

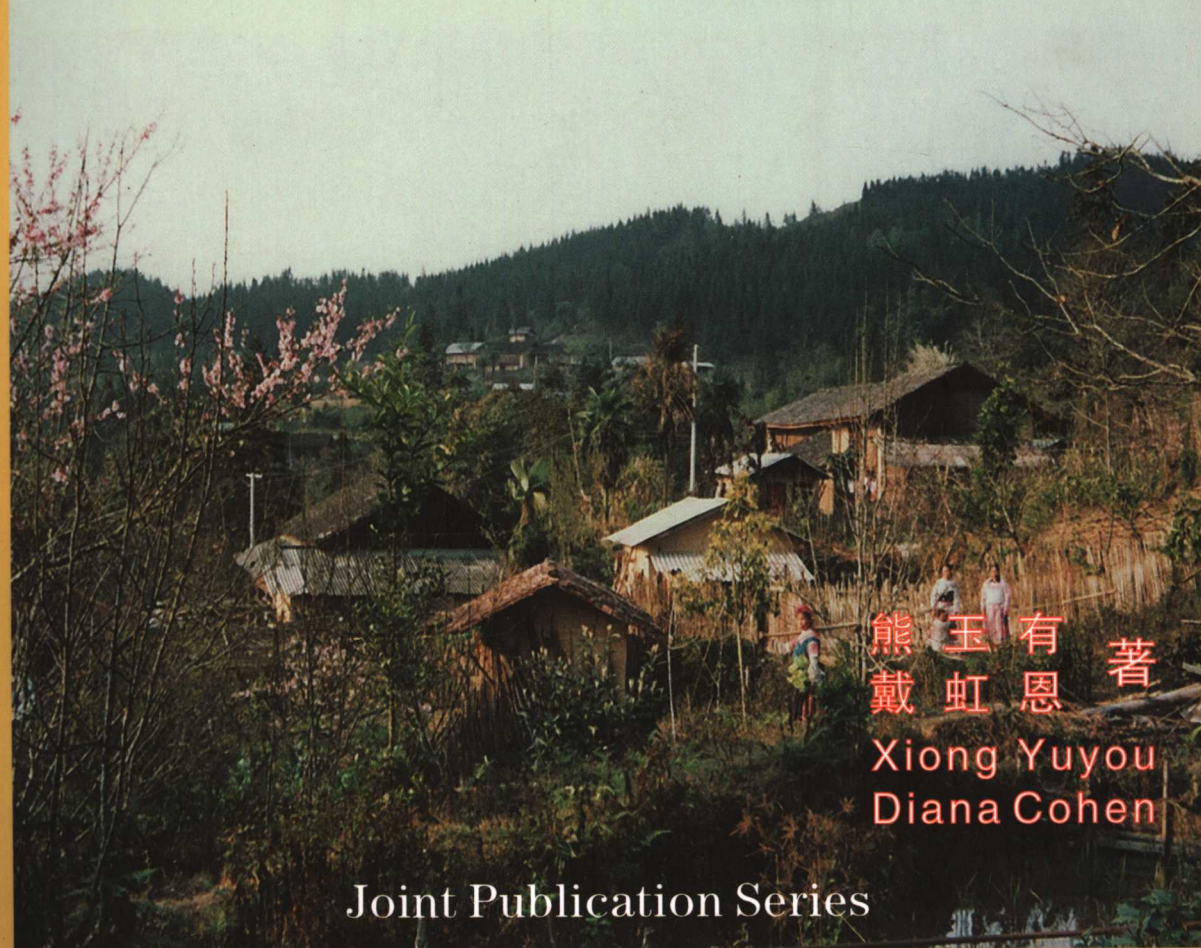
云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会
世界少数民族语文研究院

合作项目丛书

N P O U T N D E U D X O F G E U F
L O L H M O N G B L O L S H U A D L O L Y E N B

苗汉英学习实用手册

Student's Practical
Miao-Chinese-English Handbook



熊玉有 著
戴虹恩
Xiong Yuyou
Diana Cohen

Joint Publication Series

Yunnan Minority Language Commission

SIL International



International

云南民族出版社

Yunnan Nationalities Publishing House

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编辑委员会名单

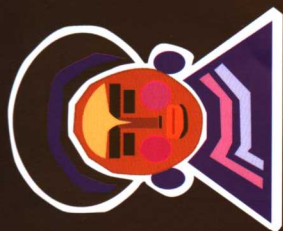
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云南苗族分布示意图



