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Title

Proposal to encode the Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong script in the UCS

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mark, as in m^{hoo} *m^{hoo}*, 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 hmoob has only three characters so the tone mark is applied to the 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 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; ra [ra]~[ɹa] can also be read as *ai* [ai] and h can also be read as *o*; these vocalic readings are transcribed r and h here. Thus $\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}$ ‘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 $\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}$ *pǎi pǎi táo* with the full vowels); in transcriptions of English “what” can be written hu^{h} which could be transliterated *huât* (perhaps RPA **huaj t*), and “Fresno” $\text{fr}^{\text{h}}\text{xn}^{\text{h}}$ which could be transliterated as *frěxnḥ* is read *frěxnḥ* (perhaps RPA **frev xnom*). Note that ra RPA *ra* is [ʔa], 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 $\text{ph}^{\text{h}}\text{ol}^{\text{h}}$ (*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 $\text{ph}^{\text{h}}\text{ol}^{\text{h}}$ ‘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 $\text{ph}^{\text{h}}\text{ol}^{\text{h}}$. 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 $\text{ph}^{\text{h}}\text{ol}^{\text{h}}$ (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.

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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;
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;



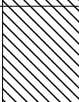
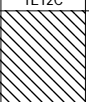
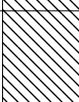
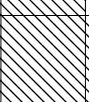

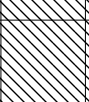

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1E10B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER ZA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E10C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NCA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E10D;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER NTSA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E10E;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E10F;NYIAKENG PUACHUE 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;;;;;
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 TONE-B;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E131;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-M;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E132;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-J;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E133;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG TONE-V;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
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;;;;;
1E13B;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN FOR INVERTEBRATE;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E13C;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG XW XW;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E13D;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG SIGN SYLLABLE LENGTHENER;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E240;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;0;0;0;N;;;;;
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;;;;;
1E243;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;3;3;3;N;;;;;
1E244;NYIAKENG PUACHUE HMONG DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;4;4;4;N;;;;;
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;;;;;

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.

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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 | 𐌸 1E10C | 𐌹 1E11C | 𐌺 1E12C | 𐌻 1E13C |  |
| D | 𐌽 1E10D | 𐌾 1E11D |  | 𐌿 1E13D |  |
| E | 𐍀 1E10E | 𐍁 1E11E |  |  | 𐍂 1E14E |
| F | 𐍄 1E10F | 𐍅 1E11F |  |  | 𐍆 1E14F |

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 𐄡 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 |
| ᨠ | ᨡ | ᨢ | ᨣ | | | | |
| mla | pla | nka | ra | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|-----|----|
| ᨠ | ᨡ | ᨢ | ᨣ | ᨤ | ᨥ | ᨦ | ᨧ | ᨨ | ᨩ | ᨪ |
| a | aa | l | u | o | oo | e | ee | w | hoh | ai |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| ᨫ | ᨬ | ᨭ | ᨮ | ᨯ | ᨰ | ᨱ | ᨲ |
| somthwb | somthwm | somthwj | somthwv | somthw | somthws | somthwg | somthwd |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------|---|
| ᨳ | ᨴ | ᨵ | ᨶ | ᨷ | ᨸ | ᨹ | ᨺ |
| Oov | pes | khabtheeb | khuamluas | poos | xwxw | khoushaim | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| ᨻ | ᨼ | ᨽ | ᨿ | ᩁ | ᩂ | ᩃ | ᩄ | ᩅ | ᩆ |
| 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 ϵ *nka* is named GA in this proposal, and γ *ra* is named RRA in this proposal. Both η *hoh* and γ *ai* are listed, but these are not proposed for encoding as they are identical to η HAH and γ RRA.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|
| ຂົງຂໍ ນຳນິດຊ້ວງວັດ | | | | ຂົງຂໍ ນຳນິດພື້ນບັ້ງ | | | |
| ຸ | ໘ | ຸ | ໘ | ໊ | ໋ | ໌ | ໍ |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໎ | ໏ | ໐ | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ຂົງຂໍ ນຳນິດກຸ່ມເຕີ | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໑ | ໒ | ໓ | ໔ |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໕ | ໖ | ໗ | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| ຂົງຂໍ ນຳນິດຂັ້ນຊື່ | | | | ຂົງຂໍ ນຳນິດຜຳ | | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | | | | | |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ |
| ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ | ໘ |

