions, *nirukthi*, recreation, park.

INTRODUCTION

There is historical evidence that the concept of park (the direct translation to park is uyana in Sinhala. But we argue that the basic meaning of uyana is different from the recent definitions given to garden/ park) was not a recent addition to the term, but it has been around since prehistoric times. For example, the archaeological site Ranmazoo Uyana in Sri Lanka can be pointed out. There is a deep root of legendary history among Sri Lankans regarding the creator of this park. People believe that Rishi Wishrawan (5000 BC) created Ranmazoo Park. They define Ranmazoo Park as "priceless land" (Amarasinghe, 2020; AmazingLanka.com, 2020). There is another opinion that the king Devaanam Piyathissa (3rd century BC) built this uayna (Wisdom Library, 2018). Even in international arena, there are legends as such in relation to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Legends say that this garden was built by the Assyrian King Sennacherib in 704–681 BC (Dalley, 1993, 2013): 9th century BC (Krystek, 2010): 1500 BC (Dalley, 1993) in his capital city of Nineveh on the River Tigris, near the modern city of Mosul. There is literature evidence like such in Sri Lanka to prove that this Mahameuna Uyana also belongs to the pre-historic era. Lankadeepa (present Sri

Lanka), which was called as such during the era of Gautham Buddha in 5-6 BC (Cousins, 1996; Ruegg, 1999; Witzel, 2019), was also called as Oojadeepa, Waradeepa and Mandadeepa in the eras of Kakusandha, Konagamana, and Kassapa Buddha respectively (Vidyalankaara Campus, 2001). Also, this Mahameuna Uyana was called as Mahamevna during 5-6 BC. During the eras of Kakusandha, Konagamana, and Kassapa Buddha (Fleet, 1906; Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts, 2020) Mahameuna Uyana was called as Mahatittha, Mahanoma, Mahasagara. Accordingly, Sri Lanka's Mahamevna Uyana can be described as one of the oldest uyana (parks according to others) in the world with literature evidence. Literature has also shown that there was another duality called Nandana Forest and Jothiya Uyana to the north of the Mahamevna Uyana in the Kingdom of Anuradhapura (Liyanagamage & Gunawadana, 1987). In addition, according to legendary evidence, the Sigiriya Magul Uyana (Sigiriya royal garden), other aquatic uyana (gardens) and stone uyana (gardens) in Sri Lanka were built some 5,000 years ago by king Ravana (Hela Yugaya, 2012).

Similarly, the concept of park is used in many ways. We used nine online dictionaries to prove that

fact. 20 (Thesaurus.com, 2013), 39 (Your Dictionary, 2020b), 08 (Synonym.com, 2020), 25 (Merriam-Webster Thesaurus, 2020), 1319 (Power Thesaurus, 2020), 418 (WordHippo Thesaurus, 2020), 28 (Synonyms.com, 2020), 37 (Lexico.com, 2020) and 77 (Macmillan Thesaurus, 2020) synonyms given to the 'park' in each dictionary were taken into consideration by us after removing repetitions. We must mention that considering the total sum of the synonyms given by each dictionary without omitting repetitions would become an error. According to the sample of this study (nine online dictionaries) there were 1319 synonyms in use for the term 'park' without omitting repetitions. What this implies is that the term 'park' is used with a weak definition than having a specific meaning. In other words, 'park' is defined with number of outward or out-of-the box definition, rather than with a definite definition. In general it is clear that this term (park) is used in a wide range of meanings such as Abide, Accommodate, Agriculture, Amusement, Arms, Bank, Collect, Common, Corral, Course, Cover, Death, Demise, Deposit, Dwell, Establish, Estate, Exist, Field, Green, Hide, Hug, In Course, Inhabit, Kiss, Land, Live, Locate, Lodge, Pack, Pen, Pitch, Place, Plain, Plantation, Position, Post, Preserve, Range, Relax, Reservation, Retreat, Save, Set, Sojourn, Spot, Square, Stable, Stackable, Timberland, Turf, Vegetable, Woodland (Power Thesaurus, 2020). These different meanings to the park hinder the original meaning of the park. Thus, the definition of 'park' tends to be defined in terms of different requirements. Therefore, to understand the correct meaning of park, it is requiring to use the cause and effect method (Jayantha, RG, et al., 2020; Jayantha et al., 2021).

