

閩南語羅馬字比較

《韻母》

本書羅馬字

* 教會羅馬字

a	a
e	e
※ o	o·
※ ou	o
i (yi)	i
u (wu)	u
※ aq	ah
※ eq	eh
※ ouq	oh
※ iq(yiq)	ih
※ uq(wuq)	uh
ia(ya)	ia
※ iou(you)	io
※ iaq(yaq)	iah
※ iouq(youq)	ioh
※ ua(wa)	oa
※ ue(we)	oe
※ uaq(waq)	oah
※ ueq(weq)	oeh
ai	ai
au	au
iu (yu)	iu
ui (wi)	ui
※ aiq	aih

※ auq	auh
※ iuq (yuq)	iuh
※ uiq (wiq)	uih
iau (yau)	iau
※ iauq (yauq)	iauh
am	am
an	an
ang	ang
ap	ap
at	at
ak	ak
iam (yam)	iam
ian (yan)	ian
iang(yang)	iang
iap (yap)	iap
iat (yat)	iat
iak (yak)	iak
※ uan (wan)	oan
※ uang(wang)	oang
※ uak(wak)	oak
om	om
ong	ong
op	op
ok	ok
iong(yong)	iong
iok (yok)	iok
m	m
ng	ng
※ mq	mh
※ ngq	ngh

im (ym)	im
in (yn)	in
eng	eng
ip (yip)	ip
it (yit)	it
ek	ek
un (wn)	un
ut (wut)	ut
※ az	a ⁿ
※ ez	e ⁿ
※ oz	o· ⁿ
※ iz(yiz)	i ⁿ
※ azq	ah ⁿ
※ ezq	eh ⁿ
※ ozq	o· h ⁿ
※ izq(yizq)	ih ⁿ
※ iaz(yaz)	ia ⁿ
※ iazq(yazq)	iah ⁿ
※ uaz(waz)	oa ⁿ
※ aiz	ai ⁿ
※ auz	au ⁿ
※ iuz (yuz)	iu ⁿ
※ uiz (wiz)	ui ⁿ
※ aizq	aih ⁿ
※ auzq	auh ⁿ
※ iauz (yauz)	iau ⁿ
※ iauzq(yauzq)	iauh ⁿ
※ iuzq (yuzq)	iuh ⁿ
※ uaiz(waiz)	oai ⁿ
※ uaizq(waizq)	oaih ⁿ
※ uizq (wizq)	uih ⁿ

《聲母》

本書羅馬字* 教會羅馬字

p	p
p h	p h
b	b
m	m
t	t
t h	t h
n	n
l	l
△ c h [本書僅用 ch]	c h / t s
s	s
j	j
c h h	c h h
k	k
k h	k h
g	g
n g	n g
h	h

* 教會羅馬字曾經一度簡稱「臺羅」；臺灣早期珍貴文史資料均依據教會羅馬字記載著述。

閩南語聲調符號比較

本書聲符	教羅聲符
1聲=高平調 → <i>v</i> [victory=頂尖]	[空白]
2聲=降調 → <i>f</i> [falling]	/
3聲=低調 → <i>l</i> [low]	\
4聲=低入聲 → <i>p t k q</i> [stop]	p t k h
5聲=上升調 → <i>r</i> [rising]	^
[6聲與2聲相同]	[6聲與2聲相同]
7聲=中平調 → <i>d</i> [middle]	— (標示在字上)
8聲=高入聲 → <i>px tx kx qx</i> [stop]	'p 't 'k 'h
鼻音 → Z (側立成 N , 當 Nasal 看)	— ⁿ (標示在字肩)
輕聲符 (空白)	— (標示在字前)
界音符 → ,	
連字符	— (標示在字間)

