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Chinese legal terms with pinyin

Do chinese type in pinyin. Chinese words with pinyin.

Romanization scheme for Standard Mandarin For other uses, see Pinyin (disambiguation). Hanyu Pinyin汉语拼音, 漢語拼音Script type Alphabet romanizationCreated1950sTime period People's Republic of China (ROC) 2009-present Republic of China (ROC) 2009-present Singapore (1980-present) United Nations (UN) 1982-present LanguagesStandard Chinese This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], // and (), see IPA § Brackets and transcriptions Definition of Hanyu Pinyin Pinyin syllables, which includes 23 initials (top) at part [18, // and (), see IPA § Brackets and transcriptions Definition of Hanyu Pinyin Piny

It is used in either a formal, educational or official capacity in countrie

It is used in either a formal, educational or official capacity in countries where the language is official, which are the People's Republic of China (PRC), the familiar with the Latin alphabet. The system includes four diacritics denoting tones, but pinyin without tone marks is used to spell Chinese names and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter Chinese and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter Chinese and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter Chinese and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter Chinese and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter Chinese and words in languages written in the Latin script, and is also used in certain computer input methods to enter the latin script in the Lat (simplified Chinese: 汉语; traditional Chinese: 汉语; traditional Chinese: 漢語) literally means "Han language" (i.e. Chinese language" (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin (拼音) means "spelled sounds".[1] The pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language" (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language), while Pinyin system was developed in the 1950s by a group of Chinese language (i.e. Chinese language). Chinese Government in 1958 and revised several times.[3] The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) adopted pinyin as an international standard in the ROC (Taiwan) occurred in 2002 and 2009, and while official since 2009, "Taiwan largely has no standardized spelling system" so that in 2019 "alphabetic spellings in Taiwan are marked more by a lack of system than the presence of one".[5][6][7] Moreover, "some cities, businesses, and organizations, notably in the southern parts of Taiwan, did not accept [efforts to introduce pinyin] due to political reasons, as it suggested further integration with the PRC", and so it remains one of several rival romanization systems in use.[8] When a foreign writing systems is taken to write a language, certain compromises may have to be made. The result is that the decoding systems used in some foreign languages will enable non-native speakers to produce sounds more closely resembling the target languages. Native speakers of English will decode pinyin spellings to fairly close approximations of Mandarin except in the case of certain speech sounds that are not ordinarily produced by most native speakers of English: j /tc/, q /tch/, x /c/, z /ts/, c /tsh/, x /c/, z /ts/, c /tsh/, x /c/, z /tsh/, /tsh/, x /tsh/, d, g and p, t, k is similar to that of these syllable-initial consonants in English (in which the two sets are, however, also differentiated by voicing), but not to that of these letters being used to represent the phoneme /ts/ in the German language and Slavic languages written in the Latin script, respectively). From s, z, c come the digraphs sh, zh, ch by analogy with English sh, ch. Although this analogical use of digraphs introduces the novel combination zh, it is internally consistent in how the two series are related. In the x, j, q series, the pinyin use of x is similar to its use in Portuguese, Galician, Catalan, Basque, and Maltese to represent /ʃ/; the pinyin q is close to its value of /c͡c/ in Albanian pronunciations and spellings of Chinese words are generally given in terms of initials and finals, which represent the language's segmental phonemic portion, rather than letter by letter. Initials are initial consonants, whereas finals are all possible combinations of medials (semivowels coming before the vowel), a nucleus vowel, and coda (final vowel or consonant). History Simplified Han characters and Hanyu Pinyin are prominently reflected in this Kindergarten entrance in Zhengzhou, Henan, mainland China (PRC). In this station sign for Taichung Port railway station in Taichung, Taiwan (ROC), the text appears in both Traditional Han characters and English word (Port), Wade-Giles (Taichung) and in Hanyu Pinyin). Background: romanization of Chinese before 1949 In 1605, the Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci published Xizi Qiji (西字奇蹟; Xīzì Qijī; Hsi-tzu Ch'i-chi; 'Miracle of Western Letters') in Beijing.[9] This was the first book to use the Roman alphabet to write the Chinese language. Twenty years later, another Jesuit in China, Nicolas Trigault, issued his Xī Rú Ěrmù Zī (《西儒耳目資》; Hsi Ju Erh-mu Tzu; 'Aid to the Eyes and Ears of Western Literati') at Hangzhou.[10] Neither book had much immediate impact on the way in which Chinese thought about their writing system, and the romanizations they described were intended more for Westerners than for the Chinese thinkers to relate Western alphabets to Chinese was late Ming to early Qing dynasty scholar-official, Fang Yizhì; Fang Yizhì; Fang I-chih; 1611-1671).[12] The first late Qing reformer to propose that China adopt a system of spelling was Song Shu (1862-1910).



