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

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1.0 Introduction. The Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script (เท็วธุรักษ์ฮิวฟิร์เทโร, ntăw nyîa kée pûa txw mhóo, in RPA transcription Ntawv Nyiajkeeb Puajtxwm Hmoob 'Genesis Complete Hmong script'; ntawv means 'letter', nyiajkeeb means 'genesis', puajtxwm means 'complete', hmoob is 'Hmong') is used for writing the White Hmong and Green Hmong languages. It has also been called Ntawv Txawjvaag 'the Chervang script', named after its inventor, the Reverend Chervang Kong (หัวเหลื วร, txâwvaa koo, RPA Txawjvaag 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 (พาสาราธ ราธ เกราร เกรา

In this document, the Romanized Popular Alphabet orthography (widely used by the Hmong in North America) is given alongside example text in Nyiakeng Puachue 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	Nyiakeng Puachue tones
<i>-b</i> Γ	$\acute{v}$ high-level	់
- <i>m</i> L	y low-glottalized	ំ
- <i>j</i>	$\hat{v}$ high-falling	ॅ
-v Y	<i>v</i> mid-rising	ំ
-Ø †	v mid-level	_
-s  -	$\hat{v}$ low-level	ō
-g N	y falling-breathy	<mark></mark>
-d	y low-rising	ំ

**2.0 Processing.** Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong is an alphabetic script comprised of 36 consonant characters, 9 vowel characters, and 7 combining tone characters. Diphthongs are written as sequences n ai, n aw, n au, n

mark, as in the mark 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 the hmoob has only three characters so the tone mark is applied to the THA. 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 have z = zui [zu:]; in RPA z = zi [3]. (Note the position of the tone mark on the second vowel.)

Two of the consonants can be read as vowels;  $\S$  RRA ra [ra]~[ла] can also be read as ai [ai] and  $\mathfrak g$  HAH? can also be read as o; these vocalic readings are transcribed  $\underline r$  and  $\underline h$  here. Thus ชุงิชงิงปี 'very very short' which could be transliterated as  $p \underline r$   $p \underline r$   $t \underline a o$  is read  $p \underline a i$   $t \underline a o$  (RPA  $t \underline a i$ ) which can also be written ชุงิชชิงเชาง  $t \underline a o$  with the full vowels); in transcriptions of English "what" can be written ชุงิชงิง which could be transliterated  $t \underline a o$  which could be transliterated  $t \underline a o$  (perhaps RPA t o), and "Fresno" ชุงใชงเชื่ which could be transliterated as t o0 (perhaps RPA t o0). Note that t o0 RA RPA t o1 is [ta], t o1 HA RPA t o2 is [ha].

