

Preface

China has a magnificent civilization that dates back at least 4000 years. Although the infrastructure in many parts of the Chinese mainland today remains underdeveloped, the country is now emerging and looks to become an ambitious superpower in the 21st century and as a new economic powerhouse in Asia. Since undergoing economic reform in the 1980s, the **People's Republic of China** (PRC) has transformed itself into a vibrant export economy that supplies the world with textiles, toys, household electronics and many other products.

Today, the PRC is a country of great contrasts. It is a developing country where many people in rural areas subsist on an income of less than US\$ 1 a day, but is also as a nuclear power and a member of the exclusive club of nations with a manned space program. China is seen by some as a huge market and land of opportunity but regarded by others as a threat to the Asia-Pacific region and world peace—the PRC's new economic and military might also creates concerns about a shift in the balance of power in East Asia, with worries particularly prevalent in Japan and the US.

The rise of the PRC has resulted in an enormous demand for information about the country, its people, rulers, history and culture. This book presents basic information and the most relevant data about the greater China area in a single volume. It focuses on the China mainland (under administration of the PRC) and the Taiwan area (under administration of the **Republic of China**, abbrev. ROC), since the mainstream culture in both the PRC and the ROC is unquestionably Chinese. To make this comprehensive reference book more useful, I have added traditional Chinese characters for all important terms as well as personal and geographical names.

Many important aspects of China and its culture, like history, arts or religion, certainly deserve a much more detailed description than the cursory glance this book provides, but since I am trying to offer a general, brief introduction to all aspects, I had to focus on the most basic content.

Why “Greater China”?

The political conflict that has existed across in the Taiwan Strait for decades proves that interpreting the term “China” is not easy—China is not only a geographical term, but also has political and cultural connotations. Over many years it has become common practice to use the word “China” as a substitute for the PRC and vice versa. Although this is convenient, it remains a fact that the PRC is not completely identical with China. Tibet and Xinjiang are controlled by the PRC government, but a majority of the population in those places is not ethnic Chinese, and the mainstream culture in these two regions is not Chinese either. Tibet and Xinjiang were incorporated into the Qing empire through an imperialist policy that was continued by the Chinese communists. On the other hand, Taiwan is culturally part of China, but not a province of the PRC.

Despite the fact that there are two states governing the greater China area, most available reference books about China deal with the PRC only. The political rift between the PRC and the ROC, combined with Taiwan's diplomatic isolation in the international arena, seems sufficient reason to many authors to exclude Taiwan from books about China. The title of my book “The Greater China Factbook” indicates that its content is not exclusively about the PRC, but also includes Taiwan. I chose the term “greater China” instead of “China” deliberately to avoid misunderstandings, because the rulers of the PRC and the ROC disagree about the meaning of terms like “China” or “nation”. For the PRC, China includes Taiwan—“there is only one China in the

world, Taiwan Province is an integral part of the territory of the PRC”, as Beijing puts it. Supporters of Taiwan independence, on the other hand, object to the claim that Taiwan belongs to China, and they promote the establishment of a Taiwanese nation.

Taiwan’s relations with China have been difficult since 1945. After the end of Japanese colonial rule (1895-1945) when Taiwan became a part of the ROC, the people who had lived on the island for generations initially welcomed the Chinese government but before long grew deeply dissatisfied with the rule of the KMT, as it was corrupt and oppressive. Since the 2-28 uprising in 1947 and the decade of bloody repression (sometimes referred to as “white terror”) that followed, a deep rift had grown between Taiwanese and the mainlanders living on the island.

Since the 1970s the PRC has been continually pressuring Taiwan and maneuvering to isolate the ROC internationally, an approach that has failed to generate a desire among the people of Taiwan to unite with the mainland. In fact, the biggest factor contributing to the growth of the Taiwan independence movement is probably Beijing’s policy towards Taiwan, and surveys have shown a growing number of people in Taiwan regard themselves not as Chinese, but as both Chinese and Taiwanese or as Taiwanese only, a sign that they are developing their own identity to differentiate themselves from people on the mainland. As the communist regime continues to ignore the progressing democratization of the ROC and the feelings of the people in Taiwan, the future task of actually integrating Taiwan and China will prove to be extremely complicated, should Beijing ever gain control over the island without first changing its attitude and authoritarian system.

Some readers, especially those favoring Taiwan independence, may resent the inclusion of Taiwan in a book about China and the listing of Taiwan among the Chinese provinces. They should understand that this book is definitely not a statement about the “Taiwan question”, because it’s not I, but the people of Taiwan, who should have the last word in decisions about political unification between Taiwan and China or the declaration of an independent state. Yet regardless of the political factors, it is undeniable that the majority of people living in Taiwan today have ethnic, cultural and linguistic roots in Mainland China (although it can be argued that people who have a shared culture and shared ethnic origin do not necessarily have to belong politically to one nation-state). Since the culture and the language of China and Taiwan are so closely connected, a work about China like this one must not omit Taiwan. However, this book does not advocate the PRC’s “one China” principle either: Although Taiwan is culturally a part of China, it is not a part of the PRC, and according to surveys the majority of the people living in Taiwan—which is becoming a vibrant and contentious democracy—do not want Taiwan to be annexed by the non-democratic PRC.

Other readers might believe that this book focuses too much on Taiwan or that Taiwan is getting much more attention here than other provinces like, say, Anhui or Zhejiang. They should consider that in the world’s media and in most publications Taiwan is often neglected or ignored. The inclusion of facts and details about Taiwan in this book is an attempt to address that common imbalance. Ignoring Taiwan also risks a description of the cross-strait tensions that will represent the PRC’s version of the issues instead of providing a multi-faceted analysis.

This book is intended to be non-partisan, so inevitably supporters of the CCP, the KMT/“blue camp” or the DPP/“green camp” will find content they might not like or agree with; I am aware that I cannot please everybody. For me, facts matter more than considerations of political correctness in the PRC, the ROC, or elsewhere.

As this book went to press, relations between China and Taiwan were still tense. It is impossible to predict the future development of cross-strait relations and whether that path will eventually lead to unification or to Taiwan’s independence, but I sincerely hope a peaceful

solution will be found that will ultimately benefit the people living in the Taiwan area. I also hope that the reader, irrespective of his or her political opinion, regards this book as what it is supposed to be—a useful tool, a comprehensive database and a rich source of information about the greater China area.

Tilman Aretz
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Nomenclature

For most names concerning places on the Chinese mainland this book uses Hanyu Pinyin, except for some personal names that have long been familiar to Western readers in the older Wade-Giles style form of romanization. Established spellings of Cantonese place names have been retained, e. g. writing “Hong Kong” rather than “Xianggang”. Names in Taiwan are spelled in the form commonly used in mainstream Taiwanese media and publications. No accents are included to indicate the tones in Mandarin Chinese or for the long “o” which occurs in many Japanese names such as Tokyo and Kyoto.

