

# primary language of taiwan

**primary language of taiwan** is a topic of significant cultural, historical, and social importance. Taiwan is a linguistically diverse region with a complex language landscape shaped by indigenous roots, Chinese migration, colonial history, and modern influences. The primary language spoken in Taiwan is Mandarin Chinese, which serves as the official language and the medium of instruction in education, government, and media. However, other languages such as Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and indigenous Formosan languages also play vital roles in Taiwan's cultural identity and daily communication. Understanding the primary language of Taiwan requires exploring its linguistic history, official language policies, regional dialects, and the sociolinguistic dynamics that influence language use in contemporary Taiwanese society. This article will provide a comprehensive overview of the primary language of Taiwan, examining its origins, status, and the multilingual environment that characterizes the island today.

- Historical Background of Language in Taiwan
- Mandarin Chinese as the Official Language
- Other Major Languages Spoken in Taiwan
- Language Policy and Education
- Sociolinguistic Landscape and Language Use

## Historical Background of Language in Taiwan

The linguistic landscape of Taiwan has been shaped by waves of migration, colonization, and indigenous presence over centuries. Before the arrival of Han Chinese settlers, Taiwan was inhabited by indigenous Formosan peoples who spoke a variety of Austronesian languages. These indigenous languages are among the oldest in the Pacific and are critical to understanding Taiwan's linguistic heritage. The 17th century saw the arrival of Han Chinese immigrants, primarily from Fujian and Guangdong provinces, who brought with them Southern Min (Hokkien) and Hakka dialects. Taiwan was also ruled by the Dutch and Spanish briefly in the 17th century and later by the Qing Dynasty, each period influencing the linguistic environment. The most significant linguistic shift occurred during Japanese colonial rule (1895–1945), when Japanese was promoted as the official language, leaving a lasting legacy among older generations. After 1945, the Republic of China government established Mandarin Chinese as the official language, which has since become the dominant language in Taiwan.

## Indigenous Languages of Taiwan

Formosan languages are a group of Austronesian languages spoken by the indigenous peoples of Taiwan. These languages include Atayal, Amis, Paiwan, Bunun, and several others, each associated with distinct indigenous groups. Although the number of speakers has declined due to language shift

and assimilation policies, efforts for revitalization and preservation are ongoing.

## **Chinese Dialects Introduced by Immigrants**

Southern Min (commonly referred to as Taiwanese Hokkien) and Hakka are the primary Chinese dialects introduced by settlers from mainland China. Taiwanese Hokkien is the language of the majority of early Han settlers and remains widely spoken in daily life, especially in southern and central Taiwan. Hakka, spoken by the Hakka ethnic group, is prevalent in certain regions such as Hsinchu and Miaoli.

## **Mandarin Chinese as the Official Language**

Mandarin Chinese, known as Guoyu (國語) or “national language” in Taiwan, was established as the official language after the Kuomintang (KMT) government relocated to Taiwan following the Chinese Civil War. The government promoted Mandarin as a unifying language to foster national identity and facilitate communication across diverse linguistic groups. Today, Mandarin serves as the primary language for government administration, education, media, and formal communication in Taiwan. It is written using traditional Chinese characters, distinguishing it from the simplified characters used in mainland China.

## **Mandarin in Education and Media**

Mandarin Chinese is the medium of instruction throughout Taiwan’s education system, from elementary schools to universities. Students learn to read and write traditional Chinese characters and develop proficiency in spoken Mandarin. Television, radio, newspapers, and official publications predominantly use Mandarin, making it the most widely understood and utilized language nationwide.

## **Characteristics of Taiwanese Mandarin**

Taiwanese Mandarin features some phonological, lexical, and syntactical differences from the Mandarin spoken in mainland China. These differences arise from historical, cultural, and regional influences, including the impact of Taiwanese Hokkien and Japanese. For example, certain vocabulary and expressions are unique to Taiwan, and pronunciation may vary slightly, reflecting a distinct local accent.

## **Other Major Languages Spoken in Taiwan**

Aside from Mandarin, Taiwan is home to several other major languages that contribute to its rich linguistic diversity. These languages are integral to cultural identity and everyday communication among different communities.

