DENNIS K. YEE

CHINESE ROMANIZATION
SELF-STUDY GUIDE

COMPARISON OF YALE AND PINYIN ROMANIZATIONS
COMPARISON OF PINYIN AND WADE-GILES ROMANIZATIONS
Chinese Romanization
Self-Study Guide
PALI LANGUAGE TEXTS: CHINESE

Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute
University of Hawaii.

John DeFrancis
Editor
Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations
Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

DENNIS K. YEE
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Preface

This book is the result of a seminar project in Teaching Chinese as a Second Language under the direction of Dr. John DeFrancis, Professor of Chinese at the University of Hawaii. Grateful acknowledgment is extended to fellow seminar members for their critical comments on my analysis.

The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Air University, the United States Air Force, or the Department of Defense.

Dennis K. Yee
Captain, USAF
Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

COMPARISON OF YALE AND PINYIN ROMANIZATIONS

Students who have learned Mandarin Chinese via the Yale system of romanization (YR) will need to learn the Pinyin (PY) system in order to be able to utilize the rapidly increasing materials using this system. Used as a self-study guide, this paper should enable these students to learn PY, which really is not too different from YR. This paper will first summarize the main features of YR and then compare it with PY, providing practice exercises. Finally, overall review exercises will be given to further practice conversion. Answers to all exercises will be given at the end.

I. SUMMARY OF YALE ROMANIZATION

A Chinese syllable usually has three elements: an initial, a final, and a tone. The initials are consonants or vowels, while the finals are vowels, vowel sequences, or consonants.

A. Tones

A. Tones. The tones--first, second, third, fourth--are represented by ¯´ˇ` respectively. The neutral tone is not marked.

B. Initials

1. Labials: b, p, m, f. These are produced by the lips.
2. Dentals: d, t, n, l. These are made with the tongue tip against the area immediately behind the upper front teeth.
3. Velars: g, k, h. These are produced in the area of the velum (rearmost top part of mouth).
4. Palatals: j, ch, sy. These are made with the tongue blade against the front part of the palate (roof of the mouth). They are immediately followed only by finals containing i or y. Note that sy + y = sy, so sy + yu = syu, sy + ywe = sywe.
5. Retroflexes: j, ch, sh, r. These are made with the tongue retroflexed (curled back) as in “r-r-r!” or with the retracted middle part of the tongue against the palate. They can be immediately followed only by finals containing a, e, r, u/w, NOT i, y.
6. Sibilants: dz, ts, s. These are all s-sounding (sibilant).

C. Finals
1. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -au.
2. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.
3. o-group: -ou.
4. u/w-group: -u, -wa, -wai, -wan, -wang, -wei, -wo, -wun.
5. i/y group: -i, -in, -ing, -ya, -yan, -yang, -yau, -ye, -you, -yung.
7. r-group: -r (e.g. in the syllables jř, chř, shř, ř)

D. Terminal r-suffix
D. Terminal r-suffix: -r (e.g. in năr, hwār, shēngr).

II. COMPARISON OF YR AND PY

A. Identical Features
1. The tone marks are the same: ¯´ˇ`\, none for neutral.
2. The following initials are the same:
   a. Labials: b, p, m, f.
   b. Dentals: d, t, n, l.
   c. Velars: g, k, h.
   d. Retroflexes: sh, r.
   e. Sibilants: s.
3. The following finals are the same:
   a. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang.
   b. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.
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c. o-group: -ou.
d. i-group: -in, -ing.

4. The following initial-less syllables are the same:
   a. a-group: a, ai, an, ang.
   b. e-group: e, ei, en.
   c. o-group: ou.
   d. w-group: wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo, wu.
   e. y-group: ya, yan, yang, ye, yi, yin, ying, you, yu, yun.

5. The terminal r-suffix is the same in John DeFrancis’ Yale-Seton Hall texts: mér, hǎr, fēngr.* However, in
   Modern Chinese Reader, the r does not replace final n or i: ménr, hǎir.†


<table>
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<table>
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### B. Comparison of Initials

1. **Palatals.** YR j, ch, sy are j, q, x in PY. Since the YR palatals are immediately followed only by finals containing i or y, the PY palatals are likewise followed only by the equivalent PY finals.

   **YR:**  j  ch  sy  jī  chīn  syīng  
   **PY:**  j  q  x  jī  qīn  xīng  

   **Exercise 1A.** Give PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:
   **YR:**  jǐn  chì  syīng  jǐ  chīn  syǐ  
   **PY:**  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  

   **Exercise 1B.** Give YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:
   **PY:**  jǐ  qín  xǐng  jīng  qíng  xī  
   **YR:**  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  

2. **Retroflexes.** YR j, ch are zh, ch in PY. Since the YR retroflexes are immediately followed only by finals containing a, e, o, u/w, r, the PY retroflexes are likewise followed only by the equivalent PY finals. The two retroflexes sh and r are completely identical in YR and PY.