Pronunciation guide to modern Chinese

Since the pronunciation of Mandarin Chinese (*putonghua* 普通話 / *guoyu* 國語) and Chinese dialects such as Cantonese (*guangdonghua* 廣東話) is quite different from Western languages, the accurate transliteration (or romanization) has always been a problem. Various systems have been developed over time. This book uses the Hanyu Pinyin system, except for some names or expressions that have already become common knowledge (e. g. Peking or Chiang Kai-shek). The sounds themselves are explained with the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For the reader's reference, other popular transliteration systems (Mandarin Phonetic Symbols [MPS], Wade Giles, Gwoyeu Romatzyh [GR], and Tongyong) are briefly introduced as well, but less popular romanization systems like Yale (*yelu pinyin* 耶魯拼音) or MPS II (*guoyu ershi* 國語二式) will be skipped here. Please note that some Chinese sounds have been described as approximations of English sounds but do not have an exact equivalent in the English language.

Hanyu Pinyin

Hanyu Pinyin 漢語拼音 was developed in the PRC in 1958 and was introduced by the PRC government as the official romanization for Mandarin Chinese in 1979. In the same year it was also adopted as the standard romanization for modern Chinese by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Although today Hanyu Pinyin is the most popular romanization system for Mandarin in the world and has become the international standard since it is also used by the UN, the ROC central government in Taipei still rejects the use of Hanyu Pinyin. In Taiwan, there co-exist several romanization systems, including Wade Giles and Tongyong.

IPA

The IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet, *guoji yinbiao* 國際音標) was first published in 1888 by the Association Phonétique Internationale (International Phonetic Association), a group of French language teachers founded by Paul Passy (1859-1940). Thanks to its universal applicability, it is used today throughout the world by dictionary publishers for the explanation of sounds in any language. The tables below provide both IPA transcriptions of Mandarin Chinese sounds and their Hanyu Pinyin equivalents.

The sounds of Mandarin Chinese

In the Chinese writing system, each character corresponds to one syllable. In Mandarin Chinese, each syllable maximally consists of two parts: an initial sound and a final sound. Initials are always consonants, and finals always contain at least one vowel or sonorant consonant (i.e. [ə]). Most Mandarin Chinese syllables consist of a combination of an initial and a final. Some syllables consist of a final sound only, or a combination of final sounds. These syllables are described as “zero-initial”. Altogether, there are 61 separate sounds (21 initials and 40 finals), which can be combined to form approximately 1600 distinctive syllables. A comprehensive list of all possible Mandarin syllables is provided on pages 14 to 15 of this chapter.

Initials

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Closest English equivalent... (British English)</i>
b-	p	like the English “b” in “buy”, but shorter
c-	ts ^h	like the “ts” in hats, except that the tongue is pressed against the back teeth
ch-	tʂ ^h	pronounced like the “ch” in choose, except that the tongue is curled backward toward the soft palate
d-	t	like the English “d” in “day”, but shorter
f-	f	like the English “f” in “fan”
g-	k	like the English “g” in “go”, but shorter
h-	χ	like the “ch” sound in the Scottish word “loch”
j-	tʂ	like the “dg” in the English “edgy”, except that the tongue is placed further back in the mouth
k-	k ^h	like the “k” in “key”, but aspirated more strongly. Think of the word “key” spoken in anger
l-	l	like the “l” in “lead”
m-	m	like the “m” in “mother”
n-	n	like the “n” in “never”
p-	p ^h	like the “p” in “pencil”, but aspirated more strongly. Think of the word “pencil” spoken in anger
q-	tʂ ^h	like the “ch” in cheap, except that the tongue is placed further back in the mouth
r-	ʃ	r in raw
s-	s	like the “s” in “see”, except that the tongue is pressed against the back teeth
sh-	ʃ	pronounced like the “sh” in “shoe”, except that the tongue is curled backward toward the soft palate
t-	t ^h	like the “t” in “tower”, but aspirated more strongly. Think of the word “tower” spoken in anger
x-	ʃ	no English equivalent, but its pronunciation comes close to the [hj] in “human”
z-	ts	like the “ds” in “lids”, except that the tongue is pressed against the back teeth
zh-	tʂ	pronounced like the “j” in “jaw”, except that the tongue is curled backward toward the soft palate.

Finals

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Closest English equivalent... (British English)</i>
a	a	as in “hard”
ai	aɪ	as in “buy”
an	an	as in “pond”
ang	aŋ	as in “tongs”
ao	aʊ	as in “how”
e	ɤ	no English equivalent, closest to the “u” in “luck”
ei	eɪ	as in “reins”
en	ən	as in “thicken”
eng	ɤŋ	no English equivalent, closest to the “ung” in “hung”

er	ə	no British English equivalent, closest to the “ir” in the American English “bird”, except that the tongue is curled backward toward the soft palate
-i/yi	i	like the “ee” in bee (after b, d, j, l, m, n, p, q, t, x)
-i	ɿ	after z, c, and s: pronounced like the “r” in “raw” except that the tongue is curling backward toward the soft palate
-i	ɿ	after sh, ch, zh and r: pronounced like the “l” in “light”, except that that the tongue is curled backward toward the soft palate
-ia/ya	ia	as in “eon”
-iao/yao	iaʊ	as in “meow”
-ian/yan	iɛn	as in “yen”
-iang/yang	iaŋ	sounds like a combination of the “ee” in see, the “a” in father and the “ng” in “sing”. No English equivalent
-ie/ye	iɛ	no English equivalent, closest to the “ye” in “yes”
-in/yin	in	as in “mean” but shorter
-ing/yíng	iŋ	“ee” in “see” plus the “ng” in “sing”. No English equivalent
-iong/yóng	yʊŋ	no English equivalent, closest to the pronunciation of the family name of C. G. Jung
-iu/you	ioʊ	no English equivalent, closest to the “io” in “radio”
ng	ŋ	like the “ng” in “sing”
o	o	as in the exclamation “oh!”
-ong/weng	ʊəŋ	sounds like a combination of the “oo” in shoe and the “ung” in “hung”. No English equivalent
ou	oʊ	no British English equivalent, closest to the American English pronunciation of the “ow” in “show”
-u/wu	u	after most initial sounds or in isolation, pronounced like the “oo” in “loop”
-u/yu	y	after j, q, and x, pronounced like the “u” in the French “tu” (no English equivalent)
-ü	y	appears only after l and n, pronounced like the “u” in the French “tu” (no English equivalent)
-ua/wa	ua	ua in Chihuahua (combination of “u” and “a”)
-uai/wai	uai	sounds like why (combination of “u”, “a” and “i”)
-uan/wan	uan	sounds like “wan” (combination of “u” “a” and “n”)
-uan/yuan	yuan	after j, q, and x, sounds somewhat like the acronym “U. N.” No English equivalent
-uang/wang	uaŋ	sounds like a combination of the “ue” in sue, the “a” in father and the “ng” in “sing”. No English equivalent
-ue/yue	yɛ	combination the “u” in French “tu” and the “e” in “bet”. No English equivalent
-üe	yɛ	like “ue”, but appears only after l and n
-ui/wei	uei	sounds like “way”
-un/wen	ʊən	sounds like “one”
-un/yun	yən	after j, q, and x, sounds like the French article “une”. No English equivalent
-uo/wo	uo	like the “Duomo” in Milan (combination of “u” and “o”)

