

Hua Miao – English Glossary

Volume 09

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᠋ᠮᠢ

Tone 2

᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠡ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	ndao mi	Cotton material
᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠡ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	ndao mi mi	Fine cotton cloth
᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	mi mi	Small. Tiny. Expression used mostly by children
ᠤᠶᠡ᠋᠘ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠡ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	a la mi mi	Fine soil or sand

5	᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	mi	Particle, also pronounced ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢᠪᠠ᠋ or ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢᠪᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ much used in the songs, but not exclusively so. Most frequently it is simply a connector, a link word, but sometimes it can be translated as an indefinite pronoun, "he", "they", or "one" and sometimes by the definite article "the"
	᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ	mi se mi lao	The great and the old. Sacred hill, rock or tree associated with the local village and worshipped each year
	ᠠᠯᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠶᠡ᠋᠘ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	dlao ao jio mi sha	Cloud. OM
	᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠡ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠡ	cho mi dyu	Short coat
	᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ	zai jio mi shai	Deer. Stag. OM [Sometimes pronounced ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ]
10	᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋	ndao mi se	Mountain sacred to a particular village. [Also pronounced ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋]
	᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ	mi se mi lao	The great and the old. Sacred hill, rock, or tree associated with each village and worshipped every year.[Also pronounced ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠡ᠋ᠨᠢ]
	᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋	ndao mi se	Sacred tree. [Also pronounced ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠠ᠋]

Tone 3

ᠤᠶᠡ᠋᠘ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	a mi	Sweet turnip
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Tone 4

	᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	mi	Breast. [NA ᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢᠪᠠ᠋]
15	᠋ᠲᠤ᠋ᠨᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	du mi	To suckle with milk
	ᠤᠶᠡ᠋᠘ ᠋ᠳᠠ᠋ᠨᠢ	niu mi	Cow's milk

	ㄅ ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁴	ga mi	Milk
	† ^{o4} ㄘ ^{~5} ㄅ ⁿ⁴	zo niu mi	To milk a cow
	ㄘ† ⁶ ㄅ ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁴	nzai ga mi	To suck milk
20	ㄘㄱ ¹⁻² ㄅ ⁿ⁴ ㄘ ^{~5}	npa mi nao	To suck milk
	† ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁴	zie ga mi	White secretion from an opium poppy head
	† ^{o4} ㄅ ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁴	zo ga mi	To scrape the white secretion from an opium poppy head
	ㄱ ^{r4} ㄘ ^{~5} ㄅ ⁿ⁴	shi ma mi	To have no milk or food. Used of any young animal or bird
	ㄅ ⁿ⁴	mi	Particle, also pronounced ㄅ ⁿ¹ or ㄅ ⁿ⁶ much used in the songs, but not exclusively so. Most frequently it is simply a connector, a link word, but sometimes it can be translated as an indefinite pronoun, "he", "they", or "one" and sometimes by the definite article "the"
25	ㄱ ^{u2} ㄅ ⁿ⁴ ㄱ ^{nc2}	ao mi sie	Clear water
	ㄱ ^{~5} ㄅ ⁿ⁴ ㄱ ^{nc2}	dli mi sie	Shining stream. Clear river
	ㄅ ^{o4} ㄅ ⁿ⁴ ㄱ ^{nc2}	go mi sie	Sacred tree
	† ¹ ㄅ ⁿ⁴ † ¹	zi mi ze	Chestnut. [NA ㄱ ⁿ² or ㄱ ^{u2}]
	ㄘ† ^{u4} † ¹ ㄅ ⁿ⁴ † ¹	ndao zi mi ze	Chestnut tree. [NA ㄱ ³²]
Tone 6			
30	ㄅ ⁿ⁶	mi	Particle, also pronounced ㄅ ⁿ¹ or ㄅ ⁿ⁴ much used in the songs, but not exclusively so. Most frequently it is simply a connector, a link word, but sometimes it can be translated as an indefinite pronoun, "he", "they", or "one" and sometimes by the definite article "the"
	ㄘ ⁿ⁴ ㄱ ⁿ¹ ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄱ ⁶	jia hli mi geu	Strong wind. OM
	ㄘ ^{r2} ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄘ ^{u2}	zhi mi nu	To die. OM
	ㄱ ⁻⁴ ㄘ† ⁻⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄱ ^{u4}	gha nza mi xiu	Horn for blowing, made of bamboo. OM
	ㄘㄱ ^{~5} ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄱ ¹	ngao mi shw	Girl. Daughter. OM
35	ㄘ ³⁴ ㄱ ³² ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄘ ⁸⁴	nw dlang mi jiang	Stallion. [NA ㄱ ^{u7}] OM
	ㄘ ³⁴ ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄘ ⁸⁴	nw mi jiang	Stallion. [NA ㄱ ^{u7}] OM
	ㄘ ³⁴ ㄱ ³⁵ ㄅ ⁿ⁶ ㄘ ⁸⁴	nw rang mi jiang	Mule. [NA ㄱ ^{u7}] OM

	ᵀⁿ⁴ ᵇᵣ⁶ ᵇⁱ⁴ ⁂.ᵛ⁵	hi zhi hlao zeu jio xi	Wrought iron claw-bar. OM
	ᵇ.ⁿ⁵ Jⁿ² ᵇⁿ⁶	mi	
	ᵇⁱ⁴ ⁂.ᵛ⁵ ᵇ.ⁿ⁵ Jⁿ²	hlao zeu jio xi mi	Wrought iron. OM
	Jⁿ²		
40	Jⁿ² ᵇⁿ⁶ ᵇⁱ⁴	xi mi hlao	Wrought iron. OM
	ᵇᵇ.ᵛ⁷ ᵇ.ᵛ⁵ Jⁿ² ᵇⁿ⁶	nzheu jie xi mi hlao	Wrought iron pinchers
	L.ⁱ⁴		
Tone 7			
	ᵇⁿ⁷	mi	You. Your.[2nd person plural] Used as a sign of the plural
	ᵇⁿ⁷ ⁂.ⁱ⁵	mi zao	You. Your. [2nd person plural]
	Jⁱ⁻² ᵇᵀᵛ⁴ ᵇⁿ⁷	kha ndeu mi	Teachers
45	ᵇⁿ⁷	mi	Tame. Docile, of animals