## **Taiwanese Hokkien**

Taiwanese Hokkien, often simply called Taiwanese, is the most widely spoken non-Mandarin language on the island. It is the native language of about 70% of the population and is especially prevalent in informal settings, traditional markets, and cultural events. Taiwanese Hokkien has a rich oral tradition and is used in local media, music, and religious ceremonies.

## **Hakka Language**

The Hakka language is spoken by the Hakka ethnic minority, comprising around 15% of Taiwan's population. Hakka communities maintain their language through cultural festivals, education programs, and media broadcasts. The language has several dialects and remains a vital marker of Hakka identity.

## **Formosan Indigenous Languages**

Although the number of fluent speakers has decreased, indigenous languages remain an important part of Taiwan's linguistic heritage. Government initiatives support the preservation and revitalization of these languages through education, cultural programs, and official recognition.

## **Language Policy and Education**

Taiwan's language policies aim to balance the promotion of Mandarin as the official language with the preservation of local languages and dialects. The government recognizes the importance of maintaining linguistic diversity and has implemented various measures to support minority languages.

## **Official Language Policy**

The Constitution of the Republic of China declares Mandarin Chinese as the official language. However, amendments and regulations have increasingly acknowledged the importance of other languages, particularly indigenous languages and Taiwanese Hokkien, in education and public life.

## **Language Education Initiatives**

Schools in Taiwan primarily teach in Mandarin but also offer classes in Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and indigenous languages, depending on the region and community. Language revitalization programs include bilingual education, language courses, and cultural activities designed to promote linguistic heritage among younger generations.

## **Challenges in Language Preservation**

Despite government efforts, minority languages face challenges such as declining numbers of native

speakers, urbanization, and globalization. Maintaining linguistic diversity requires ongoing commitment from both policymakers and communities.

## **Sociolinguistic Landscape and Language Use**

The sociolinguistic environment in Taiwan is dynamic and multifaceted, reflecting the island's complex history and multicultural society. Language use varies by region, age group, social context, and ethnicity, contributing to a vibrant linguistic mosaic.

### **Language Use in Daily Life**

Mandarin is predominant in formal settings such as business, education, and government. In contrast, Taiwanese Hokkien is commonly spoken in informal contexts, family interactions, and local commerce. Hakka and indigenous languages are primarily used within their respective communities.

### **Generational Language Differences**

Older generations tend to be more fluent in Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, or Japanese, while younger people generally have greater proficiency in Mandarin due to the education system. However, there is a growing interest among youth in learning and preserving local languages as part of cultural heritage.

### **Multilingualism and Language Attitudes**

Many Taiwanese people are multilingual, often switching between Mandarin, Taiwanese Hokkien, and other dialects depending on context. Language attitudes vary, with increasing appreciation for linguistic diversity alongside the practical advantages of Mandarin fluency.

1. Mandarin Chinese (Official Language)
2. Taiwanese Hokkien (Southern Min)
3. Hakka Language
4. Formosan Indigenous Languages

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What is the primary language spoken in Taiwan?**

The primary language spoken in Taiwan is Mandarin Chinese.

## **Is Mandarin the official language of Taiwan?**

Yes, Mandarin Chinese is the official language of Taiwan.

## **Are there other languages commonly spoken in Taiwan besides Mandarin?**

Yes, other commonly spoken languages in Taiwan include Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and indigenous Formosan languages.

## **What script is used for writing the primary language in Taiwan?**

Traditional Chinese characters are used for writing Mandarin in Taiwan.

## **How is Taiwanese Hokkien related to the primary language of Taiwan?**

Taiwanese Hokkien is a variant of the Min Nan Chinese language and is widely spoken as a first or second language, but Mandarin remains the primary official language.

## **When did Mandarin become the primary language of Taiwan?**

Mandarin became the primary language of Taiwan after the Republic of China government relocated to Taiwan in 1949 and promoted it as the official language.

## **Is English widely spoken as a primary language in Taiwan?**

No, English is not a primary language in Taiwan, but it is taught in schools and used in business and tourism.

## **How does the government of Taiwan support the use of the primary language?**

The government promotes Mandarin Chinese through education, media, and official communications while also recognizing and preserving local languages.

## **Can you understand Mandarin spoken in Taiwan if you know Mandarin from Mainland China?**

Yes, Mandarin spoken in Taiwan is mutually intelligible with Mandarin spoken in Mainland China, though there are some differences in accent, vocabulary, and usage.

