ROMANIZATION POLICIES FOR CATALOGING CHINESE MATERIAL:
SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINESE ROMANIZATION GUIDELINES
Revised September 22, 2004

This supplement builds on the Chinese romanization guidelines that appear on the Library of Congress pinyin home page (http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romanization/chinese.pdf). The revision of the Chinese guidelines corresponded with the conversion of Wade-Giles romanization in authority and bibliographic records to pinyin on October 1, 2000. The revised romanization guidelines will replace the Wade-Giles guidelines in the ALA-LC romanization tables when it is next updated. The supplement is intended to help catalogers make certain important distinctions when romanizing Chinese personal and place names.

RULES OF APPLICATION

Romanization

1. ALA-LC romanization of ideographic characters used for the Chinese language follows the principles of the Pinyin ("spell sound") system. The Pinyin system was developed in the mid 20th century for creating Latin script readings for Chinese script ideographic characters. It replaces the Wade-Giles system of romanization specified in earlier editions of the ALA-LC Romanization Tables. The Pinyin system as outlined in Han yu pin yin fang an 汉语拼音方案 (1962) is followed closely for creating romanizations except that the ALA-LC guidelines do not include the indication of tone marks.

2. Standard Chinese national (PRC) pronunciation is used as the basis for creating the Latin script reading of a character. When it is necessary to make semantic distinctions between multiple readings of a single character, rely upon the usage of the most recent comprehensive edition of Ci hai 辞海 (published in China by Shanghai ci shu chu ban she). To determine contemporary pronunciation, or when there is a conflict in pronunciation between different sources, it is appropriate to follow the guidance of a more recent dictionary (such as Xian dai Han yu ci dian 现代汉语词典, Zhonghua da zi dian 中華大字典, Han yu da ci dian 漢語大詞典, and/or Xin Hua zi dian 新华字典). More specialized dictionaries (such as Zhongguo li dai yi jia zhuan lu 中國歷代醫家傳錄, pub. 1991) may be consulted if necessary. Judgment should be used in choosing between modern authoritative dictionaries and older standard dictionaries.

3. Romanize words of non-Chinese origin systematically in all cases, even though normalized non-systematic romanizations are known or the word comes from a Latin script language.

乌鲁木齐 Wulumuqi not Urumchi
哈尔滨市 Haerbin Shi not Harbin
芝加哥 Zhijiage not Chicago
東京 Dongjing not Tokyo

Separation of Syllables
Separate the romanization of each Chinese character with a space, except as directed below. This includes corporate names, terms of address and titles of royalty. Do not join syllables of general, non-specific geographic terms.

明清小说比较研究  Ming Qing xiao shuo bi jiao yan jiu
李白和他的诗歌  Li Bai he ta de ge
地震文化与社会发展  Di zhen wen hua yu she hui fa zhan
商务印书馆  Shang wu yin shu guan
李登辉先生言論集  Li Denghui xian sheng yan lun ji
塔尔寺修缮工程报告  Ta er si xiu shan gong cheng bao gao
中国老年文物研究学会  Zhongguo lao nian wen wu yan jiu xue hui
西北国棉四厂  Xi bei guo mian si chang

1. Terms of address. A term of address may follow a surname, a courtesy name, or another appellation. Separate syllables in the term of address. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename (see below).

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as terms of address, separate syllables; however, when they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A).

When establishing a forename followed by a term of address, a title of position or office, enter under the forename. Refer from the name in direct order.

白沙先生  Romanize name as: Baisha xian sheng
          Heading established as: Chen, Xianzhang, $d 1428-1500
          Give reference as: Baisha xian sheng, $d 1428-1500
          Also give reference as: Baisha, $c xian sheng, $d 1428-1500

When establishing names that consist of a surname followed by a term of address, follow AACR2 rule 22.15A by adding the word or phrase to the surname. Separate the term of address from the surname with a comma in the heading. Refer from the name in direct order.

林老师  Romanize name as: Lin lao shi
          Heading established as: Lin, $c lao shi
          Give reference as: Lin lao shi

韋大夫  Romanize name as: Wei dai fu
          Heading established as: Wei, $c dai fu
          Give reference as: Wei dai fu

2. Titles, and titles of royalty. Syllables in a title should be separated and written in lower-
If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename. An epithet is separated from the name of a person, using lower case letters and separated syllables.

**Follow AACR2 rule 22.12 when establishing names that include titles of nobility and terms of honor. Note that this rule applies to names that consist of a surname and a title, or a forename and a title.** Names with titles will be established as: Name, $c title. Examples of Chinese titles include: *fei* and *gui fei*.

