

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese

Taiwan Official Languages Mandarin Chinese: A Deep Dive into Language and Culture

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese is a phrase that opens up a fascinating exploration of Taiwan's linguistic landscape. While Mandarin Chinese holds the official status, the island's language scene is rich and diverse, reflecting its unique history and cultural interactions. Understanding the role of Mandarin in Taiwan not only sheds light on communication but also reveals the intricate layers of identity, education, and politics embedded in language use.

The Role of Mandarin Chinese as Taiwan's Official Language

Mandarin Chinese, often referred to locally as Guoyu (國語), was established as the official language of Taiwan after the Republic of China government relocated to the island in 1949. Since then, it has been the primary language used in government, media, education, and public communication. This status ensures Mandarin serves as a lingua franca across the island, connecting people from various ethnic backgrounds and regions.

Historical Context: How Mandarin Became Official

Before Mandarin's rise, Taiwan was influenced by multiple languages. Indigenous Taiwanese languages were spoken by native populations, while Hokkien (a Southern Min dialect) dominated among the Han Chinese settlers. Japanese also left its mark due to Taiwan's colonial period from 1895 to 1945.

The Nationalist government's decision to promote Mandarin was part of a broader cultural unification effort. Mandarin was seen as a tool to strengthen national identity and administrative efficiency. Schools began teaching Mandarin exclusively, and public broadcasts emphasized its use. This approach helped Mandarin embed itself into everyday life, though it also sparked debates about preserving local languages.

Language Diversity Beyond Mandarin in Taiwan

While Mandarin Chinese is the official language, Taiwan is far from linguistically homogenous. The island is home to several other languages, each contributing to Taiwan's vibrant cultural fabric.

Taiwanese Hokkien and Its Cultural Significance

Taiwanese Hokkien, sometimes called Taiyu (台語), is spoken by the majority of the ethnic Han population. It's a Southern Min dialect with roots tracing back to Fujian Province in mainland China.

Taiwanese Hokkien is widely used in daily conversations, traditional opera, folk songs, and local media.

Despite Mandarin's official status, Taiwanese Hokkien has experienced a revival in recent decades. Many locals see it as a marker of Taiwanese identity distinct from mainland China. Schools and media outlets increasingly incorporate Hokkien to honor this heritage.

Other Languages: Hakka and Indigenous Tongues

Apart from Mandarin and Hokkien, the Hakka language is another major Chinese dialect spoken by the Hakka minority in Taiwan. It has its own rich traditions and cultural expressions.

Moreover, Taiwan's indigenous peoples speak around 16 recognized Austronesian languages. These languages are vital to preserving indigenous identities and are supported by government initiatives aiming for revitalization and protection.

The Impact of Mandarin Chinese on Education and Society in Taiwan

Mandarin's official status has significantly shaped Taiwan's education system and social dynamics. It is the medium of instruction in schools and universities, making proficiency essential for academic success and career opportunities.

Mandarin in Schools: Learning and Challenges

From early childhood, Taiwanese students learn Mandarin through structured curricula. This focus ensures literacy in Simplified or Traditional Chinese characters (Taiwan uses Traditional characters), grammar, and pronunciation.

However, this emphasis sometimes creates tension with local languages. Younger generations might not fully master Taiwanese Hokkien or indigenous languages, leading to concerns about linguistic erosion. To address this, some schools now offer bilingual education programs or language classes to maintain linguistic diversity.

Mandarin and Social Integration

Mandarin functions as a unifying language among Taiwan's diverse population. It facilitates communication between people from different ethnic groups and regions. For immigrants and expatriates, learning Mandarin is often essential for integration into Taiwanese society.

At the same time, language can reflect social dynamics. Proficiency in Mandarin may influence job prospects and social status, highlighting how language and societal structure intertwine.

Mandarin Chinese in Media, Technology, and Daily Life

The presence of Mandarin Chinese permeates Taiwan's media landscape, technological development, and everyday interactions.

Media and Entertainment

Television shows, newspapers, and online platforms predominantly use Mandarin. Popular Taiwanese dramas, news broadcasts, and variety shows cater to Mandarin-speaking audiences, although programs in Hokkien and Hakka also enjoy popularity.

Technology and Mandarin Language Use

With Taiwan's advanced technology sector, Mandarin is integral to software development, user interfaces, and digital communication. Input methods for Traditional Chinese characters are widely used, and many apps support multilingual options to accommodate Taiwan's linguistic diversity.

