

Keyman 6 Input Method Extension for Simplified Chinese

Overview

The Simplified Chinese input method extension (IMX) for Tavultesoft Keyman 6 provides an innovative input mapping solution entering Chinese characters into Windows applications.

Principal features are:

- Input mapping using Pinyin (with optional entry of tone digits), Radical/Rest Stroke Count (RAD-RSC) or the Four Corner Index lookup method (FCI).
- Mapping for more than 100,000 single character and multi-character (binome/polynome) input sequences (approximately 65,000 Pinyin, 20,000 RAD-RSC and 20,000 FCI).
- Entries for commonly used province and city abbreviations, Chinese family names, and for personal and place names transliterated from English.
- Full-width and half-width forms for most punctuation characters.
- Vertical or horizontal IMX window, tracking the cursor where supported by applications.
- Wild-card matching of incompletely known input strings.
- Fast character selection using keyboard or keypad numerals, or using the function keys, with alternative (accented pinyin or combined) output modes available when function key selection is used. Character selection using the mouse is also supported.
- Easy selection of individual characters from familiar (pinyin) multi-character strings.
- Direct entry of Plane 0 and supplementary plane Unicode values to select characters for which the pinyin transliteration is unknown or not included in the IMX tables.
- User configurable window and selection options.

The standard Simplified Chinese IMX (CS-Pinyin) can only be used with registered copies of Tavultesoft Keyman 6, but the demonstration version (CS-Pinyin Demo) that can be used with any registered or unregistered version of Tavultesoft Keyman 6. The demonstration version has Pinyin and RAD-RSC input mapping for about 5,000 commonly used characters, multi-character words and place-name abbreviations.

Installation

The minimum recommended configuration for using the Simplified Chinese IMX is Windows 2000¹ or Windows XP on a 500MHZ Pentium² (equivalent or faster) machine with at least 64 MB memory³.

The IMX has been configured to use the widely available font SimSun⁴ for its character display, but documents may use any Simplified Chinese Unicode font.

Tavultesoft Keyman 6 (available by download from <http://www.tavultesoft.com/keyman/downloads/>) must be installed first, after which clicking on the package file name will automatically install the Simplified Keyman keyboard layout and input method extension. Any older versions should be uninstalled before installing a new version.

¹ Windows 2000, Windows XP and Windows 98 are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

² Pentium is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

³ The IMX can be used with older versions of Windows (e.g. Windows 98) with some Unicode-aware applications such as Wordpad, but has been designed and tested for use with Windows XP, and support is not available for use with older versions.

⁴ The font SimSun is included with all recent versions of Microsoft Windows, but support for east Asian languages may need to be enabled for the font to be installed.

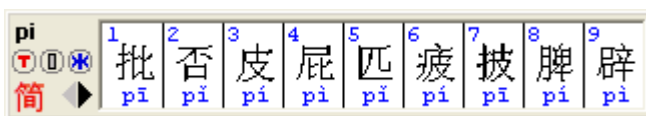
User instructions

The keyboard is enabled from the Keyman popup menu, or by using the hot-key Ctrl-Alt-S. (The hot-key can be re-assigned and configured as "Enable Chinese Keyboard" or "Toggle Chinese Keyboard On/Off" as appropriate, using Keyman Configuration.) The following instructions describe use with default configuration options (for which tone digits are never typed, and selection uses the keyboard numerals). There are many other ways the IMX may be used, which will be discussed later.

When any letter that starts a pinyin syllable or word is entered, the IMX window will be displayed, with the letter shown in the input area (the upper left blank grey area) of the IMX window:



As soon as the typed string matches the pinyin for one or more Han characters, a selection of up to 9 characters⁵ will be displayed:

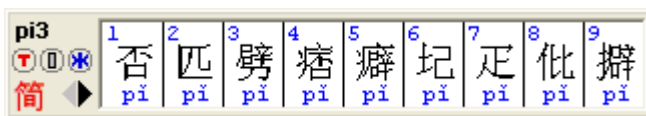


If more than 9 Han characters match the entered string, black arrowheads will be shown (as in the above example) indicating that there are more characters, and you can press **PageDown** (or **PageUp**), or click on the arrowhead *hot-spots*, to scroll through the entire list of matching characters. Pressing the cursor movement keys (left/right or up/down) will scroll the display by one cell.

To insert a displayed character, either click on the cell, or press the key for the index number shown at the top left of the cell. Pressing space will always insert the character from the first (left most, or top) cell.

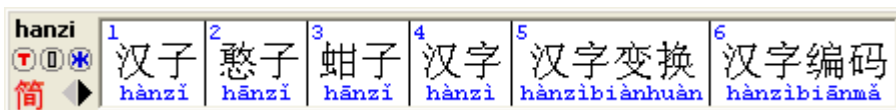
Pressing **Backspace** deletes entered characters in the usual way, and will also close the IMX window if the first character of the entered string is deleted. Pressing **Esc** whenever the IMX window is displayed cancels the IMX input method selection and closes the IMX window. Using the mouse or otherwise moving the input focus to any other window or application also cancels IMX input.

The characters are ordered by frequency, ignoring tone, with the most commonly used characters being shown first. However, entering the (optional) tone digit can make it much faster to locate the wanted character, for example:



Entering strings for multi-character sequences

Multi-character sequences are entered in exactly the same way. As soon as a complete syllable has been entered, if further characters are typed, the display will then show (all) words that start with the string so far entered, for example:



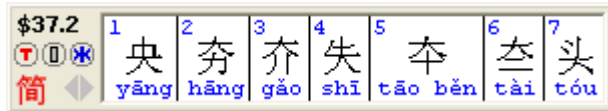
As for single characters, entering the optional tone character can be an effective way of limiting the displayed selection, making it faster to choose the required word.

⁵ Up to 12 characters may be shown if function keys are being used for selection. See Configuration Options.

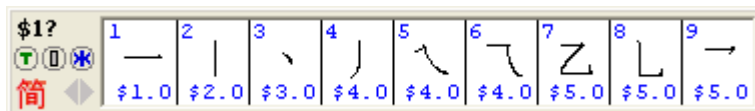
Using Radical-Rest Stroke Count (RAD-RSC) Input Mapping

The CS-Pinyin input method extension recognizes a much larger list of single characters for use with RAD-RSC input than those listed with pinyin equivalents, as in many cases readers will not necessarily know the pinyin for a given character.

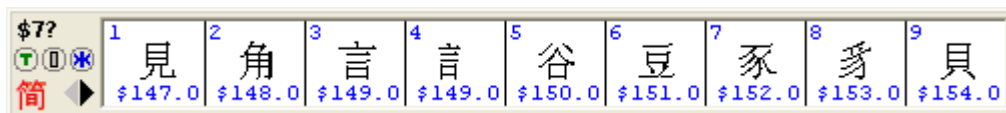
To display and select from the characters that match a given Radical/Rest Stroke Count sequence, enter \$ followed by the RAD-RSC sequence, for example:



If a radical number is not known, the number of strokes of the radical in question can be entered instead, followed by a questionmark. For example, to show all radicals with 1 stroke, enter \$1? :

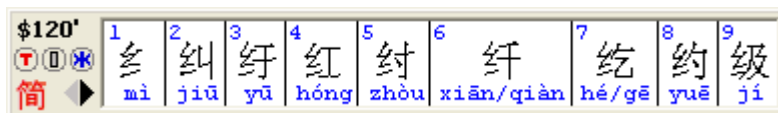


or, to show the radicals with 7 strokes, enter \$7? :

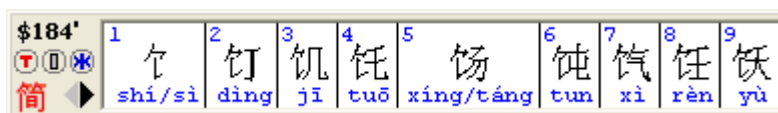


Radicals for which the stroke count may vary are listed under both counts. Radicals with more than 10 strokes can be shown are referred to by entering \$10+? .