A student of the great scholars Yu Yue and Zhang Taiyan, Song had been to Japan and observed the stunning effect of the kana syllabaries and Western learning there. [which?] This galvanized him into activity on a number of fronts, one of the most importance in the Chinese-English Dictionary of 1892. It was popular and used in English-language publications outside China until 1979.[13] Sin Wenz Main article: Nade-Giles System was produced a phonetic alphabet using Roman and used in English-language publications outside China until 1979.[13] Sin Wenz Main article: Latixua Sin Wenz In the early 1930s, Chinese Communist Party leaders trained in Moscow introduced a phonetic alphabet using Roman and several thousand members developed in the Soviet Oriental Institute of Leningrad and was originally intended to improve literacy in the Russian Far East.[14] [note 1] This Sin Wenz or "New Writing" [15] was much more linguistically sophisticated than earlier and have considered the solid property of the masthead of the Sin Wenz Society's new journal. Outside the CCP, other prominent supporters included Sun Yat-sen's son, Sun Fo; Cai Yuanpei, the country's most prestigious educational reformer; and Lu Xun. Over thirty journals soon appeared written in Sin Wenz, plus large numbers of translations, biographies (including Lincoln, Franklin, Edison, Ford, and Charlie Chapila), some completely replace Chineses characters. Opposition are supported in the would be universally accepted and completely replace Chineses characters. Opposition arose, however, because the system was produced that the Sin Wenz had the search of the support of the support

But we restudied the problem and revisited it and made it more perfect."[23] A draft was published on February 12, 1956. The first edition of Hanyu Pinyin was approved and adopted at the Fifth Session of the 1st National People's Congress on February 11, 1958. It was then introduced to primary schools as a way to teach Standard Chinase pronunciation and used to improve the literacy rate among adults.[24] During the height of the Cold War, the use of pinyin system over the Yale romanization outside of China was regarded as a political statement or identification with the communist Chinese regime.[25] Beginning in the early 1980s, Western publications addressing Mainland China began using the Hanyu Pinyin romanization system instead of earlier romanization systems;[26] this change followed the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC in 1979.[27][28] In 2001, the PRC Government issued the National Common Language Law, providing a legal basis for applying pinyin.[24] The current specification of the orthographic rules is laid down in the National Standard GB/T 16159-2012.[29] Initials and finals (問母: 實母: shēngmǔ) and finals (問母: g母: g母: shēngmǔ) and finals (問母: g母: g母: shēngmǔ) and finals (lag: gad: shēngmǔ) and finals (lag: gad: shēngmǔ) and finals (lag: gad: shēngmǔ) and see erhua). The latter case, though a common practice in some sub-dialects, is rarely used in official publications. Even though most initials contain a consonant, finals are not always simple vowels, especially in compound finals (gad: gad: gad: shēngmǔ), i.e. when a "medial" is placed in front of the final.

Mandarin Chinese Pronunciation Chart

Pinyin	English sound	Chinese word	English meaning
b	book	bà ba	father
р	pay	pó po	grandma (mom's side)
m	mom	mā ma	mother
f	fist	fèi fèi	baboon
d	duck	đi di	younger brother
t	tea	taĭ tai	wife
n	noon	năi nai	grandma (dad's side)
1	loud	lā	to pull

For example, the medials [i] and [u] are pronounced /ii] as /wii/ or /wuii/ of these medials are treated as separate from the finals rather than as part of them; this convention is followed in the chart of finals below. Initials In each cell below, the bold letters indicate pinyin and the brackets enclose the symbol in the International Phonetic Alphajet. Labitates and y are not included in the table or linitials in the official pronounced [ii] a Spirated o [ii] [ii] [ii] [ii] aspirated o [iii] [ii] [ii] [ii] [iii] aspirated o [iii] [iii] [iii] [iii] aspirated o [iii] aspirated o [iii] [iii]



In addition, ê [ɛ] (欸; 誒) and syllabic nasals m (呒, 喝), n (嗯, 南), n (嗯, 兩), n (॥, 而), n (॥, m), n (m), n (m),

The drawback is that there are no tone marks for the letter v. This also presents a problem in transcribing names for use on passports, affecting people with the surname, particularly common surname, particularly compared to the surnames 陆 (Lù), 鲁 (Lǔ), 卢 (Lú) and 路 (Lù). Previously, the practice varied among different passport issuing offices, with some transcribing as "LV" and "NV" while others used "LU" and "NV" while others used "LU" and "NYU" in passports.[31][32] Although nüe written as nue, and lüe written as lue are not ambiguous, nue or lue are not correct according to the rules; nüe and lüe should be used instead. However, some Chinese input methods (e.g. Microsoft Pinyin IME) support both nve/lve (typing v for ü) and nue/lue. Approximations to English pronunciation This section includes inline links to audio files. If you have trouble playing the files, see Wikipedia Media help. Most rules given here in terms of English pronunciation are approximations, as several of these sounds do not correspond directly to sounds in English approximation[33] Explanation b [p] spark unaspirated p, as in spark p [ph] pay strongly aspirated p, as in pit m [m] may as in English mummy f [f] fair as in English fun d [t] stop unaspirated t, as in stop t [th] take strongly aspirated k, as in kiss h [x], [h] loch Varies between hat and Scottish loch.

i [tc] churchyard Alveo-palatal.

	sona						12
b	р	m	f	d	t	n	1
g	k	h	j	q	х	zh	ch
sh	r	Z	С	S	у	w	
Vow a	el ai	an	ang	ao	е	ei	en
eng	er	i	ia	ian	iang	332	ie
in	ing	io	iong	31.55.55	0	ong	ou
u	ua	uai	uan	uang	ue	ui	un
uo	ü	üan	ün				
Rea c	ding t	the wh	nole s	yllable zi	ci	si	wu
yi	yu	ye	yue	yuan	yin	yun	ying

No equivalent in English, but similar to an unaspirated "-chy-" sound when said quickly. Like q, but unaspirated. Is similar to the English name of the letter G, but curl the tip of the tongue downwards to stick it at the back of the teeth and strongly aspirate.

x [g] push yourself Alveo-palatal. No equivalent in English. Like -sh y-, with the lips spread as when one says ee and with the tip of the tongue curled downwards and stuck to the back of the teeth. zh [ts] nurture Unaspirated ch. Similar to hatching but retroflex, or marching in American English. Voiced in a toneless syllable. ch [tsh] church Similar to chin, but retroflex. sh [s] shirt Similar to shoe but retroflex, or marsh in American English.

