

# User Guidelines

The current version (v.1\_0221) of the NCNHNL dataset supports the Simple Search and Advanced Search functions.

You can input traditional Chinese, Romanized Manchu, or Hanyu Pinyin (without diacritical marks) in the “KEYWORDS” box to start using the Simple Search. Input is not case sensitive.

If you want to use the Advanced Search function, press the “ADVANCED” button you will be directed to the advanced search.

## Main Search Page

To search by Romanized Manchu, for example, enter “Namu” or “namu,” you will see all names that contain “Namu.”

To search by traditional Chinese characters, for example, enter “巴彥,” you will see all names that contain “巴彥.”

To search by Hanyu Pinyin, for example, enter “bao zhu” or “Bao Zhu,” you will see all names that contain “Bao Zhu.”

\*\* We follow the Möllendorff-Norman transcription system to transliterate from the Manchu alphabet to the Latin script. To input special graphemes, you may copy and paste: ž, ū and š.

\*\* Please note that Hanyu Pinyin is included in the database for easy search and display only. It is not intended to represent the pronunciation of a name in its native language or how the rendered form sounds according to the historical Chinese phonology. Hanyu Pinyin is displayed character by character, with space in between, and the first letter capitalised in each character.

In each box, the name as written in Manchu script is placed on the left. The name in Chinese characters, Hanyu Pinyin, and Romanized Manchu are on the right.

\*\* Please note that many names were transcribed into Manchu and/or Chinese in the source records so these renditions approximate how they would have been pronounced orally, and that information for each name is provided based on the availability of evidence so some will have more or fewer details than others.

Clicking the arrow on the right bottom of a name box, you will be directed to the individual name page for more details.

**KEYWORDS**

enter Romanised Manchu to search

RESET

- The data is primarily available in traditional Chinese and will be fully available in Chinese-English bilingual format at a later stage.
- Search box: the default collation is case insensitive.
- To input special graphemes (Möllendorff-Norman system), you may copy and paste the following: ž, ō, š.
- To input Hanyu Pinyin, please add a space between each character, such as "mu ke deng e".

**ADVANCED**

pages showing all search results

Search

<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠵᠢ</p> <p>那木吉</p> <p>Na Mu Ji</p> <p>Namuji</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠨ</p> <p>納蒙</p> <p>Na Meng</p> <p>Namun</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠲᠠᠢ</p> <p>那木泰</p> <p>Na Mu Tai</p> <p>Namutai</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠲᠠᠢ</p> <p>納穆泰</p> <p>Na Mu Tai</p> <p>Namutai</p>
<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠲᠤ</p> <p>那木圖</p> <p>Na Mu Tu</p> <p>Namutu</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠲᠤ</p> <p>那木圖</p> <p>Na Mu Tu</p> <p>Namutu</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠬᠠᠵᠠᠪᠤ</p> <p>那木海扎布</p> <p>Na Mu Hai Zha Bu</p> <p>Namuhaijab</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠬᠠᠵᠠᠪᠤ</p> <p>那木海紮佈</p> <p>Na Mu Hai Za Bu</p> <p>Namuhaijab</p>
<p>(romanized system only)</p> <p>Namujale</p>	<p>ᠨᠠᠮᠤᠬᠠᠵᠠᠪᠤ</p> <p>那木海扎布</p> <p>Na Mu Hai Zha Bu</p> <p>Namuhaijab</p>		

Annotations:

- Traditional Chinese
- Manchu script
- Romanised Manchu alphabets
- Hanyu Pinyin
- To Individual Name Page

關鍵詞

保 中文搜索

搜索結果主要以繁體中文呈現，中英雙語版本正在更新中。  
 搜索框內字母不要求區分大小寫。  
 滿文的拉丁文轉化遵循「穆德林-羅傑瑞」體系，可直接複製粘貼輸入Ü、ÿ、ÿ。  
 使用漢語拼音搜索時，需在每個漢字的拼音之間加一位空格，如：bao zhu。

