

生 SING-UAH 活

歷經時光的淬煉，澎湖居民自然地發展出一套與土地和大海的共生之道。

作品中，〈澎湖較早的生活情〉、〈以早的東嶼坪〉以及〈落雨天歹起火〉分別生動描繪了早期澎湖人駕舟撒網、撿螺拾貝，順應自然就地取材的生活寫照。冬天特別嚴峻，當強風與巨浪襲來時，鹹水的霧氣瀰漫整個島嶼，青草枯萎，樹木也難以存活，大地一片荒蕪。面對這樣的困境，居民們靈活應對，巧妙利用當地資源，搭建砵砵石圍牆以抵擋風沙，圍牆內的蔬菜得以茁壯成長，最終獲得豐收，展現出生活的智慧。

在〈掠魚、生团〉中，男人主要負責出海捕魚，而女人則在家裡照顧家庭並且耕作，真實的生活情境展現無遺，而〈哪會按呢〉則為生活中的戀愛趣味。〈克難學校〉述說了呂坤翰家鄉小學的艱辛故事，彰顯對教育的珍惜與追求。最後，〈快樂的澎湖人〉和〈澎湖人愛褒歌〉則傳遞出島嶼人民的樂觀精神，以及用褒歌唱出對生活的熱情與面對困難時的幽默。

讓我們在哼唱著這些褒歌的同時，走進聚落，細聽那些取材於日常的動人故事。

LIFE

Over the years, the people of Penghu have formed a strong emotional bond with the land and sea. The works 'The Early Life in Penghu', 'The Former Tang-sū-ping Island', and 'It's Difficult to Light a Fire on Rainy Days' show their early experiences of sailing to fish and foraging for shellfish while living in harmony with nature. Winter brings challenges; strong winds and huge waves cover the island in salty mist, causing plants to die and leaving the land dry. In response, the residents cleverly use local resources, gathering coral stones from the beach to build walls that protect them from sandstorms. Behind these walls, their crops grow well, showing their smart thinking. 'Fishing and Having Children' shows traditional family roles, where men go out to sea while women take care of the home and farms. 'How Could This Happen?' adds a touch of romance to daily life, while 'Difficult Times at a Remote Primary School' tells the inspiring story of a primary school in Lu Kun-Han's hometown, highlighting his dedication to education. Finally, 'The Happy People of Penghu' and 'The People of Penghu Love to Sing Ballads' express the islanders' hopefulness, enjoyment of life and sense of humor in tough times. We invite you to explore these stories rooted in everyday life.

