



HANDBOOK OF TAIWANESE ROMANIZATION

DAVID LI-WEI CHEN



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BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREFACE

There are those who believe that Taiwanese and related Hokkien dialects are just spoken and not written, and can only be passed down orally from one generation to the next. Historically, this was the case with most Non-Mandarin Chinese languages. Grammatical literacy in Chinese characters was primarily through Classical Chinese until the early 1900's. Romanization in Hokkien began in the early 1600's with the work of Spanish and later English missionaries with Hokkien-speaking Chinese communities in the Philippines and Malaysia. Early missionaries recognized differences between the written Chinese grammar versus the spoken languages.

Spanish missionaries in Manila, Philippines first developed Romanization of Hokkien to interact with the Hokkien communities living there. English Presbyterian missionaries further developed Hokkien Romanization in Malacca (what is now West Malaysia and Singapore) by provided detailed records of Choân-chiu (Quánzhōu) 泉州 and Chiang-chiu (Zhāngzhōu) 漳州 dialects spoken in the region. This English Presbyterian missionaries later brought their linguistic work to Ē-m̄ng (Xiàmén) 廈門 (also known as Amoy) in Southern Fujian Province, China where they finalized the development of Church Romanization known as Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ) based off the prestige Amoy Hokkien dialect (understood by both Choân-chiu and Chiang-chiu peoples). They eventually brought Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字 to Taiwan in the mid-1800's. This was readily used in Taiwan because Taiwan was also settled by men from both Choân-chiu and Chiang-chiu.

Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien are considered to be the prestige Hokkien dialects. However, unlike the English language, Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien do not have official language status anywhere, and multiple methods of Taiwanese Romanization do exist. Taiwanese/Hokkien language resources are primarily available in

Mandarin and Japanese. Almost all English language resources available for Taiwanese/Hokkien were published between 1940 and 1985. The majority of English language resources are out-of-print (Note: Taiwanese and Hokkien immigration to United States and Canada only began in the 1960's). The latest trend in Taiwanese/Hokkien language resources, cater to Vietnamese and Indonesian-speaking laborers who are currently in Taiwan.

Romanization methods differ from one another in spelling of syllables and in tone diacritics (markers). In some Romanization methods, syllable/tone combinations correlate directly with the Chinese characters (when applicable) and have tone changing rules or *tone sandhi*, that are required for reading. Other Romanization methods account for tone sandhi in their spelling, and are strictly for practice in speaking and reading aloud.

The *Handbook of Taiwanese Romanization* focuses on the phonology of Taiwanese and the closely-related Amoy Hokkien. It covers five Taiwanese Romanization methods used in available Taiwanese language resources in English, Japanese, and Chinese (Mandarin). This book is for native Taiwanese speakers who live overseas who are unfamiliar with Chinese characters who may want to cultivate the learning of their mother tongue. This is accomplished by learning how to read and write Taiwanese Romanization.

In addition to Romanization, there are the eight Taiwanese tones and 11 tone sandhi rules (tone-changing rules known in Taiwanese as *piàn-tiāu* 變調). Taiwanese and Hokkien tones are the same, but tone sandhi varies slightly between the Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien. My emphasis will be on Taiwanese, but I will also provide the reader Amoy Hokkien for comparison. Both are very similar sounding. Tone diacritical markings vary between the different Taiwanese Romanization methodologies. It is important for the student to learn spelling conventions and tone markers for one

Romanization method at a time. Do not combine more than one Taiwanese Romanization method in the same phrase or sentence.

Since POJ Romanization is the most common form, I will introduce tools using POJ Romanization. We will cover phonics, the eight tones, tone sandhi rules, and literary and vernacular speech forms of Taiwanese/Hokkien for each of the Chinese characters.

I will also provide supplementary materials for remaining Romanization methodologies that are widely available either in Taiwanese language books with audio or by apps on smartphone:

- Peh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)
- Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn
台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)
- Bodman Romanization
(Used in *Spoken Taiwanese* and *Spoken Amoy Hokkien*, written by Nicholas C. Bodman).
- Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)
- Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

I assert that my manuscript contains an accurate English translation (accurate in tone, meaning and content) of any and all foreign-language text that is included in my manuscript.

David L. Chen, 2017

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In learning how to speak any Chinese language, one must have the skill set to master the basic phonetic system and tones of that language. Tools commonly used to teach phonetics are Chinese Romanization, based on the Latin alphabet, and/or phonetic symbols such as Bopomofo (a.k.a. Zhùyīn Fúhào – 注音符號). Bopomofo was originally developed for teaching Mandarin in China and brought to Taiwan, and consists of Chinese-derived phonetic symbols. This database of phonetic symbols in Taiwan has been extended for teaching Taiwanese and Hakka. Some phonetic symbols are used in all three languages – Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka. POJ 白話字, a.k.a. Church Romanization, and Tailo 台灣羅馬字拼音方案, a.k.a. Taiwan Lomaji, are the most commonly used forms of Taiwanese/Hokkien Romanization.

Language materials with Chinese Romanization are more western friendly because they use the Latin alphabet. However, a skill set is required in learning how to read and properly pronounce any form of Chinese Romanization. It is possible to preserve and pass down spoken Taiwanese/Hokkien through reading and writing Taiwanese Romanization, via POJ or Tailo. Popular ways of encouraging literacy in Taiwanese Romanization is through Taiwanese pop music lyrics and Taiwanese proverbs and idioms.

Learning Taiwanese/Hokkien Romanization with knowledge of phonetics and tones is the most feasible way for Overseas Taiwanese communities to read/write their mother tongues. Knowledge of traditional Chinese characters is not required, but recommended as at least 85 – 90% can be written in Chinese form. However the usage of characters may differ between Taiwanese/Hokkien and Mandarin. The written Chinese form for many Hokkien terms is also subjective depending on author and the country. The Chinese characters used in this book are largely based off of Taiwanese Hokkien and are provided for context only.

This handbook is an instruction manual on reading (pronunciation) and writing (spelling) Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien. I will discuss Taiwanese phonics – initials and finals, to teach how to pronounce consonants and vowels based on the given Taiwanese Romanization. I will introduce Taiwanese phonetic symbols and compare them to five Taiwanese Romanization methods. We will discuss Taiwanese tones and tone sandhi to properly read and enunciate the Taiwanese/Hokkien vocabulary in sentences. There will be some vocabulary and examples provided here to practice reading and reciting the language using the tools in this book. Practicing to type words, phrases, and sentences will help reinforce the learning of any Romanization method regardless of language.

Taiwanese dictionaries are either Chinese character-based or Romanization-based. Chinese character-based dictionaries for Taiwanese are similar to Mandarin Chinese-English Pinyin Dictionaries where individual Chinese characters are listed alphabetically by their corresponding syllable spelling and respective tone. Romanization-based dictionaries are listed alphabetically by spelling and may contain few or no characters. The best examples of Romanization-based dictionaries are the Maryknoll Dictionaries that are available via the Maryknoll Language Service Center at www.taiwanese-dictionary.org for download in pdf format. The Maryknoll Language Service Center has specialized in mastering Taiwanese-speaking skills since 1951. Dictionaries currently available for download are the English-Taiwanese (2013 Edition), and Taiwanese-English. Also included are kinship terms, classifiers, and a list of Christian/Catholic missionary groups and associations in Taiwan. The Taiwanese Romanization used by Maryknoll is POJ. These are invaluable resources once the ability to read, write, and recite POJ have been mastered. Traditional Chinese characters will be provided alongside Romanization spelling for purposes of context and etymology, to appeal to the visual learners who may already have background in written Chinese. Traditional Chinese characters are

not required to read and write, but is recommended because many resources available for Taiwanese and other Hokkien dialects require the ability to read and recognize traditional Chinese characters. This book, however will not.

I will reference phonics or sounds in other languages as they relate to pronunciation in Taiwanese Hokkien. One of these languages is Mandarin Chinese which is widely taught and has the most extensive resources made available from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China. Taiwan typically teaches pronunciation in Mandarin through phonetic symbols known as Zhùyīn Fúhào 注音符號 (a.k.a. Bopomofo) whereas China teaches pronunciation using Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Romanization. There are charts and tables available that show conversions between phonetic symbols and Romanization. Japanese also use phonetic symbols known as Hiragana ひらがな, and Katakana カタカナ (for foreign words) and Rōmaji (Japanese Romanization). Phonetic symbols are similar to characters but are used specifically for pronunciation purposes. East Asian languages are character-based, and East Asian peoples are traditionally more comfortable with symbols for their own languages, thereby associating letters in the Roman alphabet with Western languages. Japanese incorporates both characters and phonetic symbols in their written form, whereas Mandarin is written exclusively in Chinese characters. Taiwanese/Hokkien can be written via a combination of Taiwanese Romanization and traditional Chinese characters, and pronunciation of Taiwanese/Hokkien can be taught using a combination of phonetic symbols and Romanization.

TAIWANESE PHONICS AND PEHOEJI 白話字 (POJ) ROMANIZATION

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ) or “vernacular writing”, also known as Church Romanization – Kàu-lô 教羅, is the oldest form of Taiwanese/Hokkien Romanization whose development began initially with Spanish missionaries working with Hokkien-speaking Chinese in Manila, Philippines and was further developed by English Presbyterian missionaries working with Hokkien-speaking Chinese in Malaya during the early 1800’s. Church Romanization was later brought to Amoy (Xiamen – 廈門) in the mid 1800’s after China opened doors to foreigners and missionaries. Missionaries finalized their development of POJ based on the prestige Amoy Hokkien dialect that was mutually understood by all Hokkien speakers in Southern Fujian. It was eventually brought from Amoy for use in Taiwan due to the similarities between spoken Taiwanese and spoken Amoy Hokkien, and has the most extensive amount of literature available in Romanized Taiwanese. Because of this, we will use POJ as the basis to introduce reading Taiwanese/Hokkien through the introduction of Taiwanese phonics, tones, and tone sandhi.

Below are a list of initials, finals, and vowels provided with Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) in table format. The Taiwanese/Hokkien language contains many aspirated and unaspirated consonants as well as nasal initials and finals. These consonants and vowels are characteristic of this language, and the ability to discern them is important.

Vowels

- i* ㄨ
Like the 'ee' in *week*.
(*i* ㄨ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- u* ㄨ
German *u* without the umlaut (no exact English equivalent).
(*u* ㄨ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- a* ㄚ
Like the sound you make when someone asks you to open your mouth.
(*a* ㄚ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- e* ㄝ
Similar to the *e* ㄝ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音, but different because *e* ㄝ **MUST** be preceded by another vowel such as *i* ㄨ in spoken Mandarin Xiè 謝 for thanks. The Taiwanese/Hokkien *e* ㄝ is **EITHER** preceded by an initial as in *bé* 馬 for horse, **OR** a standalone syllable such as in *ê* 的 for a possessive particle, and as in *ê* 个 the classifier for persons, one.
- ai* ㄞ
(*ai* ㄞ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- ao* ㄠ
(*ao* ㄠ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

Long “o” Vowel

Taiwanese/Hokkien has two distinct *o* vowels that have to do with the variations in speech:

Tainan 台南 and Chiang-chiu 漳州:

o ㄛ
Like the *uh* sound in English.
Considered as prestige
Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien
pronunciation for the vowel *o*.
Used in Tainan 台南 and Chiang-chiu 漳州
speech.

(e ㄛ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

oh ㄛㄝ
The o ㄛ from Tainan 台南 and
Chiang-chiu 漳州 speech with an
-h ㄝ ending.

Taipei 台北 and Choân-chiu 泉州:

o ㄛ
Used as an alternative pronunciation to the
vowel o ㄛ.

Like the *oh* sound in English.

Used in Taipei 台北 and
Choân-chiu 泉州 speech.

(o ㄛ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

oh ㄛㄝ
The o ㄛ from Taipei 台北 and Choân-chiu
泉州 speech with an -h ㄝ ending.

Below is a table showing the long “o” vowel written in the Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) as well as the POJ 白話字, Tailo 台羅, Bodman, and DT 台語通用拼音 Romanization methods. I have chosen to show all five spellings of this vowel because each Romanization spells this vowel differently.

| Speech Pattern | TPS | POJ | Tailo | Bodman | DT |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| Tainan 台南 | ㄛ | o | o | ou | or |
| | ㄛㄚ | oh | oh | ouq | orh |
| Taipei 台北 | ㄛ | o | o | ou | or |
| | ㄛㄚ | oh | oh | ouq | orh |

Short “oo” Vowel

Taiwanese/Hokkien has a distinctive short “oo” vowel that is written as an ȯ ㄛ̇ in POJ or as oo in Tailo (a short and crisper version of o ㄛ). It is often combined with glottal stops to get the finals ȯh, ok, op, ot (see discussion on glottal stops). Below is a table showing the short “oo” vowel written in both the Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) as well as the POJ 白話字, Tailo 台羅, Bodman, and DT 台語通用拼音 Romanization methods. In a POJ dictionary, the ȯ vowel is typically followed by the ȯ vowel.

| TPS | POJ | Tailo | Bodman | DT |
|-----|-----|-------|--------|----|
| ㄛ̇ | ȯ | oo | o | o |
| ㄛ̇ㄚ | ȯh | ooh | oq | oh |

Nasal Vowels

Nasal vowels are typically denoted in Taiwanese Romanization ending with a superscripted *n* or with *nn*. They are similar to the vowels discussed but include breathing through the nose. In POJ dictionaries, vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *iu* are subsequently followed by the nasal vowels *aⁿ*, *eⁿ*, *iⁿ*, and *iuⁿ*. The nasal vowel *oⁿ* is preceded by both the *o* and *o'* vowels (*o*, *o'*, *oⁿ*).

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ㄚ <i>aⁿ</i> / <i>ann</i> | ㄛ <i>oⁿ</i> / <i>onn</i> | ㄜ <i>eⁿ</i> / <i>enn</i> |
| ㄚ <i>aiⁿ</i> / <i>ainn</i> | ㄜ <i>auⁿ</i> / <i>aunn</i> | ㄝ <i>iⁿ</i> / <i>inn</i> |
| ㄚ <i>iuⁿ</i> / <i>iunn</i> | | |

Initials

- b- ㄅ Like the *b* in *bye*.
- p- ㄆ Unaspirated *p*-, like the *p* in *spy*.
(*b*- ㄅ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- ph- ㄆ Aspirated *p*-
(*p*- ㄆ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- m- ㄇ (*m*- ㄇ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- t- ㄊ Unaspirated *t*-, like the *t* in *sty*.
(*d*- ㄊ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- th- ㄊ Aspirated *t*-
(*t*- ㄊ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

Initials (continued)

n- ㄋ (n- ㄋ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

l- ㄌ (l- ㄌ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

g- ㄍ Like the *g* in *good*.

k- ㄎ Unaspirated *k*-, like the *k* in *sky*.
(g- ㄍ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

kh- ㄎ Aspirated *k*-
(k- ㄎ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

h- ㄏ (h- ㄏ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

ji- ㄐ Similar to French *ji-* / *ri-*
ㄐ (no exact English equivalent).
MUST be followed by *i* - .

chi- ㄑ Unaspirated *chi-* (Wade Giles*)
ㄑ Like the *jee-* in *jeep*.
MUST be followed by the *i* - .

(ji- ㄐ - in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)

Note *: Wade-Giles is a Romanization System developed and used for Mandarin in China prior to being superseded by Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音. It is still used in Taiwan.

Initials (continued)

- chhi- Aspirated *ch'i-* (Wade Giles*)
< – Like the *chee-* in *cheese*.
MUST be followed by the *i* –.
(*qi-* < – in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
Note *: Wade-Giles is a Romanization System developed and used for Mandarin in China prior to being superseded by Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音. It is still used in Taiwan.
- si- Like the word *she*.
T – MUST be followed by the *i* –.
(*xi-* T – in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- j- ㄐ Similar to French *j-* / *r-*
(no exact English equivalent)
- ch- ㄑ Like the *ds* in *suds*.
(*z-* in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- chh- ㄑ Like the *ts* in *cats*.
(*c-* in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- s- ㄙ (*s-* in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- ng- ㄋ ng- is used here as an initial at the beginning such as in the literary pronunciation of the number 5 – *ngó* / *ngóo* 五 or in the family name *Wú* 吳 (in Mandarin) – *Ngô* / *Ngôo* 吳 (in Taiwanese).

Finals

- an ㄢ (an ㄢ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- n ㄣ (-n ㄣ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- ang ㄤ (ang ㄤ in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音)
- eng ㄥ
- ㄥ The Mandarin *eng* ㄥ
(no exact Taiwanese equivalent), but when used in Taiwanese/Hokkien MUST be preceded by *i* – to get *ing* – ㄥ. It is spelled as *ing* in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音 but can be spelled in most forms of Taiwanese Romanization as *ing* or *eng*.
- ong ㄨㄥ This is similar in sound to Mandarin *-ong* ㄨㄥ, BUT can be standalone syllable not preceded by an initial.

One example is the family name Wáng 王 (in Mandarin)
– Ông 王 (in Taiwanese).
The equivalent of *iong* ㄨㄥ
in Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音 is *iong* – ㄨㄥ
in most forms of Taiwanese Romanization.
- am ㄞ Like the sound you make when someone asks you to open your mouth, followed by you closing your mouth.
- om ㄞ Like the *om* chanted in yoga.

Finals

- m ㄇ *m* is EITHER preceded by an *i* – to get *im* – ㄇ, OR a standalone syllable such as *m̄* 毋 where it is often use as a prefix to negate something.
- ng ㄋ *ng* is EITHER preceded by an initial as in *p̄ng* 飯 for rice (similar to the *-ng* ending in *song* in the English language), OR a standalone syllable such as in the literary pronunciation of the family name *Huáng* 黃 (in Mandarin) – *Ŋg* 黃 (in Taiwanese).

Glottal stops (-h, -k, -p, -t)

Glottal stops in Taiwanese/Hokkien are pronunciation features that were retained from the Classical Chinese language spoken during the Tang Dynasty Era (618 – 907 AD) and possibly earlier. They are denoted in Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols as subscripted (-h, -k, -p, -t) endings.

| ㄏ _ㄝ | ㄎ _ㄝ | ㄆ _ㄝ | ㄊ _ㄝ |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ㄚ _ㄝ ah | ㄚ _ㄝ ak | ㄚ _ㄝ ap | ㄚ _ㄝ at |
| ㄚ _ㄝ a ⁿ h / ah ⁿ / annh | | | |
| ㄛ _ㄝ o ⁿ h / ooh | ㄛ _ㄝ ok | ㄛ _ㄝ op | |
| ㄛ _ㄝ oh (Tainan) | | | |
| ㄛ _ㄝ oh (Taipei) | | | |
| ㄛ _ㄝ o ⁿ h / oh ⁿ / onnh | | | |
| ㄜ _ㄝ eh | | | |
| ㄜ _ㄝ e ⁿ h / eh ⁿ / ennh | | | |
| ㄝ _ㄝ aih | | | |
| ㄝ _ㄝ auh | | | |
| ㄝ _ㄝ au ⁿ h / auh ⁿ / aunnh | | | |
| ㄨㄥ _ㄝ ngh | | | |
| ㄇ _ㄝ mh | | | |
| ㄟ _ㄝ ih | ㄟ _ㄝ ek / ik | ㄟ _ㄝ ip | ㄟ _ㄝ it |
| ㄟ _ㄝ i ⁿ h / ih ⁿ / innh | | | |

Compounded “ua” and “ue” Vowels

My definition of compounded vowels is referring to vowels represented by more than one Taiwanese Phonetic Symbol (TPS). Unlike most Taiwanese Romanization methods that spell both vowels – *ua* and *ue*, POJ Romanization spells both vowels – *oa* and *oe*. I have chosen to show all five spellings of these compounded vowels.

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Tailo | Bodman | DT |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| ㄨㄚ | ua | oa | ua | ua | ua |
| ㄨㄚˊ | | oat | uat | uat | uat |
| ㄨㄚˊˊ | | oah | uah | uaq | uah |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊ | | oa ⁿ | uann | ua: | ua ⁿ |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊ | | oe | ue | ue | ue |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊ | | oeh | ueh | ueq | ueh |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊˊ | uai | oai | uai | uai | uai |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ | | oai ⁿ | uainn | uai: | uai ⁿ |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ | | oai ⁿ h | uainnh | uai:q | uai ⁿ h |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ | uan | oan | uan | uan | uan |
| ㄨㄚˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ | uang | oang | uang | uang | uang |

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ |
|-----|--------------|-------|
| ㄅ | | b- |
| ㄆ | b- | p- |
| ㄇ | p- | ph- |
| ㄇ | m- | m- |
| ㄉ | d- | t- |
| ㄊ | t- | th- |
| ㄋ | n- | n- |
| ㄌ | l- | l- |
| ㄍ | | g- |
| ㄍ | g- | k- |
| ㄎ | k- | kh- |
| ㄏ | h- | h- |
| ㄐ一 | | ji- |
| ㄑ一 | ji- | chi- |
| ㄑ一 | qi- | chhi- |
| ㄒ一 | xi- | si- |
| ㄐ | | j- |
| ㄑ | z- | ch- |
| ㄑ | c- | chh- |
| ㄌ | s- | s- |
| ㄋ | | ng- |

FINALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| ㄚ | a | a |
| ㄚㄛ | | ap |
| ㄚㄛ | | at |
| ㄚㄍ | | ak |
| ㄚㄉ | | ah |
| ㄚ | | a ⁿ |
| ㄚㄉ | | a ⁿ h |
| ㄛ | | o' |
| ㄛㄛ | | op |
| ㄛㄍ | | ok |
| ㄛㄉ | | o'h |
| ㄛ | e | o |
| ㄛㄉ | | oh |
| ㄛ | | o ⁿ |
| ㄛㄉ | | o ⁿ h |
| ㄛ | | e |
| ㄛㄉ | | eh |
| ㄛ | | e ⁿ |
| ㄛㄉ | | e ⁿ h |
| ㄚ | ai | ai |
| ㄚㄉ | | aih |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| ih ⁿ | | — ㄹ |
| u ⁿ | | — ㄹ |
| uh | | ㄹ |
| ut | | ㄹ |
| u | u | ㄹ |
| ih ⁿ | | — ㄹ |
| in ⁿ | | — ㄹ |
| ih | | — ㄹ |
| ek | | — ㄹ |
| it | | — ㄹ |
| ip | | — ㄹ |
| ! | ! | — |

FINALS

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| ah ⁿ | | ㅏ |
| oah ⁿ | | ㅏ ㄹ |
| au | ao | ㅏ |
| auh | | ㅏ ㄹ |
| au ⁿ | | ㅏ |
| auh ⁿ | | ㅏ ㄹ |
| an | an | ㅏ |
| in | in | — ㄹ |
| un | | ㄹ |
| ang | ang | ㄹ |
| eng | ing | — ㄹ |
| ong | | ㅏ |
| iong | | — ㅏ |
| ng | | ㅏ |
| ngh | | ㅏ ㄹ |
| am | | ㅏ |
| om | | ㅏ |
| m | | ㅏ |
| im | | — ㅏ |
| mh | | ㅏ ㄹ |

FINALS

Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) Stroke Order (1 of 5)

INITIALS

b- ㄅ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ‘ | ㄅ | ㄅ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

p- ㄆ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ‘ | ㄆ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

ph- ㄆˊ

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|
| ‘ | ㄆ | ㄆˊ | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|

m- ㄇ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 丨 | ㄇ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

t- ㄊ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ‘ | ㄊ | ㄊ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

th- ㄊˊ

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|
| 一 | ㄊ | ㄊˊ | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|

n- ㄋ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄋ | ㄋ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

l- ㄌ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ‘ | ㄌ | ㄌ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

g- ㄍ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄍ | ㄍ | ㄍ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

k- ㄎ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄎ | ㄎ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

kh- ㄎˊ

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|
| 一 | ㄎ | ㄎˊ | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|

h- ㄏ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 一 | ㄏ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) Stroke Order (2 of 5)

INITIALS

ji- ㄐ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄥ | ㄐ | ㄐ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

chi- tsi- ㄐ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄥ | ㄐ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

chhi- tshi- <

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| < | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|

si- ㄒ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄥ | ㄒ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

j- ㄑ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄑ | ㄑ | ㄑ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

ch- ts- ㄑ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄑ | ㄑ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

chh- tsh- ㄑ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄥ | ㄑ | ㄑ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

s- ㄌ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄌ | ㄌ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

ng- ㄋ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄥ | ㄋ | ㄋ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) Stroke Order (3 of 5)

FINALS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | | ㄚ | ㄨ | ㄩ | | |
| a ⁿ | ann | ㄚ | ㄨ | ㄩ | ㄚ | |
| o [·] | oo | ㄛ | ㄨ | ㄩ | ㄛ | |
| o | | ㄛ | ㄨ | ㄩ | | |
| o | | ㄛ | ㄨ | ㄩ | | |
| o ⁿ | onn | ㄛ | ㄨ | ㄩ | ㄛ | |
| e | | ㄝ | ㄝ | | | |
| e ⁿ | enn | ㄝ | ㄝ | ㄝ | | |
| ai | | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | |
| ai ⁿ | ainn | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ |
| au | | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | | |
| au ⁿ | aunn | ㄞ | ㄞ | ㄞ | | |

Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) Stroke Order (4 of 5)

FINALS

an ㄢ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄣ | ㄛ | ㄜ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

n ㄣ

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ㄣ | ㄛ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

ang ㄤ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄤ | ㄤ | ㄤ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

eng ㄥ

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| ㄥ | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|

ong ㄨㄥ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄨ | ㄨ | ㄨ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

ng ㄥ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| ㄥ | ㄥ | ㄥ | ㄥ | |
|---|---|---|---|--|

am ㄢ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ |
|---|---|---|---|---|

om ㄢ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ |
|---|---|---|---|---|

m ㄢ

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| ㄢ | ㄢ | ㄢ | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|

Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) Stroke Order (5 of 5)

FINALS

i —

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| — | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|

iⁿ **inn** —ⁿ

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|--|
| — | — ⁿ | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|--|

u x

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ノ | x | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|

uⁿ **unn** xⁿ

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--|--|
| ノ | x | x ⁿ | | |
|---|---|----------------|--|--|

TAIWANESE TONES AND TONE SANDHI

Taiwanese/Hokkien language is a tonal language with eight tones. The description of each tone is shown below in the order of: 1. im-pêng 陰平(dark-level), 2. im-siōng 陰上(dark-rising), 3. im-khì 陰去 (dark-departing), 4. im-jip 陰入 (dark-entering) for glottal stops, 5. iông-pêng 陽平 (light-level), 6. iông-siōng 陽上 (light-rising), 7. iông-khì 陽去 (light-departing), and 8. iông-jip 陽入 (light-entering) for glottal stops.

Taiwanese Tones

| Tone | | Description | 漢字 | TPS | POJ |
|------|----|------------------------|----|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | 陰平 | im-pêng | 獅 | ㄇ ㄛˊ | sai |
| 2 | 陰上 | im-siōng | 虎 | ㄉ ㄛˊˊ | hó· |
| 3 | 陰去 | im-khì | 豹 | ㄅ ㄩˋ | pà |
| 4 | 陰入 | im-jip (-h/-k/-p/-t) | 鴨 | ㄩˋ | ah |
| 5 | 陽平 | iông-pêng | 牛 | ㄍ ㄨˊ | gû |
| 6 | 陽上 | iông-siōng | 狗 | ㄍ ㄨˊˊ | káu |
| 7 | 陽去 | iông-khì | 象 | ㄍ ㄨˋ | chhiū ⁿ |
| 8 | 陽入 | iông-jip (-h/-k/-p/-t) | 鹿 | ㄍ ㄨˋ | lòk |

Tones 2 and 6 are generally considered to be the same tone (for simplicity) and sometimes combined into one tone called siōng-siaⁿ 上聲 (rising sound). Some local dialects of Taiwanese and Hokkien distinguish the two. Tones 4 and 8 resemble Tones 7 and 1 but with the glottal stops.

Taiwanese/Hokkien Tones 1, 5, 3, and 2 (including 6) are similar to Mandarin Tones 1, 2, 3, and 4.