Vice versa, it is clear that there are diverse range of terms used as a synonym to park such as gardens, Public Parks (National Recreation and Park Association, 2020), Urban Parks (Türkseven Doğrusoy & Zengel, 2017), Recreational Park (Mansor et al., 2019), National Park (National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2015), Theme Park (School of Hotel and Tourism Management, 2020), Urban Green Space (Nielsen & Bronwen Player, 2009), Public Lands, Community Garden, Public Lands and Greenways (Gies, 2006), Neighborhood Park (Bai et al., 2013; Epstein et al., 2006; Kaczynski et al., 2014), Mini Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Special Use Parks/Facilities, Open Lands (Addison Park District, 2017) and Cultural Park (Alonso González Peterhouse, 2011). Also, the term park is used in the following terms as well: Industrial Park (Vidová, 2010), Car Park (Idris et al., 2009), Animal Park (Cesário et al., 2020; Khomsi & Lapointe, 2010) and Eco-Industrial Park (Martin et al., 1996). But there is a difference. The common outcome we expect from a park does not occur in these places. It appears that the term park was used in those places in a different sense. This further confirms that there is no definite definition. Otherwise, its definition is vague and complicated. Also, it is evident that the term park is used as a personal name in many western and eastern countries (Chris, 2021; Joung & Park-Poaps, 2013; Kim & Kyu Park, 2007). Examples: Linkin Park (Linkin Park is an American rock band from Agoura Hills), Sandara Park (South Korean singer, actress and television presenter.), Brad Park (Canadian retired professional ice hockey player), Linda Park (Korean-American actress), and Jay Park who is a Korean American rapper, singer, songwriter, record producer, dancer, choreographer, entrepreneur, actor (Chris, 2021).

So, what exactly does the term 'Park' mean? There is a problem. What exactly is the meaning of park? Why did the park originate? What exactly is the definition of park? Going further raises the puzzle. It also adds complexity. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to investigate the root definition of the term 'park'. Also, there are many definitions of park. Thus, it is difficult to find the exact definition of 'park and provided definitions are questionable.

It is required to measure the power of those definitions of park. That, too, is among the secondary objectives of this study. This makes it easier to understand which definition is suitable to use as a definition for the term 'park'. It also raises the question of the extent to which the terms used as a substitute for 'park' correspond to its basic meaning. If, for some reason, the term 'park' is derived (according to the law of cause and effect), the issue of the extent to which it is reasonable to use two or more different species in the same sense is a problem. There is a need to investigate to how extent can it be justified the use of the synonyms for park. This is also another specific objective of this paper, as well as to explore the reasons for the use of multiple terms for the term 'park' in the real world while examining what they mean by 'park'.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Given the nature of this study, it takes the form of a library study when gathering information. Similarly, this study is limited to information on the Internet, due to the global epidemic of the COVID-19. The virus has spread to 199 countries around the world. The death toll now exceeds 3,186,538 by 2nd May, 2021 (World Health Organization, 2021). However, since knowledge production is an obligation that should not be left for tomorrow, it is the best method to study based on available resources.

1. Method of understanding the true defining meaning of 'park.'

Researchers acted on the data collected so far. To consider the basic definition of 'park' the hela nirukthi method, which was used since centuries was used. When using this method, it is required associate the original nature of the word that is to be defined. Therefore, mother tongue word for 'park', which is

uyana was used define what a park is. As the knowledge on English was a limitation, the researchers used uayana, which is a hela (roots of Sinhala language) word in defining park. There is a source of wisdom called sakaaya nirukthi in the hela nirukthi method. To understand the meaning of uyana this sakaaya nirukthi was used. Sakaaya nirukthi has the capability of deriving the original meaning of a word. The word sakaaya was made of swa + kaaya (own+body). Because this method allows to look into the own body of a word it hinders a person to provide synonyms or descriptions to a word as a method of providing a definition. Because of this advantage of sakaaya nirukthi the researchers decided to use this method.

2. Method of investigating to what extent the other terms used in parallel to the 'park' match the definitions of the 'park.'

To obtain an idea about the synonyms for 'park', online dictionaries were used based on the convenience sampling method. Through Google search engine, 'park' as a key word was searched. First 09 results provided through online dictionaries were used to further carry on the study. A word can be considered in several ways. That is, if the keyword is treated like the first level, then the terms used in the second string are the second level terms/ synonyms. The terms received for a second level synonym are third level strings/ synonyms. Strings obtained for a third level words are considered as fourth level synonyms. Strings obtained for a fourth level words are fifth level synonyms. If the original word/ base word (level) is A, level 2 = B, level 3 = C, level 4 = D and level 5 = E. Since the meaning of terms through A and E gradually become contradictory and minimised value, it was determined should there be an ability to define uyana with at least B level definitions. Therefore, the researchers chose commonly used 17 synonyms.