Daily Communication and Language Choice

In daily life, the choice between Mandarin and other local languages depends on context, setting, and personal background. Formal situations typically require Mandarin, while informal gatherings among family and friends may favor Taiwanese Hokkien or other dialects.

Language Policies and the Future of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan

Taiwan's government continues to balance the promotion of Mandarin with the preservation of other languages. Recent policies aim to support multilingualism as part of cultural heritage and social inclusion.

Government Initiatives for Language Preservation

Efforts include:

- Mandating indigenous language education in schools located in indigenous communities.
- Broadcasting programs in Hakka and indigenous languages.
- Encouraging research and documentation of endangered languages.

These initiatives recognize that while Mandarin remains the official language, linguistic diversity enriches Taiwan's cultural identity.

The Evolving Role of Mandarin in a Globalized Taiwan

As Taiwan engages more with the international community, Mandarin also serves as a gateway language connecting Taiwan to the broader Chinese-speaking world. At the same time, English and other foreign languages are gaining importance, especially in business and academia.

Taiwanese Mandarin has distinct pronunciation and vocabulary compared to mainland China's Putonghua, reflecting local influences and historical developments. This unique variant continues to evolve, blending tradition with modernity.

Exploring Taiwan's official languages, Mandarin Chinese, uncovers much more than a simple linguistic fact—it reveals a dynamic interplay between language, history, identity, and culture. Whether you are a language enthusiast, traveler, or someone curious about Taiwan's society, understanding this linguistic landscape offers valuable insights into the heart of the island.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the official language of Taiwan?

The official language of Taiwan is Mandarin Chinese.

Is Mandarin Chinese the only official language in Taiwan?

Mandarin Chinese is the primary official language, but Taiwan also recognizes other languages such as Taiwanese Hokkien and Hakka as national languages.

When did Mandarin Chinese become the official language of Taiwan?

Mandarin Chinese was established as the official language of Taiwan after the Republic of China government relocated to the island in 1949.

Are there efforts to promote other languages besides Mandarin in Taiwan?

Yes, Taiwan has been promoting the use and preservation of indigenous languages and Taiwanese Hokkien alongside Mandarin to maintain cultural diversity.

How is Mandarin Chinese taught in Taiwanese schools?

Mandarin Chinese is the primary medium of instruction in Taiwanese schools, taught from early

education through higher levels.

Do most people in Taiwan speak Mandarin Chinese fluently?

Yes, the majority of people in Taiwan speak Mandarin Chinese fluently, as it is used in government, education, and media.

What script is used for writing Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan?

Traditional Chinese characters are used for writing Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan.

How does the use of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan differ from mainland China?

While both use Mandarin Chinese, Taiwan uses traditional Chinese characters and has some differences in pronunciation and vocabulary compared to mainland China's simplified characters and standard Mandarin.

Additional Resources

Taiwan Official Languages Mandarin Chinese: An In-Depth Exploration

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese serve as a cornerstone of the island's linguistic and cultural identity. Mandarin Chinese, recognized officially in Taiwan, plays a critical role in government, education, media, and daily communication. However, Taiwan's linguistic landscape is notably complex, embracing a variety of languages and dialects that reflect its rich multicultural heritage. This article delves into the status of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan, its historical background, the sociolinguistic dynamics at play, and how it compares with other languages prevalent in the region.

The Status of Mandarin Chinese as Taiwan's Official Language

Mandarin Chinese, often referred to locally as Guoyu (國語, meaning "national language"), was established as the official language of Taiwan following the Republic of China government's relocation to the island in 1949. The government implemented Mandarin as the medium of instruction in schools and the language of administration, aiming to unify the diverse linguistic groups under one standard language to facilitate communication and national identity.

Today, Mandarin is the primary language used in official documents, education, television broadcasts, and business, making it the lingua franca of Taiwan. According to the Ministry of Education, over 80% of the population speaks Mandarin fluently, reflecting its dominance. This prevalence has shaped Taiwan's cultural production and international communications, positioning Mandarin as a vital vehicle for domestic coherence and global engagement.

Historical Context and Language Policy

The imposition of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan must be understood within its historical context. Before 1945, the island was under Japanese rule, during which Japanese was the official language. After World War II, when Taiwan was handed over to the Republic of China, Mandarin was promoted aggressively as part of a nation-building effort.

The government's language policy in the mid-20th century emphasized Mandarin over local languages such as Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and indigenous Austronesian languages. This policy included restrictions on other languages in schools and media, which led to a decline in their use among younger generations. However, since the 1990s, Taiwan's democratization has brought greater recognition and revitalization efforts for local languages, though Mandarin remains predominant.

