

Hua Miao – English Glossary

Volume 24

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Note. The symbol “Λ” in the Hua Miao script and the initial “y” in the Pinyin writing both have two pronunciations:- “y” as in the English “you” and “j” as in the French “je”. Some words are always pronounced one way, some always the other, but there are a number in which there is ambivalence between the two and some variation from person to person and from place to place.

In this section “Λ” and “y” are generally pronounced “y” as in the English “you”.

Λ₌ yie

Tone 2

Λ⁼² S^{υ2}

yie su

Jesus

Tone 4

Λ⁼⁴ J^{'u4}

yie pao

Pot or basin of any kind

J^{'u4} Λ⁼⁴

ghao yie

Flat bamboo basket

ɔ⁻² Λ⁼⁴

ma yie

Soldier. OM

5 J^{'u4} Λ⁼⁴

ki yie

Graceful, as clouds floating in the sky, or a boat sailing. Smartly, as of soldiers. OM

CT^{σ2} J^{'u4} Λ⁼⁴

ndang ki yie

To float gracefully. To float well

Λ⁼⁴ T^{'u4}

yie di

To raise the hand in greeting. To salute. Also pronounced Λ^{nc4} T^{'u4}

Tone 7

Λ₌⁷

yie

True, i.e. not bent or twisted Used of a saw blade etc.

Λ₌⁷ T_n⁶ J_i^{'u6}

yie di ghai

Elegant, as of a person. Well built and intelligent

ㄣ. = yie

Tone 6

ㄣ. =⁶

yie

To encourage. To coax, as a young child to walk

ㄩ⁻² ㄌ. ㄋㄥ⁶ ㄣ. =⁶ ㄓ. ㄛ⁷
ㄓ. =¹⁴

a lie yie go mao

Gently encourage him to walk

Λ.~ yiu

Tone 1

ṭ ^{o4} Ṃ ¹	ho yiu	Are you coming with me? [Spoken only by women]
Ṃ ¹ V ^{nc4}	yiū vie	Hurry and help me! [Spoken only by women]
J ⁿ² Ṃ ¹	xi yiu	Exclamation at the end of a sentence strengthening a negative command. OM
Ḍ ⁻⁴ ṭ ^{o4} ṭ ^{'n2} J ⁿ² Ṃ ¹	ma de ti xi yiu	There is no need to be anxious at all!

Tone 6

5	Λ.~ ⁶	yiū	Self. Oneself. Each. Each one. Each person
	Λ.~ ⁶ J ^{nc3}	yiū bie	One's own
	Λ.~ ⁶ Y ⁿ² L ^{o2}	yiū i lw	Alone. By oneself
	Ḍ ⁻⁶ Λ.~ ⁶	zha yiu	To please oneself
	Λ.~ ⁶ S ^{u6} ṭ ⁻⁷	yiū sao da	To hang oneself
10	Λ.~ ⁶ C ^{no2} Λ.~ ⁶	yiū nio yiu	To live by oneself
	Λ.~ ⁶ ṭ ^{r2} Λ.~ ⁶	yiū dri yiu	To save oneself
	Λ.~ ⁶ ṭ ^{u1} Λ.~ ⁶	yiū zao yiu	To boast. To praise oneself
	Λ.~ ⁶ V ^{o5} ṭ ⁿ² CT ^{u3}	yiū vang di ndu	One's own surroundings
	J ^{u1} Λ.~ ⁶ L ⁿ⁴ Λ.~ ^{o6}	shw yiu li yw	To long for. To sigh for. OM
15	Λ.~ ⁶ CΔ ⁿ⁵	yiū ndli	Wild rice. OM
	Λ.~ ⁶ ṭ ⁿ⁴ ṭ ^{u1}	yiū hi cao	Wild millet. OM
	CT ^{u4} Λ.~ ⁶	ndao yiu	Wild trees and bushes. OM
	Λ.~ ⁶	yiū	To wind the hair around the head
	Λ.~ ⁶	yiū	To give birth to. To nurture. To tend, of plants. To maintain, of troops
20	Λ.~ ⁶ Ḍ ⁼⁵	yiū jie	To herd or pasture, of cattle or sheep
	Λ.~ ⁶ J ^{u2}	yiū ghao	To germinate. To spring up, of crops
	Ḍ ^{'-4} Λ.~ ⁶	cha yiu	To nourish. To make to grow
	'C ^{u2} Λ.~ ⁶	hnu yiu	Birthday
	Y ⁻⁴ 'C ^{u2} Λ.~ ⁶	a hnu yiu	To celebrate a birthday

