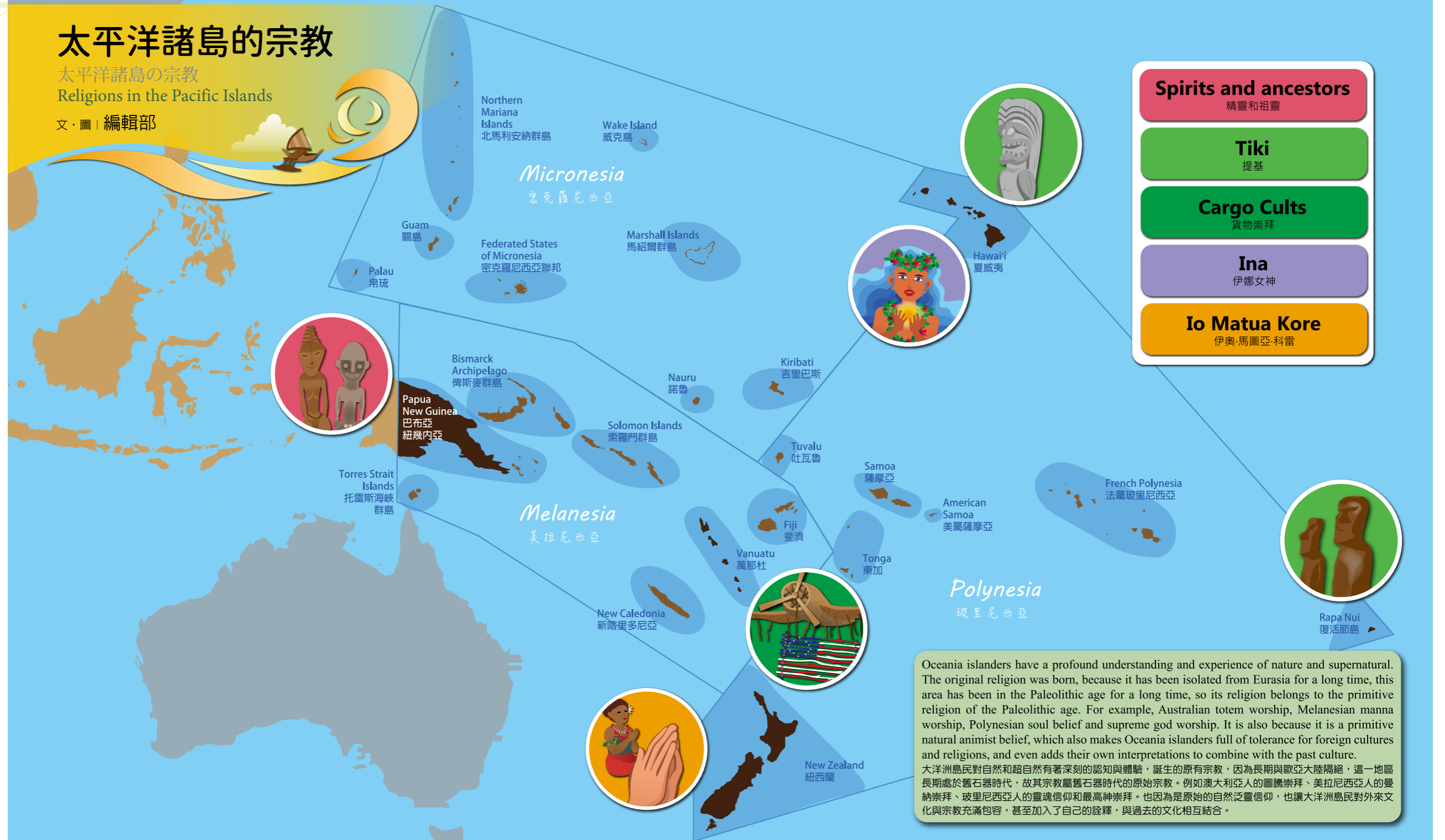


太平洋諸島の宗教

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Religions in the Pacific Islands

