## Basic Chinese Pinyin Rules

## 1.Usage of $y$ and $w$

- When there are no initials before finals starting with $i$, $y$ shall be added as initial. If there are other vowels after $i$, i shall be changed to $y$. For example:

| ia - ya | ie -ye | iao -yao |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| iou -you | ian -yan | iang -yang |
| iong -yong |  |  |

- If no vowels after $i$, just y before i. For example:
$\square$

| i - yi | in -yin | ing -ying |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

- When there are no initials before finals starting with $u$, w shall be added as initial. If there are other vowels after $u$, $u$ shall be changed to $w$. For example:

| ua - wa | uo -wo | uai -wai |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| uei - wei | uan - wan | uen - wen |
| uang - wang | ueng - weng |  |

- If no vowels after $u$, just $w$ before $u$. For example:

| $\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{wu}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

- When there are no initials before finals starting with ü, y shall be added as initial no matter if there is vowels
after ü. When y added, ü is changed to $u$. For example:

| ü - yu | üe - yue | üan - yuan |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ün -yun |  |  |

## 2. Usage of ' mark

- When syllables starting with $a, o, e$ follow other syllables and may make confusions, ' mark is used to separate
them．For example：

| piao 票 | jiang 講／讲 | min ge 民革 | xian 先 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pi＇ao 皮襖／皮袄 | ji＇ang 激昂 | ming＇e 名額／名额 | xi＇an 西安 |

## 3．Abbreviations

－Abbreviations of iou，uei and uen
－When there are initials before iou，uei and uen，they are abbreviated as iu，ui and un．For Example：

| niou－niu | guei－gui | luen－lun |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

－If no initials proceed，then they still abide by the rules of usage of $y$ and $w$ shown above．
－When initials other than $n$ and I precede finals ü starting with，ü changes to $u$ ．

| nü－nü | lü - lü | jü－ju | qü $-q u$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

－When uo follows initials $b, p, m$ ，or $f, u$ is dropped，resulting in bo，po，mo，or fo．

| buo－bo | puo－po | muo－mo | fuo－fo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

－The final er can follow other finals to form retroflection．In the follow case，er is abbraviated as r ．
－When er is attached as suffix to finals a，o，e u，－ng．For example：
bar 把兒／把儿 mor 沫兒／沫儿 $\quad$ ger 歌兒／歌儿 $/$ shur 數兒／数儿 $\quad$ rangr 襄兒／襄儿儿
－When er is attached as suffix to finals ai，an，en，drop the final letter and er is abbraviated as r．For example：

> | hair 孩兒 / 孩儿 | bianr 邊兒 / 边儿 | pianr 片兒 / 片儿 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

－When er is attached as suffix to finals i and ü，er is shorted as r．
pir 皮兒／皮儿
qir 旗兒／旗儿
qur 曲兒／曲儿
－When er is attached as suffix to finals－i，in，and un，the final letter is dropped． sher 事兒／事儿