   **YR:**  j  ch  sh  r  jà  chē  shéi  ròu  
   **PY:**  zh  ch  sh  r  zhà  chē  shéi  ròu
Exercise 2A.
YR: jǎi chóu shēng ràng jăn chē shēn róu
PY: __ __ __ __ __ __ __

Exercise 2B.
PY: zhá chē shǒu rēng zhòu cháng shài rán
YR: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

3. Sibilants. YR dz, ts are z, c in PY. s is the same in both.
YR: dz ts s dzá tsè sài
PY: z c s zá cè sài

Exercise 3A.
YR: dzàn tsòu sàng dzéi tsè sān
PY: __ __ __ __ __ __

Exercise 3B:
PY: zá cài sōu zōu cáng sēn
YR: __ __ __ __ __ __

4. Comparative Table of YR and PY Initials
Labials:
YR: b p m f
PY: b p m f

Dentals:
YR: d t n l
PY: d t n l

Velars:
YR: g k h
PY: g k h

Palatals:
YR: j ch sy
PY: j q x

Retroflexes:
YR: j ch sh r
PY: zh ch sh r

Sibilants:
YR: dz ts s
PY: z c s

Exercise 4. Review of Initials Comparison

Exercise 4A. Give PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:

1. chǎn tsān sāi jǐn jēn shén
Exercise 4B. Give YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:

```
a  b  c  d  e  f
1. jīng  qín  xīn  rán  shè  chǒu
2. zhāi  chén  shǎng  rè  zhān  cháng
3. zēng  cài  sāng  zòu  còu  sēn
4. xǐ  zhōu  zé  chū  qǐng  rén
5. cū  jí  chá  zū  shàn  xīng
```

C. Comparison of Finals

1. For the YR -au final, PY uses -ao.
   YR: -au  lǎu  hào  tǎu
   PY: -ao  lǎo  hào  tǎo

   Exercise 5A.
   YR: rǎu  àu  jāu  pǎu  chāu
   PY: __  __  __  __  __

   Exercise 5B.
   PY: ào  máo  dǎo  kǎo  shāo
   YR: __  __  __  __  __

2. For the YR -ung final, PY uses -ong.
   YR: -ung  túng  húng  súng
   PY: -ong  tóng  hóng  sòng

   Exercise 6A.
   YR: gǔng  núng  dzǔng  jǔng  chùng
   PY: __  __  __  __  __
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Exercise 6B.
PY: dǒng cōng róng kǒng lóng
YR: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. Where YR uses the w-semivowel, PY uses u.
YR: -wa -wai -wan -wang -wo
PY: -ua -uai -uan -uang -uo

YR: jwā gwāi chwān hwāng dwó
PY: zhuā guāi chuán huāng duó

Exercises 7A.
YR: gwā shwài dzwǎn kwàng hwǒ
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 7B.
PY: shuā kuài zhuǎn guāng cuò
YR: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3.1. After the labial initials, PY does not use the u before o, since the labials already induce a semivowel rounding.
YR: -wo bwó pwò mwō fwó
PY: -o bó pó mō fó

3.2. Other exceptions are -wei, -wun, which are -ui, -un in PY.
YR: -wei -wun hwèi chwēi shwùn lwún
PY: -ui -un hui chuī shùn lún

Exercise 8A.
YR: fwó gwěi rwěi jwǔn hwūn mwó
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 8B.
PY: tuī cuì bó dùn sūn pō
YR: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. Where YR uses the y-semivowel, PY uses i.
YR: -ya -yan -yang -yau -ye -yung
PY: -ia -ian -iang -iao -ie -iong

YR: syà chyán jyāng syǎu jyè chyúng
PY: xià qián jiāng xiǎo jiè qióng

Exercise 9A.
Exercise 9B.
PY: jiā qián xiǎng qiáo xiè jiōng
YR:  __  __  __  __  __

4.1. The YR -you final is -iu in PY.
YR: -you lyòu chyóu syōu
PY: -iu liù qiǘ xiů

Exercise 10A.
YR: chyóu dyǒu jyǒu nyǒu
PY:  ____  ____  ____  ____

Exercise 10B.
PY: miǔ niú jiǔ liú
YR:  __  __  __  __

5. The yu and yw elements of YR finals are both ū in PY. NOTE: ū has the umlaut sign (¨) only after n and 1 in PY, but not after y and the palatals (j, q, x). However, remember it still has the ū sound, regardless of how it is written.
YR: -yu -yun -ywan -ywe
PY: -ũ -ün -üan -üe

YR: jyũ nyũ chyũn sywān jywé lywè
PY: jù nù qùn xuān jué lüè

Exercise 11A.
YR: ywè jywé syũn jywǎn chyǔn lywè lyú
PY:  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  __

Exercise 11B.
PY: xū nüè lǚ jūn quán què qu
YR:  __  __  __  __  ____  __

6. The YR -r final, which occurs only after retroflexes, is represented by -i in PY. Remember: r + r = r as in ṭběn ‘Japan.’
YR: -r jř chř shř r̄
PY: -i zhǐ chí shǐ rì