閩南語羅馬字拼法要點

- 本書以 [*v. f. l. r. d*] 為 [高·降·低·升·中平調] 的聲調符號：

1聲	<i>v</i>	→	<u>v</u> ictory=第一	[高平調]
2聲	<i>f</i>	→	<u>f</u> alling tone	[降調]
3聲	<i>l</i>	→	<u>l</u> ow tone	[低調]
5聲	<i>r</i>	→	<u>r</u> ising tone	[上升調]
7聲	<i>d</i>	→	mi <u>d</u> tone	[中平調]

 如：交 [kau*v*] / 狗 [kau*f*] / 到 [kau*l*] / 猴 [kau*r*] / 厚 [kau*d*]
- 以 [*p. t. k. q.*] 為 低入聲 [4聲] 的聲調符號。如：
 壓 [a*p*] / 折 [a*t*] / 澆 [a*k*] / 鴨 [a*q*]
- 以 [*px. tx. kx. qx*] 為 高入聲 [8聲] 的聲調符號。如：
 習 [si*px*] / 翅 [si*tx*] / 熟 [se*kx*] / 麥 [be*qx*]
- 以 [**z**] 為 [鼻音] 符號，將 [**z**] 側立即成為 [**N**]，充 [鼻音=Nasal] 的符號；唯 m n ng 鼻音字母後不標 [**z**]。如：
 薑 [kiuz*v*] / 箱 [siuz*v*] / 山 [suz*v*] — 標示 [**z**]
 命 [miad] / 貓 [niauv] / 黃 [ngr] — 不標示 [**z**]
- 音節尾音 [*p · t · k*] 的後續音節，首音為 [*h*] 時，須打逗點 [,] 為 界音符號。如：
 [chap 'hang*l* tai*l* chi*l*] —— 十件事情
- 其他有語音混淆之虞時，須打逗點 [,] 為 界音符號。如：
 [a*p* 'a*f*] 盒子 · [chhat 'a*f*] 賊子 · [lak 'er] 六個
- 由高入聲 [*qx*] 變 低調 (3聲) 時，直接標示 [*l*]，去除 [*qx*]。
 如： [chia*qx*] [png*d*] → [chia*l* png*d*] —— 吃飯
- 由低入聲 [*q*] 變 降調 (2聲) 時，直接標示 [*f*]，去除 [*q*]。
 如： [a*q*] [ba*q*] → [a*f* ba*q*] —— 鴨肉
- 輕聲詞不標示聲調符號。如： [khiou*q*] [khi*f*] [lai*r*] → [khiou*q* khi lai] — 撿起來， [khi lai] 不標示聲調符號。

10. 單語·複合詞 等，必要時以斜体字標示，以利識別。如：

[Yid sil *but liv kauf siud*] — 他是物理教授。

11. 地名·人名的首音用大寫字母；循慣用，不附聲調符號。如：

[Taiwan] — 台灣 / [Lim A Tho] — 林阿塗

12. 句子的起首音，用大寫字母。如：

[Maif khiI la.] — 不要去啦。

13. 韻母 [i]·[u] 為音節首音時，用 [y]·[w]。如：

[Ynd sil hou v lang r.] — 他們是好人。

[Wnl khil bel baif.] — 運氣不壞。

14. 韻母 [i]·[u] 為單音詞 時，加 [y]·[w]。如：

[yi v] — 他 / [wu d] — 有

15. 必要時〔寫教材等〕調符 [v. f. l. r. d]·[p. t. k. q]·

[px. tx. kx. qx] 以粗黑斜体字或底線標示。如：

hongd huny ed kof hiongv

黃 昏 的 故 鄉

16. 順著口語〔變調〕標示語調；即採用〔變調〕標示法。如：

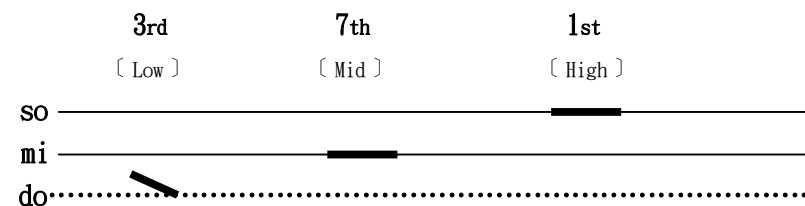
Chouf bangd sil sef hanl ed kof hiongv.