重置

進階檢索

繁體中文

滿文 漢語拼音

所有結果

1 2 3 4 5 ... 9

ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 阿格敦保 <i>A Ge Dun Bao</i> <i>Akdumboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 扎勤保 <i>Zha Qin Bao</i> <i>Jaqimboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 莫日根保 <i>Mo Ri Gen Bao</i> <i>Mergemboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 朱日甘保 <i>Zhu Ri Gan Bao</i> <i>Jurgamboo</i>
ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 尼亞拉漢保 <i>Ni Ya La Han Bao</i> <i>Niyalahambo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 扎義申保 <i>Zha Yi Shen Bao</i> <i>Jaišemboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 羅洪保 <i>Luo Hong Bao</i> <i>Lohumbo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 額很保 <i>E Hen Bao</i> <i>Ehemboo</i>
ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 代瑟木保 <i>Dai Se Mu Bao</i> <i>Daisemboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 瑟金保 <i>Se Jin Bao</i> <i>Sejimboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 瑟慶保 <i>Se Qing Bao</i> <i>Secimboo</i>	ᡤᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ 瑪漢保 <i>Ma Han Bao</i> <i>Mahambo</i>


滿文拼音 進入獨立頁面

## Individual Name Page

On every individual name page, you will see the name in Manchu script on your left displayed vertically.

The green box on the right indicates whether this name is a personal name or a collective name. A personal name is a name associated with an individual person. A collective name refers to names that are associated with groups such as clan names or surnames

In the middle, the first row includes the name transcribed in Chinese characters and Romanized Manchu. The corresponding Hanyu Pinyin transcription is placed under the Chinese characters.


 那木海扎布 Namuhaijab  
 Na Mu Hai Zha Bu Personal

Meaning  
 namu/nam (Manchu/Mongolia: ocean/quiet) jab (Tibetan: guarding)


Gender  
 Male


Communal Identity  
 達斡爾

Birthplace  
 黑龍江省

Reference  
 DBKCD 596

name meaning is explained as a whole or by morphological unit(s) in different languages




 那木海扎布 Namuhaijab  
 Na Mu Hai Zha Bu 個人

意思  
 那木 (滿語 / 蒙語: 海洋 / 安靜的) 扎布 (藏語: 看守)

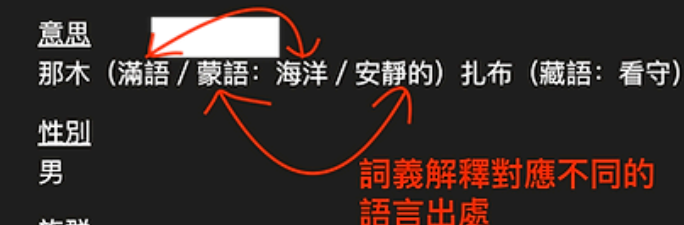
性別  
 男

族群  
 達斡爾

出生地  
 黑龍江省

參考資料  
 DBKCD 596

詞義解釋對應不同的語言出處



Other information for names includes (but varies by name):

Meaning: The linguistic labels indicate from which language the meaning comes.

For example: “Namuhaijab,” name meaning: namu/nam (Manchu/Mongolian: ocean/quiet) and jab (Tibetan: guarding). “Namu” in Manchu means ocean and “Nam” in Mongolian means quiet. “Jab” is a suffix meaning “guarding” in Tibetan.

Gender: The genders represented in this category include male, female, and male/female. Male/female means that this name has been attributed to people of both genders.

\*\* Please note that our gender classifications are representative of the historical periods covered and not intended to reflect the complete scope of gender identities.

Communal Identity: This term refers to identities related to groups, including but not limited to tribes, place-based groups, proto-ethnic groups, and ethnic groups.

\*\* Please note that some results contain offensive descriptions such as Tartars (Dada 韃靼 or Dazi 達子). Our database team is aware of the pejorative meanings, but we have kept these descriptions in the database to reflect historical perceptions.

\*\* Identities such as *Dawo'er* 達斡爾 and *Dawo'erzu* 達斡爾族, *Ewenke* 鄂温克 and *Ewenkezu* 鄂温克族 are different. The former is from historical source(s) indicating an ethnic group, while the later with zu 族 is from contemporary source(s) indicating an ethnic minority group (shaoshu minzu 少數民族) according to PRC's Ethnic Identification Project after the 1950s.

Banner and Title:

Some names were associated with individuals who were members of the Eight Banners (ba qi), the principal military institution of the Qing dynasty. For people whose affiliation to a particular Banner unit and/or official titles were known, we include them here.

Birth Place:

The birthplace of the name bearer.

Reference: The acronyms are the abbreviations of the source material titles and the numbers are the page numbers for sections

within a given source. You can find the full citation for a source in the “Sources & References” section.

