

(001) Tâi-gí Kán-kài

--Babuza Chû ê Káng-gí--

1.Gí-giân: Im sī lêng-hûn. Siaⁿ-im piáu-sī ì-gí chiū-si gí-giân e pún-chit.

2.Gí-giân hák (Linguistics)

3.Gí-im (Phonetics)

4.Siaⁿ-tiāu (Tone)

1. Gí-giân: siaⁿ-im

1) Jîn-lûi 185 bân nî chêng chhut-hiān, (Dr.L.S.B.Leaky, English anthropologist) tî Hui-chiu ê tang-pō.

Bûn-jî tî 5,000~6,000 nî chêng chiah ū.

2) Lâng chhut-sì khai-sí ôh kóng-ōe, 5 hòe bó-gí “tek-tit” (acquisition) ôan-sêng.
Lóng bô khò bûn-jî pang-chân.

3) Lâng tâk-kang tî seng-ôah tiong iōng gí-giân kap pát-lâng ko-thong ì-sù, bô iōng bûn-jî.

4) Kap ka-kî mā sī iōng kóng-ōe (bô chhut-siaⁿ), m̄-sī siá-jî.

5) Kiat-lûn: Chit sì lâng 99.9% lóng teh kóng-ōe, m̄-sī teh siá-jî!

Gí-giân chiū-sī siaⁿ-im!

2. Gí-giân hák: 20 sè-kí tiong-kî í-āu chiah tòk-lip chiâⁿ chò chit-ê kho-bòk.

3. Gí-im hák: siaⁿ-im choik ché; gí-im iú-hān

siaⁿ-im ê chit khóan: ū siaⁿ, bô iáⁿ, ū khì-bî bô kiâm-chiáⁿ (phùi).

4. Siaⁿ-tiāu: Siaⁿ-tiāu kôan-kê piáu-sī bô kâng ì-sù.

ti, tí, tì, tih, tî, tí, tî, tih

i, í, ì, ih, î, í, ī, ih

A. Tâi-gí ê têng-gí kap lâi-hâm:

1. Hân-gí : 地, 天, 神, 鬼, 米, 水, 日, 月

2. Eng-gí : bean, hose, khaki, rear car, melon, salmon, malaria, screwdriver, box, (sip)

3. Jít-gí: siân-sé, khí-mo' (giang), phâng, bá-suh, chù-bûn, àn-nâi, chit “kái “, 極權, 霸權, 主義, 經濟

3. Se-pan-gâ gí: jabon (sat-bûn; tê-kho), Sandiego, cole (ko-lê-chhài)

4. Hô-lân gí: akkar (acre=4047 sq.m.), 6 tiuⁿ lê, jün-piáⁿ, Hô-lân-tâu, Âng-mñg-thô

5. GCB (Gôan-chû-bîn gí):

1). Tê-miâ : 70~80 % kap GCB ê ôe-gí ū koan-hê. (Kán Kéng-jîn kàu-siû)

Táⁿ-káu (Makatao), Lô-tong(rutung), Bi-long(Mì-lòng), Bâng-kah, Thô-khò, Lakku (Lakuli), Gô-lôan phiⁿ (goran), Soa-lâk (Soara), Lân-sû /Âng-thâu-sû (Pong No Tao), Pòaⁿ-sòaⁿ (Poasoa), Lòk-kâng (Rokau-an), Chip-chip (Chiv-chiv), Lâm-tâu (Ramtau), Chhiah-khàm (Chakam), Giòk-chéⁿ (Tabani), Môa-tâu (Moatau), Chu-lô-san (Tsurosan), Táⁿ-niau (Taneaw)

2). Sit-bút: Sat-bák-hî (môa-sat-bák), ông-lâi (bunglai), pát-á (lapat), ô-giô (Ficus pumila awkeotsang)

B. Gí-giân hák :

1. gí-im (phonetics), im-ūn (phonology), kò-sû (morphology), kù-hoat (syntax), gí-ì (semantics), gí-iōng(pragmatics), lèk-sú gí-giân hák, sim-lí gí-giân hák, sîn-keng gí-giân hák, siā-hōc gí-giân hák, gí-giân kui-ék

C. Gí-im:

1. Bó-im (vowels): a, i, u, e, ō, ō

Phíⁿ bó-im (nasalized vowels): aⁿ, iⁿ, uⁿ, eⁿ, ōⁿ

2. Chú-im (consonants); p, ph, t, th, ch, chh, k, kh, b, m, l, s, n, j, g, ng, h

3. Pòaⁿ bó-im: m, ng

(1) Hoat-im ū chó-gāi: m tī siang tûn; ng tī chih-kin

(2) Tan-tòk chò-sû: m̄, m̄, m̄; nḡ, nḡ, nḡ, nḡ

D. Siaⁿ-tiāu:

1. Pún-tiāu :

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| sa ⁿ 衫 | té 短 | khò 褲 | khoah 閻 | lâng 人 | , 矮 | phí ⁿ 鼻 | tit 直 |
| sai 獅 | hō 虎 | pà 豹 | pih 鬪 | kâu 猴 | kâu 狗 | chhiū ⁿ 象 | lòk 鹿 |
| chhia 車 | súi | chhù 曆 | khoah 閻 | lâng 人 | bái | lō 路 | éh 隘 |

3 chióng chêng-hêng thák pún-tiāu :

1. Tan-jī sū: thiⁿ, tē, lí, góa, lâng, kúi, kâu, kâu

2. Sû-cho böe jī: Ko-hiōng, Ko-hiōng chhī, Tâi-ôan, ko-sok kong-lō, Tâi-lâm sîn-hák īⁿ.

3. Khin-siaⁿ chêng: tñg--lâi, áu--jit, hó--m̄, chiāh--chit--óaⁿ, kòe--khì, kiaⁿ--sí, khòaⁿ--tióh.

2. Piàn-tiāu (Tone sandhi):

2

3

8

5

1

7

4

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| 短 | 短衫 | 天 | 天頂 | 路 | 路頭 | 褲 | 褲 |
| 台 | 台北 | 台 | 南 | 台 | 中 | 台 | 帶 |
| 熱 | 熱天 | 直 | 直 | 達 | 東 | 西 | 台 |
| 竹 | 竹筍 | 失 | 失 | 禮 | 集 | 集 | 灣 |

講話 ná 唱歌

1 可能會煮飯

2 楊麗花 ê 歌仔戲

3 點仔 ka 黏著腳

4 天烏烏 beh 落雨

5 有幾間厝用磚仔 khōng

6 思相枝

7 草meh 弄ke 公