

Hua Miao – English Glossary



Book 1

Edited by
Rev. P Kenneth Parsons and Rev. R Keith Parsons

Second Edition

Technical assistance by
Dr Steve Rake
University of Southampton

July 2001

Preface

This is the second version of the Hua Miao – English Glossary. The first version, called the Hua Miao Dictionary, was produced on a PC/AT using the WordStar word processor on a PC/AT and a matrix printer. It was completed in 1998.

The contents of this second version are essentially the same as the original dictionary with a number of errors corrected. The title has been changed to represent a more accurate description of the text - the entries do not have the detailed explanations that one would expect to find in a true dictionary.

The electronic form of this version of the Glossary is now the more modern Word 97 and an additional simple, non-formatted representation of the same data. There is a detailed description of this representation in the Introduction and on the compact disk.

Acknowledgements.

Over the years many people, both in China and in England, have supported and encouraged us in this undertaking. Our indebtedness is due first and foremost to the late Mr. Wang Ming-ji, whose vision initiated it, whose determination provided us with a sure foundation, and whose contributions now appear on every page. Mr. Bob Groom and his son David on the Isle of Wight produced the first computer program which was capable of handling the complexities of the Ahmao script, and without their help this glossary would still be only a manuscript. Finally it is due to the dedication, professional expertise and sheer hard work of Dr. Steve Rake of Southampton University that the already ageing computer programme based on WordStar 4 has been replaced by a new and up-to-date scheme using Word 97, and the obsolescent format has been converted and entirely revised. For all this service, so cheerfully given, we are most grateful.

Hua Miao - English Glossary

Index to Volumes

	Volume	Miao		Pinyin					
Book 1	Introduction								
	1	ɿ	ɿ'	b	p				
	2	ʈ	ʈ'	d	t				
	3	ʈ	ʈ'	z	c				
	4	ɕ	ɕ'	zh	ch	j	q	Note 1	
	5	ʈ	ʈ'	dr	tr				
	6	ɿ	ɿ'	g	k				
Book 2	7	Δ	Δ'	dl	tl				
	8	ɿ	ɿ'	gh	kh				
	9	ɿ	'ɿ	m	hm				
	10	ɕ	'ɕ	n	hn				
	11	ɕɿ	ɕɿ'	nb	np				
	12	ɕʈ	ɕʈ'	nd	nt				
	13	ɕʈ	ɕʈ'	nz	nc				
	14	ɕɕ	ɕɕ'	nzh	nch	nj	nq	Note 2	
	15	ɕʈ	ɕʈ'	ndr	ntr				
Book 3	16	ɕɿ	ɕɿ'	ng	nk				
	17	ɕΔ	ɕΔ'	ndl	ntl				
	18	ɕɿ	ɕɿ'	ngh	nkh				
	19	ɕ	'ɕ	ngg	hngg				
	20	l	ɿ	l	hl				
	21	ɿ	ɿ		h				
	22	v	ɿ	v	f				
	23	ʒ	s	r	s				
	24	ʌ		y					
	25	ʌ	j	y	sh	x		Note 3	
	26	l	l'	hx					

Notes:

1. The initials **ㄗ** and **ㄘ'** are normally represented by the Pinyin zh and ch respectively, but when they are followed by the final **ㄢ** or any diphthong beginning with **ㄢ** (**ㄢㄝ ㄢㄨ ㄢㄩ** etc. including **ㄟ**), then the Pinyin becomes j and q respectively.
2. The initials **ㄗㄗ** and **ㄗㄗ'** are normally represented by the Pinyin nzh and nch respectively, but when they are followed by the final **ㄢ** or any diphthong beginning with **ㄢ** (**ㄢㄝ ㄢㄨ ㄢㄩ** etc. including **ㄟ**), then the Pinyin becomes nj and nq respectively.
3. The initial **ㄐ** is normally represented by the Pinyin sh, but when it is followed by the final **ㄢ** or any diphthong beginning with **ㄢ** (**ㄢㄝ ㄢㄨ ㄢㄩ** etc. including **ㄟ**), then the Pinyin becomes x.