- **3.0 Non-alphabetic characters** are used in Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong. Ordinary generic punctuation marks (, ; : . ? ! " ") are used inf 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 GIGN 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  $270\% R^2$  (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  $270\% R^2$  the word  $270\% R^2$  'Paul' does not require a determinative. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 6, 10.
- 3.1.2 U+1E138 's SIGN FOR THING. Called *pes* in Hmong, this determines a thing or name of the thing. In a sentence like *There is a anti-compact (phur) = pearl) here*, the classifier indicates that the writer is talking about a pearl from the sea, not a person's name, which is written anti-compact. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 6, 10.
- 3.1.3 U+1E139 r SIGN FOR LOCATION. Called *khab theeb* in Hmong, this determines a place or location. In We went to วิทัยวิทิติสา (xaǐt phòl = St. Paul) indicates a place such as St. Paul, not the person วิทัยวิทิติสา (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  $^{\land}$  SIGN FOR ANIMAL. Called *khuam luas* in Hmong, this determines a vertebrate animal and/or its pet name. In a sentence like *I feed vyyūḡjw̄ (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 z SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE. Called *poos* in Hmong, this determines an invertebrate animal or its pet name, in loanwords as in *That*  $gz\bar{y}z$  (*flài* = *fly*) is bothering me!, or in Hmong words  $g\dot{z}z$  (RPA yǒov 'a fly'). See Figures 1, 2, 3, 10.
- 3.2.1 U+1E137C ໆ 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 ງໍລະກັງງານ (kŭ lĥu lĥu kô, RPA kuv hlub hlub koj!) 'I really really love you', where ຂື່າວ hlub 'love' is repeated. When separated by a space it can be used to repeat a whole phrase or sentence. For example, ຂັ້ນທົ່ງວັນຕັ້ງ ໆ! (lú nĥu 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: (ໆ) means one repetition (a total of two); (ֈໆ) means repeat twice (a total of three), (ᢓៗ) means repeat four times (a total of five), etc. See Figure 4. Compare U+0E46 ၅ THAI CHARACTER MAIYAMOK and U+0EC6 ໆ LAO KO LA. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 8.
- 3.2.2 SYLLABLE LENGTHENER. Called *khu saim* in Hmong, the character U+1E13D in nyiakeng puachue hmong sign syllable lengthener indicates the lengthening of the vowel in a word or phrase, as in  $\frac{1}{200}$  in  $\frac{1}{$
- 3.2.3 Logogram nyaj. The character U+1E14E ด nyiakeng puachue hmong logogram nyaj is used to represent the word เก่ (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, วรัตรัว ๗เ๐๐.๐๐ ขราวษัทธ์ (Kuv muaj ¤100.00 กyaj rua koj xwb) means 'I only have 100.00 money for you'. Both วรัตรัวเรียราวษัทธ์ (Kuv muaj nyaj rua koj xwb 'I have money for you') and วรัตรัว ๗ ขราวษัทธ์ are equivalent.
- 3.2.4 CIRCLED CA. The character U+1E14F ® 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 n ca is used because the word for "limited" in Hmong is not a "copyright cwj cam.
- **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.

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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;;;;
1E109;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E10A;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
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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;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;
1E116; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E117; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER
                                      QA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
1E118; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER
                                       YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER NQA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;
1E119:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E11A:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E11B:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                                      XYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER
                        HMONG LETTER NPA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E11C:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER DLA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E11D:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER NPLA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1E11E:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E11F:NYTAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER HAH; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER MLA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1E120; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
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;;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER OO; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1E129; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E12A; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LETTER E; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1E12B; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                              LETTER EE; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
                        HMONG LETTER W; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1E12C; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E130; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                               TONE-B; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;
                        HMONG TONE-M; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
1E131; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E132; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                               TONE-J; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
                        HMONG TONE-V; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;
1E133; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E134:NYIAKENG
               PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                               TONE-S; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;
1E135; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                              TONE-G; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;
1E136; NYIAKENG
                PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                               TONE-D; Mn; 230; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
1E137:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG SIGN FOR PERSON; Lm; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1E138;NYIAKENG
               PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                               SIGN FOR THING; Lm; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1E139; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG SIGN FOR LOCATION; Lm; 0; L;;;; N;;;;
1E13A; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG SIGN FOR ANIMAL; Lm; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
                        HMONG SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE; Lm; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1E13B; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E13C; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG
                              XW XW; Lm; 0; L;;;; N;;;;
                        HMONG SIGN SYLLABLE LENGTHENER; Lm; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1E13D; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT ZERO; Nd; 0; L;; 0; 0; 0; N;;;;;
1E240; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
1E241; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     ONE; Nd; 0; L;; 1; 1; 1; N;;;;
1E242:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     TWO; Nd; 0; L;; 2; 2; 2; N;;;;;
                                     THREE; Nd; 0; L;; 3; 3; 3; N;;;;;
1E243:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     FOUR; Nd; 0; L;; 4; 4; 4; N;;;;
1E244; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
1E245:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     FIVE; Nd; 0; L;; 5; 5; 5; N;;;;;
1E246; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     SIX;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
1E247:NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG DIGIT
                                     SEVEN; Nd; 0; L;; 7; 7; 7; N;;;;
1E248; NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT EIGHT; Nd; 0; L; ; 8; 8; 8; N; ; ; ; ;
1E249; NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT NINE; Nd; 0; L;; 9; 9; 9; N;;;;;
1E14E; NYIAKENG PUACHUE
                        HMONG LOGOGRAM NYAJ;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;
1E14F; NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG CIRCLED CA; So; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
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## 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. ງງ່ອ ທຳອງທ່ອ (Kawm ntawv mhoob): Learning Hmong. [Fresno]: s.l.

