

閩南語羅馬字聖經【四福音】譯本

拼音簡介

- 這是用羅馬拼音文字，參考華·日·英以及白話字等不同版本譯成的【四福音】臺灣閩南語聖經。
- 願本書能使外籍人士尤其是許多外籍新娘，很快學會道地的臺灣閩南語，順利融入環境社會，同時也認識到上帝的大愛。
- 本書羅馬字，僅改用〈教羅〉幾個字母及聲調符號，期能易教·易學·易交通。請讀者參閱後文說明以及書後附錄。
- 本書以【v·f·l·r·d·p·t·k·q·x】作為臺灣閩南語聲調符號如下：

1 聲	v	(<u>v</u> ictory=第一)	[高平調]	huev (花)
2 聲	f	falling tone	[降調]	suif (美)
3 聲	l	<u>l</u> ow tone	[低調]	sil (四)
4 聲	p. t. k. q.	low stop tone	[低入聲]	ap / at / ak / aq (壓 / 折 / 澆 / 鴨)
5 聲	r	rising tone	[上升調]	kaur (猴)
(6 聲)	(f)	falling tone	[降調]	bangf (蚊)
7 聲	d	mid tone	[中平調]	wid (胃)
8 聲	px. tx. kx. qx	high stop tone	[高入聲]	apx / kutx / bakx / beqx (盒 / 滑 / 墨 / 麥)

- 臺灣閩南語的所謂八聲是，重複第二聲在五～七聲之間，實際上只有七個聲調。
- **第一聲符號【v】**是，藉 Victory〔勝利〕語意，用以標示**第一聲【高調】**；**第二聲符號【f】**是標示 falling tone【降調】；**第三聲符號【l】**是，標示 low tone【低調】；
- **第四聲符號【q】**是，標示停頓音 stop tone【低入聲】；

- **第五聲符號【r】**是，標示 rising tone【上升調】；
- **第七聲符號【d】**是，標示 middle tone【中平調】；
- **第八聲符號【qx】**也是標示停頓音 stop tone【高入聲】。
【入聲】是迅速收住的音，有高，有低，有四種尾音 p·t·k·q；單用 p·t·k·q 是低入聲(4 聲)；加上【x】— px. tx. kx. qx 則標示高入聲(8 聲)。
- 臺灣閩南語有不少同音·不同聲調的，因而語義不同，如：
siv (詩) / sif (死) / sil (四) / sit (失) / sir (時) / sid (是) / sitx (翅)
- 本書以【z】為鼻音符號。如：
山 suazv 薑 kiuzv 箱 siuzv (【v】是第一聲調符號)
- 人名及地名 是沿用 廈門音聖經之譯音，聲符則從略。如：
Na a (挪亞) / Ai kip (埃及)
- 本書以斜體字標示單語·慣用熟語等，以便識別。如：
sef kail (世界) / kiazd chit tiour (嚇一跳)
- 輕聲語，不標聲調符號，如：
khiouq khi lai (撿起來)，khi lai 就不標調符。
- 連音變調是閩南語的特色。句子中最後一字(=音節)除外，其他的，差不多都要變調；但，主詞 或加強單語語氣時，也往往保持本調(即原調)。
- 有關變調可以下列例示以及附錄三 Prof. Bodman 聲調變化圖 (Tone shift diagram)作為參考。

《 閩南語連音變調例示 》

本調	變調	例 句
1 聲	→ 7 聲	中 → 中 心
tiongv	→ tiongd	tiongd simv
7	→ 3	鑽 → 鑽 石
suan <i>d</i>	→ suan <i>l</i>	suan <i>l</i> chiouqx
3	→ 2	記 → 記 念
ki <i>l</i>	→ ki <i>f</i>	ki <i>f</i> liamd
2	→ 1	海 → 海 洋
hai <i>f</i>	→ hai <i>v</i>	hai <i>v</i> yuzr
5	→ 7	紅 → 紅 茶
ang <i>r</i>	→ ang <i>d</i>	ang <i>d</i> ter
* 4 _p	→ 8 _{px}	答 → 答 案
tap	→ tap <i>x</i>	tap <i>x</i> anl
4 _t	→ 8 _{tx}	出 → 出 版
chhut	→ chhut <i>tx</i>	chhut <i>tx</i> panf
4 _k	→ 8 _{kx}	澆 → 澆 花
ak	→ ak <i>x</i>	ak <i>x</i> huev
* 8 _{px}	→ 4 _p	納 → 納 稅
lap <i>x</i>	→ lap	lap suel
8 _{tx}	→ 4 _t	滑 → 滑 倒
kut <i>tx</i>	→ kut	kut touf
8 _{kx}	→ 4 _k	學 → 學 費
hak <i>x</i>	→ ha <i>k</i>	ha <i>k</i> huil
* 4 _q	→ 2	鴨 → 鴨 蛋
a <i>q</i>	→ a <i>f</i>	a <i>f</i> nngd
* 8 _{qx}	→ 3	月 → 月 餅
gue <i>qx</i>	→ gue <i>l</i>	gue <i>l</i> piazf