董鄂妃  
Romanize name as: Donge fei  
Heading established as: Donge, $c fei, $d 1638-1660  
Give reference as: Donge fei, $d 1638-1660

楊貴妃  
Romanize name as: Yang gui fei  
Heading established as: Yang, $c gui fei, $d 719-756  
Give reference as: Yang gui fei, $d 719-756

Headings for persons with the highest royal status are established according to AACR2 rule 22.16A1. Enter the name in direct order.

慈禧皇太后  
Romanize name as: Cixi huang tai hou  
Heading established as: Cixi, $c Empress dowager of China, $d 1835-1908  
Give references as: Cixi, $c huang tai hou, $d 1835-1908  
Cixi huang tai hou, $d 1835-1908

秦始皇帝  
Romanize name as: Qin shi huang di  
Heading established as: Qin shi huang, $c Emperor of China, $d 259-210 B.C.  
Give reference as: Qin shi huang di, $c Emperor of China, $d 259-210 B.C.

楊太后  
Romanize name as: Yang tai hou  
Heading established as: Yang, $c Empress, consort of Song Ningzong, Emperor of China, $d 1162-1233  
Give references as: Yang, $c tai hou, $d 1162-1233  
Yang tai hou, $d 1162-1233

3. General, non-specific geographic terms. Some terms have both general and specific usage, depending upon context. For example, when the term *东北* refers to the direction northeast, or, in a general way, to the Northeast, separate syllables; when it is used to refer specifically to Manchuria, capitalize and join syllables.

华东  
Hua dong

西北  
xi bei
Connection of syllables.

1. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character surnames and given names. Also join together given names, Buddhist names, courtesy names, etc., in more than one syllable. For example:

- 孫中山  Sun Zhongshan
- 歐陽修  Ouyang Xiu
- 司馬相如  Sima Xiangru
- 尼克森  Nikesen
- 康有為  Kang Youwei

1A. Forenames, given names, courtesy names. A forename does not include a person's surname. Only capitalize the first letter of a forename. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form.

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A); however, when they are used as terms of address, separate syllables (see Separation of syllables, section 1A).

There are many sorts of Chinese forenames. It is frequently difficult to clearly divide syllables because the structure or origin of terms, or the meanings of the characters themselves, are obscure. Therefore, to promote consistent application and to save time, all forenames will be romanized with connected syllables, leaving no space between them. Alternative forms of access may be given for the form which a cataloger feels that a user might employ to find a name (for example, romanized form, Wugangzhuren; possible reference, Wugang zhuren)

- 無名氏
  Romanize name as:  Wumingshi
  Heading established as:  Wumingshi, $c$ pseud. (AACR2 compatible heading)

- 梧岡主人
  Romanize name as:  Wugangzhuren
  Heading established as:  Wugangzhuren

- 雲谷老人
  Romanize name as:  Yungulaoren
  Heading established as:  Yungulaoren, $d$ 1130-1200
  Give reference as:  Yungulaoren, Sd 1130-1200
孔子
Romanize name as: Kongzi
Heading established as: Confucius
Give reference as: Kongzi

老子
Romanize name as: Laozi
Heading established as: Laozi

浩然
Romanize name as: Haoran
Heading established as: Haoran, $d 1932-

1B. Married women. Separate and capitalize family names. Connect the syllables of the forename, and capitalize only the first letter.

蔣宋美齡
Romanize name as: Jiang Song Meiling
Heading established as: Chiang, May-ling Soong, $d 1897-
Reference from: Jiang Song, Meiling, $d 1897-

陳趙月英
Romanize name as: Chen Zhao Yueying
Heading established as: Chen Zhao, Yueying, $d 1914-

1C. Fictional characters. The names of fictional characters are romanized in the same manner as those of real people.

骆驼祥子
秦可卿
Luotuo Xiangzi
Qin Keqing

1D. Names of persons of religious vocation. Separate a term of address from a family name or forename. Syllables of a term of address should be written separately and in lower case. In a heading or reference, the term of address should appear in the $c subfield, following the surname or forename. See AACR2 rule 22.16D for instructions on headings for persons of religious vocation.

惠能
Romanize name as: Huineng
Heading established as: Huineng, $d 638-713

釋吉藏
Romanize name as: shi Jizang
Heading established as: Jizang, $d 549-623
Give references as: Jizang, $c shi, $d 549-623
Jizang shi, $d 549-623
Shi Jizang, $d 549-623
1E. Personal names appearing as part of the names of corporate bodies and meetings are romanized in the same manner as all other personal names. (See also Section 2J)

中山大學
Zhongshan da xue

《劉少奇研究論文集》編輯組
"Liu Shaoqi yan jiu lun wen ji" bian ji zu

周恩來研究學術討論會
Zhou Enlai yan jiu xue shu tao lun hui

2. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character geographic names. Do not join the names of jurisdictions and topographical features to geographic names, but separate them from the proper name by a space.