Examples

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>IPA</i>
bao	pɑʊ	cang	tʂʰɑŋ	chun	tʂʰuən
he	χɤ	ji	tʂi	juan	tʂɥuan
lai	lai	lü	ly	luo	luo
nen	nən	qun	tʂʰyən	ran	ʝan
shuang	ʂuaŋ	weng	uəŋ	wo	uo
wu	u	xiong	ɕyʊŋ	ye	iɛ
yi	i	ying	iŋ	yong	yʊŋ
yu	y	zei	tsei	zhi	tʂɿ
zhuan	tʂuan				

Notes

[-i/yi etc.]: For cases in which a second Pinyin transcription appears, the second version is used when that final sound appears as the only sound in a syllable. Otherwise, the first transcription will be used.

The superscript ^h in IPA is used to mark aspiration, a feature often occurring in voiceless stop consonants, such as p, t, and k. It is helpful to think of aspiration as a puff of air released with the sound. For example, the “p” in “pill” is accompanied by a puff of air, whereas the “p” in “spill” is not. Note that the pairs b/p, d/t, and g/k in Hanyu Pinyin are transcribed as p/p^h, t/t^h, and k/k^h in IPA. This is because there are no real voiced stops (b, d, g) in Mandarin Chinese, only voiceless stops that are always aspirated and voiceless stops that are never aspirated. The unaspirated stops sound very similar to shorter versions of the voiced stops, so Hanyu Pinyin transcribes them as b, d, and g for the non-native Mandarin speaker’s convenience.

Weaknesses of Hanyu Pinyin: Letters for some initial consonants were chosen rather arbitrarily (zh, q, x, r, z); u in the final position can have two different sounds: [u] and [y] as in gu and qu, final [i] can have three different pronunciations, and the active use of the symbol ü (like in lü) is inconvenient for most users with computers without a default German or Turkish keyboard. But altogether most of the romanizations in Hanyu Pinyin pronounced by people without any knowledge of the Chinese language can be quite close to the correct sounds.

The syllables in Mandarin Chinese

There are 416 syllables in Mandarin Chinese, irrespective of the four tones. The following list shows the syllables in alphabetical order in Hanyu Pinyin.

A—a, ai, an, ang, ao,

B—ba, bai, ban, bang, bao, bei, ben, beng, bi, bian, biao, bie, bin, bing, bo, bu,

C—ca, cai, can, cang, cao, ce, cen, ceng, cha, chai, chan, chang, chao, che, chen, cheng, chi, chong, chou, chu, chua, chuai, chuan, chuang, chui, chun, chuo, ci, cong, cou, cu, cuan, cui, cun, cuo,

D—da, dai, dan, dang, dao, de, dei, den, deng, di, dia, dian, diao, die, ding, diu, dong, dou, du, duan, dui, dun, duo,

E—e, ê, ei, en, eng, er,

F—fa, fan, fang, fei, fen, feng, fo, fou, fu,

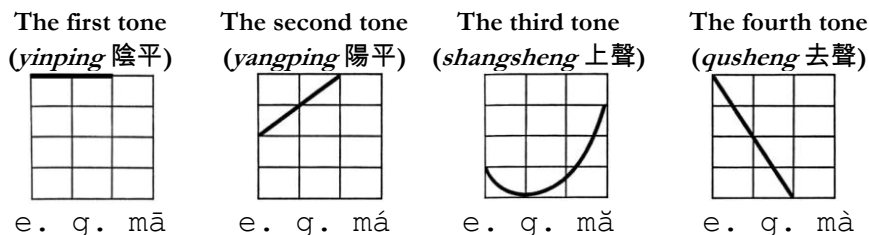
G—ga, gai, gan, gang, gao, ge, gei, gen, geng, gong, gou, gu, gua, guai, guan, guang, gui, gun, guo,

H—ha, hai, han, hang, hao, he, hei, hen, heng, hm, hng, hong, hou, hu, hua, huai, huan, huang, hui, hun, huo,
J—ji, jia, jian, jiang, jiao, jie, jin, jing, jiong, jiu, ju, juan, jue, jun,
K—ka, kai, kan, kang, kao, ke, kei, ken, keng, kong, kou, ku, kua, kuai, kuan, kuang, kui, kun, kuo,
L—la, lai, lan, lang, lao, le, lei, leng, li, lia, lian, liang, liao, lie, lin, ling, liu, lo, long, lou, lu, lü, luan, lüe, lun, luo,
M—m, ma, mai, man, mang, mao, me, mei, men, meng, mi, mian, miao, mie, min, ming, miu, mo, mou, mu,
N—n, na, nai, nan, nang, nao, ne, nei, nen, neng, ng, ni, nian, niang, niao, nie, nin, ning, niu, nong, nou, nu, nü, nuan, nüe, nuo,
O—o, ou,
P—pa, pai, pan, pang, pao, pei, pen, peng, pi, pian, piao, pie, pin, ping, po, pou, pu,
Q—qi, qia, qian, qiang, qiao, qie, qin, qing, qiong, qiu, qu, quan, que, qun,
R—ran, rang, rao, re, ren, reng, ri, rong, rou, ru, ruan, rui, run, ruo,
S—sa, sai, san, sang, sao, se, sen, seng, sha, shai, shan, shang, shao, she, shei, shen, sheng, shi, shou, shu, shua, shuai, shuan, shuang, shui, shun, shuo, si, song, sou, su, suan, sui, sun, suo,
T—ta, tai, tan, tang, tao, te, teng, ti, tian, tiao, tie, ting, tong, tou, tu, tuan, tui, tun, tuo,
W—wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo, wu,
X—xi, xia, xian, xiang, xiao, xie, xin, xing, xiong, xiu, xu, xuan, xue, xun,
Y—ya, yai, yan, yang, yao, ye, yi, yin, ying, yo, yong, you, yu, yuan, yue, yun,
Z—za, zai, zan, zang, zao, ze, zei, zen, zeng, zha, zhai, zhan, zhang, zhao, zhe, zhei, zhen, zheng, zhi, zhong, zhou, zhu, zhua, zhuai, zhuan, zhuang, zhui, zhun, zhuo, zi, zong, zou, zu, zuan, zui, zun, zuo.