作 夢 是 細 漢 的 故 鄉。

附錄四 (Appendix 4)

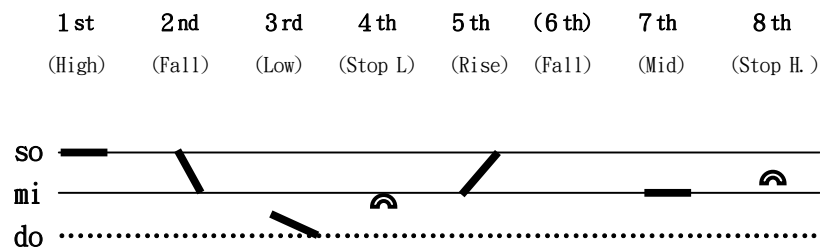
閩南語聲調圖 A

(Tone Chart A)



閩南語聲調圖 B

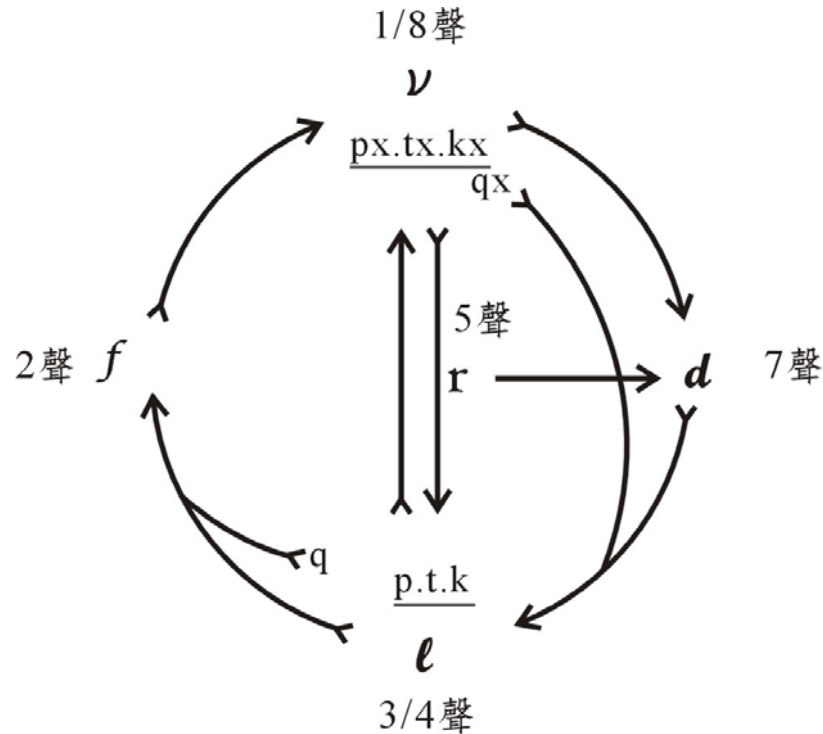
(Tone Chart B)



- Chart B is taken from 《TAIWAN GO ZYO YO GO I》 published by Dr.Y.T. Wang.

閩南語聲調變化圖

(Tone Shift Diagram)



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A brief Introduction to Taiwan *Ban Lam Gi*Vowels :

There are six vowels, all of which are about the same as Mandarin vowels except ㄛ [ɔ].

a	[a]	Low · Back · Unrounded lips
ou	[o]	High-mid · Back · Rounded lips
u	[u]	High · Back · Rounded lips
e	[e]	High-mid · Front · Unrounded lips
i	[i]	High · Front · Spread lips
o	[ɔ]	Low-mid · Back · slightly Rounded lips

Diphthongs :

- There are Ten diphthongs of which three, ue / ui / iu are not found in Mandarin.
- ai / au / ui / iu, in these sounds the first vowel is syllabic.
- ia / iou / ua / ue, in these sounds the final vowel is syllabic.
- iau / uai, in these sounds the second vowel is syllabic.
- **Diphthongs with final m / n / ng**

If the sounds ends with m, e.g., am / om / im / iam, the m is not prolonged. If the sounds ends with n, e.g., an / in / un / ian / uan, the tongue touches the alveolar ridge after pronouncing the vowel.
- If the sounds ends with ng, e.g., ang / ong / eng / iang / iong / uang, the mouth must be kept open and the back part of the tongue, must be raised till it touches the velum, diverting the breath through the nasal cavity.