7. The YR -z final, which occurs only after sibilants, is also represented by -i in PY. Remember: dz + z = dz as in dz ‘a word.’
12. Comparative Tables of YR and PY Finals

a. Finals which combine with Initials

A-Group

YR: a ai an ang au
PY: a ai an ang ao

E-Group

YR: e en eng
PY: e en eng

O-Group

YR: ou
PY: ou

U-Group

YR: u wun ung wa wai wan wang wei
PY: u un ong ua uai uan uang ui
YR: wo
PY: uo o

Ü-Group

YR: yu yun yuan ywe
PY: ü u un üan uan üe ue

I-Group

YR: i ya yan yang yau in ing yung
PY: i ia ian iang iao in ing iong
YR: ye you yong
PY: ie iu iong

R-Group

YR: r
PY: i

Z-Group

YR: z
PY: i

b. Finals which stand alone as whole Syllables

A-Group

YR: a ai an au
PY: a ai an ao

E-Group

YR: e en
PY: e en

O-Group

YR: ou
PY: ou
Exercise 12. Review of Finals Comparison.

Exercise 12A. Give the PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>hǎu</td>
<td>tàur</td>
<td>chūng</td>
<td>húng</td>
<td>sùng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>jwǎn</td>
<td>gwǎng</td>
<td>twō</td>
<td>hwài</td>
<td>chwā</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>fwó</td>
<td>pwò</td>
<td>shwěi</td>
<td>jwēi</td>
<td>chwún</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>chyè</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>jywǎr</td>
<td>chywě</td>
<td>jỹùn</td>
<td>chywàn</td>
<td>jywě</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>kwǎn</td>
<td>lúng</td>
<td>rwō</td>
<td>gǔng</td>
<td>lyè</td>
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<td>swéi</td>
<td>gāu</td>
<td>lwùn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>dž</td>
<td>swǒ</td>
<td>rwěi</td>
<td>shř</td>
<td>byé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>syōu</td>
<td>máu</td>
<td>chyǔ</td>
<td>shwāngr</td>
<td>gwŏ</td>
</tr>
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</table>
10. tyán châu chyăng nyán kwò
11. chwō lyàur nyē tswō shwān

Exercise 12B. Give the YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:

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<th>YR</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>chí</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>guī</td>
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<td>piàr</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>zuì</td>
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III. IDENTICAL SPELLINGS, DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

Special care needs to be taken to avoid confusion in the case of a few syllables which are spelled the same way in YR and PY but are pronounced differently. There are three basic syllables of this sort, namely chi, ju, and juan:
- **chi**  palatal in YR (e.g. chí ‘seven’)
  retroflex in PY (e.g. chí ‘eat’)
- **ju**   retroflex in YR (e.g. jù ‘live’)
  palatal in PY (e.g. jù ‘sentence’)


juan retroflex in YR (e.g. juǎn ‘revolve’)

central in PY (e.g. juǎn ‘roll up’)

IV. OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISES‡

Exercises 13A. Rewrite the following, YR to PY:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>tswń</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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</table>

Exercise 13B. Rewrite the following, PY to YR:

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</table>

‡ STUDENTS NEEDING FURTHER HELP IN COMPARING PY AND YR ARE REFERRED TO THE COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE IN BEGINNING CHINESE, WHERE A COMPLETE LIST OF PY SYLLABLES AND THEIR YR EQUIVALENTS WILL BE FOUND.
Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

1. ǎo  cuò  chǐ  bó  bǎo  chòng
2. chuāngr  cì  biān  cán  chuī  cuì
3. huài  lián  māo  jué  liǎo  kǒng
4. liǎ  lǜ  jiǒng  huí  luàn  miǎn
5. rì  xì  tuān  suì  róng  tuǐ
6. xiōng  tào  sī  suǒ  xué  sūn
7. yī  zhòu  zhuǎn  zhào  yuē  zhǐ
8. zhūi  yào  zhǔn  yòng  zhuāng  zhè
9. pò  quán  nòng  miè  qióng  niǎor
10. mó  rǎo  qiáo  nù  piě  nǚ
11. gāo  diār  hóng  ěr  fó  diě
12. gōng  guǐ  diū  guò  dāo  biǎo
13. duàn  liú  ruò  huǎn  liǎng  kǒngr

V. ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1A.
PY: jīn qì xīng jǐ qīn xǐ

Exercise 1B.
YR: jǐ chín syǐng jìng chǐng syī

Exercise 2A.
PY: zhǎi chóu shēng ràng zhǎn chě shèn róu

Exercise 2B.
YR: já chě shǒu rĕng jòu cháng shài rán

Exercise 3A.
PY: zàn còu sâng zéi cè sān

14
Exercise 3B.
YR: dzá tsài sōu dzǒu tsáng sēn

Exercise 4A.
\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
& a & b & c & d & e & f \\
1. & chǎn & cān & sài & jīn & zhēn & shén \\
2. & rèn & zōu & zhōu & zhēng & shài & rán \\
3. & jìng & sān & chéng & zàn & zéi & zhāng \\
4. & shān & ròu & xīn & còu & zāi & cè \\
5. & qīng & xìng & ràng & shéi & sēng & chāi \\
\end{array} \]

