

PinYin and BoPoMoFo ZhuYin Equivalence

There is a straight one-to-one correspondence between ZhuYin (BoPoMoFo) and PinYin (Chinese Romanization), with the few exceptions listed at the end of the next table. Despite the usually emotionally charged arguments (usually by those who do not bother to take the time to understand the differences across the Taiwan Strait), it is just a matter of choice of symbols to represent the many sounds in Chinese. In the following table, BoPoMoFo are coded in Big5 (because BoPoMoFo is not used in mainland China; thus, the corresponding GB coding does not contain these symbols). The table below lists the 37 BoPoMoFo phonetic symbols, along with the corresponding romanized equivalents. The first half are the consonants and the second half are the vowels. Note that 一, ㄨ, and ㄩ can be both, and the corresponding PinYin are different.

Consonants			
ㄅ b	ㄆ p	ㄇ m	ㄈ f
ㄉ d	ㄊ t	ㄋ n	ㄌ l
ㄍ g	ㄎ k	ㄏ h	
ㄐ j	ㄑ q	ㄒ x	
ㄗ zh	ㄘ ch	ㄙ sh	ㄨ r
ㄗ z	ㄘ c	ㄙ s	
一 y	ㄨ w	ㄩ yu	
Vowels			
一 i	ㄨ u	ㄩ u, u:	
ㄚ a	ㄛ o	ㄜ e	ㄝ e, e^
ㄞ ai	ㄟ ei	ㄠ au	ㄡ ou
ㄢ an	ㄣ en	ㄤ ang	ㄨ eng
ㄦ er, r			

Exceptions for some vowels (but not consonants):

- i and ou (一又) combine to iu (e.g., 溜 liu)
- i and en (一ㄣ) combine to in (e.g., 林 lin)
- i and eng (一ㄥ) combine to ing (e.g., 令 ling)
- u and ei (ㄨㄟ) combine to ui (e.g., 雖 sui)
- u and en (ㄨㄣ) combine to un (e.g., 孫 sun)
- u and eng (ㄨㄥ) combine to ong (e.g., 松 song)
- er (ㄦ) at the end of a character becomes just r.
- Note that "u" stands for both wu (ㄨ) and yu (ㄩ), usually without any confusion. Exceptions are in combination with consonants "l" and "n" where a distinction needs to be made (路 lu and 綠 lu:) (奴 nu and 女 nu:) (In some pinyin input methods, we spell lu: and nu: instead with accent characters lü and nü or with non-accent characters lyu and nyu.)
- Note that "e" stands for both ㄜ and ㄝ, usually without any confusion. The only exception is when ㄝ is used alone as in 諛; in that case spell e^.

One more exception to the rule for ZhuYin symbols that can stand alone:

- In ZhuYin, 一, ㄨ, and ㄩ can stand alone. In PinYin, combine the consonant and vowel, i.e., yi, wu, and yu, respectively.
- In ZhuYin, ㄗ, ㄒ, ㄥ, ㄑ, ㄒ, ㄔ, and ㄨ can stand alone. In PinYin, append "i" i.e., zhi, chi, shi, ri, zi, ci, and si, respectively.

The above are **all** the rules and exceptions to the rules. Period. Lastly, we indicate the tone by appending 1, 2, 3, 4, or 0 (e.g., wang2 nan2 xin1, which is my name).

The following table contains a complete set of all valid sounds in Mandarin, and BoPoMoFo,