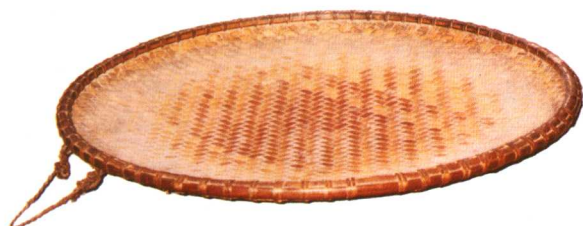
Distribution of the Miao in
Yunnan Province



ghenx. 芦笙
a Miao mouth organ



njangk 口琴
a Jew's harp (guimbard)



vangb 簸箕
a large winnowing tray



chouk 筛子
a woven bamboo sieve



geuf 背篮
a back basket



shuab jib 刷箕
a food strainer



deub 篲
a woven bamboo container



loul 撮箕
a woven bamboo scoop



longs 晒箕
a drying tray



las geut 锯刀
saw-toothed sickles



hlout dluad 板锄
an angled hoe



las 镰刀
sickles



hlout njex 挖锄
a flat hoe



zuak 弯刀
a curved chopper



dras zad (chaix daob) 砍(柴)刀
a straight chopper



hlout njex 尖锄
a pickax



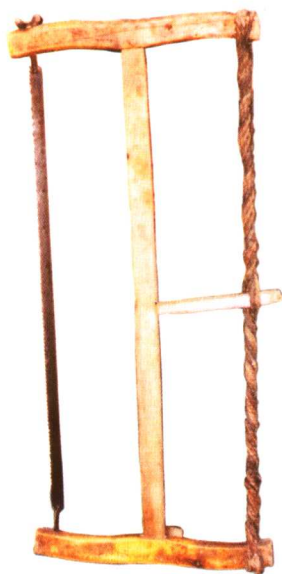
dox changd 铲子
a shovel



douk 斧子
an axe or hatchet



juad 耙
harrow



geut 锯子
saw



dof caob 剁锹
a chopping spade



vongf 犁
plow



jol 碓
footmill



chod ghenx 吹芦笙
playing the mouth organ



rof reb 推磨
grinding with millstones



ncuat chaot 洗衣服
doing laundry



troub dlex 烧水
boiling water



gud dlex 挑水
carrying water with a shoulder pole



ndouk dox lob 打陀螺
spinning a top



ndouk ndid 打毽子
batting the shuttlecock



juab zhil 设连扣
a braided horsehair snare



juab yix 设夹板
a falling stone slab trap



juab khoub 设甩杆
a bent-sapling-and-noose trap



zid bloux 野生草莓
a wild plant with edible berries



ngangx 蓝靛(染布原料)
indigo, a source of natural dye



ghuad nzhuak 甘蔗
sugar cane



ghaok zheub 芭蕉芋
the *ghaok zheub* plant



xongb 竹子
bamboo



zid zaof gof 皂角树
the Chinese honey locust tree



nblongx nzhet 饭叶(包饭用)
rice-wrapping leaves



zid zheub 芭蕉 the Japanese banana tree



loux buf 萝卜
radish



lat ghenx 芦笙舞 Miao mouth organ dance



qaob sod 穿线 preparing a loom for weaving



ndok ndoub 织布 weaving cloth



zhongl Hmongb 支系服饰
Miao clothing and adornment



uat lous 绣花
doing embroidery



zhongl chaot ghob 苗族传统服饰
traditional Miao clothing



zhongl Hmongb 支系服饰
Miao clothing and adornment



zhongl Hmongb 支系服饰
Miao clothing and adornment



zhongl Hmongb 支系服饰
Miao clothing and adornment



zhongl Hmongb 支系服饰
Miao clothing and adornment



zhongl Hmongb chab 苗族时装
contemporary Miao clothing



Hmongb hangd lax 苗乡梯田 Miao terraced paddy fields



nghouk daox 花山节
Flower Mountain Festival



drongx chongb 婚礼桌
table set for a wedding feast



jaid 禁忌标志
signal of a taboo day



juab yenx shid hod gangb ged 习俗用具
items used in rituals



uat nyox dlangb 祭牛鬼
a ritual for a deceased family member



khoud zit shob 砍火星祭品
grain offered in *nzol shob* ritual



nzol shob 砍火星(家族祭祀活动) a Miao clan ritual



序 一

语言是一种交际工具，同时也是一种文化现象。学习和掌握一种语言，不仅方便与讲该语言的族群交往和交流，而且有助于认识和了解该族群的民族文化。

苗语是汉藏语系使用人口较多的一种语言，通行于我国的贵州、湖南、四川、广西、云南和国外的东南亚以及西方的一些国家。苗族内部分东部、中部和西部三大方言，其中西部方言又分川黔滇、滇东北等次方言。苗语的主要特点是：声调比较多，有一套带鼻冠音的复辅音声母；韵母比较简单，而且没有塞音韵尾；偏正型词有的中心词素在前，有的中心词素在后；句子的基本次序是主语——谓语——宾语，形容词做定语时位于中心语之后，等等。和其他语言一样，苗语的这些情况和其所反映的民族文化特点，同样值得引起大家的重视。在当前人们普遍关心语言文化多样性的新形势下，学习、研究和认识一种语言文化，具有特殊的现实意义。