\*\* Please note we only display available information given by the original source(s) for each name. Not all data contains information in all the above-mentioned sections. Likewise, some Chinese name is missing in the original sources (“unknown” in the individual name box). The Chinese characters in the name meaning is a possible match as compared to the name in the original language. Moreover, there are some Mongolian names that have not been matched and inputted. Mongolian elements of the data and Mongolian input for search will be developed in a future version of the database.

### Advanced Search

Once you click “ADVANCED,” filter boxes pop up. Currently, there are four: “GENDER,” “BANNER,” “TYPE,” and “COMMUNAL IDENTITY.”

\* More filters will be allowed in the future.

No input in the search box is required if you wish to sort out all the names with the filters. Click a filter box, choose the category you want, then click search to view the results.

For example: “Advanced” >>> “communal identity” >>> “兀者野人”

Home | **learn** | News | Projects | Name Lexicon | Resources | Con

## KEYWORDS

Traditional Chinese/Manchu Romanization/Hanyu Pinyin

**Leave it empty 不輸入關鍵詞**

- The data is primarily available in traditional Chinese and will be fully available in Chinese-English bilingual format at a later stage.
- The default collation for the search box is case insensitive.
- To input special graphemes (Möllendorff-Norman system), you may copy and paste the following: ž, ō, š.
- To input Hanyu Pinyin, please add a space between each character, such as "mu ke deng e".
- Please reset before a new search, if you do not wish to apply the same shortlisted filter.
- Results will appear in the order of data input.
- You can sort out all the names with the filters without any input in the search box.

**Search**  
**RESET**

## ADVANCED

GENDER | BANNER | TYPE | COMMUNAL IDENTITY

1 2

英柱  
Ying Zhu  
Ingjo

旭東  
Xu Dong  
Suidang

旭生  
Xu Sheng  
Suiseng

All  
 兀者野人  
 元之遺裔  
 匈奴  
 北人

**select one or more categories then click search  
選擇一個或多個篩選項目，開始檢索**

## ADVANCED

1

起蒙哥  
Qi Meng Ge

**search result for "兀者野人"  
篩選欄搜索結果**

## Phrases, Signs, and Symbols

**"no match found"**

Meaning:

Non-Han languages other than Manchu, mostly Mongolian script of the data, is currently unavailable. We will develop it in a future version of the database.

Example:

The non-Han language script of the name "巴彥蒙和" is not available.

**"unknown"**

Meaning:

Information is not available in the original source.

Example:

The Chinese script of the name "Batumengku" is unknown.

;

Meaning:

The semicolon ";" is used to separate all valid information.

Example:

韃靼 ; 北虜

?

Meaning:

The question mark "?" is used to indicate uncertain data. Reasons include but not limited to: unclear print or writing in the original source.

Example:

Akiyang? Enkiyang?

/

Meaning:

In the source, the slash "/" is used to separate the page number from the volume number. The number before "/" is volume number and that after "/" is page number.

In name meaning, it is used to separate different language origins and meanings.

Example:

MSLDB 憲宗 185/7

agdun/akdun (Daur/Manchu: elder brother/firm, strong) ->"agdun" in Daur means "elder brother;" "akdun" in Manchu means "firm, strong."

[ ]

Meaning:

The square brackets "[ ]" indicates a piece of source information is problematic and corrected by the data team. The original information is kept in "[ ]" for users' reference.



Example:

阿特跟[很]格

# Transcription Standards

We use the Möllendorff-Norman transcription system illustrated with Manchu alphabets and Chinese words.

Read on to check out more about the Manchu transliteration system other than Möllendorff-Norman at "[Transliterations of Manch](#)" on Wikipedia, Jerry Norman's system, and Giovanni Stary's table of transliteration in his *A Dictionary of Manchu Names* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2000)

## Transliterations of Manchu

There are several systems for transliteration of the Manchu alphabet which is used for writing the Manchu and Xibe languages. These include transliterations in Latin script and in Cyrillic script.

Contents
<span>Transliteration in Latin script (romanization)</span>
<span>Transliteration in Cyrillic script (cyrillization)</span>
<span>Notes and references</span>
<span>Cited works</span>

### Transliteration in Latin script (romanization)

The romanization used in most recent western publications on Manchu is the one employed by the American sinologist Jerry Norman in his *Comprehensive Manchu-English Dictionary* (2013), a central reference tool in modern Manchu studies.<sup>[1]</sup>

This system, which has become the de facto modern standard in English-language publications, is the most recent incarnation of a system originally designed by the German linguist Hans Conon von der Gabelentz for his 1864 edition of the Manchu translation of the Four Books and other Chinese classics. As he explains:

