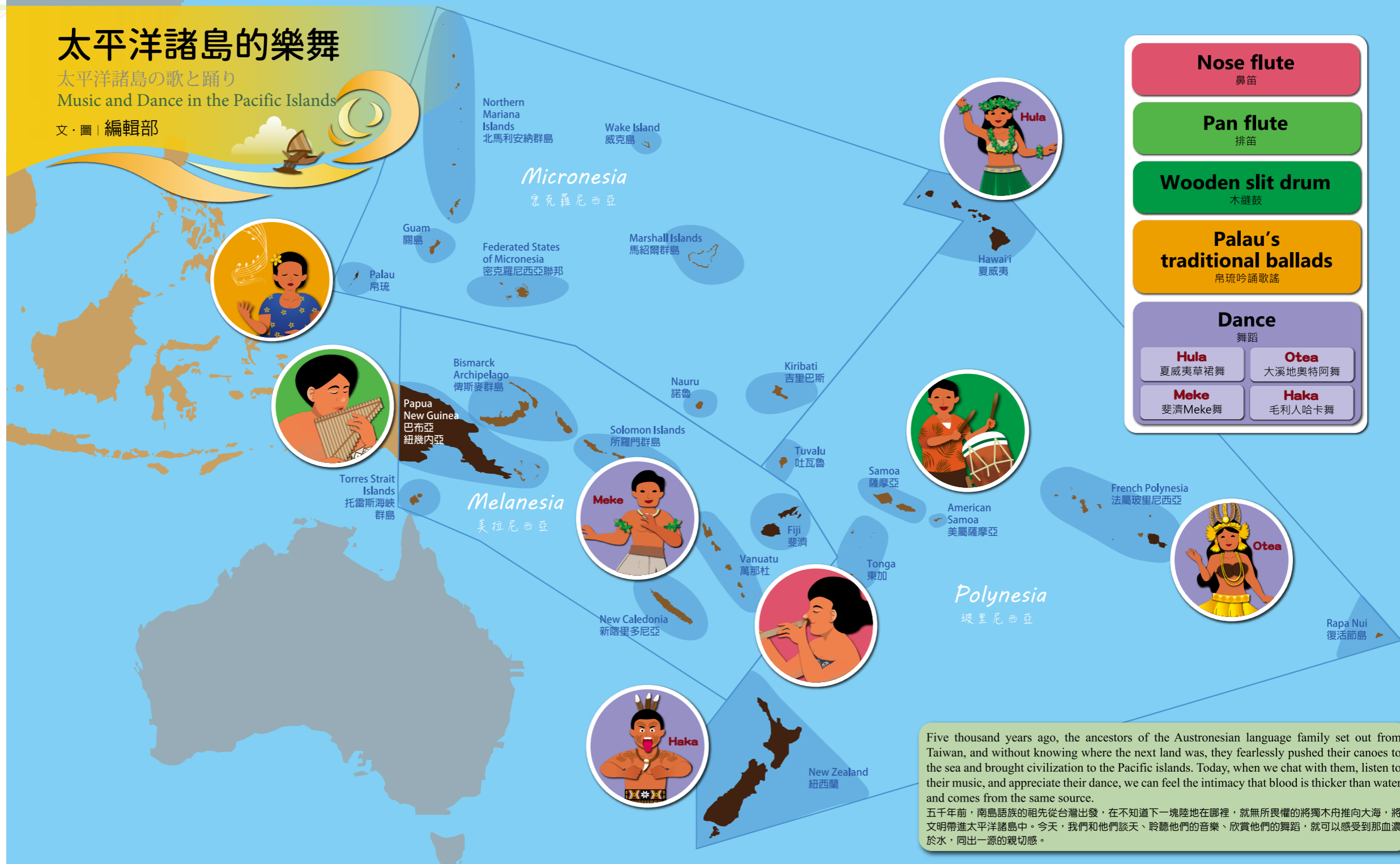


太平洋諸島の樂舞

太平洋諸島の歌と踊り
Music and Dance in the Pacific Islands

文・圖 | 編輯部



Nose flute 鼻笛	
Pan flute 排笛	
Wooden slit drum 木縫鼓	
Palau's traditional ballads 帛琉吟誦歌謠	
Dance 舞蹈	
Hula 夏威夷草裙舞	Otea 大溪地奧特阿舞
Meke 斐濟Meke舞	Haka 毛利人哈卡舞

Five thousand years ago, the ancestors of the Austronesian language family set out from Taiwan, and without knowing where the next land was, they fearlessly pushed their canoes to the sea and brought civilization to the Pacific islands. Today, when we chat with them, listen to their music, and appreciate their dance, we can feel the intimacy that blood is thicker than water and comes from the same source.
五千年前，南島語族的祖先從台灣出發，在不知道下一塊陸地在哪裡，就無所畏懼的將獨木舟推向大海，將文明帶進太平洋諸島中。今天，我們和他們談天、聆聽他們的音樂、欣賞他們的舞蹈，就可以感受到那血濃於水，同出一源的親切感。

Nose flute 鼻笛

The nose flute usually refers to various musical instruments played with the nose, and is one of the common cultural heritages of the Austronesian language family. In the traditional culture of the Austronesian ethnic group, it is believed that the nose flute is infused with the breath of life, thus it is better that the mouth which is related to lie and eat (symbolizing filth). The breath from nose represents life, honesty, and purity.

