

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document**Title: Proposal to encode the Nyiakengpuachue Hmong script in the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Author: Michael Everson****Status: Liaison Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Replaces: N4710 (L2/16-070)****Date: 2017-01-15**

1.0 Introduction. The Nyiakengpuachue Hmong script (ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ, *ntǎw nyia kée pua txw mhóo*, in RPA transcription *Ntawv Nyiaj Keeb Puaj Txwm Hmoob*); *ntawv* means ‘letter’; *nyiaj keeb* means ‘genesis’ and *puaj txwm* means ‘complete’) is used for writing the White Hmong and Green Hmong languages. It has also been called *Ntawv Txawj Vaag* ‘the Chervang script’, named after its inventor, the Reverend Chervang Kong (ጠጠጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ, *txâw vqa koo*, RPA *Txawj Vaag Koo*), who devised it in the 1980s for use within his church. This script has been used by members of the United Christians Liberty Evangelical church in America for more than 25 years, in printed material and videos. It is reported to have some use in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, France, and Australia. The script is also called Hmong Kong Hmong (ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ, *ntǎw mhóo kóo mhóo*, RPA *Ntawv Hmoob Koob Hmoov*, “blessing Hmong script”), and Pa Dao Hmong (ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ, *ntǎw pâ ntáu mhóo*, *Ntawv Paj Ntaub Hmong*, “flower-cloth Hmong script”; *paj* means ‘flower’ and *ntaub* means ‘cloth’ and the two together mean ‘embroidery’). Another unrelated Flower Hmong script devised in 1959 is also called *Paj Ntaub*. Several of the consonant letters appear to have been derived from the shapes of Hebrew characters.

In this document, the Romanized Popular Alphabet orthography (widely used by the Hmong in North America) is given alongside example text in Nyiakengpuachue Hmong. Two features of the RPA are of note. Double vowels *ee* and *oo* indicate [ɛŋ] and [oŋ] respectively; final letters indicate tones thus:

RPA	Diacritic tones	Nyiakengpuachue tones
-b ɓ	ú high-level	◌̊
-m ɓ	ɣ low-glottalized	◌̊̚
-j ɓ	û high-falling	◌̋
-v ɣ	ǔ mid-rising	◌̌
-Ø ɓ	v mid-level	—
-s ɓ	ù low-level	◌̍
-g ɓ	ɣ̣ falling-breathy	◌̎
-d ɓ	ɣ̌ low-rising	◌̏

2.0 Processing. Nyiakengpuachue Hmong is an alphabetic script comprised of 36 consonant characters, 9 vowel characters, and 7 combining tone characters. Diphthongs are written as sequences ጠጠ *ai*, ጠጠ *aw*, ጠጠ *au*, ጠጠ *ia*, ጠጠ *ua*, ጠጠ *uo*. There are seven symbols used as unpronounced determinatives to indicate semantic content. The combining tone marks are usually used on the vowels, but there are exceptions. Preaspirated and devoiced consonants are written by following a base consonant with ጠ *h*. This letter can bear the tone

mark, as in 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 *m̄hoo*, 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 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 *hmoob* has only three characters so the tone mark is applied to the 𑜏 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.)

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 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 *szuù* [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; 𑜏 RRA *ra* [ra]~[ɹa] can also be read as *ai* [ai] and 𑜏 HAH ? can also be read as *o*; these vocalic readings are transcribed *r* and *h* here. Thus 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 ‘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 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 *pǎi pǎi táo* with the full vowels); in transcriptions of English “what” can be written 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 which could be transliterated *huât* (perhaps RPA **huaj t*), and “Fresno” 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 which could be transliterated as *frěxn̄* is read *frěxn̄o* (perhaps RPA **frev xnom*). Note that 𑜏 RA RPA *ra* is [ʔa], 𑜏 HA RPA *ha* is [ha].

3.0 Non-alphabetic characters are used in Nyiakengpuachue Hmong. Ordinary generic punctuation marks like COMMA and FULL STOP and QUESTION MARK are used in Nyiakengpuachue 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 𑜏 oov. 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 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 = *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 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫* the word 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 ‘Paul’ does not require a determinative.

3.1.2 U+1E138 𑜏 PES. This determines a thing or name of the thing. In a sentence like *There is a 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 = *pearl*) here*, the classifier indicates that the writer is talking about a pearl from the sea, not a person’s name, which is written 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫.

3.1.3 U+1E139 𑜏 KHAB THEEB. This determines a place or location. In *We went to 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 = *St. Paul*)* indicates a place such as St. Paul, not the person 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (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.

3.1.4 U+1E13A 𑜏 KHUAM LUAS. This determines a vertebrate animal and/or its pet name. In a sentence like *I feed 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 = *Titus*) when he is hungry*, the classifier indicates that the writer is referring to a vertebrate animal (dog, cat, etc.) whose name is Titus.