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	1E10	1E11	1E12	1E13	1E14
0	[] 1E100	<b>6</b>	<b>G</b>	1E130	O 1E140
1	<b>1</b> E101	<b>E</b>	2 1E121	1E131	J 1E141
2	<b>N</b> 1E102	<b>H</b>	ح 1E122	် 1E132	<b>5</b> 1E142
3	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\</b> 1E123	• 1E133	<b>ቸ</b> 1E143
4	<b>J</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>ງ</b>		1E144
5	<b>S</b> 1E105	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	1E135	<b>V</b> 1E145
6	<b>り</b>	<b>S</b> 1E116	<b>G</b>	<b>6</b> 1E136	<b>1</b> E146
7	H 1E107	T 1E117	<b>3</b>	<b>G</b> 1E137	<b>3</b>
8	<b>5</b> 1	<b>8</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>S</b>
9	<b>3</b>	2)	<b>S</b>	<b>r</b> 1E139	<b>2)</b> 1E149
Α	1E10A	<b>3</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>₼</b>	
В	1E10B	7) 1E11B	<b>T</b>	<b>Z</b>	
С	1E10C	1E11C	3 1E12C	<b>M</b> 1E13C	
D	Ç	1E11D	IEI2C	کا	
E	1E10D	O		1E13D	O)
F	1E10E <b>G</b> 1E10F	1E11E <b>S</b> 1E11F			1E14E ⑤ 1E14F

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The Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script (Nyiaj Keeb Puaj Txwm in RPA orthography) is also known as Pa Dao (Paj Ntaub) and Chervang script (Txawj Vaag).

#### **Consonant onsets**

COIIS	SU	Halli Oliseis
1E100	O	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MA
		→ 05DE 🖒 hebrew letter mem
1E101	I	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TSA
1E102	N	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTA
1E103	ŋ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TA
		→ 05D8 \( \text{D} \) hebrew letter tet
1E104	I	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HA
1E105	េ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NA
1E106	Ю	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XA
1E107	H	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NKA
1E108	51	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER CA
1E109	2	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER LA
1E10A	W	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER SA
121071	<b>.</b>	→ 05E9 ♥ hebrew letter shin
1E10B	9	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER ZA
1E10C	Ŋ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NCA
1E10D	Ľ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTSA
1E10E	ם כ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER KA
ILIUL	U	→ 05DB ⊃ hebrew letter kaf
1E10F	0	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DA
1E10F	G	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DA NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NYA
1E110	ß	
. —	3	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NRA
1E112	Э	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER VA
1E113	S	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTXA
1E114	И	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER TXA
1E115	S	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER FA
1E116	ย	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RA
1E117	JJ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER QA
.=		→ 05E7 P hebrew letter qof
1E118	8	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER YA
1E119	ଥ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NQA
1E11A	3	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PA
		→ 05E4 <b>5</b> hebrew letter pe
1E11B	ឲា	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER XYA
1E11C	IJ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPA
1E11D	N	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER DLA
1E11E	Ø	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NPLA
1E11F	อ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER HAH
		<ul> <li>also used for a vowel o</li> </ul>
1E120	G	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER MLA
1E121	2	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER PLA
1E122	દ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER GA
1E123	ጎ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER RRA
		• also used for a diphthong ai
		•

## **Vowel rimes**

1E124	ງ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER A
1E125	S	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER AA
1E126	G	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER I
1E127	3	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER U
1E128	Gl	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER O
1E129	S	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER OO
1E12A	ŀ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER E
1E12B	ď	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER EE
1E12C	3	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 thwv
  - = RPA -v mid-rising tone
- 1E134 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-S = som thws
  - = RPA -s low-level tone
- 1E135 ô 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 4 NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR PERSON
  - = 00v
  - used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of people
- - used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of things
- 1E139 ' NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR LOCATION
  - = khab theeb
  - used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to place-names
- 1E13A ^ NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR ANIMAL
  - = khuam luas
  - used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of animals and pets
- 1E13B ° NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE
  - = poos
  - used as a determinative to indicate homophones referring to the names of invertebrate animals