# Additional Resources

## 1. *Language Policy and Modernity in Taiwan*

This book explores the evolution of language policies in Taiwan from the Japanese colonial era to the present day. It examines how political, social, and cultural factors have influenced the status and use of Mandarin, Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and indigenous languages. The author provides insights into the complexities of language planning and identity in a multilingual society.

## 2. *The Taiwanese Language: A Comprehensive Grammar*

A detailed linguistic guide to Taiwanese Hokkien, this book offers an in-depth analysis of its phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. It is designed for linguists, language learners, and educators interested in the structure and use of Taiwan's most widely spoken mother tongue. The text includes numerous examples and exercises to aid understanding.

## 3. *Mandarin in Taiwan: History and Contemporary Usage*

Focusing on the role of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan, this book traces its introduction and standardization on the island. It discusses the sociolinguistic dynamics between Mandarin and other local languages, highlighting educational and media influences. Readers gain an understanding of how Mandarin functions as the official language while coexisting with diverse linguistic communities.

## 4. *Preserving Taiwan's Indigenous Languages*

This volume addresses the challenges and efforts related to the preservation and revitalization of Taiwan's indigenous languages. It covers government policies, community initiatives, and educational programs aimed at maintaining linguistic diversity. The book emphasizes the cultural significance of these languages and the importance of intergenerational transmission.

## 5. *The Role of Hakka Language in Taiwan's Cultural Identity*

Examining the Hakka language and its speakers in Taiwan, this book delves into the historical migration patterns and cultural practices that shape the Hakka identity. It highlights contemporary issues facing the Hakka community, including language maintenance and promotion. The author also discusses how Hakka contributes to Taiwan's multicultural landscape.

## 6. *Language and National Identity in Taiwan*

This book analyzes the interplay between language use and national identity formation in Taiwan. It explores how different linguistic groups negotiate their identities within the broader context of Taiwan's political status and cultural heritage. The text provides case studies on language movements and public debates about language education.

## 7. *Teaching Taiwanese Hokkien in Schools: Challenges and Opportunities*

Focusing on language education, this book discusses the practical aspects of incorporating Taiwanese Hokkien into formal school curricula. It examines pedagogical approaches, resource development, and policy frameworks supporting mother tongue education. The author offers recommendations for improving language teaching to foster cultural pride and linguistic competence.

## 8. *Code-Switching and Language Contact in Taiwan*

This scholarly work investigates the phenomenon of code-switching among speakers of Mandarin, Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and English in Taiwan. It provides linguistic analyses of bilingual and multilingual interactions in various social settings. The book sheds light on how language contact shapes communication patterns and identity expression.

## 9. *Historical Texts and Language Evolution in Taiwan*

This book presents a collection of historical documents and literary works that illustrate the linguistic changes in Taiwan over several centuries. It explores how language use reflects social, political, and cultural transformations on the island. Readers interested in historical linguistics and Taiwan's heritage will find this work invaluable.

## **Primary Language Of Taiwan**

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**primary language of taiwan: 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.

**primary language of taiwan: Language and Society** Andrew Simpson, 2019-01-02 Intended for non-majors, this introductory textbook covers a broad and exciting array of topics in the interaction of language and society. It focuses in particular on the complex political and sociological roles of the world's dominant language groups and nationalized languages, and the rapid extinction of minority languages.

**primary language of taiwan: 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.

**primary language of taiwan: Curriculum and Teaching in Primary CLIL in Taiwan** Yi-Ping Huang, 2024-12-13 This book explores teacher agency within Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), highlighting the roles of identity, emotion, discourse, and power. It demonstrates how teacher agency is shaped in curriculum leadership, course design, scaffolding, translanguaging, and cross-curricular collaboration. Focusing on public elementary schools in Taiwan, the first in Asia to adopt CLIL in compulsory education, this book proposes glocalized frameworks of teacher agency for curriculum and teaching in CLIL based on three qualitative case studies sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan (107-2410-H-004-116; 108-2410-H-004-099-MY2;

110-2410-H-004-045). This book is an essential reference for educators, researchers, and leaders involved in designing and implementing CLIL in EFL contexts across Asia.