Linguistic Diversity Beyond Mandarin

While Mandarin is the official language, Taiwan is home to a rich tapestry of other languages that contribute to its unique linguistic identity. Taiwanese Hokkien, spoken by approximately 70% of the population, is the most widely used local dialect and has a significant cultural presence in daily life and media. Hakka, spoken by about 15% of people, also holds official recognition in certain regions.

Additionally, Taiwan's 16 recognized indigenous languages, part of the Austronesian language family, are spoken by indigenous communities primarily in mountainous areas. These languages are critically endangered but have been the focus of preservation efforts, reflecting Taiwan's commitment to cultural diversity.

Mandarin vs. Local Languages: Sociolinguistic Dynamics

The relationship between Mandarin Chinese and local languages in Taiwan is complex and multifaceted. Mandarin's official status and its role in education and governance have made it essential for socioeconomic mobility. Fluency in Mandarin is often associated with better educational and professional opportunities.

Conversely, local languages like Taiwanese Hokkien and Hakka carry strong cultural and identity significance. In recent decades, there has been a resurgence of interest in preserving and promoting these languages through media, education, and public signage. This bilingual or multilingual environment influences everyday communication, where code-switching between Mandarin and local dialects is common.

Comparative Analysis: Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan vs. Mainland China

While Mandarin Chinese serves as the official language in both Taiwan and Mainland China, notable

differences exist in pronunciation, vocabulary, and writing systems. Taiwan primarily uses Traditional Chinese characters, which preserve the complex strokes and historical forms of Chinese script. Mainland China, in contrast, uses Simplified Chinese characters, introduced in the 1950s to increase literacy rates.

Phonologically, the Taiwanese variant of Mandarin has subtle differences influenced by local dialects, especially Taiwanese Hokkien. For example, the retroflex consonants common in Mainland Mandarin are often softened or pronounced differently in Taiwan. Vocabulary also diverges due to historical separation and different political and cultural developments.

These distinctions have implications for education, publishing, and cross-strait communication, with Taiwan's Mandarin maintaining a unique identity within the broader Sinitic language sphere.

Impact on Education and Media

Mandarin Chinese is the primary medium of instruction in Taiwanese schools, ensuring nationwide literacy in the language. The curriculum includes teaching Traditional Chinese characters and modern Mandarin grammar, preparing students for participation in both local and international contexts.

Media in Taiwan predominantly use Mandarin, including television, radio, newspapers, and digital platforms. However, local languages are increasingly featured, reflecting public demand and official support for linguistic diversity. This media landscape shapes public discourse and cultural expression, reinforcing the centrality of Mandarin while fostering an inclusive linguistic environment.

Pros and Cons of Mandarin's Official Status in Taiwan

The official status of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan brings numerous advantages:

- **National Unity:** Mandarin serves as a common language among diverse ethnic and linguistic groups, promoting social cohesion.
- **Global Connectivity:** As the most widely spoken Chinese variety worldwide, Mandarin connects Taiwan to international business, diplomacy, and cultural exchanges.
- **Educational Consistency:** A standardized language facilitates uniform education and efficient communication within government and institutions.

However, there are challenges and criticisms associated with Mandarin's dominance:

- **Language Erosion:** The prominence of Mandarin has contributed to the decline of local languages, some of which face extinction.
- **Cultural Homogenization:** Overemphasis on Mandarin can marginalize indigenous and

regional identities tied to their native tongues.

- **Generational Gaps:** Older generations may retain stronger proficiency in local dialects, creating linguistic divides within communities.

Taiwan's ongoing efforts to balance Mandarin's official role with cultural and linguistic preservation reflect a nuanced approach to language policy.

The Future of Taiwan's Linguistic Landscape

Looking ahead, Taiwan's language policy continues to evolve amid growing awareness of cultural heritage and globalization pressures. Government initiatives promote bilingual education, incorporating local languages alongside Mandarin. Indigenous language revitalization programs aim to sustain endangered tongues through documentation, education, and community engagement.

Moreover, Taiwan's strategic use of Mandarin Chinese as a tool for international diplomacy and economic development underscores its pragmatic value. Simultaneously, the island's commitment to multilingualism highlights a progressive vision that embraces both unity and diversity.

Mandarin Chinese holds an indispensable position in Taiwan's social fabric, yet the dynamic interplay with other languages enriches the island's identity. This linguistic pluralism not only shapes communication but also influences cultural expression, social inclusion, and national identity in the 21st century.