Phînn-ôo Khah-tsá ê
Sing-uáh-tsîng

澎湖較早的生活情

The Early Life in Penghu

澎湖出名風湧大 冬天若來風飛沙

鹹水鬚若飛上岸 園內種作真歹活

石頭砵砵圍田岸 圍予懸懸開風沙 / 菜子提來圍內瘠冬天種菜
有通食

牛屎泥泥做屎餅 擗佇圍牆曝予焦 /
煮飯炒菜兼滷肉 這是上好的火柴

豬屎嘛是好肥料 全部攏囤佇豬牢 / 秋天種作收了後 豬仔全部放出牢

放予四界去食草 順繼將肥埋田溝 /

雞仔放伊四界走 食蟲食草伊上勢 / 每工草埔巡透透 伊的腹肚哪會枵

雞公煨補上有效 雞母生卵上蓋勢

這是庄跤的現象 生活特殊 姑不將 / 鄉下生活共恁講 毋通笑阮草地㗎

Phînn-ôo tshut-miá hong-íng tuā, tang-thinn nâ lâi hong-pue-sua. / Kiâm-tsuí-tshiu nâ pue tsiünn-huänn, hng-lâi tsìng-tsoh tsin pháinn uáh.
Tsióh-thâu lóo-kóo-á uí tshân-huänn, uí hōo kuân-kuân tsáh hong-sua. / Tshài-tsí thuêh-lâi uí-á-lâi iā, tang-thinn tsìng-tshài tō ũ-thang tsiáh.
Gû-sái tshiók-tshiók-ê tsò sái-piánn, phiák tī uí-á-tshiünn phák hōo ta. / Tsú-pñg tshá-tshài kiam lóo-bah, tse sī siōng-hó ê hé-tshâ.
Tu-sái mã sī hó puí-liâu, tsuân-pōo lóng tún tī tu-tiâu. / Tshiu-thinn tsìng-tsoh nâ siu liáu-âu, tu-á tsuân-pōo pàng tshut tiâu.
Pàng hōo sì-kè khù tsiáh tsháu, sūn-suà tsiong puí tái tshân-kau. / Ke-á pàng i sì-kuê tsáu, tsiáh thâng tsiáh tsháu i siōng gâu.
Muí kang tsháu-poo sūn thàu-thàu, i ê pak-tóo ná ē iau. / Kue-kang tím-póo siōng ũ-hâu, Kue-bó sinn nñg siōng-kài gâu.
Tse sī tsng-kha ê hiân-siōng, sing-uáh tik-sû koo-put-tsióng. / Hiunn-ê sing-uáh kâ lín kóng, m̄-thang tshiò gún tsháu-tuê-sông.





澎湖東北季風強勁，爲了避免蔬果受鹽霧與鹹雨影響，島民就地取材，爲辛苦耕耘的果實築起「菜宅」擋風。

The northeast wind in Penghu is strong. To protect their hard-earned fruits and vegetables from salt spray and salt rain, the islanders gather coral stones from the beach to build walls that shield them from sandstorms.

天氣不佳時，強風與大浪席捲而來，鹹水霧氣隨風而至，飛灑到島嶼的各個角落。這種鹹分使得坪頂上的青草全都枯萎，連種植的樹木也難以存活。居民們就地取材，用砗磲石搭建「圍仔」（uî-á）抵擋風沙，稱爲「菜宅」（tshài-thèh），牆內所種的蔬菜才會有好的收成。

生活的艱辛和材料的匱乏，讓當地人養成巧妙利用資源的習慣。他們將牛屎搓成屎餅，然後貼在圍牆上曬乾，成爲最優質的燃料。而豬屎則被集中存放在豬圈裡，成爲最好的肥料。等到秋天的收成季節，豬被放出圈外，讓它們自由覓食，同時也能把肥料埋入田溝，爲來年的耕作提供養分。

此外，雞隻在四季中也被放養，去吃蟲和啃食青草。隨著日子一天天過去，成熟的公雞便被抓來煲湯補身，而母雞則專心生蛋，爲家庭提供新鮮的蛋品。這就是昔日澎湖人的生活寫照，雖然艱難，但他們用智慧與創意，成就了每一天的溫飽。

• • •

When the weather was rough, a salty mist spread across the island. This saltiness caused the grasses to wither and even the trees struggled to survive. The residents handcrafted walls from local coral limestones to shield against the wind and sand, which the locals referred to as 'tshài-thèh'. This allowed the vegetables grown within to flourish.

Because of the harsh living conditions and lack of resources in the past, locals learned to utilise available materials cleverly. For fuel, they collected cow dung, shaped it into cakes and dried it on the walls. In this way, the dried cow dung became an effective firestarter. Chickens roamed freely throughout the year, feeding on insects and grass. Villagers caught mature roosters for soup, while hens provided fresh eggs for their families. This offers a glimpse into the lives of the early Penghu inhabitants; despite the hardships, this was simply their way of life.





潮間帶處處可見各式螺貝、藻類為家家戶戶常備食材。

The intertidal zone is filled with a variety of shells and seaweeds, which are common ingredients in the homes of the residents.