**primary language of taiwan:** Critical Perspectives on Language and Discourse in the New World Order Faiz Sathi Abdullah, Mardziah Hayati Abdullah, Tan Bee Hoon, 2009-03-26 The papers in this book explore language use in a broad range of discourse fields. They provide theoretical perspectives on global orientations to social, political and economic transformations in the "New World Order" (NWO), and extend these with studies on the impacts of such transformations at the local, national, regional and global levels. The discussions highlight current concerns among academics and political commentators about the potential social impact of representations of the NWO in language and discourse. The present work is important in raising social consciousness towards the central role that language and discourse play in the construction of shifting/multiple identities. In this way, the roles of critical discourse analysis and indeed that of the analysts themselves are emancipative and socially transformative. The value of such consciousness-raising for potential social action in language user empowerment terms cannot be overstressed, particularly given the ascendant position of the English language in the NWO. This collection is a significant contribution to the ongoing critical discussion on global order discourse.

**primary language of taiwan:** Language Planning and Policy in Asia: Japan, Nepal, Taiwan and Chinese characters Robert B. Kaplan, Richard B. Baldauf, 2008 This volume covers the language situation in Japan, Nepal and Taiwan, as well as the modernisation of Chinese Characters in China, explaining the linguistic diversity, the historical and political contexts and the current language situation -- including language-in-education planning, the role of the media, the role of religion, and the roles of non-indigenous languages. Two of the authors are indigenous and the other two have been participants in the language planning context.

**primary language of taiwan:** An Encyclopedia of Language N.E. Collinge, 2002-09-11 \* Examines how language works, accounting for its nature, its use, its study and its history \* Two comprehensive indexes of Topics and Technical Terms, and Names \* Carefully illustrated to explain key points in the text `This rich repository of information on all aspects of language is a must for all libraries in higher education, schools and larger public libraries.' - Library Review `Each article has an excellent bibliography. In addition, there are comprehensive indexes of topics and technical terms and names. Highly recommended for all college and general public libraries.' - Choice `This important book is in many ways a state-of-the-art survey of current conceptions of, and approaches to, language, with generous references to more detailed sources. Each chapter has a good bibliography.' - Language International `A comprehensive guide ... with very thorough bibliographies ... Collinge's Encyclopedia is recommended to academic libraries.' - Reference Reviews `The bibliographies are an invaluable aid ... the editor is to be congratulated for having done an excellent job ... there are virtually no areas of language and linguistics that do not get a look in somewhere, and there is good signposting in the text itself.' - Nigel Vincent, Times Higher Education Supplement

**primary language of taiwan:** 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.

**primary language of taiwan:** Taiwan John F Copper, 2018-05-04 In this newly revised and updated edition of Taiwan: Nation-State or Province?, John F. Copper examines Taiwan's geography and history, society and culture, economy, political system, and foreign and security policies in the

context of Taiwan's uncertain political status as either a sovereign nation or a province of the People's Republic of China. Copper argues that Taiwan's very rapid and successful democratization suggests Taiwan should be independent and separate from China, while economic links between Taiwan and China indicate the opposite. New to the sixth edition is enhanced coverage of the issues of immigration; the impact of having the world's lowest birthrate; China's economic and military rise and America's decline; Taiwan's relations with China, the United States, and Japan; and the KMT's (Nationalist Party) return to power. The new edition will also examine the implications of the 2012 presidential election. A selected bibliography guides students in further research.