The Chinese tones

One major obstacle for foreigners learning Chinese are the tones (*shengdiao* 聲調), a linguistic phenomenon unknown in most Western languages. Standard Mandarin has four tones, with the same syllable pronounced in a different tone having a different meaning. The first tone in Mandarin (*diyisbeng* 第一聲 or *yinping* 陰平) has a high, level pitch; the second tone (*di'ersbeng* 第二聲 or *yangping* 陽平) is a rising tone, rising from a medium to a high pitch; the third tone (*disansbeng* 第三聲 or *shangsbeng* 上聲) has a comparatively low pitch, first falling and then rising to a medium level; and the fourth tone (*disisbeng* 第四聲 or *qusheng* 去聲) is short and falling. Some dictionaries also list a fifth tone (*rusheng* 入聲 or *qingsbeng* 輕聲) which is actually no tone at all, but basically short and unstressed. Example: The syllable *ma* in the first tone means “mother” (*mā* 媽), in the second tone “hemp” (*má* 麻), in the third tone “horse” (*mǎ* 馬), and in the fourth tone “to scold” (*mà* 罵). In the unstressed fifth tone, the syllable *ma* indicates a question (*ma* 嗎).

Compared to other Chinese dialects, the four tones of Mandarin are still quite easy to master. Cantonese has at least 9 tones, the *Min-nan* dialect (*minnan hua* 閩南話, known as “Amoy dialect” in English, prevalent in the southern part of Fujian province and in Taiwan) has 7 tones, and the Hakka dialect (*kejiahua* 客家話) boasts 16 tones. Other Asian languages have tones as well—Thai for example has 5 tones and Vietnamese 6 tones (in some provinces 5 tones).



Other popular romanization and transliteration systems

MPS

MPS (Mandarin Phonetic Symbols) is not a romanization but a transliteration using 38 special symbols. MPS was created by the Chinese-born Taiwanese linguist and philosopher Woo Tsin-hang 吳敬恆 (1865-1953) and first introduced in China in 1913 under the name “National Language Symbols” (*guoyin zimu* 國音字母) or “Sound-annotating Symbols” (*zhuoyin zimu* 注音字母). The name was changed in 1930 to MPS (*zhuoyin fuhao* 注音符號). It is still widely used in the ROC and is renowned for its accuracy, which equals that of Hanyu Pinyin. However, MPS is suitable only for people with at least some knowledge of written Chinese, and for active use in computers software with Chinese character support is required.

Table: Mandarin Phonetic Symbols (MPS) — Hanyu Pinyin

ㄅ—b	ㄉ—d	ㄍ—g	ㄐ—j	ㄓ—zh	ㄗ—z
ㄆ—p	ㄊ—t	ㄎ—k	ㄑ—q	ㄔ—ch	ㄘ—c
ㄇ—m	ㄋ—n	ㄏ—h	ㄒ—x	ㄕ—sh	ㄌ—s
ㄈ—f	ㄌ—l			ㄖ—r	
—yi/y-/-i-	ㄚ—a	ㄞ—ai	ㄢ—an	ㄝ—er	
ㄨ—wu/w-/-u-	ㄛ—o	ㄟ—ei	ㄣ—en	ㄞ—ng	
ㄩ—yü/y-/-u-/-ü-	ㄜ—e	ㄠ—ao	ㄤ—ang		
	ㄝ—e	ㄡ—ou	ㄨ—eng		

Note: In Hanyu Pinyin, the “ü” for the ㄩ-sound appears only behind l- and n-, otherwise the spelling for that sound is u.

Wade Giles

The Wade Giles romanization system can be traced back to the British diplomat and Sinologist Thomas Wade (1818-1895, known in China as Wei Tuoma 威妥瑪), who developed it based on the Peking dialect in the middle of the 19th century. Its present, modified form was published in 1912 in the Chinese-English Dictionary by British diplomat and linguist Herbert Allen Giles (1845-1935, known in China as Zhai Lisi 翟理斯). Before the adoption of Hanyu Pinyin it was the most popular romanization system and today is still widely used in the Overseas Chinese community.

Although justifiable from a linguistic point of view, the use of apostrophes reduces the convenience significantly; some similarly written syllables (chun/ch'un, chuan/ch'uan) can have two different sounds; in some cases there are two different spellings for one sound (e. g. ke and ko,

cho and chuo, chin and tsin); the active use of the symbol ü (like in chün) is inconvenient for most users with computers without default German or Turkish keyboard.

Gwoyeu Romatzyh

The Gwoyeu Romatzyh romanization system (*guoyu luomaizi* 國語羅馬字, abbrev. GR), also called Kwoyue Romatzyh or Guoryuu Romatzyh, was created in the 1920s and was the ROC's official system of romanizing Chinese after 1932. Today, it is little known and seldom used, but it has the unique feature of incorporating the tone of a character into its romanized spelling—in general, the vowel in the first tone remains unchanged, in the second tone an “r” is added after the vowel, in the third tone the main vowel is doubled, and in the fourth tone an “h” is added after the vowel. The unstressed fifth tone is indicated by a dot before the word. Variations according to the phonetic composition of the syllable in question make the system highly complicated, and the ROC replaced the tone spellings with the use of tone marks (with the unstressed fifth tone unmarked) in 1984.

Tongyong

The Tongyong romanization system (*tongyong pinyin* 通用拼音) was created by Yu Bo-cyuan 余伯泉 in Taiwan in 1998 and has many similarities with Hanyu Pinyin. It was announced by the ROC Ministry of Education (MOE) as the official romanization system for Mandarin Chinese in late 2000, and the MOE claims Tongyong can also be used for Hakka, Taiwanese, and the languages of Taiwan's indigenous tribes.

The similarities between Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong are striking. Since some of Tongyong's initial consonants are less arbitrary than Hanyu Pinyin's, it is probably more suitable for people who don't speak Chinese. The spelling of the “ü” sound with [-yu] is more standardized and coherent, and it is also more user-friendly than Hanyu Pinyin on standard typewriters and computers without a German or Turkish keyboard.

Although the ROC central government adopted Tongyong in August 2002, it is not yet widely used in the Taiwan area, and many foreigners on the island are confused by the fact that many road signs use Wade Giles, while some use Hanyu Pinyin or MPS II, and others use Tongyong.

Comparative tables

Initials

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>MPS</i>	<i>Wade Giles</i>	<i>GR</i>	<i>Tongyong</i>
b	ㄅ	p	b	b
c	ㄘ	ts'	ts	c
ch	ㄑ	ch'	ch	ch
d	ㄉ	t	d	d
f	ㄈ	f	f	f
g	ㄍ	k	g	g
h	ㄏ	h	h	h
j	ㄐ	ch/ts	j	j
k	ㄎ	k'	k	k
l	ㄌ	l	l	l

m	ㄇ	m	m	m
n	ㄋ	n	n	n
p	ㄆ	p'	p	p
q	ㄑ	ch'/ts'	ch	c
r	ㄖ	j	r	r
s	ㄙ	s	s	s
sh	ㄕ	sh	sh	sh
t	ㄊ	t'	t	t
x	ㄒ	hs	sh	s
z	ㄗ	tz	tz	z
zh	ㄗ	ch	j	jh