東嶼坪四面環海，喝的水是從古井裡取來的，味道又鹹又澀。島上的路是人走出來的，崎嶇不平，「懸懸低低，坎坎坷坷，有夠歹行。」那時候沒有電話、沒有電燈、沒有冰箱，生活非常不方便。冬天來了，風大浪急，有時整整一星期都無法出海捕魚，只能去海邊撿海螺，回來沾醬油，配上蕃薯簽稀飯，生活相當艱苦。

• • •

In the early days, the people of Tang-sū-pîng (Dongyuping) Island obtained their drinking water from old wells, which tasted quite salty. There were no roads on the island; all the paths were traversed on foot and were rough and uneven. Life was very inconvenient, as there were no phones, electric lights, or refrigerators. As winter approached, strong winds and high waves prevented the residents from venturing out to sea to fish. Instead, they had to collect sea snails from the shore for food. They dipped the snails in soy sauce and ate them with porridge made from sweet potatoes, which made life quite tough.



Lòh-hōo-thinn Pháinn Khí-hé

落雨天歹起火

It's Difficult to Light a Fire on Rainy Days

草枝澹溼歹出星
雨水一直落袂離

灶空烏煙消袂去
薰甲目箍紅吱吱

緊用火管散火星
目油一粒一粒滴

烏龍才會絞上天
大氣出力散予去

Hōo-tsui it-tit lòh buē lī, tsháu-ki tâm-sip pháinn tshut-tshinn. / Tsàu-khang ê oo-ian siau buē khi, hun kah bák-khoo âng-ki-ki.
Bák-iú tsit liáp tsit liáp tih, kín iōng hé-kíg pûn hé-tshinn. / Tuā-khui tshut-lât pûn hōo-khì, oo-liông tsiah ē ká tsiūnn-thinn.





遇到下雨天，乾草濕漉漉的，生火變得特別困難。整個爐灶冒出的黑煙讓人受不了，眼睛被熏得紅紅的，忍不住眼油直流。這時，還是得趕快用火竹管用力吹氣，希望能夠點燃火星。只要出現一點火星，草就能燒起來，當烏煙就會順著煙囪飄到天空，就宣告：可以有飯吃了。

• • •

On rainy days, the dry grass used for starting a fire becomes damp, making it very difficult to light a flame. The thick smoke coming from the stove is unbearable, causing our eyes to turn red and swell, leaving us unable to help shedding tears. At this point, we have to grab a bamboo tube quickly to blow air into the fire, hoping to create a spark. As soon as a small flicker appears, the grass can catch fire and then the black smoke will rise from the chimney, curling up into the sky!

Liáh-hû, Sinn-kiánn

掠魚、生囝

Fishing and Having Children

女

阿哥討海顧三頓
五更雞啼天欲光

小妹緊起攢早頓
予哥食飽通出門

男

阿娘拚命咧生囝
予阮有囝叫阿爸

手巾提來共拭汗
麻油雞酒攢予食

Lú Po:

A-ko--á thó-hái kò sann-tng, gôo-kinn kue-thi thinn beh kng.

Sió-muê-á kín khé tshuân tsá-tng, hōo ko--á tsiáh-pá thang tshut-m̂g.

Lâm Po:

A-niū--á piánn-miā leh sinn-kiánn, hōo gún ũ kiánn kiò a-pa.

Tshiú-kin-á thêh-lâi kâ--tshit-kuánn, muâ-iū ke tsiú tshuân hōo--tsiáh.





在澎湖的離島上，男人主要負責出海捕魚，而女人則在家裡照顧家庭和耕作。天氣好的時候，男人會在清晨天還未亮，悄悄起身，準備好出海的工具。這時，太太們聽到五更時的雞鳴，也會迅速起床，為丈夫準備早飯。當太太準備要生產時，丈夫知道自己即將當爸爸，會非常地高興，還會購買許多補品讓太太坐月子。在這個時候，他們的感情更加深厚，甚至比新婚時還要甜蜜。丈夫心中充滿感恩，對太太生子的辛苦更是無比珍惜。

• • •

In Penghu, men have traditionally been responsible for fishing, while women take on the responsibilities of managing the household and farming. Men often rise before dawn to prepare their fishing gear, while their wives busily prepare breakfast for them. As the time approaches for a wife to give birth, her husband feels a surge of excitement and joy at the thought of becoming a father. He makes a special effort to purchase a variety of nutritious foods to help his wife regain her strength. Their bond deepens as they await the arrival of their new baby, growing even sweeter than during their honeymoon period.



