



語言的復活與保護

Language revival and protection

戴智偉 Rik De Busser

TSCA, Tainan, 18 December 2022

 語言學研究所
GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS



緒言

Introduction

- 一些個人意見
 - 別人可以破壞你的語言
 - ...但是沒有人可以為你求你的語言
- Some personal opinions
 - People can harm your language
 - ... but others cannot save your language for you



一些定義

Some definitions

- 語言復活
- 語言復興
- 語言保存
- 語言保護

- Language revival
- Language revitalization
- Language preservation
- Language protection



語言復興

Language revitalization

- 理論 ⇔ 事實
 - 復興一門語言是很痛苦的工作
 - 成功率低
- Theory ⇔ reality
 - Reviving a language is hard work
 - Low success rate



語言復興

Language revitalization

- 成功率低 ≠ 並非不可能

- **Difficult ≠ impossible**





語言復興

Language revitalization

- 成功率低 ≠ 並非不可能

- 目標是什麼？

- 需要哪些資源？

- 你可以做多少苦工？

- **Difficult ≠ impossible**

- What are your objectives?

- Which resources do you need?

- How much are you able to do?



我是差不多先生



一些例子：希伯來語

Some examples: Hebrew

- 希伯來語 / 以色列語

- Hebrew / Israeli (Zuckermann 2009)



一些例子：毛利語

Some examples: Maori

- 懷唐伊條約

- Treaty of Waitangi, 6 February 1840



一些例子

Some examples

- 威爾士語
- 康沃爾語
- 愛爾蘭語
- 澳大利亞原住民族語言
- Welsh
- Cornish
- Irish
- Australian languages



復興的要素

Factors involved in revitalization

- 具體
- 抽象

- Concrete
- Abstract



復興的要素

Factors involved in revitalization

- 具體
- 抽象

- Concrete
- Abstract



具體要素

Concrete factors

- 教育
 - 政治 / 權利
 - 媒體
 - **使用**
- Education
 - Politics / Rights
 - Media
 - **Use**



語言使用

Language use

- 一個語言不被使用，
就不真正是活的語言
 - 名字
 - 講話
- If a language is not used,
it is not really alive
 - Names
 - Speaking