The reference numbers used for radicals are those of the Unicode Standard, which lists simplified radicals, irrespective of the stroke count, under the same number as their traditional counterparts but with a single quote (apostrophe) added, for example:

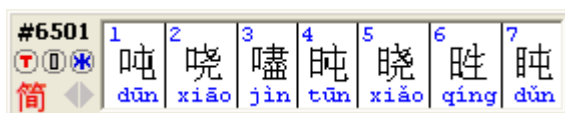


or



Using Four-Corner Index (FCI) Input Mapping

Similarly, to display and select from the characters that have a given Four-Corner Index value, enter # followed by the FCI number:

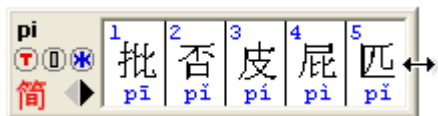


For a detailed explanation of how to use the Four Corner Index method, please read the separate document "The Four Corner Index Lookup Method" (installed to the Start menu with the full version of the CS-Pinyin input method extension).

Positioning and resizing the IMX window


When cursor tracking is disabled, the IMX window may be dragged to any convenient part of the screen using the logo 简 character or any part of the outer (grey) window except the *hot-spots*.

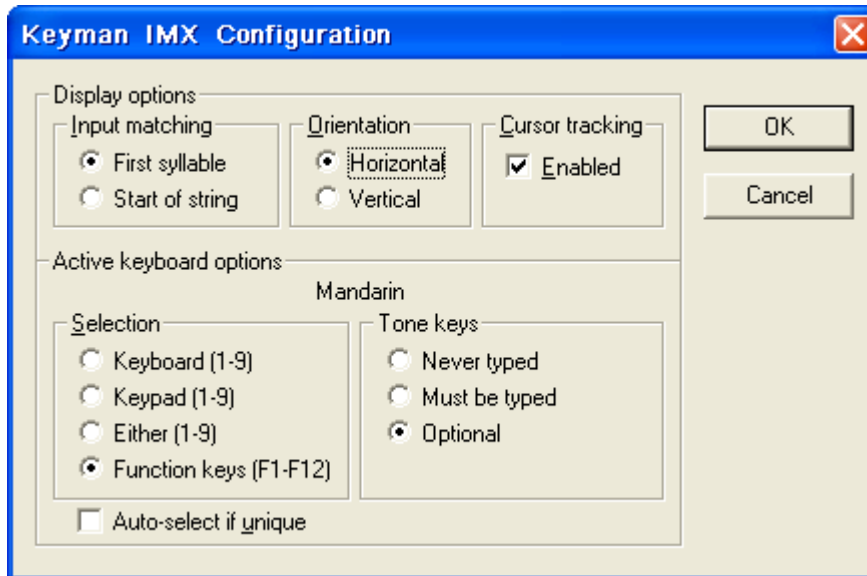
If a smaller IMX window is wanted, drag the right edge of the window (if a horizontal display) or bottom edge (if a vertical display), to reduce the number of cells shown:



The IMX window size may similarly be increased to show up to 9 cells (with numeral key selection) or 12 cells (function key selection). The IMX window size and position (unless tracking) will be remembered and used to position the window when it is next opened.

User settings

Use of the IMX can be customized in many different ways, either with the configuration dialog, or, for some options, by clicking on *hot-spots* on the IMX window. Pressing the configuration hotkey combination **Ctrl Shift Accent** (the accent key is also called grave, or back quote), or clicking the circled star  in the IMX window, closes the IMX window (if open) and causes the configuration dialog to be displayed:





Each option is described below. If more than one IMX keyboard has been installed, **Display options** are set globally and apply to all keyboards, while **Active keyboard options** only apply to the keyboard in use.

Display options

Input matching

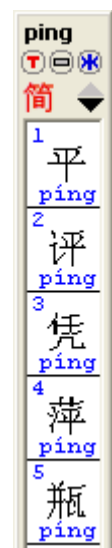
By default, with **Input matching** set to *First syllable*, the IMX only displays those characters for which the entire first pinyin syllable has been fully entered, apart from a final (optionally entered) tone digit. Sometimes it is convenient to see all possible characters (or words) that start with the entered string. There are two ways to change the display mode to show all characters for which the typed pinyin matches the start of the full transliteration. Selecting *Start of string* in the **Input matching** section of the configuration dialog will make this the default display mode, while pressing the wild-card character * will change input matching to the "match start of string" display mode only until the next character is typed.

Orientation



The orientation of the IMX window may be changed from horizontal to vertical (or vice-versa) either using the *Orientation* buttons in the configuration dialog, or by clicking the circled bar  shown in the IMX window (when it will change to ).

With a vertical IMX window, the width of the IMX window will automatically adjust to the width required to fully display the input text and all displayed Han characters and (pinyin) tags.

When using a vertical IMX window display, the bottom edge may be dragged to control the number of cells to be shown.



Cursor tracking

For applications that support cursor tracking⁶, checking the **Cursor tracking** check-box, or clicking the  *hot-spot*, will cause the IMX window to move to, and follow, the input caret (insertion point). The *hot-spot* icon will then change to  if tracking is possible. Cursor (insertion point) tracking is not supported for vertical display.

Active keyboard options

The name of the currently active keyboard is shown above the various user settings that apply for that keyboard.

Selection settings

The user may choose to select the character (or word) for insertion from the currently displayed set by using the keyboard numerals, the keypad numerals, either keyboard or keypad numerals, or the function keys F1-F12.

The reason for allowing alternate methods of selection is to accommodate the optional entry of tone digits, where appropriate. If no tone digits are ever entered by the user, then using the keyboard numerals (or either keyboard or keypad) may be most convenient. However, if a user wishes to either optionally or always enter the tone digits (using the keyboard numerals), then to avoid confusion, it is better to use either the keypad numerals or the function keys for character selection.

Using the function keys has the further advantages of allowing up to 12 characters to be viewed for selection at any one time, and supporting a special output mode that allows either the (accented) pinyin, or both the Han character and the accented pinyin to be inserted. (See below.)

Tone keys

The numbers 1 to 4 used in pinyin to represent the lexical tones of Modern Standard Chinese may be entered or not, according to user preference.

If they are never entered, then the keyboard numerals can be used unambiguously for selecting the character for insertion. If they are always entered, or optionally entered, then if there is any ambiguity, a typed keyboard numeral will be interpreted as a tone digit if possible, and only after the tone digit has been entered will a keyboard numeral be applied for selection.

The ambiguity in selection does not arise if either the keypad numerals or the function keys are used for selecting the character to insert. In that case, it is usually best to select *Optional* tone key entry.

Auto-select if unique

In some cases, typing efficiency can be improved by selecting and inserting a character automatically as soon as the entered string has narrowed the choice down to a single possible match. Check the *Auto-select if unique* check-box to use this feature.

Extra features

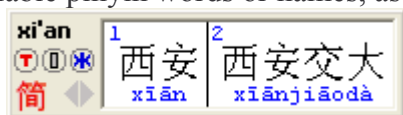
Input wild-cards and special characters

A number of special characters are recognized by the IMX window:

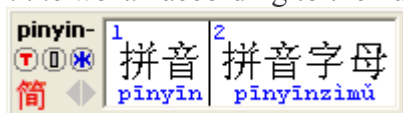
- * An asterisk that is typed while the IMX window is shown will not be added to the input string, but will temporarily cause the input matching to use the "match start of string" mode, if currently using the "match first syllable" mode.
- ? A question mark entered into the input string of the IMX window will be treated as a "wild-card" and allow all pinyin strings for which the remainder of the string matches to be displayed.

⁶ With applications such as Notepad, WordPad and Toolbox, the IMX window will track the cursor in the same way as Microsoft's IME. For other applications, including MS Word, that is not yet possible, so the IMX window will remain where it is, or where it is dragged to by the user.

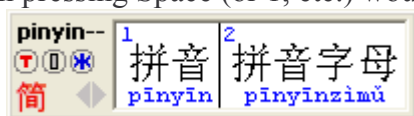
- ' A single-quote (apostrophe) character can be used to match any tone character. This is allowed even if tone characters are not (normally) entered, and is most useful with ambiguous multiple-syllable pinyin words or names, as in the following example:



- One or more hyphens entered at the end of a (multi-character) word, immediately before selecting from the displayed list of characters, will be interpreted to mean "Insert one particular character from the word" according to the number of hyphens typed. Thus typing:



then pressing Space (or 1, etc.) would cause the single character 拼 to be inserted, while typing:



and pressing Space would cause 音 to be inserted.