文・圖 | 編輯部



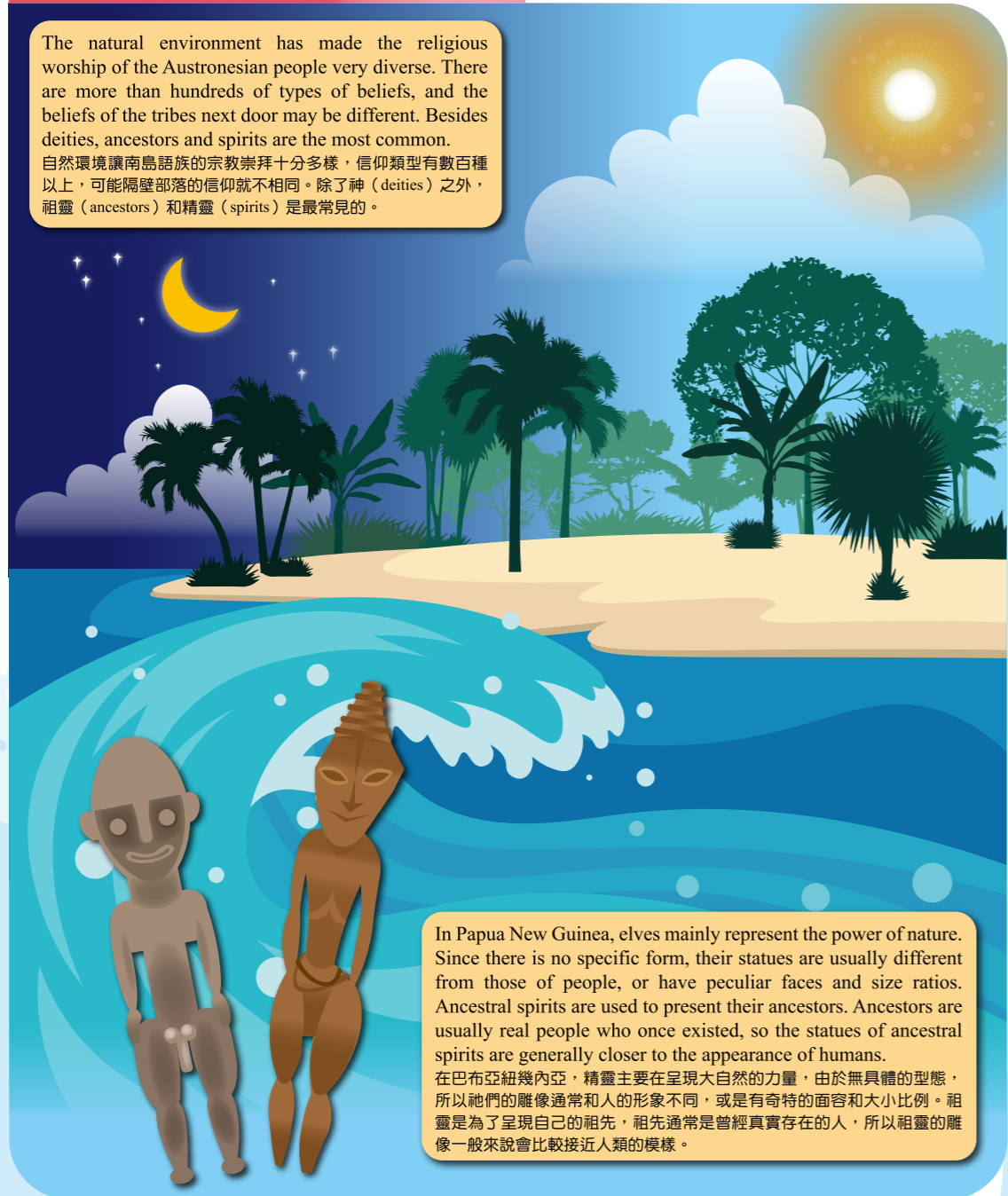
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伊奧·馬圖亞·科雷

