

摘要

Tī 1885 年創刊 ê 《Tâi-ôan Hú-siáⁿ Kàu-hōe-pò》(台灣府城教會報)，是台灣第一個平面媒體，亦 tō 是台灣 ê 第一份報紙。Ùi 創刊 ê 1885 年到 1969 年，台灣雖然經過清國、日本、國民黨政府 ê 殖民統治，chit 份報紙 lóng 堅持用紀錄台灣人母語 ê 文字系統「白話字」(Peh-ōe-jī) 來刊印、發行，為台灣社會、歷史 ê 現象留落珍貴 ê 文獻。本論文以《台灣府城教會報》(1885-1942) 作研究對象，分別 ùi chit 份報紙成做台灣第一份平面媒體 ê 角度，以及內容當中 ê 醫療衛生、新知識 ê 吸收、以及語文教育 ê 書寫，來探討台語白話字書寫所呈現 ê 文明觀。透過頂面 kúí ê 主題 ê 分析，本論文進一步指出，白話字 m̄-nā 有 khiā tī 台灣民間語言來書寫 ê 文字特色，mā 有真容易吸收文明知識 kap 現代化養分 ê 文字功能。台語白話字書寫中所呈現出來 ê 文明觀點，tī 台灣 ê 媒體、教育、醫學、語言學各方面 lóng 扮演先驅者 ê 角色，比台灣人透過漢字、日文來吸收文明觀念、現代知識 lóng koh khah tāi 先，ē-tàng 講是台灣近代文明啓蒙 ê 根源，無論 tī 台灣思想史或者是台灣文學史上，lóng 有值得特別重視 ê 歷史意義。

筆者會採用「漢羅」形式 ê 台語文來書寫，是因為本論文 ê 研究對象是用台語白話字刊印 ê 《台灣府城教會報》，若使用台語來書寫、引用文獻，ē-tàng khah 完整來表現 chit 份報紙 ê 語言特色。另外一方面，台灣民間 ê 語言包含原住民語、客語、台語，tī 歷來殖民政權高壓 ê 語言政策下面，長期以來 lóng hông phì-siūⁿ 做低路、粗俗、非正式 ê 語言。筆者認為 chit 款負面 ê 形象需要 phah 破，為著 beh 證明台語 m̄-nā 是口頭 ê 語言，伊 mā ē-tàng 運用 tī 學術論文 ê 書寫，所以 tī 得著指導教授呂興昌老師 ê 贊同、支持 kap 鼓勵以後，盡心盡力實踐用台語來書寫碩士論文 ê 想法，向望 khiā tī 《台灣府城教會報》ê 基礎，繼續累積台語書寫 ê 資源。

關鍵字：《台灣府城教會報》、台語、白話字、文明觀、醫療衛生、新知識、語文教育、台語文學、台灣文學、平面媒體、報紙

Abstract

Founded in 1885 as Taiwan's first newspaper, "Taiwan Prefectural City Church News" launched developments of Taiwan's print media. From 1885 to 1969 Taiwan had gone through three different colonial regimes, chronologically the Chheng Empire, the Japanese and the Chinese KMT (Kok-bin-tong). Nevertheless this paper insisted on purely printing in Peh-oe-ji, an alphabetical system invented to record Taiwan's native languages, and had left precious documents about Taiwan's societal, historic and cultural evolutions. This thesis aims to discuss on views of civilization reflected in "Taiwan Prefectural City Church News", its role as the pioneer of Taiwan's print media, and its content regarding medicine and public health, language education and absorption of new knowledge. Through her research the author has found that Peh-oe-ji had not only functioned as an effective tool to represent Taiwan's native languages, but also facilitated modernization and the spread of new knowledge. Views of civilization translated in Peh-oe-ji documents had also played a leading part in spheres like media, education, linguistics and medicine, preceding records in Han characters and Japanese in the above areas. Thus the author concludes Peh-oe-ji sparks Taiwan's modernization and its significance in histories of Taiwanese literature and philosophy should be highlighted and explored further.

Since this study targets "Taiwan Prefectural City Church News", which was solely printed in a native Taiwanese language, the author decides to write this thesis in Romanized-Han mixed Taiwanese so as to thoroughly and precisely present language features of this newspaper. On the other hand, Taiwan's native tongues, such as aboriginal languages, Hakka and Amoy, had been repeatedly repressed and discriminated by different colonial regimes. It has been a long time that Taiwan's native languages are "devilled" as "low languages", uncultured and uncivilized. The

author firmly believe such stereotypes and misrepresentations should be challenged and corrected. She wants to demonstrate that native Taiwanese languages are not merely for oral communications; they can be applied in more demanding aspects academic projects and literature. With the approval and encouragement of her advisor, Professor Li Heng-chhiong, she has tried her best to carry out her beliefs and completed this thesis in a native Taiwanese tongue. Hopefully this thesis will contribute to strengthening Peh-oe-ji's status as an efficient writing system and help build up more resources for native Taiwanese writing.

Key words: Taiwan Prefectural City Church News, Taiwanese Languages, Peh-oe-ji, Views of Civilization, Medicine and Public Health, New Knowledge, Language Education, Native Taiwanese Literature, Taiwan Literature, Print Media, Newspaper