The purpose of this feature is to make it easy to select a particular character when it normally occurs in an easily remembered binome, in the same way as this is done in the spoken language, for example.:

衣服的 '衣':	input = yifu-	output = 衣
汉语的 '语':	input = hanyu--	output = 语

- U+xxxx** Entering the prefix **U+** followed by any hexadecimal numeric string will cause the Unicode character at the given code point to be output as soon as space (or Enter) is pressed. For example, entering **U+8BED** (or **U+8bed**) into the IMX input window results in the character 语 being inserted in the text.

This feature also allows supplementary plane characters (characters with Unicode values above **U+10000**) to be inserted into the text if fonts containing such characters have been installed, and the application can support supplementary plane Unicode.

Special output mode

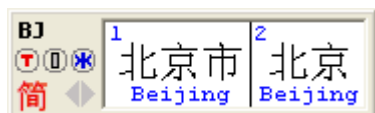
When using the function keys for selecting a character or word for insertion, two special output modes are supported by using the **Shift** or **Ctrl** modifier keys when pressing the function key (or clicking with the mouse):

- No modifier key** Insert the Han characters, e.g. 拼音
- Shift** Insert the (accented) pinyin, e.g. pīnyīn
- Control** Insert the Han characters with the pinyin in parentheses, e.g. 拼音 (pīnyīn)

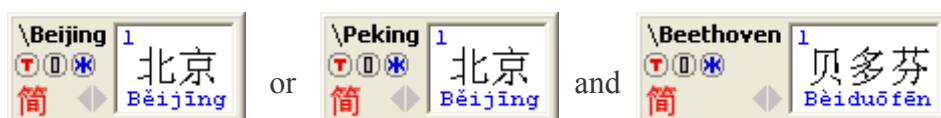
Place name abbreviations, proper names in English transcription, and Chinese family names

When entering the Pinyin for Han text, no upper case letters are used. However, the Simplified Chinese IMX uses upper case for a number of special purposes.

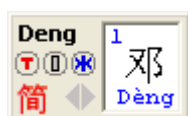
Two upper-case characters are recognized as abbreviations for commonly used place names, for example:



Many familiar names (place names and personal names) may also be input using their common English spellings, if preceded by a backslash, for example:



Most common Chinese family names are also included, for example:



A list of the place name abbreviations, family names, and English transliterations recognized by the IMX is included in the appendix to this document.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Peter Hauer of *Linguasoft* (<mailto:linguasoft@surfeu.at>) for providing specifications, word lists, and assistance in testing this IMX.

Further information

The Tavultesoft Keyman input method extension is a highly configurable system that can be easily adapted to many different input conventions for Han Chinese or other large character set languages.

Similar input method extensions are being developed for Traditional Chinese and other ideographic script use, including Viet-Han, Cantonese, Hakka, Korean and Japanese.

For further information, please contact John Durdin at: support@tavultesoft.com or Peter Hauer at linguasoft@surfeu.at

Appendix 1: Recognized abbreviations for Chinese provinces, regions & towns

ZH	中华人民共和国	PRC
ZH	中国	China
AH	安徽省	Anhui
AH	安徽	Anhui
AM	澳门特别行政区	Macau
AM	澳门	Macau
BJ	北京市	Beijing
BJ	北京	Beijing
CQ	重庆市	Chongqing
CQ	重庆	Chongqing
FJ	福建省	Fujian
FJ	福建	Fujian
GD	广东省	Guangdong
GD	广东	Guangdong
GS	甘肃省	Gansu
GS	甘肃	Gansu
GX	广西壮族自治区	Guangxi
GX	广西	Guangxi
GZ	贵州省	Guizhou
GZ	贵州	Guizhou
HB	河北省	Hebei
HB	河北	Hebei
HB	湖北省	Hubei
HB	湖北	Hubei
HL	黑龙江省	Heilongjiang
HL	黑龙江	Heilongjiang
HN	河南省	Henan
HN	河南	Henan
HN	海南省	Hainan
HN	海南	Hainan
HN	湖南省	Hunan
HN	湖南	Hunan
JL	吉林省	Jilin
JL	吉林	Jilin
JS	江苏省	Jiangsu
JS	江苏	Jiangsu

JX	江西省	Jiangxi
JX	江西	Jiangxi
LN	辽宁省	Liaoning
LN	辽宁	Liaoning
NM	内蒙古自治区	Inner Mongolia
NM	内蒙古	Inner Mongolia
NX	宁夏回族自治区	Ningxia
NX	宁夏	Ningxia
QH	青海省	Qinghai
QH	青海	Qinghai
SC	四川省	Sichuan
SC	四川	Sichuan
SD	山东省	Shandong
SD	山东	Shandong
SH	上海市	Shanghai
SH	上海	Shanghai
SX	山西省	Shanxi
SX	山西	Shanxi
SX	陕西省	Shaanxi
SX	陕西	Shaanxi
SZ	深圳	Shenzhen
TJ	天津市	Tianjin
TJ	天津	Tianjin
TW	台湾省	Taiwan
TW	台湾	Taiwan
XG	香港特别行政区	Hong Kong
XG	香港	Hong Kong
XJ	新疆维吾尔自治区	Xinjiang
XJ	新疆	Xinjiang
XZ	西藏自治区	Tibet
XZ	西藏	Tibet
YN	云南省	Yunnan
YN	云南	Yunnan
ZJ	浙江省	Zhejiang
ZJ	浙江	Zhejiang

Appendix 2: Recognized Chinese family names

Ai4	艾	Ài
An1	安	Ān
Ao2	敖	Áo
Bai2	白	Bái
Ban1	班	Bān
Bao1	包	Bāo
Bao3	保	Bǎo
Bao3	宝	Bǎo
Bao4	豹	Bào
Bao4	鲍	Bào
Bei4	贝	Bèi
Ben1	贲	Bēn
Bi4	毕	Bì
Bian1	边	Biān
Bian4	卞	Biàn
Bin1	宾	Bīn
Bing3	邴	Bǐng
Bo4	柏	Bò
Bu3	卜	Bǔ
Cai4	蔡	Cài
Cao2	曹	Cáo
Cen2	岑	Cén
Ceng2	曾	Zēng
Chai2	柴	Chái
Chan2yu1	单于	Chányū
Chang1	昌	Chāng
Chang2	茆	Cháng
Chang2	常	Cháng
Chao2	晁	Cháo
Che1	车	Chē
Chen1	郴	Chēn
Chen2	谏	Chén
Chen2	陈	Chén
Cheng2	程	Chéng
Cheng4	成	Chéng
Chi2	匙	Chí
Chi2	池	Chí
Chi2	迟	Chí
Chong2	种	Chóng
Chu3	储	Chǔ
Chu3	楚	Chǔ
Chu3	褚	Chǔ
Chuai4	啜	Chuài
Chun2	淳	Chún
Cui1	崔	Cuī

Da2	笄	Dá
Dai4	戴	Dài
Dan4tai2	澹台	Dàntái
Dao1	刀	Dāo
Deng4	邓	Dèng
Di2	狄	Dí
Diao1	刁	Diāo
Ding1	丁	Dīng
Dong1guo1	东郭	Dōngguō
Dong3	董	Dǒng
Dou3	抖	Dǒu
Dou4	窦	Dòu
Du1	都	Dū
Du4	杜	Dù
Duan1	端	Duān
Duan4	段	Duàn
Duo2	铎	Duó
E2	娥	É
Fan2	樊	Fán
Fan4	范	Fàn
Fang1	方	Fāng
Fang2	房	Fáng
Fei3	斐	Fěi
Fei4	费	Fèi
Feng1	丰	Fēng
Feng1	封	Fēng
Feng2	冯	Féng
Feng4	凤	Fèng
Fu2	伏	Fú
Fu2	福	Fú
Fu4	傅	Fù
Gan1	甘	Gān
Gao1	高	Gāo
Gao4	郜	Gào
Ge1	戈	Gē
Ge3	葛	Gě
Ge3	盖	Gě
Geng3	耿	Gěng
Gong1	宫	Gōng
Gong1	龚	Gōng
Gong1sun1	公孙	Gōngsūn
Gou3	苟	Gǒu
Gou4	勾	Gòu
Gu1	辜	Gū
Gu3	古	Gǔ