Oceania islanders have a profound understanding and experience of nature and supernatural. The original religion was born, because it has been isolated from Eurasia for a long time, this area has been in the Paleolithic age for a long time, so its religion belongs to the primitive religion of the Paleolithic age. For example, Australian totem worship, Melanesian manna worship, Polynesian soul belief and supreme god worship. It is also because it is a primitive natural animist belief, which also makes Oceania islanders full of tolerance for foreign cultures and religions, and even adds their own interpretations to combine with the past culture.

大洋洲島民對自然和超自然有著深刻的認知與體驗，誕生的原有宗教，因為長期與歐亞大陸隔絕，這一地區長期處於舊石器時代，故其宗教屬舊石器時代的原始宗教。例如澳大利亞人的圖騰崇拜、美拉尼西亞人的曼納崇拜、玻里尼西亞人的靈魂信仰和最高神崇拜。也因為是原始的自然泛靈信仰，也讓大洋洲島民對外來文化與宗教充滿包容，甚至加入了自己的詮釋，與過去的文化相互結合。

Spirits and ancestors 精靈和祖靈

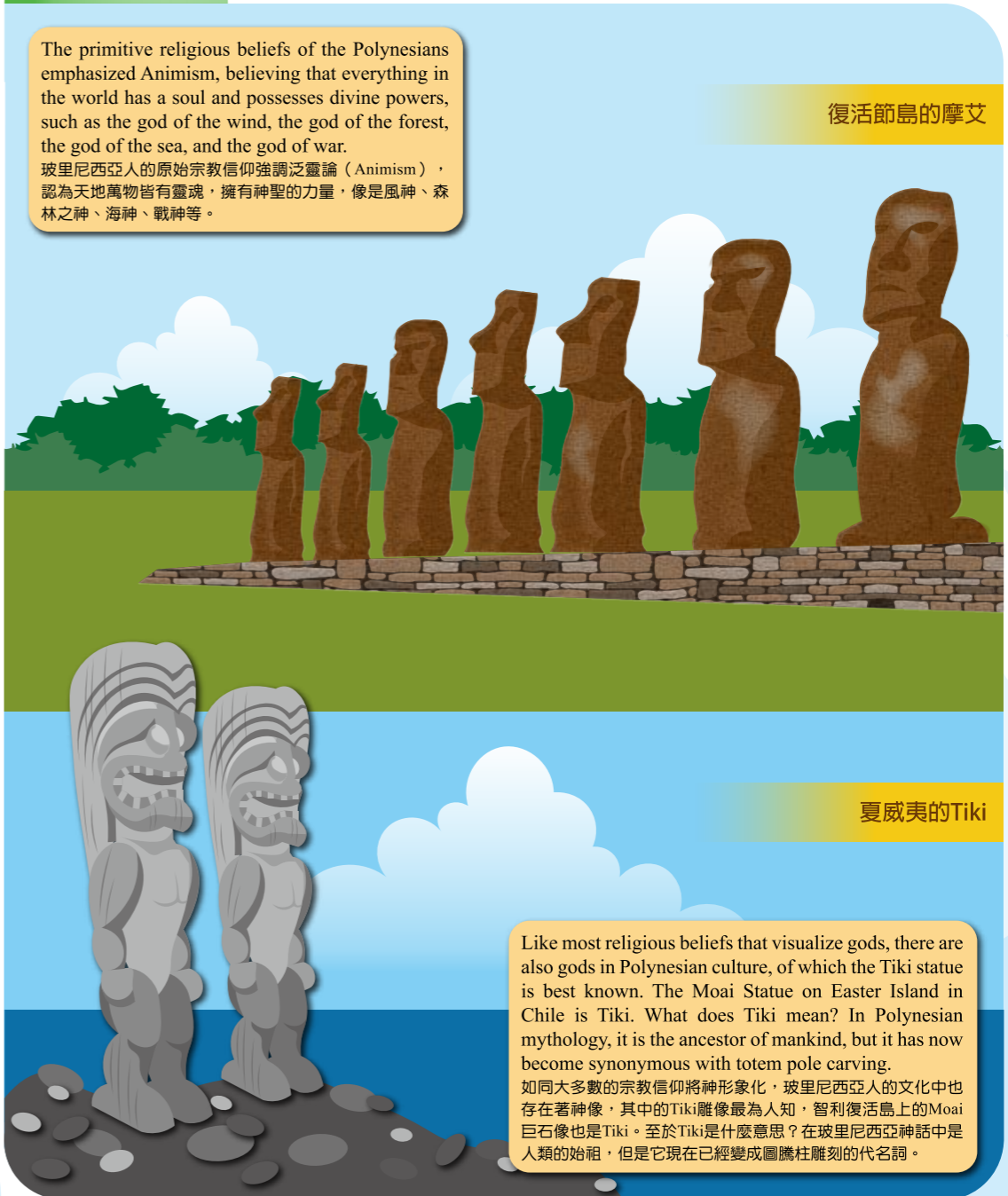
The natural environment has made the religious worship of the Austronesian people very diverse. There are more than hundreds of types of beliefs, and the beliefs of the tribes next door may be different. Besides deities, ancestors and spirits are the most common.
自然環境讓南島語族的宗教崇拜十分多樣，信仰類型有數百種以上，可能隔壁部落的信仰就不相同。除了神 (deities) 之外，祖靈 (ancestors) 和精靈 (spirits) 是最常見的。