3.1.5 U+1E13B 𑜏 POOS. This determines an invertebrate animal or its pet name, in loanwords as in *That 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 = *fly*) is bothering me!*, or in Hmong words 𑜏𑜃𑜂𑜫 (RPA *yóov* ‘a fly’).

3.2.1 U+1E137C ጻ 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 ວັສ້ວສ່ຳໂຄ້! (*kǔ̌ lhǔ lhǔ kô*, RPA *kuv hlub hlub koj!*) ‘I really really love you’, where ສ່ຳໂຄ້ *hlub* ‘love’ is repeated. When separated by a space it can be used to repeat a whole phrase or sentence. For example, ສັ້ນທ່ຳສັ້ນຕຳໂສ້ ກຳ! (*lú̌ n̄hǔ 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: (ጻ) means one repetition (a total of two); (ጻጻ) means repeat twice (a total of three), (ጻጻጻ) means repeat four times (a total of five), etc. See Figure 4.

3.2.2 KHU SAIM. The character U+1E13D ້ NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHU SAIM indicates the lengthening of the vowel in a word or phrase, as in ັຸນນຸ ກຳ (*rú:n rú:n*, RPA **rubn* or **runb* with a final *n*).

3.2.3 NYAJ SIGN. The character U+1E14E ື NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG MONEY SIGN is used to represent the word ື (*nyâ*, RPA *nyaj*) ‘money, currency’. It may occur with a number or alone.

3.2.4 CIRCLED CA. The character U+1E14F ຸ NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN CIRCLED CA is used to indicate ownership. The letter ຸ CA is used because the word for “limited” in Hmong is ຸວໂຄ້ *cwj cam*.

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

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

5.0 Unicode Linebreaking Properties. The consonant onsets and vowel rimes behave like letters. The digits behave like digits. The punctuation marks 1E137..1E13D behave like 00B6 ¶.

6.0. Unicode Character Properties.

1E100	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E101	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	TSA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E102	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E103	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E104	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E105	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E106	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	XA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E107	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NKA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E108	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E109	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10A	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10B	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	ZA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10C	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NCA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10D	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NTSA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10E	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10F	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E110	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E111	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NRA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E112	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E113	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NTXA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E114	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	TXA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E115	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	FA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E116	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E117	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	QA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E118	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E119	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NQA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11A	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11B	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	XYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11C	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NPA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11D	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	DLA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11E	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	NPLA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E11F	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	HAH;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E120	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	MLA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E121	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	PLA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E122	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E123	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	RRA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E124	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E125	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	AA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E126	NYIAKENGPUACHUE	HMONG	LETTER	I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;

1E127;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E128;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E129;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER OO;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E12A;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E12B;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER EE;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E12C;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG LETTER W;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E130;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWB;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E131;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWM;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E132;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWJ;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E133;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWV;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E134;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWS;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E135;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWG;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E136;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWD;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;
 1E137;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN OOV;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E138;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN PES;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E139;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHAB THEEB;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E13A;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHUAM LUAS;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E13B;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN POOS;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E13C;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN XW XW;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E13D;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHU SAIM;Lm;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E240;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;0;0;0;N;;;;
 1E241;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;1;1;1;N;;;;
 1E242;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;2;2;2;N;;;;
 1E243;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;3;3;3;N;;;;
 1E244;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;4;4;4;N;;;;
 1E245;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;5;5;5;N;;;;
 1E246;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;6;6;6;N;;;;
 1E247;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;7;7;7;N;;;;
 1E248;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L;8;8;8;N;;;;
 1E249;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;9;9;9;N;;;;
 1E14E;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG NYAJ SIGN;Lo;0;L;;;N;;;;
 1E14F;NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG CIRCLED CA;So;0;L;;;N;;;;

7.0 References

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

The Nyiakengpuachue Hmong script (Nyaj Keeb Puaj Txwm in RPA orthography) is also known as Pa Dao (Paj Ntaub) and Cher Vang script (Txawj Vaag).