Finals

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>MPS</i>	<i>Wade Giles</i>	<i>GR-1/2/3/4 (tones)</i>	<i>Tongyong</i>
a	ㄚ	a	a/ar/aa/ah	a
ai	ㄞ	ai	ai/air/ae/ay	ai
an	ㄢ	an	an/arn/aan/ann	an
ang	ㄤ	ang	ang/arng/aang/anq	ang
ao	ㄠ	au	au/aur/ao/aw	ao
e	ㄝ	e	e/er/ee/eh	e
e	ㄜ	e	e/e/ee/eh	e
-ei	ㄟ	-ei	-ei/-eir/-eei/-ey	-ei
en	ㄢ	en	(e)n/(er)n/(ee)n/(e)nn	en
-eng	ㄥ	-eng	(e)ng/(er)ng/(ee)ng/(e)nq	-eng
er	ㄝ	erh	el/erl/eel/ell	er
-i	ㄟ	-i	i/yi/yii (-ii)/yih (-ih)	-i
-ia	ㄞ	-ia	ia/ya/yea (-ea)/yah (-iah)	-ia
-ian	ㄞ	-ien	ian/yan/-ean/-iann	-ian
-iang	ㄤ	-iang	iang/yang/-eang/-ianq	-iang
-iao	ㄠ	-iao	iau/yau/yeau (-eau)/yaw (-iaw)	-iao
-ie	ㄝ	-ieh	ie/ye/yee (-ice)/yeh (-ieh)	-ie
-in	ㄢ	-in	in/yn/-iin/-inn	-in
-ing	ㄥ	-ing	ing/yng/-iing/-inq	-ing
-iong	ㄤ	-iung	iong/yong/-cong/-ionq	-yong
-iu	ㄞ	-iu	iou/you/yeou (-eou)/yow (-iow)	-iou
ng	ㄥ	ng	ng	ng
-o	ㄛ	-o	o/or/oo/oh	-o
-ong	ㄥ	-ung	ueng/weng/-oong/-onq	-ong
ou	ㄛ	ou	ou/our/oo/ow	ou
-u	ㄨ	-u	u/wu/-uu/-uh	-u
-ü	ㄨ	-ü	iu/yu/-eh/-iuh	-yu
-ua	ㄨ	-ua	ua/wa/-oa/-uah	-ua
-uai	ㄨ	-uai	uai/wai/-oai/-uay	-uai
-uan	ㄨ	-uan	uan/wan/-oan/-uann	-uan
-uan*	ㄨ	-üan	uan/yuan/-euan/-iuann	-uan

-uang	ㄨㄤ	-uang	uang/wang/-oang/-uanq	-uang
-ue/-üe**	ㄨㄝ	-üe	iue/yue/-eue/-iueh	-yue
-ui	ㄨㄟ	-uei	uei/wei/-oei/-uey	-uei
-un	ㄨㄣ	-un	uen/wen/-oen/-uenn	-un
-un*	ㄨㄣ	-ün	iun/yun/-eun/-iunn	-yun
-uo	ㄨㄛ	-o	uo/wo/-uoo/-uoh	-uo
w	ㄨ	w	w/u	w
wu	ㄨ	u	u/wu/-uu/-uh	w/-u
y	ㄩ	y	y/i	y
yi	ㄩ	yi	i/yi/-ii/-ih	yi/-i
yu	ㄩ	yü	iu/yu/-eh/-iuh	yu

*This sound is equivalent to MPS' ㄩㄣ/ㄩㄣ and applies only after the consonants j, q, x and y

**German *umlaut* appears only after l and n

Examples

<i>Hanyu-Pinyin</i>	<i>MPS</i>	<i>Wade Giles</i>	<i>GR-1/2/3/4 (tones)</i>	<i>Tongyong</i>
bao	ㄅㄠ	pao	bau/baur/bao/baw	bao
cang	ㄘㄤ	tsang	tsang/tsarng/tsaang/tsanq	cang
chun	ㄔㄨㄣ	ch'un	chuen/chwen/choen/chuenn	chun
dian	ㄉㄧㄢ	tien	dian/dyan/dean/diann	dian
fen	ㄈㄣ	fen	fen/fern/feen/fenn	fen
guai	ㄍㄨㄞ	kuai	guai/gwai/goai/guay	guai
he	ㄏㄝ	ho	he/her/hee/heh	he
ji	ㄐㄩ	chi	ji/jyi/jü/jih	ji
juan	ㄐㄨㄢ	chuan	juan/jyuan/jeuan/juann	jyuan
kai	ㄎㄞ	k'ai	kai/kair/kae/kay	kai
lü	ㄌㄩ	lü	liu/lyu/leh/liuh	lyu
luo	ㄌㄨㄛ	lo	luo/lwo/luoo/luoh	lwo
mou	ㄇㄠ	mou	mou/mour/moou/mow	mou
niang	ㄋㄩㄤ	niang	niang/nyang/neang/nianq	niang
pie	ㄆㄟ	p'ieh	pie/pye/pice/pieh	pie
qun	ㄑㄨㄣ	ch'un	chiun/chyun/cheun/chiunn	cyun
ran	ㄖㄢ	jan	ran/rarn/raan/rann	ran
sa	ㄙㄚ	sa	sa/sar/saa/sah	sa
shuang	ㄕㄨㄤ	shuang	shuang/shwang/shoang/shuanq	shuang
tui	ㄊㄨㄟ	t'ui	tuei/twei/toei/tuey	tui
weng	ㄨㄥ	weng	ueng/weng/woeng/wenq	wong
wo	ㄨㄛ	wo	uo/wo/woo/woh	wo
wu	ㄨ	wu	u/wu/wuu/wuh	w
xiong	ㄒㄩㄥ	hsiung	shiong/shyong/sheong/shionq	siong
xue	ㄒㄩㄝ	hsüeh	shiue/shyue/sheue/shiueh	syue
ye	ㄩㄝ	yeh	ie/ye/yee/yeh	ye
yi	ㄩ	yi	i/yi/yü/yih	yi
ying	ㄩㄥ	ying	ing/ynq/yiing/yinq	ying
yong	ㄩㄥ	yung	iong/yong/yeong/yonq	yong
yu	ㄩ	yü	iu/yu/yeu/yuh	yu

zei	ㄗㄝ	tzei	tzei/tzeir/tzeei/tzey	zei
zhi	ㄗㄞ	chih	jy/jyr/jyy/jyh	jhih
zhuān	ㄗㄨㄢ	chuan	juan/jwan/joan/juann	jhuan

Comparison Hanyu Pinyin—Tongyong Pinyin

Similar (with MPS equivalent):

b ㄅ, p ㄆ, m ㄇ, f ㄈ, d ㄉ, t ㄊ, n ㄋ, l ㄌ, g ㄍ, k ㄎ, h ㄏ, j ㄐ, ch ㄑ*, sh ㄒ*, r ㄓ*, z ㄗ*, c ㄘ*, s ㄙ*, a ㄚ, o ㄛ, e ㄜ, ei ㄝ**, ao ㄠ, ou ㄡ**, an ㄢ, en ㄣ**, er ㄦ, ang ㄤ, eng ㄥ**, (y)i ㄩ, (w)u ㄨ**, yu ㄩ***

*Exception 1:

Different spellings for single sibilants ch ㄑ, sh ㄒ, r ㄓ, z ㄗ, c ㄘ, s ㄙ.