3. Method of measuring the power of definitions.

To measure the power of definitions, 14 words definitions of park selected through 09 dictionaries and different organisations. The basic idea of those definitions, the level of definition and its power were calculated using the following formula introduced by us previously (Jayantha, Ariyawansa, et al., 2020b).

$A = 100/A_n$
$B = A/B_n$
$C = B/C_n$
$D = C/D_n$ where A = Base word, B = Level 2, C = Level 3, D = Level 4 and n = number of pure synonyms.

4. Method of categorising the concept of park / Uyana

Data were collected from internet where the term 'park' is used in different places. In the highest sense (according to hela nirukthi method) 'U' of uyana was considered as loukika and lookoththara. In the highest sense of loukika 'U' was identified as "it" or "they".

Analysis of Data
Understanding the true defining meaning of 'park'

The concept of 'Uyana' can be analyzed according to hela Nirukthi method. The genre of hela nirukthi method can be traced back to 2600 years ago according to literary sources. Hela Nirukthi wisdom is considered essential for the etymology to be understood of the Tripitaka scripture (there are 57 scripture, which is often regarded as one of the sources of all Sri Lankan historical texts) in terms of theories or sutta (T.W. Rhys Davids & C.A.F. Rhys Davids, 1900). There are various sutta in the scriptures that describe how to practice hela nirukthi wisdom such as Nirukthi Patha Sutta (Buddha Jayanthi Thripitakaya, n.d.; Jayantha et al., 2021; Jayantha, Ariyawansa, et al., 2020a). This Nirukthi Patha Sutta is essential to obtain examples when practicing hela nirukthi method. For example, the meaning of the term Raja (king in English) is who heals (ra) the people (ja). Accordingly, the term 'Raja' is derived from the combination of letters ra and ja. Thus, when interpreting the meaning of a verse, it is obvious that there is no doubt in it that there is a cause and effect. The meaning of the verse is the reason behind the birth of the word raja. In short, to understand the doctrines shown in these books is necessary to understand nirukthi wisdom.

It is evident that the word "Uyana" (U+Yana) is made up of two Sinhala words. The letter 'U' means the Lord. Here the Lord can be distinguished in many ways. However, in Sri Lankan culture, the tradition that existed 2600 years ago can be identified in two main categories. It means the lord of the current world and the lord of the ideal world (secular class). In both worlds the kings are the leaders. There are kings in both the secular class and the king of the world class. This is a unique feature nowhere else in the world. Before the commencement of the Sri Lankan royal family, for example Sri Lankan legends testify that there were 158 kings before the dynasty started in the 5th century BC. These kings represented dynasties such as Maha Sammatha Manu dynasty (Aung-Thwin, 2005; Charney, 2006; Lieberman, 1986), Pulasthi dynasty, Bali dynasty, Tharu dynasty, Wishwan Muni dynasty, Raawana dynasty, Wibheeshana dynasty (seven kings), Devana Raavana dynasty (14 kings), Palamu Dadimunda dynasty (five kings), Weeramunda dynasty (14 kings, Murunda dynasty (14 kings), Desha dynasty (two kings),Wardhana dynasty (10 kings), Shaka dynasty (15 kings), Sekara dynasty (nine kings), Thilaka dynasty (seven kings), Murandu dynasty (10 kings), Naaga dynasty (12 kings), Singha Raaja dynasty (10 kings), Soorya Raaja dynasty (eight kings), Warna Raaja dynasty (12 kings) and Bamba (three kings) (Aung-Thwin, 2005; Charney, 2006; Lieberman, 1986). Thereafter, there is an orthodox dynasty (Strathern, 2009) that dates from the 5th century BC from King

Vijaya. That dynasty ruled the island until the British completely conquer Sri Lanka in 1818 (Herath, 2018b, 2018a; Sivasundaram, 2007). In this respect, the island had been ruling for generations from 5000 to 10,000 years with a documentary and written historical record. These dynasties are to be regarded as worldly lords including the British Queen (governors and other officials served as representatives of the queen until Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948), Prime Ministers after 1948 and the Presidents after 1978 in Sri Lanka.