General Guidelines for Placement of Tone Marker

The placement of tone markers, also known as diacritical marks, is largely subjective depending on the author or scholar as well as the Taiwanese Romanization method being used. Typically syllables with one vowel will have markers placed directly over the vowel. In the case of the short o $\bar{}$ and $o'h$ $\bar{}$ vowels that are sometimes spelled as oo and ooh respectively, tone markers would be placed over the first vowel. Tone markers are never placed over the nasal endings denoted n or nn . For vowel combinations with two or more letters, the placement of the tone marker even within POJ is subjective. In Tailo and Bodman Romanization, the placement of the tone marker is usually over the second letter. The placement of the tone marker is not as important so long as the individual uses the correct tone markers based on the Romanization methodology being used. However, general guidelines of tone marker placement for Taiwanese Romanization are provided below for those who chose to practice writing or typing on their own. The tables on the following pages show the placement of the tone marker for POJ and Tailo syllables.

| Finals | | Placement of Tone Marker | |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|
| POJ | TPS | 1st Vowel | 2nd Vowel |
| ā | ㄚ | X | |
| áp | ㄚㄆ | X | |
| át | ㄚㄊ | X | |
| ák | ㄚㄎ | X | |
| áh | ㄚㄏ | X | |
| ā ⁿ | ㄚ | X | |
| ā ⁿ h | ㄚㄏ | X | |
| ō | ㄛ | X | |
| óp | ㄛㄆ | X | |
| ók | ㄛㄎ | X | |
| ó ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| ō | ㄛ | X | |
| óh | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| òh | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| ō ⁿ | ㄛ | X | |
| ó ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| ū | ㄨ | X | |
| út | ㄨㄊ | X | |
| úh | ㄨㄏ | X | |
| ōa | ㄨㄚ | X | |
| oát | ㄨㄚㄊ | | X |
| oáh | ㄨㄚㄏ | | X |
| ōa ⁿ | ㄨㄚ | X | |
| ōe | ㄨㄛ | X | |
| oéh | ㄨㄛㄏ | | X |
| oāi | ㄨㄚㄨㄢ | | X |
| oāi ⁿ | ㄨㄚㄨㄢ | | X |
| oái ⁿ h | ㄨㄚㄨㄢㄏ | | X |

| Finals | | Placement of Tone Marker | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|
| POJ | TPS | 1st Vowel | 2nd Vowel |
| ī | — | X | |
| íp | —ㄆ | X | |
| ít | —ㄊ | X | |
| ék | —ㄎ | X | |
| ih | —ㄏ | X | |
| ī ⁿ | — | X | |
| í ⁿ h | —ㄏ | X | |
| iā | —ㄚ | | X |
| iáp | —ㄚㄆ | | X |
| iat | —ㄚㄊ | | X |
| iák | —ㄚㄎ | | X |
| iáh | —ㄚㄏ | | X |
| iā ⁿ | —ㄚ | | X |
| iā ⁿ h | —ㄚㄏ | | X |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| ē | ㄛ | X | |
| éh | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| ē ⁿ | ㄛ | X | |
| e ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | X | |
| āi | ㄨㄚㄨㄢ | X | |
| áh | ㄨㄚㄨㄢㄏ | X | |
| āi ⁿ | ㄨㄚㄨㄢ | X | |
| āu | ㄨㄚㄨ | X | |
| áuh | ㄨㄚㄨㄏ | X | |
| āu ⁿ | ㄨㄚㄨ | X | |
| áu ⁿ h | ㄨㄚㄨㄏ | X | |
| ān | ㄨㄚㄨㄢ | X | |

| Finals | | Placement of Tone Marker | |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Tailo | TPS | 1st Vowel | 2nd Vowel |
| ā | Υ | X | |
| áp | Υ ₅ | X | |
| át | Υ ₇ | X | |
| ák | Υ _« | X | |
| áh | Υ _r | X | |
| ānn | Υ | X | |
| ānnh | Υ _r | X | |
| ōo | Ƨ | X | |
| óp | Ƨ ₅ | X | |
| ók | Ƨ _« | X | |
| óoh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| ō | Ƨ | X | |
| ō | Ƨ | X | |
| òh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| òh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| ōnn | Ƨ | X | |
| ōnnh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| ū | × | X | |
| út | × ₇ | X | |
| úh | × _r | X | |
| uā | ×Υ | | X |
| uát | ×Υ ₇ | | X |
| uáh | ×Υ _r | | X |
| uānn | ×Υ | | X |
| uē | ×Ƨ | | X |
| uèh | ×Ƨ _r | | X |
| uāi | ×𐄂 | | X |
| uāinn | ×𐄂 | | X |
| uāinnh | ×𐄂 _r | | X |

| Finals | | Placement of Tone Marker | |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Tailo | TPS | 1st Vowel | 2nd Vowel |
| ī | — | X | |
| íp | — ₅ | X | |
| ít | — ₇ | X | |
| ík | — _« | X | |
| ih | — _r | X | |
| īnn | — ₅ | X | |
| īnnh | — _{5r} | X | |
| iā | —Υ | | X |
| iáp | —Υ ₅ | | X |
| iat | —Υ ₇ | | X |
| iák | —Υ _« | | X |
| iah | —Υ _r | | X |
| iānn | —Υ | | X |
| iānnh | —Υ _r | | X |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| ē | Ƨ | X | |
| èh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| ēnn | Ƨ | X | |
| ēnnh | Ƨ _r | X | |
| āi | 𐄂 | X | |
| áh | 𐄂 _r | X | |
| āinn | 𐄂 | X | |
| āu | 𐄃 | X | |
| áuh | 𐄃 _r | X | |
| āunn | 𐄃 | X | |
| áunnh | 𐄃 _r | X | |
| ān | 𐄄 | X | |

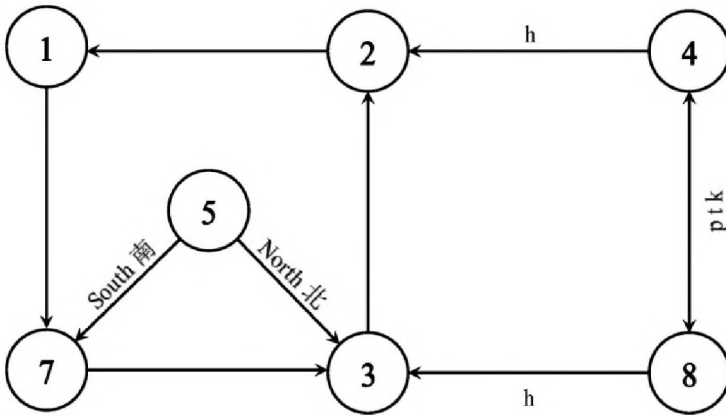
Tone Sandhi – Piàn-tiāu 變調

The phonetic structure of Chinese languages is monosyllabic. This means that one syllable corresponds directly to one Chinese character. Tone sandhi (tone changing rules), also known as piàn-tiāu 變調 in Taiwanese, applies to compounded vocabulary that consist of two to three character-syllables, where the final character-syllable (2nd or 3rd in the sequence) will keep its true tone, and the preceding character-syllables will change tones. This is typically used in names and compound subjects, as well as combinations of verbs followed by an object, adverbs, and adjectives. This can also be applied to reciting telephone numbers or reference numbers (i.e., student ID, driver's license number, social security ID). Typically hyphens between syllables indicate compounded subjects or verbs where it is implied that tone sandhi must be taken into account.

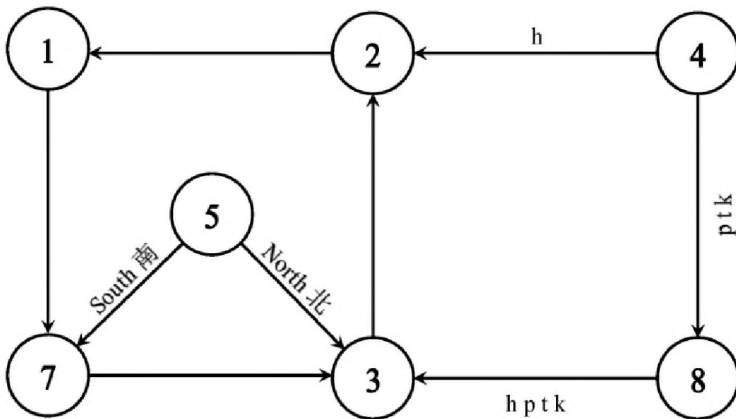
Tone sandhi for Amoy Hokkien and Taiwanese (prestige Tainan 台南 dialect) are very similar to one another. However, opinions vary between the Taiwanese and other Hokkien speakers relative to Tone 8. Some resources show rules for Tone 8 to be same for both dialects, and some show otherwise. I have included the list of tone sandhi rules for both “Amoy Hokkien” and “Taiwanese” and will leave it up to the user to decide which set of rules to follow. From a spoken language perspective, the choice of which list of tone sandhi rules to follow is relatively insignificant. Many Hokkien speakers in Philippines and Southeast Asia consider the speech in Amoy (Xiamen 廈門) as the prestige for Hokkien despite most resources available for Hokkien coming from Taiwan.

Tone 6 in most dialects of Taiwanese and Hokkien is considered to be a variant of Tone 2, and often not discussed. This tone had historical significance in the original spoken language in Southern Fujian, and treatment of tone sandhi for Tone 6 varies depending on regional dialect.

Amoy Hokkien



Taiwanese



Amoy Hokkien

| Tone | | Tone Sandhi | | Note |
|------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | | 7 | | |
| 2 | | 1 | | |
| 3 | | 2 | | |
| 4 | -h | 2 | | -h (silent) |
| 4 | -k,-p,-t | 8 | -k,-p,-t | |
| 5 | | 7 | | Chiang-chiu 漳州 |
| 5 | | 3 | | Choân-chiu 泉州 |
| 7 | | 3 | | |
| 8 | -h | 3 | | -h (silent) |
| 8 | -k,-p,-t | 4 | -k,-p,-t | Amoy 廈門 |

| Tone | | Tone Sandhi | | Note |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a | Y | ā | Y _F | |
| á | Y [˘] | a | Y | |
| à | Y _L | á | Y [˘] | |
| ah | Y _F | á | Y [˘] | -h (silent) |
| ak | Y _« | ák | Y [˘] _« | |
| â | Y [˘] | ā | Y _F | Chiang-chiu 漳州 |
| â | Y [˘] | à | Y _L | Choân-chiu 泉州 |
| ā | Y _F | à | Y _L | |
| áh | Y _F | à | Y _L | -h (silent) |
| ák | Y [˘] _« | ak | Y _« | Amoy 廈門 |

Practice with Tone Sandhi

Tone sandhi applies to compounded verbs or subjects (with more than one character-syllable). It is applied to adjectives, adverbs, and verbs followed by an object. It applies to numbers in sequence such as telephone numbers, reference numbers, and in reference to a specific year.

Examples of *tone sandhi* are italicized and displayed below in equations to guide the reader. Tone numbers are shown below based on Tone Order used in POJ.

Numbers

987-654-321

kíu-pat-chhit / liók-ngó-sù / sam-jī-it

kiu2 – pat4 – chhit4 / liok8 – ngo 2 – su3 / sam1 – ji7 – it4

= *kiu-pát-chhit / liòk-ngó-sù / sām-jì-it*

= *kiu1 – pat8 – chhit4 / liok3 – ngo 1 – su3 / sam7 – ji3 – it4*

00-11-22-33

khòng-khòng / it-it / jī-jī / sam-sam

khong3 – khong3 / it4 – it4 / ji7 – ji7 / sam1 – sam1

= *khóng-khòng / it-it / jì-jì / sām-sam*

= *khong2 – khong3 / it8 – it4 / ji3 – ji7 / sam7 – sam1*

44-55-66

sù-sù / ngó-ngó / liók-liók

su3 – su3 / ngo 2 – ngo 2 / liok8 – liok8

= *sú-sù / ngo-ngó / liòk-liók*

= *su2 – su3 / ngo 1 – ngo 2 / liok3 – liok8*

77-88-99

chhit-chhit / pat-pat / kiu-kiu

chhit4 – chhit4 / pat4 – pat4 / kiu2 – kiu2

= *chhit*-chhit / *pát*-pat / *kiu*-kiu

= *chhit8* – chhit4 / *pat8* – pat4 / *kiu1* – kiu2

Taiwanese Sayings

身體健康，萬事順勢

sin-thé kiān-khong, bān-sū sūn-sè

sin1 – the2 kian7 – khong1, ban7 – su7 sun7 – se3

= *sīn*-thé *kiàn*-khong, *bàn*-sū *sùn*-sè

= *sin7* – the2 *kian3* – khong1, *ban3* – su7 *sun3* – se3

“Good Health, Take Advantage of All Things”

有唐山公，無唐山媽

ū tng -soaⁿ-kong, bô tng -soaⁿ-má

u7 – (tng5 – soaⁿ¹ – kong1), bo5 – (tng5 – soaⁿ¹ – ma2)

Tainan 台南/Chiang-chiu 漳州 Speech:

= ù tng-sōaⁿ-kong, bô tng-sōaⁿ-má

= u3 – tng7 – soaⁿ⁷ – kong1, bo7 – tng7 – soaⁿ⁷ – ma2

Taipei 台北/Choân-chiu 泉州 Speech:

= ù tng-sōaⁿ-kong, bô tng-sōaⁿ-má

= u3 – Tng3 – soaⁿ⁷ – kong1, bo3 – Tng3 – soaⁿ⁷ – ma2

“We have a mainland grandpa, but no mainland grandma. Tng 唐 refers to the Tang Dynasty in China.” Tng-soaⁿ 唐山 = “Tang Mountain” = Mainland

Fruits

番荔枝

hoan-nāi-chi

hoan1 – nai7 – chi1

= *hōan-nài-chi*

= *hoan7 – nai3 – chi1*

sweetsop, cherimoya

釋迦

sek-khia

sek4– khia1

= *ɕ'k-khia*

= *sek8 – khia1*

sugar-apple, cherimoya

龍主果

liông-chú-kó

liông5 – chu2 – ko2

Tainan 台南/

Chiang-chiu 漳州 Speech:

= *liông-chu-kó*

= *liông7 – chu1 – ko2*

Taipei 台北/

Choân-chiu 泉州 Speech:

= *liòng-chu-kó*

= *liông3 – chu1 – ko2*

dragonfruit

王梨釋迦

ông-lâi sek-khia

ong5 – lai5 sek4 – khia1

Tainan 台南/

Chiang-chiu 漳州 Speech:

= *ông-lâi ɕ'k-khia*

= *ong7 – lai5 sek8 – khia1*

Taipei 台北/

Choân-chiu 泉州 Speech:

= *òng-lâi ɕ'k-khia*

= *ong7 – lai5 sek8 – khia1*

pineapple cherimoya

火龍果

hóe-liông-kó

hoe2 – liông5 – ko2

Tainan 台南/

Chiang-chiu 漳州 Speech:

= *hoe-liông-kó*

= *hoe1 – liông7 – ko2*

Taipei 台北/

Choân-chiu 泉州 Speech:

= *hoe-liòng-kó*

= *hoe1 – liông3 – ko2*

dragonfruit

Adjectives, Adverbs, Verbs, Compounded Verbs

Verbs attached to a direct object have tone sandhi applied.

chiáh 食 = eat, pá 飽 = full

食飽未?

chiáh pá bōe?

(食 + 飽) + 未 = 食飽未?

(chiáh + pá) + bōe = *chiáh-pá bōe?*

(chiah8 + pa2) + boe7 = *chiah3 – pa2 boe7?*

食飽未? = Another Taiwanese saying “Have you eaten?”

This figuratively translates to “Am I fulfilling my duties (to you) as a host?”

lim 啣 = drink, tê 茶 = tea

啣茶

lim tê

啣 + 茶 = 啣茶

lim + tê = *lím tê*

lim1 + te5 = *lim7 – te5*

to drink tea

ài 愛 = like/love/want = as an adjective, adverb, verb, or in a compounded verb.

愛 + 人 = 愛人

ài + lîn = *ái-lîn*

ai3 + lin5 = *ai2 – lin5*

lover

愛 + 去 = 愛去

ài + khì = *ái khì*

ai3 + khi3 = *ai2 – khi3*

like to go, want to go

愛 + 食 = 愛食

ài + chiáh = *ái ch iáh*

ai3 + chiah8 = *ai2 – chiah8*

like to eat, want to eat

愛 + 哭 = 愛哭

ài + khàu = *ái khàu*

ai3 + khau3 = *ai2 – khau3*

like to cry, want to cry

愛 + 吼 = 愛吼

ài + háu = *ái háu*

ai3 + hau2 = *ai2 – hau2*

like to howl, want to howl

愛 + 笑 = 愛笑

ài + chhiò = *ái chhiò*

ai3 + chhio3 = *ai2 – chhio3*

like to laugh, want to laugh

chham-ka 參加

= to participate/attend

chham + ka = *chhām-ka*

chhām-ka

chham1 + ka1 = *chham7 – ka1*

愛 + (參 + 加) = 愛參加

ài + (chham + ka) = *ái*

ai3 + (chham1 + ka1)

= *ai2 – chham7 – ka1*

愛 + (參 + 加) + 奚 = 愛參加奚

ài + (chham + ka) + he = *ái chhām-kā he*

ai3 + (chham1 + ka1) + he1 = *ai2 – chham7 – ka7 – he1*

like to participate/attend that (referring to a particular event to be mutually be understood by both parties)

beh 欲 = really want, strongly want = as a verb, adverb, or in a compounded verb

khì 去 = verb = to go (somewhere)

欲 + 去 = 欲去

beh + khì = *béh khì*

beh4 + khi3 = *beh2 – khi3*

really want to go (somewhere)

piàn-só· 便所 = restroom

piān + só· = *piàn-só·*

pian7 + so`2 = *pian3 – so`2*

欲 + 去 + (便 + 所) = 欲去便所

beh + khì + (piān + só·) = *béh khí piàn-só·*

beh4 + khi3 + (pian7 + so`2) = *beh2 – khi2 – pian3 – so`2*

really want to go the restroom

cháu 走 = to leave

欲 + 走 = 欲走

beh + cháu = *béh* cháu

beh4 + chau2 = *beh2* – chau2

really want to leave

lâi 來 = to come

欲 + 來 = 欲來

beh + lâi = *béh* lâi

beh4 + lai5 = *beh2* – lai5

really want to come over

食 chiáh = to eat

欲 + 食 = 欲食

beh + chiáh = *béh* chiáh

beh4 + chiah8 = *beh2* – chiah8

really want to eat

欲 + (參 + 加) = 欲參加

beh + (chham + ka) = *béh chhām-ka*

beh4 + (chham1 + ka1) = *beh2* – *chham7* – ka1

really want to participate/attend

bú hōe 舞會 = dance party

欲 + (參 + 加) + (舞 + 會) = 欲參加舞會

beh + (chham + ka) + (bú + hōe) = *béh chhām-kā bu-hōe*

beh4 + (chham1 + ka1) + (bu2 + hoe7)

= *beh2* – *chham7* – *ka7 bu1* – hoe7

really want to attend the dance party (dance party is the direct object)

tùi 對 = comparatively, to answer, to face, to oppose, for him/her/it
= as an adverb, adjective, or verb

對面

tùi-bīn

對 + 面 = 對面

tùi + bīn = *túi*-bīn

tui3 + bin7 = *tui2* – bin7

across, on the other side

對 + 人 = 對人
tùi + lâng = *túi* lâng
tui3 + lang5 = *tui2* – lang5
the way to treat people

對 + 你 = 對你
tùi + lí = *túi* lí
tui3 + li2 = *tui2* – li2
the way to treat you

對 + 我 = 對我
tùi + góa = *túi* góa
tui3 + goa2 = *tui2* – goa2
the way to treat me

對 + 伊 = 對伊
tùi + i = *túi* i
tui3 + i1 = *tui2* – i1
the way to treat him/her/it

Minimal Pairs

b- ㄅ and p- ㄆ:

bah 肉 meat

pah 百 hundred

cha-bó 查某 girl

cha-po 查埔 boy

p- ㄆ and ph- ㄆ:

pá 飽 full (stomach)

phah 拍 fight, beat,
strike

t- ㄊ and th- ㄊ:

tāu 豆 bean, soy,
legumes

thâu 頭 head

g- ㄍ and k- ㄎ:

gáu 鬍 great

káu 狗 dog

góa 我 I (myself), me

koa 歌 song

k- ㄎ and kh- ㄎ:

kàu 到 to arrive

khàu 哭 to cry

ji- ㄐ一 and chi- ㄐ一:

jī 字 character, word

chí 只 only

jit 日 day, date

chít 一 one

chi- ㄐ一 and chi- ㄐ一:

二:

chiáh 食 to eat

chhia 車 vehicle, car

j- ㄐ and ch- ㄐ:

jóah 熱 hot
(temperature)

chóa 紙 paper, tissue

ch- ㄐ and chh- ㄐ:

chai 知 to know (of)

chhài 菜 food, dish

initial ng- ㄍ and final -ng ㄍ:

ngó 五 number five

Ngô 吳 family name (Wú in Mandarin)

mñg 問 to ask

nñg 卵 egg

Ńg 黃 family name (Huáng in Mandarin)

Minimal Pairs

a ㄚ and aⁿ ㄚˊ:

chhia 車 vehicle, car
chhiáⁿ 請 please

o ㄛ/ㄛ and oˊ ㄛˊ:

pō 步 step
pò 報
report/newspaper,
telegram, bulletin,
journal
-pò-kò report 報告,
-pò-choá 報紙
newspaper

e ㄝ and eⁿ ㄝˊ:

sé 洗 to wash

ai ㄞ and aiⁿ ㄞˊ:

pài-pài 拜拜 to
worship, salute, pay
respect to –
ancestors, at
temple, etc.
pháiⁿ 歹 bad

au ㄞ and auⁿ ㄞˊ:

cháu 走 to go, to
leave

seⁿ 生 life, student,
livelihood,
seⁿ-jit 生日 birthday

Liāu 廖 family name
(Liào in Mandarin)

iau 枵 hungry
iauⁿ 喵 cat's meow

i ㄞ and iⁿ ㄞˊ:

ti 豬 pig, boar

iu ㄞ and iuⁿ ㄞˊ:

chhīu 樹 tree
chhīuⁿ 象 elephant

final -m ㄞ negative:

m̄-bat 毋捌 do not
know of
m̄-chai 毋知 do not
know
m̄-sī 毋是 is not
m̄-tioh 毋著 not
correct, incorrect

chhī 市 city

thiⁿ 天 sky, heaven
phīⁿ 鼻 nose

SOME RULES FOR TAIWANESE ROMANIZATION

Rules for Taiwanese Romanization (白話字 Pêh-oē-jī and 台羅 Tâi-lô) are similar to 漢語拼音 Hànyǔ Pīnyīn, except that concatenation always occurs between syllables.

1. Indication of Tones:

1.1 In Pehoeji Romanization (白話字 Pêh-oē-jī) and its secular derivative - Tailo Romanization (台羅 Tâi-lô), only the original tones are indicated; tone sandhi is not indicated. However, tone sandhi may be indicated in other forms of Taiwanese romanization for education purposes.

2. Syllables beginning with the letter j:

2.1 Syllables that begin with ji- ㄐㄧ- or j- ㄐ- can be substituted with li- ㄌㄧ- or l- ㄌ-, respectively.

3. The vowel oe/ue ㄨㄝ:

3.1 The vowel oe/ue ㄨㄝ can be substituted with e ㄝ, respectively.

4. Standard principles:

4.1 Words would be the basic units for spelling Taiwanese.

人 lâng (person/people)

朋友 pêng-iú (friend[s])

4.2 Structures of two or three syllables that indicate a complete idea are linked via concatenation (hyphenated syllables). Usually the maximum number of syllables is four.

全國 choân-kok (the whole nation)

全家 choân-ke (the whole family)

歹勢 pháiⁿ-sè (excuse me)

失禮 sit-lé (sorry)

4.3 Separate terms with more than four or more syllables if they are able to be separated into words.

無縫鋼筆 bô-phāng kng-pit (seamless pen)

生學院 seⁿ hák-t̃ⁿ (seminary)

研究生院 gián-kiù seng-t̃ⁿ (graduate school)

4.4 Reduplicated monosyllabic words are linked, but reduplicated disyllabic words are separated.

人人 lāng-lāng

思思念念 su-su liām-liām (to remember)

事事讖讖 sū-sū hām-hām (to exaggerated matters)

茫茫 bâng-bâng (vast, unclear, confused)

直直 tit-tit (go straight, direct)

5. Nouns:

5.1 Monosyllabic prefixes and suffixes are linked with nouns.

Prefixes: 副 hù- (vice), 總 chóng- (general/main/chief), 非 hui- (non), 反 hoán- (anti), 超 chhiau- (super/surpass), 老 lāu-, 阿 a- (marker of nickname/endearment), 可 khó- (-ble), 無 bô- and 出 chhut- (non), and so forth.

Suffixes: 仔 -á, 子 -chú, 字 -jī, 兒 -jī, 頭 -thâu (head, nominal ending), 性 -sèng (nature), 者/員 -chiá/oân (-ist), 家 -ke (expert/-ist), 手 chhiú (hand/person/expert/-ist), 化 -hoà (-ized), and so forth.

副部長 hù-pō-tiúⁿ (vice-director of a government department)

總工程師 chóng-kang-têng-su (chief engineer)

藝術家 gē-si t-ka (artist, in general)

5.2 Nouns along with the directional words/locations after them are separated.

門外 m̄ng goā (outside the door)

= 門外口 m̄ng goā-kháu (/外頭 goā-thâu/口面 kháu-bīn)

火車頂面 hoé-chhia téng-bīn (on the train)

The syllables of lexical items are linked.

海外 hái-goā

5.3 Surnames and given names (姓名 sèng-miâ, 名字 miâ-jī) are written separately as in all Chinese languages. The very first letters of surnames and given names are capitalized. (Sometimes the first letter for the following syllables in a surname or given name are capitalized).

王建国 Ông Kiàn-kok

東方朔 Tang-hong Sok

張三 Tiuⁿ Sàm

A individual name along with the person's qualified title are separated.

王部長 Ông Pō-tiúⁿ

李先生 Lí Sian-siⁿ

The first letter of private addresses such as 老 Lāu, 小 Sió, 大 Toā, 阿 A and so forth are capitalized. 阿 A is a common prefix in Chinese first names when used in an informal way, e.g. between friends, or in an endearing manner like parents calling.

阿偉 A-uí

阿邊 A-piⁿ

阿雲 A-hûn

阿雄 A-hiông

阿明 A-bêng

小老 Sió Lāu (Little Liu/Lau)

吳老 Ngô Lāu (honorable Old Wu)

Once the surname of historically well-known figures is combined by using a respectful or descriptive term by which they can be frequently acknowledged, the syllables are linked, along with the very first letter is capitalized.

孔子 Khóng-chú (Confucius)

包公 Pâu-kong (Grand Judge Bao)

西施 Se-sì (Beauty Xishi)

5.4 Proper names and general names of places are separated and the first letter of each of the names is capitalized.

台北市 Tâi-pak Chhī (Taipei City)

台南市 Tâi-lâm Chhī (Tainan City)

高雄市 Ko-hiông Chhī (Kaohsiung City)

澄清湖 Têng-chheng Ô (Cheng Ching Lake)

大埤湖 Toā-pi Ô (local Taiwanese name for Cheng Ching Lake)

5.5 Private and area names not in the Chinese Han language, depending on the principle of "according to all the customized of the people in question", are written either in the original language or transcribed in Roman letters.

愛因斯坦 Ài-in-su-thán (Einstein)

倫敦 Lûn-tun (London)

華盛頓 Hoa-sēng-tng (Washington)

Note: Sinification of Western and non-Chinese names and terms is largely based on spoken Mandarin rules for Chinese characters. They may not always fit the spoken Taiwanese (or other Non-Mandarin Chinese language). Some Taiwanese pronunciations of Western terms may be based off of Japanese pronunciation instead of Mandarin.

6. Verbs:

6.1 (Monosyllabic) action verbs are linked with all the suffixes 著 - tiòh, 過 -koè.

看著 khoàⁿ-tiòh (reading, looking)

看過 khoàⁿ-koè (have/had read)

去過 khi-koè (have visited, been there)

6.2 Action verbs and their objects are separated.

看批 khoàⁿ phoe (read a letter)

食魚 chiáh hî (eat fish)

However, the action verb and object are linked once they together express a single notion.

食飯 th iáh-pŋg (eat/make a living)

看冊 khoàⁿ-chheh (read)

拍球 phah-kiû (play ball-game)

The syllables of verb+object type compound phrases are written separately when one more component is inserted between the syllables.

鞠躬 kiok-kiong (bow)

6.3 An action verb and it's complement are linked if the two are monosyllabic.

敗盡 pāi-chìn (ruined, destroyed)

荒廢 hong-huì (ruined, out of repair)

崩敗 pang-pāi (ruined)

淪亡 lûn-bông (ruined, lost)

行入來 kiâⁿ jîp-lâi (walk in)

修理好 siu-lí hó (fix/repair [and make] it [mend])

7. Adjectives:

7.1 Monosyllabic adjectives link with their reduplicated prefixes or suffixes.

笑微微 chhiò-bî-bî (all smiles)

嬌噹噹 suí-tang-tang (beautiful)

暗嚟嚟 àm-so-so (very dark)

醉茫茫 chui-bâng-bâng (very drunk)

8. Pronouns:

8.1 Unlike in Mandarin where 們 men signifies the plural and is linked with the noun in front of it. The equivalent Taiwanese pronouns are monosyllabic.

咱 lán (Taiwanese) is 我們 wǒmen (Mandarin) for we/us.

佢 in (Taiwanese) is 他們 tāmen (Mandarin) for they/them.

8.2 Demonstrative pronouns 這 che, 遮 chiah, 彼 hit/he, and the demonstrative pronoun 佗一个 tó-chit-ê, 搭一个 tah-chit-ê are separated from the nouns that follow them.

這個人 chit ê lâng (this person)

這種人 chit chiòng lâng (this sort of person)

這款人 chit khoán lâng (this kind of person)

彼個人 hit ê lâng (that person)

彼種人 hit chiòng lâng (that sort of person)

彼款人 hit khoán lâng (that kind of person)

佗一个報紙 tó-chit-ê pò-choá (which newspaper?)

搭一个冊 tah-chit-ê chheh (which book?)

8.3 各 koh/kok, 每 muí, 本 pún, 該 kai, 我 goá, 你 lí, and so forth are separated from the nouns or measure words that follow them.

各國 kok-kok (each country)

各人 kok-lâng (each person)

每年 muí nî (every year)

該公司 kai kong-si (this/that company)

9. Numerals and measure phrases:

9.1 Total numbers from 11 to 99 are written with each other.

十五 th̄ àp-gō (15)

三十三 saⁿ-th̄ àp-saⁿ (33)

9.2 百 Pah (hundred), 千 chheng (thousand), 萬 bān (ten thousand), 億 ek (hundred million) are linked with the integer in front of them, but "ten thousand" and "hundred million" are separated from 空 khòng (zeros) following them.

九億空七萬二千三百五十六 káu-ek khòng chhit-bān jī-chheng saⁿ-pah gō-th̄ àp-lák (900,072,356)

9.3. 第 Tē + Numeral indicates order, and is linked by a hyphen with all the amount.

第十三 tē-th̄ àp-saⁿ (13th)

第二十八 tē-jī-th̄ àp-peh (28th)

9.4 Numbers and measure words/people:

一個人 chit-ê lâng (one person)

兩大碗飯 n̄ng toā-oáⁿ p̄ng (two big bowls of cooked rice)

"偌 goā, 來 lâi, 幾 kuí" indicate a rough amount, and they are separated from the numbers and measure words that precede and follow them.

一百偌个 chit-pah goā-ê (more than 100)

十來萬人 th̄ àp lâi bān lâng (about 100 thousand people)

10. Perform words (虛詞 hi-sû) are usually separated from other phrases

10.1 Adverbs:

真好 chin hó (sometimes linked 真好 chin-hó)

真大 chin toā (be the biggest)

非常緊 hui-siông kín (be extremely fast)

10.2 Prepositions:

佇頭前 tī thâu-chêng (in the front)

佇後壁 tī āu-piah (in the back)

生佇一九四空年 seⁿ-tī it-kiú-khòng nî (was born in 1940)

10.3 Conjunctions:

你佱我 lí kah goá, lí kap goá (you and I)

你和我 lí hām goá (you and I)

你參我 lí chham goá (you and I)

你欲來猶是無愛來? lí beh lâi iáu sī bô ài lâi? (Are you coming [or not]?)

10.4 The Constructive Auxiliaries (結構助詞 kiat-kò'chō-sû) --ê (的).

賣菜的 boē chhài--ê (vegetable seller[s]). The double hyphen is often used for distinction from other homonyms, such as the classifier ê (個), when Chinese characters are not present.

10.5 Exclamation

啊，真嬌! ah, chin suí! (Ah, It's really beautiful!)

10.6 Onomatopoeia:

迸 piàng! (Pop! To burst, explode)

Written Chinese characters for onomatopoeias in Taiwanese are subjective.

11. Set Phrases (俗語 s'òk-gú):

11.1 Four-character Set Phrases that can be divided into two halves (unlike in Mandarin, they are not linked by a hyphen):

身體健康 sin-thé kiān-khong (healthy body)

萬事如意 bān-sū jû-ì (every thing goes as one wishes)

損害身體 sún-hāi sin-thé (ruin one's health)

破害名醫 phò-hāi bêng-i (ruin one's reputation, to slander)

傷風敗俗 siong-hong pāi-siòk (breach of morality)

如意算盤 jû-ì sng-poân (wishful thinking)

12. Contractions:

今仔日 kin-á-jit or kiaⁿ-jit (today)

頑顛 hân-bān or ham-bān (stupid, clumsy)

拍見去 pah-kiàn-khì or phàng-kiàn-khì,

拍去 pah-khì or phàng-khì (lost, missing)

VERNACULAR 白 AND LITERARY FORMS 文 FOR SAME CHINESE CHARACTERS

Although knowledge of traditional Chinese characters is not necessary to learn to read and write any Taiwanese Romanization, it is important to understand how the two relate to one another. Chinese characters are monosyllabic, and can be represented as one syllable spelled according to the Chinese language and Romanization method used with the proper tone diacritical marking added. Mandarin usually has one syllable and tone associated with each Chinese character. However there are characters with two or more readings (syllable spellings) where different readings convey different meanings known in Mandarin as Pòyīnzì 破音字. This is less common in Mandarin but more common in Taiwanese/Hokkien language. One Chinese character may either be the same syllable with two different tones, or have a different syllable and tone combination all together.