Nasalized Vowels :

There are Fourteen Nasalized Vowels, none of which are found in Mandarin.

- az / ez / oz / iz / m / ng pronounce the vowel a / e / o / i , letting the breath stream simultaneously pass through the nasal cavity.
- In pronouncing m, the lips are closed. ng is pronounce with the back of the tongue touching the velum.
- aiz / auz / iuz / iaz / iauz / uaz / uiz / uaiz pronounce the diphthongs ai / au / iu / ia / iau / ua / ui / uai , letting the breath stream simultaneously pass through the nasal cavity.

Consonants :

p	[p]	Voiceless · Unaspirated · Stop	→ lips
ph	[pʰ]	Voiceless · Aspirated · Stop	→ pipe
b	[b]	Voiced · Stop	→ brother
m	[m]	Voiced · Nasal	→ amount
t	[t]	Voiceless · Stop	→ but
th	[tʰ]	Voiceless · Aspirated · Stop	→ test
l	[l]	Voiced · Lateral	→ language
n	[n]	Voiced · Nasal	→ another
k	[k]	Voiceless · Unaspirated · Stop	→ skin
kh	[kʰ]	Voiceless · Aspirated · Stop	→ kick
g	[g]	Voiced · Unaspirated · Stop	→ good
ng	[ŋ]	Voiced · Nasal	→ singer
ch	[tʃ/tʃʰ]	Voiceless · Unaspirated · Affricates	

Both the [tʃ] and [tʃʰ] sounds are included in the letter ch, in the pronunciation of [tʃ] , the tip of the tongue is against the tooth ridge, and in the pronunciation of [tʃʰ] , the tip of the tongue is against the front of the palate, [tʃ]

is pronounced as the tʰ s in thatʰ s all and [tʃʰ] is as the ch in which ear . [tʃ] is pronounced before a / o / ou / u / ng ; and [tʃʰ] is only before the letter i .

chh [tʃʰ / tʃʰʰ] Voiceless · Aspirated · Affricates.

[tʃʰʰ] is aspirated more strongly than the tʰ s in thatʰ s all.

[tʃʰ] is more strongly aspirated than the ch in which ear.

j [dʒ / dʒʰ] Voiced · Unaspirated · Affricates.

The position of the tip of the tongue is the same as in the sound [tʃ / tʃʰ]. [dʒʰ] is pronounced only before the letter i.

s [s / ʃ] Voiceless · Fricative .

Both the [s] and [ʃ] are included in s. In the pronunciation of [s] the front of the tongue is against the tooth ridge, and in [ʃ] the front of the tongue is against the front of the palate. [ʃ] appears only before the letter i . Before a / ou / o / u / ng , s is pronounced like the s in so , but somewhat more forcibly enunciated.

h [h] Voiceless · Glide.

[h] is produced by aspiration before a vowel.

In pronouncing it the tongue and lips are in the position for the vowel which follows it. Before a / o / ou / u / ng , it is pronounced like an English h, but it is somewhat more strongly enunciated. Before e or i , it is generally palatalized and sounds like the h in huge .