鼻笛通常是指各種以鼻吹奏的樂器，是南島語族的共同文化遺產之一。在南島語族的傳統文化中，認為鼻笛灌注的是生命的氣息，不如嘴巴會說謊、飲食（象徵污穢），代表著生命、誠實、純粹。



Fiji

Fiji Nose Flute
斐濟鼻笛

Only the aborigines in Taiwan use double-pipe flutes, while other Austronesian ethnic groups almost all use single-pipe flutes.

只有台灣原住民有使用雙管鼻笛，而其他的南島語族，幾乎都是單管。

Taiwan



Double-pipe flutes of Paiwan
排灣族雙管鼻笛

In Fiji, nose flutes are made from wood, bamboo, gourds and even whale teeth or bones. When playing, one of the left or right nostrils is preferred. The tone is soft and there are four holes (three in the front and one in the back), and the mouthpiece of the nose is a circular opening in the middle.

在斐濟，鼻笛用木、竹、葫蘆甚至是鯨魚的牙齒或骨頭製作。演奏時會偏向使用左或右邊的一個鼻孔，其音色柔和而有四個孔（前三後一），鼻子的吹口在中間的圓形開口。

Pan flute 排笛

This is actually a musical instrument from ancient civilizations all over the world, usually only the details differ. As long as humans develop the concept of producing musical sounds by blowing air through a hollow sound tube, the birth of the pan flute is not far away.

這其實是世界各地古文明都有的樂器，通常只有細節部分有所差異。只要人類發展出以中空音管吹氣產生樂音的概念之後，排笛的誕生就不遠了。



Papua New Guinea

Eagle Bone Flute
鷹骨笛

The sound pipe of the pan flute can be made of different materials: wood, bamboo, bone, clay, stone. The indigenous people of Papua New Guinea also use the hollow wing bone (ulna) of the eagle to make the pan flute. In Oceania, especially around the Solomon Islands, bunched pan flutes called Au ware and flat pan flutes called Au waa are also found.

音管可以用不同材質：木、竹、骨、陶土、石頭等均可，甚至巴布亞紐幾內亞的土著還有用鷹的中空翅骨（尺骨）製作的排笛。在大洋洲，特別是所羅門群島一帶，還發現被叫做奧娃拉（Au ware）的成束排笛和奧娃（Au waa）的扁平排笛。

Wooden slit drum 木縫鼓

Most of the wooden slit drums are made of tree trunks that have been cut into segments. The basic model is to hollow out the middle part of the trunk to become a resonant speaker. In the modern Austronesian language group, it is no longer limited to wood production. Biscuit iron boxes and plastic jars can be made according to local conditions. 木縫鼓大都是以經切割成段狀的樹幹所製成，基本模式為將樹幹中間部份採空，成為一個可產生共鳴的音箱。在現代的南島語族中，已經不侷限於木頭製作，餅乾鐵盒、塑膠罐都能因地制宜製作。

Austronesian wooden slit drums are upright.
南島語族的木縫鼓是直立式的。



Ura is the popular traditional dances of the Cook Islands, usually performed by a female who moves her body to tell a story, accompanied by intense drumming by at least 5 drummers. Ura是庫克群島流行的傳統舞蹈，是女性藉由身體表演來講述故事，伴隨著至少5名鼓手的激烈擊鼓。

In the Cook Islands, wooden slit drums are often combined with the Ura dance. The performance is performed in a way of drumming. Generally speaking, men are drummers and women are dancers. 在庫克群島，木縫鼓通常會和烏拉舞（Ura dance）結合，以鼓舞的方式進行表演。一般來說男性為鼓手，女性為舞者。

Palau's traditional ballads 帛琉吟誦歌謠

Palau's traditional ballads are mostly recited, and their main function is to transmit information. The ballad is mainly composed of words, coupled with music and dance. Assembly songs (chesols), quasi assembly songs (derebesbes), and elegy (kelloi) and quasi elegy (eldolem) are the main components. 帛琉傳統歌謠多為吟誦式，主要作用是傳遞信息，所以主體以歌詞為主，再搭配上音樂以及舞蹈。如集會歌（chesols）、準集會歌（derebesbes）、及輓歌（kelloi）與準輓歌（eldolem）為主要構成。