ᠳᠠᠨ mi

Tone 4

ᠴᠰᠣᠴᠤᠨ ᠲᠤᠨ

nw mi du

Stallion. [NA ᠲᠤᠨ]

ᠳᠤᠨ ᠲᠤᠨ ᠴᠰᠣᠴᠤᠨ

mi du nw

Stallion. [NA ᠲᠤᠨ]

᠕ᠰᠣᠴᠤᠨ

yang mi

Ram. [NA ᠲᠤᠨ]

ᠴᠢᠨ ᠳᠤᠨ

chi mi

Billy-goat. Male goat. [NA ᠲᠤᠨ]

Tone 5

5 ᠳᠤᠨ

mi

To tie up, as a horse or a person

ᐃ.ᐃ mie

Tone 4

ᐃ.ᐃ⁼⁴ ᐃ.ᐃ⁼⁴

mie mie

Sound made to call an ewe when its young lamb was being carried

Tone 5

ᐃ.ᐃ⁼⁵

mie

Onomatopoeic representing the sound of a sheep bleating

ㄟ ma

Tone 2

	ㄟ ⁻²	ma	To take
	ㄟ ⁻² ㄊ ^{'14}	ma trao	To give to. To betroth
	ㄟ ⁻² ㄊ ^{'14}	ma dao	To catch, as a robber
	ㄟ ^{~2} ㄟ ⁻² ㄊ ^{'14}	jia ma dao	To trap or catch a person
5	† ¹ ㄟ ⁻² ㄘ ⁵⁶	zu ma nyu	On purpose to arrest him
	ㄊ ^{u4} ㄟ ⁻² ㄓ ^{'1}	du ma ko	To pay taxes
	ㄟ ⁻² ㄓ ⁿ⁴ ㄩ ^{'1} ㄊ ⁵ ㄗ ¹	ma gi vao da ri zhu	The person who cooks rice or maize at a festival. OM
	ㄟ ^{u2}		
	ㄊ ^{'n4} ㄓ ^{'1} ㄟ ⁻²	ti shao ma	Spirit causing convulsions in cattle
	ㄌ ^{u4} ㄌ ⁿ³ ㄟ ⁻²	lu hli ma	"A curse on a thing!"
10	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	a ma	Eye. [NA † ^{'1} , ⁶ or ㄌ ^{u2}]
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄌ ^{o5}	a ma lo	Big eyes
	ㄓ ⁻⁴ ㄟ ⁻²	ga ma	Tears
	ㄩ ^{'12} † ^{nc3} ㄩ ^{'12} ㄟ ⁻²	ao zie ao ma	Tears. OM
	ㄌ ^{u7} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	bai a ma	Blind, of animals
15	ㄘ ^{Δ4} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	ndlw a ma	Blind
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄱ ⁻²	a ma fa	Blurred vision
	ㄓ ⁻⁴ ㄟ ⁻² ㄗ ^{u5} ㄗ ^{u5}	gha ma ru ru	Fiery eyed. OM
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄌ ⁿ⁶ ㄗ ^{u5}	a ma ji ru	Fiery eyed
	ㄓ ⁻⁴ ㄟ ⁻² ㄘ ^{Δ5} ㄘ ^{Δu6}	gha ma nghw ndlai ndlai	Eyes opened wide. OM
20	ㄟ ^{'no2} ㄘ ⁵⁶ ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	qio nyu a ma	To point at with malice. Literally to pierce his eye
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² † ^{u7} ㄌ ¹	a ma zu lu	With anger in the eyes. To glare at
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄘ ^{no1} ㄘ ^{no1}	a ma nqio nqio	To blink the eyes
	ㄘ ^{u6} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	nzhai a ma	To blink the eyes
	ㄩ ⁿ² ㄘ ^{u6} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	i nzhai a ma	A blink. "The twinkling of an eye" in New Testament
25	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄘ ^{Δ4}	a ma nzhe	Perceiving eyesight
	ㄘ ^{Δ2} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄌ ^{u2}	nzw a ma dlu a ma dleu	To roll the eyes
	ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻² ㄌ ^{Δ2}		
	ㄌ ⁻² ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	dla a ma	A vision
	ㄘ ^{u2} ㄓ ^{u6} ㄟ ^{~2} ㄩ ⁻² ㄟ ⁻²	nu gu jia a ma	That which snares the eye. Translates "the evil eye" in the New Testament