中华人民共和國史稿
Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo shi gao

臺灣省立博物館
Taiwan sheng li bo wu guan

西藏自治區文物管理委員會
Xizang Zizhiqu wen wu guan li wei yuan hui

東北林學院
Dongbei lin xue yuan

揚子江
Yangzi Jiang

廣州市
Guangzhou Shi

安徽省
Anhui Sheng

商丘地區
Shangqiu Diqu

鹿港鎮
Lugang Zhen

紐約市
Niuyue Shi

甘南藏族自治州
Gannan Zangzu Zizhizhou

翠亨村
Cuiheng Cun

浦棠鄉
Putang Xiang

海南島
Hainan Dao

2A. Names of countries. Connect syllables according to the practice followed by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names on GEOnet (GNS).

中华人民共和國
Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國
Chaoxian Minzhu Zhuyi Renmin Gongheguo

中華民國
Zhonghua Minguo
2B. Generic terms for geographical features are capitalized and separated from the names of the features. The syllables of the name of a jurisdiction or geographic feature that are included within another place name are connected together. These practices are also followed when geographic names appear within corporate names. In case of doubt, separate.

Because the conversion programs connected hyphenated Wade-Giles syllables together when converting them to pinyin, the romanized forms of many geographical features were converted into forms that do not follow the new pinyin romanization guidelines. For example, Huang-ho (Yellow River in Wade-Giles) was converted by the program to Huanghe. This romanized form must now be manually changed to the correct pinyin form, Huang He. Locating romanized strings for geographical features that now need to be corrected may be time-consuming and difficult.* Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language. Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note: place names that are included within other place names may be romanized differently than when they stand alone. For example, the name of the river 长江 is romanized Chang Jiang, but the name of the Mouth of the river 长江口 is romanized Changjiang Kou. Also, please note that the form of name found in headings may vary from the systematically romanized form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>海南岛</th>
<th>Hainan Dao (Hainan Island)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>太平洋</td>
<td>Taiping Yang (Pacific Ocean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>渤海</td>
<td>Bo Hai (Bo Sea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not Bohai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGN: Bo Hai; established as: Bo Hai (China)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>渤海湾</th>
<th>Bohai Wan (Bohai Bay)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGN: Bohai Wan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>洞庭湖</th>
<th>Dongting Hu (Dongting Lake)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>西湖</td>
<td>Xi Hu (West Lake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天池</td>
<td>Tian Chi (Tian Lake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滇池</td>
<td>Dian Chi (Dian Lake)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>长江</th>
<th>Chang Jiang (Yangtze River)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>长江口</td>
<td>Changjiang Kou (Mouth of the Yangtze)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not Chang Jiang Kou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>长江三角洲</th>
<th>Changjiang Sanjiaozhou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGN: Changjiang Sanjiaozhou; established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
as: Yangtze River Delta (China)

长江大饭店
Chang Jiang da fan dian (Yangtze Restaurant)
not Changjiang da fan dian

长江三峡
Chang Jiang San Xia (Three Gorges of the Yangtze River)

珠江
Zhu Jiang (Pearl River)

珠江口
Zhuijiang Kou
BGN: Zhuijiang Kou; established as: Pearl River Estuary (China)

珠江口盆地
Zhuijiangkou Pendi (Pearl River Estuary Plain)

珠江三角洲
Zhuijiang Sanjiaozhou (Pearl River Delta)

汾河
Fen He (Fen River)

黄河三角洲自然保护区
Huanghe Sanjiaozhou Ziran Baohuqu (Yellow River Delta Natural Preserve)

大运河
Da Yunhe (Grand Canal)

苏伊士运河
Suyishi Yunhe (Suez Canal)

京杭运河
Jing Hang Yunhe (Peking-Hangzhou Canal)

莫力庙水库
Molimiao Shuiku (Molimiao Reservoir)

翡翠水库
Feicui Shuiku (Feicui Reservoir)

汾河水库
Fenhe Shuiku (Fen River Canal)
BGN: Fenhe Shuiku; established as: Fen River Reservoir (China)

But:
黄河小浪底水库
Huang He Xiaolangdi Shuiku (literally, Xiaolangdi Reservoir of the Yellow River; but Huang He is not part of the name of the reservoir; BGN: Xiaolangdi Shuiku; subject heading established as: Xiaolangdi Reservir (China), see sh99014157)