"Because Manchu possesses an alphabetic script, it was acceptable, as being without any disadvantage whatsoever, to replace the indigenous Manchu script, the use of which would have made printing much more difficult and expensive, by our alphabet. I started out from the principle of substituting a single symbol for each Manchu letter, while avoiding the addition of diacritical marks as much as possible."<sup>[2]</sup>

With his new system, Gabelentz did away with cumbersome transliterations such as *dch*, *tch*, *kh*, replacing them with *j*, *c*, *h*. The result has been described as a "simple and convenient system".<sup>[3]</sup>

Gabelentz also used this transliteration in his Manchu-German dictionary (1864), and the system was adopted unchanged by other German manchurists such as Erich Hauer for his dictionary (1952–55), and Erich Haenisch for his grammar (1961).

In the 19th century the system was adopted, with minor changes, by the French linguist Lucien Adam in his grammar (1873), by the Belgian linguist Charles de Harlez in his handbook (1884), and by the German diplomat and linguist Paul Georg von Möllendorff. In English-language publications, the latter is often incorrectly credited with being the inventor of the system, probably because his *Manchu Grammar* (1892) was the first book in English to use it. Thus Norman himself refers to "the Möllendorff system of romanization".<sup>[4]</sup> Authors writing in French and German generally recognize Gabelentz as its creator.

The system as used by Gabelentz (1864), Möllendorff (1892) and Norman (2013) is set out below, with the older system used by Gabelentz in his grammar (1832) added for comparison. Also in the table are the Pinyin-based system designed by Hu (1994) which is the standard in Chinese-language publications, and the input system of BabelPad. The table follows the traditional order of the Manchu alphabet.<sup>[5]</sup>

Manchu script	Gabelentz 1832	Gabelentz 1864	Möllendorff 1892	Norman 2013	Hu 1994	Babel-Pad
ᠠ	a	a	a	a	a	a
ᡄ	e	e	e	e	e	e
ᡆ	i	i	i	i	i	i
ᡈ	o	o	o	o	o	o
ᡊ	u	u	u	u	u	u
ᡋ	ó	ó	ü	ü	uu	uu
ᡎ	n	n	n	n	n	n
ᡏ	k	k	k	k	k	k
ᡐ	g	g	g	g	g	g
ᡑ	kh	h	h	h	h	h
ᡒ	b	b	b	b	b	b
ᡓ	p	p	p	p	p	p
ᡕ	s	s	s	s	s	s
ᡗ	ch	ś	ś	ś	sh	x
ᡘ	t	t	t	t	t	t
ᡙ	d	d	d	d	d	d
ᡚ	l	l	l	l	l	l
ᡛ	m	m	m	m	m	m
ᡜ	tch	c	c	c	ch	c
ᡝ	dch	j	j	j	zh	j
ᡞ	y	y	y	y	y	y
ᡟ	k	k	k	k	k	k
ᡠ	g	g	g	g	g	g
ᡡ	kh	h	h	h	h	h
ᡢ	kʼ	kʼ	kʼ	kʼ	kk	kh
ᡣ	gʼ	gʼ	gʼ	gʼ	gg	gh
ᡤ	khʼ	hʼ	hʼ	hʼ	hh	hh
ᡥ	r	r	r	r	r	r
ᡦ	f	f	f	f	f	f
ᡧ	w	w	w	w	w	w
ᡨ	ts	zʼ	tsʼ	ts	c	ts
ᡩ	tse	zʼe	ts	ts	cy	tsy
ᡪ	ds	z	dz	dz	z	dz
ᡫ	dse	ze	dz	dz	z	dz
ᡬ	j	ž	ž	ž	rr	z
ᡭ	sse	śe	sy	sy	sy	sy
ᡮ	tchhi	cʼi	cʼy	cy	chy	chi
ᡯ	dchhi	ʼjʼi	jy	jy	zhy	zhi

The standard transliteration system follows the following conventions:

- The velar and uvular consonants are not differentiated: ⟨k⟩ and ⟨q⟩ are both transliterated as **k**, ⟨g⟩ and ⟨᠎a⟩ are both **g**, and ⟨x⟩ and ⟨χ⟩ are both **h**.

In Manchu orthography, the use of either the velars or the uvulars is largely predictable: velars before **e**, **i**, **u** and uvulars before **a**, **o**, **ü**. The standard transliteration leaves some ambiguity, as the spelling is not entirely predictable in syllable-final position. For example **teksin** "straight" can be written as (teksin) or as (teqsin).