30	$\text{J}^{\flat 4} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2}$	ghw a ma	To close the eyes
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{J}^{\cdot 6}$	a ma geu	Eyes closed. OM
	$\text{J}^{-4} \text{D}^{-2} \text{J}^{\cdot 6}$	gha ma geu	Eyes closed. OM
	$\text{t}^{\text{r} 1} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{C}^{\cdot \text{u} 5} \text{Y}^{-2}$	zi a ma niu a ma	Grapes
	$\text{D}^{-2} \text{C}^{\flat 4}$	nw	
35	$\text{C}^{\text{r} 4} \text{J}^{\cdot 12} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2}$	nai gai a ma	Two light spots on a dog's face giving the appearance of a second pair of eyes
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{CJ}^{\cdot 5}$	a ma nga	Gable of a house
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{C}\text{T}^{\text{f} 1}$	a ma ndeu	Letters of the alphabet. Chinese characters. Type for printing
	$\text{J}^{\flat 6} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{C}\text{T}^{\text{f} 1}$	ge a ma ndeu	To carve characters on a block of wood. To set type
	$\text{J}^{\flat 6} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{S}^{\text{f} 4}$	ge a ma sang	To gouge out the eyes
40	$\Delta^{\text{f} 2} \text{D}^{-2} \text{CJ}^{-4}$	dlang ma nba	Hawk. Bird of prey. OM
	$\text{D}^{-2} \text{C}^{\text{u} 6}$	ma nu	Family relations. D^{-2} refers to the husband's family, $\text{C}^{\text{u} 6}$ to the wife's family
	$\text{L}^{\cdot 4} \text{T}^{-4} \text{D}^{-2} \text{C}^{\text{u} 6}$	la da ma nu	Related as families. OM
	$\text{D}^{-2} \Lambda^{\cdot 4}$	ma yie	Soldier. OM
	$\text{D}^{-2} \text{J}^{\text{f} 1}$	ma pe	Flag
	$\text{D}^{-2} \text{J}_n^{\cdot 6} \Delta^{\text{f} 6}$	ma bi dlang	Round about way. OM
	D^{-2}	ma	Exclamation used at the end of a sentence as "then" may be used in English. [Also pronounced D^{-4} or $\text{D}^{\text{f} 6}$]
Tone 4			
45	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{L}^{\flat 2}$	ma lw	You two. Shortened form of $\text{C}_n^{\cdot 7} \text{Y}^{-4} \text{L}^{\flat 2}$
	D^{-4}	ma	Used in OM as the negative "Did not - --" [Also pronounced $\text{D}^{\text{f} 4}$]
	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{C}\text{t}_3^{\cdot 6}$	ma nzyu	Did not tell. OM
	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{'C}^{\text{m} 1}$	ma hniao	Not willing. OM
	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{C}\text{E}^{\text{' } 14}$	ma nchai	Not to fear. Was not afraid. OM
50	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{T}^{\flat 4} \text{T}^{\cdot \text{n} 2}$	ma de di	Was not anxious. Do not be anxious. OM
	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{J}^{\cdot \text{o} 7}$	ma bo	Did not see. OM
	$\text{D}^{-4} \text{t}_{\text{u}}^{\cdot 6}$	ma zao	Not enough. OM

	ㄘ ₋ ⁶ ㄓ ⁻⁴ ㄌ ^{u4}	zha ma lu	Did not think of it. OM
	ㄓ ⁻⁴ ㄘ ^{'-4} ㄘ _u ⁶	ma cha zhu	Unwilling. OM
55	ㄓ ⁻⁴	ma	Exclamation used at the end of a sentence as "then" may be used in English. [Also pronounced ㄓ ⁻² or ㄓ ₈ ⁶]
Tone 6			
	ㄌ ₋ ¹ ㄓ ₋ ⁶	la ma	Sister-in-law, husband's younger or older sister
	ㄌ ₋ ^{o4} ㄓ ₋ ⁿ⁴ ㄓ ₋ ⁶	bo gi ma	Aunt. OM
	ㄘㄚ ^{'6} ㄓ ₋ ⁶	ncai ma	Form of address for an aunt
	ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄓ ₋ ⁶	ma ma	Form of address for an aunt
60	ㄚ ⁻² ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄘ ^{'u2}	a ma chao	Bridesmaid
	ㄌ ₋ ⁿ² ㄌ ₋ ^{b2} ㄚ ⁻² ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄘㄚ ₈ ⁷	bi lw da ma nzeu	The small sister
	ㄌ ₋ ¹ ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄌ ₋ ⁶ ㄘㄚ ₈ ⁷	la ma gha nzeu	Small sister
	ㄚ ^{'u4} ㄓ ₋ ⁶	dao ma	Tender. Soft
	ㄚ ⁻² ㄙ ^{nc2} ㄚ ^{'u4} ㄓ ₋ ⁶	a sie dao ma	Kind. Tender hearted
65	ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄘㄚ ^{u4}	ma ndlu	Good. Noble
	ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄓ ₋ ⁶	ma ma	To wave as a smouldering stick to give light
	ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄗ ^{r2} ㄗ ^{r2}	ma ma zi zi	To wave as a smouldering stick to give light
	ㄓ ₋ ⁶	ma	Auxiliary verb, very common in OM, which placed before another verb adds emphasis, similar to the old English form "did". [Also pronounced ㄓ ₈ ⁶]
	ㄓ ₋ ⁶ ㄌ _n ⁶	ma hi	Did say. OM
70	ㄚ ^{u2} ㄌ _n ⁶ ㄓ ₋ ⁶	du li ma	Ordinary people. Common folk. OM

ᠳᠠ ma

Tone 5

	ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵	ma	1. To have. To possess. 2. There is. There are. 3. To bear. To give birth to. To beget. [Not used of animals]
	ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠪᠠ ⁻² ᠴᠠᠨᠠ ⁵	ma va nao	To have food
	ᠰᠢᠨᠠ ⁴ ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁴	shi ma mi	To have no milk or food, used of any young animal or bird. OM
	ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠰᠢᠨᠠ ⁵	ma rang	Methodical. Orderly
5	ᠲᠤᠮᠤ ² ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵	du ma	Wealthy person
	ᠶᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠵᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠯᠠᠳᠤᠢ ¹	i xiao ma la du i	Each year more wealthy than
	ᠲᠤᠮᠤ ¹ ᠶᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠵᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠢᠨᠠ ⁷	xiao dang	the last
	ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠵᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁴ ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁷	ma ba ma ngeu	To have a comrade
	ᠲᠤᠮᠤ ² ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠲᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁷ ᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠢᠨᠠ ⁵	hi ma da dw	Countless number
10	ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵ ᠵᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠢᠨᠠ ⁷	ma bi jiao jiai dang	What time is it?
	ᠶᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁴ ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠳᠠ ⁻⁵	a qi ma	If it should be that. Supposing that. OM

Tone 6

	ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁶	ma	To buy
	ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠳᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠ ²	ma dlang nw	To buy things
	ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁴	ma zho	To ransom, i.e. to buy and release
15	ᠶᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁴ ᠴᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁵ ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁶	a tao ndu ma ze	Of old. Before. OM
	ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ²		

