

THE COLLECTIVE BASIC
MINNAN TAIWANESE
DICTIONARY

綜合閩南語基本字典初稿 上冊

呂 守 禮 著

文史哲出版社 印行

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By

SHOU-LI WU

VOLUME II

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5-X

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This book was written with the support of Dr. John Lin and his grandfather Wei-Yuan Lin's memorial foundation.

本書承蒙林宗毅博士撥用

林維源先生紀念基金援助研究出版

敬此誌謝

民國七十五年（西元一九八六年）立春之日

吳守禮謹識

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I AM VERY GRATEFUL TO THE FOLLOWING FRIENDS FOR THEIR KINDNESS IN PARTICIPATING IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THIS MANUSCRIPTS.

DR. JOHN LIN GRANTED PHOTO COPIER.

PROF. CHU CHAO-HSIANH AND DR. PAUL YANG ADVISE ME IN THE ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND SOUND-VALUE OF SUB-DIALECTS OF MINNANESE.

DR. JEROME CAVANAUGH ASSISTED IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH SUMARY FOR INTRODUCTION.

MRS. YUE-LING YANG COPIED THE MANUSCRIPTS.

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時年七十七歲

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綜合閩南方言基本字彙 緒言

吳守禮 著

INTRODUCTION TO
COLLECTIVE BASIC
MINNAN-TAIWANESE

DICTIONARY

BY

SHOU-LI WU

Introduction to Collective Basic Minnan-Taiwanese (One of Chinese Dialects)
Dictionary

By
Shou-li Wu

with Minnan Phonetic sign spellings
includes: examples, synonyms, classic words;
Appendix: cassette recorded tapes. (consonants,
vowels, tones, tone changing, complete
syllables table, recitation of famous
poems etc., by the editor.

一	綜 閩 南 方 言 過 臺 灣 本 字 典	緒 言	目 錄
二	「國 語 注 音 符 號 到 閩 南 音 閩 號 湘 源		
	1. 聲 符	2. 韻 符	3. 四 個 入 聲 記
三	「國 語 注 音 符 號 和 閩 南 音 閩 號 倉 表		
	1. 聲 符	2. 韻 符	3. 四 個 入 聲 記
	號	4. 四 聲 (國 音 對 照)	5. 閩 南 語 的
	七 聲		
四	「閩 南 語 聲 調 和 記 號 (說 明 附 錄 音)		
	1. 聲 調	2. 聲 調 記 號	3. 輕 聲
	輕 聲 記 號	4. 連 讀 變 音	5. 帶 詞
	「仔 的 詞 句 讀 法	6. 疊 音 狀 詞 變 音 讀	
五	綜 閩 南 方 言 符 號 拼 音 總 表		凡 例 全 表
六	校 理 閩 南 方 言 實 料 示 例	附 屬 文 錄 音	
	1. 童 謠 : 火 金 姑 炸 蟻 公 毛 蟹 腳		
	2. 情 歌 : 白 鴿 鸞 翠 仔 等		
	3. 十 家 詩 : 水 錦 開 花 白 波 波 一 首		
	完		

AN INTRODUCTION TO "A COLLECTIVE BASIC MINNAN-TAIWANESE DICTIONARY"

The Migration of the Southern Min Dialect from Fukien to Taiwan

Part one of this article is a brief history of the Southern Min(Min-nan閩南) dialect, the formation of it, and an abbreviated account of its migration to the island of Taiwan.

The character "min" (閩), now an abbreviated name for the province of Fukien(福建) on the southeastern part of the China mainland, may have once been related to a tribal totem.

Han Chinese settlement of the province of Fukien may date back to the beginning of the Han Dynasty (2nd century B.C.) but intensive settlement in the area is generally thought to have taken place during the Eastern Chin Dynasty (circa 4th century A.D.) when many Han Chinese were displaced from central China by northern invaders. It was not, however, until the T'ang Dynasty (7th through 9th centuries A.D.) that the province came to have a significant Han population and become economically developed.