**primary language of taiwan: The Tongues of a Nation** Pasquale De Marco, 2025-07-16  
China is a land of remarkable linguistic diversity, home to hundreds of languages spoken by its diverse ethnic groups. From the bustling metropolises of the east coast to the remote villages of the Tibetan Plateau, the nation's linguistic landscape is a testament to its rich history and cultural heritage. This book takes you on a journey through the vibrant tapestry of China's languages, exploring the major language families, their distribution, and the unique features that set them apart. Delve into the fascinating stories of how these languages have evolved over time, shaped by geography, history, and culture. From the widely spoken Mandarin, the official language of the People's Republic of China, to the lesser-known minority languages spoken by ethnic groups such as the Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Zhuang, each language holds a key to understanding the diverse cultural heritage of China. Explore the challenges facing these languages in the face of globalization and modernization, and the efforts being made to preserve and revitalize them. Along the way, meet the people who speak these languages, gaining insights into their daily lives, their traditions, and their struggles. Learn about the role that language plays in shaping identity, community, and cultural expression. Whether you are a linguist, a traveler, or simply someone interested in the diverse cultures of the world, this book offers a comprehensive and engaging exploration of the languages of China. Join this linguistic adventure to uncover the stories, the challenges, and the beauty of China's linguistic heritage. Within these pages, you will find: \* A comprehensive overview of the major language families and their distribution in China \* In-depth exploration of the unique features of China's major languages \* Insights into the role of language in Chinese history, culture, and society \* Analysis of the challenges facing China's languages in the face of globalization \* Profiles of inspiring individuals and communities working to preserve and revitalize minority languages This book is an essential resource for anyone interested in the linguistic diversity of China, and a fascinating read for anyone interested in the diverse cultures of the world. If you like this book, write a review!

**primary language of taiwan: Taiwan 101** Matthew B. Christensen, Henrietta Yang, 2024-01-09  
An indispensable guide for readers traveling to Taiwan for vacation, work, or school. It's chock-full of information that will help people successfully navigate the country. -Library Journal Taiwan has always been an attractive place to study and work. In fact, long before Mainland China became an option for Westerners, Taiwan was the place to study Chinese and work in a Mandarin Chinese speaking environment. As the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) gained economic and political strength in the world, Westerners naturally gravitated toward this new market. Language programs and jobs for Westerners flourished. In the past decade there has been a renewed interest in Taiwan. This is undoubtedly due to a dramatic increase in cost of living in the P.R.C., increasing government regulation and scrutiny of foreigners, the increased political tension between China and the West, and generally the increasing difficulty doing business and studying in China in a free and fair way. In recent years Taiwan has once again emerged as an attractive place to study, work, and live. Taiwan offers a free, open, and safe environment that is welcoming to outsiders. While the cost of living in Taiwan's big cities is about the same as the big cities in Mainland China, it is much easier for a foreigner to navigate than in China. This book provides a practical, up-to-date, hands-on guide to navigating life in Taiwan. It is not a travel guidebook, but rather provides detailed information for the foreign resident in Taiwan, whether they be studying or working. It provides a wealth of information covering everything from renting apartments, taking care of your daily needs, what and where to eat, to Taiwanese work ethic and business culture, how to make the most of your study of

Chinese, how to get around, and so on. The book is illustrated with relevant photos that contextualize the text, and enhance reader's understanding of the information.

**primary language of taiwan:** The Handbook of Language Contact Raymond Hickey, 2020-09-01 The second edition of the definitive reference on contact studies and linguistic change—provides extensive new research and original case studies Language contact is a dynamic area of contemporary linguistic research that studies how language changes when speakers of different languages interact. Accessibly structured into three sections, The Handbook of Language Contact explores the role of contact studies within the field of linguistics, the value of contact studies for language change research, and the relevance of language contact for sociolinguistics. This authoritative volume presents original findings and fresh research directions from an international team of prominent experts. Thirty-seven specially-commissioned chapters cover a broad range of topics and case studies of contact from around the world. Now in its second edition, this valuable reference has been extensively updated with new chapters on topics including globalization, language acquisition, creolization, code-switching, and genetic classification. Fresh case studies examine Romance, Indo-European, African, Mayan, and many other languages in both the past and the present. Addressing the major issues in the field of language contact studies, this volume: Includes a representative sample of individual studies which re-evaluate the role of language contact in the broader context of language and society Offers 23 new chapters written by leading scholars Examines language contact in different societies, including many in Africa and Asia Provides a cross-section of case studies drawing on languages across the world The Handbook of Language Contact, Second Edition is an indispensable resource for researchers, scholars, and students involved in language contact, language variation and change, sociolinguistics, bilingualism, and language theory.

