

# 現代布農族狩獵的規訓與抵抗論述： 「異文化觀光」與「文化保存」的論辯

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## 摘要

在臺灣布農族的文化中，狩獵文化是族群認同的核心之一，使得狩獵在布農族文化研究中具有重要的地位與研究價值。狩獵不僅是布農獵人身體和狩獵技術的展現，更是一種人與自然互動、對抗的關係；同時蘊含布農族的文化價值體系與宇宙觀。然而，隨社會結構變遷，其傳統狩獵文化面臨衝擊與轉型，狩獵文化的變遷同時影響原住民族的文化詮釋與實踐。近年來，在資本主義、生態保育政策、原住民意識抬頭等多元因素交織下，布農族狩獵文化逐漸產生新的論述與認同，並產製出各種凝聚力量與實踐的方式。狩獵活動開放給外界參與，採以體驗營隊或觀光園區等模式。本研究利用文本分析及文化人類學中的「情境分析」(situational analysis)為研究方式蒐集資料。描繪出現代布農族狩獵文化，逐步發展出多元面貌。以「異文化情調」吸引觀光客消費的商品化之外；布農文史工作團隊也在狩獵體驗營隊、文物展覽中，重新詮釋布農族的狩獵文化，過程中彰顯出主流文化，諸如生態保育論述、國家公園政策等漢人、西方思維的影響外；布農人也利用傳統文化中的生態觀點與主流論述競奪狩獵文化的詮釋權和實踐權，展現出新的認同與狩獵文化圖像。

Sport and National Identity in Taiwan:  
Some Preliminary Thoughts

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關鍵詞：狩獵、文化認同、原住民、布農族

# The contemporary discourses of discipline and resistance of the Bunun hunting: a debate between “ethnic tourism” and “cultural preservation”

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## Abstract

Bunun is one of the aboriginal tribes in Taiwan. Hunting as its defining characteristic is a common consensus in Taiwanese society. Hunting not only manifests the body and hunting skills of Bunun hunters, but also presents the interaction between human and nature. Furthermore, hunting represents the cultural value system and world view of Bunun. Therefore, hunting culture is essential in the Bunun research. With the changing of social structure, the traditional hunting culture of Bunun meets multiple challenges from capitalism, installation of national park and the rise of aboriginal consciousness in Taiwan. In the past, hunting is the calling to every male Bunun (taboo for woman). Today, young Bunun people can choose to hunt or not on their own. Moreover, tourists can experience hunting in cultural exhibitions or sightseeing in the Bunun hunting terrains. All these complications bring new racial identities, hunting practices and hunting discourses for the aboriginal tribe.

Key words: hunting, cultural identity, indigenous peoples, Bunun