

# 撒奇萊雅民族文化重構創塑之研究

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## 摘要

撒奇萊雅族人口約一萬多人，其語言、風俗習慣、歲時祭儀、社會結構等文化特質與阿美族有相當程度之差異，因加禮宛戰役慘敗，被清朝吳光亮部隊放逐到台灣之東部各地，因與阿美族混居，漸被世人誤認為阿美族人，經過幾百年不斷的爭取正名，終於在2007年1月17日經行政院核定，正式將撒奇萊雅 (Sakizaya) 族納為台灣原住民族之第十三族，因其位處奇萊平原 (現花蓮市)，自1624以來就與荷蘭、西班牙、明鄭、日本、國民政府等接觸，故該族因國際化程度高，並處於多元文化與族群及政治、社會、經濟合流的部落自治思潮中，有原住民族運動的代表性與影響力。

在撒奇萊雅 (Sakizaya) 族的文化內涵，包含母語教育、手工藝、舞蹈、宗教祭儀、頭目制度、捕魚、狩獵、青年會所、年齡階級、部落組織、歲時祭儀、民族慶典節日等，若能重構Dabek文化內涵與價值，傳統文化急速流失困擾，及達成民族文化資產維續發展之目標即可迎刃而解，所以重構創塑以會所為主軸之文化智慧資產，就等同撒奇萊雅族民族與文化的永續發展。

在全球在地化的潮流中，一方面為原住民族文化尋根，另一方面啟動原住民族文化重構與創塑工作，並開創全球無人競爭之文化市場，提昇其國內外競爭力，激發其族群生命力，在尊重與包容的人權治理原則，成就民族和諧與多彩民族融和的理想，藉本研究有效重構與創塑撒奇萊雅 (Sakizaya) 族有形與無形之文化，豐富多元民族文化的內涵。

關鍵詞：撒奇萊雅族、會所、民族自我中心主義。

# **The Ethnic and Cultural Reconstruction of the Sakizaya**

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## **Abstract**

The Sakizaya recently was officially recognized as Taiwan's 13<sup>th</sup> indigenous group by the Executive Yuan. The Sakizaya is considered the smallest indigenous tribe, because they were dispersed and forced to blend with the Ami tribe (with approximately 160,000 people) after the 1878 Takobowan Incident. From then on, the Sakizaya has gradually lost their language, customs, ritual, and social structure, and they have even being miscategorized as the Ami. After more than a century's effort, on 17 January 2007, the Executive Yuan finally recognized the Sakizaya as the 13th indigenous group. Due to its unique cultural, political, social, and economic features, the Sakizaya's struggle for tribal autonomy is considered a distinct and influential movement for indigenous people. Therefore, this paper will discuss the Sakizaya's cultural reconstruction.

However, the traditional cultures of the Sakizaya people, including language, hand craft, dance, religious ritual, kakita'an, fishing, hunting, davek for the youth, class of age, tribal organization, yearly worship activities, and festivals, are facing the crisis of extinction. Thus, this paper urges the government bear responsibility to preserve the Sakizaya culture. If the davek system can be reconstructed, the Sakizaya culture would be easily revived and the tribe people would be able to

The challenge from glocalization not only helps indigenous people to trace their cultural roots but also revives their ethnic identity, which creates a new market for indigenous culture. This paper advocates the Sakizaya people should embrace the ideas of competitiveness and tolerance and dedicate to promoting harmony among different ethnic tribes, and these efforts will lead to the effective reconstruction of the Sakizaya culture.

**Keywords :** Sakizaya 、 davek 、 ethnocentrism 。