# Miao (A Hmao) / Y ${ }^{-}$'כ" Ad Hmaob <br> romanization: pinyin 

## I. Main characters

| 1 | 」 | b | 10 | L' | tr | 19 | J | gh | 28 | J | $\mathrm{sh}, \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{B}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ل' | p | 11 | C | n | 20 | J' | kh | 29 | R | $\mathrm{r}^{\text {C }}$ |
| 3 | ) | m | 12 | 'C | hn | 21 | 6 | ngg | 30 | $\dagger$ | Z |
| 4 | ' | hm | 13 | L | 1 | 22 | '6 | hngg | 31 | t' | c |
| 5 | $\Gamma$ | f | 14 | b | hl | 23 | 7 | h | 32 | S | s |
| 6 | V | v | 15 | $\Delta$ | dl | 24 | 1 | hx | 33 | 3 | $\check{r r}^{\text {D }}$ |
| 7 | T | d | 16 | $\Delta^{\prime}$ | tl | 25 | 1 ' | hx ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 34 | $\wedge$ | y |
| 8 | T' | t | 17 | ] | g | 26 | [ | zh, ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 35 | U | $\mathrm{w}^{\text {C }}$ |
| 9 | I | dr | 18 | J' | k | 27 | [' | ch, $\mathrm{q}^{\text {B }}$ | 36 | Y | , E |

${ }^{\mathrm{A}}$ In normal spelling simply $h x$.
${ }^{\text {B }}$ The second variant is used if followed by $i$ (incl. a diphthong with $i$ ).
${ }^{\text {C }}$ Used in Chinese borrowings.
${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ In normal spelling simply $r$.
${ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ In normal spelling not romanized.
Note. Included in the alphabet are syllable-initials $C+n z, C \dagger^{\prime} n c, C[n z h / n j, C[' n c h / n q, C]$ ng, CJ' nk, CT nd, CT' nt, CT ndr, C I' ntr, CI ngh, CI ' nkh, C $\Delta$ ndl, C $\Delta^{\prime}$ ntl.
II. Syllable-finals (ل $\downarrow$ stands for any consonant character)

| 1 | $\rfloor^{n}$ | i | 10 | $J^{3}$ | yu | 19 | $\mathrm{J}^{3}$ | iang | 28 | $]^{16}$ | ing ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\rfloor^{-}$ | a | 11 | $J^{\text {nc }}$ | $\mathrm{i} \hat{e}^{\text {A }}$ | 20 | $J^{\prime}$ | âi ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 29 | $J^{00}$ | uo ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 3 | $\rfloor^{\circ}$ | o | 12 | $\rfloor^{n}$ | ia | 21 | $ل^{\prime}$ | ai | 30 | $\rfloor^{06}$ | ong ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 4 | $J^{\circ}$ | u | 13 | $J^{\text {no }}$ | io | 22 | $]^{11}$ | iai | 31 | $J^{u s}$ | $\mathrm{u}^{\text {AB }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5 | $]^{3}$ | e | 14 | $J^{\sim}$ | iu | 23 | ل' | ao | 32 | $J^{u-}$ | ua ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 6 | $J^{3}$ | w | 15 | $\square^{18}$ | $\mathrm{i} \mathrm{w}^{\text {A }}$ | 24 | $\rfloor^{\text {n" }}$ | iao | 33 | $J^{\text {u" }}$ | ui ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 7 | $J^{6}$ | ang | 16 | $ل^{5}$ | eu | 25 | $J=$ | ie |  |  |  |
| 8 | ل「 | $\hat{i}^{\text {A }}$ | 17 | $J^{n}$ | ieu | 26 | $\rfloor^{\text {¢ }}$ | en ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | ل | $y \hat{u}^{\text {A }}$ | 18 | $J^{\text {n }}$ | iw | 27 | $J^{2}$ | an ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |

${ }^{\mathrm{A}}$ In normal spelling without diacritics: $i, y u, i e, i w, a i, u i$.
${ }^{B}$ Used in Chinese borrowings.

## Pronunciation


 $\left[q^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{n g g}[\mathrm{p}], \mathbf{p}\left[\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{q}\left[\mathrm{tc}^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{r}[3], \check{\mathbf{r}}[\mathrm{z}], \mathbf{s h}[\mathrm{s}], \mathbf{t}\left[\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{t l}\left[\mathrm{tt}^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{t r}\left[\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}\right], \mathbf{w}[\mathrm{wu}], \mathbf{x}[\mathrm{c}], \mathbf{y}[\mathrm{z}] /[\mathrm{j}],-\mathbf{y u}$ [y], -yû [r], z [ts], zh [ts], ' [?].

## 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: $\quad \mathrm{n}$ bid
 is marked by a syllable-final consonant: 1. -d /55/, 2. -b/53/, 3. -t/33/, 4. -x /35/, 5. -k/22/, 6. $-s / 31 /$, 7. $-l / 23 /$, 8. $-f / 11 /$. The correspondences between the Miao script and pinyin are not straightforward. Tone marking in Miao script has been reformed in 1988 by assigning a certain character for each tone written after a syllable-final (pinyin equivalent in parentheses): $3(=\mathrm{b}), \mathrm{T}(=\mathrm{x}), \mathrm{M}(=\mathrm{l}), \Gamma(=\mathrm{t}), \mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{s}), \mathrm{L}(=\mathrm{k}), \mathrm{t}(=\mathrm{f})$, without tone mark (=d).

## Notes

1. Miao languages nowadays are written in several scripts. For A Hmao ( $\mathrm{Y}^{-}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{J}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{u}} A d$ Hmaob lul, hmd), Miao (Pollard) script is used alongside with pinyin version. Miao script has been adapted to write also Nasu (C-Su ل’ Nasupo*, ywq), an Yi language, and Lipo (lpo), 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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