r [χ ~ χ] ray No equivalent in English, but similar to a sound between r in reduce and s in measure but with the tongue curled upward against the top of the mouth (i.e. retroflex). z [ts] pizza unaspirated c, similar to something between suds but voiceless, unless in a toneless syllable. c [ts] hats like the English ts in cats, but strongly aspirated, very similar to the Czech, Polish, Esperanto, and Slovak c. s [s] say as in sun w [w] way as in water. Before a u, pronounced like v as in violin.* y [j], [χ] yes as in yes. Before a u, pronounced with rounded lips, as if pronouncing German ü.** Note on y and w Y and w are equivalent to the semivowel medials i, u, and ü (see below). They are spelled differently when there is no initial consonant in order to mark a new syllable: fanguan is fanguan i

example, 西安 is written as Xi'an or Xi'ān, and 天峨 is written as Tian'e, but 第二 is written as Tian'e, but \$1 is written as Tian'e, bu u Near-close I Y v Close-mid e Ø 9 θ χ o Open-mid ε œ 3 α Λ 2 Near-open æ e Open a Œ ä α σ IPA help audio full chart template Legend: unrounded • rounded The following is a list of finals in Standard Chinese, excepting most of those ending with r. To find a given final: Remove the initial consonant. zh, ch, and sh count as initial consonants. Change initial w to u and initial y to i. For weng, wen, wei, you, look under ong, un, ui, iu. For u (including the ones starting with u) after j, q, x, or y, look under ü. Pinyin IPA Form with zero initial Explanation -i [4-2], [4-2] (N/A) -i is a buzzed continuation of the consonant following z-, c-, s-, zh-, ch-, sh- or r-. (In all other cases, -i has the sound of bee; this is listed below.) a [a] a like English father, but a bit more fronted e [v] (listen) e a back, unrounded vowel (similar to English duh, but not as open). Pronounced as a sequence [uv]. ai [ai] ai like English eye, but a bit lighter ei [ei] ei as in hey ao [au] ao approximately as in cow; the a is much more audible than the o ou [ou] ou as in North American English so an [an] an like British English ban, but more central en [an] en as in taken ang [an] ang as in German Angst. (Starts with the vowel sound in father and ends in the velar nasal; like song in some dialects of American English) eng [and [un] depending on the speaker. er [ax] er Similar to the sound in bar in English. Can also be pronounced [x] depending on the speaker. Finals beginning with i- (y-) i [i] ya as i + a; like English bee ia [ja] ya as i + ao iu [jou] you as iu + ao i Varies between [jen] and [jan] depending on the speaker. in [in] yin as i + n iang [jan] yang as i + ng iong [jon] yong as is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as o after b, p, m or f) uai [wai] wai as u + ai, as in English way uan [wan] wan as u + an un lune (pronounced as English ee with rounded lips; spelled as u after j, q or x) üe [ye] yue as $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the e (compare with the \hat{e} interjection) is pronounced shorter and lighter (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una s $\ddot{u} + \hat{e}$ where the equation (spelled as u after j, q or x) \ddot{u} una size \ddot{u} and \ddot{u} una size \ddot{u} una as un after j, q or x) Interjections ê [ɛ] (N/A) as in bet o [ɔ] (N/A) approximately as in British English office; the lips are much more rounded io [jɔ] yo as i + o Tones Relative pitch changes of the four tones The pinyin system also uses diacritics to mark the four tones of Mandarin. The diacritic is placed over the letter that represents the syllable nucleus, unless that letter is missing (see below). If the tone mark is written over an i, the tittle above the i is omitted, as in yī. Many books printed in China use a mix of fonts, with vowels and tone marks rendered in a different font from the surrounding text, tending to give such pinyin texts a typographically ungainly appearance. This style, most likely rooted in early technical limitations, has led many to believe that pinyin's rules call for this practice, e.g. the use of a Latin alpha (a) rather than the standard style (a) found in most fonts, or g often written with a single-storey g. The rules of Hanyu Pinyin, however, specify no such practice, [37]:3.3.4.1:8 The first tone (flat or high-level tone) is represented by a macron (¯) added to the pinyin vowel: ā ē ī ō ū ū Ā Ē Ī Ō Ū Ū The second tone (rising or high-rising tone) is marked by a caron/háček (˘). It is not the rounded breve (˘), though a breve is sometimes substituted due to ignorance or font limitations. ǎ Ě ǐ ǒ ǔ ǚ Å Ě Ĭ Ŏ Ů Ü The fourth tone (falling or high-falling tone) is represented by a grave accent (`): à è ì ò ù Ü The fifth tone (neutral tone) is represented by a dot preceding the syllable; for example, ma. When a neutral tone syllable has an alternative pronunciation in another tone, a combination of tone marks may be used: zhī dào (知道).[38] Numerals in place of tone marks Before the advent of computers, many typewriter fonts did not contain vowels with macron or caron diacritics. Tones were thus represented by placing a tone number at the end of individual syllables. For example, tong is written tong. The number of or 5, e.g. ma⁵ for 吗/嗎, an interrogative marker. Tone Tone Mark Number added to end of syllablein place of tone mark Example usingtone mark Example usingnumber IPA First macron () 1 mā ma1 ma1 Second acute accent () 2 má ma2 ma1 Third caron () 3 mă ma3 ma4 ma1 Fourth grave accent () 4 mà ma4 ma1 "Neutral" No mark or middle dot before syllable () 1 mā ma1 ma1 Second acute accent () 2 má ma2 ma1 Third caron () 3 mă ma3 ma4 ma1 Fourth grave accent () 3 mă ma3 ma4 ma1 Third caron () 3 mă ma3 ma4 ma1 Third caron () 4 mà ma4 ma1 Third caron () 3 mă ma3 ma4 ma1 Third caron () 4 mà ma4 ma order—a, o, e, i, u, ü, with the only exception being iu, where the tone mark is placed on the u instead. Pinyin tone marks appear primarily above the nucleus of the syllable, for example as in kuài, where k is the initial, u the medial, a the nucleus of the syllable is a consonant, the diacritic will be carried by a written dummy vowel. When the nucleus is /ə/ (written e or o), and there is both a medial and a coda, the nucleus may be dropped from writing. In this case, when the coda is a consonant n or ng, the only vowel left is the medial i, u, or ü, and so this takes the diacritic. However, when the coda is a vowel, it is the coda rather than the medial which takes the diacritic in the absence of a written nucleus. This occurs with syllables ending in -ui (from wei: wèi -- uì) and in -iu (from you: yòu -- iù). That is, in the absence of a written nucleus the finals have priority for receiving the tone marker, as long as they are vowels: if not, the medial takes the diacritic. An algorithm to find the correct vowel letter (when there is an a, e, or o, it will take the tone mark (I there is an a, e, or o, it will take the tone mark; in the case of ao, the mark goes on the a Otherwise, the vowels are -iu or -ui, in which case the second vowel takes the tone mark in Pinyin -a -e -i -o -u a- ài ào e- èi i- ià, iào iè iò iù o- òu u- uà, uài uè uì uò ü- (üà) üè Phonological intuition The placement of the tone marker, when more than one of the written letters a, e, i, o, and u appears, can also be inferred from the nature of the vowel that is not a (near-)semi-vowel. The exception is that, for triphthongs that are spelled with only two yowel letters, both of which are the semi-vowels, the tone marker goes on the second spelled vowel. Specifically, if the spelling of a diphthong ends with o or u representing a near-semi-vowel (as in ao or vowel) sound (as in ui or iu), then the tone marker goes on the final (second) vowel letter. Using tone colors In addition to tone number and mark, tone color schemes in use, Dummitt's being one of the first. Tone color Thomas are only approximate. The precise color values used by Dummitt, the MDBG Chinese Online Dictionary, Hanping, and Pleco are taken from Laowai's blog Tone Colors and What Pleco Did with Them. Indication of tone change in pinyin spelling — the underlying tone (i.e. the original tone before the sandhi) is still written. However, ABC English-Chinese, Chinese-English Dictionary (2010)[42] uses the following notation to indicate both the original tone and the tone after the sandhi: — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yí) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yí) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yí) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yí) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yí) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (yī) pronounced in second tone (yiiii) is written as yī,[a] e.g. — (pronounced in fourth tone (yì) is written as yī. e.g. 一起 (underlying yīqǐ, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. e.g. 不要 (underlying bùyào, realized as bùyào) is written as bù. to the third tone pronounced in second tone (i.e. written as ǎ/A, ě/E, ǐ,[a] ǒ/Q, ǔ, and ǚ). e.g. 了解 (underlying liǎojiě, realized as liáojiě) is written as liǎojiě Wenlin Software for learning Chinese also adopted this notation. ^ a b Due to a bug in some fonts, a tittle (overdot) may be displayed in ī and ǐ. They should be displayed without the tittle (i.e. ī or ǐ with a dot below), like they appear in the cited dictionary. Orthographic rules Letters See also: Pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin, along with their pronunciations, as: List of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin, along with their pronunciations, as: List of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin, along with their pronunciations, as: List of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet lists the letters of pinyin table The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Al