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taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Introduction to Taiwan Gilad James, PhD, Taiwan is a small island located in Eastern Asia, between the South China Sea and the East China Sea. It is officially known as the Republic of China and has a population of over 23 million people. Taiwan is known for its beautiful landscapes, friendly people, and vibrant culture. The economy is largely based on manufacturing and exports, with electronics being the largest sector. Taiwan is also known for its food, with a variety of dishes influenced by the cultures of China, Japan, and Southeast Asia. While Taiwan is a small island, it has a rich and complex history. Originally inhabited by Austronesian tribes, it was colonized by the Dutch in the 17th century and later ruled by the Qing Dynasty of China. In 1895, Taiwan was ceded to Japan, who controlled the island until the end of World War II. After the war, Taiwan was returned to China, but in 1949, the communist party won the Chinese Civil War and established the People's Republic of China on the mainland. The Nationalist government fled to Taiwan and established the Republic of China, which continues to

govern the island today. While Taiwan has faced challenges related to its political status and relationship with China, it has emerged as a prosperous and democratic nation with a unique identity and culture.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: The Rough Guide to Taiwan Rough Guides, 2015-08-03 The new-look The Rough Guide to Taiwan - now in full colour throughout - is the ultimate travel guide to one of Asia's most exciting, yet often overlooked, destinations. Uncover the contrasts between ultra-modern 24hr Taipei and the city's slower-paced traditional backstreets; seek out the best hikes in Taroko Gorge and Alishan; find a beautiful B&B on the east coast, or among the fabulous hot-spring resorts in the East Rift Valley; discover pristine Pacific beaches and surf spots; and order great food everywhere you go with our carefully researched eating reviews which cover everything from night-markets to gourmet restaurants. Easily accessible information on transport will help get you from Yeliou in the far north to Kenting in the deep south, and everywhere in between, whether by bus and train, car, scooter or bicycle. Whether you have time to browse detailed chapters, gaining insights into the country's complex and tumultuous history, or need fast-fix itineraries and 'Top 5' boxes that pick out the highlights you won't want to miss.

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taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Taiwanese and Polish Humor Li-Chi Lee Chen, 2017-06-23 Is there a specifically 'Taiwanese' or 'Polish' humor? Do people from Taiwan and Poland share the same sense of humor? How is humor related to politics, religion and the LGBT community? These questions represent the starting point of investigation of this book. Some of the central issues explored here include: (1) how Taiwanese and Polish friends use various discourse strategies to construct humor; and (2) how different types of humor are employed on television variety shows to attract laughter. This book also provides an explanation of the prevalence of wúlítóu 'nonsense' in the Taiwanese society and how Polish 'directness' is reflected in humor. To understand how humor is culturally shaped and how it contributes to a talk-in-interaction, the three methodological approaches of conversation analysis, multimodal discourse analysis and interactional linguistics are adopted and combined here. This book will be of interest to both linguists and non-linguists who are interested in the social and cultural construction of humor.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Teaching Chinese as a Second Language in Taiwan Chun-yi Peng, Jung-yueh Tu, Chen-chun E, 2025-06-30 This book focusses on the teaching and learning of Chinese as a second language (CSL) in contemporary Taiwan. It explores linguistic, social, and pedagogical perspectives and offers unique insights into Taiwan's diverse language landscape, from international students to immigrant learners. Readers will gain an in-depth understanding of how Mandarin is taught and learned in Taiwan, benefiting from the book's linguistic approach and its examination of multilingualism, teacher education, and immigrant language programs. It provides practical insights for CSL teachers and learners, combining theoretical analysis with real-world examples of language use in Taiwan. This book is ideal for CSL instructors, aspiring teachers, and students interested in learning Mandarin in Taiwan. It will also

