

The pinyin package^{*}

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This style file (which can be also used under plain T_EX) enables the input of pinyin syllables with tones.

Say

```
\usepackage{pinyin}
```

to load all pinyin macros under L^AT_EX 2_ε; say

```
\input pinyin.sty
```

under plain T_EX.

An example explains best how to input pinyin:

```
\Wo3 \hen3 \xi3\huan1 \chi1 \Zhong1\guo2 \cai4.
```

Note there is no fifth tone marker in pinyin (Zhuyinfuhao uses a dot to indicate the fifth tone; on the other hand no marker is used for the first tone). Nevertheless you can say e. g., `\ne5` to get the syllable ‘ne’ without a tone.

There are some special cases:

- use ‘v’ instead of ‘u umlaut’ in pinyin syllables (these are `\lv`, `\lve`, `\nv`, `\nve` and its uppercase forms). Example:

```
\nv3'\er2      daughter
```

^{*}This manual corresponds to pinyin.sty v4.8.2, dated 29-Dec-2008.

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The appearance of u umlaut with additional tone markers has been tested with the standard CM, EC, and PostScript fonts.

- use `\Long` and `\LONG` instead of `\long` and `\Long` (which you would expect): `\long` is a very important internal T_EX command. Many packages would fail if we redefined `\long`.

Problems:

The following macros are redefined if you load `pinyin.sty`:

```
\a, \chi, \cong, \ding, \ge, \hang, \le, \min, \mu, \ne, \ni, \nu,  
\o, \O, \pi, \Pi, \Re, \tan, \xi, \Xi.
```

They are available as `\PY...` (`\PYchi`, `\PYcong`, etc.).

If this is not enough, you can say `\PYdeactivate` to restore the original definitions (and reactivate these syllables with `\PYactivate`).

In case you use the `hyperref` package earlier than version 6.75a (2006-Feb-12) together with the ‘`hpdftex`’ driver you should load `pinyin.sty` *after* `hyperref.sty` (contrary to what the `hyperref` manual says). Reason is that `\ding` is defined in `pifont.sty` which is automatically loaded by `hpdftex.def` – the latest `hyperref` version no longer uses `pifont.sty`.