In addition, there is another group of dignitaries/ uththama in the land of Ceylon. They are also descendants of the royal family. But this dynasty has only one king. It was the Buddha. The Sangharaja symbolized this sovereignty, which lasted until the British colonial occupation of the island of Ceylon by the British in 1818 (Houtart, 1976). There are two more Buddhas in this generation. It is called pratyekabuddha or paccekabuddha Buddha and Shrawaka Buddha (Acharya, 2002). They are also considered to be noble. In addition, there are four groups of Bhikkhu, Bhikkuni, Upasaka and Upasika. In that sense, most of the Buddhists can enter this noble caste. When Sri Lanka became a target of foreign invasions, in addition to the Hela Buddhist religious elite / noblemen a number of Hindu, Christian and Muslim clergy were arising in the country and they are also accustomed to being treated as Uththama. However, as they are not aiming to attain nibbana, there is a doubt of considering them as uththama. In addition, the evolution of the political system from the feudal period to the modern capitalist system has opened a new class of non-traditional elites. They are the upper- and middle-class people who have money. During the colonial rule, the elite of the money originated with the liquor trade and so on. At present, a new class of wealthy people has emerged from legal and illegal practices such as contract work, liquor licenses, gem mining, road licenses, drug, and arms trading. All these may be seen as the supreme (elite) class of the present society, but it is doubtful to what extent the pre-eminent virtues existed in the present. But it is worth considering as a product of the current political economy. That fact cannot be ignored because it is a living reality today.

It is in this sense that the concept of uyana has emerged considering the term uthuman (noble in English). There are two types of uyana for the two types of uththama. It means the uyana of the Lord of the secular world and the uyana of the Lord of the current worlds/ worldly world. Ceylon history provides examples of two types of uyana that are relatively special. One is the Ranmazoo Uyana. Legend and written history of this uyana testifies that it was used by the lordship/ uththama of current world. Legend has it that the Rishis who ruled the country used the garden. Thereafter, written history testifies to the use of this garden by the kings and their lords. Although historians have interpreted the name Ranmasu Uyana as "the place where goldfish lived". Yet researchers of this study interpret it as a place was used by people who concerned of masuran or money. "fish-based" because it was used by fishermen. The reason for giving this definition is because of the raja example provided under nirukthi method of Thripitaka. Therefore, it is evident that the Ranmasu Uyana is a place consumed by the people of worldly world. In addition, there can be uyana seen in this island (Helabima) for the Most Glorious of secular world. For example, Mahamevuna Uyana can be introduced. This uyana is regarded as a park dedicated to the Buddha's great sages. Nevertheless, this uyana is a devoted territory of four kinds Bhikkhu, Bhikkuni, Upasaka and Upasika. This implies that Mahamevuna is a uyana dedicated to the Lord Buddha or the people of secular world. However, researchers interpret 'Mahamevnawa' (maha + mawuna) as a 'garden created for the Lord Buddha'. In the Hela tradition, what is often referred to as the Maha is used to clarify something that the Buddhist monks claim. The Maha Bodhi which is also known today as the Jaya Siri Maha Bodhi, Maha Seya is also known as the Ratnamali Maha Seya at present are places that relate to the Buddha. Similarly, according to the uncontested legendary history of Maha Nuwara (Kandy) also are connected to Buddhists.

However, in the present world sense, the meaning what appears to be of U in uyana slightly different. The term 'u' appears to be "it" / "they" in English meaning. This implies that, it is possible to substitute a person/ thing of any category as "it/ they". For example, a children's park (uyana) is where children go. In this context, young children considered as "they" or "u/ un". The place where lovers go is considered a lover's park (uyana). Here the lovers are un. A park located in a city is Nagara Uyana/ urban park. The term 'urban' is also "it/ u". In this way, this secondary division seems to have been created to suit the prevailing socioeconomic background. However, what has happened is that the substitution of substitutes, which is "it" did not necessarily change but the nature of "it" was replaced with a name. On this basis, in the future, there will be a park that they (they here are elders) go as an elderly park. There will be a park that they (they here are adults) go as an adults' park. There will be a park that they (they here are villagers) go as villagers' park. There will be a park that they (they here are entrepreneurs) go as an entrepreneurs' park. What is clear through this analysis is that U of uyana (u+yana) was used to define noble or uthuman. Later it was used to define any category of population and the yana was defined as "go". Thus, uyana or park is a place where nobles go.