Exercise 4B.
\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
& a & b & c & d & e & f \\
1. & jīng & chín & syīn & rán & shè & chǒu \\
2. & jāi & chén & shǎng & rè & jān & cháng \\
3. & dzēng & tsāi & sāng & dzòu & tsòu & sēn \\
4. & syī & jōu & dzé & chǔ & chǐng & rèn \\
5. & tsū & jī & chá & dzū & shàn & syīng \\
\end{array} \]

Exercise 5A.
PY: rǎo ào zhāo pǎo chāo

Exercise 5B.
YR: àu máu dāu kǎu shāu

Exercise 6A.
PY: gōng nòng zǒng zhōng chòng

Exercise 6B.
YR: dǔng tsūng rúng kǔng lúng

Exercise 7A.
PY: guā shuài zuǎn kuàng huǒ

Exercise 7B.
YR: shwā kwài jwǎn gwāng tswò

Exercise 8A
PY: fó guǐ rui zhǔn hūn mó

Exercise 8B.
YR: twēi tswèi bwó dwùn swūn pò

Exercise 9A.
Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

PY: liǎ niàn qiáng qiē jiǒng xiōng

Exercise 9B.
YR: jyā chyán syāng chyáu syē jyūng

Exercise 10A.
PY: qiú diū jiù niú

Exercise 10B.
YR: myòu nyóu jyōu lyōu

Exercise 11A.
PY: yuè jué xūn juǎn qún lüè lú

Exercise 11B.
YR: syū nywè ly$jūn chywǎn chywè chyū

Exercise 12A.
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Exercise 13A.

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Exercise 13B.

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Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

COMPARISON OF PINYIN AND WADE-GILES ROMANIZATIONS

The purpose of this paper is to enable students who have learned Chinese via the Pinyin (PY) system of romanization to use reference materials that use the Wade-Giles (WG) system. This paper is intended to be used as a self-study guide. Firstly, PY will be reviewed. Secondly, the two systems will be compared, using examples and exercises. Finally, overall review exercises will be given for practice in conversion, with answers to all the exercises provided at the end.

I. SUMMARY OF PINYIN ROMANIZATION

The three elements of a Chinese syllable are an initial, a final, and a tone.

A. Tones

A. Tones. The first, second, third and fourth tones are represented by ¯´ˇ` respectively. Neutral tone is unmarked.

B. Initials.

1. Labials: b, p, m, f. These are produced by the lips.
   2. Dentals: d, t, n, l. These are produced with the tongue tip touching the area immediately behind the upper front teeth.
   3. Velars: g, k, h. These are made in the area of the velum (rearmost top part of the mouth).
4. Palatals: j, q, x. These are produced with the tongue blade against the front part of the palate (roof of the mouth).

5. Retroflexes: zh, ch, sh, r. These are made with the tongue retroflexed (curled back) as in “r-r-r!” or with the retracted middle part of the tongue against the palate.

6. Sibilants: z, c, s. These are all siblant (s-sounding).

C. Finals.

1. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -ao.
2. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.
3. o-group: -o, -ong, -ou.
4. u-group: -u, -ua, -uai, -uan, -uang, -u i, -un, -uo.

5. ü-group: -ü, -üan, -üe, -ün. After y and the palatals (j, q, x), ü loses the umlaut sign (¨), but still has the ü sound.

6. i-group: -i, -ia, -ian, -iang, -iao, -ie, -in, -ing, -iong, -iu. The i sound in these finals is pronounced approximately like English “ee”, except in -in and -ing, when it is somewhat closer to the vowel sound of “it”.

7. “i”-group: -i. This “i” -group group is to be distinguished from the preceding i-group. The “i” sound has two values. After retroflexes, it has a sort of “r” sound, as in zhī, chī, shī. After sibilants, it has a buzzing sound, as in zi, ci, si.*

D. Terminal r-suffix

D. Terminal r-suffix (hàomǎr, xiǎoshuōr, shēngr, gēr).

II. COMPARISON OF PY AND WG

A. Identical Features

1. Initials: m, n, l, f, h, sh.
2. Finals:
   a. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -ao.

b. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.
c. o-group: -ou.
d. u-group: -ua, -uai, -uang.
e. i-group: -ia, -iang, -iao, -in, -ing, -iu.

3. Initial-less finals:
a. a-group: a, ai, an, ang, ao.
b. e-group: ei, en.
c. o-group: ou.
d. u-group: wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo, wu.
e. i-group: ya, yang, yao, yin, ying.


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</table>
B. Comparison of Tones

B. Comparison of Tones. WG uses numbers placed at the top right-hand corner of the syllables. First, second, third, and fourth tones are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. Neutral tone is unmarked. (Some recent WG publications use the same tone symbols as in PY.)