One major characteristic of the Taiwanese/Hokkien language is that many Chinese characters have multiple ways of saying the same written forms depending on context. Many Chinese characters used in the Taiwanese/Hokkien language have at least pronunciations – one that is literary form known as bûn 文 (short for documents/records also known as bûn-hiàn 文獻 or bûn-thòk 文讀), and one that is the colloquial, spoken vernacular form known as pèh 白 (short for vernacular speech also known as pèh-ōe 白話 or pèh-thòk 白讀). Taiwanese-Character Dictionaries that are listed in order by character may denote different speech by bûn 文 or pèh 白 notation. Additionally, Taiwanese and the related Amoy Hokkien dialects are both hybrids of Chiang-chiu 漳州 and Choân-chiu 泉州 dialects. For this reason, the multiple pronunciations and spellings representative of a given Chinese character may exist to reflect the nature of each dialect. Either pronunciation/spelling may be used interchangeably depending on context.

Numbers

Numbers are a good example because they have both literary and vernacular forms.

| Number | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|----|------|
| Pèh-thòk 白讀 | ○ / 空 | 一 | 兩 | 三 | 四 | 五 |
| | khòng | chit | nāng | sa ⁿ | si | gō̍ |
| Bûn-thòk 文讀 | ○ / 空 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 |
| | khòng | it | lí/jī | sam | sù | ngó̍ |

| Number | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|--|------|-------|------|-----|------|
| Pèh-thòk 白讀 | | 六 | 七 | 八 | 九 | 十 |
| | | lák | chhit | poeh | káu | tháp |
| Bûn-thòk 文讀 | | 六 | 七 | 八 | 九 | 十 |
| | | liók | chhit | pat | kíu | síp |

Vernacular numbers are used often in counting, dealing with money, and describing someone's age. Literary numbers are used in reference numbers, identification, social security, and a specific year in date. For example, the year 1945 would be 一九四五年 or it-kíu-sù-ngó̍-nī (pronounced as *it – kiu – sú – ngo̍ – nī*).

Many Chinese characters used in Taiwanese/Hokkien have both the literary and vernacular forms of pronunciation. Some characters are only literary pronunciation and others are only vernacular pronunciation. Most geographic terms (Cities, Countries, etc.) are referred to in the literary sense. Names of individuals may use a combination of literary and vernacular forms. A typical individual's name will begin with the family name (last name/surname) and end with the first name (one to two characters). The choice of the literary or vernacular forms usually follow a pattern but may be subjective depending on the sounding of the name as a whole and its association with positive or negative things.

As mentioned, Taiwanese/Hokkien language is similar to the Classical Chinese written and spoken during the Tang Dynasty. As a result much poetry can be read in Taiwanese.

Frequently Encountered Subjects in Poetry

| English | 中文 | Péh-thòk 白讀 | Bûn-thòk 文讀 |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| beauty | 美 | bí | bóe, bé, bér |
| fire | 火 | hóe | hón ⁿ |
| water | 水 | chúi | súi |
| rain | 雨 | hō [·] | ú, ù |
| snow | 雪 | seh | soat |
| Summer | 夏 | hā | hē |
| Autumn | 秋 | chhiu | chhio |
| Winter | 冬 | tang | tong |
| mountain | 山 | soa ⁿ | san |
| flower | 花 | hoe | hoa |
| bamboo | 竹 | tik | tiok |
| moon | 月 | goéh, gèh | goát |
| star | 星 | chhe ⁿ , chhi ⁿ | seng |
| heaven | 天 | thi ⁿ | thian |
| field | 田 | tiân, tiān | chân |
| dragon | 龍 | lêng | liông, thióng |
| red (color) | 紅 | âng | hông |
| green or blue (color) in Taiwanese/Hokkien | 青 | chhe ⁿ , chhi ⁿ | chheng |
| morning | 早 | chá | chó, chō |

Taiwanese Proverbs and Idioms or Siók-gí 俗語

1. 歹竹出好筍
pháiⁿ tek chhut hó sún
Bad bamboo produce good shoots.
Bad family produces good generation.
Rotten tree produces good seeds.
2. 拍草驚蛇
pah chháu kiaⁿ chōa
Beat grass to scare snakes.
Indirectly affect your target through your actions.
Arouse his suspicions, act rashly and alert the enemy.
3. 田無敖水無流
chhân bô gâu chúí bô lâu
If the field is not plowed, water will not flow.
No more dealings.
4. 一山有一山高
chit soaⁿ ū chit soaⁿ kōan
For every hill there is one higher.
Avoid pride and boastfulness for there are always those
who are more capable.
5. 斬草除根
chám chháu tû/tī kin
To cut the grass, one must also sever the roots.
Get rid of everything and leave nothing.
6. 做好三年做歹三日
chō hó saⁿ nī chō pháíⁿ saⁿ jít
Do good takes three years, do bad takes three days.
It is easier to do bad than to do good.
7. 閩喙雞欲食好米
iam chhùi ke beh chiah hó bí
A hen with a cut beak wants to eat good rice.
Even those from a humble background desire luxuries
and good things.

8. 媿穉無比止、恰意較慘死
 súi-bái bô pí-chí, kah-ì khah chhám-sí
There is no way to compare beauty, falling in love is fatal.
 Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder. Love is blind.
9. 千富萬富, 毋值家己厝.
 媿毋媿故鄉水, 親毋親故鄉人.
 chhian-hù bān-hù, m̄-tat ka-kī chhù.
 súi m̄-súi kò̄-hiong chúi, chhin m̄-chhin kò̄-hiong jîn.
Millions of wealth is not worth more than one's own home.
The hometown water (river) is the most tasty (beautiful),
folks are the dearest.
 East, west, home is best. There is no place like home.
10. 生罔是師仔, 飼子才是師傅.
 sīn-kíáⁿ sī sai-á, chhī-kíáⁿ chiah-sī sai-hū.
Even an apprentice can give birth to a child, one will not
become a master until he can bring up a child.
 Birth is much, breeding is more.
11. 時到時擔當, 無米煮蕃薯湯.
 sī kàu sī tam-tng, bô bí chú han-chī thng.
Take it as it comes, if you have no rice, cook sweet
potato soup instead.
 Tomorrow is another day. Take things as they come.
12. 人無千日好, 花無會百日紅.
 lâng bô chheng-jit hó, hoe bô ē pah-jit âng.
No person stays well for a thousand days, no flowers are
red for a hundred days.
 All good things must come to an end.
13. 無看好了了.
 bô khòaⁿ hó liáu-liáu.
Everything is OK if you don't see.
 Ignorance is bliss.

14. 東港無魚西港拋。

tang-káng bô hî se-káng pha.

If there is no fish in the eastern port, go try in the western port.

There are other fish in the sea.

Note: Collection of proverbs told to me from relatives, friends, and acquaintances. Some of these are also taken from a *Collection of Equivalent Proverbs in Five Languages – English, Taiwanese, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean* by Albert. F. Chang.

Tang Poems 唐詩三百首

Drinking Alone Under the Moon

Li Bai

月下獨酌

李白

花間一壺酒、獨酌無相親
舉杯邀明月、對影成三人
月既不解飲、影徒隨我身
暫伴月將影、行樂須及春
我歌月徘徊、我舞影零亂
醒時同交歡、醉後各分散
永結無情遊、相期邈雲漢

Goat Hā Tòk Chiok

Lí Pek

Hoe kan it hô'-chíu, Tòk-chiok bô siong-chhin.
Kú-poe iau bêng-goat, Tùi-éng sêng sam-jîn.
Goat -kì put kái-ím, Éng tô'-sùi ngó'-sin.
Chiām-pôaⁿ goat chiong éng, Hêng- lòk su kip chhun.
Ngó'-ko goat pài-hôai, Ngó' bú-éng lêng-lōan.
Séng-sî tông kau-hoan, Chùi hō'-kok hun-sàn.
Éng-kip bô chêng-îu, Siong-ki biáu ûn-hàn.

Drinking Alone Under the Moon

Li Bai

Among the flowers, with a whole pot of wine,
A solitary drinker with no companions.
I raise my cup to invite the bright moon,
It throws my shadow and makes us a party of three.
But moon understands nothing of drinking,
And shadow only follows me aimlessly.
For the time shadow and moon are my fellows,
Seizing happiness while the Spring lasts.
I sing: the moon sails lingeringly,
I dance: my shadow twirls and bobs about.
As long as I'm sober, we all frolic together,
When I'm drunk, we scatter and part.
Let us seal forever this passionless friendship,
Meet again by the far-off River of Stars!

(300 Tang Poems, by Innes Herdan, The Far East Book Co., Ltd.)

Tang Poems 唐詩三百首

The Song of Qingping (Purity and Peace)

Li Bai

清平調

李白

雲想衣裳花想容，春風拂檻露華濃
若非群玉山頭見，會向瑤臺月哈逢

一枝穠豔露疑香，雲雨巫山枉斷腸
借問漢宮誰得似？可憐飛燕倚新妝。

名花傾國兩相歡，常得君王帶笑看
解釋春風無限恨，沉香亭北倚欄杆

Chheng Pêng Tiau

Lí-Pèk

Hùn sióng í sióng hoa sióng-iông, Chhun-hong hut hām lō̄ hoa-lông.
Liòk-hui kûn-giòk san-thiô kiàn, Hōe hiông iâu-tâi goàt hā hong.

It-chi lông-iām lō̄ gî-hiong, Hùn ú bû san óng toān-tiông.
Chià bûn hàn kiong suí tek sū? Khó-liân hui-iàn í sin-chong.

Bêng-hoa kheng-kok líong siông-hoan, Sióng tek kun-ông tài siàu
khàn. Kái-sek chhun-hong bû hân-hûn, Tím-hiong têng pok í lân-
kan.

The Song of Qingping (Purity and Peace)

Li Bai

From the clouds we remember her garments,
in the flowers see her face;
A spring wind sweeps the balustrade,
pearls of dew lie thick.
If you find her not on the mountain of Many Jewels,
You will meet her by moonlight
in the Palace of Jasper.

She was beautiful and glamorous, made more fragrant by dew;
The Emperor vainly yearns for their love-rapture
on the Hills of Wu.
Can you tell of any in the Han Palace to compare with her?
There is only one so fit for loving –
'Flying Swallow' newly dressed in her fiery.

Lady Yang – ruin of an Empire – spread joy
like a rare flower;
When she came to her lord the Emperor
he would gaze on her laughingly.
With her he would dispel the endless longings
brought by the spring wind.
Dallying by the balustrade, north of Perfumed Pavilion.

(300 Tang Poems, by Innes Herdan, The Far East Book Co., Ltd.)

CHIANG-CHIU 漳州 AND CHOÂN-CHIU 泉州 DIALECTS

Most dialects of Hokkien, including both Amoy Hokkien and Taiwanese, are a hybrid between the Chiang-chiu 漳州 and Choân-chiu 泉州 dialects. However, there are local dialects in Taiwan as well as in communities in Southeast Asia that reflect either stronger Chiang-chiu or Choân-chiu speech patterns. Taiwanese/Hokkien dialects in Penang, Malaysia and the City of Yilan 宜蘭 in Taiwan have strong Chiang-chiu characteristics. The Taiwanese dialects spoken in the Cities of Lukang 鹿港 and Haikou 海口 in Taiwan as well as the Hokkien dialect spoken by Hokkien Chinese in the Province of Riau, Indonesia all have strong Choân-chiu characteristics. The tone sandhi may also vary between the Chiang-chiu and Choân-chiu dialects. Examples of both dialects are shown below.

Choân-chiu 漳州 Speech:

Like the *er* in *her*.

The final *er* 儿 used in

er 儿

Choân-chiu Speech for words or syllables that otherwise have the finals *e* ㄝ or *oe* ㄨㄝ.

| 中文 | Taiwanese or Amoy Hokkien | | Choân-chiu Dialect | | English Translation |
|----|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | TPS | POJ | TPS | POJ | |
| 飛 | ㄅㄨㄝ | poe | ㄅㄨㄝㄝ | per | fly |
| | ㄅㄝ | pe | | | |
| 賣 | ㄅㄨㄝˊ | bōe | ㄅㄨㄝˊ | bēr | sell |
| | ㄅㄝˊ | bē | | | |

| 中文 | Taiwanese or Amoy Hokkien | | Choân-chiu Dialect | | English Translation |
|----|---------------------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------|
| | TPS | POJ | TPS | POJ | |
| 火 | ㄉㄨㄛˊ | hóe | ㄉㄞˊ | hér | fire |
| | ㄉㄨㄛˊ | hé | | | |
| 粿 | ㄍㄨㄛˊ | kóe | ㄍㄞˊ | kér | cake |
| | ㄍㄨㄛˊ | ké | | | |
| 皮 | ㄅㄞˊ | phôe | ㄅㄞˊ | phêr | skin |
| | ㄅㄞˊ | phê | | | |

Chiang-chiu 漳州 Speech:

ui ㄨㄟ – The final *ui* ㄨㄟ – used in Chiang-chiu Speech for words or syllables that otherwise have the final *ng* ㄣˊ.

uiⁿ or uinn ㄨㄟⁿ or ㄨㄟⁿ – The final *uiⁿ* or *uinn* ㄨㄟⁿ or ㄨㄟⁿ also used in Chiang-chiu Speech for words or syllables that otherwise have the final *ng* ㄣˊ.

| 中文 | Taiwanese or Amoy Hokkien | | Chiang-chiu Dialect | | English Translation |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | TPS | POJ | TPS | POJ | |
| 卵 | ㄌㄞˊ | nġg | ㄌㄨㄟˊ | nūi | egg |
| 門 | ㄇㄞˊ | mġg | ㄇㄨㄟˊ | mūi | door, gate |
| 酸 | ㄙㄞˊ | sng | ㄙㄨㄟˊ | sui ⁿ | sour |
| 飯 | ㄈㄞˊ | pġg | ㄈㄨㄟˊ | pūi ⁿ | meal, rice |
| 園 | ㄅㄞˊ | hġg | ㄅㄨㄟˊ | hūi ⁿ | park |

WORDS DERIVED FROM TAIWANESE AND HOKKIEN

Some words used in English vocabulary were derived from Taiwanese/Hokkien during colonial times when Europeans traded with China (Amoy), Taiwan, and Southeast Asia. Many terms refer to food items.

ate: The Filipino word for older/elder sister derived from a-chè 阿姐.

Amoy: Derived from the Chiang-chiu dialect of Hokkien for Xiamen 廈門 pronounced as Ē-mûi 廈門.

bak-kut-the: A pork rib-soup with garlic and Chinese herbs that is popular in Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra (Indonesia), and Southern Thailand. It is derived from bah-kut-tê 肉骨茶.

bihon / bee hoon: Derived from bí-hún 米粉 famous stir-fried rice noodles eaten in many Hokkien communities. It is officially called Pancit Bihon or piān-sit bí-hún 便食米粉 in the Philippines or chhá bí-hún 炒米粉 in Taiwan.

buwisit: A term in the Philippines for that which is annoying or brings bad luck. It is derived from bô ui-sit 無衣食 “no clothes and no food to eat”.

chai-tow-kueh: Fried turnip cakes popular as snacks or in dimsum in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Southern China. It is derived from chhài-thâu-kóe 菜頭粿.

char-kway-teow / char-keow-teow / cha-khoy-teil: A fried noodle dish using broad rice noodle strips (similar to noodles used in Thai *pad see ew* and Cantonese *chow fun*) that is popular in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Cambodia. It is derived from chhá-kóe-tiâu 炒粿條.

Gaginang: How Teochew people refer to themselves and their culture. It is derived from ka-kī-lâng 家己人 “Our family/people”.

Hokkien / Hokkian / Fukien / Fookien: The word for Fujian Province in China or the primary Southern Min group (also known by the same name), from the pronunciation – Hok-kiàn 福建.

hikaw: The Filipino word for earrings derived from hī-kau 耳鉤.

kamsiah: A Malay term for “Thank You” that is derived from kám-siā 感謝.

kansiya: A term from Taiwanese - kám-siā 感謝 (or Japanese – kansha 感謝) that was adapted by the Formosan Amis Tribe 阿美族 for “Thank You”.

kiasu: A Singaporean slang meaning “afraid to lose” that is often used in business and school, derived from kiaⁿ-su 驚輸.

kowtow: Derived from khàu-thâu 叩頭, meaning to act in an excessively subservient manner.

kusot: The Filipino word for sawdust derived from kù-sut 鋸屑.

kuya: The Filipino word for older/elder brother derived from koh-á 哥仔.

Lan-nang-ue: How Filipino Hokkien Chinese refer to their Hokkien language – lán-lâng-ōe 咱人話 “our peoples’ language”.

lumpia and popiah: A soft eggroll, spring roll derived from lūn-piáⁿ 潤餅 (Eggroll, Spring roll, Soft crepe, Taiwanese Burrito – Taiwan, Philippines, Insular Southeast Asia). This food goes by another name pòh-piáⁿ 薄餅.

mee: Noodles, derived from mī 麵.

Quemoy: Derived from the Chiang-chiu dialect of Hokkien for Kinmen 金門 pronounced as Kim-mûi 金門.

sangley: A term in the Philippines for people of pure Chinese heritage derived from seng-lí 生理 or seng-lí lâng 生理人 “businessman” or “Business Hokkien”.

sitaw: A Filipino word for a species of yardlong bean (*vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis*) derived from chhiⁿ-tāu 青豆.

susi: A Filipino word for a key derived from só-sî 鎖匙.

tanso: A term in the Philippines for copper/metals derived from tâng-soh 銅索.

Taiuan, Taioan, Daiwan: The word for Taiwan from the pronunciation – Tâi-oân 台灣/臺灣.

tea: Derived from the word tê 茶 for tea.

Oolong tea: Derived from o-liông tê 烏龍茶, where o 烏 means “dark” and liông 龍 means “dragon”.

Pekoe tea: Derived from pèk-hô tê 白毫茶, where pèk 白 means “white” and hô 毫 refers to the “hair, brush”. This is because the tea leaves are picked young while the down is on them.

Teochew: Refers to Chaozhou City/Prefecture – Tiô-chiu 潮州 in Eastern Guangdong Province in China and the Southern Min group (also known by the same name) that is closely related to the Hokkien.

tikoy: The Filipino word for Lunar New Year cake derived from *ti-kóe* 甜粿 “sweet cake”.

Wayang Potehi: A Hokkien puppetry troupe in Java (Indonesia). *Wayang* means “puppetry” in the Indonesian language. *Potehi* is derived from *pò-tē-hì* 布袋戲, which also means “puppetry”, and is added in the name to distinguish the Hokkien (Chiang-chiu origins) form of puppetry from traditional Indonesian puppetry.

WORDS BORROWED FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

The Hokkien Diaspora to Taiwan, Philippines, and Southeast Asia resulting in the adopting of new vocabulary terms from other languages. Taiwan, which was occupied by Japan for fifty years, has adopted much vocabulary from Japanese. Hokkien-speaking communities in Insular Southeast Asia (Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia) have adopted much vocabulary from the Bahasa Malay/Indonesian languages. Additionally, the Portuguese and Spanish have also had a long presence trading in Asia. It is not uncommon to hear these words incorporated into daily conversations. As of recent, many Mandarin and English terms have also been incorporated. Hokkien Chinese in Southeast Asia may also adopt vocabulary from other Chinese groups such as the Cantonese and the related Teochew. Because much vocabulary comes from Japanese and Malay languages, I have chosen to display them here.

Japanese

Taiwanese Hokkien has adopted much vocabulary from Japanese. This is especially true of dialects in throughout most of Taiwan and the Pescadores Islands (except for Quemoy, which does not have a history of Japanese occupation and Quemoy Hokkien being closer to Amoy Hokkien). The Japanese language itself, has also adopted much vocabulary from other languages as well, such as English, German, Russian, and Portuguese. Japanese terms that are written in *katakana* カタカナ, indicate foreign origin (other than Classical Chinese). Vocabulary adopted from other languages does not necessarily have tone sandhi unless marked clearly in the spelling (Note: Some Japanese vocabulary or place names may coincidentally be written identically in Chinese characters (Japanese *kanji* 漢字) and pronounced similarly to Taiwanese, but that is probably due to the *onyomi* 音読み pronunciation taken from the Classical Chinese language of the Tang Dynasty).

ai-nó-kho'h: Derogatory term in Taiwan for mixed-blood (person), derived from *ainoko* 間の子 for crossbreed.

bí-lù: Beer, derived from *bīru* ビール, which was originally from English.

chio-ko-lé-tò: Chocolate, derived from *chokorēto* チョコレート.

iô-káng: The Japanese *yōkan* 羊羹 or red bean jellied dessert made of red bean paste, agar, and sugar.

iû-piān-kí ók 郵便局: Post office or *yūbinkyoku* 郵便局.

ká-lè: Curry sauce or *karē* カレー.

líng-gò: Apple, derived from *ringo* りんご or リンゴ.

môa-chî: The Japanese *mochi* 餅 dessert made from glutinous rice flour.

o-tó-bái: Motorcycle, derived from *ōtobai* オートバイ, which was originally from German.

pháng: Bread, derived from *pan* パン, which was originally from Portuguese.

piān-só 便所: Restroom, latrine, toilet, derived from *benjo* 便所.

se-bí-lò: A business suit or *sebiro* 背広.

Malay

Penang Hokkien, one of the many local Hokkien dialects in Insular Southeast Asia that has adopted much vocabulary from Malay.

bâng-gít: Mangosteen, derived from *manggis*.

jiam-bân (or Jiam-mân): Restroom, latrine, toilet, derived from *jamban*.

jiam-bù: Guava, derived from *jambu*.

lo-ti: Bread, derived from *roti*, originally from Sanskrit.

long-koai: Galangal root, derived from *lengkuas*.

má-tâ: Police, derived from *mata-mata*.

nó-nà: Sugar-apple, sweetsop, derived from *nona*.

pá-sat: Market (bazaar), derived from *pasar*.

sat-bûn 雪文: Soap, derived from Malay *sabun*, which was originally from Portuguese *sabão* or Spanish *jabón*.

Portuguese/Spanish

sap-bûn 雪文: Soap, in Taiwanese Hokkien, derived from Portuguese *sabão* or Spanish *jabón*.

Formosa: Taiwan also goes by the name *Formosa*, which is from Portuguese *Ilha Formosa* – for beautiful island.

Pescadores: Taiwan's *Pescadores Islands* also known as Pēnghú 澎湖 (Phêⁿ-ô^ˊ in Taiwanese/Hokkien), which is from Portuguese or Spanish *Pescadores* – for fisherman. Thus, *Pescadores Islands* translates to *Fisherman Islands*.

English

táng-ló^ˊ: Computer download (used in Taiwan).

TAILO 台羅 ROMANIZATION

| Tone | 中文 | TPS | POJ | Tailo | English |
|------|----|----------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1 | 獅 | ㄙ ㄩˊ | sai | sai | lion |
| 2 | 虎 | ㄏ ㄨˇ | hó· | hóo | tiger |
| 3 | 豹 | ㄅ ㄠˋ | pà | pà | leopard |
| 4 | 鴨 | ㄩ ㄝˊ | ah | ah | duck |
| 5 | 牛 | ㄍ ㄨˊ | gû | gû | ox |
| 6 | 狗 | ㄍ ㄠˋ | káu | káu | dog |
| 7 | 象 | ㄔ ㄞˊ ㄨㄛˊ | chhiū ⁿ | tshiūnn | elephant |
| 8 | 鹿 | ㄌ ㄨˇ | lók | lók | deer |

Tailo 台羅, also known as Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 is a form of Taiwanese Romanization derived from POJ 白話字 that retains the same tone diacritical markings but varies slightly in the spelling and placement of the diacritical markings. Below is a list of the major differences between POJ and Tailo. A detailed table showing the differences in relation to Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) is also provided.

1. POJ: nasal ending *n*

Tailo: nasal ending *nn*

2. TPS: ㄔ ㄞˊ ㄔ ㄞˊ

POJ: chi- chhi-

Tailo: tsi- tshi-

3. TPS: ㄔ ㄔ

POJ: ch- chh-

Tailo: ts- tsh-

4. TPS: ㄛ ㄛ_r
 POJ: o' o'h
 Tailo: oo ooh

5. TPS: ㄝ ㄝ_r
 POJ: o oh
 Tailo: o oh

Example of Tailo:

有唐山公，無唐山媽

“We have a mainland grandpa, but no mainland grandma.”

ū t̄ng – soaⁿ – kong, bô t̄ng – soaⁿ – má (POJ)

ū t̄ng – suann – kong, bô t̄ng – suann – má (Tailo)

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Tailo |
|-----|--------------|-------|-------|
| ㄐ – | ji- | chi- | tsi- |
| ㄑ – | qi- | chhi- | tshi- |
| ㄓ | z- | ch- | ts- |
| ㄔ | c- | chh- | tsh- |

FINALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Tailo |
|----------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| ㄛ | | o' | oo |
| ㄛ _r | | o'h | ooh |
| – ㄥ | ing | eng | ing |
| – ㄛ | | ek | ik |

BODMAN ROMANIZATION

| Tone | 中文 | TPS | POJ | Bodman | English |
|------|----|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | 獅 | ㄊ ㄩˊ | sai | sâi | lion |
| 2 | 虎 | ㄏ ㄨˇ | hó· | hò | tiger |
| 3 | 豹 | ㄅ ㄠˋ | pà | pǎ | leopard |
| 4 | 鴨 | ㄩ ㄞˋ | ah | ǎq | duck |
| 5 | 牛 | ㄍ ㄨˊ | gû | gú | ox |
| 6 | 狗 | ㄍ ㄠˋ | káu | kaù | dog |
| 7 | 象 | ㄒ ㄩㄥˋ | chhiū ⁿ | chiū: | elephant |
| 8 | 鹿 | ㄌ ㄨˊ | lòk | lòk | deer |

Nicholas Cleaveland Bodman was a Professor of Chinese Linguistics at Cornell University from 1962-1979. He wrote both *Spoken Amoy Hokkien Volumes 1 and 2* (1955) published by the Authority of the Government Federation of Malaya. *Spoken Taiwanese* (1980) was an adaptation of *Spoken Amoy Hokkien* by Taiwanese instructor Wu Su-Chu using dialogues suited for actual situations in Taiwan and based off Tainan speech. *Spoken Taiwanese* was published as part of the *Spoken Language Series* that include the language study booklet and the audio cassette tapes. The Romanization used in Bodman's books differs from POJ in spelling and tone diacritics. Bodman's books also account for tone sandhi so that the student can focus more on tone recognition while reading and reciting directly with the audio cassette tapes. Bodman denotes Tones 1 and 8 similarly except that Tone 8 has the glottal stop. Bodman also denotes Tones 3 and 4 similarly except that Tone 4 has the glottal stop. This tone marking thereby satisfies the tone sandhi for both Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien dialects.

Below is a tone comparison table listing differences between POJ and Bodman Romanization and a list of the major differences between POJ and Bodman Romanization.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. POJ: ending <i>-h</i> Bodman: ending <i>-q</i> | 2. POJ: nasal ending <i>n</i> Bodman: nasal ending <i>:</i> |
| | TPS: ㄚ ㄛ ㄜ POJ: a ⁿ o ⁿ e ⁿ Bodman: a: o: e: |
| 3. TPS: ㄝ ㄝ _r POJ: o' o'h Bodman: o oq | 4. TPS: ㄝ ㄝ _r POJ: o oh Bodman: ou ouq |
| 5. TPS: ㄥ POJ: eng Bodman: ieng | 6. TPS: ㄥ POJ: ek Bodman: iek |
7. Bodman Romanization denotes Tones 1 and 8 similarly except that Tone 8 has a glottal stop.
8. Bodman Romanization denotes Tones 3 and 4 similarly except that Tone 4 has a glottal stop.

Example:

有唐山公，無唐山媽

“We have a mainland grandpa, but no mainland grandma.”

ū tŋg – soaⁿ – kong, bô tŋg – soaⁿ – má (POJ)

ũ tŋg – suã: – kông, boũ tŋg – suã: – mà (Bodman)

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Bodman |
|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| ㄓ – | | ji- | zi- |
| ㄔ – | ji- | chi- | ci- |
| ㄑ – | qi- | chhi- | chi- |
| ㄓ | | j- | z- |
| ㄔ | z- | ch- | c- |
| ㄑ | c- | chh- | ch- |

FINALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Bodman |
|-----|--------------|------------------|--------|
| ㄚ | | ah | aq |
| ㄚ | | a ⁿ | a: |
| ㄚ | | a ⁿ h | a:q |
| ㄛ | | o | o |
| ㄛ | | o ^h | oq |
| ㄜ | e | o | ou |
| ㄜ | | oh | ouq |

FINALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | Bodman |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| ㄛˊ | | o ⁿ | o: |
| ㄛˊㄝ | | o ⁿ h | o:q |
| ㄝㄝ | | eh | eq |
| ㄝˊ | | e ⁿ | e: |
| ㄝˊㄝ | | e ⁿ h | e:q |
| ㄝㄝ | | aih | aiq |
| ㄝˊ | | ai ⁿ | ai: |
| ㄝㄝㄝ | | oai ⁿ h | uai:q |
| ㄝㄝ | | auh | auq |
| ㄝˊ | | au ⁿ | au: |
| ㄝˊㄝ | | au ⁿ h | au:q |
| ㄝㄝ | ing | eng | ieng |
| ㄝㄝㄝ | | ng ⁿ h | ngq |
| ㄝㄝㄝ | | m ⁿ h | mq |
| ㄝㄝ | | ek | iek |
| ㄝㄝ | | ih | iq |
| ㄝˊ | | i ⁿ | i: |
| ㄝˊㄝ | | i ⁿ h | i:q |
| ㄝㄝ | | uh | uq |
| ㄝㄝ | | iu ⁿ | iu: |
| ㄝㄝㄝ | | iu ⁿ h | iu:q |

Traveling from Taipei to Kaohsiung

Sample Dialogue of Bodman Romanization compared to POJ.
Tone Sandhi is denoted in italics for comparison purposes.

POJ Romanization

Bodman Romanization

long

長

tńg

tńg

That bridge ahead is very long.

頭前彼條橋真長。

thâu-chêng hit-tiâu kiô chin tńg.

thāu chêng hit tiāu kiō chin tńg.

thaū-ciéng hīt-tiaū kioú cīn tńg.

I wonder what bridge it is?

毋知是甚物橋。

m̄ chai sī sīm-mih kiô.

m̄ chai sī sīm mih kiō.

m̄ cāi sī sīm-miŋ kioú.

What place is on the other side?