Tone 7

	ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁷	ma	Disease which turns grain black and mildewed
	ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁶ ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁷	du li ma	Flying insect which bites cows and sucks their blood
	ᠶᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠮᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ² ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ ¹ ᠴᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ⁷	ao hlo zi ndlao ma	The flood
	ᠳᠠᠨᠠ ⁷		

𪛗, mai

Tone 7

𪛗⁷ 𪛗⁷

hniu mai

Withy used for making baskets, etc.
[NA 𪛗²]

𑜋𑜨 mang

Tone 2

	𑜋𑜨 ²	mang	In OM the basic meaning is possibly "people". The branches of a family or clan. Used sometimes in parallel with '𑜋𑜨 ² '. In current Miao it is the name given to the Yi or Nosu
	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ²	bo mang	The woman, representative of the human race. OM
	𑜇𑜨 ² 𑜋𑜨 ²	a mang	Yi or Nosu
	𑜋𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ¹	mang go	Class or clan of Nosu whose main occupation was basket making
5	𑜋𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ¹ 𑜇𑜨 ⁷ 𑜋𑜨 ⁴	mang zhi ya gi nyu	Paramount Nosu lord. OM
	𑜋𑜨 ²		
	𑜋𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ⁶ 𑜋𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ⁶	mang nzhi mang go	To tease, as children teasing one another
	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ²	gha cang mang	Carcass of an animal sacrificed and dressed as a wild animal, e.g. tiger, and finally cooked and eaten. The ritual was to protect against wild animals
	𑜋𑜨 ²	mang	Hemp. [Also pronounced 𑜋𑜨 ⁵]
	𑜇𑜨 ² 𑜋𑜨 ²	ndao mang	Cloth made from hemp
10	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ²	cho mang	Clothes made from hemp cloth
	𑜇𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ² 𑜋𑜨 ²	a tlao mang	The stalks remaining after the hemp has been stripped off. [NA 𑜇𑜨 ¹] [Also pronounced 𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ⁵]
	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ²	ndao mang	Softwood tree. OM
	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ² 𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜇𑜨 ¹	ndao mang ndao da	Soft and hard wood trees. OM

Tone 4

	𑜋𑜨 ⁴	mang	Used in OM as a negative, "Did not". [Also pronounced 𑜋𑜨 ⁴]
15	𑜋𑜨 ⁴	mang	To look. To search. To gaze at
	𑜇𑜨 ⁷ 𑜋𑜨 ⁴	na mang	To look. To have a look. To see whether ---
	𑜋𑜨 ⁴ 𑜇𑜨 ¹	mang du	To search for lice in one's clothing
	𑜇𑜨 ⁴ 𑜋𑜨 ⁴	na mang	Then. Well then

Tone 6			
	᳚ ⁶ ɿ. ^{ˈ4}	mang ji	To go to a festival. OM
20	᳚ ⁶	mang	Exclamation used at the end of a sentence as "then" may be used in English. [Also pronounced ᳚ ⁻² or ᳚ ⁻⁴]
	᳚ ⁶	mang	Aux. verb, common in OM, which placed before another verb adds emphasis, similar to the old English form "did" [Also pronounced ᳚ ⁻⁶]
	᳚ ⁶ ɿ ⁶	mang hi	Did say. OM
	᳚ ⁶ ɿ ⁻⁴ ɿ ^{ˈ14}	mang ngha nchai	Not in the least afraid. OM
Tone 7			
	᳚ ⁷	mang	To catch, as in a snare or trap
25	ɿ ^{ˈ2} ᳚ ⁷	jia mang	To snare

ᳵ.ᳵ mang

Tone 5

	ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	mang	Hemp. [Also pronounced ᳵ ^{ᳵ2}]
	ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵ ᳵᳵ.ᳵ ⁷	mang nda	Hemp. Fully matured hemp plants
	ᳵ ^{ᳵ1} ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	dai mang	To soak hemp in water
	ᳵ ⁻⁴ ᳵ ^{'n4} ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	a tli mang	Hemp stalks after the skin has been removed. [Also pronounced ᳵ ⁻² ᳵ ^{'n2} ᳵ ^{ᳵ2}]
5	ᳵ ⁿ² ᳵᳵ.ᳵ ⁷ ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	i ngeu mang	A big bundle of hemp
	ᳵ ^{ᳵ6} ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	leu mang	To strip hemp off the stalk
	ᳵ ⁻⁴ ᳵ.ᳵ ⁵	hla mang	Rope or girdle made of hemp

mo

Tone 1

mo	Barley
ndro gu ma mo	To be against me

Tone 4

mo	Pain. To suffer pain. To hurt
mo nzang	Sickness. Illness. Disease. To be sick. To be ill
ko mo nzang	To cure sickness
mo a ta hnao	To have a cold
mo nbeu	Malaria
mo dlang deu	Smallpox
mo mo dlu	To have typhoid fever
mo kao	Paralysis. Withering of a limb
mo mo kao	Suffering from paralysis
mo ti lao	Suffering from epilepsy
mo gu ji dw nw	Infectious or contagious disease
mo sie	To be conscientious. To take pains. To mourn
mo nbyu	To be sad. To be despondent. Parallel to
mo ce ce	Form of imprecation
bi ghang mo	Grievance. Quarrel. Cause of complaint. OM

Tone 6

$\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}_-^7$ ji gi mo ndra

Thus it is ended. Conventional ending to many songs or speeches. The first form is common, the second and the third forms are rare. In antiphonal songs between men and women, the first form marks the end of the woman's song while the second marks the end of the man's song. See

$\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CA}_{nc}^7$ for the second form and $\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}^{n4}$ for the third form.

$\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CA}_{nc}^7$ ji gi mo ndlie

Thus it is ended. Conventional ending to many songs or speeches. The first form is common, the second and the third forms are rare. In antiphonal songs between men and women, the first form marks the end of the woman's song while the second marks the end of the man's song. See

$\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}_-^7$ for the first form and $\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}^{n4}$ for the third form.