Tones :

- Tone is of great significance in speaking Taiwan *Ban Lam Gi* . Every syllable may be produced with several different tones which vary and consequently differ in meaning , e. g. ,

si v	(Poem)	1 st tone	詩
si f	(to die)	2 nd tone	死
si l	(four)	3 rd tone	四
si t	(to lose)	4 th tone	失
si r	(time)	5 th tone	時
si d	(yes)	7 th tone	是
si tx	(wing)	8 th tone	翅

- Inaccurate pronunciation of tone may result in lack of comprehension on the part of the listener, as well as occasional comic situation and misunderstandings. This phenomenon is lacking in western languages; so, in studying *BanLamGi*, much stress has to be laid on the discrimination of tone.
- There were formerly thought to be 8 tones in *BanLam Gi*, but according to the results of research, the second tone and the sixth tone are the same falling tone, are identical . In other words, there are only 7 tones in Taiwan *BanLamGi*.

<u>tone</u>	<u>tone mark</u>	<u>pitch</u>	<u>pronunciation</u>	
1 st	v	(v ictory= f irst)	(on <u>high</u> level)	①
2 nd	f	f alling	(from <u>high</u> drops quickly)	②
3 rd	l	l ow	(from <u>middle</u> drops slowly)	③
* 4 th	p/t/k/q	stop low	(ends abruptly with p/ t/ k/ q)	④
5 th	r	r ising	(from <u>middle</u> rises slowly)	⑤
7 th	d	m id	(on <u>mid</u> level)	⑥
* 8 th	px/tx/kx/qx	stop high	(ends abruptly with px/ tx/ kx/ qx)	⑦

- In this book there are 10 letters (**v f l r d p t k q x**) used as tone marks indicating the tone of each syllable as illustrated in the ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ above .

Neutral tone :

An isolated syllable is always pronounced with stress. Therefore each syllable has a basic tone. But when a syllable is pronounced in context, its original tone sometimes changes into Neutral tone, which is *short* and *weak*. Strictly speaking, the Neutral tone varies considerably in context. The basic characteristic of the Neutral tone is that it is not determined by the original tone of the syllable, but by the tone of the syllable before it. e. g.,

[Khiouq **khi lai**] (to pick up) , both **khi** and **lai** syllables in this context, changed into **Neutral tones**.

Shift of tone :

In words or phrases of two or more syllables, the **last syllable** generally retains its original tone, the **other syllables** generally undergo a tone change. For example ;

	<u>Original tone</u>	→	<u>Changed tone</u>	<u>An Example</u>
①	1 st tiongv	→	7 th tiongd	中/ 中心 (center) tiongd simv
②	7 th suand	→	3 rd suanl	鑽/ 鑽石 (a diamond) suanl chiouqx
③	3 rd kil	→	2 nd kif	記/ 記念 (to remember) kif liamd

④	2nd	→	1 st	海/ 海洋 (the ocean)
	haif	→	haiv	haiv yuzr
⑤	5 th	→	7 th	紅/ 紅茶 (a black tea)
	angr	→	angd	angd ter
* ⑥	4 p/ t/ k	→	8 px/ tx/ kx	答/ 答案 (answers)
	tap	→	tapx	tapx anl
				出/ 出版 (to publish)
	chhut	→	chhutx	chhutx panf
				澆/ 澆花 (to water flowers)
	ak	→	akx	akx huev
⑦	8 px/ tx/ kx	→	4 p t k	納/ 納稅 (to pay taxes)
	lapx	→	lap	lap suel
				滑/ 滑倒 (to slip and fall)
	kutx	→	kut	kut touf
				學/ 學費 (tuition)
	hakx	→	hak	hak huil
* ⑧	8 qx	→	3 rd	月/ 月餅 (a moon cake)
	gueqx	→	guel	guel piazf
⑨	4 q	→	2 nd	鴨/ 鴨蛋 (a duck' s egg)
	aq	→	af	af nngd

- A 4th tone ending in q⑨, changes to 2nd tone ;
- A 4th tone ending in p t k⑥, changes to 8th tone ;
- An 8th tone ending in qx⑧, changes to 3rd tone; an 8thtone ending in px tx kx⑦, changes to 4th tone ;
- A 5th tone may changes to 7th tone⑤ (or 3rd tone), this tone change differs from place to place in Taiwan.