Ná Ē Án-ne

哪會按呢

How Could This Happen?

今日海面平波波

阿哥招阮去攞蚵

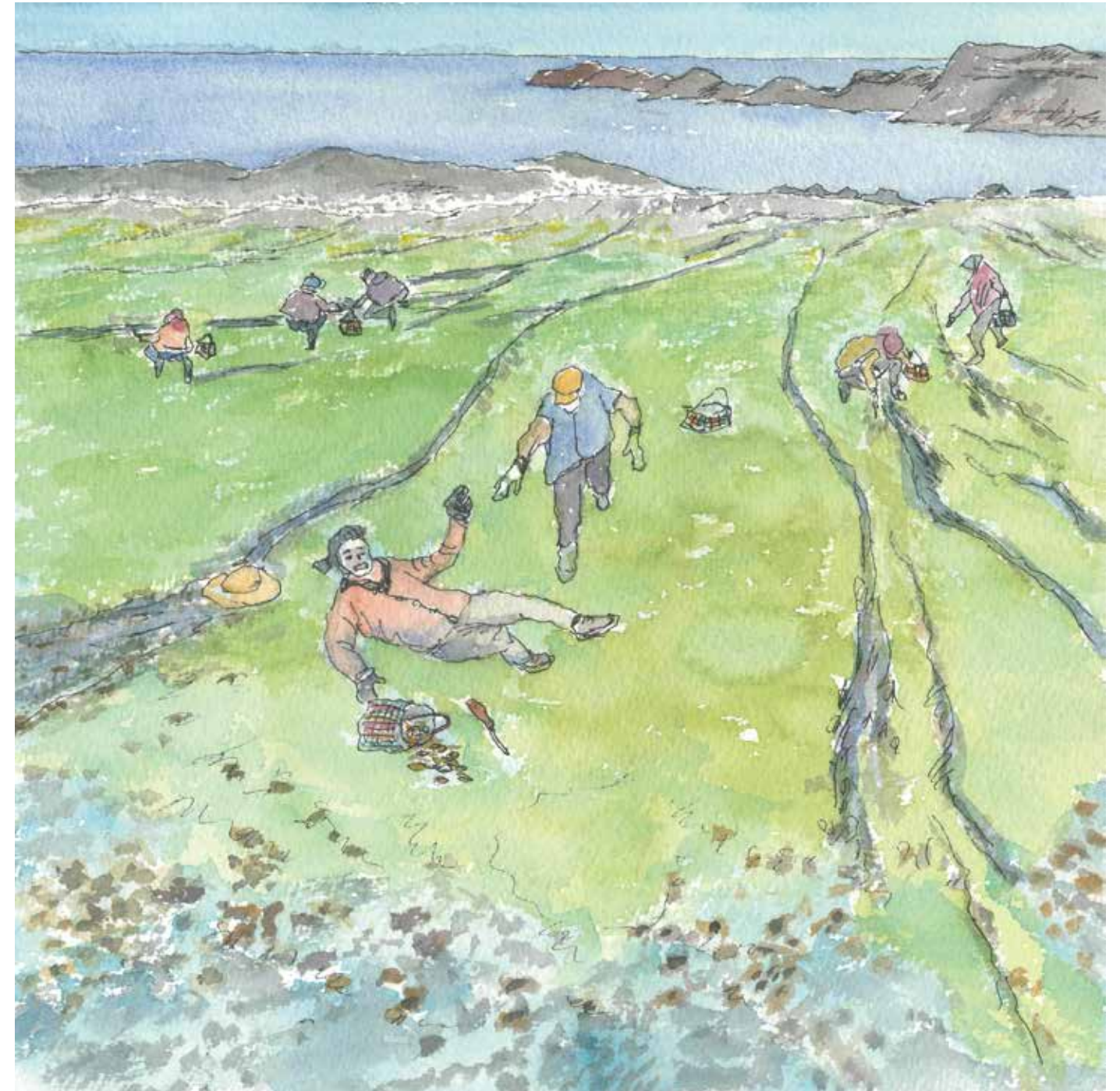
踏著青苔來

滑

害

阮褲底澹膏膏

Kin-á-jit hái-bīn pīnn-pho-pho, a-ko--á tsio gún khù tshiàm-ô.
Gún tǎh tiòh tshinn-thī lāi kùt-tó, hāi gún khò-tué tâm-ko-ko.





今天天氣晴朗，風平浪靜。男生邀請女生一起去海邊敲牡蠣，女生高興得跟著去了，結果卻不小心踩到青苔，滑了一跤，四腳朝天，整個褲底都濕透了，感覺真見笑（kiàn-siàu）。只好趕緊回家換內褲，心裡不停擔心被人看見，恨不得找個地洞鑽進去，哪會按呢！

• • •

It had been a calm and lovely day. A boy invited a girl to go to the seaside to collect oysters and she happily agreed. However, she accidentally stepped on some seaweed and slipped, landing flat on her backside, completely soaking her trousers. It was incredibly embarrassing! She had to rush home to change, all the while worrying about whether anyone had seen her. She felt so shy that she wished she could just find a hole in the ground to hide in!