**primary language of taiwan:** 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

**primary language of taiwan:** Handbook of East Asian New Religious Movements Lukas Pokorny, Franz Winter, 2018-04-24 \* This Handbook has won the ICAS Edited Volume Accolade 2019. Brill warmly congratulates editors Lukas Pokorny and Franz Winter and their authors with this award. \* A vibrant cauldron of new religious developments, East Asia (China/Taiwan, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam) presents a fascinating arena of related research for scholars across disciplines. Edited by Lukas Pokorny and Franz Winter, the Handbook of East Asian New Religious Movements provides the first comprehensive and reliable guide to explore the vast East Asian new religious panorama. Penned by leading scholars in the field, the assembled contributions render the Handbook an invaluable resource for those interested in the crucial new religious actors and trajectories of the

region.

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**primary language of taiwan: 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.

**primary language of taiwan:** *Being a Mother in a Strange Land* Shu-Yi Huang, 2019-05-21 This text provides an alternative narrative to the humble and often exclusively male voices of first generation Chinese migrants. Despite Chinese migrants having migrated to the Netherlands since 1911, particularly after World War Two, and female migrants outnumbering male migrants, their everyday life and transnational motherhood experiences have remained largely unknown. Based on the narratives of 38 Chinese migrant women from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China, this book brings women, their lives and opinions to the center of Dutch migration history.

**primary language of taiwan:** Identity Politics and Popular Culture in Taiwan Hsin-I Sydney Yueh, 2016-12-07 In the past two decades, a uniform representation of cutified femininity prevails in the Taiwanese media, evidenced by the shift of Taiwan's popular cultural taste from a Chinese-centered tradition to a mixed absorption from neighboring cultural capitals in the global market. This book argues that the native term "sajiao" is the key to understand the phenomenon. Originally referring to a set of persuasive tactics through imitating a spoiled child's gestures and ways of speaking to get attention or material goods, sajiao is commonly understood to be women's weapon to manipulate men in the Mandarin-speaking communities. By re-interpreting sajiao as a "feminine" tactic, or the tactic of the weak, the book aims to propose a "feminine framework" in

exploring identity politics in the following three aspects: the rising obsession with the immature female image in Taiwan's popular culture, the adoption of the feminine communication style in native speakers' everyday language and interactions, and the competing discourses between dominant/subordinate, central/peripheral, global/local, and Chinese/Taiwanese in shaping the identity politics in current Taiwanese society. The micro-analysis of everyday language politics leads the reader to examine layers of discourse about gender, identity, and communication, and finally to inquire how to situate or categorize "Taiwan" in area studies. The "feminine framework" is a useful theoretical tool that not only deconstructs everyday communication practice but also provides a bottom-up, alternative angle in analyzing Taiwan's role in political, economic, and cultural flows in East Asia. The massive imports of popular cultural products in the late 80s, mainly from Japan, fermented the *kawaii* (Japanese cute) type of femininity in regulating everyday communication and the perception of gender roles in Taiwan. The popularity of the baby-like female image is concurrent with the simmering debate on Taiwanese identity. Taiwan offers a unique perspective for observing identity politics because it still holds an undetermined status in the international community. The collective uncertainty about the island's future and the diminishing voice in the international society become the backdrop for the growth of defining, interpreting, and appropriating *sajiao* elements in the popular culture. This book offers an in-depth examination of the interplay among local historical contexts, cross-border capitalist exchange, and everyday communication that shapes the dialogism of Taiwanese identity.

**primary language of taiwan: Linguistics in Oceania, 2** J. Donald Bowen, 2019-05-20 No detailed description available for Linguistics in Oceania, 2.

**primary language of taiwan: The SAGE Encyclopedia of Human Communication Sciences and Disorders** Jack S. Damico, Martin J. Ball, 2019-03-01 The SAGE Encyclopedia of Human Communication Sciences and Disorders is an in-depth encyclopedia aimed at students interested in interdisciplinary perspectives on human communication—both normal and disordered—across the lifespan. This timely and unique set will look at the spectrum of communication disorders, from causation and prevention to testing and assessment; through rehabilitation, intervention, and education. Examples of the interdisciplinary reach of this encyclopedia: A strong focus on health issues, with topics such as Asperger's syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, anatomy of the human larynx, dementia, etc. Including core psychology and cognitive sciences topics, such as social development, stigma, language acquisition, self-help groups, memory, depression, memory, Behaviorism, and cognitive development Education is covered in topics such as cooperative learning, special education, classroom-based service delivery The editors have recruited top researchers and clinicians across multiple fields to contribute to approximately 640 signed entries across four volumes.

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