Gu4	顾	Gù
Guan1	关	Guān
Guan1	官	Guān
Guan3	管	Guǎn
Gui4	炅	Guì
Gui4	桂	Guì
Guo1	曷	Guō
Guo1	过	Guō
Guo1	郭	Guō
Ha3	哈	Hǎ
Han2	韩	Hán
Han3	罕	Hǎn
Han4	掀	Hàn
Hang2	杭	Háng
Hao3	郝	Hǎo
He2	和	Hé
He2	何	Hé
He2	禾	Hé
He4	贺	Hè
He4	赫	Hè
Heng2	衡	Héng
Hong2	洪	Hóng
Hou2	侯	Hóu
Hu1	呼	Hū
Hu2	壶	Hú
Hu2	胡	Hú
Hu3	虎	Hǔ
Hua1	花	Huā
Hua4	华	Huà
Huan2	桓	Huán
Huan2	郇	Huán
Huang2	黄	Huáng
Huang2fu3	皇甫	Huángfǔ
Huo4	霍	Huò
Ji1	姬	Jī
Ji1	嵇	Jī
Ji1	稽	Jī
Ji1guan1	刁官	Jīguān
Ji2	吉	Jí
Ji4	季	Jì
Ji4	纪	Jì
Ji4	蓟	Jì
Jia3	贾	Jiǎ
Jian3	简	Jiǎn
Jian3	翦	Jiǎn

Jiang1	姜	Jiāng
Jiang1	江	Jiāng
Jiang3	蒋	Jiǎng
Jiao1	焦	Jiāo
Jiao3	敫	Jiào
Jie1	揭	Jiē
Jin1	金	Jīn
Jin4	晋	Jìn
Jin4	靳	Jìn
Jing1	荆	Jīng
Ju1	居	Jū
Ju1	驹	Jū
Kan4	阍	Kàn
Kang1	康	Kāng
Ke1	柯	Kē
Kong1	空	Kōng
Kong3	孔	Kǒng
Kuang1	匡	Kuāng
Kuang4	况	Kuàng
Kuang4	颀	Kuàng
Kuang4	邗	Kuàng
Kui2	隗	Kuí
Lai4	赅	Lài
Lai4	赖	Lài
Lan2	蓝	Lán
Lang2	郎	Láng
Lang3	朗	Lǎng
Lao2	劳	Láo
Le4	乐	Lè
Lei2	嫫	Léi
Lei2	雷	Léi
Leng3	冷	Lěng
Li2	黎	Lí
Li3	李	Lǐ
Li3	理	Lǐ
Li4	利	Lì
Li4	励	Lì
Li4	厉	Lì
Li4	栗	Lì
Li4	邴	Lì
Lian2	廉	Lián
Lian2	连	Lián
Lian4	练	Liàn
Liang2	梁	Liáng
Liang2	良	Liáng
Liao4	廖	Liào
Lin2	林	Lín

Lin2	遴	Lín
Ling2	凌	Líng
Liu2	刘	Liú
Liu2	榴	Liú
Liu3	柳	Liǔ
Long2	隆	Lóng
Long2	龙	Lóng
Lou2	娄	Lóu
Lou2	楼	Lóu
Lu2	卢	Lú
Lu3	鲁	Lǔ
Lu4	路	Lù
Lu4	逯	Lù
Lu4	陆	Lù
Lu4	鹿	Lù
Lun2	伦	Lún
Luo1	罗	Luó
Luo4	洛	Luò
Luo4	骆	Luò
Lv1	倭	Lǚ
Lv3	吕	Lǚ
Ma2	麻	Má
Ma3	马	Mǎ
Mai4	麦	Mài
Man3	满	Mǎn
Mao2	毛	Máo
Mao2	茅	Máo
Mei2	梅	Méi
Meng4	孟	Mèng
Mi2	祢	Mí
Mi2	糜	Mí
Mi3	米	Mǐ
Mi3	牟	Mǐ
Miao2	苗	Miáo
Miao4	缪	Miào
Min3	闵	Mǐn
Ming2	明	Míng
Mo2qi2	万俟	Mòqí
Mo4	莫	Mò
Mou2	牟	Móu
Mu4	穆	Mù
Mu4rong2	慕容	Mùróng
Na1	那	Nā
Nai4	侁	Nài
Nan2	男	Nán
Ni2	倪	Ní
Nie4	乜	Niè

Nie4	聂	Niè
Ning4	宁	Níng
Niu2	牛	Niú
Niu3	钮	Niǔ
Nong2	农	Nóng
Ou1	区	Ōu
Ou1	欧	Ōu
Ou1yang2	欧阳	Ōuyáng
Pan1	潘	Pān
Pang2	庞	Páng
Pang2	逢	Páng
Pei2	裴	Péi
Peng2	彭	Péng
Pi2	皮	Pí
Piao4	朴	Piáo
Ping2	平	Píng
Po2	繁	Pó
Pu2	蒲	Pú
Pu3	浦	Pǔ
Pu3	溥	Pǔ
Qi1	戚	Qī
Qi2	亓	Qí
Qi2	祁	Qí
Qi2	齐	Qí
Qian2	钱	Qián
Qiang1	羌	Qiāng
Qiang2	强	Qiáng
Qiao2	乔	Qiáo
Qiao2	谯	Qiáo
Qie4	邳	Qiè
Qin2	禽	Qín
Qin2	秦	Qín
Qin2	覃	Qín
Qiu1	丘	Qiū
Qiu1	邱	Qiū
Qiu2	仇	Qiú
Qiu2	裘	Qiú
Qu1	屈	Qū
Qu1	曲	Qū
Qu1	瞿	Qú
Qu1	麴	Qū
Qu2	璩	Qú
Qu2	遽	Qú
Quan2	全	Quán
Quan2	权	Quán
Ran3	冉	Rǎn
Rao2	饶	Ráo

Ren2	任	Rén
Rong2	容	Róng
Rong2	荣	Róng
Ruan3	阮	Ruǎn
Rui4	瑞	Ruì
Rui4	芮	Ruì
Sa4	萨	Sà
Sai4	赛	Sài
Sang1	桑	Sāng
Sha1	沙	Shā
Shan4	单	Shàn
Shang1	商	Shāng
Shao4	召	Shào
Shao4	邵	Shào
She2	佘	Shé
She2	折	Shé
She4	庠	Shè
Shen1	申	Shēn
Shen3	沈	Shěn
Sheng3	洗	Xiǎn
Sheng4	盛	Shèng
Shi2	时	Shí
Shi2	石	Shí
Shi3	史	Shǐ
Shou4	寿	Shòu
Shu1	舒	Shū
Shui3	水	Shuǐ
Si1	斯	Sī
Si1kong1	司空	Sīkōng
Si1ma3	司马	Sīmǎ
Si1tu2	司徒	Sītú
Song4	宋	Sòng
Su1	苏	Sū
Sui1	眭	Suī
Sui2	隋	Suí
Sun1	孙	Sūn
Tai2	邰	Tái
Tan2	檀	Tán
Tan2	澹	Tán
Tan2	覃	Tán
Tan2	谈	Tán
Tan2	谭	Hū
Tan2	鐔	Tán
Tang1	汤	Tāng
Tang2	唐	Táng
Tao2	桃	Táo
Tao2	陶	Táo

Teng2	滕	Téng
Tian2	田	Tián
Tong2	仝	Tóng
Tong2	佟	Tóng
Tong2	同	Tóng
Tu2	屠	Tú
Tu2	涂	Tú
Tuo2	佗	Tuó
Wan4	万	Wàn
Wang1	汪	Wāng
Wang2	王	Wáng
Wei1	危	Wēi
Wei2	韦	Wéi
Wei3	隗	Wěi
Wei4	卫	Wèi
Wei4	蔚	Wèi
Wei4	魏	Wèi
Wen1	温	Wēn
Wen2	文	Wén
Wen2	闻	Wén
Weng1	翁	Wēng
Wu1	巫	Wū
Wu1	邬	Wū
Wu2	吴	Wú
Wu2	毋	Wú
Wu3	五	Wǔ
Wu3	仵	Wǔ
Wu3	伍	Wǔ
Wu3	武	Wǔ
Xi1	僖	Xī
Xi1	奚	Xī
Xi1	羲	Xī
Xi1	郗	Xī
Xi2	习	Xí
Xi2	席	Xí
Xia4	夏	Xià
Xian1	鲜	Xiān
Xiang4	项	Xiàng
Xiao1	萧	Xiāo
Xie4	解	Xiè
Xie4	谢	Xiè
Xin1	辛	Xīn
Xin2	鐔	Xín
Xing2	茱	Xíng
Xing2	邢	Xíng
Xing4	幸	Xìng
Xiong2	熊	Xióng