20 $\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}^{n4}$ ji gi mo njio

Thus it is ended. Conventional ending to many songs or speeches. The first form is common, the second and the third forms are rare. In antiphonal songs between men and women, the first form marks the end of the woman's song while the second marks the end of the man's song. See

$\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CT}_-^7$ for the first form and $\square_{.n}^6 \square^{n2} \supset_o^6 \mathbf{CA}_{nc}^7$ for the second form.

3. mo

Tone 6

	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	mo	Fine, as flour. Soft, as cloth
	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶	mo niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. OM. Alternative forms are ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵒⁿ² ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ and ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶
	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵒⁿ² ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶	mo li niao niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. OM. Alternative forms are ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ and ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶
	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵒʳ⁴ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶	mo shi niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. OM. Alternative forms are ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ and ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵒⁿ² ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶ ᵘ.ᵒᵒ⁶
5	ᵒ.ᵒ³ ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	dao mo	Peas
	ᵒⁱ² ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	shao mo	Wheat
	ᵒⁿ² ᵒⁿ² ᵒⁱ² ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	jio di shao mo	Field of wheat
	ᵒᵘ² ᵒᵘ² ᵒᵘ² ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	hnu ghu hnu mo	Stars and starlets. OM
	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵈ.ᵒ⁶	mo mo	Flies. [NA ᵒⁱ⁴]
10	ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵈ.ᵒ⁶ ᵘᵒ⁻²	mo mo nza	Bluebottles. Blowflies
Tone 7			
	ᵒⁿ² ᵈ.ᵒ⁷	hi mo	There is no need to ---. Do not ---. You must not --- [Also pronounced ᵒⁿ² ᵈ.ᵒ⁶]
	ᵒ¹ ᵈ.ᵒ⁷	la mo	Cousin, father's sister's daughter, mother's brother's daughter
	ᵒ.ᵒ⁷ ᵈ.ᵒ⁷	go mo	Female cousin. [Also pronounced ᵘᵒ.ᵒ⁷ ᵈ.ᵒ⁷]

ᠮᠠᠤ mao

Tone 1

ᠮᠠᠤ¹

mao

Eldest son, form used by parents when speaking to him

Tone 4

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

za mao

Eldest son, form used by people other than parents when speaking to him. Cousin, father's brother's son, mother's sister's son

ᠮᠠᠤ² ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

a mao

Eldest son, form used when speaking about him. Elder brother

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

mao

Letter. Message. [NA ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ⁶]

5

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴ ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

drao mao

To bear a message. To carry a letter

ᠮᠠᠤ² ᠮᠠᠤ⁴ ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

du drao mao

Messenger. Apostle, in New Testament

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴ ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

mao rao

Gospel, in New Testament

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴ ᠮᠠᠤ⁴ ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

drao mao rao

To spread the Gospel

ᠮᠠᠤ⁴

mao

To leak, used of a liquid, not the container

ㄉ. ㄞ mao

Tone 4

	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	mao	To go. To walk
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	mao mao	To go on and on
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄱ ⁻²	mao ya	Let's go!
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄴ ¹	mao ji	To travel
5	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷ ⁶ ㄷ. ㄞ ⁴	mao chy u ji	To go to attend market
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄸ ² ㄷ. ㄞ ³	mao hi jia	To be unable to catch up
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄹ. ㄞ ⁶ ㅅ ⁴	mao dro sang	To walk more quickly. To gain speed. To run fast, as a clock
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷ. ㄞ ⁶ ㅍ ⁻² ㄸ ² ㅍ ⁻² ㄸ ¹	mao ji a dru a dra	To walk unsteadily
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷㅈ ⁶ ㄷㅈ ⁶	mao ngao ngao	To toddle, as a child
10	ㄷ ⁶ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	qiai mao	To toddle, as a young child
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷ. ㄞ ⁶ ㄷㅈ ⁶ ㄷㅈ ⁶	mao ji njiu njiu	To walk quickly, of persons only
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄸ ² ㄷㅈ ²	mao di nzhu	To go straight away. To go direct without tarrying
	ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷㅈ ⁶ ㄷㅈ ⁶	mao nge nge	To go straight. To go direct
	ㄴ ¹ ㄷㅈ ⁶ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	ji gu mao	Way to go. Road to follow
15	ㅍ ⁻² ㄷ. ㄞ ⁶ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	a lie mao	Go slowly. Good-bye. Spoken to those leaving
	ㄷ ⁶ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	qieu mao	To take away, i.e. to pick up and remove
	ㄷ. ㄞ ⁵ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	jio mao	To take away, i.e. to carry away
	ㄸ. ㄷ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	deu mao	To go out
	ㄷ. ㄷ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	bai mao	To go in
20	ㅍ ² ㄸ. ㄞ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	i zao mao	To go all together
	ㄷ ¹ ㄷ ⁴ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	bw li mao	To flee. OM
	ㄸ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	zi mao	To keep on going
	ㄷ ⁶ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	keu mao	To lead away, as a person
	ㄷ ^{ㄴ4} ㄷ ⁴ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	tlie hlao mao	To jump or leap down
25	ㄷ ^{ㄴ4} ㄷ ⁴ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	tlie hlang mao	To jump across
	ㄷㅈ. ㄷ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴ ㄷㅈ. ㄷ ⁷	ndyu mao ndyu lo	To think over. To wonder whether
	ㄷ. ㄞ ⁶		
	ㄷㅈ ⁷ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	nu mao	To enquire how a person is. To ask after a person's health
	ㄷㅈ ⁷ ㄷ ¹ ㄉ. ㄞ ⁴	nu gu mao	To enquire for me

Tone 7

	$\bar{t}^1 \text{ ㄣ}^7$	za mao	Elder brother, used of all brothers older than one's self. Cousin, father's brother's son, mother's sister's son
30	$t^{r2} \text{ ㄣ}^7$	zi mao	Cousin, father's brother's son, mother's sister's son