- The spelling ⟨nk⟩ is transliterated as **ng**, for example ⟨inenk᠎a⟩ **inenggi** "day", ⟨cank᠎ai⟩ **cangkai** "only, just", ⟨gunk᠎a⟩ **gung** "duke".
- The spelling ⟨ii⟩ is transliterated as **i**, for example ⟨baiita⟩ **baita** "thing", ⟨meiihe⟩ **meihe** "snake", ⟨duiin⟩ **duin** "four".

In the standard transliteration, the spellings **sh** and **th** each represent two separate consonants, as in **eshen** /ʌsʰən/ "uncle", **butha** /bʊtʰɑ/ "hunting, fishing". In Hu's transliteration, separate *s* and *h* are written as *sh* (*eshen*) to avoid confusion with *sh* (Norman **ś**). Gabelentz (1864) used the transcriptions *śh* and *th*, with a dot under the *h* (*eshen*, *butha*).

### Transliteration in Cyrillic script (cyrillization)

The following transliteration (paired in the table below with the Norman system) was designed by the Russian diplomat and linguist Ivan Zakharov and used in his important Manchu dictionary (1875) and grammar (1879). He applies the following rules:

- The velar and uvular consonants are not differentiated: ⟨k⟩ and ⟨q⟩ are both transliterated as **к**, ⟨g⟩ and ⟨᠎a⟩ are both **г**, and ⟨x⟩ and ⟨χ⟩ are both **х**.
- The velars are marked with a macron (᠕, ᠖, ᠘) when followed by **a** (*a*), **o** (*o*) and **y** (*u*); **᠕** (᠕) is also used for the velar when it occurs in syllable-final position.
- The spelling ⟨nk⟩ is transliterated as **н** before velars and uvulars, for example ⟨inenk᠎a⟩ **ИНЭНГИ** "day", ⟨cank᠎ai⟩ **ЧАНКAI** "only, just"; before other consonants, and in word-final position, ⟨nk⟩ is transliterated as **нь**, for example ⟨sinknambi⟩ **СИНЬНАМБИ** /siŋnambi/ "to listen", ⟨gunk᠎a⟩ **ГУНЬ** /ɡʊŋ/ "duke".
- The back vowel [o] is transliterated **y** after the uvulars, and **y** after other consonants (see Table below).
- Syllable-final consonants are written with the hard sign (**бь**, **мь**, etc.), with the exception of **нь** (*n*) which is written with the soft sign because **нь** stands for /ŋ/.
- The spelling ⟨-ii-⟩ is transliterated as **й**, for example ⟨baiita⟩ **БАЙТА** "thing", ⟨meiihe⟩ **МЭЙХЭ** "snake", ⟨duiin⟩ **ДУЙНЬ** "four".

- The ⟨-i-⟩ is not transliterated in the spellings ⟨-iya-⟩, ⟨-iye-⟩, ⟨-iyo-⟩, and ⟨-iyü-⟩.
- Combinations of ⟨y⟩ plus vowel are transliterated with the Cyrillic iotified vowel letters я (ya), ъ (ye), ію (yo), ю (yu), and ю (yü).