Ballads have their own specific functions. Wrong or failed singing will not only cause disputes between the two parties, but also lead to death. The right song can resolve misunderstandings and even bring glory and wealth to the family. The criteria for determining the singer, singer, and dancer depend on gender and social class, and most ballads are sung regardless of gender. 歌謠有其特定的功能，錯誤或失敗的演唱不但會引起雙方的糾紛，更可能引來殺身之禍，反之則能化解誤會，甚至為家族帶來榮耀與財富。歌謠吟誦者、演唱者和舞者的決定標準，取決於性別和社會階級，大部分的歌謠都是不分性別皆可演唱的。

Dance 舞蹈

Hula 夏威夷草裙舞

Hula is a traditional Hawaiian folk dance. Legend has it that the first hula dancer was Racha, the goddess of dance, who entertained her sister Pele, the god of fire. Therefore, hula dance has become a religious dance to express respect to God. Hula is a dance of whole body movement; but only the hand movements really express the meaning of the dance. The hula dance, which is usually performed in modern times, will be accompanied by some western musical instruments, and it will become a celebration, welcome guests, tourists or purely entertainment activities.

草裙舞又名呼拉舞 (Hula)，是夏威夷的傳統民俗舞蹈。傳說第一個跳草裙舞的是舞神拉卡，她跳草裙舞招待她的火神姐姐佩萊，所以草裙舞就成為向神表達敬意的宗教舞蹈。草裙舞是種全身運動的舞蹈，但只有手部動作才真正表達舞蹈的含意。現代表演的草裙舞會配合一些西方的樂器，成為讚頌、歡迎貴賓、旅客或純粹娛樂性的活動。



Otea 大溪地奧特阿舞

Otea is one of the oldest dance forms in the Tahiti Islands, formerly a male dance, often used to represent war and military themes. Today, though, men, women, or both can dance the Otea, often performed in celebrations of weddings and to welcome tourists. Otea dance is characterized by the dancer's rapid hip swing to the rhythm of the drum, which is the legendary "twerk dance". Today, Otea is often performed to celebrate weddings and welcome tourists. Of course, if you can come across the Heiva i Tahiti Tahitian Cultural Festival held in summer, the most exciting Otea dance must be here.

奧特阿舞 (otea) 是大溪地最古老的舞蹈之一，以前是種男性舞蹈，通常用來表現戰爭和軍事。時至今日，男女都可以跳，常在慶祝婚禮和歡迎遊客時表演。奧特阿舞的特色是舞者伴隨著鼓點節奏，臀部快速擺動，就是傳說中的「電臀舞」。現在不像從前，奧特阿舞常在慶祝婚禮和歡迎遊客時表演。當然，如果能碰到夏季舉行的大溪地文化節，最精彩的奧特阿舞肯定在這裡。



Meke 斐濟Meke舞

In Fiji, the word "meke" means "dance". Previously meke was used for narrative, now it is used for celebration and artistic expression. The most famous of these is probably the wave dance. The dancers begin by depicting the ripples of the beach in silence, and the dance moves gradually intensify as if the waves are rolling up. The performers first squat down, gently smooth the ground with their hands, then use their fingers to make waves, and then rock their bodies back and forth, showing a choppy rhythm. The dancers gradually intensified their movements until they jumped forward, clapped their hands, lowered their hands to the ground, and uttered a cry, representing the waves crossing the reef and calming down in the lagoon.

在斐濟，meke意為「舞蹈」，以前是敘事用，現在則用於慶祝和藝術，其中最出名的是wave meke波浪舞。舞者從靜默中以描繪沙灘波紋開始，動作漸漸加強彷彿巨浪捲起。其先蹲下身，溫柔地用手撫平地面，再用手指做出起浪的樣子，然後前後搖晃身體來表現波濤洶湧的節奏，動作逐漸變得激烈，直到向前跳躍、拍手、將手沉向土地並發出叫聲，代表波浪穿越暗礁並在環礁湖裡歸於平靜。



Haka 毛利人哈卡舞

Haka in New Zealand refers to a traditional Māori dance form. The haka is most commonly performed by men, with the help of a woman behind the man. The trembling flashes seen on a hot summer day are represented by trembling hands. At the end of the dance, the dancer will stretch out the tongue, which is to resemble the appearance of the enemy's head being decapitalized and hanging on a long pole after the enemy has been killed. Now the purpose of haka performances is to welcome guests warmly, to acknowledge special achievements or occasions, to ceremonies of gatherings between tribes, and there are also performances that are purely entertaining.

哈卡舞 (Haka) 是紐西蘭毛利人的傳統舞蹈。最常見的是男人表演，後面加上女人助音。以抖動的手表示夏季熱天所見的抖動的閃光；在舞蹈完結時，舞者會把舌頭伸長，意思是扮演敵人殺後，頭顱被擲首，掛在長竿上的模樣。現在哈卡舞表演的目的，以對來賓的熱情歡迎、對特殊成就或場合的承認、部落之間相聚的儀式為主，也不乏純娛樂性質的表演。