᠋ mu

Tone 1

	᠋ ¹	mu	Bee. [NA T ^{u4}]
	᠋ ¹ CT ^{o2}	mu ndo	Bee
	᠋ ¹ CT ^{o2} J ⁿ² ʔ ^{'-4}	mu ndo bi cha	Bee. OM
	CT ^{o2} T ⁿ² ᠋ ¹	ndang di mu	Bee. OM
5	CT ^{o2} ᠋ ¹	ndang mu	Bee. OM
	J ⁻⁴ ᠋ ¹	ga mu	Honey
	J ⁶ ᠋ ¹	beu mu	To take honey from the comb
	L ^{o4} T ^{'u4} ᠋ ^{u4}	lo tao mu	To seal a beehive
	J ⁻⁴ ᠋ ¹ CT ^{o6}	ga mu ndrang	Wild honey
10	J ^{o2} ᠋ ¹	ghang mu	Sweet of taste
	᠋ ¹ CT ^{r7}	mu nzi	Bee sting
	S ^{u2} ᠋ ¹	su mu	Beehive. [NA L ^{u2}]
	᠋ ¹ CT ⁱ⁶ J ^{o5}	mu nzai bang	Bee sucking a flower
	CT ^{'6} ᠋ ¹	ncai mu	Black bee
15	᠋ ¹ C ^{o5} ᠋ ¹ Δ ¹	mu ngeu mu dlai	Hornet. OM
	᠋ ¹ Δ ^{o2} ᠋ ¹ ʔ ^{'4}	mu dlang mu zhyu	Bluebottle. Blowfly. OM
	Δ ¹ ᠋ ¹	dli mu	Flea. [NA T ^{u4}]

Tone 2

᠋ ^{u2} CΔ ^{nc3}	mu ndlie	Apron used by Miao women. [NA Δ ⁻²]
᠋ ^{u2} t ⁻⁶	mu za	Carpenter

Tone 3

20	Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3}	a mu	Wild turnip, sweet of taste
	Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3} L ^{nc1}	a mu lie	Wild turnip, red in colour
	Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3} T ^{'o4}	a mu tryu	Nodules which form on the roots of certain pine trees when felled. Used for making medicine. Alternative form is Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3} T ^{'-4} J ^{'1}
	Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3} T ^{'-4} J ^{'1}	a mu ta pyu	Nodules which form on the roots of certain pine trees when felled. Used for making medicine. Alternative form is Y ⁻² ᠋ ^{u3} T ^{'o4}

Tone 4

	Y ⁻⁴ ɔ ^{u4} Cɛ ⁿ⁴ Δ. ^{u5}	a mu nji dlao	Wild bee
25	L ^{u4} ɔ ^{u4}	lu mu	Simply. Merely. Just. Wilfully
	L ⁿ⁴ ɔ ^{u4}	li mu	Simply. Merely. Just. Wilfully
	ɔ ⁿ⁷ L ^{u4} ɔ ^{u4} ɲ ⁿ⁶	mi lu mu hi	You are not serious. You are joking
	ɬ ^{u1} ɔ ^{u4}	zu mu	Deliberately
	ɲ ⁿ² ɔ ^{u4}	hi mu	There is no need to ---. Do not ---. You must not ---. [Also pronounced ɲ ⁿ² ɔ. ^{u6} or ɲ ⁿ² ɔ. ^{o7}]

30	Y ⁻² S ^{nc2} L ^{u4} ɔ ^{u4} CT. ^{ɔ4}	a sie lu mu ndyu	False pretences. In New Testament translates as, "the imaginations of their hearts"
	ɔ ^{u4} T ⁿ²	Mu di	City of Zhaotong
	ɔ ^{u4} T ⁿ² L ^{u7}	Mu di lao	City of Zhaotong
	ɔ ^{u4} ɬ ^{r2} L ^{u6} , ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɬ ^{r2} L ^{u6}	mu zi lao, bw bw zi lao	Names of the original Nosu landlords of the Zhaotong area. Alternative form is ɔ ^{u4} ɬ. ^{ɔ7} L ^{u6} , ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɬ. ^{ɔ7} L ^{u6}
	ɔ ^{u4} ɬ. ^{ɔ7} L ^{u6} , ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɬ. ^{ɔ7} L ^{u6}	mu zyu lao, bw bw zyu lao	Names of the original Nosu landlords of the Zhaotong area. Alternative form is ɔ ^{u4} ɬ ^{r2} L ^{u6} , ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɲ ^{ɔ4} ɬ ^{r2} L ^{u6}
35	Λ ^{ε6} S ^{u2} ɔ ^{u4}	yeu su mu	Title by which the supreme Spirit ɬ. ^{u2} ɲ ⁿ⁴ ɬ. ^{u7} had to be addressed
	Δ ^{ɔ2} S ^{u2} ɔ ^{u4}	dlang su mu	Ancestors. OM

Tone 6

	T ^{u2} L ⁿ⁶ ɔ ^{u6}	du li mu	Common folk, Ordinary people, OM
40	L ⁿ⁶ ɔ ^{u6}	li mu	Dull witted

ᠳᠤ mu

Tone 6

	ᠳᠤ ⁶	hi mu	There is no need to ---. Do not ---. You must not ---. [Also pronounced ᠳᠤ ⁶ or ᠳᠤ ⁴]
	ᠳᠤ ⁶ ᠴᠢ ⁴	hi mu nchai	Do not be afraid. There is no need to fear
	ᠳᠤ ⁶ ᠳᠤ ⁴	hi mu de	There is no need to worry
	ᠳᠤ ⁶	dao mu	May it be ---. Would that ---. O that ---
5	ᠳᠤ ⁶ ᠳᠤ ⁷	mu drao	To make use of
	ᠳᠤ ⁶ ᠳᠤ ⁷ ᠳᠤ ⁶ ᠳᠤ ⁷	die zhyu mu drao	Can you make use of it? Do you want it?