Consonant onsets

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

Vowel rimes

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

Tone marks

1E130	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWB = RPA -b high-level tone
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1E131	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWM = RPA -m low-glottalized tone
1E132	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWJ = RPA -j high-falling tone
1E133	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWV = RPA -v mid-rising tone
1E134	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWS = RPA -s low-level tone
1E135	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWG = RPA -g falling-breathy tone
1E136	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SOM THWD = RPA -d low-rising tone

Determinatives

1E137	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN OOV = person, name
1E138	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN PES = item, thing
1E139	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHAB THEEB = location
1E13A	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHUAM LUAS = animal
1E13B	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN POOS = invertebrate

Punctuation

1E13C	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN XW XW • indicates repetition of a short word or syllable
		• indicates repetition of a whole phrase or sentence when preceded by a space
1E13D	◌̈́	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG SIGN KHU SAIM • indicates the elongation of a syllable

Digits

1E140	0	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ZERO
1E141	1	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ONE
1E142	2	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT TWO
1E143	3	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT THREE
1E144	4	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FOUR
1E145	5	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FIVE
1E146	6	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SIX
1E147	7	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SEVEN
1E148	8	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT EIGHT
1E149	9	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG DIGIT NINE

Symbols

1E14E	𐄭	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG NYAJ SIGN • used to represent the word for money or currency
1E14F	Ⓞ	NYIAKENGPUACHUE HMONG CIRCLED CA → 1E108 𐄭 nyiakengpuachue hmong letter ca • used to indicate ownership

Figures.

ᨧᨱᨶᨳᨶᨱᨶᨳᨶ ᨧᨱᨶᨳᨶᨱᨶᨳᨶ ᨧᨱᨶᨳᨶ
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				
mla	pla	nka	ra				

ᩄ	ᩅ	ᩆ	ᩇ	ᩈ	ᩉ	ᩊ	ᩋ	ᩌ	ᩍ	ᩎ
a	aa	l	u	o	oo	e	ee	w	hoh	ai

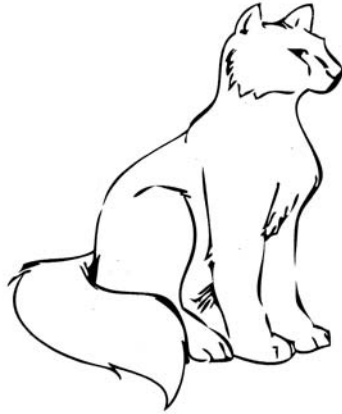
ᩏ	ᩐ	ᩑ	ᩒ	ᩓ	ᩔ	ᩕ	ᩖ
somthwb	somthwm	somthwj	somthwv	somthw	somthws	somthwg	somthwd

ᩗ	ᩘ	ᩙ	ᩚ	ᩛ	ᩜ	ᩝ	ᩞ	᩟
Oov	pes	khabtheeb	khuamluas	poos	xwxw	khoushaim		

᩠	ᩡ	ᩢ	ᩣ	ᩤ	ᩥ	ᩦ	ᩧ	ᩨ
ib	ob	peb	plaub	tsib	rau	xya	yim	cuaj

Figure 1. Chart of Nyiakengpuachue Hmong characters. At the end of the consonants ᩃ *nka* is named GA in this proposal, and ᩃ *ra* is named RRA in this proposal. Both ᩃ *hoh* and ᩃ *ai* are listed, but these are not proposed for encoding as they are identical to ᩃ HAH and ᩃ RRA.

လဝ်



လ ၆ ° ^ = လဝ်

လဝ် လံ လံ လဝ် လံ လဝ်. လဝ် လဝ် လဝ်

လဝ်. လဝ် လဝ် လဝ်. လဝ် လဝ် လဝ်.

လဝ် လံ လံ. လဝ် လံ လံ လဝ် လဝ်.

Figure 2. From the primer *Learning Hmong*.

The reading is *miv* ‘cat’ with the vertebrate animal determinative.

<p>80 ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW</p> <p>ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW</p> <p>ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT JESUS DID.</p> <p>JESUS GAVE HIS LIFE ON CALV'RY, SUFFERED, BLED</p> <p>AND DIED FOR ALL:</p> <p>DIED THAT WE MIGHT LIVE FOREVER,</p> <p>ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW.</p>	<p>၆၀ ထံလ် လံၚ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်ထံလ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p> <p>ထံလ် လံၚ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်ထံလ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p> <p>ထံလ် လံၚ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်ထံလ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p> <p>လံၚ်လံၚ် လံၚ်လံၚ် လံၚ်လံၚ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p> <p>လံၚ်လံၚ် လံၚ်လံၚ် လံၚ်လံၚ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p> <p>ထံလ် လံၚ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်ထံလ် ထံလ် ဘၚ်လံၚ်</p>
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Figure 3. Transliteration of English text into Nyiakengpuachue script in a hymnal.

The transliteration reads:

ól ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thū n̄h
 ól ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thū n̄h
 ól ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thū n̄h v̄uat ntsíxax díd.
 ntsíxax nkěv híx lâif òn khèlv'̀rì,
 sǎfawd, nplèd èn dài fh̄rr ól:
 dài ntăt vùi màit lív fh̄lěavaw,
 ól ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thū n̄h.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Preliminary proposal for encoding the Nyiakengpuachue 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

2016-01-15

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

Nyiakengpuachue 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 Hmong 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?