The term Fu-chien originated in 733 A.D. when the beginning characters of the names of two settled areas, Fu-chou(福州) and Chien-chou(建州), were combined to form the new compound geographical name "Fu-chien." Although the Min dialects are certainly as old as any other dialects in the Han language system, the present day name for them cannot, of course, be placed earlier than the T'ang Dynasty.

Northern intelligentsia of Han Chinese origin are known to have come into the Ch'uan-chou(泉州) area of Fukien during the turmoil at the beginning of the fourth century A.D. Two later historical incidents in the history of Fukien province seem to have been particularly influential and need to be mentioned here: 1) Ch'en Cheng's(陳政) development of the Chang-chou(漳州) region during the period between 669 and 677 A.D. of the T'ang Dynasty when imperial control was first extended to that area. 2) Wang Shen-chih's(王審知) establishment of the Min Kingdom during the

Five Dynasties Period (862-925 A.D.) in Fukien. Both Ch'en and Wang were from the same region, Ku-shih(固始), in present day Honan province in central China. As a consequence of their settlement, the spoken language of their soldiers and civilians seems to have constituted the earliest Han dialect in those areas.

Very little written material in the early Southern Min dialect exists today. At present the oldest example of a text written in the Southern Min dialect is a revised 1566 edition of a play, the Li-ching chi(荔枝記). A romanized religious tract in the dialect, the Doctrina Christiana, was printed in Manila in 1593. Two rhyming dictionaries composed some two hundred years later are also in existence. These few books constituted most of the written examples of Southern Min dialect until about a century ago when printed texts in that dialect became more common. Those printed texts, however, have principally been only folk songs-- Kua-a-ch'eh (歌仔冊). The scholar, then, who wishes to study the earlier Han language should also make use of the linguistic clues present in the modern Southern Min dialect for any deductions he may make regarding the original form of the parent tongue.

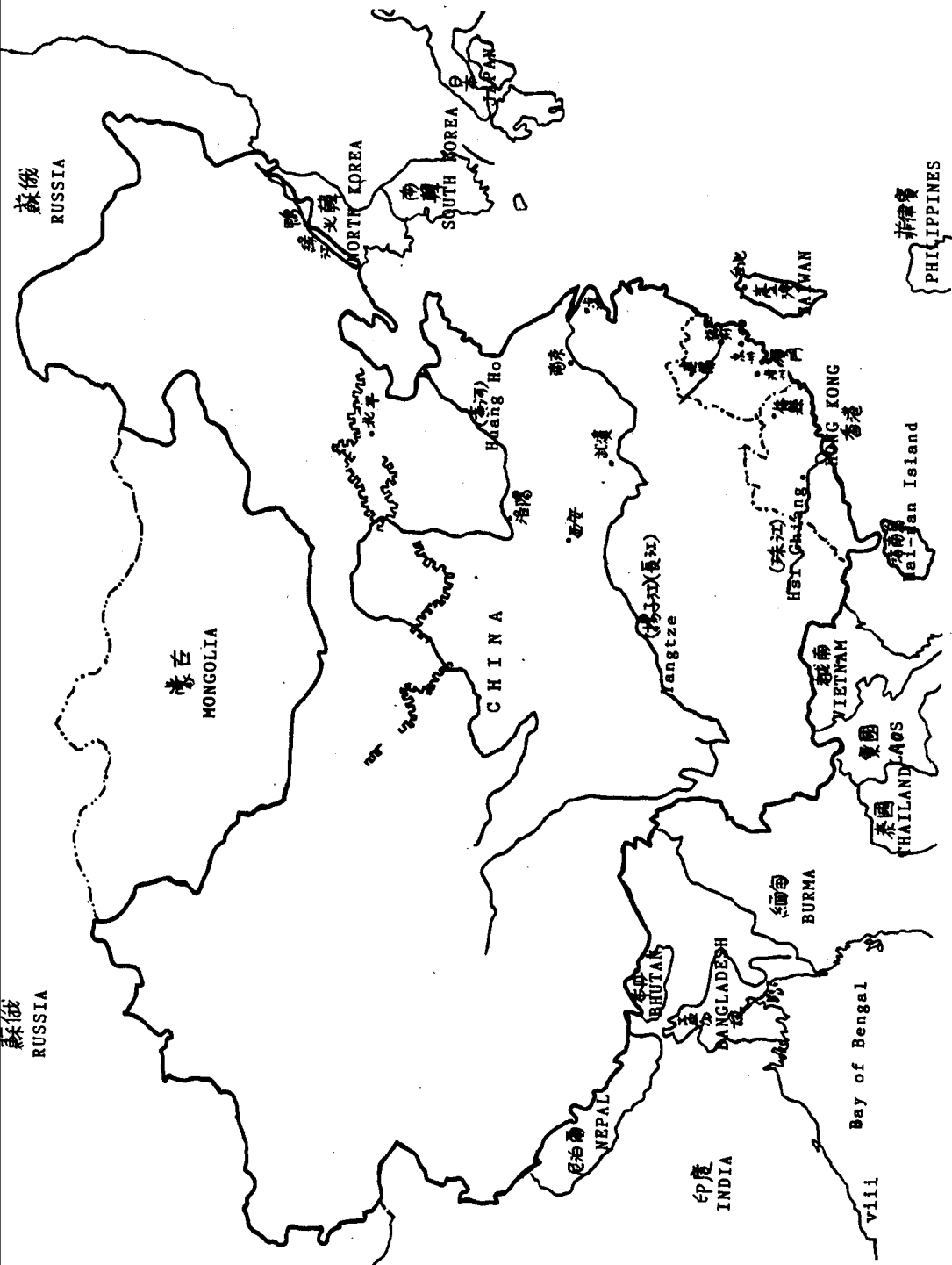
The Southern Min dialect was carried to Taiwan, an island some 90 miles offshore Fukien province, when Cheng Ch'eng-kung (鄭成功) recaptured the island from the Dutch in 1661 and began to use it as a base in his heroic struggle to salvage the waning fortunes of the Later Ming Dynasty (晚明). Once Cheng had control of most of the civilized portions of the island of Taiwan, people began to emigrate in large numbers from Chang-chou and Ch'uan-chou, two large Southern Min speaking areas in Fukien. Immigrants brought their own local variants of the dialect and today a mixed Southern Min dialect with its own local characteristics is the native language of the majority of Han Chinese on the island of Taiwan.