閣過去是佗位?

koh kòe khi sī tó-ūi?

kóh kóe khi sī to ūi?

koúq kuè khǐ sǐ toū-ūi?

Changhua

彰化

Chiong-hòa

Chiōng hòà

Ciōng-huǎ

Yunlin

雲林

Hūn-lîm

Hūn lîm

Hūn-lîm

border, frontier, boundary

郊界

kau-kài

kāu kài

kaū-kaĩ

This is called the Hsilo bridge.

這條是叫做西螺大橋。

chit tiâu sī kiò-chò Sai-lê

tōa-kiô.

chit tiâu sî kió chò Sāi lē

tōa kiô.

cit tiaú sǐ kiòu-coù Saī-lē

tuǎ kióú.

It's the boundary between
Changhua and Yunlin.

是彰化恰雲林的郊界。

sī Chiong-hòa kap Hūn-lîm

ê kau-kài.

sî Chiōng hòà kâ'p Hūn lîm

ē kāu kài.

sǐ Ciōng-huǎ kâp Hūn-lîm

ē kaū-kaĩ.

story in a building

樓

lâu

樓仔

lâu-á

lāu à

laú

lāu-á

rich, wealthy

有錢

ū chîⁿ

ù chîⁿ

ũ cí:

rich person, wealthy person

有錢人

ū chîⁿ lâng

ù chî^m lâng

ũ cī: láng

villa, lodge, bungalow

別莊

piát-chong

piát chong

piăt-công

Is that ahead a rich man's
country house?

頭前彼間樓仔是有錢人的別莊
是無?

thâu-chêng hit keng lâu-á
sī ū chiⁿ lāng ê piát-chong sī bô?

thāu chêng hit keng lâu á
sì ù chiⁿ lāng ē piát chong sì bô?

thau-ciêng hit kiêng laū-à
sǐ ũ cī: lāng ē piăt-công sǐ bó?

suffix meaning chief, head

長

tiúⁿ

tiù:

Village Headman

鎮長

tìn-tiúⁿ

tín tiúⁿ

tìn-tiù:

No, that's where the headman
of Hsilo lives.

毋是, 彼是西螺鎮長衙的所在。
m̄ sī, he sī Sai-lê tìn-tiúⁿ khiā ē
sô-chāi.

m̄ sī, he sì Sāi lê tín tiúⁿ khiā ē
sô-chāi.

m̄ sī, hê sǐ Saī-lê tìn-tiù: khiā ẽ
sô-cāi.

Well! The bus seems to be
stopping.

喔! 車敢欲停啦。

o'h! chia káⁿ beh thêng lah.

o'h! chia kaⁿ béh thêng lah.

ỏq! chiả kả: bẻq thiẻng lảq.

What place have we got to?

到佢位?

kàu tó-ūi?

káu to ūi?

kaù toû-ūī?

What's going on?

是欲做甚物?

sī beh chò sím-mih?

sì béh chó sim mih?

sǐ bèq cou sīm-mîq?

A short period of time

時陣

sī-chūn

sī chūn

sī-cūn

Noon

下晝

ē-tàu

è tàu

ě-taũ

To eat (lunch) at noon

食下晝

chiàh ē-tàu

chiàh è tàu

ciăq ě-taũ

This place is Hsilo.

遮是西螺

chia sī Sai-lê.

chia sì Sāi lê.

ciâ sǐ Saī-lé.

The bus will probably stop for
half an hour.

車大概會停半點鐘。

chia tāi-khài ē thiēng

pò^a tiám-cheng.

chia tài khái è thiēng

pó^a tiam cheng.

chiâ tai-khai ě thiēng

puà: tiám-ciēng.

Let's eat lunch now.

這的時陣, 咱來去食下晝。

chit ê sī-chūn, lán lâi-khì chiàh
ē-tàu.

chit ē sī chūn, lán *lāi khí chiàh*
è tau.

cit ē sī-cūn, lán *lāi-khì ciăq*
ě-taũ.

DAIGHI TONGIONG PINGIM 台語通用拼音(DT) ROMANIZATION

| <u>Tone</u> | <u>中文</u> | <u>TPS</u> | <u>POJ</u> | <u>DT</u> | <u>English</u> |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 獅 | ㄌㄨㄛˊ | sai | sai | lion |
| 2 | 虎 | ㄏㄨˇ | hó· | hò | tiger |
| 3 | 豹 | ㄅㄠˋ | pà | ba | leopard |
| 4 | 鴨 | ㄩㄚˊ | ah | āh | duck |
| 5 | 牛 | ㄍㄨˊ | gû | ghǔ | ox |
| 6 | 狗 | ㄍㄡˇ | káu | gàu | dog |
| 7 | 象 | ㄒㄩㄥˋ | chhiū ⁿ | ciūⁿ | elephant |
| 8 | 鹿 | ㄌㄨˊ | lók | lok | deer |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim (DT) - 台語通用拼音 is a pinyin system that was introduced in the late 1990's by Yú Bó-Quán 余伯泉, billed it as a universal Romanization for all of Taiwan's languages (the name 'tongiong' actually means 'use for everything'). In actual fact it is modified to fit Mandarin, Taiwanese, Hakka and so on, so it can't really be said to be a single system, rather it's a collection of linked systems for different languages.

As a positive point for English learners and those with a background in Mandarin and Hànyǔ Pīnyīn, Tongiong maps more closely to English orthography than the POJ system, where the *d*-ㄉ in Tongiong is pronounced similarly to an initial *d* in English and in Mandarin.

One controversial aspect of Tongiong for Taiwanese however is that it already includes tone sandhi for Tainan speech, whereas every other system detailed here describes the tones in their original state and leaves the reader to apply the sandhi and when required. This makes Tongiong easy to read out, but is a

disadvantage for learners in that Chinese character's syllable will be denoted differently depending on the context within a sentence.

Tone markings for DT vary depending on the author or publisher, but the placement of tone markings follows the general guidelines for POJ. DT denotes Tones 1 and 8 similarly except that Tone 8 has the glottal stop. Below is a tone table showing tone markers for DT used in children education materials published by Renlin Culture Publishing Enterprise, Co., Ltd. – 仁林文化出版企業股份有限公司 in Taiwan.

Example:

有唐山公，無唐山媽

“We have a mainland grandpa, but no mainland grandma.”

ū tńg – soaⁿ – kong, bō tńg – soaⁿ – má (POJ)

ù dńg – sūaⁿ – gong, bhō dńg – sūaⁿ – mà (DT)

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | DT |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| ㄅ | | b- | bh- |
| ㄆ | b- | p- | b- |
| ㄆ | p- | ph- | p- |
| ㄉ | d- | t- | d- |
| ㄊ | t- | th- | t- |
| ㄍ | | g- | gh- |
| ㄍ | g- | k- | g- |
| ㄎ | k- | kh- | k- |

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | DT |
|-----|--------------|-------|-----|
| ㄐ ㄨ | | ji- | ri- |
| ㄑ ㄨ | ji- | chi- | zi- |
| ㄑ ㄨ | qi- | chhi- | ci- |
| ㄐ | | j- | r- |
| ㄑ | z- | ch- | z- |
| ㄑ | c- | chh- | c- |

FINALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | DT |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| ㄛ | | o | o |
| ㄛ ㄞ | | o'h | oh |
| ㄛ | e | o | or |
| ㄛ ㄞ | | oh | orh |
| ㄨㄥ | ing | eng | ing |
| ㄨㄛ | | ek | ik |

Sample Taiwanese color vocabulary written in Daighi Tongiong Pingim 台語通用拼音 (DT) Romanization taken from the Renlin Fulao Taiwanese Textbook Series 福佬台語課本 (Renlin Culture Publishing Enterprises Ltd. 仁林文化出版企業股份有限公司, 1993):

茄仔色 giōr-a-sīk = “eggplant color” = purple

殍色 pu-sīk = “mold mildew color” = gray

藍色 nā-sīk = blue

柑仔色 gām-a-sīk = “tangerine color” = orange

咖啡色 gā-bī-sīk = “coffee color” = brown

粉紅仔色 hun-āng-a-sīk = pink

Sample Tang Poem 唐詩三百首

江雪

Gāng Sūat

柳宗元

Liu Zōng-ghŭan

千山鳥飛絕

ciān san niàu hŭi zuat

萬徑人蹤滅

bhān gīng rīn zōng bhiat.

孤舟蓑笠翁

gō ziu sō līp ong

獨釣寒江雪

dok diau hān gāng sūat

(Note: Tone Sandhi accounted for)

River Snow

Liǔ Zōngyuán

In a thousand hills

birds have ceased to fly;

On countless tracks

footprints have disappeared.

A solitary boatman

in bamboo cape and hat

Is fishing the icy river

in the snow

(300 Tang Poems, by Innes Herdan, The Far East Book Co., Ltd.)

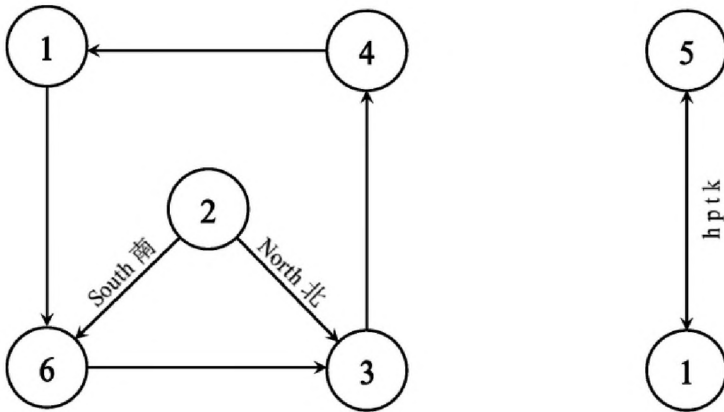
TONGIONG TAIWANESE DICTIONARY

通用台語字典 ROMANIZATION

| <u>Tone</u> | <u>中文</u> | <u>TPS</u> | <u>POJ</u> | <u>DT</u> | <u>Tongiong</u> | <u>English</u> |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 獅 | ㄌㄨ ㄛˊ | sai | sai | sai1 | lion |
| 2 | 虎 | ㄉㄞˊ ㄅㄨˇ | hó· | hò | ho4 | tiger |
| 3 | 豹 | ㄅㄞˊ ㄩˇ ㄌㄞˊ | pà | bà | ba3 | leopard |
| 4 | 鴨 | ㄩˇ ㄉㄞˊ | ah | āh | ah5 | duck |
| 5 | 牛 | ㄍㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ | gû | ghŭ | qu2 | ox |
| 6 | 狗 | ㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄞˊ | káu | gàu | gau4 | dog |
| 7 | 象 | ㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄞˊ | chhiū ⁿ | ciū ⁿ | ciunn6 | elephant |
| 8 | 鹿 | ㄌㄨˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄛˊ | lòk | lok | lok1 | deer |

The Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典 also known as Qo's Taiwanese Dictionary, is a free Taiwanese-to-Mandarin Character Dictionary that is available on the iPhone (Apple) and Android (Motorola, Samsung, HTC) mobile phone operating systems. Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization was created by Andrew Wu 吳崑松 and is a modified version of the original Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT). Each character is listed alphabetically by Taiwanese pinyin spelling and may appear in multiple entries if there are Pòyīnzì 破音字. This Dictionary is the most comprehensive character dictionary for Taiwanese. Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization resembles both the Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim (DT) and Tailo Romanization nasal endings *-nn*. Unlike Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim (DT), all the initial consonants are represented by one letter.

Tone Sandhi for the Tongjiong Taiwanese Dictionary:



1. Standard Tone Order:

1 – 2 – 3 – 4 (hkpt) – 5 – 7 – 8 (hkpt)

Tongjiong Tones Order:

1 – 4 – 3 – 5 (hkpt) – 2 – 6 – 1 (hkpt)

2. Tongjiong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization marks both Standard Tones 1 and 8 as Tongjiong Tone 1. The difference is that one of the tones is the glottal stop.
3. Tongjiong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization shows tone sandhi for Tainan/Taipei (6/3) or Chiang-chiu/Choân-chiu (6/3) speech.
4. Syllables with initial ng- ㄍ in Tongjiong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization begin with the initial q- ㄑ and end with the nasal -nn.

Example:

有唐山公，無唐山媽

“We have a mainland grandpa, but no mainland grandma.”

ū tŋg – soaⁿ – kong, bô tŋg – soaⁿ – má (POJ)

u3 dng6/dng3 suann6 gong1, vor6/vor3 dng6/dng3 suann6 ma4
(Tongiong)

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | DT | Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary |
|-----|--------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------|
| ㄅ | | b- | bh- | v- |
| ㄆ | b- | p- | b- | b- |
| ㄆ | p- | ph- | p- | p- |
| ㄇ | d- | t- | d- | d- |
| ㄇ | t- | th- | t- | t- |
| ㄍ | | g- | gh- | q- |
| ㄍ | g- | k- | g- | g- |
| ㄎ | k- | kh- | k- | k- |
| ㄐ | | ji- | ri- | ji- |
| ㄐ | ji- | chi- | zi- | zi- |
| ㄑ | qi- | chhi- | ci- | ci- |
| ㄒ | | j- | r- | j- |
| ㄒ | z- | ch- | z- | z- |
| ㄔ | c- | chh- | c- | c- |

INITIALS

| TPS | Hanyu Pinyin | POJ | DT | Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ㄋㄚ | | nga | nga | qann |
| ㄋㄞ | | ngai | ngai | qainn |
| ㄋㄞ _r | | ngaih | ngaih | qainnh |
| ㄋㄠ | | ngau | ngau | qaunn |
| ㄋㄠ _r | | ngauh | ngauh | qaunnh |
| ㄋㄟ | | nge | nge | qenn |
| ㄋㄟ _r | | ngeh | ngeh | qennh |
| ㄋㄧ | | ngi | ngi | qinn |
| ㄋㄧ _ㄚ | | ngia | ngia | qiann |
| ㄋㄧ _ㄠ | | ngiau | ngiau | qiaunn |
| ㄋㄧ _ㄠ _r | | ngiauh | ngiauh | qiaunnh |
| ㄋㄧ _ㄞ | | ngih | ngih | qinnh |
| ㄋㄧ _ㄩ | | ngiu | ngiu | qiunn |
| ㄋㄛ | | ngo ^ˊ | ngo | qonn |

If using an iPhone, this dictionary can be searched on iTunes by typing 'Taiwanese Dictionary'. If using an Android, this dictionary can be searched on Google Play only by typing in Traditional Chinese Characters 台語字典. This dictionary is also available for purchase as a hard-covered two-volume set where both the tones and tone numbering are defined. The tone numbers used in the Tongtong Taiwanese Dictionary are different from the Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien tone numbering used in POJ and Tallo. Chinese characters are listed alphabetically by Tongtong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization (*Daif q14 Tong6 iong6 Peng6 im1/ Dai3 q14 Tong6 iong6 Peng6 im1* 台語通用拼音) spelling and tone number, but can also be searched by stroke order like other traditional Chinese character dictionaries. The Ability to read and write Mandarin through traditional Chinese characters is required alongside the ability to spell Tongtong Taiwanese Dictionary Romanization.

| Tongtong Taiwanese Dictionary | DT | POJ | Hanyu Pinyin | TPS |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-------|
| o | o | o | | o |
| oh | oh | o.h | | o.r |
| or | or | o | e | o |
| orh | orh | oh | | o.r |
| eng | ing | eng | ing | - 7 |
| ek | ik | ek | | - » |
| et | iat | iat | | - 丫 5 |
| en | ian | ian | | - ㄣ |

This dictionary is available for purchase by contacting Brian Qo at brianqo@gmail.com.

Further information is also available from the following websites in Chinese:

<http://brianqo.blogspot.com/>

<http://www.tudausa.org/#!taiwanese-dictionary/crgf>

**COMPARATIVE TABLES
OF TAIWANESE ROMANIZATIONS
AND TAIWANESE PHONETIC SYMBOLS (TPS)**

- Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)
- Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn
台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)
- Bodman Romanization
- Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)
- Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

Peh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄏ |
| a | ㄚ | a | ba | pa | pha | ma | ta |
| ap | ㄚㄅ | ap | | | | | tap |
| at | ㄚㄆ | at | bat | pat | | | tat |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | ak | bak | pak | phak | | tak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | ah | bah | pah | phah | | tah |
| a ⁿ | ㄚˊ | a ⁿ | | pa ⁿ | pha ⁿ | | ta ⁿ |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| o ^ˊ | ㄛˊ | o ^ˊ | bo ^ˊ | po ^ˊ | pho ^ˊ | mo ^ˊ | to ^ˊ |
| op | ㄛㄅ | | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | ok | bok | pok | phok | | tok |
| o ^ˊ h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | mo ^ˊ h | |
| o | ㄛ | o | bo | po | pho | | to |
| o | ㄛ | o | bo | po | pho | | to |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | oh | | poh | phoh | | toh |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | oh | | poh | phoh | | toh |
| o ⁿ | ㄛˊ | o ⁿ | bo ⁿ | po ⁿ | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | e | be | pe | phe | me | te |
| eh | ㄝㄏ | eh | beh | peh | pheh | meh | teh |
| e ⁿ | ㄝˊ | e ⁿ | | pe ⁿ | phe ⁿ | | te ⁿ |
| e ⁿ h | ㄝˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | ai | bai | pai | phai | mai | tai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| a | ㄚ | tha | na | la | ga | ka | kha |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | thap | | lap | gap | kap | khap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | that | | lat | | kat | khat |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | thak | | lak | gak | kak | khak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | thah | nah | lah | gah | kah | khah |
| a ⁿ | ㄚˊ | tha ⁿ | | | | ka ⁿ | kha ⁿ |
| a ^h | ㄚˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| o ^ˊ | ㄛˊ | tho ^ˊ | no ^ˊ | lo ^ˊ | go ^ˊ | ko ^ˊ | kho ^ˊ |
| op | ㄛˊㄆ | | | lop | | | |
| ok | ㄛˊㄍ | thok | | lok | gok | kok | khok |
| o ^ˊ h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | tho | | lo | go | ko | kho |
| o | ㄛ | tho | | lo | go | ko | kho |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | thoh | | loh | | koh | khoh |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | thoh | | loh | | koh | khoh |
| o ⁿ | ㄛˊ | | | | | ko ⁿ | kho ⁿ |
| o ^h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | the | ne | le | ge | ke | khe |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | theh | neh | leh | geh | keh | kheh |
| e ⁿ | ㄜˊ | the ⁿ | | | | ke ⁿ | khe ⁿ |
| e ^h | ㄜˊㄏ | | | | | | khe ^h |
| ai | ㄞ | thai | nai | lai | gai | kai | khai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | naih | laih | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | chi- | chhi- | si- | j- |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-----|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄗ |
| a | ㄚ | ha | | | | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | hap | | | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | hat | | | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | hak | | | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | hah | | | | | |
| a ⁿ | ㄚˊ | ha ⁿ | | | | | |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚˊㄏ | ha ⁿ h | | | | | |
| o ^ˊ | ㄛˊ | ho ^ˊ | | | | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | hop | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | hok | | | | | |
| o ^ˊ h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | hoh | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | hoh | | | | | |
| o ⁿ | ㄛˊ | ho ⁿ | | | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛˊㄏ | ho ⁿ h | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | he | | | | | je |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | heh | | | | | |
| e ⁿ | ㄜˊ | he ⁿ | | | | | |
| e ⁿ h | ㄜˊㄏ | he ⁿ h | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | hai | | | | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | ch- | chh- | s- | ng- | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄔ | ㄔ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| a | ㄚ | cha | chha | sa | nga | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | chap | chhap | sap | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | chat | chhat | sat | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | chak | chhak | sak | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | chah | chhah | sah | | | |
| a ⁿ | ㄚ | cha ⁿ | chha ⁿ | sa ⁿ | | | |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚㄏ | | | sa ⁿ h | | | |
| o ^ˊ | ㄛ | cho ^ˊ | chho ^ˊ | so ^ˊ | ngo ^ˊ | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | chhop | sop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | chok | chhok | sok | | | |
| o ^ˊ h | ㄛㄏ | | | so ^ˊ h | | | |
| o | ㄛ | cho | chho | so | | | |
| o | ㄛ | cho | chho | so | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | choh | chhoh | soh | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | choh | chhoh | soh | | | |
| o ⁿ | ㄛ | | | | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | che | chhe | se | nge | | |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | cheh | chheh | seh | ngeh | | |
| e ⁿ | ㄜ | che ⁿ | chhe ⁿ | se ⁿ | | | |
| e ⁿ h | ㄜㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | chai | chhai | sai | ngai | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | ngaih | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄇ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | ai ⁿ | | pai ⁿ | phai ⁿ | | tai ⁿ |
| au | ㄠ | au | bau | pau | phau | mau | tau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄟ | | bauh | pauh | phauh | mauh | tauh |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ ⁿ | au ⁿ | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ ⁿ _ㄟ | | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | an | ban | pan | phan | | tan |
| ang | ㄤ | ang | bang | pang | phang | | tang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | ong | bong | pong | phong | | tong |
| ng | ㄩㄥ | ng | bng | png | | mng | tng |
| ngh | ㄩㄥ _ㄟ | ngh | | | phngh | mngh | |
| am | ㄞ | am | bam | | | | tam |
| om | ㄨㄚ | om | | | | | tom |
| m | ㄇ | m | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄟ | | | | | | |
| i | — | i | bi | pi | phi | mi | ti |
| ip | — _ㄟ | ip | | | | | |
| it | — _ㄟ | it | bit | pit | phit | | tit |
| ek | — _ㄟ | ek | bek | pek | phek | | tek |
| ih | — _ㄟ | | bih | pih | phih | mih | tih |
| i ⁿ | — ⁿ | i ⁿ | | pi ⁿ | phi ⁿ | | ti ⁿ |
| i ⁿ h | — ⁿ _ㄟ | | | | | | ti ⁿ h |
| ia | — _ㄚ | ia | | | | mia | tia |
| iap | — _ㄚ _ㄟ | iap | | | | | tiap |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------------------|---------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄟ | thai ⁿ | | | | kai ⁿ | khai ⁿ |
| au | ㄠ | thau | nau | lau | gau | kau | khau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄱ | | nauh | lauh | | kauh | khauh |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ ⁿ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ _ㄱ ⁿ | | | | | | khau ⁿ h |
| an | ㄢ | than | | lan | gan | kan | khan |
| ang | ㄤ | thang | | lang | gang | kang | khang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | thong | | long | gong | kong | khong |
| ng | ㄩㄥ | thng | nng | lng | | kng | khng |
| ng ^h | ㄩㄥ _ㄱ | | | | | | khng ^h |
| am | ㄹ | tham | | lam | gam | kam | kham |
| om | ㄹ | thom | | lom | | | |
| m | ㅁ | | | | | | |
| m ^h | ㅁ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| i | — | thi | ni | li | gi | ki | khi |
| ip | — _ㄱ | | | lip | | kip | khip |
| it | — _ㄷ | thit | | lit | | kit | khit |
| ek | — _ㄍ | thek | | lek | gek | kek | khek |
| ih | — _ㄱ | thih | nih | lih | gih | kih | khih |
| i ⁿ | — ⁿ | thi ⁿ | | | | ki ⁿ | khi ⁿ |
| i ⁿ h | — _ㄱ ⁿ | | | | | | |
| ia | — _ㄱ | | nia | lia | gia | kia | khia |
| iap | — _ㄱ _ㄷ | thiap | | liap | giap | kiap | khiap |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | chi- | chhi- | si- | j- |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄓ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | hai ⁿ | | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | hau | | | | | |
| auh | ㄠ ㄏ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ | hau ⁿ | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ ㄏ | hau ⁿ h | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | han | | | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | hang | | | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | hong | | | | | |
| ng | ㄋ | hng | | | | | |
| ng ^h | ㄋ ㄏ | hng ^h | | | | | |
| am | ㄞ | ham | | | | | |
| om | ㄛ | | | | | | |
| m | ㄇ | hm | | | | | |
| m ^h | ㄇ ㄏ | hm ^h | | | | | |
| i | — | hi | ji | chi | chhi | si | |
| ip | — ㄆ | hip | jip | chip | chhip | sip | |
| it | — ㄆ | hit | jit | chit | chhit | sit | |
| ek | — ㄑ | hek | | chek | chhek | sek | |
| ih | — ㄏ | | jih | chih | chhih | sih | |
| i ⁿ | — ㄞ | hi ⁿ | | chi ⁿ | chhi ⁿ | si ⁿ | |
| i ⁿ h | — ㄞ ㄏ | | | | | si ⁿ h | |
| ia | — ㄚ | hia | jia | chia | chhia | sia | |
| iap | — ㄚ ㄆ | hiap | jiap | chiap | chhiap | siap | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | ch- | chh- | s- | ng- | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄔ | ㄔˊ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | chai ⁿ | chhai ⁿ | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | chau | chhau | sau | ngau | | |
| auh | ㄠˊ | | chhauh | | ngauh | | |
| au ⁿ | ㄠㄣ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠˊㄣ | | | sau ⁿ h | | | |
| an | ㄢ | chan | chhan | san | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | chang | chhang | sang | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | chong | chhong | song | | | |
| ng | ㄋ | chng | chhng | sng | | | |
| nggh | ㄋˊ | | chhnggh | snggh | | | |
| am | ㄞ | cham | chham | sam | | | |
| om | ㄨㄛ | | | som | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇˊ | | | | | | |
| i | — | | | | ngi | | |
| ip | —ㄟ | | | | | | |
| it | —ㄛ | | | | | | |
| ek | —ㄝ | | | | | | |
| ih | —ㄟ | | | | ngih | | |
| i ⁿ | —ㄟㄣ | | | | | | |
| i ⁿ h | —ㄟˊㄣ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄚ | | | | ngia | | |
| iap | —ㄚㄟ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|------|------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄏ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢ | iat | biat | piat | phiat | | tiat |
| iak | — ㄩㄎ | iak | | piak | phiak | | tiak |
| iah | — ㄩㄚ | iah | | piah | phiah | | tiah |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩ | ia ⁿ | | pia ⁿ | phia ⁿ | | tia ⁿ |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩㄚ | | | | | | |
| io ^ˊ | — ㄩㄛ | io ^ˊ | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄎ | iok | | | | | tiok |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | io | bio | pio | phio | | tio |
| ioh | — ㄩㄛ | ioh | | | | | tioh |
| io ⁿ | — ㄩ | io ⁿ | | | | | tio ⁿ |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄠ | iau | biau | piau | phiau | miau | tiau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄠ | | | | | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢ | ian | bian | pian | phian | | tian |
| in | — ㄩㄢ | in | bin | pin | phin | min | tin |
| iang | — ㄩㄤ | iang | | piang | phiang | | tiang |
| eng | — ㄨㄥ | eng | beng | peng | pheng | | teng |
| iu | — ㄩㄠ | iu | biu | piu | phiu | | tiu |
| iuh | — ㄩㄠ | | | | | | tiuh |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩ | iu ⁿ | | | | | tiu ⁿ |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩㄠ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢ | im | | | | | tim |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩ | iau ⁿ | | | | | |