bê cê dê e êf gê ha yi jie kê êl êm nê o pê qiu ar ês tê wu vê wa xi ya zê Bopomofo transcription Y つせ ちせ カせ こ せに ベセ アソ ー リーせ ちせ せん オセ メ せ スソ エーーソ アせ Pinyin differs from other romanizations in several aspects, such as the following: Syllables starting with u are written as w in place of u (e.g., Syllables starting with ü are written as yu in place of ü (e.g., *üe is written as yue). Standalone ü is written as yu in place of u (e.g., *üe is written as yue). Standalone ü is written as yue). Standalone ü is written as yue is written as yu in place of u (e.g., *üe is written as yue). Standalone ü is written as yue is written as y type on a standard keyboard. After by a consonant, iou, uei, and un, which do not represent the actual pronunciation. As in zhuyin, syllables that are actually pronounced as buo, puo, muo, and fuo are given a separate representation: bo, po, mo, and fo. Example of incorrect use of the apostrophe: Tian'gongyuan should be Tiangongyuan The apostrophe (') is used before a syllable starting with a vowel (a, o, or e) in a syllable other than the first of a word, the syllable starting with a vowel (a, o, or e) in a vowel (a, or e) in a vowe (安), compared to such words as xian (先). (The ambiguity does not occur when tone marks are used since both tone marks, the city is usually spelled with an apostrophe as "Xī'ān".) Eh alone is written as ê; elsewhere as e. Schwa is always written as e. Zh, ch, and sh can be abbreviated as 2, c, and s (z, c, s with a circumflex). However, the shorthands are rarely used because of the difficulty of entering them on computers and are confined mainly to Esperanto keyboard layouts. Early drafts and some published material used diacritic hooks below instead: ζ (ζ/ζ), ζ, ξ (ξ).[43] Ng has the uncommon shorthand of n, which was also used in early drafts. Early drafts also contained the symbol u or the letter v is unused, except in spelling foreign languages of minority nationalities, and some dialects, despite a conscious effort to distribute letters more evenly than in Western languages. However, the ease of typing into a computer causes the v to be sometimes used to replace ü. (The Scheme table above maps the letter to bopomofo, which typically maps to /v/.) Most of the above are used to avoid ambiguity when words of more than one syllable are written in pinyin For example, uenian is written as wenyan because it is not clear which syllables make up uenian; uen-i-an, u-e-nian, and u-e-ni-an, u-e-nian, and u-e-ni-an, u-e-nian, and u-e-ni-an, u-e-nian, u-ecapitalization, initialisms and punctuation Many writers do not use the formal rules for dividing text into words by spaces, and either put a space after each syllable, or run all words together. The manufacturer of this image's blankets put spaces into the city name, 'Bishikaike' (which is the correct pinyin for 比什凯克, 'Bishkek') on the bottom line, but wrote the English text in the arc on top with no spaces at all. Although Chinese characters represent single syllables, Mandarin Chinese is a polysyllabic language. Spacing in pinyin is usually based on words, and not on single syllables. However, there are often ambiguities in partitioning a word. The Basic Rules of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet Orthography (汉语拼音正词法基本规则; 漢語拼音正詞法基本規則; Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Zhèngcífá Jīběn Guīzé) were put into effect in 1988 by the National Language Commission (国家语言文字工作委员会; 國家語言文字工作委員會; Guójiā Yǔyán Wénzì Gōngzuō Wěiyuánhuì).[44] These rules became a Guóbiāo recommendation in 1996[44][45] and were updated in 2012.[46] General Single meaning. Words with a single meaning, which are usually set up of two characters (sometimes one, seldom three), are written together and not capitalized: rén (人, person); péngyou (朋友, friend); qiǎokèlì (巧克力, chocolate) Combined meaning (2 or 3 characters): Same goes for words combined of two words to one meaning: hăifēng (海风; 海風, sea breeze); wendá (问答; 問答, question and answer); quánguó (全国; 全國, nationwide); chángyòngcí (常用词; 常用詞, common words) Combined meaning (4 or more characters): Words with four or more characters having one meaning are split up with their original meaning if possible: wúfèng gāngguǎn (无缝钢管; 無縫鋼管, seamless steel-tube); huánjìng bǎohù guīhuà (环境保护规划; 環境保護規劃, environmental protection planning); gāoměngsuānjiǎ (高锰酸钾; 高錳酸鉀, potassium permanganate) Duplicated words AA: Duplicated characters (AA) are written together: rénrén (人 人, everybody), kànkan (看看, to have a look), niánnián (年年, every year) ABAB: Two characters duplicated (ABAB) are written separated: yánjiū (研究研究, to study, to research), xuěbái xuěbái (雪白雪白, white as snow) AABB: Characters in the AABB schema are written together: láiláiwǎngwǎng (来来往往; 來來往往, come and go), qiānqiānwànwàn (千千万万; 千千萬萬, numerous) Prefixes (前附成分; qiánfù chéngfèn) and Suffixes (后附成分; 後附成分; hòufù chéngfèn): Words accompanied by prefixes such as fù (副, vice), zǒng (总; 總, chief), fēi (非, non-), fǎn (反, anti-), chāo (超, ultra-), lǎo (老, old), ā (阿, used before names to indicate familiarity), kě (可, -able), wú (无; 無, -less) and bàn (半, semi-) and suffixes such as zi (子, noun suffix), r (儿; 兒, diminutive suffix), rou (头; 頭, noun suffix), xìng (性, -ness, -ity), zhě (者, -er, -ist), yuán (员; 員, person), jiā (家, -er, -ist), yuán (员; 員, person), jiā (家, -er, -ist), yuán (長; 員, person), jiā (家, -er, -ist), zhěu (土, -ize) and men (们; 們, plural marker) are written together: fùbùzhǎng (副部长; 副部長, vice minister), chéngwùyuán (乘务员; 乘務員, conductor), háizimen (孩子们; 孩子們, children) Nouns and names (名词; 名詞; míngcí) Words of position are separated: mén wài (门外; 門外, outdoor), hé li (河里; 河裏, under the river), huǒchē shàngmian (火车上面; 火車上面, on the train), Huáng Hé yǐnán (黄河以南, south of the Yellow River) Exceptions are words traditionally connected: tiānshang (天上, in the sky or outerspace), dixia (地下, on the ground), kongzhōng (空中, in the air), hǎiwài (海外, overseas) Surnames are separated from the given name consists of two syllables, it should be written as one: Zhūgě Kǒngmíng (诸葛孔明; 諸葛孔明). Titles following the name are separated and are not capitalized: Wáng bùzhǎng (王部长; 王部長, Minister Wang), Lǐ xiānsheng (李先生, Mr. Li), Tián zhǔrèn (田主任, Director Tian), Zhào tóngzhì (赵同志; 趙同志, Comrade Zhao). The forms of addressing people with prefixes such as Lǎo (老), Xiǎo (小), Dà (大) and Ā (阿) are capitalized: Xiǎo Liú (小刘; 小劉, [young] Ms./Mr. Liu), Dà Lǐ (大李, [great; elder] Mr. Li), Ā Sān (阿三, Ah San), Lǎo Qián (老钱; 老錢, [senior] Mr. Qian), Lǎo Wú (老吴; 老吳, [senior] Mr. Wu) Exceptions include Kǒngzǐ (孔子, Confucius), Bāogōng (包公, Judge Bao), Xīshī (西施, Xishi), Mèngchángjūn (孟尝君; 孟嘗君, Lord Mengchang) Geographical names of China: Běijīng Shì (北京市, city of Beijing), Héběi Shěng (河北省, province of Hebei), Yālù Jiāng (鸭绿江; 鴨綠江, Yalu River), Tài Shān (泰山, Mount Tai), Dòngtíng Hú (洞庭湖, Dongting Lake), Qióngzhōu Hǎixiá (琼州海峡; 瓊州海峽, Qiongzhou Strait) Monosyllabic prefixes and suffixes are written together with their related part: Dōngsì Shítiáo (东四十条; 東四十條, Dongsi 10th Alley) Common geographical nouns as one: kànzhe (看着; 看著, seeing), jìnxíngguo (进行过; 進行過, have been implemented). Le as it appears in the end of a sentence is separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了; 火車到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs and their objects are separated though: Huǒchē dào le. (火车到了, The train [has] arrived). Verbs are separated though the separated the separated the separated though the separated the separated the se verbs and their complements are each monosyllabic, they are written together; if not, they are separated: gǎohuài (搞坏; 搞壞, to make broken), dǎsǐ (打死, hit to death), huàwéi (化为; 化為, to become), zhěnglǐ hǎo (整理好, to sort out), gǎixiě wéi (改写为; 改寫為, to rewrite as) Adjectives (形容词; 形容词; 形容词; xíngróngcí): A monosyllabic adjective and its reduplication are written as one: mēngmēngliàng (朦矇亮, dim), liàngtángtáng (亮堂堂, shining bright) Complements of size or degree such as xiē (些), yīxiē (一些), diǎnr (快一点儿; 快一點兒, a bit faster) Pronouns (代词; 代詞; dàicí) Personal pronouns and interrogative pronouns are separated from other words: Wǒ ài Zhōngguó. (我爱中国。; 我愛中國。, I love China); Shéi shuō de? (谁说的?; 誰說的?, Who said it?) The demonstrative pronoun zhè (这; 這, this), nà (那, that) and the question pronoun nǎ (哪, which) are separated: zhè rén (这人; 這人, this person), nà cì huìyì (那次会议; 那次會議, that meeting), nǎ zhāng bàozhǐ (哪张报纸; 哪張報紙, which newspaper) Exception—If zhè, nà or nǎ are followed by diǎnr (点儿; 點兒), bān (般), biān (边; 邊), shí (时; 時), huìr (会儿; 會兒), lǐ (里; 裏), me (么; 麼) or the general classifier ge (个; 個), they are written together: nàlǐ (那里; 那裏, there), zhèbiān (这边; 這邊, over here), zhège (这个; 這個, this) Numerals (数词; 數詞; shùcí) and measure words (量词; 量詞; liàngcí) Numbers and words like gè (各, each), měi (每, each), měi (每, each), měi (该; 該, that), wǒ (我, my, our) and nǐ (你, your) are separated from the measure words following them: liǎng gè rén (两个人; 兩個人, two people), gè guó (各国; 各國, every nation), měi nián (每年, every year), mǒu gōngchǎng (某工厂 某工廠, a certain factory), wǒ xiào (我校, our school) Numbers up to 100 are written as single words: jiùyì qīwàn èrqiān sānbǎi wǔshíliù (九亿七万二千三百五十六; 九億七萬二千三百五十六, nine hundred million, seventy-two thousand, three hundred fiftysix). Arabic numerals are kept as Arabic numerals are kept as Arabic numerals: 635 fēnjī (635 分机; 635 分機, extension 635) According to 汉语拼音正词法基本规则 6.1.5.4, the dì (第) used in ordinal numerals is followed by a hyphen: dì-yī (第一, first), dì-356 (第 356, 356th). The hyphen should not be used if the word in which dì (第) and the numeral appear does not refer to an ordinal number in the context. For example: Dìwǔ (第五, a Chinese compound surname).[47][48] The chū (初) in front of numbers one to ten is written together with the number: chūshí (初十, tenth day) Numbers representing month and day are hyphenated: wǔ-sì (五四, May fourth), yīèr-jiǔ (一二·九, December ninth) Words of approximations such as duō (多),