25	V ₋ ⁶ Λ _~ ⁶	va yiu	To care for. To nourish. To look after. To serve, as a master. Can be used in the sense of killing, destroying or liquidating, as in the English slang, "I'll take care of him!"
	h ₋ ⁶ ɕ _~ ^{no5} L ⁿ⁴ Λ _~ ⁶	hla jio li yiu	Attendant. OM

Λ₋ ya

Tone 1

	Λ ¹	ya	To want. To need. To require. Must. To have to. Used as an auxiliary verb to indicate the future tense.
	ṭ ^{ⁿ²} Λ ¹	hi ya	Not to want. Must not
	ḡ ^{ᵁ¹} Λ ¹ ṭ ^{ⁿ⁵}	gu ya da	I shall come. I must come
	ṭ ^{ⁿ²} Λ ¹ ṭ ^{ᵖ⁴}	hi ya de	You do not have to worry
5	ḡ ^{ᵁ⁶} Λ ¹ ḡ ^{ᵁ⁶}	zha ya gu	But rather. But instead
	Λ ¹ † ¹	ya zai	Important
	ḡṭ ^{ⁿ⁷} Λ ¹	ndw ya	To persist in wanting. Importunate

Tone 2

	Λ ⁻²	ya	Widely used exclamation, roughly equivalent to English, Oh! [Also pronounced Λ ^⁶]
	ḡ ^{ᵁ⁴} Λ ⁻²	mao ya	Let's go!
10	ḡ ^{ᵁ¹} Λ ⁻²	ghe ya	It doesn't matter! Don't bother!
	ḡ ^{ᵁ²} Λ ⁻²	khao ya	Forget it! Let it go! That's an end of it!
	ḡ ^{ᵁ²} Λ ⁻²	khao ya	Term of endearment used particularly by mothers for a small child
	ḡ ^{ᵁ⁴} Λ ⁻²	shao ya	Expression to comfort a child "There, there, don't cry!"

Tone 6

	Λ ^⁶	ya	Exclamation meaning Oh! Commonly used in old songs at the end of a line, alternating with ḡ ^{ᵁ⁶} [Also pronounced Λ ⁻²]
	ḡ ^{ᵁ⁷} ḡ ^{ᵁ⁴} ṭ ^{ᵖ⁴} Λ ^⁶	o cha de ya	Oh, what a pity!
15	ḡ ^{ᵁ⁷} Λ ^⁶	a ya	Exclamation expressing unwillingness to agree or comply. Oh, no!

Λ₂ yai

Tone 2

Λ^{υ2} L⁷

yai la

Friend. Comrade

Λ̄ yang

Tone 4

	Λ̄ ^{̄4}	yang	To fly
	C ^{u3} Λ̄ ^{̄4}	nao yang	Birds flying
	Λ̄ ^{̄4} L. _ς ⁷	yang leu	Flown away
	Λ̄ ^{̄4} V. _ρ ⁶	yang ve	To soar
5	Λ̄ ^{̄4} J ^{r4} CΛ̄ _n ⁷	yang shi nji	Flying all about. OM
	Λ̄ ^{̄4} CΛ̄ _n ⁷ T ⁿ²	yang nji di	To fly about the land
	C ^{u3} Λ̄ ^{̄4} J ⁻⁴ J _ς ⁷	nao yang gha gheu	Crane, [bird] OM