	а	э	и	о	у	ү		
	а	е	і	о	у	ү		
н-	на	нэ	ни	но	ну	нү	-нь	
п-	па	пе	пи	по	пу	пү	-п	
-нг-	нга	нгэ	нги	нго	нгу	нгү	-нь	
-ngg-	-ngga	-ngge	-nggi	-nggo	-nggu	-nggü	-ng	
-нк-	нка	нкэ	нки	нко	нку	нкү		
-ngk-	ngka	-ngke	-ngki	ngko	-ngku	ngkü		
к-	ка	кэ	ки	ко	ку		-к(ь)	
к-(к-)	k'a	ke	ki	k'o	ku		-к	
к-	ка			ко		ку	-к(ь)	
к-(q-)	ka			ko		kü	-к	
г-	га	гэ	ги	го	гу			
g-(g-)	k'a	ke	ki	g'o	ku			
г-	га			го		гу		
g-(G-)	ga			go		gü		
х-	ха	хэ	хи	хо	ху			
h-(x-)	h'a	he	hi	h'o	hu			
х-	ха			хо		ху		
h-(χ-)	ha			ho		hü		
б-	ба	бэ	би	бо	бу	бү	-бь	
b-	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	bü	-b	
п-	па	пэ	пи	по	пу	пү		
p-	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	pü		
с-	са	сэ	си	со	су	сү	-сь	
s-	sa	se	si	so	su	sü	-s	
			сы					
			sy					Pinyin si
ш-	ша	шэ	ши	шо	шу	шү		
ś-	śa	śe	śi	śo	śu	śü		
т-	та	тэ	ти	то	ту	тү	-ть	
t-	ta	te	ti	to	tu	tü	-t	
д-	да	дэ	ди	до	ду	дү		
d-	da	de	di	do	du	dü		
л-	ла	лэ	ли	ло	лу	лү	-ль	
l-	la	le	li	lo	lu	lü	-l	
м-	ма	мэ	ми	мо	му	мү	-мь	
m-	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	mü	-m	
ч-	ча	чэ	чи	чо	чу	чү		
č-	ča	če	či	čo	ču	čü		
			чи					
			čy					Pinyin chi
чж-	чжа	чжэ	чжи	чжо	чжу	чжү		
j-	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jü		
			чжи					
			jy					Pinyin zhi
	я	ъ		ію	ю	ію	-й	
y-	(i)ya	(i)ye		(i)yo	yu	(i)yü	-i	
р-	ра	рэ	ри	ро	ру	рү	-рь	
r-	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	rü	-r	
ф-	фа	фэ	фи	фо	фу	фү		
f-	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fü		
в-	ва	вэ						
w-	wa	we						
ц-	ца	цэ		цо	цу	цү		
ts-	tša	tše		tšo	tšu	tšü		
			цы					
			ts					Pinyin ci
цз-	цза	цзэ		цзо	цзу	цзү		
dz-	dža	dže		džo	džu	džü		
			цзы					
			dz					Pinyin zi
ж-	жа	жэ	жи	жо	жу	жү		
ž-	ža	že	ži	žo	žu	žü		

## Notes and references

- Roth Li (2010: 16).
- Gabelentz (1864, part 1, pp. v–vi), "Da das Mandchu eine Buchstabenschrift besitzt, so war es zulässig ohne irgend einen Nachtheil die eigenthümlichen Mandschueltern, deren Gebrauch den Druck bedeutend erschwert und vertheuert haben würde, durch unser Alphabet zu ersetzen. Ich bin dabei von dem Grundsatz ausgegangen, jedem Mandschubuchstaben ein einziges Zeichen zu substituiren und dabei soviel als möglich die Beifügung von Strichen und Häkchen zu vermeiden."
- Ligeti (1952: 235) "le système simple et commode de H.C. v.d. Gabelentz".
- Norman (2013: xii).
- When used to write Xibe, some letters of the Manchu alphabet are written differently (Roth Li 2010: 298). These different letters are not shown in the table.

## Cited works

- Adam, Lucien (1873). *Grammaire de la langue mandchou* (https://books.google.com/books?id=tGf9\_UHIWHsC&q=Adam+Mandchou). Paris: Maisonneuve.
- Gabelentz, Hans Colon de la (1832). *Éléments [sic] de la grammaire mandchou* (https://books.google.com/books?id=wHnc8oIPkRAC&q=gabelentz+grammaire+mandchou). Altenbourg: Comptoir de la Littérature.
- Gabelentz, Hans Colon von der (1864). *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in Mandschuischer Uebersetzung mit einem Mandchu-Deutschem Wörterbuch* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Nvg9AAAAcAAJ&dq=Gabelentz+Sse-schu+Schu-king&pg=PP7). Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Vol. III, part 1 (Text). Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- Gabelentz, Hans Colon von der (1864). *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in Mandschuischer Uebersetzung, mit einem Mandchu-Deutschen Wörterbuch* (https://books.google.com/books?id=9bkwAAQAAAAJ&dq=%22h.c.+von+der+gabelentz%22+sse-king+w%C3%B6rterbuch&pg=PP9). Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Vol. III, part 2 (Wörterbuch). Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- Haensch, Erich (1961). *Mandschu-Grammatik mit Lesestücken und 23 Texttafeln* (https://archive.org/details/MandschuGrammatik/mode/2up). Leipzig: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie.
- Harlez, Charles de (1884). *Manuel de la langue mandchoue. Grammaire, anthologie & lexique* (https://books.google.com/books?id=O0VAAAAAAAJ&q=inauthor%3A%22Charles+De+Harlez%22+manuel). Paris: Maisonneuve.
- Hauer, Erich (1952–1955). *Handwörterbuch der Mandschusprache*. Tokyo, Hamburg: Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens. ISBN 978-3-447-05528-4.
- Hu Zhenyi, ed. (1994). *Xin Man Han da cidian / Xhe Manzhu Nikan gisun kamchibuha buleku bithe* [*New Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary*]. Ürümqi: Xinjiang renmin chubanshe. ISBN 7-228-02404-4.
- Ligeti, L. (1952). "À propos de l'écriture mandchoue" (https://altaica.ru/LIBRARY/Ligeti/Ligeti\_A%20propos%20de%20le%20écriture%20mandchoue%201952.pdf) (PDF). *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. II: 235–301.
- Möllendorff, Paul Georg von (1892). *A Manchu Grammar, with Analyzed Texts* (https://books.google.com/books?id=KqkQAAAAAAAJ&q=M%C3%B6llendorff+Manchu). Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Norman, Jerry (2013). *A Comprehensive Manchu-English Dictionary*. Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series, 85. Cambridge (Mass.), London: Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-07213-8.