梵净山
Fanjing Shan (Fanjing Mountain)

梵净山自然保护区
Fanjingshan Ziran Baohuqu (Fanjing Mountain Natural Preserve)

金山
Jin Shan (Jiangsu) (Jin Mountain) *

恒山
Heng Shan (Shanxi) (Heng Mountain)

黄山
Huang Shan (Huang Mountain)*

But:
黄山市
Huangshan Shi (Huangshan City)

黄土高原
Huangtu Gaoyuan
BGN: Huangtu Gaoyuan; established as: Loess Plateau (China)

青藏高原
Qing Zang Gaoyuan (not Qingzang Gaoyuan) (literally, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau)
BGN: Qing Zang Gaoyuan; established as: Tibet, Plateau of (China)
藏北高原  Zangbei Gaoyuan (North Tibet Plain)

松辽盆地  Song Liao Pendi (not Songliao Pendi) (Song-Liao Basin)

辽河盆地  Liaohe Pendi (not Liao He Pendi) (Liao River Basin)

鄂尔多斯盆地  E’erdousi Pendi
   BGN: Ordos Desert; established as: Ordos Desert (China)

柴达木盆地  Chaidamu Pendi (Chaidamu Basin)

塔里木盆地  Talimu Pendi
   BGN: Tarim Pendi; established as: Tarim Basin (China)

金衢盆地  Jin Qu Pendi (not Jinqu Pendi) (Jin-Qu Basin)

东濮凹陷  Dongpu Aoxian (Dongpu Basin)

But:

冀中坳陷  Ji zhong ao xian (the basin in Central Ji)

西部坳陷  xi bu ao xian (the basin in the west)

科尔沁沙地  Keerqin Shadi
   BGN: Horqin Shadi; established as: Horqin Desert (China)

腾格里沙漠  Tenggeli Shamo
   BGN: Tengger Shamo; established as: Tengger Desert (China)

塔克拉玛干沙漠  Takelamagan Shamo
   BGN: Taklimakan Shamo; established as: Takla Makan Desert (China)

黄淮平原  Huanghuai Pingyuan (not Huang Huai Pingyuan)
   BGN: Huanghuai Pingyuan; established as: North China Plain (China)

黄淮海平原  Huang Huai Hai Pingyuan (not Huanghuaihai Pingyuan)
   (North China Plain)

华北平原  Huabei Pingyuan (North China Plain)

辽河油田  Liaoh He Youtian (Liao River Oil Field)

华北油田  Huabei Youtian (North China Oil Field)

印度半岛  Yindu Bandao (Indian Subcontinent)

* Decisions about romanization should not be made without first determining, insofar as possible, the meaning of a romanized string. To do this for a roman-only record, one must try to figure out what characters a romanized string represents, and then what those characters mean. The presence of corresponding characters in 880 fields usually helps one determine meaning. However, the same character or characters may have different meanings on different records. For example,

Characters in title / romanization ______ refers to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>金山民间传说</td>
<td>Mountain – see 500: Cover title also in English: The folklores of Mount Jinshan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jìn Shan min jian chuan shuo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>前进啊，金山工程！</td>
<td>County near Shanghai – see 650: Engineering $z$ China $z$ Shanghai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qian jin a, Jinshan gong cheng!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>金山县志</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jìnshan Xian zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>上海市金山县志</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai Shi Jinshan Xian zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>从金山看世界</td>
<td>San Francisco – see 650: Television broadcasting of news $z$ California $z$ San Francisco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cong Jinshan kan shi jie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>张闻天晋陕调查文集</td>
<td>Shanxi and Shaanxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhang Wentian Jin Shan diao cha wen ji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>金山农民画歌谣集</td>
<td>County – see 650: Drawing, Chinese $z$ China $z$ Jinshan Xian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jìnshan nong min hua, ge yao ji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>金山掌故</td>
<td>San Francisco – see 651: San Francisco (Calif.) $x$ History $v$ Anecdotes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jìnshan zhang gu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>金山志</td>
<td>Mountain – see 651: Jin Mountain (Jiangsu Sheng, China) $v$ Literary collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jìn Shan zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>百战将星王近山</td>
<td>Personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bai zhan jiang xing Wang Jinshan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>(no characters on LC record)</td>
<td>prefer San Francisco – see 650: Chinese Poetry $z$ California $z$ San Francisco – rather than 245: Gold Mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jinshan ge ji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>(no characters on LC record)</td>
<td>Mountain – see 651: Jin Mountain (Jiangsu Sheng, China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jin Shan zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In some instances, however, the information on the bibliographic record does not provide us with enough information to decide. One must refer to the item itself to determine what the characters mean, and then romanize accordingly. For example,