Tone 7

	ᠳᠤ ⁷	zu mu	Persons in the main branch of family who, alone, having been properly selected and instructed, may officiate at ancestral sacrifices
	ᠳᠤ ⁷	zi mu	Animal used for sacrifice

𐄂𐄂 myu

Tone 2

𐄂²

myu

Dull. Hazy. Dim. Overcast

𐄂⁻² 𐄂²

na myu

Blind. Blind person, not used of animals

Tone 4

𐄂ⁿ⁴ 𐄂²

gi myu

King. [NA L²]

𐄂^T 𐄂^{u5} 𐄂ⁿ⁴ 𐄂²

ndu gi myu

God. New Testament expression

5

𐄂³² 𐄂¹ 𐄂⁷ 𐄂ⁿ⁴ 𐄂²

mang zhyu ya ji
myu

Paramount Nosu lord. OM

ㄅ me

Tone 2

ㄊ² ㄅ² ㄣ¹

drao me se

Mountain sacred to a particular village. [Also pronounced

ㄊ² ㄅ² ㄣ¹]

ㄅ² ㄣ¹ ㄅ⁶ ㄌ⁶

me se me lao

The great and the old. Sacred hill, rock or tree associated with a village, and worshipped each year. [Also

pronounced ㄅ² ㄣ¹ ㄅ⁶ ㄌ⁶]

ㄐ⁴ ㄅ² ㄊ⁴

gha me dao

Burial place. OM

Tone 4

ㄅ⁴

me

Kindness. Graciousness. In New Testament Grace

5 ㄘ⁵ ㄐ⁴ ㄅ⁴ ㄅ⁴

ndu gi myu me

The grace of God

ㄐ⁴ ㄅ⁴

shao me

To pity. Pitiful. Pitiable

ㄣ⁴ ㄅ⁴

sang me

To give alms. To give presents

ㄐ⁴ ㄅ⁴

ke me

With intent to deceive. To pretend.

ㄌ¹ ㄐ⁴ ㄅ⁴

fai ke me

Pretence. To dissemble. Hypocrisy

To be insincere. To be difficult. To be irritating. To be a nuisance

10 ㄎ⁴ ㄊ² ㄘ² ㄅ⁴

a dw nw me

To cause people trouble

ㄊ² ㄅ⁴

te me

Continuing. Constant. OM

ㄘ⁵ ㄊ⁴ ㄘ⁵

ndu dao ndu te me

Conventional phrase in Miao songs meaning, "While heaven remained constant", and implying that things on earth were changing. It is used to separate sections of a song and indicate a lapse of time, so that, in practice, it simply means, "afterwards" or "after this"

ㄊ² ㄅ⁴

ㄅ⁴ ㄣ¹

me se

Exclamation at the end of a sentence, signifying "for certain!", "doubtless",

Tone 6

ㄣ⁶ ㄅ⁶

se me

People. General public

Tone 7

15 ㄌ⁷ ㄊ⁷ ㄅ⁷

dao te me

Not tight. Slack, as a rope, etc.

ᐃ.ᐃ me

Tone 6

ᐃ.ᐃ⁶

me

To fade. To droop

ᐃ.ᐃ⁶ L.ᐃ⁷

me leu

Faded, as colour. Drooped, as flowers

ᐃᓂ mw

Tone 4

ᐃᓂ⁴ ᐃᓂ¹

mw kw

Elder of one or several villages

ᐃᓂ⁴ ᐃᓂ⁴ ᐃᓂ⁶

mw hi bw

Lark

Tone 7

ᐃᓂ⁷

mw

To be impatient

ᐃᓂ⁷

mw

Brood

5 ᐃᓂ² ᐃᓂ⁷ ᐃᓂ¹²

i mw ghai

A brood of chicken

ᐃᓂ⁷ ᐃᓂ⁷

mw mw

Dumb person

ᐃᓂ⁷

mw

Influence. To influence, usually, but not always, for good

'ᵛᵛ hmang

Tone 2

	'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ2}	hmang	Creeper. Wild clematis
	† ^{r4} ɕT _o ⁶ 'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ2}	zi ndo hmang	Wild clematis. OM
	ɕ ^{u4} 'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ2}	zhao hmang	To soak creeper in preparation for rope making
	J ^{u2} Y ⁻⁴ ɕΔ _u ⁶ 'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ2}	shao a ndlai hmang	Carpenter's bow-saw. [NA T ^{u4}]
5	ɕT ^{u4} 'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ2} J ⁿ⁴ T _. ⁻⁵	ndao hmang bi da	Large tree

Tone 4

	'ᵛᵛ ^{ᵛ4}	hmang	Wolf. [NA T _. ^{u7}]
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'ᵛ. hmo

Tone 4

	'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	hmo	Evening. Night
	'ᶜ ^{ᵛ²} 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	hnu hmo	Day and night
	'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴} ᶜ ^{⁻⁴}	hmo na	Today
	'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴} ᶜᵀ. ^{ᵛ⁵}	hmo ndu	Evening. Night
5	ᵀ _ᶑ ^⁷ 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	dang hmo	Half a night
	ᵀ ^{⁻⁴} ᶜ _ᶑ ^⁶ 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	a nang hmo	Last night
	† ^{⁻⁴} 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	ca hmo	Every night. In OM, Urgently. Pressingly
	ᵀ ^{ⁿ²} 'ᶜ ^{ᵛ²} 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴} ᶜᵀ. ^{ᵛ⁵}	i hnu hmo ndu	All day. From morning to night
	ᵀ ^{ⁿ²} 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴} ᶑ ^{ᶑ⁴} ᶜᵀ. ^{ᵛ⁵}	i hmo sang ndu	All night. From dusk to dawn
10	'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	hmo	Evening meal. [NA Δ. ^{⁻⁴}]
	ᵛ. ^{ᵛ⁵} 'ᵛ ^{ᵒ⁴}	nao hmo	To have evening meal

'ᵛᵛ hmao

Tone 1

'ᵛᵛ¹

hmao

Meal made by grinding popped corn or roasted wheat. Eaten mixed with hot or cold water to the consistency of a paste. A convenient form of ration for a journey