Xu2	徐	Xú
Xu3	许	Xǔ
Xuan1	宣	Xuān
Xue1	薛	Xuē
Xun2	荀	Xún
Yan1	燕	Yān
Yan2	严	Yán
Yan2	言	Yán
Yan2	闫	Yán
Yan2	阎	Yán
Yan2	颜	Yán
Yan4	彦	Yàn
Yan4	晏	Yàn
Yang2	扬	Yáng
Yang2	杨	Yáng
Yang2	阳	Yáng
Yao1	么	Yāo
Yao2	姚	Yáo
Yao2	繇	Yáo
Yao2	姚	Yáo
Ye4	叶	Yè
Yi3	蚁	Yǐ
Yi4	易	Yì
Yin1	殷	Yīn
Yin2	银	Yín
Yin3	尹	Yǐn
Ying1	应	Yīng
Ying1	英	Yīng
Ying2	嬴	Yíng
You2	尤	Yóu
You2	尤	Yóu
You2	游	Yóu
Yu1	于	Yū
Yu1	於	Yū
Yu2	余	Yú
Yu2	俞	Yú
Yu2	渔	Yú
Yu2	虞	Yú
Yu2	鱼	Yú
Yu3	庾	Yǔ
Yu3	禹	Yǔ
Yu4	喻	Yù
Yu4	尉	Yù
Yu4	郁	Yù
Yu4	谷	Gǔ
Yu4chi2	尉迟	Yùchí
Yuan2	元	Yuán

Yuan2	源	Yuán
Yuan2	袁	Yuán
Yuan2	辕	Yuán
Yue4	乐	Yuè
Yue4	岳	Yuè
Yun2	云	Yún
Yun4	恽	Yùn
Yun4	郇	Yùn
Zan3	咎	Zǎn
Zang1	臧	Zāng
Zao3	枣	Zǎo
Ze2	笮	Zé
Ze2	迮	Zé
Zeng1	缯	Zēng
Zha1	查	Zhā

Zhai2	翟	Zhái
Zhan1	詹	Zhān
Zhan4	湛	Zhàn
Zhang1	张	Zhāng
Zhang1	章	Zhāng
Zhang3	伥	Zhǎng
Zhao1	招	Zhāo
Zhao4	赵	Zhào
Zhen1	甄	Zhēn
Zheng4	郑	Zhèng
Zhi4	拏	Zhì
Zhong1	钟	Zhōng
Zhong4	仲	Zhòng
Zhou1	周	Zhōu
Zhu1	朱	Zhū

Zhu1	诸	Zhū
Zhu1ge3	诸葛	Zhūgě
Zhu2	竺	Zhú
Zhu4	祝	Zhù
Zhuang1	庄	Zhuāng
Zhuo1	卓	Zhuó
Zhuo2	漒	Zhuó
Zi1	訾	Zī
Zi3	紫	Zǐ
Zong1	宗	Zōng
Zou1	邹	Zōu
Zou1	鄒	Zōu
Zu3	祖	Zǔ
Zuo3	左	Zuǒ

Appendix 3: Recognized foreign names with English spelling

\Aaron	亚伦	Yàlún
\Abe	亚伯	Yàbó
\Abel	亚伯	Yàbó
\Abraham	亚伯拉罕	Yàbólāhǎn
\Accra	阿克拉	Ākèlā
\Achaea	阿凯亚	Ākāiyà
\Acheron	阿克伦河	Ākèlúnhé
\Achilles	阿契里斯	Āqílīsī
\Adam	亚当	Yādāng
\Aden	亚丁	Yādīng
\Adonis	阿多尼斯	Āduōnīsī
\Aegean	爱琴海	Àiqínhǎi
\Afghanistan	阿富汗	Āfūhàn
\Africa	非洲	Fēizhōu
\Agatha	艾格思	Àigésī
\Agnes	爱格妮思	Àigénīsī
\Ainu	虾夷语	Xiāiyǔ
\Alan	爱伦	Àilún
\Albert	艾伯特	Àibótè
\Alexander	亚历山大	Yàlìshāndà
\Alfred	艾佛烈	Àifúliè
\Algiers	阿尔及尔	Āěrjǐěr
\Alice	爱丽丝	Àilīsī
\Allah	阿拉	Ālā
\Allan	艾伦	Àilún
\Allen	艾伦	Àilún
\Alps	阿尔卑斯	Āěrbīsī
\Amazon	亚马逊河	Yàmǎxúnhé
\America	美国	Měiguó
\America	美洲	Měizhōu
\Amman	安曼	Ānmàn
\Amos	阿摩司	Āmósī
\Amoy	厦门	Xiàmén
\Andersen	安徒生	Āntúshēng
\Andrew	安德鲁	Āndélǔ
\Angola	安哥拉	Āngēlā
\Ankara	安卡拉	Ānkālā
\Ann	安	Ān
\Annam	安南	Ānnán
\Antarctica	南极洲	Nánjízhōu
\Anthony	安东尼	Āndōngní
\Antigone	安提歌尼	Āntígēní
\Antioch	安提阿	Āntiā
\Antwerp	安特卫普	Āntèwèipǔ
\Apollo	阿波罗	Ābōluó

\Aquino	哎奎诺	Āikuínuò
\Arabia	阿拉伯	Ālābó
\Arabic	阿拉伯语	Ālābóyǔ
\Aramaic	亚拉姆语	Yālāmǔyǔ
\Archimedes	阿基米德	Ājīmídé
\Argentina	阿根廷	Āgēntíng
\Argos	阿哥斯	Āgēsī
\Arkansas	阿肯色州	Ākěnsèzhōu
\Armenia	亚美尼亚	Yàměiniyà
\Arnold	安纳德	Ānnàdé
\Arthur	亚瑟	Yàsè
\Ascham	阿斯堪	Āsīkān
\Asia	亚洲	Yàzhōu
\Asoka	阿苏卡	Āsūkǎ
\Assam	阿萨姆	Āsāmǔ
\Assyria	亚述	Yàshù
\Athens	雅典	Yǎdiǎn
\Atlantic	大西洋	Dàxīyáng
\Auckland	奥克兰	Àokèlán
\Audrey	欧蕊	Ōuruǐ
\Australasia	大洋洲	Dàiyángzhōu
\Australasia	南洋洲	Nányángzhōu
\Australia	澳洲	Àozhōu
\Austria	奥地利	Àodìlì
\Azov	亚速海	Yàsùhǎi
\Babel	巴别塔	Bābiétǎ
\Babylon	巴比伦	Bābīlún
\Baghdad	巴格达	Bāgédá
\Bali	巴厘岛	Bālǐdǎo
\Baltimore	巴尔的摩	Bāěrdímó
\Bangkok	曼谷	Màngǔ
\Bantu	班图语	Bāntúyǔ
\Barbados	巴贝多	Bābèiduō
\Barbara	芭芭拉	Bābālā
\Barcelona	巴塞隆纳	Bāsàilóngnà
\Barclay	巴克莱	Bākèlái
\Basel	巴塞尔	Bāsèěr
\Basque	巴斯克语	Bāsīkèyǔ
\Batavia	巴达维亚	Bādáwéiyà
\Bavaria	巴伐利亚	Bāfáliyà
\Beatrice	碧儿翠丝	Bìércuīsī
\Beethoven	贝多芬	Bèiduōfēn
\Beijing	北京	Běijīng
\Beirut	贝鲁特	Bèilǔtè
\Belgium	比利时	Bìlìshí