The use of word uyana/ park for place where ratha (cars) halt as a car park is problematic. The real word should be ratha gala/ car halt. Because cars are inanimate things that cannot be gone by itself. Similarly, the use of terms such as Rose Park, Na

flower garden and Flower Park is problematic. It would seem justifiable to treat them as forests such as Rose Woods/ Rose Forest.
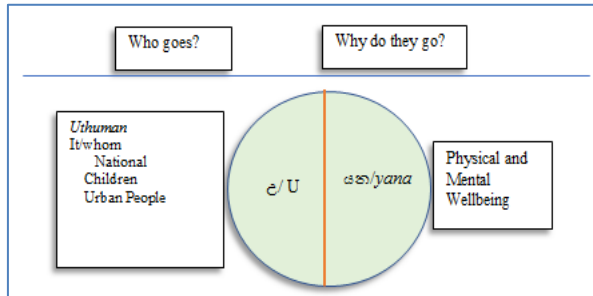

Fig-1: Concept of 'uyana'

Figure 1 depicts the whole of what is defined by the concept of 'uyana' as a purpose that anyone can go. In other words, a place without purpose is not a park. A person goes to a park with a purpose. It is very clear that two aspects must be addressed for the definition to be fulfilled. That is 1. Who goes and 2. Why does go? U or Uthuman/ 'they' are the people who go. By the time any population category became the people who go. Why do they go (yana)? Because uthuman need mental and physical wellbeing. That is why the original meaning, which is "u" has not changed though the pronouns were substitutes "u". Therefore, that there is no difference in meaning occur no matter how many words such as national, child, urban and other terms are used instead of u. That is why the original meaning is untimely/ akaalika. Thus, the definition is consistent in all three periods: past, present and future. Also, the term 'why' gives another hidden meaning. You must be very specific about where you are going. It must be explained by understanding the ancient uthuman's purpose. One of the reasons for that was both worldly and secular uthuman had the same purpose. That was physical and mental wellbeing. Therefore, it is not difficult to find an answer to why does go. To summarize, it can be clarified that a specific population goes to a place to obtain physical and mental wellbeing becomes uyana/ park.

Investigating to what extent the other terms used in parallel to the 'park' match the definitions of the 'park':

As described in the method, if the original word/ base word (level) is A, level 2 = B, level 3 = C, level 4 = D and level 5 = E. Since the meaning of terms through A and E gradually become contradictory and minimised value, it was determined should there be an ability to define uyana with at least B level definitions. Therefore, the researchers chose commonly used 17 synonyms as shown in Table 1.

Table-1: Finding Synonyms for Park (Objective 1)

S/N	Synonym	Online Dictionary	Description	
1	Arena	(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020a)	large, flat area surrounded by seats used for sports or entertainment:	A specific place
			an activity that involves argument and discussion	Argument Activity
2	Botanical gardens	(Spencer & Cross, 2016)	A botanical garden or botanic garden is a garden dedicated to the collection, cultivation, preservation and display of a wide range of plants labelled with their botanical names.	A specific place
3	Common	(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020c)	the same in a lot of places or for a lot of people	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020a)	belonging to or shared by two or more individuals or things or by all members of a group	Sharing
4	Country Park	(Macmillan Dictionary, 2020a)	a large area of land in the country for people to visit	Place people to visit
5	Court	(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020d)	a place where trials and other legal cases happen, or an area or a short road that is not covered by a roof	A specific place
		(Britannica, 2020)	chamber, hall, building, or other place where judicial proceedings are held	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020b)	an open space enclosed wholly or partly by buildings	A specific place
		(Dictionary.com, 2020a)	a place where justice is administered	A specific place
		(Longman Dictionary, 2020a)	an area made for playing games such as tennis	A specific place
		(Macmillan Dictionary, 2020b)	a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided	A specific place
6	Estate	(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020e)	a large area of land in the country which is owned by a family or an organization and is often used for growing crops or raising animals: a group of houses or factories built in a planned way:	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020c)	a person's property in land and tenements	A specific place

