



mark, as in  $\text{m}^{\text{hoo}}$  *m̂oo*, that is, *mhoob* (RPA *hmoob*) ‘Hmong’. (The rule is that the tone mark is placed on the central character of a word, whether it is consonant or vowel. A word like  $\text{hmoob}$  has only three characters so the tone mark is applied to the  $\text{h}$  HA. When a word has three or more consonants before a vowel (usually seen when transcribing other languages than Hmong) than the mark goes on top center of the whole word, usually atop the first vowel.) The user decides what character to put the mark one.

Syllables are often run together, but when a syllable begins with a vowel, a space must precede it (there is no null consonant; vowel letters are letters, not dependent vowel signs).

Other combinations of letters are also used as digraphs; for instance, English *zoo* can be written  $\text{szuu}$  [zu:]; in RPA *s* is [ʃ] and *z* is [ʒ]. (Note the position of the tone mark on the second vowel.)

Two of the consonants can be read as vowels;  $\text{ra}$  [ra]~[ɹa] can also be read as *ai* [ai] and  $\text{h}$  can also be read as *o*; these vocalic readings are transcribed  $\text{r}$  and  $\text{h}$  here. Thus  $\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}$  ‘very very short’ which could be transliterated as *př př táo* is read *pǎi pǎi táo* (RPA *paiv paiv taob*) which can also be written  $\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}$  *pǎi pǎi táo* with the full vowels); in transcriptions of English “what” can be written  $\text{huat}$  which could be transliterated *huât* (perhaps RPA *\*huaj t*), and “Fresno”  $\text{fr}^{\text{e}}\text{xn}^{\text{h}}$  which could be transliterated as *frěxnḥ* is read *frěxnḥ* (perhaps RPA *\*frev xnom*). Note that  $\text{ra}$  RPA *ra* is [ʔa],  $\text{ha}$  RPA *ha* is [ha].

**3.0 Non-alphabetic characters** are used in Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong. Ordinary generic punctuation marks ( , ; : . ? ! “ ” ) are used in Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong and can be represented by existing UCS characters.

**3.1 Classifiers.** The characters from U+1E137 to U+1E13B indicate various classes of noun; these do not have pronunciation, but are used in a fashion similar to determinatives in Ancient Egyptian, to help distinguish homophones. Classifiers appear as the last character in a word, and are not separated from the word by a space.

**3.1.1 U+1E137 𑌗 SIGN FOR PERSON.** Called *oov* in Hmong, this determines a person, or more precisely a person’s name. It is placed immediately after the name of the person with no preceding space, as in  $\text{ph}^{\text{ol}}\text{𑌗}$  (*phòl = Paul*) goes to school. The classifier is used after the name unless it is preceded with a description that describes it as a person; in a sentence like *My baby brother’s name is 𑌗* the word  $\text{ph}^{\text{ol}}\text{𑌗}$  ‘Paul’ does not require a determinative. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 6, 10.

**3.1.2 U+1E138 𑌘 SIGN FOR THING.** Called *pes* in Hmong, this determines a thing or name of the thing. In a sentence like *There is a 𑌘 (phuḥl = pearl) here*, the classifier indicates that the writer is talking about a pearl from the sea, not a person’s name, which is written  $\text{ph}^{\text{u}}\text{ḥl}$ . See Figures 1, 2, 3, 6, 10.

**3.1.3 U+1E139 𑌙 SIGN FOR LOCATION.** Called *khab theeb* in Hmong, this determines a place or location. In *We went to 𑌙 (xǎit phòl = St. Paul)* indicates a place such as St. Paul, not the person  $\text{ph}^{\text{ol}}\text{𑌗}$  (St. Paul/Saint Paul). This character is also used to identify landmarks or fixed locations, such as the Golden Gate Bridge, Mount Rushmore, Yosemite National Park, and so on. See Figures 1, 2, 3.

**3.1.4 U+1E13A 𑌚 SIGN FOR ANIMAL.** Called *khuam luas* in Hmong, this determines a vertebrate animal and/or its pet name. In a sentence like *I feed 𑌚 (thǎidax = Titus) when he is hungry*, the classifier indicates that the writer is referring to a vertebrate animal (dog, cat, etc.) whose name is Titus. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 6.