## **Punctuation**

- - → 0E46 η thai character maiyamok
  - $\rightarrow$ 0EC6 უlao ko la
  - indicates repetition of a short word or syllable
  - indicates repetition of a whole phrase or sentence when preceded by a space

NVIAVENO DI LA CUITE UMONO DICIT ZEDO

- 1E13D h NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SYLLABLE LENGTHENER
  - = khu saim

# Digits

Date: 2017-01-22

16140	U	N HAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGH ZERO
1E141		NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ONE
1E142	4	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT TWO
1E143	Ŧ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT THREE
1E144	3	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FOUR
1E145	٧	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FIVE
1E146	จ	NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SIX

1E147 B NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT SEVEN

Date: 2017-01-22

## **Symbols**

- 1E14E ON NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LOGOGRAM NYAJ
  - used to represent the word for money or currency
- 1E14F ® NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG CIRCLED CA
  - → 1E108 to nyiakeng puachue hmong letter ca
  - used to indicate ownership

## Figures.

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



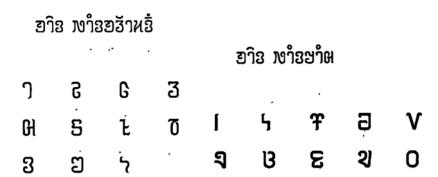


Figure 2. Character set from the primer *Learning Hmong*.

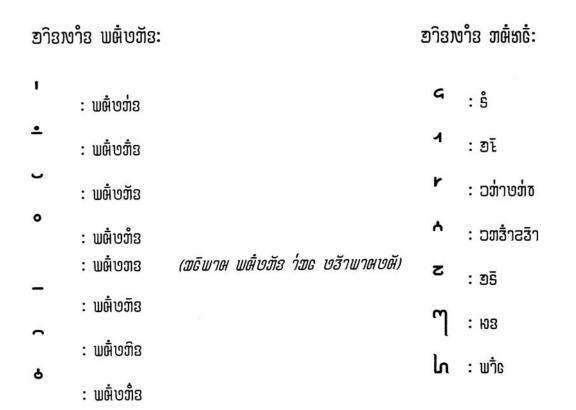


Figure 3. Diacritics and determinatives with their names, from the primer *Learning Hmong*.

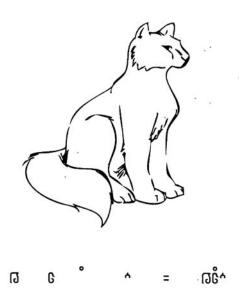


Figure 4. From the primer Learning Hmong.
The reading is รู่ฮู่ทุ , that is, รู่ฮู่ทุ , ruun ruun 'vroom vroom'.



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

់ទំព



ด6° ดว่า ดว้า ดฮิ ดฮ่า ดตั⁴. ดฮิา ดตั ดฮิา ดะ์. ดว่า ดว้า ดวั ดตั. ดธั๋ ดฮัา ดว้า ดว้า ดวั. ดตั ดว่า ดวั ดฮัา ดวั.

**Figure 6.** From the primer *Learning Hmong*. The reading is *miv* 'cat' with the vertebrate animal determinative.

# 80 ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW

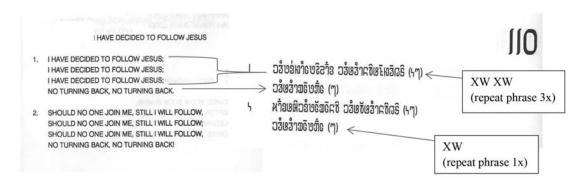
ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW
ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW
ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT JESUS DID.
JESUS GAVE HIS LIFE ON CALV'RY, SUFFERED, BLED
AND DIED FOR ALL:
DIED THAT WE MIGHT LIVE FOREVER,
ALL THE CHILDREN OUGHT TO KNOW.