\Benelux	比荷卢	Bìhélú
\Benjamin	班杰民	Bānjiémín
\Bennett	班尼特	Bānnítè
\Berkshire	波克夏	Bōkèxià
\Berlin	柏林	Bólín
\Bernard	伯拿	Bóná
\Berne	伯恩	Bōēn
\Bertha	贝莎	Bèishā
\Bertillon	贝迪永	Bèidíyǒng
\Bess	贝丝	Bèisī
\Bessie	贝茜	Bèixī
\Bessy	贝茜	Bèixī
\Beth	贝丝	Bèisī
\Bethlehem	伯利恒	Bólihéng
\Bethlehem	伯利瀚	Bólihàn
\Betty	贝蒂	Bèidì
\Bhutan	不丹	Bùdān
\Bihar	比哈尔省	Bìhāěrsǎng
\Birmingham	伯明翰	Bómínghàn
\Bohemia	波希米亚	Bōxīmìyà
\Bolivia	玻利维亚	Bōlìwéiyà
\Bombay	孟买	Mèngmǎi
\Bonn	波恩	Bōēn
\Borneo	波罗洲	Bōluózhōu
\Boston	波士顿	Bōshìdùn
\Botswana	波扎那	Bōzhānā
\Brady	布莱迪	Bùlǎidí
\Brahman	波罗门	Bōluómén
\Brazil	巴西	Bāxī
\Britain	英国	Yīngguó
\Broadway	百老汇	Bǎilǎohuì
\Bruce	布鲁斯	Bùlǔsī
\Brussels	布鲁塞尔	Bùlǔsèěr
\Budapest	布达佩斯特	Bùdápèisītè
\Bulgaria	保加利亚	Bǎojiāliyà
\Burma	缅甸	Miǎndiàn
\Burundi	布隆迪	Bùlóngdī
\Byzantium	拜占庭	Bàizhāntíng
\Cadillac	凯迪拉克	Kǎdílākè
\Cairo	开罗	Kāilúó
\California	加州	Jiāzhōu
\Calvin	加尔文	Jiǎěrwén
\Cambodia	高棉	Gāomián
\Cambridge	剑桥	Jiànqiáo
\Cambridgeshire	剑桥郡	Jiànqiáojùn
\Canaan	迦南	Jiānán
\Canada	加拿大	Jiānádà

\Canterbury	坎特布里	Kǎntèbùlǐ
\Canton	广东	Guǎngdōng
\Capitol	国会大厦	Guóhuìdàshà
\Caribbean	加勒比海	Jiālēibīhǎi
\Carlyle	卡莱尔	Kǎláier
\Caroline	凯若琳	Kǎiruòlín
\Carthage	迦太基	Jiātàijī
\Cassandra	卡珊德拉	Kǎshāndéla
\Catherine	凯萨琳	Kǎisǎlín
\Cathy	凯茜	Kǎixī
\Cecil	塞西	Sèixī
\Cedel	塞地尔	Sèdìěr
\Cervantes	塞凡提斯	Sèfántísī
\Ceylon	锡兰	Xīlán
\Charles	查尔斯	Cháěrsī
\Chernobyl	车诺比	Chēnuóbǐ
\Chicago	芝加哥	Zhījiāgē
\Chile	智利	Zhìlì
\China	中国	Zhōngguó
\Christ	基督	Jīdū
\Chrysler	克莱斯勒	Kèláisīlè
\Chuang	壮族	Zhuàngzú
\Churchill	邱吉尔	Qiūjǐěr
\Cincinnati	辛辛纳提	Xīnxīnnàtí
\Circe	瑟茜	Sèixī
\Collins	柯林斯	Kēlínīsī
\Colombia	哥伦比亚	Gēlúnbiyà
\Cooper	库柏	Kùbó
\Copenhagen	哥本哈根	Gēběnhāgēn
\Copernicus	哥白尼	Gēbáiní
\Croydon	克里登	Kèlǐdēng
\Cuba	古巴	Gǔbā
\Cyprus	赛浦路斯	Sàipǔlùsī
\Daedalus	泰达路斯	Tàidálùsī
\Dakotas	达科塔州	Dákētǎzhōu
\Dalton	道尔顿	Dàoěrdùn
\Damascus	大马士革	Dàmǎshìgē
\Daniel	丹尼尔	Dānniěr
\Danish	丹麦语	Dānmàiyǔ
\Danube	多瑙河	Duōnǎohé
\Daphne	戴弗妮	Dàifūnī
\Darwin	达尔文	Dǎěrwén
\David	大卫	Dàwèi
\Davis	戴维斯	Dàiwéisī
\Debbie	黛比	Dàibǐ
\Deborah	黛博拉	Dàibóla
\Decare	笛卡尔	Díkǎěr

\Delilah	黛利拉	Dàililā
\Denmark	丹麦	Dānmài
\Denver	丹佛	Dānfú
\Derbyshire	德贝郡	Débèijùn
\Diana	黛安娜	Dàiānnà
\Dido	黛朵	Dàiduǒ
\Disney	狄斯尼	Dísīní
\Doris	桃瑞丝	Táoruisī
\Dorothy	桃乐赛	Táolèsài
\Dorsetshire	多塞特郡	Duōsètèjùn
\Douglas	道格拉斯	Dàogēlāsī
\Dravidian	德拉威语	Délāwēiyǔ
\Druse	德鲁士族	Délǔshìzú
\Dunkirk	敦克尔克	Dūnkèèrkè
\Dutch	荷兰语	Hélnányǔ
\East Africa	东非	Dōngfēi
\Ecuador	厄瓜多尔	Èguāduōěr
\Edinburgh	爱丁堡	Àidīngbǎo
\Edison	爱迪生	Àidíshēng
\Edward	爱德华	Àidéhuá
\Egypt	埃及	Āijí
\Einstein	爱因斯坦	Àiyīnsītǎn
\Eire	爱尔兰	Àièrlán
\Elbe	易北河	Yìběihé
\Elijah	以利亚	Yǐliyà
\Elisha	以利沙	Yǐlishā
\Elizabeth	伊莉莎白	Yīlishābái
\Emerson	爱默生	Àimòshēng
\Emily	艾米丽	Àimìlì
\England	英国	Yīngguó
\English	英语	Yīngyǔ
\Erie	伊利湖	Yīlìhú
\Erse	厄尔斯语	Èěrsīyǔ
\Esau	以扫	Yǐsǎo
\Esperanto	世界语	Shìjièyǔ
\Essex	艾塞克斯	Àisèkèsī
\Esther	以斯帖	Yǐsītīè
\Estonia	爱沙尼亚	Àishāníyà
\Eton	伊顿	Yīdùn
\EU	欧盟	Ōuméng
\Eurasia	欧亚大陆	Ōuyàdàlù
\Europa	欧罗巴	Ōuluóbā
\Europe	欧洲	Ōuzhōu
\Ezra	以斯拉	Yǐsīlā
\Fanny	屁股	Pīgǔ
\Faraday	法拉第	Fālādì
\Faust	浮士德	Fúshìdé

\Fermi	费尔米	Fèiěrmǐ
\Figueras	费卡洛斯	Fèikǎluòsī
\Finland	芬兰	Fēnlán
\Finnish	芬兰语	Fēnlányǔ
\Florida	佛罗里达	Fúluólǐdá
\Floyd	佛洛意德	Fúluòyìdé
\Formosa	台湾	Táiwān
\France	法国	Fǎguó
\Frankish	法兰克语	Fǎlánkèyǔ
\Fred	佛瑞德	Fúruìdé
\Freon	氟利昂	Fúliáng
\Gaelic	盖尔语	Gěěryǔ
\Galen	医师	Yīshī
\Galileo	伽利略	Jiālìlüè
\Gambia	冈比亚	Gāngbǐyà
\Gandhi	甘地	Gāndì
\Gaulish	高卢语	Gāolúyǔ
\Georgia	乔治亚州	Qiózhìyàzhōu
\Germanic	日耳曼语	Rìěrmànyǔ
\Germany	德国	Déguó
\Gettysburg	盖茨堡	Gěcǐbǎo
\Ghana	迦纳	Jiānà
\Ghent	根特	Gēntè
\Gibraltar	直布罗陀	Zhíbùluótó
\Glenn	格列	Géliè
\Goethe	歌德	Gēdé
\Goldman	高曼	Gāomàn
\Golgotha	墓地	Mùdì
\Greece	希腊	Xīlǎ
\Greek	希腊文	Xīlǎwén
\Greenland	格陵兰	Gélínglán
\Greenspan	格林斯班	Gélínsībān
\Greenwich	格林威治	Gélínwēizhì
\Guam	关岛	Guāndǎo
\Guatemala	瓜地马拉	Guādimǎlā
\Gurkha	廓尔喀族	Kuòěrkāzú
\Guyana	盖亚那	Gěyàná
\Haiti	海地	Hǎidì
\Halley	哈雷	Hālèi
\Hamburg	汉堡	Hànǎo
\Hausa	豪撒族	Háosǎzú
\Hausa	豪撒语	Háosǎyǔ
\Havana	哈瓦那	Hāwǎnā
\Hawaii	夏威夷岛	Xiàwēiyídǎo
\Hawaiian	夏威夷语	Xiàwēiyǐyǔ
\Haydn	海顿	Hǎidùn
\Hebrew	希伯来语	Xībólaiyǔ