ᵛᵛ¹ 'ᵛᵛ¹

ji hmao

To pop corn

Tone 2

'ᵛᵛ²

hmao

Basic meaning is possibly, "people". Widely used in :- Miao tribal names Miao surnames. [See note on Miao clan names in this section.] Miao place names. As for example ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ² Miao people, spoken of generally

5

ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ²

a hmao

People. OM

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

hmao xi

Name. OM

ᵛᵛ^{r4} 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

nzi hmao xi

The people. OM

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁻⁴

hmao sha

The people. OM

ᵛᵛ¹ ᵛᵛ⁷ 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁻⁴

li vu hmao sha

10

ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁷

a hmao ndlao

Hua Miao

ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ²

a hmao dleu

White Miao. Chuan Miao

ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ²

a hmao dlu

Heh Miao

ᵛᵛ⁻² 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁻³

a hmao nza

Ching Miao

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

hmao dang

Miao equivalent of the Chinese surname Wang

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

hmao ndlw

Miao equivalent of the Chinese surname Zhang

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'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁴ ᵛᵛ⁷

hmao li na

Miao name for Shimenkan, [Stone Gateway]

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁴ 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁴

hmao de hmao li no

Nosu country. OM

ᵛᵛ⁷

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ² 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁴

hmao chao hmao go

Relatives by marriage

ᵛᵛ⁻² ᵛᵛ⁵ 'ᵛᵛ²

a bo hmao

Miao woman

ᵛᵛ⁻⁴ ᵛᵛ⁴ 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

gha go hmao byu

Descendants. OM

20

ᵛᵛ⁻⁴ ᵛᵛ⁴ 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

gha go hmao sao

Descendants. OM

ᵛᵛ⁻⁴ ᵛᵛ^{r4} 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

gha nzhi hmao sao

Future generations. OM

'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶ 'ᵛᵛ² ᵛᵛ⁶

hmao hla hmao zhyu

The young man. The young brother

	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ⁿ² ɽ ⁷	hmao di ghw	People living in the lowlands
	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{u4}	hmao dao	Lower villages. OM
25	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{r4}	hmao nzi	Higher villages. OM
	ɽ ⁿ⁴ 'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ⁿ⁶ ɽ ⁿ⁶	li hmao mi ji ndo	Miao style loom. OM
	ɽɽ ^{o6}		
	ɽɽ ^{o6} 'ɔ ^{u2}	ndlo hmao	To be sulky. To be bad tempered, particularly of children
	ɽ ^{u2} 'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{u6}	drao hmao lao	Hill used as a burial ground
	ɽ ^{r2} 'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{u2} ɽ ⁿ⁶	a hmao lu li	Scabies

Tone 6

30	'ɔ ^{u6}	hmao	To kneed. To pound
	'ɔ ^{u6} ɽ ¹ ɽ ^{u3} ɽ ^{u3}	hmao a du shao	To kneed bread
	ɽ ⁿ¹ 'ɔ ^{u6}	dli hmao	Dogs fighting

According to tradition the A-hmao (Hua Miao) have eight clan names, six of which are divided in the major subgroups. It is said that at about the time of Ching-chao, Yong-zhen (1723-1736) these groups adopted common Chinese surnames as follows.

The use of Chinese names by the Ahmao, which is now universal, only really began with the coming of Christianity and the associated establishment of schools.

	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{r4}	Hmao-chi	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Yang 楊 or Liu 劉. According to tradition the A-hmao (Hua Miao) have eight clan names, six of which are divided in the major subgroups. It is said that at about the time of Ching-chao, Yong-zhen (1723-1736) these groups adopted common Chinese surnames as follows. The use of Chinese names by the A-hmao, which is now universal, only really began with the coming of Christianity and the associated establishment of schools.
	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{z6}	Hmao-dang	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Wang 王 or Wang 汪. See note in 'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{r4}
35	'ɔ ^{u2} ɽɽ ^{s6}	Hmao-ndlw	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Zhang 張 or An 安. See note in 'ɔ ^{u2} ɽ ^{r4}

	'ᵛ"² Δ⁻⁴	Hmao-dla	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Zhu 硃 or Pan 潘. See note in 'ᵛ"² ㄟ'ʳ⁴
	'ᵛ"² ㄟ.ⁿ¹⁵	Hmao-jiai	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Li 李 or Lou 婁. See note in 'ᵛ"² ㄟ'ʳ⁴
	'ᵛ"² Δᵛ²	Hmao-dlu	Miao clan name. Adopted one of the Chinese names: Wu 吳 or Tao 陶. See note in 'ᵛ"² ㄟ'ʳ⁴
	'ᵛ"² Δ⁴⁴	Hmao-dleu	Miao clan name. Adopted Chinese name: Han 韓. See note in 'ᵛ"² ㄟ'ʳ⁴
40	'ᵛ"² 3₈⁷	Hmao-rang	Miao clan name. Adopted Chinese name: Ma 馬. See note in 'ᵛ"² ㄟ'ʳ⁴

'ᄃᆞ hmu

Tone 1

'ᄃ^ᵁ₁

hmu

Long spear. [NA T^ᵁ₄]

ᄃᄃᆞᆞ^ᵁ ᄃᄃᆞᆞ^ᵁ ᄃᄃᆞᆞ^ᵁ

nji ndang nji hmu

Swords and spears, expression used of lightning. OM

'ᄃ^ᵁ₁

Tone 4

Y⁻₄ 'ᄃ^ᵁ₄ ᄃᄃᆞᆞ^ᵁ

a hmu nghw

Sharp point of grass before it seeds

Y⁻₄ 'ᄃ^ᵁ₄ ᄃᆞᆞᆞ^ᵁ

a hmu zhao

Porcupine quill

'ᵛ, hmw

Tone 1

'ᵛ¹ ɰ² v"⁶

hmw gang vao

To deviate from the furrow when ploughing

Tone 3

'ᵛ³

hmw

To sting, as a nettle or a hairy caterpillar