		(Dictionary.com, 2020b)	interest, ownership, or property in land or other things.	A specific place
		(Macmillan Dictionary, 2020c)	The American word is development	Development
		(OxfordLearnersDictionaries, 2020)	an area of land with a lot of houses or factories of the same type on it	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020a)	is all the money and property that they leave behind them when they die.	Legal activity
7	Field	(Dictionary.com, 2020c)	an expanse of open or cleared ground, especially a piece of land suitable or used for pasture or tillage. a piece of ground devoted to sports or contests; playing field.	A specific place
		(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020f)	an area of land, used for growing crops or keeping animals, usually surrounded by a fence: an area, usually covered with grass, used for playing sports:	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020d)	an open land area free of woods and buildings land containing a natural resource	A specific place
		(Macmillan Dictionary, 2020d)	an area of land covered in grass and used for sport	A specific place
8	Gardens	(Dictionary.com, 2020d)	a plot of ground, usually near a house, where flowers, shrubs, vegetables, fruits, or herbs are cultivated. a piece of ground or other space, commonly with ornamental plants, trees, etc., used as a park or other public recreation area:	A specific place
		(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020g)	a piece of land next to and belonging to a house, where flowers and other plants are grown, and often containing an area of grass: a public park with flowers, plants, and places to sit:	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020e)	a plot of ground where herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables are cultivated	A specific place
			a public recreation area or park usually ornamented with plants and trees	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020b)	an area of land used for the cultivation of ornamental plants, etc., that is open to the public, sometimes part of a park	A specific place
9	Green	(Dictionary.com, 2020e)	of the color of growing foliage, between yellow and blue in the spectrum	A color
		(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020h)	of a color between blue and yellow; of the color of grass	A color
			an area planted with grass, especially for use by the public	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020f)	consisting of green plants and usually edible herbage	A specific place
			a grassy plain or plot	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020c)	A place that is green is covered with grass, plants, and trees and not with houses or factories.	A specific place
10	Grounds	(Dictionary.com, 2020f)	the solid surface of the earth; firm or dry land	A specific place
		(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020i)	land that surrounds a building	A specific place
		(Longman Dictionary, 2020b)	an area of land without buildings, fences, woods etc.	A specific place
			the place where a particular sport is played	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020d)	the land around a dwelling house or other building	A specific place
11	Pitch	(Collins English Dictionary, 2020f)	A pitch is an area of ground that is marked out and used for playing a game such as football, cricket, or hockey.	A specific place
		(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2020)	an area of ground specially prepared and marked for playing a sports game	A specific place
		(Macmillan Dictionary, 2020e)	a flat area of ground for playing sports on	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020h)	to throw usually with a particular objective or toward a particular point	A specific event
12	Playground	(Dictionary.com, 2020h)	an area used for outdoor play or recreation, especially by children, and often containing recreational equipment such as slides and swings	A specific place
		(Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020k)	an area designed for children to play in outside, especially at a school or in a park	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020i)	a piece of land used for and usually equipped with facilities for recreation especially by children	A specific place
		(Longman Dictionary,	an area for children to play, especially at a school or in	A specific place

		2020c)	a park, that often has special equipment for climbing on, riding on etc	
16	Square	(Dictionary.com, 2020i)	a rectangle having all four sides of equal length.	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020j)	an open place or area formed at the meeting of two or more streets	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020g)	a shape with four sides that are all the same length and four corners that are all right angles.	A specific place
17	Turf	(Dictionary.com, 2020j)	a layer of matted earth formed by grass and plant roots.	A specific place
		(Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020k)	the upper stratum of soil bound by grass and plant roots into a thick mat	A specific place
		(Collins English Dictionary, 2020h)	area which is most familiar to them or where they feel most confident.	A specific place

Table-2: Finding Synonyms for Park Cont'd (Objective 2)

S/N	Synonyms	Who does Go?			Where does Go?	Why does Go?	Park
		Original Nature		Secondary Nature	Specific Land Area	Physical and Mental Recreation	Yes/No
		Uththama		Specific Population			
		Secular	Worldly				
01	Arena	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
02	Botanical Gardens	No	No	Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
03	Common	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
04	Country Park	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
05	Court	No	No	½ Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
06	Estate	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
07	Field	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
08	Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
09	Green	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
10	Grounds	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
11	Pitch	No	No	Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
12	Playground	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
13	Recreational area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Sports field	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
15	Sports ground	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	½ Yes	½ Yes
16	Square	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
17	Turf	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

According to Table 2, we considered 17 terms that are almost synonymous with the word park. It should be noted, however, that the definition of those terms has not been sought to be considered in the original definition or the nirukthi. Therefore, there may be errors in these definitions. Because most of the definitions received might either be a description or an interpretation. Out of the 17 words, only the definitions for Country Park and recreational area were seemed to be like the definition of uyana/ park. Where country people visit to obtain physical and mental wellbeing is a country park. Where people go for physical and mental recreation is a recreational area. In addition, Botanical Gardens, Court, Pitch, Playground, Sports field, and Sports ground were partially like the definition of uyana. However, when the use of these parks is investigated it was found that the role and functions of these parks were quite distant from its definition. That happens because these parks do not operate by considering the original definition. Should there be an attention to the base word most of the definitions of these parks would be fully like the definition of uyana. In addition, as it is not associated with the definition of the base word the following of words such as Arena, Common, Estate, Field, Green, Grounds, Square and Turf cannot be recommended to use as definitions for the term uyana/ park.