\Heisenberg	海森堡	Hāisēnbǎo
\Helen	海伦	Hāilún
\Henry	亨利	Hēnglì
\Herefordshire	赫里福郡	Hèlǐfújùn
\Herero	赫勒娄族	Hèlèilóuzú
\Herero	赫勒娄语	Hèlèilóuyǔ
\Hertfordshire	赫特福郡	Hètèfújùn
\Hindi	北印度语	Běiyìndùyǔ
\Hittite	希泰语	Xītàiyǔ
\Hittite	希泰族	Xītàizú
\Holland	荷兰	Hélán
\Honduras	洪都拉斯	Hóngdūlāsī
\Hong Kong	香港	Xiānggǎng
\Honolulu	檀香山	Tánxiāngshān
\Honolulu	火奴鲁鲁	Huǒnúlǔlǔ
\Hopi	赫必族	Hèbìzú
\Horace	贺瑞斯	Hèruìsī
\Houston	休斯顿	Xiūstùndùn
\Hun	匈奴	Xiōngnú
\Hungary	匈牙利	Xiōngyáli
\Huxley	贺胥黎	Hèxūlí
\Iceland	冰岛	Bīngdǎo
\Idaho	爱达荷	Àidáhé
\Ike	艾克	Àikè
\Illinois	伊利诺州	Yīlínuòzhōu
\India	印度	Yìndù
\Indochina	印度支那	Yìndùzhīnā
\Indonesia	印尼	Yìnní
\Intel	英特尔	Yīngtè'ěr
\Iowa	爱荷华州	Àihéhuázhōu
\Iran	伊朗	Yīlǎng
\Ireland	爱尔兰	Ài'ěrlán
\Irish	爱尔兰语	Ài'ěrlánǔyǔ
\Ishmael	以赛玛利	Yìsàimǎlì
\Israel	以色列	Yìsèliè
\Istanbul	伊斯坦堡	Yīsītǎnbǎo
\Italy	意大利	Yìdàli
\Ivory Coast	象牙海岸	Xiàngyá'hǎi'àn
\Jackson	杰克森	Jiékèsēn
\Jacob	雅各	Yǎgè
\Jamaica	牙买加	Yámǎijiā
\James	詹姆士	Zhānmùshì
\Jane	珍	Zhēn
\Japan	日本	Rìběn
\Japanese	日文	Rìwén
\Java	爪哇	Zhǎowā
\Jeff	杰夫	Jiéfū

\Jehovah	耶和華	Yēhéhuá
\Jeremiah	耶利米	Yēlímǐ
\Jerusalem	耶路撒冷	Yēlùsālěng
\Jesse	耶西	Yēxī
\Jesus	耶穌	Yēsū
\Jew	犹太	Yóutài
\Jiessie	杰西	Jiéxī
\Jim	吉姆	Jímǔ
\Joe	乔	Qíáo
\John	约翰	Yāohàn
\Johnson	约翰生	Yāohànshēng
\Johnson	詹森	Zhānsēn
\Jonah	约拿	Yāoná
\Jones	锺斯	Zhōngsī
\Jordan	约旦	Yāodàn
\Jordan	约旦河	Yāodànhé
\Joshua	约书亚	Yāoshūyà
\Judy	朱蒂	Zhūdì
\Juliet	朱丽叶	Zhūliyè
\Jute	朱特族	Zhūtèzú
\Kabul	喀布尔	Kābù'ěr
\Kansas	堪萨斯州	Kānsàsīzhōu
\Kansas City	堪萨斯市	Kānsàsīshì
\Karachi	喀拉奇	Kālāqí
\Kazakstan	哈萨克	Hāsàkè
\Keelung	基隆	Jīlóng
\Kennedy	肯尼迪	Kěnnídí
\Kentucky	肯塔基州	Kěntǎjīzhōu
\Kenya	肯尼亚	Kěnyà
\Kevin	凯文	Kǎiwén
\Khmer	谷美尔语	Gǔměi'ěryǔ
\Kodak	柯达	Kēdá
\Korea	朝鲜	Cháoxiān
\Korea	韩国	Hánguó
\Kurdish	库德语	Kùdéyǔ
\Kuwait	科威特	Kēwēitè
\Kyoto	京都	Jīngdū
\Laos	老挝	Lǎowō
\Laputa	浮岛	Fúdǎo
\Latin	拉丁文	Lādīngwén
\Latvia	拉脱维亚	Lātuōwéiyà
\Lebanon	黎巴嫩	Líbānèn
\Leda	莉达	Lídá
\Leibnitz	莱布尼兹	Láibùnízī
\Leningrad	列宁格勒	Liènínggélēi
\Leo	里欧	Lǐōu
\Leone	里昂	Lǐáng

\Lett	列特语	Liètèyǔ
\Levi	利未	Lìwèi
\Liberia	利比利亚	Libìliyà
\Libya	利比亚	Libìyà
\Lincoln	林肯	Línkěn
\Lincolnshire	林肯郡	Línkěnjùn
\Liverpool	利物浦	Lìwùpǔ
\Liza	莉莎	Lìshā
\Lloyd's	劳氏	Láoshì
\London	伦敦	Lúndūn
\Lorelei	罗蕾莱	Luólěilái
\Louis	路易斯	Lùyìsī
\Luxembourg	卢森堡	Lúsēnbǎo
\Luzon	吕宋岛	Lǚsòngdǎo
\Lyons	里昂	Liáng
\Macao	澳门	Àomén
\Macbeth	马克白	Mǎkèbái
\Madrid	马德里	Mǎdélǐ
\Maecenas	米西奈斯	Mǐxīnàisī
\Maine	缅因州	Miǎnyīnzhōu
\Malawi	马拉威	Mǎlāwēi
\Malay	马来	Mǎlái
\Malaya	马来亚	Mǎláiya
\Malaya	马来半岛	Mǎláiibàndǎo
\Malaysia	马来西亚	Mǎláiixiyà
\Malaysia	马来群岛	Mǎláiqúndǎo
\Mali	马利	Mǎlì
\Malta	马尔他	Mǎěrtā
\Maltese	马尔他语	Mǎěrtāyǔ
\Man	曼岛	Màndǎo
\Manchester	曼彻斯特	Mànchèsītè
\Manchu	满族语	Mǎnzúyǔ
\Manchukuo	满州国	Mǎnzhōuguó
\Manchuria	东北九省	Dōngběijiǔshěng
\Manila	马尼拉	Mǎnīlā
\Manx	曼岛语	Màndǎoyǔ
\Maori	毛利语	Máoliyǔ
\Marseilles	马赛	Mǎsài
\Martha	玛莎	Mǎshā
\Martha	马大	Mǎdà
\Martin	马丁	Mǎdīng
\Mary	玛丽	Mǎlì
\Maryland	马里兰	Mǎlǐlán
\Matthew	马太	Mǎtài
\Maui	茂伊岛	Mào'yīdǎo
\Mauritius	模里西斯	Mólixìsī
\Mayan	马雅语	Mǎyǎyǔ