<i>Hanyu Pinyin</i>	<i>Tongyong</i>	<i>MPS</i>	<i>Hanyu Pinyin</i>	<i>Tongyong</i>	<i>MPS</i>
chi	chih	ㄑ	shi	shih	ㄒ
ri	rih	ㄓ	zi	zih	ㄗ
ci	cih	ㄘ	si	sih	ㄙ

**Exception 2:

Different spellings for combination -ㄩ, -ㄨㄝ and for ㄨㄛ, ㄨㄥ without initial consonant.

-iu	-iou	-ㄩ	-ui	-uei	-ㄨㄝ
wen	wun	ㄨㄛ	weng	wong	ㄨㄥ

***Exception 3:

Spelling for ㄩ similar except when in final position -ㄩ and combinations -ㄩㄝ, -ㄩㄛ, -ㄩㄥ, -ㄩㄥ.

-u/-ü*	-yu	-ㄩ	-ue/-üe*	-yue	-ㄩㄝ
-uan	-yuan	-ㄩㄢ	-un	-yun	-ㄩㄢ
-iong	-yong	-ㄩㄥ (*German <i>umlaut</i> in Hanyu Pinyin only after l- and n-!)			

Different spellings in initial positions: ㄑ-, ㄒ-, ㄗ(-)

q-	c-	ㄑ-	x-	s-	ㄒ-
zh-	jh-	ㄗ-	zhi	jhih	ㄗ

Examples

jiōng	jyōng	ㄐㄩㄥ	juan	jyuan	ㄐㄩㄢ
lǔ	lyu	ㄌㄩ	nue	nyue	ㄋㄩㄝ
qiū	ciou	ㄑㄩ	qun	cyun	ㄑㄩㄢ
xīn	sin	ㄒㄩㄢ	xu	syu	ㄒㄩ
xiāng	siang	ㄒㄩㄤ	zhui	jhuei	ㄗㄨㄝ

Conversion table Wade Giles—Hanyu-Pinyin—MPS

<i>Wade Giles</i>	<i>Hanyu- Pinyin</i>	<i>MPS</i>	<i>Wade Giles</i>	<i>Hanyu- Pinyin</i>	<i>MPS</i>
ah	a	ㄚ	ai	ai	ㄞ
an	an	ㄢ	ang	ang	ㄤ
ao	ao	ㄠ	cha	zha	ㄓㄚ
ch'a	cha	ㄔㄚ	chai	zhai	ㄓㄞ
ch'ai	chai	ㄔㄞ	chan	zhan	ㄓㄢ
ch'an	chan	ㄔㄢ	chang	zhang	ㄓㄤ
ch'ang	chang	ㄔㄤ	chao	zhao	ㄓㄠ
ch'ao	chao	ㄔㄠ	che	zhe	ㄓㄝ
ch'e	che	ㄔㄝ	chei	zhei	ㄓㄟ
chen	zhen	ㄓㄣ	ch'en	chen	ㄔㄣ
cheng	zheng	ㄓㄥ	ch'eng	cheng	ㄔㄥ
chi	ji	ㄐㄧ	ch'i	qi	ㄑㄧ
chia	jia	ㄐㄧㄚ	ch'ia	qia	ㄑㄧㄚ
chiang	jiang	ㄐㄧㄤ	ch'iang	qiang	ㄑㄧㄤ
chiao	jiao	ㄐㄧㄠ	ch'iao	qiao	ㄑㄧㄠ
chieh	jie	ㄐㄧㄝ	ch'ieh	qie	ㄑㄧㄝ
chien	jian	ㄐㄧㄢ	ch'ien	qian	ㄑㄧㄢ
chih	zhi	ㄓ	ch'ih	chi	ㄔ
chin	jin	ㄐㄧㄣ	ch'in	qin	ㄑㄧㄣ
ching	jing	ㄐㄧㄥ	ch'ing	qing	ㄑㄧㄥ
chiu	jiu	ㄐㄧㄨ	ch'iu	qiu	ㄑㄧㄨ
chiung	jiong	ㄐㄧㄨㄥ	ch'iung	qiong	ㄑㄧㄨㄥ
cho	zhuo	ㄓㄨㄛ	ch'o	chuo	ㄔㄨㄛ
chou	zhou	ㄓㄨ	ch'ou	chou	ㄔㄨ
chu	zhu	ㄓㄨ	ch'u	chu	ㄔㄨ
chü	ju	ㄐㄩ	ch'ü	qu	ㄑㄩ
chua	zhua	ㄓㄨㄚ	ch'ua	chua	ㄔㄨㄚ
chuai	zhuai	ㄓㄨㄞ	ch'uai	chuai	ㄔㄨㄞ
chuan	zhuan	ㄓㄨㄢ	ch'uan	chuan	ㄔㄨㄢ
chüan	juan	ㄐㄩㄢ	ch'üan	quan	ㄑㄩㄢ
chuang	zhuang	ㄓㄨㄤ	ch'uang	chuang	ㄔㄨㄤ
chüeh	jue	ㄐㄩㄝ	ch'üeh	que	ㄑㄩㄝ
chui	zhui	ㄓㄨㄟ	ch'ui	chui	ㄔㄨㄟ
chun	zhun	ㄓㄨㄣ	ch'un	chun	ㄔㄨㄣ
chün	jun	ㄐㄩㄣ	ch'ün	qun	ㄑㄩㄣ
chung	zhong	ㄓㄨㄥ	ch'ung	chong	ㄔㄨㄥ
chuo	zhuo	ㄓㄨㄛ	ch'uo	chuo	ㄔㄨㄛ
ê	e	ㄝ	eh	ê	ㄝ
ei	ei	ㄟ	en	en	ㄣ
eng	eng	ㄥ	erh	er	ㄦ
fa	fa	ㄈㄚ	fan	fan	ㄈㄢ
fang	fang	ㄈㄤ	fei	fei	ㄈㄟ
fen	fen	ㄈㄣ	feng	feng	ㄈㄥ