appeal to scholars studying language pedagogy, and sociolinguistics, and those involved in teacher education programs.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: The Routledge International Handbook of Language Education Policy in Asia Andy Kirkpatrick, Anthony J. Liddicoat, 2019-04-17 This must-have handbook offers a comprehensive survey of the field. It reviews the language education policies of Asia, encompassing 30 countries sub-divided by regions, namely East, Southeast, South and Central Asia, and considers the extent to which these are being implemented and with what effect. The most recent iteration of language education policies of each of the countries is described and the impact and potential consequence of any change is critically considered. Each country chapter provides a historical overview of the languages in use and language education policies, examines the ideologies underpinning the language choices, and includes an account of the debates and controversies surrounding language and language education policies, before concluding with some predictions for the future.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Learning and Using Languages in Ethnographic Research Robert Gibb, Annabel Tremlett, Julien Danero Iglesias, 2019-10-11 Learning and Using Languages in Ethnographic Research breaks the silence that still surrounds learning a language for ethnographic research and in the process demystifies some of the multilingual aspects of contemporary ethnographic work. It does this by offering a set of engaging and accessible accounts of language learning and use written by ethnographers who are at different stages of their academic career. A key theme is how researchers' experiences of learning and using other languages in fieldwork contexts relate to wider structures of power, hierarchy and inequality. The volume aims to promote a wider debate among researchers about how they themselves learn and use different languages in their work, and to help future fieldworkers make more informed choices when carrying out ethnographic research using other languages.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Transnational Identities and Practices in English Language Teaching Rashi Jain, Bedrettin Yazan, Suresh Canagarajah, 2021-07-27 The self-inquiries in this edited volume exemplify the dynamism that permeates global ELT, wherein English language educators and teacher educators are increasingly operating across blurred national boundaries, creating new 'liminal' spaces, charting new trajectories, crafting new practices and pedagogies, constructing new identities, and reconceptualizing ELT contexts. This book captures the diverse voices of emerging and established ELT practitioners and scholars, originally from and/or operating in non-Western contexts, spanning not only the so-called non-Western 'peripheries', but also peripheries created within the 'center' when certain members are minoritized on the basis of their race, language, and/or place of origin. The chapters address a range of related issues occurring at the intersections of personal and professional identities, pedagogy and classroom interactions, as well as research and professional practices in liminal transnational spaces.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Language Policy in Taiwan in the 21st Century Chen-Cheng Chun, Der-Hwa Victoria Rau, 2025-07-22 This book provides insiders' views of how Taiwan's monolingual language policy has evolved into multilingual language policies since its peaceful transition to a democratic society in the late 20th century. From three major perspectives, it examines the conflicts and compromises of monolingual and multilingual ideologies, challenges and approaches in language management, and actual language practice in families and communities in the transformation process in the last three decades. The book intends to theorize Taiwan's multilingual experience and introduce it to the international scholarly community, who are more familiar with the monolingual development on the other side of the Taiwan Strait and less aware of the multilingual development in Taiwan. It is an eye-opening book for language planning and policy students, language educators, public policymakers, and all those with a stake in multilingualism.

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Republic of China, or part of the People's Republic of China has been going on for years. With Chinese leaders in the People's Republic of China rejecting Taiwan's legal separation and vowing that they will resolve the Taiwan issue by military force if necessary and most citizens of Taiwan opposing unification with China in the short run, it would appear that Taiwan faces some tough decisions ahead. The third edition of the Historical Dictionary of Taiwan (Republic of China) offers insight into Taiwan's situation through a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, a map, a bibliography, and several hundred cross-referenced dictionary entries on important people, places, events, political parties, and institutions, as well as major political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of this island country. Whether or not Taiwan joins the People's Republic of China or gains its independence, Taiwan's outcome is of the utmost importance, and this reference provides the necessary information to understand its state of affairs.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: Culture Politics and Linguistic Recognition in Taiwan Jean-Francois Dupre, 2017-02-24 The consolidation of Taiwanese identity in recent years has been accompanied by two interrelated paradoxes: a continued language shift from local Taiwanese languages to Mandarin Chinese, and the increasing subordination of the Hoklo majority culture in ethnic policy and public identity discourses. A number of initiatives have been undertaken toward the revitalization and recognition of minority cultures. At the same time, however, the Hoklo majority culture has become akin to a political taboo. This book examines how the interplay of ethnicity, national identity and party politics has shaped current debates on national culture and linguistic recognition in Taiwan. It suggests that the ethnolinguistic distribution of the electorate has led parties to adopt distinctive strategies in an attempt to broaden their ethnic support bases. On the one hand, the DPP and the KMT have strived to play down their respective de-Sinicization and Sinicization ideologies, as well as their Hoklo and Chinese ethnocultural cores. At the same time, the parties have competed to portray themselves as the legitimate protectors of minority interests by promoting Hakka and Aboriginal cultures. These concomitant logics have discouraged parties from appealing to ethnonationalist rhetoric, prompting them to express their antagonistic ideologies of Taiwanese and Chinese nationalism through more liberal conceptions of language rights. Therefore, the book argues that constraints to cultural and linguistic recognition in Taiwan are shaped by political rather than cultural and sociolinguistic factors. Investigating Taiwan's counterintuitive ethnolinguistic situation, this book makes an important theoretical contribution to the literature to many fields of study and will appeal to scholars of Taiwanese politics, sociolinguistics, culture and history.

taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: The Handbook of Asian Englishes Kingsley Bolton, Werner Botha, Andy Kirkpatrick, 2020-10-06 Winner of the 2021 PROSE Humanities Category for Language & Linguistics The first volume of its kind, focusing on the sociolinguistic and socio-political issues surrounding Asian Englishes The Handbook of Asian Englishes provides wide-ranging coverage of the historical and cultural context, contemporary dynamics, and linguistic features of English in use throughout the Asian region. This first-of-its-kind volume offers a wide-ranging exploration of the English language throughout nations in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. Contributions by a team of internationally-recognized linguists and scholars of Asian Englishes and Asian languages survey existing works and review new and emerging areas of research in the field. Edited by internationally renowned scholars in the field and structured in four parts, this Handbook explores the status and functions of English in the educational institutions, legal systems, media, popular cultures, and religions of diverse Asian societies. In addition to examining nation-specific topics, this comprehensive volume presents articles exploring pan-Asian issues such as English in Asian schools and universities, English and language policies in the Asian region, and the statistics of English across Asia. Up-to-date research addresses the impact of English as an Asian lingua franca, globalization and Asian Englishes, the dynamics of multilingualism, and more. Examines linguistic history, contemporary linguistic issues, and English in the Outer and Expanding Circles of Asia Focuses on the rapidly-growing complexities of English throughout Asia Includes reviews of the new frontiers of research in Asian Englishes, including the impact of

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taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: *Indigenous Reconciliation in Contemporary Taiwan* Scott E. Simon, Jolan Hsieh, Peter Kang, 2022-11-04 This book draws attention to the issues of Indigenous justice and reconciliation in Taiwan, exploring how Indigenous actors affirm their rights through explicitly political and legal strategies, but also through subtle forms of justice work in films, language instruction, museums, and handicraft production. Taiwan's Indigenous peoples have been colonized by successive external regimes, mobilized into war for Imperial Japan, stigmatized as primitive "mountain compatriots" in need of modernization, and instrumentalized as proof of Taiwan's unique identity vis-à-vis China. Taiwan's government now encapsulates them in democratic institutions of indigeneity. This volume emphasizes that there is new hope for real justice in an era in which states and Indigenous peoples seek meaningful forms of reconciliation at all levels and arenas of social life. The chapters, written by leading Indigenous, Taiwanese, and international scholars in their respective fields, examine concrete situations in which Indigenous peoples seek justice and decolonization from the perspectives of territory and sovereignty, social work and justice. Illustrating that there is new hope for real justice in an era in which states and Indigenous peoples seek meaningful forms of reconciliation, this book is an invaluable resource for students and scholars of Taiwan Studies, Indigenous Studies, and Social Justice Studies.

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taiwan official languages mandarin chinese: *Taiwanese Grammar* Philip T. Lin, 2015-01-31 Taiwanese Grammar: A Concise Reference is an unprecedented guide delivering clear, straightforward explanations of Taiwanese grammar while offering insightful comparisons to Mandarin. Designed to be both functional and accessible, the text makes searching for topics quick and easy with fully cross-referenced entries and a comprehensive index. Topics covered range broadly from parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc.) to grammatical topics (aspect, negation, passive voice, etc.) to special topics (terms of address, pronunciation, time, etc.). This text is ideal for self-study and enables students at all levels to learn Taiwanese by building a solid foundation in grammar. Taiwanese (also known as Hokkien, Fookien, Amoy, Southern Min, or Fukienese) along with its variants is spoken by over 40 million people worldwide and is a member of the Chinese language family. Features of this text include: • Easy-to-use reference guide with cross-referenced entries and a comprehensive index • 1000+ example sentences using everyday vocabulary rendered in Taiwanese, Mandarin Chinese, and English • Character script for Taiwanese in accordance with the official selection of Taiwanese Characters by the Taiwanese Ministry of Education (2007) • Romanization provided for both Taiwanese (Pêh-ōe-jī) and Mandarin Chinese (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn) • In-depth guide to pronunciation using English approximations and full explanations on rules for changing tones (tone sandhi) Tags: Taiwanese, learn Taiwanese, learning Taiwanese, Taiwanese

language, Taiwanese grammar, Hokkien, learning Hokkien, Amoy, Southern Min, Fukienese, Fookien, Min nan

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