**3.1.5 U+1E13B ɿ SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE.** Called *poos* in Hmong, this determines an invertebrate animal or its pet name, in loanwords as in *That ɿɿʔɿ (flài = fly) is bothering me!*, or in Hmong words ʔɿɿ (RPA *yǒov* ‘a fly’). See Figures 1, 2, 3, 10.

**3.2.1 U+1E137C ɿ xw xw.** This character indicates that what precedes is to be repeated, like “ditto” is in English. When following the last character in a word, it indicates a one-time repetition of a short word or a syllable, as in ɿɿʔɿʔɿʔɿ (kǔ lhu lhu kô, RPA *kuv hlub hlub koj!*) ‘I really really love you’, where ʔɿʔɿ *hlub* ‘love’ is repeated. When separated by a space it can be used to repeat a whole phrase or sentence. For example, ʔɿʔɿʔɿʔɿʔɿ ʔɿ (lú nhu ci ci ò! -"-, RPA *lub nhub ci ci os! -"-*) ‘The sun is shining!’ will be read *Lub nhub ci ci os! Lub nhub ci ci os!*. Multiple repetitions do not happen often in ordinary text, but are mostly used in hymnals or songs. Sometimes the xw xw is set off in parentheses and with a number: (ɿ) means one repetition (a total of two); (ɿɿ) means repeat twice (a total of three), (ɿɿɿ) means repeat four times (a total of five), etc. See Figure 4. Compare U+0E46 ɿ THAI CHARACTER MAIYAMOK and U+0EC6 ɿ LAO KO LA. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 8.

**3.2.2 SYLLABLE LENGTHENER.** Called *khu saim* in Hmong, the character U+1E13D ɿ NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN SYLLABLE LENGTHENER indicates the lengthening of the vowel in a word or phrase, as in ɿʔɿʔɿ (rú:n rú:n, RPA *\*rubn* or *\*runb* with a final *n*). See Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

**3.2.3 LOGOGRAM NYAJ.** The character U+1E14E ɿ NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LOGOGRAM NYAJ is used to represent the word ɿʔ (nyâ, RPA *nyaj*) ‘money, currency’. It can be used in place of the word ‘money’ or in front of an amount or number. For example, ɿʔɿʔɿ 100.00 ɿʔɿʔɿ (Kuv muaj 100.00 nyaj rua koj xwb) means ‘I only have 100.00 money for you’. Both ɿʔɿʔɿ ɿʔɿʔɿ (Kuv muaj nyaj rua koj xwb ‘I have money for you’) and ɿʔɿʔɿ ɿ ɿʔɿʔɿ are equivalent. See Figure 12.

**3.2.4 CIRCLED CA.** The character U+1E14F ɿ NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN CIRCLED CA is used to indicate ownership of personal property, literature, and anything. it’s not a “copyright sign” but an “ownership sign”. The letter ɿ CA is used because the word for “limited” in Hmong is ɿʔɿ cam. See Figure 13.

**4.0 Digits.** U+1E140-U+1E149 are the decimal digits 0–9.

**5.0 Ordering.** The ordering of the consonant onsets and tone marks follows that of the code chart.

**6.0 Character names.** The character names here use the RPA transcription. For clarity and to assist implementors, some names here use English although Pahawh Hmong uses RPA throughout. Of potential names for the script, the best name (as confirmed explicitly by the Rev. Chervang Kong) is either *Nyiakengpuachue Hmong* or *Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong*; *Hmong Kong Hmong* would be confusing and *Padao Hmong* is the name of another existing Hmong script which does not have another name.

**7.0 Unicode Linebreaking Properties.** The consonant onsets and vowel rimes behave like letters. The digits behave like digits. The determinatives and punctuation marks 1E137..1E13D behave like letters.

