# Miao (A Hmao) / Y 'D" Ad Hmaob

romanization: pinyin

# I. Main characters

1	J	b	10	T'	tr	19	J	gh	28	J	$sh, x^B$
2	٦'	p	11	C	n	20	J'	kh	29	R	$r^{C}$
3	)	m	12	'C	hn	21	G	ngg	30	t	Z
4	'⊃	hm	13	L	1	22	'6	hngg	31	†'	c
5	Γ	f	14	ما	hl	23	٦	h	32	S	S
6	V	V	15	Δ	dl	24	I	hx	33	3	$\check{r}^{D}$
7	Т	d	16	Δ'	tl	25	Ι'	hx'A	34	٨	y
8	T'	t	17	J	g	26	Г	$zh,j^B$	35	U	$\mathbf{w}^{\mathbf{C}}$
9	τ	dr	18	ן'	k	27	Γ'	ch,q <sup>B</sup>	36	Υ	, E

Note. Included in the alphabet are syllable-initials C† nz, C†' nc, CE nzh/nj, CE' nch/nq, CI ng, CJ' nk, CT nd, CT' nt, CT ndr, CT' ntr, CI ngh, CI' nkh, C $\Delta$  ndl, C $\Delta$ ' ntl.

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1	J	i	10	J۶	yu	19	_]ൂ	iang	28	$I_{ue}$	$ing^B$
2	٦	a	11	J	iê <sup>A</sup>	20	٦٠	âi <sup>A</sup>	29	J۰۰۰	$uo^B$
3	J°	O	12	٦٠	ia	21	٦'	ai	30	700	$ong^{B}$
4	J۳	u	13	Jno	io	22	اً ا	iai	31	⅃╙	$u\hat{\imath}^{AB}$
5	٦,	e	14	$J^{\sim}$	iu	23	٦"	ao	32	-"ل	$ua^{B}$
6	٦٠	W	15	$I_{ub}$	$i\hat{w}^A$	24	ا" ل	iao	33	J۳	$ui^B$
7	$I_{g}$	ang	16	٦°	eu	25	J⁼	ie			
8	٦٢	î <sup>A</sup>	17	J	ieu	26	٦٤	$en^{B}$			
9	J٦	yû <sup>A</sup>	18	Jup	iw	27	$J_{s}$	$an^{B}$			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> In normal spelling without diacritics: *i, yu, ie, iw, ai, ui*. <sup>B</sup> Used in Chinese borrowings.

A In normal spelling simply hx.

The second variant is used if followed by i (incl. a diphthong with i).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> Used in Chinese borrowings. <sup>D</sup> In normal spelling simply *r*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>E</sup> In normal spelling not romanized.

## Pronunciation

**ai** [ai], **âi** [ei], **ang** [aw], **ao** [au], **b** [p], **c** [tsh], **ch** [tsh], **d** [t], **dl** [tl], **dr** [t], **e** [ə], **eu** [œj, œy], **g** [k], **gh** [q, g], **hm** [m], **hn** [n], **hng** [n], **hx** [y], **hx** [y], **i** [x], **ie** [ie], **i** [ie], **j** [te], **k** [kh], **kh** [qh], **ngg** [n], **p** [ph], **q** [tsh], **r** [3], **ř** [z], **sh** [sh], **t** [th], **tr** [th], **-w** [w], **x** [sh], **y** [z]/[j], **-yu** [y], **-yû** [1], **z** [tsh], **zh** [tsh], **'** [?].

#### **Tones**

In Miao or Pollard script, four tones are marked that are distinguished by relative position of the syllable-final against the main character, cf. the syllable bi in different positions:  $\int_{0}^{1} bid dt$  /55/,  $\int_{0}$ 

### **Notes**

- 1. Miao languages nowadays are written in several scripts. For A Hmao (Y 'D L Ad Hmaob lul, hmd), Miao (Pollard) script is used alongside with pinyin version. Miao script has been adapted to write also Nasu (C S \displaysim \displaysim Nasupo\*, ywq), an Yi language, and Lipo (1po), a branch of Lisu. Outside China also Pahawh Hmong is used to write Miao or Hmong languages alongside Roman script.
- 2. In Miao script space is left between syllables. In Roman script spaces may be preserved, or syllables of one word may be joined by a hyphen.

#### **Sources**

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- 2. Peter T. Daniels, *The Invention of Writing: The Pollard script.* The World's Writing Systems. Oxford University Press 1996, p. 580–581.
- 3. *Miao writing system.* Florian Coulmas, The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Writing Systems. Blackwell Publishing 1999, p. 338–341.
- 4. *Pollard Miao alphabet.* Omniglot, *http://www.omniglot.com/writing/pollardmiao.htm*, 2012-10-19.
- 5. Proposal for encoding the Miao script. http://std.dkuug.dk/jtc1/sc2/wg2/docs/n3669.pdf (2009), 2012-10-19.
- 6. John Jenkins, Proposal to add Pollard to Unicode/ISO-IEC 10646. http://www.unicode.org/pending/proposals/Pollard.pdf (1997), 2012-10-19.