Peh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iat | — ㄩㄝ | thiat | | liat | giat | kiat | khiat |
| iak | — ㄩㄝ | | | liak | | | khiak |
| iah | — ㄩㄝ | thiah | | liah | giah | kiah | khiah |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩ | thia ⁿ | | | | kia ⁿ | |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩㄝ | | | | | | |
| io ^ˊ | — ㄛ | | nio ^ˊ | | | | |
| iok | — ㄛ | thiok | | liok | giok | kiok | khiok |
| io | — ㄛ | thio | | lio | gio | kio | khio |
| ioh | — ㄛ | | | lioh | gioh | kioh | khioh |
| io ⁿ | — ㄛ | | | | | kio ⁿ | khio ⁿ |
| iai | — ㄟ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄟ | thiau | niau | liau | giau | kiau | khiau |
| iauh | — ㄟ | | niauh | liauh | | kiauh | khiauh |
| ian | — ㄟ | thian | | lian | gian | kian | khian |
| in | — ㄟ | thin | | lin | gin | kin | khin |
| iang | — ㄟ | | | liang | giang | kiang | khiang |
| eng | — ㄟ | theng | | leng | geng | keng | kheng |
| iu | — ㄟ | thiu | niu | liu | giu | kiu | khiu |
| iuh | — ㄟ | | | liuh | | kiuh | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄟ | | niu ⁿ | | | kiu ⁿ | khiu ⁿ |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄟ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄟ | thim | | lim | gim | kim | khim |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄟ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | chi- | chhi- | si- | j- |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄗ |
| iat | — ㄩˊ | hiat | jiat | chiat | chhiat | siat | |
| iak | — ㄩˊㄨ | hiak | | chiak | chhiak | siak | |
| iah | — ㄩˊㄚ | hiah | jiah | chiah | chhiah | siah | |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩˊ | hia ⁿ | | chia ⁿ | chhia ⁿ | sia ⁿ | |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩˊㄚ | hia ⁿ h | | | | | |
| ioˊ | — ㄛˊ | | | chioˊ | | sioˊ | |
| iok | — ㄛˊㄨ | hiok | jiok | chiok | chhiok | siok | |
| io | — ㄛ | hio | jio | chio | chhio | sio | |
| ioh | — ㄛㄚ | hioh | | chioh | chhioh | sioh | |
| io ⁿ | — ㄛ | hio ⁿ | | chio ⁿ | chhio ⁿ | sio ⁿ | |
| iai | — ㄩˊㄞ | hiai | | chiai | | | |
| iau | — ㄩˊㄞ | hiau | jiau | chiau | chhiau | siau | |
| iauh | — ㄩˊㄞㄚ | hiauh | | chiah | chhiah | | |
| ian | — ㄩˊㄢ | hian | jian | chian | chhian | sian | |
| in | — ㄩˊㄢ | hin | jin | chin | chhin | sin | |
| iang | — ㄩˊㄤ | hiang | jiang | chiang | chhiang | siang | |
| eng | — ㄩˊㄥ | heng | jeng | cheng | chheng | seng | |
| iu | — ㄩˊㄨ | hiu | jiu | chiu | chhiu | siu | |
| iuh | — ㄩˊㄨㄚ | | | chih | | siuh | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩˊㄨ | hiu ⁿ | | chiu ⁿ | chhiu ⁿ | siu ⁿ | |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩˊㄨㄚ | hiu ⁿ h | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩˊㄇ | him | jim | chim | chhim | sim | |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩˊㄞ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | ch- | chh- | s- | ng- | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|------|----|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄔ | ㄔˊ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| iat | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| iak | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | | | |
| iah | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | | | |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | | | |
| ioˊ | — ㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄛˊˊ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| ioh | — ㄛˊˊ | | | | | | |
| io ⁿ | — ㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iai | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩˊ | | | | ngiau | | |
| iauh | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | ngiauh | | |
| ian | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| in | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| iang | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| eng | — ㄨˊ | | | | | | |
| iu | — ㄩˊ | | | | ngiu | | |
| iuh | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | | | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩˊˊ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩˊ | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|------|------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄏ |
| iam | ㄟ | iam | | | | | tiam |
| iong | ㄟ | iong | | | | | tiong |
| u | ㄨ | u | bu | pu | phu | | tu |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | ut | but | put | phut | | tut |
| uh | ㄨㄛ | uh | | puh | phuh | | tuh |
| oa | ㄨㄚ | oa | boa | poa | phoa | moa | toa |
| oat | ㄨㄚㄛ | oat | boat | poat | phoat | | toat |
| oah | ㄨㄚㄛ | oah | boah | poah | phoah | | toah |
| oa ⁿ | ㄨㄚ | oa ⁿ | | poa ⁿ | phoa ⁿ | | toa ⁿ |
| oe | ㄨㄝ | oe | boe | poe | phoe | moe | toe |
| oeh | ㄨㄝㄛ | oeh | boeh | poeh | phoeh | | |
| oai | ㄨㄞ | oai | | | | moai | |
| oai ⁿ | ㄨㄞ | oai ⁿ | | | | | |
| oai ^h | ㄨㄞㄛ | oai ^h | | | | | |
| oan | ㄨㄢ | oan | boan | poan | phoan | | toan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | un | bun | pun | phun | | tun |
| oang | ㄨㄤ | oang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | ui | bui | pui | phui | mui | tui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛ | uih | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟ | | | | | | |
| ui ^h | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----|-------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iam | ㄟ | thiam | | liam | giam | kiam | khiam |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | thiong | | liong | giong | kiong | khiong |
| u | ㄨ | thu | | lu | gu | ku | khu |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | thut | | lut | | kut | khut |
| uh | ㄨㄛˊ | thuh | | | | kuh | khuh |
| oa | ㄨㄚˊ | thoa | noa | loa | goa | koa | khoa |
| oat | ㄨㄚˊㄨ | thoat | | loat | goat | koat | khoat |
| oah | ㄨㄚˊㄛˊ | thoah | | loah | | koah | khoah |
| oa ⁿ | ㄨㄚˊㄨˊ | thoa ⁿ | | | | koa ⁿ | khoa ⁿ |
| oe | ㄨㄝ | thoe | | loe | goe | koe | khoe |
| oeh | ㄨㄝˊ | | | | goeh | koeh | khoeh |
| oai | ㄨㄞ | | | | | koai | khoai |
| oai ⁿ | ㄨㄞˊ | | | | | koai ⁿ | khoai ⁿ |
| oai ^h | ㄨㄞˊㄛˊ | | | | | koai ^h | |
| oan | ㄨㄚˊㄋ | thoan | | loan | goan | koan | khoan |
| un | ㄨㄣˊ | thun | | lun | gun | kun | khun |
| oang | ㄨㄤˊ | | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | thui | nui | lui | gui | kui | khui |
| uih | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | kuih | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟˊㄨˊ | | | | gui ⁿ | kui ⁿ | khui ⁿ |
| ui ^h | ㄨㄟˊㄨˊㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Pèh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | chi- | chhi- | si- | j- |
|------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄓ |
| iam | ㄟ | hiam | jiám | chiam | chhiam | siam | |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | hiong | jióng | chiong | chhiong | siong | |
| u | ㄨ | hu | | | | | ju |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | hut | | | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄏ | | | | | | |
| oa | ㄨㄚ | hoa | | | | | joa |
| oat | ㄨㄚㄛ | hoat | | | | | |
| oah | ㄨㄚㄏ | hoah | | | | | joah |
| oa ⁿ | ㄨㄚˊ | hoan | | | | | |
| oe | ㄨㄝ | hoe | | | | | joe |
| oeh | ㄨㄝㄏ | hoeh | | | | | |
| oai | ㄨㄞ | hoai | | | | | |
| oai ⁿ | ㄨㄞˊ | hoain | | | | | |
| oai ^h | ㄨㄞㄏ | hoaih | | | | | |
| oan | ㄨㄢ | hoan | | | | | joan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | hun | | | | | jun |
| oang | ㄨㄤ | hoang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | hui | | | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄏ | huih | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟˊ | huin | | | | | |
| ui ^h | ㄨㄟㄏˊ | huinh | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Peh-ōe-jī 白話字 (POJ)

| | Finals | ch- | chh- | s- | ng- | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄔ | ㄔˊ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| iam | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| iong | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| u | ㄨ | chu | chhu | su | | | |
| ut | ㄨˊ | chut | chhut | sut | | | |
| uh | ㄨˊ | chuh | chhuh | suh | | | |
| oa | ㄨㄚ | choa | chhoa | soa | | | |
| oat | ㄨㄚˊ | choat | | soat | | | |
| oah | ㄨㄚˊ | choah | chhoah | soah | | | |
| oa ⁿ | ㄨㄚˊ | choa ⁿ | chhoa ⁿ | soa ⁿ | | | |
| oe | ㄨㄝ | choe | chhoe | soe | | | |
| oeh | ㄨㄝˊ | | | soeh | | | |
| oai | ㄨㄞ | choai | | soai | | | |
| oai ⁿ | ㄨㄞ | choai ⁿ | | soai ⁿ | | | |
| oai ⁿ h | ㄨㄞˊ | | | soai ⁿ h | | | |
| oan | ㄨㄢ | choan | chhoan | soan | | | |
| un | ㄨㄣ | chun | chhun | sun | | | |
| oang | ㄨㄤ | | chhoang | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | chui | chhui | sui | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ h | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| a | ㄚ | a | ba | pa | pha | ma | ta |
| ap | ㄚㄅ | ap | | | | | tap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | at | bat | pat | | | tat |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | ak | bak | pak | phak | | tak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | ah | bah | pah | phah | | tah |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | ann | | pann | phann | | tann |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| oo | ㄜ | oo | boo | poo | phoo | moo | too |
| op | ㄜㄅ | | | | | | |
| ok | ㄜㄎ | ok | bok | pok | phok | | tok |
| ooh | ㄜㄏ | | | | | mooh | |
| o | ㄛ | o | bo | po | pho | | to |
| o | ㄛ | o | bo | po | pho | | to |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | oh | | poh | phoh | | toh |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | oh | | poh | phoh | | toh |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | onn | bonn | ponn | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | e | be | pe | phe | me | te |
| eh | ㄝㄏ | eh | beh | peh | pheh | meh | teh |
| enn | ㄝㄢ | enn | | penn | phenn | | tenn |
| ennh | ㄝㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | ai | bai | pai | phai | mai | tai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|--------|-------|------|------|-----|------|--------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| a | ㄚ | tha | na | la | ga | ka | kha |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | thap | | lap | gap | kap | khap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | that | | lat | | kat | khat |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | thak | | lak | gak | kak | khak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | thah | nah | lah | gah | kah | khah |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | thann | | | | kann | khann |
| annh | ㄚㄏㄢ | | | | | | |
| oo | ㄛ | thoo | noo | loo | goo | koo | khoo |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | | lop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | thok | | lok | gok | kok | khok |
| ooh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | tho | | lo | go | ko | kho |
| o | ㄛ | tho | | lo | go | ko | kho |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | thoh | | loh | | koh | khoh |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | thoh | | loh | | koh | khoh |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | | | | | konn | khonn |
| onnh | ㄛㄏㄢ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | the | ne | le | ge | ke | khe |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | theh | neh | leh | geh | keh | kheh |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | thenn | | | | kenn | khenn |
| ennh | ㄜㄏㄢ | | | | | | khennh |
| ai | ㄞ | thai | nai | lai | gai | kai | khai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | naih | laih | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | tsi- | tshi- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄗ |
| a | ㄚ | ha | | | | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | hap | | | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | hat | | | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | hak | | | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | hah | | | | | |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | hann | | | | | |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | hannh | | | | | |
| oo | ㄛ | hoo | | | | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | hop | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | hok | | | | | |
| ooh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | hoh | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | hoh | | | | | |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | honn | | | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄢㄏ | honnh | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | he | | | | | je |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | heh | | | | | |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | henn | | | | | |
| ennh | ㄜㄢㄏ | hennh | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | hai | | | | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | ts- | tsh- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄊ | ㄊ | ㄋ | | |
| a | ㄚ | tsa | tsha | sa | nga | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | tsap | tshap | sap | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | tsat | tshat | sat | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | tsak | tshak | sak | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | tsah | tshah | sah | | | |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | tsann | tshann | sann | | | |
| annh | ㄚㄏ | | | sannh | | | |
| oo | ㄛ | tsoo | tshoo | soo | ngoo | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | tshop | sop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | tsok | tshok | sok | | | |
| ooh | ㄛㄏ | | | sooh | | | |
| o | ㄛ | tso | tsho | so | | | |
| o | ㄛ | tso | tsho | so | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | tsoh | tshoh | soh | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | tsoh | tshoh | soh | | | |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | | | | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | tse | tshe | se | nge | | |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | tseh | tsheh | seh | ngeh | | |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | tsenn | tshenn | senn | | | |
| ennh | ㄜㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | tsai | tshai | sai | ngai | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | ngaih | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|-----------------|------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆㄷ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| ainn | ㄞ | ainn | | painn | phainn | | tainn |
| au | ㄠ | au | bau | pau | phau | mau | tau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄝ | | bauh | pauh | phauh | mauh | tauh |
| aunn | ㄨㄛ | aunn | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄨㄛ _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | an | ban | pan | phan | | tan |
| ang | ㄤ | ang | bang | pang | phang | | tang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | ong | bong | pong | phong | | tong |
| ng | ㄣ | ng | bng | png | | mng | tng |
| ngh | ㄣ _ㄝ | ngh | | | phngh | mngh | |
| am | ㄞ | am | bam | | | | tam |
| om | ㄛ | om | | | | | tom |
| m | ㄇ | m | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| i | — | i | bi | pi | phi | mi | ti |
| ip | — _ㄝ | ip | | | | | |
| it | — _ㄝ | it | bit | pit | phit | | tit |
| ik | — _ㄝ | ik | bik | pik | phik | | tik |
| ih | — _ㄝ | | bih | pih | phih | mih | tih |
| inn | — _ㄝ | inn | | pinn | phinn | | tinn |
| innh | — _ㄝ | | | | | | tinnh |
| ia | — _ㄝ | ia | | | | mia | tia |
| iap | — _ㄝ | iap | | | | | tiap |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|---------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| ainn | ㄞ | thainn | | | | kainn | khainn |
| au | ㄠ | thau | nau | lau | gau | kau | khau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄱ | | nauh | lah | | kauh | khauh |
| aunn | ㄨㄛ | | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄨㄛ _ㄱ | | | | | | khaunnh |
| an | ㄢ | than | | lan | gan | kan | khan |
| ang | ㄤ | thang | | lang | gang | kang | khang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | thong | | long | gong | kong | khong |
| ng | ㄋㄥ | thng | nng | lng | | kng | khng |
| ngh | ㄋㄥ _ㄱ | | | | | | khngh |
| am | ㄞ | tham | | lam | gam | kam | kham |
| om | ㄛ | thom | | lom | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| i | — | thi | ni | li | gi | ki | khi |
| ip | — _ㄱ | | | lip | | kip | khip |
| it | — _ㄷ | thit | | lit | | kit | khit |
| ik | — _ㄍ | thik | | lik | gik | kik | khik |
| ih | — _ㄱ | thih | nih | lih | gih | kih | khih |
| inn | — _ㄷ | thinn | | | | kinn | khinn |
| innh | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ia | — _ㄱ | | nia | lia | gia | kia | khia |
| iap | — _ㄱ _ㄷ | thiap | | liap | giap | kiap | khiap |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | tsi- | tshi- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|-------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄗ |
| ainn | ㄢ | hainn | | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | hau | | | | | |
| auh | ㄠㄏ | | | | | | |
| aunn | ㄠ | haunn | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄠㄏ | haunnh | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | han | | | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | hang | | | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | hong | | | | | |
| ng | ㄋ | hng | | | | | |
| nggh | ㄋㄏ | hnggh | | | | | |
| am | ㄢ | ham | | | | | |
| om | ㄨ | | | | | | |
| m | ㄇ | hm | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇㄏ | hmh | | | | | |
| i | — | hi | ji | tsi | tshi | si | |
| ip | —ㄆ | hip | jip | tsip | tship | sip | |
| it | —ㄆ | hit | jit | tsit | tshit | sit | |
| ik | —ㄑ | hik | | tsik | tshik | sik | |
| ih | —ㄏ | | jih | tsih | tshih | sih | |
| inn | —ㄢ | hinn | | tsinn | tshinn | sinn | |
| innh | —ㄢㄏ | | | | | sinnh | |
| ia | —ㄚ | hia | jia | tsia | tshia | sia | |
| iap | —ㄚㄆ | hiap | jiap | tsiap | tshiap | siap | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | ts- | tsh- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄊˊ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| ainn | ㄞ | tsainn | tshainn | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | tsau | tshau | sau | ngau | | |
| auh | ㄠˊ | | tshauh | | ngauh | | |
| aunn | ㄠˊ | | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄠˊ | | | saunnh | | | |
| an | ㄢ | tsan | tshan | san | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | tsang | tshang | sang | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | tsong | tshong | song | | | |
| ng | ㄋ | tsng | tshng | sng | | | |
| nggh | ㄋˊ | | tshnggh | snggh | | | |
| am | ㄞˊ | tsam | tsham | sam | | | |
| om | ㄛˊ | | | som | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇˊ | | | | | | |
| i | — | | | | ngi | | |
| ip | —ˊ | | | | | | |
| it | —ˊ | | | | | | |
| ik | —ㄍ | | | | | | |
| ih | —ˊ | | | | ngih | | |
| inn | —ㄝ | | | | | | |
| innh | —ㄝˊ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄚ | | | | ngia | | |
| iap | —ㄚˊ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢ | iat | biat | piat | phiat | | tiat |
| iak | — ㄩㄎ | iak | | piak | phiak | | tiak |
| iah | — ㄩㄚ | iah | | piah | phiah | | tiah |
| iann | — ㄩㄢ | iann | | piann | phiann | | tiann |
| iannh | — ㄩㄢ | | | | | | |
| ioo | — ㄩㄛ | ioo | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄎ | iok | | | | | tiok |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | io | bio | pio | phio | | tio |
| ioh | — ㄩㄛ | ioh | | | | | tioh |
| ionn | — ㄩㄛ | ionn | | | | | tionn |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞ | iau | biau | piau | phiau | miau | tiau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢ | ian | bian | pian | phian | | tian |
| in | — ㄩㄢ | in | bin | pin | phin | min | tin |
| iang | — ㄩㄢ | iang | | piang | phiang | | tiang |
| ing | — ㄩㄢ | ing | bing | ping | phing | | ting |
| iu | — ㄩㄞ | iu | biu | piu | phiu | | tiu |
| iuh | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | tiu h |
| iunn | — ㄩㄢ | iunn | | | | | tiunn |
| iunnh | — ㄩㄢ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢ | im | | | | | tim |
| iaunn | — ㄩㄢ | iaunn | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢˊ | thiat | | liat | giat | kiat | khiat |
| iak | — ㄩㄢˋ | | | liak | | | khiak |
| iah | — ㄩㄢˊ | thiah | | liah | giah | kiah | khiah |
| iann | — ㄩㄢˊ | thiann | | | | kiann | |
| iannh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| ioo | — ㄩㄛ | | nioo | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛˋ | thiok | | liok | giok | kiok | khiok |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | thio | | lio | gio | kio | khio |
| ioh | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | lioh | gioh | kioh | khioh |
| ionn | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | kionn | khionn |
| iai | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄢˊ | thiau | niau | liau | giau | kiau | khiau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | niauh | liauh | | kiauh | khiauh |
| ian | — ㄩㄢˊ | thian | | lian | gian | kian | khian |
| in | — ㄩㄢˊ | thin | | lin | gin | kin | khin |
| iang | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | liang | giang | kiang | khiang |
| ing | — ㄩㄢˊ | thing | | ling | ging | king | khing |
| iu | — ㄩㄢˊ | thiu | niu | liu | giu | kiu | khiu |
| iuh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | liuh | | kiuh | |
| iunn | — ㄩㄢˊ | | niunn | | | kiunn | khiunn |
| iunnh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢˊ | thim | | lim | gim | kim | khim |
| iaunn | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | tsi- | tshi- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄐ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiat | jiat | tsiat | tshiat | siat | |
| iak | — ㄩㄢˋ | hiak | | tsiak | tshiak | siak | |
| iah | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiah | jiah | tsiah | tshiah | siah | |
| iann | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiann | | tsiann | tshiann | siann | |
| iannh | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiannh | | | | | |
| ioo | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | tsioo | | sioo | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛˋ | hiok | jiok | tsiok | tshiok | siok | |
| io | — ㄩㄛˊ | hio | jio | tsio | tshio | sio | |
| ioh | — ㄩㄛˊ | hioh | | tsioh | tshioh | sioh | |
| ionn | — ㄩㄛˊ | hionn | | tsionn | tshionn | sionn | |
| iai | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiai | | tsiai | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiau | jiau | tsiau | tshiau | siau | |
| iauh | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiauh | | tsiauh | tshiauh | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢˊ | hian | jian | tsian | tshian | sian | |
| in | — ㄩㄢˊ | hin | jin | tsin | tshin | sin | |
| iang | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiang | jiang | tsiang | tshiang | siang | |
| ing | — ㄩㄢˊ | hing | jing | tsing | tshing | sing | |
| iu | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiu | jiu | tsiu | tshiu | siu | |
| iuh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | tsiuh | | siuh | |
| iunn | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiunn | | tsiunn | tshiunn | siunn | |
| iunnh | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiunnh | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢˊ | him | jim | tsim | tshim | sim | |
| iaunn | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | ts- | tsh- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|-----|------|----|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| iat | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iak | — ㄩㄢˋ | | | | | | |
| iah | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iann | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iannh | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| ioo | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛˋ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| ioh | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| ionn | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iai | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | ngiau | | |
| iauh | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | ngiauh | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| in | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iang | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| ing | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iu | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | ngiu | | |
| iuh | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| iunn | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| iunnh | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iaunn | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆㄨ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| iam | ㄟ | iam | | | | | tiam |
| iong | ㄟㄨ | iong | | | | | tiong |
| u | ㄨ | u | bu | pu | phu | | tu |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | ut | but | put | phut | | tut |
| uh | ㄨㄛ | uh | | puh | phuh | | tuh |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | ua | bua | pua | phua | mua | tua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | uat | buat | puat | phuat | | tuat |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛ | uah | buah | puah | phuah | | tuah |
| uann | ㄨㄚㄣ | uann | | puann | phuann | | tuann |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | ue | bue | pue | phue | mue | tue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛ | ueh | bueh | pueh | phueh | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | uai | | | | muai | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄣ | uainn | | | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄣㄛ | uainnh | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | uan | buan | puan | phuan | | tuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | un | bun | pun | phun | | tun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | uang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | ui | bui | pui | phui | mui | tui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛ | uih | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄣ | | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄣㄛ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iam | ㄟ | thiam | | liam | giam | kiam | khiam |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | thiong | | liong | giong | kiong | khiong |
| u | ㄨ | thu | | lu | gu | ku | khu |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | thut | | lut | | kut | khut |
| uh | ㄨㄛ | thuh | | | | kuh | kuh |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | thua | nua | lua | gua | kua | khua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | thuat | | luat | guat | kuat | khuat |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛ | thuah | | luah | | kuah | kuah |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | thuann | | | | kuann | khuann |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | thue | | lue | gue | kue | khue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛ | | | | gueh | kueh | khueh |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | | | | | kuai | kuai |
| uainn | ㄨㄞ | | | | | kuainn | kuainn |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄛ | | | | | kuainnh | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | thuan | | luan | guan | kuan | khuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | thun | | lun | gun | kun | khun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | thui | nui | lui | gui | kui | khui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | kuih | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟ | | | | guinn | kuinn | khuinn |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | h- | ji- | tsi- | tshi- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄙ | ㄐ |
| iam | ㄟ | hiam | jiám | tsiam | tshiam | siam | |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | hiong | jióng | tsiong | tshiong | siong | |
| u | ㄨ | hu | | | | | ju |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | hut | | | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄏ | | | | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | hua | | | | | jua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | huat | | | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄏ | huah | | | | | juah |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | huann | | | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | hue | | | | | jue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄏ | hueh | | | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | huai | | | | | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄢ | huainn | | | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄢㄏ | huainnh | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | huan | | | | | juan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | hun | | | | | jun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | huang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | hui | | | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄏ | huih | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄢ | huinn | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄢㄏ | huinnh | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tâi-uân Lô-má-jī Phing-im Hong-àn 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 (Tailo)

| | Finals | ts- | tsh- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄊˊ | ㄊˊ | ㄋ | | |
| iam | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| iong | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| u | ㄨ | tsu | tshu | su | | | |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | tsut | tshut | sut | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄛˊ | tsuh | tshuh | suh | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | tsua | tshua | sua | | | |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | tsuat | | suat | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛˊ | tsuah | tshuah | suah | | | |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | tsuann | tshuann | suann | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | tsue | tshue | sue | | | |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛ | | | sueh | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | tsuai | | suai | | | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄛ | tsuainn | | suainn | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄛˊ | | | suainnh | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | tsuan | tshuan | suan | | | |
| un | ㄨㄣ | tsun | tshun | sun | | | |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | tshuang | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | tsui | tshui | sui | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄏ |
| a | ㄚ | a | ba | pa | pha | ma | ta |
| ap | ㄚㄅ | ap | | | | | tap |
| at | ㄚㄆ | at | bat | pat | | | tat |
| ak | ㄚㄆ | ak | bak | pak | phak | | tak |
| aq | ㄚㄆ | aq | baq | paq | phaq | | taq |
| a: | ㄚ | a: | | pa: | pha: | | ta: |
| a:q | ㄚㄆ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | o | bo | po | pho | mo | to |
| op | ㄛㄅ | | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄆ | ok | bok | pok | phok | | tok |
| oq | ㄛㄆ | | | | | moq | |
| ou | ㄜ | ou | bou | pou | phou | | tou |
| ou | ㄜ | ou | bou | pou | phou | | tou |
| ouq | ㄜㄆ | ouq | | pouq | phouq | | touq |
| ouq | ㄜㄆ | ouq | | pouq | phouq | | touq |
| o: | ㄜ | o: | bo: | po: | | | |
| o:q | ㄜㄆ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | e | be | pe | phe | me | te |
| eq | ㄝㄆ | eq | beq | peq | pheq | meq | teq |
| e: | ㄝ | e: | | pe: | phe: | | te: |
| e:q | ㄝㄆ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | ai | bai | pai | phai | mai | tai |
| aiq | ㄞㄆ | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|--------|-------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| Initials | | 去 | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| a | ㄚ | tha | na | la | ga | ka | kha |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | thap | | lap | gap | kap | khap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | that | | lat | | kat | khat |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | thak | | lak | gak | kak | khak |
| aq | ㄚㄑ | thaq | naq | laq | gaq | kaq | khaq |
| a: | ㄚˊ | tha: | | | | ka: | kha: |
| a:q | ㄚˊㄑ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | tho | no | lo | go | ko | kho |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | | lop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | thok | | lok | gok | kok | khok |
| oq | ㄛㄑ | | | | | | |
| ou | ㄜ | thou | | lou | gou | kou | khou |
| ou | ㄜ | thou | | lou | gou | kou | khou |
| ouq | ㄜㄑ | thouq | | louq | | kouq | khouq |
| ouq | ㄜㄑ | thouq | | louq | | kouq | khouq |
| o: | ㄛˊ | | | | | ko: | kho: |
| o:q | ㄛˊㄑ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | the | ne | le | ge | ke | khe |
| eq | ㄝㄑ | theq | neq | leq | geq | keq | kheq |
| e: | ㄝˊ | the: | | | | ke: | khe: |
| e:q | ㄝˊㄑ | | | | | | khe:q |
| ai | ㄞ | thai | nai | lai | gai | kai | khai |
| aiq | ㄞㄑ | | naiq | laiq | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | h- | zi- | ci- | chi- | si- | z- |
|----------|--------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄓ |
| a | ㄚ | ha | | | | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | hap | | | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | hat | | | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | hak | | | | | |
| aq | ㄚㄑ | haq | | | | | |
| a: | ㄚˊ | ha: | | | | | |
| a:q | ㄚˊㄑ | ha:q | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | Hop | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | hok | | | | | |
| oq | ㄛㄑ | | | | | | |
| ou | ㄜ | hou | | | | | |
| ou | ㄜ | hou | | | | | |
| ouq | ㄜㄑ | houq | | | | | |
| ouq | ㄜㄑ | houq | | | | | |
| o: | ㄛˊ | ho: | | | | | |
| o:q | ㄛˊㄑ | ho:q | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | he | | | | | ze |
| eq | ㄝㄑ | heq | | | | | |
| e: | ㄝˊ | he: | | | | | |
| e:q | ㄝˊㄑ | he:q | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | hai | | | | | |
| aiq | ㄞㄑ | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | c- | ch- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄷ | ㄸ | ㅅ | ㅇ | | |
| a | ㅏ | ca | cha | sa | nga | | |
| ap | ㅏㅑ | cap | chap | sap | | | |
| at | ㅏㅓ | cat | chat | sat | | | |
| ak | ㅏㅕ | cak | chak | sak | | | |
| aq | ㅏㅑ | caq | chaq | saq | | | |
| a: | ㅏ | ca: | cha: | sa: | | | |
| a:q | ㅏㅑ | | | sa:q | | | |
| o | ㅓ | co | cho | so | ngo | | |
| op | ㅓㅑ | | chop | sop | | | |
| ok | ㅓㅕ | cok | chok | sok | | | |
| oq | ㅓㅑ | | | soq | | | |
| ou | ㅜ | cou | chou | sou | | | |
| ou | ㅜ | cou | chou | sou | | | |
| ouq | ㅜㅑ | couq | chouq | souq | | | |
| ouq | ㅜㅑ | couq | chouq | souq | | | |
| o: | ㅜ | | | | | | |
| o:q | ㅜㅑ | | | | | | |
| e | ㅝ | ce | che | se | nge | | |
| eq | ㅝㅑ | ceq | cheq | seq | ngeq | | |
| e: | ㅝ | ce: | che: | se: | | | |
| e:q | ㅝㅑ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㅞ | cai | chai | sai | ngai | | |
| aiq | ㅞㅑ | | | | ngaiq | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| ai: | ㄞ | ai: | | pai: | phai: | | tai: |
| au | ㄠ | au | bau | pau | phau | mau | tau |
| auq | ㄠㄩ | | bauq | pauq | phauq | mauq | tauq |
| au: | ㄠˊ | au: | | | | | |
| au:q | ㄠㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | an | ban | pan | phan | | tan |
| ang | ㄤ | ang | bang | pang | phang | | tang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | ong | bong | pong | phong | | tong |
| ng | ㄣ | ng | bng | png | | mng | tng |
| ngq | ㄣㄩ | ngq | | | phngq | mngq | |
| am | ㄞ | am | bam | | | | tam |
| om | ㄞ | om | | | | | tom |
| m | ㄇ | m | | | | | |
| mq | ㄇㄩ | | | | | | |
| i | — | i | bi | pi | phi | mi | ti |
| ip | —ㄆ | ip | | | | | |
| it | —ㄊ | it | bit | pit | phit | | tit |
| iek | —ㄍ | iek | biek | piek | phiek | | tiek |
| iq | —ㄩ | | biq | piq | phiq | miq | tiq |
| i: | —ˊ | i: | | pi: | phi: | | ti: |
| i:q | —ㄩˊ | | | | | | ti:q |
| ia | —ㄚ | ia | | | | mia | tia |
| iap | —ㄚㄆ | iap | | | | | tiap |

| Bodman Romanization | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| ai: | ㄞ | thai: | | | | kai: | khai: |
| au | ㄜ | thau | nau | lau | gau | kau | khau |
| auq | ㄜㄩ | | nauq | lauq | | kauq | khauq |
| au: | ㄜˊ | | | | | | |
| au:q | ㄜˊㄩ | | | | | | khau:q |
| an | ㄢ | than | | lan | gan | kan | khan |
| ang | ㄤ | thang | | lang | gang | kang | khang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | thong | | long | gong | kong | khong |
| ng | ㄣ | thng | nng | lng | | kng | khng |
| ngq | ㄣㄩ | | | | | | khngq |
| am | ㄢ | tham | | lam | gam | kam | kham |
| om | ㄨㄚ | thom | | lom | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mq | ㄇㄩ | | | | | | |
| i | — | thi | ni | li | gi | ki | khi |
| ip | —ㄩ | | | lip | | kip | kip |
| it | —ㄨ | thit | | lit | | kit | khit |
| iek | —ㄍ | thiek | | liek | giek | kiek | khiek |
| iq | —ㄩ | thiq | niq | liq | giq | kiq | khiqu |
| i: | —ˊ | thi: | | | | ki: | khi: |
| i:q | —ˊㄩ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄚ | | nia | lia | gia | kia | khia |
| iap | —ㄚㄩ | thiap | | liap | giap | kiap | khiaip |

| Bodman Romanization | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|------|----|
| | Finals | h- | zi- | ci- | chi- | si- | z- |
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄓ |
| ai: | ㄞ | hai: | | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | hau | | | | | |
| auq | ㄠㄑ | | | | | | |
| au: | ㄠˊ | hau: | | | | | |
| au:q | ㄠˊㄑ | hau:q | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | han | | | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | hang | | | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | hong | | | | | |
| ng | ㄥ | hng | | | | | |
| ngq | ㄥㄑ | hngq | | | | | |
| am | ㄢ | ham | | | | | |
| om | ㄨㄚ | | | | | | |
| m | ㄇ | hm | | | | | |
| mq | ㄇㄑ | hmq | | | | | |
| i | — | hi | zi | ci | chi | si | |
| ip | —ㄆ | hip | zip | cip | chip | sip | |
| it | —ㄊ | hit | zit | cit | chit | sit | |
| iek | —ㄑ | hiek | | ciek | chiek | siek | |
| iq | —ㄑ | | ziq | ciq | chiq | siq | |
| i: | —ˊ | hi: | | ci: | chi: | si: | |
| i:q | —ˊㄑ | | | | | si:q | |
| ia | —ㄚ | hia | zia | cia | chia | sia | |
| iap | —ㄚㄆ | hiap | ziap | ciap | chiap | siap | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | c- | ch- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄷ | ㄸ | ㄴ | ㄹ | | |
| ai: | ㄹ | cai: | chai: | | | | |
| au | ㄹ | cau | chau | sau | ngau | | |
| auq | ㄹ | | chauq | | ngauq | | |
| au: | ㄹ | | | | | | |
| au:q | ㄹ | | | sau:q | | | |
| an | ㄹ | can | chan | san | | | |
| ang | ㄹ | cang | chang | sang | | | |
| ong | ㄹ | cong | chong | song | | | |
| ng | ㄹ | cng | chnng | sng | | | |
| ngq | ㄹ | | chnngq | sngq | | | |
| am | ㄹ | cam | cham | sam | | | |
| om | ㄹ | | | som | | | |
| m | ㄹ | | | | | | |
| mq | ㄹ | | | | | | |
| i | — | | | | ngi | | |
| ip | — | | | | | | |
| it | — | | | | | | |
| iek | — | | | | | | |
| iq | — | | | | ngiq | | |
| i: | — | | | | | | |
| i:q | — | | | | | | |
| ia | — | | | | ngia | | |
| iap | — | | | | | | |