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

ຂົງໂງ່ນ ພື້ນບັ້ງ:

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

(ໝົດພາສາ ພື້ນບັ້ງ ຳໝວ ບຮັກພາສາບັ້ງ)

ຂົງໂງ່ນ ກຳໜົດ:

- ◌ : ອິ
- ◌ : ອໂ
- ◌ : ວຳພາບຳ
- ◌ : ວຳຮັກຮັກ
- ◌ : ອຮິ
- ◌ : ອຮ
- ◌ : ພຳ

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

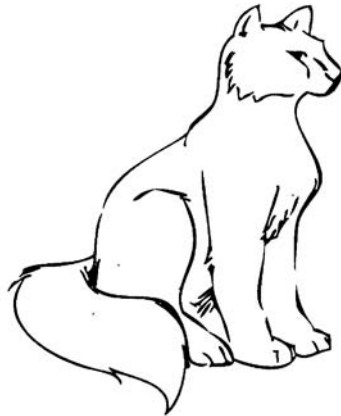


Figure 4. From the primer *Learning Hmong*.
The reading is ຳວິໂນ, that is, ຳວິໂນ ຳວິໂນ, ruun ruun ‘vroom vroom’.



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

ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ



ᨠ ᨦ ᩣ ᨦ = ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ

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ᨠᩣ᩠. ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠. ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠.

ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ. ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠.

Figure 6. 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 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.</p> | <p>ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠</p> <p>ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ ᨠᩣ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ᨦ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠ ᨠᩣ᩠</p> |
|---|---|

Figure 7. Transliteration of English text into Nyiakeng Puachue script in a hymnal.

The transliteration reads:

ôl ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thu n̄h
 ôl ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thu n̄h
 ôl ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thu n̄h v̄uat ntsíxax díd.
 ntsíxax nkěv híx láif òn khèlv'rì,
 sǎfawd, nplěd èn dài fh̄rr ôl:
 dài ntăt vùi màit lív fh̄lěavaw,
 ôl ntaw tshílnrŵn ət thu n̄h.

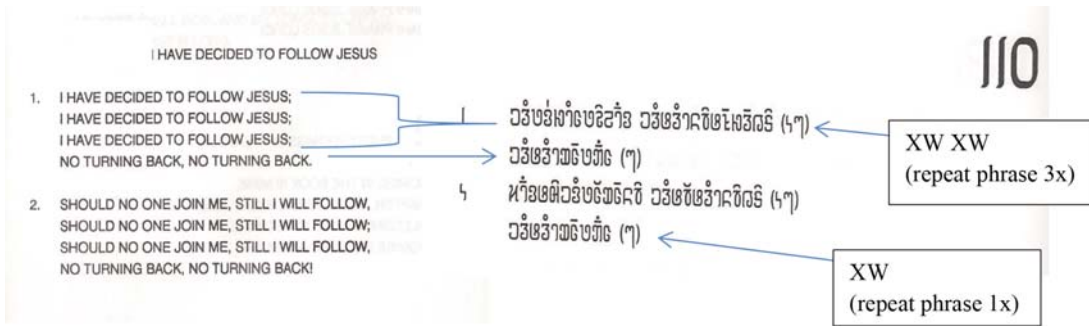


Figure 8. Example showing the use of the repetition mark xw xw.