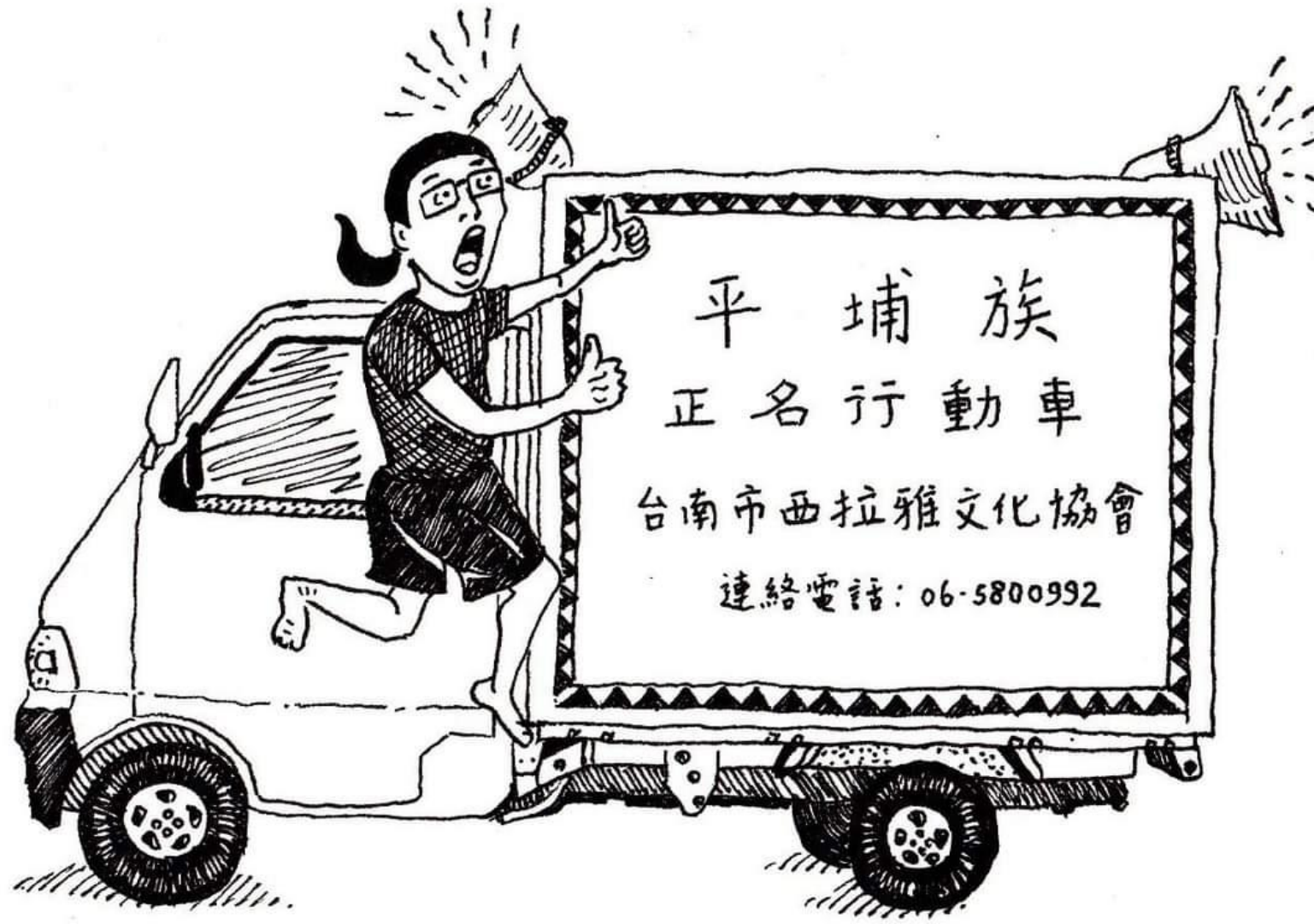


地名

Place names

- 正名運動 (2014) (Kang 2022)
 - 姓名
 - 地名
- Name Rectification Movement (2014)
 - Person names
 - Place names





© 2022 Jimmy Huang



UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/61/295)

“Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and **to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.**”