| Bodman Romanization | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢ | iat | biat | piat | phiai | | tia |
| iak | — ㄩㄎ | iak | | piak | phiai | | tiak |
| iaq | — ㄩㄑ | iaq | | piaq | phiai | | tiaq |
| ia: | — ㄩ | ia: | | pia: | phia: | | tia: |
| ia:q | — ㄩㄑ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | io | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄎ | iok | | | | | tiok |
| iou | — ㄩㄛ | iou | biou | piou | phiou | | tiou |
| iouq | — ㄩㄛㄑ | iouq | | | | | tiouq |
| io: | — ㄩㄛ | io: | | | | | tio: |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞ | iau | biau | piau | phiau | miau | tiau |
| iaug | — ㄩㄞㄑ | | | | | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢ | ian | bian | pian | phian | | tian |
| in | — ㄩㄢ | in | bin | pin | phin | min | tin |
| iang | — ㄩㄢ | iang | | piang | phiang | | tiang |
| ieng | — ㄩㄢ | ieng | bieng | pieng | phieng | | tieng |
| iu | — ㄩㄞ | iu | biu | piu | phiu | | tiu |
| iuq | — ㄩㄞㄑ | | | | | | tiuq |
| iu: | — ㄩㄞ | iu: | | | | | tiu: |
| iu:q | — ㄩㄞㄑ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢ | im | | | | | tim |
| iau: | — ㄩㄞ | iau: | | | | | |

| Bodman Romanization | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iat | ㄧㄚˊ | thiat | | liat | giat | kiat | khiat |
| iak | ㄧㄚˋ | | | liak | | | khiak |
| iaq | ㄧㄚˊ | thiaq | | liaq | giaq | kiaq | khiaq |
| ia: | ㄧㄚˊ | thia: | | | | kia: | |
| ia:q | ㄧㄚˊ | | | | | | |
| io | ㄧㄠˊ | | nio | | | | |
| iok | ㄧㄠˋ | thiok | | liok | giok | kiok | khiok |
| iou | ㄧㄠˊ | thiou | | liou | giou | kiou | khiou |
| iouq | ㄧㄠˊ | | | liouq | giouq | kiouq | khiouq |
| io: | ㄧㄠˊ | | | | | kiou: | khio: |
| iai | ㄧㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| iau | ㄧㄞˊ | thiau | niau | liau | giau | kiau | khiau |
| iaug | ㄧㄞˊ | | niaug | liaug | | kiaug | khiaug |
| ian | ㄧㄢˊ | thian | | lian | gian | kian | khian |
| in | ㄧㄢˊ | thin | | lin | gin | kin | khin |
| iang | ㄧㄤˊ | | | liang | giang | kiang | khiang |
| ieng | ㄧㄤˊ | thieng | | lieng | gieng | kieng | khieng |
| iu | ㄧㄡˊ | thiu | niu | liu | giu | kiu | khiu |
| iuq | ㄧㄡˊ | | | liuq | | kiuq | |
| iu: | ㄧㄡˊ | | niu: | | | kiu: | khiu: |
| iu:q | ㄧㄡˊ | | | | | | |
| im | ㄧㄇˊ | thim | | lim | gim | kim | khim |
| iau: | ㄧㄞˊ | | | | | | |

| Bodman Romanization | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----|
| | Finals | h- | zi- | ci- | chi- | si- | z- |
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄓ |
| iat | — ㄩ _ㄓ | hiat | ziat | ciat | chiat | siat | |
| iak | — ㄩ _ㄑ | hiak | | ciak | chiak | siak | |
| iaq | — ㄩ _ㄚ | hiaq | ziaq | ciaq | chiaq | siaq | |
| ia: | — ㄩ | hia: | | cia: | chia: | sia: | |
| ia:q | — ㄩ _ㄚ | hia:q | | | | | |
| io | — ㄛ | | | cio | | sio | |
| iok | — ㄛ _ㄑ | hiok | ziok | ciok | chiok | siok | |
| iou | — ㄛ | hiou | ziou | ciou | chiou | siou | |
| iouq | — ㄛ _ㄚ | hiouq | | ciouq | chiouq | siouq | |
| io: | — ㄛ | hio: | | cio: | chio: | sio: | |
| iai | — ㄢ | hiai | | ciai | | | |
| iau | — ㄢ | hiau | ziau | ciau | chiau | siau | |
| iauq | — ㄢ _ㄚ | hiauq | | ciauq | chiauq | | |
| ian | — ㄢ | hian | zian | cian | chian | sian | |
| in | — ㄣ | hin | zin | cin | chin | sin | |
| iang | — ㄤ | hiang | ziang | ciang | chiang | siang | |
| ieng | — ㄤ | hieng | zieng | cieng | chieng | sieng | |
| iu | — ㄨ | hiu | ziu | ciu | chiu | siu | |
| iuq | — ㄨ _ㄚ | | | ciuq | | siuq | |
| iu: | — ㄨ | hiu: | | ciu: | chiu: | siu: | |
| iu:q | — ㄨ _ㄚ | hiu:q | | | | | |
| im | — ㄇ | him | zim | cim | chim | sim | |
| iau: | — ㄢ | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | c- | ch- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|----|-----|----|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㅍ | ㅊ | ㅅ | ㅇ | | |
| iat | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iak | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iaq | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| ia: | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| ia:q | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| io | －ㅓ | | | | | | |
| iok | －ㅓ | | | | | | |
| iou | －ㅓ | | | | | | |
| iouq | －ㅓ | | | | | | |
| io: | －ㅓ | | | | | | |
| iai | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iau | －ㅑ | | | | ngiau | | |
| iauq | －ㅑ | | | | ngiauq | | |
| ian | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| in | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iang | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| ieng | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iu | －ㅑ | | | | ngiu | | |
| iuq | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iu: | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iu:q | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| im | －ㅑ | | | | | | |
| iau: | －ㅑ | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | | b- | p- | ph- | m- | t- |
|----------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄊ |
| iam | ㄟ | iam | | | | | tiam |
| iong | ㄟ | iong | | | | | tiong |
| u | ㄨ | u | bu | pu | phu | | tu |
| ut | ㄨㄊ | ut | but | put | phut | | tut |
| uq | ㄨㄎ | uq | | puq | phuq | | tuq |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | ua | bua | pua | phua | mua | tua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄊ | uat | buat | puat | phuat | | tuat |
| uaq | ㄨㄚㄎ | uaq | buaq | puaq | phuaq | | tuaq |
| ua: | ㄨㄚˊ | ua: | | pua: | phua: | | tua: |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | ue | bue | pue | phue | mue | tue |
| ueq | ㄨㄝㄎ | ueq | bueq | pueq | phueq | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | uai | | | | muai | |
| uai: | ㄨㄞˊ | uai: | | | | | |
| uai:q | ㄨㄞㄎ | uai:q | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | uan | buan | puan | phuan | | tuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | un | bun | pun | phun | | tun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | uang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | ui | bui | pui | phui | mui | tui |
| uiq | ㄨㄟㄎ | uiq | | | | | |
| ui: | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | | |
| ui:q | ㄨㄟㄎ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | th- | n- | l- | g- | k- | kh- |
|----------|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Initials | | 去 | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄎ | ㄏ |
| iam | ㄟ | thiam | | liam | giam | kiam | khiam |
| iong | ㄟ | thiong | | liong | giong | kiong | khiong |
| u | ㄨ | thu | | lu | gu | ku | khu |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | thut | | lut | | kut | khut |
| uq | ㄨㄩ | thuq | | | | kuq | khuq |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | thua | nua | lua | gua | kua | khua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | thuat | | luat | guat | kuat | khuat |
| uaq | ㄨㄚㄩ | thuaq | | luaq | | kuaq | khuaq |
| ua: | ㄨㄚˊ | thua: | | | | kua: | khua: |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | thue | | lue | gue | kue | khue |
| ueq | ㄨㄝㄩ | | | | gueq | queq | khueq |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | | | | | kuai | khuai |
| uai: | ㄨㄞˊ | | | | | kuai: | khuai: |
| uai:q | ㄨㄞㄩˊ | | | | | kuai:q | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | thuan | | luan | guan | kuan | khuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | thun | | lun | gun | kun | khun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | thui | nui | lui | gui | kui | khui |
| uiq | ㄨㄟㄩ | | | | | kuiq | |
| ui: | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | gui: | kui: | khui: |
| ui:q | ㄨㄟㄩˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | h- | zi- | ci- | chi- | si- | z- |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄑ | ㄒ | ㄓ |
| iam | ㄟ | hiam | ziam | ciam | chiam | siam | |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | hiong | ziong | ciong | chiong | siong | |
| u | ㄨ | hu | | | | | zu |
| ut | ㄨㄊ | hut | | | | | |
| uq | ㄨㄑ | | | | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | hua | | | | | zua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄊ | huat | | | | | |
| uaq | ㄨㄚㄑ | huaq | | | | | zuaq |
| ua: | ㄨㄚˊ | hua: | | | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | hue | | | | | zue |
| ueq | ㄨㄝㄑ | hueq | | | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | huai | | | | | |
| uai: | ㄨㄞˊ | huai: | | | | | |
| uai:q | ㄨㄞㄑ | huai:q | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | huan | | | | | zuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | hun | | | | | zun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | huang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | hui | | | | | |
| uiq | ㄨㄟㄑ | huiq | | | | | |
| ui: | ㄨㄟˊ | hui: | | | | | |
| ui:q | ㄨㄟㄑ | hui:q | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Bodman Romanization

| | Finals | c- | ch- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄋ | | |
| iam | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | | | | | | |
| u | ㄨ | cu | chu | su | | | |
| ut | ㄨㄊ | cut | chut | sut | | | |
| uq | ㄨㄑ | cuq | chuq | suq | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | cua | chua | sua | | | |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄊ | cuat | | suat | | | |
| uaq | ㄨㄚㄑ | cuaq | chuaq | suaq | | | |
| ua: | ㄨㄚˊ | cua: | chua: | sua: | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | cue | chue | sue | | | |
| ueq | ㄨㄝㄑ | | | sueq | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | cuai | | suai | | | |
| uai: | ㄨㄞˊ | cuai: | | suai: | | | |
| uai:q | ㄨㄞㄑ | | | suai:q | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | cuan | chuan | suan | | | |
| un | ㄨㄣ | cun | chun | sun | | | |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | chuang | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | cui | chui | sui | | | |
| uiq | ㄨㄟㄑ | | | | | | |
| ui: | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | | | |
| ui:q | ㄨㄟㄑ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | | bh- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| a | ㄚ | a | bha | ba | pa | ma | da |
| ap | ㄚㄅ | ap | | | | | dap |
| at | ㄚㄆ | at | bhat | bat | | | dat |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | ak | bhak | bak | pak | | dak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | ah | bhah | bah | pah | | dah |
| a ⁿ | ㄚ | a ⁿ | | ba ⁿ | pa ⁿ | | da ⁿ |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | o | bho | bo | po | mo | do |
| op | ㄛㄅ | | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | ok | bhok | bok | pok | | dok |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | moh | |
| or | ㄛ | or | bhor | bor | por | | dor |
| or | ㄛ | or | bhor | bor | por | | dor |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | orh | | borh | porh | | dorh |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | orh | | borh | porh | | dorh |
| o ⁿ | ㄛ | o ⁿ | bho ⁿ | bo ⁿ | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | e | bhe | be | pe | me | de |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | eh | bheh | beh | peh | meh | deh |
| e ⁿ | ㄜ | e ⁿ | | be ⁿ | pe ⁿ | | de ⁿ |
| e ⁿ h | ㄜㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | ai | bhai | bai | pai | mai | dai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | gh- | g- | k- |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|------|------|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| a | ㄚ | ta | na | la | gha | ga | ka |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | tap | | lap | ghap | gap | kap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | tat | | lat | | gat | kat |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | tak | | lak | ghak | gak | kak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | tah | nah | lah | ghah | gah | kah |
| a ⁿ | ㄚ | ta ⁿ | | | | ga ⁿ | ka ⁿ |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | to | no | lo | gho | go | ko |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | | lop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | tok | | lok | ghok | gok | kok |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| or | ㄛㄝ | tor | | lor | ghor | gor | kor |
| or | ㄛ | tor | | lor | ghor | gor | kor |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | torh | | lorh | | gorh | korh |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | torh | | lorh | | gorh | korh |
| o ⁿ | ㄛ | | | | | go ⁿ | ko ⁿ |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | te | ne | le | ghe | ge | ke |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | teh | neh | leh | gheh | geh | keh |
| e ⁿ | ㄜ | te ⁿ | | | | ge ⁿ | ke ⁿ |
| e ⁿ h | ㄜㄏ | | | | | | ke ⁿ h |
| ai | ㄞ | tai | nai | lai | ghai | gai | kai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | naih | laih | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | h- | ri- | zi- | ci- | si- | r- |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄖ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄖ |
| a | ㄚ | ha | | | | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | hap | | | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | hat | | | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | hak | | | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | hah | | | | | |
| a ⁿ | ㄚˊ | ha ⁿ | | | | | |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚˊㄏ | ha ⁿ h | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | hop | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | hok | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| or | ㄛㄖ | hor | | | | | |
| or | ㄛ | hor | | | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | horh | | | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | horh | | | | | |
| o ⁿ | ㄛˊ | ho ⁿ | | | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛˊㄏ | ho ⁿ h | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | he | | | | | re |
| eh | ㄝㄏ | heh | | | | | |
| e ⁿ | ㄝˊ | he ⁿ | | | | | |
| e ⁿ h | ㄝˊㄏ | he ⁿ h | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | hai | | | | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| a | ㄚ | za | ca | sa | nga | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | zap | cap | sap | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | zat | cat | sat | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | zak | cak | sak | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | zah | cah | sah | | | |
| a ⁿ | ㄚˊ | za ⁿ | ca ⁿ | sa ⁿ | | | |
| a ⁿ h | ㄚˊㄏ | | | sa ⁿ h | | | |
| o | ㄛ | zo | co | so | ngo | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | cop | sop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | zok | cok | sok | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | soh | | | |
| or | ㄛㄝ | zor | cor | sor | | | |
| or | ㄛ | zor | cor | sor | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | zorh | corh | soh | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | zorh | corh | soh | | | |
| o ⁿ | ㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| o ⁿ h | ㄛˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | ze | ce | se | nge | | |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | zeh | ceh | seh | ngeh | | |
| e ⁿ | ㄜˊ | ze ⁿ | ce ⁿ | se ⁿ | | | |
| e ⁿ h | ㄜˊㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | zai | cai | sai | ngai | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | ngaih | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | | bh- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | ai ⁿ | | bai ⁿ | pai ⁿ | | dai ⁿ |
| au | ㄠ | au | bhau | bau | pau | mau | dau |
| auh | ㄠㄙ | | bhauh | bauh | pauh | mauh | dauh |
| au ⁿ | ㄠˊ | au ⁿ | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠˊㄙ | | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | an | bhan | ban | pan | | dan |
| ang | ㄤ | ang | bhang | bang | pang | | dang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | ong | bhong | bong | pong | | dong |
| ng | ㄨㄥ | ng | bhng | bng | | mng | dng |
| ngh | ㄨㄥㄙ | ngh | | | png | mng | |
| am | ㄢ | am | bham | | | | dam |
| om | ㄨㄚ | om | | | | | dom |
| m | ㄇ | m | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇㄙ | | | | | | |
| i | — | i | bhi | bi | pi | mi | di |
| ip | —ㄆ | ip | | | | | |
| it | —ㄊ | it | bhit | bit | pit | | dit |
| ik | —ㄎ | ik | bhik | bik | pik | | dik |
| ih | —ㄙ | | bhih | bih | pih | mih | dih |
| i ⁿ | —ˊ | i ⁿ | | bi ⁿ | pi ⁿ | | di ⁿ |
| i ⁿ h | —ˊㄙ | | | | | | di ⁿ h |
| ia | —ㄚ | ia | | | | mia | dia |
| iap | —ㄚㄆ | iap | | | | | diap |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | gh- | g- | k- |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|------|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | tai ⁿ | | | | gai ⁿ | kai ⁿ |
| au | ㄠ | tau | nau | lau | ghau | gau | kau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄝ | | nauh | lauh | | gauh | kauh |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ _ㄝ | | | | | | kau ⁿ h |
| an | ㄢ | tan | | lan | ghan | gan | kan |
| ang | ㄤ | tang | | lang | ghang | gang | kang |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | tong | | long | ghong | gong | kong |
| ng | ㄨㄥ | tng | nng | lng | | gng | kng |
| ng ^h | ㄨㄥ _ㄝ | | | | | | kng ^h |
| am | ㄞ | tam | | lam | gham | gam | kam |
| om | ㄞ | tom | | lom | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| m ^h | ㄇ _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| i | — | ti | ni | li | ghi | gi | ki |
| ip | — _ㄝ | | | lip | | gip | kip |
| it | — _ㄝ | tit | | lit | | git | kit |
| ik | — _ㄍ | tik | | lik | ghik | gik | kik |
| ih | — _ㄝ | tih | nih | lih | ghih | gih | kih |
| i ⁿ | — _ㄝ | ti ⁿ | | | | gi ⁿ | ki ⁿ |
| i ⁿ h | — _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| ia | — _ㄚ | | nia | lia | ghia | gia | kia |
| iap | — _ㄚ _ㄝ | tiap | | liap | ghiap | giap | kiap |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | h- | ri- | zi- | ci- | si- | r- |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄹ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄹ |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | hai ⁿ | | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | hau | | | | | |
| auh | ㄠ ㄏ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ ㄴ | hau ⁿ | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ ㄏ ㄴ | hau ⁿ h | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | han | | | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | hang | | | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | hong | | | | | |
| ng | ㄩㄥ | hng | | | | | |
| nggh | ㄩㄥ ㄏ | hnggh | | | | | |
| am | ㄢ | ham | | | | | |
| om | ㄨㄚ | | | | | | |
| m | ㄇ | hm | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ ㄏ | hmm | | | | | |
| i | — | hi | ri | zi | ci | si | |
| ip | — ㄅ | hip | rip | zip | cip | sip | |
| it | — ㄆ | hit | rit | zit | cit | sit | |
| ik | — ㄎ | hik | | zik | cik | sik | |
| ih | — ㄏ | | rih | zih | cih | sih | |
| i ⁿ | — ㄴ | hi ⁿ | | zi ⁿ | ci ⁿ | si ⁿ | |
| i ⁿ h | — ㄏ ㄴ | | | | | si ⁿ h | |
| ia | — ㄚ | hia | ria | zia | cia | sia | |
| iap | — ㄚ ㄅ | hiap | riap | ziap | ciap | siap | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| ai ⁿ | ㄞ | zai ⁿ | cai ⁿ | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | zau | cau | sau | ngau | | |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄱ | | cauh | | ngauh | | |
| au ⁿ | ㄠ ⁿ | | | | | | |
| au ⁿ h | ㄠ ⁿ _ㄱ | | | sau ⁿ h | | | |
| an | ㄢ | zan | can | san | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | zang | cang | sang | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | zong | cong | song | | | |
| ng | ㄋ | zng | cng | sng | | | |
| nggh | ㄋ _ㄱ | | cnggh | snggh | | | |
| am | ㄢ | zam | cam | sam | | | |
| om | ㄨㄛ | | | som | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| i | — | | | | ngi | | |
| ip | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| it | — _ㄷ | | | | | | |
| ik | — _{ㄱㄷ} | | | | | | |
| ih | — _ㄱ | | | | ngih | | |
| i ⁿ | — ⁿ | | | | | | |
| i ⁿ h | — ⁿ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄩ | | | | ngia | | |
| iap | —ㄩ _ㄱ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | | bh- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢ | iat | bhiat | biat | piat | | diat |
| iak | — ㄩㄎ | iak | | biak | piak | | diak |
| iah | — ㄩㄚ | iah | | biah | piah | | diah |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩ | ia ⁿ | | bia ⁿ | pia ⁿ | | dia ⁿ |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩㄚ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | io | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄎ | iok | | | | | diok |
| ior | — ㄩㄛ | ior | bhior | bior | pior | | dior |
| iorh | — ㄩㄛ | iorh | | | | | diorh |
| io ⁿ | — ㄩ | io ⁿ | | | | | dio ⁿ |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄠ | iau | bhiau | biau | piau | miau | diau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄠ | | | | | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢ | ian | bhian | bian | pian | | dian |
| in | — ㄩㄣ | in | bhin | bin | pin | min | din |
| iang | — ㄩㄤ | iang | | biang | piang | | diang |
| ing | — ㄩㄥ | ing | bhing | bing | ping | | ding |
| iu | — ㄩㄨ | iu | bhiu | biu | piu | | diu |
| iuh | — ㄩㄨ | | | | | | diuh |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩ | iu ⁿ | | | | | diu ⁿ |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩㄨ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄇ | im | | | | | dim |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩ | iau ⁿ | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | gh- | g- | k- |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| iat | — ㄩㄝ | tia ^t | | lia ^t | ghia ^t | gia ^t | kia ^t |
| iak | — ㄩㄝ | | | lia ^k | | | kia ^k |
| iah | — ㄩㄝ | tia ^h | | lia ^h | ghia ^h | gia ^h | kia ^h |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩ | tia ⁿ | | | | gia ⁿ | |
| ia ^h | — ㄩㄝ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄛ | | nio | | | | |
| iok | — ㄛ | tiok | | liok | ghiok | giok | kiok |
| ior | — ㄛ | tior | | lior | ghior | gior | kior |
| iorh | — ㄛ | | | liorh | ghiorh | giorh | kiorh |
| io ⁿ | — ㄛ | | | | | gio ⁿ | ki ⁿ |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞ | tiau | niau | liau | ghiau | giau | kiau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄞ | | niauh | liauh | | giauh | kiauh |
| ian | — ㄩㄞ | tian | | lian | ghian | gian | kian |
| in | — ㄩ | tin | | lin | ghin | gin | kin |
| iang | — ㄩㄞ | | | liang | ghiang | giang | kiang |
| ing | — ㄩ | ting | | ling | ghing | ging | king |
| iu | — ㄩ | tiu | niu | liu | ghiu | giu | kiu |
| iu ^h | — ㄩ | | | liuh | | giuh | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩ | | niu ⁿ | | | giu ⁿ | kiu ⁿ |
| iu ^h | — ㄩ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩ | tim | | lim | ghim | gim | kim |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | h- | ri- | zi- | ci- | si- | r- |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄹ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄹ |
| iat | — ㄩㄢˊ | hiat | riat | ziat | ciat | siat | |
| iak | — ㄩㄢˊˊ | hiak | | ziak | ciak | siak | |
| iah | — ㄩㄢˊㄚ | hiah | riah | ziah | ciah | siah | |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩㄢˊ | hia ⁿ | | zia ⁿ | cia ⁿ | sia ⁿ | |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩㄢˊㄚ | hia ⁿ h | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | zio | | sio | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛˊˊ | hiok | riok | ziok | ciok | siok | |
| ior | — ㄩㄛˊㄚ | hior | rior | zior | cior | sior | |
| iorh | — ㄩㄛˊㄚㄚ | hiorh | | ziorh | ciorh | siorh | |
| io ⁿ | — ㄩㄛˊ | hio ⁿ | | zio ⁿ | cio ⁿ | sio ⁿ | |
| iai | — ㄩㄢˊㄞ | hiai | | ziai | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄢˊㄞˊ | hiau | riau | ziau | ciau | siau | |
| iauh | — ㄩㄢˊㄞㄚ | hiauh | | ziauh | ciauh | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢˊㄢ | hian | rian | zian | cian | sian | |
| in | — ㄩㄢˊㄢˊ | hin | rin | zin | cin | sin | |
| iang | — ㄩㄢˊㄢㄍ | hiang | riang | ziang | ciang | siang | |
| ing | — ㄩㄢˊㄢㄍˊ | hing | ring | zing | cing | sing | |
| iu | — ㄩㄢˊㄨ | hiu | riu | ziu | ciu | siu | |
| iuh | — ㄩㄢˊㄨㄚ | | | ziu ^h | | siu ^h | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩㄢˊㄨ | hiu ⁿ | | ziu ⁿ | ciu ⁿ | siu ⁿ | |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩㄢˊㄨㄚ | hiu ⁿ h | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢˊㄢㄇ | him | rim | zim | cim | sim | |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩㄢˊㄞ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|----|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄥ | | |
| iat | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iak | — ㄩㄢˋ | | | | | | |
| iah | — ㄩㄢˊˊ | | | | | | |
| ia ⁿ | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| ia ⁿ h | — ㄩㄢˊˊ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛˋ | | | | | | |
| ior | — ㄩㄛˊˊ | | | | | | |
| iorh | — ㄩㄛˊˊ | | | | | | |
| io ⁿ | — ㄩㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| iai | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | ngiau | | |
| iauh | — ㄩㄞˊˊ | | | | ngiauh | | |
| ian | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| in | — ㄩㄣˊ | | | | | | |
| iang | — ㄩㄤˊ | | | | | | |
| ing | — ㄩㄤˋ | | | | | | |
| iu | — ㄩㄠˊ | | | | ngiu | | |
| iu ⁿ | — ㄩㄠˊ | | | | | | |
| iu ⁿ h | — ㄩㄠˊˊ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢˊ | | | | | | |
| iau ⁿ | — ㄩㄞˊ | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | | bh- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|------------------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| iam | ㄟ | iam | | | | | diam |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | iong | | | | | diong |
| u | ㄨ | u | bhu | bu | pu | | du |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | ut | bhut | but | put | | dut |
| uh | ㄨㄚ | uh | | buh | puh | | duh |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | ua | bhua | bua | pua | mua | dua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | uat | bhuat | buat | puat | | duat |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄚ | uah | bhuah | buah | puah | | duah |
| ua ⁿ | ㄨㄚ | ua ⁿ | | bua ⁿ | pua ⁿ | | dua ⁿ |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | ue | bhue | bue | pue | mue | due |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄚ | ueh | bhueh | bueh | pueh | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | uai | | | | muai | |
| uai ⁿ | ㄨㄞ | uai ⁿ | | | | | |
| uai ^h | ㄨㄞㄚ | uai ^h | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | uan | bhuan | buan | puan | | duan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | un | bhun | bun | pun | | dun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | uang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | ui | bhui | bui | pui | mui | dui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄚ | uih | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟ | | | | | | |
| ui ^h | ㄨㄟㄚ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | gh- | g- | k- |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-----|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| iam | ㄟ | tiam | | liam | ghiam | giam | kiam |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | tiong | | liong | ghiong | giong | kiong |
| u | ㄨ | tu | | lu | ghu | gu | ku |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | tut | | lut | | gut | kut |
| uh | ㄨㄛˊ | tuh | | | | guh | kuh |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | tua | nua | lua | ghua | gua | kua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | tuat | | luat | ghuat | guat | kuat |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛˊ | tuah | | luah | | guah | kuah |
| ua ⁿ | ㄨㄚˊ | tua ⁿ | | | | gua ⁿ | kua ⁿ |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | tue | | lue | ghue | gue | kue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛ | | | | ghueh | gueh | kueh |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | | | | | guai | kuai |
| uai ⁿ | ㄨㄞˊ | | | | | guai ⁿ | kuai ⁿ |
| uai ^h | ㄨㄞㄛˊ | | | | | guai ^h | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | tuan | | luan | ghuan | guan | kuan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | tun | | lun | ghun | gun | kun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | tui | nui | lui | ghui | gui | kui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | guih | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟˊ | | | | ghui ⁿ | gui ⁿ | kui ⁿ |
| ui ^h | ㄨㄟㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | h- | ri- | zi- | ci- | si- | r- |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄹ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄹ |
| iam | ㄟ | hiam | riam | ziam | ciam | siam | |
| iong | ㄟ | hiong | riong | ziong | ciong | siong | |
| u | ㄨ | hu | | | | | ru |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | hut | | | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄏ | | | | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | hua | | | | | rua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | huat | | | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄏ | huah | | | | | ruah |
| ua ⁿ | ㄨㄚㄣ | hua ⁿ | | | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | hue | | | | | rue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄏ | hueh | | | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | huai | | | | | |
| uai ⁿ | ㄨㄞㄣ | huai ⁿ | | | | | |
| uai ⁿ h | ㄨㄞㄣㄏ | huai ⁿ h | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | huan | | | | | ruan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | hun | | | | | run |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | huang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | hui | | | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄏ | huih | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄟㄣ | hui ⁿ | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ h | ㄨㄟㄣㄏ | hui ⁿ h | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Dāighì Tōngiōng Pīngim 台語通用拼音 (DT)