**8.0. Unicode Character Properties.**

```

1E100;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E101;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TSA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E102;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E103;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E104;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E105;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E106;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E107;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NKA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E108;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E109;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;N;
1E10A;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;N;



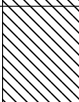

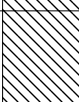




```

1E10B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER ZA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E10C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NCA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E10D;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTSA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E10E;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER KA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E10F;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E110;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E111;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NRA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E112;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER VA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E113;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTXA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E114;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TXA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E115;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER FA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E116;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E117;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER QA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E118;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER YA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E119;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NQA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11A;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XYA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11D;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DLA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11E;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPLA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E11F;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HAH;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E120;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MLA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E121;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PLA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E122;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER GA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E123;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RRA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E124;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER A;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E125;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER AA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E126;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER I;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E127;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER U;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E128;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER O;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E129;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER OO;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E12A;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER E;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E12B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER EE;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E12C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER W;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E130;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-B;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E131;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-M;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E132;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-J;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E133;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-V;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E134;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-S;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E135;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-G;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E136;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TONE-D;Mn;230;NSM; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E137;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SIGN FOR PERSON;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E138;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SIGN FOR THING;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E139;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SIGN FOR LOCATION;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E13A;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SIGN FOR ANIMAL;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E13B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E13C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XW XW;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E13D;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SYLLABLE LENGTHENER;Lm;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E240;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;0;0;0;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E241;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;1;1;1;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E242;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;2;2;2;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E243;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;3;3;3;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E244;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;4;4;4;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E245;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;5;5;5;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E246;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;6;6;6;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E247;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;7;7;7;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E248;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;8;8;8;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E249;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L; ; ; ; ;9;9;9;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E14E;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LOGOGRAM NYAJ;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;  
1E14F;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER CIRCLED CA;So;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;

## 7.0 References

James, Ian, & Mattias Persson. 2014. “New Flower Script for Mong by Cher Vang Kong”.  
<http://www.skyknowledge.com/mong-ntaub3.htm>  
Kong, Chervang. s.d. ວົງ ກຳລັງ (Kawm ntawv mhoob): Learning Hmong. [Fresno]: s.l.

**8.0. Acknowledgements.** This project was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

	1E10	1E11	1E12	1E13	1E14
0	𐌀 1E100	𐌁 1E110	𐌂 1E120	𐌃 1E130	0 1E140
1	𐌄 1E101	𐌅 1E111	𐌆 1E121	𐌇 1E131	𐌈 1E141
2	𐌉 1E102	𐌊 1E112	𐌋 1E122	𐌌 1E132	𐌍 1E142
3	𐌎 1E103	𐌏 1E113	𐌐 1E123	𐌑 1E133	𐌒 1E143
4	𐌓 1E104	𐌔 1E114	𐌕 1E124	𐌖 1E134	𐌗 1E144
5	𐌘 1E105	𐌙 1E115	𐌚 1E125	𐌛 1E135	𐌜 1E145
6	𐌟 1E106	𐌠 1E116	𐌡 1E126	𐌢 1E136	𐌣 1E146
7	𐌤 1E107	𐌥 1E117	𐌦 1E127	𐌧 1E137	𐌨 1E147
8	𐌩 1E108	𐌪 1E118	𐌫 1E128	𐌬 1E138	𐌭 1E148
9	𐌮 1E109	𐌯 1E119	𐌰 1E129	𐌱 1E139	𐌲 1E149
A	𐌳 1E10A	𐌴 1E11A	𐌵 1E12A	𐌶 1E13A	
B	𐌷 1E10B	𐌸 1E11B	𐌹 1E12B	𐌺 1E13B	
C	𐌻 1E10C	𐌼 1E11C	𐌽 1E12C	𐌾 1E13C	
D	𐌿 1E10D	𐍀 1E11D		𐍁 1E13D	
E	𐍂 1E10E	𐍃 1E11E			𐍄 1E14E
F	𐍅 1E10F	𐍆 1E11F			𐍇 1E14F

The Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script (Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script) is also known as Pa Dao (Pa Dao) and Chervang script (Txawj Vaag).