fo	fo	ㄈㄛ	fou	fou	ㄈㄨ
fu	fu	ㄈㄨ	ha	ha	ㄏㄚ
hai	hai	ㄏㄞ	han	han	ㄏㄢ
hang	hang	ㄏㄤ	hao	hao	ㄏㄠ
hei	hei	ㄏㄟ	hen	hen	ㄏㄣ
heng	heng	ㄏㄥ	hm	hm	ㄏㄢ
hng	hng	ㄏㄥ	ho	he	ㄏㄝ
hou	hou	ㄏㄨ	hsi	xi	ㄒㄧ
hsia	xia	ㄒㄧㄚ	hsiang	xiang	ㄒㄧㄤ
hsiao	xiao	ㄒㄧㄠ	hsieh	xie	ㄒㄧㄝ
hsien	xian	ㄒㄧㄢ	hsin	xin	ㄒㄧㄣ
hsing	xing	ㄒㄧㄥ	hsiu	xiu	ㄒㄧㄨ
hsiung	xiong	ㄒㄩㄥ	hsü	xu	ㄒㄩ
hsüan	xuan	ㄒㄩㄢ	hsüeh	xue	ㄒㄩㄝ
hsün	xun	ㄒㄩㄣ	hu	hu	ㄏㄨ
hua	hua	ㄏㄨㄚ	huai	huai	ㄏㄨㄞ
huan	huan	ㄏㄨㄢ	huang	huang	ㄏㄨㄤ
hui	hui	ㄏㄨㄟ	hun	hun	ㄏㄨㄣ
hung	hong	ㄏㄨㄥ	huo	huo	ㄏㄨㄛ
i	yi	ㄩ	jan	ran	ㄐㄢ
jang	rang	ㄐㄤ	jao	rao	ㄐㄠ
je	re	ㄐㄝ	jen	ren	ㄐㄣ
jeng	reng	ㄐㄥ	jih	ri	ㄐ
jo	ruo	ㄐㄨㄛ	jou	rou	ㄐㄨ
ju	ru	ㄐㄨ	juan	ruan	ㄐㄨㄢ
jui	rui	ㄐㄨㄟ	jun	run	ㄐㄨㄣ
jung	rong	ㄐㄨㄥ	ka	ga	ㄍㄚ
k'a	ka	ㄎㄚ	kai	gai	ㄍㄞ
k'ai	kai	ㄎㄞ	kan	gan	ㄍㄢ
k'an	kan	ㄎㄢ	kang	gang	ㄍㄤ
k'ang	kang	ㄎㄤ	kao	gao	ㄍㄠ
k'ao	kao	ㄎㄠ	ke	ge	ㄍㄝ
k'e	ke	ㄎㄟ	kei	gei	ㄍㄟ
k'ei	kei	ㄎㄟ	ken	gen	ㄍㄣ
k'en	ken	ㄎㄣ	keng	geng	ㄍㄥ
k'eng	keng	ㄎㄥ	ko	ge	ㄍㄝ
k'o	ke	ㄎㄝ	kou	gou	ㄍㄨ
k'ou	kou	ㄎㄨ	ku	gu	ㄍㄨ
k'u	ku	ㄎㄨ	kua	gua	ㄍㄨㄚ
k'ua	kua	ㄎㄨㄚ	kuai	guai	ㄍㄨㄞ
k'uai	kuai	ㄎㄨㄞ	kuan	guan	ㄍㄨㄢ
k'uan	kuan	ㄎㄨㄢ	kuang	guang	ㄍㄨㄤ
k'uang	kuang	ㄎㄨㄤ	kuai	gui	ㄍㄨㄟ
k'uei	kui	ㄎㄨㄟ	kun	gun	ㄍㄨㄣ
k'un	kun	ㄎㄨㄣ	kung	gong	ㄍㄨㄥ
k'ung	kong	ㄎㄨㄥ	kuo	guo	ㄍㄨㄛ
k'uo	kuo	ㄎㄨㄛ	la	la	ㄌㄚ

lai	lai	ㄌㄞ	lan	lan	ㄌㄢ
lang	lang	ㄌㄤ	lao	lao	ㄌㄠ
le	le	ㄌㄝ	lei	lei	ㄌㄞ
leng	leng	ㄌㄥ	li	li	ㄌㄧ
lia	lia	ㄌㄧㄚ	liang	liang	ㄌㄧㄤ
liao	liao	ㄌㄧㄠ	lieh	lie	ㄌㄧㄝ
lien	lian	ㄌㄧㄢ	lin	lin	ㄌㄧㄣ
ling	ling	ㄌㄧㄥ	liu	liu	ㄌㄧㄡ
lo	luo	ㄌㄨㄛ	loh	lo	ㄌㄨ
lou	lou	ㄌㄨ	lu	lu	ㄌㄨ
lū	lū	ㄌㄨ	luan	luan	ㄌㄨㄢ
lüeh	lüe	ㄌㄨㄝ	lun	lun	ㄌㄨㄣ
lung	long	ㄌㄨㄥ	m	m	ㄇ
ma	ma	ㄇㄚ	mai	mai	ㄇㄞ
man	man	ㄇㄢ	mang	mang	ㄇㄤ
mao	mao	ㄇㄠ	me	me	ㄇㄝ
mei	mei	ㄇㄞ	men	men	ㄇㄣ
meng	meng	ㄇㄥ	mi	mi	ㄇㄧ
miao	miao	ㄇㄧㄠ	mieh	mie	ㄇㄧㄝ
mien	mian	ㄇㄧㄢ	min	min	ㄇㄧㄣ
ming	ming	ㄇㄧㄥ	miou	miu	ㄇㄧㄡ
mo	mo	ㄇㄛ	mou	mou	ㄇㄨ
mu	mu	ㄇㄨ	n	n	ㄋ
na	na	ㄋㄚ	nai	nai	ㄋㄞ
nan	nan	ㄋㄢ	nang	nang	ㄋㄤ
nao	nao	ㄋㄠ	ne	ne	ㄋㄝ
nei	nei	ㄋㄞ	nen	nen	ㄋㄣ
neng	neng	ㄋㄥ	ng	ng	ㄋ
ni	ni	ㄋㄧ	niang	niang	ㄋㄧㄤ
niao	niao	ㄋㄧㄠ	nieh	nie	ㄋㄧㄝ
nien	nian	ㄋㄧㄢ	nin	nin	ㄋㄧㄣ
ning	ning	ㄋㄧㄥ	niu	niu	ㄋㄧㄡ
no	nuo	ㄋㄨㄛ	nou	nou	ㄋㄨ
nu	nu	ㄋㄨ	nü	nü	ㄋㄨ
nuan	nuan	ㄋㄨㄢ	nüeh	nüe	ㄋㄨㄝ
nung	nong	ㄋㄨㄥ	o	o	ㄛ
ou	ou	ㄨ	pa	ba	ㄅㄚ
p'a	pa	ㄅㄚ	pai	bai	ㄅㄞ
p'ai	pai	ㄅㄞ	pan	ban	ㄅㄢ
p'an	pan	ㄅㄢ	pang	bang	ㄅㄤ
p'ang	pang	ㄅㄤ	pao	bao	ㄅㄠ
p'ao	pao	ㄅㄠ	pei	bei	ㄅㄞ
p'ei	pei	ㄅㄞ	pen	ben	ㄅㄣ
p'en	pen	ㄅㄣ	peng	beng	ㄅㄥ
p'eng	peng	ㄅㄥ	pi	bi	ㄅㄧ
p'i	pi	ㄅㄧ	piao	biao	ㄅㄧㄠ
p'iao	piao	ㄅㄧㄠ	pieh	bie	ㄅㄧㄝ