• 由於地區不同，第 5 聲會變第 7 聲或第 3 聲。• * 印者為入聲部分。

Taiwan Ban Lam Gi Romanization Bible The Four Gospels

Pronunciation Guide

- This is a Taiwan Ban lam Gi translation of the four gospels in Christian Bible using a romanization system. Translation is based on current Chinese, Japanese and English texts.
- Hopefully, this text can help aliens, especially help numerous foreign brides to become familiarized with their new language, and at the same time learn about the love of God in Christ Jesus.
- This romanization system improves on the missionary romanization, merely differs in several letters and the Tone marks.
- The following letters **【v f l r d p t k q x】** are used at the end of each syllable of Ban lam Gi to indicate the original tones :

1st	v	first tone	huev (flower)
2 nd	f	falling tone	sui <i>f</i> (beauty)
3 rd	l	low tone	si <i>l</i> (four)
4 th	p t k q	low stop tone	a <i>p</i> (to press)
			a <i>t</i> (to turn upside down) a <i>k</i> (to water) a <i>q</i> (a duck)
5 th	r	rising tone	kau <i>r</i> (monkey)
(6 th)	f	falling tone	bang <i>f</i> (mosquito)
7 th	d	mid tone	wi <i>d</i> (stomach)
8 th	px tx kx qx	high stop tone	a <i>px</i> (a small box)
			ku <i>tx</i> (to dig) ba <i>kx</i> (a Chinese inkstick) beq <i>x</i> (wheat)
- Though called the Eight tones, the second tone (falling tone) is actually between the 5th and 7th, so there are 7 tones in Taiwan Ban L am Gi pronunciation.

- The first, second and third tone marks are listed in the above chart, with a brief explanation of their roles and each followed by an example of its use.
- The fourth tone is a quickstop sound with four different endings, indicated as **【p.t.k.q】**. Used alone these indicate the low stop (4th tone), and with the **【x】** suffix—**【px.tx.kx.qx】** each would indicate the high stop (8th tone).
- When necessary, the tone marks will be italicized to differentiate from the main syllables.
- Different tone marks indicate different meanings even though their syllables might be the same, e.g.,
*si*v (poem) *si*f (to die) *si*l (four) *si*t (to lose)
*si*r (time) *si*d (yes) *si*tx (wing)
- This text will also use the letter **【z】** to indicate the nasalized vowels, e. g., *suazv* (mountain) *kiuzv* (ginger)
siuzv (box) → (**【v】** is 1st tone mark)
- Proper names, locations follow the transliteration of Amoy Bible text, e.g., *Na a* (Noah) *Ai kip* (Egypt)
- Terms or phrases will be italicized, e. g., *sef kail* (the world)
kiazd kaf phil phil chhuaq. (trembling in fear)
- Words sometime changes into Neutral tone which is short and weak, so will not have tone marks, e.g., *Khioqu khi lai*
(to pick up), the *khi* and *lai* syllables have no tone marks.
- The subject of a sentence occasionally retains original tone, the others generally undergo a tone change; but for emphasizing a word, the last syllable of the word also retains original tone.
- The tone shift of Ban lam Gi follow the rules below. Please also consult the Bodman Diagram appended at the end.

《 Tone Shift Rules of Taiwan Ban Lam Gi 》

<u>Original tone</u>	<u>Changed tone</u>	<u>An example</u>
1 st	→ 7 th	中 → 中 心 (center)
<i>tiongv</i>	→ <i>tiongd</i>	<i>tiongd</i> simv
7 th	→ 3 rd	鑽 → 鑽 石 (a diamond)
<i>suand</i>	→ <i>suanl</i>	<i>suanl</i> chiouqx
3 rd	→ 2 nd	記 → 記 念 (to remember)
<i>ki</i> l	→ <i>ki</i> f	<i>ki</i> f liamd
2 nd	→ 1 st	海 → 海 洋 (the ocean)
<i>hai</i> f	→ <i>hai</i> v	<i>hai</i> v yuzr
5 th	→ 7 th	紅 → 紅 茶 (a black tea)
<i>angr</i>	→ <i>angd</i>	<i>angd</i> ter
* 4 _p	→ 8 _{px}	答 → 答 案 (answers)
<i>tap</i>	→ <i>tapx</i>	<i>tapx</i> anl
4 _t	→ 8 _{tx}	出 → 出 版 (to publish)
<i>chhut</i>	→ <i>chhutx</i>	<i>chhutx</i> panf
4 _k	→ 8 _{kx}	澆 → 澆 花 (to water flowers)
<i>ak</i>	→ <i>akx</i>	<i>akx</i> huev
* 8 _{px}	→ 4 _p	納 → 納 稅 (to pay taxes)
<i>lapx</i>	→ <i>lap</i>	<i>lap</i> suel
8 _{tx}	→ 4 _t	滑 → 滑 倒 (to slip & fall)
<i>kutx</i>	→ <i>ku</i> t	<i>ku</i> t touf
8 _{kx}	→ 4 _k	學 → 學 費 (tuition)
<i>hakx</i>	→ <i>hak</i>	<i>hak</i> huil
* 4 _q	→ 2 _{nd}	鴨 → 鴨 蛋 (a duck's egg)
<i>aq</i>	→ <i>a</i> f	<i>a</i> f nngd
* 8 _{qx}	→ 3 _{rd}	月 → 月 餅 (a moon cake)
<i>gueqx</i>	→ <i>gue</i> l	<i>gue</i> l piazf

* A 5th tone may changes to 7th or 3rd tone, this change differs from place to place in Taiwan.