PY: mā má mǎ mà
WG: ma¹ ma² ma³ ma⁴

C. Comparison of Initials.

1. WG adds an apostrophe to the aspirated initials (those produced with a strong puff of exhaled air) to distinguish them from the unaspirated ones, whereas PY used b d g to represent the unaspirated voiceless stops.

PY: b P d t g k
WG: P P’ t t’ k k’

PY: bà pái diū téng gǒu kuā
WG: pa⁴ p’ai² t’u⁴ t’eng² kou³ k’ua¹

Exercise 1A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents:

PY: bēi pén dāng tán guǎng kuà
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 1B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents:

WG: pan⁴ p’ang² tao¹ t’ang² kua³ k’e⁴
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. The PY palatals j, q, x, are ch, ch’, hs in WG. Since j and q differ only in aspiration, WG adds an apostrophe to ch for the aspirated intial. The unusual spelling of hs shows that it is neither s nor sh. Like the PY palatals, which can be followed only by finals beginning with i (“ee”), or the ü type vowel, the WG palatals can only be followed by finals beginning with the equivalent of these vowels, which will be discussed later.

PY: j q x
WG: ch ch’ hs

PY: jiǎ qín xin jiǎo
WG: chia³ ch’in hsìn⁴ chiao³
qīng xiang⁴
ch’ing¹ hsiang³

Exercise 2A.
PY: jiāng qiú xià jìn qiào xīng
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 2B.
WG: ching¹ ch’ia⁴ hsiao³ chiu⁴
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___
ch’iang¹ hsiu⁴

3. The PY retroflexes zh, ch, r, are ch, ch’, j in WG. Remember, sh is the same in both. Although the WG retroflexes ch, ch’ are written the same way as the palatals ch, ch’, they can be distinguished by the vowel that follows: e.g. retroflex cha versus palatal chia. (WG palatals are only followed by i or ü sound; WG retroflexes are never followed by these sounds.) The WG j shows that it is “similar” to the French j as in Jeanne d’Arc.

PY: zh ch r zhá chāi róu
WG: ch ch’ j cha² ch’ai¹ jou²

Exercise 3A.
PY: zhuā chǒu rēng zhǎng chán rǎo
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 3B.
PY: chan³ ch’uang¹ jan² chou¹
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___
ch’ang⁴ jen²

4. The PY sibilants z, c, s are ts, ts’, in WG. (See section 12 for variants of these.)

PY: z c s zá cāng sòu
WG: ts ts’ s tsa² ts’ang¹ sou⁴

Exercise 4A.
PY: zāng còu sān zǎo cè sāo
Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

Exercise 4B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WG:</th>
<th>tsou³</th>
<th>ts’ai¹</th>
<th>sang³</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PY:</td>
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Exercise 5.

5. Comparative Table of PY and WG Initials.

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<tbody>
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<td>m</td>
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Dentals

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Velars

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Palatals

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Retroflexes

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<td>j</td>
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Sibilants

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WG:</td>
<td>ts, tz, ts’, tz’</td>
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</table>

Exercise 5. Review of Initials Comparison.

Exercise 5A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.

1. bāng | pàn | děi | tào | gǎi | kāng |

2. jìn | qiāng | xīn | jiǎ | chèn | xiū |

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Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

3. zhōu chǎo rán ròu chá zhè
4. zé còu sǎo zá cè sān
5. pēng jīn cán dōu chán tài
6. gōu xiāng zhāo céng bīng kāo
7. zòu tiáo zhēn zhè péi rāo
8. zhūā piào qú pǐn zá tàn

Exercise 5B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

a b c d e f
1. pao³ p’en² t’ai¹ t’è⁴ kao¹ k’ou³
2. chiang⁴ ch’in² hsiao³ chan⁴ ch’ai¹ hsia⁴
3. cha² ch’ang⁴ jen³ jang⁴ ch’en¹ ch’in²
4. tsei² tsang¹ sai⁴ tsao³ ts’ai¹ sheng¹
5. ch’ia⁴ t’ang¹ cheng³ sou¹ p’ou³ ping⁴
6. jan² ch’iang² t’ang⁴ hsin¹ sa⁴ kang¹
7. k’ai¹ ta⁴ chan³ ch’ou² jeng¹ tsang⁴
8. piao³ chang¹ miu⁴ san¹ shan⁴ jan³

D. Comparison of Finals

1. For PY -e final, WG generally also uses -e. Since e has two values (as in men² and mei³), some authors use a circumflex (’’) over the “uh” -sounding e to distinguish it from the “eh” -sounding one. When used as an initial-less final, or as a final
after velar initials, o is used by some authors instead of e (e or ê or o, he or hê or ho).† Finally, when used as an initial-less final, o is always used instead of e.