- Roth Li, Gertraude (2010). *Manchu: A Textbook for Reading Documents*. Second Edition. University of Hawai'i at Mānoa: National Foreign Language Resource Center. ISBN 978-0-9800459-5-6.
- Захаров, Иван Ильич (1875). *Полный Маньчжурско-Русский Словарь* (<https://altaica.ru/LIBRARY/MANCHU/zakharov.pdf>) [*Comprehensive Manchu-Russian Dictionary*] (PDF). Санктпетербург: Типография Императорской Академии Наукъ.
- Захаров, Иван Ильич (1879). *Грамматика Маньчжурского Языка* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=9Sg\\_AQAAMAAJ](https://books.google.com/books?id=9Sg_AQAAMAAJ)) [*Grammar of the Manchu Language*]. Санктпетербург: Типография Императорской Академии Наукъ.

---

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Transliterations\_of\_Manchu&oldid=1115170466"

---

This page was last edited on 10 October 2022, at 04:03 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Giovanni Stary's table of transliteration in his *A Dictionary of Manchu Names* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2000)

## The Manchu Alphabet and its Main Transliteration Systems\*

	Hauer	Von Möllendorff	Norman	Zacharov	Radlov	Chinese
ᠠ	a	a	a	а	а	a
ᠪ	b	b	b	б	б	b
ᠴ	c	c	c	ч (Ц)	ч	ch
ᠴ'	c'	c'y	cy	чы	чи	chy
ᠳ	d	d	d	д	д	d
ᠡ	e	e	e	э	е	e
ᠮ	f	f	f	ф	ф	f
ᠮᠤ	g	g	g	г, ᠮ, <sup>1</sup>	г	g
ᠮ'	g'	g'	g'	ᠮ'	ᠮ'	gg
ᠬ	h	h	h	х, ᠬ	х	h
ᠬ'	h'	h'	h'	(-)	(-)	hh
ᠢ	i	i	i	и, i, й, <sup>2</sup>	i	i
ᠵ	j	j	j	чж	ц (з)	zh
ᠵ'	j'	jy	jy	чжы	ци	zhy
ᠵ	ž	ž	ž	ж	ж	rr
ᠬ	k	k	k	к, ᠬ	к	k
ᠬ'	k'	k'	k'	ᠬ'	ᠬ'	kk
ᠯ	l	l	l	л	л	l

\* *Hauer*: Erich Hauer, *Handwörterbuch der Mandschusprache*, Wiesbaden 1952-1955.  
*Von Möllendorff*: P. G. Von Möllendorff, *Manchu Grammar With Analyzed Texts*, Shanghai 1892.  
*Norman*: Jerry Norman, *A Concise Manchu-English Lexicon*, Seattle-London, 1978.  
*Zacharov*: Ivan Zacharov, *Polnyj man'čžursko-russkij slovar'*, Sankt-Peterburg 1875.  
*Chinese*: Hu Zengyi 胡增益 (chief editor), *Xin Man-Han dacidian* 新滿漢大詞典, Urumqi 1994.  
*Radlov*: V. V. Radlov, V. P. Vasil'ev, K. G. Zaleman, *Obščelingvističeskaja azbuka, sostavlennaja na osnovanii russkich bukv*, Sankt-Peterburg 1887.

1 gg = г; ngk = нк.

2 iya = я; iye = ъ; iyo = iō; iyū = ю.