(所): mànmàn de zou (慢慢地走), go slowly) A monosyllabic word can also be written together with de (的/地得): wǒ de shú (報的诗, wǒde shú (報的古, wǒde shú (報的主, wǒde shú (報的主, wǒde shú (報的主, wǒde shú (知句古, wǒde shú (如句古, wǒde s

lái (来; 來) and jǐ (几; 幾) are separated from numerals and measure words: yībǎi duō gè (一百多个; 一百多個, around a hundred); shí lái wàn gè (十来万个; 十來萬個, around a hundred thousand); jǐ jiā rén (几家人; 幾家人, a few families) Shíjǐ (十几; 十幾, more than ten) and jǐshí (几十; 幾十, tens) are written together: shíjǐ gè rén (十几个人; 十幾個人, more than ten) people); jǐ shí gēn gāngguǎn (几十根钢管; 幾十根鋼管, tens of steel pipes) Approximations with numbers or units that are close together are hyphenated: sān-wǔ tiān (三五天, three to five days), qiān-bǎi cì (千百次, thousands of times) Other function words (虚词; 虚詞; xūcí) are separated from other words Adverbs (副词; 副詞; fùcí): hěn hǎo (很好, very good), zùì kuài (最快, fastest), fēicháng dà (非常大, extremely big) Prepositions (介词; 分詞; jiècí): zài qiánmiàn (在前面, in front) Conjunctions (注), and suǒ