UNDRIP, Article 13.1

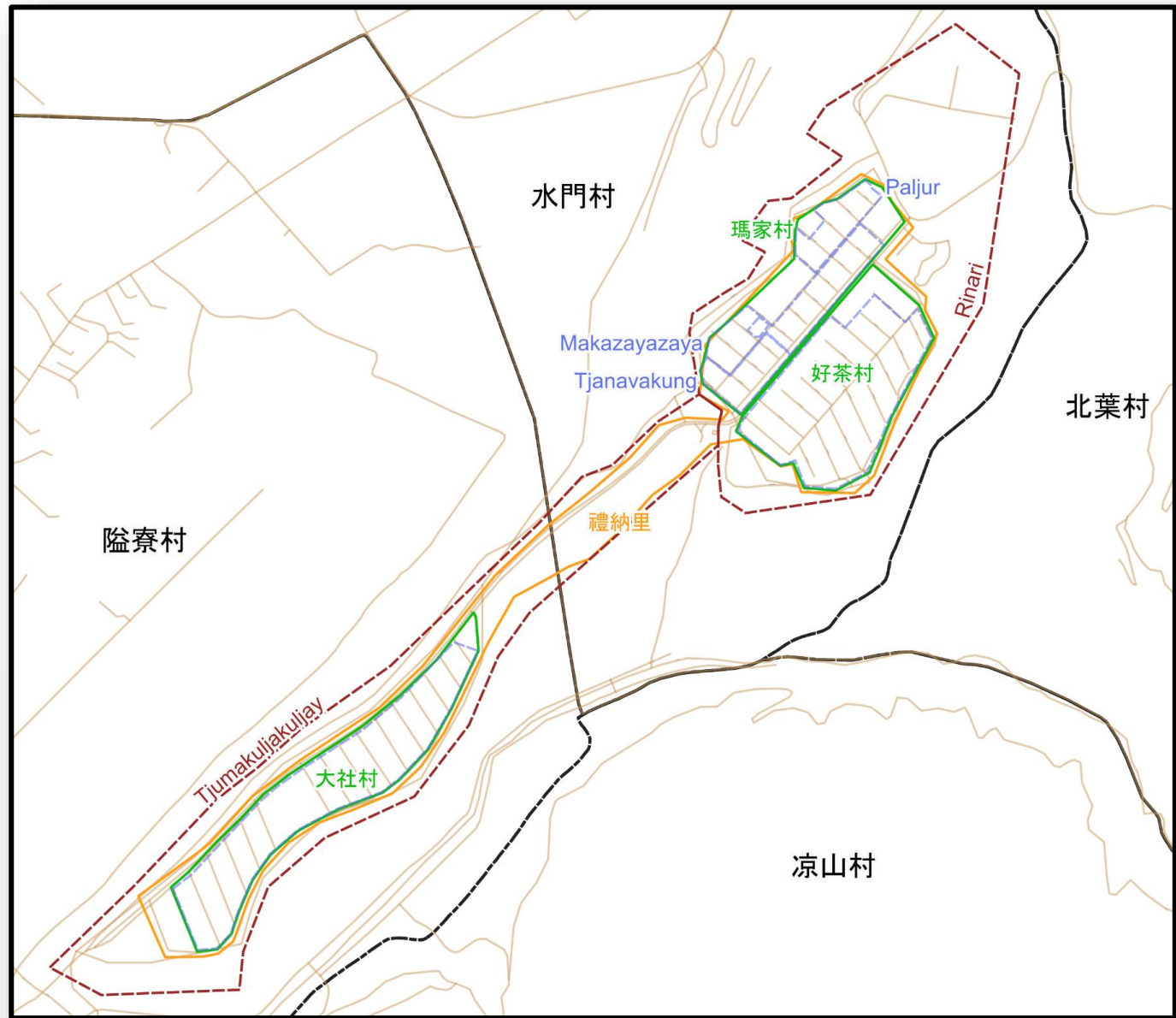


例子

屏東縣瑪家村

排灣族 / 魯凱族
5重地名

-  traditional community names
-  traditional land names
-  administratives names
-  name building society
-  official village names