### Consonant onsets

1E100	𐄀	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MA → 05DE 𐄀 hebrew letter mem
1E101	𐄁	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TSA
1E102	𐄂	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTA
1E103	𐄃	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TA → 05D8 𐄃 hebrew letter tet
1E104	𐄄	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HA
1E105	𐄅	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NA
1E106	𐄆	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XA
1E107	𐄇	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NKA
1E108	𐄈	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER CA
1E109	𐄉	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LA
1E10A	𐄊	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SA → 05E9 𐄊 hebrew letter shin
1E10B	𐄋	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER ZA
1E10C	𐄌	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NCA
1E10D	𐄍	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTA
1E10E	𐄎	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER KA → 05DB 𐄎 hebrew letter kaf
1E10F	𐄏	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DA
1E110	𐄐	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NYA
1E111	𐄑	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NRA
1E112	𐄒	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER VA
1E113	𐄓	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTXA
1E114	𐄔	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TXA
1E115	𐄕	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER FA
1E116	𐄖	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RA
1E117	𐄗	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER QA → 05E7 𐄗 hebrew letter qof
1E118	𐄘	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER YA
1E119	𐄙	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NQA
1E11A	𐄚	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PA → 05E4 𐄚 hebrew letter pe
1E11B	𐄛	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XYA
1E11C	𐄜	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPA
1E11D	𐄝	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DLA
1E11E	𐄞	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPLA
1E11F	𐄟	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HAH • also used for a vowel o
1E120	𐄠	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MLA
1E121	𐄡	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PLA
1E122	𐄢	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER GA
1E123	𐄣	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RRA • also used for a diphthong ai

### Vowel rimes

1E124	𐄤	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER A
1E125	𐄥	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER AA
1E126	𐄦	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER I
1E127	𐄧	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER U
1E128	𐄨	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER O
1E129	𐄩	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER OO
1E12A	𐄪	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER E
1E12B	𐄫	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER EE
1E12C	𐄬	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER W

### Tone marks

1E130	◌̄	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-B = som thwb = RPA -b high-level tone
-------	----	---

1E131	◌̇	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-M = som thwm = RPA -m low-glottalized tone
1E132	◌̆	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-J = som thwj = RPA -j high-falling tone
1E133	◌̈	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-V = som thvw = RPA -v mid-rising tone
1E134	◌̉	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-S = som thws = RPA -s low-level tone
1E135	◌̊	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-G = som thwg = RPA -g falling-breathy tone
1E136	◌̋	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-D = som thwd = RPA -d low-rising tone

### Determinatives

1E137	𐄭	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR PERSON = oov • used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of people
1E138	𐄮	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR THING = pes • used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of things
1E139	𐄯	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR LOCATION = khab theeb • used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to place-names
1E13A	𐄰	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR ANIMAL = khuam luas • used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of animals and pets
1E13B	𐄱	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE = poos • used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of invertebrate animals

### Punctuation

1E13C	𐄲	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN XW XW → 0E46 𐄲 thai character maiyamok → 0EC6 𐄲 lao ko la • indicates repetition of a short word or syllable • indicates repetition of a whole phrase or sentence when preceded by a space
1E13D	𐄳	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SYLLABLE LENGTHENER = khu saim

### Digits

1E140	0	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ZERO
1E141	1	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ONE
1E142	2	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT TWO
1E143	3	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT THREE
1E144	4	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FOUR
1E145	5	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FIVE
1E146	6	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SIX
1E147	7	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SEVEN

1E148 𐄢 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT EIGHT

1E149 𐄣 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT NINE

### Symbols

1E14E 𐄤 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LOGOGRAM NYAJ

- used to represent the word for money or currency

1E14F 𐄥 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG CIRCLED CA  
→ 1E108 𐄢 nyiakeng puachue hmong letter ca

- used to indicate ownership

Figures.

**ᨧᨶᨳᨱᨱᨶᨳᨱᨱᨶ ᨧᨶᨳᨱᨱᨶᨳᨱᨱᨶ ᨧᨶᨳᨱᨱᨶ**  
**Xyum nyeem ntawv Hmoob nrug rua ntawv las tees**

ᨠ	ᨡ	ᨢ	ᨣ	ᨤ	ᨥ	ᨦ	ᨧ
ma	tsa	nta	ta	ha	na	xa	nka
ᨨ	ᨩ	ᨪ	ᨫ	ᨬ	ᨭ	ᨮ	ᨯ
ca	la	sa	za	nca	ntsa	ka	da
ᨰ	ᨱ	ᨲ	ᨳ	ᨴ	ᨵ	ᨶ	ᨷ
Nya	nra	va	ntxa	txa	fa	ra	qa
ᨸ	ᨹ	ᨺ	ᨻ	ᨼ	ᨽ	ᨾ	ᨿ
ya	nqa	pa	xya	npa	dla	npla	hah
ᨿ	ᩁ	ᩂ	ᩃ				
m̄la	pl̄a	n̄ka	r̄a				