hēiguō (背黑锅; 背黑鍋, to be made a scapegoat: "to carry a black pot"), zhǐ xǔ zhōuguān fànghuǒ, bù xǔ bǎixìng diǎndēng (只许州官放火,不許百姓點燈, Gods may do what cattle may not: "only the official is allowed to light the fire; the commoners are not allowed to light a lamp") Punctuation The Chinese full stop (。) is changed to a western full stop (.) The hyphen is a half-width hyphen (-) Ellipsis can be changed from 6 dots (.....) to 3 dots (....) The enumeration comma (,) is changed to a normal comma (,) all other punctuation marks are the same as the ones used in normal texts Comparison with other orthographies Pinyin is now used by foreign students learning Chinese as a second language, as well as Bopomofo. Pinyin assigns some Latin letters sound values which are quite different from those of most languages. This has drawn some criticism as it may lead to confusion when uninformed speakers apply either native or English assumed pronunciations to words. However, this problem is not limited only to pinyin, since many languages that use the Latin alphabet natively also assign different values to the same letters. A recent study on Chinese writing and literacy concluded, "By and large, pinyin represents the Chinese sounds better than the Wade-Giles system, and does so with fewer extra marks." [52] As Pinyin is a phonetic writing system for modern Standard Chinese, it is not designed to replace Chinese characters for writing Literary Chinese characters retains semantic cues that helps distinguish differently pronounced words in the ancient classical language that are now homophones in Mandarin. Thus, Chinese characters remain indispensable for recording and transmitting the corpus of Chinese writing from the past. Pinyin is also not designed to transcribe those other Chinese varieties, such as Jyutping for Cantonese and Peh-ōe-jī for Hokkien. Comparison charts Vowels a, e, o IPA a o ɛ x ai ei au ou an ən aŋ əŋ ʊŋ aɪ Pinyin a o ê e ai ei ao ou an en ang eng ong er Tongyong Pinyin e Wade-Giles eh ê/o ên êng ung êrh Bopomofo Y とせさ 男 へ 幺 ヌ ら オ ム メ ム ル example 阿 喔 譲 俄 艾 黑 凹 偶 安 恩 昂 冷 中 二 Vowels 元雲 Non-sibilant consonants IPA p ph m fəŋ tjou twei twən thơ ny ly kơ kơ kơ loo Bopomofo つ タ ロ にと カーヌ カメへ カメウ 云さ ろし カロ べさ ちさ 广さ example 玻 婆 末 封 丟 兌 頓 特 女 旅 歌 可 何 Sibilant consonants 里 イナ イ アナ ア 日 と 日 下 で ア ス で 7098:2015, Information and Documentation: Chinese Romanization (《信息与文献——中文罗马字母拼写法》), tonal marks for pinyin should use the symbols from Combining Diacritical Marks, as opposed by the use of Spacing Modifier Letters in Bopomofo. Lowercase letters with tone marks are included in GB/T 2312 and their uppercase counterparts are included in JIS X 0212;[53] thus Unicode includes all the common accented characters from pinyin.[54] Due to The Basic Rules of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet Orthography, all accented letters are required to have both uppercase and lowercase characters as per their normal counterparts. Accented pinyin characters[1][2] Letter First tone Second tone Third tone Fourth tone Combining Diacritical Marks (U+01CD) Å (U+0300) (U+0300) (U+0112) É (U+011A) È (U+011A) È (U+011A) È (U+012A) Í (U+01CD) Å (U+01CF) Ì (U+00CC) O O two characters 'm' and 'n' to Private Use Areas in Unicode as U+E7C7 () and U+E7C8 () respectively, [56] thus some Simplified Chinese fonts (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas, and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres to GBK include both characters in the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres the Private Use Areas and some input methods (e.g. SimSun) that adheres the Private Use Areas and some input m As the superset GB 18030 changed the mappings of 'm' and 'n',[55] this has an caused issue where the input methods and font files use different encoding standard, and thus the input and output of both characters are mixed up.[54] Shorthand pinyin letters[54] Uppercase Lowercase Note Example[1] Ĉ (U+0108) ĉ (U+0109) Abbreviation of ch 长/長 can be spelled as can be spe Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, it is inadvisable to use them for real life usage. Other symbols that are used in pinyin is as follow: Pinyin symbols Symbol in Chinese Symbol in (U+2014 U+2014) — (U+2014) Indicates breaking of meaning mid-sentence. 枢纽部分——中央大厅 shūniǔ bùfèn — zhōngyāng dàtīng (U+2026) (U+202 - (U+002D) Hyphenation between abbreviated compounds. 公关 gōng-guān ' (U+0027) Indicates separate syllables. 西安 Xī'ān (compared to 先 xiān) Other punctuation mark and symbols in Chinese are to use the equivalent symbol in English noted in to GB/T 15834. Single storey a in four different Kai script fonts. Accented pinyin letters are different in style and width with the regular letter. In educational usage, to match the handwritten style, some fonts used a different style for the letter a and g to have an appearance of single-storey g. Fonts that follow GB/T 2312 usually make single-storey.