Measuring the power of definitions

To measure the power of definitions, 14 words were selected through 09 dictionaries and different organisations. The basic idea of those definitions, the level of definition and its power were calculated using the following formula introduced through a previous publication (Jayantha, Ariyawansa, et al., 2020b).

$A = 100/A_n$

$B = A/B_n$

$C = B/C_n$

$D = C/D_n$ where A = Base word, B = Level 2, C = Level 3, D = Level 4 and n = number of pure synonyms.

Table-3: Definitions Made by Experts for the Concept 'Park' (Objective 3)

S/ N	Ref.	Definition	The Idea	Level	Power
1	1.1. UNESCO Global Geopark (United Nations Educational, 2020)	UNESCO Global Geoparks are single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education, and sustainable development.	Statement	D	0.0015
2	Recreation and Park Association (CT Recreation and Parks Association, 2021)	A public park is any area or portions of areas dedicated or designated by any federal, state, or local agency primarily for public recreational use.	Description	B	12.5
3	Scrabble World Solver (Scrabble Word Solver and Dictionary, 2020)	a large area of land preserved in its natural state as public property; "there are laws that protect the wildlife in this park"	Explanation	B	12.5
4	Scrabble World Solver (Scrabble Word Solver and Dictionary, 2020)	a piece of open land for recreational use in an urban area; "they went for a walk in the park"	Description	B	12.5
5	urbandictionary.com (Urban Dictionary, 2019)	A park is a common place where people go to walk, play, or catch the sun. It's normally a playground for younger children.	Clarification	C	0.2841
6	National Park (National Parks UK, 2021)	National Parks welcome visitors and provide opportunities for everyone to experience, enjoy and learn about their special qualities.	Explanation	B	12.5
7	Encyclopaedia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2020)	**National park**, an area set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment	Clarification	C	0.2841
8	merriam-webster.com (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020g)	an enclosed piece of ground stocked with game and held by royal prescription or grant	Clarification	C	0.2841
9	dictionary.com (Dictionary.com, 2020g)	an area of land, usually in a largely natural state, for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and recreation, often owned, set apart, and managed by a city, state, or nation.	Explanation	B	12.5
10	dictionary.cambridge.org (Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020j)	a large area of land with grass and trees, usually surrounded by fences or walls, and specially arranged so that people can walk in it for pleasure or children can play in it:	Clarification	C	0.2841
11	collinsdictionary.com (Collins English Dictionary, 2020e)	A park is a public area of land with grass and trees, usually in a town, where people go in order to relax and enjoy themselves.	Clarification	C	0.2841
12	yourdictionary.com (Your Dictionary, 2020a)	The definition of a park is an area of land used for various purposes such as recreation, playgrounds, and swimming.	Description	B	12.5
13	lexico.com (Oxford Dictionary, 2020)	A large public garden or area of land used for recreation.	Description	B	12.5
14	thefreedictionary.com (The Free Dictionary, 2020)	A piece of land with few or no buildings within or adjoining a town, maintained for recreational and ornamental purposes.	Description	B	12.5

Using the suggested formula, it was able to calculate the power of synonyms provided to the term park by different levels. Power of level A was 100 when power of level B = 12.5, power of level C = 0.284091 and power of level D = 0.001449. Using the expertise knowledge, it was found that out of 14 definitions on park 08 belonged to level B and 05 belonged to level C. There was one definition from level D. Among 14 selected definitions, there was not any definition from level A. These results also confirmed that there was no definition, which used to express the meaning of the base term.

Method of categorising the concept of park / Uyana

Data were collected from internet where the term 'park' is used in different places. In the highest

sense (according to hela nirukthi method) 'U' of uyana was considered as loukika and lookoththara. In the

highest sense of loukika 'U' was identified as "it" or "they".