PY: lè héng gē
WG: lê⁴, lê⁴ hêng², hêng² ke¹, kê¹, ko¹
kè k’e⁴, k’ê⁴, k’o⁴ hé he², hê², ho²
e⁴, ê⁴ o⁴

Exercise 6A.
PY: gē è shēng rèn lè kè mèng
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 6B.
WG: se⁴ k’en³ leng³ he¹ t’eng² she⁴ o⁴
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. After the labials, both PY and WG use only a solitary o, since the labials induce lip rounding, eliminating the need for a u-semivowel.
PY: bō pó mò fó
WG: po¹ p‘o² mo⁴ fo²

3. Where PY uses -ong, WG uses -ung.
PY: dōng cónɡ chòng hóng
WG: tung¹ ts’ung² ch’ung⁴ hung²

Exercise 7A.
PY: lóng sòng kǒng cónɡ zhòng zhòng
WG: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 7B.
WG: t’ung¹ tsung³ chung¹ kung⁴
PY: nung² ch’ung⁴

4. The PY -uo final is identical in WG only after sh and the velar initials k, k’, h. In all other cases, the -uo becomes -o in WG.

PY: shuō guō kuō huō luō zuō zhuō
WG: shuo¹ kuo³ k’uo⁴ huo³ lo⁴ tso³ cho²

Exercise 8A.
PY: tuó cuò chuō guō zhuō kuò
WG:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

Exercise 8B.
WG: to¹ so³ jo⁴ shuo¹ kuo⁴ huo³
PY:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

5. The PY -ui final is written in two ways in WG. After k and k’, it is -uei. In all other cases, it is -ui.

PY: guǐ kuī duì zuǐ shuì huí
WG: kuei³ k’uei¹ tui⁴ tsui³ shui⁴ hui²

Exercise 9A.
PY: cuì kuī shuì duī zuǐ guì
WG:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

Exercise 9B.
WG: t’ui¹ sui² jui⁴ k’uei⁴ kuei⁴ ch’ui¹
PY:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

6. The i (“ee”)-final is the same in WG, except that as an initial-less final, it except that as an initial—less final, it usually does not take on an initial y as in PY.

PY: pí dì jī yī
WG: p’i² ti⁴ chi³ i¹

Exercise 10A.
PY: qì yī jǐ pí dī xǐ
WG:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

Exercise 10B.
WG: p’i³ t’i⁴ hsi¹ i⁴ mi³ li⁴
PY:   ___   ___   ___   ___   ___

7. The PY initial-less final you is yu in WG.
8. The -iong final of PY is -iung in WG. When not preceded by an initial, it is yong in PY, but yung in WG.
   PY: jiong  qiong  xiong  yong
   WG: chiung3  ch’iung2  hsiung1  yung4

9. The PY -ie final is -ieh in WG. Although the h is not really necessary, since the e is not the solitary vowel in the final, nevertheless it serves to show that the e has the “eh” sound. As an initialless final, the PY ye is yeh in WG.
   PY: bie  die  jie  ye
   WG: pieh2  tieh1  chieh3  yeh4

Exercise 11A.
   PY: mie  tie  qie  nie
   WG: __ __ __ __

Exercise 11B.
   WG: p’ieh3  lieh4  hsieh1  yeh3
   PY: __ __ __ __

10. The PY -ian final is -ien in WG, showing the pronunciation is closer to “en” than “an.” As an initial-less final, the PY yan is yen in WG.
   PY: bian  tian  jian  yan
   WG: pien1  t’ien2  chien3  yen4

Exercise 12A.
   PY: pian  nian  xian  yan
   WG: __ __ __ __

Exercise 12B.
   WG: mien4  tien3  ch’ien2  lien3
   PY: __ __ ______ _____

11. The PY -i final following the retro-flexes is -ih in WG. The terminal h serves to distinguish this i from the “ee”-sounding one, e.g. WG chih3 ‘paper’ versus WG chi3 ‘how many?’
   PY: zhi  chi  shi  ri
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WG: chih¹  ch‘ih³  shih²  jih⁴

12. For the PY -i final following the sibilants, WG uses u. Some sources use a breve (´) over the u to distinguish it from the “oo”-sounding u of mú, lù, hù. When preceding this sibilant final, and only then, the sibilant initials are represented by their “buzzing” variant forms:

‡ That is, ts changes to tz, ts’ changes to tz’, and s changes into either ss or sz.

PY:  zǐ  cì  
WG:  tzu³, tzǔ³  tz’u⁴, tz’ǔ⁴  

Sī  
ssu¹, ssǔ¹, szu¹, szǔ¹

13. In PY, the umlaut u (ü) has two different representations in the -ü -üan -üe -ün finals. After y and the palatals, the umlaut sign is omitted. It is retained only after l and n. In WG, however, the umlaut sign is always used.