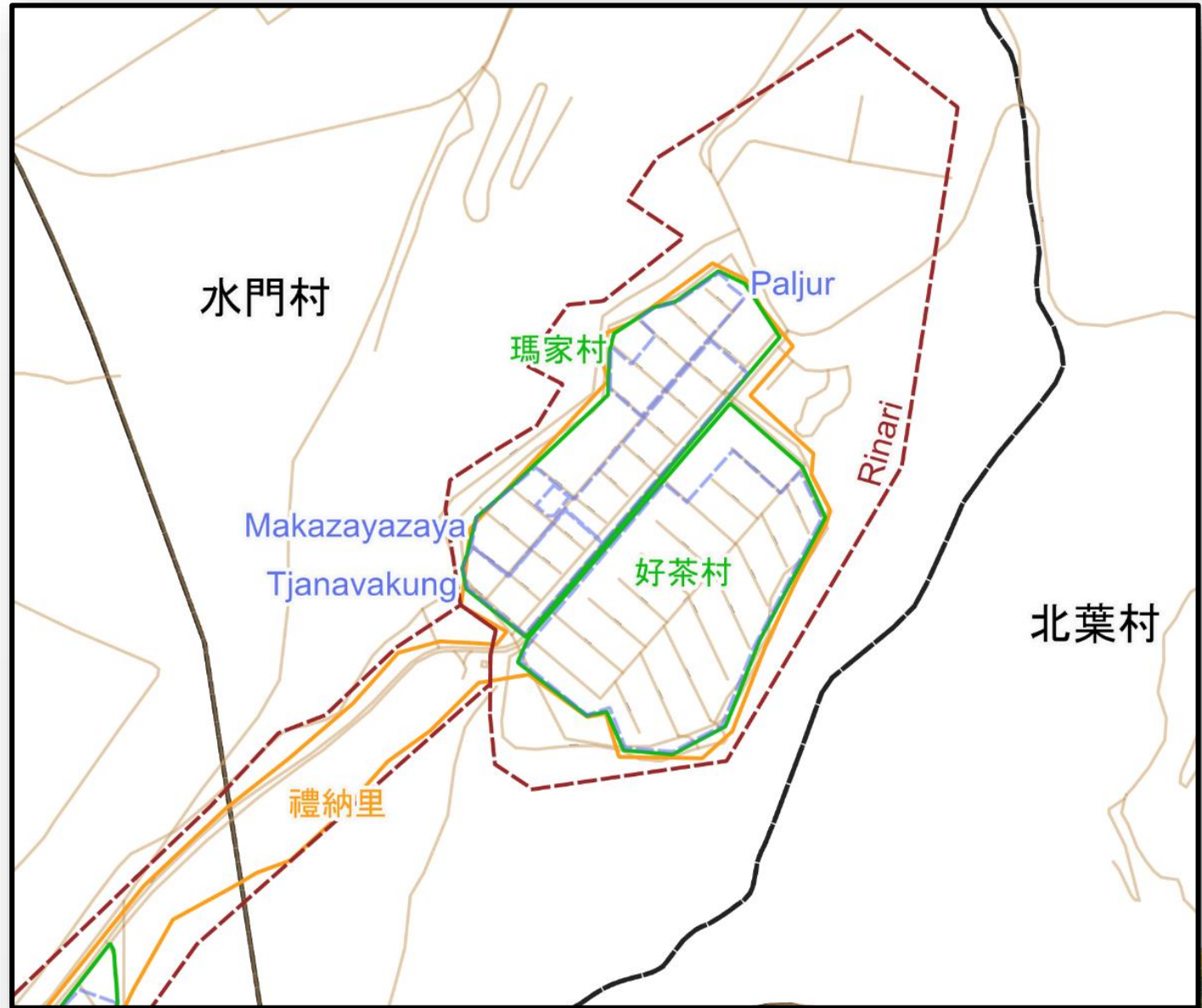
例子

屏東縣瑪家村

排灣族 / 魯凱族

5重地名

-  traditional community names
-  traditional land names
-  administratives names
-  name building society
-  official village names



地名

Place names

- 政治層面
- 普遍性
- 顯著性
 - 排序
 - 大小

- Political aspects
- Commonality
- Prominence
 - Position
 - Size









2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖



語言使用

Language use

- 一個語言不被使用，
就不真正是活的語言
 - 名字
 - 講話
- If a language is not used,
it is not really alive
 - Names
 - Speaking



講話 Speaking

- 傳統使用



- 教學使用

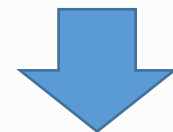


- 日常使用

- Traditional use



- Educational use



- Every-day use



復興的要素

Factors involved in revitalization

- 具體
- 抽象

- Concrete
- Abstract



抽象要素

Abstract factors

- 能見度
 - 辨識度
 - 接受度 / 尊重
 - 語言的歷史 / 語言的現況
 - 彈力
- Visibility / Prominence
 - Recognizability
 - Acceptance / Respect
 - Past / Present
 - Resilience



彈力 Resilience

- 不過度依靠外部影響
 - 政府
 - 補助
- 內部冗餘度
- 民族的團結

- Independence from outside forces
 - Government
 - Funding
- Internal redundancy
- Unitedness of the community



中文 English

- 建議

- 自決

- 你們自己覺得呢？

- Suggestions

- Self-determination

- What do you think?



Bibliography

- Kang, Peter. 2022. Indigenous toponyms under the state policy of the standardization of geographical names. In Scott Simon, Jolan Hsieh & Peter Kang (eds.), *Indigenous Reconciliation in Contemporary Taiwan: From Stigma to Hope*. London: Routledge.
- Zuckermann, G. 2009. Hybridity versus revivability: multiple causation, forms and patterns. *Journal of Language Contact* 2(2). 40–67.