---

ᩇ	ᩈ	ᩉ	ᩊ	ᩋ	ᩌ	ᩍ	ᩎ	ᩏ	ᩐ	ᩑ	ᩒ
a	aa	i	u	o	oo	e	ee	w	hoh	ai	

---

ᩛ	ᩜ	ᩝ	ᩞ	᩟	᩠	ᩡ	ᩢ
somthwb	somthwm	somthwj	somthwv	somthw	somthws	somthwg	somthwd

---

ᩇ	ᩈ	ᩉ	ᩊ	ᩋ	ᩌ	ᩍ	ᩎ	ᩏ	ᩐ
Oov	pes	khabtheeb	khuamluas	poos	xwxw	khoushaim			

---

ᩛ	ᩜ	ᩝ	ᩞ	᩟	᩠	ᩡ	ᩢ	ᩣ	ᩤ
ib	ob	peb	plaub	tsib	rau	xya	yim	cuaj	xuam

**Figure 1.** Chart of the Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong character set. At the end of the consonants  $\epsilon$  *nka* is named GA in this proposal, and  $\gamma$  *ra* is named RRA in this proposal. Both  $\eta$  *hoh* and  $\gamma$  *ai* are listed, but these are not proposed for encoding as they are identical to  $\eta$  HAH and  $\gamma$  RRA.



ຂົງຂ ນຳຂຸຂັງວັ				ຂົງຂ ນຳຂຸພຸ່ບັງຂ			
໑	໒	໓	໔	໑	໒	໓	໔
໑	໒	໓	໔	໑	໒	໓	໔
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				
໑	໒	໓	໔				

ຂົງຂ ນຳຂຸຂັງຂັງ				ຂົງຂ ນຳຂຸຂັງຂ				
໑	໒	໓	໔	໑	໒	໓	໔	໕
໑	໒	໓	໔	໑	໒	໓	໔	໕
໑	໒	໓	໔	໑	໒	໓	໔	໕

Figure 2. Character set from the primer *Learning Hmong*.

ຂົງໂງ່ນ ພື້ນບັ້ງ:

- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ
- ◌ : ພື້ນບັ້ງ

(ໝົດພາສາ ພື້ນບັ້ງ ຳໝວ ບັ້ງພາສາບັ້ງ)

ຂົງໂງ່ນ ກຳໜົດ:

- ◌ : ອິ
- ◌ : ອົ
- ◌ : ວ່າທ່າ
- ◌ : ວ່າຮ້າຂຽາ
- ◌ : ອື
- ◌ : ອຸ
- ◌ : ພ່າ

Figure 3. Diacritics and determinatives with their names, from the primer *Learning Hmong*.



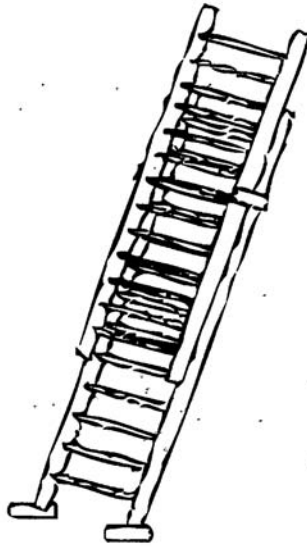
Figure 4. From the primer *Learning Hmong*.  
The reading is ຮຸ່ນໂນ, that is, ຮຸ່ນ ຮຸ່ນ, ruun ruun ‘vroom vroom’.



Figure 5. From the primer *Learning Hmong*, also showing the ໂນ sign.







ນ ງ ິ ັ ັ = ນ ັ ັ

ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ. ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ.

ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ. ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ

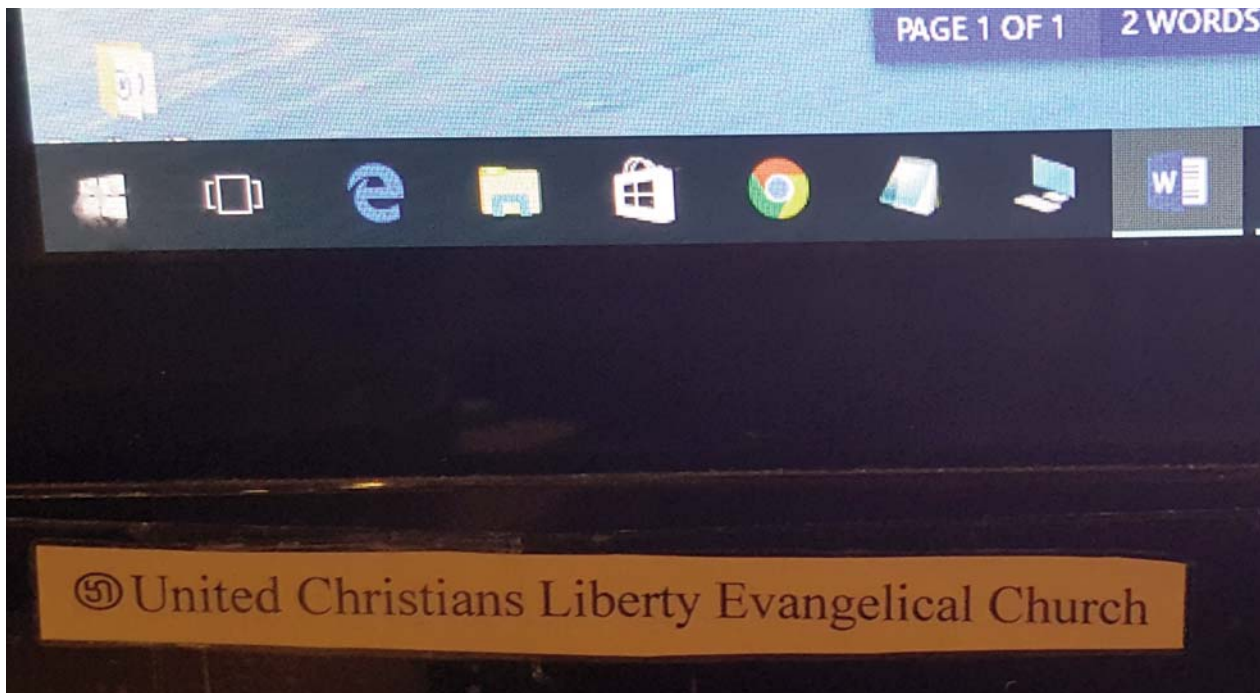
ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ. ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ. ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ ນ ັ ັ.

Figure 10. From the primer *Learning Hmong*.



Figure 11. From the primer *Learning Hmong*.  
The reading is ຮຸ່ນຮຸ່ນ, that is, ຮຸ່ນ ຮຸ່ນ, *ruun ruun* ‘vroom vroom’.





**Figure 13.** An example of CIRCLED CA in use on a label affixed to a computer monitor owned by the United Christians Liberty Evangelical Church.

## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Preliminary proposal for encoding the Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script in the UCS**

2. Requester's name

**UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

**Liaison contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2016-02-15**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**Yes.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**No.**

## B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

**Yes.**

1b. Proposed name of script

**Nyakeng Puachue Hmong.**

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

**No.**

1d. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

**71.**

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)

**Category A.**

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

**Yes.**

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?

**Yes.**

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

**Yes.**

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

**Michael Everson via the Rev. Chervang Kong**

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

**Michael Everson, Fontographer.**

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

**Yes.**

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

**No.**

7. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

**Yes.**

8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script.

**See above.**

## **C. Technical – Justification**

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

**No.**

2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?

**Yes.**

2b. If YES, with whom?

**Chervang Kong, Macie Chervunkong**

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

**Contemporary cultural use by Hmongs and historians of Hmong culture.**

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

**Somewhat rare.**

4b. Reference

5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**In the US.**

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

**No.**

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

6c. If YES, reference

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

**Yes.**

8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

**No.**

8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

8c. If YES, reference

9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?

**No.**

9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

9c. If YES, reference

10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

**No.**

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

10c. If YES, reference

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?

**No.**

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

**No.**

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

**No.**

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

**No.**

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?