**Characters in title / romanization** refers to

13. 金山龍遊禪寺志略  Jin Shan Long you chan si zhi lüe  Mountain (referred to the book)

14. 金山得寶集  Jinshan de bao ji  San Francisco (referred to the book, which is a memoir about growing up in the Bay Area)

15. (no characters)  Qian jun wan ma zhan Jinshan  Refer to a record with non-roman script in a utility’s shared database: 千军万马战金山; because the 610 is: Shanghai Shi you hua gong zong chang, it probably refers to the county

16. 金山錢氏家刊書目  Jinshan Qian shi jia kan shu mu  Most likely San Francisco; one should refer to the book

17. 金山電腦公司傳  Jinshan diannao gongsi chuan  Part of the name of a firm; does it name Jin Mountain, or Jin County, or the name of a person? One can’t be sure, and must refer to the book

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2C. Two-syllable place names, in which the second syllable is a generic term. Separate and capitalize the generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one’s knowledge of the Chinese language.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wu Xian</th>
<th>Qi Xian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吳縣</td>
<td>祁縣</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2D. Place names consisting of more than two syllables. Separate and capitalize a generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one’s knowledge of the Chinese language.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anhui Sheng</th>
<th>Guangzhou Shi</th>
<th>Gaoxiong Shi</th>
<th>Baoshan Qu</th>
<th>Lugang Zhen</th>
<th>Cuiheng Cun</th>
<th>Shangqiu Diqu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2E. Obsolete terms for administrative units are romanized in the same manner as the names of contemporary places.

- 福寧州 Funing Zhou
- 昌平州 Changping Zhou
- 錦州府 Jinzhou Fu
- 安順府 Anshun Fu

2F. Names of non-Chinese jurisdictions are romanized in the same manner as the names of Chinese jurisdictions.

- 加州 Jia Zhou
- 紐約市 Niuyue Shi
- 亞洲 Ya Zhou
- 東南亞 Dong nan Ya

2G. Terms for archaeological sites, bridges, and other constructions of geographic extent are capitalized and separated from the names themselves. Individual syllables of multi-syllable generic terms are connected together. Individual syllables of multi-syllable generic terms are connected together, as are the syllables of the names of a jurisdiction or geographic feature that are included within the term.

Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one’s knowledge of the Chinese language. Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note that the romanization in headings may vary from systematic form. For example, 黃壁庄水库 is systematically romanized as Huangbi Zhuang Shuiku, but the subject heading has been established as Huangbizhuang Dam (China), based on the form Huangbizhuang Shuiku, which is recommended by GEOnet.

- 泸州長江大橋 Luzhou Changjiang Daqiao
  - not Luzhou Chang Jiang Daqiao
- 黃壁庄水库 Huangbizhuang Shuiku
  - not Huangbi Zhuang Shuiku
- 京杭運河 Jing Hang Yunhe

2H. Names of buildings and other constructions of less than geographic extent. Syllables are separated and not capitalized, except for proper nouns.

- 黃鶴樓 Huang he lou
- 聖果寺 Sheng guo si

2I. Names of continents and regions. Generic terms are separated and capitalized in the names of continents and regions. Distinguish when a term refers to a region, and when it refers to direction or position.
2J. The syllables of personal names that appear within geographic names are connected together. The generic term for the jurisdiction or geographic feature is separated. This rule is an exception to Section 1E.

张自忠路           Zhangzizhong Lu
左权县             Zuoquan Xian
鲁迅公园           Luxun Gongyuan

3. Join together transliterations of two or more characters comprising the names of racial, linguistic, or tribal groupings of mankind. Join the term zu (for tribe or people) to a name only in proper names of places.

基督徒         Jidu tu
桐城派           Tongcheng pai
毛南族           Maonan zu
美国人           Meiguo ren
客家话           Kejia hua
苗族风情录       Miao zu feng qing lu

But:
德宏傣族景颇族自治州 Dehong Daizu Jingpozu Zizhizhou

4. Add an apostrophe before joined syllables that begin with a vowel in cases of ambiguity. For example:

長安市    Chang’an Shi to distinguish it from Changan Shi
延安市    Yan’an Shi to distinguish it from Yanan Shi

张章昂     Zhang Zhang’ang to distinguish it from
张占钢     Zhang Zangang

劉正安     Liu Zheng’an to distinguish it from
刘镇干     Liu Zhengan

王健安     Wang Jian’an to distinguish it from
王佳南     Wang Jianan

But:
雲谷老人     Yungulaoren (not Yun’gulaoren)