Table-4: Categorization of Park (Objective 4)

s/n	Ref	Name of park	Nirukthi Meaning				
			By People's Sense			By Non-People's Sense	
			According to Uththama Meaning		According to U/ Un Meaning	What is 'there' Sense	What is 'name' Sense
			Secular Uththama	Worldly Uththama			
1	Mahamewuna Uyana (Pemaratana, 2001)	Mahamewuna Uyana	X				
2	Ranmasu Uyana (Pemaratana, 2001)	Ranmasu Uyana		X			
3	Lamaa Uyana	Lamaa Uyana			X		
4	National Park (Britannica, 2021)	National Park			X		
5	Urban Park (ArchDaily, 2020)	Urban Park			X		
6	National Naa Mal Uyana (Central Cultural Fund, 2021)	National Naa Mal Uyana			X		
7	Car Park (Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020b)	Car Park				X	
8	Industrial Park (Cambridge English Dictionary, 2020b)	Industrial Park				X	
9	Mr. ABC Park (Chris, 2021)	Mr. ABC Park					X

According to this classification, things that are used in the meaning of 'park' is classified into two main meanings. 1. People's sense and 2. Non-people sense. The meaning of the peoples' sense is also categorized into two such as uththama sense and sense of a particular group of people. The classification of uththama is the oldest or the oldest classification with at least 2600 years old history (Jayantha et al., 2021; Jayantha, RG, et al., 2020). This same old classification is dualistic. That is, the secular noble and the worldly noble. Clear examples of this classification can be found in Sri Lanka. The distinctive feature of this is that the definition of uyana can be found through the secular noble categorization. Mahamevuna Uyana is a perfect example to understand this.

The most important difference, however, was that the parks used in the Worldly or Loukika sense of the past was no longer used in the existing sense. There are now the only archaeological ruins left. An example of this is the Ranmasu Uyana. The concept of the secular elite has been transformed by modern political nation. This may be because the elite of the feudal period were displaced by the wealthy class in the face of the capitalist socio-economic environment. In this new political environment, the moneyed class is often seen as elite or noble. Thus, the basic definition of treating a particular place as a park/ uyana is not violated even in the new political environment. Similarly, the definition of the park as a lamaa uyana (children's park) has not been violated. So, the word lamaa uyana means lamaa+un+yana. Similarly, the

meaning of the National Park is also consistent with the original definition of the uyana. That is, it is possible to define the National Park in a way that does not harm the original definition of what the nation is. Similarly, the term municipal park does not harm the definition of the term park. There are also instances where the concept of uyana/ park is used in a non-personal sense. There are two main categories of this non-personal category. That is, what is there and what's in a person's name. There have been occasions when the concept of uyana has been applied to a particular species of tree. For example, National Namal Uyana can be used as an example. But even here, the basic definition of a park is clear. The term 'national' means "they" or "un". Meaning is that this place is generally open to the public. Term Naamal gives an idea of what consists in that place.

There were occasions when the concept of a uyana was applied to a particular type of industry. The industrial park for example. There have also been instances where the concept of a uyana has been used to temporarily park certain objects. Take for example a car park. However, this type of uyana can only be used in a way that is out of the original meaning. This type of garden does not match the root definition of uyana. The concept of uyana is defined as the place where a particular group of people go by themselves to achieve physical and mental wellbeing. In that sense, it is necessary to point out why a given cell is a living entity to fulfill the meaning of uyana. The concept of a uyana based on non-living objects does not meet the basic

definition of uyana such as trees, industries, or vehicles. There was also an occasion found where the term uyana/ park used as a name. South Korea has Park as a surname and other countries also use park as either a name or a surname. This is also clearly out of the concept of uyana and can be considered as a special circumstance.

CONCLUSION

There is diverse range of terms used as a synonym to park/ 'Uyana'. The concept of 'Uyana' can be analyzed according to Hela Nirukthi method. This Nirukthi Patha Sutta is essential to obtain examples when practicing hela nirukthi method specially focused on Swakaaya. It is in this sense that the concept of uyana has emerged considering the term uthuman. There are two types of uyana for two types of uththaman to go. It means that there was uyana for the secular world and the uyana for the worldly worlds. In the present world sense, the meaning what appears to be of U in uyana slightly different. Later it was used to define any category of population (uthuman) and the yana was defined as "go". Thus, uyana or park is a place where a specific type of population goes with a noble intention, which is to obtain physical and mental wellbeing. Yet some of the definitions of those that use the term 'park' has not been sought to be considered in the original definition of uyana. Therefore, there may be errors in these definitions. Because most of the definitions might either be a description or an interpretation that is distant from the original meaning of uyana. This was proved through this study by showing that there was no definition from level A among 14 selected definitions for 'park' in this study.

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