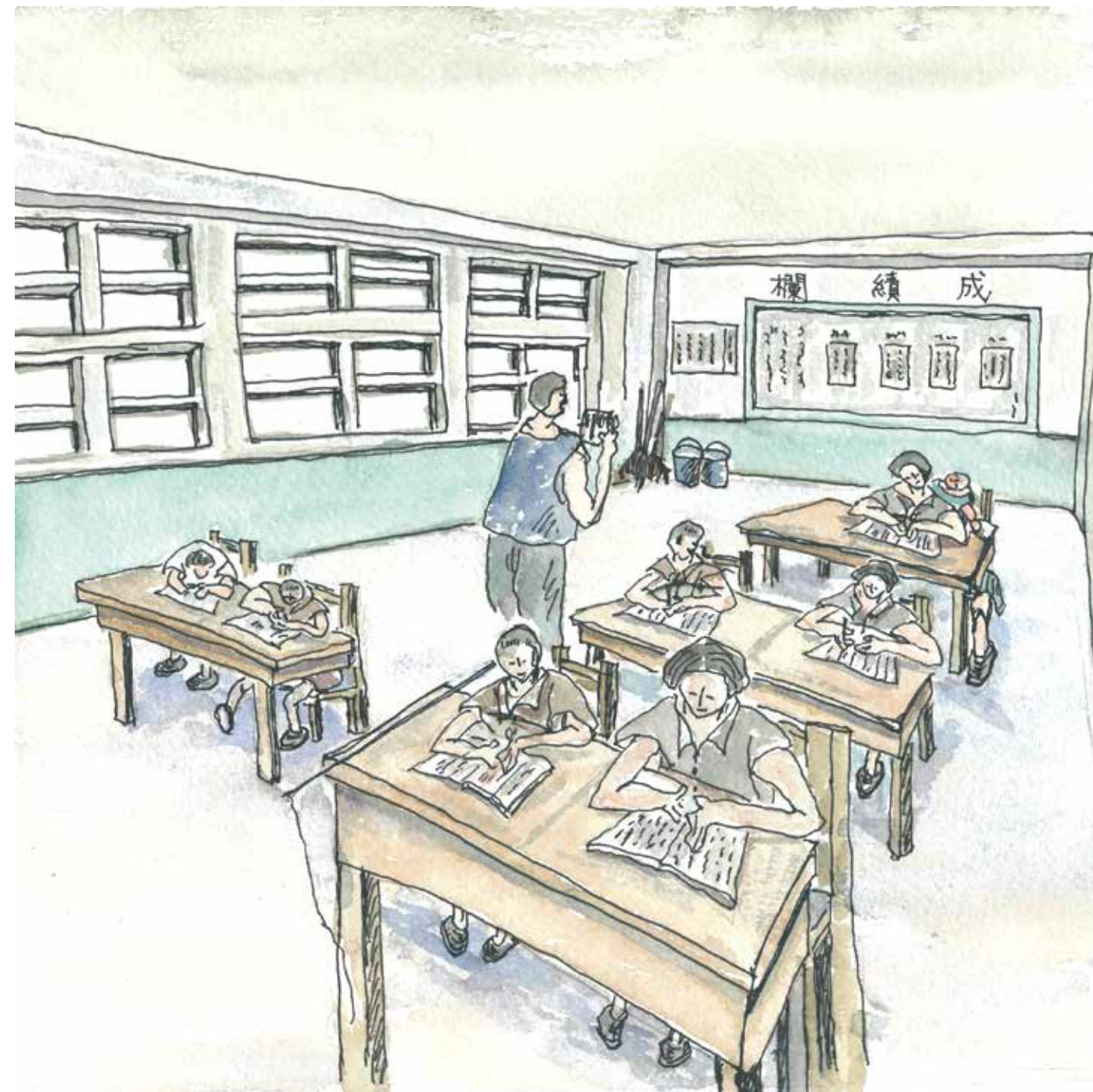
Khik-lān Hák-hāu

克難學校（小學一年到六年）

Difficult Times at a Remote Primary School

一間教室算學校 / 只好複式來教學 / 懸年規工讀透透
低年讀到日拄頭 / 中年下晡煞來兜 / 認真學習逐項勢

Tsit king kàu-sik sng hák-hāu, tsí-hó hók-sik lái kà-hák.
Kuân-ní-ê kui kang thák thàu-thàu, kê-ní-ê thák kàu jít tú-thâu.
Tiong-ní-ê ē-poo suah lái tau, jīn-tsin hák-sip ták hāng gâu.





嶼坪國小西坪分校於 1988 年 8 月停止招生，現已廢校，位置緊鄰西坪村的發電廠房。

The Xiping Branch of the Yuping Primary School stopped enrolling pupils in August 1988 and has since been closed. It is located next to the generator room on Sai-sū-píng (Xiyuping) Island.

在 1949 年的澎湖南方四島，由於學生人數不多，每隔一年才招生一次。在西嶼坪的小學裡，只有一間教室和一位老師。老師不得不採用複式教學，教室裡同時有兩班學生，高年級的學生整天上課，中年級的學生則在下午上課，而低年級的學生則在上午上課。例如，當老師為高年級的學生授課時，另一邊的學生則進行寫字、畫圖或安靜地閱讀，每天的課程都如此循環進行。雖然老師的教學工作很辛苦，但學生們都很認真學習，因此大家的成績也都非常好。

• • •

In 1949, the southern four islands of Penghu had a limited number of children of school age, so they only took new admissions every other year. On Sai-sū-píng (Xiyuping) Island, there was only one primary school, which had just one classroom and one teacher. The teacher had to use a mixed-age teaching method to instruct all the pupils together. While the teacher was helping one group, the others kept themselves busy with writing, drawing, or reading on their own. This routine was carried out daily. Although the learning environment was not ideal, both the teacher and the pupils greatly valued the rare opportunity to learn on this remote island.