## **%0** ທັບ ທ**ຳ**ຮ ນາຂ່ວຍສໍ່ຫ ທິບ ນກົບ ຫວັ

ທັບ ທຈື່ີ ໝາຍ່ວຍລື່ຶ່ກ ທິບ ບກົວ ກໍບົ ທັບ ທຈື່ີ ໝາຍ່ວຍລື່ຶກ ທິບ ບກົວ ກໍບົ ທັບ ທຈື່ວ ໝາຍ່ວຍລື່ຶກ ທິບ ບກົວ ກໍບົ ລວ້າບ ດະເທົ້າ ດະເດີ ດະເທົ່າ ສະລິນ ກະເນ ບັນວ ທີ່ກ່າວກະວິນໄດ້, ທຳ2ຈື່ລດ, ທະເດ En ດຈັນ ບຸນັດ ທີ່ບໍ່ ດານ ທານ ນຸລົນ ພາຍບ ປະເທ ບຸນັດ ກໍບົ. ທິບ ທານ ໝາຍ່ວຍລື່ິກ ທິບ ບກົວ ກໍບົ.

**Figure 7.** Transliteration of English text into Nyiakeng Puachue script in a hymnal. The transliteration reads:

ôl ntạw tshílnrŵn ŏt thu nh
ôl ntạw tshílnrŵn ŏt thu nh
ôl ntạw tshílnrŵn ŏt thu nh vǔat ntsǐxax dǐd.
ntsǐxax nkev hǐx lâif òn khelv'rì,
săfawd, npled en dài fhr ôl:
dài ntắt vùi màit lǐv fhleavaw,
ôl ntaw tshílnrŵn ŏt thu nh.



**Figure 8.** Example showing the use of the repetition mark xw xw.

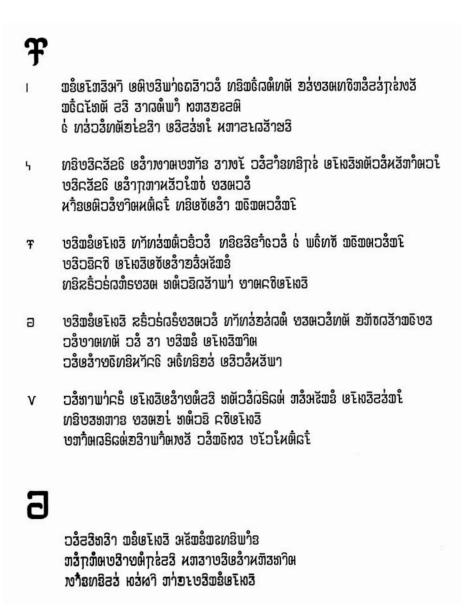
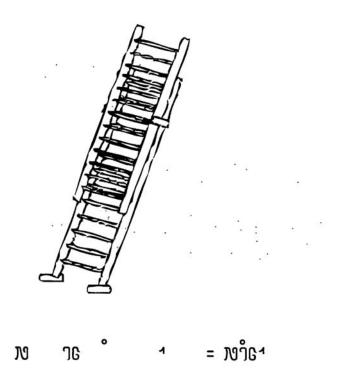


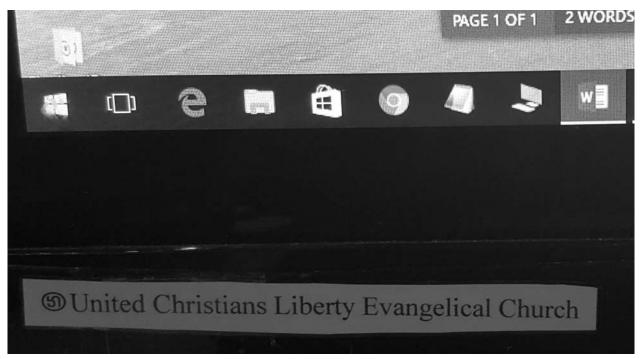
Figure 9. Text from a Hmong hymnal.



พา๊ด พา๊ด พา๊ด พา๊ด พา๋ด พา๋ด พา๊ด พา๊ด



Figure 11. From the primer Learning Hmong.
The reading is รู่สู่เกู that is, รู่สู่ก รู่สู่ก, ruun ruun 'vroom vroom'.



**Figure 12.** 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

2016-01-22

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

## Nyiakeng 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?

Ves.

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?