Single storey a in four different Kai script fonts. Accented pinyin letters are different in style and width with the regular letter. In educational usage, to match the handwritten style, some fonts usage a different in style and width with the regular letter. In educational usage, to match the handwritten style, some fonts usage a different in style and width with the regular letter. In educational usage, to match the handwritten style, some fonts usage there is no need to find an in the accented pinyin characters but leaving unaccented double-storey a and single-storey and double-storey and gouble-storey and subject on the single-storey and gouble-storey and gouble-storey and subject on the single-storey and subject on the single-storey and gouble-storey and single-storey and subject on the single-storey and gouble-storey and

of pinyin literacy instruction.[61] Pinyin has become a tool for many foreigners to learn Mandarin pronunciation, and is used to explain both the grammar and spoken Mandarin pronunciation, and is used to explain both the grammar and spoken Mandarin pronunciation, and is used to explain both the grammar and spoken Mandarin pronunciation, and is used to explain both the grammar and spoken Mandarin pronunciation, and is used to explain both Chinese characters and pinyin are often used by foreign learners of Chinese. Pinyin's role in teaching pronunciation to foreigners and children is similar in some respects to furigana-based books (with hiragana letters written above or next to kanji, directly analogous to zhuyin) in Japanese or fully vocalised Arabic"). The tone-marking diacritics are commonly omitted in popular news stories and even in scholarly works, as well as in the traditional Mainland Chinese Braille system, which is similar to pinyin, but meant for blind readers.[62] This results in some degree of ambiguity as to which words are being represented. Computer input systems Simple computer systems, able to display only 7-bit ASCII text (essentially the 26 Latin letters, 10 digits, and punctuation marks), long provided a convincing argument for using unaccented pinyin instead of Chinese characters.

Today, however, most computer systems are able to display characters from Chinese and many other writing systems as well, and have them entered with a Latin keyboard using an input method editor.

Alternatively, some PDAs, tablet computers, and digitizing tablets allow users to input characters graphically by writing with a stylus, with concurrent online handwriting recognition. Pinyin expressions alphabetical order Chinese characters and words can be entered with the use of special keyboard layouts or various character map utilities. X keyboard extension includes a "Hanyu Pinyin (altgr)" layout for AltGr-triggered dead key input of accented characters.[63] Pinyin-based sorting Main article: Pinyin alphabetical order Chinese characters and words can be sorted for convenient lookup by their Pinyin expressions alphabetically, for example, 汉字拼音排序法 (Pinyin sorting method of Chinese characters) is sorted into "法(fǎ)汉(hàn)排(pái)拼

(pīn)序(xù)音(vīn)字(zì)", with pinyin in brackets. Pinyin expressions of similar letters are ordered by their tone 3, tone 4 and tone 5 (light tone)", such as "妈(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 玛(mā), 四(mā), 四(mā of multiple characters can be sorted in two different ways.[64] One is to sort character by characters, if the first characters are the same, then sort by the second character, and so on. For example, 归并(guīhuán), 鬼话(guǐhuán), 鬼话(guǐhuán), 鬼话(guǐhuán), 鬼话(guǐhuán), 鬼话(guǐhuán), 鬼话(guìhuán), 鬼話(guìhuán), 鬼话(guìhuán), 鬼話(guìhuán), 鬼話(guìhuán) the pinyin letters of the whole words, followed by sorting on tones when word letters are the same. For example, 归并(guīhuà), 鬼话(guǐhuà), 鬼ù (guǐhuà), ឧuǐhuà), ឧuǐhuà, ឧu whose pronunciations the looker does not know.[citation needed] In Taiwan See also: Chinese language romanization in Taiwan Taiwan (Republic of China) adopted Tongyong Pinyin, a modification of Hanyu Pinyin, as the official romanization system on the national level between October 2002 and January 2009, when it decided to promote Hanyu Pinyin. Tongyong Pinyin ("common phonetic"), a romanization system developed in Taiwan, was designed to romanize languages and dialects spoken on the island in addition to Mandarin Chinese. The Kuomintang (KMT) party resisted its adoption, preferring the Hanyu Pinyin system used in mainland China and in general use internationally. Romanization preferences quickly became associated with issues of national identity. Preferences split along party lines: the KMT and its affiliated parties in the pan-green coalition favored the use of Tongyong Pinyin. Tongyong Pinyin was made the official system in an administrative order that allowed its adoption by local governments to be voluntary. Locales in Kaohsiung, Tainan and other areas use romanizations derived from Tongyong Pinyin for some district and street names. A few localities with governments controlled by the KMT, most notably Taipei, Hsinchu, and Kinmen County, overrode the order and converted to Hanyu Pinyin before the January 1, 2009 national-level decision, [5][6] though with a slightly different capitalization convention than mainland China. Most areas of Taiwan adopted Tongyong Pinyin, consistent with the national policy. Today, many street signs in Taiwan are using Tongyong Pinyin. derived romanizations, [65][66] but some, especially in northern Taiwan, display Hanyu Pinyin-derived romanizations. It is not unusual to see spellings on street signs and buildings derived from the older Wade-Giles, MPS2 and other systems. Attempts to make pinyin standard in Taiwan have had uneven success, with most place and proper names remaining unaffected, including all major cities. Personal names on Taiwanese passports honor the choices of Taiwanese citizens, who can choose Wade-Giles, Hakka, Hoklo, Tongyong, aboriginal, or pinyin. [67] Official pinyin use is controversial, as when pinyin use for a metro line in 2017 provoked protests, despite government responses that "The romanization used on road signs and at transportation stations is intended for foreigners... Every foreigners that foreigners can read signs."[68] In Singapore See also: Chinese language romanization in Singapore Sin While the process of Pinyinisation has been mostly successful in government communication, placenames, and businesses established in the 1980s and onward, it continues to be unpopular in some areas, most notably for personal names and vocabulary borrowed from other varieties of Chinese already established in the local vernacular. [69] In these situations, romanization continues to be based on the Chinese language variety it originated from, especially the three largest Chinese varieties traditionally spoken in Singapore (Hokkien, Teochew, and Cantonese). For other languages See also: SASM/GNC romanization, Tibetan pinyin, and Guangdong Romanization Pinyin-like systems have been devised for other variants of Chinese. Guangdong Romanization is a set of romanization of Phonetic Transcription in accordance to the Regulation of Phonetic Transcription in

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