

D. Hmong

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|-----------|---|
| K | a | m | c | <u>f</u> | |
| N | ai | n | h | | |
| Z | au | M | hl | <u>j</u> | g |
| B | aw | | k | | |
| V | ee | d | l | <u>ll</u> | s |
| A | ev | u | m | | |
| W | i | i | n | <u>—</u> | v |
| e | o | g | nts | | |
| e | o | U | qh | | |
| E | oo | H | r | | |
| b | u | o | y | | |
| F | ua | | | | |
| Q | w | | | | |

Solution: The syllables are written from right to left, as in the Roman script; however, within a syllable the vowel is written first, then the consonant. (This is so because Shong Lue Yang felt that the vowel was the more prominent sound, and the consonant a mere modification.) There is a letter for each vowels, and also letters for all consonants except **k**, which is pronounced by default if no consonant is indicated. The tone is indicated as a superscript mark above the vowel; both Shong Lue Yang's script and the missionaries' leave one of the four tones unmarked, but their choices are different.

(a)

9. Eji noog
10. Qfm cw
11. Nln bld hais lus
12. eU Fju Wqhov muag kiv

(b)

13. hluav FM
14. li cas wfd Klm
15. neeg ntse Vji Afg
16. yawg Bjo