p'ieh	pie	ㄉㄟ	pien	bian	ㄅㄟ
p'ien	pian	ㄉㄟ	pin	bin	ㄅㄟ
p'in	pin	ㄉㄟ	ping	bing	ㄅㄟ
p'ing	ping	ㄉㄟ	po	bo	ㄅㄛ
p'o	po	ㄉㄛ	p'ou	pou	ㄉㄨ
pu	bu	ㄅㄨ	p'u	pu	ㄉㄨ
sa	sa	ㄌㄚ	sai	sai	ㄌㄞ
san	san	ㄌㄚ	sang	sang	ㄌㄞ
sao	sao	ㄌㄞ	se	se	ㄌㄛ
sen	sen	ㄌㄞ	seng	seng	ㄌㄞ
sha	sha	ㄕㄚ	shai	shai	ㄕㄞ
shan	shan	ㄕㄚ	shang	shang	ㄕㄞ
shao	shao	ㄕㄞ	she	she	ㄕㄛ
shei	shei	ㄕㄟ	shen	shen	ㄕㄞ
sheng	sheng	ㄕㄟ	shih	shi	ㄕ
shou	shou	ㄕㄨ	shu	shu	ㄕㄨ
shua	shua	ㄕㄨㄚ	shuai	shuai	ㄕㄨㄞ
shuan	shuan	ㄕㄨㄚ	shuang	shuang	ㄕㄨㄞ
shui	shui	ㄕㄨㄟ	shun	shun	ㄕㄨㄞ
shuo	shuo	ㄕㄨㄛ	so	suo	ㄌㄨㄛ
sou	sou	ㄌㄨ	ssu	si	ㄌ
su	su	ㄌㄨ	suan	suan	ㄌㄨㄚ
sui	sui	ㄌㄨㄟ	sun	sun	ㄌㄨㄞ
sung	song	ㄌㄨㄟ	szu	si	ㄌ
ta	da	ㄉㄚ	t'a	ta	ㄉㄚ
tai	dai	ㄉㄞ	t'ai	tai	ㄉㄞ
tan	dan	ㄉㄚ	t'an	tan	ㄉㄚ
tang	dang	ㄉㄞ	t'ang	tang	ㄉㄞ
tao	dao	ㄉㄞ	t'ao	tao	ㄉㄞ
te	de	ㄉㄛ	t'e	te	ㄉㄛ
tei	dei	ㄉㄟ	ten	den	ㄉㄞ
teng	deng	ㄉㄟ	t'eng	teng	ㄉㄟ
ti	di	ㄉㄟ	t'i	ti	ㄉㄟ
tia	dia	ㄉㄟㄚ	tiao	diao	ㄉㄟㄞ
t'iao	tiao	ㄉㄟㄞ	tieh	die	ㄉㄟㄛ
t'ieh	tie	ㄉㄟㄛ	tien	dian	ㄉㄟㄚ
t'ien	tian	ㄉㄟㄚ	ting	ding	ㄉㄟㄟ
t'ing	ting	ㄉㄟㄟ	tiu	diu	ㄉㄟㄨ
to	duo	ㄉㄟㄨ	t'o	tuo	ㄉㄟㄨ
tou	dou	ㄉㄟㄨ	t'ou	tou	ㄉㄟㄨ
tsa	za	ㄉㄚ	ts'a	ca	ㄉㄚ
tsai	zai	ㄉㄞ	ts'ai	cai	ㄉㄞ
tsan	zan	ㄉㄚ	ts'an	can	ㄉㄚ
tsang	zang	ㄉㄞ	ts'ang	cang	ㄉㄞ
tsao	zao	ㄉㄞ	ts'ao	cao	ㄉㄞ
tse	ze	ㄉㄛ	ts'e	ce	ㄉㄛ
tsei	zei	ㄉㄟ	tsen	zen	ㄉㄞ

ts'en	cen	ㄘㄣ	tseng	zeng	ㄗㄥ
ts'eng	ceng	ㄘㄨㄥ	tsi	ji	ㄐㄧ
ts'i	qi	ㄑㄩ	tsiang	jiang	ㄐㄩㄤ
ts'iang	qiang	ㄑㄩㄤ	tsiao	jiao	ㄐㄩㄠ
tsieh	jie	ㄐㄟ	ts'ieh	qie	ㄑㄟ
tsien	jian	ㄐㄩㄢ	ts'ien	qian	ㄑㄩㄢ
tsin	jin	ㄐㄩㄣ	ts'in	qin	ㄑㄩㄣ
tsing	jing	ㄐㄩㄥ	ts'ing	qing	ㄑㄩㄥ
tsiu	jiu	ㄐㄩ	ts'iu	qiu	ㄑㄩ
tso	zuo	ㄗㄨㄛ	ts'o	cuo	ㄘㄨㄛ
tsou	zou	ㄗㄨ	ts'ou	cou	ㄘㄨ
tsu	zu	ㄗㄨ	ts'u	cu	ㄘㄨ
tsü	ju	ㄐㄩ	ts'ü	qu	ㄑㄩ
tsuan	zuan	ㄗㄨㄢ	ts'üan	quan	ㄑㄩㄢ
ts'uan	cuan	ㄘㄨㄢ	tsüeh	jue	ㄐㄨㄝ
tsui	zui	ㄗㄨㄟ	ts'ui	cui	ㄘㄨㄟ
tsun	zun	ㄗㄨㄣ	ts'un	cun	ㄘㄨㄣ
tsün	jun	ㄐㄩㄣ	tsung	zong	ㄗㄨㄥ
ts'ung	cong	ㄘㄨㄥ	tu	du	ㄉㄨ
t'u	tu	ㄉㄨ	tuan	duan	ㄉㄨㄢ
t'uan	tuan	ㄉㄨㄢ	tui	dui	ㄉㄨㄟ
t'ui	tui	ㄉㄨㄟ	tun	dun	ㄉㄨㄣ
t'un	tun	ㄉㄨㄣ	tung	dong	ㄉㄨㄥ
t'ung	tong	ㄉㄨㄥ	tuo	duo	ㄉㄨㄛ
t'uo	tuo	ㄉㄨㄛ	tzu	zi	ㄗㄩ
tz'u	ci	ㄘㄩ	wa	wa	ㄨㄚ
wai	wai	ㄨㄞ	wan	wan	ㄨㄢ
wang	wang	ㄨㄤ	wei	wei	ㄨㄟ
wen	wen	ㄨㄣ	weng	weng	ㄨㄥ
wo	wo	ㄨㄛ	wu	wu	ㄨ
ya	ya	ㄚ	yai	yai	ㄚㄟ
yang	yang	ㄚㄤ	yao	yao	ㄚㄠ
yeh	ye	ㄚㄝ	yen	yan	ㄚㄢ
yin	yin	ㄚㄣ	ying	ying	ㄚㄥ
yo	yo	ㄚㄛ	yu	you	ㄚㄨ
yü	yu	ㄩ	yuan	yuan	ㄩㄢ
yüeh	yue	ㄩㄝ	yün	yun	ㄩㄣ
yung	yong	ㄩㄥ			