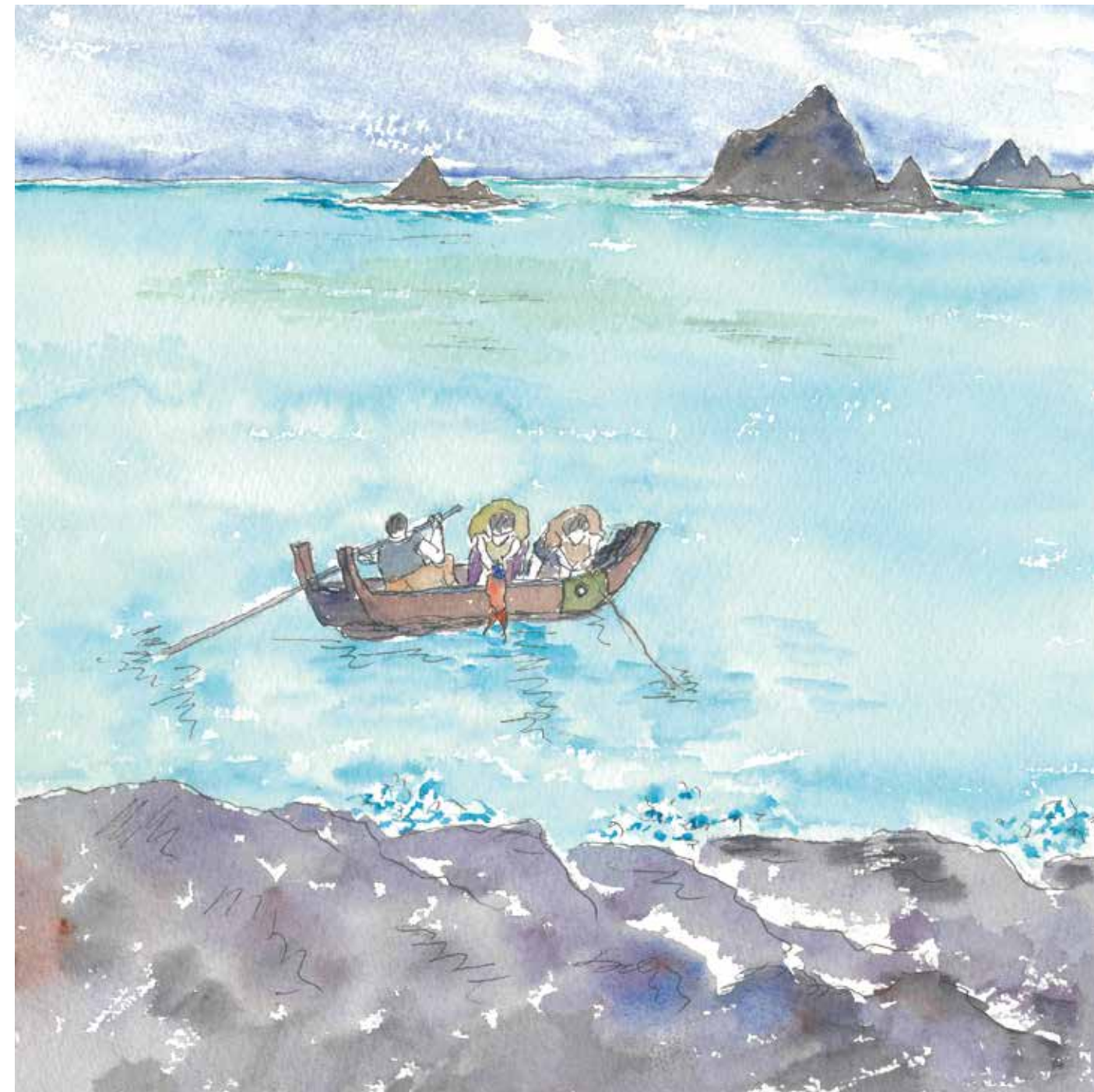
Khuài-lòk ê Phînn-ôo-lâng

快樂的澎湖人

The Happy People of Penghu

澎湖擺是小所在 靠海生活通人知 / 歹天漁船無出海 招 恁 來
阮的褒歌兼勸世 誠心娛樂恁逐家 / 有閒請來 阮 遮 坐
互相 褒歌 兼 話 題

Phînn-ôo lóng sī sió sóo-tsāi, khò hái sing-uáh thong-lâng tsai.
Pháinn-thinn hû-tsûn-á bô tshut-hái, tsio lín po-kua tui tsia lâi.
Gún ê po-kua kiam khng-sè, sing-sim ngôo-lòk lín ták-ke.
Ū-îng tshiánn lâi gún tsia tsê, hōo-siong po-kua kiam uī-tê.