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| iam | ㄞ | | | | | | |
| iong | ㄞ | | | | | | |
| u | ㄨ | zu | cu | su | | | |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | zut | cut | sut | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄛ | zuh | cuh | suh | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | zua | cua | sua | | | |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | zuat | | suat | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛ | zuah | cuah | suah | | | |
| ua ⁿ | ㄨㄚ ⁿ | zua ⁿ | cua ⁿ | sua ⁿ | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | zue | cue | sue | | | |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛ | | | sueh | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | zuai | | suai | | | |
| uai ⁿ | ㄨㄞ ⁿ | zuai ⁿ | | suai ⁿ | | | |
| uai ⁿ h | ㄨㄞ ⁿ ㄏ | | | suai ⁿ h | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | zuan | cuan | suan | | | |
| un | ㄨㄣ | zun | cun | sun | | | |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | | cuang | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄞ | zui | cui | sui | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄞㄛ | | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ | ㄨㄞ ⁿ | | | | | | |
| ui ⁿ h | ㄨㄞ ⁿ ㄏ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | | v- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|----------|--------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| a | ㄚ | a | va | ba | pa | ma | da |
| ap | ㄚㄅ | ap | | | | | dap |
| at | ㄚㄆ | at | vat | bat | | | dat |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | ak | vak | bak | pak | | dak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | ah | vah | bah | pah | | dah |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | ann | | bann | pann | | dann |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | o | vo | bo | po | mo | do |
| op | ㄛㄅ | | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | ok | vok | bok | pok | | dok |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | moh | |
| or | ㄛㄝ | or | vor | bor | por | | dor |
| or | ㄛ | or | vor | bor | por | | dor |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | orh | | borh | porh | | dorh |
| orh | ㄛㄝㄏ | orh | | borh | porh | | dorh |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | onn | vonn | bonn | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | e | ve | be | pe | me | de |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | eh | veh | beh | peh | meh | deh |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | enn | | benn | penn | | denn |
| ennh | ㄜㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | ai | vai | bai | pai | mai | dai |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | q- | g- | k- |
|----------|--------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄑ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| a | ㄚ | ta | na | la | qa | ga | ka |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | tap | | lap | qap | gap | kap |
| at | ㄚㄊ | tat | | lat | | gat | kat |
| ak | ㄚㄑ | tak | | lak | qak | gak | kak |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | tah | nah | lah | qah | gah | kah |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | tann | | | | gann | kann |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | to | no | lo | qo | go | ko |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | | lop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄑ | tok | | lok | qok | gok | kok |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| or | ㄛㄖ | tor | | lor | qor | gor | kor |
| or | ㄛ | tor | | lor | qor | gor | kor |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | torh | | lorh | | gorh | korh |
| orh | ㄛ | torh | | lorh | | gorh | korh |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | | | | | gonn | konn |
| onnh | ㄛㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | te | ne | le | qe | ge | ke |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | teh | neh | leh | qeh | geh | keh |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | tenn | | | | genn | kenn |
| ennh | ㄜㄢㄏ | | | | | | kennh |
| ai | ㄚㄞ | tai | nai | lai | qai | gai | kai |
| aih | ㄚㄞㄏ | | naih | laih | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | h- | ji- | zi- | ci- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄊ | ㄐ |
| a | ㄚ | ha | | | | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | hap | | | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | hat | | | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄍ | hak | | | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | hah | | | | | |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | hann | | | | | |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | hannh | | | | | |
| o | ㄛ | ho | | | | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | hop | | | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄍ | hok | | | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | | | | |
| or | ㄛㄖ | hor | | | | | |
| or | ㄛ | hor | | | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | horh | | | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄏ | horh | | | | | |
| onn | ㄛㄢ | honn | | | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄢㄏ | honnh | | | | | |
| e | ㄝ | he | | | | | je |
| eh | ㄝㄏ | heh | | | | | |
| enn | ㄝㄢ | henn | | | | | |
| ennh | ㄝㄢㄏ | hennh | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | hai | | | | | |
| aih | ㄞㄏ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|------|------|-------|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄣ | | |
| a | ㄚ | za | ca | sa | qann | | |
| ap | ㄚㄆ | zap | cap | sap | | | |
| at | ㄚㄊ | zat | cat | sat | | | |
| ak | ㄚㄎ | zak | cak | sak | | | |
| ah | ㄚㄏ | zah | cah | sah | | | |
| ann | ㄚㄢ | zann | cann | sann | | | |
| annh | ㄚㄢㄏ | | | sannh | | | |
| o | ㄛ | zo | co | so | qonn | | |
| op | ㄛㄆ | | cop | sop | | | |
| ok | ㄛㄎ | zok | cok | sok | | | |
| oh | ㄛㄏ | | | soh | | | |
| or | ㄛㄹ | zor | cor | sor | | | |
| or | ㄛㄹ | zor | cor | sor | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄹㄏ | zorh | corh | sorh | | | |
| orh | ㄛㄹㄏ | zorh | corh | sorh | | | |
| onn | ㄛㄣ | | | | | | |
| onnh | ㄛㄣㄏ | | | | | | |
| e | ㄜ | ze | ce | se | qenn | | |
| eh | ㄜㄏ | zeh | ceh | seh | qennh | | |
| enn | ㄜㄢ | zenn | cenn | senn | | | |
| ennh | ㄜㄢㄏ | | | | | | |
| ai | ㄚㄨ | zai | cai | sai | qainn | | |
| aih | ㄚㄨㄏ | | | | qainnh | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | | v- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|----------|----------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄇ |
| ainn | ㄞ | ainn | | bainn | painn | | dainn |
| au | ㄠ | au | vau | bau | pau | mau | dau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄝ | | vauh | bauh | pauh | mauh | dauh |
| aunn | ㄡ | aunn | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄡ _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | an | van | ban | pan | | dan |
| ang | ㄤ | ang | vang | bang | pang | | dang |
| ong | ㄨ | ong | vong | bong | pong | | dong |
| ng | ㄨ | ng | vng | bng | | mng | dng |
| ngh | ㄨ _ㄝ | ngh | | | pngh | mngh | |
| am | ㄢ | am | vam | | | | dam |
| om | ㄨ | om | | | | | dom |
| m | ㄇ | m | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄝ | | | | | | |
| i | — | i | vi | bi | pi | mi | di |
| ip | — _ㄅ | ip | | | | | |
| it | — _ㄆ | it | vit | bit | pit | | dit |
| ek | — _ㄍ | ek | vek | bek | pek | | dek |
| ih | — _ㄝ | | vih | bih | pih | mih | dih |
| inn | — _ㄞ | inn | | binn | pinn | | dinn |
| innh | — _{ㄞ_ㄝ} | | | | | | dinnh |
| ia | — _ㄚ | ia | | | | mia | dia |
| iap | — _{ㄚ_ㄅ} | iap | | | | | diap |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | q- | g- | k- |
|----------|-----------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄑ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| ainn | ㄞ | tainn | | | | gainn | kainn |
| au | ㄠ | tau | nau | lau | qau | gau | kau |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄱ | | nauh | lah | | gauh | kauh |
| aunn | ㄡ | | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄡ _ㄱ | | | | | | kaunnh |
| an | ㄢ | tan | | lan | qan | gan | kan |
| ang | ㄤ | tang | | lang | qang | gang | kang |
| ong | ㄨ | tong | | long | qong | gong | kong |
| ng | ㄨ | tng | nng | lng | | gng | kng |
| ngh | ㄨ _ㄱ | | | | | | kngh |
| am | ㄢ | tam | | lam | qam | gam | kam |
| om | ㄢ | tom | | lom | | | |
| m | ㄢ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄢ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| i | — | ti | ni | li | qi | gi | ki |
| ip | — _ㄱ | | | lip | | gip | kip |
| it | — _ㄱ | tit | | lit | | git | kit |
| ek | —ㄑ | tek | | lek | qek | gek | kek |
| ih | — _ㄱ | tih | nih | lih | qih | gih | kih |
| inn | — _ㄱ | tinn | | | | ginn | kinn |
| innh | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄩ | | nia | lia | qia | gia | kia |
| iap | —ㄩ _ㄱ | tiap | | liap | qiap | giap | kiap |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | h- | ji- | zi- | ci- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|--------|------|------|------|-------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄌ | ㄍ | ㄊ | ㄑ |
| ainn | ㄢ | hainn | | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | hau | | | | | |
| auh | ㄠ ㄱ | | | | | | |
| aunn | ㄢ | haunn | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄢ ㄱ | haunnh | | | | | |
| an | ㄢ | han | | | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | hang | | | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | hong | | | | | |
| ng | ㄥ | hng | | | | | |
| ngh | ㄥ ㄱ | hnggh | | | | | |
| am | ㄢ | ham | | | | | |
| om | ㄨ | | | | | | |
| m | ㄇ | hm | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ ㄱ | hmm | | | | | |
| i | — | hi | ji | zi | ci | si | |
| ip | — ㄱ | hip | jip | zip | cip | sip | |
| it | — ㄱ | hit | jit | zit | cit | sit | |
| ek | — ㄍ | hek | | zek | cek | sek | |
| ih | — ㄱ | | jih | zih | cih | sih | |
| inn | — ㄊ | hinn | | zinn | cinn | sinn | |
| innh | — ㄊ ㄱ | | | | | sinnh | |
| ia | — ㄩ | hia | jia | zia | cia | sia | |
| iap | — ㄩ ㄱ | hiap | jiap | ziap | ciap | siap | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄥ | | |
| ainn | ㄞ | zainn | cainn | | | | |
| au | ㄠ | zau | cau | sau | qaunn | | |
| auh | ㄠ _ㄱ | | cauh | | qaunnh | | |
| aunn | ㄨ | | | | | | |
| aunnh | ㄨ _ㄱ | | | saunnh | | | |
| an | ㄢ | zan | can | san | | | |
| ang | ㄤ | zang | cang | sang | | | |
| ong | ㄨㄥ | zong | cong | song | | | |
| ng | ㄥ | zng | cng | sng | | | |
| ngh | ㄥ _ㄱ | | cngh | snggh | | | |
| am | ㄢ | zam | cam | sam | | | |
| om | ㄢ | | | som | | | |
| m | ㄇ | | | | | | |
| mh | ㄇ _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| i | — | | | | qinn | | |
| ip | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| it | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ek | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ih | — _ㄱ | | | | qinnh | | |
| inn | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| innh | — _ㄱ | | | | | | |
| ia | —ㄩ | | | | qiann | | |
| iap | —ㄩ _ㄱ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | | v- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| et | — ㄩㄛ | et | vet | bet | pet | | det |
| iak | — ㄩㄛ | iak | | biak | piak | | diak |
| iah | — ㄩㄛ | iah | | biah | piah | | diah |
| iann | — ㄩㄢ | iann | | biann | piann | | diann |
| iannh | — ㄩㄢ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄩㄛ | io | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄩㄛ | iok | | | | | diok |
| ior | — ㄩㄛ | ior | viior | bior | pior | | dior |
| iorh | — ㄩㄛ | iorh | | | | | diorh |
| ionn | — ㄩㄢ | ionn | | | | | dionn |
| iai | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄩㄞ | iau | viau | biau | piau | miau | diau |
| iauh | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | |
| en | — ㄩㄢ | en | ven | ben | pen | | den |
| in | — ㄩㄢ | in | vin | bin | pin | min | din |
| iang | — ㄩㄢ | iang | | biang | piang | | diang |
| eng | — ㄩㄢ | eng | veng | beng | peng | | deng |
| iu | — ㄩㄞ | iu | viu | biu | piu | | diu |
| iuh | — ㄩㄞ | | | | | | diuh |
| iunn | — ㄩㄢ | iunn | | | | | diunn |
| iunnh | — ㄩㄢ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄩㄢ | im | | | | | dim |
| iaunn | — ㄩㄢ | iaunn | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | q- | g- | k- |
|----------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄑ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| et | — ㄛ _ㄛ | tet | | let | qet | get | ket |
| iak | — ㄛ _{ㄨㄛ} | | | liak | | | kiak |
| iah | — ㄛ _ㄚ | tiah | | liah | qiah | giah | kiah |
| iann | — ㄚ | tiann | | | | giann | |
| iannh | — ㄚ _ㄚ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄛ | | nio | | | | |
| iok | — ㄛ _{ㄨㄛ} | tiok | | liok | qiok | giok | kiok |
| ior | — ㄛ | tior | | lior | qior | gior | kior |
| iorh | — ㄛ _ㄚ | | | liorh | qiorh | giorh | kiorh |
| ionn | — ㄛ | | | | | gionn | kionn |
| iai | — ㄚ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄨ | tiau | niau | liau | qiau | giau | kiau |
| iauh | — ㄨ _ㄚ | | niauh | liauh | | giauh | kiauh |
| en | — ㄢ | ten | | len | qen | gen | ken |
| in | — ㄢ | tin | | lin | qin | gin | kin |
| iang | — ㄤ | | | liang | qiang | giang | kiang |
| eng | — ㄤ | teng | | leng | qeng | geng | keng |
| iu | — ㄨ | tiu | niu | liu | qiu | giu | kiu |
| iuh | — ㄨ _ㄚ | | | liuh | | giuh | |
| iunn | — ㄨ | | niunn | | | giunn | kiunn |
| iunnh | — ㄨ _ㄚ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄇ | tim | | lim | qim | gim | kim |
| iaunn | — ㄨ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | h- | ji- | zi- | ci- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄗ |
| et | ㄛ | het | jet | zet | cet | set | |
| iak | ㄛ | hiak | | ziak | ciak | siak | |
| iah | ㄛ | hiah | jiah | ziah | ciah | siah | |
| iann | ㄛ | hiann | | ziann | ciann | siann | |
| iannh | ㄛ | hiannh | | | | | |
| io | ㄛ | | | zio | | sio | |
| iok | ㄛ | hiok | jiok | ziok | ciok | siok | |
| ior | ㄛ | hior | jior | zior | cior | sior | |
| iorh | ㄛ | hiorh | | ziorh | ciorh | siorh | |
| ionn | ㄛ | hionn | | zionn | cionn | sionn | |
| iai | ㄛ | hiai | | ziai | | | |
| iau | ㄛ | hiau | jiau | ziau | ciau | siau | |
| iauh | ㄛ | hiau | | ziauh | ciauh | | |
| en | ㄛ | hen | jen | zen | cen | sen | |
| in | ㄛ | hin | jin | zin | cin | sin | |
| iang | ㄛ | hiang | jiang | ziang | ciang | siang | |
| eng | ㄛ | heng | jeng | zeng | ceng | seng | |
| iu | ㄛ | hiu | jiu | ziu | ciu | siu | |
| iuh | ㄛ | | | ziuh | | siuh | |
| iunn | ㄛ | hiunn | | ziunn | ciunn | siunn | |
| iunnh | ㄛ | hiunnh | | | | | |
| im | ㄛ | him | jim | zim | cim | sim | |
| iaunn | ㄛ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|----|----|----|---------|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄓ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| et | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iak | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iah | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iann | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iannh | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| io | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iok | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| ior | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iorh | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| ionn | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iai | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iau | — ㄛ | | | | qiaunn | | |
| iauh | — ㄛ | | | | qiaunnh | | |
| en | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| in | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iang | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| eng | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iu | — ㄛ | | | | qiunn | | |
| iuh | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iunn | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iunnh | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| im | — ㄛ | | | | | | |
| iaunn | — ㄛ | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | | v- | b- | p- | m- | d- |
|----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Initials | | | ㄅ | ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄉ |
| iam | ㄟ | iam | | | | | diam |
| iong | ㄞ | iong | | | | | diong |
| u | ㄨ | u | vu | bu | pu | | du |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | ut | vut | but | put | | dut |
| uh | ㄨㄛˊ | uh | | buh | puh | | duh |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | ua | vua | bua | pua | mua | dua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | uat | vuat | buat | puat | | duat |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄛˊ | uah | vuah | buah | puah | | duah |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | uann | | buann | puann | | duann |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | ue | vue | bue | pue | mue | due |
| ueh | ㄨㄝˊ | ueh | vueh | bueh | pueh | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | uai | | | | muai | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄛ | uainn | | | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄛˊ | uainnh | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | uan | vuan | buan | puan | | duan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | un | vun | bun | pun | | dun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | uang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | ui | vui | bui | pui | mui | dui |
| uih | ㄨㄟˊ | uih | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄛ | | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | t- | n- | l- | q- | g- | k- |
|----------|--------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| Initials | | ㄊ | ㄋ | ㄌ | ㄑ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| iam | ㄟ | tiam | | liam | qiam | giam | kiam |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | tiong | | liong | qiong | giong | kiong |
| u | ㄨ | tu | | lu | qu | gu | ku |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | tut | | lut | | gut | kut |
| uh | ㄨㄛˊ | tuh | | | | guh | kuh |
| ua | ㄨㄚˊ | tua | nua | lua | qua | gua | kua |
| uat | ㄨㄚˊㄨㄛ | tuat | | luat | quat | guat | kuat |
| uah | ㄨㄚˊㄨㄛˊ | tuah | | luah | | guah | kuah |
| uann | ㄨㄚˊㄨㄢ | tuann | | | | guann | kuann |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | tue | | lue | que | gue | kue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄛˊ | | | | queh | gueh | kueh |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | | | | | guai | kuai |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄢ | | | | | guainn | kuainn |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄢㄛˊ | | | | | guainnh | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | tuan | | luan | quan | guan | kuan |
| un | ㄨㄢㄨ | tun | | lun | qun | gun | kun |
| uang | ㄨㄢㄨㄛ | | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | tui | nui | lui | qui | gui | kui |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄛˊ | | | | | guih | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄢ | | | | quinn | guinn | kuinn |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄢㄛˊ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | h- | ji- | zi- | ci- | si- | j- |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Initials | | ㄏ | ㄐ | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄐ |
| iam | ㄟ | hiam | jiám | ziam | ciam | siam | |
| iong | ㄨㄥ | hiong | jióng | ziong | ciong | siong | |
| u | ㄨ | hu | | | | | ju |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | hut | | | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄏ | | | | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | hua | | | | | jua |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | huat | | | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄏ | huah | | | | | juah |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | huann | | | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | hue | | | | | jue |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄏ | hueh | | | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | huai | | | | | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄢ | huainn | | | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄢㄏ | huainnh | | | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | huan | | | | | juan |
| un | ㄨㄣ | hun | | | | | jun |
| uang | ㄨㄤ | huang | | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | hui | | | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄏ | huih | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄞㄢ | huinn | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄞㄢㄏ | huinnh | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Tongiong Taiwanese Dictionary 通用台語字典

| | Finals | z- | c- | s- | ng- | | |
|----------|--------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|--|--|
| Initials | | ㄗ | ㄘ | ㄙ | ㄋ | | |
| iam | ㄟ | | | | | | |
| iong | ㄞ | | | | | | |
| u | ㄨ | zu | cu | su | | | |
| ut | ㄨㄛ | zut | cut | sut | | | |
| uh | ㄨㄝ | zuh | cuh | suh | | | |
| ua | ㄨㄚ | zua | cua | sua | | | |
| uat | ㄨㄚㄛ | zuat | | suat | | | |
| uah | ㄨㄚㄝ | zuah | cuah | suah | | | |
| uann | ㄨㄢ | zuann | cuann | suann | | | |
| ue | ㄨㄝ | zue | cue | sue | | | |
| ueh | ㄨㄝㄝ | | | sueh | | | |
| uai | ㄨㄞ | zuai | | suai | | | |
| uainn | ㄨㄞㄢ | zuai ⁿ | | suainn | | | |
| uainnh | ㄨㄞㄢㄝ | | | suainnh | | | |
| uan | ㄨㄢ | zuan | cuan | suan | | | |
| un | ㄨㄢ | zun | cun | sun | | | |
| uang | ㄨㄢ | | cuang | | | | |
| ui | ㄨㄟ | zui | cui | sui | | | |
| uih | ㄨㄟㄝ | | | | | | |
| uinn | ㄨㄟㄢ | | | | | | |
| uinnh | ㄨㄟㄢㄝ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

TAIWANESE COMPUTING IN POJ AND TAILO

Free Maryknoll Taiwanese Dictionary

(www.taiwanesedictionary.org):

- Taiwanese English Dictionary
- English Taiwanese Dictionary (2013 Edition)

Languages of Taiwan Font Files:

- Simsun font file
- Microsoft Jhenghei font file
- Arial font

Chinese Character Input and Keyboards:

- Google Simplified Chinese (Pīnyīn) IME 拼音輸入法
- Google Traditional Chinese (Zhùyīn) IME 注音輸入法
- TaigIME 臺語輸入法設定 (Android Only)
- FHL Taigi-Hakka IME 信聖愛台語客語輸入法3.1.0版
- 羅漢跋 Lohankha 台語輸入法 (iPhone Only)

Free Maryknoll Taiwanese Dictionaries:

1. Create both a *Taiwanese-English Dictionary* Folder and an *English-Taiwanese Dictionary* Folder
2. Go to <http://www.taiwanese-dictionary.org/>
3. Under *Taiwanese-English Dictionary*, download the following pdf files in order:
 - a. Foreword
 - b. Letters A-X
 - c. Classifiers
 - d. Kinship
 - e. Missions
4. Under *English-Taiwanese Dictionary 2013 Edition*, download the following pdf files in order:
 - a. Foreword
 - b. Letters A-Z

Languages of Taiwan Font Files:

SimSun - This is the default font for Chinese and Japanese Characters.

Microsoft JhengHei (正黑) – 漢字 · 注音符號 · 臺語方音符號 (Traditional Chinese Characters, Bopomofo, Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) with Extended Bopomofo – Taiwanese, Hakka). This font file is already available for public use and should already be on latest Microsoft products. Tone markings for Bopomofo and Taiwanese Phonetic Symbols (TPS) are unavailable in Microsoft at this time.

Arial – This font file is already available in Microsoft and the typed POJ 白話字 and Tailo 台灣羅馬字拼音方案 Romanization with tone diacritics (via Taiwanese keyboards) reads well.

Chinese Character Input and Keyboards

Chinese characters are input by using a western keyboard to type out the Romanization Spelling, or using a phonetic symbol keyboard. These keyboards are available for both smartphones (iPhone and Android) and personal computers. Smartphone keyboards are more flexible than for personal computers keyboards because they may allow the user to handwrite 手寫 (finger write) Chinese characters instead of typing them.

There are several input method editors (IME) available for smartphones and personal computers that allow Chinese input via Mandarin (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音 or Zhùyīn Fúhào 注音符號) or Cantonese Romanization (Yale, Jyutping 粵拼, and Cantonese Pinyin 教院式拼音方案). Mandarin and Cantonese keyboards output entirely Chinese characters. Some Mandarin keyboards are strictly Pinyin-only. Taiwanese and Hakka keyboards allow both Romanization and Chinese character output options. There are currently several new and improved Chinese language keyboards that are being created as we speak. It is not possible at the time of writing to list all the keyboards out there in the world of Chinese computing. With that said, I will outline some of the original keyboards available for the Android smartphone.

Some of the Mandarin and Taiwanese language keyboards listed shown below:

- Google Simplified Chinese (Pīnyīn) IME 注音輸入法 is a Pīnyīn keyboard with simplified Chinese character output, but may be modified for traditional Chinese character output. The handwriting (with index finger) option is available on Android smartphones.

- Google Traditional Chinese (Zhūyīn) IME 拼音輸入法 on Android smartphones has both Zhùyīn and Pīnyīn keyboards along with the handwriting (with index finger) option.
- TaigIME 臺語輸入法設定 (Original Version) for Taiwanese Hokkien, is the latest Chinese character IME available as a beta version on Android smartphone that is similar to the Google Zhùyīn IME allowing both Romanization (POJ or Tailo) spelling and typing phonetic symbols (Zhùyīn Fúhào 注音符號/TPS 臺語方音符號). TaigIME, however, does not have the option to handwrite (with index finger) Chinese characters. There is a updated version known as 臺語輸入法設定 – TaigIME2 that is more advanced and includes input of all the TPS 臺語方音符號. Another similar keyboard similar to the TaigIME 臺語輸入法設定 (Original Version), but uses oo input for o', is known as 設定輸入法 – Phah Tâi-gí.
- FHL Taigi-Hakka IME 信聖愛台語客語輸入法 3.1.0 版 for both Taiwanese Hokkien and Hakka languages are similar to TaigIME but available for both Windows and Mac OS X (Microsoft and Apple Computer Operating Systems).
- 羅漢跋 Lohankha 臺語輸入法 for Taiwanese Hokkien, is the latest Chinese character IME available on the iPhone as of February 2016, and is similar to the TaigIME except that input is strictly Romanization (POJ or Tailo), and output is either user's choice of Romanization and traditional Chinese characters. The input of Taiwanese Romanization is also similar to FHL Taigi-Hakka IME.

I strongly recommend the Mandarin keyboards if the goal is to type Taiwanese in Chinese characters. This is because Taiwanese and Hakka keyboards may not have the written Chinese forms available for all vocabulary.

TaigIME 臺語輸入法設定 (Original Version)

TaigIME 臺語輸入法設定 (Original Version) is a free Taiwanese Hokkien Input Method Editor (IME) developed by Pierre Magistry and available for the android mobile phone operating system for typing Taiwanese/Hokkien. The Taiwanese Hokkien language can be typed via Tâi-lô 台羅 or Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字 (referred to as Káu-lô 教羅 or Church Romanization). Tâi-lô 台羅 is the default Taiwanese Romanization.

TaigIME allows the user to choose which Taiwanese City/region's speech 方言口音 to use, however the ability to read traditional Chinese characters is required. Most Taiwanese Romanization is based off of Tainan City 台南– the old capital of Taiwan, so for simplicity just select Tainan (see Self-Introduction 自我介紹 for all ten Taiwanese cities in English). You may cater TaigIME towards other Hokkien dialects by selecting cities such as Yilan 宜蘭 and Lukang 鹿港. Yilan has strong Chiang-chiu 漳州 speech. People of Yilan pronounce 'door 門 as mûi instead of mîng, and 'egg 卵 as nûi instead of nîng. Similarly, Lukang has strong Choân-chiu 泉州 speech. People of Lukang pronounce 'fire 火 as hér instead of hóe, and the verb 'to sell 賣 as bër instead of bōe.

Tâi-lô 台羅 is the default Taiwanese Romanization:

- 輸入 ê 羅馬字 ê 款式 – *Taiwanese Romanization Input* – is already (oo, nn)
- 顯示 ê 羅馬字 ê 款式 – *Taiwanese Romanization Display* – is already (oo, nn)
- You must type the oo and type the nn nasal ending.

- You must select the dialect of Taiwanese by City from the following choices:

| | | |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|
| Makung | 馬公 | Má-keng |
| Kaohsiung | 高雄 | Ko-hiông |
| Sanhsia | 三峽 | Sam-kiap |
| Taipei | 台北, 臺北 | Tâi-pak |
| Hsinchu | 新竹 | Sin-tek |
| Quemoy, Kinmen | 金門 | Kim-m̄ng, Kim-m̄i |
| Lukang | 鹿港 | Lòk-káng |
| Tainan | 台南, 臺南 | Tâi-lâm |
| Taichung | 台中, 臺中 | Tâi-tiong |
| Yilan, Ilan | 宜蘭 | Gî-lân |

- If you select Káu-lô 教羅 or Church Romanization, has two options:

輸入 ê 羅馬字 ê 款式 – *Taiwanese Romanization Input* – is already (ou, nn)

- Option 1: 顯示 ê 羅馬字 ê 款式
 - *Taiwanese Romanization Display* – (ou, nn)
You must type *ou* to get *o* and type the *nn* nasal ending.
- Option 2: 顯示的羅馬字的款式
 - *Taiwanese Romanization Display* – (o', n)
You must type *ou* to get *o'* and type *nn* to get *n* nasal ending.
- Káu-lô 教羅 for compounded 'oa and 'oe vowels (beginning with *u* ×) can be spelled with either an *o* (as in 'oa and 'oe) or *u* (as in 'ua and 'ue).
- Káu-lô 教羅 for compounded vowel 'eng – ㄥ can be spelled with either an *e* (as in 'eng) or an *i* (as in 'ing).

The user can choose to use the western Latin keyboard or the Taiwanese Phonetic Symbol (TPS) keyboard and type Tâi-lô 台羅 or Káu-lô 教羅 (POJ) spelling. The Latin keyboard is strongly recommended because it allows the user practice with Taiwanese Romanization and its association with the written Chinese form. Also the TPS keyboard is incomplete at this time.

1. 鍵盤 – Keyboard – has three options:

- 注音(大) – The larger shorthand TPS keyboard using a mix of Mandarin and some Taiwanese symbols.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| ㄅ p-/ /-p | ㄆ t-/ /-t | ㄎ k-/ /-k | | | | ㄚ a | ㄞ ai | ㄢ an | |
| ㄆㄏ ph-/ th-/ kh-/ chi-/ tsi-/ ng-/ /-ng | ㄊ th-/ kh-/ chi-/ tsi-/ ng-/ /-ng | ㄎ kh-/ chi-/ tsi-/ ng-/ /-ng | ㄐ chi-/ tsi-/ ng-/ /-ng | ㄌ ng-/ /-ng | ㄗ ch-/ ts-/ i o'/ oo | ㄨ i | ㄛ o'/ oo | ㄣ /-n | |
| ㄅ b-/ n-/ g-/ chhi-/ tshi-/ u o au Ang | ㄆ n-/ g-/ chhi-/ tshi-/ u o au Ang | ㄎ g-/ chhi-/ tshi-/ u o au Ang | ㄐ chhi-/ tshi-/ u o au Ang | | ㄗ chh-/ tsh-/ u o au Ang | ㄨ u | ㄛ o | ㄞ au | ㄤ Ang |
| ㄇ m-/ /-m | ㄌ l-/ h-/ /-h | ㄏ h-/ /-h | ㄙ si-/ j-/ s-/ e ng-/ /-ng | ㄐ j-/ s-/ e ng-/ /-ng | ㄙ s-/ e ng-/ /-ng | ㄝ e | ㄌ ng-/ /-ng | | |

- Latin – Romanization Spelling using Western Keyboard for Tâi-lô 台羅 or Káu-lô 教羅 (POJ) spelling.

- 注音(小) – The lesser shorthand TPS keyboard using a mix of Mandarin and some Taiwanese symbols. Each key has two symbol options, and must be pressed once for the first option and twice for the second option.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|------|-----|----------|
| ㄅ | ㄆ | ㄇ | ㄏ | ㄍ | ㄎ |
| b-/ | p-/p | t-/t | th-/ | g-/ | k-/k |
| ㄑ | ㄑ | ㄔ | ㄙ | ㄚ | ㄛ |
| chi-/ tsi-/ | chhi-/ tshi-/ | ch-/ ts-/ | s-/ | a | o' oo |
| ㄨ | ㄨ | ㄞ | ㄟ | ㄢ | ㄣ |
| i | u | ai | au | an | /-n |

- Traditional Hànjī 漢字: The user also has the option to output Taiwanese Romanization or traditional Chinese characters by hitting the toggle button – 字/TL.

Unlike more mainstream IMEs such as Google Zhùyīn Google Pīnyīn, and Google Cantonese, TaigIME does not have the option to handwrite Chinese characters with your index finger.

FHL Taigi-Hakka IME 信聖愛台語客語輸入法 3.1.0 版

FHL (Faith Hope Love) Taigi-Hakka IME 信聖愛台語客語輸入法 3.1.0 版 is a free Taiwanese/Hokkien 台語 and Miaoli (Sih sien) Hakka 苗栗 (四縣) 客語 Input Method Editor (IME) developed by Chuniok Lim 林俊育, and is available for both Windows and Mac OS X (Microsoft and Apple Computer Operating Systems) that can be downloaded from the following link: <http://taigi.fhl.net/TaigiIME/>

Computer System Requirements are:

- 1) Microsoft Windows Vista or Windows XP
or 32 bits Windows 7
- 2) Windows 7 or Vista 64 bits
- 3) Mac OS X 10.6.8 or later

Once the IME is downloaded to your computer system, a language bar will appear in either at the bottom or top of the screen. If you are in the United States, the language should already be set to English (United States). However, you will now have the option to select NL Dutch (Netherlands).



Your language bar acts like a toggle, and to type Taiwanese or Hakka, you must check ✓ NL Dutch (Netherlands).

Once NL Dutch (Netherlands) is selected, the FHL menu bar will appear that look like this:

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| FHL | Tâi-gí Hân-Lô ^ˊ | 設定 (Settings) | 說明 (Help) | 版本 (About) |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|

Under the FHL menu bar, the user has two language options:

- 1) Tâi-gí Hàn-Lô (Taiwanese)
- 2) Hakka Hàn-Lô (Miaoli Hakka)

Taiwanese/Hokkien:

| <u>Tones</u> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------|------|-------|---------|------|-----|--------------------|------|
| 中文 | 獅 | 虎 | 豹 | 鴨 | 牛 | 象 | 鹿 |
| POJ | sai1 | hou2 | pa3 | ah4 | gu5 | chhiunn7 | lok8 |
| | sai | hó· | pà | ah | gû | chhiũ ⁿ | lòk |
| Tailo | sai1 | hoo2 | pa3 | ah4 | gu5 | tshiunn7 | lok8 |
| | sai | hóo | pà | ah | gû | tshiũnn | lòk |
| English | lion | tiger | leopard | duck | ox | elephant | Deer |

The Taiwanese/Hokkien language can be typed via Tâi-lô 台羅 or Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字. The user must spell out the syllable followed by the tone number. FHL Taigi-Hakka IME spells compounded vowels beginning with *u* × as 'oa and 'oe for Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字. The user also has the option to output Taiwanese Romanization or traditional Chinese characters by holding down the <shift> key prior to selecting the desired Chinese character (Note: the Chinese character set for FHL Taigi is limited).