\McDonald's	麦当劳	Màidāngláo
\Mediterranean	地中海	Dìzhōnghǎi
\Mekong	湄公河	Méigōnghé
\Melbourne	墨尔本	Mòěrbō
\Memphis	孟斐斯	Mèngfěisī
\Messiah	弥赛亚	Mísàiyà
\Methuselah	玛士撒拉	Mǎshìsālā
\Mexico	墨西哥	Mòxīgē
\Miami	迈阿密	Màimǎmì
\Michael	迈克	Màikè
\Michelson	迈克生	Màikèshēng
\Michigan	密西根州	Mìxīgēnzhōu
\Mideast	中东	Zhōngdōng
\Mieno	三重野	Sānchóngyě
\Milan	米兰	Mílán
\Missouri	密苏里州	Mìsūlǐzhōu
\Mitsubishi	三菱	Sānlíng
\Mohammed	穆罕默德	Mùhǎnmòdé
\Mohave	摩哈维族	Móhāwéizú
\Mohawk	摩霍克族	Móhuòkèzú
\Mohawk	摩霍克语	Móhuòkèyǔ
\Monaco	摩纳哥	Mónàgē
\Montana	蒙大纳	Méngdàna
\Montevideo	蒙特维多	Méngtèwéiduō
\Moore	摩尔	Móěr
\Moravia	摩拉维亚	Móluáwéiyà
\Moro	摩洛族	Móluòzú
\Moro	摩洛语	Móluòyǔ
\Morocco	摩洛哥	Móluògē
\Morse	摩尔斯	Móěrsī
\Moscow	莫斯科	Mòsīkē
\Moses	摩西	Móxī
\Mozambique	莫三鼻克	Mòsānbíkè
\Mozart	莫札特	Mòzhātè
\Munich	慕尼黑	Mùnihēi
\Naboth	拿伯	Nábó
\Nairobi	奈洛比	Nàilüobǐ
\Naples	那不勒斯	Nābùlèisī
\Napoleon	拿破仑	Nápòlún
\Nara	奈良	Nàiliáng
\Nazareth	拿撒勒	Násālēi
\Nepal	尼泊尔	Níbóěr
\Netherlands	荷兰	Hélán
\Nevada	内华达州	Nèihuádázhōu
\New York	纽约	Niǔyāo
\New Zealand	新西兰	Xīnxīlán
\Newton	牛顿	Niútdùn

\Nicaragua	尼加拉瓜	Níjiālāguā
\Niger	尼日尔	Nírìě'r
\Nigeria	尼日利亚	Nírìliyà
\Nile	尼罗河	Níluóhé
\Noah	诺亚	Nuòyà
\Nobel	诺贝尔	Nuòbèiě'r
\Norfolk	诺福克	Nuòfúkè
\Normandy	诺曼底	Nuòmàndǐ
\North America	北美	Běiměi
\Norway	挪威	Nuówēi
\Norwegian	挪威语	Nuówēiyǔ
\Nottingham	该州首邑	Gāizhōushǒuyì
\Nubia	努比亚	Nǔbiyà
\Nuremberg	纽伦堡	Niǔlúnbǎo
\Oceania	大洋洲	Dà'yángzhōu
\Odyssey	奥德赛	Àodésài
\Ohio	俄亥俄州	Éhàizhōu
\Oregon	奥勒冈州	Àolēigāngzhōu
\Orpheus	奥费斯	Àofēisī
\Osaka	大阪	Dàbǎn
\Oscar	奥斯卡	Àosīkǎ
\Oslo	奥斯陆	Àosīlù
\Othello	奥赛罗	Àosàilúo
\Ovid	奥维德	Àowéidé
\Oxford	牛津	Niújīn
\Oxford	牛津城	Niújīnchéng
\Oxfordshire	牛津郡	Niújīnjùn
\Pakistan	巴基斯坦	Bājīstān
\Palestine	巴勒斯坦	Bālēisītǎn
\Pali	巴利语	Bāliyǔ
\Panama	巴拿马	Bānámǎ
\Papua	巴布亚岛	Bābùyàdǎo
\Paraguay	巴拉圭	Bālāguī
\Paris	巴黎	Bāli
\Paul	保罗	Bǎoluó
\Pearson	皮尔森	Piěrsēn
\Peking	北京	Běijīng
\Persia	波斯	Bōsī
\Peru	秘鲁	Bilǔ
\Pescadores	澎湖群岛	Pénghúqúndǎo
\Pesewa	比西瓦	Bǐxīwǎ
\Philadelphia	费城	Fèichéng
\Philip	腓力	Féili
\Phoenicia	腓尼基	Féinījī
\Picasso	毕加索	Bíkǎsuǒ
\Pisa	比萨	Bīsà
\Pittsburgh	匹兹堡	Pízībǎo

\Plato	柏拉图	Bólātú
\Po	波河	Bōhé
\Poland	波兰	Bōlán
\Popeye	波沛	Bōpèi
\Portia	波西亚	Bōxīyà
\Portland	波特兰	Bōtèlán
\Portugal	葡萄牙	Pútáoyá
\Prague	布拉格	Bùlāgé
\Princeton	普林斯顿	Pūlínstūn
\Prussia	普鲁士	Pūlǔshì
\Psyche	普赛克	Pūsàikè
\Queensland	昆士兰	Kūnshìlán
\Reuters	路透社	Lùtòushè
\Rhine	莱茵河	Láiyīnhé
\Richard	理查	Lǐchá
\Robert	罗勃特	Luóbótè
\Rome	罗马	Luómǎ
\Rotterdam	鹿特丹	Lùtèdān
\Russia	俄国	Éguó
\Russia	俄罗斯	Éluósī
\Salvador	萨尔瓦多	Sǎěrwǎduō
\Salzburg	萨尔兹堡	Sǎěrzībǎo
\Sanskrit	梵语	Fànyǔ
\Sara	莎拉	Shālā
\Sarah	莎拉	Shālā
\Scotland	苏格兰	Sūgélán
\Seoul	汉城	Hànchéng
\Shakespeare	莎士比亚	Shāshìbiyà
\Singapore	新加坡	Xīnjiāpō
\Solomon	所罗门	Suǒluómén
\South Africa	南非	Nánfēi
\South America	南美	Nánměi
\Spain	西班牙	Xībānyá
\Sudan	苏丹	Sūdān
\Susan	苏珊	Sūshān
\Sweden	瑞典	Ruǐdiǎn
\Swedish	瑞典语	Ruǐdiǎnyǔ
\Switzerland	瑞士	Ruìshì
\Syria	叙利亚	Xùliyà
\Taal	塔尔语	Tǎěryǔ
\Tahiti	大溪地岛	Dàxīdìdǎo
\Taipei	台北	Táiběi
\Taiwan	台湾	Táiwān
\Tamerlane	帖木儿	Tiěmù'ér
\Tamil	坦米尔语	Tǎnmǐěryǔ
\Tanzania	坦桑尼亚	Tǎnsāngníyà
\Tartary	鞑靼	Dádá

\Teheran	德黑兰	Déhēilán
\Tennessee	田纳西州	Tiánnàxīzhōu
\Thai	泰国语	Tàiguóyǔ
\Thailand	泰国	Tàiguó
\Thebes	底比斯	Dǐbǐsī
\Thoreau	梭罗	Suōluó
\Tiber	台伯河	Táibóhé
\Tibet	西藏	Xīzàng
\Titus	提多	Tídū
\Tokyo	东京	Dōngjīng
\Tonkin	东京	Dōngjīng
\Troy	特洛伊	Tèluòyī
\Turanian	都兰族	Dūlánzú
\Turanian	都兰语	Dūlánǔ
\Turkish	土耳其语	Tǔěrqiyǔ
\Turkmen	土库曼	Tǔkùmàn
\Tyrol	提洛尔	Tíluòěr
\UK	联合王国	Liánhéwángguó
\UK	英国	Yīngguó
\UN	联合国	Liánhéguó
\Uruguay	乌拉圭	Wūlāguī

\US	美国	Měiguó
\USA	美国	Měiguó
\USSR	苏联	Sūlián
\Vatican	罗马教廷	Luómǎjiàotíng
\Vatican	梵蒂冈	Fàndìgāng
\Venice	威尼斯	Wēinísī
\Venus	维纳斯	Wéināsī
\Victoria	维多利亚	Wéiduōliyà
\Vienna	维也纳	Wéiyēnà
\Vietnam	越南	Yuènnán
\Virginia	维吉尼亚	Wéijīníyà
\Wales	威尔士	Wēiěershì
\Warsaw	华沙	Huáshā
\Washington	华盛顿	Huáshèngdùn
\West Africa	西非	Xīfēi
\Yale	耶鲁	Yēlǔ
\Yugoslavia	南斯拉夫	Nánsīlāfū
\Zambia	赞比亚	Zànbǐyà
\Zurich	苏黎士	Sūlǐshì
\Sarajevo	萨拉热窝	Sālārèwō