冬日陽光正暖，東嶼坪村民悠悠等船入港。

In the warm winter sunshine, villagers leisurely wait for the boats to arrive at the harbor.

澎湖是一個小地方，居民大多依賴捕魚過生活。每當遇到惡劣天氣無法出海捕魚，或在農忙結束後，大家會聚在一起，談天說地，閒話家常。其實，談論的話題多數圍繞著捕魚的經歷、農田耕作的故事、夫妻之間的趣事，甚至還有賭博打牌的點滴。不過，偶爾也會大家邀約一同來唱褒歌，無論是討海歌、種作歌、愛情歌、跋笏（puáh-kiáu）歌、勸世歌還是鬪洗（khau-sé）歌，只要能夠褒得出來，都趣味無窮。

• • •

Penghu is a lovely little island where most residents depend on fishing for their livelihood. During stormy weather, when the sea is too rough for fishing, or after the harvest season, the locals often gather to share stories and remember their lives and work. In these moments of friendship, they occasionally join in singing ballads together—be it fishing ballads, farming ballads, love ballads, or playful teasing ballads. The air fills with laughter and music and as long as there is a song to sing, the atmosphere becomes lively and joyful.

澎湖褒歌自早有

笑談趣味一大埕

褒歌愛有鬥四句

正剛倒削展工夫

呵咾圖洗攏嘛有

無比哪知啥贏輸

若是需要褒較濟

有彼才調無問題

八句十句隨人做 褒

出
趣
兼
笑
談

Phînn-ôo po-kua tsû-tsá ũ, tshiò-khue tshù-bī tsit tuā pû.
Po-kua ài ũ tau sì kù, tsiànn-khau-tò-siah tián kang-hu.
O-ló khau-sé lóng mā ũ, bô pí ná tsai siánn iánn-su.
Nā-sī su-iàu po khah tsuê, ũ he tsái-tiâu sī bô-bûn-tuê.
Pueh kù tsáp kù suí-lâng tsuê, po tshut tshù-bī kiam tshiò-khue.

Phînn-ôo-lâng Ài Po-kua

澎湖人愛褒歌

The People of Penghu
Love to Sing Ballads





守護東吉燈塔的林阿燦，在啟明宮聽到呂坤翰老師唱褒歌時，不禁驚呼：「這正是我小時候聽大人唱的褒歌啊！」

Lin A-Tsan, who retired from his work at the Tang-kiat (Dongji) lighthouse, couldn't help but exclaim upon hearing Mr Lu Kun-Han sing Penghu ballads at the Tang-kiat Khé-bîng Temple, 'This is exactly the ballad I heard adults sing when I was a child!'

澎湖一直以來便流傳著動人的褒歌，每首褒歌通常由四句組成，且講究押韻，因而音韻優美。歌詞中既有相互自嘲的幽默，也有誇獎讚美的風度，這使得褒歌富含趣味，充滿變化。有時候若想加褒幾句，若你有本事，就儘量展（tián）出來褒，將歡樂帶給衆人！

• • •

The ballads of Penghu are incredibly melodic, with each song typically comprising four lines, featuring rhymed endings that make them particularly delightful to sing. These ballads encompass a variety of themes and are rich in interest, offering endless diversity. Occasionally, if singers wish to add a few lines, they are free to do so, provided they have the necessary skill, bringing joy and delight to all.