Parts two, three and four of the introduction include remarks on the formation of the national language's phonetic transcription symbols (國語注音符號), the addition of the "modified or

added symbols" (圖號) for the transcription of the Southern Min dialect--the consonants, vowels, tones, tone sandhi, the [-a] suffix, etc. Each section is illustrated by examples on an accompanying tape.

Part five provides a table which contains all of the possible syllable variants of the four sub-dialects of southern Min--Chang-chou, Ch'üan-chou, Hsia-men(~~廈門~~), and Taiwan areas. the difference and similarities between them can easily be detected through use of this table. The author has recorded words pronounced in the seven tones on an accompanying tape.

Part six outlines the author's methodology for his discussions and analysis of Southern Min literature. Nursery rhymes, love songs and poetry are all cited as source materials and some examples are also recorded on the accompanying tape.



閩南方言過臺灣

綜合閩南方言基本字典

臺灣吳字禮

「閩」，現在雖然是在中國東南部靠海的一省，

份——福建省的別名，但是在古代却是「閩」

東南越——一帶地方土著民族的一派族名，

換句話說：東南越的土著民族，在秦漢時

代還分佈在現今的浙江、福建交界的那一

帶地方。漢朝許慎，著作「說文解字」，那

是一部字典的時候，解釋這個字「閩」，說

是「東南越蛇種」，讀音：「閩」字，構

成，从「門」从「虫」；「門」是音符，

「虫」是義符（我這樣猜想，依我看，這

義符「虫」，可能就是說：據字形而做的解釋蛇種

「閩」的來源，就是說：據字形而做的解釋蛇種

關於「東南越」以及「閩」的歷史記載，現在

看起來，雖然有些渺茫，帶原始性，但是

名稱一直留傳下來。清朝經史學者、樸學

大師陳壽祺著作福建文苑傳仝人的傳記的

時候，還用「東越」代替「福建」地名，

而覺得很古怪。內容和原始民族毫無關係

福建省的西北境，考古學發達起來，大陸學
 構展開了古蹟的發掘工作。幾年前，在福
 建省的西北境，掘出了「古越城」，已經
 被證實是：漢初閩越國的王城，距離現在
 已經兩千兩百多年了。並且說：宮殿建築
 完整地出土。這是民國七十年九月廿九
 日美國東部版「中國時報」所報導出來的
 。由此可知：漢朝當時，土著民族還有絕
 對的勢力。古代，就以「閩」、「越」交界的這地方，早在秦
 代史裡，只是記載不很詳細而已。四
 多年前，我撰寫「福建語研究專論」時，
 也許因閱讀不夠詳細，沒有得到具體的概
 念。認為：閩中郡只是虛名，後來隨著漢
 朝的拓疆事業才開始漢化，進入漢民族的
 活動範圍裡。前幾年從報上得知：在福建
 省的北部，浦城縣的縣境上，發現「漢陽
 城」的遺址。報上說：這城址是：漢武帝
 元鼎六年（公元前一百一十一年）的時候
 ，東越王余善反叛了漢的王朝，為抵制
 中央政權的壓迫，建築起來的。閩，離
 現在兩千一百年前。以上是民國七十一
 年十月廿九日，美國東部「僑報」所載的
 上文的所舉的這兩則有關發掘報告的新

在閩越——證實了漢族當秦漢兩代交迭的時候，
 部——這一帶地方的征戰活動，治動，
 步的南下，到達現在的福建南部——閩南——
 泉州附近。根據太平寰宇記（宋朝、樂史
 著）的說法是：晉時塞外民族——五胡——擾
 亂中原，造成晉懷帝永嘉（公元三〇七）——
 三——二——年間，的兵亂，迫使東晉渡江，連
 一些貴族紳士，也聚集到以泉州為中心的
 閩南來，因此有「晉安郡」的建置，云云
 顧名思義：這地方在晉代實在是漢族的
 難民——苟安——的地方。因為在三百年後的
 唐朝，這地方還有蠻獠頑抗的情形（見後
 一）——所以集史的記述富有傳說的色彩，
 但已經可以說：漢民族確是到了華南。至
 少成為「入閩」的先聲了。在方言上，雖
 然還不能認到閩南方言的形成，也算是有
 了潯陽起源了。晉代以及繼起的宋、齊、梁、陳、隋
 所謂六朝期間，南朝維持了半個天下
 ，漢族文化，可以說：逐漸地擴展到閩越
 地方來，有增無已。政治上雖然沒有值得
 持記的大事，然而追求安定的難民却繼續
 湧入，相對地城市建設也增加起來。現在
 福建省內所保存的寺廟等古代建築，還可

以讓人憑吊這段時期的漢族古蹟。還有任職成流亡到這裏來的文人所留下來的詩文。祇是，進展緩慢而已。因為比起政治中心的江南，這地方仍然是停留在那邊遠荒地的狀態，像清代的台灣，被朝廷當做流放罪人的地區。語言方面，北朝既然有胡化色彩，文人偶然雅稱圈中人的漢語，叫做「晉語」，還沒有河洛語，更無福建語。

唐代，可以說是開發挺進的時期。史家常用這樣的眼光來研究福建的政治。史家常用這樣的的眼光來研究福建的政治。先的人物，政治家又成為奠基的創始者。縣城的建設進入這一代就安然增加得又快又多。這是漢族積極開發福建的一個明顯的徵證。最顯著而且和閩南方言的形成有關聯的事件是：唐高宗二年（公元六六九），一河南光州人陳政父子受朝廷之命，率領了由五十八姓人組成的軍民——可能大多是河南中州人——到福建去平定蠻獠的嘯亂。這裡我們可以回顧上述秦漢間的東越、閩越，直到這唐代的蠻獠；認為土著民族的聲勢還相當的大。漢族化的程度尚有限。陳氏從事這平定和綏靖的工作，猶不到二十年，在唐武后垂拱年間（公元