PY:  yǔ  quàn  jué  yùn  lǜ  nüè  
WG:  yū³  ch’üan⁴  chüeh²  yün⁴  lü⁴  nüeh⁴

Exercise 13A.  
PY:  nǚ  yuán  què  jūn  lüè  yuē  
WG:  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

Exercise 13B.  
WG:  ch’ü¹  chüan³  yüeh⁴  ch’ün²  yü⁴  nü³  
PY:  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

14. Comparative Tables of PY and WG Finals  
   a. Finals which combine with Initials  

PY:  a  ai  an  ang  ao  
WG:  a  ai  an  ang  ao  

PY:  e  en  eng  
WG:  e,  è,  o  en,  ên  eng,  êng  
PY:  o  ong  ou  

‡ Mathews, p. xi.
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#### O-Group
- **WG:** o, u, ange, ou
- **PY:** u, ua, uai, uan, uang, ui

#### U-Group
- **WG:** u, ua, uai, uan, uang, ui, uei, un, un, un
- **PY:** ü, u, uan, üe, ue, un

#### Ü-Group
- **WG:** ü, üan, üe, ün
- **PY:** i, ia, ian, iang, iao, in, ing

#### I-Group
- **WG:** i, ia, ien, iang, iao, in, ing
- **PY:** i, iung, iu

#### “I”-Group
- **WG:** ih, u, ü

#### b. Finals which stand alone as whole syllables
- **PY:** a, ai, an, ao
- **WG:** a, ai, an, ao

#### A-Group
- **PY:** e, en
- **WG:** e, ê, en, ên

#### E-Group
- **PY:** ou
- **WG:** ou

#### O-Group
- **PY:** wu, wa, wai, wan, wang, wo, wei
- **WG:** wu, wa, wai, wan, wang, wo, wei

#### U-Group
- **PY:** yu, yue, yuan, yun
- **WG:** yu, yue, yuan, yun
Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

Ü-Group

WG: yü yüeh yüan yün
PY: yi yin ying ya yan yang yao

I-Group

WG: i yin ying ya yén yang yao
PY: yi yin ying ya yon yong


Exercise 14A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.

1. è kě mén nèn lěng cuò
2. zhuī tuǐ ruì lóng tōng chuō
3. nǐ jǐ pén yē céng zhuō
4. yan zhǐ zì xián yōu kuī
5. shí chuǐ qì lǐ shào nǐ
6. fó liù hé yè sì héng
7. kě sòng shuō nóng hěn téng
8. dēng zhuō guǐ chén ruò zhēn

Exercise 14B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

1. ho² k‘ê⁴ mo² p’o⁴ so³ po¹
2. k‘ung¹ no⁴ shuo¹ kuei⁴ ts‘ui¹ i³
3. yung¹ mieh⁴ p’ien² yu¹ hsiung² nieh¹
4. nien² shih⁴ tz‘ü² jo⁴ jung² jih⁴
E. Independent *er* and Terminal r-suffix

E. Independent *er* and Terminal r-suffix. The independent *er* syllable of PY is *erh* in WG. As noted before, some sources would use a breve over the e (êrh). The PY terminal r-suffix is -*erh* in WG, since the character êrh is added to make the -r ending.

PY: ertyher shēngr
WG: ertyher shēng

Exercise 15A.

PY: changêr pibâor xiâoshuôr fêngr
WG: _______ ______ _______ __________

Exercise 15B.

WG: hsiao³ t’u⁴-erh hao⁴-ma³-erh
PY: _______ _______ k’ou³-erh shêng¹-erh

F. Differences within Wade-Giles System of Romanization

F. Differences Within WG System. Some sources, such as Mathews’ Chinese-English Dictionary, use a raised period (•) before a character to show neutral tone. A small raised circle (o) is used to show that the following character may be pronounced either with its original tone or with a neutral tone. As mentioned before, some use diacritical marks to indicate different values of the same letter. For example, e has two values in hei¹ (black) and he² or hê² (river). Likewise, u has two values in Su¹ (Soochow) and zu² (four). Also, some use k’o³ for k’e³ or k’e³
(thirsty), using an o instead of an e or è after the velars. Finally, Mathews' uses the obsolete -io or -ioh for -üeh after ch, ch’, hs, and l, so if an entry cannot be found under chüeh, ch’üeh, hsüeh, lüeh, or yüeh, consult the item under chio, ch’io, hsio, lioh or yo.

III. IDENTICAL SPELLINGS, DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

Special care needs to be taken to avoid confusion in the case of a number of syllables which are spelled the same way in PY and WG but are pronounced differently. The largest group in this category consists of the following syllables which are aspirated in PY, unaspirated in WG.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SYLLABLE</th>
<th>PY</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

In addition, there are a few syllables which are distinguished in pronunciation by other contrasts.

- **chi**: retroflex in PY (e.g. chí ‘eat’)
- **palatal in WG (e.g. chí ‘chicken’)**
- **ju**: palatal in PY (e.g. jù ‘sentence’)

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retroflex in WG (e.g. jù ‘enter’)

juan palatal in PY (e.g. juǎn ‘roll up’)
retroflex in WG (e.g. juǎn ‘soft’)

jun palatal in PY (e.g. jùn ‘prefecture’)
retroflex in WG (e.g. jùn ‘moist’)

yu umlaut in PY (e.g. yǔ ‘rain’)
non-umlaut in WG (e.g. yǔ ‘have’)

Exercise 16A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.