Example:

- 1) Tâi-gí Hàn-Lô – Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字
 (Note: You must type *ou* to get *o·* and type *nn* to get *n* nasal ending)
 Tai5-oan5 = Tâi-oân = 臺灣 (Taiwan)
 Tai5-uan5 = Tâi-oân = 臺灣 (Taiwan)

2) Tâi-gí Hàn-Lô – Tâi-lô 台羅

(Note: You must type the *oo* and type the *nn* nasal ending)

Tai5-uan5 = Tâi-uân = 臺灣 (Taiwan)

Hakka:

| <u>Tones</u> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|------|
| 中文 | 獅 | 猴 | 虎 | 豹 | 鹿 | 鴨 |
| Phak5-fa4-sii4 | sii1 | heu2 | fu3 | pau4 | luk5 | ap6 |
| Phák-fa-sṽ | sṽ | heù | fú | pau | lùk | Ap |
| English | lion | monkey | tiger | leopard | deer | Duck |

The Hakka language can be typed via Phák-fa-sṽ 白話字 which is the equivalent of Taiwanese/Hokkien Pêh-ōe-jī 白話字 Romanization. The user must spell out the syllable followed by the tone number. Likewise the <shift> key to output Chinese characters also applies.

(Note: the Chinese character set for FHL Hakka is limited, and the characters for Thòi-vân 臺灣 displayed below are currently unavailable under the Hakka input).

Example:

3) Hakka Hàn-Lô – Phák-fa-sṽ 白話字

(Note: You must type *ii* to get *ṽ*)

Thoi2-van1 = Thòi-vân = 臺灣 (Taiwan)

羅漢跤 Lohankha 台語輸入法

羅漢跤 **Lohankha** 台語輸入法 (lô-hàn-kha) is a free Taiwanese Hokkien Input Method Editor (IME) created by Mr. Yi-Hung Tsai that was released on February 05, 2016 and is available on the iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch via iTunes (App Store) that requires iOS 8.0 or later. The Taiwanese Hokkien language can be typed via Tâi-lô 台羅, Peh-ōe-jī (POJ) 白話字 (referred to as Káu-lô 教羅 or Church Romanization), and Japanese Kana 日文假名 (Kana) 輸入 (Japanese Hiragana/ Katakana). The user can choose to output either Taiwanese Romanization (Tailo or POJ) or the traditional Chinese character. Tailo 台羅 is the default Taiwanese Romanization, but the user may adjust Lohankha keyboard settings to output POJ with the nasal vowel endings *n* or *nn*.

It shares similarities in some situations where the user needs only to spell out the syllable as in TaigIME, Google Pīnyīn, and Google Cantonese. In other situations, user must spell out the syllable followed by the tone number in a similar fashion to FHL (Faith Hope Love) Taigi-Hakka IME 信聖愛台語客語輸入法 3.1.0 版 IME.

The tones follow the traditional numerical order for POJ and Tailo:

| <u>Tones</u> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------|------|-------|---------|------|-----|--------------------|------|
| 中文 | 獅 | 虎 | 豹 | 鴨 | 牛 | 象 | 鹿 |
| POJ | sai1 | ho' 2 | pa3 | ah4 | gu5 | chhiunn7 | lok8 |
| | sai | hó' | pà | ah | gû | chhiū ⁿ | lòk |
| Tailo | sai1 | ho' 2 | pa3 | ah4 | gu5 | tshiunn7 | lok8 |
| | sai | hóo | pà | ah | gû | tshiūnn | lòk |
| English | lion | tiger | leopard | duck | ox | elephant | deer |

Unlike TaigIME and FHL Taigi-Hakka IME, the Lohankha keyboard is already equipped with the o` key and can be used regardless of Tailo or POJ output. The user can choose to spell using either Romanization method specified, however the output will be one Romanization (syllable/tone marker combination) and the associated traditional Chinese characters.

Example:

1) Default output settings

chhiunn7 = tshiūnn or 象 (elephant)

tshiunn7 = tshiūnn or 象 (elephant)

ho` 2 = hóo or 虎 (tiger)

2) POJ output settings with nasal ending ⁿ

chhiunn7 = chhiūⁿ or 象 (elephant)

tshiunn7 = chhiūⁿ or 象 (elephant)

ho` 2 = hó` or 虎 (tiger)

Exercise A. Practice Typing a Self-Introduction

in 白話字 Peh-ōe-jī Romanization.

Please choose items on the following pages to fill in the blanks.

Remember, this is about YOU.

自我介紹

Chū-Ńgó Kài-Siāu

Self-Introduction

你好

Lí hó,

How are you,

我是 Your Name。

Góa sī Your Name.

I am Your Name.

我佇 Country/State/City 出生。

Góa tī Country/State/City

chhut-si̍n.

I was born in Country/State/City.

我是 Occupation/Student Title。

Góa sī Occupation/Student Title.

I am Occupation/Student Title.

真足歡喜恰你做朋友。

Chin chio̍k hoaⁿ-hí kah lí

chò pêng-iú.

(I am) really excited to be
your friend.

希望閣來相會。

Hi-bāng koh-lâi siong-hōe.

I hope we meet again.

or

希望閣來熟似。

Hi-bāng koh-lâi sèk-sāi.

I hope we meet again.

Name Titles:

Mr: 先生 Sian-siⁿ (after the family name)

Example: Mr. Chen, 陳先生 Tân Sian-siⁿ

Ms: 小姐 Sió-chiá (after the family name)

Example: Ms. Chen, 陳小姐 Tân Sió-chiá

Common Family Surnames:

| Surname: | | Mandarin: | Taiwanese/Hokkien: |
|----------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Chang | 張 | Zhāng | Tiu ⁿ |
| Chao | 趙 | Zhào | Tiō |
| Chen | 陳 | Chén | Tân |
| Cheng | 鄭 | Zhèng | Tē ⁿ |
| Chiang | 江 | Jiāng | Kang |
| Chiu | 邱 | Qiū | Khiu |
| Chou | 周 | Zhōu | Chiu |
| Chuang | 莊 | Zhuāng | Chng |
| Fang | 方 | Fāng | Png |
| Ho, He | 何 | Hé | Hô |
| Hong | 洪 | Hóng | Âng |
| Hsiao | 蕭 | Xiāo | Siau |
| Hsieh | 謝 | Xiè | Siā |
| Hsu | 許 | Xǔ | Khó |
| Huang | 黃 | Huáng | Ŋg |
| Kao | 高 | Gāo | Ko |
| Kuo | 郭 | Guō | Koeh |
| Lai | 賴 | Lài | Lōa |
| Li | 李 | Lì | Lí |
| Liao | 廖 | Liào | Liāu |
| Lin | 林 | Lín | Lîm |
| Liu | 劉 | Liú | Lâu |
| Lu | 呂 | Lǚ | Lī |
| Pan | 潘 | Pān | Phoa ⁿ |
| Shen | 沈 | Shěn | Sím |

| | | | |
|--------|---|------|-------|
| Shih | 施 | Shī | Si |
| So, Su | 蘇 | Sū | Soˊ |
| Tang | 唐 | Táng | Tông |
| Tsai | 蔡 | Cài | Chhòa |
| Tseng | 曾 | Zēng | Chan |
| Wang | 王 | Wáng | Ông |
| Wu | 吳 | Wú | Ngôˊ |
| Yang | 楊 | Yáng | lûn |
| Yao | 姚 | Yáo | lâu |
| Yeh | 葉 | Yè | láp |
| Yu | 余 | Yú | î |

Countries/States/Cities:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Taiwan | 台灣, 臺灣 | Tâi-oân |
| Tainan | 台南, 臺南 | Tâi-lâm |
| Taipei | 台北, 臺北 | Tâi-pak |
| Kaohsiung | 高雄 | Ko-hiông |
| Taichung | 台中, 臺中 | Tâi-tiong |
| Chiayi | 嘉義 | Ka-gī |
| Hsinchu | 新竹 | Sin-tek |
| Lanyu (Orchid Island) | 蘭嶼 | Lân-sū |
| Lukang | 鹿港 | Lòk-káng |
| Lutao (Green Island) | 綠島 | Lèk-tó, Lék-tóˊ |
| Penghu (Pescadore Islands) | 澎湖 | Phêⁿ-ôˊ |
| Makung (in Penghu) | 馬公 | Má-keng |
| Pingtung | 屏東 | Pîn-tong |
| Sanhsia | 三峽 | Sam-kiap |
| Yilan, Ilan | 宜蘭 | Gî-lân |
| Quemoy, Kinmen | 金門 | Kim-mîng, Kim-mûi |
| Hong Kong | 香港 | Hiong-káng |
| Macao | 澳門 | Ò-mîng |
| China | 中國 | Tiong-kok |
| South China | 華南 | Hòa-lâm |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Fujian, Fukien, Hokkien | 福建 | Hok-kiàn |
| Southern Fujian | 閩南 | Bân-lâm |
| Xiamen, Amoy | 廈門 | Ē-m̄ng, Ē-m̄i |
| Gulangyu | 鼓浪嶼 | Kó-lōng-sū |
| Quanzhou, Zaitun | 泉州 | Choân-chiu |
| Zhangzhou | 漳州 | Chiang-chiu |
| Guangdong, Canton | 廣東 | Kńg-tang |
| Guangzhou | 廣州 | Kńg-chiu |
| Chaozhou, Teochew | 潮州 | Tiô-chiu |
| Shantou, Swatow | 汕頭 | Sòa ⁿ -thâu |
| Chaoshan | 潮汕 | Tiô-sòa ⁿ |
| Hainan | 海南 | Hái-lâm |
| Korea | 韓國 | Hân-kok |
| | 朝鮮 | Tiâu-sián |
| South Korea | 南朝鮮 | Lâm-tiâu-sián |
| Japan | 日本 | Jít-pún |
| Osaka | 大阪 | Tāi-pán |
| Tokyo | 東京 | Tang-kiá ⁿ |
| Yokohama | 橫濱 | Hêng-pin |
| Okinawa | 沖繩 | Chhiong-sêng |
| Ryukyu Islands | 琉球 | Liú-kiú |
| Philippines | 菲律賓 | Hui-lút-pin |
| Manila | 馬尼拉 | Má-nî-la |
| Binondo (Manila) | 岷倫洛 | Bîn-lùn-lòk |
| Southeast Asia | 東南亞 | Tang-lâm-a |
| Burma | 緬甸 | Bián-tiān |
| Yangon, Rangoon | 仰光 | Gióng-kong |
| Thailand | 泰國 | Thài-kok |
| Phuket | 普吉島 | Phó-kiat-tó, Phó-kiat-tó' |
| Cambodia | 柬埔寨 | Kán-po-sài |
| Vietnam | 越南 | Oát-lâm |
| Malaysia | 馬來西亞 | Má-lâi-se-a |
| Kuala Lumpur | 吉隆坡 | Kiat-liông-pho |
| Penang | 檳城 | Pin-siá ⁿ |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Malacca | 馬六甲 | Má-lák-kah |
| Singapore | 新加坡 | Sin-ka-pho |
| Indonesia | 印尼 | Ìn-nî |
| Medan | 棉蘭 | Mî-lân |
| Riau (Province) | 廖內省 | Liâu-lâi-séng |
| Riau (City) | 廖省 | Liâu-séng |
| Jakarta | 雅加達 | Ngá-ka-tát |
| Bali | 巴厘島 | Pa-lí-tó, Pa-lí-tó' |
| Australia | 澳洲 | Ò-chiu |
| Sydney | 悉尼 | Sek-nî |
| Brisbane | 布里斯班 | Pò-lí-su-pan |
| New Zealand | 紐西蘭 | Niú ⁿ -se-lân |
| Kiribati | 基里巴斯 | Ke-lí-pa-su |
| Guam | 關島 | Koan-tó, Koan-tó' |
| United States of America | 美國 | Bí-kok, |
| | 米國 | Bí-kok |
| Washington | 華盛頓 | Hoa-sēng-t̀ng |
| Seattle | 西雅圖 | Se-ngá-tô' |
| California | 加州 | Ka-chiu |
| San Francisco | 舊金山 | Kū-kim-san |
| San Jose | 聖荷西 | Sèng-hâ-se |
| Los Angeles | 洛杉磯 | Lòk-sam-ki |
| Illinois | 伊利諾 | I-lī-lòk |
| Chicago | 芝加哥 | Chi-ka-ko |
| Texas | 德克薩斯州 | Tek-khek-sat-su-chiu |
| Houston | 休斯頓 | Hiu-su-t̀ng |
| New York | 紐約 | Niú ⁿ -iok |
| New Jersey | 新澤西州 | Sin-tèk-se-chiu |
| Washington D.C. | 華府 | Hoa-hú |
| Canada | 加拿大 | Ka-ná-tāi |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 溫哥華 | Un-ko-hoa |
| Honduras | 洪都拉斯 | Hông-to-la-su |
| Belize | 伯利茲 | Peh-lī-chu |
| Guatemala | 瓜地馬拉 | Koa-tē-má-la |

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| El Salvador | 薩爾瓦多 | Sat-ní-óa-to |
| Costa Rica | 哥斯達黎加 | Ko-su-tát-lê-ka |
| Haiti | 海地 | Hái-tē |
| Dominican Republic | 多米尼加 共和國 | To-bí-nî-ka Kiōng-hô-kok |
| Brazil | 巴西 | Pa-se |
| Sao Paulo | 聖保羅 | Sèng-pó-lô |
| England | 英國 | Eng-kok |
| London | 倫敦 | Lûn-tun |
| France | 法國 | Hoat-kok |
| Paris | 巴黎 | Pa-lê |
| Germany | 德國 | Tek-kok |
| Netherlands, Holland | 荷蘭 | Hô-lân |
| Switzerland | 瑞士 | Sūi-sū |
| Portugal | 葡萄牙 | Phô-tô-gâ |
| Spain | 西班牙 | Se-pan-gâ |
| Italy | 意大利 | Ì-tāi-lī |
| Rome | 羅馬 | Lô-má |
| Vatican | 梵蒂岡 | Hoān-tè-kong |
| Greece | 希臘 | Hi-láh |
| Soviet Union | 蘇聯 | So-liân |
| Israel | 以色列 | Í-sek-liàt |
| Jerusalem | 耶路撒冷 | lâ-lō-sat-léng |
| Burkina Faso | 布基納法索 | Pò-ke-láp-hoat-soh |
| South Africa | 南非 | Lâm-hui |

Occupation/Student Title

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Elementary school student | 小學生 | sió-hák-seng |
| Junior High School/ | 初級中學生 | chho-kip tiong-hák-seng |
| Middle School student | | |
| Senior High School student | 高中學生 | ko-tiong hák-seng |
| Undergraduate student | 大學生 | tāi-hák-seng |
| Graduate student | 研究所的學生 | gián-kiù-só ê hák-seng |
| International /Foreign Exchange Student | 留學生 | liū-hák-seng |
| Medical student | 醫學生 | i-hák-seng |
| Dental student | 牙科學生 齒科學生 | gê-kho hák-seng, khí-kho hák-seng |
| Doctor | 醫生 | i-seng |
| Dentist | 牙科醫生 齒科醫生 | gê-kho i-seng, khí-kho i-seng |
| Optometrist | 驗光師 | giām-kng-su |
| Pharmacist | 藥劑師 | iòh-che-su |
| Engineer | 工程師 | kang-thêng-su, kang-têng-su |
| Businessman | 生理人 商人 | seng-lí-lâng, siong-jîn |
| CEO (Chief Executive Officer) | 首席執行官 | siú-sék chip-hêng koa ⁿ , siú-sék chip-hêng koan |
| Lawyer | 律師 | lút-su |
| Teacher | 老師 | lāu-su |
| Professor | 教授 | kàu-siū |
| Real Estate Agent | 房地產牽猴仔 | pâng-tê-sán khan-kâu-á |
| Accountant | 會計 主計 | hōe-kè, chú-kè |

Exercise B. Practice Typing a Self-Introduction

in 台羅 Tâi-lô Romanization.

Please choose items on the following pages to fill in the blanks.

Remember, this is about YOU.

自我介紹

Tsū-Ńgúo Kài-Siāu
Self-Introduction

你好

Lí hó,

How are you,

我是 Your Name。

Guá sī Your Name.

I am Your Name.

我佇 Country/State/City 出生。

Guá tī Country/State/City
tshut-sinn.

I was born in Country/State/City.

我是 Occupation/Student Title。

Guá sī Occupation/Student Title.

I am Occupation/Student Title.

真足歡喜佻你做朋友。

Tsin tsiok huann-hí kah lí tsò
pīng-iú.

(I am) really excited to be
your friend.

希望閣來相會。

Hi-bāng koh-lâi siong-huē.

I hope we meet again.

or

希望閣來熟似。

Hi-bāng koh-lâi sik-sāi.

I hope we meet again.

Name Titles:

Mr. 先生 Sian-sinn (after the family name)

Example: Mr. Chen, 陳先生 Tân Sian-sinn

Ms. 小姐 Sió-tsiá (after the family name)

Example: Ms. Chen, 陳小姐 Tân Sió-tsiá

Common Family Surnames:

| Surname: | | Mandarin: | Taiwanese/Hokkien: |
|----------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Chang | 張 | Zhāng | Tiunn |
| Chao | 趙 | Zhào | Tiō |
| Chen | 陳 | Chén | Tân |
| Cheng | 鄭 | Zhèng | Tēnn |
| Chiang | 江 | Jiāng | Kang |
| Chiu | 邱 | Qiū | Khiu |
| Chou | 周 | Zhōu | Tsiu |
| Chuang | 莊 | Zhuāng | Tsng |
| Fang | 方 | Fāng | Png |
| Ho, He | 何 | Hé | Hô |
| Hong | 洪 | Hóng | Âng |
| Hsiao | 蕭 | Xiāo | Siau |
| Hsieh | 謝 | Xiè | Siā |
| Hsu | 許 | Xǔ | Khóo |
| Huang | 黃 | Huáng | Ŋg |
| Kao | 高 | Gāo | Ko |
| Kuo | 郭 | Guō | Kueh |
| Lai | 賴 | Lài | Luā |
| Li | 李 | Lì | Lí |
| Liao | 廖 | Liào | Liāu |
| Lin | 林 | Lín | Lîm |
| Liu | 劉 | Liú | Lâu |
| Lu | 呂 | Lǚ | Lī |
| Pan | 潘 | Pān | Phuann |
| Shen | 沈 | Shěn | Sím |

| | | | |
|--------|---|------|-------|
| Shih | 施 | Shī | Si |
| So, Su | 蘇 | Sū | Soo |
| Tang | 唐 | Táng | Tông |
| Tsai | 蔡 | Cài | Tshuà |
| Tseng | 曾 | Zēng | Tsan |
| Wang | 王 | Wáng | Ông |
| Wu | 吳 | Wú | Ngôo |
| Yang | 楊 | Yáng | lûnn |
| Yao | 姚 | Yáo | lâu |
| Yeh | 葉 | Yè | láp |
| Yu | 余 | Yú | î |

Countries/States/Cities:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Taiwan | 台灣, 臺灣 | Tâi-uân |
| Tainan | 台南, 臺南 | Tâi-lâm |
| Taipei | 台北, 臺北 | Tâi-pak |
| Kaohsiung | 高雄 | Ko-hiông |
| Taichung | 台中, 臺中 | Tâi-tiong |
| Chiayi | 嘉義 | Ka-gī |
| Hsinchu | 新竹 | Sin-tik |
| Lanyu (Orchid Island) | 蘭嶼 | Lân-sū |
| Lukang | 鹿港 | Lòk-káng |
| Lutao (Green Island) | 綠島 | Lik-tó, Lik-tóo |
| Penghu (Pescadore Islands) | 澎湖 | Phênn-ôo |
| Makung (in Penghu) | 馬公 | Má-king |
| Pingtung | 屏東 | Pîn-tong |
| Sanhsia | 三峽 | Sam-kiap |
| Yilan, Ilan | 宜蘭 | Gî-lân |
| Quemoy, Kinmen | 金門 | Kim-mîng, Kim-mûi |
| Hong Kong | 香港 | Hiong-káng |
| Macao | 澳門 | Ò-mîng |
| China | 中國 | Tiong-kok |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| South China | 華南 | Huâ-lâm |
| Fujian, Fukien, Hokkien | 福建 | Hok-kiàn |
| Southern Fujian | 閩南 | Bân-lâm |
| Xiamen, Amoy | 廈門 | Ē-mîng, Ē-mûi |
| Gulangyu | 鼓浪嶼 | Kóo-lōng-sū |
| Quanzhou, Zaitun | 泉州 | Tsuân-tsiu |
| Zhangzhou | 漳州 | Tsiang-tsiu |
| Guangdong, Canton | 廣東 | Kńg-tang |
| Guangzhou | 廣州 | Kńg-tsiu |
| Chaozhou, Teochew | 潮州 | Tiô-tsiu |
| Shantou, Swatow | 汕頭 | Suànn-thâu |
| Chaoshan | 潮汕 | Tiô-suànn |
| Hainan | 海南 | Hái-lâm |
| Korea | 韓國 | Hân-kok |
| | 朝鮮 | Tiâu-sián |
| South Korea | 南朝鮮 | Lâm-tiâu-sián |
| Japan | 日本 | Jít-pún |
| Osaka | 大阪 | Tāi-pán |
| Tokyo | 東京 | Tang-kiann |
| Yokohama | 橫濱 | Hĩng-pin |
| Okinawa | 沖繩 | Tshiong-sĩng |
| Ryukyu Islands | 琉球 | Liú-kiú |
| Philippines | 菲律賓 | Hui-lút-pin |
| Manila | 馬尼拉 | Má-nî-la |
| Binondo (Manila) | 岷倫洛 | Bĩn-lũn-lòk |
| Southeast Asia | 東南亞 | Tang-lâm-a |
| Burma | 緬甸 | Bián-tiǎn |
| Yangon, Rangoon | 仰光 | Gióng-kong |
| Thailand | 泰國 | Thài-kok |
| Phuket | 普吉島 | Phóo-kiat-tó, Phóo-kiat-tóo |
| Cambodia | 柬埔寨 | Kán-poo-sài |
| Vietnam | 越南 | Uát-lâm |
| Malaysia | 馬來西亞 | Má-lâi-se-a |
| Kuala Lumpur | 吉隆坡 | Kiat-liông-pho |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Penang | 檳城 | Pin-siânn |
| Malacca | 馬六甲 | Má-lák-kah |
| Singapore | 新加坡 | Sin-ka-pho |
| Indonesia | 印尼 | Ìn-nî |
| Medan | 棉蘭 | Mî-lân |
| Riau (Province) | 廖內省 | Liāu-lāi-síng, |
| Riau (City) | 廖省 | Liāu-síng |
| Jakarta | 雅加達 | Ngá-ka-tát |
| Bali | 巴里島 | Pa-lí-tó, Pa-lí-tóo |
| Australia | 澳洲 | Ò-tsiu |
| Sydney | 悉尼 | Sik-nî |
| Brisbane | 布里斯班 | Pòo-lí-su-pan |
| New Zealand | 紐西蘭 | Niúnn-se-lân |
| Kiribati | 基里巴斯 | Ke-lí-pa-su |
| Guam | 關島 | Koan-tó, Koan-tóo |
| United States of America | 美國 | Bí-kok, |
| | 米國 | Bí-kok |
| Washington | 華盛頓 | Hua-sīng-t̀ng |
| Seattle | 西雅圖 | Se-ngá-t̀o |
| California | 加州 | Ka-tsiu |
| San Francisco | 舊金山 | Kū-kim-san |
| San Jose | 聖荷西 | Sìng-hâ-se |
| Los Angeles | 洛杉磯 | Lòk-sam-ki |
| Illinois | 伊利諾 | I-lī-lòk |
| Chicago | 芝加哥 | Tsi-ka-ko |
| Texas | 德克薩斯州 | Tik-khik-sat-su-tsiu |
| Houston | 休斯頓 | Hiu-su-t̀ng |
| New York | 紐約 | Niúnn-iok |
| New Jersey | 新澤西州 | Sin-tik-se-tsiu |
| Washington D.C. | 華府 | Hua-hú |
| Canada | 加拿大 | Ka-ná-tāi |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 溫哥華 | Un-ko-hua |
| Honduras | 洪都拉斯 | Hông-to-la-su |
| Belize | 伯利茲 | Peh-lī-tsu |
| Guatemala | 瓜地馬拉 | Kua-tē-má-la |

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| El Salvador | 薩爾瓦多 | Sat-ní-uá-to |
| Costa Rica | 哥斯達黎加 | Ko-su-tát-lê-ka |
| Haiti | 海地 | Hái-tē |
| Dominican Republic | 多米尼加 共和國 | To-bí-nî-ka Kiōng-hô-kok |
| Brazil | 巴西 | Pa-se |
| Sao Paulo | 聖保羅 | Sìng-pó-lô |
| England | 英國 | Eng-kok |
| London | 倫敦 | Lûn-tun |
| France | 法國 | Huat-kok |
| Paris | 巴黎 | Pa-lê |
| Germany | 德國 | Tik-kok |
| Netherlands, Holland | 荷蘭 | Hô-lân |
| Switzerland | 瑞士 | Sūi-sū |
| Portugal | 葡萄牙 | Phô-tô-gâ |
| Spain | 西班牙 | Se-pan-gâ |
| Italy | 意大利 | Ì-tāi-lī |
| Rome | 羅馬 | Lô-má |
| Vatican | 梵蒂岡 | Huān-tè-kong |
| Greece | 希臘 | Hi-láh |
| Soviet Union | 蘇聯 | Soo-liân |
| Israel | 以色列 | Í-sik-liát |
| Jerusalem | 耶路撒冷 | lâ-lōo-sat-ling |
| Burkina Faso | 布基納法索 | Pòo-ke-láp-huat-soh |
| South Africa | 南非 | Lâm-hui |

Occupation/Student Title

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Elementary school student | 小學生 | sió-hák-sing |
| Junior High School/ | 初級中學生 | tshoo-kip tiong-hák-sing |
| Middle School student | | |
| Senior High School student | 高中學生 | ko-tiong hák-sing |
| Undergraduate student | 大學生 | tāi-hák-sing |
| Graduate student | 研究所的學生 | gián-kiù-sóo ê hák-sing |
| International /Foreign Exchange Student | 留學生 | liū-hák-sing |
| Medical student | 醫學生 | i-hák-sing |
| Dental student | 牙科學生 齒科學生 | gê-kho hák-sing, khí-kho hák-sing |
| Doctor | 醫生 | i-sing |
| Dentist | 牙科醫生 齒科醫生 | gê-kho i-sing, khí-kho i-sing |
| Optometrist | 驗光師 | giām-kng-su |
| Pharmacist | 藥劑師 | iòh-tse-su |
| Engineer | 工程師 | kang-thîng-su, kang-tîng-su |
| Businessman | 生理人 商人 | sing-lí-lâng siong-jîn |
| CEO (Chief Executive Officer) | 首席執行官 | siú-sik tsip-hîng kuann, siú-sik tsip-hîng kuan |
| Lawyer | 律師 | lút-su |
| Teacher | 老師 | lāu-su |
| Professor | 教授 | kàu-siū |
| Real Estate Agent | 房地產牽猴仔 | pâng-tē-sán khan-kâu-á |
| Accountant | 會計 主計 | huē-kè, tsú-kè |

Mengdian 萌典 Online Dictionary and Thesaurus

(Chinese Character Input) – Audrey Tang 唐鳳

Méngdiǎn 萌典 or “sprout forth code” is a traditional Chinese character online dictionary and thesaurus: <https://www.moedict.tw/>, created by Taiwanese programmer – Audrey Tang 唐鳳, that is also available as a free mobile phone app – 萌典 (or 教育部國語, 臺語, 客語詞典民間版) on the iPhone and android smartphones.

Méngdiǎn consists of three separate language dictionaries that allow users to input traditional Chinese characters for definition (Mandarin only) and pronunciation in each language.

Dictionary

Mandarin 國語辭典

Taiwanese 臺灣閩南語

Hakka 臺灣客家語

Romanization

Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音

Tâi-lô 台羅

Hag²ga²⁴ ngi²⁴Pin²⁴im²⁴ 客家語拼音

Méngdiǎn provides synonyms 以 in up to five languages: Mandarin 華, Taiwanese 閩, Hakka 客, English 英, French 法, and German 德. Literacy in traditional Chinese characters and ability to write or type traditional Chinese characters are both required. The Taiwanese pronunciation used is based off of Tainan City 台南 speech. The Hakka dictionary provides pronunciation for six Hakka dialects spoken in Taiwan: Sih sien 四, Hailu 海, Tapu 大, Raoping 平, Chaoan 安, and South Taiwan 南.

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<http://taigi.fhl.net/TaigiIME/>

Taiwanese and the related Amoy Hokkien dialect are the most widely spoken Hokkien dialects. Hokkien, along with the related Teochew, is among the most widely spoken non-Mandarin Chinese languages overseas along with Cantonese, Hakka, and Shanghainese. However, most spoken and written Chinese language instruction is in standard Mandarin. Each Chinese language uses Chinese characters and has a set of rules for pronunciation based on the context of how each character is used. However, with the estimated eight thousand to fifty thousand Chinese characters that do exist, there are still many common colloquial terms where the language's syntax for Chinese characters do not fit how they are spoken. Additionally, unique to each Chinese language exist coined Chinese characters that are only used in that language. In such situations, Romanization is a more feasible alternative to written Chinese characters because it helps preserve the spoken language including colloquial terms that cannot be expressed in written Chinese form.

The Handbook of Taiwanese Romanization focuses on the phonology of Taiwanese and the closely related Amoy Hokkien. It covers five Taiwanese Romanization methods used in available Taiwanese language resources for English, Japanese, and Chinese (Mandarin) speakers. This book is for native Taiwanese speakers who live overseas and are unfamiliar with Chinese characters but want to learn how to express their mother tongue through reading and writing. It is also a tool to aid native speakers in teaching their own children. This book focuses more on Taiwanese and Amoy Hokkien but provides a foundation in phonetics and tones that can be applied to other Hokkien dialects.



David Li-Wei Chen is a Taiwanese American family whose family immigrated to the United States in the mid-1970's when he was almost two years old. He was exposed to both Taiwanese and Mandarin languages growing up. Like many growing up in United States, he attended Saturday Mandarin "Chinese" schools, which became popular in the 1980's and are now mainstream. He learned basic Chinese language grammar structure and the importance of written traditional Chinese characters, phonetics, and tones that provided him language tools that he applied when visiting relatives in Taiwan. He took Japanese language in high school for his foreign language requirement and applied the tools he learned from the previous Mandarin courses.

He obtained a Bachelor's of Science in Civil & Environmental Engineering from University of Washington (UW) and later obtained his Masters of Science in Civil & Environmental Engineering from University of California, Irvine (UCI) where he also took some freshman Mandarin courses. He always recognized Taiwanese language as the mother tongue of Taiwanese people, especially communities overseas, and is currently applying his language experiences from learning Mandarin and Japanese to developing Taiwanese language materials for overseas Taiwanese youth. He currently resides in Southern California.