ຮ

1 ວິໄສເອົາເຈົ້າເຮົາ ເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
 ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
 ອຸ່ນ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ

໒ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ວິໄສເອົາເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
 ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
 ຜູ້ຮັບເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ

ຮ ບຸກຄົນເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ອຸ່ນ ທີ່ເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
 ບຸກຄົນເອົາ ອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນອຸ່ນ
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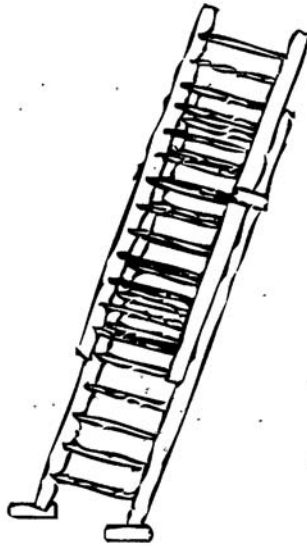
ອ ບຸກຄົນເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ
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໖ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ ທີ່ເອົາເອົາເອົາ
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Figure 9. Text from a Hmong hymnal.



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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’.

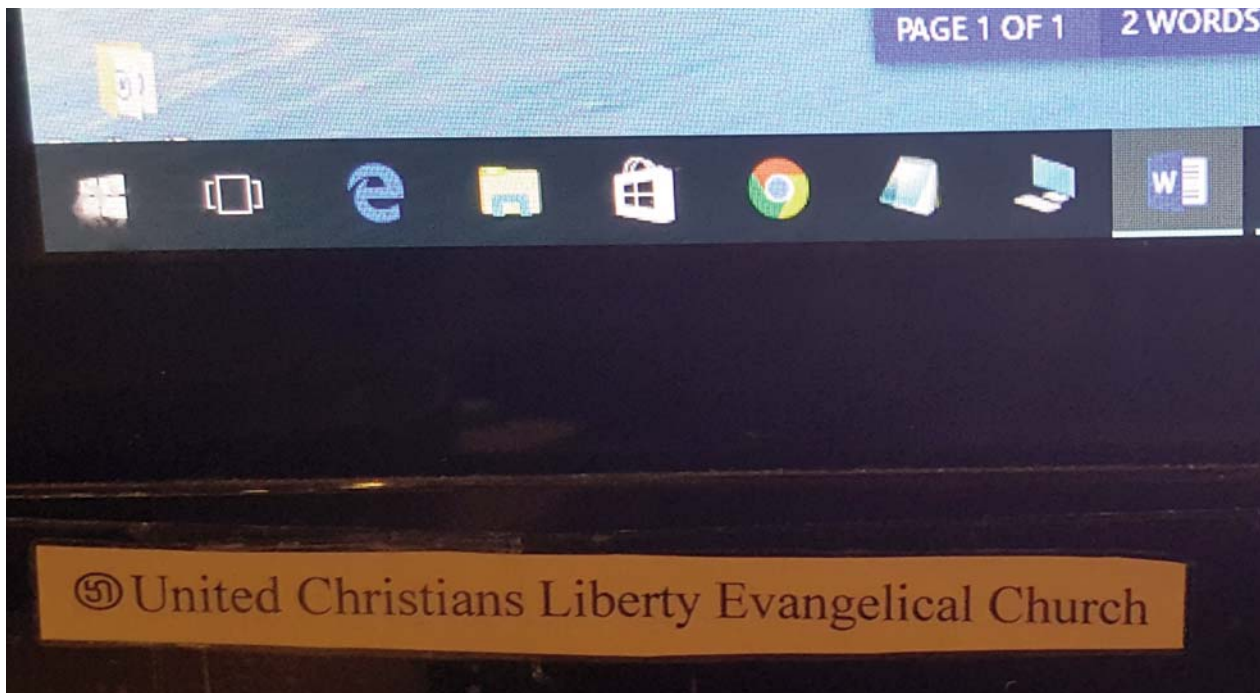


Figure 13. An example of CIRCLED CA in use on a label affixed to a computer monitor owned by the United Christians Liberty Evangelical Church.

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?