世界少数民族语文研究院东亚部的戴虹恩女士(美国)到中国来以后，在云南民族大学学习汉语的同时，对苗语产生兴趣，并与我单位的熊玉有同志学习苗语(川黔滇次方言)。他们在教学中，采取分类会话的方式，既教学日常用语，又分析苗语的语音、词汇和语法。经过几年的努力，戴虹恩女士基本掌握了苗语。作为一位操无声调语言的美国学者，学会一种有八个声调的语言，当中一定下了不少功夫，实属不易。在完成苗语学习的基础上，她与熊玉有同志一起，将教学苗语的内容汇编成这本《苗汉英学习实用手册》。书中采用苗汉英对照的形式，编有苗语发音指南、苗语语法指南、分类会话、词汇表和有关参考资料等。每个部分还有更进一步的具体题目。其中词汇表又分苗汉英、汉苗和英苗三种形式编排，可以满足不同的查找需求，为不同的人学习苗语、汉语和英语提供了方便。从编写的内容看，这本书既可以作为学习教材，也可以作为研究和使用方面的工具书，还可以作为到苗族地区的旅游手册。当我们在谈及使用和发展少数民族语言的时候，我想，这应当是努力的方向之一。一种语言，只有学习和使用的人多，才能体现出其存在的活力。我很希望有越来越多的人学习和研究我们的少数民族语言，为少数民族语言的使用和发展，为构建一个和谐的多语言社会作出积极的贡献。

云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会办公室与世界少数民族语文研究院东亚部有着长期的友好合作关系。我们先后开展了纳西语文、白语文等学习研究合作项目。《苗汉英学习实用手册》是云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会办公室与世界少数民族语文研究院东亚部的又一项合作成果。看到我们双方的合作不断结出硕果，我感到由衷的高兴。在《苗汉英学习实用手册》出版之际，是为序。

云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会办公室主任 和丽峰

2005年10月于昆明

Preface 1

Language is a tool for social interaction and it is also a kind of cultural phenomenon. When you study and master a language, this not only assists you to communicate with people of the ethnic group whose language you studied but also contributes to your understanding of the culture of that group.

The Miao language is part of the Sino-Tibetan language family and has a large population of speakers; it is spoken in China in Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Guangxi and Yunnan provinces as well as in some Southeast Asian and Western countries. The Miao language can be classified into three major dialects: Eastern, Central and Western. The Western dialect is further classified into the Chuanqiandian and Diandongbei subdialects, as well as some other subdialects. Some main characteristics of the Miao language include a comparatively large number of tones, a set of pre-nasalized consonants that appear in syllable onsets, and relatively simple syllable rhymes without stops in the syllable coda. Words composed of a modifier morpheme and a head morpheme include both modifier-head patterns and head-modifier patterns. The basic sentence order is SVO, and attributive adjectives always follow the noun that they modify. As is the case with other languages, these distinctives of the Miao language, together with the characteristics of folk culture reflected in the language, deserve further attention and research. Now that there is widespread concern to preserve the diversity of languages and cultures, the study, research and understanding of one particular language and culture become especially practical and meaningful.

Ms. Diana Cohen of the SIL East Asia Group became interested in the Miao language after she came to China, while studying Chinese at the Yunnan Nationalities University, and she began to study the Miao language (Chuanqiandian subdialect) with Mr. Xiong Yuyou of our commission. During the course of instruction, they adopted the method of using dialogues focused on various topics, and in this way they not only covered basic expressions used in daily life but also analyzed Miao phonetics, lexicon and grammar. Over several years of study Ms. Cohen has gained a good command of the basics of the Miao language. As an American scholar whose mother tongue is a non-tonal language, it has not been easy for her to learn a language with eight tones, so she has had to devote a lot of time and energy to study. Following Miao language study, she worked with Mr. Xiong Yuyou to compile this handbook based on the material they had covered in the course of their teaching/study of the Miao language. This handbook is a trilingual volume in Miao, Chinese and English, including Miao pronunciation and grammar guides, dialogues categorized by topics, glossaries and a list of reference materials. Each part has its own detailed outline. The glossaries are arranged in three formats, Miao-Chinese-English, Chinese-Miao and English-Miao, in order to meet the varying reference needs of people learning Miao, Chinese or English. From the contents we can see that this book can serve not only as instructional material but also as a reference book for research purposes or even as a guidebook for use when touring Miao areas. When it comes to the use and development of minority languages, I think, this should be one direction for our increased efforts, because for any language, only as more and more people study and use it can the