Λ_o yo

Tone 2		
	Λ ^{o2} Λ ^{o2}	yo yo To threaten, as with a stick
Tone 3		
	Λ ^{o3}	yo This form of Λ _o is not used on its own. It is the verb to be and in this form is associated with other words that give a negative meaning to the phrase. For example see ʈ ⁿ² Λ ^{o3}
	ʈ ⁿ² Λ ^{o3}	hi yo No. Not so. Not right. Not correct. Negative of the verb to be [the verb to be is Λ ^{o7}]
	ʈ ⁿ² Λ ^{o3} Ṣ ⁿ¹	hi yo si No, not that
	Ÿ ¹ ʈ ⁿ² Λ ^{o3}	ai hi yo Certainly no. Definitely not
Tone 4		
5	Λ ^{o4}	yo Yes! Used in answer to a call or exclamation.
	Y ⁻⁴ Λ ^{o4}	a yo Exclamation meaning, Oh! Oh, dear!
	Y ⁻⁴ Λ ^{o4} Λ ^{o4}	a yo yo Exclamation meaning, Oh! Oh, dear!
Tone 7		
	Λ _o ⁷	yo Yes. It is so. That is right. So it is. With the negative ʈ ⁿ² , it is always pronounced Λ ^{o3}
	Λ _o ⁷ ɛ _{.no} ⁶	yo jio Yes, that is so
10	Λ _o ⁷ ɛ _{.ɔ} ⁷ ɛ _{.no} ⁶	yo zhyu jio Is it you? Is it really you?
	Λ _o ⁷ Λ _o ⁷	yo yo Gradually. Steadily. Smoothly
	ɕΔ _{.ɔ} ⁶ ɛ _{.n} ⁶ Λ _o ⁷ Λ _o ⁷ L _{.ɛ} ⁷	ndlyu ji yo yo leu To flow smoothly and steadily
	ɹ ^{ɔ4} ɛ _{.n} ⁶ Λ _o ⁷ L _{.ɛ} ⁷	byu ji yo leu To go sound asleep
	ɓ ^{o2} ɛ _{.n} ⁶ Λ _o ⁷	hlo ji yo To grow properly. To grow well
15	ɕΔ _{.ɔ} ⁶ Λ _o ⁷ L _{.ɛ} ⁷	ndla yo leu To spread. To increase in size
	ʈ _o ⁶ ɹ ⁿ⁴ Λ _o ⁷	do ki yo To sink like a stone. To sink like lead.
		Parallel to ʈ _o ⁶ ɹ ⁿ⁴ Λ _u ⁶ OM
	Λ _o ⁷ Λ _o ⁷	yo yo To wave something to and fro

$\Lambda_o^7 J^{r4} J_r^6$

$\Lambda^{n4} T^{n2} \Lambda_o^7$

yo shi shi

yi di yo

To wave to and fro. OM

Waving. OM

Λ.ο yo

Tone 6

	┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	bi yo	Splashing. Bubbling. Writhing
	┘┘ ^{"4} ┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	nbao bi yo	Boiling fast. Boiling fiercely
	┘┘ ^{"4} ┘.n ⁶ ┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	nbao ji bi yo	Boiling fast. Boiling fiercely
	┘.s ⁷ ┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	zhyu bi yo	To wade, splashing, into water
5	┘Δ.s ⁵ ┘.n ⁶ ┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	ndlyu ji bi yo	Fast flowing
	┘┘.s ⁵ Δ ¹ ┘ _n ⁶ Λ.ο ⁶	nbyu gla bi yo	To be writhing with pain

Tone 7

	┘ ¹ Λ.ο ⁷	gi yo	Ladle
	┘ ¹ Λ.ο ⁷ ь ^{"4}	gi yo hlao	Iron ladle
	┘ ⁿ² Λ.ο ⁷ τ. ^{"3}	bi yo dao	To collect soot and tar from burning beans for medicine

Λ₁₁ yao

Tone 3

ṭⁿ² ṭⁿ⁴ Λⁿ³

hi dao yao

Not had a cross word. Never quarrelled

Tone 4

ṭ¹⁻⁴ Λⁿ⁴

pa yao

Other

ṭ⁻⁴ ṭ¹⁻⁴ Λⁿ⁴

la pa yao

The other

Tone 6

Λ₁₁⁶

yao

To copy. To imitate. To learn. To learn from. To consort with

5

ṭ_n⁶ Λ₁₁⁶

hi yao

To imitate each other

Λ₁₁⁶ ṭ_{nc}⁷ ṭ⁵₁

yao jieu ndeu

To learn to read

ṭ¹₁ ṭ_v⁶ Λ₁₁⁶ ṭ₁⁷

ghai gu yao ba

Broody hen

ṭ⁻² Λ₁₁⁶

ngga yao

Child. Children. [NA ṭ²]

ṭ₁⁻⁴ ṭ⁻² Λ₁₁⁶

nba ngga yao

Group of children

10

ṭ¹₁ ṭⁿ² Λ₁₁⁶

la di yao

"The children." Expression used instead of "we" in invocations to spirits or ancestors

ṭ⁻² ṭ_o⁵ Λ₁₁⁶

a bo yao

Young woman

ṭ_o⁶ ṭⁿ⁴ Λ₁₁⁶

do qi yao

To sink down

Λ.ᵢᵢ yao

Tone 6

Λ.ᵢᵢ ⁶	yao	To apply, as paint etc. To soak
Λ.ᵢᵢ ⁶ ㄣ ⁻⁴ ㅈ', ⁶	yao ga cai	To lacquer
Λ.ᵢᵢ ⁶ ㄸㅈ. ⁻⁵	yao nga	To white-wash a house
Λ.ᵢᵢ ⁶ ᄀ ¹	yao so	To soak yarn. OM