1. pa teng chou pu chi
2. kuai ju ting po juan
3. pei kou tuan jun ti
4. yu kai piao ken tao

Exercise 16B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

1. kuo pa chang tai jun
2. peng chi tui ku che
3. ju chao keng tou yu
4. teng chui juan pi tiu
IV. OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISES

Exercise 17A. Rewrite the following PY combinations into WG equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
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§ STUDENTS NEEDING FURTHER HELP IN COMPARING PY AND WG ARE REFERRED TO THE COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE IN BEGINNING CHINESE, WHERE A COMPLETE LIST OF PY SYLLABLES AND THEIR WG EQUIVALENTS WILL BE FOUND.
Exercise 17B. Rewrite the following WG words and combinations into PY equivalents.

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V. ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1A.
pei¹ p’en² tang¹ t’an² kuang³ k’ua⁴

Exercise 1B.
bàn páng dāo táng guǎ kè

Exercise 2A.
chiang¹ ch’iu² hsia⁴ chin³ ch’iao⁴ hsing¹

Exercise 2B.
jǐng qià xiǎo jiù qiāng xiù

Exercise 3A.
chua¹ ch’ou³ jeng¹ chang³ ch’en² jao³

Exercise 3B.
zhàn chuāng rán zhōu chàng rén

Exercise 4A.
tsang¹ ts’ou⁴ san¹ tsao³ ts’e⁴ sao³

Exercise 4B.
zǒu cāi sǎng zàn cǎo sè

Exercise 5A

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Exercise 5B

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1. 宝 墨 紧 锐 高 口
2. 建 吉 小 站 拆 下
3. 枣 醋 人 让 真 种 亲
4. 纯 素 早 采 生
5. 千 汤 影 事 皱 抽 服
6. 然 堂 症 吹 泄 岗
7. 打 热 奔 沉 烧 坟 盗
8. 表 观 未 深 尝 火 然

Exercise 6A.
ke¹ o⁴ sheng¹ jen⁴ lè k’o³ meng⁴

Exercise 6B.
sè kén lèng hé téng shè è

Exercise 7A.
lung² sung⁴ k’ung³ ts’ung¹ chung⁴ tsung³

Exercise 7B.
tōng zǒng zhōng gòng nóng chòng

Exercise 8A.
t’o² ts’o⁴ ch’o¹ kuo³ cho¹ k’uo⁴

Exercise 8B.
duō suǒ ruò shuō guò huǒ

Exercise 9A.
ts’ui⁴ k’uei¹ shui⁴ tui¹ tsui³ kuei⁴

Exercise 9B.
tuī suí ruì kui guì chuī

Exercise 10A.
ch’i⁴ i¹ chi³ p’i² ti¹ hsi³

Exercise 10B.
bì ti yì xi mǐ lì

Exercise 11A.
mieh⁴ t’ieh³ ch’ieh¹ nieh¹
Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

Exercise 11B.
piě liè xiě yě

Exercise 12A.
p’ien¹ nien⁴ hsien³ yen²

Exercise 12B.
miàn diǎn qián liǎn

Exercise 13A.
nü³ yüan² ch’üeh⁴ chün¹ lüeh⁴ yüeh¹

Exercise 13B.
qu juǎn yuè qún yù nű

Exercise 14A.

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Exercise 14B.

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Exercise 15A.
ch’ang⁴ ke¹-erh p’i²-pao¹-erh
Exercise 15B.

hsiao³-shuo¹-erh    feng¹-erh

Exercise 16A.

taxio tür    hàomǎr    kǒur    shēngr

Exercise 16B.

Exercise 17A.

Exercise 17B.
Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

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| 5   | ch’iang-ts‘u-yü-k’e  | ch’iang2-ch‘u4-yung1-sheng1-erh
| 6   | Mo-tzu       | Mo4-tzu3 | lao2-tung4  | shih2-p’in3 | t’ieh3-lu4 |
| 7   | wan-ch’ih    | wan1-ch’ih3 | wei2-ch’ih2 | wu2-lun4 | ya1-p’o4 |
| 8   | Niu-yüeh’    | Niu3-yüeh’ | lin2-chü1  | yang2-ts‘ung1 | Kuang3-chou1 |
| 9   | yang-liu     | yang2-liu3 | Yin1-kuo2  | yung4-t’u2 | yü3-i1 |
| 10  | shen-kuei    | shen2-kuei3 | to1-shao   | yüeh4-liang | tso3-pien1 |
| 11  | feng-fu      | feng1-fu4 | he2-i4     | hung2-jih4 | hsiang4-hsing2 |
| 12  | ta-lieh      | ta3-lieh4 | tao4-te2   | t’iao2-yüeh1 | t’ien1-wen2 |
| 13  | jen-cheng    | jen2-cheng4 | ke2-ming4 | k’ou4-jou4 | lien2-pao3 |
| 14  | sao-tzu      | sao3-tzu | so3-wèi4   | szu1-chia1 | shih1-tzu |
| 15  | mo-ku        | mo2-ku  | neng2 fou3 | ni2-gu | p’an4-tuan4 |
| 16  | o-i          | o4-i4   | p’ei2-tao1 | pu4-chang3 | sang1-yüan2 |