	Hauer	Von Möllendorff	Norman	Zacharov	Radlov	Chinese
ᠮ	m	m	m	М	М	m
ᠨ	n	n	n	Н	Н	n
ᠣ	o	o	o	О	О	o
ᠮ	p	p	p	П	П	p
ᠷ	r	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ	r
ᠰ	s	s	s	С, ᠰ	С	s, s', <sup>3</sup>
ᠰ	ᠰ	sy	sy	СЫ	С	sy
ᠰ	š	š	š	Ш	Ш	sh
ᠲ	t	t	t	Т	Т	t
ᠤ	u	u	u	У	У	u
ᠤ	û, ô, <sup>4</sup>	ū	ū	У, ū	Ū	uu
ᠠ	w	w	w	В	В	w
ᠶ	y	y	y	(-) <sup>5</sup>	(-) <sup>5</sup>	y
ᠵ	z	dz	dz	ЦЗ	Ц	z
ᠵ	z'	ts'	ts	Ц	З	c
ᠵ	(-) <sup>6</sup>	ts	(-)	ЦЫ <sup>7</sup>	(-)	cy
ᠵ	-ng	-ng	-ng	-НЬ, Н <sup>8</sup>	Н <sub>2</sub>	-ng

3 s' is used to distinguish "s+h" from "sh" (š): *tas'ha* ("tiger").

4 "ô" in initial position only.

5 Zacharov: ya = я; ye = ѣ; yo = iō; yu = ю. Radlov: ya = ja; ye = je; yo = jo; yu = jy.

6 By analogy with "ᠰ", the transliteration should be "ᠰ'".

7 Mentioned in the "transliteration table" on p. 3 only; no examples are given in the dictionary.

8 "Н" inside a word only: e. g. *biyangsikū* = бянсику

# Norman System

## Manchu

Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final	Romanization
ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	a
ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	e
ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	i
ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	o
ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	u
ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ū
	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	n
	ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	k(1)
	ᠭ	ᠭ	—	k(2)
	ᠭ	ᠭ	—	g(1)
	ᠭ	ᠭ	—	g(2)
	ᠬ	ᠬ	—	h(1)
	ᠬ	ᠬ	—	h(2)
	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	b
	ᠮ	ᠮ	—	p
	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	s
	ᠰ	ᠰ	—	š
	ᠲ	ᠲ	ᠲ	t(1)
	ᠲ	ᠲ	—	t(2)
	ᠳ	ᠳ	—	d(1)
	ᠳ	ᠳ	—	d(2)
	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	l
	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	m
	ᠴ	ᠴ	—	c
















Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final	Romanization
	ㄐ	ㄑ	—	j
	ㄒ	ㄒ	—	y
	ㄓ	ㄓ	ㄓ	r
	ㄝ	ㄝ	—	f (3)
	ㄝ	ㄝ	—	f
	ㄝ	ㄝ	—	w (3)
—		ㄥ	ㄥ	ng

- (1) Before a, o, and ū
- (2) Before e, i, and u
- (3) Before a and e only

**Letters and digraphs used in foreign words (initial or isolated forms shown)**

ㄎ	k' (before a & o)
ㄎ'	g' (before a & o)
ㄎ''	h' (before a & o)
ㄘ	ts (Chinese pinyin c)
ㄘ'	dz (Chinese pinyin z)
ㄘ''	ž (Chinese pinyin r)
ㄙ	sy (Chinese pinyin si)
ㄘ'	cy (Chinese pinyin chi)
ㄘ''	jy (Chinese pinyin zhi)

### Diphthongs

Initial	Medial	Final	Romanization
			ai
			ei
			ui
			oi
—	—		ūi

Attach separated case endings with a hyphen.

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡆᡵᡠᡆ ᡩᡠᡰᡠᡆᡵᡠᡆ

gurun-i gisun-i

### Old Manchu

Romanize Old Manchu (tongki fuka akū hergen) as if it had the added diacritics (tongki fuka sindaha hergen).

### Capitalization

1. Capitalize all proper nouns (personal names, corporate names, ethnonyms, geographical names, names of dynasties and reigns (e.g. Abkai Wehiyehe = 乾隆 (Qianlong)).
2. Capitalize the first word of the title of a book, periodical, or series.

## Sources

Romanization sources:

Norman, J. *A concise Manchu-English lexicon*. Seattle : University of Washington Press, c1978.

Li, G.R. *Manchu : a textbook for reading documents*. Honolulu : University of Hawai'i Press, c2000.

The latter source provides more detail about transcription and script structure. It also uses the Norman transcription system which is followed in this romanization table.