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Cultural Resources and Adaptations in Plural Society: Case Study on Malaysian Chinese’s Cultural Resilience and Transformation

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Abstract

The Chinese community in Malaysia is a distinct and special group of Chinese overseas as compare to other groups of Chinese community in the region of Southeast Asia. With the percentage of Chinese in the country diminishes to only 24.6%, the Chinese in Malaysia is now practically considered as a minority group in a state which is dominated the bumiputra (sons of the soil) Malay. The political power of the Chinese in Malaysia has been eroded after the incident of racial riot in 1969. Hence the community has encountered continuous political marginalization and encroachment of its interests due to the ascendency and supremacy of UMNO Malay political clout. As Chinese overseas, Malaysian Chinese in Malaysia have undergone various adaptation and acculturation in order for them to be accepted as citizen of the new nation. The cultural identity of Malaysian Chinese has been the traditional Chinese culture from mainland China. Nevertheless, due to the cultural diversity and the Malay dominated polity of the state, the Chinese have developed a distinct Malaysian Chinese culture based on the traditional Chinese culture and its development in...
the new milieu. Under this specific political constraints and the
eendavour of the community, the Malaysian Chinese culture has
manifested resilience in its path of development.

The cultural resilience of Malaysian Chinese is due to
the result of ethnicized Malaysian polity and society, as well
as the preferential treatment of the Malay community by the
UMNO Malay-dominated state. This situation has given rise to
the ascendancy of the ethnic consciousness in the society and
hence consolidated the endeavour of the Chinese community
to preserve and sustain their culture. The maintenance of the
Chinese schools and the development of a distinct Chinese
education movement pose as the main vehicle for the
propagation of Malaysian Chinese culture. This paper aims to
eulcidate the development of this culture and its continuity under
the policy of an ethnic-hegemonic state. On the other hand, the
acculturation that occurs among different ethnic groups at local
level will also be discussed.

Keywords: cultural resilience cultural adaptation acculturation
Malaysia Malaysian Chinese

多元社会的文化资源与文化调适:
马来西亚华人文化抗争和变迁探析

祝家年

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摘要

马来西亚是一个多元族群与文化的新兴国家。其社会的多元性和文化
多样性是由历史因素造成。作为一个曾被英国殖民政府统治过的国家，马
来西亚基本上是由不同的移民族群所组成。因此该国在独立后，国家领导
人须耗费许多精力在维持其文化的多样性以满足个别族群的诉求并同时达
成国民和谐。该国的发展一直以来受种族政治所主导，激烈的族群竞争
影响了其国内文化多样性的发展。马来西亚的族群竞争自该国独立以来一
直由三大族群，即马来人与华人所主导。由于受殖民政府的政治遗产影响，
该国多数政党皆是种族性政党并以各别族群权益为斗争方向。如此
的政治格局往往被政治领袖和政客利用以谋求其政治利益。

马来西亚自 1969 年发生种族流血冲突后，该国的政局由马来政治精英
所主导和掌控。在马来民族主义觉醒下所催生的国家文化政策造成了马来
西亚华人文化的发展困境。该国的华人文化活动面临着被边缘化的局
面，但它亦激发了马来西亚华人的忧患意识。这股意识催生了 80 年代华社
的文化觉醒、救亡与抗争运动，并促成了华社的传统文化再创造活动。因
此这时期马华文化展现了蓬勃的生命力，这可从当时华社社团所举办的文
化活动如华团文化节、华社文化精英义演、华团文化基金及二十四节令鼓
中看出。这股文化的韧性与生命力亦形塑了华人文化的主体性并在华社的
文化发展长河中留下烙印并成为其民族文化资产。

虽然马来西亚华社发起了文化抗争，但其多元社会基本上所呈现的稳
定性与和谐性是高度求和值得学习与研究的。该国社会有此成就皆有赖于
其充满活力和文化调适的民间社会。本文亦探讨了该国的华人民间社会
文化如何在族群日常生活和互动中产生了演化，并走上族群融合之道路。

关键词: 文化调适 文化资源 儒化 马来西亚 马来西亚华人

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