In Papua New Guinea, elves mainly represent the power of nature. Since there is no specific form, their statues are usually different from those of people, or have peculiar faces and size ratios. Ancestral spirits are used to present their ancestors. Ancestors are usually real people who once existed, so the statues of ancestral spirits are generally closer to the appearance of humans.
在巴布亞紐幾內亞，精靈主要在呈現大自然的力量，由於無具體的型態，所以牠們的雕像通常和人的形象不同，或是有奇特的面容和大小比例。祖靈是為了呈現自己的祖先，祖先通常是曾經真實存在的人，所以祖靈的雕像一般來說會比較接近人類的模樣。

Tiki 提基

The primitive religious beliefs of the Polynesians emphasized Animism, believing that everything in the world has a soul and possesses divine powers, such as the god of the wind, the god of the forest, the god of the sea, and the god of war.
玻里尼西亞人的原始宗教信仰強調泛靈論 (Animism)，認為天地萬物皆有靈魂，擁有神聖的力量，像是風神、森林之神、海神、戰神等。



復活節島的摩艾

夏威夷的Tiki

Like most religious beliefs that visualize gods, there are also gods in Polynesian culture, of which the Tiki statue is best known. The Moai Statue on Easter Island in Chile is Tiki. What does Tiki mean? In Polynesian mythology, it is the ancestor of mankind, but it has now become synonymous with totem pole carving.
如同大多數的宗教信仰將神形象化，玻里尼西亞人的文化中也存在著神像，其中的Tiki雕像最為人知，智利復活島上的Moai巨石像也是Tiki。至於Tiki是什麼意思？在玻里尼西亞神話中是人類的始祖，但是它現在已經變成圖騰柱雕刻的代名詞。

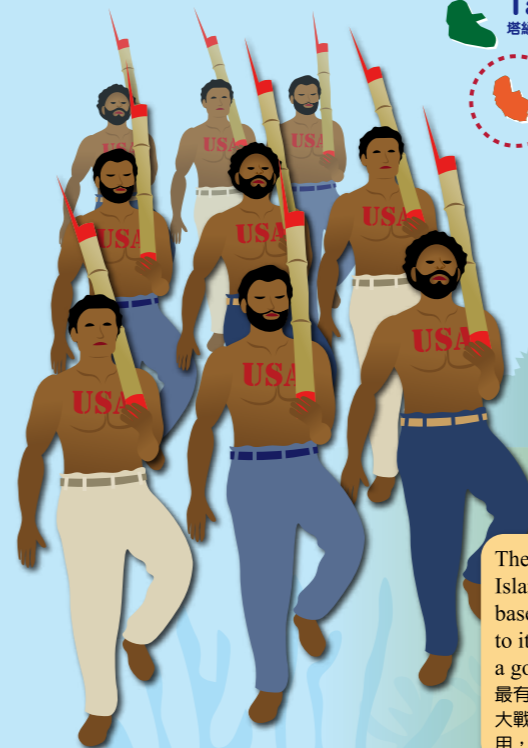
Cargo Cults 貨物崇拜

Also known as Cargo Cults, when worshipers see foreign advanced technological items, they will worship them as gods.
又叫做貨物崇拜 (Cargo Cults)，當崇拜者看見外來的先進科技物品，便會將之當作神祇般崇拜。



VANADU
萬那杜

Tanna
塔納島



The most famous is the "John Frum Church" of Vanadu Tanna Island. During World War II, the U.S. military established a military base on Tana Island to provide supplies to local residents in addition to its own use. Therefore, the aborigines regard the U.S. military as a god and the U.S. military equipment as a religious totem.
最有名的是萬那杜塔納島的「約翰·弗魯姆教 (John Frum)」。第二次世界大戰時，美軍於塔納島建立軍事基地，除了自用外也提供物資給當地居民使用，因此讓原住民視美軍為神，並對美軍裝備視為宗教圖騰。

Ina 伊娜女神

Ina (Hina/Ina) is a very interesting goddess, from the aborigines of Taiwan to Polynesia, she exists. It can be regarded as a research reference for the same origin of the Austronesian language family.

伊娜 (Hina / Ina) 是一個非常有意思的女神，從台灣到玻里尼西亞的原住民中，都有她的存在，可以視為南島語族同出一源的研究參考。



In Tahiti, Ina, the goddess of the moon and fish, watches over nocturnal sea travelers. In other islands and Taiwan, Ina's priesthood is also related to night and life. In other islands, Ina's priesthood has an obvious inheritance relationship.

在大溪地，伊娜她是月亮和魚類的女神，監視著夜間海上旅行者。在其他的島嶼和台灣，伊娜的神職也都和夜晚和生命有關係，有著明顯的傳承關係。

Io Matua Kore 伊奧·馬圖亞·科雷

Io Matua Kore is often seen as the supreme being in Polynesian mythology, and among the Māori as a sort of Christian "God" The presence.

伊奧·馬圖亞·科雷 (Io Matua Kore) 通常被視為玻里尼西亞神話中至高無上的存在，在毛利人中更是被當成類似基督教中「上帝」的存在。

集會完的禱告



In traditional Māori beliefs, concepts such as sacred (tapu), non-divine (noa), authority (mana) and spirit (wairua) govern daily Māori daily life, in conjunction with the presence of Io Matua Kore, making it unexpectedly consistent with Christian teachings. Makes the Māori the least conflicted Austronesian language group in the process of adopting Christianity. Today, many Christian rituals have been integrated into the daily life of the Māori.

在毛利人的傳統信仰中，神聖 (tapu)、非神聖 (noa)、權威 (mana) 和精神 (wairua) 等概念支配著他們的日常生活，配合伊奧·馬圖亞·科雷的存在，使其意外契合基督教的教義，使毛利人成為南島語族中在接納基督教的過程裡發生最少衝突的種族。時至今日，基督教的很多儀式已經融入毛利人的日常生活了。